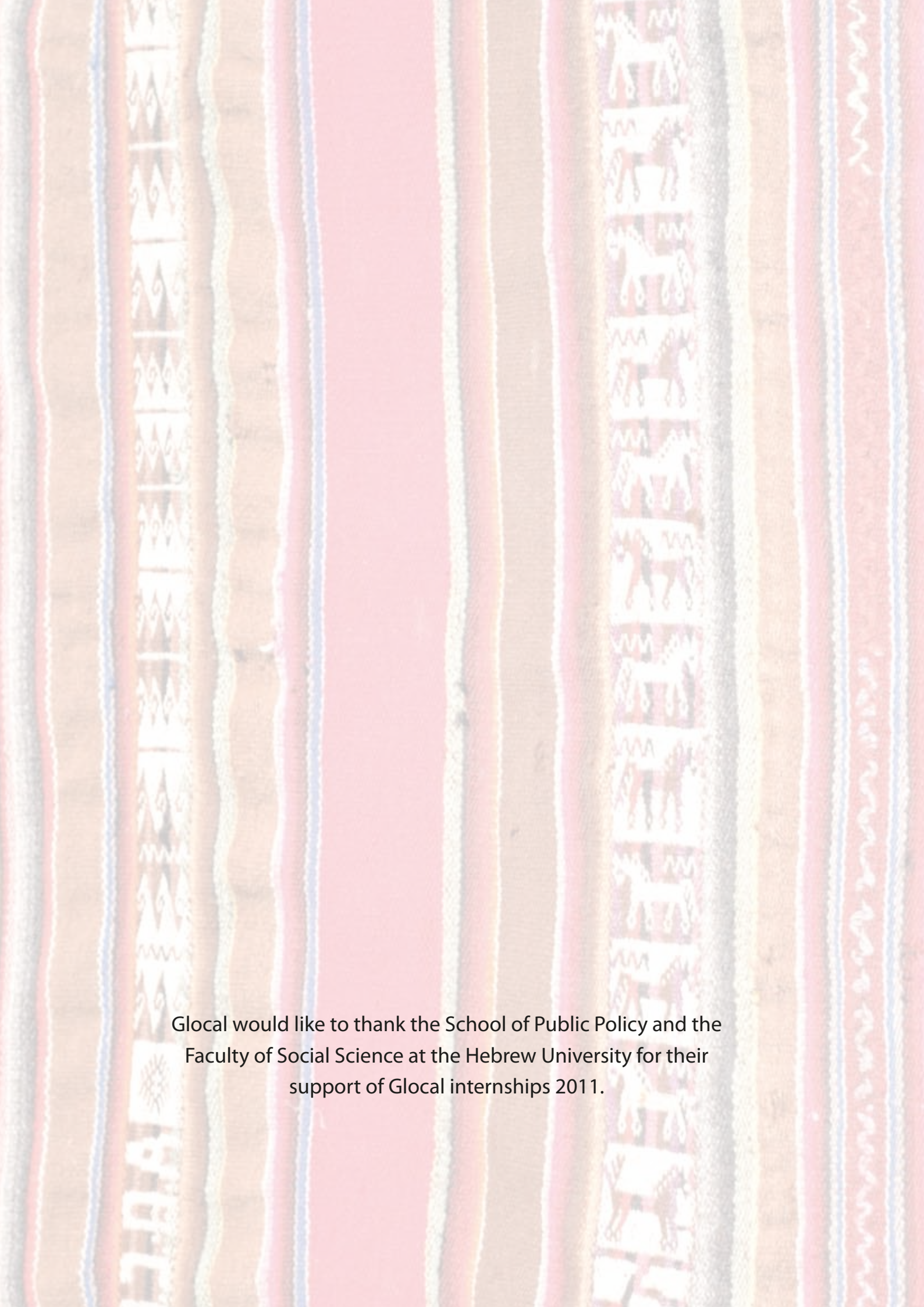




The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
The Faculty of Social Sciences

Glocal Internships 2011: **Perspectives from the Field**





Glocal would like to thank the School of Public Policy and the Faculty of Social Science at the Hebrew University for their support of Glocal internships 2011.

Established at the Hebrew University in the winter of 2011, Glocal Community-Development Studies was designed to be an interdisciplinary Master's program aimed at the effective translation of academic research into practical understanding conducive to work with communities and development organizations across the globe. To this end, an integral part of the Glocal program is the internship - which serves to supplement each student's academic learning with a grounded local experience. Each year, a group of Glocal students embark on their internships, forging connections with marginalized communities across the world through hands on work with leading development INGOs or NGOs.

In the fall of 2011, after a year of research and preparations, the first cohort of Glocal students set out on their internships. Upon their return to Israel, the students engaged in a process of self-reflection and joint learning- unpacking their experiences through a final seminar. Inspired by the deep engagement of our students with local communities, and the breadth of insights and innovations that grew from their work, we searched for a way to share them with you.

This booklet is composed of a series of posters. Each poster is distinct, describing the general work of a partner organization, and highlighting the unique path each student followed as they developed their projects with a local community.

In the following pages, we invite you to join us in their journey of discovery. Travel to Sri Lanka to learn about Sarvodaya's work with ex-combatants, visit the island of Assam in India to learn about the formation of a women's economic cooperative at IMPACT NE, discover how Village Health Works has used football to fight HIV in Burundi, and return to Israel to explore ASSAF's work with Sudanese Refugees in south Tel Aviv. We hope you enjoy the journey.

Yours sincerely,

The Glocal Team



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Gili Navon



Gili obtained her undergraduate degree with distinction in Anthropology, Sociology and Indian Studies from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, and her Masters in Glocal Community Development Studies, also at the Hebrew University.

Gili has vast experience in fields related to rural India and social- cultural anthropology: she previously conducted qualitative research and 8 months of intensive field work in North East India. Recently, Gili completed a significant four month internship in India, on Majuli Island, Assam, where she worked closely with the local tribal community, developed a supportive organizational network, and was involved in the foundation of a tribal weavers' cooperative.

Gili's positive approach of finding solutions is part of her many natural capabilities- such as cross-cultural coordination, team and project leadership, social network development, and strategic planning. She is fluent in Hindi, Sanskrit and Assamese, and has outstanding linguistic abilities which will enable her to learn additional local dialects as required.

Gili is eager to continue her work in the field of international development, focusing on sustainable rural development and women empowerment through mutual learning, trust and partnership building.

Impact NE – India:

Operating in the Majuli Island in Assam, in the north east region of India, Impact NE works for the sustainable socio-economic development of poor and under privileged communities. It provides training and programs in various fields including: education, environment, women empowerment, culture and health.

Leveraging Local Assets Through Partnership Development

The Mising Tribe women weavers Cooperative - Majuli island, India

Introduction:

North East India



- Isolated and geographically remote and isolated
- Ethnically distinctive from the rest of India
- Home to extremely diverse ethnic and tribal groups
- Political instability, underground groups demanding independence
- 8% of population below the poverty line compared to the national average of 20% (2011)

Majuli Island, Assam - The largest inhabited river island in the world

Continuous river erosion is wiping out scores of villages and displacing thousands of people. The island has lost over a quarter of its land from 1256 sq km in 1980 to 850 sq km by 2010.

Host NGO - IMPACT-NE Grassroots organization in Majuli, composed of a smart, dedicated staff who operates educational, environmental, livelihood and health programs.



Target Community: The Mising Tribe Women

The peaceful Mising tribe maintains a traditional tribal lifestyle including farming, fishing, traditional crafts and weaving. Living on the river banks, the Mising are most vulnerable to the erosion and annual flood damages.

Methodology: Assets-Based Community Development (ABCD)

As an alternative to the traditional needs focused approaches, The ABCD approach seeks to uncover and utilize existing resources within the community as a means for sustainable development.

The ABCD is based on three interconnector core values

- Assets-based
- Relationship driven
- Internally focused

Stage one: Mapping local assets and surrounding opportunities



Stage two: Planning

Project Goal: to leverage traditional weaving as a sustainable source of income

Using a relationship building strategy



Stage three: Implementation

Professional and Leadership Development Workshop



Outcomes:



New productive partnerships and a variety of linkages for future cooperation

Conclusions:

Barriers to face:

- Remote island, lack of access routes
- No financial support for new initiatives
- Low level of infrastructure and communication problems
- Lack of sustainable, high-quality raw materials
- Inefficiency: lack of organized weaving production
- Social structural barriers: prejudice against tribal population

Keys for progress:

Partnership and trust as key aspects

- Use of Local Language as an essential component for partnership building
- Developing personal connection base on:
 - Home visit, village assemblies
 - and familiarity with the local culture
- Local ownership and responsibility:
 - Building and supporting local leadership for the self management of the cooperative



The development of this project was based on generating a simple but innovative link between the skills and motivation of the Mising weavers and the support and cooperation of local NGOs and tribal art marketing organizations. In order to leverage these existing local assets into tangible development opportunities.

An Asset-based partnership building strategy

Further steps: Continuity in a larger scale project operating through the Assets Based Community Development Approach

Vision: Establishing Holistic Center for Community Development in Majuli

Boaz Yaniv



Boaz obtained his undergraduate degree in Literature and Linguistics from Ben-Gurion University, and his Masters in Glocal Community Development Studies from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

Boaz has recently completed a four months internship with Restless-Development in South India where he worked with teachers conducting project evaluation and capacity-building on subjects such as, sexual reproductive health.

Boaz comes to his academic studies with an extensive background both as a social and a political activist. He focused his attention on diverse projects that weave the personal and the political: he was a facilitator for youth groups prior to their military service discussing the subject of serving in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, and coordinated a project providing legal and administrative consultation for Thai migrant workers. In recent years he has been involved in the struggle of the Bedouin community in the Negev, demonstrating and campaigning against demolitions of villages and for sustainable planning.

Founder and editor of the well known poetry journal Daka, Boaz is also a poet, with his first poetry book soon to be published.

Boaz is currently working for Ma'an - Forum of Arab-Bedouin Women's Organizations in the Negev, in the capacity of resource developer. He is interested in working in the field of community development, focusing on women and youth groups with an emphasis on empowerment through education and leadership building.

Restless Development – India:

A youth-led and youth focused organization, Restless Development is working with young people across India on health issues such as nutrition, sanitation, HIV and AIDS, and livelihood, addressing sexual and reproductive health issues as part of a broader view of advancing sustainable livelihoods. The organization provides a variety of programs building local capacities including youth leadership and empowerment, sustainable livelihoods, village knowledge centers and educational development.

Next Generation Leadership

Restless Development India



Introduction:

Restless Development (RD) India is a youth led development agency working to engage young people in development, particularly regarding a reproductive health, livelihood building and civic participation. Since its establishment, Restless Development has had over 180 national volunteers participating in its ongoing community endeavors. These volunteers were both a human resource in the organizations projects and a target population of their volunteers. As part of our internship in RD India, we conducted a pilot evaluation project, aiming to answer the following research question:

What is the impact that volunteering in Restless Development has had on the lives of the individuals taking part in it, both during and post their volunteering period?

Evaluation Goals:

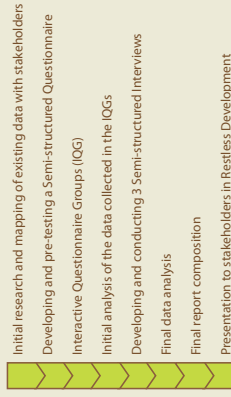
Primary Goal: Assessing the impact that volunteering in Restless Development had on volunteers' lives in two main aspects:
1. Future employment opportunities
2. Personal opinions and choices

Deriving Goals:

- Goal #1** Evaluating whether ex-volunteers are currently contributing to or leading social change in their personal or professional lives
- Goal #2** Examining the value of the professional training which the volunteers underwent during their volunteering period in RD, in regard to their current employment situation
- Goal #3** Exploring the reasons for the differentiation between volunteers that decided to extend their volunteering period in RD and those who did not
- Goal #4** Examining whether the ex-volunteers currently wish to be involved with Restless Development in various community development activities



Methodology & Evaluation stages:



What is IQG?
IQG is an innovative data collection strategy which incorporates components from the questionnaire and the focus- group methods. This method consists of an interactive meeting, in which the facilitators lead the participants to fill in a given questionnaire in a guided participatory process.

The advantages of using the IQG strategy:

- Collecting initial data for the evaluation in a short period of time
- Assuring questions and definitions in the questionnaire are clear to the respondents, particularly in a multi-lingual and/or culturally diverse environment
- Gathering more qualitative data through the process of a dynamic group discussion



Sample Characteristics:



Data Analysis Process:

Using multiple data collection methods enabled us to compare and contrast the various findings, in a procedure commonly known as triangulation. While encountering the same findings in more than one source of data (Questionnaire, IQG, Semi-structured interview), the validity and reliability of our conclusions was maximized.

The information we collected using the various methods provided us with both qualitative and quantitative data. In order to handle the large amount of qualitative data systematically, a coding scheme was required. We used the "Color-Coding" technique, dividing our data into four main themes:

- Skills**
- Employment**
- Social involvement**
- Relationship with the organization**

The color coding technique is a useful categorizing strategy for qualitative data. The goal in this method is to rearrange the data into categories which suit the main research themes, whereby each theme is assigned a specific color in advance. While going through all the written materials, the researcher highlights each theme in its own color, making it easy later on to distinguish between the various themes and begin to conclude findings.

Findings:

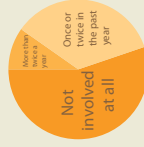
Employment :

Extent to which career guiding elements received during volunteering assisted in finding job:



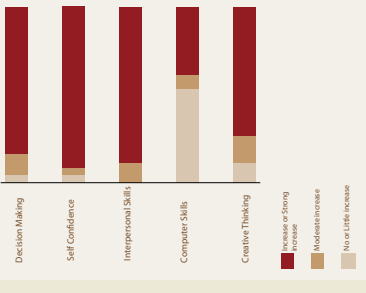
Social involvement :

Level of engagement in community involvement:



Skills :

The increase in the level of particular skills due to the volunteering in RD:



Conclusions:

Skills: The volunteering experience in RD had a strong positive impact on the ex-volunteers personal life, particularly regarding new skills, serving them during the volunteering period itself as well as afterwards

Employment: The volunteering experience in RD increased the ex-volunteers' will to work in community development related fields, but did not assist them in finding such opportunities

Social involvement: Although the theoretical awareness to issues of community involvement increased, the vast majority of ex-volunteers are not engaged in any such endeavors

Relationship with RD: The majority of the ex-volunteers wish to keep in contact with RD, mainly for purposes of employment opportunities and networking, which is severely lacking in the current state of affairs

Recommendations:

RD should guide the ex-volunteers on how to use their improved personal skills in order to raise their employability level. This can be done by building a more structured scheme guiding the volunteers both during and after their volunteering period

It is necessary for the organization to conduct a wider research in order to pinpoint the specific reasoning behind this lack of involvement, and devise a plan of action in order to overcome the challenges and encourage further activity in this field

It is strongly recommended that RD create an organizational ex-volunteer network in order to enable the ex-volunteers to contact each other independently, share project ideas, job opportunities, or other personal matters, as well as using this asset to expand the RD community and action

Yael Wolfenson



Yael obtained her undergraduate degree in Political Science and Psychology from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, and her Masters in Glocal Community-Development Studies, also from the Hebrew University.

Yael has recently completed a four-month internship with Restless Development in India where she worked in conducting monitoring and project evaluation.

Currently, Yael is working as volunteer coordinator for “Bem’aaglei Tzedek”, training and managing the organization’s young and adult volunteers and interns. She has extensive experience both in project management and advocacy, having been involved in supporting community associations of Israeli and foreign workers, and in advocating on behalf of impoverished workers at the municipal and parliamentary levels.

Yael is seeking opportunities to further her career working with groups and individuals (mainly women) in the labor market, both in opening new opportunities for low-wage workers and unemployed people, and strengthening workers’ capabilities within their work place settings.

* Interned at **Restless Development**, see poster on previous page

Esther Bronstein



Esther is a native of the United Kingdom, having been born in Wales and brought up in Jerusalem.

She obtained her undergraduate degree in Sociology, Anthropology and Jewish Thought from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, and is currently completing her Masters in Glocal Community Development Studies, also at the Hebrew University.

Esther has recently completed a four-month internship in South India, working with the international NGO 'Restless Development' in the field of program evaluation, as well as building and implementing training workshops for community involvement.

Previously, Esther served in the army as an officer in the Education Corp, working with new immigrants. Following her service in the army she joined the Israel Student Authority where she worked in the Immigrant Student's Department as Staff Director and Team Leader and as counselor and counselors' trainer in the Jewish Agency's Diaspora Education Department.

After starting to volunteer in Nepal with the Israeli NGO Tevel b'Tzedek in 2009, focusing mainly on community based women empowerment programs, Esther accepted a position with the organization and stayed on for 18 months, working first as guide and coordinator for the long-term volunteer program, and later as the organization's director of operations.

Esther is interested in expanding her work in the field of women empowerment and gender equality both internationally and locally, through facilitating sustainable development and long-term processes.

* Interned at **Restless Development**, see poster on previous page



Naama Gorodischer

Naama is a native Israeli, holding both Israeli and Chilean citizenship. She obtained her undergraduate degree in Sociology, Anthropology and Education from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, and her Masters in Glocal Community Development Studies, also at the Hebrew University.

Naama has recently completed a four-month internship with Sarvodaya, a local NGO in Sri Lanka, where she worked on different projects including peace-building and ex-combatants rehabilitation.

Naama has extensive experience in the field of education: she has worked with a diverse population of social classes, mostly with youth at risk in out-of-home care programs, both in the formal and the informal education system.

Following her service in the army, Naama volunteered in Uganda (Kampala), where she was involved in the foundation of a local NGO named “Little Light”. There she established an informal school for street children, as well as a community center which included a women’s group, a clinic, a nutrition program, and an after-school care program. Following her return to Israel she managed the recruitment of the human and economical resources and volunteers of “Little Light”, facilitating the operation of the Children’s center through partnership with the Israeli NGO “Brit Olam”.

Naama is seeking opportunities to further her career working with victimized populations, using her therapeutic and educational background and skills to create an educational- therapeutic space as a unique empowerment sphere.

Sarvodaya – Sri Lanka

Seeking to liberate the world from poverty, The Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement utilizes a holistic approach, inspired by Buddhist principles. Sarvodaya concentrates its efforts on social mobilization in the community, empowering various populations through peace-building, conflict resolution, and various other community development programs.



Ex-Combatant Youth Rehabilitation Programs

Batticaloa District - Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement

Naama Gorodischer, Faculty of Social Science, Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Problem statement

During almost three decades of conflict in Sri Lanka thousands of youths were forced to join the LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam) for combat and support duties*. Once released, the children suffer from post war experiences and traumas which resulted in physical, social, psychiatric, psychological, emotional and educational gaps that challenge their rehabilitation. Different programs are implemented in Sri Lanka according to the DDR national framework; disarmament, demobilization, reinsertion and reintegration.

*Sri Lanka, ministry of defence.

Programs 2008-2011

V.T.

ODW

Funded by Operations Day's Work (Norway)
Sri Lanka. Implemented by Sarvodaya 2008-2011.

Vocational Training and Education for Peace & Reconciliation for Youth in Sri Lanka. The program supports youth of all ethnic groups between ages of 13-20 to return to school and gain access to vocational education, in order to achieve employment and self-reliance.

Vocational training is given at choice of participant from varied options as Bakery, Household Electrical Appliance Repairer, Electrical House wiring and Plumbing, Motorbike Mechanic, Computer Application Assistant, etc.

YITP

Unicef- WOSC

Funded by Unicef- Wosc. Implemented by Sarvodaya 2009-2010.

The Community Based Youth In Transition Program (YITP) was developed to assist youth in conflicted areas of all ethnicities, including ex-combatants, make the transition to a post conflict setting. The program was implemented in 3 districts and focused on creating a foundation of knowledge and skills in order to enhance the ability to take advantage of opportunities along with re-establishing community relationships.

Sarvodaya, Batticaloa trained 11 batches of a 6 month cycle including 2 months of internship.

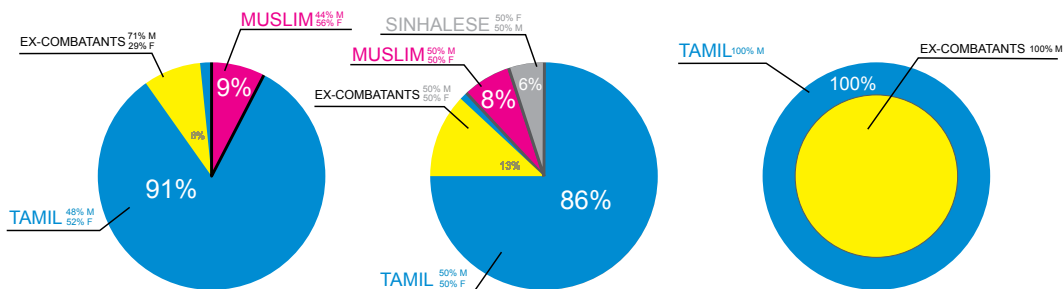
* YITP annual final report.

V.T.

USAID

Funded by USAID. Implemented by Sarvodaya 2010-2011.

A vocational training program for ex-combatant youths only. The program's goal is to support youth in gaining access to vocational education that would lead to employment and self-reliance. The program has a holistic approach; it combines psycho-social training, social skills training and driving training, along with full accommodation and a safe social environment for the 6 months cycle.



Program Strength Factors

Identity and Status Change

Reintegration back into community is often experienced as a difficult stage due to stigmatization and change of status*. The interviewees pointed to a status change allowed by participation. The transformation experienced was reflected by the participants as meaningful.

*Costache, 2010

"Earlier, since we were in the LTTE they (the community) were afraid to talk to us, not willing to talk to us. Since we learned the course they forgot the past... now I have an identity in the community." (Talini.)

The NGO as a "Safe Zone"

Coming back home is often described as a fearful experience for the ex-combatants. The experience as captive of the LTTE is present even after release, making their home village an unsafe environment. Participants describe little interaction with the community and as a result, becoming "prisoners" in their own home as an action of caution.

The NGO is perceived as a "safe zone". The NGO is seen as a non-conflict, formal territory, which allows a temporary and safe-exclusion from the "conflict game".

"When I came back from the LTTE I was afraid. I never went out of my house, I was afraid they'll come and catch me again. I never went out.... my mother signed me up to the program, we knew that here they will not come to take me." (Rajmond.)

Unique Social Environment

The harsh experience of un-acceptance by society is described as a self and social alienation. The unique social structure created by the programs re-defines temporarily social borders while emphasizes training on social change and de-stigmatization. This atmosphere permits a positive social environment that allows the adaptation of social skills and builds self-confidence which are key component for a constructive reintegration.

"There were Sinhalese people, and Tamil, they were all very good, I talked Sinhalese a little bit.... These people came and talked to me, they were all very good" (Alini.)

"In the programs we used to tell each other about our stories, we knew who is war affected and who is a child soldier. We were all friends, you wouldn't know who is who" (Dekurana.)

Research methodology:

Data is based on a qualitative research of 11 interviews; 3 female, 9 male. Average age of 20, Recruited at 9-16, recruitment duration 2 months- 4 years.

Follow Up Findings

Employment 67 %

Positive Community Relations 70%

Positive Family Relations 71 %

Self Reflected Rehabilitation 62.5%

Employment as a key factor in the creation of a rehabilitated identity

Employment raises the chance for successful self rehabilitation reflection by 64%

- No significant difference was found between type of program and level of self reflected rehabilitation.
- Participants of more than one program did not show a significant difference in self reflected rehabilitation over participants of only one program.
- No relation was found between vocational financial assistance and employment status.
- No relation was found between vocational financial assistance and self reflected rehabilitation.

*The research was conducted in December 2011 on a small sample of ex-combatants. Further, broader research is necessary to verify results.

Shira Ben Simon



Shira was born in the United States and grew up in Jerusalem.

She obtained her undergraduate degree in Philosophy and French Studies from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, and her Masters in Glocal Community-Development Studies, also from the Hebrew University.

Shira has just completed her four month internship with Sarvodaya, a local NGO in Sri Lanka, working on a project promoting citizens engagement in good governance and post-war reconciliation.

Between the years 2001 and 2010 Shira has worked in media in Israel, both in print and online, writing for Ma'ariv, Ha'aretz, Ynet and The Third Ear as well as for different magazines. Between the years 2008 and 2012 she volunteered in the absorption center for the Ethiopian community in Mevasseret Zion near Jerusalem.

Shira currently resides in Jerusalem with her husband, working as coordinator at Ginot Ha'ir Community Council, promoting civil society culture in Jerusalem.

Sarvodaya – Sri Lanka

Seeking to liberate the world from poverty, The Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement utilizes a holistic approach, inspired by Buddhist principles. Sarvodaya concentrates its efforts on social mobilization in the community, empowering various populations through peace-building, conflict resolution, and various other community development programs.



FAST - Finding a Solution Together

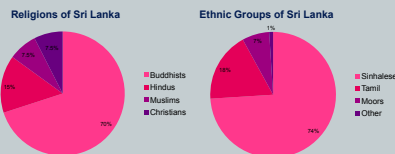
A Three Year Program to Promote Citizens Engagement
in Good Governance and Post-War Reconciliation in Sri Lanka

Shira Ben Simon – Glocal Community Development Studies

Background

From the moment of national independence in 1948, there has been ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka between the Sinhalese majority and the Tamil minority, connected to the over-centralized national government and its exclusionary actions.

In 1983 a civil war broke out, with the Sinhalese government fighting against militant groups of politicized Tamil youth (LTTE). The war lasted nearly three decades, ending in 2009 with approximately 100,000 casualties and 300,000 people internally displaced.



Problem Statement

The post-colonial governance structure and the many years of conflict resulted in wide gaps between the political and civil spheres in Sri Lanka. Insufficient opportunities in citizens' engagement has resulted in politicized public service, as well as misuse and mishandling of power in offices. While Sri Lanka now ranks as a 'middle income' economy, there are still social and economical disparities, as well as no widely understood idea of human rights, which keeps the citizenry from having their basic rights be met.

About Sarvodaya

Sarvodaya is Sri Lanka's largest people's organization, which networks over 15,000 villages and has been operational since 1948. The organization's self-sustaining development activities are aimed towards peacemaking, and community building alongside social, ethical and spiritual growth.

Project's Objective

To provide an effective platform for citizens to engage positively with each other and with the Government in order to propagate a new political culture of civic responsibility and advocacy as well as to promote reconciliation in the country to further stabilize the peaceful Sri Lankan democracy.

Activities

Reducing barriers to political participation for all groups including minorities.	Increasing opportunities for involvement in governance at all levels	Advancing reconciliation between ethnic and social groups
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up Resource Centers Training and supporting women in politics Providing self-employment packages for women Training youth leaders in citizen's rights Providing vocational training for school dropouts Providing education packages on 'citizen's rights' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arranging dialogues on 'citizen's rights' with experts Creating campaign for public opinion for new policy Promoting post-election engagement with elected members Holding Citizens' Jury Forming community based organizations in war-affected areas Promoting Citizens' Journalism initiative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating Inter-district youth exchange programs Conducting interfaith dialogue to share religious values Conducting Sinhala-Tamil-English rapid language classes Promoting Citizens' Journalism to share culture Encouraging Tamil and Sinhalese Diaspora to invest in reconciliation and development efforts

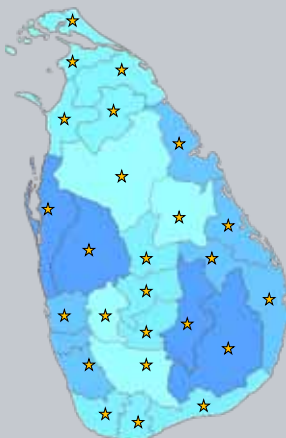
Beneficiaries

While the project will serve all the citizens of the selected project area, socially and politically marginalized groups will be given priority, with special attention to:

Ethnic minorities
Women
Youth
Female-headed households
Single parent family
Families headed by older people
People with disabilities
People suffering from war trauma

Scope

The project will be implemented in 260 villages in all 25 administrative districts of Sri Lanka (see map below), including five war affected districts in Northern Province and three districts in Eastern Province.



Project Impacts

	Increased social cohesion among different ethnic groups and reduced vulnerability, exclusion and discrimination.
	Engaged citizens in all levels of governance, which will improve the transparency and accountability of the government.
	Established mechanisms which will help all citizens, including minorities and socio-politically marginalized groups to communicate with the local and national governments.

Budget

	2011	2012	2013
Cost (Sri Lanka Rupees)	58,807,980	68,305,230	67,843,230

Total Budget: LKR 194,956,440

Funded By - Royal Norwegian Embassy

Risks

Volatility of the Government's relationship with the international community (i.e. NGOs)	The project encountering resistance from local Government administrations	1- imposing funding restrictions	2- withholding approvals	3- denying access to locations
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Risk Management will be done through producing risk logs at the beginning of each phase of the project and updating them on monthly basis.

Conclusion

Throughout its history, Sarvodaya has been educating communities in different aspects of social, economic, and political life. However, in the current political environment, the space for civic engagement is small, with little government support. In order to guarantee the success and sustainability of the project, the following key assumptions must be realized:



Given these conditions, The project's focus on reconciliation will have a far reaching effect into Sri Lanka's political and social future. Failing to achieve such reconciliation would have similarly long-lasting repercussions.

Shira Levi



Shira obtained her undergraduate degree in Anthropology and Sociology from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, and her Masters in Glocal Community-Development Studies, also at the Hebrew University. Shira acquired an additional undergraduate degree in Psychology from The Open University.

Shira has recently completed a four-month internship with Tevel Be'Tzedek in Nepal where she worked on a women empowerment program. She led a process of rethinking and redesigning the goals and methods of the program. Together with members of the Nepalese staff, both management and field workers, she was involved in building a working model for TbT's Women Empowerment Program.

Her professional background has always focused on guidance and teaching: she worked as a Hebrew teacher to students from various backgrounds - immigrants, volunteers, tourists and Israeli citizens, and as a tour guide in Israel.

Shira is currently seeking opportunities to work in development - both in Israel and abroad – eager to make full use of her diverse skills and background which include guiding, education and community empowerment.

Tevel b'Tzedek – Nepal:

An Israel based non-profit organization promoting social and environmental justice, Tevel b'Tzedek's mission is to create a community of Israeli and Diaspora Jews engaging in the urgent issues of global poverty, marginalization and environmental devastation. Their work with a variety of urban and rural communities is concentrated in the fields of agriculture, women empowerment, youth and education, and health and sanitation.



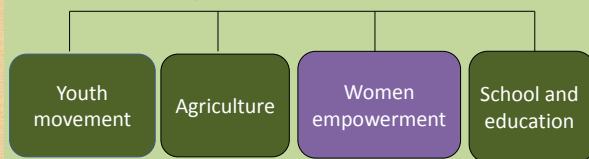
Tevel b'Tzedek: Women Empowerment Program

Shira Levi. M.A candidate, Glocal Community Development Studies,
Hebrew University, 14/05 2012

Who we are?

Tevel b'Tzedek (TbT) is a community based non-governmental organization (NGO) that works in the area of Kathmandu, Nepal.

TbT believes that development should be approached in a holistic manner. TbT works with the entire community in:



Women Empowerment Program (WEP)

As Nepali society tends to place dominance with the male population, the organization chooses to focus on empowering women, children and youth. The organization believes that women can play a key role in development as running the household and being main force in agriculture. Therefore, investing in women fundamentally strengthens families and societies.



Goals and Method of WEP

raise awareness

provide training

give material support when appropriate

TbT uses a "power within" and "power to" model of empowerment which needs to be addressed in a sequential way. It is a process that develops "power within" women which then gives "power to" women.

- Strengthening women's awareness of their capabilities and possibilities gives them confidence and power.
- Empowered women use this confidence and power to balance the distribution of power and resources in the community.

The Women's Group

The women's empowerment program aims to increase women's opportunities for fuller participation in social, political and economic life through weekly women's group meetings.

The women's group meetings:

- Give women an opportunity to discuss issues that affect them in a supportive environment.
- Help women to develop confidence and to express themselves.
- Empower women to work together, so they can promote their rights in a more powerful way.
- Increase women's participation and influence in community decision-making.

The Impact

Based on interviews conducted with women and staff members, Our empowered women have increased self-confidence, self-assertiveness, motivation, ambition and persistence. That could assist them in ensuring that their needs for welfare and access to resources are recognized and met.



Danny Schwartz



Danny is passionate about finding ways to make difficult lives easier. He is constantly seeking new ways to motivate and organize communities in order to help them solve their problems. The Glocal Program has given Danny a deep first look into the world of global issues and the development organizations working hard to address them.

During the program, Danny interned in the Community Development department of Village Health Works, a local NGO in Burundi. At Village Health Works, Danny is particularly proud of his work organizing the 2nd annual Village Health Works World AIDS Day Tournament, and of his work helping to develop rural non-farm employment opportunities for women.

In the future, Danny hopes to continue working with at-risk communities, helping them to leverage their community assets into manageable, long-lasting prosperity. He is interested in solar electrification, the cooperatives movement, leveraging mobile technology and their impact on economic development.

Village Health Works – Burundi:

Working to eradicate human misery and create a healthy and successful Burundi, VHW provides quality, compassionate health care in a dignified environment. In doing so, VHW also develops with the community the tools they need to build productive and successful lives that include access to high quality healthcare, economic development and education opportunities.

2nd Annual Village Health Works World AIDS Day Tournament: Football, Volleyball, Song, Dance and Igoma Drums

Project Overview

Village Health Works (VHW) runs a rural hospital in the small Burundian village of Kigutu as well as community development programs in the south and west of Bururi province.

- VHW provides dignified, free health care
- VHW trains and organizes farmers
- VHW does economic capacity building
- VHW organizes sports and culture events

The Village Health Works World AIDS Day Tournament was first held in 2010. It was a soccer tournament involving the 3 village teams from Kigutu and one team made up of VHW staff.

In 2011, the tournament expanded and included not only soccer, but also volleyball. Zone teams from Gitsiro, Gatete, Kigwena, Buruhukiro, Rweza and Binyuro competed for the titles.

Meetings with team leaders determined the schedule and tournament guidelines.

Things provided by VHW included:

- Transportation for away teams
- One soft drink and one doughnut per player
- Jerseys and shorts for the teams at each game
- Stipends for the referees

Danny Schwartz
MA Candidate, Glocal Community-Development Studies
Hebrew University of Jerusalem
31/05/2012



Tournament Objectives

- Provide an organized sports tournament for the community
- Create leadership opportunities for young people
- Provide health education to the community

At the end of the tournament, these objectives were met, although not to the extent anticipated during the planning stage of the tournament.

Vehicles of Change

- Igoma drums, a national obsession, gather villagers, create excitement and are used to draw attention to local issues
- Kigutu's Igoma drummers and girls' choir performed songs during the breaks of all of the tournament's games.
- Performers spread messages about HIV/AIDS prevention and responsible health practices.

The performances were well received, but there was no evaluation of the impact of the performances on health knowledge. It is unclear whether the performances were an effective and entertaining educational tools or simply pre-game and half-time entertainment.

The Goals of the Tournament

- To create a peer educators/youth leadership network to help spread positive health and lifestyle messages (*partially achieved*)
 - To create a sports infrastructure that can autonomously organize future events (*mostly achieved*)
- To increase the percentage of community members who are knowledgeable about the health issues raised during the tournament (based on pre-tournament quiz and post-tournament quiz) (*result unknown*)
 - To train 4 first aiders per tournament zone (*not achieved*)
 - To train 3 referees per tournament zone (*not achieved*)



The tournament, due to unforeseen delays and personnel changes, was pared down from the original plan and was, in both football and volleyball, a four-team tournament with untrained match officials, no first aiders, no team-led peer education and no ongoing, formal evaluation of the educational aspects of the tournament. Despite these shortcomings, the tournament was widely seen as a success by players, team officials, cultural performers, spectators and local leaders. Furthermore, regardless of the educational impact of the performances, people thoroughly enjoyed them. The boys and girls who made up the drumming and dancing troupes became known as messengers in the area, gained the respect of those who watched and were able to travel outside their village, many for the first time.



At the End of the Day

- The teams competing in the tournament were made up of the best players in the area
 - The games were played at a high level, were passionately competed and exciting to watch.
 - The level of competition and importance of each game elevated the athletes' sense of accomplishment and pride in victory and sadness in defeat.
 - Villages saw their finest athletes perform in high pressure situations and joined them in celebration and sorrow.
- The bigger stage of the 2011 tournament gave the performances of the drummers and dancers a sense of gravitas.
 - Their pride was on display.
 - They were representatives of their village.
 - They put their whole heart into each performance, so as not to disappoint anyone.

The tournament was a welcome break from normal life. Despite the difficulties of organizing the event and the uncertain nature of its impact of health, the 2nd Annual Tournament was a resounding success, as measured by the smiles, cheers and enthusiasm of the participants and spectators. Future versions of the event will hopefully continue to provide a high level of competition and entertainment for as many people as possible, include a thorough evaluation and continue to help VHW create a brighter future for Burundians.

Nehara Mor



Nehara obtained her undergraduate degree in Literature and Folklore from Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, and her Masters Glocal Community Development Studies from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

Nehara has just completed a four-month internship with Floresta (Plant with Purpose) in Burundi, where she supervised sustainable agriculture and peace-building projects and designed cooperatives.

Prior to joining the Glocal program, Nehara travelled to Africa where she volunteered for an HIV children orphanage in Addis-Ababa, Ethiopia. This experience exposed her for the first time to the field of international development, and it triggered her decision to take an active and responsible role in it - both on the academic and the practical level. She is highly aware of the cultural sensitivity involved in working within inter-cultural environments in diverse societies, and is excellent at analyzing social and cultural atmospheres.

During her studies, Nehara learned about Transitional Justice, including an intensive study tour to Rwanda, where she acquired an understanding of peace-building practices.

Nehara is currently seeking opportunities to use her background and skills to further her career through work in the field of conflict resolution and peace-building in foreign countries.

Plant with purpose – Burundi:

A Christian, environmental organization, Plant with Purpose helps the poor restore productivity to their land to create economic opportunities through environmental restoration, micro-credit and micro-enterprise, and the implementation of sustainable agriculture programs. They also provide training in peace and reconciliation between rival ethnic groups.

Between Peace and Bananas

In Floresta Burundi, food crops yield peace and reconciliation

Nehara Mor, MA Global Community Development, Hebrew University



Burundi in a nut-shell:

- * 1962 – Independence from Belgium
- * 1993-2005 – Civil war
- * 2010 – Last general election

Current main difficulties of the country:

- * Wide spread Poverty
- * Climate change which cause a reduction in quantity and quality of water and a severe deterioration of soil fertility.

Floresta-Burundi was established in October 2008. It has a team of 14 staff members and a Board of 7 members. Floresta Burundi is affiliated and supported by the "Plant with Purpose" organization (<http://www.plantwithpurpose.org>). Plant with Purpose is a USA based Christian environmental non-profit organization, that transforms lives in rural areas, where poverty is caused by deforestation. For over 25 years they focus on holistic solutions to poverty, by planting trees, creating economic opportunities through micro-credit and micro-enterprise, implementing sustainable agriculture programs and encouraging spiritual renewal. <http://www.florestaburundi.org>

While working in *Floresta* and joining its workers' in their daily tasks, I experienced a diverse and broad range of development work, and at the same time got to understand the deep philosophy behind it. Mostly it was an adventure: travelling all over the country and meeting the Burundian peasants. Every morning concealed a surprise for the coming day – where are we going, what are we going to do and with whom...



The field

Every place in this beautiful country has its own typical kind of crop and we kept a close look on its growth, guiding the workers in the field on how to enrich their land so it can produce an ever increasing yield. By providing this close attention to the peasants, we were able to keep them alert to any problem that may develop during the growth period, and to nurture their commitment to the field. We visited fields of potatoes, tomatoes, bananas, onions, cassava and herbage (but the best kind of field for me was a football field, that we unfortunately didn't linger in)... These crops were used first and foremost for the farmers' own consumption, for food security and rich nutrition. In addition, we encouraged the farmers to enlarge the crops' quantity so they'll have enough to sell in the district's markets and therefore be able to pay for necessities such as health and school expenses. One of the biggest problems farmers frequently encounter is plants' diseases, therefore Floresta assists the farmers to acquire improved seeds that were genetically engineered to be disease resistant. Thus fixing another problem that made the farmers' life very difficult. Another initiative of *Floresta* are training courses that cover a very large scope of work: management and economic skills for business entrepreneurship; improved agricultural techniques; and conflict resolution. The improved agricultural techniques created a major change in the farmers' life by providing them with tools to treat and fix many problems that prevent the crop's from flourishing.

Many times after the training sessions I had the opportunity to personally speak with the participants about their impression and ask how they anticipate they will use the skills they acquired. Sometimes they said they wouldn't, and that was challenging and very interesting to hear why, in order to consolidate improvements to be implemented in the next training session.

As a fundamental principle of sustainable development, *Floresta* doesn't provide its beneficiaries with all the products it recommends they use but rather loans them the money to purchase the products. The loan is to be repaid from next season's profit from the yield. I left *Floresta* with an unmistakable impression that the loans together with the very close follow up *Floresta* manages, are the key factors of its success.

The strongest and most important reason that made me choose *Floresta* over all the other organizations I was offered is their holistic and practical approach that: 'you don't talk peace. You do it'. And the practical interpretation this philosophy received, namely – cooperatives of neighbors. Floresta's beneficiaries are obligatorily composed of varied groups of the society – including historically bitter enemies. This way, the joint work in the field inevitably creates a sense of cooperation and mutual responsibility. Hopefully, an atmosphere of solidarity, closeness and peace will be formed.



In this picture you see *Floresta's* workers and its beneficiaries micro-propagating infertile banana trees. The reason for their infertility doesn't matter! The fix: cut off the tree from its root, peel it from all its leave until the very root. Then take all of the bare roots and plant them in a green house. After about 3 weeks, you will get about 15 new plantlet, hopefully fruitful until the very last one... This way, one need not have a professional knowledge to be able to fix it on his own!

Evaluating change

A major and to me a very important part of my internship was taking part in *Floresta's* 3-years' evaluation project, which was one of my main interests before I came to Burundi. I wanted to find out: **how does an organization examine its on-going and long-term work and the real influence of this work?**

How did we do it?

Floresta's method comprises 3 analyses: 1) **personal – household surveys**; 2) **institution analysis**; and 3) **change analysis**.

In the first we conducted a large-scale household survey, where we visited and questioned 350 residents of the 4 provinces *Floresta* works in. The interviewee were divided into *Floresta* members and non-*Floresta* members. This was designed to give us a picture of *Floresta's* involvement and influence in the communities

The interviews brought up some very interesting and important findings, among which are:

Most of our interviewees don't have any future savings at all, and the few that did have some savings, the savings were few and very insufficient. That led us to the conclusion that *Floresta* needed to put more emphasis on its micro finance program.

*Most of our interviewees have the cheapest floor material in their house, dirt, and most of them didn't own cattle at all – which indicates on a very high level of poverty.

*We also found out that most of our interviewees eat regularly only twice a day and their most staple food is beans. That made us believe that our food security's efforts are not successful enough and that we need to put more emphasis on expanding the nutrition options as well.

However, we also discovered that many of our beneficiaries found the skills we helped them acquire so helpful that they conveyed them to their neighbours.

Problems with the way we conducted the surveys:

1. While conducting the survey, we didn't make sure to include the same number of men and women,
2. As interviewers, at some cases we weren't "on the same page" (literally), and we interpreted some questions differently from each other and misled our interviewees.



Shaked Avizedek



Shaked received her undergraduate degree in Environment and Atmospheric Science from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, and her Masters in Glocal Community-Development Studies, also at the Hebrew University.

Shaked recently completed a four-month internship in the Dominican Republic branch of Floresta, where she worked on a project aiming to provide soil conservation and crop improvement skills to the local agricultural community (Green Manure Project).

Shaked has vast practical experience which she acquired while working and volunteering at various local and international NGOs – including SPNI (Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel), the Lotem Foundation, and Green Course, focusing on environmental issues with a specific emphasis on ensuring that communities forge a connection to the environment. She has also been involved in recruiting activists and planning education programs.

Shaked is keenly interested in working in the field of community development with a focus on environmental issues and resource conservation via education and technical support.

Floresta – The Dominican Republic:

Affiliated with 'Plant with Purpose', Floresta's main goal is to meet the environmental, economic, and spiritual needs of the rural communities of the Dominican Republic. The organization provides the community with tools to transform their lives, through a variety of strategies including the formation of community groups, farming and environment training sessions and economic empowerment programs.



Green Manure Project FLORESTA Dominican Republic



INTRODUCTION

THE COUNTRY

Leoncio de los Santos is a farmer living in a small village called El kilometro 61 at the center of the Dominican Republic, part of the Caribbean islands. About 14.6 percent of 10 million people living in the country are farmers. The Dominican Republic is a developing country but has one of highest income inequality ratios. In recent years the environmental problems increased dramatically - deforestation, soil erosion and water shortages - affecting the farmer communities greatly.



THE ORGANIZATION

Thirteen years ago, Leoncio and his colleagues, with the help of "Floresta" workers, formed a farmers association in the village. They set a goal to deal with the local environmental problems, poverty and loss of morale values. Floresta, founded in 1984, is dedicated to economic, agricultural and spiritual development of rural, typically poor, agricultural communities.

The organization has been accompanying Leoncio for 5 years, providing him with technical advice and introducing him to sustainable techniques for cultivating his land. The focus of the work is to address the following issues in the lands around Leoncio's village:

- Massive deforestation >> large amounts of rain >> massive soil erosion.
- Lack of nutrients (due to stopped use of chemical fertilizers) >> degradation of soil quality >> decreasing yields.

THE PROJECT

Floresta invited Leoncio to participate in a new project, which I led during its first 4 months, introducing the use of Green Manure in the central Dominican Republic. Green Manure is a secondary crop widely used in Central America that provides many benefits to small farmers improving soil quality and the yield of their production. In addition, the practice of Green Manure provides great benefits in terms of moisture retention, weed control and protection from soil erosion (by its dense coverage) - a severe problem in the village.

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The project aims to spread the use of Arachis Pinoti as Green Manure in agricultural communities.

- **Economic objective** - to improve the livelihoods of the communities by introducing effective alternatives to chemical fertilizers.
- **Environmental objective** - to slow down/reverse the effects of deforestation and water/soil pollution.



Loma verde workshop

METHODS

First phase - Experimental plots

Applying the Green Manure technique in four experimental plots in Leoncio's Land.

"The plots will continue to be monitored for 3 years in order to create quantitative data about the techniques' results."

Second phase - Workshops

Performing Green Manure workshops in various communities in the region (during the second half of 2011).

RESULTS

Experimental plots

Practical knowledge pertaining to the Green Manure technique was acquired during the first phase of the project. The main findings till today:

- The Arachis pinoti's cycle of growth was longer than initially expected, making it irrelevant for use with short cycle crops.
- The massive coverage that this crop reaches also makes it difficult to combine it with short crops, because of the competition for space/ light.

When asking Leoncio about the results he has seen so far in his plots, he gave the following answer:

"There are fewer weeds, the soil is more protected, the citrus trees have improved, and there is less erosion in the orchard areas".

Workshops

The workshop was conducted in the El Kilometro 61 community as well as in six other villages. 106 people attended the workshops and learned about the importance of providing nutrients to the soil in an organic way in order to improve yields, while causing less damage to the environment. Participants gained both a theoretical and a practical knowledge of the Green Manure technique.

Dozens of people have since planted Arachis Pinoti in small amounts near their homes in order to gain expertise in growing the plant. Five farmers applied the technique in their plots.

CONCLUSIONS

The Green Manure technique was received in an open-minded manner and with great interest by the communities. However, the adoption of new cultivating methods is slow and a true transition often takes many years. The Floresta agronomists are working hard to shift the farmers from the learning phase to implementation.

In the coming months Floresta will expand the project to additional regions, where there is an even higher level of soil degradation.

In two years, Floresta and Leoncio hope to have proof of the advantages of planting Arachis Pinoti, showing more profitable production at lower cost to the farmers. As Leoncio expressed last month:

"People whose lands are particularly vulnerable to rain were the first to recognize the big advantage and begin to implement these techniques in their plots in order to protect their land"

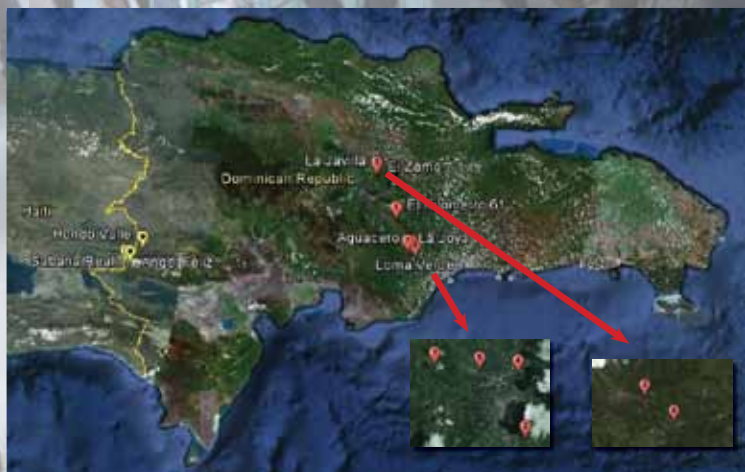
As the quantitative data accumulated will show the economic benefit of the technique they hope to convince additional farmers to leverage this method and save the environment.



El Kilometro 61 workshop



The experimental plots after 1 and 3 months



The seven villages where the project is running today and three villages near the Haitian border that are part of the next phase of the project

Maya Aberman



Maya obtained her undergraduate degree in Science from the University of Cape Town, South Africa and her Masters in Glocal Community Development Studies at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

Maya has recently completed a four-month internship in Israel working with an NGO active in the field of Refugee Advocacy and Support.

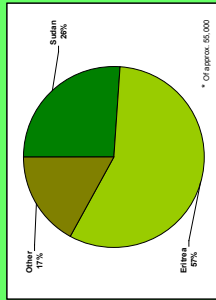
Maya has extensive international experience working in the non-profit sector in several countries, including South Africa, Mozambique and now Israel. She has developed skills in project management, fundraising, group facilitation, community development and media.

An excellent team player, highly motivated and outstanding at multi-tasking, Maya is eager to expand upon her career in the field of social and environmental justice. She is proficient in Hebrew and French, in addition to her mother tongue English.

ASSAF – Israel:

ASSAF's name is composed of the Hebrew acronym for "Organization for Aiding Refugees", and the Israeli organization provides both emergency and long-term support programs which protect and strengthen the underprivileged and largely misunderstood African refugee community in Israel. ASSAF's activities include psychosocial support for individuals and families, care for unaccompanied minors, and an advocacy and support centre and refugee community development.

Where do African Asylum Seekers in Israel come from?



- People continue to be killed, women raped and towns and villages destroyed in armed conflict in Darfur.
- In South Sudan, armed conflict continues and humanitarian conditions are dire.
- Perceived critics of the government are arrested, tortured and prosecuted.



- Banned: opposition parties, independent journalism, civil society organizations, unregistered faith.
- Arbitrary arrests, detentions and torture to stifle opposition, holding thousands of political prisoners.
- Compulsory military conscription which is frequently extended indefinitely
- "shoot to kill" policy against anyone attempting to flee across the border remained in place.

Which policies govern refugees and asylum seekers in Israel?

- Israel has not established a clear policy on the status and rights of asylum seekers and refugees, despite being a signatory to the UN Convention on Refugees
- The vast majority of refugees are denied access to the process of formal recognition as refugees (Refugee Status Determination)
- UNHCR statistics indicate that the recognition rate in other developed countries varies from 10 to 50 percent, while the recognition rate in Israel is considerably lower than 1%.
- The rate of recognition in the world for Eritrean asylum seekers is 84 percent. The global rate of recognition for Sudanese asylum seekers is 64 percent.
- Eritreans and Sudanese are provided with "Group Protection" and issued with a ZAS Conditional Release visa, preventing deportation and requiring renewal every 3-4 months
- Refugees and asylum seekers live in a permanent state of limbo without official status, work permits or access to essential social and health services

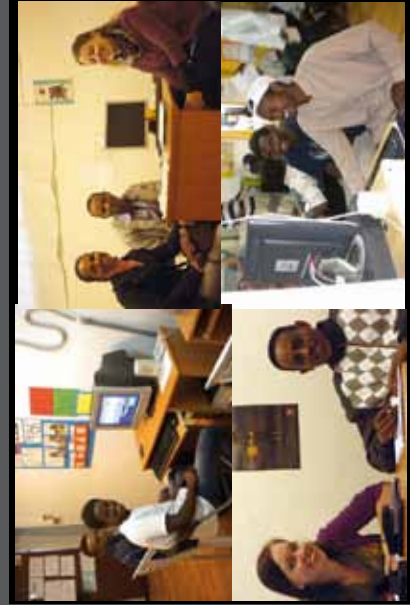


What is the ASC?

- The Advocacy and Support Centre serves refugees dropping in with any problems or struggles
- Refugees come also to use computers, have coffee, meet friends or receive news updates
- Manned by a coordinator and a team of trained volunteers
- Volunteers sit with Refugees and Asylum Seekers one on one
- In cases where ASSAF cannot offer a solution, volunteers may refer clients to other service organisations
- Volunteers include Israelis, Internationals or Refugees

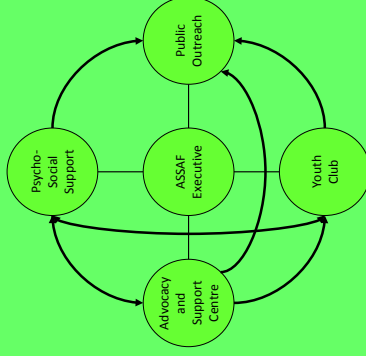


ADVOCACY AND SUPPORT CENTRE (ASC) by Maya Aberman

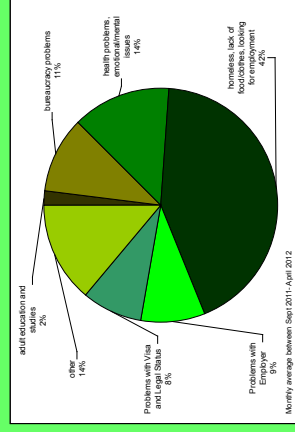


What is ASSAF?

- Aid Organisation for Asylum Seekers and Refugees in Israel
- Founded in 2007
- Provides humanitarian and psychosocial services
- Long-term goal is to facilitate policy change, through public outreach and advocacy activities



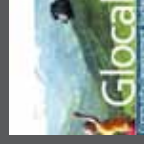
What kinds of problems do people come to the ASC with?



Website: www.assaf.org.il
Email: assafinfo@gmail.com

assaf.org.il (Hebrew) Aid Organization for Refugees
ASSAF (English)
assaf_refugees

youtube: ASSAFORG



Thomas Higinbotham



Thomas is a native British with a quite international background.

He obtained his undergraduate degree in International Relations and Hispanic Studies from the University of Aberdeen in Scotland, and his Masters in Glocal Community-Development Studies, from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

Thomas has recently completed a four-month internship with the Peres Center for Peace where he worked on business and economic projects.

Thomas's academic and professional background has focused on Latin America where he has spent a number of years building his professional knowledge of the region: working as journalist intern in Peru, teaching English in Argentina, report writing on Latin American affairs and managing the outreach program for a Latin American immigrant NGO in London. Following his arrival to Israel in (2010) he has turned his attention to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Thomas is currently seeking opportunities to further his career working within economic development and/or conflict resolution projects, ideally linked to his academic and professional experience in Latin America and journalism.

The Peres Center for Peace – Israel:

Promoting peace-building between Israel and its Arab neighbours and in particular between Israelis and Palestinians, the Peres Center conducts a variety of projects fostering socio-economic cooperation and people-to-people interaction in a wide range of fields, such as medicine, sports, agriculture, business, IT, the arts, and more.

THE PERES CENTER FOR PEACE

PROMOTING BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC TIES BETWEEN ISRAEL AND PALESTINE

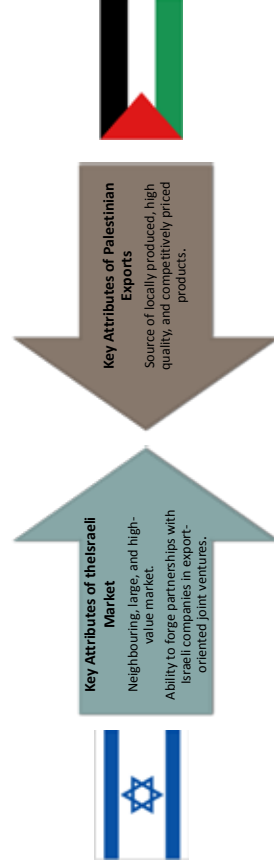
Relevance of the Action Why Improve Business Relations and Economic Cooperation between Israel and Palestine?

"The two parties view the economic domain as one of the cornerstones in their mutual relations with a view to enhance their interest in the achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace." (Protocol on Economic Relations between the Government of Israel and the PLO, 1994)

Peace Objectives: A signal to both societies that cooperation is both possible and beneficial. Moreover, improved economic relations will help test the sustainability of any future peace agreement.

Need to Strengthen the Palestinian Private Sector: Current economic growth in the Palestinian Territories has been reliant on upon public spending along with vast injections of foreign aid. As foreign aid levels are likely to decline, future growth is dependent upon revitalising the private sector; we believe an untapped potential exists within the Palestinian private sector which, if unlocked, would help underpin such a transformation of the economy.

Dependency on the Israeli Market: While over the long term the Palestinian economy should seek to diversify its export markets, utilising the size and proximity of the Israeli market remains a vital pillar in the current development of the Palestinian economy.



Chronology of Israeli-Palestinian Economic Relations

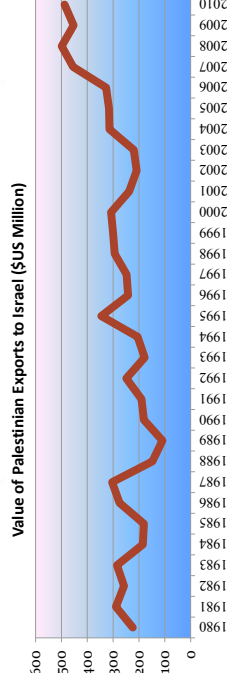
1967-1987: Six Day War and Israel's control of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. Forced economic integration between the two entities i.e. free movement of goods and labour – exception being a number of tariffs placed on specific Palestinian exports, most notably agricultural produce. Nevertheless the Palestinian economy began to outpace Israel's, leading to the gradual improvement of the standard of living in the Palestinian Territories.

1987-1993: Outbreak of the 1st Intifada led to a weakening of economic integration as well as a slump in trade.

1994-2000: Signing of the Oslo Accords and enactment of the Protocol of Economic Relations which formalised economic integration. However a failure to implement aspects of the Protocol due to security issues meant that economic integration continued to stagnate – for instance hindered by restrictive permit systems and frequent border closures.

2000-2005: Outbreak of the 2nd Intifada resulting in a further deterioration of economic integration and cooperation.

2005 →: Return to relative peace and stability has seen a steady rise in trade back to pre-2nd Intifada levels. Palestinian export levels, however, remain far below their potential.



PARTNERS IN BUSINESS

PARTNERS IN PEACE





Thank you for joining us on our journey!

To learn more about the Glocal community-Development program
please visit our web site: Glocal.huji.ac.il
or write us at glocal@savion.huji.ac.il