

**Labor Intensive Building for Education, Recreation and Training of Youth
(LIBERTY).**

Award No. 294-A-00-04-00223-00

Final Report



April 2006
Country Representative Office
CHF International / West Bank and Gaza

RUTR1	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
5	
RUTR1.1.....	INTRODUCTION
5	
RUTR1.2.....	PROBLEMS ADDRESSED
6	
<i>RUTR1.2.1</i>	<i>Overview of Unemployment and Poverty in Gaza and the West Bank</i>
6	
<i>RUTR1.2.2</i>	<i>Overview of Existing Educational and Youth Infrastructure</i>
6	
<i>RUTR1.2.3</i>	<i>The Need for Youth Infrastructure, Especially Targeting Females</i>
7	
RUTR1.3.....	PROGRAM END ACHIEVEMENTS
8	
<i>RUTR1.3.1</i>	<i>Employment Generation</i>
9	
<i>RUTR1.3.2</i>	<i>Matching Contributions</i>
10	
<i>RUTR1.3.3</i> <i>Education Infrastructure built or Rehabilitated</i>	11
<i>RUTR1.3.3</i>	<i>Youth Related Infrastructure</i>
11	
<i>RUTR1.3.4</i>	<i>Municipal and Ministerial Capacity Building and Partnership</i>
11	
<i>RUTR1.3.5</i>	<i>Media Coverage</i>
12	
RUTR1.4.....	LESSONS LEARNED
12	
RUTR2	PROGRAM END STATUS
13	
RUTR2.1.....	IMPACT INDICATORS
13	
RUTR2.2.....	SUSTAINABILITY
14	
RUTR2.3.....	FINANCES AND DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY
15	
<i>RUTR2.3.1</i>	<i>Supplies</i>
15	
<i>RUTR2.3.2</i>	<i>Other Expendable Equipment</i>
15	
<i>RUTR2.3.3</i>	<i>Non-Expendable Equipment over \$5,000</i>
15	
<i>RUTR2.3.4</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
16	
<i>RUTR2.3.5</i>	<i>Program and Field Offices</i>
16	
<i>RUTR2.3.6</i>	<i>Employees</i>
16	
<i>RUTR2.3.7</i>	<i>Sub-Contract Activities</i>
16	
<i>RUTR2.3.8</i>	<i>Partners</i>
16	
<i>RUTR2.3.9</i>	<i>Records</i>
16	
RUTR2.4.....	ECONOMIC AND MULTIPLIER EFFECT IMPACT OF CHF'S LIBERTY PROGRAM
17	

RUTR3.	PROGRAM OVERVIEW
22	
RUTR3.1	PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION
22	
RUTR3.1.1	Partnership
22	
RUTR3.1.2	Environmental Impact Assessments
22	
RUTR3.1.3	USAID Coordination and Supervision
22	
RUTR3.2	STAFFING
23	
RUTR3.3	SAFETY AND SECURITY
23	
RUTR4.	PROJECT COMPLETION SUMMARIES
24	
RUTR100/K	24
RUTR100/K Brief Project Description	24
RUTR100/K Report	25
RUTR100/K Photos	27
RUTR110/K	28
RUTR110/K Brief Project Description	28
RUTR110/K Final Report	29
RUTR110/K Photos	31
RUTR120/K	32
RUTR120/K Brief Project Description	32
RUTR120/K Report	33
RUTR120/K Photo	35
RUTR140/R	36
RUTR140/R Brief Project Description	36
RUTR140/R Final Report	37
RUTR140/R Photos	39
RUTR150/R	40
RUTR150/R Brief Project Description	40
RUTR150/R Final Report	41
RUTR150/R Photos	43
RUTR160/R	44
RUTR160/R Brief Project Description	44
RUTR160/R Final Report	45
RUTR160/R Photos	47
RUTR180/R	48
RUTR180/R Brief Project Description	48
RUTR180/R Final Report	49
RUTR180/R Photos	51
RUTR210/K	52
RUTR210/K Brief Project Description	52
RUTR210/K Final Report	53
RUTR210/K Photos	55
RUTR220/R	56
RUTR220/R Brief Project Description	56
RUTR220/R Final Report	57
RUTR220/R Photos	59
RUTR310/K	60
RUTR310/K Brief Project Description	60

<i>RUTR310/K Report</i>	61
<i>RUTR310/K Photos</i>	63
RUTR320/K	64
<i>RUTR</i> Brief Project Description	64
<i>RUTR320/K Final Report</i>	65
<i>RUTR320/K Photos</i>	67
RUTR340/R	68
<i>RUTR</i> Brief Project Description	68
<i>RUTR340/R Final Report</i>	69
<i>RUTR340/R Photos</i>	71
RUTR350/R	72
<i>RUTR</i> Brief Project Description	72
<i>RUTR350/R Final Report</i>	73
<i>RUTR350/R Photos</i>	75
<i>RUTR350/R Photos</i>	75
RUTR360/K	76
<i>RUTR</i> Brief Project Description	76
<i>RUTR360/K Final Report</i>	77
<i>RUTR360/K Photos</i>	79
RUTR370/R	80
<i>RUTR</i> Brief Project Description	80
<i>RUTR370/R Final Report</i>	81
<i>RUTR370/R Photos</i>	83
RUTR5	ANNEXES
84	
RUTR5.1	INVENTORY OF EQUIPMENT
84	

The photo on the front cover shows a classroom of the newly built schools in Gaza: Al Aqqad School in the Rafah Governorate: Kherbet Al Adas Villageh

1. Executive Summary

1.1 Introduction



A rehabilitated school within the program.

This document constitutes the final report submitted by CHF to USAID for the **Labor Intensive Building for Education, Recreation and Training of Youth (LIBERTY)**.” The report details the achievements and impacts made over the 16-month duration of the program as measured against the targets and impact indicators outlined in sections **IV** and **V** of attachment **B** (“Program Description”) of the cooperative agreement.

CHF International implemented the 16-month employment generation and community infrastructure LIBERTY program. The dual goal of LIBERTY, illustrated in the program proposal and implementation plan,

was to **improve educational and youth infrastructure thereby generating critically needed employment in the most deprived areas of the Gaza Strip**. The program has contributed to the short- and medium-term development of the education sector, while stimulating local economic growth through the maximization of labor intensive construction methods and usage of local materials. In effect, LIBERTY has provided tangible, short- and long-term benefits for Palestinians of all ages. The program has achieved the following objectives over the 16-month implementation period:

- (1) Provided **immediate job opportunities** for Palestinians in the districts of **Khan Younis and Rafah** (southern Gaza) through a series of labor-intensive infrastructure interventions that will generate approximately **49,000 days of employment**.
- (2) Improved educational and youth facilities (paying particular attention to the needs of females) through the implementation of **several education infrastructure development projects in Rafah and Khan Younis** including: the construction, expansion, renovation and minor upgrading of several **schools**; and construction of **multi-purpose youth centers and kindergartens**.

The direct beneficiaries of the program are estimated at 18,757 and the total value of the proposed 16-month program will be at least \$2,681,684 of which USAID has provided \$1,999,920. The program was able to leverage over \$681,764 in additional resources.

1.2 Problems Addressed

1.2.1 Overview of Unemployment and Poverty in Gaza and the West Bank

The Palestinian economy has been severely disrupted as a result of Israel's closure policies and the deteriorating political situation in the region. Since the beginning of the second Intifada in late 2000, the Palestinian labor force has lost over 240,000 jobs (50%) from both the Palestinian Territories and Israeli labor markets. PCBS figures for the first quarter of 2004 show that formal unemployment rates in WBG have reached 32%; while informal rates are as high as 64%.¹ Real annual per capita income contracted by 44% between 1999 and the end of 2003.² As a result, *poverty rates throughout the PT have tripled* from 20% to over 60%; in Gaza, the situation is even more alarming with 75% of the population living in poverty.³

The highest rates of unemployment in the Palestinian Territories are in Jenin (35%), followed by southern Gaza (Rafah and Khan Younis) at 32%.⁴ These figures in turn correspond to areas suffering from the highest levels of poverty; Rafah and Khan Younis in the Gaza Strip and Jenin (along with Hebron) in the West Bank.⁵ According to the *Palestinian Participatory Poverty Assessment*, "Poverty rate has a reversed proportional relationship with education."⁶ These distressing figures are the result of multiple factors, namely increased Israeli military incursions to confront the Intifada, and the construction of the Separation Barrier, both of which have exacerbated deterioration of the Palestinian economy and living conditions. In Gaza, the southern region, especially Rafah, suffered disproportionately from frequent military incursions and extensive house demolitions. Southern Gaza also suffers from economic isolation due to closures of the Egyptian border, Karni crossing and the Abu Khouli checkpoint leading to northern Gaza. Due to the dire situation in these particular regions, CHF selected Rafah and Khan Younis as the target areas for LIBERTY interventions.

1.2.2 Overview of Existing Educational and Youth Infrastructure

The current conflict has taken an immeasurable toll on the health, education and emotional well-being of Palestinian children. To summarize this issue is beyond the scope of this report; let it suffice to say that the loss of homes, family members, friends, security, adequate nutrition, medicine, and schools have affected a profound decline in the quality of life for Palestinian children and youth. In such a situation the school environment becomes increasingly important: young people spend as much as half their waking hours at school and often perceive schools as safe havens. The daily school routine provides the opportunity to re-establish a sense of normality, and helps children to cope with unsafe and disrupted living conditions.

Since the beginning of the second Intifada, the MOE and UNICEF have reported respectively that between 282 and 296 schools have been damaged by Israeli military shelling.⁷ UNICEF also reports that 9 schools have been closed, of which three have

¹ PCBS, Press Release on Labor Force Survey Results (January-March, 2004).

² World Bank, The Trust Fund for Gaza and West Bank: Status, Strategy and Request for Replenishment, November 2003.

³ World Bank, The World Bank and the Private Sector: Stock-taking since the Second Intifada, September 2003.

⁴ PCBS Labor Force Survey Database, January-March 2004 (unpublished).

⁵ MOPIC/UNDP/DFID, National Report on Participatory Poverty Assessment (Voice of the Palestinian Poor), July 2002.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ MOE, The Effects of the Israeli Occupation on Education from 28/9/2000 to 6/4/2004, April 2004.

been converted into military bases. As a result, children have lost thousands of valuable school days.

The impact of the occupation on the education sector is also experienced in terms of insufficient physical and human resources. Military closures often prohibit both teachers and students from accessing their schools, thereby severely disrupting class schedules. Due to limited PA funding, schools lack essential facilities such as libraries, science labs, sanitary units, and recreation areas. The inadequate number of existing schools has resulted in severe overcrowding forcing many schools to operate in double shifts (70% of Gaza schools run in double shifts), subsequently increasing wear-and-tear on school infrastructure. Meanwhile, the student population continues to grow on average between 6 to 7% annually, further straining and outpacing the capacity of existing resources. The PCBS estimates that the number of students in West Bank and Gaza schools will increase by an additional 77% by 2010 to 1.4 million students.⁸

1.2.3 The Need for Youth Infrastructure, Especially Targeting Females

Extracurricular activities are a vital part of the well-being of young people. A 2003 USAID-funded study concludes that, “extra-curricular activities...can serve as an important source of strength and support in conflict situations.”⁹ Yet access to appropriate facilities (e.g., kindergartens, youth centers, sports clubs and women’s centers) for extra-curricular activities is quite limited. A recent PCBS survey reported that 49% of young people interviewed said they are currently unable to access facilities for activities they wish to practice.¹⁰

Young Palestinian women are particularly affected by the circumstances of conflict. With social systems under increased economic and political pressure, repressive gender practices tend to be reinforced, limiting female activity outside of the household. Young women often face pressure to marry and have children early; those who resist such pressure can be confined to their homes for prolonged periods either due to parental wishes and/or their own fears. On the other hand, even those who do marry early often stay at home since (1) there are limited appropriate facilities for females to go to either alone or with their children, and (2) the limited number of kindergartens forces young mothers to stay at home to watch over their children. Finally, while a number youth centers do exist throughout the Gaza Strip, they tend to focus on the needs of males rather than females (e.g., sports), and due to cultural norms separating males and females of young age, females are often prohibited from accessing mixed-gender facilities.

Clearly the development of infrastructure specifically targeting young women’s needs (e.g. kindergartens and youth centers) is imperative for the social and educational development of female Palestinian youth as it will create opportunities for them to normalize their environment, further their education and/or vocational skills, and potentially find work. The provision of infrastructure targeting young women, therefore, is an established need articulated by Palestinian authorities, especially in southern Gaza.¹¹

⁸ PCBS, General Education Projections in the Palestinian Territory, 1999/2000-2009/2010, December 1999.

⁹ Secretariat for the National Plan of Action for Palestinian Children, Save the Children and USAID, A Psychological Assessment of Palestinian Children, July 2003.

¹⁰ PCBS, Youth Survey, 2003: Main Findings, February 2004.

¹¹ See for instance UNDP, Youth Profile of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, 2002, p. 78.

CHF/LIBERTY proposed that some USAID funding under PINE be allocated to the development of kindergartens and youth centers, in order to address the social and educational needs of young women, increase pre-school educational opportunities, while continuing to support the USAID/PINE program goal of generating employment. To compensate for the fact that youth infrastructure is not necessarily the *primary* focus of PINE, CHF proposed that several of the aforementioned facilities be constructed of adobe, which is far more labor-intensive and thus will generate even more employment days than regular school construction and rehabilitation.

1.3 Program End Achievements

The 16-month LIBERTY program began on September 28, 2004 with a \$1,999,920 cooperative agreement. It was active in ten communities in the Rafah and Khan Younis Governorates in the southern Gaza Strip and targeted a population of 170,000. The targeted communities included Qarara, Khuza'a, Abasan al-Kabira, Abasan al-Jadida, Khan Younis Camp, Ma'en, Nasser, Brasil, Kherbet Adas, and Tel Sultan.

The direct beneficiaries of the program were estimated at 78,757, and the total value of the implemented 16-month program was to be at least \$2,681,684, of which USAID was to provide \$1,999,920. The program was to leverage over \$689,264 in additional resources.

By the end of the program, Partners contributed a sum of \$803,177.95 USD which is 117% of project requirements. At the same time, and regardless of the project amendments through which ADOBE construction techniques were replaced by ordinary construction methods, 97% of the estimated working days (47,596) were generated.

The LIBERTY program responded directly to USAID's goal of creating direct short-term employment and improving educational and youth infrastructure, thus providing tangible short- and long-term benefits for Palestinians of all ages in the neediest communities of the Gaza Strip.

CHF obtained USAID approval prior to implementing any of the LIBERTY projects. In order to meet the ambitious targets set in the annual implementation plan, CHF sought USAID approval to start the tenders and other pre-implementation activities for the following projects:

In Khan Younis: 100K, 110K, 120K, 130K, 210K, 310K, 320K, 330K and 360K
In Rafah: R140R, 150R, 160R, 170R, 180R, 220R, 340R, 350R and 370R

Three of the originally proposed activities were cancelled including:

130K: construction of three classrooms at Hatem Al Ta'ee School in Khan Younis was cancelled due to budget limitations, the Ministry of Education approved the cancellation as 6 new classrooms were added to Al Aqqad School in Rafah where the possibility for contribution was affected.

330K: Construction of a Youth Center, the project was cancelled because the partner was late in making the site available, which made it impossible to complete the project in time.

170R: Ghassan Kanafani school was not approved by the USAID.

At the same time, two new activities were added after the approval of the CTO. These were the two youth centers Rafah and Khan Younis.

Over the 16-month program period, the LIBERTY program achieved the following:

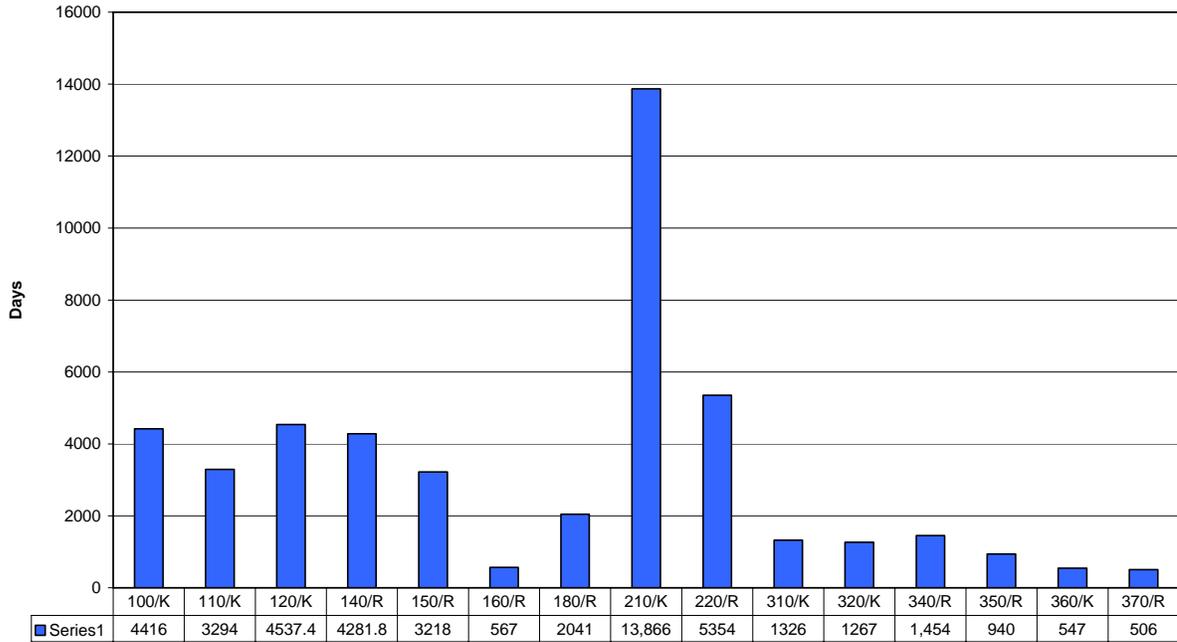
1. improvement of educational and youth facilities in 15 out of 16 originally proposed activities in Rafah and Khan Younis were completed including: 61 classrooms constructed; Beautifications in 20 schools; Rehabilitation in 22 additional classrooms; Construction of 3 kindergartens; Construction of a multipurpose hall; Three sanitation units and three sports fields/ play grounds; and, Two youth clubs and sporting facilities were rehabilitated.
2. Concerning beautification activities, a total of 14 communities including Rafah and Khan Younis were involved in the beautification project. Under this activity, the 20 schools consisting of 363 classrooms were beautified, serving 25,242 benefiting students, 63% of whom were female. Furthermore, 16 out of the 20 schools are working on a two shift basis.
3. The partner's contribution has exceeded its target by 117%; employment generation exceeded 100_[jrm1]%.
4. During the project implementation period, no major difficulties were encountered.

1.3.1 Employment Generation

- The LIBERTY program created **47,596** person days of direct employment: or 97.13% of – its agreed-upon target (49,000). It should be noted that when the program was amended to replace the Adobe construction techniques into normal construction, the expected employment figures were not modified.
- The LIBERTY program generated exactly \$644,521 in income for Palestinian laborers. (based on a \$12 USD as a laborer's salary per day, and a \$15 USD as a skilled person's salary per day)
- On average, the LIBERTY program generated 99 person months of employment per calendar month, meaning that on average 99 laborers were employed each month for the 16- month period.
- The LIBERTY program enabled a \$10,000 project budget to fund 722 workdays, whereas a traditional emergency employment program (where the materials/salary ratio usually breaks down as 60% to 40%)¹² would fund 285 workdays. For LIBERTY, the materials/salary ratio breakdown is 11% to 89%, with \$380,134 spent on materials and \$2,967,875 on employment generation wages.

¹² USAID West Bank and Gaza, *Spotlights: Reviving Stone Terraces in Rural Nablus*, (December 2002): http://www.usaid.gov/wbg/spotlight_6.htm.

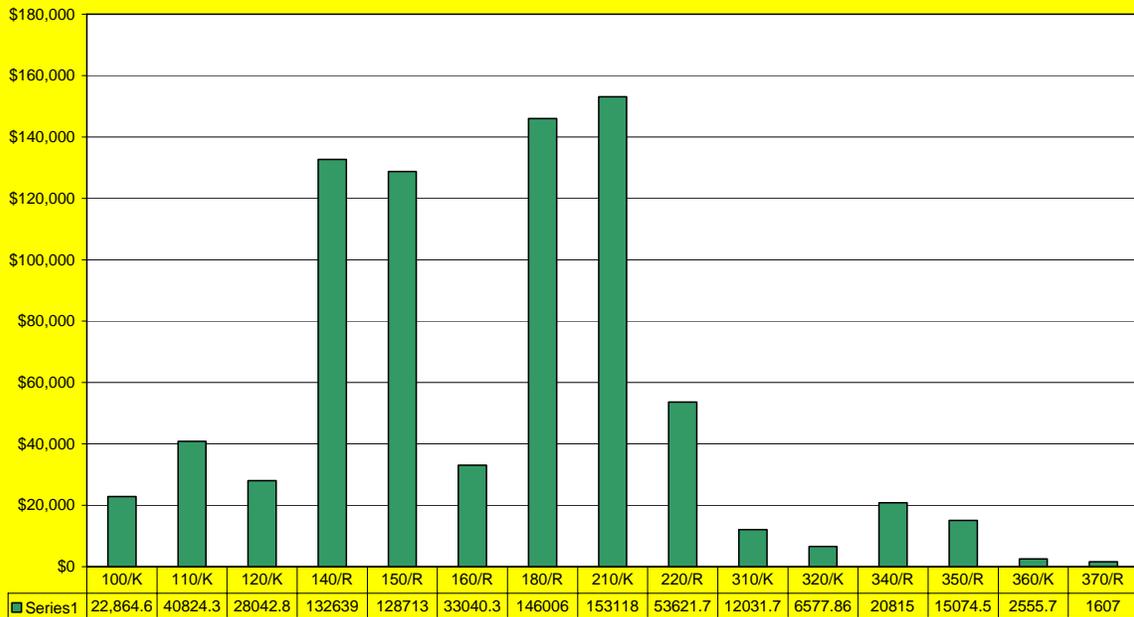
LIBERTY Total Employment Generation by Project



1.3.2 Matching Contributions

PINE/LIBERTY proposed to reach \$681,764 in matching contributions over the project period. By the end of the project, PINE/LIBERTY achieved **\$803,177.95** in matching contributions, exceeding the target by **\$121,413.95 – achieving 117.8% of the matching contribution.**

LIBERTY Total Matching Contributions by Project



1.3.3 Education Infrastructure built or Rehabilitated

In cooperation with the implementation partners, CHF/USAID implemented a total of 1 R5 projects in 14 months in Rafah and Khan Younis. By the end of January 2006, a total of 1 R5 projects were completed, including nine school projects, four kindergartens, as listed below:

- 100/K Construction of nine classrooms + sports field, al-Ma'arry School
- 110/K Construction of 12 classrooms + sanitary facilities, al-Khansa'a School
- 120/K Construction of 12 classrooms + playground, al-Karmi School
- 140/R Construction of 12 classrooms + sanitary facilities, al-Aqqad School
- 150/R Construction of ten classrooms + sanitary facilities, Taha Hussein School
- 160/R Rehabilitation of 22 classrooms, Bir Saba'a School
- 180/R Construction of a multipurpose hall, al-Qadesia School
- 210/K Beautification of 10 schools in Khan Younis
- 220/R Beautification of 10 schools in Rafah
- 310/K Construction of a kindergarten & playground, Abasan al-Kabira and Abasan al-Jadida
- 320/K Construction of a kindergarten & playground, Khuza'a
- 340/R Construction of a kindergarten, Nasser (Rafah)
- 350/R Construction of a kindergarten, Tel Sultan (Rafah)

1.3.3 Youth Related Infrastructure

In addition to the sports fields already mentioned in the Schools program, two youth centers were rehabilitated, Rafah and Khan Younis youth and sports facilities. A total of 60,000 youth in both districts are believed to directly benefit from the rehabilitation work completed in these two facilities.

- 360/K Rehabilitation of Khan Younis Youth Sport Club
- 370/R Rehabilitation of Rafah Youth Sport Club

1.3.4 Municipal and Ministerial Capacity Building and Partnership

- The LIBERTY cooperative agreement specified that the partners would contribute a match of \$689,264 to the USAID award of \$1,999,992. Despite the ongoing economic hardship, political unrest, and partners inability to meet all their obligations to the public, CHF LIBERTY partners were able to contribute \$803,177.95 USD. This amounts to 117.8% of the agreed upon matching contributions.
- Together with Ministry of Education staff, municipal leaders, local NGO's and youth facility leaders, LIBERTY developed clear procedures on how to develop a tendering

process, related data collection, and technical and environmental reviews; obtaining feedback from benefiting communities; establishing collaboration between citizens and local governing bodies; and developing of sustainable site maintenance plans.

- It is part of CHF's mission to build local capacities whenever and wherever possible, especially among partners including ministries, NGOs and municipalities. CHF-LIBERTY incorporated municipal staff in on-the-job training for tendering, monitoring and technical evaluation of process related to infrastructure and rehabilitation works[jrm2].

1.3.5 Media Coverage

- USAID was prominently acknowledged in extensive mass media coverage of the LIBERTY program over the past 16 months: eight newspaper articles, two Palestinian television reports, and four Palestinian radio reports. All indicated the positive impact the PINE/ LIBERTY program is created in the fields of education and sports in the Southern Gaza Strip.
- The opening ceremonies of the completed schools were attended by high ranking officials, parents and schools children.

1.4 Lessons Learned

Many lessons were learned over the course of the PINE/ LIBERTY program's implementation:

- Because the LIBERTY program was designed and prepared in consultation with the Ministry of Education (MOE) and target municipalities, CHF's responsiveness to priorities was built in. This close partnership meant that the partners assigned the program high priority in their operational plans and budget. Partnering with Department of Education directly as field representatives for the MOE in the design and implementation of future programs is critical for their success.
- CHF Partnering with other implementing programs such as WFP led to successful implementation of both initiatives, giving meaning to the activities, planning, as well as implementation and supervision of both programs.
- The partnerships developed from the program's outset and the transparent planning methodology ensured the program exceeded matching contribution targets without any difficulty or resistance from the partners. Additionally, the fact that more than one partner was involved in the program encouraged positive competition.

2. Program End Status

2.1 Impact Indicators

As outlined in the proposal and cooperative agreement, CHF identified strategic objectives, intermediate results, and preliminary impact indicators for each of the principal areas of program activity. These evaluation benchmarks were monitored and improved throughout the program implementation period. The following table presents the proposed results and impact indicators in relation to end-of-program outputs.

1. Strategic Objective – Employment Generation		
Objective: Decrease unemployment and mitigate the effects of border closure and the resulting decline in trade and labor flows and their impact on overall economic activity		
Proposed Results	Preliminary Impact Indicators	End of Program Outputs
Generate 49,000 person days of direct employment.	All construction activities are based on labor intensive work and procedures.	In the kindergartens, 12 new permanent jobs were created. In schools, a total of 47,596 person days (1,586 person months) of direct employment created over the 16-month program period, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22,420 unskilled workers involved in the construction activities and in the beatification and rehabilitation program, • 15,681 skilled workers and, • 9,495 supervisors.

2. Strategic Objective – Education Infrastructure Constructed or Rehabilitated		
Objective: Improve physical, social, and economic infrastructure in underserved communities.		
Proposed Results	Preliminary Impact Indicators	End of Program Results
Construction/ renovation of classrooms and related facilities.	Number of classrooms built[jrm3].	61 classrooms were built, 20 schools were beautified, 22 additional classrooms were rehabilitated.
Construction/ renovation of educational rooms (libraries, computer labs).	Number of educational rooms built.	One main multipurpose hall was constructed.

Construction/ renovation of schools facilities excluding educational rooms (fences, play grounds, sanitary units).	Number of units built.	3 sports fields were constructed. 3 sanitation units were built.
Construction/ renovation of Kindergartens.	Number of kindergarten rooms constructed. Number of kindergarten outdoor facilities constructed/ renovated/ provided.	4 new kindergartens were constructed. In total 25 new kindergarten rooms were built (each of 6 rooms and a hall). Outdoor facilities were provided in one kindergarten.

3. Strategic Objective – (additional): Youth infrastructure constructed/ rehabilitated

Objective: rehabilitate youth infrastructure in both Rafah and Khan younis districts

Proposed Results	Preliminary Impact Indicators	End of Program Results
Construction/ renovation of youth related infrastructure.	Number of facilities rehabilitated.	2 youth and sporting clubs were rehabilitated.

2.2 Sustainability

Although it is generally assumed by the donor community that, given the causes and nature of unemployment in the West Bank and Gaza, sustainability of employment generation programs should not be measured in terms of new employment obtained after project completion; rather sustainability should be measured in terms of the end result of the work that is being created. Still, a number of new jobs were created especially in the four constructed kindergartens, and newly constructed schools. Job-creation programs like PINE are unlikely to result in permanent employment and therefore should be expected only to create sustainable results in the form of the by-products of the work being created (i.e., built or renovated infrastructure: schools and kindergartens as well as youth clubs.

In spite of the fact that the program implementation was modified, and the ADOBE construction method which was expected to lead to large employment opportunities was replaced by ordinary construction, the LIBERTY program performed extraordinarily well. The employment rates achieved exceeded expectation as evidenced when evaluating LIBERTY's end of program results against both the criteria of job-creation programs and those of development programs. This is due to the program core design as a labor-intensive "make-work" program that aims to generate the maximum number of person days of employment

possible, combined with its programmatic design in terms of sustainable developmental objectives focusing on the following:

- Whenever possible, creation of end-of-program employment (new permanent job opportunities contributing to alleviation of poverty);
- Partners, Municipal and local government units, and the Ministry of Education capacity building (strengthening of local administration and of citizens' participation);
- Contractors commitment to follow the terms of the CHF contracting policy.

2.3 Finances and Disposition of Property

January 28th 2006 is the award's end date.

2.3.1 Supplies

Upon completion of the LIBERTY program on January 28th 2006, there was no residual inventory of unused supplies.

2.3.2 Other Expendable Equipment

Upon completion of the LIBERTY Program on January 28th 2006, there was no residual inventory of unused expendable equipment.

Annex A provides an inventory list of all used non-expendable equipment with unit acquisition value less than \$5,000, including the proposed disposition plan of the property. The present value of the equipment is Zero (\$0).

2.3.3 Non-Expendable Equipment over \$5,000

Upon completion of the LIBERTY Program on January 28th, the following equipment will be used by CHF in connection with its other USAID-sponsored activities in Gaza and the West Bank in accordance with CFR sub-section 226.34 (c):

- Car Chevrolet Alero/Engine 2200cc Model 2003; serial number G1NL52F53C168093; acquisition date 29/09/2002; present value \$ 10,241. To be transferred to CHF/ CRO to support all USAID funded programs including PARCS, EPLA and PEOPLED in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.
- Car Chevrolet Cavalier/Engine 2200cc HP 115 Model 2001; serial number 1G1JC524X17383326; acquisition date 20/09/2001; present value \$ 3,223. To be transferred to EPLA-Gaza City
- Car Chevrolet Cavalier 2002 License #P3-4434-90; serial number 1G1JC524827187743; acquisition date 30/06/2002; present value \$ 7,160. To be transferred to PARCS-Gaza City
- Car Chevrolet Cavalier 2002 License #P3-4433-90; serial number 1G1JC524827179612; acquisition date 30/06/2002; present value \$ 7,160. To be transferred to PARCS-Gaza City

CHF has signed a statement stating that CHF understand that, in acquiring the equipment, it will use the equipment for project purposes. The present value of the equipment is \$31,007.

See Annex B for the inventory list of equipment.

2.3.4 Reporting

In accordance with 22 CFR 226.70-72, CHF International shall submit financial reports to USAID, as agreed upon in the cooperative agreement, within 90 calendar days following the date of completion of the award. The final financial report will be submitted upon conclusion of CHF's A-133 audit of the 2006 fiscal year, which is routinely issued four to five months after the fiscal year end.

2.3.5 Program and Field Offices

The main central and administrative office of LIBERTY in Khan Younis is being used by other CHF USAID related programs.

2.3.6 Employees

In both Gaza and the West Bank, all local CHF management staff had been officially released as of January 28th, 2006. Most were again hired by CHF in other programs.

2.3.7 Sub-Contract Activities

All sub-contract activities were finalized with final payments except for the maintenance insurances which is valid for 12 months after the handing over date of any project.

2.3.8 Partners

With the completion of the program, the role of partners is limited to the running, operation and maintenance of the constructed/ rehabilitated facilities.

2.3.9 Records

In accordance with the regulations of the USAID controller's office, the original copies of all financial and project records are being retained in a secure, readily accessible place for the next three years.

2.4 Economic and Multiplier Effect Impact of CHF's LIBERTY Program

In order to estimate the economic impact of LIBERTY, CHF International has applied the **multiplier model** as developed by the World Bank Review Mission on Job-Creating Programs in West Bank and Gaza.

The model measures the total accumulated effects of a job creation program on wages and the Palestinian economy in quantitative terms. This is achieved by estimating the wage rate, the domestic material rate and the foreign material rate for a job-creating project and comparing the resulting accumulated effects with an agreed set of criteria. The criteria are based on a comparison with the basic alternative of utilizing the project budget for a 'make-work' project, where the whole amount is spent on wages to the unemployed poor. If a job-creating project fulfils these criteria it should be accepted, if not it should be rejected.

It was found that LIBERTY **succeeded to compete with a make-work project**^[jrm4] since CHF commits itself to use appropriate labor-based designs and technologies in order to optimize the use of labor, and to maximize the use of import substitute materials. Also, there is a strong positive impact by the paid labor days triggered by USAID funding but paid for by locally raised funding.

LIBERTY

THE LIBERTY multiplier model is best explained through an example. The multiplier model used is based on:

- Wage rate in the initial and subsequent economic cycles
- Material rate of domestic origin in the initial and subsequent economic cycles
- Material rate of foreign origin in the initial and subsequent cycles
- Saving rate for wage earners and providers of domestic materials at the end of an economic cycle

In table 1, for LIBERTY, for each \$100 from USAID, the triggered multiplier effects on wages, purchase of domestic and foreign materials and savings are shown for each economic cycle, together with the accumulated values. The multiplier model is explained in the table hereafter. The estimated rates for LIBERTY are as follows:

- 45.60 % for wages;
- 19.26 % for materials of domestic origin;
- 35.13 % for materials of foreign origin
- 5 % saving rate from wage earners and providers of domestic materials

**Table 1: Multiplier effects on wages, purchase of domestic and foreign material and savings
CHF INTERNATIONAL PINE LIBERTY Program USAID**

Initial financial outlay: US \$ 100		Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	Cycle 4	Cycle 5	Cycle 6	Cycle 23
		38.38%	62.02%	76.60%	85.58%	91.11%	94.52%	100.00%
1	Wages Dom.	45.60%	28.10%	17.32%	10.67%	6.58%	4.05%	0.00%
2	Accumulated	45.60%	73.71%	91.02%	101.70%	108.27%	112.32%	118.83%
3	Material Dom.	19.26%	11.87%	7.32%	4.51%	2.78%	1.71%	0.00%
4	Accumulated	19.26%	31.14%	38.45%	42.96%	45.74%	47.45%	50.20%
5=1+3	Palest. Eco.	64.87%	39.97%	24.63%	15.18%	9.35%	5.76%	0.00%
6	Accumulated	64.87%	104.84%	129.47%	144.65%	154.01%	159.77%	169.03%
7	For. Material + Wages+OH.	35.13%	21.65%	13.34%	8.22%	5.07%	3.12%	0.00%
8	Accumulated	35.13%	56.78%	70.12%	78.35%	83.41%	86.53%	91.55%
9=5+7	Total	100.00%	61.62%	37.98%	23.40%	14.42%	8.89%	0.00%
10	Accumulated	100.00%	161.62%	199.60%	223.00%	237.42%	246.31%	260.58%
11	Savings	3.24%	2.00%	1.23%	0.76%	0.47%	0.29%	0.00%
12	Accumulated	3.24%	5.24%	6.47%	7.23%	7.70%	7.99%	8.45%

The life of each cycle starts when the wage earners and the providers of domestic materials begin to use their proceeds from the previous cycle and ends when they have used it all (for CHF's LIBERTY in the 23rd cycle) except their savings. This implies that economic cycles may overlap. In the very first row is indicated the cumulative effects reached at the end of each economic cycle, so after the end of the second economic cycle 62.02% are accounted for in this analysis.

During the first cycle, which is the length of the project, US \$ 45.60 is paid for wages, US \$ 19.26 for domestic materials and US \$ 35.13 for foreign materials. The total is US \$ 100. These are the direct economic consequences of the project and are normally the ones that are considered, together with the physical outcome of the project. In the following all the indirect economic benefits are analyzed and calculated.

The saving rate is 5%, so the wage earners and the providers of domestic materials save US \$ 3.24 at the end of the project. It is seen that US \$ 64.87 stay in the Palestinian economy, whereas the US \$ 35.13 for materials of foreign origin are lost forever to the Palestinian economy. All this information is presented in the column 'Cycle 1'. So at the end of the project US \$ 61.63 is available for continued consumption in the Palestinian economy, namely the US \$ 64.87 less the savings of US \$ 3.24.

Cycle 2 starts when the wage earners and the providers of domestic materials begin to use their proceeds from the project and ends when they have used it all – except their savings. This implies that economic cycles may overlap. During Cycle 2 another 45.60 %, or US \$ 28.10 are spent on wages and US \$ 11.87 on domestic materials, and yet another US \$ 21.65 on foreign materials. At the end of the second economic cycle, another US \$ 2.00 has been saved.

In column 'Cycle 2' it can be seen that the accumulated wages amount to US \$ 73.71; accumulated purchases of domestic materials amount to US \$ 31.14; accumulated purchases of foreign materials amount to US \$ 56.78, and accumulated savings are US \$ 5.24. At the end of the second economic cycle the project has generated US \$ 161.62, of which US \$ 104.84 have stayed in the Palestinian economy, while US \$ 56.78 have been absorbed by the foreign economy.

The interpretation of the following four economic cycles is the same as for the first two ones. The cumulative effects of the six cycles presented here account for 94.52 % of the total effects due to the initial financial outlay for the project of US \$ 100.

The cumulative effects of the 23rd cycles presented here account for 100% of the total effects due to the initial financial outlay for the project of US \$100. In the very first row is indicated the cumulative effects reached at the end of each economic cycle, so after the end of the 23rd economic cycle 100% are accounted for in this example.

At the end of the 23rd cycle, when the wage earners and the providers of domestic materials have used all their proceeds from the previous cycles except their savings, the accumulated multiplier effects for the for LIBERTY's USAID contribution of \$100 show that the accumulated wages will be \$118.00 (or 118.00%) and the accumulated value to the Palestinian economy will be \$50.20 (or 50.20%) of the \$100 USAID contribution.

At the end of the 23rd economic cycle, the estimated accumulated wage rate is 118.00% and the accumulated value to the Palestinian economy is 50.20% meaning that both criteria have been satisfied and LIBERTY has been correctly accepted as a job-creation project.

In table 2 below, the estimated accumulated multiplier effects are shown for the entire LIBERTY's proposed expenditures for the whole project period of 16 months.

Table 2: Multiplier effects on wages, purchase of domestic and foreign material and savings
CHF INTERNATIONAL PINE LIBERTY Program USAID

proposed in thousands of dollars	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	Cycle 4	Cycle 5	Cycle 6	Cycle 23
	1,066.74	1,724.11	2,129.20	2,378.84	2,532.67	2,627.47	2,779.66
1 Wages Dom.	1,267.63	781.17	481.39	296.65	182.81	112.65	0.03
2 Accumulated	1,267.63	2,048.80	2,530.19	2,826.83	3,009.64	3,122.29	3,303.14
3 Material Dom.	535.49	329.99	203.35	125.31	77.22	47.59	0.01
4 Accumulated	535.49	865.48	1,068.83	1,194.14	1,271.37	1,318.96	1,395.35
5=1+3 Palest. Eco.	1,803.12	1,111.16	684.74	421.96	260.03	160.24	0.04
6 Accumulated	1,803.12	2,914.28	3,599.02	4,020.98	4,281.01	4,441.25	4,698.50
7 For. Material + Wages+OH.	976.58	601.81	370.86	228.54	140.83	86.79	0.02
8 Accumulated	976.58	1,578.39	1,949.25	2,177.79	2,318.62	2,405.41	2,544.74
9=5+7 Total	2,779.70	1,712.96	1,055.60	650.50	400.87	247.03	0.07
10 Accumulated	2,779.70	4,492.67	5,548.27	6,198.77	6,599.63	6,846.66	7,243.24
11 Savings	90.16	55.56	34.24	21.10	13.00	8.01	0.00
12 Accumulated	90.16	145.71	179.95	201.05	214.05	222.06	234.92

In table 3, the estimated accumulated multiplier effects are presented with wage rates and domestic material rates selected at 10% intervals. The saving rate is 3%. In the table it is shown when a job-creation project should be accepted. This is indicated in the shaded areas in the table. **For LIBERTY, the wage rate is 45.60 %.The domestic material rate is 19.26%. LIBERTY is located within the 50-59% wage rate interval and the 10-19% domestic material rate interval.**

**Table 3: Measurement tool for economic impact based on multiplier effects
CHF INTERNATIONAL PINE LIBERTY Program USAID**

Amount 100
Savings % 0.03

Material Domestic %		10.00%	20.00%	30.00%	40.00%	50.00%	64.84%	70.00%	80.00%	90.00%
Wages										
10.00%	Wage	12	14	16	19	24	36	45	79	333
	Mat.D	12	28	49	78	120	237	313	630	3000
	Pal.Eco.	25	42	65	97	144	273	357	709	3333
	Mat.F	99	99	98	97	96	92	89	79	0
	Total	124	141	163	194	239	365	446	787	3333
20.00%	Wage	28	33	39	48	62	113	157	667	
	Mat.D	14	33	58	96	156	366	551	2667	
	Pal.Eco.	42	65	97	144	218	479	709	3333	
	Mat.F	99	98	97	96	93	86	79	0	
	Total	141	163	194	239	312	565	787	3333	
30.00%	Wage	49	58	72	93	134	375	1000		
	Mat.D	16	39	72	125	223	810	2333		
	Pal.Eco.	65	97	144	218	357	1185	3333		
	Mat.F	98	97	96	93	89	64	0		
	Total	163	194	239	312	446	1249	3333		
40.00%	Wage	78	96	125	179	315	-2360			
	Mat.D	19	48	93	179	394	-3826			
	Pal.Eco.	97	144	218	357	709	-6186			
	Mat.F	97	96	93	89	79	286			
	Total	194	239	312	446	787	-5900			
50.00%	Wage	120	156	223	394	1667				
	Mat.D	24	62	134	315	1667				
	Pal.Eco.	144	218	357	709	3333				
	Mat.F	96	93	89	79	0				
	Total	239	312	446	787	3333				
60.00%	Wage	187	268	472	2000					
	Mat.D	31	89	236	1333					
	Pal.Eco.	218	357	709	3333					
	Mat.F	93	89	79	0					
	Total	312	446	787	3333					
70.00%	Wage	313	551	2333						
	Mat.D	45	157	1000						
	Pal.Eco.	357	709	3333						
	Mat.F	89	79	0						
	Total	446	787	3333						
80.00%	Wage	630	2667							
	Mat.D	79	667							
	Pal.Eco.	709	3333							
	Mat.F	79	0							
	Total	787	3333							
90.00%	Wage	3000								
	Mat.D	333								
	Pal.Eco.	3333								
	Mat.F	0								
	Total	3333								

The acceptance criteria according to the Review Mission recommendations¹³ are the following:

Either:

- The accumulated wages are greater than or equal to 100% of any project amount,

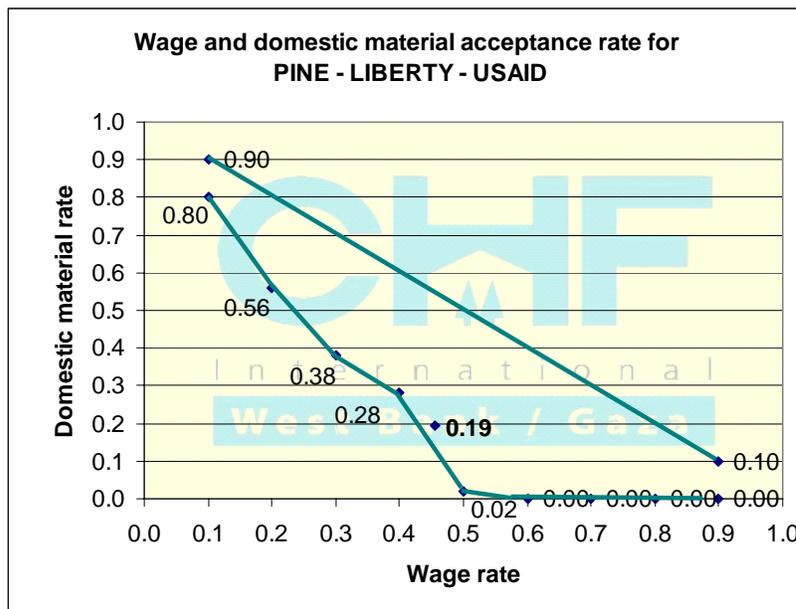
Or:

- The accumulated wages are less than 100% of any project amount but greater than or equal to 75% of any project amount, and the accumulated value to the Palestinian economy is greater than or equal to 200% of any project amount.

At the end of the 23rd cycle, when the wage earners and the providers of domestic materials have used all their proceeds from the previous cycles except their savings, the accumulated multiplier effects for the for LIBERTY's USAID and CHF contribution of \$2,779,703.74 show that the accumulated wages will be \$3,303,140 (or 118.83%) and the accumulated value to the Palestinian economy will be \$1,396,350 (or 50.20%) of the USAID and CHF contribution.

At the end of the 23rd economic cycle, the estimated accumulated wage rate is 118.83% and the accumulated value to the Palestinian economy is 50.20% meaning that both criteria have been satisfied and LIBERTY has been correctly accepted as a job-creation project.

From table 3, the following diagram can be drawn indicating the band of acceptance. The diagram shows that LIBERTY is located within the acceptance are between the two curves.



¹³ MOPIC Sector Working Group on Job Creation, Strategy on Job Creation, January 2003.

3. Program Overview

3.1 Program Implementation

CHF submitted to USAID weekly reports, quarterly and financial reports and annual implementation plans based on the implementation steps and targets for the life of the project, as described in the attachment to the cooperative agreement.

The following is a summary of the implementation of the program as it was executed.

3.1.1 Partnership



The LIBERTY program was implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Education, two municipalities and four NGO's in the southern Gaza Strip.

Regardless the fact that municipality revenues decreased due to deteriorating economic conditions, NGO's are facing financial difficulties and the Ministry could not afford any in cash contributions, CHF/LIBERTY partners respected the memoranda of

understanding signed with them and contributed to the program beyond what was requested. In fact, by January 2006, partners contributions to the program reached 117% of the agreed-upon match. The memoranda of understanding specified that the program partners were to contribute a match of \$689,264. At program end, the contributions to the LIBERTY program totaled \$803,177. This amounts to 117% of the agreed-upon match. To ensure the accuracy of quoted figures, specifications and details of each contribution were signed by authorized representatives, provided by different partners on a monthly basis, and reviewed by CHF's management team comparing items and figures with LIBERTY field-collected information.

3.1.2 Environmental Impact Assessments

As part of CHF's policy, all infrastructure programs were subject to an initial environmental assessment. All assessments were sent to the CTO for approval. No activity on the ground was initiated before the environmental approval.

3.1.3 USAID Coordination and Supervision

USAID was substantially involved in the operation of the program and played an integral role in the supervision of the LIBERTY in the following ways:

- **Approval of Annual Implementation Plans** CHF submitted annual implementation plans once a year for review and approval by USAID. The annual implementation plans provided details of activities that needed to be executed, outlined expected

achievements, listed implementation milestones, and provided expected impacts over a 12-month period.

- **Approval of Specified Key Personnel:** all program key personnel were approved by USAID
- **Technical and Financial Progress Reports** CHF sent technical and financial progress reports on a quarterly basis and an audit report yearly.
- **Program Consultation** CHF/LIBERTY program management met on a regular basis with USAID’s CTO Theodora Hindelh and the Gaza Representative, Engineer Wa’el Al Sayej concerning the specifics of program implementation.

3.2 Staffing

The following persons made up the LIBERTY management team:

Name	Title
L. Abu-Hijleh	Country Director
M.S Al Hmaid	Program Director
T. Zourob	Deputy Program Director – Gaza
A. Skaik	Financial Controller – West Bank and Gaza
A. Najjar	GIS and data base specialist
A. Kurd	Site engineer
S. Hulaileh	Out reach specialist
J. Saif	Reporting Specialist
H. Taha	Site Engineer

3.3 Safety and Security

Given the security situation during the program period, a set of security arrangements and protocols were put into place:

- All staff members had cell phones and radios. Key staff was required to call the Country Representative’s Office at least once a day and any time there was a potentially dangerous situation.
- The country director / representative attended all USAID related meetings
- In the event of violence, all CHF offices were closed until the country director gave permission for reopening.
- Staff would refrain from entering areas within 500 meters of the border of Israeli settlements without permission of the program director.

4. Project Completion Summaries

100/K

Brief Project Description

Project Title: Construction of nine classrooms and a sports field in Abu al-Ala'a al-Ma'arry School

Project Code: 100/K

Location: Qarara (Khan Younis)

Partners: Ministry of Education (MOE)

Activity Codes: SO8-A011 & SO8-A012

Background and Problem Statement:

There are six governmental primary and preparatory schools in Qarara. However, the need for more and better school facilities is increasing and cannot be met by the MOE. Most of the existing schools are in old buildings. Although thirteen classrooms in al-Ma'arry School are in very bad condition, the Ministry will keep them for the time being. Another problem is that the MOE has to serve the entire school population of 984 students – including refugees – in these six schools. Due to a lack of suitable classrooms, the schools are required to operate double shifts. The current number of children per class at the secondary level is more than 42. To guarantee the continuation of services it is necessary to preserve existing educational facilities and create additional education facilities. The village also lacks a sports field; currently, a sandy area at the school is being used for that purpose.

Solution/Work Carried Out:

CHF constructed nine 250m² classrooms on three floors to serve grade 1-6 boys and girls, as well as a sports field.

Beneficiaries: 720 students

USAID Share: \$146,311

Matching by:	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Cash (US\$)</u>	<u>In Kind (US\$)</u>
	1. Local community		
	2. MOE		35,000
	ACTUAL ACHIEVED		\$22,864.61

Bidding Process:	Quote 1:	\$148,074.43	Al Rehab Co.
	Quote 2:	\$147,595.00	Salama Co.
	Quote 3:	\$146,311.70	Abu Rjeila Co.
	Selected:	Lowest Bidder	(Abu Rjeila Co)

Contract Signed: 22 June 2005R

Contract Start Date: 02 July 2005

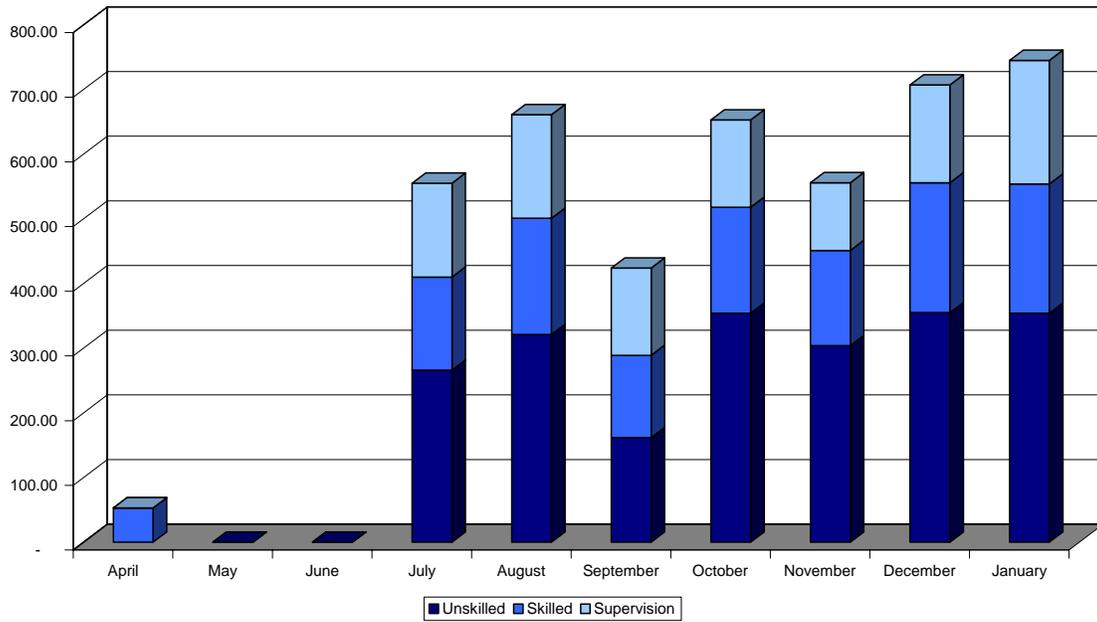
Actual End Date:

100/K Report

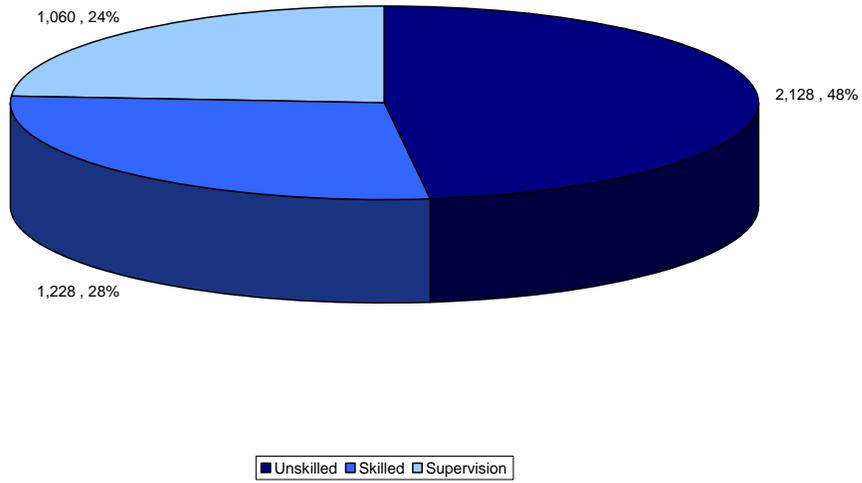
EMPLOYMENT GENERATION:

4,416 employment days generated.

100/K Employment Generation by Month



100/K Total Employment Generation



PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED DURING IMPLEMENTATION:

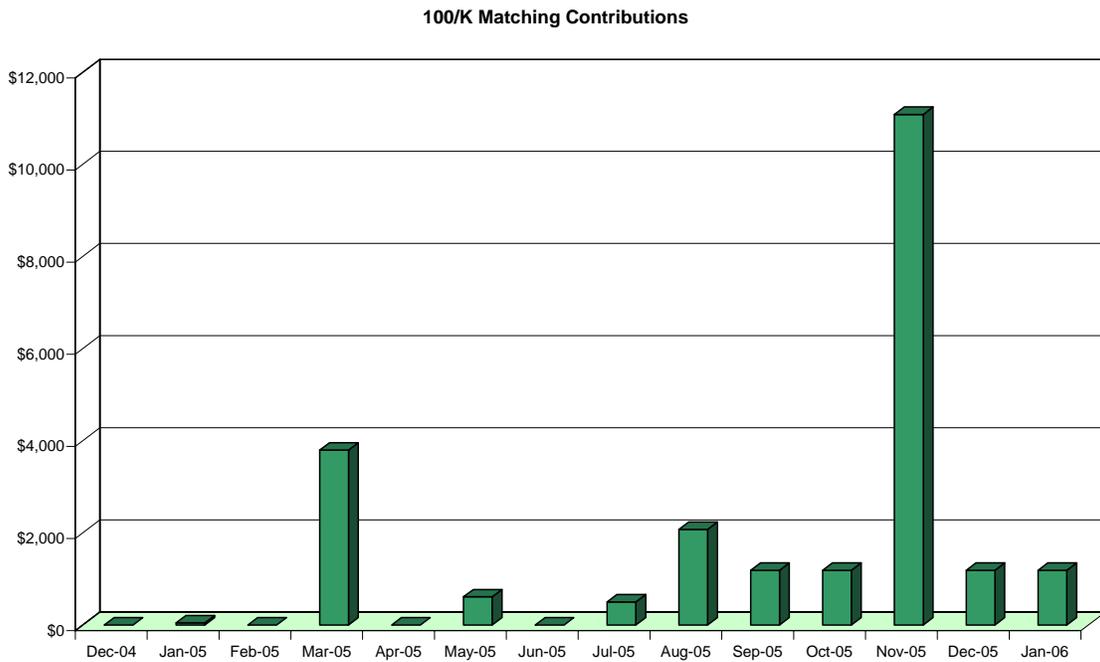
None.

IMPACT AND SUSTAINABILITY:

The impact of this project will be the resolution of the problems of double shifting and over crowding problem in the school.

COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION:

\$22,864.61



100/K Photos



100/K Before



100/K During



100/K During (November)

110/K

Brief Project Description

Project Title: Construction of 12 classrooms and sanitary facilities in al-Khansa'a School

Project Code: 110/K

Location: Abasan Al-Kabira (Khan Younis)

Partners: MOE

Activity Codes: SO8-A011 & SO8-A012

Background and Problem Statement:

The school has 22 classrooms, 16 of which are in poor condition. The MOE is unable to cope with the pressing needs for additional educational facilities unless new infrastructure is provided. The proposed new facility will overcome the problems of (a) small, old, unhealthy rooms, and (b) overcrowding. In the area, 58% of schools run double shifts and the average number of students per class is 43.2, which is one of the highest in the Gaza Strip. The current 18,000 m² structure comprises 1000m² on the first floor and 800m² on the second floor.

Solution/Work Carried Out:

CHF is constructing 12 additional classrooms, 530 m² each, on two floors to serve 10-12th grade girls and will also construct a sanitation unit (toilets and sinks). The 12m² cafeteria will be demolished and replaced with a new building by the MOE.

Beneficiaries: 960 students

USAID Share: \$175,326

Matching by:	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Cash (US\$)</u>	<u>In Kind (US\$)</u>
	1. Local community		
	2. MOE		\$58,400
	3. ACTUAL ACHIEVED		\$40,824.25

Bidding Process:			
	Quote 1:	\$175,326.47	Sa'eed Kassab company
	Quote 2:	\$184,904.12	Eifil Company
	Quote 3:	\$196,046.70	Darwish Abu Mu'eleq Company
	Selected:	Lowest Bidder	(Sa'eed Kassab company)

Contract Signed: 31 March 2005

Start Date: 10 April 2005

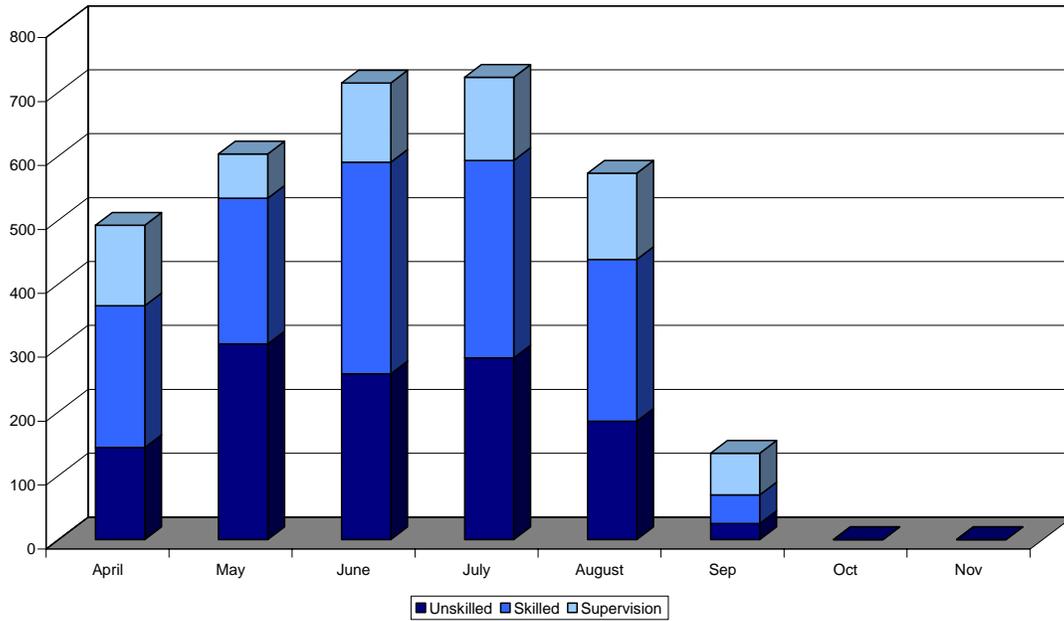
End Date Actual: 24 September 2005

110/K Final Report

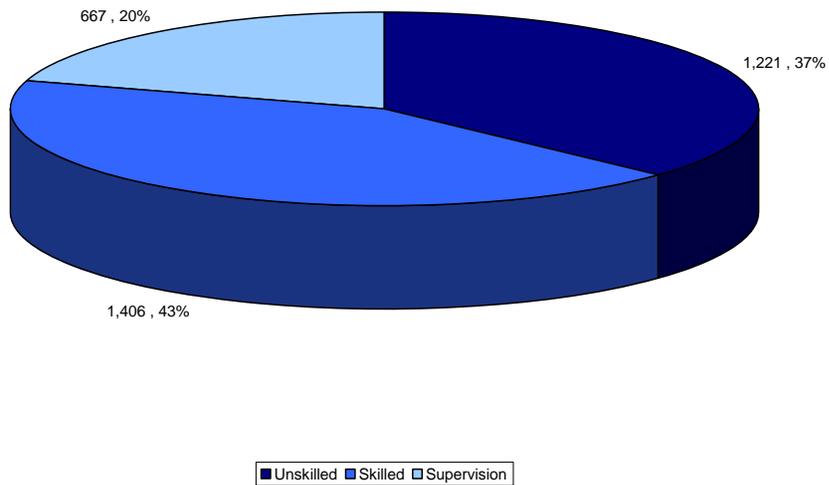
EMPLOYMENT GENERATION:

3,294 employment days were generated.

110/K Employment Generation by Month



110/K Total Employment Generation



PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED DURING IMPLEMENTATION:

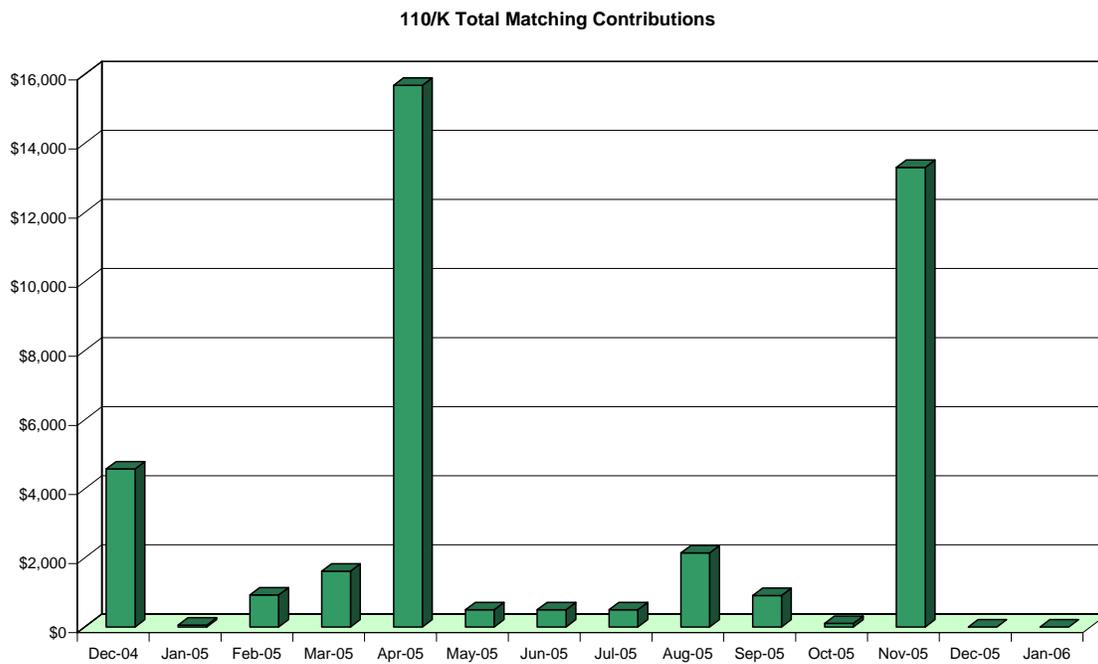
None.

IMPACT AND SUSTAINABILITY:

This project has improved school safety, structure, and capacity.

COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION:

\$40,824.25



110/K Photos



110K during



110K during



110/K Complete

110/K Beneficiaries

120/K

Brief Project Description

Project Title: Construction of 12 classrooms and a playground in Abdul Kareem al-Karmi School

Project Code: 120/K

Location: Abasan al-Kabira (Khan Younis)

Partners: MOE

Activity Codes: SO8-A011 & SO8-A012

Background and Problem Statement:

The Abdul Kareem al-Karmi School, which serves three villages, has only ten classrooms in good condition. The school covers 5600m² with a built-up area of 450m² on two floors. The MOE is unable to cope with the pressing need for additional educational facilities, especially for new students, unless new infrastructure is provided. The proposed new facility will overcome the problems of (a) overcrowding and (b) double shifting. In the area, 58% of schools run double shifts, and the average number of students per class is 43.2, which is among the highest in the Gaza Strip.

Solution/Work Carried Out:

CHF is building 12 new classrooms on two stories (530 m² per floor) in this school for 1-6th grade boys. This will overcome the problem of overcrowding which could lead to double shifting in the near future. For recreational opportunities a playground will contribute to improved children's health and create a more effective educational environment for the school.

Beneficiaries: 480 students

USAID Share: \$183,004

Community Share: \$54,640

Matching by:	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Cash (US\$)</u>	<u>In Kind (US\$)</u>
	1. Local community		
	2. MOE		\$54,640
	3. ACTUAL ACHIEVED		\$28,042.82

Bidding Process:	Quote 1:	\$183,003.57	Al Hajjar Company
	Quote 2:	\$183,421.58	Salah Edeen Company
	Quote 3:	\$193,000.00	Khuza'a Company
	Selected:	Lowest Bidder (Al Hajjar Company)	

Contract Signed: 22 May 2005

Start Date: 31 May 2005

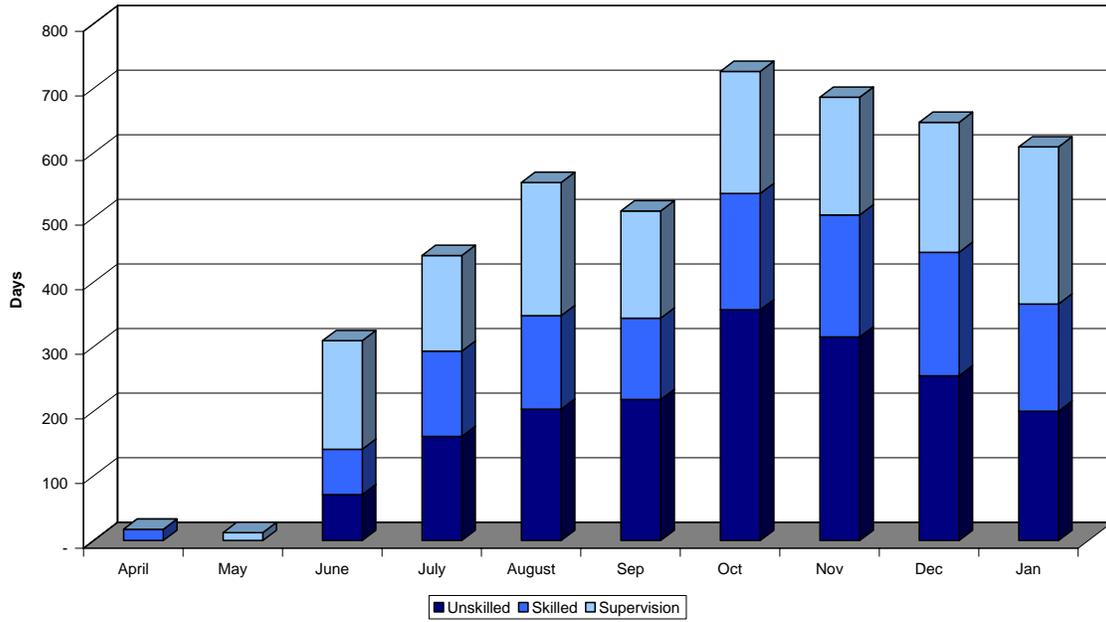
End Date Actual: 26 December 2005

120/K Report

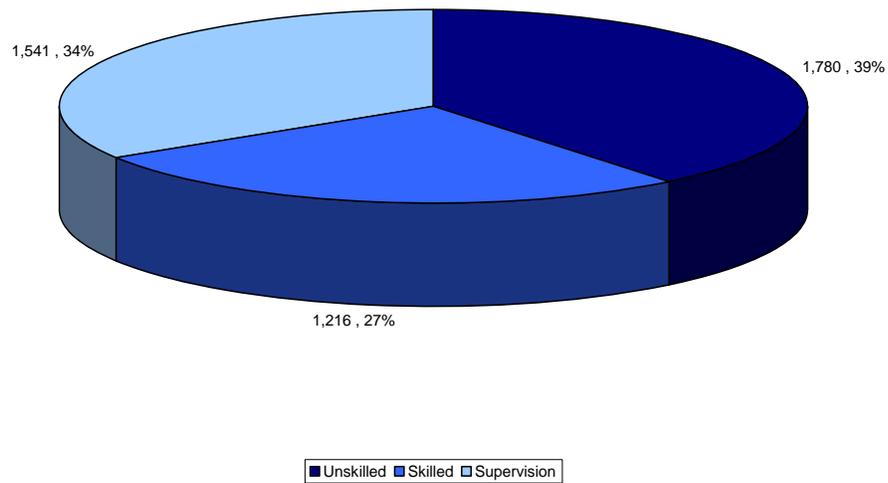
EMPLOYMENT GENERATION:

4,537.40 employment days were generated.

120/K Employment Generation by Month



120/K Total Employment Generation



PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED DURING IMPLEMENTATION:

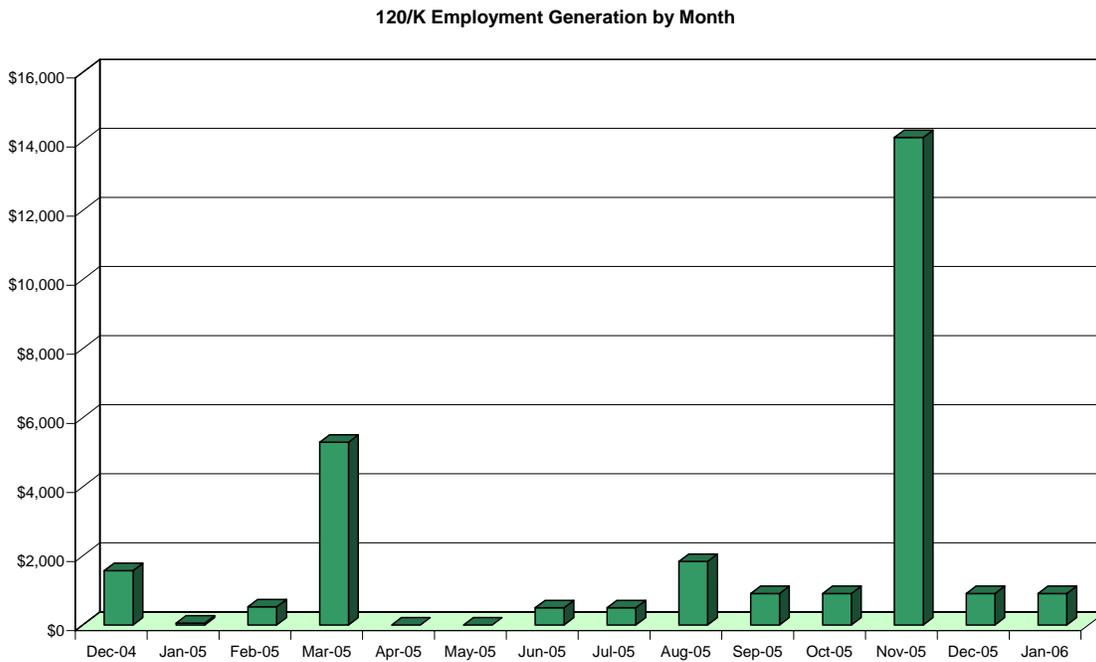
Due to rainy weather in November and December, a delay of approx. 15 days was experienced in handing over the project.

IMPACT AND SUSTAINABILITY:

The completed project will allow for new student enrollment due to increased capacity.

COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION:

\$28,042.82



120/K Photo



120/K Before



120/K During



120/K During



120/K Complete

140/R

Brief Project Description

Project Title: Construction of a 12-classroom school building and sanitary facilities at al-Aqqad School

Project Code: 140/R

Location: Kherbat al-Adas (Rafah)

Partners: MOE

Activity Codes: SO8-A013

Background and Problem Statement:

Kherbet Adas has only one school of two 780m² stories on 7000m² of land for primary and preparatory level boys and girls. In the primary classes, there are as many as 58 students per class. As a result, the school runs a double shift and limits first grade admittance to 150 students per year. The remaining students have to attend school in a neighboring village, which requires them to walk a long way in the dark of early morning or after sunset. Therefore, some families decide not to send their children, especially girls, to schools outside of Kherbet Adas.

Solution/Work Carried Out:

A 12-classroom, two-story structure (530 m² each floor) with sanitation facilities are under construction on school grounds for grades 1-9. The existing school, which is in good condition, will then be dedicated to secondary classes only. An MOE letter with final design sketches commits it to demolishing and replacing the shed and canteen and adding six more classrooms. The resulting 42 classrooms will be divided into two schools of 18 and 24 classrooms that will accommodate all the students in Kherbet Adas. This will encourage parents to keep their children, especially girls, in school.

Beneficiaries: 960 students

USAID share: \$157,309.65

Community share: \$55,120

Matching by:	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Cash (US\$)</u>	<u>In Kind (US\$)</u>
	1. Local community		
	2. MOE	\$55,120	
	3. ACTUAL ACHIEVED	\$132,639.15	

Bidding Process:			
	Quote 1	\$217,309.65	Al Othmani Company
	Quote 2	\$217,919.21	Hattawi Company
	Quote 3	\$231,746.68	Eifil Company
	Selected	Lowest Bidder	(Al Othmani Company)

Contract Signed: 31 March 2005

Start Date: 10 April 2005

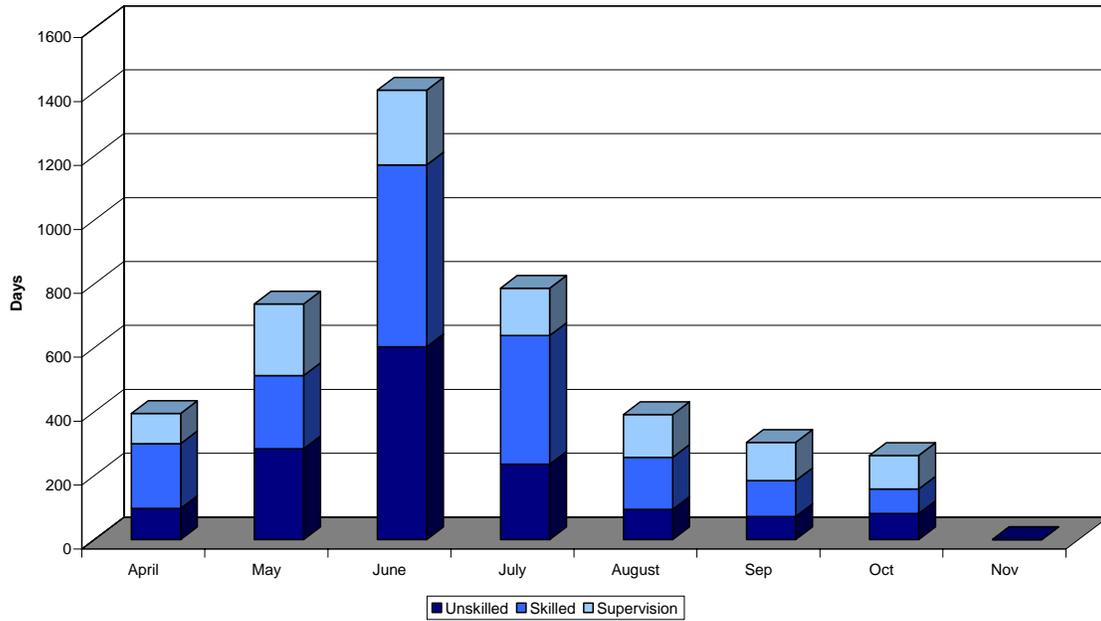
End Date Actual: 10 October 2005

140/R Final Report

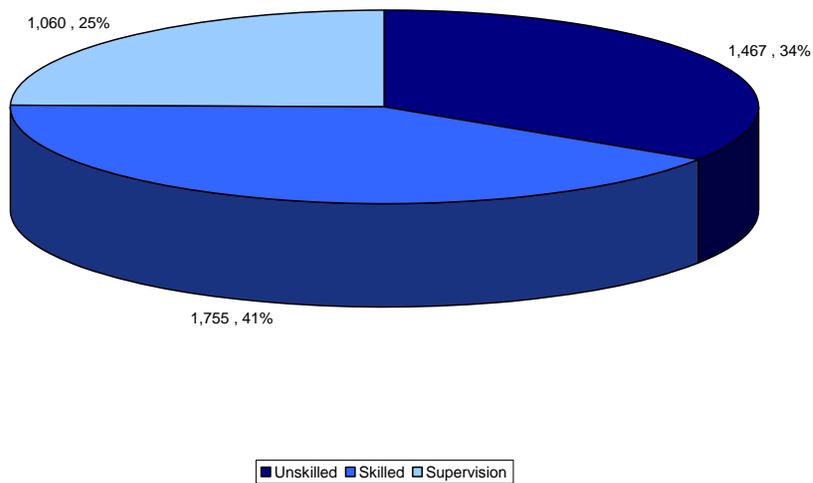
EMPLOYMENT GENERATION:

4,281.8 employment days were generated.

140/R Employment Generation by Month



140/R Total Employment Generation



PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED DURING IMPLEMENTATION:

None.

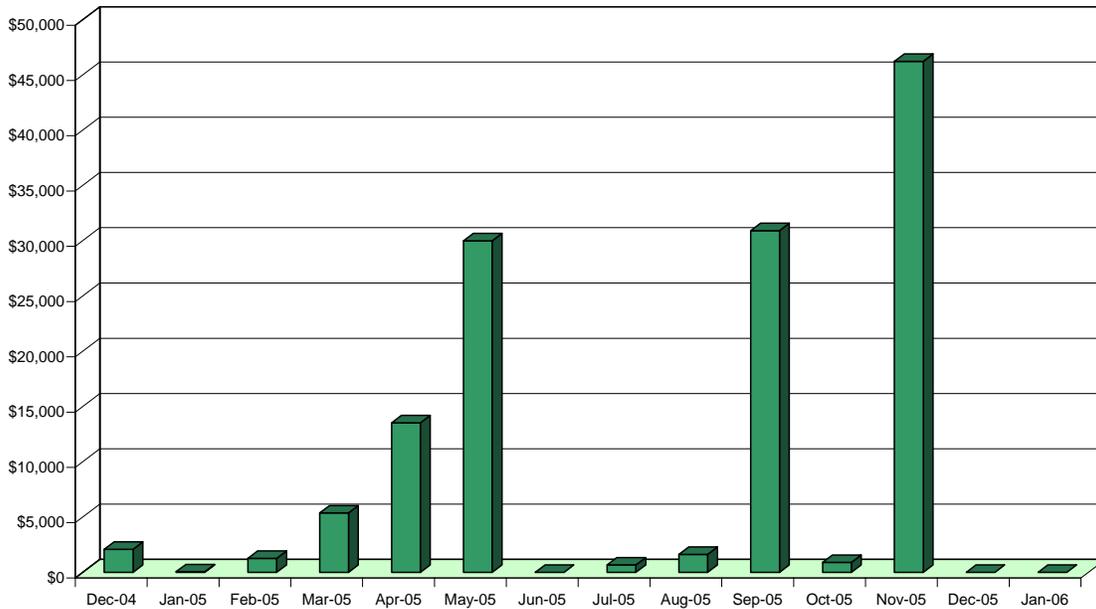
IMPACT AND SUSTAINABILITY:

The additional classrooms have helped to resolve the urgent matter of overcrowding as well as the need to permit additional 1st grade enrollment. The MOE will be in charge of school operation and management.

COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION:

\$132,639.15

140/R Matching Contributions by Month



140/R Photos



140/R Before



140/R During



140/R Complete with Beneficiaries



140/R Complete

150/R

Brief Project Description

Project Title: Construction of a 10-classroom school building and sanitary facilities at Taha Hussein School

Project code: 150/R

Location: Brasil Neighborhood (Rafah)

Partners: MOE

Activity Codes: SO8-A011 & SO8-A012

Background and Problem Statement:

Built on 4250 m² of land, the school consists of two buildings of eight small, poorly maintained classrooms. It serves grade 1-6 boys from Brasil and Salam. Since the classrooms cannot accommodate the growing population and the school's foundation cannot be expanded, the MOE wants to construct an additional building.

Solution/Work Carried Out:

CHF built 10 classrooms on two 425 m² floors and sanitary facilities. They will replace two c. 1975 buildings as well as the sun-shade structure, which will be demolished by the MOE. As a result of the project, all first grade students will be able to enroll, and overcrowding will be alleviated.

Beneficiaries: 540 students

USAID Share: \$160,944

Community Share: \$37,620

Matching by:	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Cash (US\$)</u>	<u>In Kind (US\$)</u>
	1. Local community		
	2. MOE		\$37,620
	3. ACTUAL ACHIEVED		\$128,713.10

Bidding Process 2:			
	Quote 1	\$161,134.74	Abu Shammala Co.
	Quote 2	\$164,937.82	Abu Rjeila Co.
	Quote 3	\$160,944.42	Salah Edeen Co.
	Selected	\$160,944.42	(Salah Edeen Co.)

Contract Signed: 18 May 2005

Start Date: 31 May 2005

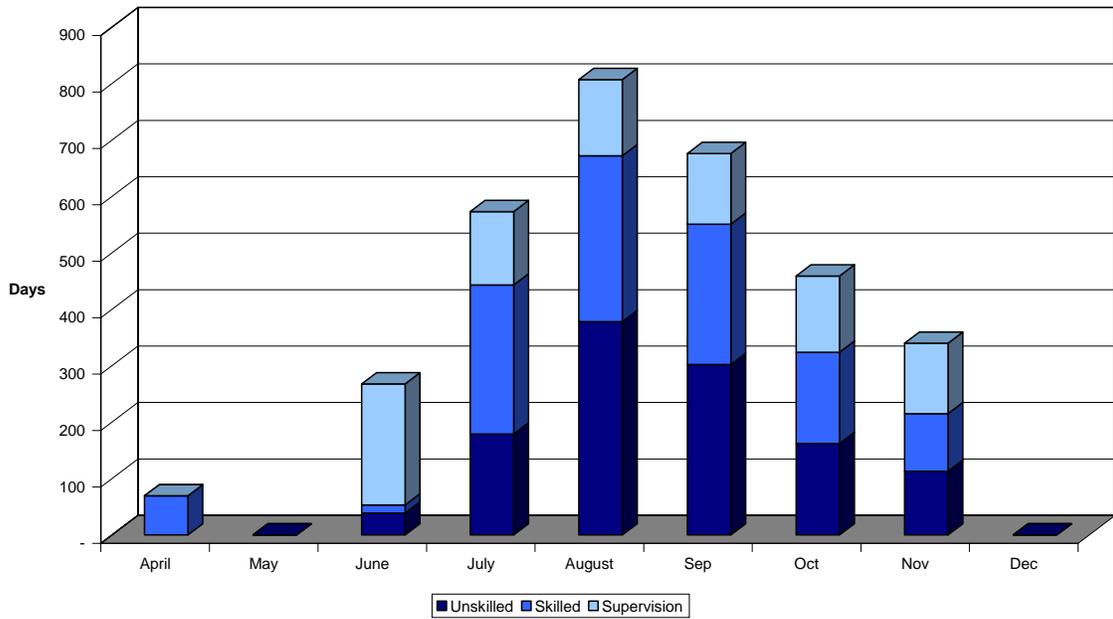
End Date Actual: 29 November 2005

150/R Final Report

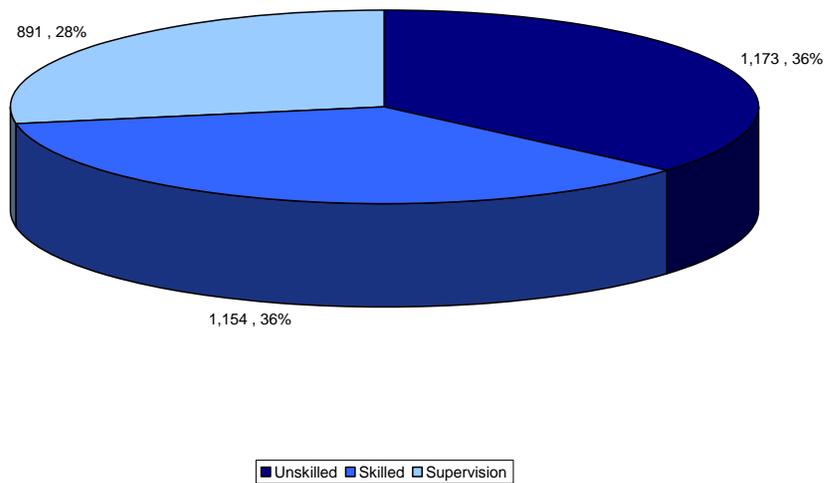
EMPLOYMENT GENERATION:

3,218 employment days have been achieved.

150/R Employment Generation by Month



150/R Total Employment Generation



PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED DURING IMPLEMENTATION:

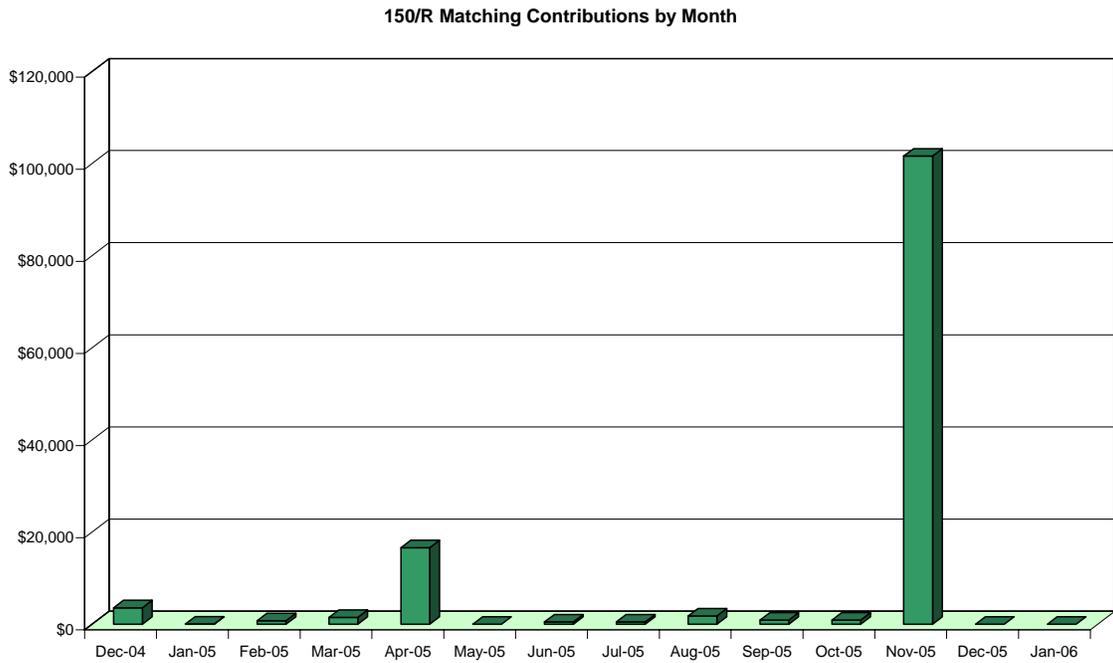
N/A

IMPACT AND SUSTAINABILITY:

This project has helped to address the problem of overcrowding by increasing the school's capacity.

COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION:

\$128,713.10



150/R Photos



150/R Start



150/R During



150/R During



150/R Near Complete

160/R

Brief Project Description

Project Title: Rehabilitation of 22 classrooms at Bir Saba'a School

Project Code: 160/R

Location: Brasil Neighborhood (Rafah)

Partners: MOE

Activity Codes: SO8-A011

Background and Problem Statement:

The 28 rooms built in 1957 (six of which were destroyed in 1967 and rebuilt by the Italian Government) are in poor condition, with cracks in the walls and ceiling. MOE does not have the funds to rehabilitate the building's infrastructure. The proposed renovations will resolve the problems of (a) unhealthy rooms and (b) unsafe and unacceptable conditions. The school is located on 9850m² of land, and comprises 905m² on two floors.

Solution/Work Carried Out:

The renovations of 22 classrooms address the school's environmental problems and provide proper educational facilities. The intervention also beautified the school, improving the morale and motivation of its teenage students.

Beneficiaries: 1,867 Palestinian school students

USAID Share : \$90,000

Community Share: \$35,400

Matching by:	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Cash (US\$)</u>	<u>In Kind (US\$)</u>
	1. Local community		
	2. MOE		\$35,400
	3. ACTUAL ACHIEVED		\$33,040.31

Bidding Process:	Quote 1	\$27,465.55	Emad Abu Mater Co.
	Quote 2	\$23,678.40	Darwish Abu Mu'eileq Co.
	Quote 3	\$27,302.80	Qdeih Brothers Co.
	Selected	\$23,678.40	(Darwish Abu Mu'eileq Co.)

Contract Signed: 04 May 2005

Start Date: 16 May 2005

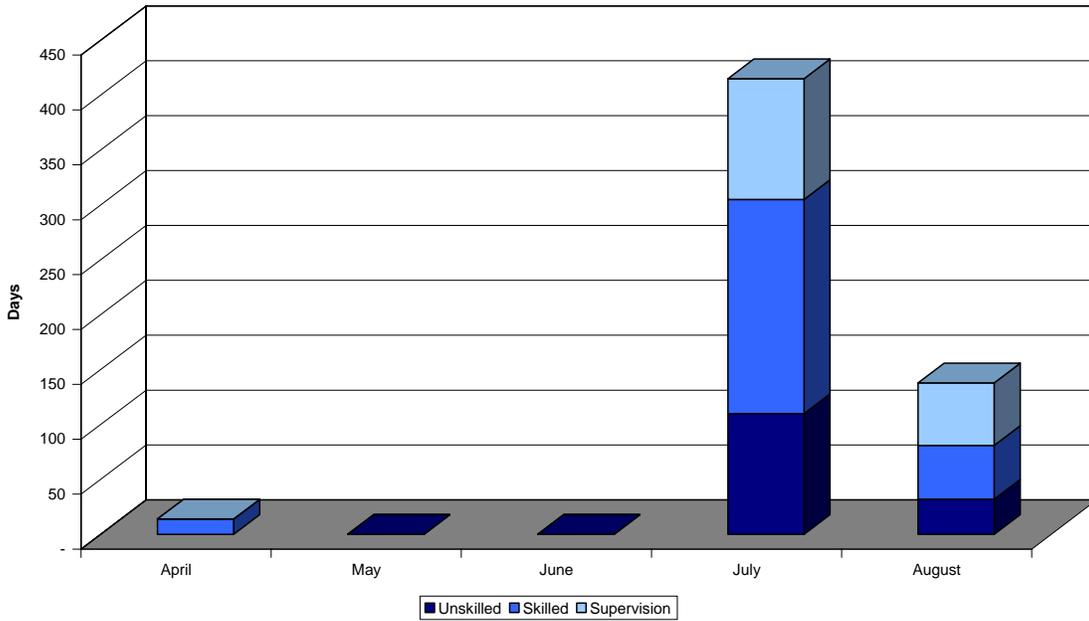
End Date Actual: 25 August 2005

160/R Final Report

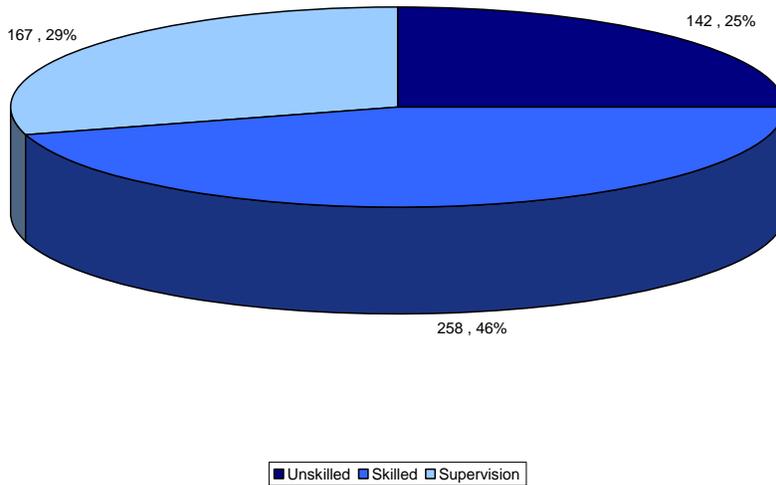
EMPLOYMENT GENERATION:

567 Employment days were generated.

160/R Employment Generation by Month



160/R Total Employment Generation



PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED DURING IMPLEMENTATION:

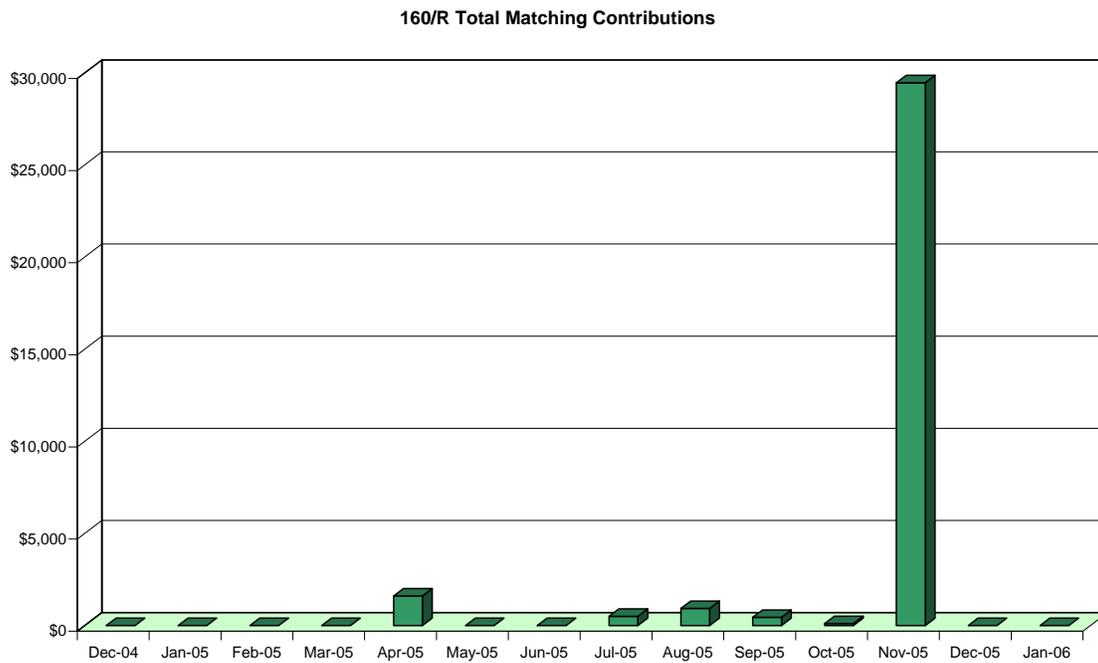
N/A

IMPACT AND SUSTAINABILITY:

The rehabilitated classrooms are contributing to a healthier and safer environment for students. The MOE will be in charge of school maintenance which the Ministry has included in the MOU to be part of its annual sustainability plan.

COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION:

\$33,040.31



160/R Photos



160/R Before



160/R During



160/R Complete with Beneficiaries



160/R Complete with Beneficiaries

180/R

Brief Project Description

Project Title: Construction of a multipurpose hall in al-Qadesieh School

Project Code: 180/R

Location: Tel Sultan Neighborhood (Rafah)

Partners: MOE

Activity codes : SO8-A011

Background and Problem Statement:

Built with World Bank funding in 1997, this secondary girls' school contains 24 classrooms and six other rooms in a building totaling 950m². Other facilities built by the World Bank include laboratories, cafeteria, shed, playground, and a storage room. The school works in two shifts and lacks space for extracurricular activities such as indoor sports and training workshops. The MOE has no funding for building space for such activities, so social and psychological pressures on students (and their teachers) have no healthy outlet.

Solution/Work Carried Out:

Building a multipurpose hall in the school will enable girls and women in the surrounding community to benefit from workshops, training courses, sports, and social activities. Their community was invaded and severely damaged during last summer's Israeli incursion. Prospective activities in the hall will restore a sense of normalcy and development. Other schools or community groups in the Governorate of Rafah will be able to use the hall as well.

Beneficiaries: 5,000 students

USAID Share : \$77,503

Community Share: \$58,640

Matching by:	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Cash (US\$)</u>	<u>In Kind (US\$)</u>
	1. Local community		
	2. MOE		\$58,640
	3. ACTUAL ACHIEVED		\$146,005.87

Bidding Process:	Quote 1	\$77,503.00	Eifil Co.
	Quote 2	\$81,956.25	Emad Abu Mater Co.
	Quote 3	\$77,746.50	Shehada Al Najjar Co.
	Selected	\$77,503.00	(Eifil Co.)

Contract Signed: 04 May 2005

Start Date: 11 May 2005

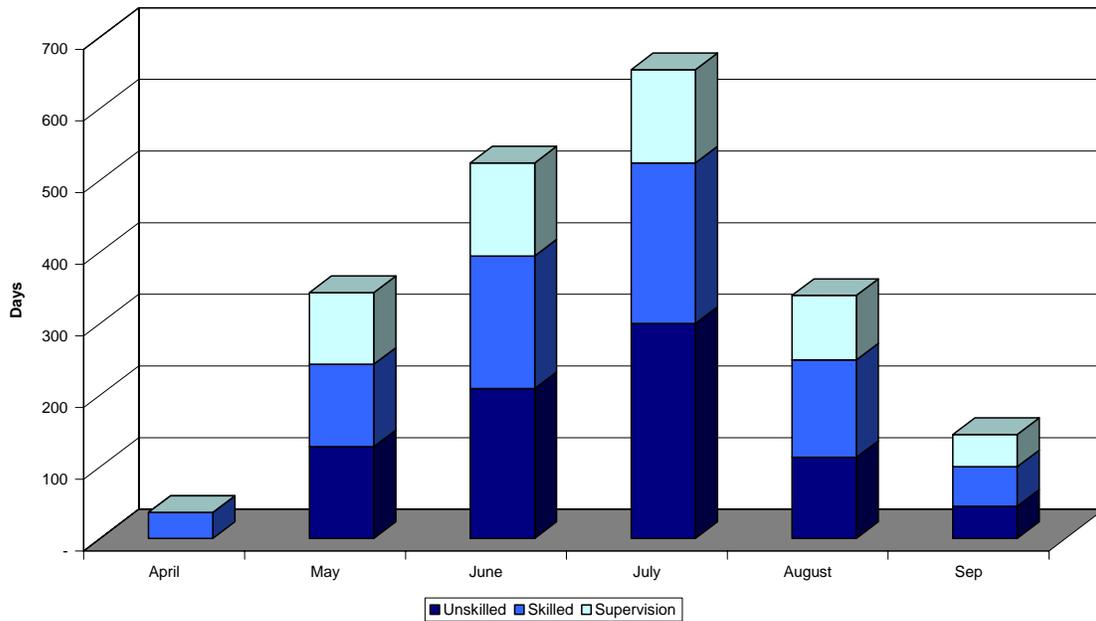
End Date Actual: 14 September 2005

180/R Final Report

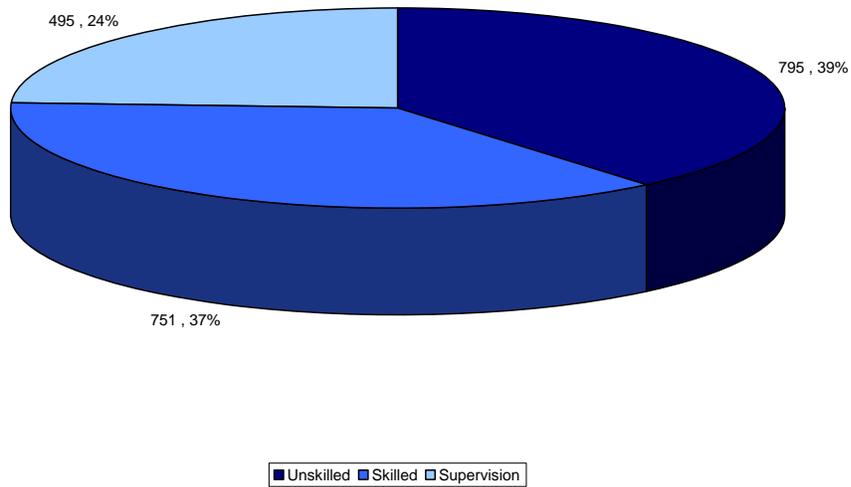
EMPLOYMENT GENERATION:

2,041 employment days were generated.

180/R Employment Generation by Month



180/R Total Employment Generation



PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED DURING IMPLEMENTATION:

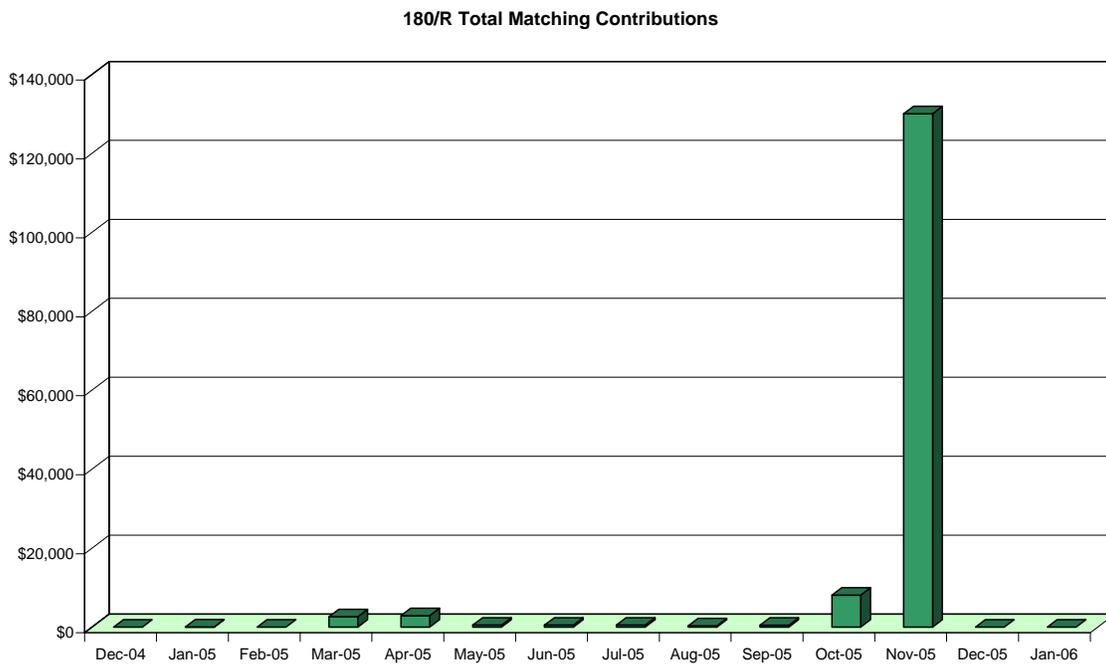
None.

IMPACT AND SUSTAINABILITY:

In addition to a new meeting and training space for the school, the construction will facilitate capacity building and training activities for the staff, as well as providing additional space for extra-curricular activities. The MOE will be in charge of hall maintenance as stressed in the MOU.

COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION:

\$146,005.87



180/R Photos



180/R During



180/R During



180/R Complete



180/R Opening Ceremony

210/K

Brief Project Description

Project Title: Repair and beautification of ten schools with community participation

Project Code: 210/K

Location: Khan Younis Governorate

Partners: MOE, school administrations, and local parents' associations

Activity Codes: SO8-A018

Background and Problem Statement:

The MOE requested assistance with minor repairs and beautification of ten schools in the district. The unkempt appearance of many schools adversely affects the educational environment for students and staff.

Solution/Work Carried Out:

CHF included the communities in the process of identifying required repairs and beautification measures to implement. The work will mainly include painting, minor repairs, cleaning, and planting of schoolyards.

Beneficiaries: 3,000 students

USAID Share: \$60,173

Community Share: \$78,420

Matching by:	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Cash (US\$)</u>	<u>In Kind (US\$)</u>
	1. Local parents' associations		
	2. School administrations		
	3. MOE		
			\$78,420
	4. ACTUAL ACHIEVED		\$153,118.01

Bidding Process:			
	Quote 1	\$60,173.40	Blaza Co.
	Quote 2	\$61,308.76	Al Basateen Co.
	Quote 3	\$63,057.08	Abu Raida
	Selected	\$60,173.40	(Blaza Co.)

Contract Signed: 06 June 2005

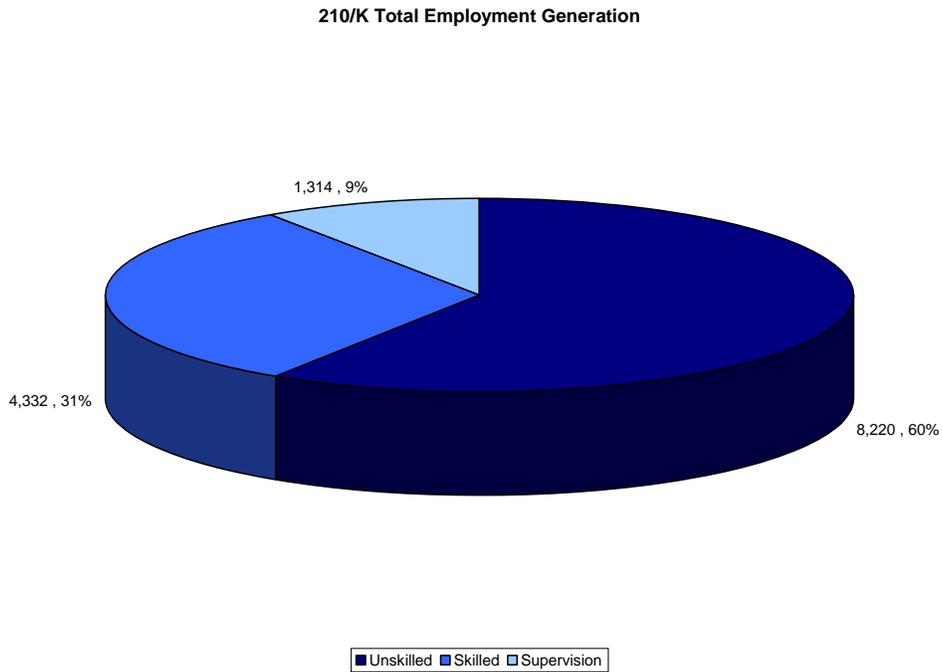
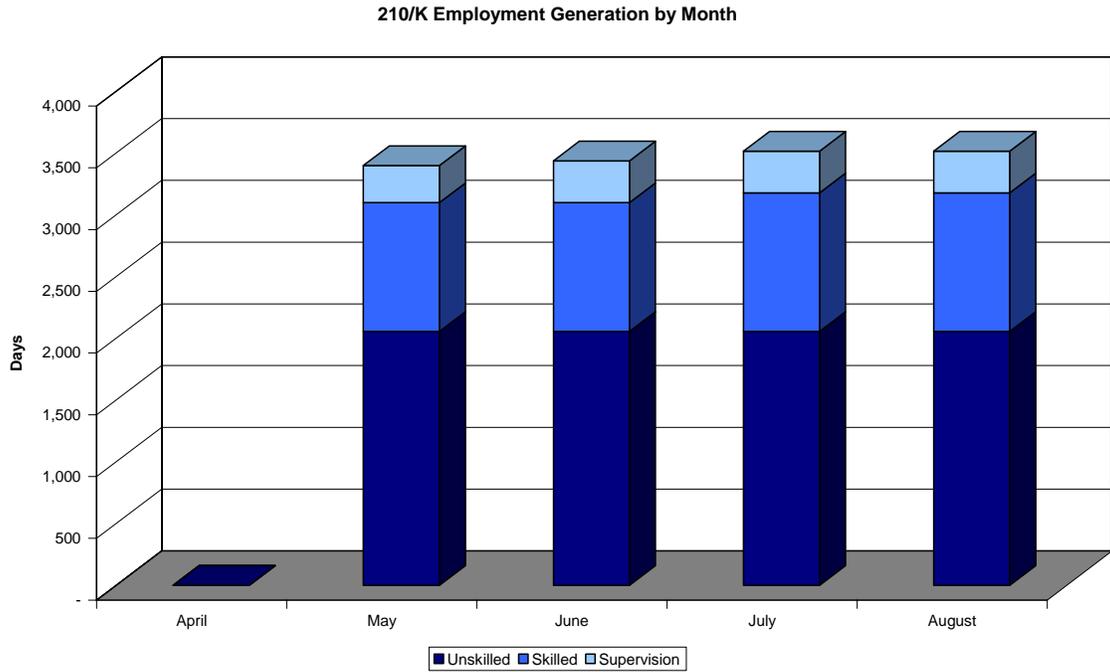
Start Date: 07 June 2005

End Date Actual: 1 August 2005

210/K Final Report

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION:

13,866 employment days have been generated.



PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED DURING IMPLEMENTATION:

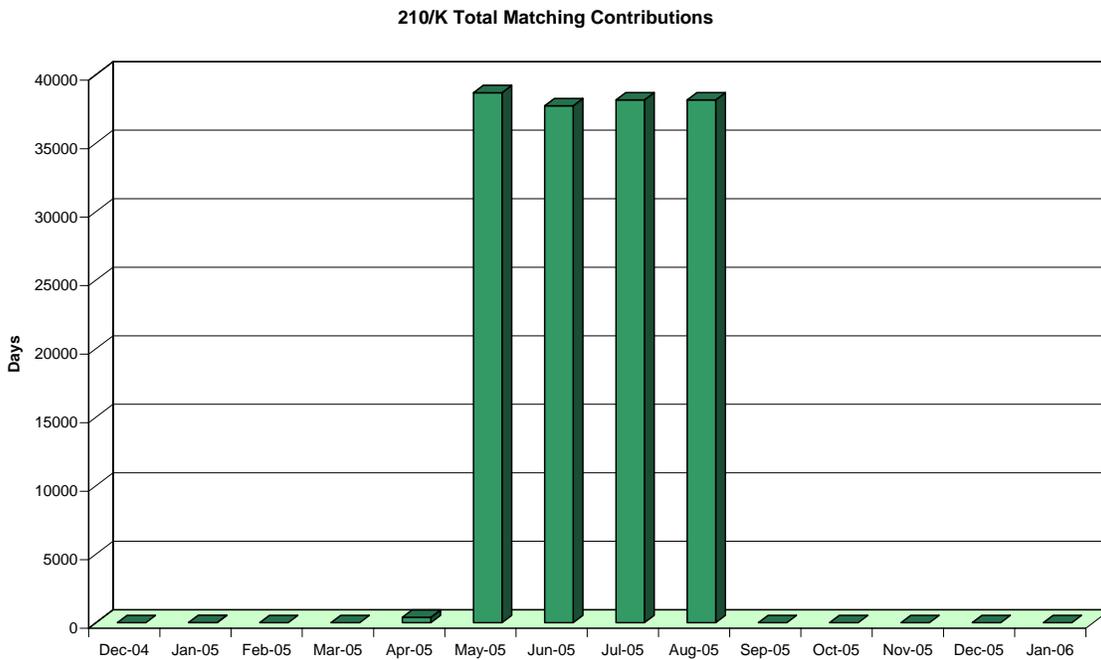
None.

IMPACT AND SUSTAINABILITY:

The beautified classrooms and schools will facilitate a positive learning atmosphere and give a morale boost to students who are living under harsh security and economic conditions. With an improved and safer school environment, parents, teachers and student confidence will increase and more students, particularly girls, will be sent to and kept in schools. The MOE will be in charge of school operation and maintenance. The community and parents' associations will also be encouraged to sustain the work implemented.

COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION:

\$153,118.01



210/K Photos



210/K During



210/K During



210/K During



210/K Complete with Beneficiaries

220/R

Brief Project Description

Project Title: Repair and beautification of ten schools to be selected by the MOE

Project Code: 220/R

Location: Rafah Governorate

Background and Problem Statement:

The MOE requested assistance with minor repairs and beautification of ten schools in the district. The unkempt appearance of many schools adversely affects the morale and educational environment for students and staff.

Solution/Work Carried Out:

CHF included the communities in the process of identifying required repairs and beautification measures to be implemented. The work will include painting, minor repairs, cleaning, and planting of schoolyards.

Beneficiaries: 3,000 students

USAID Share: \$55,428

Community Share: \$78,420

Matching by:	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Cash (US\$)</u>	<u>In Kind (US\$)</u>
	1. Local parents' associations		
	2. School administrations		
	3. MOE		
			\$78,420
	4. ACTUAL ACHIEVED		\$53,621.71

Bidding Process:			
	Quote 1	\$61,838.00	Hannoon Co.
	Quote 2	\$60,285.50	Khuza'a Co.
	Quote 3	\$55,428.60	Saleem Isleem Co.
	Selected	\$55,428.60	(Saleem Isleem Co.)

Contract Signed: 06 June 2005

Start Date: 07 June 2005

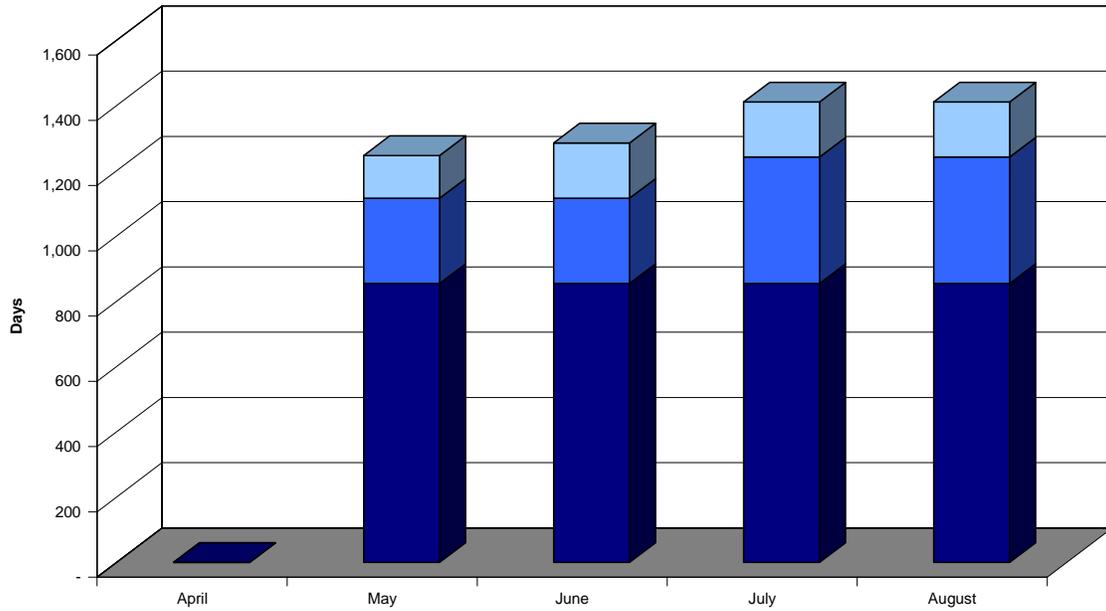
End Date Actual: 22 August 2005

220/R Final Report

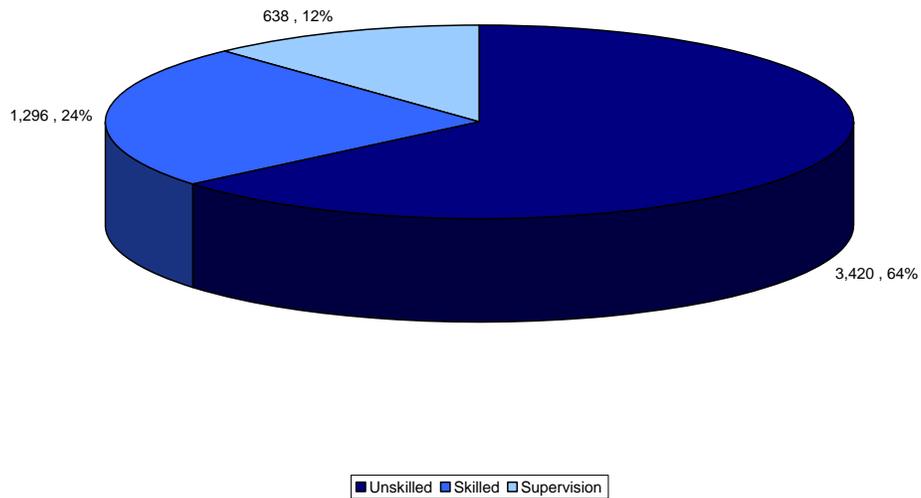
EMPLOYMENT GENERATION:

5,354 employment days were generated.

220/R Employment Generation by Month



220/R Total Employment Generation



PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED DURING IMPLEMENTATION:

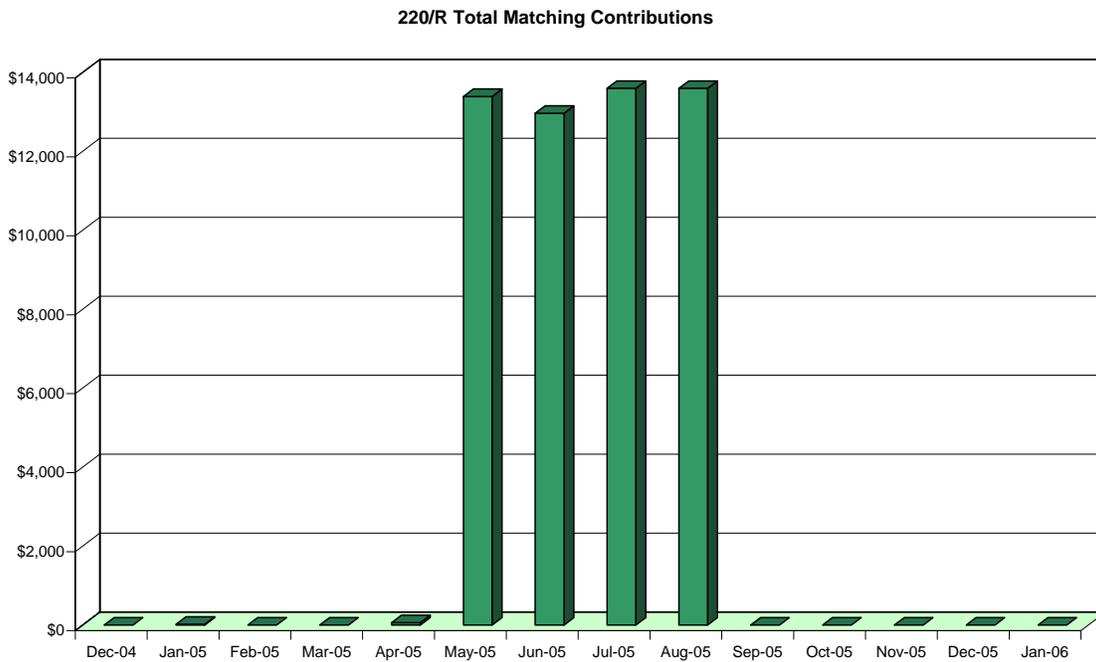
None.

IMPACT AND SUSTAINABILITY:

The beautified classrooms and schools will facilitate a positive learning atmosphere and give a morale boost to students who are living under harsh security and economic conditions. With an improved and safer school environment, parents, teachers and student confidence will increase and more students, particularly girls, will be sent to and kept in schools. The MOE will be in charge of school operation and maintenance. The community and parents associations will also be encouraged to sustain the work implemented.

COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION:

\$53,621.71



220/R Photos



220/R During



220/R During



220/R During



220/R Complete with Beneficiaries

310/K

Brief Project Description

Project Title: Building of a kindergarten by al-Rowad Association in Abasan al-Kabira
Project Code: 310/K
Location: Abasan al-Kabira (Khan Younis)
Partners: Al-Rowad Association
Activity Codes: SO8-A013

Background and Problem Statement:

Due in part to population growth, the demand for kindergarten services in the community exceeds the supply. Several existing kindergartens were damaged and abandoned as a result of the recent Israeli incursion into the Rafah Refugee Camp. Renovating the abandoned kindergartens was found to be more expensive, more time-consuming, and less feasible than rebuilding. The classrooms in the existing kindergartens have become overcrowded, and children who are thus turned-away from enrollment are exposed to dangers while playing on the streets.

Solution/Work Carried Out:

Building a 250m² kindergarten will reduce overcrowding, provide Abasan kindergarteners with a safe and healthy learning and recreational environment, and enable some mothers to work outside the home.

Beneficiaries: 120 children

USAID Share: \$62,004
Community Share: \$19,420

Matching by:	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Cash (US\$)</u>	<u>In Kind (US\$)</u>
	1. A-Rowad Association		19,420
	2. Local community		
	3. ACTUAL ACHIEVED		\$12,031.71

Bidding Process:			
	Quote 1	\$69,596.53	Al Tair Co.
	Quote 2	\$66,770.08	Khuza'a Co.
	Quote 3	\$62,004.00	Qasr Al Hamra Co.
	Selected	\$62,004.00	(Qasr Al Hamra Co.)

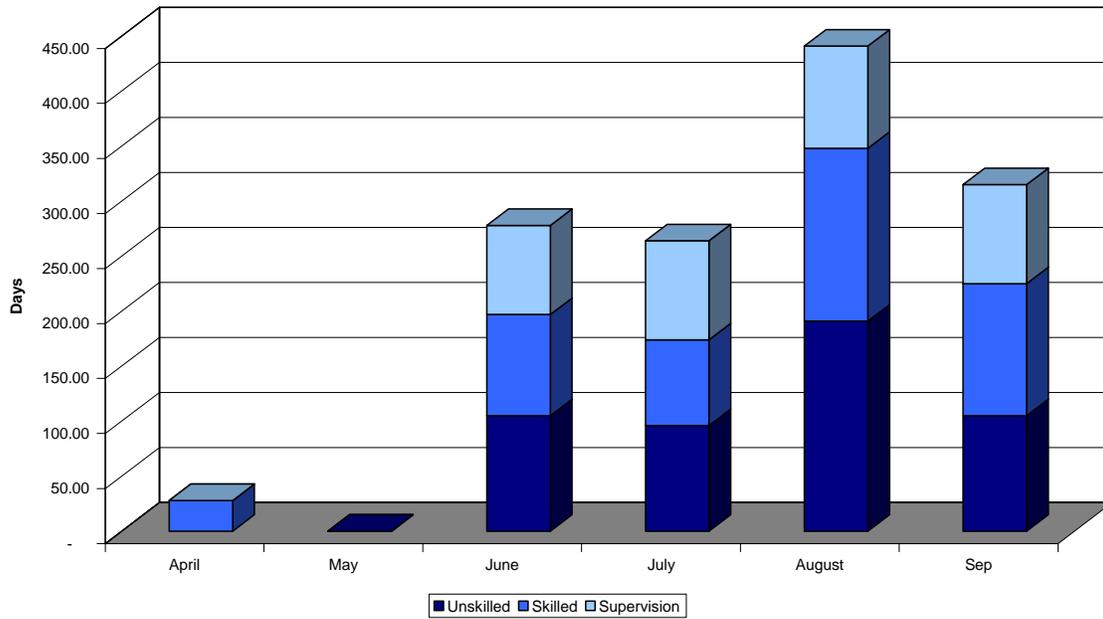
Contract Signed: 04 May 2005
Start Date: 12 May 2005
End Date Actual: 1 October 2005

310/K Report

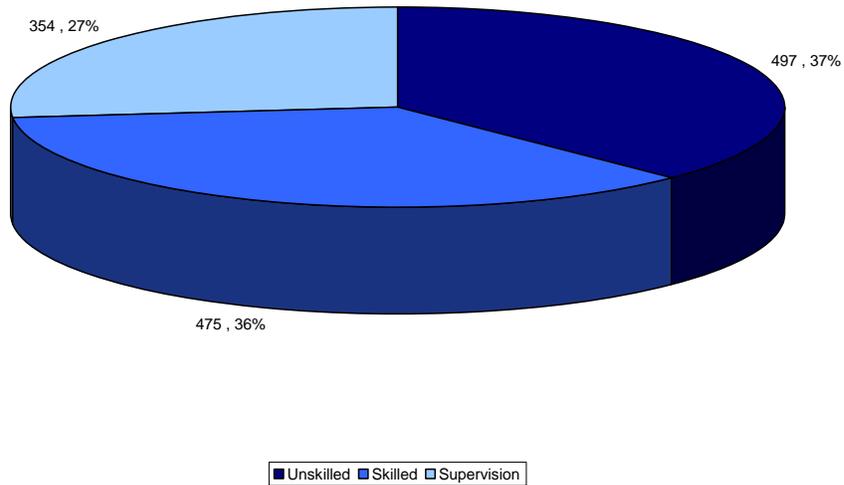
EMPLOYMENT GENERATION:

1,326 employment days were generated.

310/K Employment Generation by Month



310/K Total Employment Generation



PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED DURING IMPLEMENTATION:

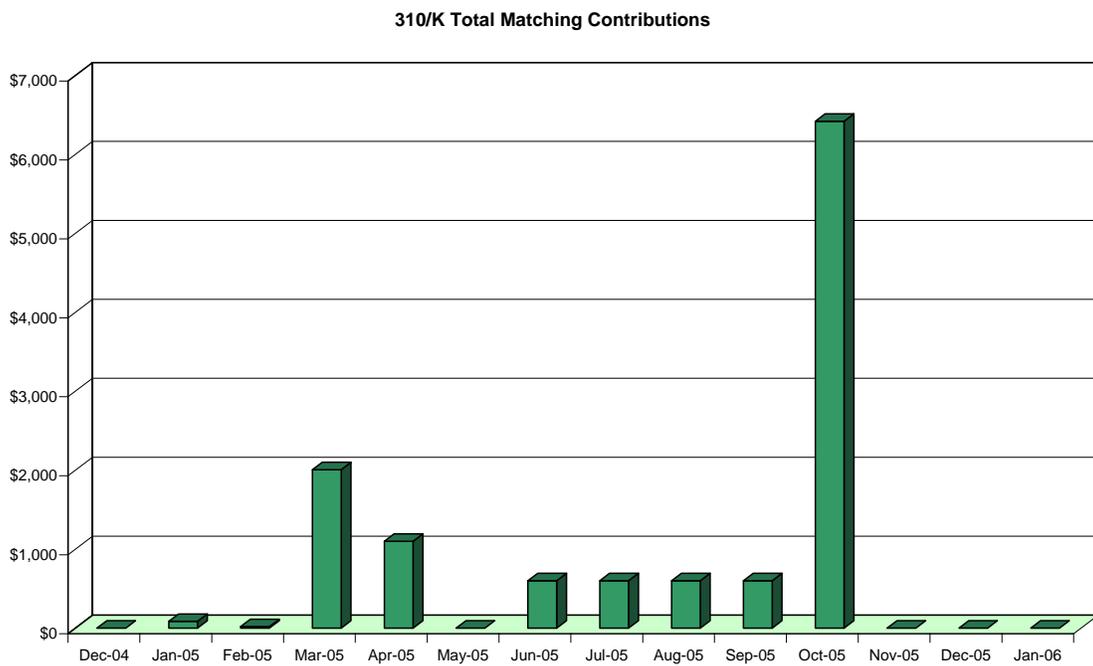
None.

IMPACT AND SUSTAINABILITY:

The new kindergarten gives parents the assurance of a safe place to put their children for a few hours a day with safer places for learning and playing. Mothers will have an opportunity to devote time to income generating and self empowering activities. Al-Rowad Association will be in charge of the kindergarten's operation and maintenance as stressed in the MOU signed with them.

COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION:

\$12,031.71



310/K Photos



310/K During



310/K During



310/K During



310/K Complete

320/K

Brief Project Description

Project Title: Constructing a kindergarten in Khuza'a Town

Project Code: 320/K

Location: Khuza'a Town (Khan Younis)

Partners: Beit al-Mustaqbal Association

Activity Codes: SO8-A013

Background and Problem Statement:

The demand for kindergarten services in the community exceeds the supply. The lack of kindergartens in Khuza'a has caused the existing kindergartens to become overcrowded, reducing the ability of educators to educate the students. Moreover, many children are unable to enroll due to the overcrowding and therefore miss the safe social, educational, and recreational opportunities that kindergartens provide. Mothers of non-enrolled children have to stay home with their children and therefore are unable to contribute to their families' incomes.

Solution/Work Carried Out:

CHF will build a kindergarten using labor-intensive methods. This intervention will help solve the problem of overcrowding, thereby improving the quality of education in the town's kindergartens. This, in turn, will allow some mothers to place their children in the kindergarten and seek employment. Children who would otherwise play in the streets will have an opportunity to play and learn in a safe environment.

Beneficiaries: 120 children

USAID Share: \$48,696

Community Share: \$18,000

Matching by:	Donor	Cash (US\$)	In Kind (US\$)
	1. Beit al-Mustaqbal Association		18,000
	2. Local community		
	3. ACTUAL ACHIEVED		\$6,577.86

Bidding Process:			
	Quote 1	\$51,451.00	Al Tair co.
	Quote 2	\$48,696.00	Ahmed Abu Reida Co.
	Quote 3	\$49,843.04	Hamad Al Najjar co.
	Selected	\$48,696.00	(Ahmed Abu Reida Co.)

Contract Signed: 07 June 2005

Start Date: 29 June 2005

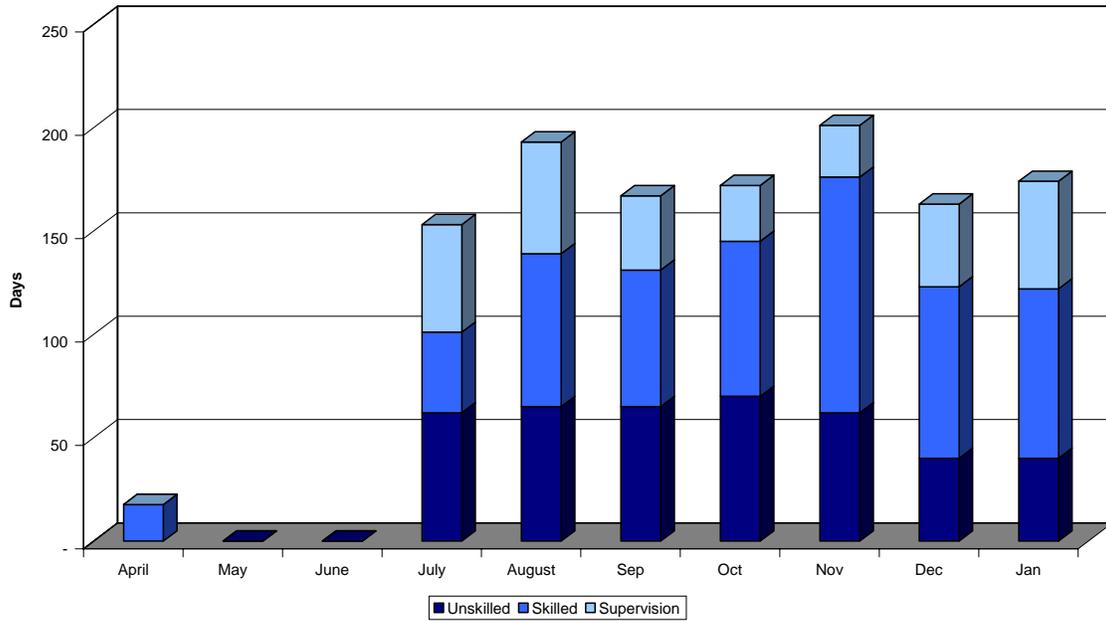
End Date actual: 20 December 2005

320/K Final Report

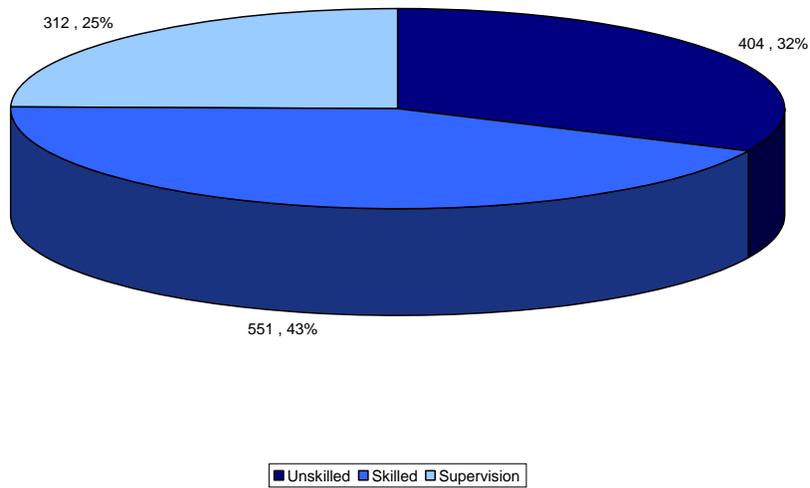
EMPLOYMENT GENERATION:

1,267 employment days were generated.

320/K Employment Generation by Month



320/K Total Employment Generation



PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED DURING IMPLEMENTATION:

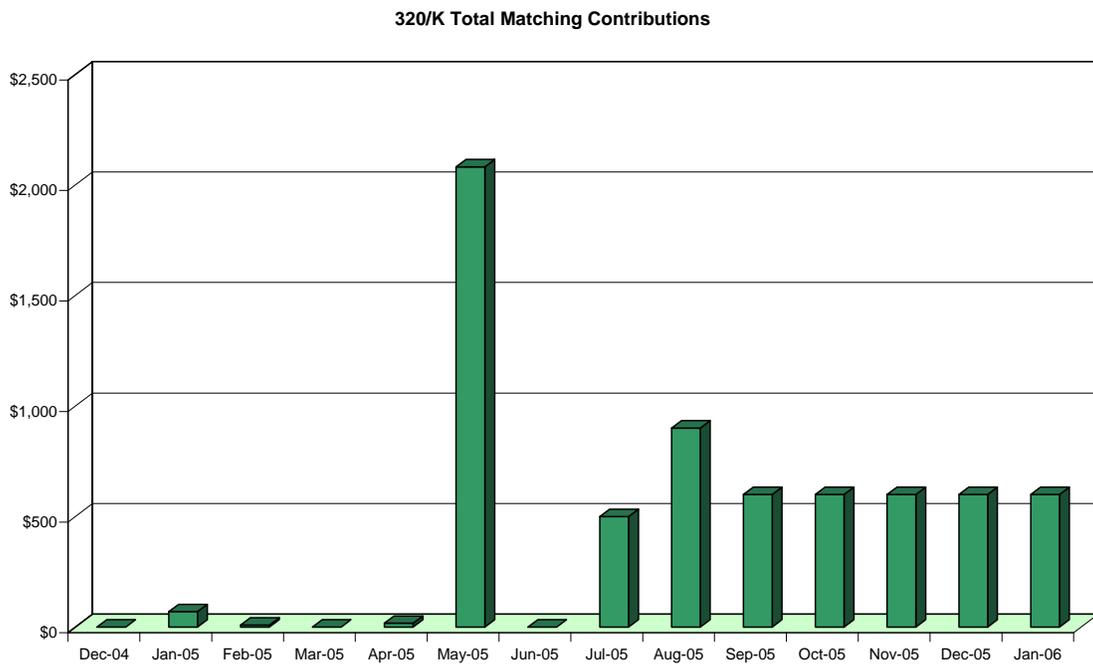
None.

IMPACT AND SUSTAINABILITY:

The kindergarten will improve children's safety, social skills, learning skills and address the issue of over-crowding. The Beit Al-Mustaqbal Association will be in-charge of the kindergarten operation and maintenance as stressed in the MOU signed with them. The local community will provide general area maintenance.

COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION:

\$6,577.86



320/K Photos



320/K Before



320/K During



320/K Complete



320/K Complete with Beneficiaries

340/R

Brief Project Description

Project Title: Construction of a Kindergarten
Project Code : 340/R
Location : Nasser (Rafah)
Partners: Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committee (PARC) and Municipality of Nasser
Activity Codes: SO8-A013

Background and Problem Statement:

Nasser is a remote rural village with very humble educational services and facilities. Residents of Nasser are scattered over a large area. There are very limited numbers of kindergartens in Nasser relative to the population, so kindergarteners have to walk long distances, sometimes in the dark and cold, to reach school. Due to these factors and a culture that prioritizes education for males over females, fewer girls than boys attend kindergarten. Also, mothers of non-enrolled children have to stay home with them instead of working to earn income. Overcrowding adversely affect the teachers' ability to educate the students.

Solution/Work Carried Out:

CHF built a kindergarten using labor-intensive methods. This intervention reduced the likelihood of a long walk to kindergarten and increase enrollment (especially for girls). The project created a positive and healthy learning environment in which kindergarteners can cope with the social, physiological, and psychological stresses they face. In addition, the kindergarten increased opportunities for mothers to earn income, since they will no longer have to stay home with children all day.

Beneficiaries: 120 Palestinian children

USAID Share: \$42,734

Community Share: \$18,000

Matching by:	Donor	Cash (US\$)	In Kind (US\$)
	1. PARC		18,000
	2. Municipality of Nasser		
	3. ACTUAL ACHIEVED		\$20,815

Bidding Process:			
	Quote 1	\$42,733.88	Qdeih Brothers Co.
	Quote 2	\$40,111.44	Hattawi Co.
	Quote 3	\$34,675.00	Al Absi Co.
	Selected	\$42,733.88	(Qdeih Brothers Co.).

The lowest bidder was excluded because it was lower than CHF's estimation by 23.6%; the second lowest bidder was also excluded due to being awarded another project (LT-350/K).

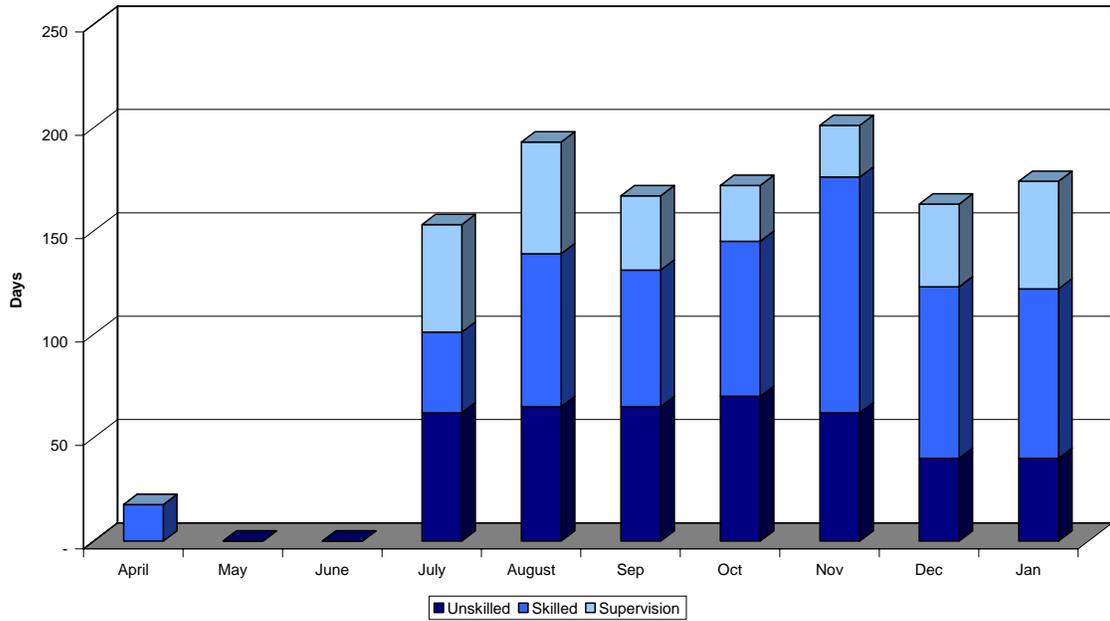
Contract Signed: 26 June 2005
Start Date: 29 June 2005
End Date Actual: 26 October 2005

340/R Final Report

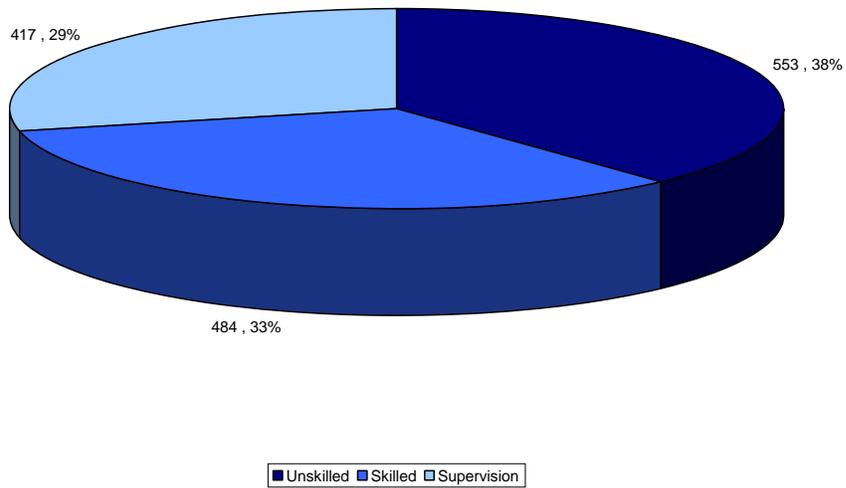
EMPLOYMENT GENERATION:

1,454 employment days were generated.

340/R Employment Generation by Month



340/R Total Employment Generation



PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED DURING IMPLEMENTATION:

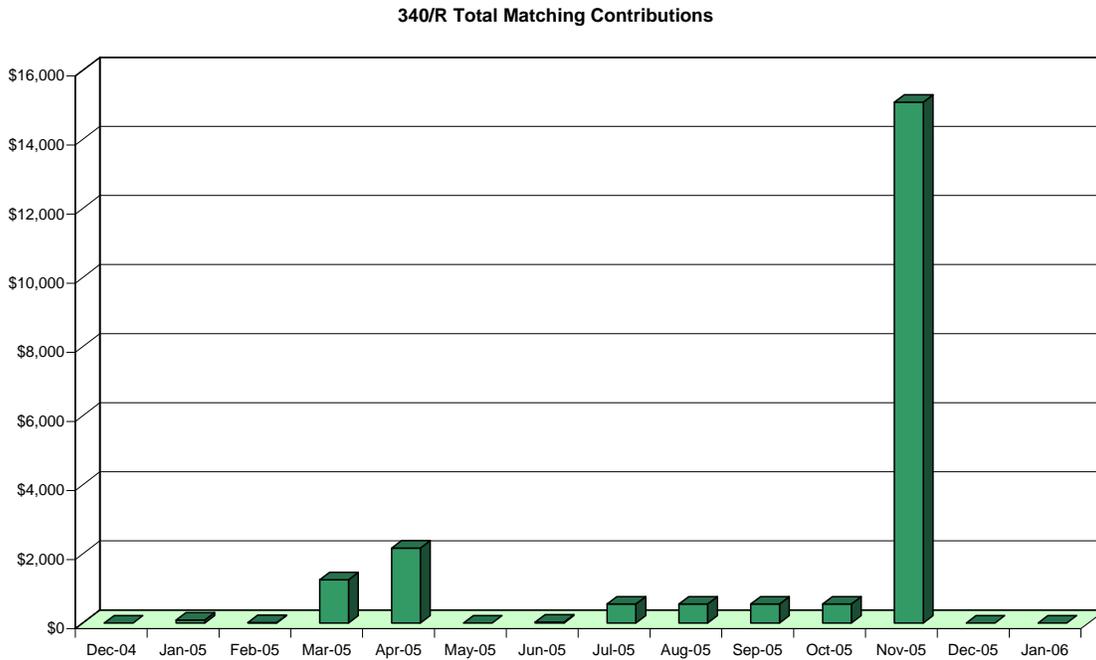
N/A

IMPACT AND SUSTAINABILITY:

The new kindergarten will have a positive impact on the social and economic life of families once children have a safe place to be during the day. Girls will be sent to the new kindergarten which is closer to remote houses. Overcrowding will be resolved and women will have time to pursue income-generating opportunities. Nasser Municipality and PARC (Palestinian Agriculture Relief Committee) will be in charge of the kindergarten operation as stressed in the MOU signed with them.

COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION:

\$20,815



340/R Photos



340/R During



340/R During



340/R During



340/R Complete

350/R

Brief Project Description

Project Title: Construction of a kindergarten in Tel Sultan (Rafah)
Project Code: 350/R
Location: Tel Sultan (Rafah)
Partners: Municipality of Rafah and Neighborhood Committee of Tel Sultan
Activity Codes: SO8-A013

Background and Problem Statement:

Due to frequent Israeli incursions into Tel Sultan, its infrastructure has been largely destroyed. A number of kindergartens were demolished or damaged and are therefore no longer operational. Due to this and population increases, most kindergartens in the area suffer from overcrowding. This adversely affects the ability of educators to educate the students. The limited number of kindergartens has resulted in young children spending much of their time in the streets, which could lead to social, educational, and health problems. To prevent this, many mothers stay at home to supervise their children and therefore have limited opportunities for employment.

Solution/Work Carried Out:

CHF built a kindergarten to serve the Tel Sultan community. Making more kindergarten services available will increase enrollment opportunities for children, especially girls. The project will create a safe and healthy learning environment in which kindergarteners can cope with the social, physiological, and psychological stresses they face. In addition, the kindergarten will increase opportunities for mothers to earn income, since they will no longer have to stay home with children all day.

Beneficiaries: 120 Palestinian children

USAID Share: \$44,352

Community Share: \$18,000

Matching by:	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Cash (US\$)</u>	<u>In Kind (US\$)</u>
	1. Local community		18,000
	2. Rafah Municipality		
	3. ACTUAL ACHIEVED		\$15,074.47

Bidding Process:	Quote 1	\$44,558.00	Hannoon Co.
	Quote 2	\$44,930.00	Salah Edeen Co.
	Quote 3	\$44,351.97	Hattawi Co.
	Selected	\$44,351.97	(Hattawi Co.)

Contract Signed: 04 May 2005

Start Date: 13 May 2005

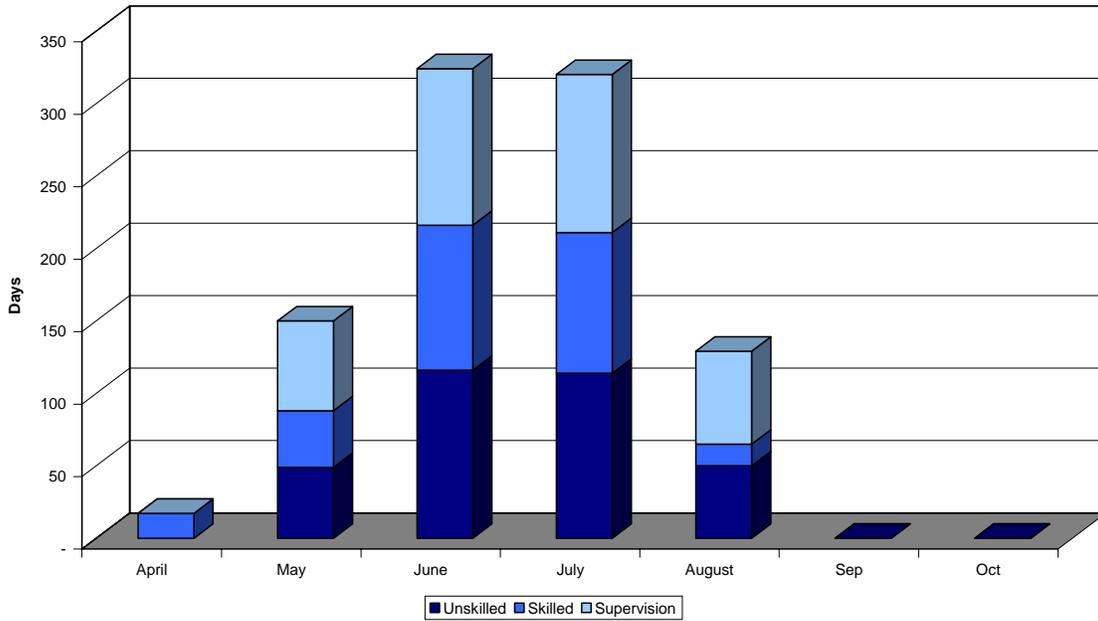
End Date Actual: 20 August 2005

350/R Final Report

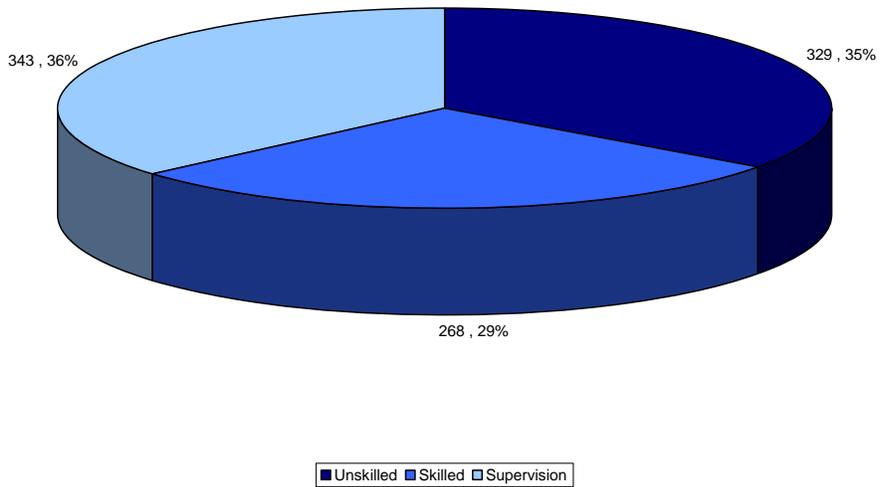
EMPLOYMENT GENERATION:

940 employment days were generated.

350/R Employment Generation by Month



350/R Total Employment Generation



PROBLEMS ENCONUTERED DURING IMPLEMENTATION:

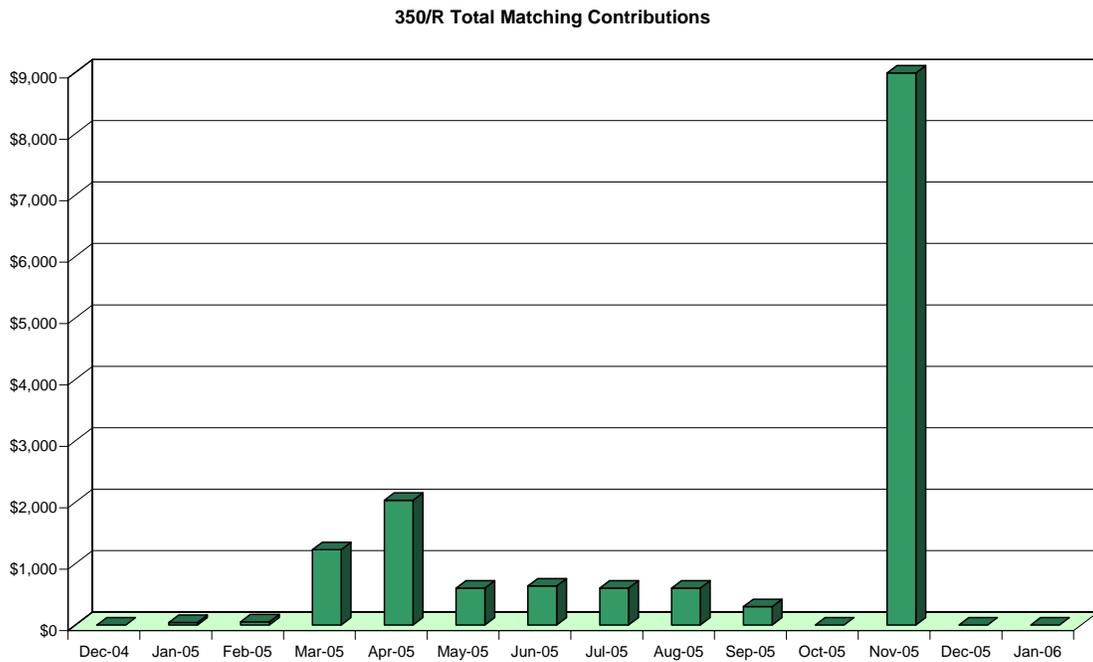
None.

IMPACT AND SUSTAINABILITY:

The kindergarten will improve children's safety, social skills, learning skills and address the issue of over-crowding. The Tel Sultan community committee with the municipality of Rafah will be in-charge of the kindergarten operation and maintenance as stressed in the MOU signed with them.

COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION:

\$15,074.47



350/R Photos



350/R Before



350/R During



350/R Complete



350/R Complete with Beneficiaries

360/K

Brief Project Description

Project Title: Rehabilitation of Khan Younis Youth Sports Club
Project Code: 360/K
Location: Khan Younis
Partners: Khan Younis Youth Sports Club
Activity Codes: SO8-A013

Background and Problem Statement:

The Youth Center is an old building that was established in the 60s, and only minor rehabilitation has been made to it since then. The existing sports hall where athletic activities take place can no longer serve its purpose adequately due to its deteriorating health and environmental conditions. Such unfit conditions include a poor lighting system, unsafe electrical network, old unsuitable windows and doors, deteriorating internal plastering and painting, repulsive external paint and overall finishing view, unhealthy and inadequate number of sanitary units, ineffective building entrance, lack of handicap facilities, and accumulation of dust and moisture that may cause diseases and serious health problems. The youth center is the main youth institution in the city of Khan Younis, therefore, improving such facility is a necessity to benefit surround communities.

Solution/Work Carried Out:

CHF repaired walls, renewed plastering and internal painting, improved external plastering, painting, and the overall view of the building, reconstructed and broadened access to the facility, provided handicapped access, installed a new electric and lighting system, replaced existing doors and windows with larger and better fitting units, added new sanitary units and improved the existing ones, improved the floor and the ceiling structure of the hall and the other rooms, and carried out various light concrete and block work in the facilities as needed.

Beneficiaries: 33,000 Palestinian youth –direct and 42,000 indirect beneficiaries
USAID share: \$20,288.2
Community share: \$5,000

Matching by	Donor	Cash (US\$)	In Kind (US\$)
	1. Youth Club Administration		5,000
	2. Local Community		
	3. ACTUAL ACHIEVED		\$2,555.70

Bidding Process:	Quote 1	Quote 2	Quote 3	Selected
	\$21,680.00	\$22,197.70	\$20,288.20	\$20,288.20
	Blaza Co.	Darwish Abu Mu'eileq Co.	Qdeih Brothers Co.	(Qdeih Brothers Co.)

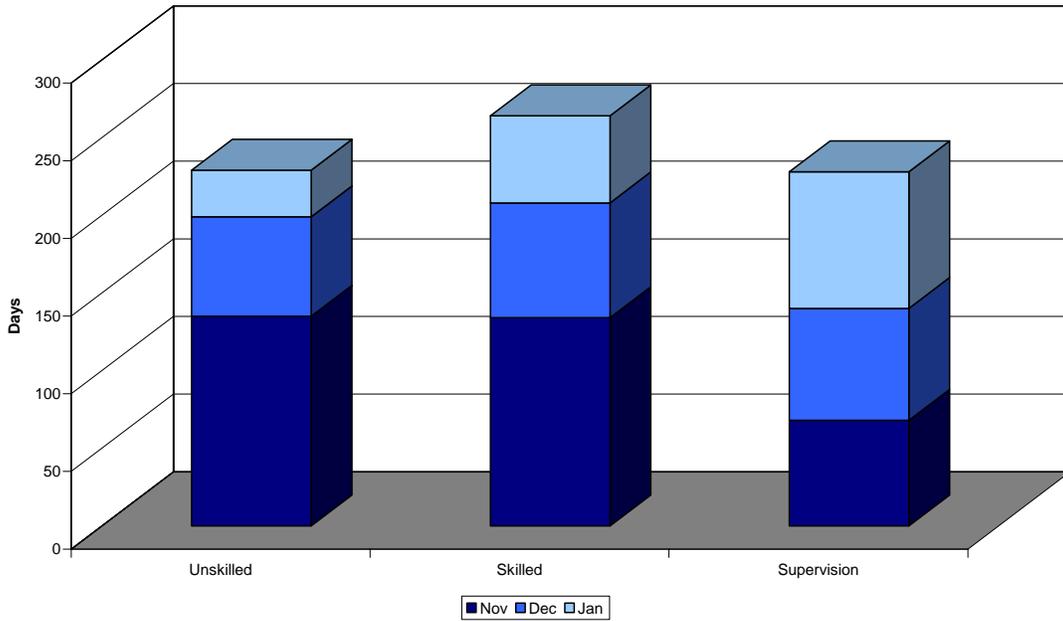
Contract signed: 7/11/2005
Start date: 22/12/2005
End date actual: 00/00/0000

360/K Final Report

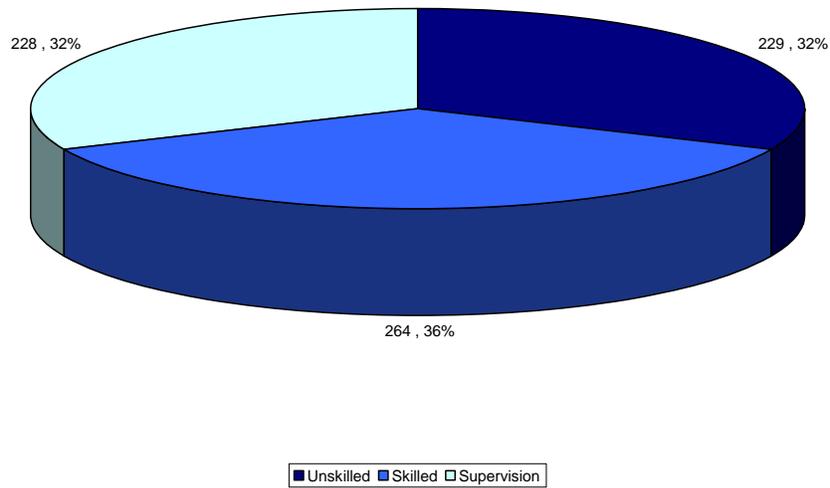
EMPLOYMENT GENERATION:

547 employment days were generated.

360/K Employment Generation by Month



360/K Total Employment Generation



PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED DURING IMPLEMENTATION:

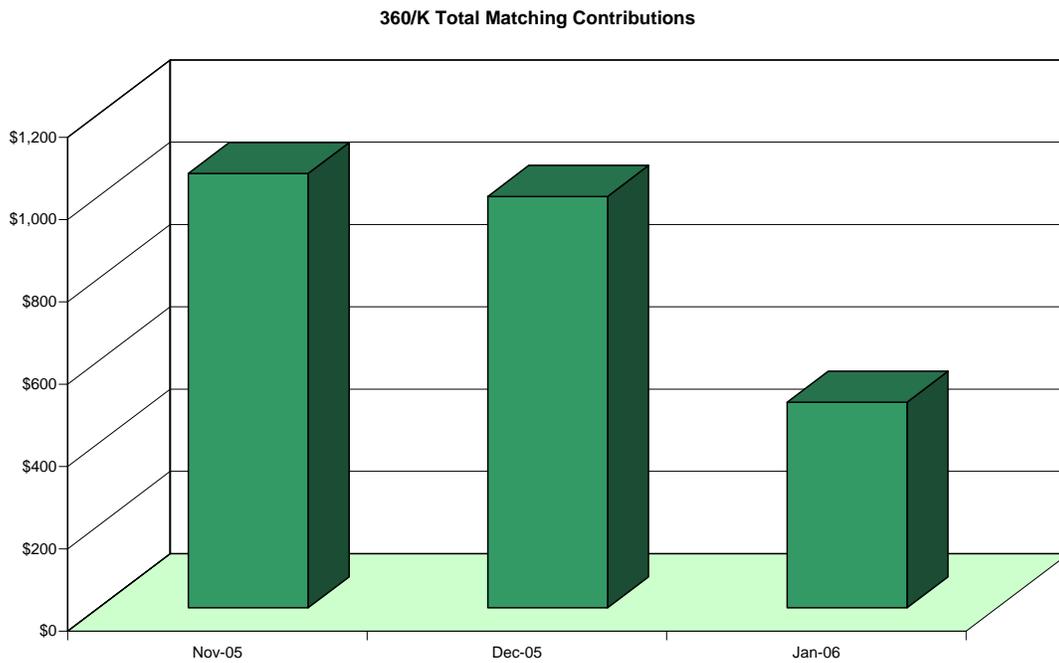
During implementation additional items have come out as an essential need for the project, this resulted in a time over-run of 20 days.

IMPACT AND SUSTAINABILITY:

17,000 young men and 16,000 young women will directly benefit from this project.

COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION:

\$2,555.70



360/K Photos

360/K Before	360/K During
360/K Complete	360/K Complete with Beneficiaries

370/R

Brief Project Description

Project Title: Rehabilitation of Rafah Youth Sport Club
Project Code: 370/R
Location: Brazil (Rafah)
Partners: Rafah Youth sporting club
Activity Codes: SO8-A013

Background and Problem Statement:

Rafah Youth sporting club was established in 1953, and only minor rehabilitation has been made to it since then. In fact, the building of the youth center is in serious need of major rehabilitation or overall reconstruction. This club is the oldest youth facility and the most prestigious athletic club in the Governorate of Rafah. It is considered a legendary soccer institution in the whole Palestinian territories, with a respected, international reputation for long and successful social and athletic achievements. Due to the continuing rough circumstances and resulting lack of funds, the facilities can hardly provide the expected and increasing services to meet the community's needs. The entrance of the facility needs to be reconstructed, resurfaced, and tiled since storm water, in winter, accumulates on the way and obstructs entrance to the building. Sanitary facilities used by visitors and members of the youth club are in bad and unhealthy conditions and need to be rehabilitated to maintain decent healthy atmosphere.

Solution/Work Carried Out:

CHF resurfaced, broadened, and reconstructed the access of the facility, providing handicapped access. CHF also renewed plastering, internal & external painting, installed new plumbing fittings and replaced the deteriorated existing toilets and other items in the sanitary units.

Beneficiaries: 27,000 Palestinian youth - direct & 49,000 indirect beneficiaries

USAID share: \$10,113.60
Community share: \$2,500

Matching by:	Donor	Cash (US\$)	In Kind (US\$)
	1. Youth Club Administration		2,500
	2. Local Community		
	3. ACTUAL ACHIEVED		\$1,607

Bidding Process:	Quote 1	Quote 2	Quote 3	Selected
	\$10,695.00	\$10,113.60	\$11,164.00	\$10,113.60
	Shehada Al Najjar Co.	Darwish Abu Mu'eileq Co.	Qdeih Brothers Co.	(Darwish Abu Mu'eileq Co.)

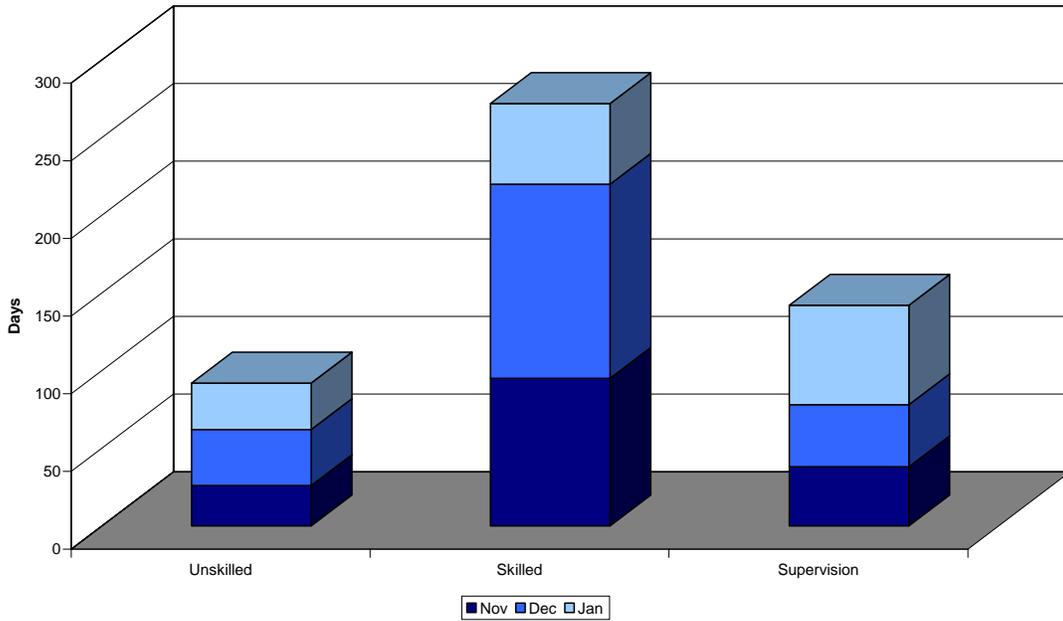
Contract signed 7 November 2005
Start date 22 December 2005
End date actual 17 January, 2005

370/R Final Report

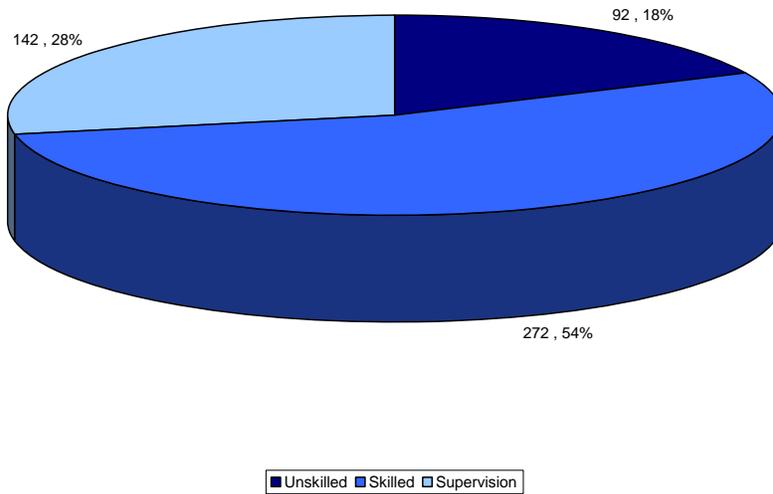
EMPLOYMENT GENERATION:

506 employment days were generated.

370/R Employment Generation by Month



370/R Total Employment Generation



PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED DURING IMPLEMENTATION:

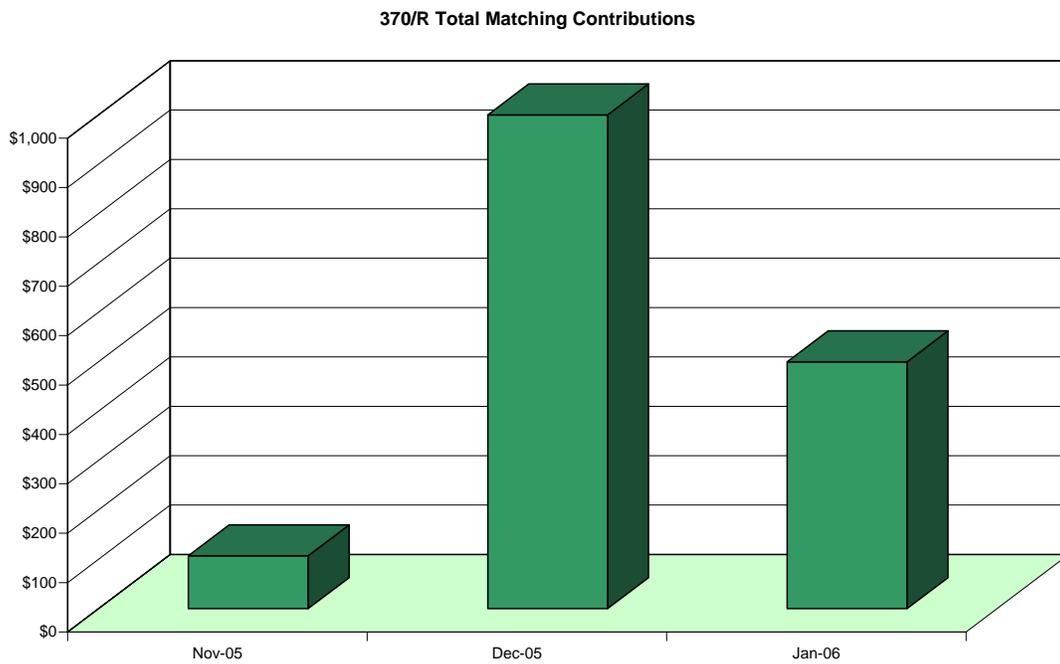
During implementation additional items have come out as an essential need for the project, this resulted in time over-run of 20 days.

IMPACT AND SUSTAINABILITY:

18,000 men and 12,000 women will directly benefit from this project through the use of this youth facility.

COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION:

\$1,607



370/R Photos

370/R Before	370/R During
 A photograph showing construction workers in an outdoor setting. One worker is using a shovel to transfer material into a wheelbarrow, while another is pushing it. The background shows a concrete wall and some trees.	 A photograph of an opening ceremony. A man in a bright red jacket is presenting a certificate to a man in a grey suit. They are standing behind a table with blue plastic bags and other items. Other people are visible in the background.
370/R During	370/R Opening Ceremony Sports Event

5. Annexes

5.1 Inventory of Equipment

4.2 MOUs Signed Between CHF and Partners