

PD-AMP 523
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Proposal to the
Agency for International Development
for Supplemental Funding
of the Gaza Strip and West Bank Program
of the Community Development Foundation

5720166

Submitted in February 1984

001407

**AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523**



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Mr. Bernard J. Salvo
NE/TECH/SARD
New State
Agency for International Development
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20523

February 16, 1984

RE: NEB-0166-G-SS-1057-00

Dear Bernie:

I am pleased to submit the enclosed proposal for supplementary funding for the Gaza/West Bank program of Save the Children/Community Development Foundation.

Should you have any questions related to this submission, please do not hesitate to contact me.

As always, I thank you for your assistance in bringing this proposal to review.

Sincerely,


Judith Obermeyer
Regional Director
Middle East/North Africa

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

Submitted in February 1984

Ms. Judith Obermeyer, Director
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Philip E. Davies, Director
Gaza Strip & West Bank Offices
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A. PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS, WEST BANK

i. GENERAL PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

WB0025	Deir Nidham Committee Water Network	\$ 50,000
WB0028	Biddo Village Council Reservoir & Water Lines	\$ 80,000
WB0029	Beit Surik Village Council Water Distribution	\$ 40,000
WB0101	Yasuf Domestic Water Supply	\$ 50,000
WB0102	Qatana Village Council Water Network	\$ 50,000
WB0103	Wadi Fukin Village Council Water Network	\$ 50,000
WB0161	Antonian Charitable Society Housing Project	\$ 90,000
WB0165	Charitable Soc. Pre-school P/ground Impr. & Equip.	\$ 50,000
WB0180	Pre-school Classrooms/Repair & Renovation Gaza/WB	\$ 50,000
WB0181	Bethlehem Arab Society Physical Therapy Equipment	\$ 60,000
WB0182	Annahda Society Mentally Handicapped Center	\$ 40,000
WB0184	Y.W.C.A. Vocational Training Program - Jerusalem	\$ 40,000
WB0185	Hebron R.C. Mentally Handicapped Center	\$125,000
WB0186	Qubeibeh Village Council Water Network	\$ 50,000
WB0187	Jerusalem Water Undertaking	\$700,000
WB0193	Beit Jala Industrial Zone Water Line	\$ 15,000
WB0194	Salfit Municipality Internal Water Net	\$ 50,000
WB0195	Central Uplands Terrace/Retaining Wall Maint.	\$100,000
WB0196	Small Scale Rural Enterprise	\$ 50,000
WB0197	Date Cultivation Gaza Strip & West Bank	\$ 50,000
WB0198	Agricultural Equipment Irrigated & Rainfed Areas	\$100,000
WB0199	Natural Irrigated Pastures	\$100,000

ii. AGRICULTURAL AND MARKETING ROADS

\$250,000

WB0200	Dar Salah Local Committee Agricultural Road
WB0201	Al-Numan Local Committee Agricultural Road
WB0202	Al Jarba Sur Baher Local Committee Agr. Road
WB0203	Eziz, Yatta Local Committee Agricultural Road
WB0204	Al Jamal Wad Ali, Dahriya Agricultural Road
WB0205	Khirbet Al-Ribya, Samu Local Committee Agr. Road
WB0206	Attil Village Council Agricultural Road
WB0207	Wad Al-Naar, Sawahreh Sharqieh L/Committee Agr. Rd
WB0208	Kufer-Malek Abu Falah Local Committee Ag. Road
WB0209	Kaabneh, Yatta Local Committee Agricultural Road
WB0210	Si'ir Village Council Agricultural Road
WB0211	Wad Bir El-Khanzir, Beit Ummar, and Shoukh Ag. Road
WB0212	Wad Abu Al Amra Local Committee Agricultural Road
WB0213	Kafr Rumman Local Committee Agricultural Road
WB0214	Qabatiya Municipality Agricultural Road

iii. PUBLIC HEALTH CARE

WB0146 Greek Catholic Society Clinic-Equipment-(II)
WB0183 Arab Women's Union Ittihad Hospital/Nablus
WB0188 Arrabeh Red Crescent Dental/Health Educ. Clinic
WB0189 Patients' Friends Society - Nablus Clinic Equip.
WB0190 Patients' Friends Society - Jenin Clinic Equip.
WB0191 Anza Charitable Society Clinic Set-up
WB0192 Taqu'a Clinic - Bethlehem

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS/GAZA

i. GENERAL PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

GS0050 Beit Lahiya Village Council Water Dist. Phase III	\$ 50,000
GS0110 Central Blood Bank Society Lab. Equip./Generator	\$ 10,000
GS0130 Jabalia Village Council-Nazla Sewage Network-(II)	\$ 60,000
GS0162 Gaza City Neighborhood Sewage Line Extensions	\$ 60,000
GS0163 Refugee Camp self-help Sanitation	\$ 50,000
GS0164 Village Council Women's Training Program	\$ 25,000
GS0169 Village Council Sanitation Equip. & Attach.	\$ 50,000
GS0170 Al-Amal Institute for Orphans Kitchen Equipment	\$ 70,000
GS0171 Palestine R/Crescent Soc. Day Care Center	\$ 12,000
GS0172 Youth Club & Municipal Library Assistance	\$ 50,000
GS0174 Rafah Beach Community Water and Electric-Supply	\$ 65,000
GS0175 Deir El-Balah Cooperative Vegetable Seedl. Nursery	\$ 26,000
GS0176 Hessie Quarter of Rafah Electrical Connection	\$ 25,000
GS0177 Al-Wafa Society for the Aged & Infirm-Vehicle	\$ 15,000
GS0178 Arab Medical Assoc. Dental Clinics-Equipment	\$ 35,000
GS0179 Deir El-Balah Municipality Ground Water Reservoir	\$ 35,000

ii. AGRICUTLURAL AND MARKETING ROADS

\$200,000

GS0112 Beit Lahiya Strawberry Coop. Market Road
GS0215 Abasan El-Kabira Village Council Roads
GS0216 Abasan Es-Saghira Village Council Ag. Road
GS0217 Qarara Local Committee Agricultural Road
GS0218 Beit Hanoun Village Council Agricultural Road
GS0219 Deir El-Balah/Abu Hooley Agricultural Road
GS0220 Wadi Jabalia Agricultural Road

1. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

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

The subject of this proposal is an application to the United States Agency for International Development for grant funding which will supplement the amount granted to the Community Development Foundation for the period from July 1, 1981 to February 28, 1985. The Agency for International Development has provided grant funding for the CDF program in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank since the program was initiated in June 1978. This submission is a request for funding for sixty-seven additional sub-projects, totalling \$2,933,500.

Following this introduction is a section which provides the context of this proposal, in terms of the program already approved by USAID. This includes a narrative description of the Basic Grant and its four major amendments. There is also a brief summary of the present submission, which is further elaborated in the project descriptions and the attached background paper on special education.

Section III presents the CDF program objectives and the grant's logical framework matrix. Section IV includes a status and expenditure update for each of the project previously approved by USAID. This demonstrates that CDF has made satisfactory program in implementing the projects it has recommended. Section V is a budget overview and summarizes the various amendments to the Basic Grant, in terms of funds allocated for administration and direct aid to communities.

SUMMARY OF BASIC GRANT AND AMENDMENTS

A. Basic Grant Agreement

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

	\$
WB020 Halhoul, Zeboud and Arnaba Market Road Network	35,000
WB033 Attil Agricultural Co-operative Reservoir	30,000
WB036 Deir Dibwan Co-operative Earthmoving Equipment	15,000
WB037 Wadi Fukin Agricultural Road Construction	30,000
GS041 Arab Medical Association Ophthalmic Clinic	20,000
GS050 Beit Lahiya Village Council Water Network	80,000
GS054 Musadra Quarter Agricultural Road Improvement	25,000
GS055 Zawaida Village Council Water Supply Network	25,000
WB068 Nu'eimeh Water Committee Springs Development	10,000
WB069 Abu Dis Water Supply Co-operative Main Line	60,000
WB072 Olive Seedling Subsidy and Distribution, FY81	70,000
WB073 Almond/Plum/Apricot Subsidy and Distr. FY81	5,000
WB074 Eastern Slopes Water Cistern Repair Subsidies	50,000
WB076 El-Bireh Municipality Forest Seedling Nursery	30,000
WB078 Jenin Municipality Drainage Pipe Installation	50,000
WB080 Bani Na'im Village Council Water Pipe Network	15,000
WB081 Beit Hanoun Village Council Agricultural Road	60,000
WB082 Hessie Quarter of Rafah Internal Water Network	25,000
WB084 Grape Vine Trellising Equipment Subsidy, FY81	20,000
TOTAL	<hr/> \$655,000

The total amount of funding for the nineteen approved projects was \$655,000, whereas the funding provided for these sub-projects was \$550,200. Since the actual selection of projects is determined by the fact that not all projects which have been approved for USAID funding have received clearance from the Military Government, the Community Development Foundation was permitted to select the individual projects to receive funding at its discretion.

Provision was also made in the same grant for projects which have been approved by USAID but which could not yet be implemented. These are as follows:-

- WB020 Halhoul, Zeboud and Arnaba Market Road Network
- WB033 Attil Agricultural Co-operative Water Reservoir
- WB036 Deir Dibwan Co-operative Earthmoving Equipment
- WB076 El-Bireh Municipality Forest Seedling Nursery
- WB078 Jenin Municipality Drainage Pipe Installation

Since it remains possible that some or all of these five projects will yet be cleared, the amount of \$265,000 was incorporated into the USAID Grant, as well as the subsequent amendment. Although a continuation of the effort to gain project clearance is not certain to succeed, it is nevertheless important to demonstrate that the CDF staff will stand behind its recommendations until or unless a valid reason is advanced for revising or withdrawing a project. In this connection, CDF was gratified to learn that the Jenin project (WB0078) was cleared in July 1982.

B. First Amendment to the Basic Grant

In a June 1982 amendment to the basic grant, revised project descriptions were provided for two projects which had been submitted earlier; namely the Bethlehem Market (WB0079) and El-Bireh Sanitation (WB0075) projects. Both were cleared by USAID, on condition that an economic feasibility study be conducted for the former. In addition to the Bethlehem and El-Bireh projects, eleven projects were also submitted for the first time and approved in the amendment. These were as follows:-

WB0075	El-Bireh Municipality Sewage Treatment System	250,000
WB0079	Bethlehem Municipality Wholesale/Retailing Market	500,000
WB0086	Ya'bad Municipality Reservoir and Water Lines	50,000
WB0087	El-Jeeb Village Council Internal Water Network	50,000
WB0088	Mukhmas Village Council Internal Water Network	50,000
WB0089	Ikhza'a Village Council Water Tower and Network	30,000
WB0091	Eastern Slopes Region Erosion Control Barriers	35,000
WB0092	Jalameh Water Committee Main Line and Network	50,000
WB0093	Arrabeh Municipality Reservoir and Main Lines	50,000
WB0094	Shufah Village Council Well and Water Network	50,000
WB0095	Kawbar Village Council Internal Water Network	40,000
WB0096	Abu Shkeidem Village Council Water Network	40,000
WB0097	El-Mazra'ah El-Qibliya Council Water Network	40,000

\$1,235,000

The total amount requested for the 13 new projects, plus the 5 carry-over projects, included in the first amendment was therefore \$ 1,500,000. In addition, the amendment made provision for one final category of projects which for a variety of reasons, differing for each project, certain amounts could not be fully expended for projects funded under the first grant or, in other cases, the amounts allocated were not sufficient to complete the planned project. The total amount requested for them was as follows:-

WB0019	Beit Sahour Municipality Road and Water Supply	22,100.00
WB0021	Munqur, Sinjir and Kinnar Village Access Road	9,920.91
WB0026	Si'ir and Shuyukh Co-operative Water Networks	10,000.00
WB0027	Abu Qash Village Council Water Supply Network	6,024.80
WB0062	Hebron Red Crescent Soc'y Multi-purpose Center	5,000.00
WB0065	Kufeiret Village Council Water Supply Network	13,399.03
WB0066	Mirkeh Village Council Water Dump and Network	18,000.00
WB0070	Battir/Sharafeh Committee Water Supply Network	10,000.00

94,445.24

In short the total amount allocated in the amendment for project expenditure, presuming that every project would receive funding approval and clearance was \$1,594,445.24. The June 1982 amendment to the basic grant also made available \$132,000 for administration and extended the grant timeframe to December 31, 1982. Recognizing, however, that not every project is likely to make such progress during the grant period, the amount CDF requested and had approved for the current period was limited to the even sum of \$1,500,000. In this connection, the amendment stipulated that the \$500,000 authorized for the Bethlehem Municipality Market Cold Storage Unit cannot be disbursed until CDF furnishes in form and substance a satisfactory economic and financial analysis of factors relevant to the unit.

C. Second Amendment to the Basic Grant

In a September 1982 amendment to the basic grant, provision was made to implement the following projects:-

WB0067	Hableh Village Council Water Well	\$ 5,000
WB0107	Olive Seedling Subsidy and Distribution 1982-1983	70,000
WB0108	Almond and Fruit Seedling Subsidy and Distribution 1982-1983	5,000
GS0111	Fishermen's Cooperative Marketing Facilities	100,000
GS0114	Deir El-Balah Vegetable Cooperative Transport	25,000
GS0115	Zawaida Village Council Internal Road	90,000
GS0116	Jabalia Village Council Internal Road	70,000
WB0124	Burqin Village Council Water Supply	130,000
WB0126	Land Reclamation for Spice Cultivation	50,000
		<hr/>
		\$545,000

This amendment also allocated \$106,800 for the study and design of two important Rafah Projects, namely, Rafah Domestic Water Supply (GS123) and West Rafah Municipality Sewage Disposal (GS125). Since the economic feasibility study for the Bethlehem Market (WB079) stipulated in the first amendment was completed satisfactorily, this second amendment gave CDF the final approval to proceed to implement this project for which \$500,000 had previously been allocated. Considering that funding for Bethlehem had been set aside in

amendment one, the total additional amount for project funding obligated in the second amendment was \$ 651,800.

D. Third Amendment to the Basic Grant

A June 1983 amendment approved 48 new projects valued at \$1,542,400 for the Gaza Strip and West Bank and extended the grant timeframe to February 28, 1985. It also provided \$627,210 in administrative costs. The proposal presented for the first time three background papers relevant to the projects currently being undertaken and planned for implementation under this grant. The purpose of these papers was to provide more information about the context and the environment within which projects are conceptualized, planned and implemented. These papers clustered CDF projects within priority program areas: basic needs, rural economic development and institutional development, especially related to child development.

E. Fourth Amendment to the Basic Grant

In January 1984 CDF received USAID approval to implement three water projects in the Gaza Strip. These included Beit Hanoun Village Council Water Reservoir (GS0169), Bani Suheila Village Council Water Reservoir (GS0167) and Rafah Municipality Water Well and Water Tower (GS0123). The latter Project was funded after CDF presented to USAID detailed plans for the various components, including a water tower, well and hydraulic loop connecting both to the municipality's water net. This project had been reviewed by Mr. Steve Litner and Mr. Francis Montanari, senior USAID technicians, during their visit to Rafah 24 September. While the total amount of funds required to implement these three water projects in Gaza is estimated at \$275,000, CDF was authorized by USAID to use money unexpended in its existing project budget. Therefore, new budget was allocated, pending drawdown on the present balance.

This proposal also presented an extensive background paper on Rural Economic Development in Gaza and requested \$250,000 to initiate a grant program oriented towards small-scale farmers and entrepreneurs. The objective of this new initiative is to assist individuals, especially small-scale farmers, enter-

preneurs and fishermen, to undertake economic activities that will raise both income and employment levels. This is to be accomplished by making modest grants to individuals to carry out a venture consistent with a CDF-approved list of targeted economic activities. Technical assistance to support these activities will be available through CDF staff and consultants, plus extension agents of various local ministries. While this sub-project generated considerable interest at the levels of the US Embassy/Tel Aviv and USAID/Washington, several outstanding issues have yet to be resolved before it is funded. CDF is attentive to the concerns raised and hopes to be able to satisfactorily address them as soon as possible, so this important new initiative may begin.

F. Other Amendments to the Basic Grant

In addition to the four major amendments described above, in February 1983 the grant was extended three months to June 1983 to allow full time to review the CDF proposal, which was then under consideration by USAID. Subsequently, the Basic Grant agreement was again amended in April 1983 to permit CDF to extend water lines in the village of Beit Lahiya (Gaza Strip) to three additional quarters not originally specified in the Basic Grant. This latter amendment provided no further funding, but enabled drinking water lines to be extended to the areas of Aslan, El-Ghboon and Atatra.

G. PRESENT SUBMISSION

The present submission of sub-projects includes sixty-four new projects and three projects which are a continuation of activities funded under earlier amendments to this grant. The total value of all projects herein proposed is \$2,933,500.- which represents CDF's largest request for funding to USAID. CDF believes that its current staff structure, which includes a field office director, a Gaza project manager, eight field-based staff and consultants, chief accountant, an administrative officer and three secretaries, can effectively manage this level of project activity. In this connection, note is made of CDF's continuing liaison and coordination with the West Bank Department and the Department of Agriculture in the West Bank. Staff in both departments have strengthened CDF's outreach and field extension capabilities, though informally due to local authorities' sensitivities on PVO contacts

- 7 -

with Palestinian staff in the technical bureaus. Overall however, the relationship has been a workable and mutually beneficial one, which has added a valued dimension to CDF's program. In addition, where CDF works with village councils or municipalities, their technical bureaus greatly facilitate project planning and implementation, thus relieving the project workload of CDF staff and consultants.

All projects included in this submission have been conceptualized with the framework of three major sectors - basic needs (water, health and sanitation), rural economic development (agriculture and small-scale rural enterprise) and child development (special education and preschool education). Background papers on the first two sectors, plus pre-school education, have previously been provided USAID. Included as an attachment to this proposal is a background paper on special education. It is recommended that discrete project description be read in conjunction with the relevant background paper.

The attached background paper on special education is a considerable expansion of a paper presented with CDF's January 1983 proposal. Since then, CDF has conducted with Catholic Relief Service (CRS) a joint survey of local institutions serving the needs of the handicapped. On the basis of the survey, which is described in more detail in the background paper, it became apparent that three institutions play a pivotal role vis a vis services to the handicapped.

The Hebron Red Crescent, Bethlehem Arab Society and Annahda Womens Association have made substantial investments in staff training and have embarked on ambitious building improvement programs. In so doing they have demonstrated a long range commitment to serving the handicapped. Beyond this, they expressed willingness to build on each others respective programming strengthes and to coordinate activities wherever possible. In practical terms, this means referring patients to each others institutions, using the training capability of the Bethlehem Arab Society and benefiting been the outreach components of the Hebron Red Crescent and Annahda Womens Society. Hence, they appear both well positioned and professionally competent to play a central role in a multi-year planning process to address special education program needs.



In the case of the Hebron Red Crescent and Annahda Womens Association, CDF has undertaken projects with both groups in the past and found them well managed and efficient in carrying out their respective endeavors. It is, therefore, appropriate that CDF should continue its relationship with both groups, especially since they have requested further assistance to move to a new and expanded level of program development and institutional service. The proposed intervention with the Bethlehem Arab Society is the first for CDF, but one which has great potential and is complementary to CDF support of the two other afore mentioned groups. In point of fact, the interchange and communication between the three institutions is a positive factor which CDF has encouraged and wishes to promote as a means of more effectively meeting the needs of the handicapped. In future submissions to USAID, CDF plans to present for funding other special education projects which fit within the program described in the background paper.

III. PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

A. NARRATIVE

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

The specific objectives of the Community Development Foundation program are:-

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

In order to achieve these objectives, the Community Development Foundation has instituted a procedure for reviewing project activities that have been proposed by the many local groups and institutions that are based in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. Field offices were opened in East Jerusalem and Gaza in August 1978, and highly qualified local staff members and consultants have been recruited to work closely with each of the local groups in designing, implementing and evaluating project activities.

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

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

- Beneficiaries: Each project should contribute to the general well-being of a substantial part of the community, especially with respect to meeting their most basic needs. The set of projects that is selected should assist a wide spectrum of local institutions, and should give special attention to the needs of the lowest income groups and communities.
- Emphasis on Women and Youth: As an affiliate of Save the Children, an agency with a special concern for and expertise in child-oriented programming, the Community Development Foundation seeks to encourage local groups in efforts to meet the special needs of children and youth. Save the Children/Community Development Foundation has also recognized that its interest in the well-being of children is best served by helping to upgrade the roles, skills and participation of women through its programs.
- Self-Help Emphasis Subject to the overall circumstances of each community it is expected that at least half of the costs of each project will be supplied by the local counterpart group. All CDF projects are carried out in such a way as to reduce as much as possible the dependence of local groups on external capital inputs.

Economic Orientation: The CDF staff attempts to assure that a least one-half of its project expenditures are directed to projects that will make a significant contribution to increasing both immediate and long-range income and employment levels.

Institutional Development: A consistent effort will be made to assist a wide range of community groups, and especially to work through and strengthen local institutions such as co-operatives and charitable societies which are in turn able to provide financial and technical assistance to other local individuals and groups.

Environmental Impact and Technological Appropriateness: Another major objective of the CDF staff is to assure that counterpart institutions have adopted measures to assess the full impact of their activities on the environment, on the local economy, and on their social relations. This increased awareness applies not only to the detection and avoidance of inappropriate or harmful measures, but also to the advocacy of positive measures such as reforestation, land reclamation and water resource development.

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

3. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

In this section is the logical framework adapted to the circumstances of the current proposal.

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

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

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

Assumption: no major destabilizing factors such as civil strife or armed conflict.

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

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

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

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

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

Project Output: Implementation of the projects in whole or in part identified in the attached project summary sheet.

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

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

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

Project Input: The revised commitments for the current grant period, assuming an additional grant of \$2,933,500 from USAID, are as follows:-

- (a) Agency for International Development \$3,188,760.-
- (b) Community and Government Contribution \$7,244,000.-

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

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

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

IV. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

This section consists of an updated Project Summary Sheet and a Project progress report.

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

- The Project Number is indicated in the first column. The first two letters indicate whether the project is located in the West Bank or the Gaza Strip. The three digit numbers which follow are assigned sequentially, according to the date on which the particular project has been submitted, although there are instances where one project was later substituted for another which, for one reason or another, had to be dropped from the list.
- The complete, or else slightly abbreviated Project Title is given in the second column from the left.
- The third column, entitled Amount Recommended, shows the total amount, which the Community Development Foundation staff intends to contribute to the project. In most cases, this amount has been requested of or actually granted by the Agency for International Development.
- Month Submitted indicates the time in which the project was formally submitted to the respective Staff Officer of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. This does not necessarily coincide with the date on which the project was recommended to a prospective funding source, although the two events are closely related in practice.
- Month Cleared shows the date on which a verbal go-ahead has been given by the Staff Officer assigned to the West Bank or Gaza Strip. The difference between the dates indicated in this and other columns provides a clear indication of the time which is needed to accomplish the various stages of project implementation.

- Current Expenditure indicates the exact amount, translated into dollars at a series of average monthly exchange rates, that has been spent by the Community Development Foundation on each project listed.
- Month Completed indicates the approximate time in which the last part of the recommended CDF share has been expended., i.e. when the Current Expenditure is exactly equal to the Amount Recommended.
- Month Evaluated indicates the date on which the final or interim evaluations have been completed. If any further steps need to be taken, such as an increase in the recommended funding commitment, or a re-evaluation of project results, the date of the last action is inserted.

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PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET UPDATED TO DECEMBER 31, 1983

Projects Recommended by the Save the Children Community Development Foundation Field Office	A Amounts Recommended	B Amounts Submitted	C Month Cleared	D Amounts Disbursed	E Month Just Exp.	F Month Activated
-B019 Beit Sahur Road & Water Supply	22,100	Apr. 1979	Aug. 1979	22,100	Apr. 1982	Nov. 1982
-B020 Halhoul, Zeboud & Annaba Road Network	35,000	Apr. 1979				
-B021 Munzur, Singir & Kirnar Village Access Roads	9,920	Apr. 1979	July 1979	9,920	Apr. 1983	Oct. 1982
-B025 Deir Yasham Committee Water Net & Reservoir	50,000	Aug. 1983				
-B026 Si'in/Shuyukh Cooperative Water Network	17,735	July 1979	Nov. 1979	17,735	Sep. 1982	Aug. 1983
-B027 Abu Oash Local Committee Water Network	-0-	No expenditure recommended				
-B028 Biddo Village Council Reservoir & Water Lines	80,000	July 79				
-B029 Beit Surik Village Council Water Distribution	40,000	July 79	Jan. 84			
-B033 Attil Agr. Cooperative Water Network	20,000	Feb. 1980				
-B036 Deir Dibwan Cooperative Earthmoving Equipment	35,000	Feb. 1980				
-B037 Wadi Fuxin Committee Agr. Market Road	27,100	July 1980	Feb. 1981	27,100	Apr. 1983	Aug. 1983
33041 Arab Medical Assoc. Ophthalmic Clinic Rafah	20,000	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1981	37,052	Dec. 1983	
33050 Beit Laniya Village Council W/Dist (two Stages)	100,000	Dec. 1980	Feb. 1981	100,000	Aug. 1983	Oct. 1982
33054 Musadra Quarter Agr. Road Improvement	20,000	Mar. 1981	July 1981	20,000	June 1983	Aug. 1983
33055 Zawaida Village Council Water Pipeline Network (2 Stages)	50,000	Jan. 1981	July 1981	48,730	Oct. 1983	Feb. 1983 (Stage I)
-B062 Hazzon Red Cross Society Multi-purpose Center	5,000	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1979	5,000	Aug. 1982	Oct. 1982
-B065 Hufeinat Village Council Water Supply Network	22,000	Nov. 1979	Feb. 1980	23,370	Oct. 1982	
-B066 Minkah Water Pump & Network	22,000	July 1980	Nov. 1980			
-B067 Hablah Village Council Water Well & Network	3,379	July 1980	Nov. 1980	3,379	Apr. 1982	Nov. 1982
-B068 Mukel'eh Committee Water Resource Development	10,000	July 1980	Nov. 1980	7,000	Sept. 1981	
-B069 Abu Oia Water Line & Reservoir	1,000	Aug. 1980	Feb. 1981	27,144	Nov. 1983	
-B070 Estbin Shararah Committee Water Supply Network	-0-	No expenditure recommended				
-B072 Olive Seedling Distribution FY 81-82	124,993	July 1980	Jan. 1981	124,983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1982
-B073 Olive Seedlings Nursery & Distribution	2,492	July 1980	Jan. 1981	2,982	Feb. 1982	Oct. 1982
-B074 Eastern Hoods Region District Subsidies	11,000	Aug. 1980	Dec. 1980	45,500	Dec. 1983	Feb. 1983 (Intental)

Projects recommended by the Save the Children Community Development Foundation Field Office	Amounts Recommended	Month Promitted	Month Cleared	Current Expenditure	Est. Month Last E.P.	Month Evaluated	
-B075	El-Faran Municipality Treatment System	50,000	Aug. 1980	Feb. 1981			
-B076	El-Faran Municipality Forest Seedling nursery	25,000	Dec. 1980				
-B078	Jenin Municipality Waste Water Drainage System	100,000	Dec. 1980	July 1982			
WB079	Bethlehem Municipality Wholesale/Retail Market	500,000	Dec. 1980	May 1981	206,500	Dec. 1983	
WB080	Bani Na'in Committee Water Pump & Main Lines	20,000	Dec. 1980	Mar. 1981	20,000	Oct. 1983	
GS081	Bait Hanoun Village Council Market Access Road	60,000	Dec. 1980	Apr. 1981	39,838	Oct. 1983	
GS082	Hessie Quarter of Rafah Internal Water Network	15,000	Dec. 1980	Apr. 1981	15,000	Jan. 1982	Oct. 1982
WB084	Grape Vine Trellising Equipment Grants FY 81-82	39,951	Jan. 1981	Apr. 1981	39,951	Apr. 1982	Apr. 1983
WB085	Ein Duzuk Committee Water Resource Dev. Center	50,000	Jan. 1981				
WB086	Ya'bad Municipality Reservoir & Water Supply	43,276	May 1981	Nov. 1981	43,276	June 1983	
WB087	El-Jeeb Local Committee Internal Water Network	50,000	May 1981	Oct. 1982	12,793	Dec. 1983	
WB088	Mukhmas Local Committee Internal Water Network	50,000	May 1981	May 1982	50,000	Oct. 1982	May 1983
GS089	Ikhza'a Village Council Water Tower and Network	25,000	June 1981	Dec. 1981	25,000	Mar. 1983	May 1983
GS090	Palestine Red Crescent Soc. Medical Equipment	20,000	June 1981	Mar. 1983	20,016	Sept. 1983	
WB091	Eastern Slopes Region Erosion Control Barriers	35,000	Oct. 1981	May 1982	5,670	Dec. 1983	
WB092	Jalameh Village Council Main Line & Network	50,000	Oct. 1981				
WB093	Annaden Municipality Reservoir & Water Line	50,000	Oct. 1981				
WB094	Shufah Local Committee Well & Network	50,000	Oct. 1981				
WB095	Wadwan Local Committee Internal Network	50,000	Oct. 1981				
WB096	Hou Shkhalan Council Internal Water Network	40,000	Oct. 1981				
WB097	Mazra'a El-Ribliyan Committee Water Network	40,000	Oct. 1981				
WB099	Bait Dkka Domestic Water Supply	50,000	Jan. 1982	Oct. 1982	47,707	Nov. 1983	
WB100	Husan Local Committee Internal Water Network	50,000	Jan. 1982	Oct. 1983	20,370	Dec. 1983	
WB101	Yasuf Local Committee Water Network	50,000	Aug. 1983				
WB102	Ratana Village Council Water Network	50,000	Jan. 1984				
WB103	Wadi Fidon Village Council Water Network	50,000	Aug. 1983				
WB104	Arabia Women Charitable Soc. Medical Equip.	40,000	Jan. 1982				
WB105	Benedictos Palatino Jerusalem Equip.	50,000	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1982			

Project No.	Project Name	Amounts Recommended	Month Submitted	Month Closed	Current Expenditure	Month Last E.P.	Month Evaluated
WB106	Kanateen Charitable Soc. Medical Equip.	10,000	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1982	10,000	Apr. 1983	
WB107	Wive Seedling Distribution FY 82-83	10,000	Jan. 1982	Oct. 1982	10,000	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1983
WB108	Other Seedling Distribution FY 82-83	10,000	Feb. 1982	Oct. 1982	10,000	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1983
WB109	Eastern Slopes Seed Drill Equip.	35,000	Feb. 1982	Oct. 1982	34,460	Nov. 1983	
WB110	Central Blood Bank Society Lab. Equip./Generator	10,000	May 1982	Sep. 1982			
GS111	Fishermen's Cooperative Vehicle	100,000	May 1982	Sep. 1982	37,051	Dec. 1983	
GS112	Beit Lanisa Cooperative Market Road	30,000	Aug. 1983	Nov. 1983			
GS113	Deir El-Balah Munic. Sanitation Equip.	25,000	May 1982	Sept. 1982			
GS114	Deir El-Balah Veg. Cooperative Vehicle	25,000	May 1982	Sept. 1982	25,000	Jan. 1983	May 1983
GS115	Zawaida Village Council Internal Road	70,000	May 1982	Sept. 1982	70,000	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983
GS116	Jabalila Village Council Agr. Road	70,000	May 1982	Sept. 1982	58,626	Sept. 1983	
WB117	Deir Ghassaneh Coop. Agriculture Road	20,000	May 1982				
WB118	Beit Rima Coop. Agriculture Road	20,000	May 1982				
WB119	Sunif Village Council Agr. Road	70,000	May 1982				
WB121	Bani Mar'in Village Council Agr. Road	45,000	May 1982				
WB122	Ein Masren Salem Branch Canal Repair	35,000	May 1982	May 1983	19,828	Dec. 1983	
GS123	Rafah Municipality Water Supply	220,000	June 1982	Sept. 1982	20,352	Aug. 1983	
WB124	Sumayr Village Council Domestic Water Supply	130,000	June 1982				
GS125	Beit Mar'in Sewage Disposal. Study/Design	30,000	Pending				
WB126	Land Reclamation for Spices	30,000	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1982	4,035	Nov. 1983	
GS127	Abassan Es-Saghina Vil. Council Connect. Road	20,000	Dec. 1982	Mar. 1983	15,470	Nov. 1983	
GS128	Baza Engineers Society Materials Testing Lab.	70,000	Dec. 1982				
GS129	Abassan Es-Saghina Vil. Council Water Reserv.	30,000	Dec. 1982	Mar. 1983	13,000	July 1983	
GS130	Jabalila Village Council Wazla Sewage Network	100,000	Dec. 1982	Mar. 1983	44,567	Aug. 1983	
GS131	Chan Yunus Munic. Water Network Extension	30,000	Dec. 1982	Mar. 1983	20,000	Sept. 1983	
GS132	Society for Care of Handicapped Child. Mat. Equip.	50,000	Dec. 1982	May 1983	25,000	July 1983	
GS133	Abassan Es-Saghina Vil. Council Day Care Center	20,000	Dec. 1982	Mar. 1983			
GS134	Qanana Local Committee Integrated Development	30,400	Dec. 1982	Apr. 1983	10,430	Oct. 1983	

Projects Recommended by the Save the Children/ Community Development Foundation Field Office	Amounts Recommended	Month Submitted	Month Cleared	Current Expenditure	Month Last E.P.	Month Evaluated
GS135 Deir El-Balan Munic. Internal Water Pipeline	20,000	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	20,000	Jan. 1983	
GS136 El-Mashru'a Local Committee Water Supply	15,000	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	14,438	Jan. 1983	
GS137 Patient's Friends Benevolent Soc. Clinic Equip.	40,000	Dec. 1982				
GS138 East Wadi Gaza Local Committee Agr. Road	90,000	Dec. 1982	Mar. 1983	90,000	Aug. 1983	
WB139 Grape Vine Trellising Equip. Grants FY 92-83	30,000	Dec. 1982	Apr. 1983	24,726	Dec. 1983	
WB140 Improvement of Water Resources in C/Uplands	50,000	Dec. 1982				
WB141 Zababdeh Local Committee Water Reserv. & Net	35,000	Dec. 1982	May 1983			
WB142 Aizania Vil. Council Domestic Water Supply	100,000	Dec. 1982	May 1983			
WB143 Deir El-Ghusson Vil. Domestic Water Supply	150,000	Dec. 1982	Sept. 1983	44,572	Dec. 1983	
WB144 Samu' Charitable Soc. Traditional Rug Making	10,000	Dec. 1982				
WB145 Princess Basma U'lam Crippled Child Center	40,000	Dec. 1982				
WB146 Greek Catholic Soc. Clinic Equipment	20,000	Dec. 1982	May 1983	13,987	Dec. 1983	
WB147 El-Bireh Women's Arab Union Society clinic	25,000	Dec. 1982	July 1983	17,178	Dec. 1983	
WB148 Jordan Red Crescent Society Ramallah clinic	40,000	Dec. 1982	July 1983			
WB149 Society of Friends of the Sick Clinic Equipment	20,000	Dec. 1982	July 1983			
WB150 Zababdeh Charitable Soc. Clinic Equipment	15,000	Dec. 1982				
WB151 Abu Dis Committee for Clinic Services	25,000	Dec. 1982				
WB152 Hindaza Vil. Council Agr. Road Construction	20,000	Dec. 1982				
WB153 Balfit Munic. Agr. Road Construction	45,000	Dec. 1982	Sept. 1983			
WB154 Isakteen Village Council Agr. Road Const.	25,000	Dec. 1982	June 1983	20,500	Nov. 1983	
WB155 Aisan Local Committee Agr. Road Construction	15,000	Dec. 1982				
WB156 Tanqunia Village Council Agr. Road Construction	20,000	Dec. 1982				
WB157 Jojoba Plant Cultivation for Frostion Control	7,000	Dec. 1982	Aug 1983	7,000	Oct. 1983	
WB158 Jerusalem Union of Charitable Soc. Pre-Schools	15,000	Dec. 1982	Aug 1983	11,405	Nov. 1983	
WB159 Antonian Charitable Society Housing Project	50,000	Nov. 1982	Aug 1983			
GS162 Gaza City Neighborhoods Sewage Line Extension	50,000	Jan. 1983	Apr. 1983			
GS163 Refugee Camp Self-Help Construction	50,000	Pending				
GS164 Village Council Women's Training Program	15,000	Jan. 1984				

Projects Recommended by the Community Development Foundation	Have the Field Office	Amounts Recommended	Month Submitted	Month Cleared	Month Current Expenditure	Month Last E.P.	Month Evaluated
GS165	Montrose Soc. - Schools - Ground & Equip.	75,000	Aug. 1983				
GS166	Hebron Red Crescent Soc. Multi-Purpose Center	1,000	Nov. 1983	Nov. 1983	12,119	1983	
GS167	Sani Baneila Village Council Water Reservoir	50,000	Aug. 1983	Nov. 1983			
GS168	Beit Haroun Village Council Water Reservoir	40,000	Aug. 1983	Jan. 1984			
GS169	Village Council Sanitation Equipment & Attach.	50,000	Aug. 1983				
GS170	Al-Anal Institute for Orphans Kitchen Equipment	80,000	Aug. 1983	Nov. 1983			
GS171	Palestine Red Crescent Soc. Day Care Center	12,000	Jan. 1984				
GS172	Youth Club & Municipal Library Assistance	50,000	Aug. 1983				
GS173	Econom. Incentive Grants to Fishermen & Small Agr.	50,000	Aug. 1983				
GS174	Rafah Beach Community Water & Electric Supply	65,000	Jan. 1984				
GS175	Deir El-Balah Cooperative Vegetable Seedl. Nursery	26,500	Pending				
GS176	Hessie Quarter of Rafah Electrical Connection	25,000	Jan. 1984				
GS177	Al-Hafa Society for the Aged & Infirm - Vehicle	15,000	Jan. 1984				
GS178	Arb Medical Assoc. Dental Clinic Equipment	35,000	Jan. 1984				
GS179	Deir El-Balah Munic. Ground Water Reservoir	35,000	Jan. 1984				
GB180	Pre-School Classrooms/Repair & Renovation G/MB	50,000	Aug. 1983				
GB181	Bethlehem Arab Soc. Physical Therapy Equipment	60,000	Jan. 1984				
GB182	Annahda Society Mentally Handicapped Center	40,000	Jan. 1984				
GB183	Arza Women's Union Children Hospital/Mablis	50,000	Jan. 1984				
GB184	M.A.S.A. Vocational Training Program/Jerusalem	10,000	Jan. 1984				
GB185	Hebron Red Crescent Mentally Retarded Center	105,000	Nov. 1984				
GB186	Qubeiden Village Council Water Network	50,000	Aug. 1983	Jan. 1984			
GB187	Jslm. Water Undertaking	700,000	Jan. 1984				
GB188	Annabuh Red Crescent Dental Health Ed. Clinic	25,000	Jan. 1984				
GB189	Patients' Friends Soc. Mablis Clinic Equipment	50,000	Jan. 1984				
GB190	Patients' Friends Soc. Jenin Clinic Equipment	50,000	Jan. 1984				
GB191	Arza Charitable Society Sewing	10,000	Jan. 1984				

Projects Recommended by the Save the Children/ Community Development Foundation Field Office	(A) Amounts Recommended	(B) Month Submitted	(C) Month Cleared	(D) Current Expenditure	(E) Month Last Exp.	(F) Month Evaluated
	\$			\$		
WB192 Taqu'a Clinic - Bethlehem	20,000	Jan. 1984				
WB193 Beit Jala Industrial Zone Water Line	15,000	Jan. 1984				
WB194 Safit Municipality Internal Water Net	50,000	Jan. 1984				
WB195 Central Uplands Terrace/Retaining Wall Maint.	100,000	Oct. 1983				
WB196 Small Scale Rural Enterprise	50,000	Oct. 1983				
WB197 Date Cultivation Gaza Strip & West Bank	50,000	Jan. 1984				
WB198 Agricultural Equipment Irrigated & Rainfed Areas	100,000	Oct. 1983				
WB199 Promotion of Natural and Irrigated Pastures	100,000	Oct. 1983				
WB200 Dar Salah Local Committee Agricultural Road	15,000	Oct. 1983				
WB201 Al-Numan Local Committee Agr. Road	20,000	Oct. 1983				
WB202 Al-Jarba Sur Baher Local Committee Agr. Road	17,000	Oct. 1983				
WB203 Eziz, Yatta Local Committee Agr. Road	17,000	Oct. 1983				
WB204 Al-Jamal Had Ali, Dahriya Agr. Road	50,000	Oct. 1983				
WB205 Khirbet Al-Ribya, Samu' Local Committee	11,000	Oct. 1983				
WB206 Attil Village Council Agricultural Road	10,000	Oct. 1983				
WB207 Had A-Naar, Sawahreh Sharqieh L/Commit. Agr. Road	15,000	Oct. 1983				
WB208 Kufir Malek Abu Falah Local Committee Agr. Road	30,000	Oct. 1983				
WB209 Kaabneh, Yatta Local Committee Agr. Road	15,000	Jan. 1984				
WB210 Siir Village Council Agricultural Road	25,000	Jan. 1984				
WB211 Had Bir El-Khanzir, Beit Umar & Shuyukh Agr. Road	25,000	Jan. 1984				
WB212 Had Abu Al-Amra Local Committee Agr. Road	25,000	Jan. 1984				
WB213 Kufir Rumman Local Committee Agr. Road	15,000	Jan. 1984				
WB214 Qabatia Municipality Agricultural Road	30,000	Jan. 1984				
GS215 Abasan El-Kabira Village Council Roads	10,000	Jan. 1984				
GS216 Abasan Es-Saghira Village Council Agr. Road	15,000	Jan. 1984				
GS217 Qarara Local Committee Agricultural Road	10,000	Jan. 1984				

Projects Recommended by the Save the Children/ Community Development Foundation Field Office	(A) Amounts Recommended	(B) Month Submitted	(C) Month Cleared	(D) Current Expenditure	(E) Month Last Exp.	(F) Month Evaluated
GS219 Beit Haroun Village Council Agr. Road	50,000	Jan. 1984				
GS219 Deir El-Ralah/Abu Hooley Agr. Road	50,000	Jan. 1984				
GS220 Wadi Jabalia Agricultural Road	36,000	Jan. 1984				

B. Project Progress Report - July 1, 1981 to December 31, 1983

- a) thirty-seven (WB019, WB021, WB026, WB027, WB037, GS041, GS054, GS055, WB062, WB067, WB069, WB070, WB072, WB073, WB080, GS082, WB084, WB086, WB088, GS089, GS090, WB106, WB107, WB108, GS114, GS115, GS116, GS136, GS138, WB139, WB146, WB147, WB153, WB154, WB157, WB158, WB166) have been fully implemented and have either received or are about to receive their final audit, evaluation or payment;
- b) thirty-seven (GS050, WB065, WB066, WB068, WB074, WB075, WB078, WB079, GS081, WB087, WB091, WB099, WB100, WB105, WB109, GS111, GS113, WB122, GS123, GS125, WB126, GS127, GS129, GS130, GS131, GS132, GS133, GS134, GS135, WB141, WB142, WB143, WB146, WB149, WB166, GS167, GS168) are in the process of implementation;
- c) twenty seven (WB020, WB033, WB036, WB076, WB085, WB092, WB093, WB094, WB095, WB096, WB097, WB104, WB117, WB118, WB119, WB121, WB124, GS128, GS137, WB140, WB144, WB145, WB150, WB151, WB152, WB155, WB156) await clearance from the authorities.

The new projects for which funding is requested at this time have all been submitted to the authorities for clearance. The following chart presents a budget breakdown for the tables pp. 25 - 30.

<u>Status of Projects Recommended by C.D.F.</u>	<u>Amount Recom. CDF Share</u>	<u>Expenses July 1, 1981 to December 31, 1983</u>
1) Implementation or awaiting audit evaluation or final payment — thirty-six projects	\$ 1,129,426	\$ 1,035,456
2) In process of implementation — thirty-nine projects	\$ 2,763,400	\$ 814,913
3) Awaiting GOI clearance — twenty-three projects	\$ 1,075,000	-0-
4) Current Supplemental submission	\$ 2,933,500	-0-

PROJECTS COMPLETED OR AWAITING AUDIT, EVALUATION OR FINAL PAYMENT

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1983

Project Name	Number	Funded by USAID	Amount Recommended	Expenses July 1,81 to December 31, 83
			\$	\$
East Sahour Municipality Road and Water Supply	WB019	May 1982	22,100	22,100
Munqur, Sinjer and Kinnar Village Access Road	WB021	May 1982	9,920	9,920
Sir'in and Shuyukh Cooperative Networks	WB026	May 1982	17,735	17,735
Abu Gash Local Committee Water Supply Networks	WB027	May 1982	-	-
Wadi Fuqin Committe Agr. Market Road	WB037	July 1981	27,100	27,100
Arab Medical Assoc. Ophtha mic Clinic in Rafah	GS041	July 1981	30,000	27,100
Musadra Quarter Agr. Road Improvement	GS054	July 1981	30,000	30,000
Zawaida Village Council Water Pipeline Network (2 Stages)	GS055	July 1981	50,000	48,730
Hebron Red Crescent Soc. Multipurpose Center	WB062	May 1982	5,000	5,000
Hableh Village Council Water Well & Network	WB067	Sept.1982	8,379	8,379
Abu Dis Cooperative Wat Lines & Reservoir	WB069	July 1981	60,000	55,077
Baltir/Sharafeh Committee Water Supply Network	WB070	May 1982	-	-
Olive Seedlings Subsidy & Distribution FY 81-82	WB072	July 1981	134,983	134,983
Other Seedlings Subsidy & Distribution FY 81-82	WB073	July 1981	3,982	3,982
East Nafin Committee Water Pump & Main Lines	WB080	July 1981	20,000	18,125
Hassie Quarter of Rafah Internal Water Network	GS082	July 1981	15,000	15,000
Grape Vine Trellising Equipment Grants FY 81-82	WB084	July 1981	39,951	39,951
Yafabad Municipality Reservoir & Water Supply	WB086	May 1982	43,276	43,276
Mafmas Local Committee Internal Water Network	WB088	May 1982	50,000	50,000
Ikhza'fa Village Council Water Tower and Network	GS089	May 1982	25,000	25,000
Palestine Red Crescent Society Medical Equipment	GS090	June 1983	20,000	20,016
Nahsolin Charitable Society Medical Equipment	WB106	June 1983	10,000	10,626
Olive Seedling Subsidy & Distribution FY 82-83	WB107	Sept.1982	70,000	41,505

Project Name	Number	Funded by USAID	Amount Recommended	Expenses July 1, 81 to December 31, 83
			\$	\$
Almond/Plum Seedling Subsidy & Distribution FY 82-83	WB108	Sept. 1982	5,000	2,030
Deir El-Balah Vegetable Cooperative Transport Vehicle	GS114	Sept. 1982	25,000	25,000
Zawaida Village Council Connecting Road	GS115	Sept. 1982	90,000	85,000
Jabalia Village Council Agriculture Road	GS116	Sept. 1982	70,000	58,626
El-Mashru'a Local Committee Water Supply	GS136	June 1983	90,000	15,438
East Wadi Gaza Local Committee Agr. Road	GS138	June 1983	90,000	80,000
Grape Vire Trellising Equipment FY 82-83	WB139	June 1983	30,000	24,926
Greek Catholic Society Clinic Equipment	WB146	June 1983	20,000	13,987
El-Eireh Women's Arab Union Society	WB147	June 1983	25,000	17,178
Nahhalin Village Council Agriculture Road	WB154	June 1983	25,000	23,500
Jojoba Plant Cultivation for Erosion Control	WB157	June 1983	7,000	7,800
Jerusalem Union for Charitable Societies Pre-Schools	WB158	June 1983	15,000	11,405
Hebron Red Crescent Society Multi-Purpose Center	WB166	June 1983	20,000	12,810
TOTAL:-			1,129,426	1,035,456

PROJECTS IN PROCESS OF IMPLEMENTATION

AS of DECEMBER 31, 1983

Project Name	Number	Funded by USAID	Amount Recommended \$	Expenses July 1, 81 to December 31, 83 \$
Beit Lahiya Village Council Water Dist. (two Stages)	GS050	July 1981	100,000	80,000
Kufeinet Village Council Water Supply Network	WB065	May 1982	20,000	18,370
Mirkeh Village Council Water Pump & Network	WB066	May 1982	18,000	-
Muweim'neh Committee Water Resource Development	WB068	July 1981	30,000	7,000
Eastern Slopes Region Cistern Subsidies	WB074	July 1981	50,000	45,900
El-Bireh Municipal Sewage Treatment System	WB075	May 1982	250,000	-
Jenin Municipality Waste Water Drainage System	WB078	July 1981	100,000	-
Bethlehem Municipality Wholesale/Retail Market	WB079	May 1982	500,000	206,500
Beit Hanoun Village Council Market Access Road	GS081	July 1981	60,000	39,838
El-Jeeb Local Committee Internal Water Network	WB087	July 1981	60,000	12,793
Eastern Slopes Region Erosion Control Barriers	WB091	May 1982	35,000	6,670
Beit Ikra Village Council Water Supply Network	WB099	June 1983	50,000	47,707
Husan Local Committee Water Network	WB100	June 1983	50,000	28,370
Farafinotos Polyclinic of Jerusalem Equipment	WB105	June 1983	70,000	-
Eastern Slopes Seed-Drilling Equipment	WB109	June 1983	35,000	9,460
Fishermen's Cooperative Marketing Facilities	GS111	Sept. 1982	100,000	87,051
Deir El-Balah Munic. Sanitation Equipment	GS113	June 1983	25,000	-
Ein Miskeh-Salem Branch Canal Repair	WB122	June 1983	35,000	19,828
Rafah Municipality Water Supply system	GS123	Sept. 1982	270,000	20,332
West Rafah Sewage Disposal (Study & Design)	GS125	Sept. 1982	90,000	-
Land Reclamation for Spice Plant Cultivation	WB126	Sept. 1982	50,000	4,085
Abasan Es-Saghira Village Council Connect. Road	GS127	June 1983	20,000	16,470

Project Name	Number	Funded by USAID	Amount Recommended \$	Expenses July 1, 81 to December 31, 83 \$
Abasan El-Kabira Village Council Water Reserv.	GS129	June 1983	30,000	18,000
Jabalia Village Council-Nazla Sewage Network	GS130	June 1983	100,000	44,567
Khan Younis Municipality Water Network Extension	GS131	June 1983	30,000	20,000
Society for Care of Handicapped Children Kit.Equip.	GS132	June 1983	50,000	25,000
Abasan Es-Saghira Village Council Day Care Center	GS133	June 1983	20,000	-
Darara Local Committee Integrated Development	GS134	June 1983	30,400	10,400
Deir El-Balah Munic. Internal Water Pipeline	GS135	June 1983	20,000	10,000
Zababdeh Local Committee W/Reservoir & Internal Net	WB141	June 1983	35,000	-
Azaria Village Council Domestic Water Supply	WB142	June 1983	100,000	-
Deir El-Ghussou Village Domestic Water Supply	WB143	June 1983	150,000	44,572
Jordan Red Crescent Society Ramallah	WB148	June 1983	40,000	-
Society of Friends of the Sick Clinic	WB149	June 1983	20,000	-
Salfit Municipality Agricultural Road Constr.	WB153	June 1983	45,000	-
Eani Suheila Village Council Water Reservoir	GS167	Jan. 1984	40,000	-
East Hanoun Village Council Water Reservoir	GS168	Jan. 1984	35,000	-
TOTAL:-			2,763,400	814,913

PROJECTS AWAITING CLEARANCE FROM THE AUTHORITIES

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1983

Project Name	Number	Funded by USAID	Amount Recommended
			\$
Halhoul, Zeboud & Arnaba Market Road Network	WB020	July 1981	35,000
Attil Agr. Cooperative Water Network	WB033	July 1981	30,000
Deir Dibwan Cooperative Earthmoving Equipment	WB036	July 1981	35,000
El-Bireh Municipality Forest Seedling Nursery	WB076	July 1981	25,000
Ein Duyuk Committee Water Resource Development Center	WB085	June 1983	50,000
Jalameh Village Council Main Line & Network	WB092	May 1982	50,000
Arrabeh Municipality Reservoir & Water Line	WB093	May 1982	50,000
Shufah Local Committee Well & Water Network	WB094	May 1982	50,000
Kawbar Local Committee Internal Network	WB095	May 1982	40,000
Abu Shkheidem Council Internal Water Network	WB096	May 1982	40,000
Muzra'a El Qibliyeh Committee Water Network	WB097	May 1982	40,000
Amuta Charitable Society Medical Equipment	WB104	June 1983	40,000
Deir Ghassareh Cooperative Agr. Road	WB117	June 1983	20,000
Zeit Rima Cooperative Agr. Road	WB118	June 1983	20,000
Gurif Village Council Agri. Road	WB119	June 1983	70,000
Sam Na'im Village Council Agr. Road	WB121	June 1983	45,000
Burqin Village Council Domestic Water Supply	WB124	Sept. 1982	130,000
Gaza Engineers Society Materials Testing Lab.	GS128	June 1983	70,000
Patient's Friends Benevolent Soc. Clinic Equipment	GS137	June 1983	40,000
Improvement of Water Resources in Central Uplands	WB140	June 1983	50,000

Project Name	Number	Funded by USAID	Amount Recommended
Samu' Charitable Soc. Traditional Rug-Making	WB144	June 1983	\$ 10,000
Princess Basma Jerusalem Crippled Children Center	WB145	June 1983	40,000
Zababdeh Charitable Society Clinic Equipment	WB150	June 1983	15,000
Alw Dis Committee for Clinic Services	WB151	June 1983	25,000
Hirwaza Village Council Agr. Road Construction	WB152	June 1983	20,000
Husan Local Committee Agr. Road Construction	WB153	June 1983	15,000
Tarqunia Village Council Agr. Road Construction	WB156	June 1983	20,000
TOTAL:-			1,075,000

V. BUDGET AND ADMINISTRATION

This request for funding contains a budget for supplemental projects; no further administrative funds are herein requested to carry this grant through February 28, 1985, as shown on the following table:

	Basic Grant- July 1, 1981 Feb. 28, 1984	First Supplemental Amount	Second Supplemental Amount	Third Supplemental Amount	Fourth Supplemental Amount	Fifth Supplemental Amount	Total Obligagted July 1, 1981 Feb. 28, 1984
All Admin. Costs	\$ 251,050	\$ 132,000	\$ -	\$ 627,810	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,010,860
Direct Aid to Communities	550,200	1,500.00	651,800	1,542,400	(275,000)*	\$ 2,933,500	\$7,177,900
<hr/> Total Amount USAID Grants	<hr/> \$ 801,250	<hr/> \$1,632,000	<hr/> \$2,170,210	<hr/> \$2,170,210	<hr/> (\$275,000)*	<hr/> \$2,933,500	<hr/> \$8,188,760

* Three projects funded and approved by USAID, but no money obligat^{ed}.

32

The Agency for International Development is requested to provide the full amount of the current request for \$2,933,500, in addition to the 5,255,260 which has already been granted. A separate request for further funding for projects amounting to \$2 million will be submitted to USAID in August, 1984.

Save the Children/Community Development Foundation will meet home office and other administrative costs from its own resources, which will be considered as constituting its financial contribution to the Gaza Strip and West Bank programs. For all of its international programs, Save the Children/Community Development Foundation calculates the value of services provided by the national office, other field offices and contracted personnel as equal to 12,38% of field office program and administrative costs in FY'82. According to this formula, which has been accepted by USAID as the standard overhead rate, the SCF/CDF contribution for the period ending July 1983 is valued at \$ 265,206, a figure which does not include the Save the Children budget for four high impact community programs in Israel and the Rafah.

The agency's input includes many kinds of services to local groups. It provides technical assistance, help in project design, and liaison with other private and government agencies, including efforts to gain exemption from customs and VAT taxes. The CDF staff plays a continuing role in supervision, auditing, evaluating and followup. The CDF staff also helps locate out other sources able to provide technical and financial assistance to local groups, either directly or through the Save the Children/Community Development Foundation/Network.

Community and Government Contributions will account for at least the value of the direct aid provided to local groups. Experience has confirmed that CDF is able to require that the local group contribute 30-50% of the project cost, and that the local contribution often rises much higher. The value of exemptions on customs duties and value-added taxes, which the CDF staff is often able to obtain on behalf of local groups, is considered a government contribution. Since these taxes can account for a major proportion of total project costs, this service is often requested by local groups.

ATTACHMENT ONE

HANDICAPPED SERVICE SECTOR

DISCUSSION PAPER ON JOINT PLANNING PROCESS

Prepared by:

Community Development Foundation
and the Catholic Relief Service

Patricia Bradley, Head
Rubv Hazineh
Sr. Barbara Clino

30 Jander, 1974

Table of Contents

	Page
<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0;"/>	
I. Project Purpose Statement	
<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0;"/>	
A. Development of Joint Planning Process	4
B. Discussion Paper Purpose Statement	4
II. Project Background	
<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0;"/>	
A. Development of Services for the Handicapped	5
B. West Bank Survey of Handicapped Service Agencies	8
1. Description of Existing Services	8
2. Description of Training Activities	9
C. Estimation of Handicapped Population	10
D. Analysis of Need Based on Survey Results	12
1. Institutional Support Needs	12
2. Need of the Handicapped Population	12
3. Training Needs Assessment	13
E. Local Agency Criteria of Selection for Program Participation	16
III. Project Analysis	
<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0;"/>	
A. Statement of Programming Direction	
1. CDF Intervention Strategy	17
2. CDF Logical Framework Review	18
3. CRS Intervention Strategy	24
4. CRS Logical Framework Review	25
B. Local Agency Participation in Program/ Ongoing Operational Budget Commitment	

Attachments

1. Objectives and Agenda of 20 January 1984 Workshop
2. Sample Copy of West Bank Survey Questionnaire
3. Neufeldt Study Estimation of Handicapped Population
4. U.S. Office of Education Statistics on Estimated Number of Handicapped in the Population
5. Agency Fact Sheets
 - a. Hebron Red Crescent Society
 - b. Annahda Women's Association
 - c. Bethlehem Arab Society
6. CDF Listings of Equipment / Project Descriptions
 - a. Hebron Red Crescent Society
 - b. Annahda Women's Association
 - c. Bethlehem Arab Society
7. CRS Proposal for the "Village Inreach Program" for handicapped children.

Summary of Tables

1. Summary of Agencies Providing Services to the Handicapped
2. West Bank/Gaza Strip Handicapped Service Summary
3. Mapping of Services
4. Service Location Grid
5. Summary of Service Rejection Results
6. Summary of Institution / Client Ratio (by service category and location)
7. Summary of Local Society Staff in Handicapped Service Sector
8. Estimated number of Handicapped Population in Gaza Strip
9. Estimation of Handicapped Population in West Bank
10. Summary of CDF Funding Allocation in Handicapped Service Sector

I. Project Purpose Statement

A. Development of Joint Planning Process

The Community Development Foundation (CDF) and the Catholic Relief Services (CRS) cooperatively initiated a joint survey of local agencies involved in the provision of services for the handicapped during the period April - August 1983. The development of the survey format, the implementation of local agency interviews, and the tabulation of survey results were mutually shared activities of CRS and CDF staff. Each organization then utilized the information resulting from the survey to prepare a discussion paper for the United States Agency for International Development (US-AID). During the September 1983 field visit of US-AID officials encouragement was given to CDF and CRS to initiate a joint planning process for the development of their programs in the handicapped service sector.

The period of October 1983 through January 1984 has been a time of intense activity with joint as well as separate CDF and CRS visits to selected local agencies for program development discussions. The organization of a day workshop at the Jerusalem Union of Charitable Societies on 20 January 1984 for the collective review of the CDF and CRS planned interventions in the handicapped service sector marked the culmination of this cooperative effort. (See Attachment 1.) This discussion paper summarizes the development of the CDF/CRS joint planning process and provides a framework against which the separate proposal submissions of each agency can be reviewed.

B. Discussion Paper Purpose Statement

The purpose of this discussion paper is to:

- review survey results of the joint CRS/CDF effort
- identify local agency institutional support needs resulting from survey review
- identify needs of the handicapped population currently outside of the existing service structure of local agencies assisting the handicapped
- define the complementary intervention strategies of CDF and CRS in their involvement in the handicapped service sector
- define the integrated development strategy for local agencies participating in this US-AID assisted program

Project Background

There are two factors which influence the quality of treatment and level of services available to meet the needs of the handicapped members of a community. The first is the attitude of other community members toward the phenomena of a person born with physical, sensory or mental limitations. The second factor is the level of development of the society in which the individual exists and the ability of the society to make available resources to meet the needs of potentially less productive community members.

The belief in many countries, the Arab countries among them, is that a handicapped child illustrates the wrath of God toward a particular family because of some unknown misdeed that must be punished. The presence of a handicapped child in a family is traditionally viewed with shame. The handicapped person may be ostracized from community functions and restricted to the protective environment of the family.

Attention to the needs of the handicapped members of a community generally emerges as a concern where the basic needs of the sector have begun to be addressed and successfully met. The needs of the handicapped person and the allocation of community resources to meet these needs frequently begin to take shape in societies where resources are no longer scarce. Changes in traditional attitudes of personal guilt and feelings of family shame related to the handicapped begin to occur when community members perceive that the occurrence of mental retardation, deafness, dumbness, and blindness are predictable phenomena in the society and can be addressed as a need of the community.

A. Development of Services for the Handicapped

The establishment of institutions to provide services for the handicapped has been defined as a priority social welfare need by local Palestinian charitable organizations, international assistance agencies, and the Social Welfare Department of the Military Government. Before the turn of the century only one society for the blind had been established to assist the handicapped. Prior to the 1967 War another nine societies were established. These included three agencies for assisting the mentally retarded, four for the blind, one for the deaf and dumb as well as two physical therapy programs. In the period from 1967 to the present another twenty-four societies have been established. The following table provides a general overview for the types of services currently available to assist the handicapped:

Best Available Document

Table 1: Summary of Agencies Providing Services to the Handicapped

Agency Name & Service Category	Date Established	City/Village / District	Persons Served	
MENTAL RETARDATION			No.	Age
1. Terre des Hommes	1976	Bethlehem	16	1-14
2. Sun Day Care Center	1977	Gaza	80	6-20
3. Al-Fara Center	1967	Hebron	60	7-15
4. Al-Amal School	1974	Jenin	21	6-14
5. Al-Amal Charitable Society	1975	Abu Dis/Jerusalem	12	6-16
6. Women Union Charitable Society	1975	Jericho	11	6-40
7. Special Education School	1975	Nablus	35	6-16
8. Annahda Society	1972	Ramallah	40	4-25
9. Arab Women Union Society	1972	Tulkarem	10	6-12
10. Swedish Organization for Individual Relief	1959	Jerusalem	90	3-23
11. Salbit Mental Retardation Center	1967	Salbit-Nablus	16	6-13
12. Holy Land Church Rehabilitation Center	1981	Ramallah	8	10-20
13. Al-Mor School	1977	Jerusalem	36	5-12
			Sub-Total:	475
PHYSICAL HANDICAP				
14. Medical Rehabilitation Bethlehem Arab Society	1960	Bethlehem	36	2-14
15. Four Hours of Mercy	1940	Bethany/Jerusalem	42	3-22
16. Occupational Rehabilitation Bethlehem Arab Society	1980	Bethlehem	34	15-50
17. Friends Bewe Cruppled Children's Center	1965	Jerusalem	40	2-15
			Sub-Total:	152
DEAF BLIND				
18. Effata Institution	1971	Bethlehem	95	2-16
19. Al-Amal Women's Union	1978	Halhoul	15	1-15
20. Al-Horayn School	1975	Jenin	17	6-15
21. El-Horayn Charitable Society	1960	Qalqilia	45	6-14
			Sub-Total:	172

Society Name by Service Category	Date Established	City/Village District	Persons Served	
			No.	Age
23. El-Nah Mission	1977	Beit Jala	19	17-45
23. Blind Center	1971	Gaza	45	1-15
24. Rehabilitation Center	1975	Hebron	7	
25. Al-Shuruk School for Girls	1895	Jerusalem	40	3-17
26. Al-Nur Center Arab Women's Union	1962	Nablus	15	6-26
27. Al-Watanih School	1983	Ramallah	5	
28. Beit El-Nur Home	1974	Beit Jala	12	20-40
29. Friends of the Blind	1975	Hebron	7	17-43
30. Peace Center for the Blind	1983	Jerusalem	9	15-40
31. Al-Watanih School	1976	Bertunia/Ramallah	63	3-17
32. House of Hope for the Blind	1963	Bethlehem	20	3-80
33. Workshop Center/Employing for the Blind	1968	Jerusalem	14	
34. Alalawah School	1938	Bethlehem	5	6-21
		Sub-total:	307	
		West Bank Sub-total:	941	
		Gaza Strip Sub-total:	125	
		TOTAL:	1066	

As is evident from the summary table, a significant increase in the commitment of resources for assisting the handicapped has occurred in recent years. New societies have been established and other societies have expanded their role definitions to include services for the handicapped. A tour of programs for the handicapped in West Bank and Gaza Strip impresses visitors with the construction of new facilities and the renovation of old ones. In fact, the establishment of an adequate institutional base to provide services for the handicapped now exists in the Occupied Territories. What very much remains to be accomplished is the training of personnel and the provision of specialized equipment to upgrade the quality of the programs in this sector; and the development of community outreach programs to expand the service network of these institutions.

B. West Bank Survey of Handicapped Service Agencies

1. Description of Existing Services

In May through June 1983 the Community Foundation and Catholic Relief Services carried out a survey of handicapped children's needs and services in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The objectives of the survey were as follows:

- To determine the location and number of societies providing services for the handicapped under 20 years of age.
- To define the number of children currently receiving services according to the four following service categories:
 - . Mental Retardation
 - . Physical Handicap
 - . Blind
 - . Deaf and Dumb

To obtain a staffing profile and general service description of each agency including a definition of the nature of service.

To determine the priority areas of needs of the societies operational in working with handicapped children.

A copy of the questionnaire used in this joint survey effort is attached to the discussion paper. (See attachment 2.) Also of interest in the survey interviews was the gathering of information on the referral procedures used by local agencies as well as the type and frequency of in-service staff training.

The following table summarizes by service category the number of local agencies assisting the handicapped in the West Bank and Gaza Strip:

Table 2: West Bank/Gaza Strip Handicapped Service Summary

Service Category	Societies West Bank	Societies Gaza Strip	Total	Population
Mental Retardation	12	1	13	435
Physical Handicap	4		4	150
Blind	12	1	13	177
Deaf Dumb	4		4	207
Total	32	2	34	1069

The population total of 1066 represents only those handicapped people currently receiving services through West Bank and Gaza Strip charitable societies.

Thirty-four programs (not including vocational and training programs serving potentially employable adults) were identified. Ten programs in Gaza and thirty-two in the West Bank. Twenty-eight programs in the West Bank served persons under twenty years of age. Of these twenty-eight, eleven said they did or could serve children under five years of age. The total population served by these twenty-eight programs was 901. This number is not an accurate figure of children under twenty years of age receiving services because ten of the programs also serve persons over twenty years of age and this total includes them.

The survey revealed that referrals to the various programs came from four major sources: 12.7% from physicians or specialists; 29% from family and relatives and 35% from the Ministry of Social Welfare. A number of programs indicated that they would only accept referrals from the Ministry. The Ministry does the screening prior to the referral. The method of screening was not included in this study.

2. Description of Training Activities

In recent years a number of local societies have initiated training programs to provide staff with an understanding of classroom organization, special education curriculum, and the physical as well as psychological development of the child. Generally, workshops have taken place during the summer months with follow-up training sessions scheduled on a periodic basis throughout the school year. Technical specialists have been brought into the country to work with professors from the local universities in the development of the workshops. Participation in the workshops has frequently been open to staff members of other societies.

Despite the recent advances inservice training remains an area of great need, ranging from those programs which had no inservice staff development program to those who had up to two weeks a year. Out of the 32 responses in the West Bank 43.7% had no inservice; 15.6% went to Israel for inservice; 15.6% went to other programs on the West Bank; 18.7% received training from the Swedish Organization for Individual Relief and 16.2% had directors who gave them inservice training.

The type of inservice most in need is practical, hands-on techniques and methods for working with handicapped children and their families. Providing teachers with an understanding of how children learn and how they can develop plans of instruction for children within their abilities and capabilities is a priority training concern. Much of the inservice that is given is primarily theoretical and does not help staff in their daily work with children.

TABLE 3: MAPPING OF SERVICES

-  BLIND
-  DEAF & DUMB
-  MENTAL RETARDATION
-  PHYSICAL HANDICAPPED

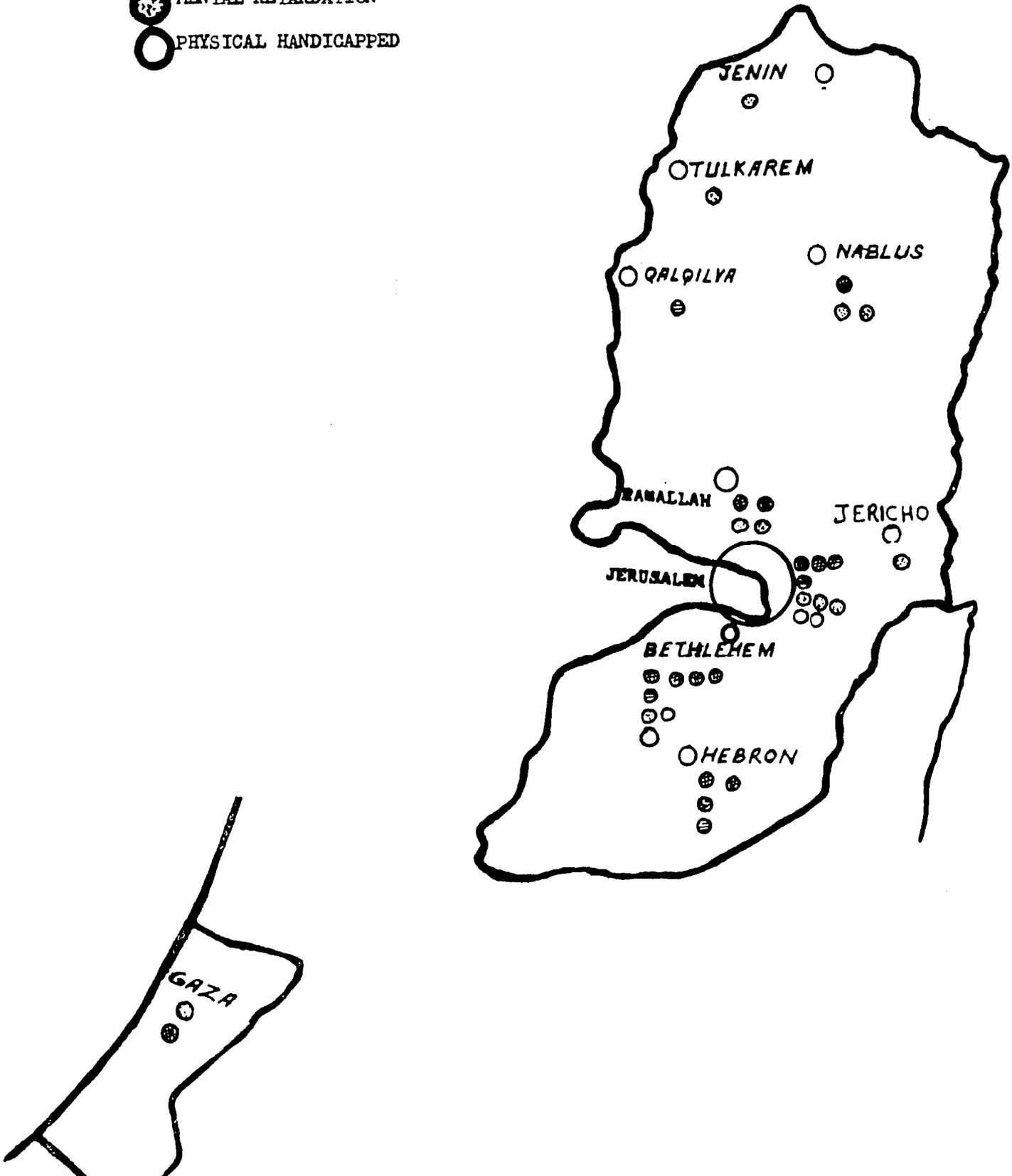


Table 4 : Services Location Grid

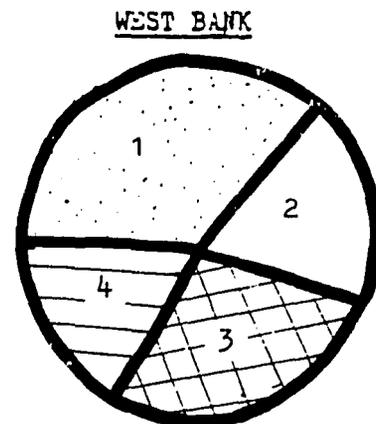
District	<u>Number handicapped persons served</u>																											
	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250			
Beit Jala																												
Bethlehem																												
Nablus																												
Ramallah																												
Bani Naim																												
Hebron																												
Halhoul																												
Jenin																												
Qalqilia																												
Bethany																												
Salfit																												
Jericho																												
Abu Dis																												
Jerusalem																												
Tulkarem																												

Table 5: Summary of Service Rejection Referrals

West Bank district	Mental Retardation	Physical Handicap	Deaf / Dumb	Blind	Total
- Jerusalem	165	152	95	165	577
- Ramallah	48			68	116
- Hebron	60		15	14	39
- Nablus	82		62	15	159
- Gaza Strip District	80			45	125
- Total Population Now Receiving Services	435	152	172		1066
- No. of Rejections in year 1983	175	92	2	26	208

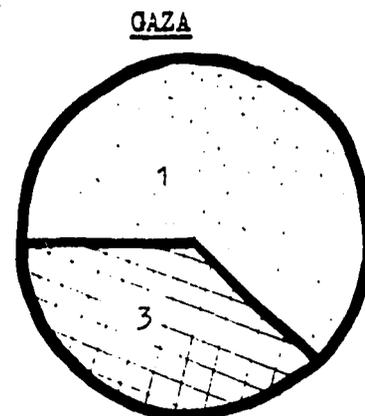
Table No. 6 Summary of Institution/ Client Ratio (by Service Category and Location)

I. WEST BANK Community Name	(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	4.
	Mentally Retarded	Physically Handicapped	Blind	Deaf/ Dumb
Beit Jala			31/2	
Bethlehem	16/1	70/2	71/2	95/1
Nablus	35/1		15/1	
Ramallah	48/2		68/2	
Bani Naim			7/1	
Hebron	60/1		7/1	
Halhoul				15/1
Jenin	21/1			17/1
Qalqilia				45/1
Bethany		42/1		
Salfit	16/1			
Jericho	11/1			
Abu Dis	12/1			
Jerusalem	126/2	40/1	63/3	
Tulkarem	10/1			
II. GAZA	80/1		45/1	
Total Population/ Institution	435/13	152/4	307/13	172/4
Client:Society Ratio	33:1	38:1	24:1	43:1



Number	%
1.	355 37.7
2.	152 16.2
3.	262 27.8
4.	172 18.3

Total 941

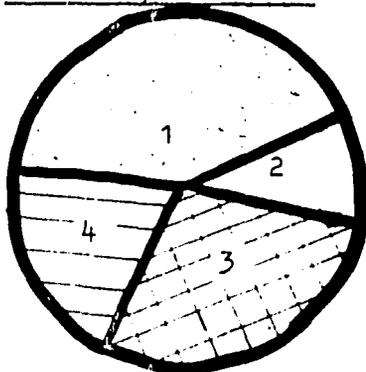


Number	%
1.	80 64.0
2.	- -
3.	45 36.0
4.	- -

Total 125

Total Handicap Sector: 34 Societies
: 1066 Clients
: 31:1 Client:Service Ratio

WEST BANK/GAZA STRIP



Number	%
1.	435 40.8
2.	152 14.3
3.	307 28.7
4.	172 16.2

Total 1066

Table 7 : Summary of Local Society Staff in the Handicapped Service Sector

SOCIETY	Physical Therpst.	Speech Therpst.	Psych-ologist	Occuptnl. Therapist	Nurses	Social Workers	Teachers	Aids	Secretary	Main-tenance	Drivers
Mental	6	1	1	-	4	9	39	12	4	10	5
Physical	5	1	-	2	7	2	2	1	1	10	1
Blind	-	-	-	2	2	6	33	2	2	13	-
Deaf	-	-	-	-	1	1	18	1	-	4	-
Total	11*	2	1	4**	14	18	92	16	7	37	9

* NOTE: Of the 11 physical therapists employed in the West Bank, 4 are working with the SOIR International Agency. Only 1 of the 11 physical therapy workers has received degree level training in this area of specialization.

** NOTE: Local societies have designated vocational education as the area in which assistance for staff/program development is most needed.

The tables on the previous pages summarize the results of the OHS/CDF survey effort. They included the following:

- Table 3: Mapping of Services
- Table 4: Service Location Grid
- Table 5: Summary of Service Rejection Results
- Table 6: Summary of Institution/Client Ratio (by service category and location)
- Table 7: Summary of Local Society Staff in Handicapped Services Sector

c. Estimation of Handicapped Population

There is no statistical data available at the present time on the incidence of handicapped persons under twenty years of age in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. A study of February 1983 sought to define the incidence of mentally handicapped children in the Gaza Strip. The study was prepared by Dr. Alfred Neufeldt for the Gaza Society for the Care of Handicapped Children at the request of Dr. Hatem Abu Ghazaleh, Chairman of the Board. (See Attachment 3).

The following table summarizes the results of Dr. Neufeldt's study on the mentally retarded, not including physical, sensory or emotional handicaps:

Table 8: Estimation of Mentally Handicapped Population in the Gaza Strip

Population of Gaza Strip	
Refugee Population Source - UNRWA	315,000 465,000
Non-Refugee Population Source - 1981 (Israeli) Data	150,000
Estimate of Population Under 20 years Based on Analysis of UNRWA Statistics by Dr. Neufeldt (50% of Population Base)	
230,000 - 240,000	
Estimate of Mentally Handicapped Population, 0-19 years based on North American Incidence of Handicapped Children	
10% require specialized care i.e. moderately to profoundly handicapped	1,600
5% require partial support i.e. mildly to moderately handicapped	11,750

Application of the formula used by Dr. Neufeldt in the Gaza Strip to the West Bank results in the following figures:

Table 9: Estimation of Mentally Handicapped Population in the West Bank

Population of West Bank

Source: 1981 Israeli Statistical Abstract 207,300

Estimate of Population Under 20 years Based on Analysis of UNRWA Statistics used in Dr. Neufeldt Study (50%) 153,650

Estimate of Mentally Handicapped Population 0-19 years based on North American Incidence of Handicapped Children .65% require specialized care i.e. moderately to profoundly handicapped 2,200 5% require partial support i.e. mildly to moderately handicapped 17,682

The incidence figures that Dr. Neufeldt uses are those from a North American source. This data has both advantages and disadvantages. The chief disadvantage is that there is no way of knowing how representative it is of Palestinians living in the West Bank. At the same time the incidence of handicap is known to be reasonably constant in various cultural contexts once malnutrition, intermarriage and other serious environmental factors are taken into account. This does not consider the number of handicapped children who die at birth or soon after. Thus, the North American data is likely to provide an underestimation of prevalence. Being conservative in this way has the merit of ensuring that one will not be planning for an excessive amount of service. A comparative base of incidence is provided in attachment 4. These incidence figures for handicapping conditions are projected for the West Bank using standard statistics of the U.S. Office of Education.

Based on Dr. Neufeldt's study of the Gaza Strip and the application of his method of calculation to the population of the West Bank, it is estimated that there is a minimum population of 19,882 mentally handicapped youth, ages 0-19 years in the Occupied territories. There are currently only 1066 handicapped children, youth, and adults of all disabilities being provided with services. Although the actual number of children and adults requiring special services is not known at the present time,

referral data gathered by the research team indicate that only a portion of those seeking special services assistance in 1983 were able to receive treatment. A total number of 298 cases were rejected treatment as local agency programs were unable to meet this demand for special services, particularly in the area of services for the mentally retarded and the physically handicapped. In addition, a comparison of the incidence figures calculated by using the HoofAldh formula with the actual number of handicapped persons currently receiving services indicated that a significant number of handicapped persons are outside the service structure of existing institutional programs.

D. Analysis of Need Based on Survey Results

The provision of assistance for the mentally retarded and physically handicapped population of the West Bank was identified as the priority need for the application of US-AID funding in the CDF/CRS survey. The level of need emerged from the results of the survey:

- the needs of institutions for the upgrading and/or expansion of their programs.
- the needs of the handicapped persons currently outside the service network of existing institutional structures.

1. Institutional Support Needs

The Council Development Foundation is seeking to meet the institutional development needs identified by the Anahide Women's Association in Ramallah, the Bethlehem Arab Society and the Hebron Red Crescent Society. These include the provision of assistance for the establishment, upgrading or expansion of their physical therapy and vocational training programs; the organization of institution based teaching resource centers; and the paraprofessional or professional training of local staff in the use of the equipment provided through the CDF grant.

2. Needs of the Handicapped Population

The Catholic Relief Services is seeking to meet the needs of the handicapped population not currently being met by existing institutional programs. There are certain categories of handicapped persons currently outside of the service capabilities of local societies. These include:

- handicapped children under 6 years of age
- handicapped persons of all ages who are living in rural areas distant from the institution service centers.

- persons with multiple handicaps
- persons who have a severe degree of disability resulting from their particular handicapping condition.

The Catholic Relief Service program plans to meet the needs of handicapped persons in the Ramallah and Hebron districts by assisting the Hebron Red Crescent Society and the Annahda Women's Association in initiating community outreach service programs.

3. Training Needs Assessment

a. Institution Defined Training Priorities

Discussion with staff of local service societies resulted in the identification of the following training needs for the development of their institutions:

- . Diagnostic Assessment of the Capabilities of the Child
- . Development of an Institutional Outreach Capability
- . Physical Therapy (including brace making)
- . Speech Therapy
- . Vocational Training
- . Special Education Program Planning & Evaluation Techniques

The critically important need for the training of personnel for the diagnostic assessment of the capabilities of handicapped persons will be met through the establishment of a Child Development Center with UNICEF funding. The development of an institutional outreach capability is the priority concern of the program of the Catholic Relief Services. The Community Development Foundation is seeking to assist local societies which have defined staff training in the areas of vocational education and physical therapy as their greatest area of need.

In their efforts to develop programs in physical therapy and vocational education local societies are confronted with the lack of locally available training for professional and paraprofessional personnel working with the handicapped. They are faced with the choice of hiring expatriate staff to fill these roles or of employing and training Palestinian technicians to work in the field of special education. The cost of expatriate personnel is very high and the placement process is a difficult one as work visas are not easily obtainable. Thus, the training of qualified Palestinian technicians in the areas of vocational rehabilitation and physical therapy is the preferred strategy for the development of these programs.

There are three options for meeting the training needs of Palestinian staff:

- 1. Training in other West Bank Service Institutions
- 2. Training in Middle East Service Institutions
- 3. Training in Service Institutions in the United States

Commitments have been received from the Holy Land Christian Mission to accept two staff members from the Hebron Red Crescent for physical therapy training. The Bethlehem Arab Society has agreed to accept three staff members from the Annahda Women's Association for training in the use of physical education equipment. The occupational therapy program for the handicapped at the Bethlehem Arab Society will also provide training for three staff members of the Hebron Red Crescent Society in their efforts to establish a vocational rehabilitation program. Contacts have also been made by local agencies with the Swedish Organization for Individual Relief which sponsors an excellent sheltered workshop program for the handicapped. SOIR has agreed to cooperate with the Hebron Red Crescent Society in organizing such a workshop at such time as it is possible to initiate this programming activity.

The placement of trainees in local institutions capable of providing professional guidance in a particular programming area is viewed as a positive dynamic which will strengthen interagency cooperation on the local level. Ongoing professional support to the newly placed trainee reinforces the skills acquired during the training period and increases the capability of local service agencies to meet their own needs.

During the 10 January 1984 meeting with the Union of Charitable Societies commitments were received from the Union to assist in placing staff members in appropriate training activities in Jordan. The Jerusalem office of AMIDEAST also informed local agencies providing assistance to the handicapped that it could arrange training involvements in Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, Jordan or the United States at the specific request of the organizations.

Commitments to send two trainees each to the United States for placement in a special education program have been given by Mr. David Patel, Director of the AMIDEAST program. The Community Development Foundation will coordinate the candidate selection process with local board of directors of the charitable societies. Criteria for candidate acceptance include the following:

- Ability to read English language materials.
- Previous training and where appropriate degree accreditation by trainee candidates in their areas of specialization.

- Trainee candidates commitment of six months for training time involvement in the United States.
- Local agencies commitment of employment to candidates following their training involvement in the United States.

The specific kind of training will be determined by the needs of the local society in coordination with recommendation of AMIDEAST and Community Development Foundation staff. At the present time trained candidates from the Hebron Red Crescent Society and Ramallah Annahda Society are being interviewed by AMIDEAST.

b. Development of Institutional Outreach Capability

The development of an institutional outreach capability to meet the needs of handicapped persons currently outside of the service structure of existing programs is the priority concern of Catholic Relief Services. The CRS assisted home based training program will increase the number of handicapped persons able to have access to support services. The establishment of a community outreach capability in the Ramallah and Hebron districts will require that extensive and intensive training activities be organized on a professional, paraprofessional and community basis.

Professional persons are needed for the purpose of program planning, evaluation and curriculum design. Training methodology will focus on skill acquisition and the practical application of child development theory. These persons must act as a link between home and community services. Professional persons must be able to provide training for a paraprofessional counterpart.

Paraprofessional personnel need training in order to work directly with children and parents in a knowledgeable and effective manner. Most paraprofessional staff learn on the job. In order to be more effective in their service delivery roles they should have the opportunity for training before commencing work and have access to continual inservice while working.

No persons were found who had either training or experience in working in a home or classroom setting with very young handicapped children.

Parents are not often looked upon as an integral part of the intervention system for their handicapped child. Appropriate training programs need to be established for parents and carried out jointly with paraprofessional and professional staff.

Catholic Relief Services is seeking to address training needs by establishing training programs and inservice sessions for professional and paraprofessional personnel as well as for parents within each participating institution. Training sessions will concentrate on practical, hands-on techniques and methods. Training sessions will take place in the top level charitable societies indicated above. Inservice sessions will be held for medical and health care personnel as well as for the public at large. A detailed description of the training intervention strategy of Catholic Relief Services in the handicapped sector is included in their proposal submission.

E. Criteria of Selection for Local Agency Participation in Program

The Catholic Relief Services and Community Development Foundation developed the following guidelines in their selection of local agencies to participate in this US-AID assisted program:

- local agency has an active and demonstratively effective Board of Directors.
- existence of an adequate facility in which recommended program activities can take place.
- employment of local staff who are reasonably trained, stable in their employment, and adequately paid.
- demand from the local population seeking the services of the agency.
- provision of an annual operation budget sufficient to carry on CDF and CRS supported program improvements or expansions without further US-AID assistance.
- selection of programming activities for which needs assessment survey has demonstrated a clear need.
- commitment of staff time availability for participation in local and international training opportunities.

The three Palestinian service organizations currently cooperating with the Community Development Foundation (CDF) and the Catholic Relief Services (CRS) include:

Name of District	Name of Society
Hebron	Red Crescent Society
Ramallah	Annehda Women's Association
Bethlehem	Arab Society

Each agency has met all of the above listed criteria for participation in the program. Detailed agency fact sheets have been organized for each of these institutions. These fact sheets describe the overall program of the agency and outline in particular the involvements of these agencies in programs assisting the handicapped and the mentally retarded. (See attachment 5.)

The location of these three societies in separate geographic districts in the West Bank maximizes the potential program impact of the cooperative endeavor in meeting local needs. It should be noted, however, that CDF and CRS both recognize that the plan of this proposal submission does not address the needs of the northern region of the West Bank. CDF is planning to begin to assist local societies in the Nablus, Jenin, Tulkarem and Salfit areas with institutional support grants in subsequent proposal submissions. CRS is ready to expand its training program for the development of a community outreach capability in the northern area of the West Bank and has initiated discussions with interested service agencies in these districts.

III Project Analysis

A. Statement of Programming Directions

1. CDF Intervention Strategy

The Community Development Foundation began its involvement in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in 1978. It has defined its role as a foundation to support and assist local organizations in the provision of services for the Palestinian people. The following table summarizes CDF's involvement to date in the handicapped service sector:

Table 10: Summary of CDF Funding Allocation for the Handicapped Service Sector

Project No.	Project Name	Project Budget	Date Began	Completed	Support Description
05-0001	Society for the Care of the Handicapped	15,000	Oct. 79	Dec. 79	Teacher training equipment
05-0002	Amalida Women's Association	25,000	Feb. 80	Aug. 81	Vocational training equipment & furniture
05-0003	Four Homes of Mercy	15,000	Feb. 80	June 81	Access road pavement

BS-0132	Society for the Care of the Handicapped	50,000	Mar. 83/In Process: \$25,000 Allocated To Date	Kitchen equipment
WS-0105	Proccess Bertha Hospital	40,000	Jan. 83/Pending	Wheelchairs, occupational and physical therapy equipment

Completed Actual Project Expenditures:	\$ 80,000
Total Planned/Pending Projects :	\$ 85,000
Total Budgeted Projects :	\$145,000

Since the commencement of the CDF program \$ 145,000 has been allocated in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to agencies assisting the handicapped. Generally, CDF's involvement could be characterized as a commodity purchase strategy to improve existing programs or to expand the local agencies capability to offer new services.

In the development of Palestinian service institutions it has been demonstrated that local charities can generally provide operational budgets for the improvement or expansion of existing programs if external resources can be made available for the securement of major capital assets. The infusion of CDF grant funding for the purchase of equipment, the construction of an improved facility, or the acquisition of professional materials has improved the capability of local societies to attract qualified professional staff and the funding necessary to maintain their expanded operational budgets. CDF's chosen intervention strategy and role is to establish and maintain local government and non-partisan technical studies that protect the long-term progress of the local sector from disruptions due to the unpredictable nature of violence in the project approval process.

2. Review of CDF Technical Framework for Institution Support Assistance Grants in the Handicapped Service Sector

NARRATIVE STATEMENT

OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS

PROGRAM GOALS:

To strengthen the institutional capabilities of 3 West Bank Charitable Societies through the initiation of new or the improvement of existing physical therapy and/or vocational training programs.

Each of the 3 assisted charitable societies generate sufficient financing over a minimum period of 3 years after the completion of the ODI grant to maintain operation of their physical therapy and/or vocational training programs.

H.R.C. Society

PT \$ 14,640/yr.
VT \$ 17,570/yr.
RC \$ 5,125/yr.

Annahda Society

PT \$ 14,640/yr.
VT Not Applicable
RC \$ 5,125/yr.

Bethlehem Society

PT \$ 43,500/yr.
VT Not Applicable

- Personnel employed by the 3 charitable societies in the vocational training and physical therapy programs are technically qualified to use equipment and supplies purchased through ODI grant for a minimum period of 3 years following completion of the grant.
- Physical therapy program personnel of the Hebron Red Crescent Society and Annahda Women's Association are able to establish and maintain contact with the specialized technical services of the Bethlehem Arab Society and the Holy Land Christian Mission.

Vocational training program personnel of Hebron Red Crescent establishes and maintains contact with the Swedish Organization for Individual Relief.

Commodities and equipment purchased through CBF grant are available for community outreach activities of Hebron Red Crescent Society, Annahda Women's Association and Bethlehem Arab Society.

PROJECT PURPOSE:

1. To enable physically handicapped or mentally retarded persons to utilize specialized equipment which will improve their coordination skills.

100 Mentally retarded youth, ages 7-11 years, participate in physical development or therapy classes for 17 hours/week at the Hebron Red Crescent Society and Annahda Women's Association.
2. To enable mentally retarded youth, ages 12-20 years, to receive basic training in pre-vocational and vocational skills.

800 Handicapped persons receive inpatient or outpatient physical therapy treatment each month at the Bethlehem Arab Society.
3. To establish 2 teachers Resource Centers which will enable the Hebron Red Crescent and Annahda Women's Association to carry out in-service training activities for professional and para-professional as well as community health workers, school and community level health workers and pre-school teachers.

60 Mentally retarded youth participate in 10 hours of vocational or pre-vocational training programs each.

100 Mentally retarded youth, 12-20 years, placed in sheltered workshops or specialized jobs on an individual basis within 7 years of grant period.

5 hours of in-service

teacher training sessions/month involving professional and para-professional staff at Teachers Center.

Community outreach sessions conducted at Teachers Resource Center through CRS program involve 100 preschool teachers, 250 health workers and 100 community leaders over a period of 2 years.

OUTPUT:

1. To provide equipment and commodities for the establishment of
 - a. physical education programs at 2 institutions for the mentally retarded
 - Refer to attached listings of equipment for purchase by programming sector and specific agency designation. (See attachment 6.)
 - Employment and training of 2 paraprofessionals from the Red Crescent Society in physical therapy at the Holy Land Mission
 - b. prevocational and vocational programs at 2 institutions for the mentally retarded
 - Employment and training of 2 professionals from Annahda Women's Association in physical therapy at Bethlehem Arab Society.
 - c. teacher training resource centers at 2 institutions for the mentally retarded
2. To provide equipment for the up-grading of the existing physical therapy program at the Bethlehem Arab Society.
 - Technical training of 2 paraprofessionals from the Red Crescent Society in vocational training techniques at the Swedish Organization for Individual Relief in Jerusalem
3. To assist staff of 2 local charitable societies in identifying and coordinating professional
 - Professional training of 2 charitable society employees/year in the United States through AMIDEAST (if language

and paraprofessional training involvements in the areas of physical therapy and vocational training.

requirements and equipments of other testing procedures are met by local candidates).

PROJECT INPUTS:

A. Local Societies

To provide annual budgets necessary for the operation of the physical therapy and/or vocational training program, including staff salaries and transportation costs.

To allocate staff time for involvement in initial and periodically scheduled on-going professional and paraprofessional training experiences so as to maintain program service standards.

H.R.C. Society

Annual Physical Therapy Budget: \$ 10,000

Annual Vocational Therapy Budget: \$ 12,000

Partial Payment of Equipment Cost: _____

Partial Payment of Training Cost: \$ 3,600

Service Facility: \$ 4,000

Annahda Society

Annual Physical Therapy Budget: \$ 10,000

Annual Vocational Therapy Budget: _____

Partial Payment of Equipment Cost: _____

Partial Payment of Training Cost: \$ 3,300

Service Facility: \$ 4,000

Bethlehem Society

Annual Physical Therapy Budget: \$ 29,700

Annual Vocational Therapy Budget: _____

Partial Payment of Equipment Cost: \$ 12,000

Partial Payment of Training Costs: _____

Service Facility: \$ 4,000

B. Community Development Foundation

To provide grant subsidies for the purchase of program support commodities and equipment.

To provide technical assistance in the identification and coordination of training for paraprofessional and professional staff of local charitable societies.

To provide grant subsidies to enable local charitable societies to participate training involvements including training participant fees, per diem expenses, and travel costs.

Commodity & Equipment Cost

a. H.R.C. Society

P.T. \$ 50,000.-
V.T. \$ 50,000.-

T.R.C. \$ 25,000.-

b. Annabde Society

P.T. \$ 15,000.-
T.R.C. \$ 25,000.-

c. Bethlehem Society

P.T. \$ 35,000.-
Equipment \$ 21,000.-

Subtotal \$225,000.-

Coordination of Staff Training _____

Subsidy of Staff Training Expenses _____

3. CRS Intervention Strategy

Catholic Relief Services has been involved in providing services for young children and their families since a Nutrition Education Grant of US\$375,800 from AID Washington, AID/NESA-G-1182 that began in 1975 and ended in 1979. This was followed by a Health Education Grant AID/NE-G-1652 of \$742,000 and which was amended twice for additional sums of US\$511,719 and 530,210 respectively. Giving a total for the 5 yr. project of \$1,823,929. This grant extended from 1979 until the present. In each of these grants CRS's concept of maternal child health has centered on the provision of hands-on skills to the village mothers as the primary health care givers of the young child during the most vulnerable years. It is the experience of CRS that an informed and skilled mother is the best guarantor of the child's complete and healthy development. Village women have been trained as paraprofessionals to work with mothers in over ninety villages, using materials and techniques adapted for the often illiterate mothers. CRS has found the Palestinian women receptive, and eager to learn when it can benefit her children and family.

As village mothers learned about the normal components of child development, many began to raise questions and fears about their children. The prevalence of untreated children and the unavailability of services to the village child led CRS to visualize a family based approach that would bridge the existing gaps in services and build on the strengths of the traditional Arab family.

As has been indicated above, service institutions can generally provide operational budgets for their programs but need addition assistance for the securement of major capital assets. Also, many service institutions are desirous of extending their services to the underserved village population, but are unable to do so because of lack of knowledge and experience in the approach to use, the unavailability of skilled training for home-based programs, the costs of initiating an outreach program. CRS plans to work with local institutions in developing the framework for service in the village setting, in developing training components for professional and paraprofessional staff, and providing supervision and follow-up until the societies are able to operate independently. It is projected that such an approach will take 4 years to stabilize to the degree necessary for local institutional take-over.

4. CRS Logical Framework For Institutional Outreach Capability for the "Village In-Reach Program"

PROGRAM GOAL

Development of institutional capability in the West Bank to provide community inreach services for handicapped persons currently outside the service structure of existing programs.

Annahda Women's Society in Ramallah District and Hebron Red Crescent Society in Hebron District continue to operate district training Resource Centers with core teaching and supervisory staff to support community inreach programs in 30 villages after a period of 4 years.

- Sufficient funds for salary of 2 training and supervisory staff (\$10,246)
- Continued use of Resource Training Center for inservice and training
- Continued development and supervision of village inreach program

PROJECT PURPOSE

1. To establish a system to identify, assess and refer handicapped children in need of services.

- 400 handicapped children, ages 0-8 years, identified and referred to one of the village based programs: i.e. home base or classroom.
- 400 handicapped persons 5-20 years referred to other appropriate services. (medical, educational, social)

2. To initiate a community based training program for persons working with handicapped children through the structure of the village charitable societies in the Ramallah and Hebron Districts.

- Core program staff, to be employed by each of the participating institutions, will be qualified to develop village-based programs, train and support para-professional village in-reach program.

- Paraprofessional staff supported by local institutions, will be qualified to work with parents and children in home-based program.

- Parents will be qualified to carry out the home-based program for their handicapped child.

- Regional medical, educational and charitable staffs will be qualified to form a referral network to the program.

- 10 Village classroom teachers will be qualified to develop kindergarten programs serving handicapped children.

3. To establish service program for handicapped children and their parents.

- 30 villages will have early intervention/family support programs.

- 10 villages will have classroom based programs.

- 200 children will receive care and assistance after surgery or intensive treatment. (Holy Land Christian Mission, Arab Society-Bethlehem, Caritas Baby Hospital)

- 600 families will receive family support and training.

PROJECT OUTPUTS

- 1. Two Resource Training Centers with professional teaching and supervisory staff.
 - Training completed of core training/supervisory staff in Resource Training Centers thru ORS funding. Commitment of Ammahda and Hebron Red Crescent to provide salary for core professional staff after a 4 year period.

- 2. Standardized curricula and diagnostic measures.
 - Development of appropriate teaching curricula for village outreach personnel.
 - Development of diagnostic measures for identification of handicapped children.

- 3. Inservice modules.
 - Development of inservice modules for persons involved in Health Care Programs, Charitable Societies, and kindergartens.

- 4. District based service strategy with logistical support and salary for implementation of village outreach program.
 - Coordination with Union of Charitable Societies and Village Charitable Society for salary payment of village outreach personnel for handicapped children for a period of 3 years.
 - Continued coordination with local Charitable Institutions to provide base for village programs.

HEBRON AND PROSPERITY SOCIETY

1. Village Inreach Program/Training Resource Center.	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3			Year 4			Follow up			EOP
	CRS	CDF	HRCS	CRS	CDF	HRCS	CRS	CDF	HRCS	CRS	CDF	HRCS	CRS	CDF	HRCS	Commitment
Equipment for Training Resource Center.		25,000	3,500			3,850			4,235			4,658				
Liaison Person																
Core Staff	3,500			3,850**			4,235			4,658					5,123	
Core Staff	3,500			3,850			4,235			4,658					5,123	
Driver	2,000			2,200			2,200			2,200					2,420	
Driver	2,000			2,200			2,200			2,200					2,420	
Village Teacher						2,500*			2,750*			3,025*			3,328*	
Village Teacher						2,500*			2,750*			3,025*			3,328*	
Village Teacher						2,500*			2,750*			3,025*			3,328*	
Classroom Teacher						2,500*			2,750*			3,025*			3,328*	
Classroom Teacher						2,500*			2,750*			3,025*			3,328*	
Classroom Teacher						2,500*			2,750*			3,025*			3,328*	
(5) Village Classrooms District							5,000			5,500					6,050*	
(2) Vehicles/Hebron Dist. Program	20,000														11,000	
Vehicle Operation Budget	4,800			7,200			10,000			11,000						
Program Operation Budget	1,000			1,000			1,000			1,000					3,500	
2. Physical Development Therapy Program																29,586
Equipment		50,000														
(3) Personnel			10,000			11,000			12,100			13,310			14,640	14,640
3. Vocational Training Program																
Equipment & Tools		50,000														
(3) Instructors			12,000			13,200			14,520			15,972			17,570	17,570
SUB-TOTALS:	36,800	125,000	25,500	20,300		28,050	28,870		30,855*	31,216		33,940*			36,198*	61,796
TOTALS:						43,050			47,355*			52,150*			57,814	
<p>** Figures based on 10% US Dollar increase/year. Note that current 200% local currency inflation may necessitate a 25-28% US Dollar increase/year if stable level of program operation is to be maintained.</p> <p>* The cost of the Village Teachers (3) & Classroom Teachers (3) will either be paid by HRCS or the Hebron Union of Charitable Societies.</p>																

65

ANNAHDA WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

1. Village Inreach Program/
Training Resource Center.

	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3			Year 4			Follow up			EOP
	CRS	CDF	AWA	CRS	CDF	AWA	CRS	CDF	AWA	CRS	CDF	AWA	CRS	CDF	AWA	Commitment
Equipment for Training Resource Center.		25,000	3,500			3,850			4,235			4,658				
Liaison Person																
Core Staff (HC)	3,500			3,850			4,235			4,658					5,123	
Core Staff	3,500			3,850			4,235			4,658					5,123	
Driver	2,000			2,200			2,200			2,200					2,420	
Driver	2,000			2,200			2,200			2,200					2,420	
Village Teacher						2,500*			2,750*			3,025*			3,328*	
Village Teacher						2,500*			2,750*			3,025*			3,328*	
Village Teacher						2,500*			2,750*			3,025*			3,328*	
Classroom Teacher						2,500*			2,750*			3,025*			3,328*	
Classroom Teacher						2,500*			2,750*			3,025*			3,328*	
Classroom Teacher						2,500*			2,750*			3,025*			3,328*	
(5) Village Classrooms							5,000			5,500					6,050*	
(2) Vehicles/Operat. Budget	20,000 4,800			7,200			10,000			11,000					11,000	
Program Operation Budget	1,000			1,000			1,000			1,000					3,500	
2. Physical Develop. Therapy Program																29,566
Equipment		15,000														
(2) Personnel			7,500			8,250			9,075			9,760			10,980	
Operational Budget			2,500			2,750			3,025			3,328			3,660	
																14,640
3. Vocational Training Program																
SUB-TOTALS:						15,000 14,850			16,500 16,335			18,150 17,968			26,918 26,228	
TOTALS:	\$36,800	40,000	13,500	20,300		29,850	28,870		32,835	31,216		36,116			70,244	70,244

BETHLEHEM ARAB SOCIETY (BAS)

	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3			Year 4			Follow up			EDP
	CRS	CDP	BAS	CRS	CDP	BAS	CRS	CDP	BAS	CRS	CDP	BAS	CRS	CDP	BAS	Commitment
1. Village Inreach Program/ Training Resource Center																
Equipment for Training Resource Center.																
Liaison Person (RC)																
Core Staff (RC)																
Core Staff																
Driver																
Driver																
Village Teacher																
Village Teacher																
Village Teacher																
Classroom Teacher																
Classroom Teacher																
Classroom Teacher																
(5) Village Classrooms																
(2) Vehicles																
2. Physical Develop. Therapy Program																
Equipment		39,000														
Physiotherapt			16,500			18,150				19,965			21,962			24,158
Operational Budget			13,200			14,520				15,972			17,570			19,326
3. Vocational Training Program																
4. General Program Support Grant																
Laundry Equipment		21,000														
TOTAL:		60,000	29,700			32,670				35,937			39,532			43,484

SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAM WORKSHOP
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION/CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

20 January 1984

Attendance: Union of Charitable Societies
Hebron Red Crescent Society
Annahda Women's Association
Holy land Christian Mission
Bethlehem Arab Society
AMIDEAST
CRS
CDF

Workshop Objectives:

1. Review by local service societies of the draft program plans of Catholic Relief Services and the Community Development Foundation.
2. Recommendation of improvements and changes in draft CDF/CRS plans as well as affirmation portions of the plan supportive of local societies concern.
3. Continue discussion with local societies in clarifying local agency staffing and funding commitment to the plan during the implementation of the grant and for a subsequent period of 3 years.
4. Initiation of an interagency discussion of special education training needs and local as well as international training resources.

Workshop Agenda:

<u>Time</u>	<u>Agenda Item</u>	<u>Participant</u>
9:00 - 9:15	Arrival of Workshop Participants	
9:15 - 9:45	Welcoming to Workshop Review of Workshop Objectives and Agenda Introduction of Agency Representatives	Philip Davies CDF Director
9:45 - 10:00	Review of CRS/CDF Survey of Handicapped Services in the West Bank	Sr. Barbara CRS Project H/N Manager

10:00 - 10:30	CDF Needs Assessment/Program Planning Framework Review	Ruby Hazineh CDF Project Coordinator
10:30 - 11:00	CRS Needs Assessment/Program Planning Framework Review	Sr. Barbara CRS Project Manager
11:00	Coffee Break	
11:15 - 12:30	Workshop Review of Suggested Planning Framework of CRS and CDF Programs	
	A. <u>11:15 to 11:45</u> Small Group Discussion of the positive (+) and possible negative (-) aspects of the CDF/CRS program plans	
	a. Survey Results and Need Assessment Process	
	b. Suggested Program Planning Frameworks of CDF and CRS	
	B. <u>11-45 - 12:30</u> Large Group Review of Results of Small Group Discussions.	Dr. Amin El-Khateer Pat Neu
12:30 - 11:15	Lunch	
1:15 - 1:30	Continuation of Discussion on local Agency Commitment To Planning Process	Rick Bell
1:30 - 2:30	Training Needs and Resources	David Mize Dr. Zue'ter Edmond Sheha
2:30 - 3:00	Workshop Wrap - Up Evaluation of Achievement of Objectives Next steps to Take	

Attachment 2: SAMPLE SURVEY

اسم البرنامج _____
 Name of Program: _____ Present Date: _____
 Address: _____ العنوان _____ Sponsored by: _____
 تابع الى مؤسسة _____
 Year Established: _____
 تاريخ التأسيس _____
 Telephone: _____
 تلفون _____
 Name of Director: _____

اسم المدير _____
 وصف البرنامج: _____
 اهداف مامه للبرنامج _____

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

General goals of the program: _____

Type of handicap served: _____

Age range of children: _____
 نوية الامانه _____

Number of children in the program: _____ Male: _____ Female: _____
 امار الاطفال تتراوح بين _____

Radius of service (geographic boundary) _____
 عدد الاطفال في البرنامج _____
 ذكور _____ اناث _____

المنطقة الجغرافية لتقديم المساعدة _____

Program Type: _____ Non Residential _____ Residential _____

Hours per day _____ خارجي _____ داخلي _____
 Days per week _____ Weeks per year _____
 نوية البرنامج: _____

Fees: _____
 عدد الاسابيع في السنة _____ عدد ايام العمل في الاسبوع _____
 ساعات العمل في اليوم _____
 Who pays: _____

Transportation: _____ من يدفعها _____
 Provided _____ Contracted _____ None _____
 الرسوم _____

Meals: Type _____ هل المؤسسة مزودة بمواصلات خاصه _____
 Number per day _____
 قد اجار مع مائق _____ لا شيء _____

الوجبات الغذائية نومها _____ مدرها _____

METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION AND REFERRAL

Physician _____ Clinic _____ Family _____ Other _____

طبيبه _____
 عائله _____
 عماره _____
 اقارب _____
 مستشفى _____
 اختصاصي _____

Criteria for admittance into program: _____

Criteria for termination from the program: _____

ما هي المتطلبات للانتهاء من مدة المكوث في البرنامج

Criteria for non-admittance into the program: _____

ما هي الصفات لرفض الالتحاق في البرنامج

Number of rejections per year: _____ Reasons: _____

عدد الرفضين _____ الاسباب _____

الخدمات المقدمة

SERVICES OFFERED:

Therapy (physical) _____ Vocational training _____

تدريب مهني _____ علاج طبيعي _____

Educational _____ تعليم او منهج خاص _____

(Type of approach) _____ Diagnostic _____ تشخيص _____

Self help training _____ Social work _____

علاج ذاتي _____ مرشده اجتماعيه _____

Medical para-medical _____ Family involvement _____

علاج طبي او غير طبي _____ اشراك الاهل _____

Other (specify) _____ اشياء اخرى _____

STAFF

الموظفين:

Educational background of Director: _____

ما هي مؤهلات المدير _____

Professional staff: Full time Part time Trained

موظفين مهنيين _____ وظيفه كامله _____ وظيفه مؤقته _____ تدريب _____

مدرّب للعلاج الطبيعي _____

مرشده اجتماعيه _____

نفساني _____

مدرّب للفظ _____

مرضيه _____

معلمات _____

Other staff: _____ موظفون اخرون:

----- Aides ----- مساعدين

----- Drivers ----- سائقين

----- Secretary ----- كاتبه

----- Maintenance ----- صيانه

----- Other ----- اخرين

Training opportunities (Include type of inservice, location, duration, how often, for whom, by whom) _____

ما هي نواتج التدريب
نوع التدريب

PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Type of building _____ نوع البناء

Built specifically for handicapped _____

Shared with other programs _____ بني خصيصا للمعوقين

In good repair _____ تستعمل ضمن برنامج خاص

In poor repair _____ بناء صالح
بناء غير صالح

Presence of Utilities:

Running water _____ ماء جاربه
Electricity _____ كهرباء
Ventilation _____ تهويه
Heating _____ تدفئه

Rooms:

Classrooms: Number _____ Size _____
Therapy rooms: Number _____ Size _____
Toilets: Number _____ Indoor _____ Outdoor _____
Kitchen:
Other:

_____ الحجم العدد غرف الصف
_____ الحجم العدد غرف للعلاج الطبي
_____ خارجيه داخله مراحيض
_____ مطبخ
_____ غرف اخرى

Playground area:

Size _____ الحجم
Concrete _____ مزفت
Smooth _____ مغطى بالحصى
Stone _____ مغطى بحجاره صغيره
Earth _____ ارض ترابيه

Playground equipment: Type _____

Special equipment in the program:

Kitchen _____
 Therapy room _____
 Classroom _____
 Library (Toy, Professional) _____

مطبخ
 غرفة للملاج
 صفوف خاصة
 مكتبة المساب

FINANCESالميزانيه

Source of money: Local _____ Foreign _____

مصدر التمويل
 Operating budget covered: _____ محلي _____ خارجي _____

الميزانيه الموضوه تغذي النفقات

Average salary: _____ متوسط الدخل

Professional (4 or more years of training) _____ المتخصصين من اربع سنوات فما فوق

Teachers (2 years of training) _____ المعلمين سنتين تدريب فما فوق

Non professional _____ غير المتخصصين

PROGRAM PROJECTIONS:

Program needs (Training, equipment, building, staff)

ما هو تخطيط البرنامج للمستقبل

احتياجات البرنامج (تدريب - ادوات - بناء - موظفين)

RECENT GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE:

Equipment _____ Furniture _____ Food _____

Training _____ Salaries _____

هل تلقت المؤسسة ساعده من الحكومه خلال السنوات الاخير

ادوات _____ اناك _____ طعام _____

تدريب _____ معاشات _____

Attachment 3. Neufeldt stud.
 Estimations of Handicapped Population

ESTIMATIONS OF MENTALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS IN GAZA

1. Limitations on Calculations

Calculating the number of mentally handicapped persons in the Gaza area can only be done by estimation for a variety of reasons, most of which are influenced directly or indirectly by the fact that Gaza is an occupied territory. An estimated two-thirds of the population is of refugee status. The largest majority of refugees are served by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA). Statistics for students in UNRWA-operated schools, for example, were easily available. The remaining one-third of the population is served by a variety of government and private resources in the area. Statistics for these were not easily available at the time of study, nor was it known what portion of education and other services was being obtained outside of Gaza (e.g., in Egypt, Europe, Israel, etc.).

For purpose of this growth plan, estimations will be limited to data gained from UNRWA sources, supplemented by experience in North America. The North American data has both advantages and disadvantages. The chief disadvantage at this point in time is that there is no way of knowing how representative it is of the Palestinian context. A firmer data base can only be arrived at through an actual survey conducted in Gaza. At the same time, the incidence of mental handicap is known to be reasonably constant in various cultural contexts once malnutrition and other serious environmental factors are taken into account. Thus, the North American data is likely to err on the side of providing an underestimation of prevalence. Being conservative in this way has the merit of ensuring that one will not be planning for an excessive amount of service. As more accurate data is obtained, the plans can be adjusted accordingly.

Recommendation: At a relatively early opportunity, it would be of considerable use to conduct a survey of the Gaza population as to incidence of mental handicap in the population.

2. Estimated Population of Mentally Handicapped Persons from Birth to Age 20.

The total population of the Gaza area in 1982 has been calculated as follows:

315,000 refugees currently in Gaza as estimated by UNRWA

150,000 continuing residents

465,000 total population extrapolated from 1981 Israeli data

An additional 60,000 refugees registered in Gaza are estimated as being out of the area. Table 1 provides a breakdown of population distribution for major centres in the Gaza Strip.

Table 1.

Estimated Distribution of Refugee
Population by Major Centre in the Gaza Strip, 1982

<u>Major Centre</u>	<u>% of Total²</u>	<u>Registered 1982 Refugee Population</u>	<u>Estimated Actual 1982 Refugee Population³</u>
Deir al-Balah	9.09	34,300	28,630
Khan Younis	17.64	66,550	55,570
Nuseiret	11.85	44,710	37,330
Rafah	17.85	66,330	55,380
Rimai	14.94	56,370	47,060
Jabalia	15.61	58,900	49,170
Gaza Town	<u>13.29</u>	<u>50,140</u>	<u>41,860</u>
TOTAL	100.00	377,300 ⁴	315,000

¹ Areas include the following camps: Deir al-Balah, Deir al-Balah and Maghazi Camps; Khan Younis, Khan Younis Camp; Nuseiret, Nuseiret and Bureij Camps; Rafah, Rafah Camp; Beach Camp; Jabalia, Jabalia Camp.

² Based on 1980 population distribution data.

³ Assuming that the proportion of refugees who are registered but not present is constant from community to community.

⁴ Discrepancy between this figure and the 1982 UNRWA figure (377,292) is due to rounding errors.

Almost all of these children might be considered moderately to profoundly handicapped. On this basis an estimated 1,600 persons in the age range 0-19 might be found in need of considerable support. A much larger number may be found who need partial support in the school. Estimates suggest that about 5% of school-age children would fall in this category.

A similar estimate of the numbers of elementary and preparatory school-age population may be made as follows: (See Table 2 for a more detailed breakdown of refugee data.)

<u>Estimated Refugee Population</u>	<u>Estimated Resident Population</u>	<u>Total</u>
Elementary School-Age 60,840 (420)	30,000 (204)	91,840 (624)
Preparatory School-Age 22,020 (150)	10,000 (68)	32,020 (218)
	<u>570</u>	<u>272</u>
		<u>842</u>

Using North American experience one might calculate minimum estimates of mentally handicapped children between the ages of 6-15 as shown in parentheses -- a total of 842. On a similar basis it may be estimated that another 470 may be found in the ages 0-5 and 325 in the age range 16-19 inclusive. The total through this means reaches slightly more than 1,600 children, only a small proportion of which are now served.

An additional 6,000 may require partial support in the schools using the 5% estimate cited above.

Table 2.

Estimated Distribution of Refugee
Children Enrolled in Elementary and Preparatory
Schools in the Gaza Strip, 1982¹ Including a Conservative
Estimate of Mentally Handicapped Who Might Be Found

<u>Major Centre</u>	<u>Elementary (Age 6-12)</u>	<u>Estimate of Mental Handicap³</u>	<u>Preparatory (Age 12-15)</u>	<u>Estimate of Mental Handicap³</u>
Deir al-Balah	5,620	40	2,000	10
Khan Younis	10,910	70	3,880	30
Nuseiret	7,330	50	2,610	20
Rafah	10,870	70	3,870	30
Rimal	9,240	60	3,290	20
Jabalia	9,650	70	3,440	20
Gaza Town	<u>8,220</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>2,930</u>	<u>20</u>
TOTAL	61,840 ²	420	22,020 ²	150

¹ Apportioned according to population distribution as in Table 1.

² Obtained from UNRWA sources plus an allowance for children enrolled in government schools as estimated from 1978-79 and 1979-80 data.

³ This is an estimate of the moderately to profoundly mentally handicapped population. As noted in the text, another 6,000 children with milder degrees of mental handicap might be expected in these age categories in the schools.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HANDICAPPED

U.S. Office of Education
Bureau of Education for the
Handicapped 1976

Ages 0-19

Type of handicap	Incidence in U.S.	Projected incidence on the West Bank
Speech impaired	3.4%	13,667
Mental Retardation	2.3%	8,981
Learning Disabilities	3.0%	11,715
Emotionally impaired	2.0%	7,810
Physically and otherwise Health impaired	.55%	1,952
Deaf	.075%	52
Hard of hearing	.5%	1,952
Visually impaired	.1%	390
Deaf-blind/multiple hand	.06%	234

		46,753

12.035% of all school-age children from 6-19 show some type of handicap.

6.018% of all children 0-5 years show some type of handicap.

It should be noted that the incidence of blindness on the West Bank is predicted to be greater than the U.S. figures, as well as physical handicaps.

However, the concept of learning disabilities and emotional disturbance has not even begun to be addressed or identified in any way. The school system does not point out learning disabilities.

AGENCY FACT SHEET

CRESCENT SOCIETY (R.C.S.)

- Established : 1952
- Founder : Walid Maraka and 7 board members
- Chair of Board of Directors : Dr. Ewaywi, Jihad
- Location : Hebron
- Local Charity Organizational Status: Registration in Jordan with Ministry of Social Welfare, 1965
- Objectives of Organization : To improve the social, health and education conditions of the people in Hebron District with a special emphasis on the needs of children and the mentally retarded.

Program Sectors of Involvement:

<u>Program Description</u>	<u>Number/Age Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Year Program Began</u>	<u>Number of Professional Staff</u>	<u>VS \$/year Budget</u>	<u>Funding Source</u>
Kindergarten Program	600/3-5 years	1966	62	49,500	RCS with foreign/local assistance
Emergency Clinic	6800/year	1980	2	21,78	RCS with foreign/local assistance
Dehydration Center	3000/0-5 years	1977	9	33,000	RCS with local assistance
Mother/Child Center	600/mothers & Children	1970	2	8250	Hebron Union of Charitable Society
Illiteracy Program	100/Mother	1982	3	3300	Hebron Union of Charitable Society
Family Welfare Assistance	200/Families	1969	1	8250	R.C.S.
Ambulance	50 cases/Month	1977	1	13200	R.C.S.
Mental Retarded Center	20 youth 8-18 years	1976	7	12540	R.C.S
The New Center for the Mentally Retarded	60	May 1984	33		R.C.S. with foreign local assistance

8. Capital Assets/Facility Description:

The Red Crescent Society owns 2 facilities and approximately 8 acres of land. It also has a variety of rental relationships throughout the town of Hebron for the operation of its service programs. The following is a listing of its various program facilities:

A. Preschool Center and Emergency Clinic - This recently built structure was assisted by CDF/USAID construction grant. The one story facility is located on approximately 2 acres of land. The dollar value of the building and equipment is over \$ 350,000. The facility includes:

- 5 classrooms
- 1 teacher resource center
- 1 toy library
- 2 emergency clinic rooms
- 1 administrative room
- 1 kitchen
- outside and inside playgrounds

B. Center for the Mentally Retarded - In May 1984 the Red Crescent Society will relocate its program for the mentally retarded from a small rented facility in the town of Hebron to a spacious two storey facility which it has just constructed on the hills outside the city center of Hebron. The new facility offers the society the opportunity to expand and upgrade its program for the mentally retarded. The vocational training/physical therapy programs for the mentally retarded will be operated out of this facility. A teacher's resource center will also be located here for in-service training use and also for use as a training base for the community outreach program. The center is located on 6 acres of land in a semi-rural section of the district. The facility includes:-

- 7 classrooms
- 3 vocational training section
- 1 physiotherapy section
- 4 boarding room for residential students
- 1 T.V. room
- 1 clinic room
- 1 administrative
- 1 Kitchen

4 professional staff rooms
 Doctor
 Psychologist
 Social Workers
 Teachers' Room
 Training Resource Center

The following facility descriptions are all available to the Red Crescent Society on a rental basis:-

C. Dehydration Center - The second floor of an old family home in the center of the town of Hebron includes:-

2 bed wards
 2 clinic observation rooms
 1 office
 1 kitchen

D. Mother Child Health (MCH) Center - This one storey structure in the town of Hebron has 2 rooms.

E. Literacy Program - This rented facility includes 2 classrooms in the town of Hebron.

F. There are 3 additional kindergarten programs operating in the Hebron District by RCS. The facilities includes:-

<u>Community Name</u>	<u>Facility</u>
Al-Majid	2 classrooms
Eleskan	3 classrooms
Beit Omer	1 office
	3 classrooms/ 1 office

9. CDF Previous Commitment of Funding to: RCS:

<u>Project #</u>	<u>Implementation Date</u>	<u>CDF Project Budget</u>	<u>Use of Funding</u>
WB/80-0062	January/1980	\$ 100,000	Completion the interior of the building. Educational equipment and furniture for Teachers' Resource Center. Medical equipment for the emergency clinic playground equipment.

10. CDF Current Program Involvement with RCS: Center for Mentally Retarded.

The purpose of CDF current involvement is to enable the mentally retarded youth to utilize specialized physical therapy equipment to improve their coordinator skills; to utilize vocational training equipment for the development of job related skills; and to establish a teachers' resource center.

11. CRS Program Involvement with RCS: Center for Mentally Retarded.

The purpose of CRS involvement is to develop a community outreach capability enabling families in the Hebron District to receive supportive services in their home care of the handicapped.

12. Center for Mentally Retarded/Profile of Program Participants

<u>Number of Boys</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Mild Retardation</u>	<u>Moderate Retardation</u>	<u>Severe Retardation</u>	<u>Physical Problem</u>
5	12-18		x		
3	9-12	x			
1					x
<u>9 boys</u>		3	5		1
<u>Number of Girls</u>					
6	10-11	x			
3	11-12		x		
2	12-15				x
<u>11 girls</u>		6	3		2

13. Education Program Operated at the Center for Mentally Retarded: The Center for Mentally Retarded operates on a 5 day/week basis offering 30 hours of classes and activities. These include the following

<u>Education Activity Description</u>	<u>No. Hours/ Weeks</u>	<u>Activity Location</u>
<u>Basic Reading Writing/Math Skills</u>	3	H.R.C.
<u>Basic Life Skills</u>		
Self Awareness	2	H.R.C.
Environmental Awareness	2	H.R.C.
<u>Recreational Activities</u>		H.R.C.
Group Play	2	H.R.C.
Individual Play	2	H.R.C.
Music	2	H.R.C.
Drawing	2	H.R.C.
<u>Physical therapy</u>	7	H.R.C.
<u>Vocational Training</u>	8	H.R.C.
Total	30	

14. Staffing of the Center for the Mentally Retarded

<u>Description of Position</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Education Level</u>	<u>No. Hrs/Week. Employee</u>
<u>A. Current Existing Staff</u>			
Teachers	6	High School Diploma	30
Social Worker	1	B.A. Psychology/ Sociology	30
<u>B. Additional Staff for new CDF Assisted Program Activity</u>			
Physical therapy program aid	2	Diploma with 2 yr. Nursing Certificate	30
Vocational training Instructor	3	Diploma with vocational training specialization	30
Teacher Resource Center Coordinator	1	B.A. with background in Education or Social Studies	30

15. Availability of Diagnostic Analysis for Mentally Retarded Students within the Red Crescent Society

<u>Diagnostic Analysis</u>	<u>Testing Procedure Description</u>
Intelligence Level	Not available
Sight	Not available
Hearing/Speech	Not available
Physical Coordination	Not available
Physical Health	Testing on admission and when recommended by staff by physician of RCS.

16. Vocational Training

RCS Prevocational Training Activities: Knitting
Embroidery

None of the prevocational training activities have yet been developed on a commercial level. The Red Crescent Society hold an annual bazaar for the exhibition and sale of the work produced by the students.

Vocational Training Job Placement: 2 graduates placed in a paper factory. The graduates are living with their families. They either walk or take bus transportation to the factory. They work for a daily wage of \$ 4/day. the factory is open 6 days each week.

AGENCY FACT SHEETANNAHDA WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (A.W.A)

1. Established : 1925
2. Founder : Mr. Bade'a Salameh
3. Chair of Board of Directors : Mrs. Nadia Tarrazi
4. Location : Ramallah District, West Bank
5. Local Charity Organizational Status : Registration in Jordan with the Ministry of Social Welfare.

6. Objectives of Organization:

- To improve the social and educational situation of Palestinian women and their children.
- To meet the needs of the disadvantaged members of the Ramallah community.

7. A.W.A. Program Sectors of Involvement:

<u>Program Description</u>	<u>Number/Age Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Year Program Began</u>	<u>Number of Professional Staff</u>	<u>US \$/Yr. Budget</u>	<u>Funding Source</u>
Scholarship Assistance Program	35 High Schools Univ. Students	1973	1	8250	Jerusalem Charitable Society
Lunch Feeding Program for Children	100/child daily 6-15 years	1953	-	1925	AWA/Jerusalem Union
Women's Literacy Classes	12/adults	1979	3	1100	Union Charitable Societies
Family Welfare Program	20 families	1925	-	5100	AWA with foreign Assistance
Center for the Mentally Retarded	45 youth, 7-25 years	1972	8	6600	AWA with foreign Assistance
Sewing and Embroidery	8 women, 30-50 years	1975	-	4125	AWA
Community Clinic	500 cases	1940	1	49500	AWA/Union Charitable Societies
Toy library	44 youth	1982	1	3300	Swedish Organization

8. Capital Assets/Facility Description

- a) Rented facility in which the illiteracy and the clinic program and administration are operated. Rented facility is an old home near the center of Ramallah.
- b) Recently constructed center for mentally retarded which is located outside the center of Ramallah. The center is owned by the Annahda Womens' Association.

Land: 15 dunums

Facility: 2 storey structure of concrete/stone which includes 6 class rooms, 3 large rooms for vocational training sections, sewing embroidery center, physical therapy room, toy library room, and administrative offices.

Building and equipment valued at over \$400,000.

9. CDF Previous Commitment of Funding to A.W.A.:

<u>Project #</u>	<u>Implementation Date</u>	<u>CDF Project Budget</u>	<u>Use of Funding</u>
80-0061	1980	\$ 25,000 original	Center for Mentally Retarded
		\$ 10,000 Additional	Home Economics/Kitchen Equipment Vocational Training Equipment
		<u>\$ 35,000 Total</u>	

10. CDF Current Program Involvement with AWA: Center for the Mentally Retarded.
 The purpose of CDF current involvement is to enable 44 mentally retarded youth to utilize specialized physical education equipment to improve their coordination skills; and to establish a teachers' resource center.

11. CRS Program Involvement with AWA: Center for Mentally Retarded.
 The purpose of CRS involvement is to develop a community outreach capability enabling families in Ramallah District to receive supportive services in their home care of the handicapped.

12. Center for the Mentally Retarded/Profile of Program Participants

<u>Number of Boys</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Mild Retarded</u>	<u>Moderate Retarded</u>	<u>Service Retarded</u>	<u>Physical Problems</u>
4	7-10		x		
7	12-16		x		x
10	11-16		x		
5	17-26	x			
<hr/>					
26 Boys					
<u>Number of Girls</u>					
2	7-10		x		
8	11-16		x		
4	17-26		x		
4	18-25		x		
<hr/>					
18 Girls					

13. Education Program at Center for Mentally Retarded: Center for Mentally Retarded operates on a 5 day/week basis offering 30 hours of classes and activities.

<u>Education Activity Description</u>	<u>No. Hours/Week</u>	<u>Activity Location</u>
<u>Basic Reading/Writing Math Skills</u>	2	AWA/Care
<u>Physical Therapy</u>	2	Bethlehem Arab Society
<u>Physical Development</u>	8	AWA/CMR
<u>Home Economics</u>	1	AWA/CMR
<u>Basic Life Skills</u>		AWA/CMR
Self Awareness	2	
Environmental Awareness	2	
<u>Gardening</u>	1	AWA/CMR
<u>Prevocational Activities</u>		AWA/CMR
Handicrafts	2	
Art	1	
Pottery	3	
Basket Making	3	
Social Relations Group	1	
Car Wash	1	

Recreational Activities

AWA/CMR

Group Play	2
Songs and Music	1
	<hr/>
Total	32

14. Staffing of the Center for the Mentally Retarded

<u>Description of Position</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Education Level</u>	<u>No.Hrs/Week</u>	<u>Monthly Salary</u>
<u>A. Current Existing Staff</u>				
Administrator	1		30	
Social Worker	1	B.A./Social Work	30	
Teachers	6	High School Diploma plus 2-3 Certified Vocational Training in Preschool Education or Elementary School Education	30	
<u>B. Additional Staff for New CDF Assisted Pro- gram Activity</u>				
Physical Therapy Program Coordinator	1	M.D./Paraprofessional Training in Physical Therapy	15	\$550
Physical Education Instructor	1	B.A./Physical Education	15	\$275
Teacher Resource Center Coordinator	1	B.A./Education or Social Studies	15	\$275

15. Availability of Diagnostic Analysis within the Society

<u>Diagnostic Analysis of Need</u>	<u>Testing Procedure Description</u>
Intelligence Level	Not Available
Sight	Testing at St. John's Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem on admission and when recommended by staff. Private clinic of Ramallah specialist is also used periodically
Hearing/Speech	Testing at Effeta Institute in Bethlehem is now being arranged
Physical Coordination	Testing at Bethlehem Arab Society commenced in February 1934 for all students at AWA/CMR
Physical Health	Testing at Al-Makased Hospital or private physicians on admission and when recommended by staff. Contact with a private dentist is also maintained.

16. Vocational Training

- AWA Prevocational Training Activities:
- Pottery
 - Basket Making
 - Gardening
 - Home Economics/Cooking
 - Weaving

The only of these prevocational activities which has begun to be developed on a commercial level is the production of flower straw baskets for purchase by local florist shops. The Annahda Womens' Association hold an annual bazaar for the exhibition and sale of the other work produced by the students.

Vocational Training Job Placement: 2 graduates placed in job market

- 1(M) placed in plastics factory, salary \$80.00/Month
- 1(M) opened very small grocery shop outside family home

Both working graduates continue to live with their parents. Transportation for the fellow working in the factory is provided in the winter by the van of the Annahda Womens' Association. During summer months he walks to the factory.

Attachment 5c.

AGENCY FACT SHEETBETHLEHEM ARAB SOCIETY (B.A.S.)

1. Established : 1960
 2. Founder : "Cheshire Home for the Physically Handicapped,"
 3. Chair of Board of Directors : Dr. Shehadeh Shehadeh
 4. Location : Bethlehem District, West Bank
 5. Local Charity Organizational Status : Registration in Jordan with the Ministry of Social Welfare, 1965

6. Objectives of Organization:

- To diagnose and provide out-patient services for chronic, congenital or medically related conditions requiring physical therapy treatment.
- To provide a residential center for chronically handicapped women.
- To provide employment opportunities through a sheltered workshop for the chronically disabled.
- To provide technical assistance to other institutions providing services for those with handicapping conditions.

7. Program Sectors of Involvement:

<u>Program Description</u>	<u>Number/Age Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Year Program Began</u>	<u>Number of Professional Staff</u>	<u>US \$/Year Budget</u>	<u>Funding Source</u>
<u>a. Occupational Rehabilitation</u>					
Shoe Making	40/15-50 yrs.	1980	1		
Olive Wood Crafts	34/15-50 yrs.	1980	1		
Manufacturing of Braces and artificial limbs		1980	2		
Leather Work		1980			
Weaving, knitting & embroidery		1980		Total 30,250.-	German Society
<u>b. Medical Treatment Center</u>					
Long and short term physical Treatment for outpatients and inpatients	800/900 outpatient of different ages 38 infant & adults for inpatient treatment	1980	4 Physiotheranists. 11 Teachers 2 Nurses 4 physicians 2 Social Workers 1 Psychiatrist		B.A.S. with Foreign Assistance

8. Capital Assets/Facility Description

A. BAS Medical Treatment Center

The physiotherapy program and BAS administration are operated from a rented facility which is located in an old house in Bethlehem.

The facility is a 2 storey structure of concrete/stone which includes 2 classrooms, 3 physical therapy rooms, 3 boarding rooms and office program, 1 administration. The facility is located on 2 dunums of land and is equipped with a playground.

B. BAS Occupational Rehabilitation Program

The occupational training program is operated from a rented facility which is a new building in Bethlehem.

1 storey building of concrete stone includes an administrative office, kitchen and 12 rooms for the operation of the following programs:

- Shoe making
- Olive wood crafts
- Manufacturing braces
- Artificial limbs and
- Leather work program

C. BAS Boarding Facility for Girls

Rented facility in a new building in Bethlehem. The facility includes a one storey building of concrete stone which includes 6 bedrooms, a T.V. room and a kitchen.

9. CDF Previous Commitment of Funding to BAS

None.

10. CDF Current Program Involvement with BAS: Center for the Physically Handicapped.

The purpose of CDF current involvement is to enable 85 physically handicapped youth and 900 outpatients to utilize specialized physiotherapy treatment equipment to improve their physical development.

The Bethlehem Arab Society will cooperate with CDF in the provision of technical assistance for the development of local staff capabilities at the Hebron Red Crescent Society and the Annahda Women's Association.

11. CRS Current Program Involvement with BAS

Bethlehem Arab Society will cooperate with CRS in the provision of technical assistance to rural communities involved with the CRS community outreach program in the Hebron and Ramallah Districts.

12. Center for the Physical Handicapped/Profile of Program Participants

<u>Description of Program Participants</u>	<u>Mild Physical Handicapped</u>	<u>Moderate Physical Handicapped</u>	<u>Severe Physical Handicapped</u>	<u>Mental Problems</u>
--	----------------------------------	--------------------------------------	------------------------------------	------------------------

A. Medical Treatment Center

<u>Number of Boys</u>	<u>Age</u>
-----------------------	------------

5	3-6
6	5-12

11 Boys

<u>Number of Girls</u>	<u>Age</u>
------------------------	------------

5	6-8
9	7-14
13	13-15

27 Girls

B. Occupational Rehabilitation Center

<u>Number of Boys</u>	<u>Age</u>
-----------------------	------------

15	17-25
----	-------

15 Boys

<u>Number of Girls</u>	<u>Age</u>
------------------------	------------

10	14-17
22	14-18

32 Girls

13. BAS Educational Programs:

The Bethlehem Arab Society offers a variety of educational activities on a basis of 6 days/week totaling 48 hours/week of classes and educational activities.

<u>Education Activity Description</u>	<u>No. Hours/Week</u>	<u>Activity Location</u>
<u>A. School Program for Patients at Medical Treatment Center *</u>		
Arabic Language	12	BAS
English Language	12	BAS
Physical Therapy	18	BAS
Recreational Activities	6	BAS
Total	48 hours	

* Patients of school age who are able to attend local schools are enrolled in the Bethlehem school system during treatment at BAS.

B. Occupational Rehabilitation Center

Vocational Training	36	BAS
Physiotherapy	12	BAS
Total	48 hours	

14. Staffing of the Center for the Physical Handicapped

<u>Description of Position</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Educational Level</u>	<u>No. of Hrs/Week/Employees</u>
<u>A. Current Existing Staff</u>			
Teachers	11	Highschool	48
Nurses	2	Diploma	48
Physiotherapist	4	Physiotherapist	48
Social Worker	2	B.A. Social Work	48
Vocational Trainee	6	Diploma	48
Director	1	Physiotherapist	48

15. Availability of Diagnostic Analysis within the Society

<u>Diagnostic Analysis of Need</u>	<u>Testing Procedure Description</u>
Intelligence Level	Not Available
Sight	Testing at St. John's Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem on admission and when recommended by staff
Hearing/Speech	Testing at Effeta Institute in Bethlehem when recommended by staff
Physical Coordination	Technical expertise is available at Bethlehem Arab Society to assess and treat problems of physical coordination.
Physical Health	Technical expertise is available at the Bethlehem Arab Society to assess and treat problematic conditions of physical health.

16. Vocational Training

BAS Occupational Rehabilitation Activities:

Shoe Making
 Olive Wood Crafts
 Manufacturing Braces
 Artificial Limbs
 Leather Work

These occupational activities are developed on a commercial level. Production is purchased by factories and tourist shops. Also, the Bethlehem Arab Society holds an annual bazaar for the exhibition and sale of the work produced by the handicapped.

Vocational Training Job Placement:

The Bethlehem Arab Society sponsor an occupational rehabilitation sheltered workshop which involves 15 young men and 32 young women. The 15 young men are residing in their parent's home and transportation to the work place is provided by Bethlehem Arab Society. The 32 young women live in residential home sponsored by the Bethlehem Arab Society and located adjacent to the sheltered workshop. The workers are paid for each piece of this production. The range of payment/piece is from \$5.00 to \$30.00.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

- 1. Project Title: Red Crescent Society Center for the Mentally Retarded.
- 2. Project Number : 84-0185
- 3. CDF Allocation: \$125,000
- 4. Project Beneficiaries:

The 60 mentally retarded youth participating in the Red Crescent program and their families will benefit from this project. The 300 handicapped youth involved in the CRS - administered community outreach program will indirectly benefit from this project.

5. Project Background:

The Red Crescent Society was established as a non-profit organization in Hebron in 1952. The society currently has a district-wide membership of over 1500. It is one of the most effective and innovative service societies in the West Bank, always ready to respond to the emerging needs of the people in the Hebron District. The agency Fact Sheet included in the Handicapped Services Sectoral paper provides a detailed description of the scale and scope of the activities of the Red Crescent Society. It also describes the past involvement of CDF in the development of this service institution.

The results of a survey of the handicapped service sector indicate that the provision of assistance for the mentally retarded and the physically handicapped population of the West Bank is the priority need in the special education sector. Specifically identified by local staff were institutional support grants to assist vocational training and physical therapy programs for the handicapped.

Through its work with the Red Crescent Society as a district center for social services, the Community Development Foundation has found that they have the ability to provide stable operational budgets and the professional staff necessary to maintain quality service programs.

In 1976 the Red Crescent society initiated a program to address the needs of the mentally retarded in the Hebron District. Lacking government support services to assist the mentally retarded, the responsibility to educate and care for the mentally retarded has been assumed by this district level non-government society. At the present time, there are 20 mentally retarded youth, ages 8-18 years, being assisted by the Hebron Red Crescent Society. This program will be soon moved from its small rented facility to a spacious new facility recently constructed by the society on 6 acres of land in a semi-rural area outside the town center. The Red Crescent Society envisions this move to the new facility as the opportunity to upgrade, expand, and improve its services for the mentally retarded. It has requested the assistance of the Community Development Foundation in the purchase of specialized equipment and furniture to complete the new facility. Coordination by CDF staff of appropriate training involvements for the Red Crescent staff has also been requested.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the Hebron Red Crescent:

a. To provide equipment for the establishment of a physiotherapy program for the mentally retarded.

b. To provide equipment for a vocational training component in their new facility for the mentally retarded.

This will enable the Hebron Red Crescent Society to use specialized equipment which will improve the quality of their program by greatly improving patient physical coordination and hand skills which will help to develop self-reliance and independence.

c. To establish a resource training center which will enable the Red Crescent Society to carry out in-service professional and paraprofessional training activities, as well as a community outreach program involving community leaders, health workers, and pre-school teachers.

The physiotherapy and vocational training equipment will be the only one of its kind in the Hebron district. It will provide services both to the mentally handicapped enrolled in the center operated by the society and to handicapped persons in the district through the community outreach programs.

7. Project Output:

The following equipment is necessary for the proper disposition of this facility.

CDF:Project #84-0185

a. Physiotherapy Equipment

1. Diatron Microwaved Impulse Therapy
2. Special wheel chair
3. Dumbells set
4. Ultraviolet and Infrared
5. Low frequency therapy unit
6. Adjustable Quadroped walking aid
7. Patient Ball 20 x 50 cms.
8. Patient ball 20 x 100 cms.
9. Patient Ball 32 x 110 cms.
10. Axilla Double Adjustable Walker
11. Fore-arm walker
12. Folding light weight walking aid
13. Hot and Cooling System
14. Vest bed rolling
15. Examination bed
16. Sold mattress
17. Wall bar
18. Parallel bar
19. Treatment table

Total:- \$ 50,000

b. Vocational Training Equipment

1. Carpentry equipment
2. Equipment for hand skills and crafts
3. Agricultural training equipment

Total:- \$ 50,000

c. Resource Training Center

1. Movie Projector and screen
2. Slide/film strip projector
3. Overhead projector
4. Video equipment
5. Tape recording equipment
6. Educational books
7. Educational toys
8. Photocopy machine
9. Furniture

Total:- \$ 25,000

d. Physiotherapy running costs

1. Physical therapists trainees
2. Administrative staff

Total:- \$ 10,000/yr.

CDF:Project #84-0185

e. Vocational training running costs

1. three teachers

Total:-	\$ 12,000/yr.
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f. Resource Training Center costs

1. Staff costs

Total:-	\$ 3,600/yr
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g. Building and Maintenance

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 1. Building | \$288,000 |
| 2. Funnishings | \$ 27,000 |

Grand Total:-	----- \$438,627 =====
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8. Project Input:

CDF Input	\$125,000	28%
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Red Crescent Society Input	\$313,627	72%
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Total:-	----- \$438,627	100% =====
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CDF will contribute equipment towards the development of three sections within the Hebron Red Crescent program for the mentally handicapped, i.e. physiotherapy, vocational training, and a training resource center. The Red Crescent will contribute technically qualified personnel to run their mentally handicapped program, the building, furnishings, and running costs.

9. Environmental Assessment:

The components of this project are exempt from environmental review under provisions of 22 cfr 216 "Aid Environmental Procedures", Section 216.2, Paragraph (c) "categorical exclusions".

10. Community Development:

This project will strengthen the mentally handicapped programs in the Hebron district by introducing new techniques, whereby more patients will be able to receive quality treatment. Hopefully, this program will act as a pilot for others to follow. All maintenance of equipment purchased by CDF will be the responsibility of the Hebron Red Crescent Society. CDF staff will provide supervision and coordination of training for use of this equipment to assist in the implementation of this program.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Annahda Women's Association Center
for the Mentally Retarded
2. Project Number: 84-0182
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 40,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

The direct beneficiaries of this project will be forty-four retarded students between the ages of 7-26 years who are enrolled at Annahda's school. The 300 handicapped children involved in the CRS - assisted community outreach program will indirectly benefit from this project.

5. Project Background:

The Annahda's Women's association was established as a non-profit organization in the Ramallah district in 1925. The agency Fact Sheet included in the Handicapped Services Sectoral paper, provides a detailed description of the scale and scope of the activities of the society. It also describes the specifics of the involvement of CDF in the development of this service institution.

In the past decade the Annahda Women's Society has defined the provision of care for the mentally retarded as their priority area of concern. Their program for the mentally retarded began in 1972 with the provision of services to 9 youth at a rented facility in the town center of Ramallah. Through the generosity of local donations and international agency assistance grants, the society acquired land and committed funding for the construction of a spacious facility for the care and education of the mentally retarded of the Ramallah district.

In 1979 the Society expanded into their new center, which includes 5 classrooms, a specially equipped room for the deaf and dumb, and vocational training sections for home economics, sewing and knitting classes. In 1980 CDF assisted the Society with a grant of \$25,000 (WB-0061) for the purchase of furniture and equipment for the new center. This incentive to develop services for the mentally handicapped has borne fruit. This year, twelve years after they began their special education program, Annahda serves 44 mentally retarded youth. The AWA center for the mentally retarded is now reorganized as one of the quality services in the West Bank for the care and education of the mentally handicapped.

CDF:Project #84-0182

In the development of the center for the mentally handicapped as a district recourse for services for the handicapped, it has been the experience of the Community Development Foundation that this society has the ability to employ the professional staff and to provide stable operational budgets to maintain quality service programs initiated through the acquisition of major capital assets provided through CDF grant assistance. The Annahda Women's Association has established in-service teacher training programs in cooperation with Bethlehem University and is currently exploring the certification of these training activities with the Jordanian Ministry of Education. In addition, West Bank university students have arranged accredited internship programs at the AWA Center for the mentally retarded for practical field experience to complement their academic studies.

The results of C.D.F.'s handicapped service sectoral survey indicate that the provision of assistance for the mentally retarded is the priority need in the special education sector. Specifically, staff of local service institutions in the sector identified the need for the development of vocational training and physical therapy programs for the handicapped. The current CDF grant to the Annahda Women's Association will be used to upgrade their physical education program. Equipment provided to the AWA Center for the mentally retarded will also be available for use by the society in its community outreach program to be developed with the assistance of Catholic Relief Services. Also of importance to AWA is the establishment of a Special Education Teacher Resource Center for use in its in-service training programs.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the Annahda Women's Association:

a. To provide equipment for the establishment of a physical education program.

b. To provide furniture and equipment for the establishment of a Resource Training Center for use in in-service teacher training activities and community outreach training involvements.

The equipment used in the physical development classes at Annahda's center for the mentally retarded will enable the physically handicapped and retarded youth in the program to improve their coordination skills. This equipment and the faculty of the Training Resource Center will also be used by AWA in their community outreach programs.

CDF:Project #84-0182

7. Project Output:CDF-supported Component

a. Physical development program

Outside Gymnasium Equipment
 Exercise bike
 Running mat
 Therapeutic exercise balls of various sizes
 Walk along (floor mounted parallel bars)
 Teacher/staff training in the application of therapy equipment.

Sub-Total:- \$ 15,000

b. Resource Training Center

Movie projector
 Slide/film strip projector
 Overhead projector
 video equipment
 Tape recording equipment
 Educational books
 Educational toys
 Photocopy machine
 Furniture

Sub-Total:- \$ 25,000

Total CDF-supported component \$ 40,000

Annahda-Supported Component

a. Physical Development Department Staff
 two employees/year \$ 7,500

b. Training Center Staff
 Supervisor/year \$ 3,600

c. Operating Expenses/year
 office materials \$ 7,400
 electricity and water \$ 1,100
 transportation \$ 5,000
 kitchen costs \$ 2,800
 medical costs \$ 1,300
 administrative salaries \$ 29,000
 loss on exchange \$ 5,400

Sub-Total:- \$ 52,000

Total Annahda-supported component:- \$ 63,000

Grand Total all components:- \$103,100

CDF:Project #84-0182

8. Project Input:

CDF will provide \$ 15,000 for the purchase of therapeutic play and exercise equipment and \$25,000 for equipping a training resource center. This will complement Annahda's already substantial payments applied to furnish the building in the past year, and is supplementary to CDF's earlier project with this group. Annahda will make a further contribution equivalent to CDF in the form of special education teachers' salaries, their local training in the use of CDF-purchased equipment, and the running expenses of the center.

9. Environmental Assessment:

This project is exempt from environmental review under the provisions of 22 CFR "AID Environmental Procedures", Section 216.2, paragraph (C) "Categorical Exclusions".

10. Community Development:

From its ongoing operational budget, and local fund raising the Annahda Women's Association will assume all responsibility for the care and maintenance of the equipment purchased with CDF funds. On the basis of prior experience with the Association, CDF is confident Annahda will be able to successfully carry out this project. CDF assistance will help to strengthen the Annahda Women's Association, in order that it can better serve the mentally retarded in the Ramallah area.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

- 1. Project Title: Bethlehem Arab Society for the Physically Handicapped
- 2. Project Number : 84-0181
- 3. CDF Allocation: \$ 60,000
- 4. Project Beneficiaries:

The principle beneficiaries of this project will be the 85 handicapped youth participating in the in-patient medical treatment or occupational rehabilitation program and the 900 outpatients who receive physiotherapy treatment at the Bethlehem Arab Society.

Other beneficiaries include the staff and 44 mentally retarded students enrolled at the center for the mentally retarded operated by the Annahda Women's Society.

Finally, an estimated 600 handicapped persons receiving physical education therapy at home through community outreach programs of the Annahda Women's Association in the Ramallah district and the Hebron Red Crescent Society in the Hebron district will benefit from this project.

5. Project Background:

In 1960 a society was formed in Bethlehem under the name "Cheshire Home for the Physically Handicapped". During the sixties and seventies the Home prospered and, in keeping with its objectives, the founders gradually devolved responsibility to local leadership. By 1975 the institution was completely in the hands of local professionals and was appropriately re-named the "Bethlehem Arab Society". Today it is a non-profit organization registered both in Jordan and with the military authorities responsible for administering the West Bank. It provides inpatient and outpatient treatment for the physically handicapped, many of whom are referred to it by the Department of Social Welfare. The agency Fact Sheet included in the Handicapped Services Sectoral paper provides a detailed description of the scale and scope of the activities of the society.

CDF:Project #84-0181

Locally, the Bethlehem Arab Society has an excellent reputation for the care and therapy it offers to a range of handicapped persons many of them children. Whereas other groups have a limited definition of who they treat, (i.e. the Holyland Christian Mission handles exclusively child orthopedic cases), the Society is the only non-governmental institution in the West Bank and Gaza that:

a) gives both long and short term treatment for physically handicapped outpatients and inpatients and;

b) gives inpatient academic and vocational training, thereby helping patients develop skills which will enable them to be more self-sufficient and more completely integrated into the society.

To provide even more diverse, but essential, physical therapy to low income adults and children who come to the Society, equipment is needed with which the trained staff can treat:

-Circulation diseases

-Static problems and diseases of the muscular/skeletal system, especially the spinal column such as: muscular dystrophy, cerebral palsy and post-polio.

- Elindness and mental retardation - both physical treatment and special education.

In conjunction with these professional needs, is a second urgent category need of the Society - laundry equipment. Since the Society's laundry room and laundry equipment were completely destroyed in a fire in early 1983, all laundry must be taken out to be washed privately. This is both costly and time consuming. However, the Society cannot afford the capital investment to replace the lost equipment. The Society has asked CDF for assistance in procuring new equipment.

The results of the handicapped service sectoral survey indicate that the provision of assistance for the needs of the mentally retarded and the physically handicapped is the priority need in the special education sector. Specifically, staff of local service institutions identified the need for the development of vocational training and physical therapy programs for the handicapped.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the Bethlehem Arab Society:

CDF:Project #84-0181

a.To provide assistance for the purchase of physiotherapy equipment for the upgrading of its medical treatment and occupational rehabilitation programs.

b.To provide assistance for the purchase of laundry equipment so as to minimize program operation costs.

The Bethlehem Arab Society will play a unique role in the implementation of this CDF grant. First, it will receive grant assistance for the purchase of equipment in order to upgrade the quality of its own physiotherapy program. Secondly, this society will provide technical assistance and training support services to the Annahda Women's Association and the Hebron Red Crescent Society in the establishment of their physical therapy/education programs. Finally, the Bethlehem Arab Society will cooperate with Catholic Relief Services in the provision of technical assistance for the development of community outreach programs in the Hebron and Ramallah districts.

7. Project Output:

Description of Item	Quantity	Total Cost
		\$
<u>CDF Supported Component</u>		
<u>Medical Treatment Program</u>		
A. Walker h35	4	679.-
Walker h55	1	693.-
Standing board (S.M.L.)	3	4,650.-
Diatron	1	5,987.-
Meler Low Frequency Therapy	Unit	12,000.-
Shoulder wheel	1	933.-
Platform mounted parallel bar	1	2,948.-
Posture mirror	2	1,960.-
Chair for bathing	2	500.-
Paraffin bath	1	6,825.-
Wedges, different sizes	1 set	200.-
Rolls	1 set	250.-
Special posture wheel chairs	2	1,685.-
Sub Total-		<u>39,309.-</u>
Washing Machine	1	12,000.-
Dryer	1	9,000.-
Sub Total-		<u>21,000.-</u>
Sub Total-		<u>60,309.-</u>

CDF:Project,#84-o181

Bethlehem Arab Society Component

Traction Table	12,000.-
Salaries (Physiotherapists)	16,500/yr.
Operating Expenses (incl. medicine)	13,200/yr.

Sub Total-	41,700.-

Grand Total-	102,010.-
	=====

8. Project Input:

C.D.F. will provide up to \$60,000 or 60% for the purchase of equipment for the physiotherapy program and the laundry. The Bethlehem Arab Society will provide the balance of purchase cost or 40% including operating, and maintenance and installation costs.

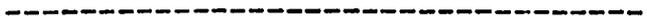
9. Environmental Assessment:

This project is exempt from environmental review under the provisions of 22 CFR "AID Environmental Procedures", Section 216.2 Paragraph (C) "Categorical Exclusions."

10. Community Development:

Bethlehem Arab Society will be able to maintain this equipment from its ongoing operational budget. Staff from other centers will be trained in its use and application, so they will be able to provide parallel and complementary services in other districts of the West Bank.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES



- 1. Project Title: Deir Nidham Domestic Water Supply.
- 2. Project Number: 84-0025
- 3. CDF Allocation: \$ 50,000.-
- 4. Project Beneficiaries:

This domestic water project for the village of Deir Nidham will serve approximately 400 residents currently in the village, plus all public service buildings.

5. Project Background:

The Community Development Foundation has been discussing a water project for the village of Deir Nidham since the office first opened in 1978. In the beginning, because a source could not be identified, the village decided to try and develop their village spring as a domestic water source. Technical studies were made and it was decided to first enclose the spring and then make a determination if the supply was sufficient to serve the village. This sub-stage was approved but never carried out because subsequently a study was made that showed that there was sufficient water in the Birzeit line from the Jerusalem Water Undertaking that could fulfill the needs of the residents of Deir Nidham.

The villagers then had to make a decision as to whether to continue in the development stage of the spring source or to concentrate on supplying the entire village with a domestic water supply from existing infrastructure. As one member of the water committee told CDF consultant, "the decision of the villagers is unanimous.... When you have nothing, and are given the choice of a pair of pants or a shirt - you of course work for the pair of pants first." Thus, the village worked together to gather funds for the piped domestic water supply from the nearby mainline extension. They were successful in obtaining funds from outside for this project and they purchased the pipes and announced for contractors in the newspaper. Then they got caught up in the local politics of the area and were told that they could not work unless they cleared their project with the local politics of the area and were told that they could not work unless they cleared their project with the local village league head. They refused and their project has been frozen now for over one year. The political climate with regard to village leagues has changed recently and the village has been recently told that they can proceed with their project. The Community Development Foundation proposes to now finally help this village which was one of the first water projects that was ever proposed. CDF has assurance that this project will be completed with the funds requested in this grant application and the remaining money in the village.

6. Project Purpose:

The main objective of this village domestic water project is to bring a safe and sufficient water supply to the residents. This project will also eliminate the need for women and children to walk about 1 kilometer to a nearby valley spring in order to bring water to their homes which are uphill from the water source.

7. Project Output:

A few years ago it was hoped that the village would be able to develop the local spring in order to bring a sufficient water supply to the village. This has proven to be unfeasible, and the village has now to be supplied with water through the Jerusalem Water Undertaking (Ramallah Water Authority). They will hook into the Birzeit line which also serves the nearby Israeli settlement of Nabi Saleh. The water connection for Deir Nidham will be before that of the settlement.

This project will involve installing a mainline extension, an internal net and a small reservoir. Prices quoted below for pipes include excavation, pipe fitting and backfilling. Estimates were revised in October 1983. It should be noted however that the total estimated cost listed below for this project does not include water meters and individual house and public service building connections which are estimated to be \$ 250 per connection.

Description	Quantity	Unit	Total Cost
1. 50 M3 collection from the Birzeit line 3" pipe	2,300	Mt.	\$ 49,867
2. Access road along pipeline, 4 meters wide	1,200	Mt.	\$ 10,666
3. Internal net 2" pipe	610	Mt.	\$ 8,000
4. 1" pipe	940	Mt.	\$ 2,666
5. Fittings			\$ 2,667
6. Works, i.e. road crossings, asphaltting and concrete			\$ 2,667
7. Elevated Reservoir 100 M3 capacity			\$ 26,667
			<hr/>
			\$ 103,200

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation proposes to contribute toward the installation of the mainline extension, the internal net and the erection of the reservoir. The total sum to be contributed by CDF is to be \$50,000 which will be for contract work and/or remaining materials needed.

The residents of the village have already purchased from their funds the pipes (i.e. the 2,300 meters of 3", the 610 meters of 2" and the 940 meters of 1") for a total amount of about \$21,332. The pipes are in the village and will be considered part of the community contribution. The residents of the village will contribute the remaining cost of the project either through locally gathered contributions or outside donations. The village water committee will also be responsible for any future expansion of the internal net and also for maintenance or repair work to the system.

9. Environmental Assessment:

The water for all West Bank and Gaza Strip water projects comes from underground sources, since there are no major rivers or streams which are used for domestic water supply. The source of water, therefore, is either drilled wells or springs, both of which are developed as enclosed systems for any water distribution project. The major environmental concerns relate to possible contamination of the source or contamination into the lines.

Since water resources are under tight control in the West Bank (and the Gaza Strip), the West Bank Water Department monitors water levels in wells and chlorinizes the water at the source in order to guard against any foreseeable environmental hazard. Each water and sanitation project must be studied by both the Arab technical staff and their Israeli supervisors. The source is not approved unless an adequate supply can be assured. The installation of the entire distribution system, including house connections, is supervised by civil and mechanical engineers who are employed by the West Bank Water Department.

Upon completion of the project, it is also the responsibility of the Water Department to maintain the mainlines of the system. It is their responsibility to assure that there is sufficient pressure in the system to avoid negative pressure in the pipes, which would allow possibilities for contamination of water once it has entered the distribution system. Some water pipelines to West Bank villages, and along much of the internal distribution network, are above ground, and are most often placed, along the roadside, where they can be checked frequently. Underground pipeline systems are checked for water quality by the health department. It is the responsibility of each village water committee for village council to maintain the internal net.

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

The public health problem in West Bank villages usually results from a lack of sufficient water, or from the need to conserve scarce water supplies for too long a time. In general, it is evident that it is the poor, particularly the women and children among them, who suffer most from water deficiencies. If their access to safe water is restricted, they cannot protect themselves from infection nor take adequate curative measures. Disease, which in developing areas is likely to take up one-tenth of the average person's potentially productive time, also disrupts the education and nurture of children, stunts human growth and development and even adversely affects initiative. Control of diseases related to water - or to the lack of water - requires first of all ample quantities of safe water and then good hygiene. In the West Bank, teachers, health workers, extension agents, charitable societies and the staffs of the various water departments all contribute to the vitally important educational effort of advising new water-users on proper water-use practices and/or household hygiene.

10. Community Development

During implementation all work will be supervised by civil engineers from the West Bank Water Department. Upon completion of the project, it is the responsibility of the Water Departments to maintain the mainlines of the system and to be sure that there is sufficient pressure in the system to avoid negative pressure in the pipes. Individual households will pay for their own hookups and for water consumed.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES



1. Project Title: Biddu, Beit Surik, Qubeibeh and Qatannah Domestic Water Supply

2. Project Numbers: Biddu, 80-0028
Beit Surik, 80-0029
Qubeibeh 84-0186
Qatanna 84-0102

3. CDF Allocation: Biddu, \$ 80,000
Beit Surik \$ 40,000
Qubeibeh \$ 50,000
Qatanna \$ 50,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

The beneficiaries of these domestic water projects are 15,000 village residents, including 5,000 in Biddu, 3,000 in Beit Surik, 3,000 in Qubeibeh and 4,000 in Qatannah.

5. Project Background:

The area of this water network system is southwest of Ramallah/El-Bireh in the Central Uplands. Agriculture is mostly tree crop, (plum, peaches, figs, olives) and some vineyards. The village of Beit Surik and Qatanna depend more heavily on agriculture than Qubeibeh and Biddu. If they are not farmers, residents are laborers (construction workers).

The Community Development Foundation has been interested in helping the villages of this cluster since its first water grant submission to USAID in 1979. At that time, two of the above projects (Biddu and Beit Sureik) were approved by AID but were not implemented because GDI withdrew its commitment to lay the mainline extensions to these villages. Last year however, the problem of the mainline was solved, enabling CDF to resubmit these two villages along with 2 others in the system for stage I (internal nets). Beyond this CDF plans in the future to submit a stage II (reservoir) and three other villages in the cluster in order to complete the system.

6. Project Purpose:

The main purpose of this set of four interconnected projects is to bring a safe and sufficient water supply to the villages. The water distribution sub-system is currently set up for five villages, with stage I being the internal nets and stage II being the required reservoirs. Later, two additional villages can be connected into the system (see attached sketch of the area).

7. Project Output:

The water supply network for this area is divided into two stages for which the technical plans have been completed. The mainline extensions have been installed and what remains to be done are the internal nets and the necessary reservoirs. Prices quoted for pipes include excavation, pipe fitting and backfilling. Estimates were revised in October 1983, but do not include water meters and house connections which are estimated at \$200.- per connection.

Biddu Domestic Water Supply

1st Stage - Internal Net

There is a 4" line leading to the village.

Needed -	750 meters	4"	\$ 20,000
	2,300 meters	3"	\$ 49,066
	4,000 meters	2"	\$ 53,330
	2,500 meters	1"	\$ 20,000
	Fittings		\$ 13,338
	Works i.e. road crossings, concrete etc.		\$ 5,066
			<hr/>
	Total:-		\$ 160,800

2nd Stage - Reservoir

500 M3 ground reservoir	\$ 53,000
To be in future submission	

Beit Surik Domestic Water Supply

1st Stage - Internal Net

There is a 4" line leading to the village

Needed -	500 meters	4"	\$ 13,334
	300 meters	3"	\$ 6,400
	1,750 meters	2"	\$ 25,600
	1,500 meters	1"	\$ 13,333
	Fittings		\$ 13,333
	Works i.e. road crossings, concrete, etc.		\$ 4,000
			<hr/>
	Total:-		\$ 76,000

2nd Stage - Reservoir

200 M3 elevated Reservoir	\$ 40,000
Expected land Purchase	\$ 8,000
	<hr/>
Total:-	\$ 48,000

To be in future submission.

Qubeibeh Domestic Water Supply

1st stage - Internal net:

There is a 6" line leading to the village and a 4" line passing through the village.

Needed -	900 meters	3" pipe	\$ 19,200
	3,500 meters	2" pipe	\$ 46,667
	1,700 meters	1" pipe	\$ 16,000
	Fittings		\$ 8,000
	Works i.e. road crossings, concrete etc.		\$ 5,333
	Total:-		\$ 95,200

Note: There is no reservoir needed for Qubeibeh village.

Qatanna Domestic Water Supply

1st stage - Internal net:

There is a 4" line leading to the village:

Needed -	700 meters	3" pipe	\$ 16,065
	3,600 meters	2" pipe	\$ 53,460
	1,000 meters	1" pipe	\$ 9,450
	Fittings		\$ 12,690
	Works i.e. road crossings, concrete etc.		\$ 4,725
			\$ 96,390

2nd stage - Reservoir

200 M3 ground reservoir and expected land purchase	\$ 27,000
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To be in future submission

(This water network can eventually serve seven villages, Biddu, Beit Surik, Qubeibeh, Qattana, Beit Inan and finally Beit Dukko and Beit Ijza. Stage Two of Biddu, Beit Surik and Qatana will be submitted in the next grant submission along with Beit Dukko and Beit Ijza and may be Beit Inan).

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation proposes to contribute toward the installation of the internal nets in the first three villages of this water network system as follows:

Biddu	\$ 80,000
Beit Surik	\$ 40,000
Qubeibeh	\$ 50,000
Qatanna	\$ 50,000

The proposed input is proportionate to the size of the respective village internal nets.

The residents of these four villages will contribute their share of the project cost through a combination of locally gathered and outside donations, and will be responsible for any expansion or maintenance or repair work which may be needed in the future.

9. Environmental Assessment:

The water for all West Bank and Gaza Strip water projects comes from underground sources, since there are no major rivers or streams which are used for domestic water supply. The source of water therefore is either drilled wells or springs, both of which are developed as enclosed systems for any water distribution project. The major concerns are any possible contamination of the source or contamination into the lines.

Since water resources are under tight control in the West Bank, the West Bank Water Department monitors water levels in wells and chlorinizes the water at the source in order to guard against any foreseeable environmental hazard. Each water and sanitation project must be studied by both the Arab technical staff and their Israeli supervisors. The source is not approved unless an adequate supply can be assured. The installation of the entire distribution system, including house connections, is supervised by civil and mechanical engineers who are employed by the West Bank Water Department.

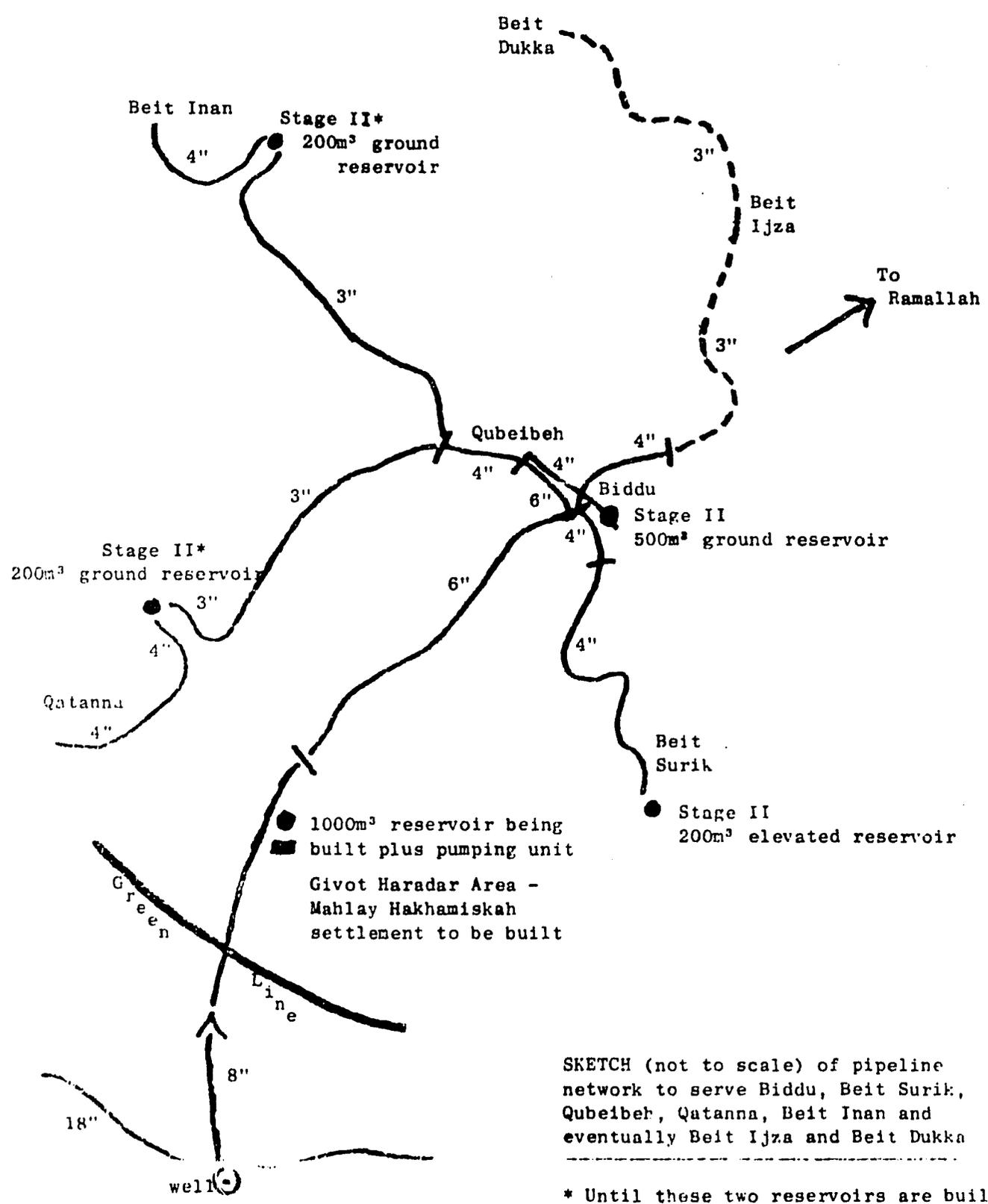
Upon completion of the project, it is also the responsibility of the Water Department to maintain the mainlines of the system. It is their responsibility to assure that there is sufficient pressure in the system to avoid negative pressure in the pipes, which would allow possibilities for contamination of water once it has entered the distribution system. Some water pipelines to West Bank villages and along much of the internal distribution network are above ground, and are most often placed, along the roadside, where they can be checked frequently. Underground pipeline systems are checked for water quality by the health department. It is the responsibility of each village water committee for village council to maintain the internal net.

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

Public health problems in the West Bank villages usually results from a lack of sufficient water, or from the need to conserve scarce water supplies for too long a time. In general, it is evident that it is the poor, particularly the women and children, who suffer most from water deficiencies. If their access to safe water is restricted, they cannot protect themselves from infection nor take adequate curative measures. Disease, which in developing areas is likely to take up one-tenth of the average person's potentially productive time, also disrupts the education and nurture of children, stunts human growth and development and even adversely affects initiative. Control of diseases related to water - or to the lack of water - requires first of all ample quantities of safe water and then good hygiene. In the West Bank, teachers, health workers, extension agents, charitable societies and the staffs of the various water departments all contribute to the vitally important educational effort of advising new water-users on proper water-use practices and/or household hygiene.

10. Community Development:

During implementation all work will be supervised by civil engineers from the West Bank Water Department. Upon completion of the project, it is the responsibility of the Water Department to maintain the mainlines of the system and to be sure that there is sufficient pressure in the system to avoid negative pressure in the pipes. Individual households will pay for their own hookups and for water consumed.



SKETCH (not to scale) of pipeline network to serve Biddu, Beit Surik, Qubeibeh, Qatanna, Beit Inan and eventually Beit Ijza and Beit Dukka

* Until these two reservoirs are built, a stop valve, strainer and pressure reducing valve will be installed.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

- 1. Project Title: Yasuf Domestic Water Supply.
- 2. Project Number: 84-0101
- 3. CDF Allocation: \$ 50,000.-
- 4. Project Beneficiaries:

This domestic water project for the village of Yasuf will serve approximately 750 residents currently in the village plus all public service buildings.

5. Project Background:

Yasuf is an agricultural village in the central uplands just south of Nablus. The village area is about 2000 dunums at an elevation of 550 meters. The topography is mountainous and the agricultural crop is mainly olives and cereal crops. No land was lost by Yasuf in 1948 but, since 1967, 500 dunums of agricultural land were confiscated. The land holdings are mainly dispersed (85%) and mostly worked by the landlords themselves (80%). The farm units are nearly divided equally between 50 dunum holdings, i.e. 48% 50 dunum or less and 50% 50 dunum or more with 2% being farm units between 6 -20 dunums. The population of Yasuf is about 750 with the village income depending heavily on agriculture. Only about 20% of the people have ever worked in Israel. Many depend on family outside for additional support income.

The Mukhtar of Yasuf and the residents have in mind many development projects for their village (roads, land reclamation, kindergarten, clinic, literacy classes etc.) Of high priority, of course, is the development of the village water source which at the outset will be used for a domestic water supply. If the supply proves to be sufficient as is expected, it is hoped by the village residents that they may also eventually be able to irrigate some of their land from this same source (average flow as measured in 1980, 153 M3/day).

6. Project Purpose:

The main objective of this domestic water project is to develop the two local village springs in order to bring a safe and sufficient water supply to the residents

7. Project Output:

This domestic water supply for the village of Yasuf will involve erecting a collection reservoir at the spring site, a pumping station and unit, a mainline extension to the village and the erection of a distribution reservoir in the village. Prices quoted below for pipes include excavation, pipe fitting and backfilling. Estimates were revised in October 1983. It should be noted that the total estimated cost for the project as outlined below does not include water meters and individual house and public service building connections which are estimated to be \$ 200 per connection.

Description	Quantity	Unit	Total Cost \$
1. 50 M3 collection reservoir, ground, near spring			6,666
2. Mainline extension from the spring 3" pipe	2,400	Mt.	52,000
3. Internal net pipes 2" pipe	250	Mt.	3,334
1" pipe	250	Mt.	2,133
Fittings			4,000
4. Pumping station			5,334
5. Pumping unit			13,333
6. 100 M3 ground distribution reservoir with access road, 150 meters long, 4 meters wide			16,000
	Total:-		102,800

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation proposes to contribute \$ 50,000 towards the implementation of this spring development project for the purpose of ensuring a domestic water supply. Payments will be mainly for the purchase of materials.

The residents of the community will contribute the remaining cost of the project either through locally gathered contributions or outside donations. The village will also be responsible for any expansion in the internal net in the future and for maintenance or repair work in the internal net.

9. Community Development:

During the implementation stage, all work will be supervised by civil engineers from the West Bank Water Department. Upon completion of the project, it is also the responsibility of the Water Department to monitor the spring flow and to maintain the system. Individual households will pay for their own hook-up and water consumption.

10. Environmental Assessment:

The water for all West Bank and Gaza Strip water projects comes from underground sources, since there are no major rivers or streams which are used for domestic water supply. The source of water therefore is either drilled wells or springs, both of which are developed as enclosed systems for any water distribution project. The major concerns therefore are any possible contamination of the source or contamination into the lines.

Since water resources are under tight control in the West Bank (and the Gaza Strip), the West Bank Water Department monitors water levels in wells and chlorinizes the water at the source in order to guard against any foreseeable environmental hazard. Each water and sanitation project must be studied by both the Arab technical staff and their Israeli supervisors. The source is not approved unless an adequate supply can be assured. The installation of the entire distribution system, including house connections, is supervised by civil and mechanical engineers who are employed by the West Bank Water Department.

Upon completion of the project, it is also the responsibility of the Water Department to maintain the mainlines of the system. It is their responsibility to assure that there is sufficient pressure in the system to avoid negative pressure in the pipes, which would allow possibilities for contamination of water once it has entered the distribution system. Some water pipelines to West Bank villages and along much of the internal distribution network are above ground, and are most often placed, along the

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

- 1. Project Title: Wadi Fukin Domestic Water Supply.
- 2. Project Number: 84-0103
- 3. CDF Allocation: \$ 50,000.-

4. Project Beneficiaries:

This domestic water project for the village of Wadi Fukin will serve approximately 400 residents currently in the village, plus the local school. Women and children will particularly benefit since they are the ones who now spend many hours carrying water from the local spring.

5. Project Background:

Wadi Fukin is located on the border of the West Bank in the Bethlehem District. Between 1948-1967 this village was deserted because of its location in a valley on the 1948 border made it vulnerable to Israeli fire from high positions on the neighboring hills. Most residents lived in the Dheisheh refugee camp near Bethlehem, approximately 8 kilometers from the village. After the Israeli occupation in 1967, the village residents petitioned the military government to be allowed to return to their village land - and they were finally allowed to return in 1974.

This move back to their village land was a major undertaking because everything had to be built from the ground up. They all had to rebuild their homes that had been destroyed in the 34 years of strife. Since returning, they have also built an elementary school and a mosque; they have also laid a 3 kilometer asphalted road to the village (with assistance from Lutheran World Relief) from the nearest main road, and have hooked into the electrical grid in the area.

CDF Project No. WB/0037 also aided them in building an agricultural road in order to ease access to the agricultural land and to improve marketing of the agricultural production.

The major source of income for residents of Wadi Fukin is farming. Prior to 1948, they had 7,000 dunums of agricultural land; now they are left with 1,000 of which 320 dunums are irrigated by five springs and seeps distributed from the center of the village to about 3 kilometers south-southeast. These springs have a total minimum discharge of 30 M³/hour. Over the past several years, the Mennonite Central Committee has provided small grants to individual farmers to build small irrigation reservoirs, thereby enabling the village to bring more land under productive cultivation. Recently, ANERA has proposed a major scheme to build large irrigation reservoirs and feed these with water pumped from the main springs. However, this project has yet to be cleared for implementation by the military authorities and Department of Agriculture.

The residents of Wadi Fukin have had as a priority a domestic water supply ever since 1979 when a mainline passed the area toward Battir. Nahhalin hooked into this line in 1979 with the help of the Memmonites, Battir hooked-in in 1982 through CDF Project No. WB/0070, and Husan will now hook-in with CDF Project No. WB/0100. Wadi Fukin is the last village that can benefit from this line, and with this project this end-branch of the mainline in this area will be complete (See attached sketch).

6. Project Purpose:

The main objective of this domestic water project is to provide a safe and sufficient water supply to the residents of the village.

7. Project Output:

This domestic water project for the village of Wadi Fukin will involve installing a mainline extension from the area of Husan, installing an internal net and erecting a reservoir for water distribution throughout the village. Prices quoted for pipes include excavation, pipe fitting and backfilling. Estimates were revised in October 1983, but it should be noted that the total estimated cost for the project as outlined below does not include water meters and individual house connections which are estimated to be \$ 250 per connection:-

Description	Quantity	Unit	Total Cost \$
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1. Mainline extension including 3" pipe Fittings Works	3,100	Mt.	66,133 4,000 3,200
2. Internal Net including 3" pipe 2" pipe 1" pipe Fittings Works	700 1,200 500	Mt. Mt. Mt.	14,000 16,000 4,000 4,800 4,267
3. Ground Reservoir 200 M3 capacity			26,667
Total:-			<u>144,000</u>

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation proposes to contribute \$50,000 toward the implementation of this domestic water project. Payments will be made mainly for the purchase of materials.

The residents of the community will contribute \$50,000 the remaining cost of the project either through locally gathered contributions or outside donations. The village will also be responsible for any expansion in the internal net in the future and for reporting any needs for maintenance or repair work of the internal net.

9. Environmental Assessment:

The water for all West Bank and Gaza Strip water projects comes from underground sources, since there are no major rivers or streams which are used for domestic water supply. The source of water, therefore, is either drilled wells or springs, both of which are developed as enclosed systems for any water distribution project. The major environmental concerns therefore are any possible contamination of the source or contamination into the lines.

Since water resources are under tight control in the West Bank (and the Gaza Strip), the West Bank Water Department monitors water levels in wells and chlorinizes the water at the source in order to guard against any foreseeable environmental hazard. Each water and sanitation project must be studied by both the Arab technical staff and their Israeli supervisors. The source is not approved unless an adequate supply can be assured. The installation of the entire distribution system, including house connections, is supervised by civil and mechanical engineers who are employed by the West Bank Water Department.

Upon completion of the project, it is also the responsibility of the Water Department to maintain the mainlines of the system. It is their responsibility to assure that there is sufficient pressure in the system to avoid negative pressure in the pipes, which would allow possibilities for contamination of water once it has entered the distribution system. Some water pipelines to West Bank villages, and along much of the internal distribution network, are above ground, and are most often placed, along the roadside, where they can be checked frequently. Underground pipeline systems are checked for water quality by the health department. It is the responsibility of each village water committee for village council to maintain the internal net.

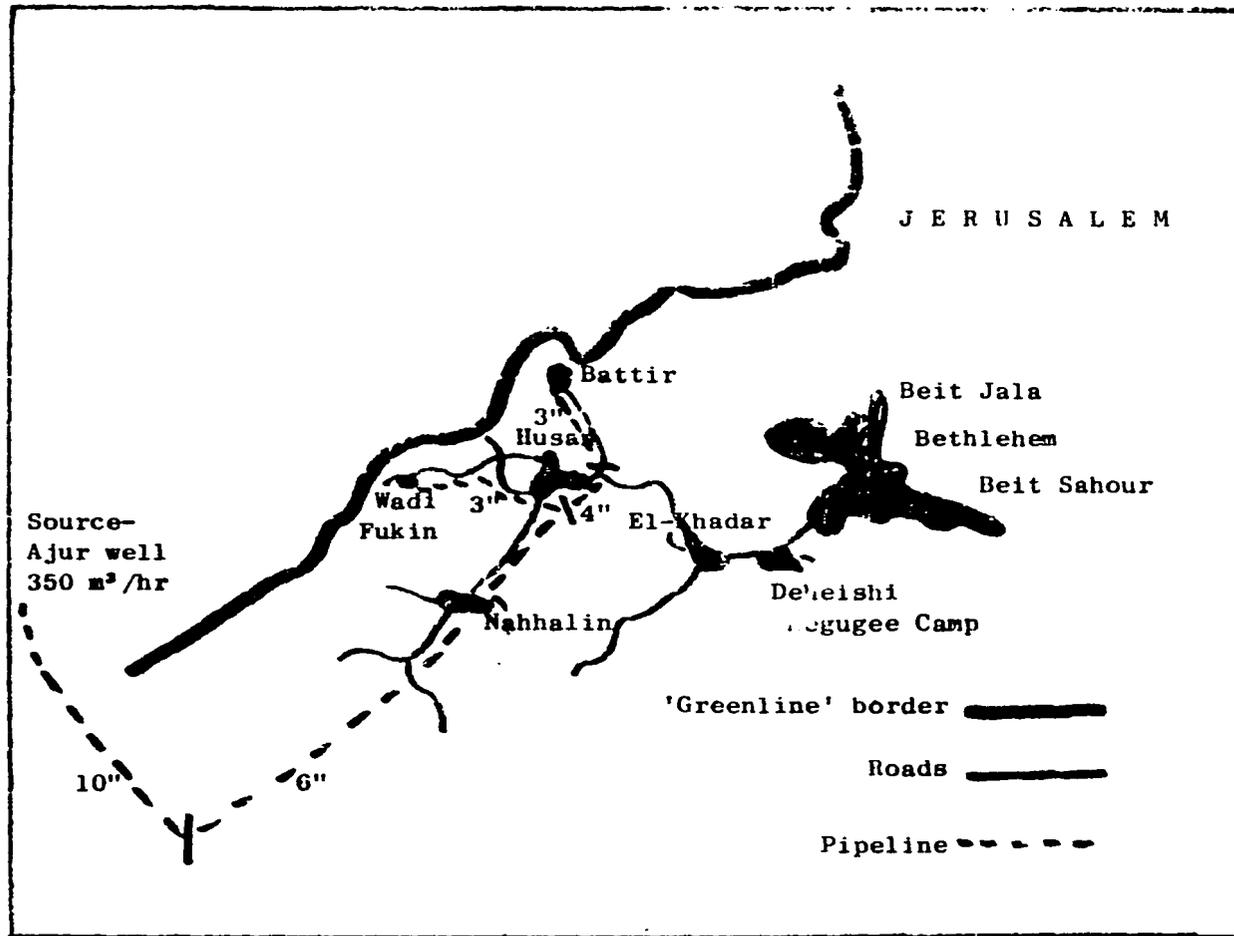
Sewage in the villages in the West Bank is handled by means of closed septic pits which are pumped whenever necessary by a specially fitted vehicle which draws out excess solid waste materials and transports it to approved uninhabited areas for decomposition. Wastewater drainage is rarely a problem,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

The public health problem in West Bank villages usually results from a lack of sufficient water, or from the need to conserve scarce water supplies for too long a time. In general, it is evident that it is the poor, particularly the women and children among them, who suffer most from water deficiencies. If their access to safe water is restricted, they cannot protect themselves from infection nor take adequate curative measures. Disease, which in developing areas is likely to take up one-tenth of the average person's potentially productive time, also disrupts the education and nurture of children, stunts human growth and development and even adversely affects initiative. Control of diseases related to water - or to the lack of water - requires first of

all ample quantities of safe water and then good hygiene. In the West Bank, teachers, health workers, extension agents, charitable societies and the staffs of the various water departments all contribute to the vitally important educational effort of advising new water-users on proper water-use practices and/or household hygiene.

10. Community Development:

During implementation all work will be supervised by civil engineers from the West Bank Water Department. Upon completion of the project, it is the responsibility of the Water Departments to maintain the mainlines of the system and to be sure that there is sufficient pressure in the system to avoid negative pressure in the pipes. Individual households will pay for their own hookups and for water consumed.



Sketch of the area surrounding Wadi Fukin -

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: The Antonian Charitable Society
Home for Aged Women - Annex
2. Project Number: 84-0161
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 90,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

The principle beneficiaries of this project will be families who have old people in need of professional care and attention. 36 aged women reside in the present facility and an additional 32 are waiting for the new annex to be completed so they can move in.

5. Project Background:

The Antonian Charitable Society was founded in 1913 in Bethlehem. Since then, it has given assistance to various humanitarian endeavors, including modest financial aid to needy families and students. However, the main work of the Society centers on a home for aged women in Bethlehem. The Antonian Society has been influential in the social development of the town of Bethlehem as a member of the Bethlehem rehabilitation committee.

Presently in the Society's old folks home, there are thirty six women residents, most of whom have no other home. In addition to room, the Society provides free medical treatment, round-the-clock care, plus three meals a day. Given the overcrowded premises, the Society is simply unable to expand to accommodate additional residents. Indeed, space is so limited for its current population that residents are obliged to share rooms with one or two others.

In view of the increasing demand for space in their nursing home, the Society began constructing an annex. Today two floors have been erected, with a total area of 410 square meters. This includes space for 12 double bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms, a kitchen and a laundry, plus utility rooms. At the moment, the annex remains incomplete pending the availability of funds to finish the structure.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the Antonian Charitable Society complete its annex. This will enable the Society to double the number of elderly women it can accommodate. CDF proposes a grant to help the Society because it is one of only three institutions which serve the elderly on the West Bank. As such it plays a major role in meeting the needs of the population and setting standards for delivering services to beneficiaries.

7. Project Output:

A local engineer has provided a detailed breakdown of the costs required to complete the annex. The CDF consultant has verified the cost and quantity estimates. A summary of work remaining to finish the annex is as follows:

Sanitary installations
 Sanitary fittings and hardware
 Electrical installation
 Electrical fittings, boards etc.
 Plaster work
 Mosaic panels
 Tiles for bathrooms
 Security bars for windows
 Lime wash
 Emulsion coat
 Paint coat
 Woodwork for interior doors
 Glass panes for windows and doors
 Liming stone courses
 Roof treatment, asphalt and fiber glass
 Cesspool and sewage line
 Linking drinking water to project
 Linking electricity from Company mains

Total cost:- \$ 90,000

8. Project Input:

The Antonian Charitable Society has already spent approximately \$100,000.- on purchasing land for the annex and doing as much work as is evident today. CDF proposes to contribute the amount which remains to finish the annex. Local doctors will donate their time for free to treat the Society's residents.

9. Environmental Assessment:

The components of this project are exempt from environmental review under the provision of 22 CFR "Aid Environmental Procedures", section 216.2 paragraph (C) "Categorical Exclusions".

10. Community Development:

The Society will be able to maintain this facility from its ongoing operational budget and from local fundraising activities.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title Charitable Society Pre-school
Playground Improvement and Equipment

2. Project Number : 84-0165

3. CDF Allocation: \$ 50,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

The principle beneficiaries of this project will be approximately 3,000 pre-school children in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, including those enrolled in local charitable societies pre-school programs and those who play in public facilities provided by local village councils and/or municipalities.

5. Project Background:

Often in Gaza and the West Bank children play unsupervised in the streets, on sidewalks or in empty lots. Where playgrounds are available, equipment is typically lacking or in such poor condition that it is unsafe. Two recent studies on pre-schools done by Bethlehem University and CDF confirm these observations. Furthermore, they indicate that play space is poorly used and play equipment is insufficient. These studies also note a variety of playground hazards, including rock outcroppings and protruding pieces of tin, metal and iron. The absence of shade was also cited as an impediment to full use of play facilities.

The studies sampled pre-schools in the West Bank and Gaza and showed more playground equipment per playground in Gaza than in the West Bank. This is due largely to UNRWA's presence in Gaza. Overall however, public playgrounds in cities and villages of the West Bank were virtually non-existent. In the opinion of many planners, this latter point constitutes a problem for families and educational institutions who need safe place with basic equipment for children to play, as well as facilities where youngsters can safely expend pent up energy. In sum, playgrounds whether for public or private use, i.e. charitable societies or youth clubs, can be properly designed and equipped to help children develop socially, physically and mentally.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to encourage the development of safe and inexpensive playgrounds in Gaza and the West Bank. Such facilities will be designed for construction with locally available materials. This will demonstrate that safe and attractive play space can be offered to children at relatively low cost. The Community Development Foundation will offer technical assistance to local groups in playground design and construction.

7. Project Output:

Using locally available materials to ensure cost efficiency, the Community Development Foundation proposes to assist approximately three (3) municipalities and/or village councils, plus approximately seven (7) local charitable associations to design and to construct appropriate play facilities. Local craftsmen in Gaza and the West Bank who work with wood, iron, and practically any other materials needed to make playground equipment will be used to design and construct equipment at significantly lower cost than imported equipment. In effect, this will make more equipment available and at less cost.

8. Project Input:

The estimated average cost for a municipality playground will be approximately \$7,000.- and for a charitable society playground around \$3,000.-. The Community Development Foundation contribution will cover material costs, while the local groups' contribution will be in the form of land for the playground and labor related to constructing the facility.

9. Community Development:

The local group will be responsible for maintaining the playground and providing supervision. It is anticipated this project will stimulate others to replicate low cost playground construction elsewhere in Gaza and the West Bank.

10. Environmental Assessment:

The components of this project are exempt from environmental review under provisions of 22 CFR 216 "Aid Environmental Procedures", Section 216.2, Paragraph (c) "Categorical exclusions.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Pre-School Classroom Repair and Renovation in the West Bank & Gaza Strip.
2. Project Number: 84-0180
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 50,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

There are of about 264 pre-school classrooms in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, many in urgent need of repair. For each classroom repaired at least 30 children will directly benefit.

5. Project Background:

To improve pre-school programs, CDF has supported a training program for teachers in the Hebron and Jerusalem areas and provided pre-school materials for demonstration teaching purposes (WB0158 & WB0166). It has also planned a project to upgrade playground facilities (WB0165). Universities and local societies have also played a role in upgrading preschool education. For example, Bethlehem University with the Union Charitable Societies in Jerusalem established a 2 year training program to provide on-the-job training for pre-school teachers with the overall aim of strengthening the pre-school program.

Pre-schools in the West Bank and Gaza, however, continue to suffer in that they are not part of the public school system. Typically, they are housed in one storey buildings, not specifically designed for pre-schools, but converted for use as such. Furthermore, since most are related to a charitable organization that runs other activities like health, sewing and knitting and recreational programs, their budgets are divided among many different priorities. This, in effect, leaves scarce funds to run the pre-school, much less repair them. Therefore, the condition of classroom lighting, painting, bathroom and washing facilities in pre-schools tends to deteriorate in the competition for a limited budget.

A study conducted by CDF in 1981 bears out this observation; it was subsequently reaffirmed by a study by Bethlehem University. Both identified the following problems:-

Over crowded rooms
 Rooms without enough day light
 Dampness in classrooms
 Poor ventilation
 Old furniture, in need of repair
 Broken water taps
 Broken and unsanitary toilets

6. Project Purpose:

Pre-schools in the West Bank and Gaza Strip are an important part of the local system of education. Set up by charitable societies, serious efforts are underway to improve pre-schools vis-a-vis curriculum, teacher training, educational materials and playground facilities. The purpose of this project is to complement these activities by providing small grants to pre-schools to repair and renovate deteriorating facilities. This will provide a healthier, cleaner and safer environment for the dozens of children who use these centers.

7. Project Output

In the West Bank and Gaza Strip there are 264 classrooms, distributed as follows:

District	No. of Preschool Centers	%	No. of Classrooms
Ramallah	25	15.8%	50
Hebron	28	17.7%	44
Bethlehem	18	11.4%	25
Jericho	2	1.2%	3
Nablus	24	18.4%	48
Jenin	13	8.2%	24
Total West Bank	115		194
Gaza	38	24.0%	70
Total West Bank and Gaza	158	100%	264

Note: All are funded by charitable organizations or private donations

CDF will select from among these classrooms most in need of repair where there is an appropriate self-help input, to match CDF's contribution.

8. Project Input:

The estimated average cost to make basic repairs in a pre-school can vary from \$1,000 to \$3,000 for either painting, replacing doors and repairing toilets etc. CDF proposes to repair classrooms for various groups in the West Bank and Gaza with a small allocation between \$1,000 to \$3,000 per pre-school.

The Community Development Foundation contribution will cover internal repairs, while the local group's contribution will be for running costs and teachers' salaries and teaching materials. To the extent possible, the charitable society and the community will do the repair work as a form of in-kind contribution.

9. Environmental Assessment:

This project is exempted from environmental review under the provision of 22 CFR "AID Environmental Procedures", Section 216.2, Paragraph (C) "Categorical Exclusions."

10. Community Development:

The charitable societies in the West Bank and Gaza who have initiated these pre-school programs will assume responsibilities for ongoing repair and maintenance of these classrooms. They have already shown considerable resolve by the fact that they were able to start and keep up these preschool programs with minimal assistance. CDF's role in this project will

a) help to ease the effects of financial constraints upon these societies.

b) make a considerable contribution toward improving the existing pre-school facilities and

c) provide an incentive for charitable societies to carry on activities for which there is minimal government intervention.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Bethlehem Arab Society for the Physically Handicapped
2. Project Number : 84-0181
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 60,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

The principle beneficiaries of this project will be the 85 handicapped youth participating in the in-patient medical treatment or occupational rehabilitation program and the 900 outpatients who receive physiotherapy treatment at the Bethlehem Arab Society.

Other beneficiaries include the staff and 44 mentally retarded students enrolled at the center for the mentally retarded operated by the Annahda Women's Society.

Finally, an estimated 600 handicapped persons receiving physical education therapy at home through community outreach programs of the Annahda Women's Association in the Ramallah district and the Hebron Red Crescent Society in the Hebron district will benefit from this project.

5. Project Background:

In 1960 a society was formed in Bethlehem under the name "Cheshire Home for the Physically Handicapped". During the sixties and seventies the Home prospered and, in keeping with its objectives, the founders gradually devolved responsibility to local leadership. By 1975 the institution was completely in the hands of local professionals and was appropriately re-named the "Bethlehem Arab Society". Today it is a non-profit organization registered both in Jordan and with the military authorities responsible for administering the West Bank. It provides inpatient and outpatient treatment for the physically handicapped, many of whom are referred to it by the Department of Social Welfare. The agency Fact Sheet included in the Handicapped Services Sectoral paper provides a detailed description of the scale and scope of the activities of the society.

CDF Project #84-0181

Locally, the Bethlehem Arab Society has an excellent reputation for the care and therapy it offers to a range of handicapped persons many of them children. Whereas other groups have a limited definition of who they treat, (i.e. the Holyland Christian Mission handles exclusively child orthopedic cases), the Society is the only non-governmental institution in the West Bank and Gaza that:

a) gives both long and short term treatment for physically handicapped outpatients and inpatients and;

b) gives inpatient academic and vocational training, thereby helping patients develop skills which will enable them to be more self-sufficient and more completely integrated into the society.

To provide even more diverse, but essential, physical therapy to low income adults and children who come to the Society, equipment is needed with which the trained staff can treat:

-Circulation diseases

-Static problems and diseases of the muscular/skeletal system, especially the spinal column such as: muscular dystrophy, cerebral palsy and post-polio.

- Blindness and mental retardation - both physical treatment and special education.

In conjunction with these professional needs, is a second urgent category need of the Society - laundry equipment. Since the Society's laundry room and laundry equipment were completely destroyed in a fire in early 1983, all laundry must be taken out to be washed privately. This is both costly and time consuming. However, the Society cannot afford the capital investment to replace the lost equipment. The Society has asked CDF for assistance in procuring new equipment.

The results of the handicapped service sectoral survey indicate that the provision of assistance for the needs of the mentally retarded and the physically handicapped is the priority need in the special education sector. Specifically, staff of local service institutions identified the need for the development of vocational training and physical therapy programs for the handicapped.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the Bethlehem Arab Society:

a.To provide assistance for the purchase of physiotherapy equipment for the upgrading of its medical treatment and occupational rehabilitation programs.

b.To provide assistance for the purchase of laundry equipment so as to minimize program operation costs.

The Bethlehem Arab Society will play a unique role in the implementation of this CDF grant. First, it will receive grant assistance for the purchase of equipment in order to upgrade the quality of its own physiotherapy program. Secondly, this society will provide technical assistance and training support services to the Annahda Women's Association and the Hebron Red Crescent Society in the establishment of their physical therapy/education programs. Finally, the Bethlehem Arab Society will cooperate with Catholic Relief Services in the provision of technical assistance for the development of community outreach programs in the Hebron and Ramallah districts.

7. Project Output:

Description of Item	Quantity	Total Cost
<u>CDF Supported Component</u>		
<u>Medical Treatment Program</u>		
A. Walker h35	4	679.-
Walker h55	1	693.-
Standing board (S.M.L.)	3	4,650.-
Diatron	1	5,987.-
Meler Low Frequency Therapy	Unit	12,000.-
Shoulder wheel	1	933.-
Platform mounted parallel bar	1	2,948.-
Posture mirror	2	1,960.-
Chair for bathing	2	500.-
Paraffin bath	1	6,825.-
Wedges, different sizes	1 set	200.-
Rolls	1 set	250.-
Special posture wheel chairs	2	1,685.-
Sub Total-		<u>39,309.-</u>
Washing Machine	1	12,000.-
Dryer	1	9,000.-
Sub Total-		<u>21,000.-</u>
Sub Total-		<u>60,309.-</u>

CDF:Project #84-0181

Bethlehem Arab Society Component

Traction Table	12,000.-
Salaries (Physiotherapists)	16,500/yr.
Operating Expenses (incl. medicine)	13,200/yr.

Sub Total-	<u>41,700.-</u>
Grand Total-	<u><u>102,010.-</u></u>

8. Project Input:

C.D.F. will provide up to \$60,000 or 60% for the purchase of equipment for the physiotherapy program and the laundry. The Bethlehem Arab Society will provide the balance of purchase cost or 40% including operating, and maintenance and installation costs.

9. Environmental Assessment:

This project is exempt from environmental review under the provisions of 22 CFR "AID Environmental Procedures", Section 216.2 Paragraph (C) "Categorical Exclusions."

10. Community Development:

Bethlehem Arab Society will be able to maintain this equipment from its ongoing operational budget. Staff from other centers will be trained in its use and application, so they will be able to provide parallel and complementary services in other districts of the West Bank.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Annahda Women's Association Center
for the Mentally Retarded
2. Project Number: 84-0182
3. CDF Allocation: * 40,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

The direct beneficiaries of this project will be forty-four retarded students between the ages of 7-26 years who are enrolled at Annahda's school. The 300 handicapped children involved in the CRS - assisted community outreach program will indirectly benefit from this project.

5. Project Background:

The Annahda's Women's association was established as a non-profit organization in the Ramallah district in 1925. The agency Fact Sheet included in the Handicapped Services Sectoral paper, provides a detailed description of the scale and scope of the activities of the society. It also describes the specifics of the involvement of CDF in the development of this service institution.

In the past decade the Annahda Women's Society has defined the provision of care for the mentally retarded as their priority area of concern. Their program for the mentally retarded began in 1972 with the provision of services to 9 youth at a rented facility in the town center of Ramallah. Through the generosity of local donations and international agency assistance grants, the society acquired land and committed funding for the construction of a spacious facility for the care and education of the mentally retarded of the Ramallah district.

In 1979 the Society expanded into their new center, which includes 5 classrooms, a specially equipped room for the deaf and dumb, and vocational training sections for home economics, sewing and knitting classes. In 1980 CDF assisted the Society with a grant of \$25,000 (WB-0061) for the purchase of furniture and equipment for the new center. This incentive to develop services for the mentally handicapped has borne fruit. This year, twelve years after they began their special education program, Annahda serves 44 mentally retarded youth. The AWA center for the mentally retarded is now reorganized as one of the quality services in the West Bank for the care and education of the mentally handicapped.

CDF Project #84-0182

In the development of the center for the mentally handicapped as a district resource for services for the handicapped, it has been the experience of the Community Development Foundation that this society has the ability to employ the professional staff and to provide stable operational budgets to maintain quality service programs initiated through the acquisition of major capital assets provided through CDF grant assistance. The Annahda Women's Association has established in-service teacher training programs in cooperation with Bethlehem University and is currently exploring the certification of these training activities with the Jordanian Ministry of Education. In addition, West Bank university students have arranged accredited internship programs at the AWA Center for the mentally retarded for practical field experience to complement their academic studies.

The results of C.D.F.'s handicapped service sectoral survey indicate that the provision of assistance for the mentally retarded is the priority need in the special education sector. Specifically, staff of local service institutions in the sector identified the need for the development of vocational training and physical therapy programs for the handicapped. The current CDF grant to the Annahda Women's Association will be used to upgrade their physical education program. Equipment provided to the AWA Center for the mentally retarded will also be available for use by the society in its community outreach program to be developed with the assistance of Catholic Relief Services. Also of importance to AWA is the establishment of a Special Education Teacher Resource Center for use in its in-service training programs.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the Annahda Women's Association:

a. To provide equipment for the establishment of a physical education program.

b. To provide furniture and equipment for the establishment of a Resource Training Center for use in in-service teacher training activities and community outreach training involvements.

The equipment used in the physical development classes at Annahda's center for the mentally retarded will enable the physically handicapped and retarded youth in the program to improve their coordination skills. This equipment and the faculty of the Training Resource Center will also be used by AWA in their community outreach programs.

7. Project Output:CDF-supported Component

a. Physical development program

Outside Gymnasium Equipment
 Exercise bike
 Running mat
 Therapeutic exercise balls of various sizes
 Walk along (floor mounted parallel bars)
 Teacher/staff training in the application of therapy equipment.

Sub-Total:- \$ 15,000

b. Resource Training Center

Movie projector
 Slide/film strip projector
 Overhead projector
 video equipment
 Tape recording equipment
 Educational books
 Educational toys
 Photocopy machine
 Furniture

Sub-Total:- \$ 25,000

Total CDF-supported component \$ 40,000

Annahda-Suported Component

a. Physical Development Department Staff
 two employees/year \$ 7,500

b. Training Center Staff
 Supervisor/year \$ 3,600

c. Operating Expenses/year
 office materials \$ 7,400
 electricity and water \$ 1,100
 transportation \$ 5,000
 kitchen costs \$ 2,800
 medical costs \$ 1,300
 administrative salaries \$ 29,000
 loss on exchange \$ 5,400

Sub-Total:- \$ 52,000

Total Annahda-supported component:- \$ 63,000

Grand Total all components:- \$103,100

3. Project Input:

CDF will provide \$ 15,000 for the purchase of therapeutic play and exercise equipment and \$25,000 for equipping a training resource center. This will complement Annahda's already substantial payments applied to furnish the building in the past year, and is supplementary to CDF's earlier project with this group. Annahda will make a further contribution equivalent to CDF in the form of special education teachers' salaries, their local training in the use of CDF-purchased equipment, and the running expenses of the center.

9. Environmental Assessment:

This project is exempt from environmental review under the provisions of 22 CFR "AID Environmental Procedures", Section 216.2, paragraph (C) "Categorical Exclusions".

10. Community Development:

From its ongoing operational budget, and local fund raising the Annahda Women's Association will assume all responsibility for the care and maintenance of the equipment purchased with CDF funds. On the basis of prior experience with the Association, CDF is confident Annahda will be able to successfully carry out this project. CDF assistance will help to strengthen the Annahda Women's Association, in order that it can better serve the mentally retarded in the Ramallah area.

148

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Jerusalem Y.W.C.A. Vocational Training Program
2. Project Number: 84-0184
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 40,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

Approximately 300 YWCA students will directly benefit each school term from the acquisition of basic secretarial and office skills. The local institutions who hire the YWCA graduates will also benefit from having a pool of well trained young people from which to select employees. Overall, such a training program will make the graduates more competitive in the local job market, while enabling local offices and businesses to hire individuals trained in the use of the most modern and efficient office methods and equipment.

5. Project Background:

The Y.W.C.A. in East Jerusalem has been affiliated with the National Y.W.C.A. of Jordan since 1948 when it was designated to serve the Jerusalem community, surrounding villages and refugee camps. Its multi-faceted vocational training program, which receives no funds from its parent organization in Jordan, includes:

- 1) secretarial course
- 2) dressmaking & home economics
- 3) typing courses in English and Arabic
- 4) basic English language course
- 5) youth recreation program

In connection with the youth recreation program which has been operating for the last fifteen years, the Y.W.C.A. has organized summer activities for youth. For this purpose in 1976 a permanent camp site was established in Ramallah which is the only permanent camping facility in the West Bank. CDF assisted this project with a \$25,000 grant (WB-0018) towards the improvement of sports and recreation facilities at the camp.

To-day there is a great demand for placement in the Y.W.C.A. secretarial course. Every year high school graduates who are either not accepted at the universities or simply prefer the one year vocational program apply for study at the Y.W.C.A. Whereas opportunities for employment are difficult for all people on the West Bank, the graduates of the Y.W.C.A. secretarial training course enjoy a greater degree of placement success than many others. The high quality of training they receive has placed a demand for their graduates from universities, schools, hospitals, local and foreign agencies and tourist offices. Since 1980 - 1981, school year the student enrollment has grown from 50 to one hundred and fifty students.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to support one of the key Palestinian institutions in East Jerusalem in its efforts to expand and develop its vocational program to better serve the large number of students attracted to its secretarial training course.

7. Project Output:

In order to upgrade and strengthen their existing program, the following equipment has been proposed:

I t e m	Price \$	Total \$
-----	-----	-----
2 Computers	10,000	10,000
3 Electric typewriters	4,000	12,000
4 Manual Typewriters - English	2,000	8,000
4 Manual typewriters - Arabic	2,000	8,000
10 Calculators	200	2,000
	-----	-----
	Total:-	<u>40,000</u>

8. Project Input:

C.D.F. will assist the Y.W.C.A. in the purchase of needed equipment, as specified above. The Y.M.C.A. contribution will consist of the actual costs related to running the training program, providing necessary instructors and materials, etc. This assistance will help to insure the institution's future success and give its graduates a continuing competitive edge in the local job market.

9. Environmental Assessment:

The components of this project are exempt from environmental review under the provision of 22 CFR "AID Environmental Procedures", section 216.2, paragraph C "Categorical Exclusions".

10. Community Development:

Women from Jerusalem, the surrounding towns and refugee camps attend the Y.W.C.A.'s vocational training courses because of its reputation for quality instruction and the high percentage of successful job placement for the graduates. The Y.W.C.A. will be able to maintain and service the machines purchased from its existing operational budget.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES



- 1. Project Title: Red Crescent Society Center for the Mentally Retarded.
- 2. Project Number : 84-0185
- 3. CDF Allocation: \$125,000
- 4. Project Beneficiaries:

The 60 mentally retarded youth participating in the Red Crescent program and their families will benefit from this project. The 300 handicapped youth involved in the CRS - administered community outreach program will indirectly benefit from this project.

5. Project Background:

The Red Crescent Society was established as a non-profit organization in Hebron in 1952. The society currently has a district-wide membership of over 1500. It is one of the most effective and innovative service societies in the West Bank, always ready to respond to the emerging needs of the people in the Hebron District. The agency Fact Sheet included in the Handicapped Services Sectoral paper provides a detailed description of the scale and scope of the activities of the Red Crescent Society. It also describes the past involvement of CDF in the development of this service institution.

The results of a survey of the handicapped service sector indicate that the provision of assistance for the mentally retarded and the physically handicapped population of the West Bank is the priority need in the special education sector. Specifically identified by local staff were institutional support grants to assist vocational training and physical therapy programs for the handicapped.

Through its work with the Red Crescent Society as a district center for social services, the Community Development Foundation has found that they have the ability to provide stable operational budgets and the professional staff necessary to maintain quality service programs.

In 1976 the Red Crescent society initiated a program to address the needs of the mentally retarded in the Hebron District. Lacking government support services to assist the mentally retarded, the responsibility to educate and care for the mentally retarded has been assumed by this district level non-government society. At the present time, there are 20 mentally retarded youth, ages 8-18 years, being assisted by the Hebron Red Crescent Society. This program will be soon moved from its small rented facility to a spacious new facility recently constructed by the society on 6 acres of land in a semi-rural area outside the town center. The Red Crescent Society envisions this move to the new facility as the opportunity to upgrade, expand, and improve its services for the mentally retarded. It has requested the assistance of the Community Development Foundation in the purchase of specialized equipment and furniture to complete the new facility. Coordination by CDF staff of appropriate training involvements for the Red Crescent staff has also been requested.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the Hebron Red Crescent:

a. To provide equipment for the establishment of a physiotherapy program for the mentally retarded.

b. To provide equipment for a vocational training component in their new facility for the mentally retarded.

This will enable the Hebron Red Crescent Society to use specialized equipment which will improve the quality of their program by greatly improving patient physical coordination and hand skills which will help to develop self-reliance and independence.

c. To establish a resource training center which will enable the Red Crescent Society to carry out in-service professional and paraprofessional training activities, as well as a community outreach program involving community leaders, health workers, and pre-school teachers.

The physiotherapy and vocational training equipment will be the only one of its kind in the Hebron district. It will provide services both to the mentally handicapped enrolled in the center operated by the society and to handicapped persons in the district through the community outreach programs.

7. Project Output:

The following equipment is necessary for the proper disposition of this facility.

a. Physiotherapy Equipment

1. Diatron Microwaved Impulse Therapy
2. Special wheel chair
3. Dumbells set
4. Ultraviolet and Infrared
5. Low frequency therapy unit
6. Adjustable Quadroped walking aid
7. Patient Ball 20 x 50 cms.
8. Patient ball 20 x 100 cms.
9. Patient Ball 32 x 110 cms.
10. Axilla Double Adjustable Walker
11. Fore-arm walker
12. Folding light weight walking aid
13. Hot and Cooling System
14. Vest bed rolling
15. Examination bed
16. Sold mattress
17. Wall bar
18. Parallel bar
19. Treatment table

Total:-

\$ 50,000

b. Vocational Training Equipment

1. Carpentry equipment
2. Equipment for hand skills and crafts
3. Agricultural training equipment

Total:-

\$ 50,000

c. Resource Training Center

1. Movie Projector and screen
2. Slide/film strip projector
3. Overhead projector
4. Video equipment
5. Tape recording equipment
6. Educational books
7. Educational toys
8. Photocopy machine
9. Furniture

Total:-

\$ 25,000

d. Physiotherapy running costs

1. Physical therapists trainees
2. Administrative staff

Total:-

\$ 10,000/yr.

<u>e. Vocational training running costs</u>	
1. three teachers	
Total:-	* 12,000/yr.
<u>f. Resource Training Center costs</u>	
1. Staff costs	
Total:-	* 3,600/yr
<u>g. Building and Maintenance</u>	
1. Building	\$288,000
2. Furnishings	\$ 27,000
Grand Total:-	<u>\$438,627</u> *****

8. Project Input:		
CDF Input	\$125,000	28%
Red Crescent Society Input	\$313,627	72%
Total:-	<u>\$438,627</u>	100% *****

CDF will contribute equipment towards the development of three sections within the Hebron Red Crescent program for the mentally handicapped, i.e. physiotherapy, vocational training, and a training resource center. The Red Crescent will contribute technically qualified personnel to run their mentally handicapped program, the building, furnishings, and running costs.

9. Environmental Assessment:

The components of this project are exempt from environmental review under provisions of 22 cfr 216 "Aid Environmental Procedures", Section 216.2, Paragraph (c) "categorical exclusions".

10. Community Development

This project will strengthen the mentally handicapped programs in the Hebron district by introducing new techniques, whereby more patients will be able to receive quality treatment. Hopefully, this program will act as a pilot for others to follow. All maintenance of equipment purchased by CDF will be the responsibility of the Hebron Red Crescent Society. CDF staff will provide supervision and coordination of training for use of this equipment to assist in the implementation of this program.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Jerusalem Water Undertaking
(Ramallah District Water Authority)
2. Project Number: 84-0187
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 700,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

As of 1983, the Jerusalem Water Undertaking (JWU) reaches 16,000 consumers, covering six municipalities, thirty-four villages and three refugee camps. The 1982 estimated population of these beneficiaries is about 98,900 with a projected population of 116,400 in 1990 and 141,800 in the year 2000. This does not include the fifteen villages that are currently on the "Proposed Additional Consumers" list.

5. Project Background:

The Jerusalem Water Undertaking was established in 1965 by Jordanian Law No. 9 regulating the drinking water of the Jerusalem District. The Jerusalem Water Undertaking is a national organization financially independent from all municipalities, ministries and other departments. The Jerusalem Water Undertaking is supervised by a Board of Directors whose members are selected by the municipal councils from the elected members as follows:-

- 2 members represent El-Bireh Municipal Council
- 2 members represent Ramallah Municipal Council
- 1 member represents Deir Dibwan Municipal Council
- 1 member represents Kufr Malek Village Council.

The duties and period of membership of the Board are specified and limited by law.

In the year 1965 the Jerusalem Water Undertaking began supplying 2,500 consumers and in 1983 the number of consumers has reached 16,000, covering six municipalities, thirty-four villages and three refugee camps. According to the 1967 census, the urban population of the supply area was 22,000 and the rural population, including the population of the refugee camps, was 42,000. Not all the villages in the area are linked to the supply system, but the number is constantly growing as the capacity of the system increases.

There are no reliable figures on population growth in the supply area, particularly since population growth in this particular area has been affected by political events which have caused both in and out-migration of the population at various times.

The supply area can be divided into three zones-

1. The zone between Ein Samiya wells and Jabal El-Tawil reservoir - upstream of the reservoir.
2. The zone downstream of Jabal El-Tawil reservoir and north of Kalandia.
3. The zone between Kalandia and the Karem Eloise reservoir (on French Hill). See Map A.

Most of the population in the first zone are rural consumers, while those in the second and third are mainly urban, residing in the towns of Ramallah and El-Bireh and the neighborhoods of North Jerusalem. The number of villages connected to the scheme has nearly stabilized (about 15 yet to be connected), and the future growth in water demand will come mainly from the increase of population and their rise in standard of living.

In 1982, the annual per capita demand in the villages upstream of the Jabal El-Tawil reservoir was found to be 16.5M³ and in Ramallah and El-Bireh, the annual per capita demand was 26M³. The low demand estimates are due to the fact that many of the inhabitants, although connected to the water system, make use of rain cisterns which in the past were their sole source of water supply. The forecast for the future per capita demand is based on the following assumptions:-

- the populations standard of living will rise, which means an increase in their water demand, both private and public

- the use of rainwater collected in cisterns will decrease as the standard of living rises and as the regional scheme becomes more reliable, so that the demand for water supply from the scheme will increase.

The annual per capita demand forecast for the urban areas for the year 1990 is about 40M³ and for the year 2000 about 50M³, representing an average annual rise of 3.7% between 1982 and 2000. For the rural areas, the forecast is 25M³ for the year 1990 and 40M³ for the year 2000, representing an average annual increase of 5.0% compared with 1982. The forecasts as calculated include domestic, public and industrial water demands, on the assumption that industry in the area will continue in its present form - which is minimal.

The present project is for the purpose of planning the connection of the new Ein Samiya No. 2 well to the existing water supply system. This system supplies the Arab towns and villages in the Ramallah District and some of the military camps and settlements located in the vicinity, (although in the Tahal report the supply to the settlements is not made obvious).

The existing water conveyance system was planned in the early sixties with a capacity designed to meet a daily demand of about 4,500M³. Today the demand is already about 10,000 M³/day. The demand forecast for the area in question for the year 1990 is about 3.9 MCM, with a peak-day demand of 14,500M³. For the year 2000, the forecast is 6.7 MCM with a peak-day demand of 25,000M³. [See Table (1)].

The water sources developed to-date in the Ein Samiya area could supply a maximum of 9,250M³/day, but this capacity cannot be fully utilized owing to the inadequacy of the conveyance system.

The water system of the Jerusalem Water Undertaking is at present supplied by three water sources:-

1. Wells at Ein Samiya:

This system was built between 1963 and 1965. The main components are:-

Ein Samiya Well No. 1.

- 63 meters deep, 1.75 meters in diameter
- discharge ranging from 80 to 180 M³/hr, depending on the season
- pumping station next to the well at elevation +440 meters
- booster station about 1 kilometer away at elevation +680 meters
- 10" diameter steel pipeline of total length 16.4 kilometers from the well to the regulating reservoir
- 5,000 M³ capacity reservoir situated at elevation +905 on Jabal El-Tawil, coordinates 1713/1451.

The pipeline passes through a hilly area with steep slopes; it is laid above ground and the sections are connected by Dresser connections. Branching off the main line are 6" and 3" diameter pipes which supply water to the villages near the pipeline. The towns of Ramallah and El-Bireh are downstream of the Jabal El-Tawil reservoir and are supplied by means of a 15" diameter main pipe from the reservoir.

'Agricultural' well

- located about 450 meters from the Ein Samiya No. 1 well
- supplies about 45M³/hr
- this well was originally intended to supply water to the farmers of Kufr Malek but is now used to supply the Ein Samiya system under a special agreement which is renewed each year.

Ein Samiya Well No. 2

- this well was newly drilled in 1980
- 526 meters deep, 20" diameter
- static water level, 1981, at a depth of 196 meters
- well is equipped with a 27-stage Shaham pump, type GH 12-126, which at 1460 rpm is capable to pumping about 180M³/hr to the elevation of the regulating reservoir. This pump is at present driven by a Cunnings diesel motor.
- maximum capacity 180M³/hr, if full utilization can be realized in the conveyance system.

2. Water Supply from the Jerusalem Municipality:

A 6" diameter pipe laid above ground links the Ramallah District water supply system to the Jerusalem water supply system. This line supplies about 1,000 M³ on a peak day to the consumers in the southern part of the supply area - i.e., the Beit Hanina area. The water pressure in this line is governed by the reservoir on French Hill at an elevation of about +830 meters, and supply arrangements are determined by the Water Department of the Jerusalem Municipality.

3. Water Supply from the Mekorot System via Beitunia Reservoir:

The Military Government laid a 12 km. long 14" pipe from the pipeline of Mekorot near Qalonia (Motza inside the Green Line) to the approaches of the Beitunia Municipality, where a 1,000M³ capacity reservoir was built at elevation +804 m. These works, which were completed in May 1977, and are today operated by Mekorot, have a capacity of 7,500M³/day. Other consumers receiving water from this line are the Arab villages along its length and the Jewish Settlements in Gush Giv'on.

From the Beitunia reservoir the water is lifted to the Ramallah and El-Bireh water supply system by means of a booster station built by the Jerusalem Water Undertaking about 800 meters east of the Beitunia reservoir. This booster station is equipped with two vertical pumps each with a 300 M³/hr discharge at head of 120 meters, discharging to a 16" line connected to the distribution network of the supply area and to the Jabal Zi-Tawil reservoir. See Table II for Summary of Water Usage.

As stated above, the water sources developed to-date in the Ein Samiya area that are owned and operated by the Jerusalem Water Undertaking could supply on an average of 7,500 M3 per day, but this capacity cannot be fully utilized owing to the inadequacy of the conveyance system. The Jerusalem Water Undertaking wants to eventually increase its own water production in order that they will not have to buy water from the Jerusalem Municipality or from Mekorot from the Galonia source through the Beitunia reservoir.

The discharge potential from the current wells at the Ein Samiya area is:

Winter, months 12, 1, 2, 3 and 4:

 Ein Samiya No. 1 - 4,300 M3/day (180M3x24 hrs)
 Ein Samiya No. 2 - 3,960 M3/day (180M3x22 hrs)
 'Agr. Well' - 990 M3/day (45M3x22 hrs)

Total 9,250 M3/day

Summer, months 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 & 11:

 Ein Samiya No. 1 - 1,650 M3/day (110M3x15 hrs)
 Ein Samiya No. 2 - 3,960 M3/day (180M3x22 hrs)
 'Agr. Well' - 990 M3/day (45M3xhrs)

Total 6,600 M3/day

Note: If the farmers decide to irrigate, then this could be reduced to 500M3 - making the total in summer 6,100M3.

The average annual maximum output of these three wells that exist could be 7,500 M3/day.

The highest discharge recorded at the JWU was 6,240 M3/day on a rare occasion when everything was running smoothly - meaning 10 mechanical units were trouble free.

After drilling the well Ein Samiya No. 1 in 1980, the JWU asked CDF to aid in developing and testing this well as well as equipping it with suitable pumps, pipes, etc. CDF did not propose this project in the 1981 grant submission and the JWU undertook the development of the well on their own with aid from outside. Again in 1982 and now in 1983, the JWU has asked CDF for aid in this important project for an entire area. To-date a total of \$ 1,054,000 has been invested in the setting-up of this new water source for the JWU system. Now,

in order to gain benefit from the work done, the conveyance system must be enlarged in order to carry a larger capacity of water. Several alternatives were studied for expanding the conveyance system from the existing and proposed new wells to the Jabal El-Tawil reservoir which commands the entire Ramallah District. The works required to implement the selected alternative and other components of the expansion plans have been divided into stages, the first being the linking of the Ein Samiya No. 2 well to the conveyance system. This Immediate Stage is outlined under Project Output.

To meet the forecast demand for the years 1990 and 2000, additional development stages are needed - including completing the enlargement of the capacity of the conveyance system and the ultimate drilling of three more wells - two in the vicinity of Ein Yabroud and one near Ein Samiya. The first priority is to drill one of the wells in the Ein Yabrud area after the works are completed for expanding the existing conveyance system and obtaining full utilization from the existing wells. This future Stage II is also outlined under Project Output for future reference.

The Community Development Foundation proposes to be involved in the Immediate Stage for expanding the capacity of the conveyance system and later will propose to be involved in the second stage which will involve the completion of the system by the erection of another 500 M3 regulating reservoir and a 10,000 M3 storage and distribution reservoir, the drilling and equipping of two wells in the Ein Yabroud area, and installation of an automatic control system. The estimated cost as of this date for this second stage is at least \$3,800,000. CDF will propose an additional large grant for this system at a later date if this Immediate Stage is successfully completed or well underway. (See Map B).

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this large project serving domestic water supply for a current population of about 98,900 is to implement the Immediate Stage of a larger project in order to utilize more fully the water withdrawal capacity of the three existing wells at the Ein Samiya site of the Jerusalem Water Undertaking.

When these proposed works are carried out, the discharge capacity of the two pumping stations will increase and the resistance curves of the mainline between the booster station and Jabal El-Tawil will be lowered. Presently the conveyance capacity at night time (when there is no supply en route) is approximately 185 M³/hr while in the day time it is about 215 M³/hr. This is achieved by two operating pumps (and one standby) in each station. After the construction of the presently proposed works, (Immediate Stage) conveyance capacity will increase to 300 M³/hr at night and 400 M³/hr in the day time. This will be achieved by operating three pumps and having a fourth one as a standby.

In addition to increasing the production of the waterworks by about 60%, the proposed works will enable the waterworks to operate more efficiently and at a lower cost as well as prepare the infrastructure for a further increase in the conveyance capacity in further stages of development.

7. Project Output:

Detailed technical plans are available for the 'groundwater resources development' and the 'expansion of main water conveyance system and connection of Ein Samiya 2 well', the first prepared in April 1979 and the second in April 1983, by Tahal Consulting Engineers Ltd. in Tel-Aviv. The technical plans are staged for Immediate Implementation, for the year 1990 and for the year 2000. The initial well for the Immediate Stage has been drilled and equipped (Ein Samiya No. 2), and the following is the October 1983 estimate for implementation of the Immediate Stage in order to utilize more fully the water withdrawal capacity of this new well and the smaller two wells in the vicinity. Stage II estimates are included for future reference.

Cost Estimates:

Tahal consulting company has completed a detailed study for the potential water sources in the area and the ways and means and costs of conveying water from the potential wells.

The study and suggestions were divided into two stages. Detailed specifications are currently being made for the Immediate Stage by Tahal.

Immediate Stage Works:-

For the connection of Ein Samiya No. 2 well, the following works are required:-

- Expansion of Ein Samiya pumping station by addition of one vertical unit with discharge 160 M³/hr. at head 285 m to operate the parallel with the existing units.

- Conversion of the Ein Samiya No. 2 deep well driven by a diesel engine to an electrical power drive.

Supporting Note: This will lead to a very considerable reduction in current operating expenses. Currently, the cost of the fuel required to operate the diesel motor for about 7,000 pumping hours a year is estimated at \$180,000, on the basis of around 200 g per HP/hr and 47.5 cents per liter of diesel fuel. The annual cost of operating the pump with an electric motor would amount to \$88,000, taking the cost of electricity at 7 cents per kwh.

- Expansion of the booster station by addition of one pumping unit identical to the existing ones. The booster will then operate with three pumping units and have one as a standby.

- Construction of a 500 M³ regulating reservoir next to the booster, to balance the pumping rates of the Ein Samiya and the booster station and also to make possible automatic operation of the station. See Map B.

Supporting Note: The regulating reservoir at the booster serves as an equalizer to balance differences in discharge pumped at the Ein Samiya station and those pumped at the booster station, and also to make possible automatic operation of the booster. The Ein Samiya pumping station will discharge at rates of 240, 260, 320 or 380 M³/hr. The booster station can also pump at different rates, i.e. about 240, 320 and 390 M³/hr at height and 270, 350 and 420 M³/hr during peak demand hours. The difference between the discharge of the two stations could thus be up to 40 M³/hr. In order to negate the need for frequent starts and stops of pumping, a reservoir capacity of 500 M³ will serve the purposes both at the present level of operation, the immediate Stage development level and even that forecast for the year 2000.

- Laying of a new 16" pipe along 7.7 km stretch of the existing pipe alignment, from near Ein Yabroud to the Jabel El-Tawil reservoir. This constitutes half the total length of the existing 10" pipe from the booster to the reservoir. See Map B.

- Dismantling the 10" pipe along the above-mentioned stretch (the pipe is mainly above ground) and relaying it alongside the remaining stretch of the pipe, i.e. from the booster station of Ein Samiya to Ein Yabroud, to operate in parallel with the existing 10" pipeline. See Map B.

Estimated Cost of Immediate Stage:

1. Expansion of main pumping station by adding a new vertical unit with a discharge of 165 M3/hr at pumping head of 285 m.	\$ 81,000
2. Enlarging electrical connection at the main station and electrification of the Ein Samiya Well No. 2	\$ 130,000
3. Enlarging booster station by one unit as a standby	\$ 46,000
4. Construction of 500 M3 capacity regulating reservoir next to the booster	\$ 80,000
5. Laying 16" diameter buried pipe 7.7 km. long from Ein Yabroud to the Jabal El-Tawil reservoir	\$ 1,086,000
6. Dismantling existing 10" pipeline in the above section and relaying it as an exposed pipe parallel to the existing one from the booster to Ein Yabroud, 7.7 km.	\$ 192,000
	<hr/>
Sub-Total:	\$ 1,615,000
Contingencies 10%:	\$ 161,000
Planning & supervision 10%:	\$ 177,000
	<hr/>
TOTAL IMMEDIATE STAGE	<u>\$ 1,953,000</u>

Stage II - Expansion for 1990:

The following works are required to improve the system and expand it to meet the 1990 demand:-

- Drilling, equipping and connecting two new wells at Ein Yabroud.
- Construction of a 500 M3 regulating reservoir near the Ein Samiya pumping station.

- Construction of an additional 10,000 M3 storage reservoir next to the existing Jabal El-Tawil reservoir. This will increase the reliability of the system and meet the needs of the area until after 1995.

- Installation of automatic control for the entire system.

Estimated Cost of Stage II

1. Control System	\$ 50,000
2. Drilling two wells in Ein Yabroud Area	\$ 700,000
3. Equipping above wells, and connecting to the system	\$ 1,450,000
4. Construction of an additional reservoir of 10,000 M3 capacity next to the existing Jabal El-Tawil Reservoir	\$ 850,000
5. Construction of 500 M3 regulating reservoir at Ein Samiya	\$ 85,000
Sub-Total:	\$ 3,135,000
Contingencies 10%:	\$ 323,000
Planning & Supervision 10%:	\$ 345,000

TOTAL STAGE II EXPANSION FOR 1990	\$ 3,803,000

9. Project Inputs

The Community Development Foundation proposes to contribute \$700,000 towards the implementation of the expansion of the main water conveyance system from the Ein Samiya well system to the Jabel El-Tawil reservoir i.e. the Immediate Stage. The Jerusalem Water Undertaking will contribute the remainder of the funds for this Immediate Stage of the master project which is estimated to cost around \$ 1,953,000. The Jerusalem Water Authority will be responsible for the running and maintenance of this water system which serves 6 municipalities, 34 villages to-date, and 3 refugee camps, for an estimated current population of 98,900.

10. Environmental Assessment:

The water for all West Bank and Gaza Strip water projects comes from underground sources, since there are no major rivers or streams which are used for domestic water supply. The source of water therefore is either drilled wells or springs, both of which are developed as enclosed systems for any water distribution project. The major concerns therefore are any possible contamination of the source or contamination into the lines.

Since water resources are under tight control in the West Bank (and the Gaza Strip), the West Bank Water Department monitors water levels in wells and the Jerusalem Water Undertaking chlorinates the water at the source in order to guard against any foreseeable environmental hazard. Each water and sanitation project must be studied by both the Arab technical staff and their Israeli supervisors. The source is not approved unless an adequate supply can be assured. The installation of the entire distribution system of the Jerusalem Water Undertaking, including house connections, is supervised by civil and mechanical engineers who are employed by this organization.

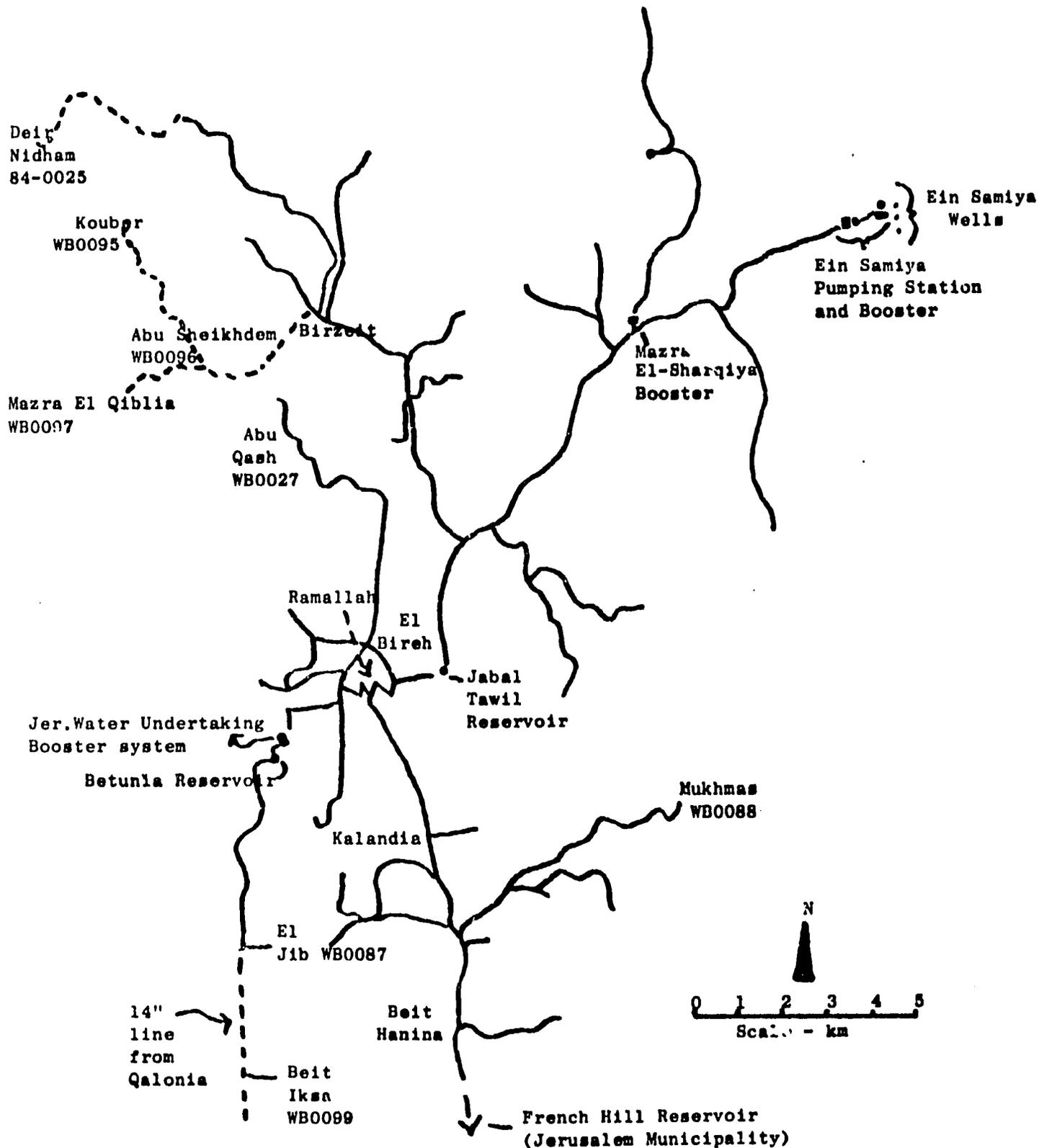
Upon completion of the project, it is also the responsibility of the Jerusalem Water Undertaking to maintain the mainlines of the system. It is their responsibility to assure that there is sufficient pressure in the system to avoid negative pressure in the pipes, which would allow possibilities for contamination of water once it has entered the distribution system. Some water pipelines to West Bank villages and along much of the internal distribution network are above ground, and are most often placed, along the roadside, where they can be checked frequently. Underground pipeline systems are checked for water quality by the health department. It is the responsibility of each village water committee for village council to maintain the internal net.

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

The public health problem in the West Bank villages usually results from a lack of sufficient water, or from the need to conserve scarce water supplies for too long a time. In general, it is evident that it is the poor, particularly the women and children among them, who suffer most from water deficiencies. If their access to safe water is restricted, they cannot protect themselves from infection nor take adequate curative measures. Disease, which in developing areas is likely to take up one-tenth of the average person's potentially productive time, also disrupts the education and nurture of children, stunts human growth and development and even adversely affects initiative. Control of diseases related to water - or to the lack of water - requires first of all ample quantities of safe water and then good hygiene. In the West Bank, teachers, health workers, extension agents, charitable societies and the staffs of the various water departments all contribute to the vitally important educational effort of advising new water-users on proper water-use practices and/or household hygiene.

11. Community Development:

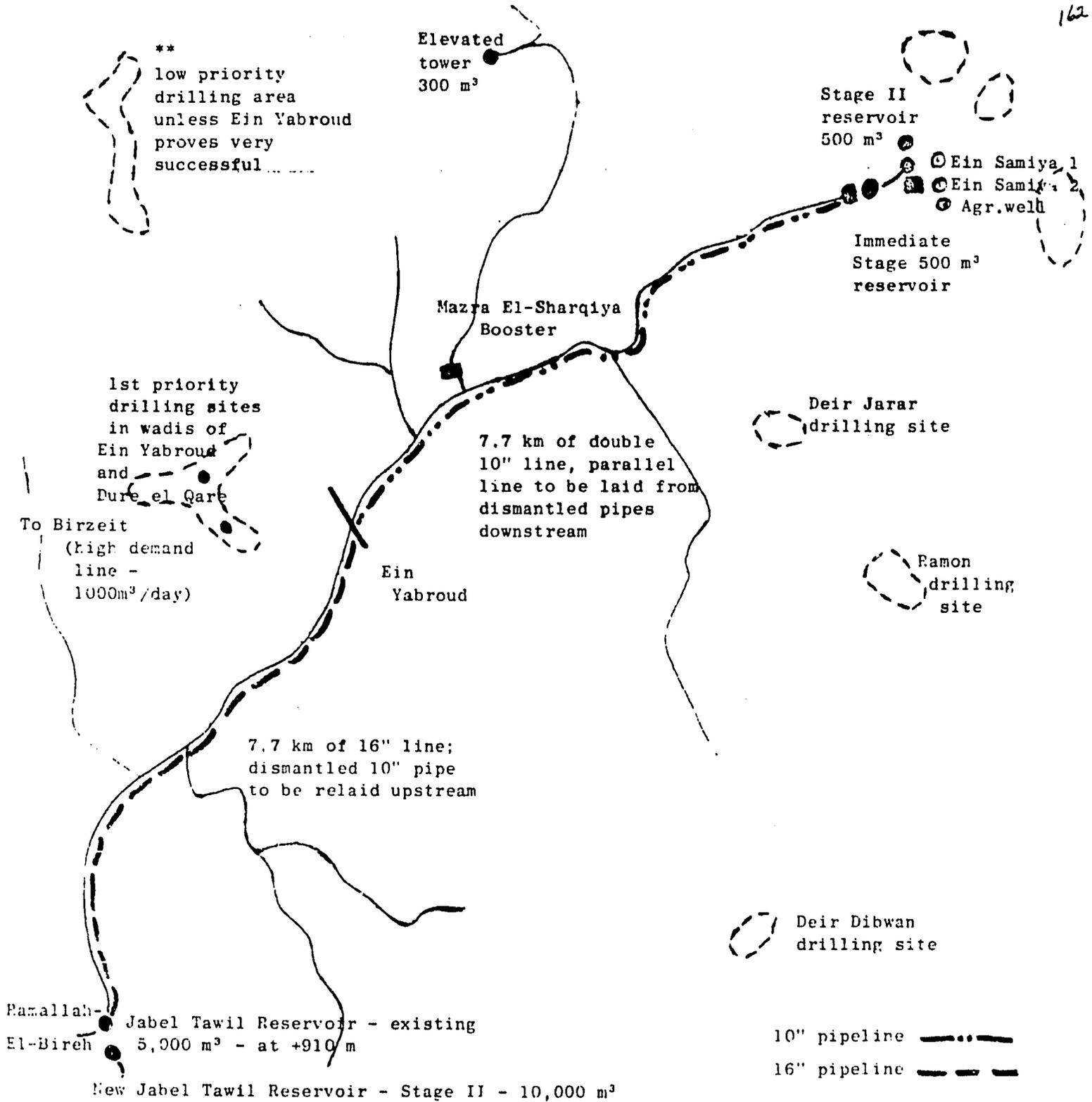
During implementation all work will be supervised by civil engineers from Tahal Engineering Company, Tel-Aviv, who did the plans for this project, and engineers from the Jerusalem Water Undertaking. Upon completion of the project, it is the responsibility of the Jerusalem Water Undertaking to maintain the mainlines of the system and to be sure that there is sufficient pressure in the system to avoid negative pressure in the pipes. Individual households will pay for their own hookups and for water consumed.



Map A

EXISTING WATER SUPPLY NETWORK - Jerusalem Water Undertaking District of Ramallah

Source: Adapted from Tahal Report, June 1983 entitled Expansion of Main Water Conveyance System and Connection of Ein Samiya 2 Well



**
low priority
drilling area
unless Ein Yabroud
proves very
successful.....

1st priority
drilling sites
in wadis of
Ein Yabroud
and
Dure el Qare

To Birzeit
(high demand
line -
1000m³/day)

Mazra El-Sharqiya
Booster

7.7 km of double
10" line, parallel
line to be laid from
dismantled pipes
downstream

Ein
Yabroud

7.7 km of 16" line;
dismantled 10" pipe
to be relaid upstream

Stage II
reservoir
500 m³

Ein Samiya, 1
Ein Samiya, 2
Agr. well

Immediate
Stage 500 m³
reservoir

Deir Jarar
drilling site

Ramon
drilling
site

Deir Dibwan
drilling site

Ramallah- Jabel Tawil Reservoir - existing
El-Bireh 5,000 m³ - at +910 m

New Jabel Tawil Reservoir - Stage II - 10,000 m³

10" pipeline —··—
16" pipeline — — — —

Proposed Improvement of Water Conveyance System - Jerusalem Water Undertaking

black (existing); Green (Immediate Stage); Red (Stage II)



Proposed drilling sites by Tahal. It should be noted that no sites were proposed in the western groundwater basin. The groundwater divide runs nearly due north/south just west of area **. The western basin is known to feed Israeli wells inside the "green line".

Map B

Table I

ACTUAL DEMAND 1982 AND DEMAND PROJECTIONS FOR YEARS 1990, 2000

Consumer Area	1982 Actual		1990			2000		
	Annual 1000 cu.m	Monthly 1000 cu.m	Annual 1000 cu.m	Monthly 1000 cu.m	Peak day cu.m	Annual 1000 cu.m	Monthly 1000 cu.m	Peak day cu.m
Upstream of Jabel Tawil Reservoir	429	52	1,100	116	4,100	2,100	219	7,800
Downstream of Jabel Tawil Reservoir	952	100	1,840	193	6,900	3,110	327	11,700
Subtotal	1,387	152	2,940	309	11,000	5,210	546	19,500
Between Kalandia and Karem Eloise (on French Hill)	530	64	930	97	3,500	1,500	159	5,500
Total	2,017	216	3,870	406	14,500	6,710	705	25,000

Note: The quantities given refer to the demand of Arab towns and villages and some of the military camps in the supply area. They do not include the demand of Jewish settlements in the area which the report stated presumably will be supplied from other sources. In the same report, however, the actual 1982 water demand for "IDF camps and associated settlements" was 525,911 m³ annual demand and 45,091 m³ peak month demand from this system. It should be noted that in 1982 this was about one fifth of the total demand.

Source : Expansion of Main Water Conveyance System and Connection of Ein Samiya No. 2 well by Tahal Consultant Eng. Ltd Tel Aviv June 1983 (English translation). 1982 data, page 15, 1990 and 2000 data page 18.

Table II

SUMMARY OF WATER USAGE - M3
JERUSALEM WATER UNDERTAKING

Year	Number of Consumers*	Water Drawn From JWU wells	Purchased Water	Total Water supply to Customers
1974	6,751	1,339,559	149,946	1,389,505
1975	7,291	1,281,636	266,636	1,538,025
1976	8,422	1,102,389	720,600	1,822,733
1977	9,221	942,388	917,287	1,859,775
1978	10,020	932,705	1,309,179	2,242,887
1979	10,682	750,597**	1,823,195	2,573,792
1980	11,284	1,284,915	1,497,862	2,782,777
1981	13,046	1,258,247	1,921,902	3,180,149
1982	14,222	1,144,578	2,393,048	3,537,626

* Minimum number of consumers; based on number of bills issued 1983 consumers as of October 1, 1983 15,700

** 1978 was a draught year in the West Bank. This low pumpage show the effect of minimal recharge to the Ein Samiya No. 1 well, which draws from a perched aquifer. The deeper Ein Samiya No. 2 well has not been dug as of 1979.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Beit Jala Industrial Zone Water Line
2. Project Numbers: 84-0193
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 15,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

The beneficiaries of this project include the residents of Beit Jala, Bethlehem, Beit Sahour who will be served by the Beit Jala industrial zone, the Municipality of Beit Jala which will generate income from activities taking place in the zone, and the 33 businesses which will be located within the industrial zone.

5. Project Background:

The Municipality of Beit Jala is starting the construction of an industrial zone, space in which will be rented for the car repairs, blacksmiths, carpenters, olive wood artisans, etc. Besides providing space for crafts and trades which are in high demand, the industrial zone will also provide a source of income to the Municipality of Beit Jala from the rent of these premises. Income generated will help the town carry out priority services, including sanitation, road repair and water net extension. In this connection, the Mayor of Beit Jala has pointed out how this project fits into his strategy to help the community become more self-reliant and less dependent on external sources of funding to carry out essential municipal services.

The Municipality has already received designated funding for the construction of the industrial zone from ANERA and other sources. The military authorities have approved the site for the industrial zone, the land has been purchased and construction plans have been finalized. With plans moving ahead so smoothly and work due to commence in Spring 1984, the Municipality has approached the Community Development Foundation for help bringing in the water line extension to the area. This is the one component for which funding has not yet been secured; it is not included in the ANERA grant, nor has it been provided for by other sources.

6. Project Purpose:

The objective of this water project is to provide a safe and sufficient water supply to the new industrial zone being erected in Beit Jala. This line will also bring water to the expected future housing development in the area. This project is consistent with the municipality's overall development plan and is complementary to ANERA's previously funded USAID project.

7. Project Output:

This water supply project will involve installing a 4" mainline extension from an existing 6" line in the Bethlehem/Beit Jala/Beit Sahour water network toward the plot of land being developed as the industrial zone. This mainline extension will be continued into the area of the industrial zone by 2" and 1" lines. The prices quoted in December 1983 include excavations, pipe fitting and backfilling are as follows:-

Total Project cost to the Municipality of Beit Jala:-

Land purchase	\$ 100,000
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Construction:

Garage buildings - preparation, concrete works, doors and windows, sanitary & electrical works, etc., for 864 M2	\$ 190,000
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Shop buildings, as above for 1173 M2	\$ 290,250
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Service buildings, as above, plus insulation, plastering and painting, flooring for 383.5M2	\$ 54,000
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External works, streets and parking asphaltting and electrical units	\$ 140,000
--	------------

Total:-	<u>\$ 774,250</u>
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Specific request to CDF for Funding:

Water supply to the industrial zone:

Excavation, 4" pipe with backfilling, 200 m	\$ 2,100
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Excavation, 2" & 1" pipe with backfilling 500 m	\$ 2,800
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Excavation for manholes, 5 M3	\$ 100
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Pipes 4" with welding, 200 m.	\$ 5,796
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Pipes 2" with welding, 200 m.	\$ 1,771
-------------------------------	----------

Pipes 1" with welding, 300 m.	\$ 1,449
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Fittings	\$ 1,771
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Total:-	<u>\$ 15,787</u>
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15% for unexpected costs or rise in prices	\$ 2,368
	<hr/>
	\$ 18,155
Solar water heater for the service buildings (60 gallons)	\$ 810
	<hr/>
	\$ 18,965
Individual shop connections and water meters (estimates)	\$ 7,000
	<hr/>
Total:-	<hr/>
	\$ 25,965

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation proposes to contribute \$15,000 towards the implementation of this water project. Payments will be made for the purchase of materials and/or work done.

The municipality of Beit Jala will contribute the remaining cost of this project through locally gathered contributions or outside donations. The municipality will be responsible for any expansion in the internal net throughout the industrial zone in the future and for reading the water meters, collecting fees and for maintenance or repair work.

9. Community Development:

Upon completion of the project, it is also the responsibility of the West Bank Water Department to maintain the mainlines of the system. Drainage from the industrial zone will be the responsibility of the municipality.

10. Environmental Assessment:

The water for all West Bank and Gaza Strip water projects comes from underground sources, since there are no major rivers or streams which are used for domestic water supply. The source of water therefore is either drilled wells or springs, both of which are developed as enclosed systems for any water distribution project. The major concerns therefore are any possible contamination of the source or contamination into the lines.

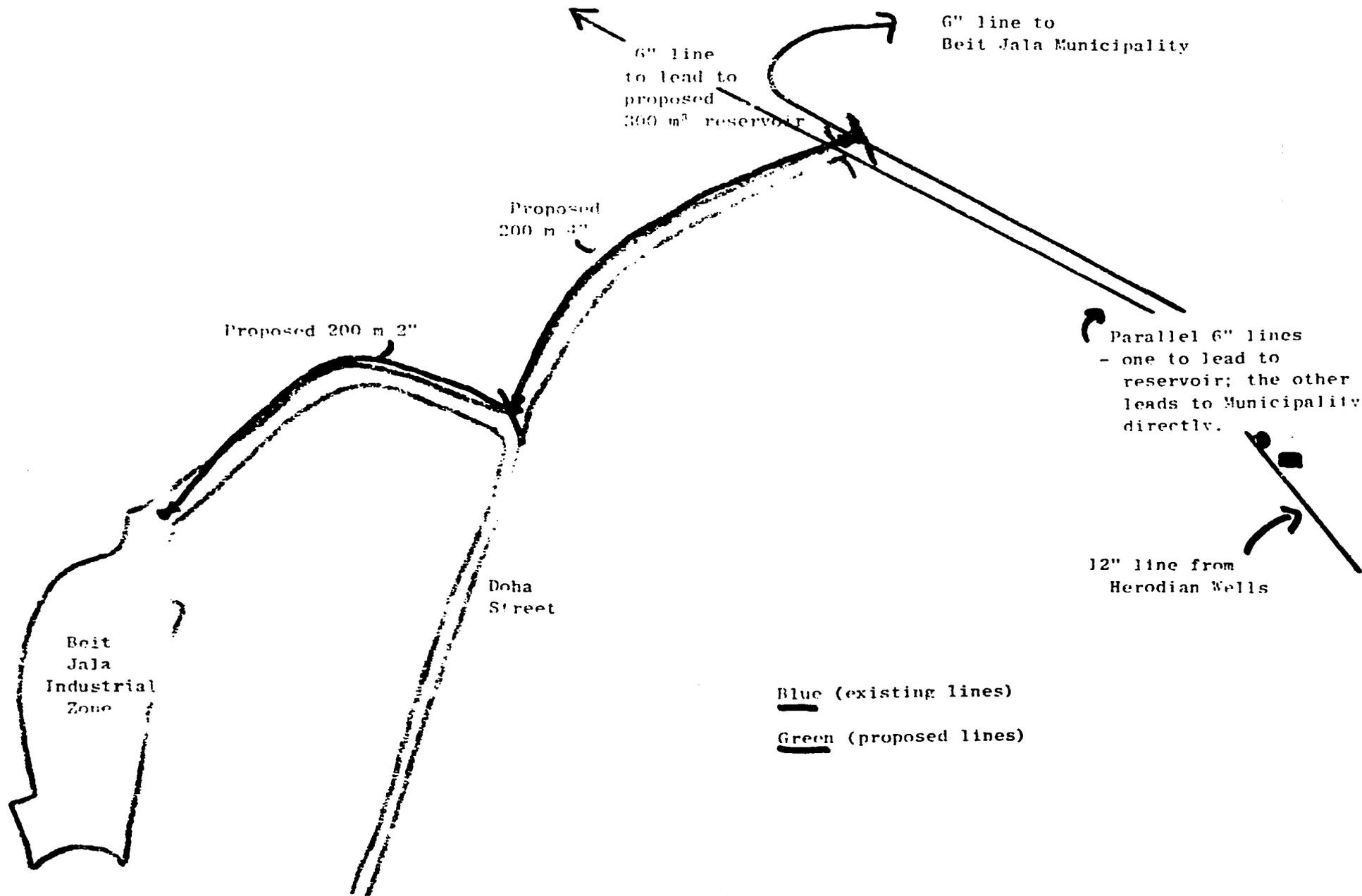
Since water resources are under tight control in the West Bank (and the Gaza Strip), the West Bank Water Department monitors water levels in wells and chlorinizes the water at the source in order to guard against any foreseeable environmental hazard. Each water and sanitation project must be studied by both the Arab technical staff and their Israeli supervisors. The source is not approved unless an adequate supply can be assured. The installation of the entire distribution system, including house connections, is supervised by civil and mechanical engineers who are employed by the West Bank Water Department.

Upon completion of the project, it is also the responsibility of the Water Department to maintain the mainlines of the system. It is their responsibility to assure that there is sufficient pressure in the system to avoid negative pressure in the pipes, which would allow possibilities for contamination of water once it has entered the distribution system. Some water pipelines to West Bank villages and along much of the internal distribution network are above ground, and are most often placed along the roadside, where they can be checked frequently. Underground pipeline systems are checked for water quality by the health department. It is the responsibility of each village water committee or village council to maintain the internal net.

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

The public health problem in the West Bank villages usually results from a lack of sufficient water, or from the need to conserve scarce water supplies for too long a time. In general, it is evident that it is the poor, particularly the women and children among them, who suffer most from water deficiencies. If their access to safe water is restricted, they cannot protect themselves from infection nor take adequate curative measures. Disease, which in developing areas is likely to take up one-tenth of the average person's potentially productive time, also disrupts the education and nurture of children, stunts human growth and development and even adversely affects initiative. Control of diseases related to water - or to the lack of water - requires first of all ample quantities

of safe water and then good hygiene. In the West Bank, teachers, health workers, extension agents, charitable societies and the staffs of the various water departments all contribute to the vitally important educational effort of advising new water-users on proper water-use practices and/or household hygiene.



Sketch of Beit Jala Industrial Zone and how it connects into the Bethlehem/Beit Jala/Beit Sahur Water Supply System

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Salfit Municipality Domestic Water Supply
2. Project Numbers: 84-0194
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 50,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

This domestic water project for the municipality of Salfit will serve approximately 5,500 residents currently living in the area, plus all public service buildings, including schools, mosques and a home for the mentally retarded.

5. Project Background:

The community Development Foundation was first approached by Salfit in 1980 to assist with this project. For technical reasons however, it was not possible for CDF to become involved with the project at that time. Recently, the technical problems have been resolved and the municipality received the necessary approvals from the military government to continue work they had begun in 1980. In point of fact, the GOI has now committed itself to lay the 6" line leading to the town (see map); without which the project could not become operational. The Municipality has already bought all the required pipes and fittings (\$252,000) for the next phase of the water project which will complement the already constructed 500 M3 reservoir (\$84,000). The municipality's internal net remains to be installed with CDF assistance.

The water source is the well at Zawyah which was cleaned and developed for use by Salfit in 1980. The current discharge is around 80M3/hour, which in the opinion of the West Bank Water Authority is adequate to meet the water needs of Salfit..

6. Project Purpose:

The objective of this domestic water project is to provide a safe and sufficient water supply to the residents of the Municipality of Salfit. CDF proposes to assist the municipality complete the water system it began in 1980.

7. Project Output:

This domestic water project for the Municipality of Salfit will involve the installation of an internal net throughout the area. The pipes and fittings have already been purchased by the Municipality. Prices quoted in October 1980 for laying the internal net include excavation, pipe fitting and backfilling.

<u>COMPLETED</u>	
500 M3 reservoir	\$ 252,000
Purchase of pipes (8" to 2") & fittings	\$ 84,000

Total	\$ 336,000

<u>NEEDED</u>	
Execution of lines of the internal net - a total of about 20 kilometers of pipeline	\$ 140,000

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation proposes to contribute \$50,000 towards the implementation of the internal net portion of this domestic water project. Payment will be mainly for contract labor as supervised by the engineers of the Water Department of the West Bank.

The residents of the community will contribute the remaining cost of the project either through locally gathered contributions or outside donations. The village will also be responsible for any expansion in the internal net in the future and for reading the water meters, collecting fees and for maintenance or repair work.

9. Community Development:

During implementation all work will be supervised by civil engineers from the West Bank Water Department. Upon completion of the project, it is the responsibility of the Water Department to maintain the mainlines of the system and to be sure that there is sufficient pressure in the system to avoid negative pressure in the pipes. Individual households will pay for their own hookups and for water consumed.

10. Environmental Assessment:

The water for all West Bank and Gaza Strip water projects comes from underground sources, since there are no major rivers or streams which are used for domestic water supply. The source of water therefore is either drilled wells or springs, both of which are developed as enclosed systems for any water distribution project. The major concerns therefore are any possible contamination of the source or contamination into the lines.

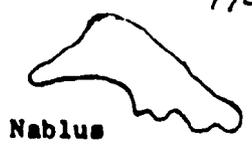
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Upon completion of the project, it is also the responsibility of the Water Department to maintain the mainlines of the system. It is their responsibility to assure that there is sufficient pressure in the system to avoid negative pressure in the pipes, which would allow possibilities for contamination of water once it has entered the distribution system. Some water pipelines to West Bank villages and along much of the internal distribution network are above ground, and are most often placed, along the roadside, where they can be checked frequently. Underground pipeline systems are checked for water quality by the health department. It is the responsibility of each village water committee for village council to maintain the internal net.

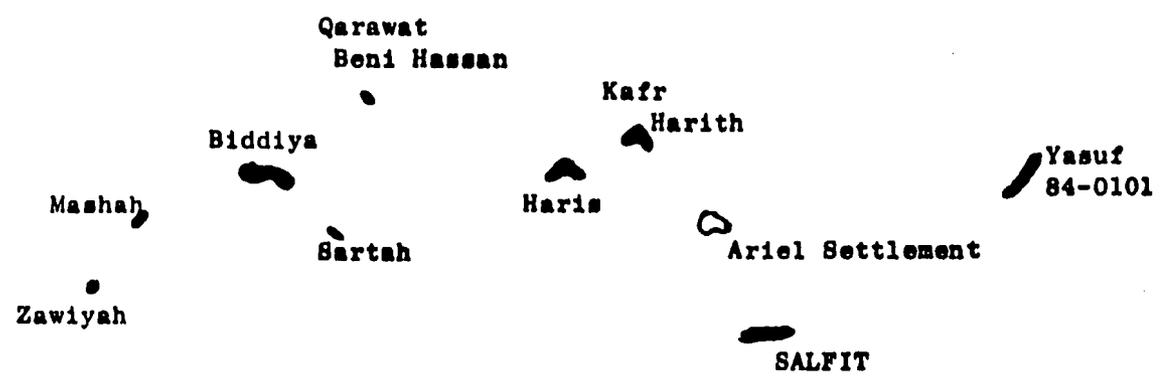
Sewage in the villages in the West Bank is handled by means of closed septic pits which are pumped whenever necessary by a specially fitted vehicle which draws out excess solid waste materials and transports it to approved uninhabited areas for decomposition. Wastewater drainage is rarely a problem,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

CDF:Project #84-0194

The public health problem in the West Bank villages usually results from a lack of sufficient water, or from the need to conserve scarce water supplies for too long a time. In general, it is evident that it is the poor, particularly the women and children among them, who suffer most from water deficiencies. If their access to safe water is restricted, they cannot protect themselves from infection nor take adequate curative measures. Disease, which in developing areas is likely to take up one-tenth of the average person's potentially productive time, also disrupts the education and nurture of children, stunts human growth and development and even adversely affects initiative. Control of diseases related to water - or to the lack of water - requires first of all ample quantities of safe water and then good hygiene. In the West Bank, teachers, health workers, extension agents, charitable societies and the staffs of the various water departments all contribute to the vitally important educational effort of advising new water-users on proper water-use practices and/or household hygiene.



West Bank



AREA AROUND SALFIT TO BENEFIT FROM ZAWIYAH WELL

Scale: 1:150,000

Zawayah - well location, cleaned in 1980, discharge around 80 m³/hr

Biddiya - have mainline, 1,000 m³ reservoir in Biddiya
Sartah

Kufr Harith - has water

Mashah - will take water in the future

Qarawat Beni Hassan - GOI to put in internal net
Haris

SALFIT - GOI laying 3,000 m 6" line to Salfit
Salfit built a 500 m³ reservoir and purchased pipes for the internal net

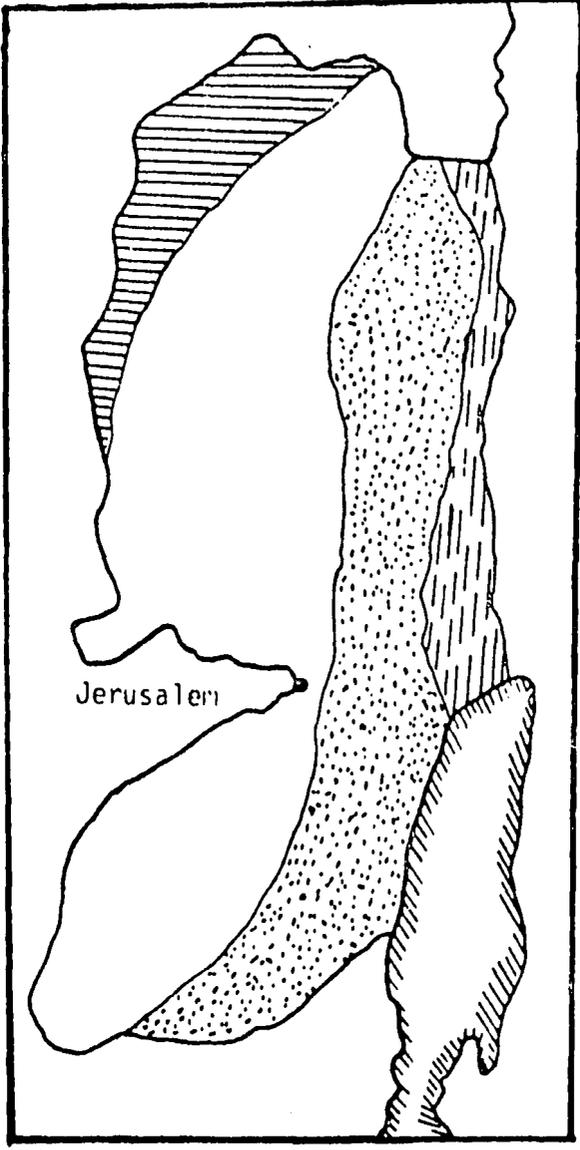
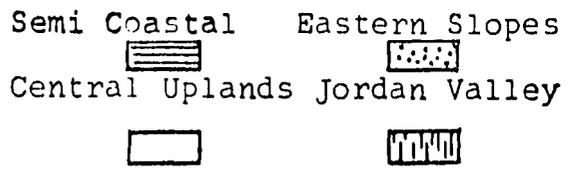
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

- 1. Project Title: Central Uplands Terrace/Retaining Wall Maintenance
- 2. Project Number: 84-0195
- 3. CDF Allocation: \$ 100,000
- 4. Project Beneficiaries:

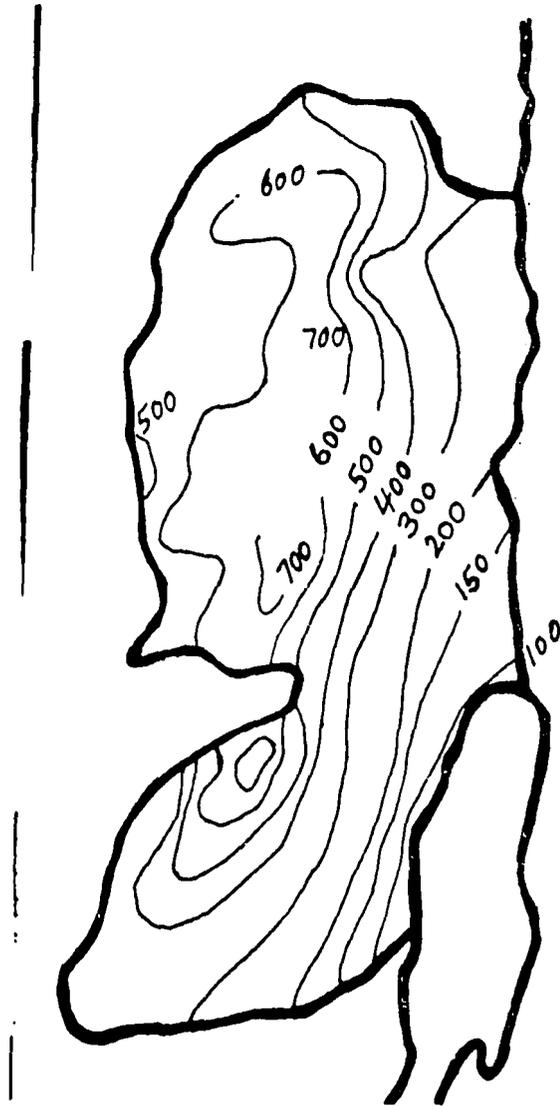
At least 200 farmers and their families will directly benefit from this project through the terrace/retaining wall maintenance of a maximum of 5 dunums of land per farmer. In addition, other people from the community will benefit indirectly by being employed in the bulldozer and hand labor in the land reclamation operations. The production of vegetables and fruits of these lands will generate income for these families.

5. Project Background:

The West Bank area is a little more than 5,000,000 dunums. 90% of this area is mountainous rocky land. Presently in the West Bank less than 2 million dunums of land are under cultivation. However, only 5% of this area is under irrigation and the remaining 95% depends solely on rainfall. The 3 million dunums of land not under cultivation, include 2 million dunums of pasture. The remaining 1 million dunums not under cultivation is predominantly hilly and is referred to as the Central Uplands (see regional map). CDF plans to concentrate on the terrace/retaining wall maintenance activities in these areas.



In the Central Uplands of the West Bank, the greatest need is for land reclamation. This area receives 300-700 mm. of rainfall annually (see rainfall map) and has temperatures and soil suitable for the cultivation of grapes, plum, apples, apricot, almond and olives. However, much of the area is not now under cultivation for the following reasons:-



a) The high cost of reclaiming and utilizing the land!

The rocky and steep slopes require much work to terrace. Only then can it be cultivated.

b) Erosion problems!

The unterraced areas of the mountainous region are more vulnerable to water run-off and soil erosion because they are steep and uncultivated.

c) Poor agriculture infrastructure!

This area is hilly, rocky, and very expensive to open agriculture roads to reach the cultivable areas. Farmers still use animals for transportation in these mountainous areas.

6. Project Purpose

The purpose of this project is to assist individual farmers in the Central Uplands of the West Bank to reclaim their land. The first stage of this project is to reclaim 1,000 dunums for at least 200 farmers (five dunums maximum for each farmer), in order to preserve the land and improve the economy of the area. This project is complementary to CDF's agricultural road program.

7. Project Output

The cost estimate of reclaiming one dunum in the hilly region of the West Bank is JD 120 or (\$ 328), broken down as follows:

I t e m	Unit	Number	Price \$	Total \$
Bulldzer rental	hour	5	39	195
Retaining walls	M2	40	3.34	133
TOTAL:-				328

Bulldozer work entails removing large stones from the earth and placing them along the slope to enable the farmers to build retaining walls against them. Building retaining walls requires hand labor to clean the remaining stones and rocks from the soil. The farmers also have to level their land by tractor and to plant fruit trees which are most appropriate for the land. The fruit crops once planted on reclaimed land will continue to produce for at least 20 years. Maturation time for grapes, almond, plums, and apricot is four years, olives and apples six years. The farmer can also utilize his reclaimed land by planting summer vegetables in the first two years even after planting the same land with fruit seedlings.

8. Project Input

The first stage of this project will assist each farmer with a maximum of \$ 100 per dunum for a maximum of five dunums. This will cost CDF a total of \$ 100,000 for 1000 dunums and serve at least 200 farmers.

	Cost to CDF	Cost to FARMERS	Total COST
For reclaiming 1000 dunums	\$100/dunum	\$228/dunum	\$328/dunum

CDF assistance will be used for bulldozer and heavy equipment rental. The farmers can minimize their cash contribution by using their family hand labor to remove the stones and rocks from the land and to build the retaining walls.

9. Community Development:

The best indicator of community development is the farmers' willingness to cultivate the reclaimed land. Experience with similar projects has demonstrated that farmers with land adjacent to reclaimed land are likely to come forward and request similar assistance in subsequent seasons.

10. Environmental Assessment:

This project will check soil erosion and other problems caused by rainwater run-off. In the areas where it is implemented, this project will increase slope stability and promote the productive use of marginal and abandoned land.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Small Scale Agricultural Industry
Promotion in the West Bank
2. Project Number: 84-0196
3. CDF Allocation: \$50,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

A total of 50 families or 300 people will benefit directly from increased income generation possibilities and the opportunity to diversify their source of income. Most beneficiaries will be low income earners in the agricultural sector, i.e. farmers or herders, or low income public and private employees who will derive supplementary income and increased self-reliance from participation in this project.

5. Project Background:

Industry in the West Bank is modest, having experienced little growth since 1967. Presently, it accounts for less than 10% of gross domestic production and accounts for 18% of the work force.

One of the most striking characteristics of industry in the West Bank is the absence of substantial new development, growth or diversification. Industry is for the most part organized according to traditional patterns, having taken little apparent advantage of modern methods of management or production or availed itself of technological innovations. This situation of stagnation can be attributed to a number of factors, prominent among which are:

- insecurity concerning prospects for a secure and stable future. This is linked to the political complexities of the region and discourages capital investment.

- exposure to unbridled competition from Israeli products. Note: after the United States, the Territories constitute the second largest market for Israeli products.

- restrictions on the marketing of West Bank products in Israel and, at times, the Arab world.

-absence of public sector measures, i.e. subsidies, loans or investment incentives, to promote small-scale enterprise (SSE) development.

A second characteristic of industry is its small-scale nature. A 1981 survey indicated that more than 90% of all establishments in the West Bank employ less than 10 workers. Further, it was found that 70% of the enterprises employ three workers or less. The total number of existing firms in the West Bank was reported to be 1826, the majority (85%) of whose production is related to the processing of primary goods, such as food, textiles, leather, wood, and metal products.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist individual and local community groups promote small-scale and cottage industries in the West Bank. Emphasis will be placed on improving, strengthening and upgrading existing local enterprises, which are primarily agricultural in orientation. Priority will be given to activities which are oriented to food processing and/or the production of agricultural materials. Beneficiaries will be selected who have prior experience in their respective venture and are who are prepared to make a substantial self-help contribution to ensure its success.

7. Project Output:

Small-scale farm and cottage industries will be encouraged in their respective ventures aimed at meeting essential food and nutrient requirements and generating income. Where this revolves around food processing, the type of food processed will be related to the cropping pattern of the particular group or village, depending on the potential of the agricultural region in which they are situated.

Whereas the present pattern is for farmers to depend increasingly on urban areas for their farm products, this project seeks to increase farmers self-reliance on their own production. With the percentage of the rural population working in urban (Israeli) centers increasing, this project will also provide an alternative, if not additional, source of stable income.

CDF will give priority to supporting enterprises, such as beekeeping or date processing, which produce items, such as honey or dried dates, already popular on the local market and, therefore, familiar to consumers. In this way, CDF plans to minimize marketing problems related to consumer acceptability.

On the basis of CDF's knowledge of the area, the following chart reflects the enterprise configuration of each of the major regions and is indicative of the kind of small-scale initiatives proposed for assistance in this project.

Region	Major Activity	SSE Intervention
I Jordan Valley	Winter vegetables, citrus, dates, dairy, cattle, vegetable nurseries	Vegetable processing (especially pickling) drying dates and dairy food processing, rabbit raising and beekeeping.
II Eastern Slopes	Sheep, goats and cereals	Cheese making, carpet weaving
III Central Uplands	Olives, vines, cereal fruit trees	vegetable processing (pickling) fruit drying, grape processing, distillation spice plants, rabbits & Beekeeping
IV Semi-Coastal	Fruit trees, vegetables, cereals, cattle, plant nurseries	Upgrading local nurseries, vegetable processing (pickling) dairy food processing rabbits, beekeeping, artificial insumination for cattle.

8. Project Input:

CDF will assist a maximum of fifty farmers in various villages throughout the West Bank. Grant assistance per single farmer to improve an existing industrial enterprise will range from \$500 - \$2000, depending on the specifics of the project recommended for assistance (see chart). Community group participation will at least match the CDF assistance, and frequently exceed the CDF input several times.

PROJECT DISTRIBUTION- Small scale Industry

ENTERPRISE	LOCAL INPUT PER/UNIT	CDF INPUT PER/UNIT	QTY.	TOTAL CDF INPUT
<u>Pickling-</u> vats, washing equipment packaging equipment	\$ 4,000	\$ 2,000	4	\$ 8,000
<u>Dairy processing-</u> pasteurizers, hand separators, churners, boilers, & vats	\$ 5,000	\$ 2,000	5	\$ 10,000
<u>Food drying-</u> curing tray, packaging materials/machines	\$ 4,000	\$ 2,000	3	\$ 6,000
<u>Rabbit raising-</u> cages, rabbits, small amounts of feed	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	5	\$ 5,000
<u>Carpeting-</u> raw wool	\$ 2,000	\$ 500	10	\$ 5,000
<u>Spice processing-</u> essential oil distillers, dryers, and packaging materials	\$ 300	\$ 400	10	\$ 4,000
<u>Nurseries</u> seed planting machines	\$20,000	\$ 2,000	5	\$ 10,000
<u>Artificial insemination-</u> liquid nitrogen containers	\$ 3,000	\$ 1,000	2	\$ 2,000
TOTAL				\$50,000

In addition, local groups incur rent and labor expenses, adding further to their cumulative input for each activity.

9. Environmental Assessment:

The environmental component of each sub-project will be considered separately. In most cases, the industry in question will have been in production before CDF intervention. However, CDF personnel will be attentive to environmental effects such as health hazards due to uncleanliness or water problems.

10. Community Development:

The overall aim of this project is to provide an incentive to the rural population of the West Bank to develop their own resources in order to achieve a greater a degree of economic independence. This is especially important in this area due to the increasing dependence upon Israeli production. As the communities involved become more secure in their own production and marketing capabilities, they will stimulate local economies, increase local employment and increase local savings.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Date Cultivation in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank
2. Project Number: 84-0197
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 50,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

A total of 200 families involved in date production or mixed farming under irrigation in the Jordan Valley and the Gaza Strip will benefit directly from this project. Potential beneficiaries will include those involved in the commercial processing of dates.

5. Project Description:

Date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*) is an indigineous crop which, like olives in the Central Uplands, has traditionally been considered an economically viable crop in the Jordan Valley and Gaza Strip. In particular the crop is known for its resistance to salinity and low water requirement which are two advantages in the micro-climates of Jordan Valley and Gaza agriculture. With the increasing scarcity of water resources and the build up of salinity in the soil in these areas, date production is ideally suited to the environment. At present there exist 3500 dunums of dates in the Gaza Strip and another 800 dunums in the Jordan Valley.

During the past fifteen years while there has been a 15 - 20% drop in the area of citrus groves in the Gaza Strip, dates has maintained its reputation as a valued crop. The drop in citrus was a result of marketing problems and a ban imposed on new citrus cultivation. Other crops affected by the ban, which also covers the West Bank, include plums, grapes, olives and sub-tropical trees, for which permits are also needed to plant such crops.

Dates however, are not subject to the restrictions, apparently because of their high adaptability to the adverse conditions in the Jordan Valley and the Gaza Strip, i.e. low water requirement and resistance to saline conditions. Furthermore, there are not marketing problems with dates compared to other crops in the local market.

The average number of trees per unit farm range between 5 - 50 trees which include one or more of the following varieties HYAANI, HALAWI, KHORAWI, ZUHEIDI, UM-El-EISH, BALADI and IBRAHIMI. Date palms are planted from seedlings which are 3 - 4 years old, produced as offspring from other trees. A date tree will produce offspring only once during its life time, and the number of offspring per tree vary from 2 - 10 seedlings. It takes 6 - 7 years for a planted date seedling to start producing economically. When the tree is mature (8-10 years), production per tree may reach between 6 - 30 date bunches, each bunch weighing between 20 - 40 kilograms. The average income per tree is within \$250. Income can reach \$3000 per dunum (1/4 acre) which exceeds the income of any other cash crop grown in the Jordan Valley or the Gaza Strip of similar water requirement and crop management level.

There are ample date seedlings in the Gaza Strip and in the Jordan Valley for multiplication purposes. Around 3,000 date palm seedlings BINT EL-EISH in the Gaza Strip, and HYAANI variety in the West Bank could be distributed to local farmers in both areas. Attempts will be made to introduce exotic varieties of dwarf type in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Such varieties which are of U.S. origin are characterized by high yields and good marketing quality. There is however, a large variation in cost between local and U.S. date seedlings. The cost to introduce new varieties exceeds the cost to plant local seedlings by ten times. Special arrangements will be made to insure the availability of the U.S. varieties in limited numbers to selective farmers who in turn will act as propagation breeders for the improved varieties.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to promote the cultivation of dates in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Date palm cultivation is noted for being well adapted to both areas and has good marketing and processing qualities relative to other traditional fruit and vegetable crops. Date palm seedling distribution will encourage farmers to diversify their cropping pattern and promote future processing industries suitable for local consumption and export trade. This project will also help to diversify the varieties of dates, thereby improving the quality of date production overall.

7. Project Output:

It is planned to stimulate the cultivation of nearly 300 dunums of dates of local and introduced varieties. Included are three main local varieties BINT EL-EISH, HAYANI and IBRAHIMI, plus U.S. varieties of the dwarf type. The newly planted areas under dates will be partly in the Gaza Strip, mainly at Deir El-Balah where the crop is densely cultivated, and in the Jericho vicinity in the Jordan Valley. It is estimated that around 200 farmers will participate in this project, some of whom will reclaim land for date plantation. This project will also promote industrial processing which includes dried fruits, date cake and jam production.

8. Project Input:

CDF will allocate \$ 50,000 for date planting. At least two hundred farmers will plant an average of 1 dunum of date seedlings. Assuming one dunum requires about 15 seedlings from either local or introduced types. CDF will contribute up to \$20 for introduced varieties and \$10 per seedling for local varieties. CDF will therefore, contribute 50% of the total cost for both types, as follows:

Seedling Varieties	Quantity	C.D.F. Input	Farmers Input
Local	3,000	\$30,000	\$30,000
Introduced	1,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
	<u>Total:-</u>	<u>\$50,000</u>	<u>\$50,000</u>

9. Environmental Assessment:

The environmental impact of increasing the date cultivation in Gaza and the West Bank is good. The new date trees will help utilize brakish water and salty land unsuited for other crops. Date trees are indigenous to the area and pose no threat of disease. This project will help to reclaim hundreds of dunums of neglected land and stabilize the soil.

10. Community Development:

Individual farmers will assume responsibility for the care and maintenance of their trees. This project will help to raise farmers incomes and so promote their longer term self-reliance.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES



1. Project Title: Agricultural Equipment for Irrigated and Rainfed Areas

2. Project Number: 84-0198

3. CDF Allocation: \$ 100,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

The direct beneficiaries of this project will be approximately 50 low income farm units, throughout the West Bank. This may include cooperatives or family farms involving between 10 - 50 members each.

5. Project Background:

The West Bank has presently 1.5 million dunums or about 27% of the total area under cultivation. The topography is mountainous with steep hills covering most of the cultivated areas, particularly in the Central Uplands where most, if not all, the deciduous and olive crops are grown. It is estimated that only 50% of this area has access to mechanical cultivation. The other regions, which include the Eastern Slopes, the Semi Coastal areas and the Jordan Valley are more suited for mechanical agriculture.

In all zones, the need to introduce farm equipment for animal feed production and to maintain existing traditional crops in irrigated and rainfed areas is a pressing need. This is the case because since 1967:

- almost half a million dunums of strip terraced land has gone out of cultivation. Much of the produce of this land had previously been oriented to growing animal feed and cereals;

- the military authorities have closed off thousands of dunums of natural grazeland;

- the amount of land under irrigation has diminished by one-third. Part of this land was used for growing grains and animal feed supplements.

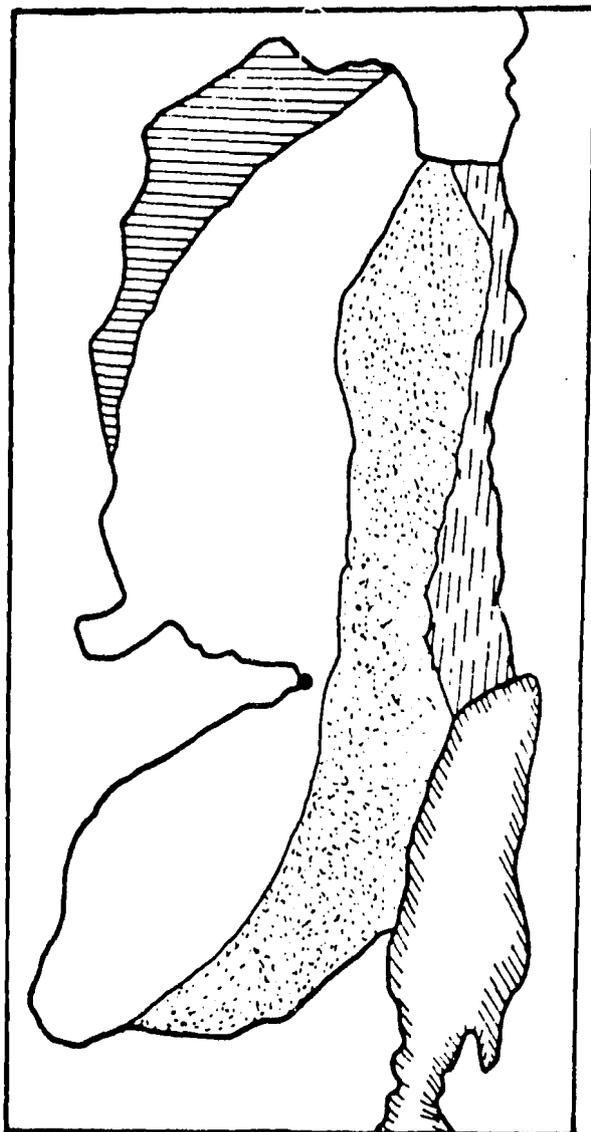
- the military authorities are discouraging local initiative to reclaim land on a systematic basis. Thus, the full utilization of existing productive land becomes an imperative.

CDF has adopted a number of complementary projects to overcome the constraints confronting livestock development and rainfed agriculture. Such projects include: spring and cistern development (WB-0074) aiming to insure drinking water supply for grazing animals, erosion control barriers (WB-0091) to raise moisture carrying capacity in the soil and to increase its fertility, assistance to farmers in the marginal low rainfed areas to adapt seed-drill cultivators (WB-0109) in order to overcome drought effects. To complement such activities, is now proposed assistance to farmers to obtain specific farm equipment which will help them promote more efficient production and better utilization of rainfed and irrigated areas.

6. Project Purpose

The purpose of this project is to assist farmers in the West Bank to increase their production per unit area and lower their field maintenance costs. There are four areas in the West Bank which specialize in different kinds of crop production due to different climatic and topographical conditions. These include:
(Refer to map)

- A. Central Uplands 
- B. Eastern Slopes 
- C. Jordan Valley 
- D. Semi-Coastal Area 



Area	Agricultural Region	Cultivated Area/Dunum	Major Crops	Topography	Average Rainfall
A	Central Uplands	1,000,000	Olives, Fruit trees cereals	Mountainous	400 mm.
B	Eastern Slopes	200,000	Cereals Natural Pastures	Slope hills	200 mm.
C	Jordan Valley	40,000	Vegetables Citrus	Plains	Irrigated
D	Semi Coastal	360,000	Cereals Vegetables Citrus	Plains	600 mm.

7. Project Output:

Assistance will be given to farmers, who pursue traditional patterns of agriculture like olives, deciduous fruits, vines, cereals and livestock production, to promote mechanical farm practices. Small scale farmers in extensive rainfed areas will be encouraged to adopt and maintain farm equipment and machineries to raise the efficiency of production, with lower costs.

CDF will assist farmers to buy specialized equipment, depending on their respective cropping patterns. The kinds of equipment listed below is indicative of the requests for assistance CDF has received. The list is meant to be illustrative rather than inclusive.

Area	Machine	Quantity	Unit Cost \$	Total Cost \$
B-D	Disc Ploughs	4	1,000	4,000
A-B-C-D	Seed Drills (WB-0109)			
A-B-C	Fertilizer Spreader	10	1,000	10,000
A-B	Rotovator	8	1,600	12,800
B-D	Mowers for Vegetables	8	3,000	24,000
B-D	Bailing Machine for Straw	4	12,000	48,000
C-D	Irrigation Units	3	10,000	30,000
A-C	Bundle Harvester	7	8,000	56,000
A-B-C-D	Miscellaneous small Farm Equipments			15,000
Total:-				200,000

8. Project Input:

C.D.F. will provide 50% of the cost of equipment purchase. The participating farmers and/or farmers' organization will cover the remaining 50% of the cost.

Farmers will be trained by equipment suppliers and agriculture extension agents in the care and maintenance of equipment.

9. Environmental Assessment:

The machinery proposed in the project was selected carefully to suit the area in which it will be used. In the rocky central uplands, for example only small harvesters or cultivators will be used to be most effective and not to damage the land. The machinery should have a positive environmental impact since thousands of dunums will be put back into production, checking erosion and other damage due to land underutilization.

CDF:Project #84-0198

10. Community Development:

Infusion of proper agricultural machinery into these areas in the West Bank will have a positive impact upon local communities in several ways. More land will be put into production causing a demand for local labor and increased local employment. Less land will be neglected and natural resources preserved. There will be more animal food available locally. By tackling these problems, the farmers will strengthen their communities and cooperatives. Farmers have shown a willingness to carry out this project. Their resolve, along with the efforts and cooperation necessary to make it work, are positive indicators of community development.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Promotion of Natural and Irrigated Pastures
2. Project Number: 84-0199
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 100,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

At least 250 farm families involved in crop and or livestock production will benefit directly from this project.

5. Project Description:

For farmers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, animal feed constitutes the most expensive item, representing more than 40% of the cost of production. In light of the fact that there are presently in the Territories 250,000 sheep, 170,000 goats, 15,000 head of cattle and 20,000 draught animals which depend on supplementary feed, this amounts to a substantial total aggregate expenditure.

The animals themselves are an integral part of the agricultural sector. Draught animals, for example, are used for ploughing land cultivated with olives and fruit trees. Additionally, they are used by many cereal farmers who make use of narrow terraces or small family plots. Given that half of the farm families on the West Bank own less than twenty dunums, and given the steep slopes and rocky topography of the West Bank, draught animals are ideally suited to the agricultural environment.

Livestock is also an essential component of local agriculture. There has however been a severe drop in the area of natural pastures used primarily by sheep and goats. This is most evident in the Eastern Slopes of the West Bank where approximately 70% of the potential grazing land has been closed to livestock by the authorities for "security reasons". The area remaining is hardly sufficient to support one-third of the existing livestock population. Accordingly, farmers and herders must increasingly rely on supplementary feed to maintain their herds. This expenditure cuts into herders already meagre profit margin.

Restrictions on access to natural pastures coupled with the rising cost of supplementary feed emphasize the need to explore alternative sources of animal feed production. One especially attractive alternative is to promote the intensive cultivation of forage crops in the Jordan Valley and semi-coastal regions. Annual legumes, for instance, provide a nutritious and relatively low cost animal feed, while diversifying traditional patterns of agriculture which have recently experienced marketing problems. When introduced under irrigation as part of the annual pattern of crop rotation, legumes promote soil fertility and lower the intensity of pest damage.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to promote the plantation of annual legumes and forage crops among agriculturalists in intensively cultivated areas. This project is intended to reduce the cost of animal feed to poor farmers and assure an adequate protein intake for grazing animals. Farmers with access to irrigation will be encouraged to plant *Medicago sativa* (alfalfa) and *Trifolium alexandrinum* (Egyptian clover). Farmers in marginal areas who raise sheep and goats will be encouraged to cultivate rainfed grains, mainly *Medicago hispeda* and forage bush plants of acacia and *prosopis* species.

This project is complementary to other CDF rural development initiatives including cistern repair (WB 0074), erosion control barriers (WB 0091), seed drill equipment (WB 0109), and CDF's program of agricultural/marketing roads. All these projects share an emphasis on improving the condition of farmers and leaders in marginal agricultural areas susceptible to drought hazards.

7. Project Output:

This project will have two components.

a) The first component will involve the establishment of approximately six 80-dunum plots, each sown with leguminous forage crops under irrigation. Three of these plots will be located in the Jordan Valley and three will be located in the semi-coastal area of Jenin and Tulkarem. From these plots, a combined yield of 1000 tons of good quality, high protein hay can be expected. This will be marketed locally at an estimated \$120/ton, which is less than farmers now pay for supplemental feed.

CDF will assist each of the six farm units, as needed, to secure the following pieces of equipment necessary for forage crop production: disc mower, fodder baler, hay rake, sprinkler unit. It is to be noted that CDF will assist the respective farms purchase the equipment they lack, rather than provide entirely new forage production units from scratch.

b) The second component of this project will promote the cultivation of grass and legume mixtures in low (less than 300mm rain per year) rainfed areas. Here, the focus will be on an estimated 1000 dunums of neglected strip terraced land previously cultivated with cereal crops. In these areas, a dunum of rainfed forage crop can yield 400 - 500 kilograms of dry feed. This will earn an income comparable to wheat.

Specifically, CDF will encourage farmers in marginal areas to plant indigenous perennial forage bushes. By checking soil erosion, they promote annual vegetative cover and help increase the grazing capacity of natural pastures which are not "closed" by the authorities. To provide an incentive farmers to grow these bushes, CDF will share the cost of forage bush seedlings with participating farmers. In addition, CDF will share the cost of water spreading dam construction, which is complementary to seedling plantation.

8. Project Input:

a) For the first component of this project, CDF will assist farmers purchase some of the following items of equipment needed for the production of leguminous forage crops. Assistance will be directed to specific farmers who use sprinkler irrigation. The maximum grant allocation per single farmer for each plot unit will not exceed \$5,000.

Equipment	Estimated Cost	CDF Contribution
	\$	\$
Disc Mower	4,000	
Fodder Baler	14,000	
Hay rake	1,000	
Sprinkler Unit	10,000	
Total:-	29,000	5,000

The total allocation for this component will be \$30,000 or \$5,000 for each of six farm units.

b) For the second component of this project, CDF will assist a large number of farmers regenerate natural grazing pastures. This will be accomplished by erecting water catchment dykes and water spreading dams and planting forage bush seedlings along the erected barriers and on strip terraced land. The CDF contribution will be as follows:

Equipment	Estimated Cost	Units	Total Cost	CDF Contribution
	\$		\$	\$
Dyke erection (5 dunum unit)	700	150	105,000	50,000
Forage bush seedlings (5 dunum unit)	125	250	31,250	20,000
Total:-			136,250	70,000

9. Environmental Assessment:

This project will contribute to the regeneration of natural species which declined because of over grazing and soil erosion. Re-establishment of the natural vegetation will promote vegetative cover in eroded areas and furnish feed supplement for grazing animals, including wild life which has been endangered because of desertification. Dyke construction will conserve run-off rain water and raise the moisture content of the soil.

10. Community Development:

This project will maintain more steady livestock population not severely affected by drought hazards. It will help to improve long term living conditions of the local groups, mainly the beduins who are primarily involved in livestock production.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Construction of Agricultural & Marketing Roads
2. Project Numbers: 84-0200, 84-0201, 84-0202, 84-0203, 84-0204, 84-0205, 84-0206, 84-0207, 84-0208, 84-0209, 84-0210, 84-0211, 84-0212, 84-0213, 84-0214
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 250,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

A total of 3,000 families or 20,000 people will benefit directly from this project. These families are among the lowest income farmers who live in depressed villages located mostly in the Central Uplands and Eastern Slopes regions of the West Bank.

5. Project Background:

About 50% of the land or 2.7 million dunums in the West Bank is cultivable land which depends on dry farming practices. Prior to 1967 the area under cultivation was 2.1 million dunums of which 1.4 million dunums was covered with field and garden crops and 710,000 dunums with fruit and olive trees. During this period around 70% of the people were involved directly or indirectly with agriculture. Most, if not all, of the agricultural practices were dependent upon manual labor and animal power. The large number of small rainfed farms scattered along mountain slopes and lower wadies were particularly dependent on farm labor and animal traction because of their inaccessibility to motorized means of transportation. However, agricultural road construction was and continues to be a low government priority because of the high cost to open an agricultural road in the mountainous and hilly topographical regions where they are most needed. As a result farmers remain dependent upon animals to cultivate their fields and to transport their produce to market.

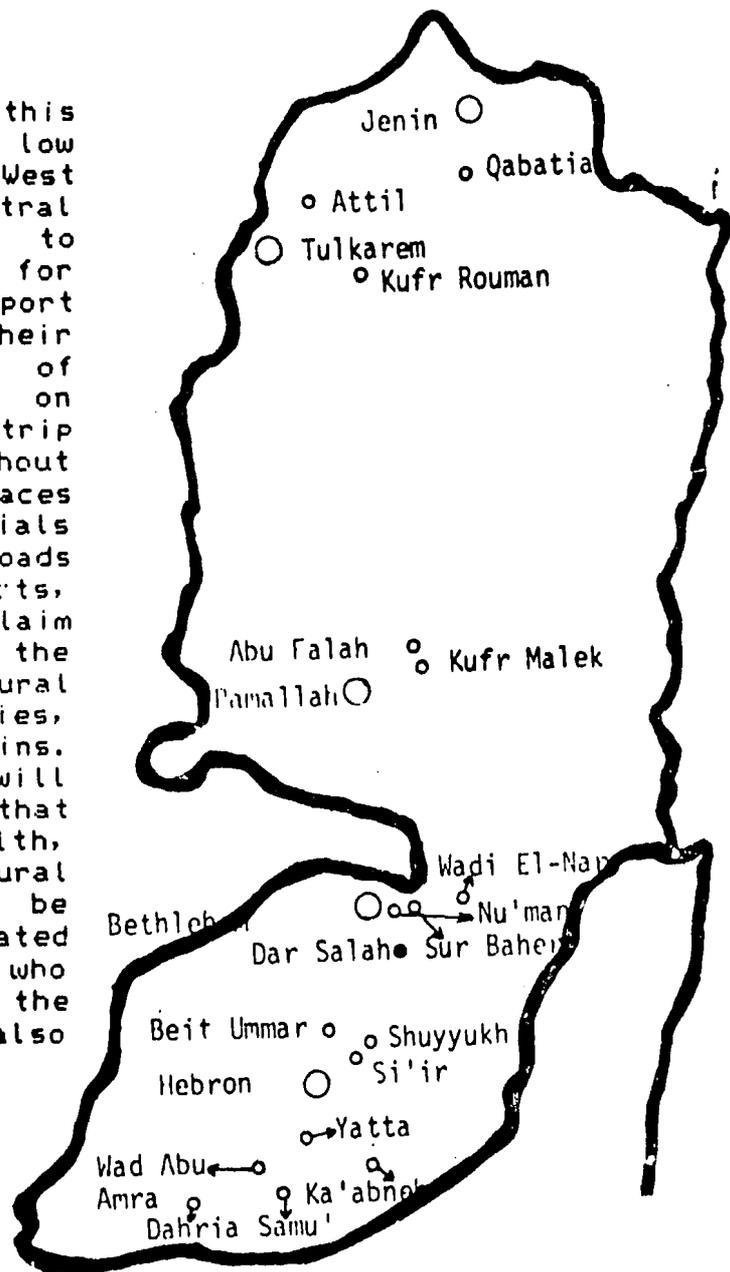
Over the past fifteen years the need to assist local communities to construct agricultural roads has become more acute. This situation has developed because of an inter-related chain of events involving a 25% (from 2.1 million dunums to 1.6 million dunums) decline in the land under cultivation, a drastic reduction of the labor force and a drop in the number of work animals, including camels, mules and horses. While the causes of these events are many and varied, local farms need to increase the efficiency of crop production and land use to remain economically viable. In many instances the construction of agricultural roads is a prerequisite to stimulate improved and mechanized methods of cultivation.

improve the marketing quality of produce, promote land reclamation for olive and vine cultivation, and encourage spring and cistern repair.

There are currently in the West Bank a total of 2,600 kilometers of road including 500 kms. of primary roads, 800 kms. of secondary roads, and 1,300 kms. of tertiary roads. Most of these serve mainly urban areas and to a lesser extent rural regions. In point of fact, hardly any agricultural roads suited for other than tractor or heavy duty vehicles exist in the Central Uplands or the Eastern Slopes. With farm communities in these regions increasingly confronted with rising costs of essential agricultural inputs, less and less farm land is being cultivated every year. Productivity is marginal due to inaccessibility by agricultural equipment used for cultivation, harvesting, or produce marketing. The use of such equipment is necessary to maximize agricultural productivity.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist low income farmers in the West Bank, mainly in the Central Uplands and Eastern Slopes, to build agricultural roads for farm machinery and transport for marketing their produce. (see map) Most of these farmers depend on rainfed cultivation and strip terrace farming which, without agriculture equipment, faces high labor and materials costs. Agricultural roads offset these costs, encouraging farmers to reclaim marginal land and improve the social conditions of rural life for isolated communities, including beduins. Agricultural roads will provide easier access so that public services like health, education and agricultural extension services can be utilized by isolated communities. Children who walk 3 - 4 kilometers to the local public school will also benefit from these roads.



7. Project Output:

The project plan as presented in CDF's January 1983 proposal was to open approximately 20 kilometers of agricultural roads per year, in 8-10 villages located primarily in the Central Uplands and Eastern Slopes. Priority was given to roads which serve low income farmers who depend on subsistence agriculture and who are involved in dry farming practices and livestock production.

In six months since the last proposal was funded by USAID, CDF has completed or nearly completed 11 kilometers of road in four communities. An additional 7 kilometers in three villages are likely to be cleared by GOI for implementation shortly.

In the second year of CDF's agricultural road program, new roads have been scheduled for implementation as follows:-

Project Number	Village	District	Road Length	Total Cost
84-0200	Dar Salah - Taamreh Bedu	Bethlehem	2 kms.	\$ 30,000
84-0201	Al-Nu'man	Bethlehem	2.5 kms.	\$ 30,000
84-202	Al-Jarba, Sur-Baher	Bethlehem	2 kms.	\$ 25,000
84-203	Eziz, Yatta	Hebron	2 kms.	\$ 25,000
84-0204	Al-Jamal Wad Ali, Dahriya	Hebron	4 kms.	\$ 75,000
84-0205	Khirbit Al-Ribya, Samu'	Hebron	2 kms.	\$ 25,000
84-0206	Attil	Tulkarem	1.5 kms.	\$ 20,000
84-0207	Wad Al-Naar			
	Sawahreh El-Sharqieh	Bethlehem	2 kms.	\$ 30,000
84-0208	Kufur Malek-Abu Falah	Ramallah	3 kms.	\$ 60,000
84-0209	Kaabneh road, Yatta	Hebron	2 kms.	\$ 25,000
84-0210	Si'ir	Hebron	3 kms.	\$ 50,000
84-0211	Wad Beir El-Khanzir, Beit Ummar & Shyoukh villages	Hebron	3 kms.	\$ 40,000
84-0212	Wad Abu Al-Amra	Hebron	3 kms.	\$ 40,000
84-0213	Kafr Rumman	Tulkarem	2 kms.	\$ 30,000
84-0214	Qabatia	Jenin	4 kms.	\$ 60,000
Total			38.0 kms.	\$ 566,000

Each road will be 3 - 5 meters wide and may not exceed 5 kilometers in length. The construction of agricultural roads is complementary to other CDF sponsored projects including seedling distribution (WB-0107 & WB-0108), grapevine trellising (WB-0084), cistern repair (WB-0074), erosion control barriers (WB-0091), spring repair (WB-0140) and land reclamation, Za'tar (WB-0126). Road construction will be undertaken by local contractors selected on the basis of competitive bidding.

B. Project Input:

The CDF Field Assistant and Project Coordinator will follow-up road construction planning and supervision. It is estimated that the cost to construct one kilometer of hard surface, unpaved road is around \$10 - \$20,000,- including the cost of bulldozer, compressor and excavation work, together with the spread of base coarse material at a thickness of 15 - 20 cms. CDF will cover up to 70% of the total cost to construct each kilometer of agricultural road. Local community participation will involve cash and in-kind contribution, including the construction of retaining walls, side canals for run-off of rain water and shoulders along the newly constructed roads.

Although the total value of roads scheduled for construction in the second year is \$566,000, CDF only requests an allocation of \$250,000 at this time. This reflects CDF's previous experience that (a) some projects will be cleared for implementation by GOI before others and (b) some local groups will find it easier than others to bring in counterpart funding on which project implementation depends. Because these are variables which cannot be fully controlled, CDF is requesting a smaller sum than the total value of the roads scheduled for construction. On the basis of its knowledge of local groups and the local situation vis-a-vis GOI, however, CDF feels that a minimum of \$250,000 in agricultural roads can be realistically targeted in the second year. The value of the local community's contribution will be no less than 30% of CDF's input.

Also, in view of the fact that the implementation of these road projects depends heavily upon the decision of the GOI, C.D.F. reserves the right to prioritize and implement those projects that have been cleared and substitute others for projects that, for any reason, are rejected.

9. Community Development:

Following project implementation, the local community will be fully responsible for maintenance of the road. Any further funding for future asphaltting or road improvement will be sought by the local groups from whatever source they may consider.

10. Environmental Assessment:

All of the roads submitted here are rocky, hilly, rural areas. Each site has been carefully planned and mapped to avoid any environmental damage due to erosion or improper drainage. These roads will have retaining walls where necessary. All land displaced by the road has been carefully related and approved by the villages in consultation with CDF Project Coordinator in order to reduce the amount of cultivatable land need. Every precaution will be taken to insure that no damage is done to ancient sites. In each case the benefits of these roads will far exceed any damage done to the environment.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

- 1. Project Title: Dar Salah Agricultural Road
- 2. Project Number: 84-0200
- 3. District: Bethlehem/Central Uplands
- 4. Village: Dar Salah
- 5. Direct Beneficiaries: 1,200 people
- 6. Road length: 2 kms.
- 7. Dunums made more accessible: 10,000
- 8. Project Background:

Dar Salah village is located East of Bethlehem. It has a population of 1,200 people who are involved in livestock and cereal production. The village lacks public electricity and drinking facilities. It has no public transportation to and from the main town which would facilitate the transport of their agricultural produce and school children. The road will assist the local group to move agricultural equipment to their fields cultivated with cereals (10,000 dunum), to reclaim more land, to repair cisterns, and to facilitate transportation for school children to and from the nearest school located 3 kilometers away at Ebadiya village.

9. Project Output:-

1. Earth and retaining walls	\$ 10,000
2. Basecourse	\$ 20,000
Total:-	<u>\$ 30,000</u>

10. Project Input:

CDF	\$ 15,000
Community	\$ 15,000
Total	<u>\$ 30,000</u>

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Al-Numan Agriculture Road
2. Project Number: B4-0201
3. District: Bethlehem/Central Uplands
4. Village: Al-Numan
5. Direct Beneficiaries: 260 people
6. Road length: 2.5 kms.
7. Dunums made more accessible: 750
8. Project Background:

Al-Numan is a small village located within the vicinity of Beit Sahur in Bethlehem District. It has a population of 260 people and presently cultivates an area of 750 dunums, mostly wheat. The village is considered remote, e.g. no electricity, no drinking water and no schools. The proposed road will help to facilitate future public services for the village, as well as improve agricultural marketing.

9. Project Output:-

1. Earth work, Compressor, Bulldozer and retaining walls	\$ 5,000
2. Basecourse	\$ 25,000
Total:-	\$ 30,000

10. Project Input:

CDF	\$ 20,000
Community	\$ 10,000
Total	\$ 30,000

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Al-Jarba Agricultural Road
2. Project Number: 84-0202
3. District: Bethlehem/Central Uplands
4. Village: Sur Baher
5. Direct Beneficiaries: 500 people
6. Road length: 2 km.
7. Dunums made more accessible: 2,000
8. Project Background:

This road serves approximately 500 farmers and their families who live in the eastern part of the Sur Baher village. The road is important for facilitating farmers to reach approximately 2000 dunums of their cultivated fields to transport goods and materials. It will also help children to have better transport facilities to schools.

9. Project Output:-

1. Earth and retaining walls	\$ 5,000
2. Basecourse	\$ 20,000
Total:-	<u>\$ 25,000</u>

10. Project Input:

CDF	\$ 17,000
Community	\$ 8,000
Total	<u>\$ 25,000</u>

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Eziz Agricultural Road
2. Project Number: 84-0203
3. District: Hebron
4. Village: Yatta
5. Direct Beneficiaries: 250 people
6. Road length: 2 kms.
7. Dunums made more accessible: 1,000
8. Project Background:

This road leads to approximately 1,000 dunums of agricultural land used for cereal cultivation and pasture land for livestock. It also serves to connect the Eziz village with the town of Yatta. The village lacks drinking water facilities, electricity and schools. It is a remote village, whereby the construction of this road would stimulate future projects which would benefit the people. Around 30 families will directly benefit from this road.

9. Project Output:-

(Compressor, Bulldozer)	
1. Excavations & retaining walls	\$ 5,000
2. Basecourse	\$ 20,000
Total:-	<u>\$ 25,000</u>

10. Project Input:

CDF	\$ 17,000
Community	\$ 8,000
Total	<u>\$ 25,000</u>

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Al-Jamal Wad Ali Agricultural Road
2. Project Number: 84-0204
3. District: Hebron
4. Village: Dahriya
5. Direct Beneficiaries: 15,000 people
6. Road length: 4 kms.
7. Dunums made more accessible: 3,000
8. Project Background:

The proposed Al-Jamal road is located in the village of Dahriya in the Hebron District. Approximately 15,000 people live in this region whose economy depends upon working in Israel. The road will run from the outlying farming area 3,000 dunums to the center of the village. Since no roads currently exist, the people rely mainly on animals to harvest their crops.

9. Project Output:-

1. Excavations, Compressor, Bulldozer & retaining walls	\$ 15,000
2. Basecourse	\$ 60,000
Total:-	\$ 75,000

10. Project Input:

CDF	\$ 50,000	
Community	\$ 25,000	
Total	\$ 75,000	

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

- 1. Project Title: Khirbit Al-Ribya Agricultural Road
- 2. Project Number: 84-0205
- 3. District: Hebron
- 4. Village: Samu'
- 5. Direct Beneficiaries: 5,0000 people
- 6. Road length: 2 kms.
- 7. Dunums made more accessible: 3,000
- 8. Project Background:

This road west of Samu' in the Hebron District will connect the much used land in the ancient Khirbit Al-Ribya region to the village of Samu'. The Khirbit Al-Ribya area is farmed in wheat (yeast) by the people of Samu'. It is now separated from the main road by rocky-hilly terrain. In order to aid in the planting and harvesting of the crops of this region, a road is necessary. Approximately 5,000 people live in Samu' most of them farmers. Many of these farmers work in the Khirbit Al-Ribya area.

9. Project Output:-

1. Earth work, Compressor, Bulldozer, and retaining walls	\$ 5,000
2. Basecourse	\$ 20,000
Total:-	<u>\$ 25,000</u>

10. Project Input:

CDF	\$ 11,000
Community	\$ 14,000
Total	<u>\$ 25,000</u>

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Attil Village Council
Agricultural Road
2. Project Number: 84-0206
3. District: Tulkarem
4. Village: Attil
5. Direct Beneficiaries: 1,200 people
6. Road length: 1.5 kms.
7. Dunums made more accessible: 2,000
8. Project Background:

The proposed road will run 2.5 kms. west from the village of Attil through 2,000 dunums of farm land owned by farmers from Attil, Deir El Ghussun, and Zeita to an irrigation well. This road will assist 200 farmers from Attil to work the land located west of the village, as well as to transport materials and yields to and from the village. Attil lies within a high rainfall zone estimated at 600 - 700 mm. annually. The road will help farmers to reclaim high rainfed land to be planted under citrus, vegetables and olives. The road will also help to market produce from existing farms which are beginning to use irrigation and other modern farming techniques. Over 5,000 people live in this area and will benefit indirectly through the improved economy.

CDF proposes to improve 1.5 kilometers of this 2.5 kilometer road with earthwork and basecourse. One kilometer has already been approved by the people of these villages showing their eagerness to complete this project.

9. Project Output:-

1. Earth work, Compressor, Bulldozer and retaining walls	\$ 4,000
2. Basecourse	\$ 16,000
Total:-	\$ 20,000

10. Project Input:

CDF	\$ 10,000
Community	\$ 10,000
Total	\$ 20,000

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

- 1. Project Title: Wad Al-Naar Agricultural Road
- 2. Project Number: 84-0207
- 3. District: Bethlehem
- 4. Village: Sawahreh Al-Sharqieh
- 5. Direct Beneficiaries: 4,000 people
- 6. Road length: 2 kms.
- 7. Dunums made more accessible: 2,000
- 8. Project Background:

C.D.F. proposes to aid the people of the Sawahreh Al-Sharqieh area to build 2 kms. of road to approximately 2,000 dunums of land. They grow mainly olives, vegetables, almonds and wheat. Olive and wheat are their predominate crops. The road will connect the village of Sawahreh Al-Sharqieh with their main farming area. This area is rocky and difficult to traverse. Approximately 4,000 people live in this village 50% of them are farmers. This road will be difficult to build because of the steep slopes and rocky terrain. It will be necessary to build retaining walls and culverts and to reinforce the curves with asphalt to avoid erosion.

9. Project Output:

1. Earth work, Compressor, Bulldozer and retaining walls	\$ 12,000
2. Basecourse	\$ 18,000
Total:-	<u>\$ 30,000</u>

10. Project Input:

CDF	\$ 15,000
Community	\$ 15,000
Total	<u>\$ 30,000</u>

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Kufer-Malek - Abu Falah Agricultural Road
2. Project Number: 84-0208
3. District: Ramallah
4. Village: Kufer-Malek Abu Falah
5. Direct Beneficiaries: 3,500 people
6. Road length: 3 kms.
7. Dunums made more accessible: 3,000
8. Project Background:

Kufer-Malek is a village in the Ramallah District with a population of around 2,000. Abu Falah is another village 3 kilometers distant with a population of 1,500 people. The proposed 3 kms. road will connect these two villages traversing 3,000 dunums of farm land which is used by both villages. Until now Only animals have been able to traverse this rocky land. This road will connect the villages but also make farming more accessible and profitable by allowing trucks and machinery to enter the land.

9. Project Output:

1. Earth and retaining walls	\$ 15,000
2. Basecourse	\$ 45,000
Total:-	\$ 60,000

10. Project Input:

CDF	\$ 30,000
Community	\$ 30,000
Total	\$ 60,000

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

- 1. Project Title: Ka'abneh Beduin Agricultural Road.
- 2. Project Number: 84-0209
- 3. District: Hebron
- 4. Village: Yatta
- 5. Direct Beneficiaries: 500 people
- 6. Road length: 2 kms.
- 7. Dunums made more accessible: 6,000
- 8. Project Background:

The Ka'abneh tribes in the Yatta area need more roads to improve their land. Presently over 6,000 dunums of land are under cultivation and several cistern repair projects are under way (WB0074). More roads will also encourage beduin families to spread further east where pasture for livestock is available. Beneficiaries for this road are estimated at 500 people.

9. Project Output:

1. Earthwork and retaining walls	\$ 5,000
2. Basecourse	\$ 20,000
Total:-	<u>\$ 25,000</u>

10. Project Input:

CDF	\$ 15,000
Community	\$ 10,000
Total	<u>\$ 25,000</u>

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Si'ir Village Council
Agricultural Road.
2. Project Number: 84-0210
3. District: Hebron
4. Village: Si'ir
5. Direct Beneficiaries: 1,200 people
6. Road length: 3 kms.
7. Dunums made more accessible: 1,700
8. Project Background:

The village of Si'ir is approximately 3 kms. north-east of Halhoul and Hebron. The farmers of Si'ir farm approximately 1,500 dunums of land located between Si'ir and Halhoul. Another 200 dunums have not been cultivated because there is no access to the area. The proposed road will connect Si'ir to the agricultural area. The proposed road, will run from Si'ir almost to Halhoul allowing greater access to the existing farm land improving the production and marketability of the grapes grown there. Another 200 dunums will certainly be reclaimed as soon as access is made available. The road will also help a small number of families who live in a housing development near Si'ir, along the proposed road.

9. Project Output:

1. Open road, bulldozer and excavation	\$ 10,000
2. Basecourse	\$ 40,000

Total	\$ 50,000

10. Project Input:

CDF	\$ 25,000
Community	\$ 25,000

Total	\$ 50,000

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Wad Beir El-Khanzir
2. Project Number: 84-0211
3. District: Hebron
4. Village: Beit Umar and Shuyukh
5. Direct Beneficiaries: 1,000 people
6. Road length: 3 kms.
7. Dunums made more accessible: 3,000
8. Project Background:

The proposed road lies between land owned by Beit Umar village and Shuyukh village. It is 3 kms. long stretching from the Tiqua'-Hebron highway towards the east. The road leads into considerable agricultural land estimated at over 3,000 dunums. A large number of farmers from both villages will benefit from this road. The road will promote the cultivation of vines and cereal crops, as well summer vegetables. Approximately 60 farmers will benefit directly and over 100 will benefit indirectly. Only animal transport is possible on the current road. It is already marked and can be opened through the participation of the local groups with 50% of the project cost.

9. Project Output:

1. Earth and retaining walls	\$ 20,000
2. Basecourse	\$ 20,000
Total	<u>\$ 40,000</u>

10. Project Input:

CDF	\$ 25,000
Community	\$ 15,000
Total	<u>\$ 40,000</u>

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

- 1. Project Title: Wad Abu Al-Amra Agricultural Road
- 2. Project Number: 84-0212
- 3. District: Hebron
- 4. Village: Wad Abu Al-Amra
- 5. Direct Beneficiaries: 300 people
- 6. Road length: 3 kms.
- 7. Dunums made more accessible: 2,000
- 8. Project Background:

The present road will help the farmers from the villages of Al-Amra and Karma to have access to their agricultural land. It is 3 kms. long requiring repair and base coarse to make it passable by motor vehicles. Many school children use the road on foot from the village of Al-Amra to attend BENI UNRWA Elementary School 3 kms. away. Around 2000 dunums will benefit directly from this project owned by 50 farmers. Currently the land is under fruit and cereal crops cultivation which can be transported only by animal or tractor. The new road will also help the school children to use public transportation. It will also facilitate the use of machinery by the farmers in the highly rainfed fields.

9. Project Output:

1. Earth and retaining walls	\$ 15,000
2. Basecourse	\$ 25,000
Total	<u>\$ 40,000</u>

10. Project Input:

CDF	\$ 25,000
Community	\$ 15,000
Total	<u>\$ 40,000</u>

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

- 1. Project Title: Kufr Rumman Agricultural Road
- 2. Project Number: 84-0213
- 3. District: Tulkarem
- 4. Village: Kufr Rumman
- 5. Direct Beneficiaries: 200 people
- 6. Road Length: 2 kms.
- 7. Dunums made more accessible: 800
- 8. Project Background:

Kufr Rumman is located west of Nablus and north of Anabta. Approximately 800 dunums are currently cultivated and an additional 200 dunums not under cultivation would be made accessible by the proposed road. The land is under olive, almond, and cereal crop production. This road will make current production more economical by allowing motorized vehicles to enter the land. 200 dunums will surely be reclaimed as access to the land is improved. This road will also facilitate new housing developments as farmers move further into the area.

9. Project Output:

1. Earth and retaining walls	\$ 5,000
2. Basecourse	\$ 25,000
Total	<u>\$ 30,000</u>

10. Project Input:

CDF	\$ 15,000
Community	\$ 15,000
Total	<u>\$ 30,000</u>

210
216

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

- 1. Project Title: Qabatiya Village council
Agricultural Road
- 2. Project Number: 84-0214
- 3. District: Jenin
- 4. Village: Qabatiya
- 5. Direct Beneficiaries: 600 people
- 6. Road length: 4 kms.
- 7. Dunums made more accessible: 4,000
- 8. Project Background:

Qabatiya is located south east of Jenin and has a total population of approximately 15,000 people. Most of these people are farmers cultivating vegetables, citrus, olives, and cereal crops. The bulk of their land is located north and west of Qabatiya and is presently served by a dirt path that is not fit for travel by motorized vehicles. The proposed road will traverse farm land to the west connecting Qabatiya to the main Jenin road and then continue into another large area of farm land. The proposed road will not only initiate a substantial savings for the farmers by allowing motorized vehicles into their fields for planting, cultivation and marketing but it will also connect the village to the Jenin road.

9. Project Output:

1. Earth and retaining walls	\$ 5,000
2. Basecourse	\$ 60,000
Total:	<u>\$ 65,000</u>

10. Project Input:

CDF	\$ 30,000
Community	\$ 35,000
Total:	<u>\$ 65,000</u>

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

- 1. Project Title: Public Health Care in the West Bank.
- 2. Project Numbers: WB0146, WB0183, WB0188, WB0189, WB0190, WB0191 and WB0192
- 3. CDF Allocation: \$ 225,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

A significant portion of women and children, the general population from at least 2 municipalities and the villages in both the Jenin and Nablus Districts, the Old City of Jerusalem and the surrounding villages, as well as a village near Bethlehem and surrounding population will have access to the health care services of the proposed projects and will, therefore, benefit directly.

5. Project Background:

In 1983 12 public health projects were submitted by CDF to GOI for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, totalling a proposed CDF input budget of \$315,000. USAID budgeted \$250,000 for these projects in July 1983. Realizing delays in project clearance, to-date three West Bank projects (WB0106-Nahhalin; WB0146-Greek Catholic Society Stage I; and WB0147-El-Bireh Women's Union Dental Clinic) were completed at a cost to CDF of \$55,000. Two additional West Bank projects (WB0105-Benedictos Polyclinic and WB0149-Friends of the Sick-Ramallah) have been approved and are in the final planning stage before implementation. One West Bank project (WB0148-Jordan Red Crescent Society) has conditional clearance and is waiting final approval from GOI of the equipment list to be purchased. The CDF amount budgeted for the three cleared but unimplemented projects in the West Bank is around \$100,000. The four remaining West Bank projects not yet cleared have a budget of \$100,000.

In Gaza, the status of the two clinic projects submitted last year is good. The Palestine Red Crescent Dental clinic (GS0090) was completed with a total expenditure of \$20,000 and Patients's Friends Benevolent-Gaza (GS0137) budgeted at \$40,000 is still awaiting GOI clearance.

In sum, of the \$250,000 budgeted for health care in the Territories, \$75,000 has been spent since June 1983 when the last AID grant submission was funded and an additional \$100,000 has GOI approval for expenditure. The Community Development Foundation sees this record as a positive indicator for increasing and continuing work with the charitable societies on projects that directly relate to the health care services of the citizens of the West Bank. Thus, CDF is proposing additional clinics and health facilities for assistance this year.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to provide humanitarian assistance for public health care in the area. The focus of involvement of the Community Development Foundation in the health sector is with the non-governmental health service organizations. The framework of CDF's involvement in the health sector is concentrated on improving the operational capability of clinics, laboratories and general health services in the following areas:-

Patient Care Support Services: To assist in the purchase of furniture or equipment for community institutions that either support or are directly involved in the delivery of personal health care. Examples of such projects include general out-patient clinics, MCH clinics, prenatal clinics, dental clinics, blood banks, ophthalmic clinics, old aged homes, and physical therapy outreach programs. Charity hospitals will now be added to this definition.

Clinic Laboratory Services: To provide equipment and/or technical assistance for the testing of physical specimens to aid in the diagnosis and treatment of disease and other ill health conditions. Types of clinical laboratory services include hematology, biochemistry, microbiology - including parasitology and facilities for radiographic/fluoroscopic X-ray and ultrasound diagnostics.

Environmental Health Management: To provide technical assistance and/or equipment to protect the community for environmental hazards causing or contributing to the incidence or spread of communicable or parasitic diseases, or chronic conditions. Included in CDF's area of concern are water supply monitoring and testing, waste water disposal, solid waste disposal, vector control, occupational health, improvement of general habitat, as well as food security including supply, storage, preparation, preservation and quality control.

As in the last public health grant submission, the projects submitted only include project activities in patient care support and clinic laboratory services. Future project submissions in the area of environmental health management are still being planned and will hopefully be ready for implementation by the next grant submission.

7. Project Output:

The Community Development Foundation will concentrate on the specific project activities as outlined in the separate project proposals. Each project strives to have a limited scope, duration of CDF involvement and funding commitment. As always, the Community Development Foundation Public Health Consultant has chosen to work with existing local groups which present a feasible plan of activity and to assist only those groups which have demonstrated their capability to plan, implement, run and evaluate effective health care programs.

The primary counterparts in these projects will be local groups undertaking health projects to complement government health services. It is through these self-reliant local groups who have pioneered in the field of social services that community-based health care projects that meet the needs of the area can be best implemented.

The projects included in this grant submission are:-

<u>Project</u>	<u>Name & Location</u>	<u>CDF Input</u>
WB0146	Greek Catholic MCH Clinic (Stage II)	\$ 20,000
WB0183	Arab Women's Union-Ittihad Hospital Nablus	\$ 50,000
WB0188	Arrabeh Dental Health/Education Clinic	\$ 25,000
WB0189	Patient's Friends Society Clinic-Nablus	\$ 50,000
WB0190	Patient's Friends Society Clinic-Jenin	\$ 50,000
WB0191	Anza Charitable Society Clinic Set-Up	\$ 10,000
WB0192	Taqu'a Clinic - Bethlehem	\$ 20,000
Total		\$ 225,000

CDF:Project #8*Clinics

The Community Development Foundation will assist the local groups in equipment and material purchases for the individual projects as described. Specifications for specific request for specialized instruments and machines will be obtained from the doctors and/or health professionals concerned. For sophisticated equipment purchases, the availability of proper maintenance personnel is always considered.

8. Project Input:

Each local group will participate with either cash or in-kind contribution and will assume all costs related to the running and maintaining of their respective projects. The Community Development Foundation contribution will cover mainly material purchases for medical equipment, furnishings, clinical laboratory equipment. Purchases will be made locally or from American manufacturers.

9. Community Development:

Following project implementation, the local community group will be fully responsible for the running costs and maintenance of the project. Some projects may be resubmitted for future aid as Stage II. It is hoped that as CDF becomes more involved in aiding health services that there will be more cooperation between local groups in the same areas as occurred with the two projects (WB0105 and WB0146) submitted in the last grant application in the Old City of Jerusalem.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: The Greek Catholic Society
Jerusalem Clinic (Stage II)
2. Project Numbers: WB0146
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 20,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

The Greek Catholic Society Clinic is located in the Old City of Jerusalem. It serves Arab Jerusalem (current population about 124,000) and the surrounding villages, reaching approximately 40,000 people.

5. Project Background:

The Greek Catholic Society Clinic was established in 1950 in the Old City of Jerusalem with the aim of helping the poor in the Jerusalem and the surrounding villages. It is especially concerned with the health needs of mothers and children, but there is also a dental clinic, an ENT speciality clinic, plus other activities, such as illiteracy, nutrition courses for mothers.

An earlier CDF grant was used to set up a laboratory service for the clinic in order to lessen the financial burden on the clinic and its clientel by eliminating the necessity of sending laboratory specimens to private hospitals or laboratories for examination. Subsequently, it has become apparent that this laboratory service is desperately needed for the entire area of the Old City and its surroundings. An agreement has been reached with another clinic in the area to send all their patients needing laboratory examinations to the Greek Catholic laboratory. Thus, this year, there has been a step towards community development by the cooperation between health services operating in the same area. With the funds previously allocated, a room has been completely prepared for the laboratory services, a technician has been hired, and some basic equipment has been purchased, as outlined below:-

CDF:Project #83-Clinics

CDF Purchases

a 5 parameter blood cell counter (Hycel-USA)
 a 16 foot refrigerator for use in the laboratory
 and for storage of vaccine
 a stainless steel sink
 partial payment for the analytical balance
 payment to contract labor for fixing the laboratory room,
 e.g. a carpenter for the benches, etc., an electrician,
 and the set-up of the water system.
 Totalling \$ 20,000

Greek Catholic Contributions

In addition to the \$23,000 yearly running costs for all clinical services (excluding the lab), specific contributions valued at over \$8,000 to the laboratory set-up were:-

a Bausch & Lomb microscope
 a small blood chemistry analyzer
 (to be traded for a model with a lower running cost
 - see under Project Output)
 an analytical balance, partial payment
 a distilled water system
 a deionized water system
 a differential blood cell calculator
 a small centrifuge
 the remaining costs to refurbish the room for the
 laboratory is around \$ 9,000

All the doctors associated with the clinic are enthusiastic about the availability of the laboratory service and are looking forward to its completion. Now, basic biochemical and hematological tests are being run. What is needed to complete the service is additional equipment for the biochemistry and hematology section of the laboratory, as well as equipment in order to do microbiological tests. There is also a specific need for an otoscope for the ENT specialist and an ob/gyn examination couch and fetal monitor for the penatal clinic. The costs for these items are outlined under Project Output.

6. Project Purpose

The purpose of the second stage of this project is to complete the laboratory services of the Greek Catholic Society Clinic, to include hematology, biochemistry and microbiology. Some support will also be given for small equipment purchases for the ENT speciality clinic and the prenatal clinic.

7. Project Output:COTS ESTIMATES

To finish biochemistry and hematology section of the laboratory:

Flame photometer - Na, K, Li (Model 480-Corning)	\$ 9,000
Clinical analyzer for all biochemistry tests, including enzymes, triglycerides, LDH, COT, GPT, alkalyn phosphatase etc. (Bausch & Lomb)	\$ 9,500

Supporting Notes:-

This machine is to replace the small blood chemistry analyzer currently in the laboratory. The current model has high running costs due to the need for disposable kits. The proposed machine, even though more expensive is more suitable to the clinic in the long run. The dealer here has agreed to trade the current machine for the new machine for difference in price. The Bausch & Lomb machine has a very low running cost which is suitable for this charity clinic where charges are either at cost or entirely free for those who are unable to pay

Coagulation analyzer - automatic (Hoffman LaRoche) for prothrombin time, partial thromoblastic time, fibrinogen, Quick test, and all blood clotting factors	\$ 5,000
Selection of automatic pipettes (5)	\$ 1,200

Needs for the microbiology section of the laboratory

Autoclave	\$ 1,000
Incubator	\$ 1,200
Waterbath with thermostat	\$ 700
Small equipment, as stirrers, heaters Shakers	\$ 1,500

Needs for speciality clinics

ob/gyn couch	\$ 1,200
Fetal heart detector	\$ 1,400
Otoscope, complete	\$ 650

Total:-

\$ 32,350

B. Project Inputs:

The Community Development Foundation recommends a contribution of \$20,000 for the purchase of equipment necessary to complete the laboratory for service to the people of the Old City of Jerusalem and the surrounding villages. Funds may also be used for equipment for the speciality clinics, if necessary. The remaining costs for the clinic equipment and supplies and the running of the clinical service will be met by the Greek Catholic Society along with the costs of maintaining all existing and expanded services in the future.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

- 1. Project Title: Arab Women's Union, Ittihad Hospital Intensive Care Unit - Nablus
- 2. Project Numbers: 84-0183
- 3. CDF Allocation: \$ 50,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

The activities of the Arab Women's Union Society serve the area of Nablus Municipality and the surrounding villages with an estimated total population of 150,000. The society runs the Ittihad Hospital in which there were over 10,000 in-patients and 3,000 out-patients in 1983.

5. Project Background:

The Nablus Arab Women's Society was established in 1921 and officially registered in 1945. The Society offers a variety of services which include:

a. Girls Orphanage.

The orphan's home houses 100 girls with full board and offers elementary school classes on the premises. Secondary school studies are taken in the town at government schools. Six hundred and fifty girls have finished their studies while staying at the home since the establishment of the school in 1952. The elementary classes are taught by qualified teachers and a specialized staff. In addition, the girls are taught vocational skills such as sewing, knitting and embroidery.

b. Al-Noor Center for Girls.

This school for blind girls was established in 1962. Its primary purpose is to help blind girls start their studies by learning the braille system. Twenty-six girls have finished their studies at this center since its onset, and there are currently 17 girls taking the specialized courses at this time.

c. Cultural Club.

A branch of the Arab Women's Society was established in Nablus in 1945 for the purpose of upgrading women's opportunities with respect to culture, health, and society, in general. Its current activities include literacy and sewing classes, a students home for university students, a small scholarship fund, and visits to prisons and needy families.

d. Ittihad Hospital.

The Ittihad Hospital was established in 1948. In 1983 over 10,000 patients were hospitalized here in addition 3,000 patients were treated in the out-patient clinic and 1,800 patients in the emergency room. The hospital currently has 7 specialists: one in general surgery, one in obstetrics/gynecology, one in pediatrics, and 4 in internal medicine. There are 12 residents and 4 graduate nurses and 36 two-year nurses. A nursing school was started in conjunction with the hospital in 1975. The duration of study is 18 months; the doctors in the hospital, as well as the staff nurses, are responsible for teaching.

The hospital administration has compiled a list of priorities for equipment purchase for the hospital. High on the list is an intensive care unit along with a volume respirator, a 3-channel EKG with treadmill and monitor, anaesthesia apparatus, blood gas analyzer, gastroscope and infant care systems.

The Community Development Foundation, after discussions with the administration and the doctors in the hospital, is convinced of the urgent need for an intensive care unit in this hospital. The closest equipment of this kind is in Maqassad Hospital in Jerusalem over 50 miles away. Without an intensive care unit, there is unnecessary morbidity and mortality in such cases as heart disease, respiratory disease, and post-operative patients. For these types of patients, time and transportation are crucial.

6. Project Purpose;

The purpose of this project is to upgrade the medical services of the Ittihad Hospital in Nablus by providing a 3 bed intensive care unit to serve the population of the area.

7. Project Output:

With regard to this specific equipment purchase, the hospital already has internists who have qualifications and training in I.C.U. settings. In addition to this, the Ittihad hospital plans to hire an additional 3 staff nurses and 3 practical nurses who will be able to use the I.C.U. unit. The hospital will also be responsible for the technical and supervisory aspects of the program and for I.C.U. room preparation such as pipe and electrical installation, and equipment installation and maintenance.

Specific request to CDF

Intensive care unit, including 3 units, EKG monitor with digital heart meters and alarms, monitors, a nursing station with alarm control, chart recorder and power control. Also included is emergency equipment such as synchronized and non-synchronized defibrillator (Mennon Medical-USA)

Estimated delivered cost

\$ 64,500

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation recommends an initial allocation of \$ 50,000 to be used to purchase an intensive care unit for the Ittihad Hospital in Nablus. The Society will be responsible for the remaining costs of the unit plus the costs of running and maintaining the equipment, along with their other medical services.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
 GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Arrabeh Red Crescent Society
Dental Clinic and Health Education
2. Project Numbers: 84-0188
3. PDF Allocation: \$ 25,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

The beneficiaries of the dental clinic will be the approximately 8,000 residents of Arrabeh, plus patients from the nearby village of Kifr-Rai (7,000), Mirkah (1,000), Fahmeh (1,000), the Fahmeh refugee camp (200), Kufeiret (1,000), and about 6 small Arab housing clusters (1,000) or 19,200 people.

5. Project Background:

Arrabeh is a municipality which was a district center for hundreds of years before the British Mandate. The residents of Arrabeh own land in about 20 villages around the town and as far as 35 kilometers away. The residents are thus linked with the neighboring villages outside their own boundaries. This is seen as an asset in beginning village health services in Arrabeh.

The charitable society in Arrabeh - a chapter of the Jordan Red Crescent Society - was begun in 1961. The Society offers a variety of services including:-

- a kindergarten with 70 students and 2 teachers. This kindergarten is considered of high quality such that parents from the Municipality of Jenin bring their children to these classes.

- health education classes for mothers. 144 participants and 2 teachers attend classes twice a week.

- illiteracy classes (20 participants and 1 teacher.)

- sewing classes

- first aid to children

- Pregnant mothers education, once a month. This service is administered by three doctors, a nurse and the town midwife, all citizens of Arrabeh.

CDF:Project #84-0188

The Arrabeh Red Crescent is a chapter of the Jordan Red Crescent Society and is chartered to provide health services for their community. The Arrabeh Committee proposes to open a dental clinic and then expand into a complete mother and child care health service, including a specialized clinic in pre-natal care. Since dental health care is well accepted in villages, the Society hopes that this service will open the door to other types of health care services in the future. The Committee stressed that by building a clientele for the dental health clinic, they hope to attract more people to child health services. Through their effectiveness, they hope in the future to be even more successful in convincing village women to use village clinics regularly and not just for emergencies.

The Society expects the dental service to be well utilized, especially since it is readily accessible, either free or at cost, and will not involve extensive travel. The members of the Society have secured two dentists from the nearby town of Jenin to alternate in the proposed dental service. The Society also plans to include dental health education in the ongoing health education classes.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to provide dental health care and to upgrade health education in an area where there are currently no public health services available. Arrabeh is centrally located so a number of villages can also take advantage of these medical services.

7. Project Output:

Based on prior experience in setting up a dental clinic the cost of this project will be:-

Dental equipment, major pieces	\$ 18,000
Dental equipment, tools and supplies	\$ 5,000
Dental cabinets and furnishings	\$ 2,500
Works, including water supply, electrical supply, installation	\$ 1,500
Salaries, running cost, yearly minimum	\$ 8,000
Refurnishing the rooms	\$ 2,000
Health education equipment-audio visual equipment and software	\$ 5,000

Total:- \$ 42,000

CDF:Project #84-0188

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation recommends a contribution of \$25,000 for the purpose of installing a dental clinic in the town of Arrabeh and for the upgrading of health education classes for the women of the area. The Arrabeh Red Crescent Society will be responsible for the remaining costs of the equipment and for the running costs of the clinic. If this project is successful, the Community Development Foundation may propose a Stage Two project for this Society - i.e. a mother child/pre-natal clinic on the same premises.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Patients' Friends Society
Clinic Equipment - Nablus
2. Project Numbers: 84-0189
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 50,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

The beneficiaries of this project will be the population of the Nablus Municipality, the surrounding villages, and even other municipalities - especially to the north and to the west (e. Jenin, Tulkarem and Qalqilya) who will use the three clinics.

5. Project Background:

The Patient's Friends Society in Nablus was established in 1979 with the prime objective of providing health services in the Nablus area. To-date, the Society has opened three clinics:-

1. 1979 - a small general clinic in the center of Nablus.
2. 1980 - a village clinic in Deir Istia
3. 1981 - a general and specialized clinic on the main road in the city - the Al-Rahma Clinic.

The Al-Rahma clinic, which is located under a well known old mosque, currently offers the services of a general clinic and dispensary, preventive health center, plus the specialized services of

- a clinic laboratory
- internal medicine
- cardiology - EKG service and monitoring
- dental clinic
- dermatology (treatment free)
- X-ray facilities (color and black and white)
...radiography, flouroscopy and tomography).

CDF:Project #84-0189

In only five years, this society has grown to such a high professional standard that they now receive referrals from Jerusalem and Ramallah. The Society (which has 800 members) depends on local and outside personal, and corporate contributions - both in money and in-kind. In fact, many of the major medical instruments and large equipment have been donated by individuals. For example, the dental clinic was donated by a Nablus man in memory of his father.

Both Nablus clinics are open from 8-6, except Fridays. They are recently considering opening a first aid and 24-hour emergency service. The doctors are employed by the clinics exclusively and are not allowed to have their own private practice. It is believed that it is this "rule" that accounts for the high degree of professionalism and initiative in these clinics.

All services are provided at cost. Free services are offered for the families of prisoners, "martyrs" and to the poor as recommended by a committee. Additionally, school health services are offered free to the Islamic School (private) and the schools for the mentally retarded and blind, as well as the old people's home. Health bulletins are also distributed for general public health knowledge (e.g. on cholera, diabetes, ulcers, high blood pressure). Lectures are given periodically on first aid and hygiene. Local university students are also offered training in the clinical laboratory. On holidays, visits and small gifts are given to hospitalized patients in the hospitals in the city.

The patient record for this clinic is indicative of the quality service given:-

1980	9,650
1981	14,700
1982	23,553

In 1983 the patient usage was as follows:-

Al-Rahma Main Clinic	City Clinic	Village Clinic Deir Istia
Internal Med. 1,566	General 8,100	General 982
Out-Patients 14,114	First Aid 2,192	Returns 142
First Aid 1,504	Returns 1,356	First Aid 255
Dental 3,581	Laboratory 1,378	
X-Ray 5,158		
Laboratory 8,658		
Free of Charge 1,533		
Total :- 36,114	13,026	1,379

The Society desires to upgrade its existing services by adding another dental unit, by purchasing an ultrasound scanner for the X-Ray facility, and purchasing an ambulance. It also plans to open another branch of the clinic near one of the refugee camps in Nablus. A local man who donated money to build a new mosque and has granted permission for the Society to open a clinic in the basement, as in the Al-Rahma Clinic. This expansion will probably take place next year.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this clinic project is to improve and expand the medical services offered in the existing out-patient polyclinic operated by the Patients' Friends Society in Nablus in order that they may better serve the population of the area.

7. Project Output:

It is believed that the presence of an ultrasound machine in this medical institution will add greatly to its diagnostic capabilities. The applications of ultrasound are multiple and include:

Echocardiography - particularly helpful in diagnosing valvular lesions and abdominal and chest problems. Ultrasound greatly facilitates investigation of many abdominal viscera, particularly of the liver, spleen, pancreas and the urinary tract. It is considered the first line of investigation in gall bladder disease.

Obstetrical - Many respected ultrasonographers have recommended two ultrasound examinations during every pregnancy. The first examination should be made before the 20th week and the second one at 30 - 33 weeks of pregnancy. Current diagnostic possibilities of the ultrasound scanning in obstetrics are:

- Estimation of gestational age and evaluation of the fetal growth.

- Confirmation of early pregnancy failure

- Diagnostics of multiple pregnancy

This useage in itself may decrease the perinatal mortality rate from twin pregnancies which is almost 10 times that for singleton births.

- Evaluation of fetal cardiovascular dynamics

Growth charts have been constructed for the estimation of different parameters which are important for detailed evaluation of the fetal heart morphology and function during second and third trimesters.

- Ultrasound placentography
In the last two decades sonographic imaging has become the standard method for evaluation of placental disorders.

- Prenatal detection of fetal congenital abnormalities

Estimated salaries and expenditures, Yearly (based on the past year)	\$ 118,000
Estimated Delivered Cost Needs - Ultrasound, Picker-USA, digital rector real time system with accessories	\$ 70,000
Dental unit to be added to existing unit, tools, supplies and set-up	\$ 20,000
Ambulance, fully equipped	\$ 150,000
	<u>\$ 358,000</u>

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation recommends an initial grant of \$50,000 to the Patients' Friends Society, Nablus to purchase a Picker Ultrasound machine to be added to the existing X-Ray facility at the Al-Rahma clinic. This X-Ray service is among the best in the West Bank, doctors from Jerusalem and Ramallah even refer their patients to this service.

The Society has experienced radiologists, as well as 3 experienced X-Ray technicians. With the purchase of the Picker Ultrasound there will be a training course for the medical staff and technicians. The Society will contribute \$20,000.- to purchase the ultrasound unit.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Patients' Friends Society Clinic
Medical/Lab. Equipment - Jenin
2. Project Numbers: 84-0190
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 50,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

The beneficiaries of this project will be the residents of Jenin and surrounding villages, totalling about 130,000 people.

5. Project Background:

The Patients Friends Society of Jenin was established in 1972 with the objective of improving the social and health situation of the population of the Jenin District. The activities of this Society to-date have been:

- support for the laboratory and blood bank of the Jenin government hospital
- patient visitation to distribute money, medicine, food and eye glasses
- establishing (1974) of the Al-Amal School for the Mentally Retarded which currently has 25 students.
- establishing a clinic (1972) near the Jenin refugee camp
- establishing a center for mother education in nutrition, child development and first aid.

The Society is now in the process of moving the clinic to a new building they have rented on the main road leading into the town. They want to develop this building into a polyclinic and health education center for the District of Jenin. The first stage will be to offer general internal medicine (including an EKG service), obstetrics and gynecology (pre-natal) service, and pediatrics with a supporting clinical laboratory. The second stage will be speciality clinics: ear, nose and throat (ENT), ophthalmology, and dentistry and an X-ray facility.

CDF:Project #84-0190

The Jenin District is not lacking in either doctors or dentists; it is only lacking in equipment to offer proper services for the citizens of the area. The residents of Jenin believe that their area is the most underdeveloped with regard to health services - and have decided that the only way to provide the necessary services is to develop a polyclinic under the auspices of the Patients' Friends Society.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to upgrade the health services available in the Jenin District through supporting the development of a polyclinic to be run by the Patients' Friends Society. The project will be implemented in stages.

7. Project Output:

Personnel & running costs

3 doctors	
1 lab technician (B.S.)	
3 lab technicians (diploma)	
1 accountant (B.A.)	
1 administrator (B.A.)	
1 cleaner	
Rent, utilities, etc.	\$ 75,000 (1 yr. est.)

Clinic set-up

<u>Internal medicine</u>	
Ergometer	\$ 1,000
Gastroscope	\$ 15,000
EKG, 3-channel with monitor, defibrillator & accessories	\$ 18,000
<u>ob/Gyn (pre-natal)</u>	
ob/gyn examination couch	\$ 1,200
Fetal heart detector	\$ 1,400
Special tools - vaginal speculums, blood pressure apparatus, etc.	\$ 500
<u>Pediatrics</u>	
General medical tools & equipment	\$ 1,000
<u>General equipment & furnishings</u>	
Scales, sterilizers, patient examination tables, screens, X-ray viewer, dressing sets and carts, cupboards, filing cabinets, desks, chairs, wheelchair, crutches, stretchers	\$ 10,000

	\$ 48,100

Example of purchase for basic laboratory set-up:

Blood cell counter, RBC, WBC, Hb	\$ 15,000
Flame photometer for Na, K, Li	\$ 9,000
Spectrophotometer or colorimeter	\$ 3,500
Centrifuges, hematocrit & blood & urine	\$ 2,200
Analytical balance	\$ 2,500
Microscope	\$ 2,500
Autoclave	\$ 800
Oven	\$ 800
Refrigerator	\$ 1,500
Water purification system	\$ 1,500
Bilirubin meter	\$ 1,300
Water baths (2)	\$ 1,200
Glassware, reagents, kits & small equipment such as heaters & stirrers	\$ 10,000

	\$ 53,800

Health Education equipment

Tape recorder, slide projector, overhead projector, flannel board, blackboards, charts, books, and special health education material in Arabic (such as Macmillan health education instruction sets)	\$ 5,000
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GRAND TOTAL ESTIMATE:- \$181,900

B. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation recommends an initial grant of \$50,000 to the Patients' Friends Society - Jenin - for the purchase of medical equipment and/or furnishings to be used in the upgrading of the existing clinic run by the Society and for the purchase of laboratory equipment for the set-up of a laboratory service to be run by the Society. The Society will be responsible for the remaining costs of setting up these initial services along with the cost of running and maintaining these projects in the future.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Anza Charitable Society
General Health Clinic Set-Up.
2. Project Numbers: 84-0191
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 10,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

The beneficiaries of this general health clinic will be approximately 700 residents of the village of Anza as well as some patients from neighboring villages such as Ajja (1,500), Zawayih (500) and Sanur (2,800).

5. Project Background:

The Anza Charitable Society began in 1981 and quickly proved to be one of the most active village charitable societies in the Jenin District. They have successfully started four activities, i.e. a kindergarten with 58 students, literacy classes with 28 participants, sewing classes with 22 students and health education classes for 25 participants.

The Society has frontage on the main road entering the village and is currently enclosing this area with two rooms for a village clinic. The Society has already contracted with a doctor from the nearby village of Ajja who will work in this clinic daily; they are now looking for a practical nurse.

5. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this general health clinic project is to provide general health services to the residents of the village of Anza and residents of nearby villages who will have access to services made available.

6. Project Output:

It is estimated that the health clinic project for Anza will cost as follows:-

Rent of building	\$ 560
Salaries, doctor and nurse	\$ 6,000
Salaries, maintenance	\$ 850
Medicine, initial and replenenishing supply	\$ 1,500
Fixing rooms, plaster, floors, water supply, electricity	\$ 3,000
Furnishing, office and medical	\$ 2,000
Basic medical instruments	\$ 3,000

Total	<u>\$ 16,910</u>

8. Project Input:

Community Development Foundation	\$ 10,000
Village contribution	\$ 6,910

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Taqua' Charitable Society
Clinic & Laboratory Set-Up
2. Project Numbers: 84-0192
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 20,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

The Taqua' clinic will service approximately 8,000 citizens from the village of Taqua', as well as an estimated 2,000 from the surrounding area.

5. Project Background:

Taqua'a is located approximately 8 kilometers southeast of Bethlehem in what is known as the Eastern Slopes of the Jordan Valley. A community development committee, organized in 1981 to pursue improvements in the village, has to-date succeeded in cleaning up the village, paving over 1 kilometer of village road, opening a kindergarten for 140 children and starting literacy classes. The committee views itself as responsible not only for the physical well being of the village, but also for social services and health services. This, they are planning to open a clinic in the village and have secured two rooms to be used for the purpose.

This clinic has obtained the services of doctors and nurses for three days a week and plan, after the clinic is set up, to expand their services to at least five days a week. Services to begin this year are a general clinic (including immunization), an infant care center, a pre-natal clinic, first aid, and a supporting clinical laboratory. After these activities are running smoothly, they plan space for a dental clinic, as there is none in the entire area.

The Taqua' clinic, like that of WB0106-Nahhalin, will provide services in cooperation with Caritas Hospital. In addition to assistance from the Caritas doctors and a doctor from the local government hospital, the health worker and the laboratory technician will also be cooperating with Caritas Hospital personnel.

Caritas Hospital is predominantly a pediatric hospital which also functions as a Mother Child Health Center. Under this latter umbrella, the hospital has participated in setting up four village units, and they have expressed willingness to add Taqua' to this list. With this added moral and technical support, the Taqua' clinic will function as an out-patient clinic for babies, and for pre and post natal cases, as well as a treatment center for children and adults. Caritas and the village committee members also plan to serve the community through education of women in hygiene, nutrition, first aid and child development.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to improve and upgrade the health services of the Taqua' community development committee by the establishment of clinic and laboratory service for the village and surrounding area. This project will also complement the outreach program of Caritas Hospital (Bethlehem).

7. Project Output:

The village will donate space for the clinic and pay the running costs and salaries which are estimated from similar village clinic set-ups as follows:-

Rent, two rooms	\$ 600/yr.
Salaries	
Dr. 2 days/week	\$ 4,000/yr.
Dr. 1 day/week	free
Nurses 2 days/week (2)	\$ 1,500/yr.
Nurse 1 day/week (1)	free
Cleaner	\$ 500/yr.
Health Worker	\$ 3,250/yr.

Supporting Note:

When the clinic facilities are completed these costs will rise as the clinic will be open for more than three days per week

Estimated running costs based on the other Caritas village clinics.

Antenatal clinic	\$ 3,000/yr.
Pre-natal clinic	\$ 3,000/yr.
Small laboratory service	\$ 15,000/yr.
Utilities, maintenance & transportation	\$ 2,000/yr.
Drugs	\$ 5,200/yr.
Total:-	<u>\$ 38,500/yr.</u>

The Community Development Foundation proposes to aid Taqua' community development committee by helping set-up the clinical and laboratory services for the village.

Estimated costs:-

Fixing of house with floor, windows toilets, sinks etc.	minimum	\$ 15,000
Clinic furniture, including examination couches, cupboards, trolleys, etc.		\$ 5,000
Basic medical equipment, such as scales, sterilizers, blood pressure cuffs, stethoscopes, otoscope, stainless steel dishes, etc.		\$ 2,500
Pre and post natal clinic ob/gyn examination couch		\$ 1,200
Fetal monitor		\$ 1,400
Specialized Instruments		\$ 500
Basic laboratory equipment		
Microscope		\$ 1,840
Refrigerator		\$ 800
Refractometer		\$ 350
Centrifuge (including hematocrit)		\$ 1,600
Hemoglobinometer		\$ 1,100
Incubator		\$ 1,000
Glucometer		\$ 400
Sink, stainless steel, with draining tray		\$ 300
Distilled/deionized water system		\$ 850
TOTAL NEEDS		\$ 33,870

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation recommends a contribution of \$20,000 to Taqua' community development committee to aid in the set-up of a clinical and laboratory service for the village and the surrounding area. The CDF contribution will be used for the direct purchase of medical furniture and/or equipment, and for laboratory equipment. If necessary, some funds may be used for the refurnishing of the clinic and laboratory rooms. The remaining costs for the clinic and laboratory will be met by the Taqua' community Development committee, as well as all running and maintenance costs of this and future services.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Beit Lahiya Village Council
Water Project (Stage I);
2. Project Number: 84-0050
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 50,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

Approximately 3,500 people will directly benefit by fresh water being connected to their homes. Beit Lahiya's total population of 16,000 will also benefit as the distributional efficiency of the whole village water network is improved.

5. Project Background:

Beit Lahiya lies in the northern part of the Gaza Strip, about 7 kilometers north of Gaza City. The majority of its population (approximately 11,000 according to recent estimates) are farmers or their dependents, although a significant proportion (30%) of its working age population migrates daily to work in Israel. Village lands cover an agricultural area of 7,200 dunums, most of which is planted with citrus and strawberries.

Beit Lahiya is headed by a local village council which also offers services needed by the population. In 1981, the Council was responsible for successfully implementing the first stage of a three stage pipeline project. It took approximately one year to connect over 800 houses (servicing over 3,500 people) and to lay 2,500 meters of steel and asbestos pipe of varying dimensions. Stage one, in which CDF assisted, replaced an inadequate system laid in 1969 of 2" plastic pipeline which ran without sufficient pressure along the main roads. Before this improvement, only those living directly on the main road could benefit, and then only at certain times of the day and in certain seasons. The remaining residences were obliged to carry water in from the outlying private agricultural irrigation sources.

In 1983, CDF also assisted the village council in stage II of its water plan. This extended water line to the areas of Aslan, El-Ghaboon and El-Hatabia areas with a population of 3,000..

The remaining areas in need of an improved water supply are Atatra, Salatin, El-Toom and Beer El-Naaja, on the west side of the village. Pipelines in these areas, were installed piecemeal by the inhabitants without the supervision of the village council. They are mostly old, of too small a diameter and made of easily broken plastic. In the last ten years the population of these areas has increased by 200%. New houses have been built, and second storeys have been added to older houses. With the present inadequate network some houses get no water in the upper storeys, some get water on an irregular basis, and some get none at all. The present layout in these areas also impedes the efficient operation of the village water system as a whole, since reorganization there is need to make the system fully "rotary". Under the present non-rotary system, the output of one well must be delivered exclusively to the areas in question for a number of hours each day; under the rotary system, all water is contributed to the system as a whole and thus can be distributed more efficiently.

A further stage envisaged by the Beit Lahiya master plan for water involves the construction of a 2000 M3 ground reservoir whose storage capacity will further augment the efficiency of the rotary distribution system. With the completion of the rotary distribution system and the reservoir, it should be possible to supply all consumers with 100 liters per day. Ultimately, the goal is to increase this to 150 liters per day and this may require the digging of a further well.

6. Project Purpose:

To assist Beit Lahiya Village Council to go a step further in its water master plans specifically by providing the rest of the village (Atatra, Salatin, El-Toom and Beer El-Naaja) with adequate water service.

7. Project Output:

Tender documents and estimates for this project have been prepared for the village council by Tushia Consulting Engineers. These may be summarized as follows (prices include installation):-

1. Pipes	\$ 66,529
2. Fire hydrants	\$ 2,630
3. Manholes	\$ 9,068
4. Outlets for house connections	\$ 19,968
5. Valves and other fittings	\$ 1,805
	<hr/>
Total:	\$ 100,000

8. Project Input:

The village council has paid 50% of the total costs of stages I and II, and will raise the same, partly from a levy of approximately \$50 per household, for Stage III. CDF therefore recommends an allocation of 50% of the costs of Stage III, up to \$50,000.

The CDF contribution will be used for the purchase of materials which are needed for aspects of the project other than the individual house connections, which remain the responsibility of the village council and the individual home owners.

Once the project has been cleared for implementation, the CDF staff and representatives of the village council will prepare a detailed budget, a project contract which will designate the exact use of CDF granted funds and an implementation schedule.

The Municipality has been authorized to count, as part of its contribution, any materials purchased which are made between the time of their request to CDF and the time when clearance is received from all the necessary parties. This understanding permits the village council to make the best use possible of its regular funds, because the alternative of waiting until CDF can participate financially would bring about significant loss of value, since the regular village council budget is provided in Israeli Shekels. It is understood, however, that the Community Development Foundation makes no commitment until it has received funding for this project, at which time a formal project contract will be negotiated.

9. Community Development:

The Beit Lahiya Village Council will oversee implementation of the project through its municipal engineer in coordination with CDF staff. It will also assume full responsibility for operation and maintenance of the completed system.

9. Environmental Assessment:

The project will require minor excavations along existing roads. The village council and CDF will take all necessary precautions to ensure that no unnecessary damage is done to the land during project implementation. Afterwards, the Beit Lahiya Village Council along with the Tushia Engineering Firm will monitor the quality of water and the system to be sure it is operating safely and satisfactorily.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Central Blood Bank Society Generator
2. Project Number: 84-0110
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 10,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

The total population of the Gaza Strip or 480,000 people are potential beneficiaries of this project. In any given year, a minimum of 5,000 individuals who are hospitalized or require an operation in Gaza will directly benefit from the availability of blood provided to local hospitals by the Blood Bank Society.

5. Project Background:

The Gaza Strip possesses four hospitals, three of which are in the main urban complex, Gaza City. They are the Shifa Hospital (320 beds), the Pediatric Hospital (170 beds), and the National Arab Hospital (70 beds). The central and southern areas are served by the Khan Younis Hospital, with 200 beds, giving a complete total of 760 beds for the whole Strip. Blood is continually required in these hospitals, with an average need for 70 units a day. Prior to the establishment of the society, blood was obtained by the patient's bringing a potential donor, usually a relative, to the hospital, though if a ray type were required, the patient might be compelled to travel to Jaffa Hospital, an expensive, four hour journey.

In 1973, interested persons, both medical staff and private citizens, grouped together to form the Central Blood Bank Society. Their aims were to provide the public with health education programs with particular reference to blood, to inform people about their program and to encourage blood donations from volunteers. From the pre-1973 situation of a negligible number of donors, the society has been responsible for the ratio of donors to possible donor population (ages 16-60) having been raised to 1:450. Although the ratio in Britain, for example, is 1:25, the Society aims to reach a ratio of 1:100, which would be considered satisfactory in this area.

Since 1973, the Society has moved from rented premises to its own building, constructed at local expense, and erected on donated land. It has also opened branches in Khan Younis and Rafah, purchased (with CDF help) a blood collection vehicle, and, most recently, installed \$100,000's worth of laboratory equipment in its main center. These recent acquisitions include everything necessary for the efficient operation of such a center, such as blood investigation units, a haematology analyzer, platelet counter, sodium potassium analyzer, electron microscope and spectrophotometer. Installation and training by a representative of the Swiss supplier has just been completed.

Unfortunately, at present the electric supply at the society's Gaza headquarters is undependable, sometimes failing altogether, sometimes fluctuating and dipping as low as 180 volts (measurements were taken during the day; night time fluctuation is unknown but is likely to be more extreme). The municipality is unable to correct the situation with the result that this recently installed and sensitive equipment may be damaged, and blood samples are constantly at risk. The Society has therefore approached CDF for help in acquiring an electric generator with automatic turnover.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to guard the center's blood supplies and laboratory equipment from the disruptive and harmful effects of an undependable electric supply.

7. Project Output:

One 17 kw electric generator with automatic turnover. Estimated cost, including installation, is \$ 10,000. This will enable recently purchased laboratory equipment to function supply and make the Society to deliver reliable medical services to the population.

8. Project Input:

CDF recommends a contribution of \$ 10,000 which the society has matched ten fold in the past year in the purchase of laboratory equipment. The generator is regarded as a necessary complement to that equipment.

9. Environment Assessment:

This project is exempted from environmental review under the provisions of 22 CFR "Aid Environmental Procedures" Section 216.2, paragraph (C) "Categorical Exclusion".

10. Community Development:

The Society is a good example of an organization which has evolved from a need recognized by local people, who then decided to work together to achieve ends appropriate to that need. The Society continually seeks to expand its work through the harnessing of local resources and energy. Assisted by CDF in a project over three years ago, the Society has proved itself able to effectively utilize such help in the furtherance of its aims.

The Central Blood Bank of Gaza will assume responsibility for installation as well as future operational and maintenance costs.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Jabaliya Village Council Nazla
Neighborhood Sewage (Stage II)
2. Project Number: 84-0130
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 60,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

The dangers and inconvenience of overflowing cesspits will be done away with for all the 6,000 inhabitants of the Nazla neighborhood. Children of that area, who are presently at great risk when playing in the streets will benefit in particular.

5. Project Background:

According to recent statistics the population of Jabaliya, including the refugee camp, is about 50,000. The village is situated in the northern part of the Gaza Strip about seven kilometers from Gaza City. In 1979, the Jabaliya Village Council commissioned Tushia Consulting Engineers to prepare a master plan for sewage collection and disposal. Since then about 50% of the system, including pipelines for the village center and the Nazla area, a central pumping station at Abu Rashid, a line (part pressure, part gravity) from Nazla to the central pumping station, and a treatment plant consisting of four oxidation lagoons has been completed. This is one of only two treatment plants in the Strip (the other serves Gaza City) and will eventually serve the nearby large villages of Beil Lahiya and Beil Hanoun as well. It is proposed eventually to use the treated effluent for the irrigation of nearby citrus plantations. In other words, Jabalia has an imaginative and far-sighted plan for the development of its sewage system and is making good progress in its implementation. When finished the system will be able to handle the projected population increase until at least the year 2000.

The remaining parts of the system scheduled for completion as funds become available are: a pumping station at Nazla, enlargement of the central pumping station at Abu Rashid, enlargement of the pressure line from Abu Rashid to the treatment lagoons, building of an additional lagoon and installation of aerators, and construction of a pressure line from the lagoons to the reuse area. All these components are, of course, complementary: the addition of one new element to the system requires the addition or enlargement of another. Most pressing at present is the need for a pumping station at

Nazla, since the collection system recently installed in that area cannot be made operational until it is joined to the also recently installed pressure and gravity line leading to the central pumping station. Thus, the Nazla pumping station is the missing link needed to complete once major segment of the whole system. It is for this therefore, that the Jabaliya Village Council is now seeking CDF assistance, following earlier successful collaboration in sewage works in the same neighborhood (project #0130) and before that in a ground water reservoir (Project #003B) and an agricultural road (Project #0116).

It should be noted, however, that this project, though it will complete one relatively self-contained part of the proposed Jabaliya sewage system, implies future developments. Thus, the connection of the Nazla neighborhood to the central pumping station will increase the number of the people served by the central station from approximately 8,000 to approximately 14,000 and this will necessitate its enlargement. From this follows the enlargement of the pressure line from the central pumping station to the treatment plant and so on, as outlined above. The Nazla pumping station should be seen therefore in the context of the overall development of the Jabaliya system, and even of sewage in the entire northern zone of the Gaza Strip.

6. Project Purpose:

To assist the Jabaliya Village Council in the construction of a pumping station at Nazla, which will make possible the movement of sewage from that area to the central pumping station and so to the treatment plant.

7. Project Output:

Toshna Consulting Engineers have provided the Village Council with tender documents for a pumping station with two submersible sewage pumps each with a discharge capacity of 105 M³/hr. and total head of 30 m at 1450 q.p. The estimated costs based on these documents are:

1. Earthworks	\$ 2,100
2. Concrete works	\$ 20,770
3. Building works	\$ 1,750
4. Metal works	\$ 3,370
5. Pipe laying & installation of fittings	\$ 4,160
6. Mechanical & electrical equipment	\$ 43,280
7. Electric works	\$ 5,910
8. Miscellaneous (including asphalt paving fencing, steel gates etc.)	\$ 38,260

Total:-

\$117,600

8. Project Input:

CDF will pay 50% of the actual cost, up to \$60,000. Jabaliya Village Council will pay the remaining costs.

9. Community Development:

Jabaliya Village Council will assume responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the pumping station from its ongoing budget.

10. Environmental Assessment:

Precautions will be taken by the municipality along with the Tushia Engineering firm and the CDF's technical consultant to minimize damage due to digging and to monitor the system after its completion to insure that it is working properly. The overall impact on the environment is positive, since septic overflow will be removed from the streets reducing all the dangers inherent in such a condition.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES



- 1. Project Title: Gaza Municipality Neighborhood Sewage Improvement
- 2. Project Number: 84-0162
- 3. CDF Allocation: \$ 60,000
- 4. Project Beneficiaries:

Approximately 6000 people will benefit directly from improved sewage collection and the elimination of unhealthy conditions in their own neighborhoods. In addition all those citizens of Gaza (population approximately 180,000) who pass through these neighborhoods or have contact with their inhabitants will gain from the improvement in sanitary conditions.

5. Project Background:

The first sewage system built in Gaza City was installed during the British Mandate, and covered only the older areas of the city, which lie at a distance of 3 kilometers from the sea. Since that time, the population of the city has increased ten fold, and the populated area has both increased in density at the center; and expanded at the periphery (reaching the shore on the west). Following a master plan commissioned by the Municipality in the 1970's, the main collection system for sewage has been rebuilt on a scale such that it is capable of handling the total output of sewage from the population of the city as projected for the year 2000.

However, this increase in capacity, has in no way been matched by an increase in neighborhood connections to the main system or in maintenance of existing connections. Thus, much of the enlarged population has only cesspits at its disposal, and these are inadequately serviced and therefore prone to overflow. Many others suffer from old rusted out or damaged pipes. In both cases, the result is pools and streams of noxious liquid in the unpaved sidestreets of the city. In the summer, this water becomes a gathering place for mosquitoes and other disease carriers. In the winter the effect on the streets is compounded by the rains. Needless to say, all the local inhabitants suffer. In addition to the unsanitary conditions and inconvenience, arguments and social tensions are caused among neighbors who are caught in the cumulative frustration of the situation. Especially at risk, are children, who, in areas such as these where homespace is limited, spend much of their time playing in the street.

The city is divided into seven administrative areas, each of which has several streets which need hook up or line replacement. Numerous requests have been made to CDF by groups from various neighborhoods for such assistance. These neighborhoods are among the older and poorer parts of the city, and a large proportion of their adult male inhabitants work as day-laborers in Israel. The wages of the laborers are low at the best of times, and they are particularly hard pressed at present as a result of the current downturn of the Israeli economy.

It may be mentioned, too, that the wastewater that finds its way onto the streets is lost for treatment and reuse on local farm land. In the Gaza Strip, where water is critically scarce, and one of the few untapped sources is sewage, this consideration should not be overlooked.

6. Project Purpose:

To help people eliminate unsanitary conditions in their neighborhoods by upgrading sewage facilities.

7. Project Output:

Neighborhoods vary in terms of length of pipe, extent of excavation and number of hook-ups needed. The average cost per neighborhood is \$10,000. The present allocation will allow us to tackle about twelve of the most urgent situations.

8. Project Input:

CDF will contribute up to 50% of the cost of each neighborhood project. The Gaza Municipality is expected to make an in-kind contribution of 40% in the form of pipes and the provision of an excavator. The local communities will provide the remaining 10%.

9. Environment Assessment:

The environmental impact of the project will be wholly positive, in that a source of disease and a major impediment to a decent quality of life will be removed. In addition, water will be conserved in a water-starved area.

10. Community Development:

Neighborhood groups have taken the initiative in bringing their problems to the attention of CDF, and will, at the time of implementation, form local committees to collect and disburse the community's contribution. The Municipality will exercise technical supervision over the projects, and will be responsible for maintenance and operation.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

- 1. Project Title: Refugee Camp Self-Help Sanitation
- 2. Project Number: 84-0163
- 3. CDF Allocation: \$ 50,000
- 4. Project Beneficiaries:

By connecting their houses to cesspits, approximately 600 families or 4200 people will directly benefit from this project. People in adjacent neighborhoods will also benefit from the project as health problems related to sewage and waste water overflow are reduced.

5. Project Background:

Sewage systems in the Gaza Strip are rather primitive, as is the case in most areas of the Middle East. The Gaza Strip, being the most densely populated area in the region, has a relatively greater need for an adequate public sewage system. In the refugee camps the need is particularly great since the unsanitary practice of discharging sewage into open trenches along roadsides is common.

The majority of the refugees in the Gaza Strip have been located since 1948 in 8 camps; a minority have taken up residence in the towns, villages and resettlement areas. In total the refugees form about 60% of the population of the Strip. Those in the camps are divided as follows (according to UNRWA estimates):-

Gaza Strip Refugee Camps:-

Gaza Area	Camp Population
-----	-----
Gaza Beach Camp	20,354
Jabalia	39,077
 Middle Camps	

Deir El-Balah	7,222
Maghazi	7,762
Nuseirat	19,397
Bureij	11,667
 Rafah	

Rafah Camp	36,743
Khan Younis	24,629
Total:-	175,351

Since the construction of the camps in 1951, the refugees have been left without an adequate water supply, except for a few taps provided by UNRWA located in each camp. In 1973 the authorities included the camps within the boundaries of nearby towns and municipalities so that electricity and an improved supply of water could be provided. Accordingly, the municipalities and village councils, including Rafah, Khan Younis, Deir El-Balah, Gaza and Jabalia had the camps incorporated into their units, but without additional budget to meet these new responsibilities. The middle camps were left without improved services until 1977 when local community committees were formed in each camp, including Maghazi, Breij and Nusairat, to provide electricity and water.

Although the camps have varying amounts of water available to them, sewage from waste water runs in the streets through small canals from each house. This makes streets in the camps impassable at times during the year. In winter the "run-off" problem becomes more serious because of rain. In summer health problems arise when flies and the mosquitoes are attracted to the standing water. Although sewage systems are planned for the larger towns of Gaza Strip, the camps are not included and are unlikely to be connected with the sewage system in the future. The sewage problem can be alleviated if cesspits are constructed in several areas in each camp. These cesspits will be built in various sizes and will take all of the waste water and sewage of from one to several families. A pit serving one family needs to be pumped out at the most once every two years and at the least once every six. A number of cesspits already exist in the camps, though they are generally designed to take excrement only and so are inadequate. The equipment for emptying the tanks is, however, present.

The design of this project has been undertaken with the approval of UNRWA Gaza, and in consultation with UNRWA's technical staff and the project will be implemented in close collaboration with the UNRWA Field Sanitation Officer (see copy of letter from UNRWA attached).

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the residents of selected camps to improve their sanitation conditions. Approximately 600 families will be assisted to construct cesspits which are expected to reduce the amount of surface waste presently flowing untreated through open canals.

Best Available Document

7. Project Output:

It is intended that in each of the eight camps the following cesspits will be built:-

No.	Size	No. of families to be connected	No. persons served
10	2 M. depth x 2.5 M. diam.	1-2	10
5	3 M. depth x 2.5 M. diam.	3-4	20
5	6 M. depth x 2.5 M. diam.	5-6	30

8. Project Input:

No. of families connected	Cement \$	Sand \$	Gravel \$	Reinforced bars \$	Pipes for House connection \$	Work \$	Total \$
1-2	90	15	20	15	15	195	350
2-4	100	15	20	20	35	210	400
4-6	190	25	50	60	120	455	900

CDF will pay for the materials while the community will pay for the work. All blocks needed will be made locally on the site.

9. Environmental Assessment:

Cesspit construction is a substantial improvement for household units which presently dispose of waste water through open canals winding among camp buildings. Cesspits will substantially contribute to maintain a healthier environment in the camps and will, in fact, improve sanitary conditions overall. Local councils and municipalities will assume responsibility for providing equipment to empty the pits, as necessary. Local technical consultants have advised no danger to ground water aquifers as a result of cesspit construction or septage disposal in municipality-approved areas.

10. Community Development:

Refugee families will take the initiative in applying for CDF money for cesspits and in implementing their construction. In the case of larger pits, several families will work together to improve their living conditions.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Village Council Women's Training Program
2. Project Numbers: 84-0164
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 25,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

Women and their families in the three villages of Bani Suhella, Jabaliya and Khazaah will benefit from increased opportunities for training, income generation and social interaction. The village councils will benefit from demonstrating to the community that they are responsive to their needs and can successfully carry out projects to meet these needs.

5. Project Background:

a. Bani Suhella village is located 3 kilometers east of Khan Younis city with a population of 8,854. The pre-school day care center was established two years ago and funded locally.

b. Jabaliya is located 7 kilometers north of Gaza City and has a population of 14,912 people. The pre-school day care center was established two years ago with the assistance of CDF (GS-0038).

c. Khazaah is located in the eastern part of the Khan Younis area and the population is about 2,849. The pre-school day care center was completed in 1979 with the assistance of CDF (GS 0003).

Each village is administered by a village council, which is responsible for such basic services as water, sewage and roads. CDF has been partner with all three councils in planning for and upgrading services in these areas. Projects implemented under the present AID grant include the sewage system (GS 130) and a road (GS 116) in Jabaliya, and a water tower (GS 089) in Khazaah. In the present submission there are additional requests from these councils to expand services in waste collection and agricultural roads. Beyond this, they have also shown interest in responding to social changes in their respective villages, despite the fact that the council reflects a traditionally conservative clan-based structure. In particular, they have shown themselves open to a project addressing the needs of village women.

In point of fact, village women in Gaza have significant responsibilities within the family and community. The daughter, for example, works in the home and has the responsibility of taking care of the parents when they are sick or old. A rural woman also has an extremely productive role in the village as farmer, a responsible guardian of the family's income, a decision-maker and the prime person responsible for the welfare of both her children and her parents.

Notwithstanding the claims of increases in their standard of living under Israeli administration, the majority of Palestinian families are not making the income they feel is necessary to provide for their children's food, clothing and education or for their own security in retirement. Matters in Gaza are complicated by the fact that its residents do not qualify for the government benefits and automatic income adjustments which cushion to some extent Israelis from economic hardship. For most people in Gaza, the main concern is to find the independent means to financially support their families under conditions of rampant inflation and rapid devaluation of the shekel. Village councils have recognized that one way to accomplish this is for women to improve their income generating capacity so that they can contribute more to the family and her own security.

The village councils of Bani Suheila, Jabaliya and Khazaah have already taken an important step in this direction by establishing pre-school day care centers. Once operational they immediately became popular, indeed oversubscribed. Their success stems from the fact that they cater to the needs of not only small children, who can mix with their peers and receive the training necessary prior to enrolment in school, but also to the needs of local women, nearly all of whom have been traditionally tied to the seclusion of their homes or fields. In effect, pre-schools have allowed women opportunity to join the salaried work force.

The present plan of the village councils is to further develop the usefulness of the day care centers by using available space (except in the case of Khazaah, which must construct additional rooms) to establish women's training centers. The program at these centers will aim to increase women's earning capacity by training them in garment-making skills, which should have a ready market in the village, where clothes are still usually made at home or commissioned from neighbors, rather than bought ready made. In addition, since ignorance in matters of health, birth control and simple literacy is widespread among rural women, the program will give them instruction in these topics along with training in household skills. Three four-month courses a year are envisioned with classes held in the mornings at first.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the village councils of Jabaliya, Bani Suleila and Khazaah to establish women's training centers to help women in the villages increase their income and improve their standard of living. This activity will complement the councils' role in infrastructure projects and further diversify its involvement in community affairs.

7. Project Output:

The basic equipment and furniture needed in each case is calculated to be as follows:-

Sewing machines	3 x \$400	\$ 1,200
Knitting Machines	4 x \$700	\$ 2,800
Other sewing & knitting equipment		\$ 450
Blackboards	4 x \$ 10	\$ 40
Cupboards metal	4 x \$150	\$ 600
Formica tables 120 x 60	10 x \$ 70	\$ 700
Formica desks	2 x \$100	\$ 200
Refrigerator 14cu.ft.	1 x \$360	\$ 360
Cooker	1 x \$700	\$ 700
Equipment for home economic class		\$ 200
Projector	1 x \$500	\$ 500
Books and shelving		\$ 800
Miscellaneous		\$ 1,450

	Total:-	\$ 10,000

8. Project Input:

The village council of Khazaah will allocate \$8,000 for the construction of the two additional rooms and also will pay other costs for the new center. CDF will participate by purchasing the basic equipment and furniture with a total amount not to exceed US \$10,000. CDF will participate in purchasing the basic equipment and furniture for both Jabaliya and Bani Suheila with a total amount not to exceed \$7,000 each.

9. Community Development:

The village councils have already demonstrated that they can successfully manage the pre-schools and thus should have little problem managing the new centers. They will be able to operate the womens centers from their annual budgets.

10. Environmental Assessment:

This project is exempted from environmental review under the provisions of 22 CDF "AID Environmental Procedures" Section 216.2 Paragrapha (c) "Categorical Exclusion."

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Village Waste Collection Equipment
2. Project Number: 84-0169
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 50,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

15,000 persons, the population of four villages, will benefit directly by the elimination of health hazards posed by inadequate waste collection. Children will specially benefit since they frequently play in areas where waste is usually dumped.

5. Project Background:

The Gaza Strip is one of the most densely populated areas in the Middle East. The density of population, combined with the insufficiency of funds available to local authorities, creates a number of problems, prominent among which are those of sewage and solid waste collection.

Among the communities of the Strip, only Gaza, Jabalia and Beit Lahia have sewage collection networks linked to treatment plants. The other larger towns - Rafah, Khan Younis and Deir El-Balah - have major sewage problems, which are currently under discussion and review by CDF. Smaller villages will probably continue to use cesspits, since the villagers regard this system, by which each family has its own pit, as practical and in tune with their own patterns of social organization. The village councils, which provide water and electric services are responsible for the emptying of these cesspits. At present, however, the village councils do not for the most part own the necessary equipment, and the villager is compelled to apply to the nearest town for tank emptying. Given the demand for these services in the towns themselves, delays of three weeks or more may be experienced, during which time tanks in the village often overflow, resulting in a serious health hazard and nuisance.

With regard to solid waste, in the larger towns and villages this is collected by truck and taken to designated dump sites, mostly on the eastern edge of the Strip. After several years, the waste is sold as fertilizer. Several of the smaller villages, however, have no communal arrangements for trash collection. Each family dumps its waste in a pit in the courtyard of the house. When the pit is full or the smell is too offensive, the trash is spread on nearby fields. In both cases, the trash is a health hazard.

6. Project Purpose:

To assist selected village councils purchase equipment to empty cesspits and collect solid waste, thus solving major health problems for the villages. The waste removed will be disposed of in isolated areas, and wherever possible will be used as fertilizer.

7. Project Output:

Each village will purchase a tractor, a trailer with tip-up mechanism, and a tanker-trailer with attachments (for emptying cesspits). The trailer is locally manufactured.

Four village councils - Ikhza'a (Population 3,000), Abasan Al-Saghira (population 3,500), Abasan Al-Kabira (population 6,000) and Zawaida (Population 2,500) - have approached CDF for assistance in improving their waste collection services.

8. Project Input:

Item	C.D.F. \$	Village \$
-----	-----	-----
Tractor	-	19,000
Tanker	9,000	1,000
Trailor	3,000	1,000
	-----	-----
TOTAL:-	12,000 36%	21,000 64%

9. Environmental Assessment:

Sewage disposal systems are poor all over the Gaza Strip due to overcrowded conditions and lack of money. Modern recycling or treatment facilities are too expensive for these communities. Under the circumstances, this project will improve health conditions considerably in the areas concerned. All solid waste will be dumped in designated sites under the supervision of the Interior Department.

10. Community Development:

All operating and maintenance costs of the equipment will be assumed by the communities involved from their on going operational budgets.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

- 1. Project Title: Amal Institute Kitchen Equipment
- 2. Project Number: 84-0170
- 3. CDF Allocation: \$ 70,000.-
- 4. Project Beneficiaries:

100 homeless boys and girls between the ages of 6 and 18 years, plus 15 staff members, all of whom live on the premises, will benefit from upgrading the Institute's facility.

5. Project Background:

After a five year period during which a committee of concerned citizens sought funds and premises, the Amal Institute was founded in 1954. The Egyptian authorities responsible for Gaza at that time, agreed to regularly contribute 25% of the annual budget. It also gave the Institute 26 dunums of land with the stipulation that a representative of the health, social welfare, and the education ministries remain permanently on the Institute's committee. Cash and in kind contributions of local people, made up the budget's remaining 75%.

At the time of Israeli occupation in 1967, the Military authorities assumed a role equivalent to what the Egyptians had previously played. Recent cuts within Israeli government departments, particularly Social Affairs, has affected Gaza significantly, leading to a decline in what until now has been a regular contribution to the Institute. This year Amal can count on only 5% from Social Affairs. Accordingly, the Institute is now obliged to place a stronger emphasis on private fund raising including appeals, exhibitions, concerts etc. Some of its land has even been rented out to other organizations to provide an additional source of income to cover the estimated budget for 1983 (\$120,000), which is almost twice that of recent years.

To-day the Institute cares for 100 orphans from ages six to eighteen from the entire Gaza Strip. The children live in two buildings, in double rooms or dormitories, sleeping either six or twelve to a room. Children attend local schools, but return for their meals and a wide variety of pastimes and sports. The resident staff skillfully combines an emphasis on academic achievement or vocational training, with a happy and homelike environment. Both staff and children strive to avoid the negative effects of institutionalization.

Since the Institute was established in 1954, the same equipment and premises have been used, even though numbers of children and staff have increased, and are likely to do so even more in the future. Three meals each day are prepared over kerosene burners. A small refrigerator is totally inadequate, particularly as large amounts of food are often donated and must be stored for long periods. Overcrowding, old equipment, and a general lack of amenities all combine to paint a very unhealthy and miserable picture of the Institute.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the Amal Institute to furnish and equip a modern kitchen and dining area which the orphan boys and girls, who consider the center to be their home, use daily. Assistance to Amal is all the more vital in view of the fact that it uniquely serves broken families and orphan children in the Gaza Strip.

7. Project Output:

The Institute is now completing the construction of a separate building which has been designated as the kitchen/dining facility. Items from the list below will be purchased for the kitchen/dining room.

I t e m

-
- Two electric ovens
 - Refrigerator-Freezer Triple width
 - Potato Peeler
 - Undercounter dishwasher
 - Open burner range with oven
 - Mixer-cutter combination
 - Slicer
 - Glass exhaust hood with filter
 - Sink unit stainless steel
 - Stainless steel portable cart
 - Electric Fryer

8. Project Input:

CDF will contribute \$ 70,000.- towards the purchase of needed equipment. The Institute will pay costs related to installing the units, connecting electricity and plumbing and finishing the rooms to accommodate the new equipment. The Institute will also bear the costs of completing construction of the building, the value of which when completed, will be in excess of \$150,000.

9. Community Development:

From the ongoing operational budget the Institute will assume all costs related to maintaining the equipment purchased with this grant.

10. Environmental Assessment:

The components of this project are exempt from environmental review under provisions of 22 CFR "Aid Environmental Procedures", Section 216.2, Paragraph (c) "Categorical exclusions".

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

- 1. Project Title: Palestine Red Crescent Society
Gaza Pre-school
- 2. Project Number: 84-0171
- 3. CDF Allocation: \$ 12,000
- 4. Project Beneficiaries:

The Red Crescent day care center will be located in Gaza City. The 100 children enrolled will be the immediate beneficiaries. It will also benefit working mothers who place their children in the center while they are at work.

5. Project Background:

The Red Crescent Society of the Gaza Strip was established in 1972 as a non-profit organization. The aim of the society is to be actively involved in improving the health and medical services presently available in the Strip. It is financed by members' subscriptions, as well as donations from individuals locally and abroad.

The Red Crescent Society established two clinics in 1974, one in Gaza City and one in Khan Younis. Later another two centers in Abasan El-Kabira and Rafah were opened. This is indicative of the Society's oft-stated interest in and long standing priority of addressing the health problems of the Gaza Strip. All clinics now offer daily medical care provided by volunteer doctors who are members of the Society.

In addition to a survey of nursing conducted in 1973, the Red Crescent has published a first aid booklet, it offers ambulance service and it organizes lectures and talks on health matters in schools, refugee camps and village centers. It also operates a public library and coordinates activities with the resources of the Palestine Women's Union.

CDF previously assisted the Red Crescent's Gaza clinic purchase a dental chair (GS-0004) and later assisted the Society to equip the clinic with basic examination and diagnosis equipment (GS-0090).

The Red Crescent Society recognizes the many advantages pre-schools offer young children when they move to the next level of learning - primary education. Indeed, those children who have attended pre-schools tend to excel socially and academically on the basis of their early learning experience. Pre-schools of high quality also have a positive bearing on childrens' self-esteem.

The present proposal is also submitted in the context both of the economic difficulties faced by the inhabitants of the Gaza Strip and of their higher expectations as consumers within the orbit of the more affluent Israeli society. To maintain their standard of living and provide a degree of economic security, families have started to look for additional sources of income. With an increasing number of women graduating from secondary schools and universities, traditional social objections to women, and even mothers, working are subsiding. The great increase in the number of pre-schools (there are now 38 pre-schools run by charitable societies, municipalities or village councils, with some 70 classes, 3000 children and 120 teachers; UNRWA also administers pre-school programs to 1,250 refugee children, through 15 centers) suggests that women are joining the salaried labor force in ever increasing numbers. This, in turn, has stimulated the demand for pre-schools.

In short, pre-schools make sense in terms of the changing role of women, the emerging economic realities in Gaza, and in terms of the specific advantages they offer children.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the Red Crescent Society establish a new day care center in Gaza City. This is an important diversification of the Society's activities which CDF proposes to support on the basis of earlier successful projects with the Red Crescent. Furthermore, this intervention with the Red Crescent is consistent with CDF's overall strategy of institutional development and conforms with CDF's sectoral program definition, as outlined in the Pre-School Education Background Paper presented to USAID in January 1983.

7. Project Output:

The cost of setting up the center and running it for one year are calculated by the Red Crescent Society as follows:

Rent	\$ 6,000
Wages and salaries	\$ 32,000
Furniture	\$ 12,000
Supplies	\$ 4,260
Utilities	\$ 1,300
Miscellaneous	\$ 4,440

Total:-	\$ 60,000
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8. Project Input:

CDF recommends an allocation of \$12,000 to purchase the necessary will be furniture and equipment to open the center. The majority will be procured locally. C.D.F. input will include the following:-

Item	Quantity	Unit Cost \$	Total Cost \$
Long tables	10	150	1,500
Square tables	10	75	750
Round tables	10	75	750
Small chairs	120	15	1,800
Large chairs	20	23	460
Medium desk	1	200	200
Small desk	3	150	450
Closet	6	250	1,500
Blackboard	3	100	300
Small coat stands	6	50	300
Easels	3	100	300
Playground equipments			2,000
Miscellaneous			1,690
Total:-			12,000

As the Red Crescent contribution, CDF allows one years running and operating costs, plus rent or a total of around \$48,000.-.

9. Environmental Assessment:

This project is exempted from environmental review under the provisions of 22 CDF " Aid Environmental Procedures" section 216.2 paragraph (c) "Categorical Exclusion".

10. Community Development:

The Red Crescent Society will be able to operate the center from its ongoing budget and from local fund raising.

Best Available Document

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Youth Club and Municipal Library Assistance - Gaza
2. Project Number: 84-0172
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 50,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

The entire population of the areas in which the libraries are or will be situated (approx. 250,000 people), and especially school and university students, will benefit from having access to more and better libraries available.

5. Project Background:

The rate of literacy among the inhabitants of the Gaza Strip is high (about 95%), as it is among Palestinians in general. Likewise school attendance is excellent, even though not compulsory. Since the founding of the Islamic University in 1978, there has been, in addition to the large school population, a permanent undergraduate population.

Despite this strong interest in education, students, professionals and the general public, remain poorly provided with libraries. In Gaza City (population 140,000), for example, there are only two small libraries at the YMCA and the Red Crescent Society and these are open only to members (in the case of the former, about 1000; for the latter, about 2000). There are no libraries whatsoever in the refugee camps.

In 1980, CDF assisted Rafah Municipality (GS-007), Beit Hanoun Village Council (GS-008), the Lawyers Association (GS-009) and Deir El-Ralah Youth Club (GS-043) in establishing libraries. Now the first two of these bodies, and the Red Crescent Society, have asked for help in further improving their holdings, while Khan Younis Youth Club wishes to establish a library. In the refugee camps, the eight Youth Activities Centers sponsored by UNRWA have requested assistance in starting libraries. The Central Blood Bank Society has also asked for help in establishing a haematological library as a resource for local physicians.

6. Project Purpose:

To assist in the establishment and improvement of local libraries in the Gaza Strip by purchasing additional books, shelves and furniture.

Improvement of library facilities in this area will have a positive impact upon the population in many ways.

a. More and better reading will provide inexpensive healthy recreation for people with few other recreational options.

b. Improvement of these facilities will increase the self-help capabilities of the local people by providing a base for broadening the range of available information to them.

c. Libraries should help to increase the literacy level of an already literate community.

7. Project Output:

Library	Shelves	Furniture	Books	Operational Budget
Rafah	-	-	CDF	Community
Khan Younis	Community	CDF	CDF	Community
Deir El-Balah	-	-	CDF	Community
Blood Bank	Community	Community	CDF	Community
Red Crescent	-	-	CDF	Community
YMCA	-	-	CDF	Community
UNRWA Youth Clubs (8)	CDF	Community	CDF	Community

8. Project Inputs:

CDF will contribute towards the shelves up to \$2,000 and towards the furniture up to \$2,000 and towards the books up to \$3,000.

In the case of existing libraries, assistance will be for additional books. New libraries will also receive help towards shelves and furniture.

Community contribution will be approximately \$2,000 per year in kind (voluntary services of librarian, plus \$1,200 stationary and utilities).

9. Environmental Impact:

This project is exempt from environmental review under the provisions of 22 CFR "AID Environmental Procedures", Section 216.2 Paragraph (C) "Categorical Exclusions."

10. Community Development:

Each Community library in this project will assume responsibility for continuing operation and care of the books and furniture purchased. Each library has been operating for 3 years or more and has proven ability to carry out its job.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Rafah Beach Communities Water and Electrification
2. Project Number: 84-0174
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 65,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

The entire population (1350 people) of three closely grouped, small communities, plus a number of non-resident local farmers, will benefit directly from improvements in their living condition.

5. Project Background:

2500 meters distance to the west of the Rafah municipal border are three communities:

- a. Rafah Beach Refugee Camp (population 550) was built for Palestinian refugees by the Swedish Emergency Forces in 1965. About 105 families lived in the camp until April 1982, when the Israelis destroyed 30 homes to widen the border between Egypt and the Gaza Strip. The residents of the destroyed houses moved to Rafah Town.

- b. Izbit Abu Nada (population 550) is also a refugee settlement on the coast. For the conveniences it offers, some residents have moved to nearby Beach Camp. Residents of both communities came originally from coastal villages of southern Palestine and are now fishermen.

- c. Izbit Abu Shalouf (population 250) is a community with about one hundred native Gazans, the rest being refugees. In addition to fishing, many families in this community make their living from farming the mawasi, low-lying areas close to the coast with a high table of sweet water. The average holding is two dunums per family.

The 120 dunums of mawasi in the surrounding areas, provides most of Rafah's consumption of tomato, eggplant, peppers, cucumber and potato. Formerly, the method of cultivation in the mawasi was to farm them unirrigated in the summer, taking advantage of the high water table. In the winter, the mawasi were covered with a layer of sand (removed again in the summer) to absorb the excess rainfall. Within the last ten years, however, drip irrigation has been introduced. The drip system is connected to a pond dug at the edge of the mawasi from which the water is raised by a diesel pump.

CDF:Project #84-0174

Presently, the people of the Rafah beach communities get their drinking water from pipes 9 meters in length sunk into the ground and connected to hand pumps. However, this water is now highly polluted with domestic wastewater and fertilizer from the mawasi. Rafah Municipality owns a well 1500 meters from the beach with a capacity of about 60M3 per hour. Although this water is of good potable quality, nearby communities have been unable to afford the cost of hooking into the system.

The people of the Rafah beach area, in coordination with Rafah Municipality, have suggested to CDF a project covering the installation of a water network in the three communities. Since the people also lack electricity, the installation of a low tension power line from the nearest line to the edge of Rafah town is also proposed.

6. Project Purpose:

Although largely made up of refugees, these three communities do not receive any of the public services provided for the larger refugee camps by UNRWA, nor are they served by the municipality of nearby Rafah town.

The purpose of this project is to improve the drinking water supply and the quality of life in the three small population clusters adjacent to Rafah beach.

7. Project Output:

The total estimated cost of the project is about \$104,000 which may be summarized as follows:

<u>Water Project</u>			
Item	C.D.F. \$	Community \$	Total \$
1. Pipes 1800 meters	11,400	-	11,400
2. Fittings	4,500	-	4,500
3. Excavation work	-	6,500	6,500
4. Installation	-	2,300	2,300
5. Home connections	-	10,000	10,000

Electricity Project

Low tension electricity of 2750 meters as mainline and approx. 2,000 meters as extensions will be installed. Specifications are:

6. 165 wooden poles 8.5 m. height	14,850	-	14,850
7. 7200 kgs. aluminum wire (120-95-50 mm)	28,800	-	28,800
8. Insulators, ties, arms and cables	6,200	-	6,200
9. Labor	-	4,500	4,500
10. Home connections	-	15,000	15,000

Total	65,750	38,300	104,050

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation will contribute 63% of the total cost of the project and the community of Rafah Beach will contribute 37%. Technical aspects of project implementation will be supervised by Rafah Municipality engineers and foreman, whose services will be considered as the Municipality's in kind contribution.

9. Environmental Assessment:

This project will require minor excavations and alterations in the land. The communities and CDF are aware of the environmental implication of this and will take all necessary precautions to insure that no unnecessary damage is done to the land or to ancient sites in the area. The electrical input is for low tension wires only and therefore should have no adverse effect upon the ecology of the area. In any case, the benefit to the health and welfare of the local population far outweighs any damage that could be done to the environment.

10. Community Development:

The Rafah Municipality will assume all responsibility for the operation and maintenance of this project. All three communities involved with the help of the CDF, organized themselves into an effective body which is now able to affect future changes when they become necessary.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Deir El-Balah Vegetable
Cooperative Seedling Nursery
2. Project Number: 84-0175
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 26,500
4. Project Beneficiaries:

The 450 members of the Deir El-Balah Vegetable Cooperative, and their families (i.e. approximately 3,200 people) will benefit directly.

5. Project Background:

The Gaza Strip has a population of approximately 500,000 people and a surface area of 370,000 dunums (1 dunum = 1000 M²). About 240,000 dunums are under cultivation, of which nearly 20,000 dunums are irrigated. Though the Strip was once celebrated for its citrus, a major decline has occurred in this crop in recent years, the area devoted to it having decreased by more 5,000 dunums for over 70,000 dunums to 65,000 dunums since the 1982 - 83 growing season alone. This decline is attributed mainly to restrictions placed by the authorities since 1967, on marketing, water use and the planting of new trees. As a result, there has been an increase in the amount of land devoted to vegetables, and this trend continues. Last year, for example, the amount of land planted with vegetables was 47,000 dunums. This year 53,000 dunums have been planted. The vegetables cultivated in Gaza are eggplant, cucumber, cabbage, cauliflower, tomato, squash, strawberry, pepper, mulukhiyya (Jew's mallow), okra, onion and potato.

In recent years vegetable cultivation in the Strip has been advanced by the introduction of modern methods such as drip irrigation, sprinklers and plastic greenhouses. Under intensive cultivation, each dunum can be planted three times a year, and needs 1,250 seedlings per planting, whereas under non intensive cultivation, only two plantings are possible, and each dunum requires 2500 seedlings. Assuming, as a conservative estimate, that two thirds of the area devoted to vegetables needing seedlings and that each such dunum is in fact planted only twice a year with the minimum number of seedlings, the total number of seedlings needed for the area of the Strip presently under cultivation would be 88,332,500 (1,250 x 35,333 x 2). Since one dunum of nursery land can be planted every 45 days, or eight times a year, and produces 400,000 seedlings each time (i.e. 3,200,000 seedlings), an area of at least 27 dunums would be needed to supply the Strip. At present, however, there are only 6 dunums of nursery in the

Strip (four nurseries, one in Rafah, one in Khan Younis and two in Deir El-Balah). These commercial nurseries have grown slowly and steadily, but have not been able to keep pace with the increase in demand. They also tend to concentrate on the most popular vegetables being grown rather than offering a balanced selection, and to wait until the latest possible moment before producing their seedlings, so as to know what will be most in demand. The result is a limitation of choice and high prices for the farmer. The shortfall in local production is supplied from nurseries in Israel, where prices may be as much as twice those of the Strip.

The Deir El-Balah Vegetable Cooperative was formed in 1973 to meet the needs of farmers in the central part of the Gaza Strip. A typical farmer in the cooperative will own land, inherited through several generations, of an average area of 10 dunums with a maximum of 20 dunums. Low profits from farming such small individually owned plots of land usually mean that only family labor can be employed, and in an estimated 80% of cases the main breadwinner is required to seek work as a wage laborer, usually in Israel, in order to make ends meet.

Since the National Israeli Agricultural Marketing Board (AGRISCO), the Israeli vegetable exporting monopoly, will deal only with legally constituted cooperatives, and the Deir El-Balah cooperative is the only such in the Strip, it has attracted membership from all over the area, and grown rapidly.

As the membership has grown, so have the services offered. In 1979, the cooperative bought, with CDF assistance, a tractor and various mechanical attachments, thus saving the members the considerable cost of renting these items. Since that time, the cooperative has been able to reduce its cost of tractor/machinery rented by 20%, and has been able to purchase \$10,000 worth of new equipment.

In 1983, also with CDF help, the cooperative acquired a truck to deliver members' produce to the nearest AGRISCO collection point, in Ashdod, some 75 kilometers to the north, thus saving about 25% in transportation costs.

The cooperative has now asked CDF to participate with them in meeting the need described above for increased seedling production in the Gaza Strip.

6. Project Purpose:

To help the Deir El-Balah Vegetable Cooperative establish a nursery for seedlings and so cut the cost of one of the main inputs of its members.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

- 1. Project Title: Hessie Quarter of Rafah Electrical Connection
- 2. Project Number: 84-0176
- 3. QDF Allocation: \$ 25,000
- 4. Project Beneficiaries:

The entire population of Hessie Quarter of Rafah, or a total of 1200 people, will directly benefit from the provision of electricity. Regular supply of electricity will enable the residents to store food as well as provide lighting in all households in the community.

5. Project Background:

Hessie Quarter is located four kilometers from the center of Rafah Town, the most southern community in the Gaza Strip. It is in the midst of an agricultural area of about 1,000 dunums (dunum = 1000 M2). The major crop in the area is almonds, which can only be produced in small quantities due to the lack of rainfall. More profitable crops cannot be raised until water resources are further developed.

The population of the Hessie area is about 200 families, (or 1200 people), of Beduin origin. Before 1948 they lived in Deersheba district, on the other side of the present border. In 1948 they sought refuge in Gaza, where some owned small plots of land. Hessie is generally considered an extension of Rafah municipality, in spite of the fact that the municipality has not been permitted by the authorities to expand its borders to include such areas.

At present, the people are represented according to the traditional system whereby at least one senior member of each tribe meets together with other tribal elders when a decision is needed. Since the municipality offers little prospect of improving Hessie, the village leaders have discussed ways and means to provide a number of basic services which are not yet provided in Hessie. Their first priority was to bring a water line from Rafah. This project was successfully implemented in 1980 with CDF assistance (GS/0082). With the people of Hessie feeling more settled, they have come forward to ask CDF to assist them in carrying out their second priority - electricity.

The desire for electricity - sometimes not regarded as a major need for villages - should be understood in the context of the special demographic conditions of the Gaza Strip, where the villages are highly dependent on, and integrated with the neighboring towns. Many older villagers work in agriculture and go to the towns every few days. Young adults from the villages work in the towns, if they do not work in the cities of Israel or further afield. Finally the village children go to school in the towns. Thus, psychologically and socially, they have much of the outlook, orientation, expectation and attitude of the town dweller, for whom electricity is a necessary concomitant of social intercourse, community development and modernity.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the people of Hessie to install a low tension electricity line to connect the Hessie area to the Rafah Municipality power source.

7. Project Output:

The Municipal electricity engineer has prepared preliminary study as follows:-

I t e m	Unit	C.D.F.	Community	Total
		\$	\$	\$
1. Wooden Poles 8.5 meters	76	2,600	4,240	6,840
2. Aluminium wire 120 mm ² 5600kg		22,400	-	22,400
3. Pole accessories		-	603	603
4. Line accessories		-	5,411	5,411
5. LTL switch	1	-	400	400
6. Ground Electrode	10	-	700	700
7. Workmanship		-	3,400	3,400
TOTAL:-		25,000	14,754	39,754
		60%	40%	100%

8. Project Input

Community Development Foundation recommends a grant of \$ 25,000 to purchase materials mentioned above. The people of Hesse will contribute \$15,000 toward this project.

9. Environmental Assessment

No negative environmental impact is foreseen. Though electrification might be expected to stimulate building in this agricultural area, existing laws do not allow urbanization there.

10. Community Development

Implementation of the project will further CDF's objective of helping the community to assess its priorities and will strengthen the decision-making body in the village. The community will pay for the electricity it consumes.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

282

1. Project Title: Al-Wafa Society for the Care of the Aged and Infirm.
2. Project Number: 84-0177
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 15,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

On the basis of a survey already carried out, two hundred and fifty old people in the immediate Gaza city area are eligible for and interested in the services of Al-Wafa Society. This number could increase as services are expanded to include rural and satellite communities.

5. Project Background:

Al-Wafa Society was founded in 1980, when it became the first society in the Gaza Strip devoted to the care of the elderly destitute. Early activities consisted of conducting a survey of the needs of old people in the areas of Al-Shaja'niyya, Beach Camp, and Sheikh Radwan (all in Gaza City), and a subsequent food distribution program. For the past eighteen months, the society has operated an old people's home in a rented house in Gaza City which has been furnished partly with help from the Near East Council of Churches, and partly by local contributions. At present fifteen men are housed there and cared for by a staff of seven. A doctor and a social worker are also associated with the home. The society hopes eventually to build its own home on a piece of land that has been donated to it.

Unable to increase the number of residents in its present quarters, the society wishes to serve other old people in need through an outreach program. One part of this will be a day care center to which the old can be brought for food, monitoring of health and social involvement. The society would also like to take medical and social services to the homes of those who cannot be moved. Both initiatives require a vehicle. The same vehicle would also, of course, serve the residents of the home as well in medical emergencies and as a means of helping to maintain their contacts with society, through visits to relatives and friends and recreational outings.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the society in establishing an outreach program for the aged in Gaza City and to improve its service to residents of its home for the elderly.

7. Project Output:

One ten-passenger minibus costing \$ 22,000.

8. Project Input:

Al-Wafa Society	\$ 7,000 (32%)
C.D.F.	\$ 15,000 (68%)

9. Environmental Assessment:

The components of this project are exempt from environmental review under the provision of 22 CFR "Aid Environmental Procedures", section 216.2 paragraph (C) "Categorical Exclusions".

10. Community Development:

Before the founding of Al-Wafa Society there was no organization catering to the needs of the aged or destitute in the Gaza Strip. Al-Wafa has proved its ability to help these people. This project will enable it to expand its services substantially. Al-Wafa will be able to maintain and operate the mini-bus from its current administrative budget.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

284

1. Project Title: Arab Medical Association Dental Clinics
2. Project Number: 84-0178
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 35,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

All the inhabitants of Jabalia (population 50,000), Rafah (population 59,000) and surrounding areas (approx. population 15,000) who have need of low-cost dental services are potential direct Beneficiaries.

5. Project Background:

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

During the 1967 war the equipment of the health clinic was stolen and the reading library was destroyed. The activities of all associations were suspended for a number of years following 1967 due to the conditions prevailing in the Gaza Strip. In 1977 the leadership of the association took the initiative to reorganize and as of the present time there are 307 active members in the association. They are organized into subgroups within the association according to their area of specialization for the purpose of studying general health conditions and medical needs of the people of the Gaza Strip.

The needs assessment carried out by these study groups resulted in a recommendation that the first priority of the Arab Medical Association should be to assist in the provision of ophthalmic services for the people living in low income areas. As a result, an ophthalmic clinic was established in Rafah. CDF assisted the Arab Medical Association equip the clinic (GS-0041).

The Arab Medical Association now proposes to establish two dental clinics, one in Rafah and one in Jabalia north of Gaza city. Presently the dental care available to the poor in the Strip is very limited. One low-cost dental clinic has been set up by the Red Crescent Society in Gaza city (population 140,000) and Khan Younis (population 73,500). Government clinics also exist in these cities, but offer only limited services (mainly extraction) and do not do restorative, prosthetic or preventive work. Their numbers are also inadequate: Rafah has one such clinic; Jabalia and the surrounding villages have none. Transportation to clinics from outlying areas is relatively expensive and, at night, hard to find (this poses a special problem for day laborers returning from Israel). Private dentists are simply too expensive for most residents to afford treatment.

The Arab Medical Association intends to site the Rafah clinic in its already existing ophthalmic clinic, and to rent an apartment in Jabalia. The clinics will be open mornings and evenings six days a week. Charges will be nominal.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the Arab Medical Association in the establishment of two low-cost dental clinics in underserved areas. This will upgrade the quality of medical services available in the Strip.

Project Output:

Items to be purchased	Cost
2 Dental chair units with X-Ray and accessories	32,500
Dental Equipment	2,500
Furniture and supplies	7,000
Clinic operation (salaries and operating expenses)	36,000

Total:-	78,000

8. Project Input:

C.D.F. will assist in the purchase of dental chairs and equipment up to a value of \$35,000. The Arab Medical Association will equip the clinics with furniture and dental supplies and will assume the costs of operating the clinics. The estimated value of the A.M.A. contribution, including renting space for the clinics, will be approximately \$43,000.

9. Environmental Assessment:

This project is exempt from environmental review under the provisions of 22 CFR "AID Environmental Procedures", Section 216.2, Paragraph (C) "Categorical Exclusions".

10. Community Development:

The Arab Medical Association has shown itself, through the successful founding and running of its ophthalmic clinic, capable of discovering and addressing the medical needs of the community. This project will enable the Association to expand its operation and provide employment for unemployed dentists.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Deir El-Balah Municipality Ground Water Reservoir
2. Project Number: 84-0179
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 35,000.-
4. Project Beneficiaries:

The provision of a clean and reliable source of drinking water will benefit the entire population of Deir El-Balah town (25,000 people), plus 8,000 people living in the Deir El-Balah refugee camp.

5. Project Background:

Deir El-Balah is located in the middle of the Gaza Strip, approximately 10 kilometers north of Khan Younis. It is primarily agricultural, with most of the residents farming citrus, vegetables and dates. Deir El-Balah is fortunate in that its underground water is sweet, in contrast to other areas of the strip where high salinity prevails. Generally, the cultivable land in Deir El-Balah is irrigated by private water wells.

Deir El-Balah town is managed by a municipal council appointed by the local authorities. The main function of the municipality is to supply infrastructural services, such as water, sanitation and electricity to local residents. In the past CDF has assisted the municipality in repairing a primary access road (GS/0014), furnishing a library (GS/0043) for a youth club, purchasing equipment for the municipal slaughter house (GS/0048) and upgrading the internal water net (GS/0135). In addition, CDF projects in Deir El-Balah have included assistance to the vegetable producers cooperative to purchase farm equipment (GS/0046) and a vehicle (GS/0114) to market locally - grown produce. All the above projects have been fully and successfully implemented

Presently, the municipality owns two wells which are highly saline (1,000 ppm) and of limited capacity (100 M3 per hour). Water from these wells can only safely be used for washing dishes and floors, etc.; drinking water must be purchased from the Israeli water company, Mekorot, which owns three other wells in Deir El-Balah. From the Mekorot wells, water is supplied for only three hours each day, at a rate of about 150 M3 (or 6 litres per capita) per day, and is stored in the municipality's eighteen foot (100 M3 capacity) water tower.

In view of the water shortage and salinity problems, the Deir El-Balah municipality commissioned Tushia Engineering Co. to make a water plan for the city. The first stage of the plan calls for drilling a new well of 1,200 M3 capacity per hour and 300 ppm salinity. The municipality has already begun to implement this part of the plan. The second stage consists of constructing a 1000 cubic meter ground reservoir, installing a 300 meter 8 inch pipeline to connect the new water well with the new ground reservoir, and installing 3,600 meters of 12 inch pipeline to connect the new reservoir with the city of Deir El-Balah. The municipality has asked CDF for assistance in carrying out this part of the plan for which funding is not available.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the municipality of Deir El-Balah in its plan to improve the city's supply of potable water by constructing a ground water reservoir to store water from and thus complement the well presently under construction.

7. Project Output:

Tushia Engineering Firm has made the technical study for the 1000 M3 reservoir and estimated costs as follows:-

I t e m	Total Cost \$
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1. Earth works	3,070.-
2. Concrete works	34,950.-
3. Metal works	2,165.-
4. Pipes and fittings	29,250.-
5. Miscellaneous	11,578.-
Total:-	<u>71,013.-</u>

8. Project Input:

The project will be carried out by a local contractor selected on the basis of competitive bidding, which the CDF project coordinator and the municipal council will supervise. One contractor will implement the whole project in a four month period. CDF will contribute a maximum of 50% of the total cost of the project, up to \$35,000. The municipality will contribute a minimum of 50% of the total project cost.

9. Community Development:

After the completion of the project, Deir El-Balah municipality will be able to maintain the water reservoir from its ongoing operational budget which includes a \$1.50 minimum water user's fee.

10. Environmental Assessment:

The project is compatible with local land use ordinances and regional planning criteria. It will have a beneficial impact in the areas of public health/nutrition, protection of at risk populations. The only negative impact will result from construction activity (noise, dust) which will be minimal. The C.D.F. coordinator will work closely with the Municipality to ensure that no damage is done to the area or ancient sites.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Gaza Strip Agricultural Marketing Roads
2. Project Number: 84-0112, 84-00215, 84-0216, 84-0217, 84-0218, 84-0219, 84-220
3. CDF Allocation: * 200,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

A total of 5,200 families or approximately 37,500 people will benefit directly from this project. These families include some of the poorest farmers in the Strip whose income is dependent on reliable access to the fields and whose quality of life will be positively affected by improvements in rural thoroughfares.

5. Project Description:

The Gaza Strip has a population of approximately 500,000 people and a surface area of 370,000 dunums (1 dunum = 1000 M²). About 210,000 dunums are under cultivation, of which nearly 120,000 dunums are irrigated. Irrigated crops include citrus and such vegetables as eggplant, cucumber, cabbage, cauliflower, tomato, squash, pepper, okra, onion and potato. Some cereals are grown on the unirrigated land.

In the pre-1967 period the economy of the Strip was virtually entirely agricultural for the non-refugee and even a portion of the refugee population. The Israeli occupation has, however, resulted in radical changes. Now, for example, over two thirds of the adult males work outside the Strip either in Israel or the Arab World. As a result, the cost of farm labor has greatly increased. New and more efficient intensive methods of cultivation e.g. drip irrigation, have to some extent offset this, but have simultaneously driven up the cost of seasonal agricultural inputs. Also, as a part of the larger Israeli economy, the Gaza farmer is obliged to pay Israeli taxes and competes with Israeli farmers without, however, benefiting from government assistance given the latter in the form of subsidies, barriers against the import of produce from the Territories, and technical assistance. Further exacerbating this situation are the authorities' restrictions on water usage, and the marketing of citrus and vegetables. To remain viable in these circumstances, farmers must continue to increase their efficiency, while reducing the cost of inputs. It is in this context CDF has embarked on its agricultural/marketing road program.

Most agricultural roads in the Gaza Strip are at present unpaved. During the rainy season (November to February), when rainfall can be considerable, roads turn into swamps and mud impassable to all but high clearance vehicles. Year round too, the effects of the rains may be seen in the deep channels and potholes that impede traffic of all kinds. Upgrading agricultural roads will:

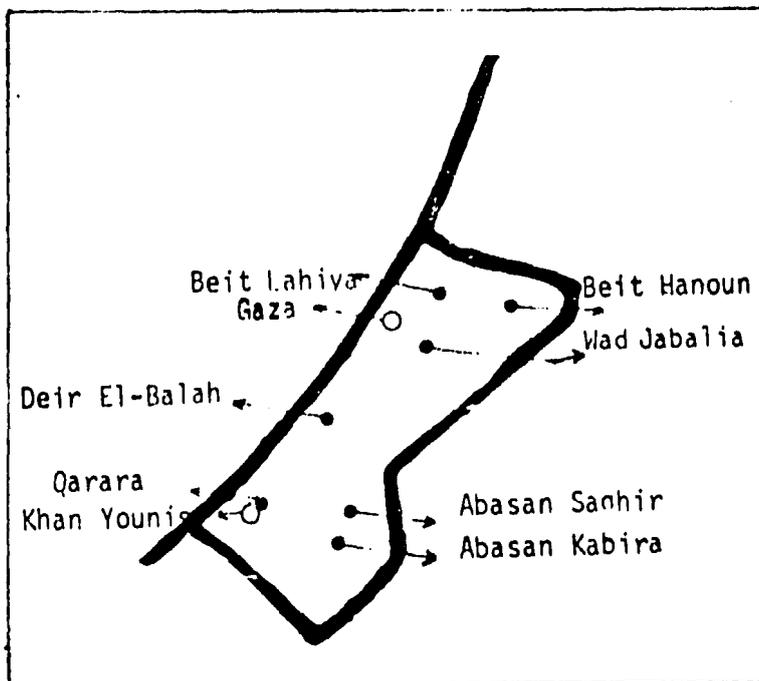
- a. allow their use year-round,
 - b. improve the harvesting and marketing of winter crops (citrus and vegetables),
 - c. allow more mechanized equipment and transport to be used, and
 - d. in some instances make formerly uncultivated land accessible.
- e. In addition, improved roads will yield considerable social benefits in that children will be able to reach schools more easily, communities will no longer be semi-isolated for the winter and access to public services will be made easier. Local authorities however, already overburdened with the problems of the densely populated towns and villages do not have the resources to undertake such projects unaided.

6. Project Purpose:

To assist village councils and local farmers' committees upgrade existing roads, either by asphaltting or, where the topography naturally prevents erosion caused by run-off, by providing base coarse. This project continues CDF's road improvement plan, as outlined in the Rural Development Background Paper presented to USAID in January 1983.

7. Project Outputs:

Since June 1983 CDF has assisted local groups in Musadra (GS-0054), Beit Hanoun (GS-0081), Zawaida (GS-0115), Jabalia (GS-0116) and East Wadi Gaza (GS-0138) to successfully complete a total of 12.3 kilometers of agricultural/marketing roads at a total cost of \$539,000. CDF provided \$307,000 or 57% of this amount in grant assistance towards work on these projects.



CDF:Project #84-MULTI

The project plan this year is to assist other selected village councils to upgrade around 8 kilometers of agricultural roads and repair one bridge in the Gaza Strip, as follows:-

Village	Beneficiaries	Length Meters	Total Cost \$
Bait Lahiya (Strawberry (Cooperative)	5000	1000	65,000
Abasan Al-Kabira	2500	400	20,000
Abasan Al-Saghira	4000	500	30,000
Qarara	3000	1000	20,000
Beit Hanoun	10000	3250	108,000
Deir Al-Balah/Abu Hooley	2500	2000	105,000
Wadi Jabaliya Agricultural Bridge	10500	20	70,000
Total:-	37500	8170	413,000

8. Project Input:

CDF will contribute \$200,000 to assist in upgrading the above mentioned roads. The farmers or local body's participation will equal the CDF allocation of \$200,000.

9. Community Development:

Following project implementation the local community will be fully responsible for maintenance of the road. The CDF Project Coordinator and the CDF Technical Consultant in collaboration with the appropriate municipal village council engineer will monitor road work. All roads will be cleared for implementation by the Ministry of Public Works before work begins.

10. Environmental Assessment:

Since the roads in question are already in existence only minimal disturbance to agricultural land will be caused. Grading and asphaltting will have a positive effect in many cases in that large pools of standing water will be eliminated. Special care will be taken to avoid the potential problems of increased run-off into low-lying areas beside the road.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Strawberry Cooperative
Agricultural Road
2. Project Number: 84-0112
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 30,000
4. Village: Beit Lahiya - Al-Siafa
5. Direct beneficiaries: 5,000 people (300 participating
farmers, 400 other residents plus
their families)
7. Road length: 1000 m x 6 m.
8. Dunums made more accessible: 5,000
9. Project Background:

Beit Lahiya is a village with a population of 11,172 located 7 kilometers north of Gaza City. The majority of the population are farmers. Agricultural land in the area totals 7,500 dunums (1 dunum = 1000 M²) and is under cultivation for citrus, vegetables and strawberries. The area surrounding Beit Lahiya is the only area in Gaza capable of producing strawberries due to the lower saline content of the water at this northern end of the Strip.

In 1977 the Beit Lahiya Strawberry Cooperative was formed, with headquarters in Al-Siafa district of Beit Lahiya. Membership in the cooperative ensures priority over other farmers in the marketing of their goods, plus access to other services, such as bulk buying of fertilizers and pesticides, which are then offered to members at 10% discount. The cooperative also acts as the medium through which AGRISCO agricultural loans are obtained. In general, prices are standardized and sales are guaranteed.

CDF was approached by the cooperative in 1980 and asked to assist in the purchase of a tractor and other agricultural equipment (GS-047). The project proved successful, for at a daily rental of \$ 12 (50% of usual rates), the tractor covered its costs of a driver and maintenance. The tractor is also hired out at competitive rates to non-member farmers. Other agricultural equipment purchased included a fertilizer spreader, rotator and potato planter. It should be noted that the strawberry farmers plant other crops - mainly potato and squash - during the off season.

The strawberry cooperative has now approached CDF to assist in paving the road of Al-Siafa area which is the main access road to around 5,000 dunums. Since there are to-day fewer farmers working on the land, improved transportation is necessary to increase their output. Presently only human and animal labor can be used in the fields because the poor roads do not permit machinery and trucks to be used in the area. Also the construction of an agricultural road will encourage farmers to reclaim and bring into cultivation land presently not under cultivation. Finally, it will improve the marketing of strawberries and other vegetables and fruit grown in the area.

10. Project Cost:

a. Levelling	\$ 6,605
b. Base coarse and gravel	\$ 9,295
c. M.C.O.	\$ 8,600
d. Asphalt	\$ 40,500

Total:-	<u>\$ 65,000</u>

11. Funding:

a. Community contribution	\$ 35,000
b. CDF contribution	\$ 30,000

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Abasan Al-Kabira Village Council
Agricultural Road
2. Project Number: 84-0215
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 10,000
4. Village: Abasan Al-Kabira - Al-Sheikh Khader Road
6. Direct beneficiaries: 2500 people
7. Road length: 400 meters
8. Dunums made more accessible: 2500
9. Project Background:

The village of Abasan El-Kabira is located seven kilometers east of Khan Younis. The majority of its residents are farmers. Abasan Al-Kabira is run by a village council established in 1958. The village agricultural lands cover an area of 12,400 dunums, representing the largest area of agricultural land for which a village council is responsible in the Gaza Strip.

Al-Sheikh Khader road joins an asphalted road in the village at the northern end and runs into a major unpaved agricultural road at the southern end. Altogether, it facilitates access to about 2,000 dunums. Following rain, the road is impassable to traffic. About 100 families live scattered along the road.

10. Project Cost:

a. Earth work, excavation, levelling	\$ 462
b. Base Coarse	\$ 1,806
c. Asphalt including MCO	\$17,850

Total:-	\$20,118

11. Funding:

a. Community contribution	\$10,118
b. CDF contribution	\$10,000

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Abasan El-Saghira Village Council
Agricultural Road
2. Project Number: 84-0216
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 15,000
4. Village: Abasan El-Saghira - Al-Birkah Road
6. Direct beneficiaries: 4,000 people
7. Road length: 500 meters
8. Dunums made more accessible: 2500
9. Project Background:

Abasan El-Saghira, situated in the southern part of the Gaza Strip, has a population of 3,300 most of whom are farmers who raise mainly tree crops (especially almonds) and various vegetables. In the last ten years the village council of Abasan El-Saghira has been active and has successfully implemented water, electricity and health projects.

Al-Birkah road has never been paved or gravelled. It starts at the edge of the village, branching from a long road that is the main access to the agricultural lands to the east. The Al-Birkah road itself passes in front of day care center newly constructed by the village council (GS-0133) and then passes through fields to join at its further end an asphalted road that connects with the main road of the village. The Al-Birkah road is an important connecting link between a larger area of agricultural land and the main roads of the Strip. Paving it will save farmers a detour in winter and will make it easier to use mechanized equipment in the immediate area. It will also improve conditions for the considerable foot traffic to and from the day care center.

CDF:Project #84-0216

10. Project Cost:

a. Preparation and levelling	\$ 1,500
b. Base Coarse	\$ 7,500
c. M.C.O.	\$ 1,900
b. Asphalt	\$ 20,350

Total:-

\$ 31,25011. Funding:

a. Community contribution	\$16,250
b. CDF contribution	\$15,000

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Qarara Local Committee
Agricultural Road
2. Project Number: 84-0217
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 10,000
4. Village: Qarara
6. Direct beneficiaries: 3,000 people
7. Road length: 1,000 meters
8. Dunums made more accessible: 3000
9. Project Background:

Qarara is located east of Khan Younis and consists mainly of vegetable and citrus small holdings farmed by native Gazans who have had homes in the area for generations. One out of every ten of the population however, are refugees who left their homes in the north in 1948 and who have since bought or rented homes in the more rural surroundings of Qarara.

The road in question forms the main access to an area of about 3000 dunums of Mawasi, "oasis" of sweet water among the coastal dunes that are among the most fertile vegetable - growing areas in the Gaza Strip. The terrain is hilly and sandy, and following rain access is difficult even on foot. There are scattered dwellings of farmers near the road and along the paths that branch from it. The children of these farmers are sometimes unable to walk to school during the winter because of the state of the road. The Qarara local development committee, which has proposed the project, has previously completed a successful day care center project (GS-0134) with CDF

10. Project Cost:

- a. Levelling * 1,500
- b. Base Coarse * 17,500

Total:-

* 19,000

11. Funding:

- a. Community contribution * 9,000
- b. CDF contribution *10,000

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Beit Hanoun Village Council
Agricultural Roads
2. Project Number: 84-0218
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 50,000
4. Village: Beit-Hanoun
5. Direct beneficiaries: 10,000 people
7. Road length: 3,250 meters
8. Dunums made more accessible: 5600
9. Project Background:

The village is considered the center of the citrus-growing industry in the Gaza Strip, with over 8,000 dunums planted, plus 1,140 dunums of vegetables. It is at the heart of one of the most important economic activities of the Strip, and one for which improved communications are of special importance.

Zummo road is 1500 meters length and gives access to about 3,000 dunums. It was gravelled about 5 years ago by the village council, but the increased amount of truck traffic has damaged the surface considerably. People are now forced to detour to reach their farms in winter, and this creates bottlenecks at other points.

Abu Rahma road is 750 meters length and gives access to 800 dunums, and is also the second road in importance for through traffic in the village. Its present impassable state in winter diverts agricultural truck onto the main street, to the detriment of the latter. Some 30 farming families also live at one end of the street.

Al-Wazeer is 1000 meters length. It starts in a residential area of farming families and continues to provide access to about 1800 dunums of agricultural land. It has never been paved and is impassable to citrus trucks after rain.

CDFI Project #84-0218

10. Project Cost:1. Zummo Road length 1500 m.

a. Earth work and levelling	\$ 1,800
b. Base coarse	\$ 7,560
c. Asphalt plus MCO	\$ 57,375

Total:-	\$ 66,735

2. Abu Rahma Road length 750 m.

a. Earth work and levelling	\$ 900
b. Base coarse	\$ 13,500

Total:-	\$ 14,400

3. Al-Wazeer Road length 1000 mt.

a. Earth work and levelling	\$ 2,500
b. Base coarse	\$ 18,000

Total:-	\$ 20,500

11. Funding:

a. Community contribution	\$ 51,635
b. CDF contribution	\$ 50,000

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Deir El-Balah Municipality
Agricultural Road
2. Project Number: 84-0219
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 50,000
4. Village: Deir El-Balah
5. Direct beneficiaries: 2,500 people
7. Road length: 2 kms
8. Dunums made more accessible: 5,500
9. Project Background:

Abu Hooley road runs for four kilometers south of Deir El-Balah. 6,000 dunums of productive agricultural land are made accessible by this road where 1,000 people, mainly citrus farmers live. The existing Abu Hooley road is unpaved and in winter rain makes passage virtually impossible when large pools of water form. The January and February citrus harvests are particularly affected by the poor condition of the road. When the road is closed it is difficult for people to market their lemons, oranges and vegetables.

Paving this road will allow farmers direct access to Deir El-Balah and the main roads obviating the need for the present lengthy detour made in winter.

10. Project Cost:

a. Earth work and levelling	\$ 3,000
b. Base coarse	\$ 42,000
c. Asphalt plus MCO	\$ 60,000

Total:-	<u>\$105,000</u>

11. Funding:

a. Community contribution	\$ 55,000
b. CDF contribution	\$ 50,000

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Wadi Jabaliya
Agricultural Road
2. Project Number: 84-0220
3. CDF Allocation: * 36,000
4. District: Gaza Strip
4. Village: Jabaliya
5. Direct beneficiaries: 10,500 farmers and their families
6. Bridge length: 20 m.
7. Dunums made more accessible: 5,000
8. Project Background:

Jabaliya is located seven kilometers north of Gaza City and has a population estimated at 50,000, including the inhabitants of the refugee camp within the village boundaries. The surrounding land is intensively cultivated with citrus and various vegetables. Public services are the responsibility of the village council which provides water, sewage and electricity.

Wadi Jabaliya is a seasonal water course that crosses the Jabaliya area to the east of the village. During the winter, when the rains come, the water level may reach from 2 to 2.5 m. A bridge was constructed in 1958 but was destroyed in the war of 1967. Since that time farmers have had difficulty in reaching the 5,000 dunums (1 dunum = 1000 M2) of land on the other side at a particularly crucial time, when the citrus crop is at its height.

To overcome this problem the local farmers have organized themselves into the Wadi Jabaliya Farmer's Committee in order to collect money to rebuild the bridge. About 1000 farmers have contributed money, and the committee is able to raise half the cost. They have asked CDF for help with the remainder.

CDF:Project #84-0221

10. Project Cost:

Description -----	Total Cost -----
a. Site clearing	\$ 4,000
b. Earth work and levelling	\$ 4,500
c. Concrete works	\$ 50,000
d. Base Coarse	\$ 1,600
e. Asphalt	\$ 3,420
f. Kurkar and boulder pitching	\$ 6,000
g. Metal works	\$ 3,000

Total:-	\$ 72,520

10. Funding:

a. Community contribution	\$ 37,520
b. CDF contribution	\$ 35,000

11. Environmental Assessment:

Construction of the new bridge on the site of the destroyed bridge will involve minimal disturbance, and no agricultural land will be taken. In addition, construction will involve the removal of unsightly and possibly dangerous waste, especially dumped cars.