Since 2009, Local2Global Protection (L2GP) has been working with a range of local, national, and international NGOs to explore how to support communities to better lead their own responses to humanitarian crises, in sudden onset or chronic situations.

The L2GP Gaza brief is based on interactive participatory field trips, focus groups, workshops and meetings conducted in 2019 and early 2020. Interactive reflective discussions and sharing of experiences were raised with different stakeholders to strengthen learning opportunities at national level.

# Learning Brief: Gaza community led action in practice

Our problem is that the NGOs who write the proposals always want to please the donor, even if they are wrong. It is time to change this.
**Community Member**

We have always treated the community as recipients and considered them as the weakest link in the aid chain. The results have restored the communities' status and dignity.
**Ahmad, MAAN Development Center**

No more aid through coupons and voucher… the traditional aid harmed the productivity of citizens; If I found a fish on the beach, why should I go fishing.
**Community Member**

## Introduction

In June 2019, **Local to Global Protection** (L2GP) facilitated a 5-day training / co-design workshop in the Gaza Strip with 7 local partner organizations of DanChurchAid/Norwegian Church Aid (DCA/ NCA), Church of Sweden (CoS) and Christian Aid (CA). The workshop was co-facilitated by EJ-YMCA to enhance local to local learning.

Following a workshop on survivor and community led crisis response (sclr), intervention in Gaza was piloted (July - December 2019). The initiative included the **MAAN Development Center**, in cooperation with DCA/NCA and CoS, and the **Culture and Free Thought Association** (CFTA) in cooperation with CA. The pilot aimed to test the ability of local partners/communities to respond rapidly to future crises using the sclr approach and to explore the potential to scale up.

The targeted communities were trained to plan for and implement actions to reduce the negative impact of future hazards and to mitigate risks. As well as addressing current humanitarian needs at the community level in sudden onset or prolonged humanitarian situations. The pilot builds on the recognition that crisis-affected communities are always first responders. These communities typically take the lead in responding to crisis, which in many instances are at least as important for immediate survival, protection and recovery as those led or supported by external aid actors.[1]
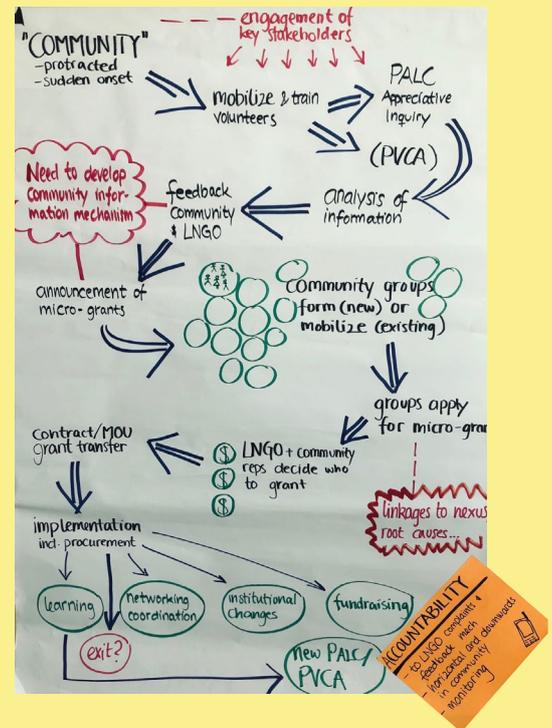
The sclr approach is designed to maximize the potential of local and community-led responses and to better address immediate needs.[2] While also strengthening longer-term resilience, psychosocial wellbeing and agency of the affected communities. Protection threats are addressed through the promotion of diversified and participatory community responses, which address the needs of different societal groups of all ages.

## Box 1: Participatory Action and Learning in Crisis Pathway

The SCLR approach uses the method of Participatory Action and Learning in Crisis (PALC), which is a community-owned process of rapid situation analysis, appreciative inquiry, information-management, mobilisation, gap-analysis and learning that prioritizes building on existing local capacities/ resources to strengthen opportunities for self-help.

**PALC Pathway:**
1. Select community in crisis (either sudden or protracted) to target.
2. Engage key stakeholders in the community. *For example, Municipalities, Community Based Organizations (CBOs).*
3. Mobilise volunteers in local community.
4. Volunteers and mobilised community members lead appreciative inquiry.
5. Community members identify existing capacities / resources, risks and needs.
6. Gather and analyse information.
7. Volunteers and LNGOs participate in reflective feedback on information gathered.
8. Announce call for Micro Cash Grants applications.
9. Community groups form and apply for a Micro Cash Grant to respond to identified risks.
10. LNGOs and volunteers review applications and award Micro Cash Grants.
11. Contract community groups to implement the Micro Cash Grant Initiatives.
12. Facilitate action and learning processes, which address power relations, conflict sensitivity, gender sensitivity, accountability, networking, LNGOs attitudes, sustainability and exiting.



**The initiative targeted 7 communities in:** Ezbet Abed Rabbo (Gaza north), Al Tuffah (Gaza city), Al Sawarha (Middle Governorate), New Camp (Middle Governorate), Al Naser (Rafah Governorate), Al Mawasi (Khan Yunis) and Al-Yabani (Khan Younis).

**The initiative aims to enhance the targeted communities:**
1. Capacity to anticipate and manage risks.
2. Resilience to natural and human made hazards by decreasing vulnerabilities.
3. Ability to address communities' already existing capacities and humanitarian needs.
4. Long-term organizational and community resilience. ■

## Implementation of the Approach

**What changes were made in implementation?**

> ❝ In the training, I felt nothing solid in my hand. It was very hard for me to visualise how this can be done... I only started to trust the approach when the implementation started and witnessed peoples' reaction. The people started to think about their resources and capacities.
> **Maysoon, CFTA**

**The LNGOs implemented the PALC approach with some deviations:**

1. Due to time constraints, MAAN announced the recruitment of volunteers and the community cash grants at the same time.[3]

2. The actual implementation was over three and half months. Despite this, MAAN could mobilise community members from the volunteer groups who are known in Gaza as Community Resilience Enhancement Committees (CREC). MAAN mobilisers conducted trainings on the PALC approach. First, to the existing Emergency Groups in each governorate, which helped to identify the most vulnerable communities. Second, to the short-listed mobilisers, to introduce the approach and narrow the selection of mobilisers (selecting those who comprehended the approach best).

3. MAAN and CFTA outsourced the training delivery of the PALC to the CRECs, using a national consultant. MAAN are now confident that they can conduct the PALC training on their own.

4. CFTA opened the opportunity for volunteering to everyone, so the Community Resilience Enhancement Committees include a mix of different societal groups.

5. MAAN went through a very formal process of announcing, filling in applications and interviewing, which mainly attracted the youth of both genders. Youth under 18 were excluded from the criteria.

6. Regardless of the young age of members of CRECs >>

formulated by MAAN, they could gain trust and appreciation of the other stakeholders including elderly and duty bearers.

7. Intensive use of procedures and paper requirements for every step in the approach by MAAN made some of the groups who got the micro cash grants think about registering as a new CBO (using the financial training they had received by MAAN). However, this may weaken the sense of voluntarism, inclusiveness and shift the power from the community to formal structures (CBOs).

## How are communities mobilised?

> No more aid through coupons and voucher... the traditional aid harmed the productivity of citizens; If I found a fish on the beach, why should I go fishing.
> **Community Member**

MAAN's original plan was to work through the already existing Emergency Groups. However, being transparent and inclusive is an important foundation in this approach. Therefore, MAAN decided to give equal opportunity to other community members to join alongside the Emergency Groups. MAAN followed a restricted procedure for recruiting their volunteers with pre-defined criteria. This included a lengthy application form, interviews and contracts with successful applicants. MAAN limited the number of volunteers to 15 members in each group. CFTA did not announce a recruitment process for volunteers. Instead, they conducted introductory sessions with CBOs, municipalities, and community members. Through these sessions they informed the community that they will form volunteer groups. Between 10-18 volunteers committed in each area.

The Community Resilience Enhancement Committees (CREC) is the locally agreed upon name in Gaza, which corresponds to the Protection Groups in the West Bank. Some of the members mobilised, were also part of CRECs, which are considered 'sleeping groups' until an emergency occurs. However, they did not see any overlap of their roles as their role in CREC is more comprehensive than the role they might play only in emergencies. Members who are part of both groups stated that CRECs tackle the root causes of the problems in a participatory way, while emergency groups respond to an emergency when it happens.

The approach created trust and appreciation among societal groups in the different communities. The sense of ownership and social responsibility over the process is very high and noticeable. The two organizations included different groups at relevant phases in the initiative. For example, different genders, un/employed, people with physical disabilities, elderly/youth, municipalities and Mukhtars, all participated either in the CREC or the micro cash grants initiatives. Members who heard directly through MAAN and CFTA were empowered and started to promote the approach in different community spaces: "I knew about the initiative from the CREC, I started to inform the parents of the kids" – Fida, Head of Kindergarten.

## How are volunteers trained and organized?

Volunteer groups were trained on the PALC approach, including sessions on terminology, community mapping, identifying resources vulnerabilities and risks. The volunteers reached out to the community to do the same, using public meetings through CBOs, schools, mosques, clinics, municipalities, diwans, universities, Mukhtars and some home visits. Using the same tools, they did feedback sessions and announcements for the cash grants. As the communities in Gaza are relatively big (10,000 and above), after this exercise, MAAN and the CREC recommended to target the most vulnerable neighbourhoods inside the bigger communities, which helped them to be inclusive. The announcement by MAAN on micro cash grants at an early stage appeared to help mobilise and motivate the community to participate.

## How are micro cash grants allocated?

> We were not convinced that communities are capable to lead or to implement community cash grants. Actually, we used not to trust them.
> **Ahmad, MAAN Development Center**

MAAN announced community micro cash grants at the beginning of the implementation. Both organizations conducted sessions with the communities and interested groups to explain the process and procedures. Support was offered in completing the applications. Where needed, technical skills for the initiatives was provided by local resources. MAAN received applications for 244 initiatives. For MAAN, an initial screening process was conducted internally by MAAN. Then a selection committee of 5 persons was established, including MAAN, the CBO in the community, one community activist, one representative from the CREC, and a technical expert based on the initiative. This committee selected the best 11 initiatives which were then interviewed by MAAN. The selected initiatives were announced through public meetings. Some individuals in the groups whose applications were unsuccessful disputed the results. It was important for MAAN to explain the process and the reasons why other applications passed. These groups approved the results and even offered help to the winning initiatives.

CFTA received 23 applications in 2 locations. CFTA did not give cash grants as it contradicts with its internal financial procedures. CFTA supported initiatives where the community was responsible for the implementation, while CFTA was responsible for the procurement and all the financial procedures. CFTA included representatives from CREC and micro grant groups to take part in all steps of the procurement process.

The PALC pathway is particularly relevant for heavily populated areas, such as urban setting. This is due to the large number of people involved in the process. Firstly, inhabitants can contribute to collectively identifying the risks in their community. Secondly, people can apply for micro cash grants to prioritise and address the identified risks. Finally, as the table (in appendix 1) shows, micro cash initiatives can benefit large numbers of the community. For example, the 13 initiatives reached 73,700 out of 90,500 inhabitants, which is around 81%.

## How is accountability promoted?

> I have never worked on a project with such transparent and high levels of participation.
> **MAAN Community Mobiliser**

Communication channels, for example, through mosques, schools, kindergartens and shops, were used by CRECS to ensure accountability, by sharing clear and relevant information with communities. Communities were informed during key points of the process, for example, when the selection was made for the Micro Cash Grants. It was important that the learning provided an explanation and feedback to those whose applications for the micro cash grants were unsuccessful. Some CRECs developed Facebook pages to directly communicate, announce and share information with their local communities. The Municipalities and the CBOs also used Facebook pages to disseminate information. Complaint boxes were also established by CFTA CREC. While MAAN used a method of nominating a person from each CREC to directly receive and handle complaints.

## What methods of monitoring are used?

The monitoring of activities focused on the output and administrative level. In CFTA, the whole experience was illustratively documented in one notebook, which linked monitoring with the learning process. In MAAN, a lot of time was invested in documenting financial and procurement procedures. The communities did not have the opportunity to learn from their own mistakes or develop their own monitoring tools. ◼

# Key Findings

## Leveraging Additional Resources

The total cost in Micro Cash Grants for the 13 local initiatives was $67,836. The Micro Cash Grants leveraged a further $240,599, with community donations, free labour and decreased prices by the private sector. The table shows how the additional resources leveraged 78% of costs (appendix 1). This directly improved the wellbeing of 73,700 people by contributing to sanitation and hygiene, access to water, public health, psychosocial wellbeing, basic infrastructure repair, and women's rights. The additional resources leveraged resulted in a 350% increase in the total value of microgrants disbursed. This highlights the potential for self-help to generate a genuine transfer of ownership.

## Community Context

> ❝ I am unemployed, I have nothing to do. Being part of the initiative changed my life. Now, I wake up in the morning having a plan for the day. I felt the meaning of being alive.
> **Young Man from Al-Mawasi**

The impact of the blockade on Gaza, the long-term crisis and the high rate of unemployment played a major role in getting people behind the SCLR approach. A young woman said, "This is the first time I volunteer. When I learnt that this initiative will serve our neighbourhood, I did not hesitate". People highly valued that the micro grants targeted communities and not individuals. The community members and participants were impacted in different ways by the process. Yet, they all reported that the approach fostered empathy among many community members.

## Shifting Power

> ❝ In the past we had opportunities to learn and understand communities, but it was through pre-defined activities. Now we are astonished by the new facts we learned about communities through this approach. We learned how to gain trust from communities. We have learned, after these long years of work with communities that we could have made a better impact with less effort if we followed such approach. It is not a pretence; we have actually shifted the power to community.
> **Ahmad, MAAN Development Center**

The sclr approach has influenced the different communities' dynamics and power relations: "We have always treated the community as recipients and considered them as the weakest link in the aid chain. The results have restored the communities' status and dignity" – Ahmad, MAAN Development Center. In MAAN communities, youth members of the CREC gained trust and approval from elderly people, municipalities, Mukhtars, and public. Both organizations were conscious that people with physical disabilities also had the ability and power to contribute. For example, CFTA contracted a sign language translator to ensure active participation of deaf and mute people. Moreover, the needs of people with disabilities were taken into consideration in the implementation of the initiatives. In the Alyabani neighbourhood, a space for wheelchairs was secured in all bus stops.

In CFTA communities, some CREC members who have power, like a representative of a neighbourhood committee, tried to undermine the role of mobilizing community members. Due to his authoritative position, he claimed that he knows it all and is aware of all the risks and needs. The participation of community members and their collective power appeared to be perceived as a threat to his existing power. Members of the CREC and micro grant initiatives developed a sense of ownership, responsibility and self-confidence. One woman said, "we are proud of the initiative and proud of ourselves". A member of the group in Al-Mawasi said, "At the beginning everyone used to nod their heads approving everything, now everyone has a voice and shares his/her opinion."

## Changing Social Relations

> ❝ Being part of the CREC has changed our role as women in the community, we are empowered and respected in our community. We stop in the street to respond to men's questions. This was impossible in the past.
> **Young Woman from Al-Naser**

The Micro Cash Grant initiatives introduced and created social relations among people living in the same neighbourhood. Sana said, "I have been living in this street for the last 15 years, this is the first time I saw Ibrahim's face, who is the cash grant lead, who lives next door." Women of all ages stressed that the initiative changed their role and perspective in their communities. Naheel, a woman in her late thirties, shared, "This project has brought women out

of their homes." Young women started to recognize their value, agency, and the power gained from being in a group. As one woman stated that "I am just an individual, but it is the collective effort that makes the real impact." Men also shared how the process had impacted them personally. For example, Mohamad Abu-Tahoun from Al-Mawasi said, "I am a shy person. I don't feel comfortable to talk to others or in public. For the first time in my life, I was able to gather 150 laborers and introduced the approach to them."

Advocacy did not emerge as a necessity in most of the communities due to the high support from the municipalities and other organizations. However, in the middle of Gaza, two initiatives which were unsuccessful in being awarded a cash grant continued their advocacy campaigns in Gaza municipality. One succeeded and implemented a rehabilitating Al-Montar Park, including painting works and planting trees. While the other was to establish a public market and this has not happened yet. However, they are still working on this and promises have been made by the municipality.

## Working with Duty Bearers

During the initiatives there were different forms of cooperation formed between the members of cash grants and duty bearers. The most distinguished cooperation is the one formed with the municipalities. The municipalities in all areas have offered their machinery, technical support and workers for free when and if needed. The municipalities supported these initiatives as they recognized the value in projects that benefit the whole community. Especially when they cannot currently fulfil their duties and obligations due to the blockade and decreased number of donors. The value of in-kind contributions by the municipalities and free labour by the communities exceeded the value of the cash grants (see appendix 1). For example, in Izbet Abd Rabo, the 6,000 USD grant has leveraged more than 16,000 USD by municipality and community contributions.

In Zawaydeh, the cash grant initiative for repairing a street in the neighbourhood was the catalyst for significant cooperation. When they started the implementation, they discovered the street in the municipality's official plan is 4 meters wide and people had illegally expanded their homes, reducing the street from 4 meters to 2 meters wide. The head of the municipality along with the micro cash grant initiative members, visited the homes of all the people in the neighbourhood and persuaded them to demolish the illegal parts of their houses. The municipality provided all machinery, cement, and cement blocks to compensate

for the demolished parts. While the repairs to the houses were done through community volunteers, other forms of cooperation included the municipality donating land for a children's park.

According to MAAN, male and female Mukhtars played a role in harmonizing and approving the work. However, CFTA perceive Mukhtars as part of societal persecution culture, and playing an insensitive role in gender issues and conflicts. For CFTA, Mukhtars are considered as part of the committees and part of the community fabric rather than duty bearers.

## Strategic Collaboration

The initiatives enabled strategic collaboration, not only with duty bearers, but with a diverse range of stakeholders. Members of the micro grant initiatives are the most mobilised, active and creative. Some groups do ongoing analysis and search for opportunities to meet the other risks and needs identified by the community. However, this is not covered in the micro grant. There are many committees formed in Gaza either by the municipalities or by other NGOS. Understanding the role of most of these committees and whether they have any role on the ground is challenging. For the committees identified as active, the CRECs tried to coordinate with them. For example, a youth committee with the A. M. Qattan Foundation is implementing an initiative titled 'The Sea is Ours' to keep the beaches clean. The CREC in Al-Zawaydeh coordinated with them to implement activities together.

In Al-Mawasi, the micro grant initiative group has coordinated with the College of Applied Sciences (UCAS) to open their clinic for free for the Al-Mawasi community. In addition, they coordinated with the same college to provide vocational skills to youth like plumbing and carpentry as well as to provide adult literacy sessions. For some of the initiatives related to medical interventions, the Ministry of Health provided the license. Coordination with medical warehouses has also enabled free samples. UNRWA and the municipality in one of the communities provided the micro cash grants group with their data to select needy families for certain interventions. All community groups included the private sector, mostly banks and telecommunication companies, as potential financial supporters. Many had already approached them, but the timing was not right as they have already made commitments to other projects. A community member in Al-Nusayrat said, "The private sector is not stingy. They are generous when they see that their donations are invested in the right place". ◾

# Reflections and Recommendations

## Reflections

1. 'No More Coupons or Vouchers': Traditional humanitarian aid approaches that often-promote dependency by increasing socio-economic vulnerabilities at both institutional and community levels, are being challenged.

2. 'More intense crises, more people support the sclr approaches': An apparent proportional relation between the intensity of crisis (either onset or protracted) and support for sclr.

3. 'sclr approaches support community members to practice different gender dynamics': The nature of the approach appears to lead to greater gender equity. A comparative study of the impact of sclr on gender in contrast to traditional approaches may highlight important lessons in enabling gender equitable responses.

4. 'The journey of collective learning is very important to sustain the practice': Experiential learning by the community is a core pillar in the sclr approach. Communities must find their own way during the process, learn from mistakes and resolve problems.

5. 'The PALC approach is adaptable to the context': The PALC pathway steps can be implemented nonconsecutively without problem. However, ensure the LNGOs are aware of the process, accountability and transparency.

6. 'Local resources can be mobilised when communities are in the lead': When local communities are leading the process, local resources can be identified and leveraged.

7. 'A community of practice on the local community level is an opportunity for both Gaza and West bank communities to learn from each other's experiences.': There is also potential for the local community of practice to be extended to include all communities targeted by L2GP to foster cross-cultural learning.

8. 'Our problem is that the NGOs who write the proposals always want to please the donor, even if they are wrong. It is time to change this': The SCLR gives support and visibility to LNGOs to stand against the donor mindset and compliance policies on counter terrorism.

9. 'Everyone counts, every voice is important, it is about you and your community': Ensure that there are no false promises, to strengthen the trust between communities and LNGOs.

10. 'Mobilisers are the closest to communities':  In Gaza and the West Bank, they feel and act like civil activists and not employees.

## Recommendations for Practitioners

1. Understanding power dynamics / relations is vital for all stakeholders in sclr approaches, where there are processes of empowering local communities (agency and voice).

2. Valuing and strengthening existing and accumulated local experience, knowledge, capacities, resources and positive coping strategies, are key entry points to enhance sclr approaches.

3. Mitigate against the institutionalization of communities as this will derail the local agency of people and societal groups.

4. Invest time and resources in Community Resilience Enhancement Committees (CRECs) who are the first responders and will remain part of communities.

5. Cultural transformation of LNGOs is key in shifting the power to communities and survivors.

6. Shift focus from monitoring the implementation to monitoring the process / journey of change. Develop an impact scale with the community to capture learning.

7. Use creative and participatory methods (for example sclr notebook) to document and share learnings between LNGOs.

8. In large communities, create space for groups to form and select the risk. In Gaza, the most vulnerable neighbourhoods were selected, which maximized the impact of the PALC.

9. Include duty bearers from the start, to acknowledge the communities' collective power. "Development is a partnership between community and decision makers. We as municipality might be good in doing infrastructure projects, but we have very poor experience when it comes to social, economic and conflict challenges, it is the community members who know better." – Head of a Municipality

10. Open dialogue with government to identify the minimum procedures required for community micro cash grants to help the LNGOs. With less procurement and financial requirements, the LNGOs can legalise the micro grant process.

11. Use one Facebook page to communicate clear messages. Multiple Facebook pages (for example, Cash Grant, CREC or the Municipality) created confusion, which could be mitigated by using one Facebook page.

12. Praise and highlight local donors, by announcing their contributions, which will increase their engagement, transparency, and create more trust towards the community.

13. Decentralise documentation requirements and foster a culture of trust. Create safe spaces to explore successes and failures, which trusts and accepts communities' power and in-country laws that recognize the approach procedures.

14. Create media campaigns to introduce the sclr approach to communities. Use communication channels to show what to expect and how to be involved in case of an emergency. ▪

## Conclusion

> ❝ We have never thought that the street's condition would affect the smooth movement of the ambulances. We need to tackle the root causes to respond rapidly and effectively.
>
> **Sabrin from Al-Nusayrat, Member of both CREC and existing Emergency Groups**

In this learning brief, we have demonstrated the practical application of the SCLR approach piloted in Gaza. Both CRECs and Micro Cash Grant groups emphasised the need to further strengthen the capacity and skills of communities, alongside providing practical tools, to ensure effective responses before, during and after emergencies. By strengthening the capacities for communities to respond, and focusing on their expertise, the dependency culture promoted by the aid community (intentionally or not) is challenged. The sclr approach has supported communities to develop holistic understandings of their context. By promoting critical reflection on previous crisis and post-crisis situations, wider connections were made in the planning of the initiatives.

In the Gaza context, the weak infrastructure (housing, water, electricity) was identified as drivers of risk, and that wider development is required to minimise the impact of emergencies / crises. In the face of crisis, the dignity, agency and power of survivor communities to respond is central to the sclr approach. When communities and survivors are trusted, with space to respond, the cohesion within the community is strengthened and impact is maximised. As one staff member of a LNGO commented, "the impact of this approach exceeded the impact of a 1million USD project".

Resilience is fostered when communities and survivors lead the design and response in a collective self-help manner. Communities could organise, identify and address current and anticipated risks. ◾

## End notes

1. Learning from Community-Led Resilience Responses in the Occupied Palestinian Territories is the 2018 Report from L2GP on West Bank activities (published in English and Arabic). **https://www.local2global.info/research/local/learning-from-community-led-resilience-responses-in-the-occupied-palestinian-territories**
   You can also read the 2014 report Protection in the occupied Palestinian territories (published in English and Arabic).
   **https://www.local2global.info/research/local/palestine-opt**

2. You can read more about the methodology and training materials informing and guiding the SCLR approach on the L2GP Training webpage: **https://www.local2global.info/training**

3. The core approach of the micro-grant scheme is to invite communities (who have already conducted their own participatory analysis of opportunities and threats) to apply for grants that allow them to implement their own projects aimed at strengthening community resilience. Proposals submitted by defined community interest groups are reviewed against agreed criteria and grants are awarded according to a structured review process that promotes volunteerism and community contributions, while also supporting communities to identify other sources of support (financial or in kind) external to this scheme.

**Appendix 1:** Table of Cash Grant Initiatives in Gaza

| Location | LNGO | Cash grant initiative | No. of women | No. of men | Cash grant $ USD | Actual cost $ USD | Direct beneficiaries |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Ezbet Abed Rabbo** Gaza North | MAAN | • Desalination plant filter. | 3 | 5 | 5,750 | 30,314 | 1,300 |
| **Ezbet Abed Rabbo** Gaza North | MAAN | • Installation of streetlights. | 3 | 6 | 6,117 | 16,540 | 20,000 |
| **Ezbet Abed Rabbo** Gaza North | MAAN | • Distribution of 70 garbage cans.<br>• Hygiene campaign.<br>• Planting 30 olive trees | 3 | 6 | 4,556 | 6,635 | 6,000 |
| **Al-Tuffah** Gaza City | MAAN | • Medical convoy to schools to provide general medical / dental examinations, health awareness and body care (3-day trips).<br>• Provide hygiene kits for children to contribute to their health protection.<br>• Training for families on First Aid and distribution of First Aid Kits. | 6 | 9 | 4,800 | 20,937 | 2,500 |
| **Al-Tuffah** Gaza City | MAAN | • Street lighting with solar panels. | 3 | 9 | 5,856 | 12,422 | 1,300 |
| **Al-Sawarha** Middle | MAAN | • 500m community park | 4 | 5 | 7,099 | 61,810 | 5,000 |
| **Al-Sawarha** Middle | MAAN | • Support women, pregnant women and children in times of crisis before arriving at hospital, health awareness sessions and psychological support. | 4 | 6 | 2,911 | 4,194 | 3,000 |
| **Al-Sawarha** Middle | MAAN | • Tiling the street. | 4 | 4 | 6,089 | 42,262 | 900 |
| **New Camp** Middle | MAAN | • Rehabilitation of a street (garbage cans & lights). | 7 | 8 | 5,575 | 21,434 | 2,000 |
| **New Camp** Middle | MAAN | • Rehabilitation of a street. | 3 | 7 | 2,518 | 10,590 | 700 |
| **Al-Naser** Rafah | MAAN & CFTA | • Solar energy installation and maintenance for the desalination plant filter. | 5 | 5 | 6,569 | 41,257 | 13,000 |
| **Al-Mawasi** Khan Yunis | CFTA | • Rehabilitate a safe space (community center). | 4 | 6 | 4,997 | 20,000 | 8,000 |
| **Al-Yabani** Khan Younis | CFTA | • Implement a multispectral community initiative. Including psychosocial support sessions, first aid training, providing 10 safe and protective bus stops.<br>• Advocacy and networking with the Khan-Yunis municipality to address problems related to hygiene and water. | 3 | 5 | 5,000 | 20,000 | 10,000 |
| **Totals:** 13 Micro Grant Initiatives (MAAN: 10 / CFTA: 2 / Joint: 1) | | | **54** | **76** | **67,836** | **308,395** | **73,700** |