



PDHAC-519

Final Evaluation



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Programs

Domestic
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Overseas

Africa
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Europe
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Middle East

Mr. Jerry Miller
PVO Liaison Officer
NE/Tech/SARD
Department of State/AID
Washington, D.C. 20523

Dear Mr. Miller,

Please find enclosed the final evaluations for the last group of Grant I projects and a number of Grant II projects. All Grant I projects have now been evaluated; there remain four projects originated under Grant I and carried over into Grant II which remain to be assessed.

I would like to call your attention to the new evaluation format, which has been developed by the CDF staff to cover areas required by AID as well as to provide essential information in the local context.

With kind thanks for your consideration and best wishes for the New Year, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Judith obermeyer
Director
Middle East Region
Save the Children

a13/7

Enclosure

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES
Project Evaluation Report

1. Project Title: Palestine Red Crescent Dental Clinic
2. Project Number: GS-0004
3. Date on which the project was:

First suggested	September 1978
Formally submitted	January 1979
Effectively Cleared	July 1979
Fully implemented	May 1982
Evaluation completed	November 1982

AREA 1 - IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT

There were some changes in this project. The project description was designed so that the new dental chair would be in the Khan Younis clinic. Because the clearance of the project was delayed the Red Crescent Society had to fulfill its promise to the Khan Younis people so they purchased a second-hand dental chair and opened the clinic before the project was approved. After the project was cleared, they purchased the new dental chair and transferred it to the Gaza clinic as Gaza City is the center and serves a larger number of people. There was not an acceptable rate of progress in this project implementation since the society had to wait eight months for local clearance.

AREA 2 - FINANCES:

CDF contributed \$ 25,000 to this project for the purchase of a new dental chair. The final payment was made in May of 1981.

The Palestine Red Crescent Society contributed an equivalent \$ 25,000 in overhead costs in the maintenance of the clinic.

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

AREA 3 - EFFECT OF THE PROJECT:

The Palestine Red Crescent Dental Clinic now serves 22 people daily. It serves patients a nominal fee of approximately 25 shekels. Medicine is supplied at wholesale prices. The services made available are: X-rays, cleaning, cavity fillings, tooth extractions, and denture services such as any private clinic would provide. The clinic also encourages the people to take care of their teeth. No follow up is necessary since the Red Crescent has proven themselves in their service so far.

AREA 4 - FUTURE RECOMMENDATIONS:

I recommend working with this society again as medical services are very important for the Gaza Strip. Dental services are needed in particular since such services are expensive and scarce.

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES
Project Evaluation Report

1. Project Name: Beit Sahur Road Project.

2. Project Number: WB-0019

3. Date on which the Project was

First suggested	November 1978
Formally submitted	April 1979
Effectively cleared	August 1979
Audited	October 1981
Fully implemented	February 1982
Evaluation submitted	November 1981

4. IMPLEMENTING THE PROJECT:

It was almost impossible to improve or speed up the project implementation due to military rule intervention holding back construction activities. The Municipality was also held back from obtaining outside funding for the project until late 1981. Considering the various constraints progress can be described as acceptable.

5 .PROJECT BENEFICIARIES:

The number of people who are currently benefiting from this project are the 29 families who established the new housing project. However, considering the local communities living adjacent to the project site, the total number of beneficiaries is 1500 persons.

6. PROJECT BUDGET:

The original budget allocated by CDF was \$ 35,000. It was extended to \$ 50,000 to meet price increases resulting from delayed project implementation.

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

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	Municipality Share	CDF Share
	-----	-----
Direct Payment to Municipality Sept. 79		\$ 10,000
Direct payment to Municipality Dec. 80		\$ 3,000
Direct payment to Municipality for purchase & delivery of pipes		\$ 14,900
Direct payment to Municipality Apr.82		\$ 22,100
Main road construction	\$ 16,104	
Main road construction	\$ 47,777	
Housing road payment	\$ 16,280	
Laying of water pipeline	\$ 10,800	
	-----	-----
	\$ 90,961	\$ 50,000

The total project expenditure is \$ 140,961. Beit Sahur Municipality has expended \$ 55,960 thus matching CDF grant expenditure with an additional 50%.

The Auditor's report was prepared before the project was completed. Auditor's remark about the Municipality not matching CDF grant at the time, have been overcome upon the completion of the project as indicated in item (6) of the budget.

The Municipality and group beneficiaries made the best use of the funds allocated for the project. Both, the road construction and the erection of a water pipeline are essential needs for the community group residing in the new housing cooperative project.

7. ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT INPACT:

This project has been essential for the Municipality of Beit Sahur. The Jabel El-Dik area (project site) on the northern side of the town is the only area available for expansion of the city. The one kilometer roadway to the new housing project will at some point within the next ten years be extended to connect the main road to Jerusalem. This future linkage with the Jerusalem road will reduce the amount of traffic congestion on the Bethlehem/Jerusalem road into which Beit Sahur transport is presently feeds.

Since water, road and electricity facilities are becoming available to these areas, the newly established housing unit will encourage further housing projects to be erected north of Beit Sahur.

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

There is no need for any further follow-up on this project. Beit Sahur Municipality will be responsible for maintaining the road and water pipeline network in the future.

8. FUTURE RECOMMENDATIONS:

Based on what has been learned, drinking water projects for group housing units that are out of reach of municipality services should be considered. However, pavement of main or city roads is not recommended, except for the construction of agricultural dirt roads which are more essentially needed in rural areas. Experience with Beit Sahur Municipality has been successful, and future cooperation with the Municipality on related projects is highly recommended.

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK
PROJECT EVALUATION REPORT

1. Project Name: Nunqur, Sinjar and Kinnar Road.
2. Project Number: WB-0021
3. Date on which the project was:

First suggested	January 1979
Formally submitted	April 1979
Effectively cleared	July 1979
Fully implemented	July 1980
Evaluation completed	September 28, 1981
Evaluation (Revision)	November 1982

The rate of progress for this project can generally be considered acceptable. The clearance was issued after a short time, and the essential stages of construction preceding asphaltting were completed within relatively sound period of time (4 months). Asphaltting however, which was the last stage of implementation, was delayed for the following reason.

- a) Conflict arising among village groups over road boundaries led to a complete halt on construction activities for several months.
- b) Difficulties confronted the village committee in raising sufficient funds to meet CDF's contribution. The \$ 50,000 formerly allocated by CDF to cover asphaltting was insufficient because of rising material costs due to a one year delay in activity.

The two problems above required over six months to resolve, following which asphaltting was completed within two weeks.

AREA 1 - IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT:

The grant allocated for the construction was used for both laying a base course and asphaltting. An additional amount of \$ 15,000 was allocated to asphalt an adjoining road that leads to Hebron housing cooperative. The final cost for the housing cooperative road reached \$ 10,000. During the winter season, heavy rain caused multiple spot damage to the main road of Nunqur-Sinjar. Repair costs will be largely born by the

contractor, although a relatively small share will be paid by the village group and CDF. CDF's share will include \$ 5,000 which is the amount remaining from the \$ 15,000 allocated for the Housing project road.

AREA 2 - FINANCE:

	Planned	Actual	Difference
	-----	-----	-----
	\$	\$	\$
Expansion of road base	7,800	2,142.57	- 857.43
Construction of retaining walls	3,000	2,142.57	- 857.43
Installation of drainage pipes	900	1,687.47	+ 787.47
Coverage of road with base course	65,625	63,781.00	-1,844.00
Spray asphalt	5,250	11,340.70	+6,090.70
Asphalting	45,000	61,500.09	+16,500.90
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL:-	127,575	140,452.64	23,379.07

AREA 3 - COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:

The direct beneficiaries are the inhabitants of the Nunqur, Sinjer and Kinnar villages, in addition to the villages of Dura and Hebron. The total number of beneficiaries is estimated to be 70,000. The new road has also reduced the distance between Dura and Hebron from 7 to 3.5 kilometers. It has also reflected favourably upon the price of land which in certain locations experienced 200% increase. A considerable number of new family dwellings were erected along the hills of the new road, as well as a good number of projects initiated which include stone cutting and land reclamation for grape vine plantation.

Final statement of project expenditures, including both CDF and village counterpart contribution is included in the auditor's report submitted September 28, 1981. The road has served a large sector of the Hebron - Dura population and helped to promote land reclamation, small industries (stone

cutting) and the housing project in the area. However, the delay in project implementation raised the total cost of the road and prevented the completion of certain stages of construction such as water ditch canals and shoulders strengthening the sides of the road.

AREA 4 - EFFECT OF THE PROJECT:

The auditor noted several points that need to be clarified.

- a) Doubt was raised about the use of 14,648 tons of base course. Upon referring to the original cost estimate submitted by the Public Work Department on March 3, 1979, they showed an estimated amount of 52,500 tons of base course was to be used for the road. Therefore, the amount under question is actually justified when considering the quantity which was originally estimated.
- b) The overall project cost estimate made by the Public Work Department according to their letter of March 3, 1979 showed a sum of \$ 142,884. This amount includes the cost of the additional road leading to the cooperative housing project or \$ 19,980.50. Considering the price index rise after one year, there is an additional increase of 30% over the original project estimate.
- c) There was a question about base course used prior asphaltting. The contractor found it necessary to use a limited amount of base course along with asphaltting in order to insure proper levelling. The quantity of base course needed was to cover a layer of 10 cms. thick in preparation of the asphaltting layer. The quantity used (620 tons) is considered a relatively small amount and very essential to insure proper asphaltting operation.

AREA 5 - ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT IMPACT:

The road of 3.5 kilometers cut short the distance between the city of Hebron and the town of Dura. This road replaced the old road of 7 kilometers which was the main connection between both towns. The short term and direct effects of this project were:-

1. Stimulated the people of the three villages, Nunqur, Singer and Kinnar to organize themselves and work together to construct the road.

2. Made available employment for labor work among the village community.

3. Attracted attention of several land investors who sought land purchase for individual and cooperative housing project.

4. The long term and indirect benefits attained could be summarized as follows:-

a. Most public transportation has been directed from the old road to the new road, hence facilitation comfort to the inhabitants of the three villages.

b. Land reclamation and small industries (stone cutting) started to flourish along side the new road.

c. Several housing projects are being initiated on both sides of the road, same time offered lower prices of land than in Hebron area for housing purposes.

d. School children from the villages of Nunqur, Singer and Kinnar will no further have to reach schools on foot following the establishment of public transportation service.

AREA 6 - FUTURE RECOMMENDATIONS

Follow up on this road at this time is essential to consider. The asphalt which was subjected to damage in scattered areas should be repaired this year. An agreement between the contractor, the village community groups and the municipality of Dura is about to be reached for follow up repairs. CDF will share only with the remaining standing amount of \$ 5,000 from the original grant. The total repair expenditure is estimated to cost \$ 25,000

Due to several reasons resulting from the complications faced during the stage of project implementation, it is recommended that CDF not to asphalt city roads in the future since such projects are mainly the concern of public works of the municipalities. However, main objectives in road projects should preferably be directed towards promoting agriculture roads.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES
Project Evaluation Report

1. Project Title: Deir Ghazaleh Local Committee Water Network.

2. Project Number: WB-0022

3. Date on which project was:

First suggested	July 1979
Effectively cleared	November 1979
Fully implemented	April 1981
Evaluation completed	November 1982

AREA 1 - IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT:

The results of the domestic water project in the village of Deir Ghazzaleh are:-

1. Full internal net for a population of 800 with house connections and water clocks.
2. Elevated reservoir, 200M3
3. Booster pump and pump house
4. Roof for existing holding pond.

The project proceeded according to the technical plans and goals of the project.

The work on this project proceeded as normal for the area, taking into consideration the need to obtain permission to work. Additionally, at the beginning of project implementation pipe was very difficult to obtain because the entire supply from the factory was being shipped daily to the Negev for the airport being built there. After that demand was over, the project proceeded swiftly.

AREA 2 - FINANCES:

A detailed report from the Water Department of the West Bank depicts the final cost of the water project in Deir Ghazaleh. These costs are calculated by the engineers of the Water Department by measuring quantities of materials actually used in the project plus the contractors labor costs. This report takes priority over costs quoted in contracts as this analysis is done during and upon completion of the project.

It is the most official document about water project costs of completed projects as it is documented by engineer supervision through field visits plus submission of contractor bills to the Water Department for approval before payment. If necessary, the bills as submitted to the Water Department can be seen by the auditor.

Project completed January 4, 1981.

Pipes cement and iron	JD	13,500	
Remaining raw materials for 200 M3 Reservoir, 12 meters high pumphouse roof of intermediate pool	JD	3,158	
Remaining raw materials for internal net fittings	JD	1,360	
Labor for internal net	JD	2,397	
Labor for reservoir, pumphouse and pool roof	JD	6,828	
Miscellaneous expenses	JD	214	

Total:-	JD	27,457	= \$ 75,506
Plus another JD 8,543 to finish project	JD	8,543	
Project Total	JD	36,000	= \$ 99,000
Minus about JD 17,000 from CDF	JD	19,000	

JD 19,000 were contributed by the village plus cost of water meters and house connections for approximately 75 houses and public buildings.

AREA 3 - COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:

Community Leaders involved in the project are:

1. Well Owner: Ghaleb Ahed
2. Head of Water Committee:
3. Contractors:
 - Internal Net:
 - Abdul Kader Medina from Taibeh
 - Tafnis Khalis
 - Reservoir:
 - Salah Mahmoud Manasrah from Raineh.

The village water committee acted as liaison between the contractors and the Water Department of the West Bank in order to assure that the work was being completed. The Committee also took the responsibility of ordering the pump and accessories according to the engineer's specifications. The committee was the main factor in organizing community participation and obtaining funding for the implementation of the project. The water committee worked very well together and had no problems.

A major infrastructure project such as domestic water supply helps the stability of the community as well as meets a basic need for improving sanitary conditions. This has a corollary effect on the health of the community as a whole and women and children in particular.

The domestic water project will be maintained by the village under the supervision of the village water committee which must report to the Water Department of the West Bank. The engineers of the Water Department are responsible for running the well and maintaining the pumps. The village water committee is responsible for the maintenance of the internal net system. The funding for this purpose is provided through routine water charges as administered by the Water Department.

AREA 4 - EFFECT OF THE PROJECT:

The beneficiaries of the project are the 800 inhabitants of the village of Deir Ghazzaleh.

The project provided a domestic water supply to the village and helped the beneficiaries by providing them one of their basic needs, a clean supply of drinking water. The project supplied the area with a complete internal net water distribution system serving all households, the mosque and two schools.

The social improvements brought about by the project was the organization of the water committee. This committee is responsible for project funding, for supervising implementation of the project, and for monitoring the water service once started. This monitoring responsibility includes internal net maintenance, reading the water meters, billing the customers, and paying the well owner for the water used. A portion of the charges collected from the customers is kept by the water committee for maintenance purposes. The rate charged customers is in agreement with the Water Department of the West Bank.

The economic improvements for the community from this project may be felt in the release of work time of the women and older children in order that they may work in the fields. Also with water available, household gardens can now be found which increase the family income and provide a better nutritional base for the entire family. The major benefit to the children and youth is the improved standard of living.

This domestic water project was completed in a very satisfactory manner as it serves the entire population and the public service buildings.

AREA 5 - FUTURE RECOMMENDATIONS:

No follow-up is necessary on this project except the routine maintenance which is the responsibility of the water committee.

The effect of this domestic water project will continue indefinitely and should increase over time as the village itself develops.

This project was designed as a total project (for a projected life of 25 years) and will need no improvement except the extension of the internal net to future households or public service buildings.

A future project in this village should be an agricultural road between Deir Ghazzaleh and the neighboring village of Arraneh. The length of the road is approximately two and half kilometers. Also, a public health care clinic in this village could serve the surrounding villages of Arabbunah, Arraneh, Jalameh and Faggu'ah.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES
Project Evaluation Report

1. Project Title: Zeita Local Committee Water Pump
and Network

2. Project Number: WB-0023

3. Date of which project was:

First suggested	July 1979
Effectively cleared	November 1979
Fully implemented	April 1981
Evaluation completed	November 1982.

AREA I - IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT:

The results of the domestic water project in the village of Zeita are:

1. Full internal net for a population of 2,000 with house connections and water clocks
2. Elevated reservoir, 200 cubic meters.
3. Installation of submersible pump in existing well.

The project proceeded according to the technical plans and goals of the project.

The work on this project proceeded very slowly. Initially there were problems with the contractor regarding delivery of the pipes for the internal net. Then there was a long delay in receiving the pump for the well, and even after its receipt there was an unexpected delay in getting it installed. However, in the end the water project was completed as planned and is running smoothly.

AREA 2 - FINANCE:

A detailed report from the Water Department of the West Bank depicts the final cost of the water project in Zeita. These costs are calculated by the engineers of the Water Department by measuring quantities of materials actually used in the project plus the contractors labor costs. This report takes priority over costs quoted in contracts as this analysis is done during and upon completion of the project. It is the most official document about water project costs of completed projects as it is documented by engineer supervision through field visits plus submission of contractor bills to the Water Department for approval before payment.

(Project was completed as of Nov.8, 1981)

Inter net 2" and 1"	JD	26,600	
Reservoir 200 M3	JD	8,500	
Electric Pump	JD	10,000	
Additional lines	JD	4,900	
Project total:-	JD	50,000	= \$ 137,500
CDF	JD	11,000	= \$ 30,250
Village	JD	39,000	= \$ 107,250

(plus cost of house connections and water meters for about 250 dwellings and public service buildings.)

AREA - 3 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The Community leaders involved in the project:

Head of the Village Council- Abu-Jawad Manaa'
 Contractor for the Internal Net- Wadia Masri from Nablus
 Contractor for the Reservoir- Tayseer Zbeideh from Nablus

The head of the Village Council acted as a liaison between the contractors and the Water Department of the West Bank in order to assure that the work was being implemented. The Council Head also took the responsibility of ordering the pump and accessories according to the engineer's specifications. The Village Council was the main fundraiser and they organized the community for participation in the implementation of the project. The Village Council showed strong leadership and although the project went slowly, the Council solved its own problems quickly and effectively.

A major infrastructure project such as a domestic water supply helps the community stability as well as meets the basic need for improving sanitary conditions which has the corollary effect on the health of the community as a whole, women and children in particular.

The domestic water project will be maintained by the Village under the supervision of the Village Council which must report to the Water Department of the West Bank. Money for maintenance purposes is provided by routine fees for water administration by the Water Department of the West Bank. The engineers of the Water Department are responsible for the maintenance of the pumps and the Village Council is responsible for the maintenance of the internal net system.

AREA 4 - EFFECT OF THE PROJECT:

The beneficiaries of the project are the 2000 inhabitants of the village of Zeita.

The project provides the area with a complete internal net water distribution system, including an elevated reservoir and a submersible pump system, providing water to all households, schools, the mosque, and the village clinic.

Socially the project has engaged the Village Council in a priority project for the entire community. The Village Council was responsible for project funding, supervision of the project until its completion, and monitoring the water service now that it has started. Monitoring of the water service to the village entails reading the water meters, billing the customers, and collecting payment for the water used. The rate charged the customers of the village is in accordance with an agreement with the Water Department of the West Bank. A small charge is allotted for the maintenance fund.

The economic improvements for the community from this project will be the increased release of work time since water does not have to be collected or brought from outside. Small businesses will be encouraged to establish themselves and/or expand. Also, families can now grow small household gardens which will increase the family income and provide a better nutritional base for the entire family. Additionally, individual family incomes will benefit from not having to purchase expensive tank trucks of water.

The major benefit to the children and youth is the improved standard of living and health. This domestic water project was completed in a satisfactory manner as it serves the entire population as well as the public service buildings.

AREA 5 - FUTURE RECOMMENDATIONS:

No follow up is necessary on this project except for routine maintenance which is the responsibility of the Village Council of Zeita. The effects of this domestic water project will continue indefinitely and should increase over time as the village develops.

This project was designed as a total project (projected life of 25 years for the internal net system and 10 years for the pump) and will need no improvement except the extension of the internal net to future households and/or public service buildings.

No special projects or needs were noted at this time in the village.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES
Project Evaluation Report

1. Project Title: Qaffin Village Council Water Well and Network
2. Project Number: WB-0024
3. Date on which the project was:

July 1979
November 1979
August 1981
November 1982.

AREA I - IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT:

The results of the domestic water project in the village of Qaffin are:

1. Full internal net for a population of 5,000 with house connections and water clocks
2. Ground reservoir, 500 cubic meters.
3. Artesian well, 176.5 meters deep.
4. Pump and accessories and pump house.

The project was implemented according to the technical plans and goals of the project.

The work on this project proceeded normally for each stage of the project. Drilling the well and installing the well casing took the most time. The internal net was installed very quickly once the supply of the pipe was received from the factory. The reservoir itself was built with no delays. The pump and motor were installed upon delivery. The entire system is now providing a reliable and steady water supply to the inhabitants of Qaffin pumping approximately 8 hours a day in order to keep the reservoir full.

AREA 2 - FINANCES:

A detailed report from the Water Department of the West Bank depicts the final cost of the water project in Qaffin. These costs are calculated by the engineers of the Water Department by measuring quantities of materials actually used in the project plus the contractor's labor cost. This report takes priority over costs quoted in contracts as this analysis is done during and upon completion of the project. It is the most official document about water project costs of completed projects as it is documented by the engineer supervision through field visits plus submission of contractor bills to the Water Department for approval before payment.

The project was completed on October 6, 1981.

Drilled well-with casting	
Pump	
Reservoir-500 M3	
Road to reservoir	
Internal net	
Total Cost	JD 84,950 = \$ 233,612
CDF	JD 26,000 = \$ 71,500
Mennonites	JD 8,000 = \$ 28,640
Village	JD 50,950 = \$ 140,112

(Plus the cost of house connections and water meters for about 550 dwellings and public service buildings).

AREA 3 - COMMUNITY PARTICIPATIONS:

Community Leaders involved in the project

Well owner- Village Council of Qaffin
 Head of Village Council- Haj Said Assad
 Contractor for well drilling- Ahmed Araf Al-Jamal from Jenin
 Contractor for internal net- Ibrahim Zahiran and Iza'at Tarifi from Ramallah
 Contractor for Reservoir - Tayseer Zbeideh from Nablus

The village council acted as liaison between the contractors and the Water Department of the West Bank in order to assure that the work on the project was being completed. The village council took the responsibility of fundraising and of ordering the pump and accessories according to the engineer's specifications. The village council of Qaffin worked very well together throughout the implementation of the water project.

A major infrastructure project such as a domestic water supply helps the stability of the community as well as fulfills the basic need for improving the sanitary conditions with the corollary effect this has on the health of the community as a whole and women and children in particular.

The domestic water project will be maintained by the village council under the supervision of the Water Department of the West Bank. The engineers of the Water Department are responsible for the maintenance of the internal net distribution system. The funding for this purpose is provided through routine water charges as administered by the Water Department of the West Bank.

AREA 4 - EFFECT OF THE PROJECT:

The beneficiaries of the project are the 5,000 inhabitants of the village of Qaffin. This project of providing a domestic water supply to the village helped the beneficiaries by providing them with one of their basic needs.

The physical improvements brought about by the project to the area consist of a complete internal net water distribution system (including a reservoir and an artesian well) serving all households, the mosque, school, a clinic and the local small business.

The social improvements brought about by the project were the utilization of the village council for a priority project for the entire community. The village council was responsible for project funding, for supervision of the project until its completion, and for monitoring the water service now that it has begun. The monitoring of the water service to the village entails reading the water meters, billing the customers and paying the village council for the water used. The rate charged the customers of the village is in accordance with an agreement with the Water Department of the West Bank. A small charge is allotted for the maintenance fund.

The economic improvements for the community from this project will be the release of work time for the women and older girls. In addition small business will benefit from a supply of fresh water, especially butchers and chicken salesmen. Small household gardens can now be planted, increasing family income and providing better nutritional base for the entire family. The major benefit to the children and youth is the improved standard of living.

This domestic water project was completed in a very satisfactory manner as it serves the entire population, all public service buildings and has the potential of serving additional areas in the future. The optimum yield of the village well is more than 100 M3 per hour. The current pumpage rate is 50 M3 per hour.

Area 5' - Future Recommendations:

No follow-up is necessary on this project except the routine maintenance which is the responsibility of the village council. The effects of this domestic water project will continue indefinitely and should increase over time. This project was designed as a total project for a project life of 25 years (except the pump and motor which has an expected lifetime of 10 years). The project will need no improvement except the extension of the internal net to future households and/or public service buildings.

The special needs noted for this village are small economic projects - especially for women - and a nursery school. The interior roads in the village also need repair.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES
Project Evaluation Report

1. Project Title: Abu Qash Local Committee Water Supply Networks

2. Project Number: WB-0027

3. Date on which project was

First suggested	July 1979
Effectively cleared	November 1979
Fully implemented	June 1981
Evaluation completed	November 1982

AREA 1 - IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT:

The results of the domestic water supply project in the village of Abu Qash are as follows:

1. Full internal net for a population of 600 with house connections and water clocks
2. 3" Mainline extension of 3,300 meters from the neighboring village of Surda
3. Connection of the Morairan Church Mission Home to the internal net distribution system, thus making them a customer of the village of Abu Qash

The project was implemented according to the technical plans and goals of the project.

The work on this project proceeded quickly once permission to work was granted and the pipe was received from the factory.

AREA 2 - FINANCES:

A detailed report from the Water Department of the West Bank depicts the final cost of the water project in Abu Qash. These costs are calculated by the engineers of the Water Department by measuring quantities of materials actually used in the project plus the contractor's labor costs. This report takes priority over costs quoted in contracts as this analysis

is done during and upon completion of the project. It is the most official document about water project costs of completed projects as it is documented by engineer supervision through field visits plus submission of contractor bills to the water department for approval before payment.

Finished Project

Mainline:

Surda to village 3.5 kilometers, 3"

Internal Net:

2" 1,150 meters

1" 800 meters

Total project cost - JD 18,500 = \$ 50,875

Plus fees to the Ramallah Water Authority for house connections and water clocks.

CDF contribution JD 10,000 = \$ 27,500

Village JD 8,500 = \$ 23,375

Leaving JD 8,500 paid by the village for the water project plus the fees paid to the Ramallah Water Authority for the house connections and water clocks.

AREA 3 - COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Community leaders involved in the project are:-

Head of Water Committee: Mahmoud Hamdallah

Contractor Internal Net: Khalil Suleiman Ramallah

The village water committee was responsible for organizing community participation and obtaining funding for the implementation of the project. They also acted as liaison between the contractor and the Water Department of the West Bank in order to assure that the work was being completed.

The water committee worked very well together successfully completing the project.

A major infrastructure project such as domestic water supply helps community stability as well as meets the basic need of improving sanitary conditions which has the corollary effect on the health of the community as a whole and women and children in particular.

The domestic water project will be maintained by the village under the supervision of the village water committee and the Ramallah Water Authority which must report to the Water Department of the West Bank. The engineers of the Ramallah Water Authority are responsible for maintaining the internal net system. The funding for this purpose is provided through routine water charges as administered by the Ramallah Water Authority.

AREA 4 - EFFECT OF THE PROJECT:

The beneficiaries of the project are the 600 inhabitants of the village of Abu Qash as well as the Morairian Church Mission home for the mentally retarded (40 bed live-in capacity).

The project of providing a domestic water supply to the village helped the beneficiaries by providing one of their basic needs to provide in fresh clean source of drinking water. The project provided the area with a complete internal net water distribution system serving all households, public service buildings and the hospital for the mentally retarded. The dormitories planned for the new Birzeit campus will eventually take water from the Abu Qash network. Additionally, the extension of the water line from Surda to Abu Qash allows for the completion of the proposed water supplies to the villages of Kouber, Mizra'a El-Qiblih and Abu Shkheidem and the hook-up of the line to the Birzeit line, thus completing the "loop" of main supply lines for the area providing a more reliable water supply for all.

The project necessitated community to create organization of the water committee which became responsible for obtaining project funding and for supervising implementation of the internal net. The Ramallah Water Authority is responsible for maintaining the internal net, reading the water meters, billing the customers and collecting the money due for the water used in the community. The rate charged to customers by the Ramallah Water Authority is in agreement with the Water Department of the West Bank. A small charge is allotted for the maintenance fund.

The economic improvements for the community from this project will be felt predominantly in the expected increase in building along the 3.3 kilometer water line from Surda to Abu Qash. In addition, the existing chicken and egg farm will benefit and will probably expand. Families can now grow small household gardens which will increase the family income and provide a better nutritional base for the entire family.

The major benefit to the children and youth is the improved standard of living.

This domestic water project was completed in a very satisfactory manner as it serves the entire population as well as the public service buildings.

AREA 5 - FUTURE RECOMMENDATIONS:

No follow-up is necessary on this project except the routine maintenance which is the responsibility of the Ramallah Water Authority.

The effects of this domestic water project will continue indefinitely and should increase over time as the village grows.

This project was designed as a total project (for a projected life of 25 years) and will need no improvement except the extension of the internal net to future households and/or public service buildings.

No special projects or needs were noted at this time in the village. However, small economic projects should flourish in this village since it is so close to the business center of Ramallah/El-Bireh and to Birzeit University.

JL

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES
Project Evaluation Report

1. Project Title: Palestine Women's Union Activity Center
in Beit Hannoun

2. Project Number: GS-0039

3. Date on which project was:

First suggested	December 1979
Effectively cleared	February 1980
Fully implemented	September 1981
Evaluation completed	November 1982

AREA 1 - IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT:

This project enabled the Palestine Women's Union to open its new center in Beit Hanoun by assisting them in buying furniture for Day Care, sewing machines and a typewriter. This was as planned in the project description.

There was a delay in implementing this project of around 10 months related to ordering the sewing machines and other equipment from outside the country and in waiting for customs clearance and tax exemptions. The problems were due to the fact that community people waited for the clearance before ordering the machines.

AREA 2 - FINANCES:

C.D.F. contributed \$ 25,000 to this project. This money was used to buy tables, chairs, sewing machines, an Arabic typewriter and educational materials.

The Palestine Women's Union contributed \$ 25,000 in its operational budget and overhead costs.

AREA 3 - COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:

Community Leaders involved in the project:

Miss Yusra Barbary - the head of the Palestine Women's Union and the members of the Union together with the members of Beit Hanoun Village Council. The community people had to

find a suitable place for the center, work to get it ready, employ a number of people and coordinate with Beit Hanoun Village Council for accepting women to the center.

The members of Palestine Women's Union carried out a survey which the people of Beit Hanoun were helpful in accomplishing. Both group worked together well. It was a good chance for both groups to work together.

The center strengthens the community by providing a good chance for women to meet and exchange ideas.

AREA 4 - EFFECT OF THE PROJECT:

The beneficiaries of the project are the mothers in the community, who are enrolled in each course. The Palestine Women's Union gives them lectures and offers them courses in knitting. At the moment, the Palestine Women's Union is thinking of opening another center in other villages in Gaza.

The one year sewing program involves 60 women who are divided into three sections. The articles of clothing that are produced are given to needy families or sold. The knitting and crochet sections are organized into two month courses. The embroidery section employs an unlimited number of women. The center provides them with threads, stuff material and design. The center also includes a kindergarten in which one hundred children are enrolled. All children participating in the program are from low income families. They are given a free education and are provided with free uniforms, shoes and educational materials. 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. The organization has participated in raising the standard of women through its various programs.

The social improvements for the community from this project will be education for mothers and child day care.

The economic improvements for the community from this project are teaching skills by which they can earn money.

AREA 5 - FUTURE RECOMMENDATIONS:

No follow-up is necessary on this project. The group is reliable and has proven their ability to manage the program.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES
Project Evaluation Report

1. Project Title: Deir El-Balah Slaughter House.
2. Project Number: GS-0048
3. Date on which the project was:

First suggested	December 1979
Effectively cleared	February 1980
Fully implemented	September 1981
Evaluation completed	November 1982

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT:

The results of this project are:

1. A quarantine area for animals was built.
2. A health inspector was employed by the municipality for this project.
3. Electric cranes were installed.
4. Refrigeration unit was installed in the building.
5. Before the slaughter house was built animals used to be slaughtered in a primitive way, close to residential areas, which often caused public health problems. This situation was changed for the better after implementing the project because the slaughter house serves the population of Deir El-Balah and Zuwaida and additionally the camps of Nuseirat, Maghazi and Buraij.

The contractor hired to construct the slaughter house building was involved in too many other projects, and didn't complete his work schedule as promised, which resulted in an eight month delay for implementing the project, and supplying the materials.

AREA 2 - FINANCES:

Community:

Total construction cost	\$ 54,839.
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C.D.F.:

1. Refrigeration room	\$ 6,115
2. Electric Crane	\$ 1,695
3. Slaughtering works	\$ 1,530
4. Electric works	\$ 5,685

Total:-	\$ 15,025
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Project payments were made in five instalments:-

July 15, 1980	\$ 4,200
October 9, 1980	\$ 4,000
December 24, 1980	\$ 1,000
January 12, 1981	\$ 915
May 18, 1981	\$ 4,885

Because of the devaluation of the Israeli Shekel equipment (by the time it was purchased) cost approximately 17% more.

AREA 3 - COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:

The Community members involved in the project:

1. Mr. Mohammad Sulaiman Al-Azaiza - Mayor of Deir El-Balah.
2. Dr. Mohammad Mekky, veterinary surgeon
3. Mr. Salah Rizek, local contractor.

The Municipality of Deir El-Balah hooked up the electricity to project.

The Municipality of Deir El Balah together with the local committees of Nuseirat, Buraij and Maghazi will maintain the project from their budgets along with the Village Council of Zuwaida.

AREA 4 - EFFECT OF THE PROJECT:

The beneficiaries of the project are the total population of Deir El-Balah (15,115 people). The refugee camps of Nuseirat (21,845 people), Buraij (13,902), Maghazi (10,370 people) and Zuwalda village (5,500 people) benefit from this project.

The slaughter house is serving the central area of the Gaza Strip. Prior to this, animals purchased at Deir El-Balah market were taken for slaughter outside the butcher's shops, or the homes of private individuals causing hygiene problems. The construction of the new building in which CDF assisted represents both an improvement in the facilities and a major change in traditional practices of meat preparation. Animals brought to the area are held for 24 hours in a quarantine area outside the slaughter house and a licensed veterinarian supervises inspection of the health of animals to be slaughtered.

The use of electrical cranes and refrigeration equipment greatly improves public health procedures in the preparation of meat for local markets.

AREA 5 - FUTURE RECOMMENDATIONS:

This project was a good beginning for the communities involved in cooperative work with CDF, resulting in successful implementation. Other types of projects in this community are recommended because of the hard work of the people.

The Community submitted to CDF other projects. Because of the success of this project and the cooperativeness of refugees, CDF will accept one of the priority projects.

The contractor should be closely supervised on other future projects.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES
Project Evaluation Report

1. Project Title: Beit Lahia Village Council
Water Distribution.
2. Project Number: GS-0050
3. Date of which the project was:

Formally submitted	January 1980
Effectively cleared	February 1981
Fully implemented	December 1981
Evaluation completed	November 1982.

AREA I - IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT:

The results of the domestic water project in Beit Lahia are:

1. Improving the distribution system by laying 4" and 6" pipe line in Fadous and Manshia areas, replacing the existing poorly organized and old network of 2", 3" lines. Now houses in Manshia and Fadous are connected to the new network. People now have sufficient water in these two areas.

2. Increasing the available water supply by drilling a new water well capable of producing water at rate of 120 M3 per hour which increased the quantity of water availability in the village.

3. Installing 16 3" fire hydrants in various streets of the areas of Manshia and Fadous.

The contractor of the project, Said Abed, often left the project work for periods of time, and he didn't complete the project at the scheduled time which resulted in a six months delay.

AREA 2 - FINANCES:

Community Contribution

1. Fittings	\$ 7,656.90
2. Drilling a water well	\$ 28,271.32
3. Pumps	\$ 12,730.00
4. Transportation & delivery of materials	\$ 2,275.00
5. Workmanship	\$ 22,920.71
Sub Total:-	<u>\$ 73,853.93</u>

CDF Contribution

1. Asbestos and steel pipes	\$ 52,680.20
2. Fittings	\$ 17,319.80
Sub-Total:-	<u>\$ 70,000.00</u>

Community & CDF Contributions \$ 143,853.93

Project payments were made in small instalments:

February 11, 1981	\$ 20,000
August 9, 1981	\$ 30,000
November 20, 1981	\$ 10,000
December 20, 1981	\$ 10,000

AREA 3 - COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:

The Community leaders involved in the project:

1. Chairman of the Village Council - Mr. Khaled Hammoua
2. Village Council's Engineer - Mr. Khalil Matar
3. Local Contractor - Mr. Said Abid
4. Secretary of the village council - Mr. Abu Jaleel.

The village council of Beit Lahia took the responsibility of hooking up the new network to the distribution system.

AREA 4 - EFFECT OF THE PROJECT:

The beneficiaries of the project are the 6,000 inhabitants, living in 800 homes (in Manshia and Fadous areas) directly benefit from clean water system connected to their homes.

People in Manshia and Fadous quarters were obliged to carry water in from the outlying private agricultural irrigation sources. This situation has changed since the project was implemented and their houses connected to the water distribution system, and fresh water is supplied.

AREA 5 - FUTURE RECOMMENDATIONS:

This project is considered as a first stage of a complete plan for water system in the village of Beit Lahia.

The second stage has been proposed to CDF by the village council and recommended by CDF technical consultant, it will be the second logical step of program to develop more efficient overall network.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES
Project Evaluation Report

1. Project Title: Bani Suhaila Village Council
Community Sanitation Equipment

2. Project Number: GS-0059

3. Date on which the project was:

First suggested	December 1979
Effectively cleared	February 1980
Fully implemented	April 1980
Evaluation completed	November 1982

AREA 1 - IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT:

The results of the project are:

1. 58 trash bins were purchased and put to use.
2. "Ford" model 6600 tractor was purchased, tested and licensed, stability chains and 7-A safety frame were mounted, the Village Council hired a qualified driver for the tractor.
3. 4 Dump trailers with hydraulic arm lifts were purchased.

There were no delays in the project; equipment was purchased by the scheduled date of June 1980.

AREA 2 - FINANCES:

Community

Ford 6600 tractor	\$ 5,616
Trailer and hydraulic arm	\$ 2,184
58 Plastic trash bins	\$ 297
Spare parts and related expenses	\$ 624
License and insurance	\$ 972

Total:- \$ 9,693

C.D.F.:

Ford 6600 tractor \$ 10,000
 (The total cost of the Ford 6600 tractor was \$ 15,616).

The \$ 10,000 was paid in two installments:-

March 24, 1980	\$ 5,000
April 13, 1980	\$ 5,000

The devaluation of the Israeli Shekel was the only problem causing prices of equipment to increase approximately 12% by the time they were purchased.

AREA 3 - COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:

A. The Community members involved in the project:

1. Mr. Snour Abu Jamie, Chairman of Bani Suhaila Village Council.
2. Mr. Ahmed Ayesh, the Village Council's Engineer.

B. Community work on the Project:

1. Bani Suhaila Village Council hired a full-time local driver and trash collector for this project.
2. The Village Council of Bani Suhaila is maintaining the project equipment from its on-going budget.

AREA 4 - EFFECT OF THE PROJECT:

The beneficiaries of the project are the entire population of Bani Suhaila or 11,033 people. There was no systematic manner in which garbage was collected and disposed of before the implementation of this project. Waste was often on the streets in heaps. The village council of Bani Suhaila, with this project has helped to eliminate this situation for the entire community.

The collection bins are placed at spaced intervals on the streets and the tractor pulls a larger collection bin. On a bi-weekly basis, each of the smaller collection bins are emptied, and the garbage is taken outside of the populated area of the village for disposal. This system helps in preventing serious public health problems in the village, and improves the living environment.

AREA 5 - RECOMMENDATIONS:

No follow-up is necessary for this project. This project was the first project assisted by CDF in the village of Bani Suhalla. Other projects are recommended with this community because the community group proved to be cooperative and conscientious.

It was a good beginning in cooperative work with CDF, resulting in successful implementation of the project.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES
Project Evaluation Report

1. Project Title: Hebron Red Crescent Center
Emergency clinic Phase II.

2. Project Number: 80-0062

3. Date on which the project was

First suggested	November 1979
Formally submitted	November 1979
Effectively cleared	December 1979
Fully implemented & evaluated	September 1982

4. Implementing the Project:

This is the first Emergency Clinic opened in the Hebron District to give medical aid to men, women and children that live in Hebron and the surrounding districts. The clinic is opened 24 hours. It's aims are:-

A. To give medical assistance for emergency cases, especially at night when everything is closed.

B. To provide an ambulance for transporting the patients, especially villages where there is no means of transportation.

C. To give medical emergency support with medicine when the drug stores are closed.

To date C.D.F. contributed the following for the emergency clinic:-

Furniture:

1. Four clinic tables
2. Two complete beds
3. Four Blankets
4. Five couches
5. Four Pillows

Medical Equipment:

1. Dextrostix (25)
2. Professional laboratory Microscope
3. I/V Stands
4. Baby Balance
5. Ad Balance Measure
6. N. Multistix
7. Trolley.

There was no delay in project implementation and the project is now providing assistance to the population at the rate of about 100 cases daily.

5. Finance:

C.D.F.'s expenditure	\$ 11,382
Community expenditure	\$ 27,000

6. Community Participation:

The Red Crescent organized its work cooperatively with other local societies in order to further develop its work and extend its contacts; the following list is the organizations which work with Red Crescent and are also responsible for directing the project with Red Crescent.

- A. The Pharmacist Association of Hebron.
- B. Friends of the Sick Society.
- C. The Government Hospital.
- D. The Doctor's Association of Hebron.
- E. Health Department.
- F. Hebron Municipality.

7. Effect of the Project:

The population of Hebron is 180,000. The project will help any of them in case of emergency. Now there are daily about 100 patients who come to the clinic, adults as well as children. The emergency clinic project brought to the area medical help to protect the people from emergency accident or health problems.

8. Future Recommendations:

No follow up is needed from the project. It is well implemented and it is well administered. I recommend another project such as this one in Hebron because one emergency clinic is not enough to cover the whole area. I also recommend more projects of the same kind in other areas of the West Bank. They are needed to improve the health conditions.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES
Project Evaluation Report

1. Project Title: Aizaria Village Council Road

2. Project Number: WB-0063

3. Date on which the project was

First suggested	December 1979
Formally submitted	February 1980
Effectively cleared	February 1980
Fully implemented and evaluated	September 1982

4. Implementing the Project:

It was planned that 3 roads would be constructed in Aizaria village. The three roads are:

A. Four Homes of Mercy Entrance	600 meters.
B. Baraqa Road	1,000 meters
C. El-Batten Road	550 meters

AREA 1: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT

CDF signed a project agreement with the Bethany Local Council for implementation of the three roads. According to the agreement the Community Development Foundation would provide the sum of \$ 25,000 in support of the Local Council efforts to improve and asphalt the roads. The Local Council would pay the remaining amount, estimated to cost at least an additional \$ 25,000. After the agreement, the Military Government dismissed the entire Local Council and replaced them with another one. The new Council did not begin the project because it was thought that they did not have any budget to pay for the remaining amount. Due to the complicated situation of replacing the entire Local Council there was no progress on the project. CDF decided to help with the first road which is the most important one with a payment of \$ 10,000 and not get involved with the other roads unless the Council contributed to the remaining roads with an equal share of costs.

AREA 2: FINANCES

The Auditor's report is attached with the project description and project agreement. The Auditor's report noted that there was an amount of \$4,000 in question with respect to the amount of \$ 1,000 overspent by CDF for Aizaria. The amount was paid to the contractor following the completion of road asphaltting, because the road needed additional work for the construction of road shoulders and an opening of a side canal for rainwater run-off. The Community paid \$ 14,000 for repairing the four roads in the village which connect with the CDF road.

AREA 3: COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:

Aizaria Council and the Four Homes of Mercy were involved in asphaltting the road. The Council helped by providing the Council Engineer to supervise the project and both the Council and the Four Homes of Mercy supervised the work while implementing the road.

AREA 4: EFFECT OF THE PROJECT:

200 crippled children that live in the institution pass this road every day to go to their school. Previously it was very difficult to pass to their school and return every day in their wheel chairs. Asphaltting the road now makes it easy for them to pass everyday. About 100 elderly men and women who live in the institute use this road also. Previously it was hard for them to walk or to ask a taxi driver to come to the institute because of the bad surface of the road. Additionally, the employees find it hard to convince any taxi driver to take them to their work so they had to walk a very long way which is especially difficult in Winter time with the heavy rains.

AREA 5: FUTURE RECOMMENDATIONS:

After constructing the road it was important to open shoulders and side canal for rainwater run-off. Since these are completed, the project does not need follow-up supervision.

The effect of constructing the road will continue in the future to serve the children, old aged and the employees and 50 families that live beside the road.

I recommend considering other projects of this type or other with the Council Committee.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP OFFICES
Project Evaluation Report

1. Project Name: Beit Ummar Internal Roads.
2. Project Number: WB064.
3. Date on which the project was:

First suggested	January 1979
Formally submitted	November 1979
Effectively cleared	February 1980
Fully implemented and evaluated	January 1982.

There was an acceptable rate of progress, although there was a delay by the village council of Beit Ummar in implementing the project from February 1980 to November 1980. This delay resulted because Beit Ummar Village Council did not receive funding from Jordan on time.

4. Project Description:

The project which was actually carried out differs from the original project description and project implementation plan. The differences are summarized as follows:-

1. Timing: It was planned that project implementation would begin in November 1980 and be completed by February 1981. The actual implementation started in November 1980 and was completed by August 1981.

- a. At the time the project started in November 1980, the rainfall continued until March 1981. During this period Beit Ummar Village Council could not work to prepare the roads for asphaltting.
- b. In addition, there was a shortage in the number of labourers. The Village Council could not find enough labourers to work in building the retaining walls and to finish the base of the roads for asphaltting. The rest of the villagers were busy working in their plum orchards.

2. Project Size: It was planned to asphalt 1.8 kilometers of two internal roads 3 meters in width, while the actual implemented project asphalted 2.1 km. roadway for three internal roads. The reason for this difference was to reach more beneficiaries in Beit Ummar.

3. Total cost: It was planned that the project's total cost would be \$ 126,923 while the actual total cost was \$ 81,663.22. That difference resulted from the participation of the villagers who worked for low wages in the project. In addition the contract between the Village Council and the Contractor was fixed in Israeli Shekels (I.S.) which experienced 100% inflation.

4. Project Beneficiaries: Not less than 50% of Beit Umim inhabitants (5,000 people) benefit from improving the three roads especially for the purposes of agriculture and marketing. There are around 200 families directly benefited which is a 50 family increase from the original estimation of 150 families. The reason was due to improving the three internal roads, rather than the original plan to improve only two internal roads.

5. Project Budget:

Type of Expense	Planned	Actual	Difference
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	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.
Building, retaining walls	102,000	65,540	36,460
Bulldozer and compressor rental	31,300	23,100	8,200
Truck rental	78,000	40,000	38,000
Base course 30 cms. deep with press	310,500	283,459	27,041
Spraying M.C.D.	80,500	81,000	500
Asphalting	200,000	450,161	250,161
Non-calculated expenditures	22,700	16,649	6,051
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Total in I.S. :-	825,000	959,909	134,909
Total in US \$:-	126,923	81,663	45,260

Differences resulted for the following reasons.

1. Beit Ummar farmers shared in the project input by receiving low wages for their hand-labor and with their machines such as bulldozers and the tractors in the work of building retaining walls and preparing the base of the roads. Beit Ummar farmers share in the work saved around IS 82,000.

2. The cost of asphaltting the road increased I.S. 250,161 because the asphalted road way increased from 6,900 square meters to 8,687 square meters. The basic price of the asphalt substance also increased.

3. The actual total amount spent for the project decreased a total of \$ 45,000 from the original plan for the following reasons:-

- a. Sharing by the farmers in the work by their hand labour and their machines.
- b. Inflation of Israeli currency which exceeded than 100% a year, and the contract was made with the contractor for the base course and asphaltting the roads using the Israeli currency.
- d. Dollar to Shekel value: The Community of Beit Ummar and CDF kept a joint account in dollars and paid in Israeli Shekels. The value of dollar had increased I.S. 3.25 which is equal to 38% increase in the currency during implementing the project.
- d. Actual quantity of base course used in the roads was less than planned.

6. Benefits of the Project.

1. Facilitate transportation from and to fields of Beit Ummar villagers located around the outskirts of the village.

2. Facilitate marketing of plum and vine production, because the improved roads connect the farmers' fields to the center of the village.

3. Improve transportation and other services to around 200 houses in the village and encourage expansion of housing construction in the village.

4. Facilitate transportation for children from their houses to their schools in the center of the village.

7. Future Plans.

1. It is necessary to build strong retaining walls for some parts of Ein El-Qarieh and Nabi Mitti Roads. The Village Council of Beit Ummar promised to finish these walls.

2. CDF promised to assist improving the spring of Ein El-Qarieh at the end of this asphalted road. This assistance will be considered as a part of the development of the Beit Ummar roads.

3. Beit Ummar Village Council is able to maintain the roads which have been already improved on their own.

4. Beit Ummar Village Council asked CDF to assist improving other roads in Beit Ummar. It is recommended that CDF distribute its limited budget to other villages for opening agricultural and marketing roads, while CDF has a lot of demands for agricultural roads for many communities in the West Bank.

5. The village has also asked for assistance in rebuilding and repairing the natural springs which can now be reached with the extension of the road.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES
Project Evaluation Report

1. Project Title: Habla Village Council Water Well and Network
2. Project Number: WB-0067
3. Date on which the project was:

Formally submitted	July 1980
Effectively cleared	November 1980
Fully implemented	November 1981
Evaluation completed	November 1981

AREA 1 - IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT:

The results of the domestic water project in the village of Habla are:

1. Full development of the existing internal net for a population of 3,500 with house connections and water clocks.
2. Elevated reservoir, 300 M3.
3. Artesian well, 142 meters deep.
4. Pump, accessories and pump house.

The project proceeded according to the technical plans and goals of the project.

The work on this project proceeded very swiftly. The well was dug in record time. While the reservoir was being built, the pipes connecting the reservoir and well were installed and the internal net was extended. The pump and motor were installed immediately upon their delivery and a pumphouse was built.

AREA 2 - FINANCE:

A detailed report from the Water Department of the West Bank depicts the final cost of the water project in Habla. These costs are calculated by the engineers of the Water Department by measuring quantities of materials actually used in the project plus the contractors labor costs. This report takes priority over costs quoted in contracts as this analysis

is done during and upon completion of the project. It is the most official document about water project costs of completed projects as it is documented by engineer supervision through field visits plus submission of contractor bills to the Water Department for approval before payment. The bills as submitted to the water department can be seen by the auditor.

Drilled well, 142 meters deep with casing	JD 21,300
Elevated reservoir 12 meters high 300 M3	JD 13,000
650 meters 6" pipe from well to reservoir	JD 6,000
Pumphouse	JD 3,400

Total Cost	JD 44,300 = \$ 121,825
CDF contributed about	JD 16,000 = \$ 44,000
Habla Village paid	JD 28,300 = \$ 77,825

AREA-3 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:

The Community leader involved in the project:

Head of the Village Council- Ismail Said Marzuq.

Well Owner: Village of Habla.

Contractors:

For the Well: Jacob Urieli of Consolidated Drilling, Co. Tel-Aviv.

For the Net Extensions: Ibrahim Zaharan & Izzat Tarifi from Ramallah

For the Reservoir: Naif Liftawi & Madua' Es-Saber from Nablus.

The head of the Village Council acted as liaison between the contractors and the Water Department of the West Bank in order to assure that the work proceeded as planned. The Village Council Head also took the responsibility of ordering the pump and accessories according to the engineer's specifications. The Village Council worked very efficiently on this project.

A major infrastructure project such as a domestic water supply helps community stability as well as the basic need of betterment of sanitary conditions and the corollary effect this has on the health of the community as a whole and women and children in particular.

The domestic water project will be maintained by the Village Council under the supervision of the Water Department of the West Bank. The engineers of the Water Department are responsible for the performance of the well and the running of the pump. The village council is responsible for the maintenance of the internal net system. The funding for this purpose is provided through routine water charges as administered by the water Department.

AREA 4 - EFFECT OF THE PROJECT:

The beneficiaries of the project are the 3,500 inhabitants of the village of Habla.

The project of providing a domestic water supply to the village helped the beneficiaries by providing them one of their basic needs.

The physical improvements brought about by the project to the area are the drilling of an artesian well for the village, the erection of an elevated reservoir and the development of the internal net to include all households and public service buildings.

The social improvements brought about by the project was the utilization of the village council for a priority project for the entire community. The village council was responsible for project funding, for supervision of the project until its completion, and for monitoring the water service now that it has begun. The monitoring of the water service to the village entails reading the water meters, billing the customers and paying the village council for the water used. The rate charged the customers of the village is in accordance with an agreement with the Water Department of the West Bank. A small charge is allotted for the maintenance fund.

The economic improvements for the community from this project will be the encouragement to small businesses to establish themselves and/or expand due to the safe and steady supply of water available. Small household gardens are also being grown and this increases the family income and provides a better nutritional base for the entire family.

The major benefit to the children and youth is the improved standard of living.

The domestic water supply project was completed in a satisfactory manner as it serves the entire population and the public service buildings.

AREA 5 - FUTURE RECOMMENDATIONS: .

No follow up is necessary on this project except for routine maintenance which is the responsibility of the village council of Zeita.

The effects of this domestic water project will continue indefinitely and should increase over time.

This project was designed as a total project (projected life of 25 years for the internal net system and 10 years for the pump) and will need no improvement except the extension of the internal net to future households and/or public service buildings.

No special projects or needs were noted at this time in the village.

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES
Project Evaluation Report

1. Project Title: Battir/Sharafeh Committee Water Supply Network

2. Project Number: WB-0070

3. Date on which the project was:

First suggested	November 1979
Effectively cleared	November 1979
Fully implemented	August 1981
Evaluation completed	November 1982

AREA 1 - IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT:

The results of the domestic water project in the village of Battir are:

1. Full internal net for a population of over 2,000 with house connections and water clocks.
2. Mainline extension from the intersection to Battir, 3.5 kilometers.

The project as finally completed covered a population and area greater than that originally planned. All work was done with technical plans and supervision of the Water Department of the West Bank.

Once the pipe was delivered from the factory, the first stage of the laying of the internal net began almost immediately. However, there were two delays - one because the military government withdrew permission to work after an incident in the village. Later the contractor stopped working because his original contract bid in Israeli Shekel was devalued so much due to the first delay that he was losing money by completing the project. After these problems were rectified, the project proceeded smoothly into the second and final stage of installing the internal net water distribution system.

AREA 2 - FINANCES:

A detailed report from the Water Department of the West Bank depicts the final cost of the water project in Battir. These costs are calculated by the engineers of the Water Department by measuring quantities of materials actually used in the project plus the contractor labor costs. This report takes priority over costs quoted in contracts as this analysis is done during and upon completion of the project. It is the most official document about water project costs of completed projects as it is documented by engineer supervising through field visits plus submission of contractor bills to the Water Department for approval before payment.

Finished Project - June 20, 1981

Pipes and fittings	JD	17,838	
First and second stage internal net	JD	7,374	
Miscellaneous expenses	JD	2,458	
Repairing roads after putting pipes	JD	5,000	

Total Cost:-	JD	32,670	\$ 89,842
CDF contribution	JD	18,000	\$ 49,500
Village Council	JD	14,670	\$ 40,342
Community	JD	15,000	\$ 41,250

AREA 3 - COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:

Community leaders involved in the project are:

Head of Village Council - Ribhi Mustafa
Contractor for Internal Net - Fouad Dibni from Nazareth.

The village council worked very diligently as liaison between the contractor and the engineers of the Water Department of the West Bank in order to assure that the laying of the internal net proceeded at a rapid pace. The village council was responsible for fundraising and for the organization of community participation toward the implementation of this project. The village council worked very well together and with the community.

A major infrastructure project such as a domestic water supply helps the stability of the community as well as fulfills the basic need for improving the sanitary conditions with the corollary effect this has on the health of the community as a whole and women and children in particular.

The domestic water project will be maintained by the Village Council under the supervision of the Water Department of the West Bank. The Village Council is responsible for the maintenance of the internal net system. The funding for this purpose is provided through routine water charges as administered by the Water Department

AREA 4 - EFFECT OF THE PROJECT:

The beneficiaries of the project are over 2,000 inhabitants of the village of Battir and neighboring area.

The project of providing a domestic water supply to the village helped the beneficiaries by providing them one of their basic needs, fresh, clean drinking water supply.

The physical improvements brought about by the project to the area are a complete internal net water distribution system serving all households, the mosque, the school and small business.

The social improvements brought about by the project was the utilization of the village council for a priority project for the entire community. The village council was responsible for project funding, for supervision of the project until its completion, and for monitoring the water service now that it has begun. The monitoring of the water service to the village entails reading the water meters, billing the customers and paying the Water Department of the West Bank for the water used. The rate charged the customers of the village is in accordance with an agreement with the Water Department of the West Bank. A small charge is allotted for the maintenance fund.

The economic improvements for the community from this project have been the encouragement for small business to establish themselves and/or expand. There is a campaign in this village to provide enough small businesses in the village itself in order that people do not have to go to Israel to work - especially the women. A textile factory has been built and nursery schools for working mothers are being established. Also, small household gardens are being grown and this increases the family income and provides a better nutritional base for the entire family.

The major benefit to the children and youth is the improved standard of living.

The domestic water supply project was completed in a satisfactory manner as it serves the entire population and the public service buildings.

AREA 5' -FUTURE RECOMMENDATIONS:

No follow-up is necessary on this project except the routine maintenance which is the responsibility of the village council of Battir. The effects of this domestic water project will continue indefinitely and should increase over time. The project was designed as a total project with a projected life of 25 years and it will need no improvement except the extension of the internal net to future households and/or public service buildings. Small economic projects are of the greatest interest to this village at this time. Also, this village would be a good location for a public health care clinic under the supervision of either the village council or one of the local charitable societies.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

PROJECT EVALUATION REPORT

1. Project Title: Seedling Distribution Subsidy

2. Project Number: 82-072

3. CDF Allocation: \$ 127,000

4. Date on which the project was:-

First suggested	January 1980
Formerly submitted	July 1980
Effectively cleared	December 1981
Fully implemented	February 1982
Audited and evaluated	November 1982

AREA 1: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT:

A. The results of the project

1. CDF distributed 137,264 olive seedlings and 4,787 almond and apricot seedlings in all of the districts of the West Bank. This cultivated 9,151 dunums (calculated at 15 olive seedlings/dunum) with olive and 119 dunum with almond and apricot (40 seedlings/dunum) seedlings.

2. The seedling distribution covered 227 villages and benefited 3,567 farmers in the West Bank.

These results successfully met the goals of the project for this year, which were the goals of cultivating 9,200 dunums in the West Bank for 3,587 farmers. This result will increase the farmers income and will continue to benefit generations for many years to come.

B. The following is a comparison between the first project and the project description

Handwritten initials or signature

Olive Seedlings	No. of Seedlings	No. of Dunums	CDF Budget \$
Planned	200,000	13,333	100,000
Actual	137,264	9,151	132,000
Difference	62,785	4,182	32,000

Almond and Apricot Seedlings

Planned	12,000	300	10,000
Actual	4,787	119	3,182
Difference	7,213	161	6,818

Forest Seedlings

Planned	20,000	80	10,000
Actual	-	-	-
Difference	20,000	80	10,000

C. Reasons for these differences

1. CDF could not distribute 200,000 olive seedlings for the 1981-82 season because the olive seedling prices increased 12% more than the previous year. That result did not allow CDF to purchase the planned number of seedlings at the low prices which had been expected.

The FY81-82 prices were JD 0.525/seedling.

The previous year prices were JD 0.370/seedling.

2. CDF could not distribute the planned almond and fruit seedlings because of the following:-

- a. The clearance from the authorities was delayed one month from November to December 1981.
- b. The rainfall for the last season was delayed discouraging the farmers from registering for planting these seedlings. Farmers in the West Bank depend on rainfall for irrigating the CDF seedlings after planting).
- c. The Israeli authorities did not allow CDF to distribute plum seedlings.

3. CDF could not distribute the planned forest seedlings because the authorities denied clearance for this project.

4. Because the number of seedlings distributed in the West Bank in the FY 1981-82 was less than planned, the area cultivated by olives and other seedlings automatically decreased from what was planned.

5. CDF budget for olive seedlings distribution increased approximately \$ 32,000 for the following reasons:-

- a. CDF distributed 10% more olive seedlings free to the farmers who committed and paid their share in the previous fiscal year 1980-81. This was to compensate the farmers for losing one year without planting their seedlings. This problem again resulted from a two month delay in clearance. CDF paid approximately JD 3,211 or \$ 9000.
- b. As mentioned the prices of olive seedlings increased from JD 0.37/seedling to JD 0.525/seedling, increasing 42%.

D. Problems in Implementing the Project

1. CDF Clearance

The authorities have delayed CDF seedling distribution projects in the last two seasons. This project should be cleared early November to enable CDF to meet the demands for the seedlings.

2. Dealing with demand currencies

CDF works in dollars while the nurseries charge CDF in Jordan Dinars. Many farmers find it difficult to pay their contribution in Jordan Dinar so they pay in Israeli Shekel even though the Shekel experiences 100% and more inflation.

AREA 2: FINANCE

	Cost to farmer \$	Cost to CDF \$	Total Cost \$
	-----	-----	-----
For 115,657 Olive Seedlings distribu- tion 1980-1981	144,444.63 90%	16,051.73 10%	160,496.36 100%
For 137,264 Olive Seedlings distribu- tion 1981-82	83,818.25 40%	123,286.68 60%	207,104.93 100%
	-----	-----	-----
	228,262.88 60%	148,338.41 40%	367,601.29 100%
For 4,787 Almond and Apricot Seedlings	5,220.67 62%	3,161.92 58%	8,382.59 100%

The farmers participated with 50% or more of the total cost of the seedling distribution as an in-kind contribution (not calculated in this respect).

AREA 3: COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Organizations involved in the project:-

1. District Agriculture Departments in the West Bank.
2. Agriculture cooperatives in the West Bank such as Jenin Marketing Cooperatives for Agriculture, Qalqilya Marketing Cooperative for Agriculture and Hebron District Cooperative Olive Press.
3. Village councils and leaders in the village of Nablus and Tulkarim Districts.

Community work done on the project:-

1. Listing the names of the farmers who are interested in purchasing the seedlings.
2. Collecting the contributions for the seedlings from the farmers whom they also registered.

3. Supervising the distribution of the seedlings in the villages.

4. Transporting the seedlings from the center of the villages to the fields. The planting of the seedlings was done by individual farmers.

Positive Factors of the community working together

1. Created confidence between the farmers and their organization or leaders in the registering, paying and distribution of the seedlings operations.

2. Strengthened cooperation among the farmers themselves as they helped each other to plant the seedlings.

The project may strengthen the community organizations by:-

1. Providing services to the farmers by distributing olive seedlings at low prices in cooperation with CDF. This activity will strengthen the position of the farmers' organizations.

2. Facilitating seedling distribution and providing additional agriculture services, encouraging the farmers to build their own organizations. The farmers will maintain the growth of the seedlings because they have a considerable experience in such work; the agriculture extension agents will provide the farmers with other extension services for the project in the future.

AREA 4: EFFECT OF THE PROJECT:-

A. The Economic effect of the CDF Olive Seedling Distribution

1. CDF increased the area cultivated by olives in the West Bank as follows:-

Year	Number of Seedling distributed	Dunums cultivated
78-79	51,375	3,425
79-80	42,641	7,509
80-81	115,057	7,670
81-82	137,257	9,151
Total	346,330	27,755

(considered 15 olive seedlings per dunum)

(The 79-80 olive distribution includes 17,100 seedlings in Gaza Strip).

2. CDF encouraged farmers of the West Bank to invest more money in their land, whether it is in land reclamation or purchasing and planting new seedlings. This is an investment for the future.

3. The CDF program encouraged more people to expand their agricultural activities, thereby improving the social and economical condition of the West Bank by raising farmers income. CDF encouraged cultivation of 27,755 dunums in the last four years, which will in effect increase the production of olives to 2,969,785 kilograms (107 kilograms/dunum). In 5 years the value of this production will be around 3 million dollars (\$1/kg.)

4. The increase in farmers demands for olive seedlings in the West Bank as a result of CDF subsidies encouraged more olive nurseries to be established in the West Bank. As a result it increased the number of olive seedlings purchased and increased competition between these nurseries which would decrease the prices of olive seedlings to the farmers.

	1978-79	1981-82	Percent Increase
	-----	-----	-----
1. Number of olive nurseries	2	7	350%
2. Number of olive seedlings produced	250,000	450,000	185%
3. CDF Distribution	51,385	137,264	269%

5. CDF seedling distribution project saved around 100% of the seedling cost to the farmers by purchasing and distributing the seedlings in bulk.

AREA 5: FUTURE RECOMMENDATIONS:-

1. CDF should act to get clearance from the authorities for a three year plan of seedling distribution to solve the problems caused by delay in yearly clearance. If not CDF should obtain clearance in October or early November for each fiscal year of seedling distribution.

2. CDF has to arrange to fix the prices of the seedlings in Dollars with nurseries and to accept the cash contributions of the farmers in JD or US Dollars so as to lessen the problem of the inflation of Israeli Shekel.

3. CDF should continue to distribute olive seedlings for the next three years and minimize the percentage of the CDF contribution according to the following:-

Distribution Season	Percentage contribution of CDF
-----	-----
1982-83	30%
1983-84	20%
1984-85	10%
	(Transportation cost)
1985-86	0%

4. CDF hopes to train the farmer organizations in the West Bank in the next three years to carry out seedling distribution projects in succeeding years. However, many farmer organizations in the West Bank are newly established and have problems with the military authorities in obtaining their funds from Jordan and in clearing proposals.

5. CDF should make a proposal in the next three years for industry related to olive processing such as olive presses, for developing olive production.

6. CDF should assist individual farmers in land reclamation and building terraces in the hill regions of the West Bank which would increase the cultivated area with various other possible crops.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES
Project Evaluation Report

1. Project Title: Rafah Municipality Neighborhood (Hessie)
Water Networks.

2. Project Number: GS-0082

3. Date of which the project was:

First suggested	December 1980
Effectively cleared	April 1981
Fully implemented	January 1982
Evaluation completed	November 1982

AREA I - IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT:

The results of the domestic water project in Hessie are:

1. Supplying and laying asbestos cement pipes 6", 265 meters, 4" 1960 meters and 3" 550 meters and a successful pressure test was made on it.

2. supplying and installing prefabricated concrete manholes and fittings on its specified location and with various diameters, valves and air valves with other fittings according to the specifications.

3. A 20 M3 capacity Cylindrical water tank, made of reinforced polyster, was supplied and mounted on concrete super structure, steel support and ladder were all done.

4. House connections of 1" and 2" galvanized steel pipes were implemented, fire hydrants were also installed.

5. The pipe was connected to the main line at Khirbet El-Addas.

No delays were experienced in the project, which was implemented as on schedule.

AREA 2 - FINANCES:

Community Contribution

1. Asbestos cement pipes (265 of 6", 1960 of 4", and 550 m. of 3")	\$ 19,620
2. Tank and supporting super structure	\$ 3,000
3. Cost of pipe excavations and workmanship	\$ 1,700
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 24,320</u>

CDF contribution:-

1. Prefabricated concrete manholes and fittings kinds specified	\$ 18,000
2. Tank and supporting super structure	\$ 2,500
3. Cost of pipe excavations and Workmanship	\$ 4,500
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 25,000</u>

Community & CDF contributions \$ 49,320

Project payments were made in five instalments:

May 10, 1981	\$ 10,000
July 23, 1981	\$ 5,000
August 17, 1981	\$ 1,000
November 24, 1981	\$ 4,000
January 17, 1981	\$ 5,000

Prices of materials cost more by the time they were purchased because of the devaluation of the Israeli Shekel.

AREA 3 - COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:

The Community members who participated in the project:

1. Deputy Mayor of Rafah Municipality, Mr. Helmi Zurub.
2. Rafah Municipality Engineer - Mr. Ibrahim Nahalr
3. Mukhtar of El-Hessie quarter, Mr. Shehda El-Hessie.

The Municipality of Rafah hooked up the pipeline to its distribution system and a local committee in El-Hessie quarter was formed and is collecting the monthly amounts from subscribers.

AREA 4 - EFFECT OF THE PROJECT:

(A) Beneficiaries:

The 1,200 people of Hessie Quarter (200 families) and another 20 families who live in clusters further to the east benefit from this project. (These people descend from nomadic tribes, of which the major families are Hessie, Abu Sheineh, Dibarry and Abu Luly).

(B) How the project helped beneficiaries:

No services were provided to the area before this project was done. There were no electric or water lines, and no proper sanitation; the nearest well is three kilometers away, a distance which must be traversed by foot or on pack animals. This situation has considerably improved now since houses are connected to the water distribution system and fresh clean water is provided.

AREA 5 - FUTURE RECOMMENDATION:

Hessie community is a very good example of CDF's work with community group. Because they are a nomadic people who are accustomed to a simple life, they are unfamiliar with projects involving cooperative efforts of any kind except within their own social order based on their customs and traditions, such a project is a new experience for them.

I recommend consideration of other types of projects in this community. This project was a good beginning in cooperative work with CDF, resulting in successful implementation of the project.

The community's second priority project is providing electricity to the area.

GRANT 1 PROJECTS

DEC 21 1982

Number	Project Name	Evaluated as of 1/82	Now submitted to Westport	Awaiting GOI Clearance	Evaluation in process
0001	Olive Seedlings Sub/Dist FY79	X			
0002	Almond/Plum Seedlings Dist FY79	X			
0003	Ikza'ah Day Care Center	X			
0004	Pal Red Crescent Dental Clinic		X		
0005	Pal Women's Union Daycare Center	X			
0006	Soc of Care of Handicapped Children	X			
0007	Rafah Munic Public Library Furnishings	X			
0008	Beit Hanoun Youth Club Library & Playing Field	X			
0009	Lawyers' Soc Library Furnishings	X			
0010	Central Blood Bank Vehicle	X			
0011	YMCA Gaza Youth Develop Program	X			
0012	Fishermen's Coop Ice-making Machine	X			
0013	Rafah Beach Camp Road	X			
0014	Deir el-Balah Munic Road	X			
0015	Beir Zeit Charitable Soc Laboratory	X			
0016	Yatta Charitable Soc Vocational Training	X			
0018	YMCA Camp Site Ramallah	X			
0019	Beit Sahour Munic Road and Water Supply				See Grant 2 Schedule
0021	Munqur, Kinnar, Sinjar Road				See Grant 2 Schedule
0022	Deir Ghazaleh Water Network		X		
0023	Zeita Water Pump & Network		X		
0024	Qaffin Water Well and Network		X		
0025	Deir Midham Water Spring Development				
0026	Si'ir and Shuyukh Coop Water Networks				See Grant 2 Schedule

x
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GRANT 1 PROJECTS

Number	Project Name	Evaluated as of 1/82	Now submitted to Westport	Awaiting GOI Clearance	Evaluation in process
0027	Abu Qash Water Supply Networks		See Grant 2 Schedule		
0030	Olive Seedlings Sub/Dist FY80		X		
0031	Almand/Plum Seedlings Dist FY80		X		
0032	Grape Vine Trellising Equipment FY80	X			
0038	Jabaliya/Nazla Daycare Center	X			
0039	Pal Hoan's Center Beit Hanoun			X	
0043	Deir el-Balah Youth Club Library Furnishings	X			
0044	Khan Younis Kindergarten	X			
0045	Olive Seedling Sub/Dist FY80 (Gaza)	X			
0046	Deir el-Balah Vegetable Coop	X			
0047	Beit Lahiya Strawberry Coop	X			
0048	Deir el-Balah Slaughterhouse			X	
0051	Jabaliya/Nazla Water Reservoir	X			
0052	Gaza Munic Water Network	X			
0056	Zawaida Vill Counc Road	X			
0057	Khan Younis Sewage Pipe Installation	X			
0058	Qarara Electrification	X			
0059	Bani Souheila Sanitation Vehicle			X	
0060	Abasan es-Saghira Water Tower	X			
0061	Annahada Woman's Assoc Center	X			
0062	Hebron Red Cresc Multi-purpose Center		See Grant 2 Schedule		
0063	Four Homes of Mercy Road			X	
0064	Beit Umar Coun Road			X	
0065	Kufeiret Water Supply Network		See Grant 2 Schedule		
0066	Mirkeh Water Pump and Network		See Grant 2 Schedule		
0067	Hableh Water Well and Network		See Grant 2 Schedule		
0070	Battir/Sharafeh Water Supply Network			X	
0071	Bethlehem/Beit Jala/Beit Sahur Water Networks				

- Grant I projects carried forward to Grant II
 - Revision of evaluations previously submitted home office

x
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GRANT 2 PROJECTS

1982

Number	Project Name	Evaluated as of 1/82	Now submitted to Westport	Project in process	Awaiting GOI Clearance	Evaluation in process
0019	Beit Sahur Rd & Water GIIB		X			
0020	Halhouly, Zeboud & Arnaba Rd. GII				X	
0021	Nunq Kin Sinj Rds GIIB		X +			
0026	Si'ir/Shuyukh Matr Net GIIB			X		
0027	Abu Qash Water net GIIB		X			
0033	Attil Ag. Coop. Reservoir GII				X	
0036	Deir Dibwan Coop. Equip. GII				X	
0037	Wadi Fukin Market Road GII			X		
0041	Arab Ophthalmic Clinic GII			X		
0050	Beit Lahiya Water Net GII		X			
0054	Musadra Quarter Ag Rd GII			X		
0055	Zawaida Water Pipeline GII			X		
0062	Heb Red Cresc Center GIIB		X +			
0065	Kufeiret Water Net GIIB			X		
0066	Mirkeh Water Pump & Net GIIB			X		
0067	Hableh Water Well Net GII					X
0068	Nu'eineh Water Develop GII					X
0069	Abu Dis Water Line & Res GII			X		
0070	Battir/Sharf Water Net GIIB		X			
0072	Olive Seed Dist FY81-82 GII		X			
0073	Other Seed Dist FY81-82 GII		X			
0074	East Slopes Cistern GII			X		
0075	Bireh Sewage Treatment GIIB			X		
0076	Bireh Forest Seedling GII				X	
0078	Jenin Munc Drainage Sys GII			X		

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GRANT 2 PROJECTS

Number	Project Name	Evaluated as of 1/82	Now submitted to Westport	Project in process	Awaiting GOI Clearance	Evaluation in process
0079	Bethlehem Munc Market GIIB			X		
0080	Bani Na'im Water Pump GII					X
0081	Beit Hanoun Ag Rd GII			X		
0082	Hessie Rd & Water Sup GII		X			
0084	Vine Trellis FY81-82 GII					X
0086	Ya'bad Water Resvoir GIIB			X		
0087	El-Jeep Water Net GIIB			X		
0088	Mukhmas Water Network GIIB					X
0089	Ikhza'ah Watr Tower Net GIIB			X		
0091	East Slopes Erosn Cntrl GII			X		
0092	Jalameh Mainline & Wtr Net GIIB				X	
0093	Arrabeh Wtr. Reserv. & Line GIIB				X	
0094	Shufah Wtr. Well & Net GIIB				X	
0095	Kawbar Water Net GIIB			X		
0096	Abu Shkheideh Water Net GIIB			X		
0097	Mazra'a Qibliyeh Water Net GIIB			X		
0107	Olive Seedling Dist. GIIC			X		
0108	Other Seedling Dist GIIC			X		
0111	Fishermen's Coop. Vehicle GIIC			X		
0114	Deir El-Balah Veg. Coop Vehicle GIIC			X		
0115	Zawaida Internal Road GIIC			X		
0116	Jabalial Agr. Road GIIC			X		
0123	Rafah Munic. Water Supply			X	(Study Design)	
0124	Burqin Water			X		
0125	West Rafah Sewage Disps. GIIC					X (study/design)
0126	Land Reclam. for Spices GIIC			X		

* - Grant I projects carried forward to Grant II

+ - Revision of evaluations previously submitted home office

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Community Development Foundation

Inter-Office Communication

No. IOL-79/709

To: Bilge Reid

Date: August 3, 1979

From: Tom Neumann

Subject: Project Evaluation

Through: David Belskis

Enclosed is the evaluation which was prepared by Pat Neu and Khalil Al-Aloul for the seedling distribution programs carried out in December through March last year. The evaluation was not produced earlier in order to give the plants six months' time before measuring the survival rate, and was produced at this time, since we needed to make a decision on the number of seedlings to reserve for the coming year.

We hope that you will find this evaluation to be a thorough, accurate and helpful document. It constitutes in effect the first two Project Evaluations to be completed, although evaluations for other projects will not require nearly as much detail. The difference is that CDF was directly responsible for all aspects of the seedling distribution project organization and implementation. Please note the high rate of local participation, the fact that 100% of seedlings were actually planted, and the fact that over 95% of the planted olive seedlings seem likely to survive to maturity.

Although these two projects called for a CDF contribution of "only" \$29,000, they brought forth a bulk purchase saving of over \$21,000, and a cash contribution of about \$50,000 from local farmers, thus raising the total project cost to about \$100,000. Approximately 1300-1500 farmers participated, and the people of 197 villages in six districts directly benefited from the project.

From the total number of 61,000 seedlings planted, the income-earning possibilities of participating farmers will increase by approximately \$500,000.

In view of the above, CDF has recommended that the seedling distribution projects be continued in the coming year, and that the total number of seedlings distributed be raised to 100,000 olive seedlings and up to 15,000 almond, plum, apple and apricot seedlings.

c.c. Belskis, P. Neu, K. Al-Aloul

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AN EVALUATIVE REVIEW

of

SEEDLING DISTRIBUTION

in the

WEST BANK

Submitted by:
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
July 1979

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AN EVALUATIVE REVIEW
of Seedling Distribution
in the West Bank

I. Introduction

The Community Development Foundation distributed a total of 62,745 olive, plum, and almond seedlings throughout 79 West Bank villages in fiscal year 1979-1980. The Olive Seedling Distribution project is described in Project Description 79-0001. The Almond and Plum Seedling Distribution project is identified in Project Description 79-0002.

The total cost of the two projects was \$78,706. The Community Development Foundation (CDF) contributed \$28,933 to these projects. The 1,557 farmers participating in the project contributed \$49,773. The ratio of CDF input to the local community contribution is 1:2 .

II. Seedling Distribution Summary

The following table summarizes the Olive Seedling Distribution (79-0001) and Almond/Plum Seedling Distribution (79-0002) projects. It presents information of the districts and villages in which the projects were implemented, the number and kinds of seedlings distributed, and average number of seedlings purchased per farmer. A District Summary at the end of the table provides an overview of the two project by districts.

A. SEEDLING DISTRIBUTION SUMMARY

Name of District	Name of Village	Olive Distribution			Almond Distribution			Plum Distribution		
		Number of Seedlings	Number of Farmers	Average Seedlings/Farmer	Number of Seedlings	Number of Farmers	Average Seedlings/Farmer	Number of Seedlings	Number of Farmers	Average Seedlings/Farmer
NABLUS	Akraba	1811	48	37.7						
	Asira E Shamaliya	1050	21	50.0						
	Asira El Kibliya	475	11	43.2	35	1	35	40	1	40
	Balata	350	7	50.0						
	Bazzariya	490	13	37.7						
	Beit Dajan	862	28	30.8						
	Beit Furik	740	23	32.2						
	Beit Iba	532	21	25.0	25	1	25	30	1	30
	Beit Wasan	260	6	43.0						
	Beit Umrin	1550	34	45.6	100	1	00	10	1	110
	Burka	1200	26	46.2						
	Burin	930	25	37.0						
	Deir Al-Hattab	1500	37	40.5						
	Deir Sharaf	1395	41	34.0	130	2	65	60	1	60
	Duma	1476	38	38.8						
	Eian Abus	1345	33	40.3						
	Huwara	2065	44	46.9						
	Irak Burin	1215	28	43.4						
	Jalud	310	7	44.3	160	2	80			
	Jurish	2050	41	50.0						
	Kabalan	2170	57	38.1						
	Kafr Kalil	2140	50	42.8						
	Karyut	1827	45	40.6						
	Kusra	245	6	40.8						
	Madama	525	19	27.6						
	Majdal Bani Fadil	750	15	50.0						
Nablus	273	8	34.0							
Nakura	955	29	33.0							

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**SEEDLING DISTRIBUTION
SUMMARY**

		Olive Distribution			Almond Distribution			Plum Distribution		
Name of District	Name of Village	Number of Seedlings	Number of Farmers	Average seedlings/ Farmer	Number of Seedlings	Number of Farmers	Average Seedlings/ Farmer	Number of Seedlings	Number of Farmers	Average Seedlings/ Farmer
Tablus	Sabastiya	1456	44	33						
	Salem	1225	31	39.5						
	Sarra	1230	42	29						
	Sawiya	600	14	42.9						
	Talfit	520	14	37.0						
	Talluza	430	10	43.0						
	Tell	900	22	40.9						
	Usarin	600	12	50.0						
	Yasid	1780	36	49.5						
	Zawata	1017	25	40.7						
	TULKAREM	Anabta	270	7	38.6					
Azzum Kalkilya		690	19	36.0						
Azzum Itmeh		200	4	50.0						
Burakin		173	13	13.3						
El-Funduk		150	3	50.0						
Falama		480	10	48.0						
Far'ata		100	2	50.0						
Izbit Salman		136	4	34.0						
Jinsafut		477	16	29.8						
Jit		433	10	43.3						
Jummain		10	1	10.0						
Kifl-Harith		210	6	35.0						
Kalkilya		1000	20	50						
Kafr Ed-Dik		162	7	23.1						
Kafr Jammal		100	2	50.0						
Kafr Sur		190	4	47.5						
Kafr Thut		230	7	32.9						
Kafr Zibad		290	8	36.3						
Kur		210	6	35.0						
Marda		50	1	50.0						
Farkha	200	7	30.0							
Hajja	40	1	40.0							
Immatin	840	17	49.4							
Iskaka	100	2	50.0							

SEEDLING DISTRIBUTION SUMMARY

		Olive Distribution			Almond Distribution			Plum Distribution		
Name of District	Name of Village	Number of Seedlings	Number of Farmers	Average Seedlings/Farmer	Number of Seedlings	Number of Farmers	Average Seedlings/Farmer	Number of Seedlings	Number of Farmers	Average Seedlings/Farmer
TULKAREM	Nabi Iliyas	380	9	42.2						
	Saffarin	695	20	34.8						
	Salfit	985	20	49.3						
	Shufa	625	17	36.8						
	Tulkarem	480	11	43.6						
	Yasuf	1110	27	41.1						
	Attil									
HEBRON	Halhul	110	2	55	200	2	41.1			
	Abda				220	4	55	105	4	52.5
	Bani Na'im				375	14	26.8	412	6	68.7
	Deir Ruzih				495	10	49.5			
	El-Magd				165	9	18.3	65	4	16.3
	Hebron				633	22	28.8	60	5	12
	Karma				390	11	35.5	83	1	83
	Si'ir				737	26	28.3	145	5	29
	Surif				489	29	16.9	33	1	33
					436	10	43.6	20	1	20
	BETHLEHEM	Bethlehem				213	6	35.5	35	3
Beit Jala					450	5	90.0	90	3	30.0
Beit Sahur					530	9	58.9	60	1	60
El-Khadr					258	3	86.0	232	3	77.3
Wadi Fukin					282	4	70.5	20	1	20.0
RAMALLAH	Ramallah				555	7	79.3	40	1	40.0
	Bir Zeit				640	10	64.0	60	2	30.0
	Deir Sodan				45	1	45.0	25	1	25
	Atara				10	1	10	30	1	30
	Shibtin				120	1	120			
	Safa				160	2	80			
	Deir Dibwan				45	2	23.5	45	1	45
	Beit Ur				60	1	60			

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SEEDLING DISTRIBUTION SUMMARY

Name of District: RAMALLAH
 Name of Village: Bira El-Jib
 JENIN
 Arraba
 Kafr Dan
 Zababida
 Jenin

Olive Distribution			Almond Distribution			Plum Distribution		
Number of Seedlings	Number of Farmers	Average Seedlings/Farmer	Number of Seedlings	Number of Farmers	Average Seedlings/Farmer	Number of Seedlings	Number of Farmers	Average Seedlings/Farmer
			105	1	105	25	1	25
			625	10	62.5	115	4	28.8
			240	2	120			
			365	3	121.7			
			100	1	100			
			37	1	37			
			742	7	106			
40,249	1,011	39.8	450	7	54.3	240	4	60
11,015	281	39.2	200	2	100			
2365			36		65.7	340	11	30.9
1733			27		64.2	437	11	39.7
110	2	55	3940	135	27.6	923	23	40.1
51,375	1,294	39.7	9430	214	44	1940	49	39.6

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DISTRICT SUMMARY

JENIN 4 villages
 NABLUS 38 villages
 TULKARM 31 villages
 RAMALLAH 10 villages
 BETHLEHEM 5 villages
 HEBRON 9 villages
TOTAL :

AL

III. Summary of Project Costs and Inputs

A. Total Distribution: 62,745 seedlings

Olive : 51,375
 Almond : 9,430
 Plum : 1,940

B. Cost of Seedlings (IL19.5=\$1 as of 2/8/79)

	<u>To Farmers</u>	<u>To CDF</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
Olive	IL781,191	IL337,765	IL1,118,956
Almond	141,450	94,300	235,750
Plum	34,920	23,280	58,200
Total:(IL)	957,561	455,345	1,412,906
Total:($\$$)	49,105	223,551	72,456

C. Transportation Costs: IL121,867.5 or \$6,250

Olive IL79,614
 Almond/Plum 42,253.5

D. Total Project Cost

	<u>Cost to Farmers</u>	<u>Cost to CDF</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
<u>Olive Seedlings</u>			
Purchased Price	IL 781,191	IL 337,765	IL 1,118,956
Transportation Costs	-	79,614	79,614
	IL 781,191	IL 417,379	IL 1,198,570
<u>Almond/Plum Seedlings</u>			
Purchased Price	IL 176,370	IL 117,580	IL 293,950
Transportation Costs	-	42,253.5	42,253.5
	IL 176,370	IL 159,833.5	336,203.5
<u>All Costs. All Seedlings:</u>	IL 957,561	577,212.5	1,534,733.5
	\$ 49,105	29,601	78,706
	(62.4%)	(37.6%)	(100%)

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IV. Program Description

A. Olive Seedling Distribution

1. Type of Seedling, Cost and Source

The Abdel Hadi Nursery in the Jordan Valley, Nablus district, supplied 51,375 olive seedlings. The seedlings were 10-12 months old and not less than 60 centimeters in length. The seedlings were potted in individual plastic sacks filled with soil. As a result, the roots were well protected from air exposure during transportation to the planting location and surrounded by rich soil during the planting process. The olive seedlings were produced by using the vegetative propagation process whereby a small section of a branch is prepared and rooted to become a new seedling. The Nabali variety of olives was used to produce these seedling. This variety was recommended to CDF by the West Bank Agricultural Department and is well suited to the weather and soil conditions of the area.

As CDF made the contractual agreement with the nursery in Jordainian dinars, the price in Israeli lira fluctuated during the implementation of the project. The price of each seedling was originally estimated at IL20. By the end of the implementation of the average cost per seedling had risen to IL21.78 .

2. Project Implementation

In October and November 1978 CDF Agricultural Coordinator, Khalil Al-Aloul, visited villages in each district with the local agricultural extension agent. During these visits they met with the village council or the local Mukhtar to demonstrate the project and to obtain their assistance in

informing the local farmers about the project. Demonstrations were also done at the village stores to inform people about the project. Following these demonstrations farmers signed up for participation in the project. Seedling distribution began on December 10, 1978 and was completed on January 8, 1979.

Two trucks were rented to distribute the seedlings in the Nablus and Tulkarm districts. The seedling distribution schedule was organized by CDF with the assistance of the local agricultural extension agent and the village leaders. Each truck delivered approximately 1500 seedlings/day. Supervision of the distribution was done by CDF Project Coordinator, Khalil Al-Aloul with the assistance of the local agricultural extension worker.

3. Comparison of Planned/Actual Indicators

a. Cost of Olive Seedlings

<u>Total Number of Seedlings</u>	<u>Cost to Farmers</u>	<u>Cost to CDF</u>
10,566	@ 16IL) 169,056IL	(@ 5.78IL) 61,971.5IL
<u>40,809</u>	(@ 15IL) <u>612,135IL</u>	(@ 6.78IL) <u>276,685 IL</u>
51,375 Seedlings	781,191IL	337,756.5IL
@21.78IL ea		

b. Planned and Actual Inputs

	<u>Planned</u>	<u>Actual</u>
Nursery Cost/Seedling	20,00 IL	IL 21,78
Number of Seedling Distribution	50,000	51,375
Cost of Olive Seedlings	1,000,000IL	IL1,118,947.5

c. Seedling Transportation Costs

	<u>Planned</u>	<u>Actual</u>
Truck Distribution	IL 50,000	IL 44,600
CDF Car Rental	+	<u>35,014.95</u>
		IL 79,614.95

+ Due to the Ford strike in England CDF was not able to secure its second vehicle prior to project implementation according to the original project plan. Additional costs for a car rental for the Project Coordinator resulted from this delay.

d. Summary of Planned and Actual Costs/Seedling

	<u>Planned</u>	<u>Actual</u>
Total Cost of Seedlings	IL 1,000,000	IL 1,118,947.5 ⁺
Total Transportation Cost	<u>50,000</u>	IL <u>79,614.95</u>
	IL 1,050,000	IL 1,198,562.45

Cost/Seedling (\div 50,000) IL21/Seedling (\div 51,375) IL23.32,
Seedling
(including car rental)

+ There are two factors which account for this increase. The first is the 1,375 increased number of seedlings purchased and the increased price charged to CDF for these seedlings. The second is changes in the value of Israeli currency since the initiation of the project in September 1978. The exchange rate at that time was \$1=IL18.31 and by the end of January it was \$1=IL18.99. As of this report it is \$1=IL25.76.

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e. CDF and Farmer Input

<u>Total Project Costs:</u>		IL 1,198,562.45	
<u>CDF Input:</u>	IL 337,756.5	Seedlings	
	<u>79,614.95</u>	Transportation	
	IL 417,371.45		34.8%
<u>Farmer Input:</u>	IL 781,191	Seedlings	65.2%

(Note: The cash value of the self-help labor of the farmer is not included in this analysis. It should be noted, however, that the farmers' voluntary labor in transporting the seedlings to their fields and in planting them would add considerably to cash value of their participation in the project.)

The olive seedling distribution program followed closely along the lines set in the September 3 Project Description. The number of seedlings was increased slightly, from 50,000 to 51,375, and the price per seedling rose, from IL 20 to IL 21.78. A larger increase was caused by the need to rent a car for Khalil, due to insurmountable delays in obtaining a second vehicle. Nevertheless, the total cost of purchase and transportation per seedling rose above predictions only about 10%, from IL 21 to IL 23.3. It should also be noted that the cost per seedling to an individual farmer purchasing for himself also rose during this period, from the anticipated IL 24 to the current rate of IL 28. One measure of the benefit to the 1294 participating farmers is that, of the IL 28 which they would need to pay for each seedling, they paid an average of

IL15.2 (54%). CDF paid IL 6.6 (24%), and there was a bulk purchase saving of IL 6.2 (22%). Add to the convenience of having the seedlings delivered to their own village, which was undoubtedly an important factor, judging by the number of persons who carried away their seedlings with only the help of donkey packs and wash-basins.

4. Project Site Visits

To verify that the olive seedlings distributed by CDF were properly planted and growing at a normal rate, Khalil Al-Aloul made a random spot check to 11 farmers in 6 villages in the Nablus and Tulkarm districts six months after the completion of the project. The following villages were randomly chosen and visited in July 1979:

Nablus District

Akraba	3
Jurish	1
Huwara	3

Tulkarm District

Jinsafout	1
Kur	1
Kafr Sur	2

A simple questionnaire was prepared and used in the project review by Khalil Al-Aloul. The results of the questionnaire are summarized in the following table:

<u>Number of Olive Seedlings</u>	Nablus Farmers		Tulkarm Farmers	
Purchased from CDF	344		190	
Planted	344		190	
Percentage of Seedlings Purchased from CDF, Planted	344	100%	190	100%
Alive at Site Inspection	342	99.4%	186	97.9%
Dead at Site Inspection	2	0.6%	4	2.1%

<u>Quality of Seedling Growth</u>	Nablus Farmers		Tulkarm Farmers	
Normal Growth Rate	<u>Total:</u> 342	99.4%	<u>Total:</u> 186	97.8%
Above Normal Growth Rate	-	%	-	%
Below Normal Growth Rate	2	.6%	4	2.2%

5. Recommendations

As a result of the experience of fiscal year 1978-1979, the following recommendations have been made to improve the quality of next year's seedling distribution program:

- a. Training Demonstrations - should begin earlier in order to give the farmers sufficient time to reclaim mountainous land and prepare it for olive seedling cultivation. In fiscal year 1979-1980 it is recommended that CDF begin training demonstrations in September.
- b. Leaflets - should be distributed with the seedlings which give graphic instructions on the planting of the seedlings. These leaflets are available through the nursery and should be given out at the training demonstrations and at the time of seedling distribution.
- c. Staff - Employment of a seedling distribution assistant should be planned for the period November 1979 - January 1980.
- d. Deposit for Olive Seedlings - should be made for an approximate number of seedlings as opposed to a fixed amount.
- e. Bank Account in Nablus - should be explored at the Nablus Barclays' Bank. This would be in addition to the Jerusalem project account. Farmers could then pay their contributions to the project directly into the Nablus account. The bank would keep a list of the farmer's names who wish to participate in the project and could provide CDF with a copy of their deposit slips.

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f. Qalgila - should not be included in next year's distribution as difficulties were experienced in a lack of cooperation with the local agricultural agent.

6. Summary

The Community Development Foundation distributed 51,375 olive seedlings to 1,294 farmers in the West Bank. In the Nablus and Tulkarm districts approximately 3418 dunums were planted with olive seedlings. (This is estimated at 15 seedlings/dunum). From the spot check site review 99% of the seedlings were achieving a normal growth rate. It is estimated that 95%, or approximately 48,700 seedlings, will reach full maturity in six years. According to the Agriculture Department, each mature tree will provide an average of 15 kilograms of olive oil/year. The 48,700 trees may provide up to 730,515 kilograms of oil. At present market prices of IL15/kilograms (\$60), this would provide an average additional income of approximately \$438,000 each year to West Bank farmers.

B. Almond and Plum Seedling Distribution - (79-0002)

1. Type of Seedling, Cost and Source

The Community Development Foundation distributed 9430 almond seedlings and 1940 plum seedlings in fiscal year 1979. The almond seedlings were purchased from the Nimer nursery in Qalgila and the Shibly nursery in Kafr Tabur. The plum seedlings were purchased from the Shibly nursery.

All of these seedlings were one year old and measured not less than 100 centimeters in length. The almond

and plum seedlings were produced by grafting the desired varieties of sweet almond and plum on the stocks of stocks of sour almond. These sour almond stocks were obtained by planting them as seeds. The Om-El`Jahim, Borah, and Noblus varieties of almond were used to produce sweet almond seedlings. The plum seedlings were produced from the Golden King, Sweet Eleanor, Santa Rosa and Ogden varieties. These seedling varieties were chosen in consultation with the local agricultural representatives. Each almond seedling cost IL25 and was sold at a subsidized cost of IL15. Each plum seedling was purchased for IL30 and sold at a price of IL18.

Unlike the olive seedlings, the plum and almond seedlings were not individually potted in plastic sacks ready for planting into a prepared hole. The individual seedlings were dug out of the ground and covered with a damp cover. As a result, the seedlings were not well protected from air exposure during their transport to the planting site. In addition, some of the roots of the seedlings were damaged when they were removed from the ground.

2. Project Implementation

The general procedures for the organization of the project are the same as described for the Olive Seedling project. Upon receipt of funding clearance specific planning and organization of the project was done by CDF Agricultural Coordinator, Khalil Aloul, with the local agricultural extension workers in December. Seedling distribution began on January 20, 1979, and was completed on February 8, 1979.

3. Comparison of Planned/Actual Inputs

a. Cost of Almond and Plum Seedlings

	<u>Total Number of Seedlings</u>	<u>Cost to Farmers</u>	<u>Cost to CDF</u>	<u>Total Total</u>
Almond	9430	@ 15IL 141,450	@ 10IL 94,300	IL235,750
Plum	<u>1940</u>	@ 18IL <u>34,920</u>	@ 12IL <u>23,280</u>	IL <u>58,200</u>
Total	11,310	IL 167,370	IL117,580	IL293,950

b. Planned and Actual Comparison of Indicators

Due to delays in the project funding clearance process with the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, the original estimates of 12,000 Almond and 2,000 Plum seedlings were scaled down. Because the seedlings must be planted before they blossom, the seasonal weather changes which occurred during this delay resulted in the inclusion of fewer seedlings than had been originally estimated in the project plan submitted to MSLA. However, by continuous distribution of the seedlings and a fortunate break in the weather, CDF was almost able to meet its original plan.

	<u>Original Estimates</u>	<u>Project Plan Estimates</u>	<u>Actual Distribution</u>
Almond	12,000	7,000	9,430
Plum	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>1,940</u>
	14,000	9,000	11,370

	<u>Planned</u>	<u>Actual</u>
<u>Nursery Cost/Seedling:</u>		
Plum	30.00 IL	30.00 IL
Almond	25.00 IL	25.00 IL

c. Seedling Transportation Cost

Due to the Ford strike in England, CDF was not able to secure its second vehicle prior to project implementation according to the original project plan. Additional costs of car rental for the project coordinator resulted from this delay. CDF paid for all project transportation costs.

Amount Paid for Truck Rental	IL 35,734.5
Amount Paid for Gasoline	6,019
Amount Paid for Delivery Assistant	<u>500</u>

TOTAL: IL 42,253.5

d. Total Project Costs

Cost of Seedlings	IL 293,950
Costs of Truck Distribution	<u>42,253.5</u>

TOTAL: IL 336,203.5

CDF Costs (IL 159,833.5) = 47.5%

Farmers Costs (IL 176,370) = 52.5%

NOTE: The cash value of the self help labor of the farmer is not included in this analysis. It should be noted, however, that the farmers' voluntary labor in transporting the seedlings to their fields and in their planting would add considerably to the cash value of their participation in the project.

4. Project Site Visit

To verify that the almond and plum seedlings distributed by CDF were properly planted and growing at a normal rate, Khalil Al-Aloul made a random, spot check to 19 farmers in 7 villages in Ramallah, Bethlehem, and Hebron districts six months after completion of the project. The following villages were chosen in advance and visited in July 1979:

Ramallah and Bethlehem District

	<u>Number of Farmers</u>
Bir Zeit	3
El-Jib	3
Beit Sahur	3

Hebron District

Halhul	3
Karma	3
(Karza)-Abda	3
Si'ir	1

A simple questionnaire was prepared and used in the project review. The results of the questionnaire are summarized in the following table:

<u>Number of Seedlings</u>	Hebron		Ramallah		Bethlehem	
Purchased from CDF	480		620		450	
Planted	480		620		450	
Percentage of seedling Purchased from CDF, Planted		100%		100%		100%
Alive at Site Inspection	375	78.1%	410	66.1%	403	89.5%
Dead at Site Inspection	105	21.9%	210	33.9%	47	10.4%

<u>Quality of Almond Seedling Growth</u>	Hebron Total		Ramallah Total		Bethlehem Total	
Normal Growth Rate	360	75%	145	23%	360	80%
Above Normal Growth Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Below Normal Growth Rate	30	6.0%	265	42.7%	90	20%

<u>Number of Plum Seedlings in Hebron</u>	At Site Inspection	
Purchased from CDF	530	
Planted	530	Percentage
Percentage of Seedlings Purchased from CDF, Planted	530	100%
Alive at Site Inspection	513	97.8%
Dead at Site Inspection	17	3.2%

<u>Quality of Plum Seedling Growth</u>	Number	Percentage
Normal Growth Rate	439	93.0%
Above Normal Growth Rate	20	3.8%
Below Normal Growth Rate	17	3.2%

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As is apparant from the preceding tables of the site visit, there were some problems in the implementation of the project which resulted from the following factors:

a. Preparation of Seedlings - The removal of the individual seedlings from the ground of the nursery resulted in root damage to the plants. The damp cover placed over these seedlings was inadequate to prevent further root damage during transportation to the planting site.

b. Weather Conditions - The weather conditions in the West Bank this year have not been conducive to food production. The rainfall has come in one or two down pours and provided little sustaining water for continued crop growth. In addition, the wind patterns have been unusually strong this year and these combined factors have resulted in a situation where many crops have simply withered away in the dry hot winds.

c. Administrative Delays - Confused signals from governmental authorities on the continued involvement of the agricultural extension agents and CDF staff in the implementation of the project resulted in unnecessary delays. This start-stop-start situation made the operation of the project somewhat difficult. These delays affected the seedlings directly as a large number of them had already been removed from the soil of the nursery and their roots were damaged as a result of changes and delays in the distribution schedule.

5. Recommendations

The following recommendations are based on this year's experience in the distribution of plum and almond seedlings:

a. Seedling Purchase- As numerous difficulties in the project related to the way the seedlings were prepared for distribution, it is recommended that CDF attempt to purchase only seedlings which are individually potted in plastic sacks surrounded by moist, rich soil. This type of seedling preparation protects the seedling during its transport to the planting site. It also eliminates root damage resulting from the removal of the seedling from the earth.

b. Training Demonstration - During the site visit in July it was apparent that further training in the preparation of the land for planting would be necessary to include in future distribution projects. Training demonstrations should begin in September for fiscal year 1979-1980 distribution. This should give the farmers sufficient time to reclaim mountainous land and prepare it for almond and plum tree cultivation. The purchase of seedlings in individually potted sacks surrounded by rich moist soil should complement CDF's increased attention to land reclamation and soil preparation procedures. Together these two types should reduce the percentage of seedlings which died or achieved a less than normal growth rate.

As in the Olive Seedling Distribution, the distribution of graphically designed planting instruction leaflets would be useful. Close cooperation with the local agriculture extension workers should result in the closer coordination of the transportation schedule with the distribution schedule given that the position of the authorities remains consistent during the implementation of the project.

6. Summary

The almond and plum seedling distribution program closely paralleled the original Project Description, as submitted on December 26. Whereas a total of 8,000 to 10,000 almond and plum seedlings were projected, the number actually distributed was 11,370. The cost paid per seedling was exactly that which was projected, IL25 per almond seedling and IL30 per plum seedling. This compares with the current market price of IL 30 per almond seedling and IL40 per plum seedling, which would have raised the purchase price for the individual farmers acting separately to IL282,900 for the almond seedlings and IL77,600 for the plum seedlings. It is therefore possible to calculate that the farmers paid IL176,370, or 49% of total purchase price, that CDF paid IL117,500 (including transportation), or 32%, and that there has been a bulk purchase discount of 19%.

The Community Development Foundation distributed 9,430 almond and 1,940 plum seedlings to 263 farmers in the Nablus, Hebron, Ramallah and Bethlehem districts of the West Bank. Estimating an average of 40 seedlings/dunum, approximately 284 dunums were planted. From the spot check site review 93% of all plum seedlings and 76% of all almond seedlings were achieving a normal growth rate. It is estimated that 85% (1,649) of the plum seedlings and 65% (6,129) of the almond seedlings will reach full maturity in four years.

If each of the 6,129 mature almond trees produces at an average rate of 5 kilograms of dry seeds yearly, these trees should produce approximately 30,645 kilograms of dry almond seeds/year. At the present market price of

IL60 (\$2.50)/kilogram, this would provide an average additional income of IL1,838,700 or \$73,548 to West Bank farmers.

The estimated 1649 plum trees that will reach maturity will each produce approximately 15 kilograms/tree. At IL10/kilogram these plum trees should provide IL247,350 or \$9894 in additional income for West Bank farmers each year.

V. Financial Summary of CDF Project Expenditures

The following information summarizes the movement of funds in Israeli lira for the cost of the seedling distribution projects to the farmers. The money received from the farmers totaled IL965,061. It was expensed in the following way:

<u>CHECK NO.</u>	(IL) <u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>RECIPIENT</u>
57501	14,300	12/21/78	Transportation of olive seedlings
57502	10,000	12/29/78	Almond and Plum Nurseries
57503	20,000	12/30/78	Almond and Plum Nurseries
57504	14,300	12/30/78	Transportation of Olive Seedlings
57505	500,000	12/31/78	Kassim Abdel-Hadi Nursery (for olive seed)
57506	6,500	1/18/79	Transportation of olive seedlings
57507	15,000	1/20/79	Almond and Plum Nurseries
57509	25,000	1/23/79	Almond and Plum Nurseries
57510	45,000	1/24/79	Almond and Plum Nurseries
57511	20,000	1/30/79	Almond and Plum Nurseries
57512	50,000	1/27/79	Almond and Plum Nurseries
57513	9,500	1/31/79	Transportation of olive seedlings
57514	102,825	2/4/79	Almond and Plum Nurseries
57515	13,625	2/6/79	Almond and Plum Nurseries
57516	35,734.47	2/7/79	Hertz Rent a Car
57517	<u>76,737.33</u>	3/22/79	Kassim Abdel-Hadi nursery (for olive seed)
	958,521.80		
	20.20		Bank Charges
	<u>6,519.00</u>		Operation Expense
TOTAL	965,061.00		

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The Community Development Foundation paid \$28,933.15 of its US-AID allocated funding for the project. US-AID money was expended in the following way:

<u>CHECK NO.</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>RECIPIENT</u>
001071	\$ 6000	9/25/78	Kassim Abdel-Hadi Nurse
54949	IL10027.45(\$528.038 \$1=18.99)	1/21/79	Hertz Rent a Car
54954	IL24987.50(\$1315.824 \$1=18.99)	1/28/79	Hertz Rent a Car
001469	\$14,000	2/21/79	Kassim Abdel-Hadi Nurse
62841	IL23262.67(\$1149.91 \$1=20.23)	3/23/79	Kassim Abdel-Hadi Nurse
62843	<u>IL120,153.60(\$5939.38 \$1=20.23)</u>	3/25/79	Kassim Abdel-Hadi Nurse
TOTAL	\$ 28,933.15		