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Jerry Miller
Project Manager
Room 3316 Main State
Agency for International Development
State Department
Washington, D.C. 20523

May 30, 1980

Dear Jerry:

Enclosed are two copies of the revised proposal for a \$400,000 amendment to the Gaza/West Bank program.

I trust you will find the earlier proposal has been revised in accordance with discussions with the Project Review Committee.

If you have further comments please be in contact again.

Sincerely,

Philip E. Davies
Assistant Regional Director
Middle East/Africa Region

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Proposal to the
Agency for International Development
for Supplemental Funding
for the Gaza Strip and West Bank

Contact Person:
Bilge Reid
Regional Director
Middle East/Africa Region

Submitted by:
Save the Children
48 Wilton Road
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May 30, 1980



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A. INTRODUCTION

This proposal is the culmination of a series of documents which have been submitted to the United States Agency for International Development. It contains further information regarding the Community Development Foundation program in the Gaza Strip and West Bank, and especially regarding the 17 projects which are hereby proposed. In preparing this document, special attention has been devoted to points raised in discussions with U.S.A.I.D. representatives, most recently at the Project Committee meeting on May 7, 1980.

There are several additions which deserve special note. In the Project Background section (B), an explanation is given of the way in which this set of projects relates to the overall CDF program, showing how this particular set of projects comes to be proposed at this time. In the Program Activities section (C), an outline is provided which notes the general objectives of the CDF program in the Territories, criteria for project selection, and the selections which have been made to date. Reference is made to the first attachment to this proposal which contains a comprehensive list of both formally submitted and tentatively proposed projects. Section D. contains the Logical Framework, which shows how these particular projects relate to the longer program goals. A number of Implementation Issues are discussed in the final section focusing in particular on questions raised regarding the respective CDF, local and other contributions.

B. BACKGROUND TO THIS PROPOSAL

The Community Development Foundation is a private, non-profit agency affiliated with Save the Children, Inc., which was founded in 1932 and is now based in Westport, Connecticut, U.S.A. Both Save the Children and the Community Development Foundation have dedicated their efforts during the last 48 years to assisting the socially and economically disadvantaged in Africa, the Middle East, Europe, Asia, Latin America, as well as in the United States.

In 1976, Save the Children/Community Development Foundation was awarded the sum of \$712,170 in order to establish a development assistance program in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. Grant no. AID/NE-G-1303, which entered into effect on January 6, 1977, provided for an administrative budget of \$282,000 and a Project Fund of \$430,170. The Project Fund has been allocated among the following twenty-one projects:

<u>Projects Recommended by CDF Staff</u>	<u>Amount of CDF Share</u>
WB01 Olive Seedling Distribution	\$23,689.35
WB02 Almond and Plum Seedling Distribution	5,243.80
GS03 Khaza'ah Day Care Center Construction	10,000.00
GS04 Red Crescent Society Dental Equipment	20,000.00
GS05 Palestine Women's Union Day Care Center	25,000.00
GS06 Society for Care of Handicapped Children	15,000.00
GS07 Rafah Municipality Library	10,000.00
GS08 Beit Hanoun Youth Club Library	5,000.00
GS09 Lawyers' Society Community Library	10,000.00

GS10 Central Blood Bank Society Laboratory	50,000.00
GS11 Y.M.C.A. of Gaza	10,000.00
GS12 Fishermen's Cooperative Ice-making Machine	25,390.00
GS13 Rafah Municipality Road, Stage I	13,000.00
GS14 Deir El-Balah Municipality Road	25,000.00
WB15 Bir Zeit Community Clinic	25,000.00
WB16 Charitable Society of Yatta	15,000.00
WB17 Dura Cooperative for Higher Education	15,000.00
WB18 Y.W.C.A. of Jerusalem	25,000.00
WB19 Beit Sahur Municipality Road	35,000.00
WB20 Zeboud to Arnaba Connecting Road	35,000.00
WB21 Anqur, Kinnar, and Sinjir Connecting Road	50,000.00

CDF Share of Above Twenty-one Projects	\$447,323.15
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In effect, these projects account for the originally allocated Project Fund, plus over \$17,000 saved from other budget categories. Approximately one-half of the funds granted originally were allocated for West Bank projects (WB01-02 and WB15-21), and the remaining amount for Gaza Strip projects (GS03-14).

One major sector not included in the first project list is water resource development. A proposal was submitted by the Community Development Foundation to USAID in March 1979, requesting an additional \$860,000, which was to be used only for water and sewage projects. This amount has been allocated for the following projects:

WB22 Deir Ghazaleh, Jenin District	\$55,000
WB23 Zeita, Tulkarm District	75,000
WB24 Qaffin, Tulkarm District	70,000
WB25 Deir Nidham, Tulkarm District (Stage I only)	5,000
WB26 Si'ir and Shuyukh, Hebron District	130,000
WB27 Abu Qash, Ramallah District	30,000
WB33 Attil Agricultural Cooperative Reservoir	30,000
GS51 Jabalia Community Reservoir	50,000
GS52 Shejaia Quarter Water Network	50,000
GS57 Khan Younis Sewage Treatment Plant	100,000
GS60 Abasan el Saghira Reservoir	30,000
WB65 Kuferit, Jenin District	40,000
WB66 Mirkeh, Jenin District	30,000
WB67 Hableh, Tulkarm District	30,000
WB70 Battir, Bethlehem District	35,000
WB71 Bethlehem District Water Project	100,000

CDF Share of Above Sixteen Projects	\$860,000
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The exact amount that will be spent for water projects is subject to further change. For instance, at least two projects, Biddu and Beit Surik, (WB28 and WB29) have already been dropped from the current list due to the government's inability to provide main lines. To the extent that it is necessary to replace other projects which must be postponed, for whatever reason, the CDF staff is prepared to substitute for them. Whatever changes may take place, it is CDF's commitment to spend at least \$860,000 on water projects, in keeping with its funding proposal to USAID.

The total amount which is currently allocated for projects in the Territories is \$1,912,170, which results from a joint decision between USAID and the Community Development Foundation to combine the original grant, the \$860,000 commitment for water projects, and an additional sum of \$340,000 into a single "Grant Amendment", which would apply to the entire period of January 6, 1977 to December 31, 1980. The relationship between these different grants is illustrated in the following table:

	<u>Project Funds</u>	<u>All Other Categories</u>	<u>Total Budget</u>
Original Grant Agreement	\$ 430,170	\$282,000	\$ 712,170
Water Project Funds	860,000	-	860,000
Amount Added at Time of Grant Amendment	<u>140,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>340,000</u>
	\$1,430,170	\$482,000	\$1,912,170

The additional amount that was granted for project expenditures at the time of the grant amendment has been allocated among the following five new projects:

	<u>CDF SHARE</u>
WB30 Olive Seedling Distribution, West Bank FY80	\$ 52,220
WB31 Almond and Fruit Seedling Distribution, FY80	5,380
WB32 Grape Vine Trellising Assistance	25,000
GS45 Olive Seedling Distribution, Gaza Strip FY80	9,346
WB46 Beit Ummar Village Council Roads	<u>10,000</u>
	\$131,946

The relationship between amounts granted for project expenditures the have been allocated is shown below:

(Rounded to U.S. dollars)

	<u>Project Funds</u>	<u>Amount Allocated</u>	<u>Difference</u>
Original Grant Agreement	\$ 430,170	\$447,323	(\$77,153)
Water Project Funds	860,000	860,000	-
<u>Supplemental Amount</u>	<u>140,000</u>	<u>131,946</u>	<u>8,054</u>
	<u>\$1,430,170</u>	<u>\$1,439,269</u>	<u>\$ 9,099</u>

The difference, approximately equal to \$9,099, represents the minimum amount CDF will reallocate to project expenditures from other categories of expenditure.

It will continue to be the practice of the CDF staff to save as much as possible from all other categories of administrative expenses, in order to increase the amount which can be granted to local groups for project activities. It will also be CDF's practice to reallocate funds which have been designated for a given project, once it becomes reasonably certain that the project will not be cleared or implemented within the current year. These funds will not be reassigned, however, until it can be assumed that there will be sufficient funds in the next year to finance any project from which funds have been reallocated.

In order to assure that there are feasible projects which can be moved forward at any given time, in the event that other projects experience unavoidable delays, the CDF staff recommends certain additional projects. Currently, there are thirteen such projects which have been selected by the CDF staff for later implementation; these projects either have not

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been formally submitted for clearance, or have been withdrawn temporarily, (the latter case applying only to WB28 and WB29). Although each of these projects is more likely to be implemented as part of the FY81 program, many of these projects could be implemented as soon as funds become available. There are currently twelve such projects, which have been recommended to the home office for inclusion in the CDF program at the rate that funds do become available:

WB28 Biddu Water Project	\$30,000
WB29 Beit Surik Water Project	30,000
WB34 Deir Ghasana Land Reclamation Assistance	10,000
WB35 Beit Rima Land Reclamation Assistance	10,000
WB36 Deir Dibwan Land Reclamation Assistance	10,000
WB37 Wadi Fukin Agricultural Road Improvement	10,000
GS42 Gaza Community Prosthetic Workshop	20,000
GS50 Beit Lahya Water and Sewage Network	100,000
GS54 Breij Camp Entrance Road Improvement	25,000
GS55 Maghazi Camp Entrance Road Improvement	25,000
WB69 Jalazon Camp Sanitation Project	15,000
WB72 Hebron Housing Cooperative Road	<u>15,000</u>
	\$300,000

The CDF staff is currently in the process of preparing Project Descriptions for each of these projects, so that they will be ready for formal recommendation at the appropriate time. In addition, there are over forty other project activities under consideration for FY81. These future projects will be listed in the next section, in the context of a comprehensive presentation of Community Development Foundation activities

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in its first three years of operation.

In this proposal, attention is drawn specifically to seventeen projects submitted to the Agency for International Development for supplemental funding. These seventeen projects call for an expenditure of exactly \$400,000, the amount which is currently requested of USAID. The current list closely parallels the request which was made in writing to Miss Ann Gooch and Miss Grace Langley on October 14, 1979, which is indicated on the lefthand column of the following table:

	<u>October 1979 Listing</u>	<u>Final Listing</u>
GS38 Jabalia Day Care Center	\$35,000	\$35,000
GS39 Palestine Women's Union Activity Centers	20,000	25,000
GS40 Beit Hanoun Youth Club Playing Field	5,000	5,000
GS41 Arab Medical Association Ophthalmic Clinic	15,000	20,000
GS43 Deir El-Balah Youth Club Library	10,000	7,500
GS44 Khan Younis Municipality Kindergarten	10,000	10,000
GS46 Vegetable Cooperative Mechanization	12,500	12,500
GS47 Strawberry Cooperative Mechanization	15,000	15,000
GS48 Deir El-Balah Slaughterhouse	15,000	15,000
GS49 Citrus Cooperative Feasibility Study	25,000	25,000
GS53 Shejaia Quarter Road Improvement	70,000	75,000
GS56 Zawaida Village Road Construction	25,000	25,000
GS58 Qarara Quarter Electrification	5,000	5,000
GS59 Bani Suheila Community Sanitation	-	12,500
WB61 Annahda Women's Association	25,000	25,000

WB62 Hebron Red Crescent Society Center	50,000	65,000
WB63 Aizariya Municipality Roads	25,000	25,000
Olive Seedling Distribution	5,000	
- Almond Seedling Distribution	5,000	
- Gaza College Language Laboratory	<u>10,000</u>	<u> -</u>
	\$400,000	\$400,000

The seventeen projects included in the final listing are discussed further below, and a revised Project Description for each is attached to this proposal. They are mentioned here in order to complete the list of seventy-two projects which have been recommended to date by the CDF staff. The total amounts which have been allocated are summarized in the following table:

	<u>CDF Share</u>	
(A) Original Grant AID/NE-6-1303	\$ 447,323	for 21 projects
(B) Water Project Funding	860,000	16 projects
(C) Grant Amendment Supplement	<u>131,946</u>	<u>5 projects</u>
	1,439,269	for 42 projects
(D) Currently Requested Amount	<u>400,000</u>	<u>17 projects</u>
	1,839,269	for 59 projects
(E) Other Projects Recommended	<u>300,000</u>	<u>13 projects</u>
	\$2,139,269	for 72 projects

C. PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

The purpose of the Community Development Foundation program in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank is to assist and encourage local community groups in the selection, planning, implementation and evaluation of projects which will improve the social and economic conditions of their

communities. An appropriate combination of technical assistance, training, inter-organizational coordination and financial support will be made available to community groups which are able to demonstrate that they need and can effectively use such assistance.

The specific objectives of the Community Development Foundation Program are:

- a. To help community groups assess their own collective needs and resources, and design projects which will make the best use of these resources in meeting their needs.
- b. To help these groups secure the resources needed to carry out such projects, including both locally gathered and externally donated resources.
- c. To assist these community groups to become more self-reliant, resourceful and creative in the use of resources available to meet local needs.
- d. To enable local community groups to continue, extend and replicate this approach, relying to an ever greater extent on locally available human, organizational and financial resources.

- e. To help stimulate the conditions for more self-reliant communities and more effective community leadership through participation in innovative projects, fostering of contacts with sources of technical assistance, and training in principles of effective project design and management.

In order to achieve these objectives, the Community Development Foundation has instituted a procedure for the review of project activities that have been proposed by individuals, groups and institutions which are based in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. Field offices were opened in East Jerusalem and Gaza in August 1978, and highly qualified local staff members have been recruited to work closely with local groups in designing, implementing and evaluating project activities. In addition to the expatriate staff that are provided under the terms of the grant agreement, there are currently six Project Coordinators or Consultants, as listed below:

Expatriate Staff

Field Office Director	David Belskis
Project Manager	Thomas Neu
Program Officer	Patricia Neu

Gaza Strip

Project Coordinator and
Administrative Officer

Nadia Bseiso

Project Coordinator

Atia Aba Moor

Project Consultant

Salah Sakka

West Bank

Project Coordinator

Khalil Al-Aloul

Project Coordinator

Ruby Hazineh

Project Consultant

Karen Assaf

It is the responsibility of the CDF Project Coordinators and Consultants, all of whom are residents of the Gaza Strip and West Bank, to maintain continuing contact with local groups and leaders, and to assist them in all stages of project activities. However, it will be the responsibility of local communities themselves to select priority projects, to bring about a maximum of community participation in planning and implementing these projects, and to seek additional help that may be needed.

In addition to the technical assistance, training, and coordination services which are provided to local groups, the Community Development Foundation staff provides financial assistance to a number of projects selected from among those which are presented for its consideration. While each community group is free to propose whichever projects it may choose, the CDF staff will continue to apply the following general criteria and priorities in selecting projects for financial assistance:

- a. Beneficiaries: Each project should contribute to the general well-being of the community or a substantial part thereof. The set of projects which are selected should benefit a wide range of communities and institutions in the Gaza Strip and West Bank, with special regard to the lowest income communities.

- b. Emphasis on Women and Youth: As an affiliate of Save the Children, an organization with a special concern for and expertise in child-oriented programming, the Community Development Foundation seeks to encourage local groups in their efforts to address the needs of children and youth.

- c. Economic Development: The CDF staff attempts to assure that a minimum of 50% of the project funds be devoted to projects that have a significant impact on employment and income levels. In the initial stages, however, this objective is balanced by considerations of local priorities, especially for essential infrastructural improvements, and also of political and economic conditions which currently inhibit the realization of certain types of economic development activities.

- d. Self-Help: Subject to the overall circumstances of each community, it is expected that at least half of the costs of each project will be paid by or otherwise obtained by the local counterpart group. All CDF projects will be carried out in such a way as to reduce as much as possible the proportion of external capital inputs.
- e. Institutional Development: Since CDF's purpose is to increase the capability of local groups to help themselves, and to work together within a more comprehensive development plan, an attempt will be made to assist a wide range of community groups, and to work through and strengthen indigenous institutions such as cooperatives and charitable associations which can in turn provide assistance to other local groups and individuals.
- f. CDF Priorities and Constraints: It must be added that one criteria for project selection is the way in which individual projects relate to the overall CDF program objectives and obligations. In general, CDF accepts an obligation to fulfill the expectations of the respective funding sources, and to complement the work of other private voluntary organizations and local institutions. The Community Development Foundation will not assist projects which would compromise its non-sectarian, non-political and non-profit nature.

The projects which CDF has recommended to date are designed to meet the above objectives and criteria. Although it is not always possible for the CDF staff to identify specific projects in advance, it is possible, for purposes of presenting this grant proposal, to identify exactly which project activities will be carried out with the funds that have been requested. However, before describing these seventeen projects in detail, it is necessary to consider how they relate to other projects selected by the Community Development Foundation staff, in order to show relationship between these specific projects and the overall CDF program objectives can be demonstrated.

In the first attachment to this proposal, all of the seventy-two projects which have been recommended to date are listed, together with a number of activities which have been tentatively proposed. The CDF share is also indicated, both for projects which have been formally recommended and for those which are only tentatively proposed. It should be kept in mind, however, that the final recommendation will depend on the amount of funds available to CDF and on a number of project-specific changes. The attached listing of CDF project activities begins by dividing them into three major sectors, according to whether the individual project relates primarily to social, economic or infrastructural development. A separate listing is provided for Gaza Strip and West Bank project activities, thus producing a total of six categories of projects. This project listing thus provide an appropriate context for a discussion of CDF's overall program directions, and in particular provides a means of demonstrating how the proposed seventeen projects help CDF to accomplish

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these objectives. Note in particular that seventeen projects on the list are underlined, which indicates that they are the ones which are hereby presented for USAID funding. In the Social Development sector, for example, two West Bank projects (WB6162) and six Gaza Strip projects (GS3841 and 4344) are underlined, which shows that they are part of the current project list.

(1) In the Social Development sector, CDF's objective is to increase the ability of local associations to meet a wide range of the social needs of the residents of the Gaza Strip and West Bank. Although this will continue to encompass a wide range of potential activities, the CDF staff have selected three subsectors for special attention and concentration of activities:

(a) Day care, kindergardens and special education: Three of the presently proposed projects address the special needs of children, the Jabalia Day Care Center (GS38), the Khan Younis Kindergardens (GS44), and the Annahda Women's Association center for the mentally retarded (WB61). As the attached list shows, a number of other preschool education activities are under consideration.

(b) Health outreach services: Following upon earlier projects involving the Red Crescent Society Dental Clinic (GS04) and the Central Blood Bank Society (GS70), the current list includes projects assisting the Arab Medical Association Ophthalmic

Clinic (GS41) and the Hebron Red Crescent Center (WB62). The list of next year's projects includes assistance to community clinics in Zawaida, Deir ElBalah, and a number of other villages in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

- (c) Women's and youth club activities: Including local libraries, sports facilities, literacy and vocational training. The projects assisting the youth clubs in Beit Hanoun (GS40) and Deir ElBalah (GS43) are the latest in a series of activities designed to strengthen these youth clubs. Assistance to youth clubs is considered an important activity by the CDF staff, although only a small amount of assistance is made available to any one club. The reason for this emphasis relates to the relative lack of recreational and social experiences available to youth, especially in the Gaza Strip, where there is daily emigration to work, evening travel restrictions, and crowded living conditions. The youth clubs not only meet certain immediate needs, but also provide a focus for group activity and community identity at a time in life when the attraction to emigrate is strongest. One shortcoming of the youth clubs is that they tend to concentrate on the needs of young men, although certain services, such as the library room, are open to the general public. Assistance to women's associations, such as the Palestine Women's Union activity centers in Jabalia and Deir El-Balah (GS39), helps to bring greater attention to the needs of women.

(2) In the Economic Development sector, the objective is to assist local groups in activities which will increase and diversify the economic base of the Gaza Strip and West Bank, and which will have the effect of increasing local investment and employment. As in the other sectors, this will be achieved through individual projects that are proposed and implemented by local groups, especially those which are organized into effective institutions which will benefit the broader community. There will continue to be a concentration on three subsectors:

(d) Agriculture: Distribution of olive, almond, fruit and forest seedlings; capital improvements in dry land farming, such as land reclamation and trellising; and capital improvements in irrigated agriculture. In the current list, assistance to the vegetable cooperative (GS46) and strawberry cooperative (GS47) are of great potential benefit to agriculture in the Gaza area. As the list for next year indicates, most of the agriculture extension activities will be continued, or even increased, in the period to come.

(e) Small industry: Several types of projects have been recommended involving storage (GS42, Fisherman's Cooperative Ice Machine), processing (GS48, Deir El-Balah Slaughterhouse), and handicrafts (Jebel Zeitun Society Handicrafts Workshop, plus a number of projects providing sewing, knitting and weaving machines to charitable associations). Two other projects now

under consideration, the citrus canning factory (for which a feasibility study, GS49, has been proposed), and the prosthetic equipment workshop, may eventually involve a major commitment of funds.

- (f) Consumer and credit programs, such as a tentatively proposed grant to the union of consumer cooperatives, or the anticipated cooperation with the Bank of Palestine in setting up a small business loan fund, will at a later time assume greater importance.

- (3) Infrastructure development presently commands a large share of CDF's project funding, in view of the high immediate priority that is placed on water and sanitation.
 - (g) Water resource development is now the largest subsector, as a result of the \$860,000 proposal which has received USAID support.

 - (h) Sanitation is becoming an increasingly important focus, with a major project underway in Khan Younis, and smaller projects planned for Bani Suheila (GS59) and Abasan.

 - (i) Road and Electrification projects take first priority in certain communities, and are selected by CDF if they are shown to meet a sufficiently wide range of social and economic needs. Examples in the current listing are the Shejaia Road (GS53), Zawaida Road (GS56), Qarara Electrification (GS58), and Aizariya Roads (WB63).

D. Logical Framework In carrying out the projects that will be made possible with the requested funds, CDF will fulfill all conditions that apply to the current grant (no. AID-G-1303, including Amendment no. 4), which remains in effect until December 30, 1980. All of the projects funded through the additional \$400,000 should be completed by the end of the current grant period, and can be carried out without requiring an increase in administrative costs.

Since the overall grant is still in effect, with no amendments required at this time, reference can be made to the grant document for many of the details of the procedures CDF will follow in administering the current proposal. What follows is in effect an elaboration of the currently operative grant agreement, with further explanation provided on a number of points which have been discussed with USAID representatives.

In this section, a logical framework is provided, one which is quite similar to the one submitted to USAID on August 10, 1979, but which is specifically adapted to the circumstances of the current proposal.

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

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

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

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

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

- assess their own collective needs and resources;
- become more resourceful and creative in the use of their resources;
- design a set of project activities which meets their needs;
- carry out project activities in a cooperative and effective manner;
- evaluate results in terms of longer-term objectives; and
- initiate further activities, increasingly reliant on their own resources and abilities.

Objectively Verifiable Indicators: Projects proposed to CDF staff, project plans prepared, project contracts signed, projects implemented and evaluated.

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

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

Project Output: Implementation of the following projects:

GS38 Jabalia Day Care Center Construction	\$35,000
GS39 Palestine Women's Union Activity Centers	25,000
GS40 Beit Hanoun Youth Club Playing Field	5,000
GS41 Arab Medical Association Ophthalmic Clinic	20,000
GS43 Deir El-Balah Youth Club Library	7,500
GS44 Khan Younis Municipality Kindergartens	10,000
GS46 Vegetable Cooperative Mechanization	12,500
GS47 Strawberry Cooperative Mechanization	12,500
GS48 Deir El-Balah Slaughterhouse Equipment	15,000
GS49 Citrus Marketing Cooperative Factory Study	25,000
GS53 Shejaia Quarter Road Improvement	75,000
GS56 Zawaida Village Council Road	25,000
GS58 Qarara Quarter Electrification	5,000
GS59 Bani Suheila Community Sanitation	12,500
WB61 Annahda Women's Associations of Ramallah	25,000
UB62 Hebron Red Crescent Society Resource Center	65,000
UB63 Aizariya Village Council Road Improvements	<u>25,000</u>
	400,000

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

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

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

Project Input:

The revised commitments, presuming the granting of an additional \$400,000 by USAID, are as follows:

(A) Save the Children/Community Development Foundation	\$ 226,630
(B) United States Agency for International Development	2,312,170
(C) Community and Other Local Contributions	<u>2,961,000</u>
	(approx) 5,500,000

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

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

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

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E. Implementation Issues

The provisions listed in the current grant agreement with regard to project support (paragraph E, page 9), procurement (paragraph E), measurement and evaluation of project accomplishment (paragraph F), and reporting (paragraph G), all apply equally to the presently requested grant proposal. All aspects of the Standard Provisions remain in effect, and the Special Provisions listed on pages 16-17 also apply in the same way as they apply to the basic grant.

The budget, as it is listed on page 15 of the current grant agreement, also remains in effect, with two exceptions: the amount of project funds is increased by \$400,000, from \$1,430,170 to \$1,830,170, and the total grant budget is increased by the same amount, from \$1,912,170 to \$2,312,170. The comprehensive program cost calculations also need to be revised, in order to account for the increased USAID commitment and other changes. The Community Development Foundation suggests the following:

(A) Save the Children/Community Development Foundation	\$ 226,630
(B) United States Agency for International Development	2,312,170
(C) <u>Community and Other Local Contributions</u>	<u>2,461,200</u>
Total Program Cost:	\$ 5,000,000

- (A) Save the Children/Community Development Foundation will meet home office and other administrative costs from its own resources, which will be considered the extent of its financial contribution to the Gaza Strip and the West Bank programs. For all of its programs worldwide, Save the Children/Community Development Foundation calculates the value of the services provided by the US national office, other field offices and contracted personnel as equal to 9.8% of the field office program and administrative costs. According to this formula, the SC/CDF contribution to the program is valued at \$226,630.
- (B) The total USAID commitment is equal to the amount stated in the current grant agreement (i.e. \$1,912,170), plus the sum of \$400,000 which is requested at this time.
- (C) Community, government and other local contributions account for even more than the value of the Project Fund. Experience to date has confirmed that CDF is able to require that the local group contribute at least half of the project cost, and that in many cases the local contribution can be expected to be much higher. Furthermore, the value of waivers on customs duties and exemptions on value added taxes, both of which the Community Development Foundation can obtain on behalf of the local group, is considered as a government contribution, one which can account for a major portion of total project costs.

The "Project Input" section of each of the seventeen Project Descriptions which are attached to this proposal provides further information on the exact amount of the commitments which each party has made. Further, and updated, information is provided at the time the Project Contract is drafted and signed, which occurs after final project clearance has been received, and before the beginning of project implementation.

Additional points which call for clarification at this time are addressed below:

- (A) The CDF input includes many kinds of service to local groups. In addition to cost-sharing, CDF provides technical assistance and advice in project design. In many instances, the CDF staff provides liaison with other private or government agencies, including efforts to gain customs exemption. The CDF staff members play a continuing role in supervision, auditing, evaluation and followup; they often maintain contact with the local group on a periodic basis until the beginning of a new focus of project activity. The CDF staff also continues to search for additional sources of technical and financial assistance to local groups.

- (B) The USAID commitment of funds is used in the way which makes the best use of the available funds, as specified in the Project Contract agreement. In most cases, the best use is the purchase of commodities, for a variety of reasons. The Community Development Foundation, as a U.S.-based private voluntary organization, is

generally able to gain customs exemption on imported goods, and a V.A.T. exemption on other goods, a privilege which in some cases can save an amount equal to the purchase price of the goods. Secondly, the purchase of commodities is more readily accountable to governmental and private funding organizations, in view of the local group's concern to maintain its operating autonomy; the local group is generally more willing and able to demonstrate the continued good use of USAID donated equipment than to prove, for example, that it continues to provide a given proportion of other programming costs. In particular, the CDF staff has found that other kinds of help, such as technical assistance and training, run the risk of not being cleared by the Military Government, or else of involving the authorities in matters which the local group would prefer to manage separately.

- (C) The local commitment of funds is stated in each Project Description, which provides sufficient information to show that the local group is fulfilling its responsibility to commit resources which are at least equal to the amount contributed by the Community Development Foundation. In general, CDF requires that the local group provide or obtain on its behalf at least 50% of a new effort, although an occasional exception is made (e.g., Deir elBalah Youth Club), if it is found that there are extenuating circumstances, such as previous capital commitments and high current operating costs. In principle, the local group is expected to absorb the increase in project costs, although the CDF practice of committing its funds in terms

of the U.S. dollar (which has tended to rise almost 100% per year vis-a-vis the Israeli pound) helps to keep par with inflation. An occasional exception is made if it is found that a very great increase has occurred; the one case in the current list is the Band Suheila Sanitation Project. Each of the exceptions to these rules are noted and explained in the respective Project Description.

As noted above, the comprehensive project listing is attached to this proposal. The projects are divided into three categories, according to whether the primary impact of the respective project is in the sector of Social Development (page 28), Economic Development (page 29) or Infrastructural Development (page 30). Note also that a territorial distinction is made, with the West Bank projects listed at the top of the page, followed by the Gaza Strip projects.

The following project listing is comprehensive, in that it includes all of the seventytwo projects which have been recommended to date. The "CDF Share" is indicated, whether it refers to a commitment or to a level of actual expenditures. A second column indicates the "tentatively proposed" level of future CDF commitments. The tentatively proposed projects are listed in this context, in order to provide more information on the intended directions of the CDF program; further information on the latter project list will be provided at the time when a proposal is made to USAID. The only projects hereby proposed are the seventeen which are underlined in Attachment 1, and for which Project Descriptions are provided in Attachment 2.

Attachment 1: Comprehensive Project List

	<u>CDF</u> <u>Share</u>	<u>(Tentatively</u> <u>Proposed)</u>
<u>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, WEST BANK</u>		
WB15 Bir Zeit Community Health Clinic	\$ 25,000	
WB16 Yatta Charitable Society Vocational Training	15,000	
WB17 Dura Cooperative for Higher Education	15,000	
WB18 Y.W.C.A./Jerusalem Youth Center	25,000	
WB61 <u>Annahda Women's Association of Ramallah</u>	25,000	
WB62 <u>Hebron Red Crescent Society Resource Center</u>	65,000	
- Samura Charitable Association Vocational Training		\$ 20,000
- Arura Charitable Association Vocational Training		20,000
- Za'tara Charitable Association Community Center		50,000
- Anabta Charitable Association Community Center		50,000
- Other Preschool Education Activities		60,000
- Other Community Health Center Activities		50,000
	<u>\$170,000</u>	<u>\$250,000</u>
 <u>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, GAZA STRIP</u>		
GS03 Khaza'ah Day Care Center Construction	\$ 10,000	
GS04 Red Crescent Society Dental Equipment	20,000	
GS05 Palestine Women's Union Day Care Center	25,000	
GS06 Society for the Care of Handicapped Children	15,000	
GS07 Rafah Municipality Library	10,000	
GS08 Beit Hanoun Youth Club Library	5,000	
GS09 Lawyers' Society Community Library	10,000	
GS10 Central Blood Bank Society Laboratory	50,000	
GS11 YMCA of Gaza	10,000	
GS38 <u>Jabalia Day Care Center Construction</u>	35,000	
GS39 <u>Palestine Women's Union Activity Centers</u>	25,000	
GS40 <u>Beit Hanoun Youth Club Playing Field</u>	5,000	
GS41 <u>Arab Medical Association Ophthalmic Clinic</u>	20,000	
GS43 <u>Deir El-Balah Youth Club Library</u>	7,500	
GS44 <u>Khan Younis Municipality Kindergarten</u>	10,000	
- Deir El-Balah Community Health Clinic		\$ 20,000
- Zawaida Community Health Clinic		20,000
- Red Crescent Hospital Construction		100,000+
- Assistance to Youth Club		50,000
- Assistance to Kindergarten		50,000
	<u>\$257,500</u>	<u>\$245,000</u>

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, WEST BANK

	<u>CDF</u> <u>Share</u>	<u>(Tentatively)</u> <u>Proposed)</u>
WB03 Olive Seedling Distribution, FY80	52,220	
WB31 Almond and Fruit Seedling Distribution FY80	5,380	
WB32 Grape Vine Trellising Assistance, FY80	25,000	
WB33 Attil Agricultural Cooperative Reservoir	30,000	
WB34 Deir Ghassana Land Reclamation Assistance	10,000	
WB35 Beit Rima Land Reclamation Assistance	10,000	
WB36 Deir Dibwan Land Reclamation Assistance	10,000	
- Olive Seedling Distribution, FY81		50,000
- Almond Seedling Distribution, FY81		10,000
- Fruit Seedling Distribution, FY81		15,000
- Pine and Fir Seedling Distribution		20,000
- Grape Vine Trellising Assistance, FY81		40,000
- Drip Irrigation Tubing Assistance		50,000
- Union of Consumer Cooperatives		35,000
- Dura Consumer Cooperative Bakery		25,000
	<u>\$171,533</u>	<u>\$245,000</u>

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GAZA STRIP

GS12 Fishermen's Cooperative Ice-Making Machine	25,390	
GS42 Gaza Community Prosthetic Workshop		60,000
GS45 Olive Seedling Distribution, FY80	9,346	
GS46 <u>Vegetable Cooperative Mechanization</u>	12,500	
GS47 <u>Strawberry Cooperative Mechanization</u>	12,500	
GS48 <u>Deir el-Balah Slaughterhouse Equipment</u>	15,000	
GS49 <u>Citrus Marketing Cooperative Factory Study</u>	25,000	
- Olive Seedling Distribution, FY81		5,000
- Almond Seedling Distribution, FY81		5,000
- Citrus Marketing Cooperative Factory		175,000
- Fishermen's Cooperative Factory Feasibility Study		15,000
- Engineers' Cooperative Materials Testing Laboratory		45,000
- Jebel Zeitun Society Handicrafts Workshop		25,000
	<u>\$99,736</u>	<u>\$330,000</u>

INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT, WEST BANK

	<u>CDF Share</u>	<u>(Tentatively Proposed)</u>
WB19 Beit Sahur Municipality Road	\$ 35,000	
WB20 Halhoul, Zeboud and Arnaba Connecting Road	35,000	
WB21 Ahqur, Kinnar and Sinjir Connecting Road	50,000	
WB22 Deir Ghazaleh Water Project	55,000	
WB23 Zeita Water Project	75,000	
WB24 Quaffin Water Project	70,000	
WB25 Deir Nidham Water Project, Stage I	5,000	
WB26 Si'ir/Shuyukh Regional Water Project	130,000	
WB27 Abu Qash Water Project	30,000	
WB28 Biddu Water Project	30,000	
WB29 Beit Surik Water Project	30,000	
WB37 Wadi Fukin Agricultural Road Improvement		20,000
<u>WB63 Aizariya Village Council Road Improvement</u>	25,000	
WB64 Beit Ummar Village Council Road Improvement	45,000	
WB65 Kuferit Water Project	40,000	
WB66 Mirkeh Water Project	30,000	
WB67 Hableh Water Project	30,000	
WB68 Nu'eima Water Project	10,000	
WB69 Jalazon Camp Sanitation Project		15,000
WB70 Battir Water Project	35,000	
WB71 Bethlehem District Water Project	100,000	
WB72 Hebron Housing Cooperative Road		15,000
- Baqqar to Kharas Connecting Road		65,000
- Bethlehem District Water Project, Stage 2		50,000
- Western Dura Regional Water Network		65,000
- Abu Shukheidem, Kaubar and Mazra Water Network		90,000
- Mukhmas Water Project		30,000
- Deir Nidham Water Project		15,000
- Ayn Duyak Water Project		35,000
- Al Awja Water Project		50,000
- Battir Water Project, Stage 2		15,000
	<u>\$855,000</u>	<u>\$465,000</u>
<u>INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT, GAZA STRIP</u>		
GS13 Rafah Municipality Road, Stage 1	\$ 13,000	
GS14 Deir El-Balah Municipality Road	25,000	
GS50 Beit Lahya Water and Sewage Network		\$125,000
GS51 Jabalia/Nazla Community Water Reservoir	50,000	
GS52 Shejaia Quarter Water Network	50,000	
<u>GS53 Shejaia Quarter Road Improvement</u>	75,000	
GS54 Breij Camp Entrance Road Improvement		25,000
GS55 Maghazi Camp Entrance Road Improvement		25,000
<u>GS56 Zawaida Village Council Road Improvement</u>	25,000	
GS57 Khan Younis Municipality Sewage Pipelines	100,000	
<u>GS58 Qarara Quarter Electrification Extension</u>	5,000	
<u>GS59 Bani Suheila Community Sanitation</u>	12,500	
GS60 Abasan es-Saghira Water Reservoir	30,000	
- Khan Younis Sewage Treatment Plant		100,000
- Beit Lahya to Jabalia Connecting Road		50,000
- Abasanes-Saghira Community Sanitation		15,000
- Khza'a'h Reservoir and Pipelines		20,000
- Rafah Road Improvement, Stage 2		15,000
- Gaza Housing Cooperative Water Supply		50,000
- Rafah Housing Cooperative Water Supply		40,000
	<u>\$383,000</u>	<u>\$465,000</u>

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Gaza Strip and West Bank Offices

1. Project Name: Jabalia/Nazla Day Care Center Construction

2. Project Number: 80-0038

3. CDF Allocation: \$35,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

A total of 120 children per year will attend the day care center. The families of these children will also directly benefit, raising the number of beneficiaries to nearly 1,000 per year.

5. Project Background:

The adjacent communities of Jabalia village (including Nazla quarter) and Jabalia refugee camp are located 10 kilometers north of Gaza City. The population of Jabalia village is 13,800, of whom 3,500 are Palestinians with UNRWA refugee status, whereas the remaining 10,300 persons do not have access to the services which are provided by the UNRWA program. In Jabalia Camp there are 35,800 residents, including 30,500 Palestinians with refugee status. In summary, there are about 49,600 persons in the Nazla/Jabalia area, of whom 34,000, or almost 70%, have refugee status.

The village council of Jabalia serves primarily the people of the village itself, although it offers a number of services to the larger and more populous refugee camp. The major functions of the

village council include the provision of common services, such as water and electricity. In certain respects, however, the village council finds it difficult to provide a high level of services to residents who do not have refugee status. One especially important need is for preschool education. In Jabalia Camp the Friends Service Committee administers two day care programs which provide an excellent preschool education for 180 children. Since, however, the Quaker program is affiliated with UNRWA, they are unable to provide services for children who do not have refugee status. To meet this need, the village council of Jabalia has decided to establish a community center and a day care program in the Nazla quarter of the village of Jabalia. The village council has applied to the Community Development Foundation for assistance in the construction of a building for the day care program.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of the project is to assist the Jabalia village council in the construction of a building in Nazla quarter which will be used as a community center and a day care center. This project fulfills the CDF programming priority of preschool education, and will most directly benefit the women and children of one of the Gaza Strip's most needy communities.

7. Project Output:

Technical plans for the construction of the community center were prepared by the municipal engineer. The center includes the 3 day care classrooms, a large community recreation room/meeting hall and 3 administrative offices/small meeting rooms. Competitive

bidding procedures will be used by the village council in the selection of a local contractor to implement the project. CDF's technical consultant has reviewed these plans and has recommended CDF's involvement in the project. CDF and village council funding will be used in the construction of the community center.

When the center is completed, there will be adequate facilities to accommodate 120 children, age 3-5 years. Each age group will be cared for in one of three classrooms, attended by a minimum of three teachers. The day care/kindergarten will be in operation six mornings per week nine months a year, beginning September 1980. An enrollment fee of approximately \$7/month/child will be charged, in order to meet operating costs.

8. Project Inputs:

The Community Development Foundation will provide a maximum of \$35,000 in financial assistance, equal to no more than 50% of the total project cost. CDF will also provide supervision and technical services of a consulting engineer.

Jabalía Village Council will provide a minimum of \$35,000, an amount sufficient to accomplish the construction of the planned facility. In addition, the village council will provide all furniture and educational materials which are needed for the operation of the program. In effect, on-going operational expenses for the preschool program will be paid through enrollment fees, plus an annual subsidy from the village council budget.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Gaza Strip and West Bank Offices

1. Project Name: Palestine Women's Union Activity Centers

2. Project Number: 80-0039

3. CDF Allocation: \$25,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

A total of 500 women and children will directly benefit from the expansion of the Palestine Women's Union program into new activity centers in Deir El Balah and Jabalia.

5. Project Background:

Since the date of its establishment in 1964, the Palestine Women's Union has been successfully involved in a wide variety of activities related to the education of women and children. The main center of the Union is in Gaza City and two branch programs are operated in the towns of Khan Younis and Rafah. At each of these three centers a variety of social and cultural programs are operated. These include women's sewing, knitting and embroidery training as well as production programs, preschool education classes, literacy training, and an infant nursery program. Assistance in terms of food, clothing and financial support for needy families in the Gaza Strip is also provided.

In January 1979, the Community Development Foundation assisted the Palestine Women's Union in the furnishing of a day care center in Gaza City. This project was cleared for implementation in August 1979, and is currently (May 1980) in the process of implementation. Further information on this project can be found in the appropriate Project Description (no. 79-0005) and Project Contract. The project hereby recommended applies to a different aspect of the Palestine Women's Union program, and will be administered separately.

The project which is hereby recommended will be used for the establishment of two new activity centers, in Deir El Balah and Jabalia. This expansion of the program will bring about the operation of activity centers in each of the five largest population units in the Gaza Strip. A summary of the intended operation of these centers is as follows:

a. Preschool Education and Day Care Program

	<u>Program Began</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Tuition Fees/Month</u>	<u>Number of with Free Tuition</u>
Gaza City	1964	200	\$6.00	15
Khan Younis	1969	70	\$5.00	20
Rafah	1972	30	\$4.00	5
Deir El-Balah	1980	100	\$5.00	(To be determined when program is implemented.)

Since the Union, as a non-governmental organization, is required to raise its own operational budget from tuition fees and private fundraising efforts, a monthly tuition fee of \$4-6/month is charged.

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It should be noted that the program enrolls a number of children from low income backgrounds and provides them with free tuition, uniforms, shoes and educational materials.

b. Sewing, Knitting and Embroidery

	<u>Sewing</u>		<u>Knitting</u>	
	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Tuition Fees</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Tuition Fees</u>
		<u>per Course</u>		<u>per Course</u>
Gaza City	90 women	\$70/1 year	40 women	\$30/2 month
Khan Youmis	120 women	\$60/1 year	28 women	\$23/2 month
Deir El-Balah	60 women	\$60/1 year	36 women	\$23/2 month
Jabalia	60 women	\$60/1 year	36 women	\$23/2 month
Rafah	90 women	\$60/1 year	32 women	\$23/2 month

Articles of clothing produced by the women are either sold for profit, produced for members of the family or given away to needy families. The embroidery program employs several hundred women who produce in their homes and receive wages for each piece of their work. The Women's Union provides them with embroidery threads, linen and patterns of the design to be used in the work. An exhibition of embroidery for sale is available at the center of the society of Gaza City.

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c. Literacy Classes

Literacy training programs have been carried out for over two years by the Palestine Women's Union. Curriculum for the program was developed in coordination with Bir Zeit University and the Red Crescent Society.

	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Sessions/Week</u>	<u>Tuition Fee</u>
Gaza City	25	42/week	\$12/year
Khan Younis	25	42/week	\$12/year
Rafah	85	42/week	\$12/year
Deir El-Balah	40(est)	42/week	\$12/year
Jabalia	40 (est)	42/week	\$12/year

d. Nursery Program

	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Fee/Month</u>
Gaza City	30 infants	\$20/month

6. Project Purpose

The purpose of this project is to assist the Palestine Women's Union in the purchase of furniture and equipment for the establishment of two new activity centers in the towns of Deir El-Balah and Jabalia. This project addresses CDF's priority concern for activities which directly benefit women and children, especially in the areas of preschool education, literacy and vocational training. Furthermore, by assisting the Palestine Women's Union, CDF will help to strengthen an indigenous organization with a proven record of responsiveness to the basic needs of children, and efforts to raise the status of women throughout the Gaza Strip.

7. Project Output:

The Community Development Foundation will contribute toward the purchase of the following items:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Estimated Total</u>
Tables and chairs	\$6000	\$ 6,000
2 Desks	\$400 each	800
10 Knitting machines	\$1000 each	10,000
10 Sewing machines	\$ 350 each	3,500
1 Arabic Typewriter	\$1500	1,500
Educational materials	\$3200	<u>3,200</u>
		\$25,000

The Palestine Women's Union will provide all other items needed for the operation of the two centers, which will have an estimated annual enrollment of 200 in the preschool education program, 220 in the sewing, knitting and embroidery program, and 80 in literacy classes.

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation will contribute a maximum of \$25,000 toward the purchase of a designated list of furnishings and equipment, and will assist the Women's Union in obtaining these items duty free. The Project Coordinator will assist whenever possible in assuring the effective use of these materials and the efficient operation of the center.

The Palestine Women's Union will provide a minimum of \$25,000 in cash or in kind services, including the operating costs of the two centers for the initial three years of the program.

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Gaza Strip and West Bank Offices

1. Project Name: Beit Hanoun Youth Club Playing Field
2. Project Number: 80-0040
3. CDF Allocation: \$5,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

Approximately 2,000 club members and other persons will use the youth club facilities in a given year.

5. Project Background:

Beit Hanoun village, which is located in the northern part of the Gaza Strip, has a population of 12,000 people, of whom 1,000 are refugees. This village, which is famous for its citrus production, also has over, 8,000 dunums planted with fruit trees, and another 1,140 dunums are planted with vegetables. Nevertheless, it is necessary for a large proportion of the population of Beit Hanoun to seek daily employment in Israel.

In 1974, the village of Beit Hanoun constructed a building for youth activities, which is the only institution in the village that operates programs for youth between the ages of 10-25 years in a wide variety of social, cultural and athletic programs. In 1979 the Community Development Foundation assisted the Youth Club in

establishing a community library (Project Number 79-0008). The library now includes more than 800 books, and people from Beit Hanoun as well as the neighboring villages have easy access to the books available in the library. Further information on this project is available in the relevant Project Description and other documents available from the CDF office.

At the present time the Board of Directors of the Youth Club are planning to initiate an expanded sports program. A sports playing field will be prepared for use in basketball and volleyball games. The use of the playing court will be organized in such a way so as to enable students from the three preparatory schools and the boys' secondary as well as agricultural training schools to use the court. These educational institutions lack standard regulation courts in which to play intramural and league games. In addition, the Youth Club will encourage village youths to form their own teams and the new playing court will provide them with a place to practice and play.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the Beit Hanoun Youth Club in the preparation of regulation size volleyball and basketball courts. This project meets CDF's stated program objectives in several respects:

- a. It benefits a large number of people, since the level of participation in youth clubs is very high. An especially

needy segment of the population is benefited, in view of the lack of alternative experiences available to young people in the crowded conditions of Gaza Strip communities.

- b. It directly benefits youth, the traditional focus of Save the Children's concerns. Furthermore, it can be maintained that the greatest threat to the future of communities such as Beit Hanoun is the potential alienation or emigration of youth, trends which can in at least a small way be countered by the creation of institutions which provide opportunities for recreation, competition and group identity.
- c. It assists the community to achieve its primary objective, the attainment of which can encourage community participation in many other fields. It has been the CDF experience in many countries that the self-help principle can best be established by the implementation of projects which the community itself has selected.
- d. It provides help to a local group which has shown itself to be able to undertake a series of self-help projects. This is a follow-up activity, one which had originally been considered as part of the Beit Hanoun Youth Club Library (Project no. 79-0008). It was, however, the decision of the CDF staff to assist such groups through a series of small grants, each one to be made available at the time local groups are best able to make use of them, and to match them with local contributions.

7. Project Output:

The following activities will be undertaken, in order to carry out this project:

	<u>Cost (IL)</u>	<u>Cost (\$)</u>
1. Leveling the playing field	30,000	890
2. Backfill of field with sand and "Kurkar"	65,000	1,930
3. Installation of iron gates	5,000	150
4. Paving and asphaltting volleyball and basketball courts (29 x 26m)	250,000	7,420
5. Raising height of the wall (1 x 203m)	<u>50,000</u>	<u>1,485</u>
	400,000	11,875

(Exchange rate at time of estimate: IL 33.68 = \$1.00)

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation will contribute a maximum of \$5,000 toward the purchase of materials which will be used in the implementation of this project.

The Beit Hanoun Youth Club will contribute the remainder of the funds needed, estimated at approximately \$6,870. These funds will be raised from membership fees, community fundraising efforts and a subsidy from the Beit Hanoun village council. The youth club will be responsible for all operating and maintenance costs for their facilities, including both the library and the playing field. It should be noted that the library and playing field will in turn increase the ability of the club to attract and retain members and other participants, whose payments will sustain the club's ongoing operations.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Gaza Strip and West Bank Offices

1. Project Name: Arab Medical Association Ophthalmic Clinic
2. Project Number: 80-0041
3. CDF Allocation: \$20,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

The total service area of the clinic, which will be located in Jabalia, is planned to include Jabalia town (14,000 people), Jabalia Refugee Camp (35,800), Seiafa (2,000), Beit Lahya (4,300), and Beit Hanoun village (7,000), a total population of over 63,000. The clinic will be open to the public, and is expected to treat about 2,000 patients per year.

5. Project Background:

The Arab Medical Association was established in 1964 for the purpose of raising the standards of health and medical services in the Gaza Strip. The original 50 members of this organization included the majority of physicians, dentists, pharmacists and veterinarians in the Strip. From 1964 to 1967 the association organized and operated a health clinic to serve low income people; began a modest library of professional publications to assist research workers; and participated in Arab Medical Conferences in Jordan, Kuwait and the Sudan.

During the 1967 War the equipment of the health clinic was stolen and the reading library was destroyed. The activities of all associations were suspended for a number of years following 1967 due to the conditions prevailing in the Gaza Strip after the war. In 1977 the leaders of the association took the initiative to reorganize themselves, and at the present time there are 307 active members in the association. The members of the association are organized into subgroups according to their area of specialization for the purpose of studying general health conditions and medical needs of the people of the Gaza Strip. The needs assessment carried out by these study groups resulted in the recommendation that the Arab Medical Association assist in the provision of ophthalmic services for people living in low income areas.

At the present time there exists only one Ophthalmic hospital to serve the 500,000 people living in the Gaza Strip. The outpatient clinic is open for five hours each morning. Patients from all parts of the Gaza Strip and the Sinai come to the hospital in Gaza for treatment. Daily complications in the proper provision of treatment occur because of the number of patients seeking treatment, transportation difficulties, and the limited scheduling of the out-patient clinic service. Less serious eye problems can receive nursing attention at the various government and UNRWA clinics. In addition, five private ophthalmologists have private clinics in the Gaza Strip. However, treatment in the private clinics is expensive and not readily available to serve the needs of low income people.

The Arab Medical Association has decided to open an Ophthalmic clinic in Jabalia, which is in the northern region of the Gaza Strip. Since the village of Jabalia is close to the industrial area where many Palestinians work as day laborers, the clinic will be able to provide accessible services for factory-related accidents. The clinic will also be much more accessible to the poorer residents of the northern area, who do not have their own means of transportation, or convenient public services to take them to the Gaza.

The Ophthalmic Clinic will provide a variety of health care services. In addition, the clinic will be equipped to handle minor eye operations. The cost of the services provided will be 50% lower than the fees charged at the private clinics so as to enable lower income families to use the clinic. The six ophthalmologists in Gaza Strip, who work at the hospital in the morning, will divide the work of operating the clinic in the afternoon among themselves. Each will work for one afternoon for four hours, and the clinic will be opened six days a week.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the Arab Medical Association in the purchase of equipment for the Jabalia Ophthalmic Clinic. This project contributes to CDF's overall objective of meeting the basic needs of the poorest communities, especially in that it encourages a most capable local organization to extend its services to the community on a regular basis.

7. Project Output:

The results to be achieved through this project are a furnished and fully-equipped ophthalmic clinic, with an examining room, a physician's office, and a patients' waiting room. The final list of equipment is in preparation.

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation will provide a maximum of \$20,000 toward the purchase of ophthalmic equipment (estimated to cost about \$18,000) and other furnishings, such as refrigerator (estimated cost \$1,000), and typewriters. Once the project has been cleared, and final purchase costs have been obtained, a Project Contract will be drawn up, specifying the final list of equipment. CDF staff will also help in obtaining these pieces of equipment duty-free.

The Arab Medical Association will provide all other costs involved in setting up the clinic, including an estimated \$8,000 for furniture and office supplies, \$12,000 for the salaries of the ophthalmologists, nurse and office assistants, and \$6,000 for other aspects of the clinic's operational budget. The Medical Association's minimum obligation is to provide the sum of \$20,000 in capital and operational costs within the project period, and to assure that all on-going costs are met. The Medical Association will meet these costs through its own fundraising efforts, as well as through fees paid by persons using the clinic.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Gaza Strip and West Bank Offices

1. Project Name: Deir El-Balah Youth Club Library

2. Project Number: 80-0043

3. CDF Allocation: \$7,500

4. Project Beneficiaries:

In addition to the 300 paying members of the club, it is estimated that another 1800 community members, men and women of all ages, will make use of the library in its first year of full operation.

5. Project Background:

The town of Deir El-Balah is located in the middle of the Gaza Strip, approximately 10 kilometers north of Khan Younis. The population of Deir El-Balah is estimated at 20,000 inhabitants. In 1977 a youth club was established by a group of private citizens and registered with the municipality. The budget of the Deir El-Balah Youth Club in 1980 is \$4,324. This money is raised through subscription fees paid on a monthly basis by the 300 members of the club, and through a subsidy of \$1,000 given each year by the municipality to the club. Activities of the club are organized by a locally elected Board of Directors. The club operates a variety of sport programs (including volleyball, basketball and soccer), as well as social activities.

In 1977 the youth club built an activities center with the assistance of the municipality. The building includes a gameroom, sports locker rooms, a meeting room, an administrative office and a kitchen. The Board of Directors has partially equipped and furnished these rooms of the club. To date the Board of Directors has expended \$3813.63 or IL90800 in furniture purchases for the sports club in addition to the funding they expended in 1977 for construction of the building. Also included in the design of the activities center is a room designated for use as a community library, the first library which will be open for public use in Deir El-Balah. The Deir El-Balah Youth Club has applied to CDF to assist the library in the purchase of books and furniture for the library.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the Deir El-Balah Youth Club in the establishment of the first community library in Deir El-Balah. This project meets many of the priorities which CDF has set, in that it directly involves and benefits youth, and assists in the development of community-led institutions. Many refugees will benefit from this library, and low-income persons in general, especially those with a personal desire to improve their educational attainment. The CDF staff is seeking to encourage these relatively small local groups by making small grants available to them, in order to match their self-help efforts. As these groups increase their range of services, their income base will become more reliable, and many types of innovative programming possibilities will enter into consideration.

7. Project Outputs:

The Community Development Foundation will contribute toward the purchase of an agreed-upon list of furniture, equipment and books. The following list is obtained from an estimate made in August 1979, when the average monthly exchange rate was IL26.37=\$1.00. It is subject to further change, due in large part to inflation.

1. Shelves	IL90,800	\$3450
2. Large Tables	15,000	550
3. Desk and Chair	6,000	225
4. Chairs (50)	15,000	575
5. Cupboards (2)	6,000	225
6. Arabic Typewriter	15,000	575
7. Books	<u>50,000</u>	<u>1900</u>
	197,800	\$7500

The Deir El-Balah Youth Club will provide all other capital and operating expenses needed to keep the library open a total of 48 hours per week.

8. Project Inputs:

The Community Development Foundation will contribute a maximum of \$7,500 toward the purchase of a designated list of books, furnishings and equipment. To the extent possible, the CDF staff will also help the local group make more cost-effective purchasing arrangements, taking advantage of bulk purchase discounts and available tax exemptions.

The Deir El-Balah Youth Club is responsible for providing the ongoing operational budget of the community library, as an integral part of its ongoing program. The estimated operating costs for the first year are \$4,324 (including \$1,400 for the library itself). In addition, CDF takes recognition of the fact that the Youth Club completed the entire facility in 1978, at a cost of over \$15,000, and has purchased furniture in the amount of \$3,813. Although this constitutes an exception to the usual CDF policy of requiring the local group to pay 50% of expenditures made after the conclusion of a project agreement, the CDF staff has studied the project in depth, and recommends that certain previously made expenses be accepted in principle. The alternative would have the ironic result of penalizing local groups for using their resources in self-help initiatives. In future, such groups will know that they can request assistance of the Community Development Foundation and other groups, and the project will be carried out in the established sequence.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Gaza Strip and West Bank Offices

1. Project Name: Khan Younis Kindergartens

2. Project Number: 80-0044

3. CDF Allocation: \$10,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

Each year, a total of 355 children will attend the two kindergartens which have been established in Khan Younis.

5. Project Background:

Khan Younis, the second largest city in the Gaza Strip, has an estimated population of 80,000, including both the refugee camp population and residents of the city boundaries. Although the refugee camp population is effectively served by kindergartens operated jointly by UNRWA and the Friends Service Committee, there was no kindergarten in Khan Younis municipality until 1966, when At-tifl As-said was established. This kindergarten, the first of its kind in the area, was registered with the Department of Education during the Egyptian administration of the Gaza Strip, and has retained its registered status under the Military Government.

The director of this kindergarten, Mr. Saleh Adlouni, began operating the first kindergarten in the central area of Khan Younis in

1967, and opened a second program in Rafah in 1968. In 1976, a third program was initiated in the Al Amal quarter of Khan Younis. The following table summarizes the operation of these three kindergarten programs:

	<u>Central Khan Younis</u>	<u>Al Amal (Khan Younis)</u>	<u>Rafah</u>
Date Program Began	1967	1976	1968
Number of Children (3-5 years)	225	130	225
Number of Teachers	12	6	12
Number of Classrooms	5	3	5

The kindergarten programs operate 6 mornings each week during a 9 month school year. The enrollment fee is \$3.62/month/child. In addition to the kindergarten program, the increasing number of working mothers has resulted in the recent opening of nursery sections in each of the program centers.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist in the purchase of furniture, educational equipment and toys for two kindergarten programs in Khan Younis. This project meets several of CDF's priority concerns, including direct benefit to children, and assistance to the most needy members of the community.

7. Project Output:

The following items will be purchased through this project:

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	<u>Item Description</u>	<u>Khan Younis</u>	<u>Al Amal</u>	<u>Total</u>
1.	Chairs	300	150	450
2.	Small Tables	60	30	90
3.	Blackboards	7	3	10
4.	Dining Room Tables	6	3	9
5.	Toys	X	X	X
6.	Educational Materials	X	X	X

A final set of cost estimates will be prepared at the time of project clearance. The estimated cost of these materials, and of renovation to be undertaken by the management, is considerably greater than \$20,000.

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation will contribute a maximum of \$10,000 to this project, in effect matching an equal contribution from the management of the kindergarten.

At-tifl As-said will contribute an additional \$10,000 to improvements in the kindergartens. All ongoing operational costs of the program will be met through enrollment fees and fundraising efforts.

9. Additional Note:

The Community Development Foundation staff has recommended that, in view of the great need for kindergarten services, and the inability of the regular school system to offer such services, a means should be devised for assisting private schools to meet this need. Since,

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however, it may not be advisable to begin the practice of providing assistance to private entrepreneurs, the CDF staff has secured agreement from all parties concerned to an arrangement whereby the materials and equipment which are purchased with USAID funds become the property of Khan Younis Municipality. A legal consultant has been engaged to prepare such an agreement, which may become the model for a series of projects assisting private kindergartens, day care centers and other institutions which meet a social need through private initiative.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Gaza Strip and West Bank Offices

1. Project Name: Vegetable Cooperative Mechanization

2. Project Number: 80-0046

3. CDF Allocation: \$12,500

4. Project Beneficiaries:

The families of at least 280 members of the cooperative will benefit, and additional members will be recruited as a result of this project.

5. Project Background:

The headquarters of the Agricultural Cooperative for Vegetable Producers is located in Deir El-Balah, a city in the center of the Gaza Strip. It was founded in 1972 in order to help vegetable-producing farmers in classifying, packing and marketing their produce. It provides services to farmers who produce a wide range of crops, including tomatoes, cucumbers, squash and eggplant. (In 1977 the strawberry producers decided that they could best meet their own "Agricultural Cooperative for Strawberry Producers," as is described in Project Description Number 80-0047.) The Vegetable Cooperative has 280 shareholders, all of whom are producers who own land in some part of the Gaza Strip, although most of the land is concentrated in the southern half. In addition to shares held by individual members, each member pays an annual subscription fee,

and pays 3% of the volume of sales at the cooperative. The cooperative, in turn, purchases needed productive inputs (seeds, seedlings, fertilizers and pesticides) in bulk, and sells them a reduced price to cooperative members. The cooperative also takes responsibility for classifying, packaging and marketing the farmers' produce. As needed, training and technical assistance area provided by an agricultural agent, who is assigned full time to the cooperative office.

The office of the Vegetable Cooperative is situated on a dunum of government-owned land which the cooperative leases from the Military Government. The office also has a storehouse for equipment, and a large sheltered area for the sorting and temporary storage of vegetables. The cooperative has limited capital assets, other than their sorting machines, but has plans to expand their range of services to farmers, to the extent that new resources can be made available.

The most important way in which the cooperative plans to increase its services is to help farmers in preparing lands for cultivation. Private ownership of heavy equipment is very limited. This places the average farmer in a situation of paying a high daily rate for the rental of such equipment. Provision of equipment on amore regular basis, and at a more reasonable price, would make it possible for farmers to prepare new lands for cultivation, and to prepare already cultivated lands more efficiently. The lands to be cultivated are both irrigated and non-irrigated, newly reclaimed, and land in

use since ancient times. These various categories of land holdings differ greatly in their production potential. What the farmers have in common is the need to make better use of the modern technology which is increasingly available to the area, and which is needed to remain competitive with large farmers in neighboring areas.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to help the Vegetable Cooperative increase the range of services which it can offer to its members, thus indirectly helping it to recruit additional members and encourage increased production of vegetables. This project helps to meet the CDF priority on income-oriented programming and institutional development; a stronger cooperative will increase the potential for crop diversification, better land utilization and employment, as well as provide an immediate increase in income-earning potential.

7. Project Output:

The following pieces of equipment will be purchased with the CDF grant and counterpart funds:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Price</u>
Tractor	Ford 6600	\$15,000
Loader	Front-Mounted, "Hyoico"	4,590
Trailer	Two-wheel, single-axle, "Alkali"	2,135
Rotavator	60-inch wide, "Agric"	2,015
Tiller	11-teeth, "Yodla"	775
Furrow Plow	Reversible, Model HB-7	<u>2,735</u>
		\$27,250

These price quotations were given in April 1980, and are subject to change. These prices do not include the Value Added Tax, for which CDF staff will request exemption.

8. Project Input;

The Community Development Foundation will contribute a maximum of \$12,500 toward the purchase of the Ford Tractor, and will assist in purchasing all of the above items without tax.

The Vegetable Cooperative will pay the difference, which is now estimated to be \$14,750, and will pay all on-going operational costs and maintenance expenses from fees charged to cooperative members for the use of this equipment.

9. Additional Note:

Projects such as this one should be considered as part of a probable sequence of activities. The vegetable cooperative needs and merits assistance in overcoming several types of obstacles to its development: the need for initial capital investment, fund for seasonal loans, more reliable marketing channels, technical assistance, etc. However, in the absence of conditions permitting a rational long term planning strategy, and capable of providing adequate support for such a strategy, the CDF staff has recommended a step by step approach, assisting the cooperative itself to gather strength through a steady increase in its productive assets, service capabilities, area under cultivation, and membership. It is expected that this project will contribute to this end, and make it possible for the cooperative to address other constraints in the future.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Gaza Strip and West Bank Offices

1. Project Name: Strawberry Cooperative Mechanization

2. Project Number: 80-0047

3. CDF Allocation: \$12,500

4. Project Beneficiaries:

The families of at least 83 cooperative members will benefit, and, it is expected that as many as 600 other members can be recruited as a result of this and similar projects.

5. Project Background:

Until 1977, strawberry producers in the Gaza Strip were affiliated with the Agricultural Cooperative for Vegetable Producers, which was founded in 1972. In 1977 the strawberry producers decided that they could best meet their own needs and specialized interests by separating and forming their own cooperative under the name of "The Agricultural Cooperative for Strawberry Producers". The center for the cooperative is in the Seiafa, about 25 kilometers north of Gaza City, where a large percentage of the reclaimed land under strawberry cultivation is located. The cooperative rents a large room which is divided into an office and marketing area. The 83 members of the cooperative use the center for the meetings of their Board of Directors and also for storage during the strawberry season.

Cooperative members pay a subscription fee of approximately \$70 to join, and an annual membership fee of \$21. In return for membership in the cooperative, assistance is given in the reclaiming and preparation of land for strawberry cultivation. Subscription fees are not collected from new members until after their land has become productive. The cooperative supplies the farmers with inorganic fertilizers, pesticides and strawberry seedlings at cost price. The cooperative has capital assets valued at approximately \$2000 and derives its operational budget from membership fees and a 3% administrative charge on each member's production for the season.

The average amount of land planted per farmer is about five dunums (1.25) acres). The land which is used in strawberry cultivation is reclaimed land. Some of this land is privately owned through a pre-1967 land reclamation project and the rest is considered to be government-owned. The reclamation of the land includes the leveling of the land, the use of organic and inorganic fertilizers, and gas injections to eliminate insects and earthworms. New strawberry seedlings are used each season. The strawberry season lasts about seven months each year from the time of seedling plantation to the time of the fruit harvest. This same land is used for tomatoes and cucumber cultivation during the remainder of the year. Certain dunums of reclaimed land initially used for strawberry cultivation are periodically planted with a potato crop by the farmers.

Tractors are used both in the process of new land reclamation and in the preparations of land for planting. As only 3 of the 83 farmers in the cooperative own tractors, the majority must rent tractors at \$12./day in order to prepare their land. The cooperative has decided to purchase a tractor and other equipment to assist its members in preparing their land for strawberry cultivation. The tractors will also be used to encourage new farmers to join the cooperative by reducing the costs of reclaiming additional land. Finally, this equipment will be rented to members of the cooperative for a minimal rental fee below the cost of the rental fee of a private owner. This income savings will encourage increased membership in the cooperative while expanding the capital assets and operating budget of the cooperative.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to help the Strawberry Cooperative increase the range of services it can offer to its members, thus helping it to recruit additional members and increase strawberry production. This project helps to meet the CDF priority on income-oriented programming and institutional development; a stronger cooperative will increase the potential for crop diversification, more complete land utilization and employment, as well as provide an immediate increase in income-earning potential.

7. Project Output:

The following pieces of equipment will be purchased with the CDF grant and counterpart funds:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Price</u>
Tractor	Ford 6600	\$15,000*
Fertilizer Spreader	Atkinson, 2.200 Kgs. capacity	5,300
Rotator/2-Row	"Howard", -Model E. IV6	2,140
Potatoe Planter	"Howard"	3,500
Furrower	Locally made	<u>290</u>
		\$26,300

These price quotations were given in April 1980, and are subject to change. These prices do not include the Value Added Tax, for which CDF will request exemption.

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation will contribute a maximum of \$12,500 toward the purchase of the Ford Tractor, and will assist in purchasing all of the above items without tax.

The Strawberry Cooperative will pay the difference, which is now estimated to be \$13,800, and will pay all on-going operational costs and maintenance expenses from fees charged to cooperative members for the use of this equipment.

9. Additional Note:

Strawberry cultivation is a new but promising industry in the Gaza Strip, beginning in the mid-1970's. It is especially important, in view of the need for diversifying the productive base of the Gaza Strip. Strawberry cultivation has already proven itself to be

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appropriate to the climate and economic conditions of the Gaza Strip and has a relatively favorable market.

A question has been raised, however, regarding long-term marketing prospects, in view of the fact that the current marketing arrangements involve Israeli economic institutions. The CDF staff has determined that the future of the Strawberry Cooperative is not dependent upon either the continuation or alteration of the present set of political and economic relationships. In fact, the Strawberry Cooperative is likely to succeed in its efforts to develop a wider range of market outlets, and to make good use of its larger membership base in negotiating the arrangements which are most advantageous to its members.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Gaza Strip and West Bank Offices

1. Project Name: Deir El-Balah Slaughterhouse Equipment
2. Project Number: 80-0048
3. CDF Allocation: \$15,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

The entire population of Deir El-Balah municipality (13,500 persons), Zawaida village (4,000) and four neighboring refugee camps (Deir El-Balah Camp: 6,800, Nuseirat Camp: 19,400, Maghazi Camp: 9,200, and Breij: 12,300) will benefit from this project.

5. Project Background:

In 1978 the municipality of Deir El-Balah, and the local committees responsible for Maghazi, Nuseirat and Breij refugee camps initiated the construction of a new slaughterhouse. This new facility is located about three kilometers north of Deir El-Balah, and south of the three refugee camps. The slaughterhouse will serve the needs of the whole central section of the Gaza Strip.

Prior to the construction of this new facility animals were slaughtered on the day they were brought into the market. Since the previously

used building had no refrigerator equipment, animals were slaughtered and butchered on the floor of the slaughterhouse. The construction of the new slaughterhouse represents both an improvement in the facility and a major change in traditional practices of meat preparation. Animals brought into the market for sale and slaughtering will be held 24 hours in a Quarantine Area outside of the slaughterhouse. A licensed veterinarian will supervise inspection of the health of the animals to be slaughtered. The use of electrical cranes and refrigeration equipment will greatly improve public health procedures in the preparation of meat for the local markets. The municipality of Deir El-Balah will take responsibility for extending its electrical grid to the new slaughterhouse.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the municipality of Deir El-Balah in the construction and equipping of a new slaughterhouse. The Deir El-Balah slaughterhouse is considered to be a model operation which will be used in the planning of four similar facilities in other areas of the Gaza Strip. By assisting each of the five enterprises at the time that the local group has organized itself to undertake it, and at the same time adhering to the overall plan, the CDF staff seeks to bring about a regional plan for the development of this industry. In doing so, it will make a major contribution, both to improved hygienic standards and to increased economic potential.

7. Project Output:

Construction of the slaughterhouse began in 1978, and was completed in December 1979, at a cost of approximately \$38,975 (= IL 780,000 at the December 1978 rate of IL 1873/\$1.00). Operational equipment that is now needed includes an electrical crane (at \$10,000) and refrigeration equipment (at \$6,700). In addition, the installation of a new transformer, and the 700-meter extension of electrical lines to the new slaughterhouse will be paid by the municipality of Deir El-Balah, at a cost of \$28,000.

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation will contribute a maximum of \$15,000 toward the purchase of equipment needed for the slaughterhouse, and will seek to purchase these pieces of equipment exempt of all taxes.

The Deir El-Balah Municipality, the Village Council of Zawaida, and the local committees for the "Middle Camps" will have contributed over \$68,000 toward construction, extension of electricity, and purchase of equipment. Ongoing operational expenses will be paid from fees received in return for services rendered by the slaughterhouse.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Gaza Strip and West Bank Offices

1. Project Name: Citrus Marketing Cooperative Feasibility Study
2. Project Number: 80-0049
3. CDF Allocations: \$25,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

The most direct beneficiaries of the first stage of feasibility studies will be the 115 member families of the Citrus Marketing Cooperative. Later stages of the project will be designed so as to benefit a larger segment of the Gaza Strip population.

5. Project Background:

The production and marketing of citrus is the most important economic activity of the Gaza Strip. More than 73,000 dunums of land are under citrus cultivation. The principle kinds of citrus planted by the 7,000 land - owning families involved in this sector of the economy include Jaffa oranges, Valancia oranges, and various varieties Grapefruit, lemons and tangerines.

The introduction of citrus cultivation in the Gaza area began in the British Mandate period, approximately 50 years ago. Changes in land registration procedures resulted in the identification of specific pieces of property with an individual owner. Prior to the

British Mandate period land was owned on an extended family basis and registered with the Ottoman Empire under the name of the tribe. This change in land ownership patterns had the effect of encouraging individual owner investment in the land. Recognizing that the climate and terrain of the Gaza Strip were similar to the area around Jaffa, a number of Gazan landowners decided to establish citrus plantations and to participate in the prosperity that had resulted from this flourishing new sector of the Palestinian economy.

Following the 1948 War many of the refugees from the areas of Jaffa and Ashkelon migrated to the Gaza Strip. The technical skill of these people in the cultivation of citrus greatly assisted the development of the citrus industry in Gaza. Equally important as the availability of skilled labor were major land reclamation projects initiated by the Egyptian Administrative Government in the period 1960 - 1967. Thousands of dunums of government-administered land were divided into land blocks of 20 dunums and sold to farmers at reasonable rates, on the stipulation that the land be used for food production. In fact, much of this reclaimed land is now under citrus cultivation.

During the period 1930 - 1967 the Palestinian citrus producers handled the marketing of their citrus on an individual or small group basis. The markets of Western and Eastern Europe, as well as those in neighboring Middle Eastern Countries were open to Gaza citrus producers and the citrus sector of the Gaza economy grew significantly during this period. Most importantly, the reclamation

of new land for citrus cultivation and the planting of thousands of additional seedlings marked this period as a time of investment in the long range development of this sector of the economy.

Following the 1967 War the citrus industry of Gaza was isolated from its established markets. Political conditions during the period 1967-1972 were such that the borders to neighboring Arab countries were closed and it was not possible to export to the Eastern European countries. The only marketing outlet was through an Israeli firm, Izahdar, which delivered Gaza citrus to the Israeli Citrus Export Board. This export organization has a government-authorized monopoly on the export of citrus to Western Europe. The producers of Gaza found this arrangement to be unsatisfactory as their percentage of profit from the sale of the produce was significantly decreased and they preferred not to have their citrus marketed as a product of Israel.

In 1972 Gaza citrus producers who were wanting to develop new markets for the export of their citrus organized themselves into an Ottoman society known as the Union of Citrus Producers of the Gaza Strip. Representatives from the union began to develop new markets in Eastern Europe for Gaza citrus. Because of legal limitations in the amount of commercial activity an Ottoman society is permitted to undertake, in 1973 the Agricultural Cooperative Society for Citrus Marketing was established.

The following table summarizes the development and current status of the citrus sector of the Gaza economy:

Year	<u>Citrus Cultivation Number of Dunums</u>	<u>Number of Tons Exported</u>
1958 - 1959	12,949	19,511
1962 - 1963	33,966	44,234
1966 - 1967	70,949	79,288
1968 - 1969	71,565	97,813
1969 - 1970	72,557	130,386
1970 - 1971	73,482	162,352
1971 - 1972	74,743	166,493
1972 - 1973	71,145	192,141
1973 - 1974	-	-
1975 - 1976	-	237,576
1976 - 1977	69,400	227,257
1977 - 1978	-	176,111
1978 - 1979	72,728	183,136

Source: Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Citrus Production.

The increase in the number of tons exported each year until the 1975 season gives evidence of the investments in land and new seedling plantation that occurred in the prewar period. During the 1974 season the Israeli authorities issued new regulations that prohibited the planting of a citrus tree without their written authorization and began to closely regulate water usage for citrus production. These new regulations, unusually dry weather conditions for a period of four years and the natural aging of the existing citrus trees have resulted in a serious deterioration of the citrus sector of the Gaza economy.

The Agricultural Cooperative for Citrus Marketing is aware of these trends, and since 1972 has been seeking ways to maintain, if not improve, citrus production in the Gaza Strip. Membership in the cooperative is open to all citrus producers with a minimum of 5

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dunums (approximately 7.25 acres) under citrus cultivation. There are currently 115 members in the Citrus Cooperative. Each member pays an annual membership fee of \$10/dunum. Of the 73,000 dunums under citrus cultivation, approximately 7,000 dunums are marketed through the cooperative. In addition to having a close relationship with the Union of Citrus Producers, the cooperative has interorganizational connections with the National Packing House Company. The office of the cooperative is located on the premises of the packing house, and the cooperative owns approximately 10% of the shares in the National Packing House Company. Four members of the Board of Directors of the National Packing House Company are appointed by the Citrus Cooperative.

The objectives of these organizations are:

- To develop markets for citrus exports.
To cooperate in the packaging of citrus produce for these markets.
- To increase profits for individual producers through cooperative efforts.
- To encourage investment in the citrus industry as the principle economic sector of the Gaza Strip.

The cooperative has had partial success in achieving its objectives. New markets have been developed and profits for members of the cooperative are generally higher than the profits non-members.

However, there continues to be difficulties in securing permanent marketing arrangements. The Gaza Citrus produce is not integrated into any regularized marketing relations with other countries. Delays in the finalization of market agreements have frequently resulted in major losses to citrus producers, especially for the Jaffa oranges and grapefruit varieties which mature early in the citrus season.

For several years the Citrus Cooperative has been exploring the possibility of starting a small factory for the canning of orange and grapefruit sections. The establishment of this factory would provide an outlet in which produce from the early season of the year could be canned for marketing later in the year. The scale of production being considered by the cooperative is the canning of 3000 tons of grapefruit and 2000 tons of oranges.

After four years of discussion with the Israeli authorities the Citrus Cooperative received in 1978 a permit to establish a canning factory for citrus products. The meetings between the cooperative and the Israeli authorities took place at the Department of Arab Affairs. The following stipulations were identified by the Economic Advisor to the Military Governor as the conditions under which the permit was authorized:

1. The factor would not be located on any land which the government of Israel was developing for industrial purposes in the Gaza Strip.

2. The Citrus Cooperative should not apply for or expect to receive any government loans or subsidized interest rates from the Department of Commerce and Industry for this project.
3. The canned products produced at the factory would be marketed with 75% of the production for export markets which are not competitive with Israel markets, and with 25% of the production available on the local market.

Despite these restrictions on the application of their permit to establish the canning factory, the Board of Directors of the Citrus Cooperative has been encouraged by initial discussions with market contacts in other Middle Eastern countries to begin the project. However, prior to the formalation of a detailed project implementation plan, the cooperative recognizes that further study is needed to assure the feasibility of such a project. The Citrus Cooperative has approached the Community Development Foundation with a request for assistance in identifying appropriate technical specialists to participate in the development of the plan for this factory.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the Citrus Marketing Cooperative in its efforts to assess the technical feasibility and profitmaking potential of a citrus canning factory ^{sewing} the Gaza Strip. Considering the importance of the citrus industry to the Gaza Strip, and the reasonable chance of making a major improvement

in the processing and marketing the citrus crop, the COF staff has recommended, for the first time, that funds be granted for a feasibility study. The recommendation of any additional funds will be based upon the results of this study.

7. Project Output:

The feasibility study will provide the information needed for the detailed planning of a citrus canning factory, for which initial cost estimates of \$300,000-\$500,000 have been made. CDF grant funding, needed for the development of an implementation plan for such a major project, will be used to study the following aspects of the proposed canning factory project:

- Market Feasibility Study
- Selection and Importation of Factory Equipment
- Management of Canning Factory
- Credit Arrangements in Establishment of Factory

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation will contribute a maximum of \$25,000 toward the feasibility study, to be matched by at least an equal sum paid by the Citrus Marketing Cooperative.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Gaza Strip and West Bank Offices

1. Project Name: Shejaia Quarter Road
2. Project Number: 80-0053
3. CDF Allocation: \$75,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

At least 1200 residents of the Al Nazaz Street area will benefit from this road.

5. Project Background:

Gaza, the largest city in the Gaza Strip, is located 16 kilometers from the northern border of the Strip. All public services are provided by Gaza Municipality, which has a municipal area of 36,000 dunums. The city is divided into seven administrative areas, which include: Rimal, Shattie, Darage, Zeitoun, Turkman, Judaida and Tuffah. The population of Gaza City is 211,900, exclusive of the refugee population of Beach Camp.

The city of Gaza began its development from the Shejaia Quarter, which includes both the Turkman and Judaida administrative areas, and is recognized to be the oldest quarter of Gaza City. In recent years, the municipality of Gaza has initiated a program to improve this area. Improved water service and a new sewage system have been installed in the vicinity of Al Nazaz Street, which is one of the main streets in the Shejaia quarter.

This 1280 meter road connects the western portion of the quarter with the central market area of Shejaia. It is connected on the eastern side of the market with the road from Gaza City to Beit Hanoun. The clay road base is in need of repair and will be covered by asphalt. The improvement of this road will greatly assist transportation into and out of the Shejaia Quarter.

This project was recommended to CDF by the municipality of Gaza. In addition, over 200 residents from the quarter signed a petition requesting CDF assistance in the implementation of this project. It therefore represents an example of a local initiative which is well organized for implementation of a self-help project.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the municipality of Gaza in improving the road base and asphaltting of Al-Nazaz Street in Shejaia Quarter. This project together with GS52 Shejaia Quarter Water Network, (and, perhaps at a later time, a sewage project, also in Shejaia Quarter) form part of a more comprehensive and integrated neighborhood improvement plan involving the residents of this area to the extent possible in planning and implementing these projects.

7. Project Output:

The Community Development Foundation is currently involved with the technical review of this project. Technical studies are being

prepared by a municipal engineer and will be reviewed prior to implementation of the project by CDF's consulting engineer.

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation will contribute a maximum of \$75,000 toward this project, an amount which will at least be equally matched by a commitment from Gaza Municipality. Gaza Municipality will be responsible for ongoing maintenance of the repaired water system, new sewage system and repaired road base of the Al Nazaz Street area in Shejaia Quarter.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Gaza Strip and West Bank Offices

1. Project Name: Zawaida Road Project
2. Project Number: 80-0056
3. CDF Allocation: \$25,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

The 4,000 inhabitants of Zawaida village will all benefit from this project.

5. Project Background:

Zawaida, an unincorporated area located 2 kilometers south of Deir El-Balah, has a population which is estimated at 4,000 people. These people live in a rather isolated situation that is without basic services. In 1978 the people of Zawaida organized a community committee with the objective of meeting the basic social and infra-structural needs of the area. The first project carried out by the committee was the installation of electrical lines to the village.

The Zawaida Committee approached the Community Development Foundation with its second priority project, which is the paving of the 800 meter road which connects the area with the main road of the Gaza Strip. The proposed project will also benefit the marketing of citrus and farm produce from the area. The Zawaida Committee has a technical study

for the road prepared by an engineer of the Department of the Interior. CDF's technical consultant has reviewed this study and recommended the project. Implementation of the project will be done by a local contractor hired by the committee on the basis of a competitive bidding procedure.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the local committee of Zawaida accomplish its objective of paving the 800-meter roadway which connects the village of Zawaida with the main north-south road of the Gaza Strip. This project meets a major infrastructural need in a way which encourages the further development of the local committee structure.

7. Project Output:

The Zawaida Committee has provided CDF with a technical study of the proposed project. Details of the technical study are summarized in the following table:

Item Description	Cost IL	Cost US \$	Width m.	Length m.	Depth c.m.	Surface Covered m ²	Quantity of Materials m ³
Excavation	40000	2000	-	-	-	-	-
Gravel	329280	16464	7	800	25	5600	1400
MCO	56280	2814	7	800	-	5600	-
Asphalt	295680	14784	5	800	5	4000	200

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The labor and machinery needed for this project include:

Labor and Machinery	No. of Workers	No. of Wordays	Payment/day		Total	
			IL	US \$	IL	US \$
Manual Labor & Machinery	10 per day 7 machines	30 days	5658	282	16.60	8488
Engineering Study and Supervision	1	4				
CDF Technical Consultant	1				2500	125

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation will contribute a maximum of \$25,000 a full 50% of the cost of the project, in view of the local committee's relative lack of resources. The total project cost, including labor, machinery and materials, was estimated in February 1979 to be IL851,200, or \$42,550. At that cost level, the CDF has budgeted the amount of \$25,000.

The Zawaida committee will contribute the other part of the project expenditures, even if total project costs exceed \$50,000, and will be responsible for maintaining the road from its operational budget.

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Gaza Strip and West Bank Offices

1. Project Name: Qarara Quarter Electrification

2. Project Number: 80-0058

3. CDF Allocation: \$5,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

A total of 19 families, or approximately 125 people will directly benefit from this section of the electrification project. Although this reflects an unusually high cost per beneficiary of \$10/person, it should be pointed out that this is the fourth stage of an electrical project for the entire bank of Qarara, and is the only stage which requires outside help, because of the poverty of this particular quarter.

5. Project Background:

El Qarara Quarter, with a population of 7,000 people, is located four kilometers north of the center of Khan Younis municipality. The quarter is adjacent to the municipality, but only part of Qarara is included within the municipal limits, in spite of the fact that both Qarara quarter and the municipality of Khan Younis have requested that it be incorporated as part of Khan Younis. In 1977, the municipality decided to extend the electrical system of

Khan Younis to include all of the Qarara Quarter, and plans were made to carry this out in stages. To date, all sections of Qarara Quarter, with the exception of the project area, have been served. The proposed project involves the extension of the electrical system to Salaima Street in the southern section of the Qarara Quarter. At the present time there are fifteen households on this 1.1 kilometer street, and four new houses are currently being constructed. The extension of the municipal electrical grid will open this street to increased housing development, and will expand the range of municipal services in the area. The electrification of this street is the fourth stage of a larger project providing electricity to the entire hamlet of Qarara.

The technical plans for the extension of the electrical system were developed by engineers from Khan Younis municipality. The Qarara leaders applied to CDF for funding assistance through Khan Younis municipality and have committed themselves to pay 50% of the total cost of the project. The implementation of the project will be done by small private contractors and the Public Works Department under the supervision of the municipal engineer. A CDF technical consultant has reviewed these plans and cost estimates, and has recommended CDF involvement in the project. A community committee in coordination with the CDF Project Coordinator, will manage the expenditures for this project from a joint project account.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the community committee of Qarara in extending the electrical grid of Khan Younis municipality

into the remaining area of Qarara Quarter. This project will assist the poorest section of Qarara, one of the least developed areas in the Gaza Strip, and will help the municipality of Khan Younis extend its rewires to surrounding areas according to an efficient, long-term plan.

7. Project Output:

The following expenditures have already been made by the local community.

	<u>Description</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Price in IL</u>	<u>Dollar Equivalent</u>	<u>Exchange Rate</u>
1.	Payment for the high tension wires	8/13/78	34,000.00	1870.18	IL18.18/\$1
2.	Payment for the main switch board	2/21/79	11,000.00	567.88	IL19.37/\$1
3.	Columns (160	5/15/79	24,000.00	1022.14	IL23.48/\$1
4.	Work fees	6/1/79	5,000.00	203.08	IL24.62/\$1
5.	Electrical wire	9/22/79	27,600.00	986.77	IL27.97/\$1
6.	<u>Electrification equipment</u>	10/3/79	8,700.00	290.84	IL29.95/\$1
	Total 1 - 6		<u>110,300.00</u>	<u>4940.53</u>	

Additionally planned expenditures are:

7.	Electrical poles		18,500.00	661.42	IL27.97/\$1
8.	Subscription to the municipality		36,550.00	1306.75	IL27.97/\$1
9.	Electrification equipment		128,740.00	4602.78	IL27.97/\$1
10.	Work fees		10,000.00	357.52	IL27.97/\$1
	Total 1 - 10		<u>221,390.00</u>	<u>6928.49</u>	

The total cost of the project is estimated at IL304,090.00 or \$11,869.01

(at the exchange rate of IL27.97 = USD 1.00, the rate prevailing at the time the cost estimate was made).

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8. Project Input:

The community Development Foundation has recommended the commitment of \$5,000 toward this project or an amount which provides no more than 50% of the total cost of the project. The CDF share is to be spent on electrical poles and other electrification equipment which serves the people in general, and will not be spent on connections to individual houses.

The residents of Salaimia Street have already contributed approximately \$3,954 toward the purchase of high tension wires, a main electrical switchboard, other electrification equipment and work fees. The municipality of Khan Younis will maintain the electrical system of the entire quarter of Qarara through its regular municipal budget.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Gaza Strip and West Bank Offices

1. Project Name: Bani Suheila Community Sanitation

2. Project Number: 80-0059

3. CDF Allocation: \$12,500

4. Project Beneficiaries:

All of the 10,000 inhabitants of Bani Suheila project will benefit from the sanitation services provided through this project.

5. Project Background:

The village of Bani Suheila is located east of Khan Younis, about 25 kilometers south of Gaza City. The village council of Bani Suheila is responsible for the maintenance of basic services in this community of over 10,000 people. The priority need expressed in the community is for a reliable garbage collection system. At the present time there is no systematic manner in which garbage is collected and disposed, and as a result, waste is often left on the streets in heaps of trash. In order to address this public need, the village council has decided to purchase collection bins for placement at periodic intervals on the street and a tractor to pull a large collection bin. On a bi-weekly basis, each of the smaller collection bins will be emptied, and the garbage will be taken outside of the populated area of the village for disposal.

The lack of a community sanitation system has created serious public health problems in the village. The Community Development Foundation has been requested by the village council of Bani Suheila to assist in the implementation of this sanitation plan, as the first of a series of projects which will improve their living environment.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the village council of Bani Suheila in the initiation of a community garbage collection system. This project not only meets one of the most basic needs of this poor community, but does so in a way which strengthens community-level institutions by increasing their capital assets and range of services, and by encouraging the community to collect funds for achieving a common objective.

7. Project Output:

The following equipment will be purchased for use in the trash collection system:

<u>Item Description</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Price IL</u>	<u>Price \$</u>
- Tractor*	Ford	1	600,000	16,643.55
- Dump trailer	(local)	1	200,000	6,004.53
- Hydraulic arm lift	(local)	1	150,000	4,955.97
- Trash collectors	(local)	20	120,000	4,232.04
TOTAL:			<u><u>IL1070,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$31,841.09</u></u>

*The price of the tractor includes customs taxes which may be exempted. All other items will be of local manufacture.

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8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation will contribute a maximum of \$12,500 toward the purchase of the above list of equipment. CDF funds will specifically be used for the purchase of the Ford tractor, for which it will seek to gain customs exemption. Note that the amount of the CDF commitment has been increased from \$10,000 to \$12,500, since discussions began with USAID concerning the current proposal; the reason for this increase is that higher than normal price increases have occurred.

The village council of Bani Suheila will pay the remaining cost of the equipment, which may cost as much as an additional \$19,000, as well as the salaries of the driver and trash collector (approximately \$4,800 per year), and all other operating expenses. These ongoing expenses, including fuel and maintenance, will be paid from the budget of the village council.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
Gaza Strip and West Bank Offices

1. Project Name: Annahda Women's Association Center for Retarded Children
2. Project Number: 80-0061
3. CDF Allocation: \$25,000
4. Project Beneficiaries: At least 70 children and their families will directly benefit from this program.
5. Project Background:

The Annahda Women's Association was established in 1952 by Mrs. Bade'a Salameh with the objective of improving the social and educational situation of Palestinian women and of meeting the needs of disadvantaged members of the community of Ramallah. The association operates a variety of community service programs out of its rented activities center in Ramallah. These programs include scholarship assistance for students, a feeding center providing a daily meal for 60 refugee children, a literacy program involving over 50 women in weekly classes, and financial assistance for needy families in Ramallah.

In 1972 the association began a program to provide services for the mentally retarded. Beginning with only 9 children, the program has expanded, and now includes over 40 children between the ages of 6-16

years. In 1975, the association purchased 15 dunums of land for \$14,000 and initiated fund raising efforts to assist them in the construction of the first center for the treatment of the mentally retarded in the West Bank. During the past three years the society has built a new building which includes four classrooms, vocational training sections for home economics, carpentry and a sewing/knitting center, and administrative offices. The total cost of constructing this new facility is over \$250,000. The Swedish Free Church Aid has contributed an amount of \$150,000 and the rest of the donations have come from a wide variety of local funding sources.

The Annahda Women's Association has requested assistance from the Community Development Foundation in the purchase of furniture and vocational training equipment for the new center. The Association has made arrangements for the training of its new director in the United States, through the assistance of the Church of the Brethren. This new program director completed his training in early 1980 and, together with the Swedish Organization for Individual Relief, has made a final listing of equipment and vocational training materials for the Center.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the Annahda Women's Association in the purchase of furniture and equipment for their new center, which serves the needs of the mentally retarded in the Ramallah area. It will provide further encouragement to a local group which is providing the first educational facility for the treatment of the mentally retarded in the West Bank.

7. Project Output:

The \$25,000 grant from the Community Development Foundation will be used for the following types of purchases:

Carpentry Tools	\$1,500
Sewing/Knitting and Weaving Machines	12,000
Home Economic and Kitchen Equipment	10,000
Recreation Equipment and Furniture	1,500

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation will contribute a maximum of \$25,000 toward the purchase of equipment for the new center.

The Annahda Women's Association will have contributed, or raised on its behalf, a total of \$250,000 a sum which includes \$150,000 from the Swedish Free Church. The operational budget for the center will be met through fees paid by the children's families, and through the fundraising efforts of the Annahda Women's Association.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Gaza Strip and West Bank Offices

1. Project Name: Red Crescent Society of Hebron
2. Project Number: 80-0062
3. CDF Allocation: \$65,000
4. Project Beneficiaries: Over 3,000 persons will directly benefit from the Red Crescent Society's activities in Hebron.
5. Project Background:

The Red Crescent Society was established as a non-profit organization for public service in 1952. There are currently 1,300 members in the society. The society operates a variety of community services programs in the Hebron district from four rented programming locations.

These activities include:

<u>Name of Program</u>	<u>Number of Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Program Budget</u>
Kindergarten Program	382	\$ 40,000
Ambulance Service	300	2,500
Dehydration Center	1,500	10,000
Mentally Retarded Care	20	3,000
Mother/Child Health Care	930	4,000
Family Welfare Assistance	250	3,000

The total operational budget of the Red Crescent Society for the calendar year 1978 was \$88,727.

About 2 years ago, the society purchased four dunums of land for \$18,000, in order to construct a permanent facility for its activities. To date, the Society has expended approximately \$210,875. The new facility will include the following programs:

Preschool Resource Center	1 classroom
Health Clinic	1 room
Blood Bank	1 room
Nurse's Office	1 room
Office Administration	2 rooms
Kitchen (bathroom)	1 room

12 rooms

The interior furnishings and equipment for this facility are estimated to cost an additional amount of approximately \$70,000.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the Red Crescent Society through a grant of \$65,000. This grant will be used in the completion of the interior construction of the new building and in providing furniture and materials for a Preschool Resource Center. This project will provide a permanent facility for the operation of the Community Service Programs of the Red Crescent Society. The Preschool Resource Center will provide Hebron District with a pre-school teaching training center that will assist kindergarten programs throughout the Hebron district.

7. Project Output:

An amount of \$60,000 will be used in the completion of the new building for the following:

1. Interior door frames
2. Carpentry work
3. Aluminum and iron for windows and outside doors
4. Painting
5. Plumbing and accessories
6. Electricity
7. Running water and central heating
8. Roofing
9. Tiling inside and outside floors

An amount of \$5,000 will be used to establish a Preschool Resource Center in the Kindergarten wing of the new building.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Furniture and shelving | \$2,000 |
| 2. Educational and Equipment | 2,000 |
| 3. Teacher training and Support | 1,000 |

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation will contribute a total of \$65,000 toward the purchase of the above list of improvements and purchases.

The Hebron Red Crescent Society which has expended over \$200,000 to date, will make over \$90,000 in new expenditures after the date this project is recommended, both for operational and capital expenses.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Gaza Strip and West Bank Offices

1. Project Name: Aizariya Village Council Roads
2. Project Number: 80-0063
3. CDF Allocation: \$25,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

At least 2,000 persons will directly benefit from this project, out of the 13,000 residents of Aizariya.

5. Project Background:

The town of Aizariya, also known as Bethany, is an ancient community which borders on the eastern boundary of Jerusalem. The population of Aizariya is estimated at 13,000 people. The village council of Aizariya has requested funding assistance from the Community Development Foundation in improving the road bed and asphaltting three roads in the community.

These roads include the following:

<u>Road Location</u>	<u>Length</u>
a. Four Homes of Mercy Entrance Road	600 meters
b. Baroka Road	1000 meters
c. El Batten Road	350 meters

The entrance road to the Four Homes of Mercy connects this institution for the care of the aged, infirmed and orphans with the road to Jericho. The road base is very deteriorated and in the rainy season is almost inaccessible. As this institution provides medical care for crippled children pregnant women and the aged, the condition of the entrance road is a hazard in the operation of their program.

The Baroka road is located in the northern area of Aizariya in a residential and farming area that includes approximately 100 families. The asphaltting of this road will ease the marketing of produce from the 600 dunums of farmland in the area and will greatly benefit the residents of the area in having better access to their homes.

The Al Batten road is similar to the Baroka road. It is also located in the northern area of the town. The improvement of this road will benefit 35 families and improve transportation access to 300 dunums of farmland.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the village council of Aizariya in improving and asphaltting 2150 meters of road. The improvement of these roads will have both an economic and social impact, since they lead to farmland, homes, and a major social institution.

7. Project Output:

Technical studies for the three roads have been submitted to the Community Development Foundation by the village council. These studies

are currently being reviewed by CDF staff. Implementation of the project will be done by local contracts under the supervision of the CDF Project Coordinator and the Village Council.

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation will contribute a maximum of \$25,000 toward the improvement of these three roads.

The village council of Aizariya will pay the remaining amount, estimated to cost over \$25,000. On-going maintenance of the three roads will be the joint responsibility of the village council of Aizariya, the Four Homes of Mercy, the landowners and the residents of the area.

S No	ITEM	MONTH 1				MONTH 2				MONTH 3				MONTH 4				MONTH 5				MONTH 6				MONTH 7				MONTH 8				MONTH 9				MONTH 10							
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4				
1	EARTH WORK AND EXCAVATIONS																																												
2	CONCRETE WORK FOR FOUNDATIONS																																												
3	CONCRETE WORK FOR ROOFS																																												
4	CEMENT BLOCKS FOR WALLS																																												
5	CEMENT PLASTERING																																												
6	JOINERY WORK																																												
7	METAL WORK																																												
8	FLOOR TILES																																												
9	GLAZING																																												
10	PLUMBING																																												
11	ELECTRIC																																												
12	PAINTING																																												

Proposal For Supplemental Funding

Gaza Strip/West Bank

Submitted by:

Community Development Foundation
48 Wilton Road
Westport, Connecticut 06880

March` 10, 1980

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The purpose of this grant is to assist and encourage community groups on the Gaza Strip and the West Bank in the selection, planning, implementation and evaluation of projects which will improve social and economic conditions in their communities. The Community Development Foundation will make available an appropriate combination of technical support, training, inter-organizational liaison, financial and material support to community groups which have demonstrated that they need and can effectively use such assistance.

The specific objectives of this Grant are as follows:

1. To institute a procedure for the review of projects and programs which have been proposed by individuals, local groups and indigenous institutions in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.
2. To assist these community groups to become more self-reliant, resourceful and creative in the use of their own resources, and, in particular, to assist them in the process of increasing local participation in decision-making; assessing their own collective needs and resources; designing projects which will make the best use of these resources in meeting their needs; securing the needed resources; carrying out these projects in the most effective manner; and evaluating the results of their endeavors in the light of longer-term objectives.
3. To enable local community groups in the territories to continue, extend and replicate this approach, relying to an ever greater extent on locally available human, organizational and financial resources.
4. To help create more self-reliant and effective community organizations, through joint initiation and participation in innovative projects, fostering of contacts with sources of technical assistance, and training in principles of effective project design and management.

In order to achieve these objectives, the Community Development Foundation shall carry out the activities which are described below:

1. Provide a Field Office Director, a Project Manager, a Program Officer and up to six Project Coordinators. It will be the responsibility of the Project Coordinators to maintain continuing and close contacts with local groups and leaders.

2. Maintain a system for review of projects suggested by the local community groups, which will retain primary responsibility for establishing priorities, securing community participation, obtaining other needed contributions, and implementing the projects selected.

3. While each community group is free to propose whatever project it desires, the CDF staff will apply the following general guidelines in selecting projects to be assisted:

a. Subject to the overall circumstances, it is considered desirable that 50% of the projects be economic in character, that is, income-producing or income-oriented.

b. The selection must include specific projects directed toward improvement of the role of women.

c. All projects must be determined as contributing to the general well-being of the community or a substantial part thereof.

d. It is to be noted that in some instances community, government or other sources may suggest projects which they regard as desirable but which CDF will not support financially. In particular, CDF shall not assist in projects which compromise the non-sectarian, non-political and non-profit nature of the agency.

e. As the objective is to maximise the replicability of the self-help concept, an attempt will be made to assist

a broad range of community groups, and to work through and strengthen indigenous institutions which can in turn provide assistance to many other individuals and groups.

f. All of the CDF projects will be carried out in such a way as to reduce as much as possible the proportion of external capital inputs, through community donated labor, land, funds and materials. In general, the counterpart group is expected to provide, or obtain on its behalf, at least 50% of the project costs.

Although it is not always possible for the CDF staff to identify specific projects in advance, it is possible, for purposes of this grant proposal, to identify exactly which projects will be carried out with the funds that have been requested. Eighteen such projects have been selected, as indicated below. In the event that any of these projects cannot be implemented during the current grant period, the CDF staff will notify the Contracts Office, and will suggest an alternative project or set of projects.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Project Name</u>	<u>CDF Share</u>
GS38	Jabalia Day Care Center	\$ 35,000
GS39	Palestine Women's Union Activity Centers	25,000
GS40	Beit Hanoun Youth Club	5,000
GS41	Arab Medical Association Ophthalmic Clinic	20,000
GS43	Deir el-Balah Youth Club Library	7,500
GS44	Khan Yovnis Kindergarten	10,000
GS45	Olive Seedling Distribution for Gaza Strip	2,500*
GS46	Vegetable Cooperative Mechanization	12,500
GS47	Strawberry Cooperative Mechanization	12,500
GS48	Deir el-Balah Slaughterhouse	15,000
GS49	Citrus Cooperative Feasibility Study	25,000
GS53	Shejara Quarter Road Improvement	75,000
GS56	Zawaida Village Road Construction	25,000
GS58	Qarara Quarter Electrification	5,000

GS59	Bani Suheila Community Sanitation	\$ 10,000
WB61	Annahda Women's Association	25,000
WB62	Hebron Red Crescent Society Center	65,000
WB63	Aizariya Municipality Roads	25,000

CDF Share of Above Eighteen Projects \$ 400,000

* Includes only \$2,500, in spite of the fact that later increases in the amount of seedlings distributed have raised project costs to an estimated \$10,000.

The details of each of these eighteen projects are given in the respective Project Descriptions, of which all eighteen are attached to this proposal. In addition to a study of these individual projects, it is necessary to consider how they relate to other projects within the context of the whole Community Development Foundation program. This is provided below, after a brief outline of the steps which have been taken to date.

Save the Children/Community Development Foundation was awarded the sum of \$712,170 for the establishment of a program in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. Grant no. AID/NE-G-1303, which entered into effect on January 6, 1977, provided for an administrative budget of \$282,000 and a Project Fund of \$430,170. In fulfillment of this grant, the following twenty-one projects were selected:

<u>Projects Recommended by CDF Staff</u>	<u>Amount of CDF Share</u>	<u>Date Submitted</u>
WB01 Olive Seedling Distribution	\$23,689.35	Sep. 1978
WB02 Almond and Plum Seedling Distribution	5,243.80	Sep. 1978
GS03 Khaza'ah Day Care Center Construction	10,000.00	Jan. 1979
GS04 Red Crescent Society Dental Equipment	20,000.00	Jan. 1979
GS05 Palestine Women's Union Day Care Center	25,000.00	Jan. 1979
GS06 Society for Care of Handicapped Children	15,000.00	Jan. 1979
GS07 Rafah Municipality Library	10,000.00	Jan. 1979
GS08 Beit Hanoun Youth Club Library	5,000.00	Jan. 1979

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GS09 Lawyers' Society Community Library	\$10,000.00	Jan. 1979
GS10 Central Blood Bank Society Laboratory	50,000.00	Jan. 1979
GS11 Y.M.C.A. of Gaza	10,000.00	Jan. 1979
GS12 Fishermen's Cooperative Ice-making Machine	25,390.00	Jan. 1979
GS13 Rafah Municipality Road, Stage I	15,000.00	Jan. 1979
GS14 Deir el-Balah Municipality Road	25,000.00	Jan. 1979
WB15 Bir Zeit Community Clinic	25,000.00	Apr. 1979
WB16 Charitable Society of Yatta	15,000.00	Apr. 1979
WB17 Dura Cooperative for Higher Education	15,000.00	Apr. 1979
WB18 Y.W.C.A. of Jerusalem	25,000.00	Apr. 1979
WB19 Beit Sahur Municipality Road	35,000.00	Apr. 1979
WB20 Zeboud to Arnaba Connecting Road	35,000.00	Apr. 1979
WB21 Anqur, Kinnar, and Sinjir Connecting Road	50,000.00	Apr. 1979

CDF Share of Above Twenty-one Projects	\$449,323.15	
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In effect, these projects account for all of the funds granted up to that point. Approximately one-half of the funds granted originally were allocated for West Bank projects (WB01-02 and WB15-21), and the remaining amount for Gaza Strip projects (GS03-14). The project numbers cited above refer to those which are assigned in the CDF Project Summary Sheet, of which a revised copy (updated to February 29) is attached. This summary sheet indicates which projects have been cleared, implemented and evaluated in the period to date.

One major sector which was not addressed in the first project lists is water resource development. A proposal was submitted by the Community Development Foundation to USAID in March 1979, requesting an additional \$860,000, which was to be used only for water and sewage projects. This amount has been allocated for the following projects:

WB22 Deir Ghazaleh, Jenin District	\$ 55,000
WB23 Zeita, Tulkarm District	75,000
WB24 Qaffin, Tulkarm District	70,000
WB25 Deir Nidham, Tulkarm District (Stage I only)	10,000
WB26 Si'ir and Shuyukh, Hebron District	130,000
WB27 Abu Qash, Ramallah District	30,000
WB28 Biddu, Ramallah District	30,000
WB29 Beit Surik, Ramallah District	30,000
WB33 Attil Agricultural Cooperative Reservoir and Pipelines	30,000
GS51 Jabalia Community Reservoir	50,000
GS52 Shejaria Quarter Water Network	50,000
GS57 Khan Younis Sewage Treatment Plant	100,000
GS60 Abasan el Saghira Reservoir	25,000
WB65 Kuferit, Jenin District	40,000
WB66 Mirkeh, Jenin District	30,000
WB67 Hableh, Tulkarm District	30,000
WB70 Battir, Bethlehem District	35,000
WB71 Bethlehem District Water Project	100,000
<hr/>	
CDF Share of Eighteen Projects	\$920,000

The exact amount that will be spent for water projects is still subject to change. At least two projects, Biddu and Beit Surik, will almost surely have to be postponed, reducing the amount allocated to \$860,000. To the extent necessary, others will be added. Whatever changes may take place, it is CDF's commitment to spend at least \$860,000 on water projects, in keeping with its funding proposal to USAID.

The second grant which has been received for projects in the Territories came as a result of a joint decision between USAID and the Community Development Foundation to combine the earlier grant, the \$860,000 commitment for water projects, and the additional sum of \$340,000 into a single "Grant Amendment", which would

cover the entire period of January 6, 1977 to December 31, 1980. The relationship between the different grants is illustrated in the following table:

	<u>Project Funds</u>	<u>All Other Categories</u>	<u>Total Budget</u>
Original Grant Agreement	\$ 430,170	\$282,000	\$ 712,170
Water Project Funds	\$ 860,000	-	\$ 860,000
Amount of Added at Time of Grant Amendment	\$ 140,000	\$200,000	\$ 340,000
	<u>\$1,430,170</u>	<u>\$482,000</u>	<u>\$1,912,170</u>

The additional amount that was granted for project expenditures at the time of the Grant Amendment has been allocated among the following eight new projects.

	<u>CDF Share</u>
WB30 Olive Seedling Distribution, West Bank FY80	\$ 60,000 +
WB31 Almond and Fruit Seedling Distribution, FY80	4,475
WB32 Grape Vine Trellising Assistance	5,000
WB34 Deir Ghassana Land Reclamation Assistance	10,000
WB35 Beit Rima Land Reclamation Assistance	10,000
WB36 Deir Dibwan Land Reclamation Assistance	10,000
WB37 Wadi Fukin Land Reclamation Assistance	10,000
GS45 Olive Seedling Distribution, Gaza Strip FY80	7,500 ++
WB46 Beit Ummar Village Council Roads	40,000
<hr/> CDF Share of Above Nine Projects	<hr/> \$156,975

+ Estimated Amount, as of February 29, 1980.

++ Estimated Amount, as of February 29, 1980, minus the sum of \$2,500 which is provided for under the current grant.

The relationship between the amounts which were granted for project expenditures and the amounts which have actually been allocated is shown in the following table:

(rounded to U.S. dollars)	<u>Amount Listed in Agreements</u>	<u>Amount Allocated</u>	<u>Difference</u>
Original Grant Agreement	\$ 430,170	\$449,323	(\$ 19,153)
Water Project Funds	860,000	860,000*	-
Supplemental Amount Provided in Grant	140,000	156,975	(16,975)
	<u>\$1,430,170</u>	<u>\$1,471,299</u>	<u>(\$ 36,128)</u>

*Does not include the \$60,000 allocated for the Biddu and Beit Surik projects, since these have been postponed.

The difference, equal to approximately \$36,128 represents the minimum amount which is to be reallocated, either from other budget categories or from projects which have not received clearance. It will continue to be the practice of the CDF Staff to save as much as possible from all other administrative categories, in order to increase the amount which can be allocated for projects. It will also be CDF's practice to reallocate funds which have been designated for certain projects, once it becomes reasonably certain that (a) the project will not be cleared within the current fiscal year; (b) there will be sufficient funds in the subsequent year to finance any project from which funds are reallocated; and (c) there are good projects which can be moved forward, with no loss of efficiency or community participation.

Good examples of the latter are the following seven projects, which the CDF Staff has recommended for eventual funding, but which have not been formally submitted for clearance. Although the projects are more likely to be implemented as part of FY81 budget, each one could be moved forward into FY80, if for any reason funds become available.

	<u>Estimated CDF Share</u>
GS42 Gaza Community Prosthetic Clinic	\$ 20,000
GS50 Beit Lahya Water and Sewage Network	100,000
GS54 Middle Camps Septic Tank Installation	25,000
GS55 Maghazi Camp Entrance Road	25,000

(11)

WB68 Nu'eima Water Project	\$ 20,000
WB69 Jalazon Camp Septic Tank Installation	\$ 20,000
WB72 Hebron Housing Cooperative Road	20,000

\$220,000

This completes the list of seventy-two projects which the CDF has recommended for funding. The total amounts allocated are summarized in the following table:

(rounded to U.S. dollars)	<u>CDF Share</u>	
(A)Original Grant Agreement	\$454,324	for 21 projects
(B)Water Project Funds	920,000	for 18 projects
(C)Grant Amendment Supplement	156,975	for 8 projects*
(D)Currently Requested Amount	<u>400,000</u>	for 18 projects*
	\$1,931,299	
(E)Other Projects Recommended	<u>220,000</u>	<u>for 7 projects</u>
	\$2,151,299	for 72 projects

* Olive Seedling for the Gaza Strip has been increased, as demand for these seedlings greatly exceeded expectations. The sum of \$2,500 is listed as before, among the project amounts that are requested from USAID, and a supplemental amount of \$7,500 is listed as part of (C) the Grant Amendment Supplement.

Considered within the context of the entire CDF program, the advantages to be gained from the currently proposed project list stand out more clearly:

A. There is a proportionately greater increase in the amount which has been allotted for the Gaza Strip. As a result of a strong, early emphasis on water projects, most of which are located in the West Bank, and of commitments to carry out a schedule of agricultural extension activities, also located predominantly in the West Bank, CDF has allocated only 30% of the project funds provided in the Grant Amendment to Gaza Strip projects. A full 71% of the funds currently requested

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will be used for projects in Gaza, raising the total proportion to almost 40%. The other projects that have been recommended but not formally submitted by CDF continue the trend toward raising the Gaza Strip proportion, as shown in the following table:

(rounded to U.S. dollars)	<u>Gaza Strip</u>	<u>West Bank</u>
Original Grant Agreement	\$225,390 (50%)	\$ 228,934 (50%)
Water Project Funds	225,000	695,000
<u>Grant Amendment Supplement</u>	<u>7,500</u>	<u>149,475</u>
Total for Amended Grant	\$457,890 (30%)	\$1,073,409
Currently Requested Amount	<u>285,000</u>	<u>115,000</u>
	724,890 (38%)	1,188,409
Other Projects Recommended	<u>170,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>
	\$912,890 (42%)	\$1,238,409 (58%)

B. The current request includes five economic development projects (GS45-49) for the Gaza Strip, increasing the number of economic activities to six: olive seedling distribution; aid to the fishermen's, vegetable growers' and strawberry producers' cooperatives; assistance to the Deir el-Balah Slaughter-house; and a feasibility study for the citrus cooperative canning factory.

C. The projects in the current list continue and extend the cooperative relationship CDF has established with local charitable associations, such as the Palestine Women's Union and the Hebron Red Crescent. Local organizations such as these have the potential to address a major part of the social development needs of their communities.

D. The funds which are allocated for infrastructure projects provide for the construction of roads, sewage systems and electrification of communities. Although CDF will continue to concen-

trate upon water resource development, further increasing its expertise in this most essential sector, it will also seek to extend its work into other aspects of infrastructural development.

E. The projects which will be financed with the supplemental grant of \$400,000, together with the Gaza Strip projects which have been submitted earlier, will extend the Community Development Foundation's work into nearly every municipality and town in the Gaza Strip. Such communities as Zawaida, Qarara and Bani Suheila, which have never before benefited from USAID-funded projects, are to be assisted.

F. On the other hand, six of the projects to be funded are located in communities (Beit Hanoun, Jabalia, Gaza City, Khan Younis, Deir el-Balah and Rafah) which have already participated in at least one CDF project. In contrast to the West Bank, where there are many more communities, and where the Community Development Foundation has chosen to concentrate on a more limited number of sectoral areas, the CDF staff in the Gaza Strip works more closely and continuously with representatives of local communities and organizations. Once its role as a foundation has become widely recognized and understood, CDF will be able to concentrate increasingly on those communities which have demonstrated their willingness and ability to address a broad range of the basic needs of the community.

In carrying out the projects that will be made possible with the requested funds, CDF will fulfill all conditions that apply to the current grant (no. AID-G-1303), which remains in effect until December 30, 1980. All of the projects funded through the additional \$400,000 should be completed by the end of the current grant period, and can be carried out without requiring an increase in administrative costs.

In particular, the paragraphs in the current grant agreement which refer to subgrants (page 9), administrative support (page 9), procurement (pages 9-10), measurement and evaluation of project accomplishment (pages 10-11), and reporting (pages 11-15), all apply to the supplemental projects in the same way as they apply to the basic grant. The Special Provisions listed on pages 16-17 and all aspects of the Standard Provisions also apply. The logical framework which was submitted to USAID on August 10, 1979 applies equally to the current request, with no changes needed at this time.

The one further aspect which needs clarification is the budget. The only change which needs to be made in this budget, as it is listed on page 15 of the current grant agreement, is to increase the amount of project funds by \$400,000, from \$ 1,430,170, to \$ 1,830,170, and to increase the total grant amount by the same amount, from \$ 1,912,170 to \$ 2, 312,170. The total project cost calculations also need to be revised, in order to account for the increased USAID commitment and other changes. The Community Development Foundation suggests the following:

(A) Save the Children/Community Development Foundation	\$ 217,350
(B) U.S. Agency for International Development	\$2,312,170
(C) Community and Other Local Contributions	\$2,745,480
	<hr/>
	\$5,499,800

(A) Save the Children/Community Development Foundation will meet home office and other administrative costs from its own resources, which will be considered the extent of its financial contribution to the Gaza Strip and the West Bank programs. For all of its programs worldwide, Save the Children/Community Development Foundation calculates the value of the services provided by the US national office, other field offices and contracted

personnel as equal to 9.8% of the field office program and administrative costs. According to this formula, the SC/CDF contribution to the program is valued at \$226,630.

(B) The total USAID commitment is equal to the amount stated in the current grant agreement (i.e. \$1,912,170), plus the sum of \$400,000 which is hereby requested.

(C) Community, government and other local contributions are expected to reach about 150% of the value of the Project Fund. Experience to date has confirmed that CDF is able to require that the local group contribute at least half of the project cost, and that in many cases the local contribution can be expected to be higher. Furthermore, the value of waivers on customs duties and exemptions on value added taxes, both of which the Community Development Foundation can obtain on behalf of the local group, adds as much as 15% to the value of the local contribution.

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

1. Project Name : Jabalia Day Care Center in Nazla Quarter
2. Project Number : 80 - 0038
3. GDF Project Budget : \$35,000
4. Field Office : Gaza Strip
5. Preparation Date : February 1980
6. Project Will Begin : April 1980 Will Be Completed : June 1980
7. Number of Beneficiaries : 120 children
1000 community people

8. Project Background :

Jabalia village is located 10 kilometers north of Gaza City. The population of the village is 13,800. The population of the village includes 3500 Palestinians with UNRWA refugee status and 10,300 people without access to the services provide by the UNRWA program. Adjacent to the village of Jabalia is the large Jabalia refugee camp which has a population of 35,800. The population of the refugee camp is estimated to include 30,500 Palestinians with refugee status. In summary, in the area of Jabalia there are approximately 34,000 Palestinians with refugee status and access to UNRWA administered programs and 15,600 Palestinians without refugee status.

In the Jabalia Camp the Quakers administer two day care programs which provide an excellent preschool education for 180 children. As the Quaker program is affiliated with UNRWA, they are unable to provide services for children without refugee status. To meet this need the village council of Jabalia has decided to establish a community center and a day care program in the Nazla Quarter of the village of Jabalia

The village council has applied to the Community Development Foundation for assistance in the construction of a building for the day care program. The council has provided land for the building and has committed itself to paying 50% of the construction costs plus the on-going operational budget for the day care program.

9. Project Purpose :

The purpose of this project is to assist the Jabalia Village Council in the construction of a community center in the Nazla Quarter in which the day care program will be operated.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

1. Project Name : Palestine Women Union Activity Centers
2. Project Number : 20 - 0039
3. CDF Project Budget : \$25,000
4. Field Office : Gaza Strip
5. Preparation Date : February 1980
6. Project Will Begin : July 1980 Will Be Completed: December 1980
7. Number of Beneficiaries : 500
8. Project Background

Since the date of its establishment in 1964, the Palestine Women's Union has been successfully involved in a wide variety of activities related to the education of women and children. The main center of the Union is in Gaza City and two branch programs are operated in the towns of Khan Younis and Rafah. At each of these three centers a variety of social and cultural programs are operated. These include women's sewing, knitting and embroidery training as well as production programs, preschool education classes, literacy training, an infant nursery program. Assistance in terms of food, clothing and financial support for needy families in the Gaza Strip is also provided.

The Palestine Women's Union has decided to expand its program and plans to open two new centers in the towns of Jabalia and Deir El Balah. Jabalia is located north of Gaza City and Deir El Balah is situated in the center of the Gaza Strip. This expansion in the program will result in the operation of five programming centers by the Women's Union. A summary of the operation of the activities centers includes the following programs :

a. Preschool Program

	<u>Program Began</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Tuition Fees/Month</u>	<u>Number of Enrollment with Free Tuition</u>
Gaza City	1964	200	\$6.00	15
Khan Younis	1969	70	\$5.00	20
Rafah	1972	30	\$4.00	5
Deir El-Balah	1980	100	\$5.00	(To be determined when program is implemented.)
Jabalia	1980	100	\$5.00	

As the Union is a non-governmental organization required to raise its own operational budget from tuition fees and private fund raising efforts, the monthly tuition fee of \$4-6/month is reasonable. It should be noted that the program enrolls a number of children from low income backgrounds and provides them with free tuition, uniforms, shoes and educational materials.

b. Sewing, Knitting, Embroidery Program

	<u>Sewing</u>	<u>Knitting</u>	<u>Embroidery</u>
Gaza City .	90 women \$70 fee/1 year course	40 women \$30 fee/2 month course	
Khan Younis	120 women \$60 fee/ 1 year course	28 women \$23 fee/ 2 month course	(Work is done by women on a piece basis.)
Deir El-Balah	60 women \$60 fee/1 year course	36 women \$23 fee/2 month course	
Jabalia	60 women \$60 fee/1 year course	36 women \$23 fee/2 month course	
Rafah	90 women \$60 fee/1 year course	32 women \$23 fee/2month course	

Articles of clothing produced by the women are either sold for profit, produced for members of the family or given away to needy families. The embroidery program employs several hundred women who produce in their homes and receive wages for their work. The Women's Union provides them with embroidery threads, linen and patterns of the design to be used in the work. An exhibition of embroidery for sale is available at the main center of the society in Gaza City.

c. Nursery Program

	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Fee/Month</u>
Gaza City	30 infants	\$20/month

d. Literacy Classes

	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Sessions/Week</u>	<u>Tuition Fee</u>
Gaza City .	25	42/week	\$12/year
Khan Younis	25	42/week	\$12/year
Rafah	85	42/week	\$12/year
Deir El-Balah	(to be determined when		
Jabalia	centers are operating)		

Literacy training programs has been carried out for over two years by the Palestine Women's Union. Curriculum for the program was developed in coordination with Bir Zeit University and the Red Crescent Society.

In 1979 the Community Development Foundation assisted the Palestine Women's Union with a grant of \$25,000 (Project Number : 79 - 0005) for assistance primarily at the Gaza City Center. In 1980 CDF grant funding will be used in the establishment of the Deir El Balah and Jabalia activities centers.

9. Project Purpose :

The purpose of this project is to assist the Palestine Women's Union in the purchase of furniture and equipment for the establishment of two new activity centers in the towns of Deir El Balah and the village of Jabalia.

10. Project Output :

The Community Development Foundation will contribute \$25,000 toward the purchase of the following items :

<u>Items</u>	<u>Cost/Unit</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tables and chairs	\$6000	6,000
Desks (2)	\$ 400	800
Knitting machines (10)	\$1000 each	10,000
Sewing machines (10)	\$ 350 each	3,500
Arabic Typewriter (1)	\$1500	1,500
Educational materials	\$3600	3,200

11. Project Inputs :

\$25,000

Community Development Foundation	\$25,000
Palestine Women's Union	\$25,000

\$25,000

Including operation budget of the (2) centers.

12. Community Development Foundation :

Through its years of operation, the Palestine Women's Union has demonstrated its ability to understand and service the needs of the people in the Gaza Strip. It has participated in raising the the status of women and the care of children through its various social service programs. This project will help the Union expand its program an provide services for areas that are in need of them.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

- 1. Project Title : Beit Hanoun Youth Club Playing Fields
- 2. Project Number : 80 - 0040
- 3. CDF Project Budget : \$5,000
- 4. Field Office : Gaza Strip
- 5. Date of Preparation : February 1980
- 6. Project Will Begin : April 1980 Will Be Completed : September 1980
- 7. Number of Direct Beneficiaries: 2,000

8. Project Background :

Beit Hanoun village is located in the northern part of the Gaza Strip. It has a population of 12,000 people, out of which 1,000 are refugees. This village is famous for its citrus production and over 8,000 dunums are planted with fruit trees. Another 1,140 dunums are planted with vegetables.

In 1974 the village council has constructed a building for youth activities, It's the first and the only institution in the village that operates programs for youth between the ages of 10-25 years in a wide variety of social, cultural and athletic program. In 1979 the Community Development Foundation assisted the Youth Club in establishing a community library (Project Number 79 - 0008). The library now includes more than 800 books, and people from Beit Hanoun as well as the neighboring villages have easy access to the books available in the library.

At the present time the Board of Directors of the Youth Club would like to initiate an expanded sports program. A sports playing field will be prepared for use in basketball and volleyball games. The use of the playing court will be organized in such a way so as to enable students from the three preparatory schools and the boys' secondary as well as agricultural training schools to use the court. These educational institutions lack standard regulation courts in which to play intramural and league games. In addition, the Youth Club will encourage village youths to form their own teams and the new playing court will provide them with a place to practice and play.

9. Project Purpose :

The purpose of this project is to assist Beit Hanoun Youth Club in the preparation of volleyball and basketball courts. Funds from this project will also be used to raise the existing fence one meter.

10. Project Output :

The Community Development Foundation will make a contribution of \$5,000 towards the following project expenditures

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Cost IL.</u>	
1. Leveling (earth work) the field area	30,000.-	
2. Backfill of field with sand and "Kurkar"	65,000.-	
3. Installation of iron gates	255,000.-	
4. Paving and asphaltting volleyball and basketball courts. (Measurments: 24 X 26m	250,000.-	
5. Raising the height of the wall (Height one meter length 203 squared meters)	50,000.-	
TOTAL :	400,000.-	\$11,875.-

(Exchange Rate : IL33.68 = \$1)

11. Project Inputs :

Community Development Foundation : \$5,000
Beit Hanoun Youth Club : \$6,875

12. Community Development :

The Beit Hanoun village council has demonstrated its ability to meet community needs through the variety of different programs it operates in the village for youth. The objective is to encourage the youth who mostly come from low income families to use their leisure time in constructive activities. The fees charged for membership are symbolic to encourage more youth to join. They have a limited budget but make continuous efforts for fund raising to spend on their programs. A subsidy from the village council to the youth club assures that on-going operational expense for the program can be met.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

- 1. Project Name : Arab Medical Association Ophthalmic Clinic
- 2. Project Number : 80-0041
- 3. CDF Project Budget : \$25,000
- 4. Field Office : Gaza Strip
- 5. Date of Preparation : February 20, 1980
- 6. Project Will Begin : May 1980 Will Be Completed: September 1980
- 7. Number of Beneficiaries : 60,000

8. Project Background :

The Arab Medical Association was established in 1964 for the purpose of raising the standards of health and medical services in the Gaza Strip. The original 50 members of this organization included the majority of physicians, dentists, pharmacists and veterinarians in the Strip. From 1964 to 1967 the association organized and operated a health clinic to serve low income people; began a modest library of professional publications to assist research workers; and participated in Arab Medical Conferences in Jordan, Kuwait and the Sudan.

During the 1967 War the equipment of the health clinic was stolen and the reading library was destroyed. The activities of all associations were suspended for a number of years following 1967 due to the conditions prevailing in the Gaza Strip after the war. In 1977 the leadership of the association took the initiative to reorganize themselves and as of the present time there are 307 active members in the association. These members are organized into subgroups within the association according to their area of specialization for the purpose of studying general health conditions and medical needs of the people of the Gaza Strip. The needs assessment carried out by these study groups resulted in the recommendation and decision that the Arab Medical Association assist in the provision of ophthalmic services for people living in low income areas.

At the present time there exists only one Ophthalmic Hospital to serve the 500,000 people living in the Gaza Strip. The outpatient clinic is open for five hours each morning. Patients from all parts of the Gaza Strip as well as the Sinai come to the hospital in Gaza for treatment. Daily complications in the proper provision of treatment occur because of the number of patients seeking treatment, transportation difficulties, and the limited scheduling of the out-patient clinic service. Less serious eye problems can receive nursing attention at the various governmental and UNRWA clinics. In addition, fove private ophthalmagists have private clinics in the Gaza Strip. However, treatment in the private clinics is expensive and not readily available to serve the needs of low income people.

The Arab Medical Association has decided to open an Ophthalmic Clinic in Jabalia in the northern region of the Gaza Strip. The village of Jabalia is close to the industrial area where many Palestinians work as day laborers. The clinic will be able to provide accessible services for factory related accidents. The total service area of the Jabalia Ophthalmic Clinic is planned to include Jabalia (population 14,000) Seiafa (population 2,000) Bait Lahia (population 4,300) Jabalia Refugee Camp (population 35,800) and Beit Hanoun Village (population 7,000).

The Ophthalmic Clinic will provide a variety of health care services. In addition the clinic will be equipped to handle minor eye operations. The cost of the services provided will be 50% lower than the fees charged at the private clinics so as to enable lower income families to use the clinic. The six ophthalmologists in Gaza Strip, who work at the hospital in the morning, will divide the work of operating the clinic in the afternoon among themselves. Each will work for one afternoon for four hours, and the clinic will be opened six days a week.

9. Project Purpose :

The purpose of this project is to assist the Arab Medical Association in the purchase of ophthalmic equipment for the Jabalia Ophthalmic Clinic.

10. Project Output :

Through this project the Arab Medical Association will be assisted in the purchase of the following kind of equipment for Jabalia Clinic :

	<u>IL</u>	<u>\$</u>
Ophthalmic Equipment	550,000	18,363.94
Patients' Waiting Room	30,000	1,001.67
Doctors' Office	30,000	1,001.67
Refrigerator	30,000	1,001.67
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL :	IL.640,000	or \$ 21,368.95
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

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11. Program Inputs :

The Arab Medical Association will provide the following :

	Salary of Ophthalmologists
\$18,000	Salary of (1) Nurse
	Office Assistant
	Clinic Operational Budget

\$ 7,000	Furniture and Office Supplies
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The Community Deveopment Foundation will provide :

\$20,000	Ophthalmic Equipment and Clinic Furniture
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12. Community Development :

All on-going costs of this project will be met through the fees paid by the people using the clinic and the on-going fund-raising efforts of the Arab Medical Association.

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

1. Project Title : Deir El-Balah Youth Club Library
2. Project Number : 80 - 0043
3. CDF Project Budget : \$7,500
4. Field Office : Gaza Strip
5. Date of Preparation : October 1979
6. Project Will Begin : February 1980 Will Be Completed : May 1980
7. Number of Direct Beneficiaries : 3,000 people

8. Project Background :

The town of Deir El-Balah is located in the middle of the Gaza Strip, approximately 10 kilometers north of Khan Younis. The population of Deir El-Balah is estimated at 20,000 inhabitants. In 1977 a youth club was established by a group of private citizens and registered with the municipality. The budget of the Deir El-Balah Youth Club in 1980 is \$4324. This money is raised through suscription fees paid on a monthly basis by the 300 members of the club, and through a subsidy of \$1,000 given each year by the municipality to the club. Activities of the club are organized by a locally elected Board of Directors. The club operates a variety of sport programs (including volleyball, basketball and soccer) as well as social activities.

In 1977 the youth club built an activities center with the assistance of the municipality. The building includes a "gameroom", sports locker rooms, a meeting room, a room for administration and a kitchen. The Board of Directors has partially equipped and furnished these rooms of the club. To date the Board of Directors has expended \$3813.63 or IL90800 in furniture purchases for the sports club in addition to the funding they expended in 1977 for construction of the building.

Also included in the design of the activities center is a room designated for use as a community library. This library will be the first library open for public use in Deir El-Balah. The Cultural Subcommittee of the club will operate the library 8 hours/day, 6 days/ week. The Deir El Balah Youth Club has applied to CDF to assist the library in the purchase of books and furniture for the library.

9. Project Purpose :

The purpose of this project is to assist the Deir El-Balah Youth Club in the establishment of the first community library in Deir El-Balah.

10. Project Outputs :

CDF will contribute with \$7,500 toward the purchase of the following furniture, equipment and books :

	<u>IL.</u>	
1. Shelves	90,800.	
2. Large tables	15,000	
3. Desk and Chair	6,000	
4. Chairs (50)	15,000	
5. Cupboards (2)	6,000	
6. Arabic Typeriter	15,000	
7. Books	50,000	
	<hr/>	
TOTAL :	IL197,800	or = \$7500
	<hr/> <hr/>	

(Date of Project submission to CDF August 1979. Exchange rate^r
IL 26.37 = \$1.)

The Deir El-Balah Youth Club will contribute:

Previously purchased furniture	\$3,813
Program Budget for Library :	\$1,400
Operational Budget of Club	\$2,924

11. Project Inputs :

Community Development Foundation :	\$7,500
Deir El-Balah Youth Club	: \$8,137

12. Community Development :

The Deir El-Balah Youth Club will provide for the on-going operational budget of the community library as an integral part of its program.

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

1. Project Name : Khan Younis Kindergarten / Attifl Assaid
 2. Project Number : 80 - 0044
 3. CDF Project Budget : \$10,000
 4. Field Office : Gaza Strip
 5. Preparation Date : February 1980
 6. Project Will Begin : May 1980 Will Be Completed : September 1980
 7. Number of Beneficiaries: 580

8. Project Background :

Khan Younis is the second largest city in the Gaza Strip. Its population is estimated at 80,000 people including both the refugee camp population as well as people living within the city boundaries. In 1966, Attifl Assaid was established as the first kindergarten in Khan Younis. The program was registered with the Department of Education during the Egyptian Administrative Government of the Gaza Strip. As kindergarten programs are not included in the educational system of the Territories, the director's efforts, Mr. Saleh Adlouni, were an innovation in the education system at the time he registered his program.

The first kindergarten began operation in the central area of Khan Younis in 1967. A second program was opened in Rafah in 1968; and in 1976 a third program was initiated in the Al Amal quarter of Khan Younis. The following table summarizes the operation of these three kindergarten programs :

	<u>Khan Younis</u>	<u>Al Amal (Khan Younis)</u>	<u>Rafah</u>
Date Program Began	1967	1976	1968
Number of Children (3-5 years)	225	130	225
Number of Teachers	12	6	12
Number of Classrooms	5	3	5

The kindergarten programs operate 6 mornings each week on a 9 month school year. The enrollment fee is \$3.62/ month/ child. In addition to the kindergarten program, the increasing number of working mothers has resulted in the recent opening of nursery sections in each of the program centers.

9. Project Purpose :

The purpose of this project is to assist in the purchase of furniture, educational equipment and toys for the three kindergarten programs operated by Mr. Saleh Adlouni. A portion of the funding will also be used for renovation of bathroom facilities in each of the three centers.

10. Project Output :

The following items will be purchased through this project :

<u>Item Description</u>	<u>Khan Younis</u>	<u>Al Amal</u>	<u>Rafah</u>
1. Chairs	300	150	300
2. Small Tables	60	30	60
3. Blackboards	7	3	7
4. Dining Room Tables	6	3	6
5. Toys	X	X	X
6. Bathroom Renovation	X	-	X

11. Project Input :

Community Development Foundation :	\$10,000
Assaid Kindergarten Program	\$10,000

12. Community Development :

Until such time that the educational system of the Gaza Strip is able to include kindergarten programs in its curriculum, it will be appropriate to assist private groups who are meeting this community need. Mr. Saleh Adlouni has successfully operated pre-school programs benefitting the community since 1967. All on-going operational costs of the program will be met through the enrollment fees of the children participating in the program and the fund raising efforts of Mr. Saleh Adlouni.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

1. Project Names: Olive Seedling Distribution
2. Project Numbers: 80-0045
3. CDF Project Budget: \$10,000

4. Field Offices: Gaza Strip
5. Preparation Date: February 1980
6. Project will Begin: January 1980 will be Completed: March 1980
7. Number of Beneficiaries: 200

8. Project Backgrounds:

In 1979 the Community Development Foundation distributed 51,375 olive seedlings to 1,295 farmers in the West Bank, (Project Number 79-0001). In 1980 this seedling distribution project was expanded to include both the West Bank (Project Number 80-0022) and the Gaza Strip (Project Number 80-0045). Unlike the West Bank where the Jordanian authorities and the Mennonite Central Committee had been involved in seedling distribution programs for a number of years, this project represents a new programming area in the Gaza Strip.

It is planned that 15,000-18,000 olive seedlings will be distributed in the Gaza Strip in February 1980. The seedlings will be purchased by the Community Development Foundation from a nursery in the West Bank at a purchase price of IL51.5. A IL3 charge/seedling will be added to cover transportation costs. Each seedling will be sold for a price of IL30. Thus the Community Development Foundation will pay IL24.5 /seedling. The CDF contribution to the project will equal 44.95% of the total cost of each seedling.

In addition to the IL10.5 savings as a result of the transportation subsidy and wholesale purchase price, the farmers will be able to have an additional savings of IL8.5/seedling when a comparison of the CDF project purchase price is made with the current market price of IL60/seedling.

Each participating farmer will be able purchase up to 100 seedlings, which is a sufficient number to plant 7 dunums (or 35 acres) of land.

9. Project Goal:

To bring under cultivation an estimated 1300 dunums of land. (Note: There will be approximately 15 olive seedlings/dunum, one dunum being equal to 1000 square meters). In 6-10 years the mature olive tree will significantly increase family income through the sale of olives, olive oil and olive wood.

10. Project Purpose:

To encourage approximately 200 farmers to make capital investments in their land and to improve uncultivated land through the planting of new olive seedlings. The secondary purpose of this project is to allow the farming committees and cooperatives of the Gaza Strip to familiarize themselves with the CDF program. In the process of carrying out this project CDF staff members will establish good relations with farmers and will develop additional ideas for projects appropriate to the Gaza Strip.

11. Project Activities:

A formal notification of CDF interest in the olive seedling project was submitted to the Military Government in November 1979. Informal discussions have been carried on since that time resulting in a "Clearance in Principle" for CDF funding for this project. Approximately 15,000 seedlings have been reserved at Wassim Abdul Hadi nursery in Nablus through a deposit which was made in October for the West Bank and Gaza Strip olive seedling distribution.

Instruction Sheets about the olive seedlings varieties, planting methods, watering and fertilizings were distributed to interested villages and demonstration training seasons on planting took place in December and

January, 1980. Distribution of the seedlings will take place in the period January through February 1980.

12. Project Inputs:

The following table summarizes the inputs by CDF and the local farmers for this project.

Item Description	Market Cost for Individual farmers	Bulk Purchase Cost	Estimated CDF farmer cost share	
			CDF	FARMER
IL price/seedling	IL60	IL51.5	21.5	30
IL price/seedling transportation	6	3	3	-
IL Seedling total Cost	66	54.5	23.5	30
\$ Seedling total cost (\$= IL36.5)	\$1.74	\$1.42	\$0.61	\$0.78

13. Total Project Cost:

	<u>To Farmers</u>	<u>To CDF</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
Purchased Cost	IL 513,000	IL 367,650	IL 880,650
Transportation	<u> </u>	<u>48,000</u>	<u>48,000</u>
	IL 513,000	IL 415,650	IL 928,650
	\$ 13,324.7	\$10,796.1	\$24,120.8

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

- 1. Project Name : Agricultural Co-operative For Vegetables Producers
- 2. Project Number : 80 - 0046
- 3. CDF Project Budget : \$12,500
- 4. Field Office : Gaza Strip
- 5. Date of Preparation : February 1980
- 6. Project Will Begin : April 1980 Will Be Completed : August 1980
- 7. Number of Direct Beneficiaries : 280 families

8. Project Background :

The headquarters of the Agricultural Cooperative for Vegetables Producers is located in Deir El-Balah, a city in the center of the Gaza Strip. It was founded in 1972 in order to help vegetable producing farmers in classifying, packing and marketing their produce. It provides services to farmers who produce a wide range of crops, including tomatoes, cucumbers, squash and eggplant. In 1977 the strawberry producers decided that they could best meet their own needs and specialized interests by separating, and forming their own "Agricultural Cooperative for Strawberry Producers," as is described in Project Description Number 80 - 0047. The Vegetable Cooperative has 280 shareholders, all of whom are producers who own land in some part of the Gaza Strip, although most of the land is concentrated in the southern half. In addition to shares held by individual members, each member pays an annual subscription fee, and pays 3% of their volume of sales to the cooperative. The cooperative, in turn, purchases needed productive inputs (seeds, seedlings, fertilizers and pesticides) in bulk, and sells them at a reduced price to cooperative members. The cooperative also takes responsibility for classifying, packaging and marketing the farmers' produce. As needed, training and technical assistance are provided by an agricultural agent, who is assigned full time to the cooperative office.

The office of the Vegetable Cooperative is situated on a dunum of government owned land which the cooperative leases from the Israeli authorities. The office also has a storehouse for equipment, and a large sheltered area for the sorting and temporary storage of vegetables. The cooperative has limited capital assets, other than their sorting machines, but has plans to expand their range of services to farmers, to the extent that new resources can be made available.

The most important way in which the cooperative plans to increase its services is to help farmers in preparing lands for cultivation. Private ownership of heavy equipment is very limited. This places the average

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farmer in a situation of paying a high daily rate for the rental of such equipment. Provision of equipment on a more regular basis, and at a more reasonable price, would make it possible for farmers to prepare new lands for cultivation, and to prepare already cultivated lands more efficiently. The lands to be cultivated are both irrigated and non-irrigated, newly reclaimed, and land in use since ancient times. These various categories of land holdings differing greatly in their production potential. What the farmers have in common is the need to make better use of the modern technology which is increasingly available to the area, and which is needed to remain competitive with large farmers in both the Gaza Strip and neighboring areas.

9. Project Purpose :

The purpose of this project is to assist the vegetable co-operative in purchasing a tractor, various attachments and spare parts. The co-operative will organize the use of this equipment among its members for a reasonable price.

10. Project Output :

An amount of \$12,500 will be contributed by CDF toward the purchase of the following pieces of equipment :

<u>Item</u>	<u>Price*</u> <u>\$</u>
1. Tractor, Ford - 6600	15,000.-
2. Front mounted "Hyalco" Loader	4,590.-
3. "Alkalai" two wheel, single axle tipping trailer with reconditioned tires	2,135.-
4. "Agric" Rotavator, 60 inches wide	2,015.-
5. 11 Teeth "Yodla" Tiller	775.-
6. Furrow Plough - reversible, Model HB-1 (2 X 2 plough arrangement)	2,735.-
TOTAL :	<u><u>27,250.-</u></u>

*The above listed prices do not include the Value Added Tax. The CDF grant will be used for the purchase of the American produced Ford tractor.

11. Project Input :-

Community Development Foundation : \$12,500
Vegetable Cooperative : \$14,750

12. Community Development :

On-going operational costs and maintenance expenses will be paid through fees charged to cooperative members for the use of this equipment. The ability of the cooperative to provide specific services will help the cooperative to increase its membership. In addition, fees charged for the use of equipment will increase the over-all budget of the cooperative so that in the future other capital assets could be purchased.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

1. Project Name : Strawberry Cooperative Mechanization
2. Project Number : 80 - 0047
3. CDF Project Budget : \$12,500
4. Field Office : Gaza Strip
5. Date of Preparation : February 20, 1980
6. Project Will Begin : April 1980 Will Be Completed : August 1980
7. Number of Direct Beneficiaries: 83 families

8. Project Background :

Until 1977 strawberry producers in the Gaza Strip were affiliated with the Vegetable Cooperative which was organized in 1972. In 1977 the strawberry producers decided that they could best meet their own needs and specialized interests by separating from the Vegetable Cooperative and forming their own cooperative under the name of "The Agricultural Cooperative for Strawberry Producers". The center for the cooperative is in the Seifa, about 25 kilometers north of Gaza City where a large percentage of the reclaimed land under strawberry cultivation is located. The cooperative rents a large room which is divided into an office and marketing area. The 83 members of the cooperative use the center for the meetings of their Board of Directors and as a storage area during the strawberry season.

Cooperative members pay a subscription fee of approximately \$70 to join and an annual membership fees of \$21. In return for membership in the cooperative assistance is given in the reclaiming and preparation of land for strawberry cultivation. Subscription fees are not collected from new members until after their land has become productive. The cooperative supplies the farmers with inorganic fertilizers, pesticides and strawberry seedlings at cost price. The cooperative has capital assets valued at approximately \$2000 and derives its operational budget from membership fees and a 3% administrative charge on each member's production for the season.

The land which is used in strawberry cultivation is reclaimed land. Some of this land is privately owned through a pre-1967 land reclamation project and part of this land is considered to be government owned. The reclamation of the land includes the leveling of the land, the use of organic and inorganic fertilizers and gas injections to eliminate insects and earth worms. New strawberry seedlings are used each season. The strawberry season is about a seven month cycle each year from the time of

seedling plantation to the time of the fruit harvest. This same land is used for tomatoes and cucumber cultivation during the remainder of the year. Certain dunums of reclaimed land initially used for Strawberry cultivation are periodically planted with a potato crop by the farmers.

Tractors are used both in the process of new land reclamation and preparations of all land for planting. As only 3 of the 83 farmers in the cooperative own tractors, the majority must rent tractors at \$12./day in order to prepare their land. The average number of dunums planted is 5 dunums/ farmer. The cooperative has decide to purchase a tractor and other equipment to assist its members in preparing their land for strawberry cultivation. The tractors will also be used to encourage new farmers to join the cooperative by reducing the costs of reclaiming additional land. Finally, this equipment will be rented to members of the cooperative for a minimal rental fee bellow the cost of the rental fee of a private owner. This income savings will encourage increased membership in the cooperative while expanding the capital assets and operating budget of the cooperative.

9. Project Purpose :

The purpose of this project is to assist the Strawberry Cooperative in purchasing a tractor with the accessory parts needed for strawberry cultivation. The cooperative will organize the use and rental of this equipment to its members at a fair price.

10. Project Output :

An amount of \$12,500 will be contributed by GDF toward the purchase of the following :-

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Price</u>
1. Tractor	Ford 6600	\$15,000*
2. Fertilizer spreader	Atkinson - 2.200 Kgs capacity	5,300
3. Rotator	Howard - Model E. IV6 Howard	2,140
4. Rotator / 2 - row Potato Planter	Howard	3,500
5. Furrower	Locally made	290
		<hr/>
		\$26,300
		<hr/> <hr/>

* Prices do not include the Value Added Tax (VAT) or Custom Taxes

The CDF grant will be used to purchase the Ford tractor. All remaining costs for the tractor and the other pieces of equipment will be paid for by the Strawberry Cooperative.

11. Project Input :

Community Development Foundation	:	\$12,500
Strawberry Cooperative	:	\$13,800

12. Community Development :

During the past 3 years the Strawberry Cooperative has demonstrated its ability to assist the members of the cooperative through assistance in the preparation of land and in marketing. The equipment which be acquired by the cooperative through this project will be maintained by the cooperative for the benefit of cooperative members. Subscription fees and modest membership rental charges will provide the on-going budget for the future repair and operation of this equipment.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

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|----------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Project Title | : | <u>Deir El-Balah Slaughterhouse</u> |
| 2. Project Number | : | <u>80 - 0048</u> |
| 3. CDF Project Budget | : | <u>\$15,000</u> |
| 4. Field Office | : | <u>Gaza Strip</u> |
| 5. Date of Preparation | : | <u>February 1980</u> |
| 6. Project Began | : | <u>1978</u> Will Be Completed : <u>December 1980</u> |
| 7. Number of Beneficiaries | : | <u>65,200</u> |

8. Project Background :

In 1978 the municipality of Deir El-Balah and the Community Committees of the Al-Maghazi, Al-Nussairat and Breij refugee camps initiated the construction of a new slaughterhouse.

This new facility is located about 3 Kilometers north of the town of Deir El-Balah and south of the three refugee camps. The slaughterhouse will serve the needs of the central section of the Gaza Strip, an area which includes a population of approximately 65,200 people.

Prior to the construction of this new facility animals were slaughtered on the day they were brought into the market. The one room slaughterhouse had no refrigeration equipment and animals were slaughtered and butchered on the floor of the slaughterhouse. The construction of the new slaughterhouse represents both an improvement in the facility as well as major changes in traditional practices of meat preparation. Animals brought into the market for sale and slaughtering will be held 24 hours in a Quarantine Area outside of the slaughtering house. A licensed veterinarian will supervise inspection of the health of the animals to be slaughtered. The use of electrical cranes and refrigeration equipment will greatly improve public health procedures in the preparation of meat for the local markets. The municipality of Deir El-Balah will take responsibility for extending its electrical grid to the new slaughterhouse.

This slaughterhouse will service the population of Deir El-Balah City (13,500) and Camp (6,800), Zawaida (4000), Nusairat (19,400), Maghazi (9200) and Bureij (12,300). The population of the area totals 65,200 people. The Deir El-Balah Slaughterhouse is planned to be a model operation which will be used in the planning of four similar facilities in other areas of the Gaza Strip.

9. Project Purpose

The purpose of this project is to assist the municipality of Deir El-Balah in the construction and operation of a slaughterhouse.

10. Project Outputs

CDF will contribute \$15,000 toward expenditures related to :

a. Building Construction - Construction of the slaughterhouse began in 1978. The new facility cost IL 780,000 or approximately \$38,975.00 (1L 18.73/\$1.00 in December 1978). The construction of the building was completed in December 1979.

b. <u>Operational Equipment</u>	<u>Cost (\$)</u>
- Electrical Crane	\$10,000
- Electrical Compressor and refrigeration equipment	6,700

c. Electricity Extension

The installation of a new transformer as well as the extension of electrical lines for a distance of 700 meters to the new slaughterhouse will be paid for by the municipality of Deir El-Balah. The cost of this work is estimated at \$28,000.

11. Project Input :

Community Development Foundation : \$ 15,000.-
 Deir Al-Balah Municipality and Middle Camps \$ 68,675.-

12. Community Development :

This project will be operated under the supervision of the Deir El-Balah Municipality. On-going operational expenses will be funded through fees received in return of the slaughterhouse services.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Project Name : | <u>Citrus Cooperative Feasibility Study</u> |
| 2. Project Number : | <u>80 - 0049</u> |
| 3. CDF Project Budget : | <u>\$25,000</u> |
| 4. Field Office : | <u>Gaza Strip</u> |
| 5. Preparation Date : | <u>February 1980</u> |
| 6. Project Will Begin : | <u>June 1980</u> Will Be Completed : <u>December 1980</u> |

8. Project Background :

The production and marketing of citrus is the most important economic activity of the Gaza Strip. More than 73,000 dunums of land are under citrus cultivation. The principle kinds of citrus planted by the 7,000 land - owning families involved in this sector of the economy include Jaffa oranges, Valancia oranges, as well as various varieties Grapefruit, lemons and tangerines.

The introduction of citrus cultivation in the Gaza Strip of Palestine began in the British Mandate Period, approximately 50 years ago. Changes in land registration procedures resulted in the identification of specific pieces of property with an individual owner. Prior to the British Mandate Period land was owned by on an extended family basis and registered with the Ottoman Empire under the name of the tribe. This change in land ownership patterns had the effect of encouraging individual owner investment in the land. Recognizing that the climate and terrain of the Gaza Strip were similar to the area around Jaffa, a number of Gazan landowners decided to establish citrus plantations and to participate in the prosperity that had resulted from this flourishing new sector of the Palestinian economy.

Following the 1948 War many of the refugees from the areas of Jaffa and Ashkelon migrated to the Gaza Strip. The technical skill of these people in the cultivation of citrus greatly assisted the development of the citrus industry in Gaza. Equally important as the availability of skilled labor, were major land reclamation projects initiated by the Egyptian Administrative Government in the period 1960 - 1967. Thousands of dunums of government administered land were divided into land blocks of 20 dunums and sold to farmers at reasonable rates. The only stipulation that the Egyptian Administrative Government made in the use of these land grants was that the land be used for food production. In fact, much of this reclaimed land was cultivated for citrus production.

During the period 1930 - 1967 the Palestinian citrus producers handled the marketing of their citrus on an individual or small group basis. The markets of Western and Eastern Europe as well as those in neighboring Middle Eastern countries were open to Gaza citrus producers and the citrus sector of the Gaza economy grew significantly during this period. Most importantly, the reclamation of new land for citrus cultivation and the planting of thousands of additional seedlings marked this period as a time of investment in the long range development of this sector of the economy.

Following the 1967 War the citrus industry of Gaza was isolated from its established markets. Political conditions during the period 1967-1972 were such that the borders to neighboring Arab countries were closed and it was not possible to export to the Eastern European countries. The only marketing outlet was through an Israeli firm, Izahdar, which delivered Gaza citrus to the Israeli Citrus Export Board. This export organization has a government authorized monopoly on the export of citrus to Western Europe. The producers of Gaza found this arrangement to be unsatisfactory as their percentage of profit from the sale of the produce was significantly decreased and they were not wanting to have their citrus marketed as a product of Israel.

In 1972 Gaza citrus producers who were wanting to develop new markets for the export of their citrus organized themselves into an Ottoman society known as the Union of Citrus Producers of the Gaza Strip. Representatives from the union began to develop new markets in Eastern Europe for Gaza citrus. Because of legal limitations in the amount of commercial activity an Ottoman society is permitted to undertake, in 1973 the Agricultural Cooperative Society for Citrus Marketing was established.

The following table summarizes the development and current status of the citrus sector of the Gaza economy :

<u>Year</u>	<u>Citrus Cultivation Number of Dunums</u>	<u>Number of Tons Exported</u>
1958 - 1959	12,949	19,511
1962 - 1963	33,966	44,234
1966 - 1967	70,949	79,288
1968 - 1969	71,565	97,813
1969 - 1970	72,557	130,386
1970 - 1971	73,482	162,352
1971 - 1972	74,743	166,493

<u>Year (continued)</u>	<u>Citrus Cultivation Number of Dunums</u>	<u>Number of Tons Exported</u>
1972 - 1973	71,145	192,141
1973 - 1974	-	-
1975 - 1976	-	237,576
1976 - 1977	69,400	227,257
1977 - 1978	-	176,111
1978 - 1979	72,728	183,136

Source : Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Citrus Production.

The increase in the number of tons exported each year until the 1975 season gives evidence of the investments in land and new seedling plantation that occurred in the prewar period. During the 1974 season the Israeli authorities issued new regulations that prohibited the planting of a citrus tree without their written authorization and began to closely regulate water usage for citrus production. These new regulations, unusually dry weather conditions in the past three years, and the natural aging of the existing citrus trees have resulted in a serious deterioration of the citrus sector of the Gaza economy.

The Agricultural Cooperative for Citrus Marketing is aware of these trends and since 1972 has been seeking ways to maintain, if not improve, citrus production in the Gaza Strip. Membership in the cooperative is open to all citrus producers with a minimum of 5 dunums (approximately 2.5 acres) under citrus cultivation. There are currently 115 members in the Citrus Cooperative. Each member pays an annual membership fee of \$10/dunum. Of the 73,000 dunums under citrus cultivation approximately 7,000 dunums are marketed through the cooperative. In addition to having a close relationship with the Union of Citrus Producers, the cooperative has interorganizational connections with the National Packing House Company. The office of the cooperative is located on the premises of the packing house and the cooperative owns approximately 10% of the shares in the National Packing House Company. Four members of the Board of Directors of the National Packing House Company are appointed by the Citrus Cooperative.

The objectives of these organizations are :

- To develop markets for citrus exports.
- To cooperate in the packaging of citrus produce for these markets.
- To increase profits for individual producers through cooperative efforts.
- To encourage investment in the citrus industry as the principle economic sector of the Gaza Strip.

The cooperative has had partial success in achieving its objectives. New markets have been developed and profits for members of the cooperative are generally higher than the profits non-members.

However, because of instability in the area there are difficulties in securing permanent marketing arrangements. The Gaza Citrus produce is not integrated into any regularized marketing relations with other countries. Delays in the finalization of market agreements have frequently resulted in major losses to citrus producers on the Jaffa oranges and grapefruit varieties which mature early in the citrus season.

For several years the Citrus Cooperative has been exploring the possibility of starting a small factory for the canning of orange and grapefruits sections. The establishment of this factory would provide an outlet in which produce from the early season of the year could be canned for marketing later in the year. The scale of production being considered by the cooperative is the canning of 3000 tons of grapefruit and 2000 tons of oranges.

After four years of discussion with the Israeli authorities in 1978 the Citrus Cooperative received a permit to establish a canning factory for citrus products. The meetings between the cooperative and the Israeli authorities took place at the Department of Arab Affairs. According to the Director of the Citrus Cooperative the following stipulations were identified by the Economic Advisor to the Military Governor as the conditions under which the permit was authorized :

1. The factory would not be located on any land which the government of Israel was developing for industrial purposes in the Gaza Strip.
2. The Citrus Cooperative should not apply for or expect to receive any government loans or subsidized interest rates from the Department of Commerce and Industry for this project.
3. The canned products produced at the factory would be marketed with 75% of the production for export markets which are not competitive with Israel markets, and with 25% of the production available on the local market.

Despite these restrictions on the application of their permit to establish the canning factory, the Board of Directors of the Citrus Cooperative has been encouraged by initial discussions with market contacts in other Middle Eastern countries to begin the project. However, prior to the formulation of a detailed project implementation plan, the cooperative recognizes that further study is needed to assure the feasibility of such a project. The Citrus Cooperative has approached the Community Development Foundation with a request for assistance in identifying appropriate technical specialists to participate in the development of the plan for this factory.

9. Project Purpose :

The purpose of this project is to provide funding for a study to assess the feasibility of establishing a fruit canning factory in the Gaza Strip.

10. Project Output :

The feasibility study will provide the information needed for the detailed planning of a \$300,000 - 500,000 citrus canning factory. CDF grant funding, needed for the development of an implementation plan for such a major project, will be used to study the following aspects of the proposed canning factory project :

- Market Feasibility Study
- Selection and Importation of Factory Equipment
- Management of Canning Factory
- Credit Arrangements in Establishment of Factory

11. Project Input :

Community Development Foundation :	\$25,000
Citrus Cooperative :	\$25,000

12. Community Development :

As the cultivation and marketing of citrus is the most important economic activity in the Gaza Strip, the deterioration of this sector of the economy needs to be addressed. The strengthening of the Citrus Cooperative as the local institution responsible for citrus marketing is the objective purpose of CDF grant assistance. The initiation of this study to assess the feasibility of a citrus canning factory will result in a detailed analysis of the current organizational capabilities of the cooperative and recommendations for its future involvement in the industrialization of the citrus sector of the Gaza economy.

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

1. Project Name : Shejaia Quarter Road (Al Nazaz Street)
2. Project Number : 80 - 0053
3. CDF Project Budget : \$75,000
4. Field Office : Gaza Strip
5. Preparation Date : March 1980
6. Project Will Begin : May 1980 Will Be Completed : November 1980
7. Number of Beneficiaries : 1200

8. Project Background :

Gaza, the largest city in the Gaza Strip, is located 16 kilometers from the northern border of the Strip. All public services are provided by Gaza Municipality which has a municipal area of 36,000 dunums. The city is divided into seven administrative areas. These include : Rimal, Shattie, Darage, Zeitoun, Turkman, Judaida and Tuffah. The population of Gaza City is 211,900.

The city of Gaza began its development from the Shejaia Quarter. This quarter includes both the Turkman and Judaida administrative areas and it is recognized to be the oldest quarter of Gaza City. In the past year the municipality of Gaza has initiated a program to improve this quarter. Improved water service and a new sewage system have been installed in the quarter on Al Nazaz Street which is one of the main streets in the Shejaia quarter.

This 1280 meter road connects the western portion of the quarter with the central market area of Shejaia. It is connected on the eastern side of the market with the road from Gaza City to Beit Hanoun. The clay road base is in need of repair and will be covered by asphalt. The improvement of this road will greatly assist transportation into and out of the Shejaia Quarter.

This project was recommended to CDF by the municipality of Gaza. Over 200 residents from the quarter signed a petition requesting CDF assistance in the implementation of this project. CDF is committed to paying \$75,000 for the implementation of the project in cooperation with the public works department of Gaza municipality.

9. Project Purpose :

The purpose of this project is to assist the municipality of Gaza in

improving the road base and asphaltting Al Nazaz Street in Shejaia Quarter.

10. Project Output :

The Community Development Foundation is currently involved with the technical review of this project. Technical studies are being prepared by a municipal engineer and will be reviewed prior to implementation of the project by CDF's technical consultant.

11. Project Input :

Community Development Foundation	:	\$75,000
Gaza Municipality	:	\$75,000

12. Community Development :

On-going maintenance of the repaired water system, new sewage system and improved road base of Al Nazaz Street in the Shejaia Quarter will be the responsibility of the municipality of Gaza.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

1. Project Name : Zawaida Road Project
2. Project Number : 80 - 0056
3. CDF Project Budget : \$25,000
4. Field Office : Gaza Strip
5. Date of Preparation : February 20, 1980
6. Project Will Begin March 1980 Will Be Completed : June 1980
7. Number of Direct Beneficiaries : 4,000

8. Project Background :

Zawaida is an unincorporated area located 2 kilometers south of Deir El Balah. The population of Zawaida is estimated at 4,000 people. These people live in a rather isolated situation that is without basic services. In 1978 the people of Zawaida organized a community committee with the objective of meeting the basic social and infrastructural needs of the area. The first project carried out by the committee was the installation of electrical lines to Zawaida.

The Zawaida Committee approached CDF with its second priority project which is the paving of the 800 meter road which connects the area with the main road of the Gaza Strip. The proposed project will also benefit the marketing of citrus and farm produce from the area. The Zawaida Committee has a technical study for the road prepared by an engineer of the Department of the Interior. CDF's technical consultant has reviewed this study and recommended the project. Implementation of the project will be done by a local contractor hired by the committee on the basis of a competitive bidding procedure.

9. Project Purpose :

The purpose of this project is to pave 800 meter road way which connects the main road of Gaza Strip with the Zawaida area.

10. Project Output :

The Zawaida Committee has provided CDF with a technical study of the proposed project. Details of the technical study are summarized in the following table :

Item Description	Cost		Width m.	Length m.	Depth c.m.	Surface Covered m ²	Quantity of Materials m ³
	IL	US \$					
Excavation	40000	2000	-	-	-	-	-
Gravel	329280	16464	7	800	25	5600	1400
MCO	56280	2814	7	800	-	5600	-
Asphalt	295680	14784	5	800	5	4000	200

The labor and machinery needed for this project include :

Labor and Machinery	No. of Workers	No. of Workdays	Payment/day		Total	
			IL	US \$	IL	US \$
Manual Labor & Machinery	10 per day 7 machines	30 days	5658	282	169760	8488
Engineering Study and Supervision	1	4				
CDF Technical Consultant	1				2500	125

The total project cost for labor, machinery and materials is estimated at IL851200 or \$42550 by the Department of Interior engineer. The value of CDF's contribution is currently approved at \$21,000 which is reasonable according to the technical recommendation of CDF's consultant to this project. An amount of \$25,000 has been budgeted by CDF to assure adequate funding, in a situation where inflation is recorded at over 100% this year and will grow next year. The price estimates included in this project are estimated at the time of the technical study was completed in February 1979 on the basis of \$1.00/IL20. The current rate of exchange is \$1.00/IL40.

11. Project Input :

Community Development Foundation : \$25,000
Zawaida Committee : \$25,000

12. Community Development :

The Zawaida community committee will maintain the road in the future through its on-going operational budget.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

- 1. Project Title : Qarara Electrification Project
- 2. Project Number : 80 - 0058
- 3. CDF Project Budget : \$5,000
- 4. Field Office : Gaza Strip
- 5. Date of Preparation : October 1979
- 6. Project Will Begin : February 1980 Will Be Completed : April 1980
- 7. Number of Direct Beneficiaries: 110 people

8. Project Background :

The El Qarara Quarter has a population of 7,000 people and is located 4 kilometers north of the center of Khan Younis municipality. As the quarter is adjacent to the municipality, only part of Qarara is included within the municipal limits. In 1977 it was decided that the electrical system of Khan Younis would be extended to include all of the Qarara Quarter.

This project involves the extension of the electrical system to Salaima Street in the southern section of the Qarara Quarter. At the present time there are 15 households on this 1.1 kilometer street and four new houses are currently being constructed. The extension of the municipal electrical grid will open this street to increased housing development and expand the range of municipal services in the area.

The technical plans for the extension of the electrical system were developed by engineers from Khan Younis municipality. The Qarara leaders applied to CDF for funding assistance through Khan Younis municipality and have committed themselves to pay 50% of the total cost of the project. The implementation of the project will be done by small private contractors and the Public Works Department under the supervision of the municipal engineer of the municipality. A CDF technical consultant has reviewed these plans and cost estimates and recommended CDF involvement in the project. A community committee in coordination with the CDF Project Coordinator will manage the expenditures for this project from a joint project account.

9. Project Purpose :

The purpose of this project is to extend the electrical grid of the Khan - Younis municipality to Salaima Street of the Qarara Quarter.

10. Project Output :

In the period 1977 - 1979 the inhabitants of Salaima Street of Qarara Quarter contributed toward the purchase of high tension wires, a main electrical switch board, work fees and electrification equipments in the amount of \$3953.67. Technical plans for electrification project were designed by engineers of Khan Younis municipality. The electrification of this street is the fourth stage of a larger municipal project of electrifying the entire hamlet of Qarara.

11. Project Inputs :

The inputs of this project will include the following :

Past Expenditure (paid by local community)

	<u>Description</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Price in IL</u>	<u>\$ Value</u>	<u>Exchange Rate</u>
1.	Payment for the high tension wires	8/13/78	34,000.00	1870.18	IL18.18/\$1
2.	Payment for the main switch board	2/21/79	11,000.00	567.88	IL19.37/\$1
3.	Columns (16)	5/15/79	24,000.00	1022.14	IL23.48/\$1
4.	Work fees	6/1/79	5,000.00	203.08	IL24.62/\$1
5.	Electrical wire	9/22/79	27,600.00	986.77	IL27.97/\$1
6.	Electrification equipment	10/3/79	8,700.00	290.84	IL29.95/\$1
			<u>110,300.00</u>	<u>4940.53</u>	

Planned Expenditure :

1.	Electrical poles		18,500.00	661.42	IL27.97/\$1
2.	Subscription to the municipality		36,550.00	1306.75	IL27.97/\$1
3.	Electrification equipment		128,740.00	4602.78	IL27.97/\$1
4.	Work fees		10,000.00	357.52	IL27.97/\$1
	TOTAL :		<u>221,390.00</u>	<u>6928.49</u>	

The total cost of the project is estimated at IL304,090.00 of \$11869.01. CDF's contribution is \$5,000.00 at an exchange rate of IL27.97/\$1, on The date of submission of the project to CDF.

12. Community Development :

Khan Younis Municipality will maintain the future operation of the electrification system in Qarara Quarter through its on-going municipal budget. Subscription fees for the use of the electricity will be paid on a monthly basis by the inhabitants of the area to the Electricity Company.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

1. Project Title : Bani Suheila Community Sanitation
2. Project Number : 80 - 0059
3. CDF Project Budget : \$10,000
4. Field Office : Gaza Strip
5. Date of Preparation : November 1979
6. Project Will Begin : April 1980 Will Be Completed : June 1980
7. Number of Direct Beneficiaries : 10,000

8. Project Background :

The village of Bani Suheila is located east of Khan Younis about 25 kilometers south of Gaza City. The Village Council of Bani Suheila is responsible for the maintenance of basic services in this community of over 10,000 people. The priority need of the community is for a reliable garbage collection system. At the present time there is no systematic manner in which garbage is collected and disposed. As a result, waste is often left on the streets in heaps of trash. In order to address this public need the village council has decided to purchase collection bins for placement at periodic intervals on the street and a tractor to pull a large collection bin. On a bi-weekly basis, each of the smaller collection bins will be emptied and the garbage will be taken outside of the populated area of the village for disposal.

The lack of a community sanitation system has created serious public health problems in the village. The Community Development Foundation has been requested by the village council of Bani Suheila to assist in the implementation of this sanitation plan. The village council has committed itself to paying 50% of the total cost of this project plus all operational costs to maintain the system.

9. Project Purpose :

The purpose of this project is to assist the village council of Bani Suheila in the initiation of a community garbage collection system.

10. Project Output :

a. Equipment

The following equipment will be purchased for use in the garbage collection system :

<u>Item Description</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Price IL.</u>	<u>Price \$</u>
- Tractor*	Ford	1	600,000	16,643.55
- Dump trailer	(local)	1	200,000	6,004.53
- Hydraulic arm lift	(local)	1	150,000	4,955.97
- Trash collectors	(local)	20	120,000	4,232.04
TOTAL :			<u>IL1070,000</u>	<u>\$31,841.09</u>

* Price includes custom taxes which may be exempted for CDF Project.

b. Personnel

	<u>Estimated Annual Salary</u>
Driver (1)	\$2400
Carbage Collector (1)	\$2400

c. Operational Budget - Will be paid from the budget of the village council.

11. Project Inputs :

Community Development Foundation : \$10,000
Bani Suheila Village Council : \$26,000

12. Community Development :

All on-going operational expenses for the sanitation program will be met through the budget of the village council.

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

1. Project Name: Annahda Women's Association
2. Project Number: 80-0061
3. CDF Project Budget: \$25,000

4. Field Office: West Bank
5. Preparation Date: October 1979
6. Project will Begin: January 1980 Will Be Completed: May 1980
7. Number of Beneficiaries: 70

8. Project Background

The Annahda Women's Association was established in 1952 by Mrs. Bade'a Salameh with the objective of improving the social and educational situation of Palestinian women and in meeting the needs of disadvantaged members of the community of Ramallah. The association operates a variety of community service programs out of its rented activities center in Ramallah. These programs include scholarship assistance for students, a feeding center providing a daily meal for 60 refugee children, a literacy program involving over 50 women in weekly classes, and financial assistance for needy families in Ramallah.

In 1972 the association began a program to service the needs of the mentally retarded. Beginning with only 9 children, the program has expanded and now includes over 40 children between the ages of 6-16 years. In 1975 the association purchased 15 dunums of land for \$14,000 and initiated fund raising efforts to assist them in the construction of the first center for the treatment of the mentally retarded in the West Bank. During the past three years the society has built a new building which includes four classrooms; vocational training sections for home economics, carpentry and a sewing/knitting center; and administrative offices. The total cost of constructing this new facility is over \$250,000. The Swedish Free Church Aid has contributed an amount of \$150,000 and the rest of the donations

have come from a wide variety of local funding sources.

The Annahda Women's Association has requested assistance from the Community Development Foundation in the purchase of furniture and vocational training equipment for the new center. The Association has made arrangements for the training of its new director in the United States through the assistance of the Church of the Brethren. This new program director and the Swedish Organization for Individual Relief will finalize the listing of equipment and vocational training materials for the Center in early 1980 when the training program for the new director in the States has been completed.

9. Project Purpose

The purpose of this project is to assist the Annahda Women's Association in the purchase of furniture and equipment for their new center, which serves the needs of the mentally retarded in the Ramallah area.

10. Project Output

The \$25,000 grant from the Community Development Foundation will be used for the following categories of items:

Carpentry Tools	\$1,500
Sewing/Knitting/Weaving Machines	12,000
Home Economic/Kitchen Equipment	10,000
Recreation Equipment/Furniture	1,500

11. Project Input

CDF	\$25,000
Annahda Women's Association	100,000
Swedish Free Church	150,000

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12. Community Development

This project will provide the first educational facility for the treatment of the mentally retarded in the West Bank. The on-going operational budget of the center will be met through fees paid by the children and the fund-raising efforts of the Annahda Women's Association

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

1. Project Name : Red Crescent Society of Hebron
2. Project Number : 80 - 0062
3. CDF Project Budget : \$65,000
4. Field Office : West Bank
5. Date of Preparation : November 12, 1979
6. Project Will Begin : January 1980 Will Be Completed: May 1980
7. Number of Beneficiaries : 2,000

8. Project Background :

The Red Crescent Society was established as a non-profit organization for public service in 1952. There are currently 1,300 members in the society. The society operates a variety of community services programs in the Hebron district from four rented programming locations. These include :

<u>Name of Program</u>	<u>Number of Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Program Budget</u>
Kindergarten Program	382	\$ 40,000
Ambulance Service	300	2,500
Dehydration Center	1,500	10,000
Mentally Retarded	20	3,000
Mother/Child Health Care	930	4,000
Family Welfare Assistance	250	3,000

The total operational budget of the Red Crescent Society for the calendar year 1978 was \$88,727.

About 2 years ago the society purchased an acre of land for \$18,000 to construct a permanent facility for the Society. To date the Society has expended approximately \$210,875. The new facility will include the following programs :

Preschool Program	5 classrooms
Preschool Resource Center	1 classroom
Health Clinic	1 room
Blood Bank	1 room
Nurse's Office	1 room
Office Administration	2 rooms
Kitchen (bathroom)	1 room

TOTAL : 12 rooms

The interior furnishings and equipment for this facility are estimated to cost an additional amount of approximately \$70,000.

9. Project Purpose :

The purpose of this project is to assist the Red Crescent Society through a grant of \$65,000. This grant will be used in the completion of the interior construction of the new building and in providing furniture and materials for a Preschool Resource Center.

10. Project Output :

An amount of \$60,000 will be used in the completion of the new building for the following :

1. Interior door frames
2. Carpentry work
3. Aluminum and iron for windows and outside doors
4. Painting
5. Plumbing and accessories
6. Electricity
7. Running water and central heating
8. Roofing
9. Tiling inside and outside floors

An amount of \$5,000 will be used to establish a Preschool Resource Center in the Kindergarten wing of the new building.

1. Furniture and shelving	\$2,000
2. Educational and Equipment	2,000
3. Teacher training and Support	1,000

11. Project Input :

Community Development Foundation :	\$65,000
Red Crescent	\$90,000

12. Community Development :

This project will provide a permanent facility for the operation of the Community Service Programs of the Red Crescent Society. The Preschool Resource Center will provide Hebron District with a pre-school teaching training center that will assist kindergarten programs throughout the Hebron district.

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

1. Project Name : Aizariya Village Council Roads
2. Project Number : 80 - 0063
3. CDF Project Budget : \$25,000
4. Field Office : West Bank
5. Preparation Date : February 1980
6. Project Will Begin : May 1980 Will Be Completed : November 1980
7. Number of Beneficiaries : 2,000

8. Project Background :

The town of Aizariya, also known as Bethany, is an ancient community which borders on the eastern boundary of Jerusalem. The population of Aizariya is estimated at 13,000 people. The village council of Aizariya has requested funding assistance from the Community Development Foundation in improving the road bed and asphaltting three roads in the community.

These roads include the following :

<u>Road Location</u>	<u>Length</u>
a. Four Homes of Mercy Entrance Road	600 meters
b. Baroka Road	1000 meters
c. El Batten Road	550 meters

The entrance road to the Four Homes of Mercy connects this institution for the care of the aged, infirmed and orphans with the road to Jericho. The road base is very deteriorated and in the rainy season is almost inaccessible. As this institution provides medical care for crippled children pregnant women and the aged, the condition of the entrance road is a hazard in the operation of their program.

The Baroka road is located in the northern area of Aizariya in a residential and farming area that includes approximately 100 families. The asphaltting of this road will ease the marketing of produce from the 600 dunums of farmland in the area and will greatly benefit the residents of the area in having better access to their homes.

The Al Batten road is similar to the Baroka road. It is also located in the northern area of the town. The improvement of this road will benefit 35 families and improve transportation access to 300 dunums of farmland.

9. Project Purpose :

The purpose of this project is to assist the village council of Aizariya in improving and asphaltting 2150 meters of road.

10. Project Output :

Technical studies for the three roads have been submitted to the Community Development Foundation by the village council. These studies are currently being reviewed by CDF staff. Implementation of the project will be done by local contracts under the supervision of the CDF Project Coordinator and the Village Council.

11. Project Input :

Community Development Foundation	:	\$25,000
Aizariya Village Council	:	\$25,000

12. Community Development :

On-going maintenance of the three roads will be the joint responsibility of the village council of Aizariya, the Four Homes of Mercy, the land owners and residents of the area.



Community Development Foundation

Inter-Office Communication

To: Bilgé Reid
From: Tom Neu
Through: David Belskis

No. WBFO/79-330

IOL/832

Date: October 9, 1979

Subject: Feasibility of Extended
Water Proposal

The water proposal which was submitted in March 1979 to USAID estimated that \$4.5 million was needed for projects which had been identified in the West Bank, and \$2.5 million for those in the Gaza Strip. Since then, further studies in the West Bank raise the estimated need to \$7.5 million, and additional projects have been identified in the Gaza Strip. The total estimate of need for projects in both territories is therefore at least \$10,000,000. Furthermore, the Water Department estimates that less than half of the most needy communities have been applied for technical studies, and that many of these communities will be encouraged to organize themselves for such projects only if there is greater evidence of progress toward carrying out those which have already been recommended for implementation.

Since it has been the policy of the Community Development Foundation to pay up to, but not more than 50% of the costs of any development project, the CDF share of just those projects which have already been identified would rise as high as \$5,000,000. However, it is also CDF policy to assist only those communities which have organized themselves for the large task ahead of them, and to assist them only after they have had the project fully studied, resolved land and other legal questions, and raised or pledged at least 50% of the funds needed for the project. For this reason, CDF is seeking at this time only \$3,000,000 for community water distribution projects of this type, and is seeking another \$2 million for other types of water projects which are equally deserving of support.

The second category of water projects involve water resource development, water conservation and improved irrigation techniques. Several types of projects fall into this category:

- (a) Drilling of new wells, and deepening or cleaning of existing wells.
- (b) Capturing of surface water through flood water reservoirs, dams, and techniques for increasing ground water recharge.
- (c) Covered channels or pipes to reduce evaporation and seepage from conduits and wadis which bring water to isolated

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communities.

(d) Subsidies for the installation of drip-irrigation equipment, and other water-conserving technologies.

A minimum of \$1,000,000 is allocated for these types of projects. In general, they do require further study, and may require a stronger effort to gain project clearance than would be the case for municipal or village water distribution projects. The reason for setting aside funds for these types of projects is to assure that more innovative approaches to water resource development and use are investigated and applied wherever possible. One use which is under consideration is the setting aside of a certain amount, perhaps as much as \$250,000, as the initial capital base for a revolving fund which would extend loan assistance to private owners of water wells, for the repair and maintenance of existing water resources, which in many instances are falling into a state of disrepair.

A third category of projects involves water purification, sewage treatment, and general public health education. Especially in need of such projects are refugee camps which are located in densely populated areas, particularly the Gaza Strip, and communities in the West Bank, such as the Beit Jala - Bethlehem - Beit Sahur cluster, which have experienced a high growth rate in recent years, without the benefit of regional planning for such matters as waste disposal. Projects such as these pose different kinds of challenges which must be resolved. The question whether private voluntary organizations may use USAID funds for community development projects in refugee camps has not yet been answered. The cooperation of neighboring communities in plans for waste treatment and disposal should also not be taken for granted. Presuming that such matters can be resolved for at least some communities, CDF allocates the remaining \$1,000,000 for such types of projects.

When the original grant of \$860,000 was approved in principle, the CDF Staff proceeded to develop a set of water projects amounting to that sum. A list of West Bank projects submitted in July 1979 included nine projects which were water-related:

	<u>Proposed CDF Share</u>
1. Drip Irrigation, Jordan Valley District	\$ 50,000
2. Deir Ghazaleh, Jenin District	55,000
3. Zeita, Tulkarem District	95,000
4. Qaffin, Tulkarem District	70,000
5. Deir Nidham, Tulkarem District	25,000
6. Abu Qash, Ramallah District	30,000
7. Biddu, Ramallah District	30,000
8. Beit Surik, Ramallah District	30,000
9. Si'ir/Shuyukh, Hebron District	130,000
	<u>\$ 515,000</u>

At the presently approved level of \$1.2 million for the FY1980 program, an additional nine projects are being prepared for formal submission to the authorities. The tentative amounts allocated for these projects is as follows:

10. Jenin Housing Cooperative	\$ 20,000
11. Bardala, Jordan Valley District	20,000
12. Beit Jala, Bethlehem District	30,000
13. Hebron Housing Co-operative	20,000
14. Beit Lahya Water Network	50,000
15. Jabalia Community Reservoir, Gaza Strip	50,000
16. Shejaia Water Network, Gaza City	50,000
17. Khan Younis Sewage Treatment, Gaza Strip	75,000
18. Abasan el Saghira, Gaza Strip	<u>30,000</u>
	\$ 345,000

The eighteen water projects selected or submitted to date add up to a CDF commitment of \$860,000, which is over 50% of the funds which have been allocated for projects (i.e. \$1,645,000, the minimum amount which will be allocated to community groups out of the total of \$1,912,000 which has been committed to CDF). Note, however, that one or more of these projects - Si'ir/Shuyukh and Khan Younis, for example, may be divided into stages, with only a part of them carried out in the first year, and that other projects may be proposed for the current year, in effect using up those funds allocated for projects which must be postponed for a year.

It is probable that water and related public health projects will continue to absorb approximately one-half of the total CDF project budget in the years to come. Although CDF continues to extend its assistance throughout a broad range of project activities, it remains true that water-related projects cost much more per project; the 18 water-related projects call for an average CDF share of \$47,800 per project, while the other projects recommended by CDF call for an average of less than \$29,000 per project. For reasons of cost alone, it be more appropriate to consider the water projects separately from other CDF projects.

Water projects differ from other CDF projects in another important respect: they take longer to plan and execute. Not only must water projects be thoroughly studied by the Water Department and by CDF staff, but they are also likely to entail a longer time for the Military Government's own review process. Community groups will need additional time to gather their share of the funds, if only because of regulations which prohibit them from gathering funds until approval has been received for a given project.

Furthermore, there is reason to expect that certain sizes of pipe and other construction materials may be in short supply, and such shortages may bring about delays in project implementation. Since the annual increase in the cost of construction materials is over 100%, occurring in several sharp rises per year, efforts to make

advance purchases and cost-reducing bulk purchases may also call for longer-term planning. For all these reasons, it is apparent that water projects should be considered from the beginning within a planning context longer than one year.

Thirdly, the CDF staff recognizes that it must adopt an approach to water projects which meets many special concerns. The environmental impact of each project must be assessed, since concerns of water use and public health are central to the future well-being of the community. Furthermore, it must be noted that water rights are a source of frequently expressed concern by many different groups in both Israel and the Occupied Territories. The CDF staff must be fully prepared to demonstrate that its projects are efficient in the use of water, if not also water-conserving, and that they do not deprive other groups of the water which they consider necessary for their own development.

For all these reasons, CDF finds it preferable to plan for the execution of water projects over a longer period of time, and to be able to count upon the availability of a given sum of money in future years. The amount which CDF is requesting at this time is \$2 million for 1980-81. In addition, CDF should make note of its intention to submit a supplemental proposal by July 1981, requesting an additional \$3 million for 1982-1983. The scheduled expenditure of funds over time will be as follows:

	<u>Initial Water Proposal</u>	<u>Supplemental Water Proposal</u>	<u>Total, All Water Proposal</u>
1980	\$ 800,000	\$ -	\$ 800,000
1981	1,200,000	-	\$ 1,200,000
1982	-	1,500,000	1,500,000
1983	-	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>1,500,000</u>
	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 5,000,000

The initial and supplemental grants for water projects will be implemented according to the following general timetable:

December	1979	Proposal presented the USAID/Washington
January	1980	Proposed starting date for expenditure of \$800,000 ⁺
July	1980	List presented for expenditure of \$1,200,000 in 1981
July	1981	List presented for expenditure of \$3,000,000 in 1982 - 1983
January	1982	Beginning date for expenditure of second water proposal, tentatively projected as \$3,000,000
December	1983	Supplemental funds fully expended

+ Recognizing that additional time will be needed to complete the grant agreement, it would still be possible to indicate

January 1 as the beginning of the grant period, since much of the planning for the first year's grant expenditures has already been done. As is indicated in the chart above, a total of \$800,000 is allocated for water and public health projects in the first year (1980). These will be spent, in effect, in the eighteen water projects listed above, for which the total CDF share is indicated as \$860,000. The reason why these two sums do not necessarily coincide is that spending on some water project may begin as early as late 1979, and that spending on other projects may extend into 1981.

By July 1980 at the latest, the CDF staff will furnish USAID with the proposed allocation of the second tranche of funding, which will consist of projects calling for CDF share of \$1,200,000, that can be implemented in 1981. By July 1981, the CDF staff will have prepared and submitted a supplementary proposal for 1982-83, indicating the way in which the remaining \$3,000,000 will be spent.

The total of \$5,000,000 which is to be spent in the four-year grant period will be distributed between Gaza and the West Bank, and among the three major project categories in approximately the following manner:

	<u>Gaza Strip</u>	<u>West Bank</u>
I. Water distribution systems	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 2,000,000
II. Water resource development, conservation and irrigation	400,000	600,000
III. Water purification, sewage treatment and general public health education	<u>600,000</u>	<u>400,000</u>
	\$2,000,000	\$3,000,000

As is indicated above, the sixteen water and sewage projects selected to date account for \$860,000 of the total of \$1,645,000 allocated for community project support. These projects are divided between the Gaza Strip and the West Bank as follows:

	<u>Gaza Strip</u>	<u>West Bank</u>	<u>GS/WB Total</u>
Water Projects	\$255,000 (16%)	\$ 605,000 (36%)	\$ 860,000 (52%)
<u>Other Projects</u>	<u>375,000 (22%)</u>	<u>410,000 (26%)</u>	<u>785,000 (48%)</u> ?
All Projects	\$630,000 (38%)	\$1,015,000 (62%)	1,645,000 (100%)

The granting of an additional \$800,000 for water, sewage and public health education projects will provide up to \$20,000 for public health education, plus \$780,000 for other types of water and sewage projects. In effect, however the provision of additional funds for 1980 will enable an increased amount of funding for all types of projects, since much of the supplemental funding will substitute for water and sewage projects which were selected as part of the \$1,200,000 already allocated to CDF for 1980. The additional project funds hereby requested will enable approximately the following distribution:

	<u>Gaza Strip</u>	<u>West Bank</u>	<u>GS/WB Total</u>
Water, Sewage and Public Health	\$ 450,000 (18%)	\$ 650,000 (27%)	\$1,100,000 (45%)
<u>All Other Programming Sectors</u>	\$ <u>680,000 (28%)</u>	\$ <u>665,000 (27%)</u>	\$ <u>1,345,000 (55%)</u>
All Projects	\$1,130,000 (46%)	\$1,315,000 (54%)	\$2,445,000 (100%)

The granting of additional funds will therefore permit an even higher proportional increase in programming sectors other than water, sewage and public health; increases will be made especially in literacy and early childhood education, agriculture and small business development. Supplemental funding will also enable an increase in the proportion of funds allocated to the Gaza Strip, from 38% to 46%. (The earlier imbalance came about for the most part as a result of the reduction in anticipated funding levels, which occurred after the formal submission of a large list of West Bank projects). Note that CDF expects to submit, by July 1980, a proposal to USAID for a three-year program, which will run concurrently with the proposed water projects. The relationships between the two grants is shown below:

	<u>CDF Administrative Expenses and General Project Support</u>	<u>Water, Sewage and Public Health</u>
1980	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 800,000
1981	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,200,000
1982	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 1,500,000
1983	\$ 2,100,000	\$ 1,500,000

The \$1,200,000 for administrative expenses and general project support in 1980 has already been granted. The amounts listed for 1981 to 1983 are indicative only; further research and discussions will be carried out between now and July 1980, when an appropriate three-year plan will be presented to USAID.

The \$800,000 for water, sewage and public health education projects in 1980, and the \$1,200,000 indicated for 1981 are the subject of the proposal which is now being prepared. The \$3,000,000 for such projects in the period 1982-83 will be requested by July 1981.

The reason for drawing up the above table is to indicate certain relationships. The set of water, sewage and public health education projects will be treated as a supplement to the basic CDF grant, albeit one which constitutes as much as half of the project funds which will be sought by CDF for allocation to community projects. As such, the entire amount of funds which is being sought for water, sewage and public health education can be allocated to projects. The proposal which is here discussed can be carried out with a minimum increase in administrative expenses which would otherwise be needed; the only increments which become necessary are the continued consultation fee for Dr. Karen Assaf, plus the greater use of expendable materials such as stationery and gasoline.

The main reason for presenting this as a separate proposal will be the possible distinction between funding sources. Whereas the basic CDF grant came from the Middle East Special Requirements Fund, and in future will come from the general Security Supporting Assistance category, the supplemental funds will perhaps be obtained from a different source. The most promising possibilities come from USAID, which has not yet expended a category of "Regional Co-operation" which may be applicable. It should at least be brought to the attention of USAID officials that the implicit and indirect cooperation of both Jordan and Israel in the maintenance and gradual expansion of water distribution networks in the West Bank, could qualify for these funds.

No doubt such a program would lead to a number of difficulties to be identified in advance and overcome on a project by project basis. Nevertheless, our mutually satisfactory working relationship with the Water Department, whose senior employees are paid by both Israel and Jordan, suggests that a quiet, pragmatic approach aimed at assisting local development efforts can indeed be carried out. Controversial questions regarding regional water use patterns need not pose problems, since only those projects which meet no objection from any of the parties involved will be carried out. In fact, such a increase in the rate of implementation of water and sanitation projects should tend to improve the technical and problem-solving capabilities of the persons who will be involved in later decisions regarding regional water use, and will foster an atmosphere of cooperation that will be most helpful in the future, as ever more difficult questions arise.

In conclusion, three more points should be covered in any presentation to USAID.

(1) A high degree community participation will be insisted upon; even the very large projects will require at least 50% local participation (although, as Karen's paper points out, local groups gather funds in many different ways). One especially important use of community-raised funds will be connections to individual houses, while CDF provides funds only for main water lines, pumps, reservoirs, and other components which serve the larger group.

(2) Attention will be given to the need for public health education. A certain amount, such as \$20,000 per year, will be set aside to support a sanitation and public health component of the literacy and early childhood education program which Pat Neu, Ruby Hazineh and Nadia Bseiso are currently developing.

(3) CDF will continue to present an integrated program to USAID, not one which is divided into programming sectors which are separately planned and funded. The only partial exception to this is the present proposal, which would be submitted separately because of the separate funding source. The comprehensive grant proposal which is to be presented to USAID will incorporate reference to all funds received, and will indicate the overall pattern of project activities.

c.c. G. Langley
A. Gooch



Community Development Foundation

Inter-Office Communication

To: Tom Neu

Date: October 7, 1979

From: Karen Assaf *KKA*

Subject: Water Proposal

Water resources play a crucial role in community development and economic growth in the West Bank and Gaza, since it is the scarcity of an easily available water supply that limits village domestic supplies and agricultural development. The water supply for most of the area is totally derived from rainfall since surface water is negligible. The amount of rainfall varies greatly over the area, decreasing generally from north to south and from west to east and falls during the cool winter months when evaporation is low. The groundwater aquifers depend on this precipitation in order to be recharged so the water supply is replenished for future use. The groundwater resources respond in both quantity and quality (e.g. salinity) not only to this natural phenomenon of rainfall, but also to the activities of man.

The scarcer the water, the greater the need for technical and management skills. In arid and semi-arid areas, like the West Bank and Gaza, measures that would increase the efficiency of the use of available water resources are as important as finding additional sources of water. There is merit in using every available means to induce economy in the use of water without restricting its legitimate use. The following are some examples of how to maximize the effective use of scarce water resources:

1. improved conveyance methods - whether for domestic or agricultural purposes,
2. improvement of existing water sources - whether it be wells or springs,
3. evaporation reduction from open water surfaces - such as protecting spring outfalls and covering channels, and ultimately -
4. underground water recharge.

In the West Bank, there are currently 300 pumping wells out of over 700 which had been drilled pre-1967. The non-pumping wells are for the most part either too shallow under present conditions, have technically inappropriate pumps or need cleaning and development. Of these 300 wells, around 20 are presently used for drinking water purposes, thus illustrating the need and scarcity of water for domestic use since there are over 700 villages in the West Bank.

In the past, villagers have used cisterns (e.g. gathering of rainfall) and/or local springs for household use. However, in this era, people are becoming more aware of health and sanitation and the necessity of obtaining water from a clean source. Additionally, daily consumption is increasing due to population growth (estimated at 0.3% per year in the West Bank) and advancement in standards of living. At the same time, past water sources - springs and shallow wells - are drying up and yearly rainfall has been decreasing and thus cisterns are not full. Previous water

Memo to Tom Neu
From Karen Assaf

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October 7, 1979
Re: Water Proposal

sources are drying up or are inadequate, so it is essential that other more reliable sources be provided. This source in the West Bank is underground water and villages need either to develop local wells and springs or hook into an existing water supply network. Both of these solutions are expensive -- technical plans are needed as well as materials and equipment much different from a tank or bucket and rope.

A special water program is definitely needed for the West Bank and Gaza due to the extent and spread of the problem of lack of adequate facilities. Of course, the potential projects to be aided by this fund require not only money but technical studies, technical support and continuous technical supervision. Technical approval is readily available (and required) through the Water Authority of the West Bank. Technical study reviews and supervision are available through the writer. But, even with the knowledge that technical plans are complete, in order to insure implementation of plans, a defined yearly budget needs to be known as well as a forecast for future years since water projects are often implemented by stages and thus can conceivably span two fiscal years before completion. Time for the completion of projects once submitted is also lengthened because after submission there are also various permissions and financial approvals needed before a project can proceed (i.e. from the occupation authorities).

Providing drinking water to communities in the West Bank has never become a political issue and therefore support can be provided unhampered from any source. It is the policy of the Water Authority of the West Bank - whose top engineers are employed by both the Jordanian government and the Israeli occupation authorities - that no village should be denied a domestic water supply. Since there are mainlines being distributed throughout the West Bank by the Israeli authorities as well as existing wells, the problem is mainly providing internal nets and reservoirs for village supply. Approved outside funds are needed in order to bring this water to the villages and townships in the West Bank and Gaza.

Most villages in the West Bank are familiar with the agricultural AID program and so are very receptive to the 50% cooperation requirement for any community development project. They are also familiar with the program of sharing in village contributions, since in many cases there exist cooperatives within these communities. Additionally, many of the people in the West Bank and Gaza have relatives*overseas or in the Arab Gulf States who will readily contribute to the project which is drastically needed, has been well studied and approved, and is eligible for other kinds of assistance.

In interviews with cooperatives, committees, village councils and other village representatives, it has been found that the villages obtain their share of the funding from the following sources:

1. individual contributions and dues from the townspeople,
2. labor and land contributions from the townspeople,
3. relatives overseas,
4. relatives in the Arab Gulf States,
5. Jordan's charity agencies,
6. Executive Office of the Occupied Territories Affairs in Amman,

*At least 60,000-100,000 visit the West Bank each year.

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Memo to Tom Neu
From Karen Assaf

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October 7, 1979
Re: Water Proposal

7. Water Authority of the West Bank free technical data and approvals,
8. private volunteer agencies in the West Bank,
9. custom and duty deductible contributions when a foreign agency acts as the buyer for pipes, pumps and cement, and
10. mainline water sources from the Israeli occupation authorities.

It was also found from site visits to various communities in the West Bank and Gaza that the provision of water for drinking and household useage is the single most important priority among other needs such as schools, electricity, transportation, land reclamation and clinics.

The West Bank has many small farm villages and townships in contrast to cities. It should be emphasized that these rural communities need a special water program of at least three years at a time due to the obvious fact that the actual number of projects that need to be done are very many.

The growth of villages and townships in this part of the world has only been around water sources and once these towns are established, they will remain - even if the water source is depleted - because of the people's attachment to the land. Thus, the level of health and sanitation deteriorates when water is unavailable*, and it is people in the lower income brackets - particularly women and children - that are the most affected part of the populace and have the tendency to contaminate others. It must be realized that providing household water by the use of cisterns is unreliable; providing water by transport (i.e. trucks and tractors to donkeys and handcarrying) not only is unsanitary and inconvenient but is also either expensive or a temporary solution.

Attached you will find a list of feasible projects for the year 1980. An attempt was made to distribute these projects by district. Those projects with September 1979 estimates are complete with regard to technical drawings and plans. Those projects designated as "in process" are approved and only waiting a means of implementation (i.e. money) before final estimates are made.

*The spread of cholera across the Jordan River is well known to be due to a lack of adequate water facilities. Even vegetables (which are the major part of the diet here) are being banned in marketplaces because they may have been exposed to a contaminated water supply.

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JENIN DISTRICTPROPOSED WATER PROJECTS1980

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>WATER SOURCE</u>	<u>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>WATER AUTHORITY TECHNICAL STUDY</u>	<u>SEPT. 1979 ESTIMATE</u>
Deir Ghazallah	private	SUBMITTED	complete	
Jalama	new well	well-150 meters pump and accessories	in process	\$ 125,000.
Kuferit	Arrabeh	1. internal net 2. ground reservoir	complete	1. \$ 72,000. 2. \$ 18,000.
Mirka	private	1. well cleaning 2. internal net 3. reservoir	in process	
Jenin	Arrabeh	2000 m ³ reservoir	in process	\$ 100,000. minimum
Burqin	Arrabeh	1. 2.5 km 4" spur from mainline 2. internal net	in process	
Zababdeh	Arrabeh	reservoir	in process	\$ 25,200.
Aqqaba	Qabatia	internal net extension from existing reservoir	in process	
Sir	Qabatia	mainline spur of 2 km and internal net	in process	
Qfair	Qabatia	internal net	in process	

TULKAREM DISTRICTPROPOSED WATER PROJECTS1980

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>WATER SOURCE</u>	<u>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>WATER AUTHORITY TECHNICAL STUDY</u>	<u>SEPT. 1979 ESTIMATE</u>
Qaffin	village well	SUBMITTED	complete	
Zeita	village well	SUBMITTED	complete	
Hableh	new well	1. new well 2. pump/engine, 6" line from well to reservoir 3. new reservoir and internal net extension	complete	1. \$ 65,000.
Shofeh	new well	1. new well - license pending		
Faaroun	private	1. reservoir 2. mainline from reservoir to village center 3. internal net	complete	1. \$ 72,000. 2. \$ 7,200. 3. \$108,000.
Nabi Elyas	cooperative well	internal net and reservoir (well presently used for irrigation)	in process	
Bidya (reservoir completed by GOI)	Zawiya	internal net	complete	\$ 145,000.
Zawiya	Zawiya	internal net	complete	\$ 75,000.
Mas-ha	Zawiya	internal net	complete	\$ 75,000.
Attif	private	internal net	complete	

RAMALLAH DISTRICT

PROPOSED WATER PROJECTS

1980

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>WATER SOURCE</u>	<u>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>WATER AUTHORITY TECHNICAL STUDY</u>	<u>SEPT. 1979 ESTIMATE</u>
Abu Qash	Ramallah through Surda	SUBMITTED	complete	
Deir Nidham	springs or Shibteen	SUBMITTED	complete	
<u>Western Ramallah Project</u>				
Biddu	Ramallah	SUBMITTED	complete -	
Beit Surik	Ramallah	SUBMITTED	- but awaiting	
El-Qubeiba	Ramallah	internal net	GOI mainline and	
Beit Inan	Ramallah	internal net	reservoir budget approval	
Jalazon	Ramallah	internal net	complete	\$ 80,000.
El Jib	Qalonia	1. mainline spur 1.25 km 4" 2. internal net 3. ground reservoir	complete	1. \$ 21,000. 2. \$ 74,000. 3. \$ 20,000.
Beit Iksa	Qalonia	1. mainline spur 2. internal net 3. reservoir	complete	1. \$ 21,000. 2. \$ 74,000. 3. \$ 20,000.
Borqa	Ramallah	1. mainline spur 2. internal net	complete	1. \$ 60,000. 2. \$ 30,000.
El-Tira	Qalonia- Beitunia	internal net and reservoir	complete	\$ 70,000.
Mukhmas	Ramallah	internal net and reservoir	in process	
Kouber	Ramallah - Birzeit line	1. mainline spur 4 - 5 km 2. internal net	in process	

NABLUS DISTRICT		PROPOSED WATER PROJECTS		1980
VILLAGE	WATER SOURCE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WATER AUTHORITY TECHNICAL STUDY	SEPT. 1979 ESTIMATE
Borqa		pumping station	complete	\$ 100,000.
Salfiet area	Zawiya	new internal net and reservoir	complete in March	
Asira esh-Shamalyia	Ein Beit Elma pumping station (recommended)	internal net and reservoir	in process	
Talluza	Bathan well	internal net and reservoir	in process	
<u>Beit Iba Distribution Area</u>				
Sarra	Beit Iba	1. mainline spur and internal net 2. reservoir	near completion -	1. \$ 75,000. 2. \$ 25,000.
Qusin	Beit Iba	1. mainline spur 2. internal net 3. reservoir	- awaiting mainline budget approval	\$ 72,000.
Kifr Qaddum	Beit Iba	1. mainline spur 2. internal net 3. reservoir		1. \$ 36,000. 2. \$108,000. 3. \$36,000.
Jit	Beit Iba	internal net and reservoir		\$ 60,000.
Beit Wazan	Beit Iba	internal net and reservoir		\$100,000.

BETHLEHEM DISTRICTPROPOSED WATER PROJECTS1980

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>WATER SOURCE</u>	<u>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>WATER AUTHORITY TECHNICAL STUDY</u>	<u>SEPT. 1979 ESTIMATE</u>
Battir	Source within Israel	1. mainline spur 2. internal net 3. branches of net	complete	1. \$ 72,000. 2. \$ 40,000. 3. \$ 41,000.
Hussan	Source within Israel	internal net	complete	\$105,000.
Be6t Jala	Herodian	reservoir	Taha1	} \$1,000,000.
Beit Sahur	Herodian	reservoir	Taha1	
Bethlehem	Herodian	reservoir	Taha1	
Wadi Fukin	springs	1. development and conservation of four springs 2. pools and conveyance system 3. drip irrigation	under study	
Ein Fawwar	springs	1. development and conservation of two springs 2. pools and conveyance system 3. drip irrigation	under study	

HEBRON DISTRICTPROPOSED WATER PROJECTS1980

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>WATER SOURCE</u>	<u>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>WATER AUTHORITY TECHNICAL STUDY</u>	<u>SEPT. 1979 ESTIMATE</u>
Si'ir/Shuyukh	Butn El-Ghoul	SUBMITTED	complete	
Hebron Housing Coop	Butn El-Ghoul			\$ 20,000.
Roka'a	Samu	mainline spur, pump station and internal net	complete	
Dura - frontier villages (15)	new well	internal nets and reservoirs	awaiting GOI well drilling SE of Dhabunya	\$750,000. estimate
Beit Kahil	Tarqumia-Surif is closest mainline	internal net	in process	

JORDAN VALLEY DISTRICTPROPOSED WATER PROJECTS1980

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>WATER SOURCE</u>	<u>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>WATER AUTHORITY TECHNICAL STUDY</u>	<u>SEPT. 1979 ESTIMATE</u>
Bardala	new Bardala well	water troughs for animals (purpose-water conservation)	in process	\$ 10,000.
Bardala - Ein El Beida	new Bardala well	1. surveying and parcel plot map 2. covered pipeline (3 km of 8-10" pipe to carry 200 m ³ /hr of irrigation water)	needed in process but need survey map	\$ 92,000. minimum
Nueima	springs	repair of a Roman aqueduct still used to support water pipe for irrigation URGENT	Tahal	\$ 10,000.



Save the Children

New File CDF F479 Request

48 Wilton Road
Westport, Conn 06880 USA
(203) 226-7272

Ms. Grace Langley
Acting Chief of N.E./Tech
Agency for International Development
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20523

March 26, 1979

Dear Grace:

Enclosed please find Save the Children's Supplemental Funding Request. We trust this will reach you at a timely moment in your own planning and budget process for the Gaza Strip and West Bank.

The request has been prepared in accordance with your suggestion that we investigate a broader range of project possibilities than would be finally undertaken. It is felt this will allow maximum flexibility in selecting projects and getting implementation underway; it being understood that some project approvals at the local level will be more rapidly forthcoming than others and that some villages will be ready to move quicker than others.

We look forward to being in further contact with you as you review this request for \$860,000 supplemental funding.

Sincerely Yours,

Bilge Reid

Bilge Reid
Regional Director
Mid-East/Africa

BR/bt

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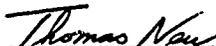
Programs

Domestic
American Indian
Appalachia
Chicanos
Inner Cities
Rural South
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REQUEST FOR
SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING
FOR THE
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK PROGRAM
OF THE
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Submitted to the United States
Agency for International Development
as part of the previously approved
grant program no. AID NE-G-1303
Date of Submission: March 6, 1979



Mr. Thomas Neu, Project Manager



Mr. David Belkis, Field Office
Director of Save the Children/
Community Development Foundation
P. O. Box 7682, Jerusalem, Israel

Introduction

The purpose of this proposal is to request supplemental funding for the Community Development Foundation program in the Gaza Strip and West Bank. The present request should be considered a supplement to the original grant agreement which has been made between the Community Development Foundation and the Agency for International Development (contract no. AID/NE-G-1303, which is dated May 18, 1978)

This supplementary proposal is presented in three parts. The first part outlines the way in which the present request relates to the original grant agreement. Part B presents the preliminary inquiries which have been carried out to date with the help of CDF consultant Dr. Karen Assaf, and the further research steps which have been planned. The curriculum vitae of Dr. Assaf, and a bibliography of the reference sources which have been used in the preparation of this report are included, as well as a tentative project list and a map indicating some of the probable project sites. In part C, there are two attachments, the original grant agreement, and the first semiannual report on CDF activities, as it was submitted to USAID.

This order of presentation underscores the continuity of past, present and projected activities. The grant agreement is currently being implemented, as is described in the attached six-month narrative report. This report shows that water projects are but one major focus activity, but one which requires a considerable amount of advance preparation. As of this date, only preliminary inquiries have been completed. It is anticipated that the major part of the Project Descriptions can be completed by May 1, and that the final report on recommended water projects will be completed by July 1, in time for inclusion in the second semi-annual report.

Although it will require additional time to prepare all of the technical data needed to document the individual projects, past experience indicates that it is realistic to anticipate the time required for other stages of project design and implementation. The Community Development Foundation staff expects to submit a project listing to the appropriate local authorities by about May 1, and the same time to submit Project Descriptions to the Agency for International Development and the home office of Save the Children/Community Development Foundation. The review which is expected to be conducted by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and other agencies of the Military Government is likely to require two to six months, as has been the case for other projects. This provides an additional two months during which Dr. Assaf and other CDF staff members can prepare final technical studies for those projects which call for additional attention.

Following such a schedule, it is anticipated that project funding might become available as early as July 1, which occurs in fiscal year 1979, and that all funds can at least be allocated by the end of the calendar year 1979, which coincides with the targeted termination date for the current grant agreement. Due to the nature of the planned activities, which will require active cooperation from many parties, the raising of counterpart funds, and the provision of technical resources, it should be recognized that all activities related to the water projects will not be concluded by the end of calendar year 1979. For this reason, the presently requested sums are to be budgeted for the remainder of fiscal year 1979 and the entirety of fiscal year 1980, for which period other funds for administrative support will be sought. The total amount which is presently requested is \$860,000, as has been reported previously to USAID.

A. Relation to Grant AID/NE-G-1303

The purpose of this proposal is to provide project funding which will supplement that which has been made available to achieve the stated objective of the original grant, which is

to assist and encourage community groups in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank in the selection, planning, implementation and evaluation of projects designed to improve the social and economic conditions of their communities.

For all such projects, including those which involve water resources,

an appropriate combination of technical support, training, inter-organizational liaison, financial and material support will be made available to community groups which need and can effectively use such assistance.

There are many reasons for selecting water projects as the subject for the first supplemental funding request:

1. Water projects are the most frequently mentioned by community groups, and it is the stated intent of the Community Development Foundation to encourage such groups to set their own priorities and meet their own objectives.
2. Water supply and distribution projects provide a good focus for engaging whole communities in a cooperative effort. Since a water project is a potential benefit to every member of the community in a demonstrable and even measurable way, it can become a focus for community involvement even where there has been no history of such activities. Once communities have been organized to accomplish such a widely-supported project, other types of project activities begin to seem more realizable. Water projects can therefore be considered as a means toward achieving more comprehensive community development objectives.
3. Water projects are the most expensive; the presently considered water projects call for an expenditure as great as for all other projects. In view of the expense involved, and the importance of water projects to the future development efforts, water projects merit special attention from USAID as the potential funding source.

A comparison with the grant purpose, as stated 1-2 of the grant agreement, shows that water projects do fulfill the general intent of the program. It also shows that the water projects meet other specific criteria stated in the grant agreement (pages 3-4). Two points merit further reference:

(a) Women and children can be seen as the most direct beneficiaries of this project, since they are the ones assigned to fetch water, sometimes from long distances, and are also the ones most likely to suffer from diseases related to contaminated water supplies.

(b) Although it cannot be said that a large proportion of the presently proposed projects are income-producing, it is CDF's intention to engage in new water resource development and expanded use of water for irrigation and industrial purposes, to the extent that this becomes feasible.

In listing the types of project activities which might be addressed by the Community Development Foundation program, reference is made (on pages 10-11) to water projects:

"An increase in the amount of available water is the most important step that can be taken for accomplishing several objectives, such as increasing agricultural production, community health, etc. Although water resource development is closely regulated and water resources tightly controlled, various water-conserving measures, such as construction of cisterns and the installation of drip irrigation tubing, would increase efficiency. In municipalities and villages, there is great demand for the piping of water to more convenient central locations and individual homes . . ."

All other points mentioned in pages 11 through 19 should be considered as applicable to the supplementary funding proposal.

The budget which is presented on pages 20-21 of the grant agreement has been revised, as shown on pages 10-12 of the attached six-month report. On the revised budget, a sufficient amount has been reserved for all administrative purposes, even in the event

that a considerable amount of supplementary funds are granted. It is the intention of CDF to spend most of the presently requested \$860,000 for Project Funds, thus raising the amount that is to be used for project funds from the originally specified amount of \$430,000 to at least \$1,044,720.

The comparison between the originally approved grant budget and the budget which is hereby proposed is as follows:

<u>Category of Expenditure</u>	<u>Present Budget</u>	<u>Proposed Budget</u>
1. Personnel	\$102,000 (15%)	\$102,000 (6.5%)
2. Local Travel and Conferences	\$ 9,000 (1%)	\$ 9,000 (0.5%)
3. Other Administrative Expenses	\$ 30,000 (4%)	\$ 30,000 (2%)
4. Capital Assets	\$ 34,000 (5%)	\$ 34,000 (2%)
5. Administrative Reserve	\$107,170 (15%)	\$107,170 (7%)
6. Project Funds	\$430,000 (60%)	\$1,044,720 (77%)
7. Overhead*	—	84,280 (5%)
	<u>\$712,170 (100%)</u>	<u>\$1,572,170 (100%)</u>

It is evident in this table that the maximum amount budgeted for all administrative purposes, i.e. categories 1 through 5, remains at \$282,170, but represents a smaller proportion of the total amount budgeted.

Further budget information is given on pages 10-12 of the six-month report, which is presented as an attachment. In this report, a reference is made, on page 12, to the need for special attention to water projects, and to other potential requests for funds:

The first proposal to supplement or extend the present grant will be used for Project Funds only, and will be specifically designed for water-related projects. Other proposals may be submitted for designated categories of projects, and a separate proposal will be submitted to extend the life of the grant program beyond its current ending date of December 31, 1979.

Pages 12 through 22 of the semiannual report also apply to the supplemental funds for water projects.

*9.8% of \$860,000

In the table at the end of Dr. Assaf's report, it can be seen that the 26 projects which have been fully studied to date call for an expenditure of \$4,012,000, at an average cost per project of \$150,000. The other 40 projects which have been studied in part or have been recommended for study have been assigned a conservatively estimated cost of \$2,988,000, which is less than \$75,000 per project. Adding these together provides the presently used estimate of \$7,000,000. It should be kept in mind that this is a minimum estimate, likely to rise with inflation. It is also likely that there will be an incentive effect felt by villages which have basic needs for water projects but which have had little confidence that their initiatives would be supported through existing channels.

Considering that the average cost for the fully estimated projects is \$150,000, the average CDF contribution is likely to be no higher than \$75,000 per project, since it has been a consistent CDF policy to pay no more than 50% of the total cost of any project. The requested amount of \$860,000 is therefore sufficient to support approximately 12 projects activities. In practice, the number of project activities is likely to rise to about 20, since it can be expected that communities which require major water projects will meet their needs in stages, at a rate which they are capable of generating local financial contributions.

The following paper, entitled "Water Resources of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip" has been produced in draft form by Dr. Karen Assaf, on contract with the Community Development Foundation. It will be further refined in the course of her continuing research, and will be presented to the Agency for International Development in its final form as a supporting document for future funding proposals. No part of this document may be used without prior authorization from the author and from the Community Development Foundation.

WATER RESOURCES OF THE WEST BANK AND THE GAZA STRIP

Introduction

A reliable supply of water for both domestic and agricultural use is one of the prerequisites for human survival. Water should be recognized as making a positive contribution to man's health and well-being in assisting him to create a clean and healthy environment. However, water can also constitute a potential health hazard when acting as a vehicle for water-borne and water-related diseases and environmental degradation. Scarcity of available water is also a limiting factor in land use and development. Water resources, therefore, play a crucial role in community development and economic growth in both the West Bank and Gaza.

In semi-arid areas such as the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, water is essential to population stability. Now and throughout the history of the occupied areas, it is known that farmers are the most productive and most stable segment of the population, due to their attachment to land. In recent years, however, average rainfall per year has been decreasing, and this year there is a definite drought in the whole of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip (maximum rainfall in the West Bank since the winter season began is 294 mm or 11.5 inches). According to the central water authority, water supplies in the West Bank have been decreasing for the last 12 years, and this is the first year it can be recalled that the water levels in wells did not rise during the winter rainy season. Furthermore, population centers are under great pressure to meet the increasing demands for drinking and domestic water supplies, and villages are in dire need of the most basic water facilities.

General Climate, Geography and Geology

Perhaps the outstanding feature of the geographical personality of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is the rich variety of its landscapes and physical environments; seas, lakes, mountains, valleys, lowlands and coasts are all found within a relatively small area, with corresponding contrasts in temperature, vegetation and agricultural potential. The nature of relief, soils and climate offer man an environment capable of high productivity, but liable to serious ecological deterioration if neglected or mismanaged.

Two geographical factors determine the character of the area: 1) its position within the Mediterranean zone and 2) its position on the crossroads between three continents and two oceans. Climatically, the entire area lies in a transitional zone between the Mediterranean Sea and the deserts of Asia and Africa. Its climate is temperate, with a sharp seasonal division between a rainy winter and a totally dry summer, plus regional contrasts in climate due to the variety of topography. (The variable physiology is a result of the rejuvenation caused by the uplift of the area relative to the Mediterranean and by the subsidence of the Jordan Valley area.) The prevailing rain-bearing winds are westerlies, on which the rising ground acts to force the moist air upwards, causing precipitation on the ridges. The steep descent to the Jordan Valley produces a marked lee effect and rainfall quantities decrease very rapidly.

The rainy season begins in October or November and ends in March. For the rest of the year there is very little rain, and the three or four summer months are usually completely rainless. Thus, rain is received during the cool winter months when evaporation is low. The amount of precipitation varies, decreasing generally from North (630mm/year) to South (100mm/year) in the Dead Sea region. The variations in rain-

fall depend on the area, on the height above sea level and on the orientation to the westerly winds.

The West Bank area as a whole has a predominantly hilly topography, whose fundamental rock foundations are limestone and chalk. The northern West Bank is dissected by graben faults into high limestone hills and valleys, ranging from a high of 940 meters near Nablus to a low of -350 meters along the Jordan River. In the valley plains, cultivation is practiced as intensively as conditions permit, with irrigation being restricted by the lack of perennial streams, major springs and shallow under ground water easily tapped by boreholes. The southern West Bank is more like a high plateau, between 450 and 900 meters high, with landscape that is bleaker than the north. Bare rocks and loose stones dominate the scenery, and in much of the hill area, there is almost a total absence of topsoil. Except in a very few small valley floors, possibilities for cultivation are limited .

By far the most impressive physical feature of the West Bank is the rift valley which extends the entire length of the country. Its width varies from three to 25 kilometers (the lowest point in the Dead Sea depression is 790 meters below sea level). The eastern part of the West Bank is mainly desert and is only inhabited along the very edge where water supplies can be exploited, as, for example, on the Bardala Plain.

Geologically, the West Bank is situated on the northwestern edge of the Arabian Shield or plate, which has remained relatively stable, and, for most of its history, a land surface. However, the Arabian Shield has during various geological eras been pushed up and down by major earth movements, which caused a corresponding transgression and regression of the sea across the coastal plain and onto the West Bank. Consequently, sediments are almost entirely marine on the West Bank, becoming more terrestrial inland. Due both to unconformities and block faulting, the area is very complex geologically.

Population and Land Use

The West Bank has an area of 5500 square kilometers and an estimated population of 692,000, which gives it an average of 126 persons per square kilometer. The Gaza Strip has an area of 362 square kilometers, with a population of 458,000, giving it an average of 1265 per square kilometer. Approximately one-third of the West Bank population makes its living from agriculture, another third from mines, industry, crafts, construction and public works, and the third part from commerce, transportation, communication and services. In the Gaza Strip, the proportion of workers in the primary and secondary sectors is considerably smaller, and over half the working population finds employment in service sector.

The majority of the farming population is involved in intensive share cropping agriculture of small plots of land, with less than five percent of the two million dunums of cultivable area being under irrigation. Farming practices in the area are characterized by longtime family farmers of small land ownership who rely upon mixed farming. Field crops account for nearly half of the arable acreage (i.e., wheat, barley, lentils, chick peas and sesame) with orchards accounting for another third (i.e., olives, grapes, almonds, citrus, figs, stone fruits and bananas).

The major cultivated crops therefore depend solely on rainfall. Summer crops such as tomatoes, melons, maize, okra, tobacco and sesame do not produce in profitable quantities unless rainfall is sufficient, i.e., above 400 mm/year. Farmers who cultivate and divide their land on crop rotation by winter and summer crops do not know in advance whether the rainfall will be sufficient for the planned summer crops until the completion of the winter rainy season. Therefore, when rainfall is low, as it is this year, the summer crops cannot be planted and only half of the cultivable land is productive.

Land is tilled and products are harvested through mechanized equipment on the plains. Due to scarcity of land and the desire to produce as much as possible from each dunum, farmers apply various fertilizers, weed killers and insect and disease sprays. In order to conserve moisture, some farmers have recently resorted to covering of planted land by plastic, an expensive and risky investment for small land holders, with disastrous results when drought occurs.

In the hill areas, farming is restricted to terraced land, varying in size from one quarter dunum to twenty dunum lots, and to the care and cultivation of tree crops. Cultivation of such hills is done by using mules, donkeys and, in rare cases, small tractors. Since olives are the main crop, farmers cultivate their land yearly in order to insure some income, even in the absence of other crop yields.

Available Water Resources

Precipitation is insufficient to meet actual and potential needs throughout most of the country; even in the restricted belt of high rainfall, precipitation is confined to the winter months. Groundwater is, therefore, the most valuable natural mineral resource of the West Bank and Gaza.

The geologic and hydrologic environment of each groundwater resource system is unique, and far more complex and slower reacting than surface water systems. The geologic structure governs the occurrence, the distribution, and the amount of groundwater in storage, the direction and rate of groundwater flow, the sources and locations of natural recharge, and the locations of natural discharge. The local hydrology largely determines the possible amounts of natural recharge.

Groundwater forms a part of the hydrological cycle. It originates as precipitation or surface water before it penetrates below the ground surface. Groundwater moves underground toward

a natural discharge point such as a stream, a spring, a lake, or toward an artificial outlet constructed by man, such as a well or drain. Groundwater resource systems are dynamic in nature. They respond -although slowly- both in quantity and quality, not only to natural phenomena such as rainfall, but also to the activities of man.

Precipitation is the source of all fresh groundwater. Most precipitation on the land surface runs off or is consumed by evaporation and transpiration, or else is stored in the soil, and only later is evaporated or transpired. A part of the water infiltrates through the pores of the rocks to the zones of saturation by the forces of gravity and molecular attraction.

Formations that will yield water freely to wells are called aquifers, either water-table aquifers, which are under atmospheric pressure only, or confined "artesian" aquifers. Aquifers are permeable geologic formations capable of storing and transmitting significant quantities of unconsolidated alluvial materials such as gravel and sand. Important aquifers that occur in the West Bank are composed of limestone and/or chalky limestone, whereas Gaza aquifers are primarily coastal deposits.

Where the aquifer is overlain by a layer of less permeable material down dip from the outcrop, the water in the aquifer is confined under pressure, and artesian conditions exist. Water in a well penetrating an artesian aquifer will stand at a higher elevation than the bottom of a confining layer. The pressure head that causes the water to rise in the well is maintained by the water in the up dip part of the formation. Artesian wells have been used for some time in many parts of the West Bank, and represent an important resource to be developed.

Groundwater typically flows at rates from two meters per year to two meters per day. Above the water table, the flow direction is generally downward; but below the water table in the main groundwater body, the movement is nearly horizontal and governed by the local hydraulic gradient. Thus, it is the geological structure that controls the direction in which the infiltrated water will move underground through the aquifers. The rate of movement depends on the size of the openings and their interconnections, the dip of the formations, the extent to which they are already full of groundwater, and the ease or difficulty with which the water can discharge from the aquifers. The structure also determines whether the groundwater will be discharged as natural springs or will remain underground until tapped by wells.

For much of the West Bank, the natural recharge from yearly precipitation is in the order of 35 percent. Where the rainfall is less than 200 mm/year, (as in the eastern part of West Bank and all of the Gaza Strip), there is little direct infiltration at all, especially since infiltration is restricted to outcrops of aquifers. The only advantageous aspect is that rainfall occurs during the cold winter months.

Water quantity in the Middle East as a whole is usually described with the aid of precipitation, runoff and evapotranspiration data. Water shortage is often caused by low rainfall linked with high evaporation rates. Thus, it is the groundwater resources that are of prime importance, and the worth of an aquifer as a fully developed source of water depends largely on two inherent characteristics, 1) its ability to store water and 2) its ability to transmit water.

In the West Bank, the major aquifers are the Jerusalem, Bethlehem and Hebron formations (limestone /dolomites of Turonian-Cenomanian age) and the Jenin subseries (a limestone of Eocene age). More recent deposits are at times good aquifers (i.e., alluvium and gravels), but the soluble mineral content is often extremely high. The deeper Ramali formation (a sandstone) and the Upper Malih formation (a karst limestone) are potentially good aquifers but both have a limited outcrop and exposure and are therefore unexplored.

The particular use to which groundwater can be placed depends upon its quality. The quality of groundwater refers to its chemical, physical and biological characteristics. The natural quality of groundwater depends on its environment, movement and source. The chemical composition of the groundwater is controlled by the composition of the infiltrating water and of the aquifers, as well as by the amount and rate of passage of the groundwater moving through these aquifers. All groundwater contains dissolved solids, possesses physical characteristics such as temperature, taste and odor, and generally contains some biological organisms such as bacteria. In general, groundwater quality tends to be relatively uniform within a given aquifer or basin, both with respect to location and time.

The general water quality criteria for domestic use sets a limit on:

- 1) fecal contamination, to avoid spreading intestinal diseases;
- 2) toxic materials, to prevent chemical poisoning;
- 3) substances affecting palatability such as taste, odor, salinity, color, turbidity, solids, and hardness.

Water to be utilized strictly for productive purposes must meet limits on:

- 1) salinity, to control osmotic pressure and consequent damage to plants.
- 2) certain dissolved salts, such as boron, lithium, selenium bicarbonate, and
- 3) fecal contamination to prevent spread of intestinal pathogens via food crops.

Current Methods of Obtaining Water Supplies

Since ground or surface water supplies are not always available, the villages must often use cisterns for the storage of rainfall runoff from roof and land surfaces. The catchment area from which rain is collected is often polluted with dust, bird droppings, dead insects and other debris. This rain water also becomes contaminated quickly by animals and man; some of the organisms introduced into water by these means cause typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, bacillary and amoebic dysentery.

Contrary to local popular belief, spring water is not always a good domestic water source, especially given the methods of conveyance to the homes in the West Bank Villages. Spring water used in this area is transported in metal or plastic cans either on the backs of donkeys or on the heads of women and young girls. The spring sources are unprotected against surface runoff, infiltration and direct access by animals and man. Thus, spring water, as normally gathered, may also not be of good bacteriological quality.

A third method for obtaining water in the area is to have it delivered in tank trucks, in order to fill cisterns or roof tanks. This method is costly, often unreliable, and subject to various sources of pollution.

For complete satisfaction, the water supply should be safe, pleasant to taste, clear and free of gases and minerals that

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impart disagreeable odors. A good water supply is one that is adequate for basic needs, dependable and convenient. An average of approximately 50 gallons (approximately 190 liters) of water per person per day are required in those homes with complete plumbing facilities. In homes not equipped or partially equipped with plumbing (as is common in villages) the water demand may decrease to about 10 gallons (about 40 liters) per person per day. An additional allowance must be made in homes where water is to be provided for stock or irrigation purposes.

Possibly one of the most striking things about agriculture in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, as compared both with Israeli and Jordanian agriculture, is the very limited development of irrigation; instead, primary dependence is placed on rain-fed agricultural production. Rain-fed agriculture involves much higher risks, as is evident in the current year, for which many experts predict that crop losses due to drought may rise as high as 50 percent.

In general, irrigation consists of the controlled application of water to the soil with the objective of making good any soil moisture deficiencies which limit the optimum growth of plants. Actual irrigation methods vary with respect to topography, soils, crops, available water supplies and prevailing cultural pattern within region. Surface, sub-surface and sprinkler irrigation are the three basic methods by which water can be added to the soil after being conveyed to the fields by canals and distribution systems from the groundwater sources.

In the West Bank and Gaza Strip, surface irrigation methods continue to be the most prevalent, although there is now an increasing interest and need for sub-surface and sprinkler irrigation methods. Since the distribution in the surface irrigation systems has traditionally been achieved by the use of hand-dug canals, one of the main problems is that water

losses through seepage can result in the loss of up to 50 percent of the water passing through the canal intake. In addition, there is a considerable loss due to evaporation.

In the West Bank, there are currently 300 pumping wells, out of over 700 which have been drilled. The non-pumping wells are for the most part either too shallow under present conditions or have technically inappropriate pumps. Of these 300 wells, 19 are used for drinking water purposes, leaving 281 for use in irrigation. In the year 1977-1978, 9,047,000 m³ of water was pumped for drinking purposes, compared at 6,430,000 m³ in 1976-1977. Water pumped for irrigation reached a total of 43,420,300 m³ in 1977-1978 compared to 41,792,400 m³ in 1976-1977. Of this 1977-1978 total of 43 million m³, one third of it (approximately 14 million m³) was used by the 5,000 Israelis residing in the West Bank.

The water potential of the West Bank is estimated at close to 400 million m³, of which 160 million m³ may be derived from groundwater sources (of these about 50 million brackish water), 40 million from surface runoff, and 190 million from rivers, mainly the Jordan and its tributaries.

Although a comparable estimate for the Gaza Strip has not been obtained, it can be said that the groundwater resources are large compared to the local precipitation, due to underground flow from the north and northeast. Present water usage is primarily for domestic use, despite the fact that highly productive use could be made of the coastal soils through modern irrigation methods.

Water Losses

Although water shortages for municipal and productive use are often caused by low rainfall, it is also linked to high evaporation and infiltration rates.

Evaporation is an important factor, since approximately 75 percent of the total annual precipitation is returned to the atmosphere by either evaporation or transpiration. The amounts of water evaporated constitute a direct loss from both surface and subsurface resources. The primary factors that influence evaporation and transpiration are climatic, including solar radiation intensity and duration, wind conditions, relative humidity, cloud cover, atmospheric pressure, vegetative factors (type, color, density and stage of growth) and soil factors (texture, moisture content, fluid properties, and the size, shape and distribution of pores).

Infiltration during transport is also a major problem, since water is usually conveyed in underdeveloped areas in channels which are unlined, or at best gravel-lined. Infiltration rates can reach a high of 30-45%. Therefore, if water is available at the surface from springs, or is brought to the surface by pumping, then it must be protected wherever possible from evaporation as well as infiltration until it is to be used. Based on the above, all possible efforts must be directed to expanding the facilities for supplying families with water for domestic use directly to their homes, as well as increasing irrigation efficiency by reducing conveyance losses.

Types of Proposed Projects

There are various methods by which CDF can affect delivery of water for household useage in the villages in the West Bank and Gaza. Towns which have available a nearby water source (such as a spring, an artesian well or a main water line) will be considered first, depending on the organization and completeness of engineering studies, as well as the desire of the local inhabitants and groups to participate fully in the implementation and financing of the project.

In this respect, the CDF staff have briefly examined a number of potential projects and have found a very great need for internal nets and accompanying reservoirs and pumps. The comprehensive list is attached to this report.

Significantly, personal communications with health officials in the area indicated that a great number of the diseases in the population, especially among children, are due to water-borne organisms, and it is expected that the mechanical conveyance of potable water to homes should alleviate much of the morbidity in the area. In fact, one of the least well-addressed topics in sanitation is the way in which hand and hence mouth contamination may result from insufficient access to water for cleansing. Mechanical distribution of water would also stop the contamination of the unprotected water resources from animals (i.e., herds of sheep and goats, donkeys and other animals) as well as from the people themselves. Thus, such projects as conveying water to the homes of the village populations are of an emergency aid type, and should be implemented as soon as proper plans can be secured.

The conveyance systems being considered are listed below. Numbers 1-4 involve transporting water to the home, not only through internal nets, but through the necessary accompanying reservoirs and pumping stations. Number 5 is essentially water conservation, whereas number 6 involves optimization of existing wells which have previously been approved by the central water authority. Numbers 7 and 8 are items that will be considered in the future, after the apparent basic needs of the population are at least somewhat alleviated.

1. Internal networks for municipal drinking purposes
2. Pumps and reservoirs
3. Above, plus simple on-the-spot water development
4. Above, plus conveyance of water either from a nearby source or from another community

5. Improvement of water delivery systems for productive purposes (e.g. drip irrigation networks)
6. Improvement of existing water sources, e.g. installing submersible pumps or repairing, straightening, cleaning or deepening existing wells
7. Installation of new water supply or catchment systems
8. Artificial recharge basins, to the extent feasible

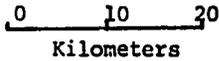
A comprehensive hydrological data-gathering investigation will be essential for sound assistance to the West Bank and Gaza Strip population for the planning and management of their water resources. This investigation is not only needed for future development, but also for effective day-to-day operations. With the help of the local authorities and other sources of information, such an investigation can be carried out within the next several months.

A comprehensive geohydrologic background data base of this kind should include information on:

1. The geologic structure of the groundwater basins or aquifers and their boundaries;
2. The nature and hydraulic characteristics of the subsurface formations used;
3. Current groundwater levels, and directions and rates of groundwater flow;
4. Groundwater in storage and useable storage capacities;
5. Groundwater quality;
6. Sources, locations, amounts and quality of natural recharge and natural discharge;
7. Locations, amounts and quality of artificial recharge;
8. Land use and water requirements;
9. Locations and amounts of extractions;
10. Quantity and quality of exports and imports; and
11. Characteristics of known sources and causes of pollution.

SCHEMATIC MAP OF
THE WEST BANK
and
THE GAZA STRIP

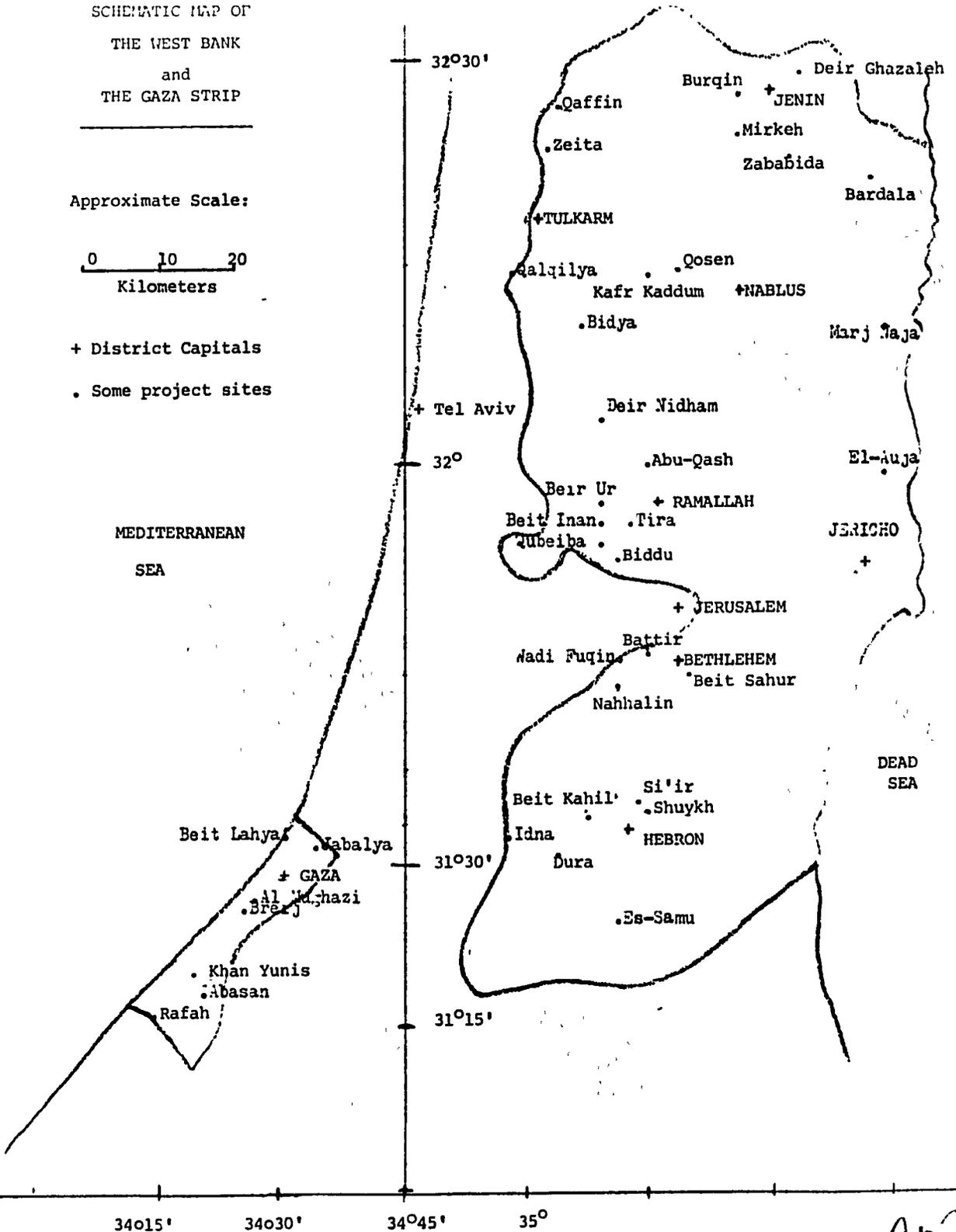
Approximate Scale:



- + District Capitals
- . Some project sites

MEDITERRANEAN
SEA

DEAD
SEA



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<u>Village (pop.)</u>	<u>Proposed Water Source</u>	<u>Stages Needed</u>	<u>Cost per Stage</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
JENIN DISTRICT				
Deir Ghazalah (800)	private well	1. booster pump from pool to reservoir 2. reservoir (200 m ³) 3. internal net	1. \$ 15,000 2. \$ 35,000 3. \$ 65,000	\$ 115,000
Zababdeh	Arraba well	1. existing main line 2. internal net	1. - 2. \$ 85,000	\$ 85,000
Burqin	Arraba well	1. main line (promised by GoI conditional upon village participation) 2. internal net	not available	not available
Mirka	Arraba well or private source	1. internal net	not available	not available
NABLUS DISTRICT				
Qosien (520)	Beit Iba well	1. internal net	1. \$ 70,000	\$ 70,000
Sorrah (730)	Beit Iba well	1. 4 km away from main line 2. internal net	estimate now being made	estimate now being made
Beit Wazan (700)	Beit Iba well (to have main line to Koufor Kaddoum)	1. main line connection 2. reservoir and pump 3. internal net	"	"
Juneid (300)	Beit Iba well	1. main line connection 2. reservoir 3. internal net	"	"
Jit (638)	Beit Iba well	1. main line connection 2. reservoir 3. internal net	"	"
Koufer Kaddoum (1407)	Beit Iba well	1. internal net	"	"

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<u>Village (pop.)</u>	<u>Proposed Water Source</u>	<u>Stages Needed</u>	<u>Cost per Stage</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
Bani Hassan	information to be gathered	main line extensions and internal net	estimate now being made	estimate now being made
Brokin	"	"	"	"
Deir El-Sheila	"	"	"	"
Al-Jamarin	"	"	"	"
Haris	"	"	"	"
Karrawi	"	"	"	"
Kartah	"	"	"	"
Kufar Al-Deik	"	"	"	"
Mardih	"	"	"	"
Zauata	"	"	"	"
TULKARM DISTRICT				
Qaffin (2480)	(in process of drilling a well)	1. internal net	1. \$ 70,000	\$ 70,000
Zeita (1061)	(have own well)	1. pump and motor 2. internal net	1. \$ 50,000 2. 140,000	\$ 190,000
Al-Zawiya	(well project in process)	1. internal net (6" main line in process of being laid)	1. \$ 135,000	\$ 135,000
Bidya (2150)	(well project in process)	1. internal net	1. \$ 105,000	\$ 105,000

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<u>Village (pop.)</u>	<u>Proposed Water Source</u>	<u>Stages Needed</u>	<u>Cost per Stage</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
RAMALLAH DISTRICT				
Al-Jib (1200)	Qalonia (located right on 4" main line.	1. Reservoir (200 m ³) 2. Internal net	1. \$ 20,000 2. \$ 85,000	\$ 105,000
Beit Ikxa (1000)	Qalonia	1. Main line needs approval (2 km of 4" pipe) 2. Reservoir (150 m ³) 3. Internal Net	1. not available 2. \$ 22,500 3. \$ 62,500	\$ 85,000 (minimum)
Borqa (650)	Ein Samiya (10" line to Ramallah)	1. Main line (2.2 km of 3" pipe) 2. Internal net	1. \$ 42,500 2. \$ 27,500	\$ 70,000
Deir Nidham (216)	Shabteen well and pumping station	1. internal net	1. \$ 43,000	\$ 43,000
Abu Qash	Ein Samiya	1. private line from Surda to Abu-Qash 2. internal net	1. not available 2. \$ 53,000	\$ 53,000 (minimum)
Beit Ur Al-Tahta	Qalonia	1. internal net	1. \$ 42,000	
Beit Ur Al-Fawka		2. reservoir (50m ³)	2. not available	\$ 42,000 (minimum)
Al-Tira	Ein Samiya	1. internal net 2. reservoir (100 m ³)	1. \$ 50,000 2. \$ 20,000	\$ 70,000
Kouber	Ein Samiya	1. internal net	not available	not available
Safa	Ein Samiya	1. internal net	not available	not available
The following 7 villages will depend on one 10" main line from Qalonia to Beit-unia junction, plus pumping station and reservoir which is to be built in Biddu		1. main line (5.5 km of 10" pipe) 2. reservoir (500 m ³) 3. pumping station	(in budget request to Military Gov't)	
1) Qubeiba (940)	Qalonia	1. on main line 2. internal net	1. not available 2. not available	\$ 70,000 (minimum)

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<u>Village (pop.)</u>	<u>Proposed Water Source</u>	<u>Stages Needed</u>	<u>Cost per Stage</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
2) Beit Duqqu (600)	Qalonia	1. main line to village from Ijza (4.5 km of 2" pipe) 2. internal net	not available 2. \$ 30,000	\$ 30,000 (minimum)
3) Beit Ijza (200)	Qalonia	1. main line to village (4.5 km of 3" pipe) 2. internal net	2. \$ 30,000	\$ 30,000
4) Beit I'nan (1090)	Qalonia	1. main line to village (6 km of 3" pipe) 2. internal net	1. not available 2. \$ 60,000	\$ 60,000 (minimum)
5) Qatana (2200)	Qalonia	1. main line to village (3.5 km of 3" pipe) 2. internal net (3300 m of 3", 3300 m of 2", 850 m of 1")	1. not available 2. \$ 115,000	\$ 115,000 (minimum)
6) Biddu (1750)	Qalonia	1. on main line 2. internal net	2. \$ 60,000	\$ 60,000
7) Beit Surik (900)	Qalonia	1. main line to village (2.5 km of 4" pipe) 2. internal net	1. not available 2. \$ 50,000	\$ 50,000 (minimum)
JORDAN VALLEY DISTRICT				
Bardala - Ein El Beida	Bardala well	1. repair of existing (but as yet never used) internal net 2. covered pipeline (3 km of 8-10" pipe to carry 200m ³ /hr of irrigation water)	1. \$ 11,000 2. \$ 81,000 (if buried pipeline) to \$ 96,000 (if overground pipeline is necessary)	\$ 92,000 (minimum)
Marj Naja	Wadi Abu Sidia	recommended for study	not available	not available
El Awja	Wadi El Awja	"	"	

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<u>Village (pop.)</u>	<u>Proposed Water Source</u>	<u>Stages Needed</u>	<u>Cost per Stage</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
Jericho area	Wadi Nueima	recommended for study	not available	not available
Wadi Qilt	Wadi Qilt	"	not available	not available

BETHLEHEM DISTRICT

Battir (2500-3000)	(Source within Israel)	1. main line from junction Husam-Khadar (2.6 km of 3" pipe) Note: Israel does not consider this a main line because it serves only one village.	1. \$ 45,000	
		2. internal net	2. \$ 47,000	\$ 92,000
Beit Sahur Housing Cooperative		1. main line	1. \$ 60,000	\$ 60,000
Husan (2000-2500)	(Source within Israel)	1. internal net (village small but spread)	1. \$ 105,000	\$ 105,000
Nahhalin (2000-2500)	(Source within Israel)	1. internal net (N.B.: Mennonite Central Committee may fund this project)	1. \$ 75,000	\$ 75,000
Arab Al-Sa'irah (30 houses)	Butn El-Ghoul	1. internal net (2" and 1" pipe)	1. \$ 7,000	\$ 7,000
Wadi Fukin Agri-cultural Coop	Springs near Wadi-Fukin	1. develop and conserve water source (5 springs) 2. build pools and conveyance system for productive purposes 3. install drip irrigation	1. under study 2. " 3. "	not available

HEBRON DISTRICT

Sa'ir/Shiukh (10,000-12,000)	Butn El-Ghoul	1. main line from Halhul to Sa'ir (5.5 km of 6" pipe) 2. main line from center of Sa'ir to center of Shiukh (3.5 km of 4" pipe)	1. \$ 120,000 2. \$ 57,500	
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<u>Village (pop.)</u>	<u>Proposed Water Source</u>	<u>Stages Needed</u>	<u>Cost per Stage</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
		3. elevated tank (200 m ³ , 15 m high)	3. \$ 38,000	
		4. pumping station and pumping unit	4. \$ 32,000	
		5. internal net for Sa'ir (1000 m of 3", 5200 m of 2", 750 m of 1")	5. \$ 94,000	
		6. internal net for Shiukh (300 m of 3", 2400 m of 2")	6. \$ 39,000	\$ 380,000
Frontier Villages of Dura Area (15 villages with popu- lation of 1600):	No known supply in vicinity, but three potential sources could supply from a reasonable distance:	1. main line 2. connecting lines between villages		\$ 750,000 estimate
Beit Al-Roush Al-Tahta, Beit Al-Roush Al-Fawka, Deir Al-Assal Al-Tahta Deir Al-Assal Al-Fawka, Al-Bira, Beit Auwa, Beit Magdoun, Beit Mirsim, Al-Burj, Deir Samit, Al-Kum, El-Magd, Al-Mouraq, Es-Sunya, and E-Sike.	1) Butn El-Ghoul 2) new well in Sammu area 3) extend 6"-4" main line that ends in Jaba- Idnor-Beit Ummar (source within Israel)			
Beit Kahil	Tarqumia, Surif is closest main line. (Source within Israel)	1. internal net	not available	not available
Kak'a (20 houses)	Sammu well	1. main line from Yatta 2. pump 3. internal net	not available	not available

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<u>Village (pop.)</u>	<u>Proposed Water Source</u>	<u>Stages Needed</u>	<u>Cost per Stage</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
GAZA STRIP				
Jabalya	Municipality	1. reservoir	1. \$ 315,000	\$315,000
Beit Hanoun	"	1. Well, pump and reservoir	1. not available	not available
Beit Lahya	"	1. internal nat	1. \$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
Old Gaza City, especially quarters of Shogea, Tuffah, Beitun, El-Daraj	"	1. repair of old water net-works	1. \$16,000/street, for as many as 60 streets that have been recommended to date	\$ 960,000
Sheikh Ajlin Area (Gaza Municipality)	"	1. extending main line (1.2 km of 8" pipe)	1. \$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
Naser Area (Gaza Municipality)	"	1. extending main line (3 km of 8" pipe)	1. \$ 180,000	\$ 180,000
Musairat	"	1. main water line	1. not available	
		2. internal network	2. \$ 20,000	\$ 20,000 (minimum)
Breij	"	1. well and internal net	1. not available	not available
Al- Maghazi	"	1. repair of lines	1. \$ 11,000	\$ 11,000
Khan Yunis	"	1. booster station and generator	1. \$ 105,000	
		2. water mains	2. \$ 85,000	
		3. distribution lines	3. \$ 95,000	\$ 282,000
Abasan	"	1. internal net connected to reservoir	1. not available	not available

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SCOPE OF POTENTIAL PROJECTS

<u>Geographic Area</u>	<u>Summary of Estimated Project Costs</u>	<u>Approx. Total</u>
Jenin District	1 project fully studied: 1 project studied in part <u>2 projects recommended for study</u>	\$ 115,000 85,000 <u>200,000</u>
	4 projects, at an estimated cost of:	\$ 400,000
Nablus District	1 project fully studied: <u>15 projects recommended for study:</u>	\$ 70,000 <u>530,000</u>
	16 projects, at an estimated cost of:	\$ 600,000
Tulkarem District	4 projects fully studied:	\$ 500,000
RAmallah District	6 projects fully studied: 8 projects studied in part: <u>2 projects recommended for study:</u>	\$ 378,000 505,000 <u>117,000</u>
	16 projects, at an estimated cost of:	\$1,000,000
Jordan Valley	1 project studied in part: <u>4 projects recommended for study:</u>	\$ 92,000 <u>308,000</u>
	5 projects, at an estimated cost of:	400,000
Bethlehem District	5 projects fully studied: <u>1 project recommended for study:</u>	\$ 339,000 <u>61,000</u>
	6 projects, at an estimated cost of:	\$ 400,000
Hebron District	2 projects fully studied: <u>2 projects recommended for study:</u>	\$1,130,000 <u>70,000</u>
	4 projects, at an estimated cost of:	\$1,200,000
West Bank Total:	19 projects fully studied 10 projects studied in part: <u>26 projects recommended for study:</u>	\$2,154,000 682,000 <u>1,664,000</u>
	56 projects, at an estimated cost of:	\$4,500,000
Gaza Strip Total:	7 projects fully studied: 1 project studied in part <u>3 projects recommended for study:</u>	\$1,858,000 20,000 <u>622,000</u>
	11 projects, at an estimated cost of:	\$2,500,000
Total for all geographic regions:	26 projects fully studied: 11 projects studied in part at: <u>29 projects recommended for study:</u>	\$4,012,000 702,000 <u>\$2,286,000</u>
	66 projects, at an estimated cost of:	\$7,000,000

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Salvato, J. A., Environmental Engineering and Sanitation, John Wiley and Sons, 2nd Edition, New York, 1972.

In addition, personal communication with various farmers, engineers and agronomists throughout the area.

RESUME

DR. KAREN K. ASSAF

Born October 2, 1941
Biddeford, Maine, U.S.A.

WORK EXPERIENCE:

September 1978 to present

Associate Professor, Birzeit University, The West Bank

- duties - to teach Physical Sciences
- to teach upper level Ecology courses
 - to plan and organize new courses in the Earth Sciences
 - to teach Earth Science and Geohydrology in the forthcoming Engineering School

June 1977 - September 1978

Geohydrologist, Shell Oil Company, Houston, Texas

- duties - to develop and implement programs to analyze hydrological conditions and to maintain surveillance of groundwater quality at all U.S.A. Shell facilities
- to design and supervise product recovery operations of spills to the underground, including prevention of product migration
 - to provide on-the-scene advice and help in the event of underground water pollution by oil products
 - member of American Petroleum Institute Task Forces working on job-related oil-water contamination activities
 - to represent Shell Oil Company before judicial, state and federal agencies

December 1976 - June 1977

Research Assistant Professor, Rice University, Houston, Texas

- duties - research on feasibility of water well injection and recovery for uranium mining
- grant writing to federal and state agencies

September 1973 - December 1976

Research Associate under the supervision of a Ph.D. Civil Engineer, Institute of Environmental Science, University of Texas School of Health, Houston, Texas

- duties - feasibility studies regarding artificial recharge of underground water supplies
- research on the effect of urbanization on the water environment
 - aerial photographs as a remote sensing tool of natural disasters and the potential health problems resulting from associated environmental disruptions
 - grant writing to federal and state agencies

June 1971 - June 1972

Instructor, Department of Physical Science, Miami-Dade Junior College, Miami, Florida

duties - taught Earth Science, a course which concentrated mainly on geology and meteorology

June 1970 - June 1971

Associate Editor, North Miami Beach News, North Miami Beach, Florida

January 1970 - January 1971

Research Data Analyst, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Miami, Florida

May 1967 - November 1968

Research Assistant and Instructor, Department of Geology, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa

duties - taught Geology and Geography to undergraduates

July 1959 - July 1964

Executive Secretary, National Fire Insurance Company, Chicago, Illinois

duties - secretary to the Executive Vice President
- supervised five secretaries

EDUCATION:

- Ph.D. University of Texas School of Public Health, Houston, Texas
Major - Environmental Science - Geohydrology
Minors - Biostatistics and Epidemiology
GPA - top 1% of class
Dissertation Title: Digital Simulation of Aquifer Response to Artificial Groundwater Recharge
Degree received December 1976 under Dr. I. Cech, a Ph.D. Civil Engineer, and Dr. L. Chambers, a Ph.D. Environmental Scientist
- M.S. Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa
Major - Earth Science
Minor - Statistics
GPA - 3.84 out of 4.0
Thesis Title: Mathematics in the Earth Science Curriculum Project
Degree received November 1968
- B.S. Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa
Major - Science Journalism and Geology
GPA - 3.54 out of 4.0
Degree received May 1967

PUBLICATIONS:

Assaf, Karen and Said A. Assaf, Handbook of Mathematical Calculations for Science Students and Researchers, Iowa State University Press, 1974, Ames, Iowa.

Cech, Irina and Karen Assaf, Quantitative Assessment of Changes in Urban Runoff, American Society of Civil Engineering, Journal of Irrigation and Drainage Division, IR1, March 1976.



Save the Children[®]

December 22, 1977

Ms. Grace Langley
Rural Development
Planning Specialist
NE/Tech, Room 5318
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20523

Dear Grace:

As we agreed during our November 4 meeting, the Community Development Foundation has sent an exploratory mission to Israel, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank in order to gather additional information in support of our proposal to USAID for project funding under the provisions of the Middle East Special Requirements Fund. Two of our home office staff members, Thomas and Patricia Neu, have visited the Israel Field Office during the last six weeks in order to assist the Field Office Director, Mr. David Belaskis, at this stage of research and project design. Upon their return, we have discussed at length the most appropriate strategy for initiating a timely and effective program in the Occupied Territories. The following report therefore represents the consensus which has been reached by our senior staff in both Jerusalem and Westport.

The first point of agreement is that the Community Development Foundation should not assume responsibility for implementing the "Gaza Strip Self-Help Community Development Program", as it has been described in the January 7, 1977 grant agreement. For the many reasons which we have discussed with you on previous occasions, relating in particular to the constraints which have been placed upon us by the Government of Israel, we do not consider it possible for CDF to adhere to the conditions stated therein. Accordingly, CDF shall continue to refrain from drawing upon the sum of \$712,170, which the Agency for International Development has allocated to the program, originally proposed.

In our continuing efforts to secure the agreement and cooperation of government and private groups, the CDF team has nevertheless concluded that a program comparable to that which was originally proposed can indeed be carried out, provided that a moderate revision in the original grant agreement is permitted. As soon as agreement is reached between USAID and CDF on the nature of these changes, the Community Development Foundation is prepared to take immediate action to implement the proposed

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PROGRAMS

- Domestic
- Appalachia
- American Indian
- Chicano
- Inner Cities
- Rural South
- Overseas**
- Africa
- Asia
- Europe
- Latin America
- Middle East

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program, and in fact to carry it out within the originally specified time period.

These proposed revisions, as they are spelled out in the appendices which follow, take into account all the revisions proposed in my second draft submission to you on July 25, 1977 and in our subsequent conversations. The purpose of this letter is to review the general nature of the changes which are called for, and to provide you with an explanation of the reasons for making these changes. These considerations are presented below in terms of six different aspects of the proposed program:

- (A) the geographical location of project activities;
- (B) staffing patterns;
- (C) the scope of work;
- (D) relationships with other organizations
- (E) implementation and evaluation plans; and
- (F) budget provisions.

(A) Geographical Location of Project Activities

The CDF staff recognizes that the Gaza Strip should continue to receive its priority consideration during the grant period. Compared to the West Bank and other territories presently administered by the Government of Israel, the Gaza Strip is in much greater need of rehabilitation and development activities, and yet has received proportionately less international support for these activities. The CDF staff takes into consideration that a lower proportion of USAID funds have heretofore been allocated to Gaza Strip programs, and that there are relatively few private organizations presently working or planning to work there.

On the other hand, CDF staff members have come to recognize that, in several important respects, designing and administering successful projects is likely to be considerably more difficult in the Gaza Strip. First of all, there are fewer previously organized local groups which are capable of exercising initiative in proposing projects or of collaborating effectively in their implementation. Small-scale productivity projects are considerably more difficult to carry out because the ownership of cultivable land is more concentrated, control of water resources is more centralized, and access to agricultural markets is more limited. Although difficulties such as these are by no means prohibitive, they at least imply that the CDF field staff would need to engage in a greater amount of preparatory work, needs assessment and collaborative project planning before being able to initiate a wide range of project activities.

As is shown in the implementation plan and budget specifications given below, CDF expects to devote as much as half of its available staff time and financial resources to activities in the Gaza Strip during the grant period. During this time, feasibility studies will be made in communities located throughout the Israeli-administered territories,

and a plan will be drawn up whereby CDF can concentrate its future efforts on projects in a range of needy areas which present the best combination of relative need, demonstrated local initiative, and prospects for success. In doing so, CDF will avoid committing itself to a limited number of sites or types of projects, and will seek at all times to preserve its administrative autonomy and programmatic identity.

(B) Staffing Patterns

The responsibilities which are to be assumed by each of the staff members provided for in the original proposal have been somewhat redefined. At least three, and as many as five, of the positions will at least initially be held by expatriates, although their responsibilities will as soon as possible be devolved to locally recruited staff. Expatriate staff members will be expected to live and work in the Territories, and to have acquired Arabic language and community development skills, as well as their particular technical discipline.

The Project Manager will serve in effect as Deputy Director, reporting directly to the Israel Field Director. The Project Manager will nevertheless be responsible for a staff and a range of activities which is to be kept formally and operationally distinct from that of the program in Israel itself. For example, the Project Manager will be based in two separate locations in East Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip. As another way of underscoring the separate identity of the AID-funded program, the name of the Community Development Foundation will be retained as the grant-implementing agency, whereas Save the Children, Inc. will continue to be the name applied to the program in Israel.

Four Project Coordinators will assist the Project Manager in project activities which call for their field supervision or consultation. Their titles have been changed, from Field Coordinator to Project Coordinator, so as to indicate that their role will differ in several respects from that which CDF usually assigns to those who work most directly with community groups. The Project Coordinators will apply their special skills to projects in a number of different communities, whereas the Field Coordinators in other CDF programs are nonspecialized local persons, selected to work with community committees on all projects of local interest. Although the relationship between Project Coordinators and participating groups will most likely be less frequent and broadly-focused than that which is found between Field Coordinators and community committees, their objective is the same, that of encouraging a high degree of community initiative and collaboration in a comprehensive self-help program.

In the first year, the Community Development Foundation will recruit, orient and place two other U.S. nationals as Project Coordinators, one for activities in the Gaza Strip and the other for the West Bank. Each will have primary responsibility for assisting and supervising in all

projects carried out within their respective areas. In addition, the Project Manager and two Project Coordinators will each be called upon to assist the other staff members in coordinating research and technical inputs in one of the three broadly defined (see pp. 16-18, below) sectors of social, economic and infrastructural development. For example, one of the three core staff members would be skilled in needs assessment, programming of activities for women and children, and nonformal education, another in economic analysis, small business promotion and credit administration, and the third in supervising and assessing small agricultural and business projects. While these three persons would understandably possess only some of the range of needed technical skills, they would between them have a sufficiently broad range as to cover most needs and to know how best to call upon and apply other technical inputs, such as home office staff specialists and consultants.

Based upon a continuing process of needs assessment, project appraisal, and broad-ranging consultations during the first year of the grant period, the Project Manager will identify those skills which will be especially needed, and, taking them into account, will hire as many as two additional Project Coordinators for the second and later years. Each of these recruited will possess some combination of the skills which will be needed in the implementation of particular projects, and each will also be expected to have the same types of language and community development skills as those already on staff. Continuing the earlier illustration, if there has been a great emphasis on projects involving health care and afforestation, two skill areas which previously recruited staff members do not happen to have, the desired qualifications of two new staff members would be self-evident. In other cases, however, where the skills of more than two persons are needed, but only for a limited period, these funds could be used to cover the cost of specified consultations.

As before, an attempt will be made to balance the composition and placement of staff. Two of the four Project Coordinators should be women. At least two of the four will be placed in the Gaza Strip. It is expected that an increasing proportion, and eventually all of the Project Coordinators will be Arab residents of the territories concerned; an attempt will be made to find the optimal combination of expatriate and Arab staff, considering the need to be in contact with all parties concerned, and yet to maintain a politically neutral and administratively independent posture.

In addition to the Project Manager and Project Coordinators, a number of other local staff members will be needed. About an equal number of locally hired staff members will be women, and placement will be equally divided among the two territories. The number and placement of secretaries, accountants and office assistants is indicated in Appendix B, under the appropriate budget items.

(C) Scope of Work

As before, the scope of the work has been broadly defined. A description of the types of projects which the CDF staff will undertake is given in the revised grant provision which are presented in Appendix A.

For a number of reasons, however, it is not possible at this time to give an accurate listing of the projects which are likely to be selected. First of all, the CDF staff does not yet have enough information on which to base such a decision, since technically qualified staff members are needed to provide an adequate assessment of proposed projects, it would be inaccurate, and perhaps restrictive, to specify which projects they will select at a later point in the process which they will be hired to initiate. Secondly, CDF sees the need to involve local groups as closely as possible in needs assessment, project selection and implementation planning, but does not want to become involved prematurely in a process which might only result in raised expectations and disappointed hopes. Thirdly, CDF seeks to reduce the often lengthy time lag between project preparation by community groups and the later stages of project appraisal, selection and funding by CDF, USAID and the Government of Israel. In this, CDF is in keeping with the purpose of the Middle East Special Requirements Fund, which is to permit a prompt U.S. response to special needs.

One further point should be kept in mind. Under the presently prevailing administrative arrangements, individual projects must be submitted to, and approved by, the Ministry of Social Welfare and the military governor of the territory concerned. At this later stage, a sufficient amount of pertinent, project-specific information will be made available to both the government agencies and USAID, which can then decide whether the CDF approach is in keeping with its interpretation of the stated objectives of the program.

(D) Relations with other Organizations

The Community Development Foundation will bear in mind that its first priority is to encourage local groups to form themselves into more effective decisionmaking and project-implementing bodies. Although it will not directly engage in community organization, it is prepared to work with recognized local leaders, and existing councils, cooperatives and other local entities, in such a way as to assist them in the attainment of their own specified objectives. By working with these groups in the design of particular projects, CDF staff can help them develop a more comprehensive and effective program, one which will satisfy a wider range of current priority needs. The example provided by those communities which are able to participate effectively in projects can be expected to help other communities perceive the benefits of cooperative self-help approaches.

The CDF staff has discussed its proposed program at length with resident administrators of the major private voluntary organizations in

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the Occupied Territories, including the American Friends Service Committee, the American Near East Refugee Agency, Care, Catholic Relief Services, Lutheran World Federation, the Mennonite Central Committee, the Middle East Council of Churches, and the Pontifical Mission. All have agreed that the proposed CDF program need not pose any question of duplication of funding or function, since there are many unmet needs of the type which CDF can address. On the basis of these discussions, the CDF staff maintains that it can make contributions in Gaza Strip and the West Bank which will complement those presently being made by other private voluntary organizations. CDF expects to coordinate its activities with other private voluntary organizations in order to strengthen and balance the overall U.S. response to the special needs of the Occupied Territories.

A further indication of the groups with which CDF may collaborate in the implementation of the proposed program is given in Appendix C.

The Community Development Foundation recognizes that it is necessary to extend a certain measure of cooperation to the occupying authorities, in order to obtain the required approval of individual projects and to avoid any difficulties in their implementation. CDF staff members will, however, continue to bear in mind that their primary objective is to elicit a frank expression of local needs and interests, and to assist local groups as directly as possible in carrying out self-help projects which they have selected. The CDF staff will retain the independent management of the USAID-funded program and will allow the commingling of funds on the undertaking of projects which would normally be a charge on the Government of Israel. CDF will also avoid committing itself to projects which currently are perceived as being largely political in nature or as being supportive of unpopular government policies.

(E) Implementation Plan

The provisionally selected time frame of the present proposal has been shortened, from the originally specified period of January 1977 to December 1979 (36 months) to the period remaining in fiscal years 1978 and 1979 (up to 21 months, from January 1978 to September 1979). All of the latter period is contained within the originally approved time frame for the implementation of the "Gaza Strip Self-Help Community Development Program". CDF is prepared to begin expeditiously, soon after agreement is reached with USAID and other responsible authorities; it expects to select, orient, and place the core staff (Project Manager and two Project Coordinators) within sixty days of USAID approval.

CDF's willingness to begin operating within an initially brief time frame should not, however, be seen as conflicting with its intention of consistently pursuing long-term objectives. As in all its other programs, CDF will encourage local groups to adopt a flexible long-term plan for the development of their communities, in spite of (and, indeed, because of) continuing uncertainty over the nature of future political/administrative

relationships. If appropriate under current conditions, CDF itself will prepare a long-term (FY80-83) plan, both for its own use and for submission to USAID in support of a proposal for continuation of the program. The tentative implementation plan which is given below shows that CDF expects to provide USAID with a complete and timely explanation of the proposed use of funds before any such obligations are incurred.

First/Second Quarters: October 1, 1977 to March 31, 1978

- gather all needed information for a redesign of the original proposal
- present revised proposal to USAID offices in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Washington
- negotiate and sign a revised grant agreement with USAID
- obtain all necessary Government of Israel approvals and agreements
- recruit, orient and place the Program Manager and two Program Coordinators
- establish the main field office in East Jerusalem
- submit narrative report of progress to date and updated plans

Third/Fourth Quarters: April 1, 1978 to September 30, 1978

- establish additional field post in the Gaza Strip
- recruit, orient and place four local staff members
- identify target communities and participating community groups
- submit list of initially selected project activities to USAID and GoI agencies
- begin implementation of initially approved project activities
- submit complete FY79 project list to USAID and GoI agencies
- submit comprehensive narrative and financial report on activities to date

Fifth/Sixth Quarters: October 1, 1978 to March 31, 1979

- complete purchase of vehicles, furniture and other capital items
- orient and assign additional Project Coordinators and other staff members
- begin implementation of remainder of project activities specified for FY79
- arrange for external audit and evaluation of project activities to date

Seventh/Eighth Quarters; April 1, 1979 to September 30, 1979

- complete all aspects of presently proposed USAID program
- make final decision on scope of FY80-82 activities, and take any steps decided upon to secure funding for continuation of the program
- submit complete financial and narrative report on USAID-funded activities
- if additional funding requested and granted, prepare to begin FY80-82 program

(F) Budget Provisions

The revised budget presented below provides a plan for fiscal years 1978 to 1980. According to this plan, exactly the amount (\$712,170) which was approved for the original "Gaza Strip Self-Help Community Development Program" has been budgeted for a period of time (FY78-79) which is entirely contained within the originally-specified three-year period. Only the rate of expenditure and the pattern of distribution has been changed.

The request which the Community Development Foundation is making at this time is for fiscal years 1978 and 1979 only. CDF will not make a request for any additional funds in the post-FY79 period until the time indicated in 1979, and no action is required of AID at this time. Nevertheless, the budget figures for FY80 are also presented in order to indicate more clearly the pattern of funding which CDF expects to achieve in later years of the program.

	<u>FY78</u>	<u>FY79</u>	<u>FY80</u>	
<u>A. Personnel Costs</u>	\$52,00	\$135,000	\$173,000	
1. Project Manager	\$12,000	\$21,000	\$24,000	
2. Project Coordinators	\$20,000	\$66,000	\$78,000	
3. Locally Hired Staff	\$12,000	\$36,000	\$59,000	
4. Consultant Services	\$ 3,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	
5. International Travel	\$ 5,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	
<u>B. Office Rent and Maintenance</u>	\$ 7,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 16,000	
<u>C. Furniture and Equipment</u>	\$ 9,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 9,000	
<u>D. Vehicle Purchase and Operation</u>	\$16,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 13,000	
1. Purchase of Motor Vehicles	\$12,000	\$10,000		
2. Operation and Maintenance	\$ 4,000	\$10,000	\$13,000	
<u>E. Field Office Administration</u>	\$11,000	\$ 18,000	\$ 25,000	
1. Office Supplies, Services	\$ 5,000	\$ 7,000	\$ 9,000	
2. Water, Electricity, Heat	\$ 1,500	\$ 3,750	\$ 6,000	
3. Telephone and Telegraph	\$ 1,500	\$ 2,250	\$ 3,000	
4. Postage, Parcel Delivery	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 3,000	
5. Insurance and Legal Fees	\$ 2,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 4,000	
<u>F. Local Travel and Conferences</u>	\$ 2,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 6,000	
<u>G. Staff Development</u>	\$ 3,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 8,000	

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Total, Categories A - G	\$100,000	\$200,000	\$250,000
<u>H. Project Fund</u>	<u>\$137,390</u>	<u>\$274,780</u>	<u>\$550,000</u>
Annual Total, All Categories	\$237,390	\$474,780	\$800,000
Cumulative Total, "	\$237,390	\$712,170	\$1,512,170

Both the annual and cumulative totals are given above, in order to make clear that the total amount which CDF is requesting for FY78-79 is exactly the amount (\$712,170) which USAID had originally granted, on January 7, 1977, and also that the total amount which would be expended in the FY78-80 period is approximately the same amount (i.e. \$1,511,450) which was requested in our second submission (July 25, 1977) to you for financial assistance. In the following table, the magnitude of the total Save the Children/Community Development program in Israel and Israeli-administered territories is given.

Save the Children, Inc. (programs in Israel and the Gaza Strip)

A. Field Office Budget	\$165,000	\$180,000	\$200,000
B. Home Office Administration	\$ 90,000	\$100,000	\$110,000
C. Local, Government Contributions	<u>\$ 60,500</u>	<u>\$ 90,000</u>	<u>\$120,000</u>
	\$315,000	\$370,000	\$430,000

Community Development Foundation, Inc. (programs in Gaza Strip and the West Bank)

A. Total USAID Request	\$237,000	\$475,000	\$800,000
B. Home Office Administration	\$26,000	\$ 45,000	\$ 75,000
C. Local, Government Contribution	<u>\$137,000</u>	<u>\$275,000</u>	<u>\$500,000</u>
	\$400,000	\$795,000	\$1,375,000
Total SCF/CDF-administered Program	\$715,000	\$1,165,000	\$1,805,000

The derivation of each of the expenditure and income items given above, together with an explanation of procedures which would be followed in any revision of them, is provided in Appendix B below.

Following this letter are two other appendices which provide additional information. In Appendix C, pages 36-41, further information is given on the types of organizations with which the Community Development Foundation staff is likely to cooperate in carrying out programs in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. Immediately following this letter, in Appendix A, the exact changes which would need to be made in the January 7, 1977 grant agreement, in order for it to enable CDF to carry out the

indicated program, are specified. The original provisions are copied exactly on the odd numbered pages, and the proposed revisions are given on the even numbered pages facing them.

In closing, let me emphasize once more the importance which we at the Community Development Foundation attach to this effort. As you know, we have by now negotiated over a period of two years with the Government of Israel and with the Agency for International Development, in a effort to design a mutually acceptable, responsible and workable program. Now, more than ever before, we are eager to begin what may become a modest contribution of our own to the evolution of a more peaceful and prosperous relationship among the peoples of the Middle East. You need hardly be reminded that events are moving quickly in that part of the world, so quickly that a detailed long-term plan, involving the institutionalization and replication of the basic program model, becomes less relevant than in other contexts. What is needed is a basic plan of action, a willingness to adapt to changing circumstances, and a decision to begin.

I do hope that this report satisfies our November 4 agreement to provide the requested information to you within sixty days. We continue to be willing to devote a considerable amount of our time and energies, both here and in Jerusalem, in an effort to launch as soon as possible this much-delayed but ever more important project. Please let us know immediately of any way in which we can assist you in your consideration of this proposal. In particular, we would appreciate an opportunity to meet with you soon in order to discuss any remaining issues and to set a plan of action for the months ahead.

We look forward to your reply, and to the beginning of a most productive effort.

Sincerely,



David L. Guyer, President
Save the Children/Community Development Foundation
Westport, Connecticut, 06880



Save The Children Federation

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48 Wilton Road
Westport Connecticut 06880
(203) 226 7272
(New York Tie Line 584 4335)

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345 East 46th Street
New York New York 10017
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July 25, 1977

Ms. Grace Langley
Rural Development
Planning Specialist
NE/TECH
Department of State Room 5318
Washington, D.C. 20523

Dear Grace:

I forward you herewith a draft proposal for extending CDF activities to the Occupied Gaza Strip and the West Bank. This proposal attempts to meet the considerations which were reviewed at our recent meeting at the State Department when it was agreed that it probably would not be possible to implement our approved Gaza proposal. In effect, therefore, this proposal constitutes a revision of our original submission but as its operational procedure and target population are so different from that proposal, I have not referred to the original as being amended.

As you will see, this proposal is based on the assumption that CDF will work with any group in either Occupied area which has a program susceptible of improving the economic and social condition of the community in which that group works. It eliminates the responsibility for CDF forming its own committees. Given the nature of the proposal, it seems to me that it is equally applicable to both Gaza and the West Bank. Therefore in considering the funds to be made available the increase is based not only on the necessity of hiring expatriate staff but on a considerably expanded area of operations.

We discussed this approach with our Field Director, David Belskis, during our recent meeting in Athens and he has just advised me by telephone that in his review of the new approach with the Ministry of Social Welfare (Avitsour and Lavine) the reaction seemed to be one of relief that we had not abandoned completely the idea of assisting the Arab population. Based therefore on these preliminary conversations I anticipate serious consideration of the new approach.

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- Domestic**
- Appalachia
- American Indian
- Chicago
- Inner Cities
- Rural South
- Overseas**
- Africa
- Asia
- Europe
- Latin America
- Middle East

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Miss Grace Langley
July 25, 1977

Page 2

As per usual, I am submitting this in draft form to give you and your colleagues an opportunity to discuss any particular points you may wish to raise.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'E. Grigg', with a horizontal line extending to the left.

Ernest C. Grigg
Regional Advisor
Africa, Europe and
the Middle East

cc: Michael G. Anderson
Mr. James Holtaway

Revised

DRAFT PROPOSAL
FOR
THE EXTENSION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
ACTIVITIES IN THE GAZA STRIP

SUBMITTED BY
ERNEST C. GRIGG
REGIONAL ADVISOR
AFRICA, EUROPE AND
THE MIDDLE EAST

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Application is herewith made to the United States Agency for International Development for a grant of \$769,143 to assist Arab Refugees in the Israeli Occupied Gaza Strip.

The grant will be utilized to assist in the improvement of the conditions of life of approximately 77,000 Arabs now living in the Gaza Strip and constituting part of the refugee population of that area. This target group, as have the whole refugee population of the area been subjected to the uncertainties, hardships and deprivations of refugee camp life over the past quarter of a century.

The refugee group of which this grant is the focus now have an opportunity to live in newly created settlements and thus begin the process of achieving a more normal existence. The requested grant will enable the Community Development Foundation to assist them in the achievement of an improved level of living and to the extent that this objective is reached the people involved will be relieved of current hardships and assisted to develop an improved standard of living to which they themselves can contribute and maintain. Additionally the various resources required to sustain them as refugees in a refugee camp will no longer be required.

BACKGROUND

The Save the Children Federation/Community Development Foundation has had various contacts with Israel and Israeli Occupied Territory extending as far back as 1963. Such contacts have

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included studies, surveys and discussions regarding possible agency operations in the area. One such study involved research, study and recommendations for assistance to some of the Bedouin tribes in the Gaza Strip. Continuous operations began late 1972 early 1973 when SCF/CDF in agreement with the Israeli authorities established an office in Jerusalem initially working in three target areas, Maalot/Tarshika in Israel and Rafah in the Occupied Gaza Strip. The agency's decision to undertake projects in Israel and Occupied Gaza was based on a concern for both major groups in the area and the feeling that a private non-profit, non-sectarian agency could indeed make a small contribution toward helping to bring about conditions that would tend to ease existing tensions.

Accordingly the target area Maalot is a new town the population of which consists almost exclusively of recent North African Jewish emigrants. Tarshika about five kilometers from Maalot has an Arab Christian population. The two towns are administered jointly and the Arab deputy mayor from Tarshika was an original member of the community committee organized by CDF. It is worth noting that this joint administration is the only one of its kind in Israel.

The third target area is Rafah in the Occupied Gaza Strip and constitutes a new housing settlement of Arab Moslems who for the most part are refugees registered with UNRWA.

The SCF/CDF office in Israel is financed by and solely responsible to SCF/CDF headquarters at Westport, Connecticut. Current

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projects are financed entirely through sponsorships and other funds contributed by U.S. citizens to whom SCF/CDF provides periodic reports describing the manner in which these funds are expended. Because of its interest in the SCF/CDF program the Israeli Government supplements current projects through matching the funds expended by SCF/CDF in cash or kind. Project implementation, office administration, the employment, payment and direction of staff are, however, the sole responsibility of SCF/CDF.

In this connection the line of authority for the direction of the Israel Office is the SCF/CDF Executive Director, the Program Director, the Regional Director for the Middle East and finally the Israel Field Office Director who at the present time is an American expatriate. In accordance with SCF/CDF policy in all countries the remaining field staff responsible to the Field Director is locally recruited.

EXECUTING AGENCY

The executing agency for this Grant is the Community Development Foundation (CDF) of Westport, Connecticut. The CDF is a legally independent organization which has the same Board of Directors and staff as the Save the Children Federation (SCF).

ORIGINS

The Save the Children Federation was organized in 1932 in response to the effects of the economic depression in the United States. The Community Development Foundation was organized in 1957 as a sister agency.

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ORIENTATION

Prior to the creation of the CDF in 1957, SCF was largely concerned with assistance to individual children. From 1959 to 1972, the combined SCF/CDF program began to emphasize the community, the larger social system, and self-help. From 1972 to 1975, the Impact Program was formally adopted as a model for increasing project effectiveness through geographical concentration, consistent methods, increased accountability and evaluation.

Increased emphasis has now been placed upon developing methods of institutionalization and replication of the community-based integrated rural development process. The changing orientation within the SCF/CDF organization is reflective of the organization's internal evaluation process and its 43 years of experience in individual and community development programming.

SCOPE OF OPERATIONS

The SCF/CDF has dedicated its efforts to assisting the economically disadvantaged in whatever part of the world they may be located. Currently, SCF/CDF programs are operating in seven less developed countries, Bangladesh, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, India and Indonesia, and in five intermediate income countries, Greece, Israel, Korea, Lebanon, Mexico and in the United States. Programs in Austria, Finland, France and Italy are presently being phased out.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the SCF/CDF programs are:

1. To improve the quality of life in all respects, including economic, social, cultural, educational, medical, nutritional and environmental.
2. To stimulate the process of community development; including broad-based decision-making, inter-institutional cooperation, long range planning and other elements of local self-sustained improvement.
3. To develop a better understanding of methodologies for the elimination of the conditions and causes of poverty.
4. To provide models of effective and integrated development for replication and institutionalization.

CONTRACTUAL EXPERIENCE

The SCF/CDF experience, through contracts and agreements with USAID, the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, State governments, foreign host governments and international organizations has included programs of training, housing, and reconstruction, family planning, nutrition and a variety of community development technical services.

INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION

The community development experience of SCF/CDF has also been recognized internationally. The CDF has consultative status with

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the United Nations Economic and Social Council and with UNICEF. CDF is registered with the U.S. State Department Advisory Committee on Foreign Aid. Both SCF and CDF have a cooperative relationship with the American Council for Voluntary Agencies.

STAFF

SCF/CDF has a staff of 228, 138 of whom are field personnel. As more than 80% of its revenues are received from individual sponsors and contributors, staffing patterns reflect the need to maintain services responsive to the concerns of the individual sponsors and sponsored children.

BUDGET

Of the annual SCF/CDF budget of approximately seven million dollars, 40% is budgeted for international programs. The organization has, however, committed itself to increasing the proportion of spending on international programs to 61% by 1980, of which 69% will be spent on less developed country programs. In addition, the CDF has decided to reallocate all funds from traditional sponsorship programs to its community-based integrated rural development programs within the next five years.

THE PROPOSAL

As indicated above Community Development Foundation is already working in the Occupied Gaza Strip. The project is in Rafah and is known as the Rafah/Brazil project.

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The Rafah/Brazil is a settlement of about 4,000 Moslem Arabs for the most part drawn from the refugee camps by the prospect of more adequate and permanent dwellings recently made available. The homes have electricity and running water and have been acquired by the inhabitants at extremely favorable terms as compared with similar facilities available to the non-refugee population. While the provision of adequate housing on these favorable terms is a substantial step forward, it is recognized that additional measures are necessary to create a viable community of self-supporting and creative citizens. Accordingly, the Community Development Foundation felt that it could make a worthwhile contribution to the creation of such a community. It is understood that in all of the CDF assisted projects including Rafah, the basic approach is that of helping people to help themselves, with financial inputs based entirely on assistance to projects initiated and implemented by the people involved.

Thus the first objective is the establishment of of a representative community committee to consult with the community as a whole and to develop and plan projects designed to raise the level of living in the community. CDF believes that this approach has been successful and as evidence of this, it was suggested that CDF undertake the same kind of activity in other settlements in the new housing already completed or in the process of completion in Occupied Gaza.

To date, CDF has been unable to respond affirmatively to this suggestion due to limitations in the private financial resources which have made possible the current activities of CDF in Israel.

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Since this proposal is an extension and amplification of current CDF activities in Gaza, a more detailed description of the Rafah/Brazil project is attached herewith as Appendix A. Appendix A is a description of the CDF Rafah project by a Gaza Arab official. It is therefore perhaps a more relevant statement of project objectives and accomplishments since it is prepared by a member of the Arab community who had not previously been involved with the kind of approach introduced by CDF. It shows that this official has benefitted from exposure to CDF programs to the extent that he has accepted the basic concept as his own. It is reasonable to assume on the basis of observation and discussion that government accepts and will use this approach. In this connection, it should be noted that CDF activities in Maalot/Tarshika and the current proposed expansion to Hazor, another community of North African emigrants, are basically identical, although the levels of living in the non-Arab community may be somewhat higher.

The current proposal is therefore an extension of an activity already initiated with private resources and is designed to include a larger segment of the population than is possible with the funds currently available. It is an effort to contribute that additional component to the existing physical housing which will help the concerned people of Occupied Gaza to develop viable self-supporting communities. For this reason, the emphasis is first and foremost on people development, that is, the measures that will induce and encourage the people themselves to develop their own capabilities and interests. The fact that they are residents of the new housing

indicates that they have already made an effort to improve their living conditions and at once sets them apart as a group who have initiative and interest.

Thus the CDF effort is to provide the conditions and facilities which will help the population to make the most of their own resources and initiative. Among the essential ingredients in this effort are training, guidance, financial and material support, the latter elements being offered only where the community objective cannot be achieved without outside assistance.

PROPOSED NEW ACTIVITY

It is proposed to extend CDF activity in Gaza to five new housing settlements. These are:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| RADUAN, Gaza | - capacity 7,000 residents |
| JABILIYAH, Gaza | - capacity 30,000 residents |
| DIR AL BALA, Gaza City | - capacity 10,000 residents |
| KHAN YUNIS, Gaza | - capacity 10,000 residents |
| GAZA CITY, Tufah Section | - capacity 20,000 residents |

Each of the above is a new housing center, the accommodations of which are inhabited by individuals coming from refugee camps where they have frequently lived under conditions requiring that 8 to 10 persons occupy one or two rooms. The current status of the housing units is as follows:

RADUAN is 70% completed with a present population of 1,551, JABILIYAH is 20% completed, DIR AL BALA is in the planning stage.

Five hundred houses have been completed at KHAN YUNIS and GAZA CITY, (Tufah Section) is full. Thus while the number of persons to be reached is potentially 77,000, the figure at the beginning of the project is expected to be approximately 30,000. Accordingly, the project will have an opportunity to develop plans gradually thus providing an opportunity for more careful direction and study than might otherwise be the case. Indeed it is anticipated that the project will contribute substantially to any overall plan that might later be worked out in any peace settlement in which one of the ends must of necessity be reliance upon people who have learned to do for themselves.

While this has obvious advantages, it also has the disadvantage that accurate statistics regarding population breakdown are not immediately available. Based, however, on available information, a general profile can be projected. This profile indicates that of the total population in each settlement 95% of the men are employed, but only 2% of women have employment. Of the school age children only 38% are in school, although school facilities exist for all children of school age.

Forty-five percent of the men are illiterate and 80% of the women. Fifteen percent of the population are on minimum welfare assistance. The availability of employment generally in Israel or the Occupied Territory indicates that many women among the population could indeed find work with some minimum training and if facilities were available to care for their children during the day.

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With some land available at each settlement site except the Gaza City site there is the possibility of some small scale vegetable gardening and fruit production. All housing centers are within easy commuting distance of available work although in some instances transportation systems (bus) must be developed.

The great majority of the people involved have refugee status. That is, they are registered by UNRWA and have come from other parts of what was once Palestine. Their existence as they themselves see it has been precarious - in a sense wards of UNRWA but in another sense, part of an overall economy in which circumstances do not permit enjoyment all of its benefits nor require the full assumption of its responsibilities.

The project is designed to help development of these new settlements into full fledged communities, dependent neither upon public or private agency handouts, nor government subsidies. It is understood that in the process of helping these communities to become self-supporting, the Occupying Authority is committed to the maintenance of normal services and facilities which will become increasingly available. Thus the CDF contribution will supplement other basic services, help make them more accessible to a group who will itself be contributing more to its own general well being.

The needs which the CDF activity will attempt to meet are in two general areas:

1. Training and guidance of community leaders and through them the population at large.

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2. Provision of economic, social and cultural incentives and support.

METHOD OF OPERATION

It is proposed to provide at least four field coordinators for the total project. It will be the responsibility of the coordinator to work with the community, one of the first tasks being helping to establish a community committee. (In this connection, it is encouraging to note that the Rafah/Brazil community committee, on its own initiative, encouraged and helped people at a new housing center, Tel-Rafah, to establish a community committee. With no initiative from CDF, this second community committee has already been established, is functioning and has outlined a plan of action following the example of the CDF-assisted Brazil community committee). Note that a period of orientation and training for the field coordinator is essential and is rendered even more important by the fact that recruitment will be confined to Arabs of the area.

It will be the responsibility of the community committee acting on behalf of the community to select projects for implementation, establish priorities, determine the extent of community participation, the amount and kind of outside help required, etc. While the community committee is free to choose the project it desires, the following general guidelines will apply:

1. Subject to the overall circumstances of each settlement, it is considered desirable that 50% of the projects be

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economic in character - that is, income producing or income oriented.

2. The selection must include specific projects directed towards improvement of the role of women.
3. All projects, of whatever character, must be determined as contributing to the general well-being of the community or a substantial part thereof.
4. It is to be noted that in some instances, the community may choose projects which they regard as desirable but which CDF will not support financially. For example, the community may decide to build a mosque. CDF will not assist with religious oriented projects as the non-sectarian character of the agency precludes this kind of activity.
5. As the objective is to maximize the replicability of the self-help concept, groups outside the actual housing settlements will be encouraged and supported should they wish to participate in existing projects or initiate complementary ones.

Having regard to the above general provisions, it is obvious that it will not be possible for CDF to identify specific projects in advance of decisions to be made by the people concerned. To do so would vitiate the whole objective of the community approach and the basic endeavor to achieve self-supporting communities. Never-

theless, experience in many different areas where CDF has worked, and specific CDF experience in Gaza, suggest the type, variety and basic costs of the kinds of projects most likely to be considered and implemented. The following project types are therefore described as indicative of the action contemplated.

It is not intended to imply that in each settlement center each described project type will be chosen and implemented. This list does, however, represent a range of probable interests based on experience to date.

COMMUNITY CENTERS

Given the location of the new housing settlements, the crowded living quarters from which the new inhabitants will come and the need to have some focal point around which plans for community participation can evolve, a community center becomes an essential component of the community process.

Note that the housing settlements, by virtue of their size and newness, are most often built in areas where there are no other buildings or facilities - no stores, offices, playgrounds, no other dwellings. CDF experience has shown that in such a situation there must be some sort of physical facility where people can mingle and converse, where common services can be provided, such as a day care center, a room for mothers to learn housekeeping, child care, nutrition, health care, etc., a club room for youth, a recreation field, etc.

In the circumstances, the need for a community center may be crucial. It is therefore proposed to study the situation of each settlement to determine the most effective means of meeting the problem, consistent with the need and available resources.

Alternatives to be considered include:

1. Suggesting to the Occupying Authority the inclusion in uncompleted settlements the necessary common facilities which the community might buy or rent upon completion of the housing complex.
2. The addition of such common facilities to existing housing settlements as the Occupying Authority contribution to the project in lieu of other costs the Government must otherwise assume.
3. A combination, in which part of the costs of centers are met from the AID grant.

Other possibilities will be studied and a final plan proposed consistent with the need and the available resources. In this general connection, it should be noted that a community center is uniformly included in the plans for new development towns throughout Israel proper, although they are provided by a private agency established for this purpose.

TOY LIBRARY

Experience has shown that no self-help program can succeed without major emphasis on the role of women in the community. The

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toy library project is one approach to this problem. In such a program, the women of the community are encouraged to borrow toys for the use of their children, which are available at a central location (such as a community center). Women are interested in such schemes not only because of the toys for the children, but because of the opportunity this provides them to learn something about their children, about their care and more satisfactory means of rearing them. The project consists of training selected local community women in certain basics. They in turn teach the mothers both at the center from which the toys are obtained and in follow-up visits to the homes.

DAY CARE CENTERS

An integral part of improving the role of women in the community is some provision for the care of younger children. This is essential for the mother who wants to learn a handicraft, to improve her housekeeping abilities, to learn the basic elements of hygiene, health care or nutrition as well as for the potential working mother. The child care center envisaged in this project involves initiative taken by the parents, aided and encouraged by the project but is essentially a community undertaking. In the Community Development Foundation assisted Brazil/Rafah day care center, the parents pay for the children, the teachers are chosen from the community, their training provided by the project and the project itself is becoming increasingly self-supporting.

PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE HOUSING SETTLEMENT

As indicated above, four of the housing settlements of this project are in a formerly uninhabited area which tends at present to be barren. The immediate surroundings give a rather bleak impression without trees or other vegetation. Thus the interiors of the houses are attractive but the general impression is somewhat uninviting. Trees and other vegetation will grow if sufficient time and attention are directed to such a project. Perhaps it should be noted here that the occupants of some of the new settlements have been quite ingenious and imaginative in improving their individual dwellings. Accordingly, it is expected that the community people may well wish to include the outside surroundings too. Should they request this assistance and submit satisfactory plans for such a project, it will seriously be considered.

SMALL GARDENS AND FRUIT GROWING

Closely related to tree planting and shrubbery, is consideration of small gardens and the growing of fruit. Indeed, though much of the area around the actual houses is barren and desolate looking, it must be noted that the Gaza area also includes large and rich orange groves. A major industry of the area is the export of oranges. Another popular and well regarded item is the melon grown in Gaza.

The implementation of both the tree planting project as well as garden and fruit plots will require the services of agricultural experts. It is expected that such experts can be obtained locally.

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The project emphasis will be on the encouragement of the people to undertake such projects, the basis upon which land will be used and the proceeds shared, the conservation and use of the end product, etc.

STORES/COOPERATIVE

A major and immediate requirement of the new housing settlements is provision for the purchase of meats, vegetables and staples. The Brazil/Rafah community committee has decided to meet this problem by organizing a consumer cooperative for the sale of such commodities. Indoor shopping stalls as well as space for outdoor marketing are provided as part of the settlement complex. The major problem, therefore, is the organization of the cooperative and the selection of staff who have some experience and/or training in merchandising and cooperatives. In order to meet the latter difficulty, the project must consider the possibility of providing the training to insure the successful implementation of the project.

POULTRY RAISING AND SMALL ANIMAL BREEDING

Since there is in the area much experience and expertise in poultry raising and small animal breeding, a cooperative or individual efforts in this activity will be considered for project implementation.

LOAN PROGRAM

In connection with the above, suitable joint and individual projects such as poultry raising and animal husbandry together

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with such other income producing projects will be considered for loan possibilities. In the implementation of a loan program, consideration will be given to the establishment of a specific sum which may be utilized as a revolving fund. The Community Development Foundation has successfully sponsored such a program in several other countries. A review of the loan program in Lebanon (before present hostilities) prompted an AID staff member to encourage CDF to promote such projects more aggressively and to include them in AID assisted projects. In the villages of Lebanon, the CDF loan fund grew to something over \$100,000 as loans were repaid and the money reloaned.

TRAINING

Since the overall project is people oriented, particular attention must be devoted to the training requirements necessary to achieve understanding and motivation. Two major types of training are involved. In the first instance, it will be necessary to provide orientation and continuous in-service training for the field coordinators and the supervisor who will form the basic staff for the project. This will take the form of an initial orientation program for all new appointees and a continuous in-service program organized by the CDF country director. For example, this could take the form of one or two training sessions monthly, longer sessions at greater intervals, a combination of both, use of training facilities, and aids, etc. In addition, a fixed sum will be set aside for advanced training of selected individuals at the best available institution for the study required.

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The second form of training is designed for the community committees and through them, the community as a whole. In this connection, it will be the responsibility of the field coordinator to provide continuous training and help in his day to day contact with the community. More specific training sessions will be arranged through a system of an exchange of visits between the various community committees, observation visits to review specific projects which may be emulated, visits and lectures by specialists in fields of concern to the community committees, etc.

RECREATION AND SPORTS

One of the things that strikes the visitor in connection with the new housing settlements, is that the people have little to occupy their time beyond employment and housekeeping chores. This is particularly true of children and youth. Thus one major project to be encouraged is youth activities with particular reference to sports and recreation. This has proved popular in the Brazil/Rafah settlement as well as in other CDF assisted projects around the world. Organized play for children where such things as slides, swings, exercise bars, etc. are available, is an integral part of developing a community spirit and a feeling of contentment and ease. For the older youth, the creation of a sports field and teams to play soccer and other participatory sports is essential to the development and maintenance of a spirit of belonging and providing a healthful outlet for youthful energy.

ROADS AND ACCESS ROUTES

While the Occupying Authority is responsible for main thoroughfares, the community will undoubtedly wish to improve the small streets within the housing settlement and certain access roads both for appearance and for easier access to their homes. To the extent that the people of the settlement wish to undertake such improvements, they will be encouraged to do so. Help will be provided in the form of otherwise unavailable equipment and material to supplement the work and contributions of the people themselves.

The above list, though not exhaustive, indicates the kind of projects that will be supported and encouraged in the housing settlements identified as target areas. It is again emphasized that the list is indicative rather than definitive. Thus it is not intended that all or any major portion of the described projects would be implemented simultaneously nor is the list intended to exclude from consideration other projects of equal merit which would contribute to the overall objective of helping raise the social, economic, cultural levels of the communities involved.

In a separate statement attached, approximate costs have been assigned to the various components of the overall proposal. It must be recognized, however, that individual project costs cannot be precisely determined until the committees are operating and have made their selection, determined the amount, duration and nature of their own participation. These are elements essential to the self-help and developing self-reliance concepts. For outsiders

to prepare specific plans, set time-tables and assign specific sums of money nullifies the whole process and at best contradicts the philosophy upon which the proposal is based.

Nevertheless, it is recognized that financial accountability is an indispensable element of an AID-assisted project. To meet the two requirements - on the one hand the need for people to fully participate in their own development by making their own decisions, and on the other hand the need for advance financial budgeting - the following procedure is proposed:

1. All anticipated fixed costs are enumerated.
2. A lump sum for project implementation in each of the target areas is postulated.
3. As projects are developed by the community under the guidance of the field coordinator, specific cost items will be determined on the basis of agreed CDF financial participation and support. Each six months, CDF will report to AID the financial commitment, project by project, with a detailed description of the project, its objective and period over which the funds are to be expended. The six month reports will update ongoing projects and add such new ones as have been agreed upon.

It should be noted that three above is basically the procedure now followed by CDF in accounting for funds dispensed hence the procedure can be carried out with relative ease.

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MEASUREMENT AND REPORTING RESULTS

A first responsibility of each field coordinator will be the preparation of a statistical profile of his assigned target area. He will be supported in this assignment by the field supervisor who will in turn be under the direction of the Field Director in Jerusalem, the whole of course under the national office represented by a Regional Director.

Proceeding from the statistical profile and the organization of community committees, needs assessment will be undertaken and reported in the first annual report of implementation progress. Note that the first progress report will be concerned largely with the plans undertaken and decisions reached, since experience indicates that in projects of this kind people must be given time to adjust to new proposals and suggestions. (It is expected, however, as indicated elsewhere, that the successful launching of the Brazil/Rafah project will provide momentum for the new target areas.)

Following upon these needs assessment and program design activities, specific indicators will be selected for evaluating results at the output, purpose and goal levels. Subsequent reports to AID will identify those results in terms of the types of indicators which follow:

1. Community Organization

Number of community committees established

Average number of meetings held by each community committee

Average number of participants at each meeting of the community committee

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Average number of projects selected by each community committee

Average number of projects fully implemented by each community committee

Value of community input in projects selected by community committees

Value of external input (e.g. AID, SCF/CDF and others, as itemized) in projects selected by community committees

Number of development projects involving participation of two or more communities

Number of field coordinators trained in community development skills

Number of other community leaders trained in community development skills

2. Women's Participation

Percentage of those attending community committee meetings who are women

Percentage of elected community committee leaders who are women

Number of community committees establishing subcommittees to be administered by women and to deal with issues of particular concern to women of the area

Number of communities with training courses in activities of particular interest to women as homemakers, such as nutrition and child care, as specified

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Number of communities with training courses offered in income-earning activities for women, such as sewing and food processing, as specified

Number of women attending other formal or non-formal education programs selected by community committees, such as in literacy or other general skills

Percentage of literate persons who are women

Proportion of family income that is brought in by women

Number of women who make use of day care center facilities

3. Education and Recreation

Percentage of school age children who are enrolled in primary school

Percentage of enrolled primary school children who attend school each day, on the average

Number of youths between the ages of 12-20 enrolled in formal education programs

Number of communities having available library facilities (books and/or toys)

Number of persons enrolled or otherwise making use of library facilities

Number of books lent by library

Number of toys lent by library

Number of games and/or sports introduced through community programs

Number of communities establishing sports clubs and/or athletic teams

253

Number of persons participating in sports clubs and
athletic teams

Number of films, musical performances, etc. selected
by or prepared by community groups

4. Health and Nutrition

Number of communities with local health clinics or resident
medical or paramedical personnel

Number of persons making use of medical or paramedical
facilities each month

Percentage of deliveries that are medically attended

Rate of infant mortality

Percentage decrease in preventable diseases, as specified

Per capita caloric intake

Per capita protein intake

Percentage of children meeting minimal standards of
health and nutrition

Percentage of houses improved from original

Percentage of houses with regular collection of refuse

5. Economic Development

Total number of hectares devoted to income-producing
garden and fruit-tree projects

Market value of fruit and vegetable produce, according
to crop

Market value of poultry raised to maturity

254

Market value of small animals raised to maturity
Number of persons participating in handicraft centers
Volume of business of handicraft centers
Number of persons participating in consumer cooperatives
Volume of business of consumer cooperatives
Amount of donated loan fund from external sources
Amount of loan fund attracted locally
Number and volume of loans extended
Rate of return on loans extended
Number of self-sustaining enterprises or persons
Proportion of labor force that is employed
Average real cash income of employed persons
Average real per capita income of all persons

6. Community Improvements

Number of settlements with community centers or other
common facilities constructed, purchased or donated
for common purposes

Number of community centers or other common facilities

having:

- library
- day_care center
- health clinic
- playground or sports field
- consumer cooperative
- other, as specified

Number of kilometers of streets improved

Number of persons served by the public transportation system

215

Number of trees and shrubs planted (other than the fruit-bearing trees mentioned above)

Number of persons using irrigation or other land-restoring practices

Amount of available water supply, or, alternatively, number of distribution points

CONCLUSION OF PROJECT PERIOD

The nature of the project being undertaken precludes the setting of precise conclusions to be reached at precise dates. In dealing with problems of the kind involved in the project, there are many intangibles the influence and direction of which it is impossible to predict or control. Indeed, too rigid observance of a specific completion date for some of the overall objectives may be counter productive, leading to action which defeats the purpose sought.

It is, therefore, noted that the purpose of the project is to assist the people involved to develop a community spirit, a community atmosphere in which inhabitants feel they have a stake and therefore an attitude which will lead to a self-reliant, viable community. It is perhaps impossible to set a date on which that objective will have been achieved. Thus the project must be regarded as a contribution to an overall objective and of sufficient duration and magnitude as to provide measurable progress toward its achievement. During and at the end of the three year period for which this project is planned, CDF expects to report as objectively as the available indices permit, the progress achieved toward creating community

participation and interest and the development of a self-reliant community. That all the objectives desired will not have been attained must be accepted at the outset but measurable progress commensurate with the resources committed to the operation is confidently expected.

In the implementation plan and the financial commitment to individual projects, CDF will approve no plans nor imply any commitment that will require additional AID funds over and above the resources made available to this project. Before the end of the contemplated three year period both AID and CDF will wish to examine possible next steps but nothing in the present or contemplated plans for implementation of the project commits either AID or CDF to assistance beyond the project period.

8/24/76

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APPENDIX B

A.I.D. REQUESTED ASSISTANCE

PROPOSED BUDGET (ANNUAL) - FIRST YEAR

(Based on minimum implementation of five new projects constituting five different housing settlements with a population of approximately 77,000 as target areas).

1. Personnel

1 deputy field director	\$ 8,000.-
1 field supervisor	5,000.-
1 administrative assistant (accountant)	3,500.-
1 typist	2,800.-
4 field coordinators at \$3,500	14,000.-
1 driver	2,800.-
Subtotal =	<u>\$36,100.-</u>

2. Office Rent

3,600.-

3. Equipment

1 typewriter	\$ 600.-
1 small calculator	200.-
Office furniture	2,000.-
Subtotal =	<u>\$ 2,800.-</u>

4. Transportation

1 passenger type vehicle	4,000.-
1 utility type vehicle	6,000.-
4 motor bikes (scooters)	3,600.-
vehicle maintenance and operation	2,000.-
Subtotal =	<u>\$15,600.-</u>

5. Operating Expenses

utilities	\$ 600.-
telephone/telegraph	400.-
postage	300.-
office supplies	800.-
printing/duplication	500.-
bank charges	150.-
miscellaneous	500.-
Subtotal =	<u>\$ 3,250.-</u>

6. Local Travel and Conferences

per diem 5 x 25 x 12	\$ 1,500.-
conferences	300.-
photography	200.-
Subtotal =	<u>\$ 2,000.-</u>

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7. Training Stipends

assuming 4 people including women will
receive advance training \$ 4,000.-

8. Project Fund

assuming 5 housing centers at 32,000 each = \$160,000.-
(Note it is expected that funds would be
made available more equitably than
arbitrarily dividing by five)

GRAND TOTAL = \$227,350.-

Occupying Authority and local resident contribution for the duration of the project is currently pledged at a minimum of \$100,000, including construction and operation costs of community centers.

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SECOND YEAR (Summary)

1. Personnel (20% +)	\$ 43,320
2. Rent	4,000
3. Equipment	1,000
4. Transportation-maintenance & operation	3,500
5. Operating Expenses (25%)	4,100
6. Local Travel & Conference	2,500
7. Training Stipends	8,000
8. Project Fund (5 x 34,240)	<u>171,200</u>
GRAND TOTAL =	<u>237,620</u>

THIRD YEAR (Summary)

1. Personnel	\$ 52,000
2. Rent	4,400
3. Equipment	500
4. Transportation	3,000
5. Operating Expenses	5,100
6. Local Travel & Conference	3,000
7. Training Stipends	8,000
8. Project Fund (5 x 34,200)	<u>171,200</u>
GRAND TOTAL =	<u>\$247,200</u>

1502
CDF
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RSD

APPENDIX A

PREPARED BY: Mr. Abad El Latif
Ministry of Social Affairs
Gaza

ORIGINAL IN ARABIC

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A DEMONSTRATION PROJECT
IN
RAFAH
OF COMMUNITY ORGANISATION
WITHIN A NEWLY ESTABLISHED NEIGHBOURHOOD

Goals of Community Organisation

At the same time as the military government decided to establish neighbourhood rehousing projects for refugees in the Gaza Strip, the Ministry of Social Welfare introduced community organisation within the new neighbourhoods.

Community organisation is designed to help residents define their own needs in relation to their new environment and, together with them, to try to establish and develop new services. This requires the mobilisation of external and internal resources with the residents playing a major role in their own affairs in order to achieve the matching of services to local needs and development of local leadership and encouragement of local enterprise. All these are basic conditions for ensuring the most useful exploitation of the resources which have been put into the new area for the welfare of the residents. This will also assist the transition of the refugees to a life as normal citizens.

This survey describes community-work in the new neighbourhood of Dekel in Rafah. To this area have moved families from refugee neighbourhoods where they were living in sub-standard conditions. When the work was begun in 1973, the main goal was to organise the residents so that they should define their own needs and take upon themselves the administration of all matters connected with the development of the new neighbourhood.

The first step was to assist residents in electing a representative committee which would help define needs and participate in the establishment of the following projects: kindergartens, a sports club, a mother-and-child centre, and a sewing-workshop for women. Community-work, through its process of development, brought about significant changes among the residents, who passed slowly from a situation of total dependence to one of independence in all matters concerning services designed for their benefit. Likewise, identification with their new homes and their new neighbourhood is also increasing - a phenomenon which expresses itself in their desire to improve the image of the neighbourhood and to keep it clean and tidy.

The activities and services which the residents and their representatives take part in are varied and include the following: 1. collection of contributions toward building a mosque; 2. work on the construction of the mosque; 3. setting up of an organisation for the building of a community centre through participation of a) the residents, 20%, b) the Save the Children Federation, 40%, and c) the military government, 40%.

At present the committee and the residents have organised themselves to build a supermarket and they have programmes for gardens and lawns within the neighbourhood. This was a long and difficult path. Results show, however, that it is a sure path, and can bring about significant changes in the neighbourhood including the positive activation of the inhabitants themselves.

The experimental project in the Dekel neighbourhood of Rafah shows that community-work is useful in helping the adjustment of residents who transfer from a disadvantaged neighbourhood to a new one and in preventing the continuation of failure which might occur in the new neighbourhood. This is made possible by cooperation of the residents in their own affairs.

This neighbourhood served as an experimental project in community-work which lasted three years. On its completion it is now possible to state that this method ensures vital psychological support for the refugees in transferring from life in a refugee camp to life as a normal citizen.

In the light of the results of this experimental project, it is recommended that construction of community centres and the introduction of community workers in neighbourhoods in general and in new neighbourhoods in particular become a priority. Residents thus take a part in the running of their own lives and in supplying their own needs.

THE WORLD OF COMMUNITY WORK PAPER NO. 10

The Barzilian neighbourhood and an experimental project in community-work

The neighbourhood of Barzilian is situated at the entrance to the city of Rafah, on the eastern side. The neighbourhood was founded in 1972, and its inhabitants come from the refugee camp in Rafah. Today 5,000 people reside in the quarter which will eventually house 10,000 residents. The transferral of the residents to the new neighbourhood is intended to improve living conditions and environment, being the basis for the development of successful social and community services. However, apart from residential quarters, there were no essential services such as shops, a market, a bakery, a clinic, school, mosque and kindergartens. An additional difficulty was the distance of the neighbourhood from the city.

The social workers of the Ministry of Social Welfare were the first to recognize the difficulties of the inhabitants caused by the lack of services available. However, they saw possibilities for the development of the neighbourhood through self-organisation among the residents who might be given an opportunity to define and give expression to their needs for essential services and actively participate in the process of their establishment including mobilisation of resources. Such a process ensures that the services are suitable for the residents, and this, in turn, is a prerequisite for their being used properly. It also contributes to the encouragement of social activities and the development of local leadership.

Particular importance is attached to this process among the refugees since 1) the method of treatment used by the U.N. (UNRWA) encouraged the development of dependence of the refugees on the latter, and 2) these activities will show the residents that the fields of activity of the Ministry of Social Welfare are much broader than the normally accepted assistance in the form of the distribution of food rations and financial aid.

This pilot project demanded much time and patience and that the worker involved in the project should have the ability to teach the people how to be patient, and be able to change the mentality and perspective of people who have become accustomed to dependence and apathy, and to turn them into active partners. It was clear that success depended both on the implementation of the objectives and not less than this on the instilling into the residents a spirit of cooperation and acceptance of responsibility. No importance was attached to the element of time and it was up to the worker to work even at night if necessary, and not in accordance with the accepted working hours.

Stages in the process of community development

1. Arousal of interest. Interest was created among the residents through home visits and meetings at natural meeting places, such as in the street, where we talked about the problems of the neighbourhood and the residents. At these opportunities they were told that workers would make home visits so as to gather more information and details. The atmosphere at these meetings enabled people to talk freely and to discuss their problems, as well as their desires and ambitions. As a result, a relationship of trust between the worker and the residents was created, a phenomenon which was a basis for the making of a survey with the agreement and cooperation of the residents and the neighbourhood.

2. General social survey of the neighbourhood. The survey began on 2.1.73. Data were collected from residents of the neighbourhood as follows:
(a) the economic situation of the residents including professions and occupations, (b) educational level, (c) demographic composition of the

neighbourhood, (d) special groups, the sick, disabled, elderly and unemployed, (e) families which receive food parcels from UNRWA, (f) the recommendations of the residents concerning social affairs such as family-planning, mother-and-child care and welfare, home-economics etc., as being services in which the residents are vitally interested.

3. Classification and analysis of the data. On completion of the general social survey, the data were classified according to the paragraphs above and the determination of priorities. It became clear that the needs of the inhabitants fall into the following order of preferences: (a) establishment of a general market which will include a variety of shops, (b) clinics, (c) primary school, (d) kindergarten, (e) sewing centre for girls, (f) mosque, (g) club for sporting activities and for utilisation of leisure hours, (h) public gardens and games, and (i) planning of public transport to and from the neighbourhood.

Coordination and Organisation of a Development Programme and Work-Methods

On completion of the first stage of the project the following steps were taken in order to obtain the cooperation of the residents, to minimise their feeling of dependence and apathy, and to arouse their active interest and participation in the development process.

1. Contact with the leaders of the neighbourhood. Care was taken to explain to them all the conclusions of the survey, the analysis of the data which are used to design the programme and the stages of its implementation. It soon became clear that their viewpoint was in agreement with the conclusions drawn from the survey. Promises of cooperation in the further implementation of the programme helped towards obtaining their acceptance of the project and the assurance of the mukhtars to give of their time in order to work among the residents at implementing the programme.

2. Direct contact with the residents. A large number of residents were invited to a general meeting in the house of one of the mukhtars. At the meeting, men from different walks of life took part, including elderly people, pupils, merchants, teachers, clerks, etc. They were given an explanation of a programme for the development of the neighbourhood, and discussions and arguments on the details of the programme were initiated. After several meetings the need was felt to choose a responsible committee who could follow-up the administration and implementation of the various stages of the programme.

It became clear at meetings moreover that there were some groups who did not support the programme. These included the following: (a) a large number of inhabitants unable to accept the idea, (b) other residents who revealed a lack of interest and lack of concern in what was discussed, and moreover even argued that they were unable to implement the programme, (c) residents who displayed a certain amount of scepticism about the programme. These groups were taken into consideration and an effort was made to try to explain the advantages of the programme and to persuade them of its value. There was active encouragement of the group which revealed interest and a desire to cooperate. As a first step, they were assisted in electing a committee from among the residents and from this stage onwards all the work done was in cooperation with the committee.

3. Method of implementation. Meetings were held between the neighbourhood committee and the Ministry of Social Welfare, the military government, the municipal council, the Ministry of the Interior, and the following

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responsibility for carrying out these projects, (b) kindergarten, sewing shop - the Ministry of Social Welfare accepted responsibility in a general way for encouraging the building of a community centre which would include a kindergarten, a sewing workshop, a lecture-hall, a cinema, a library and a club, (c) mosque - the neighbourhood committee took upon itself the responsibility for building a mosque through the contributions and efforts of the local residents, (d) public gardens - it was agreed that the municipal council will help the residents with resources and information, (e) transport.

The very fact that meetings take place and conclusions are arrived at despite their only being on paper at this stage, created a great increase in responsibility felt by the committee members and in the interest of many of the residents of the neighbourhood, including members of the groups who had cast doubts on all the above activities.

Definition of work and treatment methods

The committee and the community worker reached a stage where it was felt that the way could be seen more clearly and that the committee should be assisted in the following ways which are more difficult and more significant because they were already directly connected to the implementation of the programme.

At first, the committee and the city council were brought together and the goals of the committee and its activities were discussed. The point was mentioned that it was established in order to be "a child of its mother" i.e. independently, it would be unable to act and develop as necessary. The committee explained to the municipal council that they represent the neighbourhood and that they promise to help with actual physical assistance and not mere words. The committee informed the municipal council on many occasions about offences committed by residents such as building without a licence, and offences involving electricity and sanitation. From one other point of view, the municipal council fulfilled the requests of the committee and its demands connected with the water system, electricity and sanitation.

After a year of activity, it became clear to the committee that official and legal status should be given to its activities, and with the help of the worker they were registered as an Ottoman Society. This increased its self-esteem and its prestige in the eyes of the residents of the neighbourhood. With the founding of this society, contacts with the authority began to take place. In meetings with the military governor, he promised to assist the society. They presented problems which were in the area of his competence such as budget and requests that the municipal council should give them more support.

Similar ties were formed with the offices of the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Social Welfare and problems relating to them were presented to them - their help being usually received.

The results of the society's activities with the institutions and residents of the neighbourhood are as follows:

A. Implementation of programmes

1. Community centre, including kindergarten. The Ministry of Social Welfare contacted different institutions. An area of land was allocated for the community centre. The first stage was implemented quickly - this being

topics, (b) cooperation with the society came about after the residents realized that the different activities were meant for the good of the residents, and this became clear in their attitude to general meetings and in the implementation of proposals and programmes, (c) the society is now a responsible and active force, it supervises the kindergartens, and keeps a close watch on the problems of the residents, coordinating its implementation and its solutions in an orderly and precise manner. It is, in short, a responsible and serious body. It suggests solutions to problems in an independent manner, and the community workers act only as advisors.

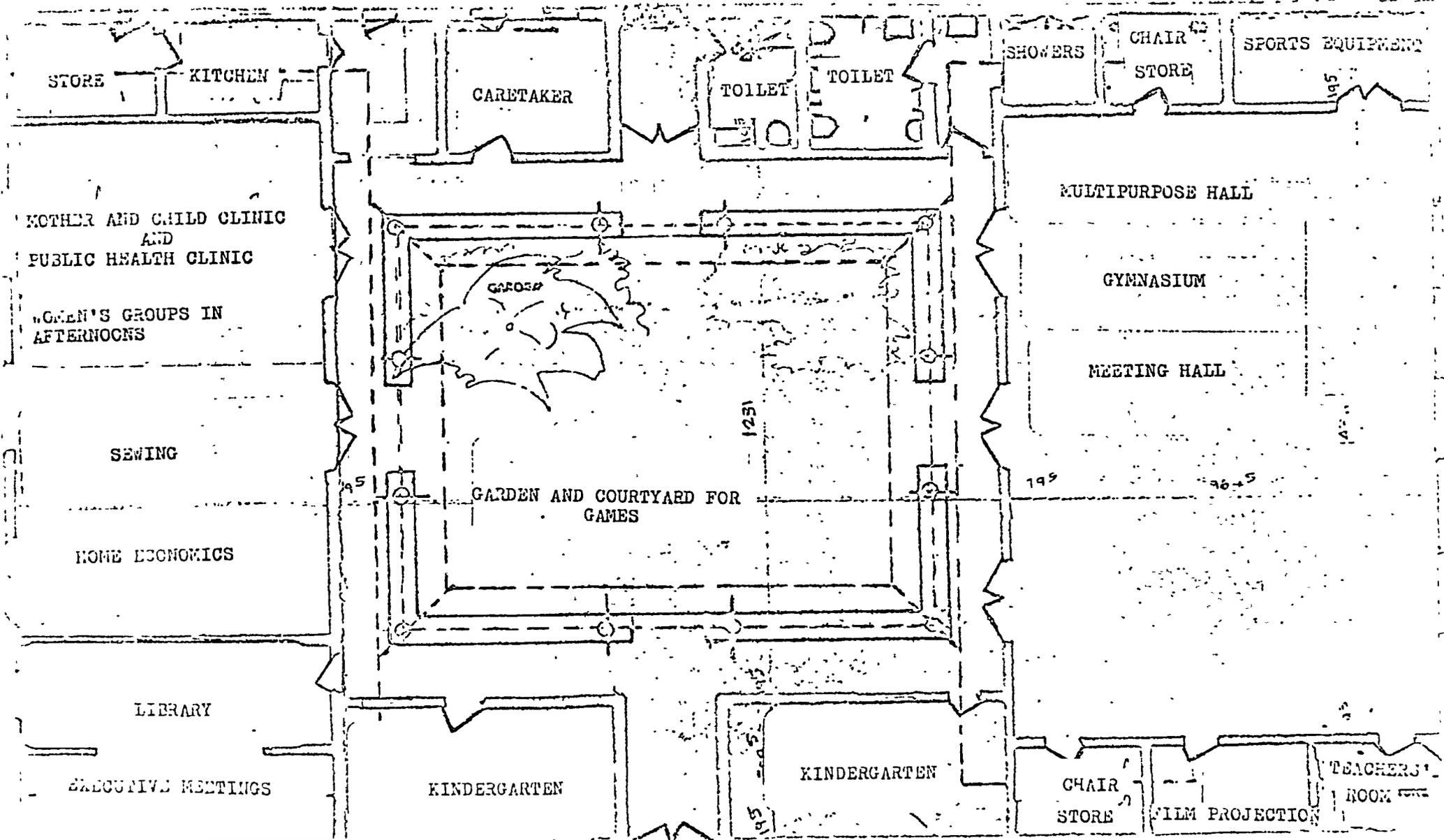
The stages of implementation of programmes are well thought out by the society, such as the programme for a communal store, the establishment of two study-classes to give auxiliary lessons for weaker pupils. In all these activities the association took the initiative and responsibility - a phenomenon which comes well above all expectations.

(d) Probably the most successful achievement is the change in the outlook of people towards the Ministry of Social Welfare, the military government and the other services with which they are connected.

The institutions do not only provide food rations and public welfare assistance but also offer assistance in different ways according to the needs of the inhabitants. The social welfare department which was previously the symbol of dependence has become a centre for advice and counselling. People have started to enquire at the welfare bureau how to return their children to the school from which they left. Families take advice from the welfare bureau concerning a son who is behind in his studies and likewise in other matters which previously were thought to be outside the sphere of the social welfare bureau. Those people who in the past had doubts began to take an interest and to cooperate. They ask the advice of the welfare bureau as well as of the society of the neighbourhood.

All those things mentioned are milestones for the person who is involved in community work and who treads warily, not with overconfidence, but ready to take anything including mockery. The community worker should be prepared to work without regard for normal hours. He must be someone with an ability to bear difficulties with patience and to teach people how to be patient.

etc



Function of the Community Centre

The community centre's role is to plan programmes and projects which residents recommend on the basis of their experience and as a result of their daily needs, and to serve as a focal-point for social, educational and cultural services. It should also serve as a meeting place for meetings between the residents and the society, for committees of the society and for the committees appointed to deal with different topics, such as education, health, interior affairs, social welfare affairs etc. The society, whose activities are administered from the centre, supervises and follows-up the implementation of the decisions of the neighbourhood in all fields, whether they are implemented in the centre itself or in other places within the neighbourhood.

Structure of the Centre

The society, government ministries and the military government

<u>Education & Social Committee</u>	<u>Health Committee</u>	<u>Interior Affairs Committee</u>
Kindergartens	Clinic	Building
School	Mother & Child Clinic	Markets
Afternoon Youth Activities	Public Health	Electricity and Water
Sport	Efficient Sanitation System	Gardening and Landscaping
Library		Transport Services
Films and Parties		

The centre will run the following services:

- (a) two kindergarten classes
- (b) hall for screening films, meetings and parties
- (c) library
- (d) conference-rooms for guides and workers
- (e) kitchen and dining-room for feeding children at the kindergarten
- (f) discussions on domestic science and home economics
- (g) sports club
- (h) different groups for all ages such as sewing, embroidery, home economics groups etc.

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Budget for Community Centre

(current for one year)

1. two kindergarten teachers
2. one sport instructor
3. two caretakers
4. one cook
5. one secretary
6. one instructor for improvement of living conditions
7. one instructor for cosmetics and beauty
8. one instructor for cooking
9. one gardener
10. one librarian

Eight workers x L1,000 x 12 months per year	= L96,000
Basic furniture, essential equipment	= 100,000
Maintenance - electricity, telephone, water	= 10,000
Food for kindergarten children 52 x L1,5 x 300 days	= 23,400
Study material	= 15,600
Raw materials for handicrafts	= 55,600

Total-300,600

Building costs and leasing of plot - 199,400

Total expense -- L500,000

APPENDIX BA.I.D. Requested AssistancePROPOSED BUDGET (ANNUAL) - FIRST YEAR

(Based on operation of housing settlements with a population of approximately 77,000 as target areas).

1. Personnel

1 deputy field director	\$ 8,000.-
1 field supervisor	5,000.-
1 administrative assistant (accountant)	3,500.-
1 typist	2,800.-
4 field c-ordinators at \$3,500	14,000.-
1 driver	2,800.-
Subtotal =	<u>36,100.-</u>

2. Office Rent

3,600.-

3. Equipment

1 typewriter	600.-
1 small calculator	200.-
office furniture	<u>2,000.-</u>
Subtotal =	<u>2,800.-</u>

4. Transportation

1 passenger type vehicle	4,000.-
1 utility type vehicle	6,000.-
4 motor bikes (scooters)	3,600.-
vehicle maintenance and operation..	<u>2,000.-</u>
Subtotal =	<u>15,600.-</u>

5. Operating Expenses

utilities	600.-
telephone/telegraph	400.-
postage	300.-
office supplies	800.-
printing/duplication	500.-
bank charges	150.-
miscellaneous	<u>500.-</u>
Subtotal =	<u>3,250.-</u>

6. Local Travel and Conferences

per diem 5 x 25 x 12	1,500.-
conferences	300.-
photography	<u>200.-</u>
Subtotal =	<u>2,000.-</u>

7. Training Stipends

assuming 4 people including women will receive advance training 4,000.-

8. Project Fund

assuming 4 housing centers at 40,000 each = 160,000.-
(Note it is expected that funds would be
made available more equitably than
arbitrarily dividing by four)

GRAND TOTAL = \$227,350.-

Gol and local resident contribution for the duration of the project is currently pledged at a minimum of \$100,000, including construction and operation costs of community centers.

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SECOND YEAR (Summary)

1. Personnel (20% +)	43,320
2. Rent	4,000
3. Equipment	1,000
4. Transportation-maintenance & operation	3,500
5. Operating Expenses (25%)	4,100
6. Local Travel & Conference	2,500
7. Training Stipends	8,000
8. Project Fund (4 x 42,800)	<u>171,200</u>
	<u>GRAND TOTAL = \$237,620</u>

THIRD YEAR (Summary)

1. Personnel	52,000
2. Rent	4,400
3. Equipment	500
4. Transportation	3,000
5. Operating Expenses	5,100
6. Local Travel & Conference	3,000
7. Training Stipends	8,000
8. Project Fund (4 x 42,300)	<u>171,200</u>
<u>GRAND TOTAL =</u>	<u>\$247,200</u>



November 2, 1976

Mr. Peter O. Sellar
Chief, Program Division
Office of Development Planning
Near East Bureau (NE/DP)
Room 6733 NS
Washington, D. C. 20523

Dear Peter:

Enclosed please find the supplementary financial data you have requested in order to finalize approval of Community Development Foundation's proposal for Gaza. As you specified, it places CDF's financial projections on a calendar year basis (1977, 1978, 1979) in order to coincide with the cash flow projections of our Gaza proposal. It also shows what portion of our income during this period is anticipated from USAID.

I should like to point out that USAID's grants to CDF represent only a small portion of our budget. I might also add that AID is making almost no contribution to the core support needs of our agency. Finally, as the enclosed projections reflect, CDF intends to direct most of its new funds to the Less Developed Countries described in our Development Program Grant. I would hope that AID would approve the requested funding for the Gaza program so that our overall financial allocations can proceed according to CDF's larger plan.

I trust this information provides you the data necessary to complete AID's approval of CDF's Gaza proposal. I shall be looking forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Most sincerely,

Charles MacCormack
Charles MacCormack
Program Director

CM:vs
Enclosure
cc: Grace Langley

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Executive Director
Timothy Beckett
Comptroller
Charles MacCormack
Program Director
Kenneth H. Phillips
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PROGRAMS

Domestic
Appalachia
American Indian
Chicano
Inner Cities
Southern Black
Overseas
Africa
Asia
Europe
Latin America
Middle East

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CDF THREE YEAR PLAN - RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

<u>RECEIPTS:</u>	<u>CY 1977</u>	<u>CY 1978</u>	<u>CY 1979</u>
Sponsored Children, Schools & Communities	\$5,126,000	\$5,250,000	\$5,450,000
Contributions	1,803,000	2,078,000	2,260,000
Bequests	100,000	100,000	100,000
<u>Grants and Contracts:</u>			
AID	1,142,000	1,027,000	780,000
Non-AID	300,000	425,000	550,000
Interest, Dividends & Other	<u>52,000</u>	<u>55,000</u>	<u>58,000</u>
TOTAL RECEIPTS	<u>\$8,523,000</u>	<u>\$8,935,000</u>	<u>\$9,198,000</u>
 <u>EXPENDITURES:</u>			
<u>Program Services:</u>			
Domestic	\$3,155,000	\$3,244,000	\$3,253,000
<u>Overseas (See Appendix)</u>			
AID	1,142,000	1,027,000	780,000
Non-AID	<u>2,353,000</u>	<u>2,653,000</u>	<u>3,030,000</u>
Total Program Services	6,650,000	6,924,000	7,063,000
<u>Supporting Services:</u>			
Management & General	614,000	659,000	702,000
Fund Raising	<u>1,103,000</u>	<u>1,186,000</u>	<u>1,263,000</u>
Total Supporting Services	1,717,000	1,845,000	1,965,000
Contingency	50,000	52,000	54,000
Reserve	<u>106,000</u>	<u>114,000</u>	<u>116,000</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>\$8,523,000</u>	<u>\$8,935,000</u>	<u>\$9,198,000</u>

11/2/76

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*2 used per
 addition in
 memo dated 11/5/76.
 CDF will confirm
 - P. ...*

CDF AND AID CONTRIBUTIONS BY PROGRAM

APPENDIX

PROGRAM:	CALENDAR YEAR 1977		CALENDAR YEAR 1978		CALENDAR YEAR 1979	
	CDF	AID	CDF	AID	CDF	AID
Bangladesh	\$156,000		\$185,000		\$200,000	
India	9,000		10,000		10,000	
Indonesia	100,000		150,000		180,000	
Korea	341,000	\$125,000	341,000	\$125,000	341,000	\$125,000
Romania	200,000	100,000	220,000	100,000	250,000	100,000
Dominican Republic	100,000	100,000	130,000	100,000	150,000	100,000
Honduras	110,000	60,000	140,000	60,000	160,000	60,000
Mexico	154,000		160,000		160,000	
Haiti	60,000		80,000		100,000	
Greece <i>Parent Gaza Strip program</i>	212,000 38,000	85,000	200,000 33,000	111,000	190,000 29,000	146,000
Israel <i>Gaza Strip expanded program</i>	160,000 37,000	247,000	190,000 46,000	257,000	230,000 56,000	255,000
Lebanon	140,000	247,000	150,000	257,000	160,000	255,000
Upper Volta	30,000	60,000	40,000	60,000	70,000	40,000
Cameroon	30,000		40,000	100,000	70,000	100,000
Guatemala	40,000		50,000		50,000	
Grants - Cooperative Agencies	19,000		19,000		20,000	
Interns	30,000		30,000		40,000	
Field Office Depreciation	15,000		17,000		20,000	
TOTAL OVERSEAS	1,914,000	692,000	2,152,000	802,000	2,401,000	780,000
HOME OFFICE INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMING	439,000	450,000	501,000	225,000	629,000	
GRAND TOTAL	\$2,353,000	\$1,142,000	\$2,653,000	\$1,027,000	\$3,030,000	\$780,000

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