



Improving Polluted and Neglected Jewish Neighborhood Park in Zakho.

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Table of Contents

1. Introduction:	3
1.1 Aims and objectives:	3
1.2 Green parks advantages and importance:	3
2. Analysis of the problems and objectives:	4
3. Actors involvement and their influence:	7
4. Logical Framework Matrix:	8
5. Activities schedule:	10
6. Budget plan:	11
7. Conclusion:	12
8. References:	13

1. Introduction:

Jewish neighborhood is one of the oldest neighborhoods in Zakho district. This project is related to investing and improving this neighborhood park that is ignored and turned into a waste disposal. Check Figure 1. Parks in Zakho are poorly managed and do not have attention. This project aims to improve this park to attract local citizens to improve their well beings and better reputation for government.

Also, People easily dump their waste in the park. Pollution of the park by local people is one of the main reasons that lead to instability of the park in a long run.

1.1 Aims and objectives:

- Investing in park to increase livability and attract people to come to park.
- Increase social awareness of Jewish neighborhood residents to maintain parks stability. Which lead to public participation for not polluting park and environment.

1.2 Green parks advantages and importance:

Green parks give various of advantages including mental health improvement, safe space for children to play together, and provide equal social care for residents. Also, can provide good shape for poor areas. In addition, parks can give indirect and direct improvement to human wellbeing and health. Examples, direct benefits like decreasing depression and anxiety while indirect benefits is physical activities increasing which leads to better health for future. Additional benefits are, better air quality by reducing carbon emissions, decreasing flooding by consumption of rain, climate stability, integrating biodiversity with the area, and other advantages (UCL, 2014).

One of the essential urban infrastructure parts is green parks and should not be understood as something nice to have. Usually, the importance of parks is weakly taking into consideration (UCL, 2014). Figure 2 shows the nature importance in urban life.



Figure 1, Jewish neighborhood park- Zakho

Source: by author.



Figure 2, The value of nature in urban life

Source: <https://cbc.iclel.org/value-nature-urban-life/>

2. Analysis of the problems and objectives:

The green spaces main challenges are their usage understanding, lack of correct analysis of cost and benefits, and constraints on budget (UCL, 2014).

Generally, open space parks are usually afterthought in urban areas because cities are crowded as time pass and space is getting limited for more houses and other buildings. This led to increase heat in urban areas, less plays to relax and play, and more flooding. In addition, parks are not understood as necessary but a luxury option to have. This can damage urban life quality as time pass (Byrne, 2014)

The problems face the Jewish neighborhood park are shown through a diagram tree in Figure 3.

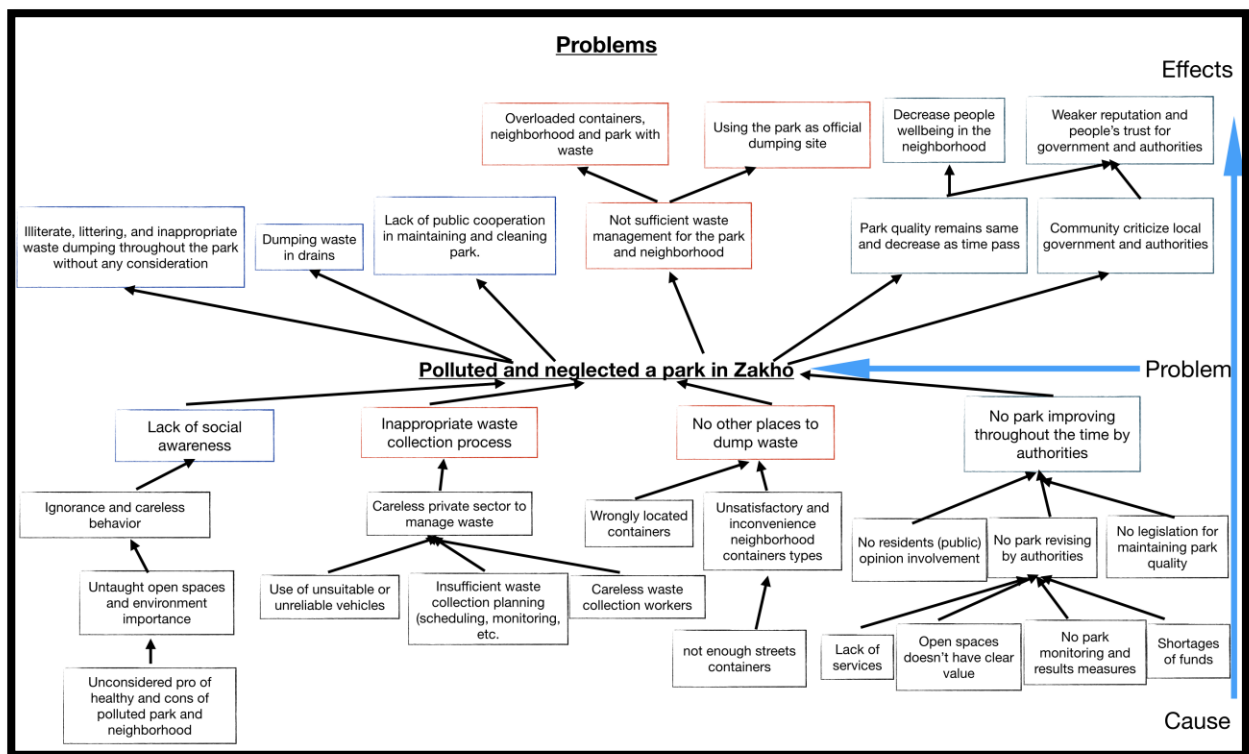


Figure 3, Problems causes related to Jewish neighborhood park among with their effects. **Source:** by author.

There is unconsidered pro of healthy and cons of polluted park and neighborhood in the area which lead to ignorance and careless behavior. This ignorance present lack of awareness which makes residents illiterately and in appropriately dump their waste throughout the park without any public cooperation in maintaining the park and even dump their waste in drains and the neighborhood.

There is insufficient waste collection planning, careless waste collector's workers, and use of unsuitable waste vehicles which present careless private sector. Therefor, inappropriate waste collection process take place which makes the neighborhood, containers, and the park overloaded with waste. Also, the containers are inconvenienced types and not enough which makes lack of options to dump the waste and the park is used as official dumping site.

The Park does not have any monitoring, results measure, clear value, services, enough funds, and legislation which makes park unrevised by authorities. Also, there is no public resident's opinion

involvement about park conditions. This makes park quality same and decreases as time pass and community criticizes local authority. Therefore, neighborhood residents wellbeing and reputation of the local authority decrease.

The objectives analysis of this project is shown through a diagram tree in Figure 4.

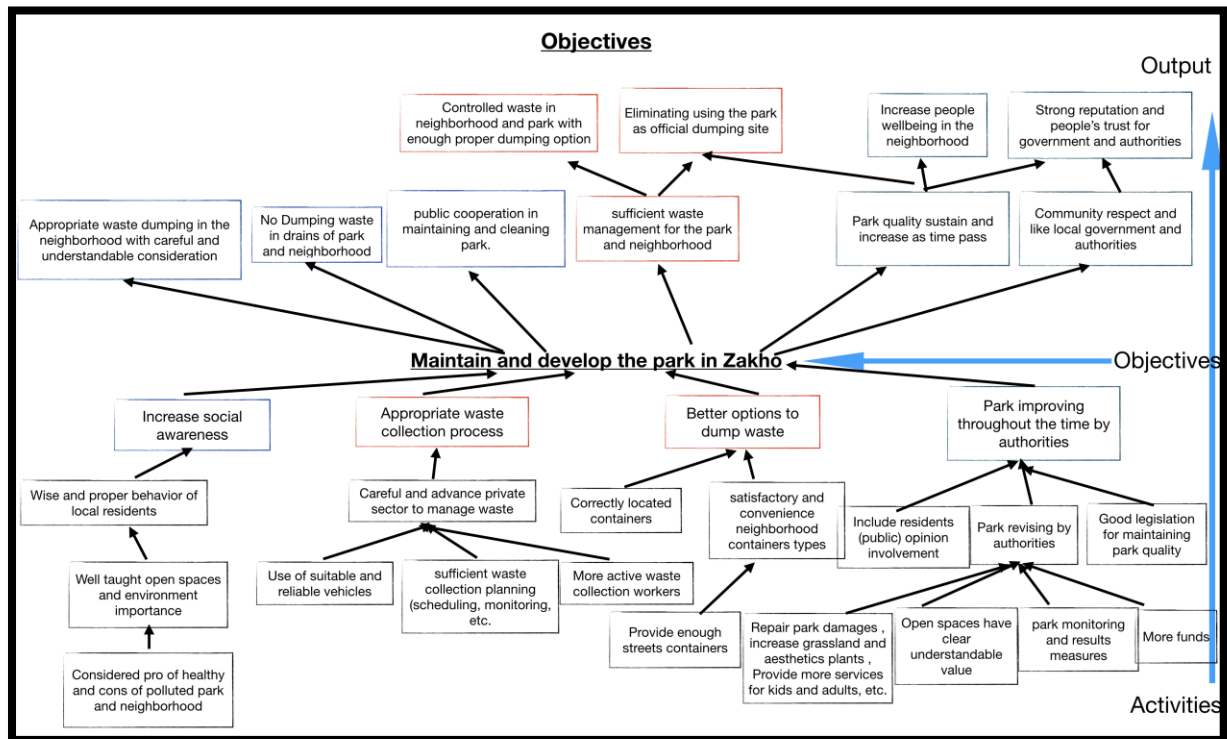


Figure 4, Objective's activities analysis to maintain and develop the park along with their output. **Source:** by author.

Activities include considering pro of healthy and cons of polluted park and neighborhood to increase social awareness. This would lead to appropriate waste dumping in the neighborhood with careful understandable considerations to not dump waste in drains, park, or throughout the neighborhood randomly. Also, to make public cooperation in maintaining and cleaning the park.

In addition, appropriate waste collection process by the private company with more active workers and sufficient collection plan and vehicles. To control the waste in and around the park and even around the neighborhood. Also, providing better options to dump waste to not use the park as dumping site.

Besides, park monitoring, results measure, clear value, services, and enough funds, legislation, park revised by authorities. Also, public resident's opinion involvement about park conditions to sustain and increase park quality as time pass and community respect local authority. Therefore, neighborhood resident's wellbeing and reputation of the local authority increase.

Public cooperation is important for social interest protection and less efforts to make plans but can be harder to manage (Upcounsel, n.d.).



Figure 5, Planted area with colorful flowers.

Source: <https://gardeningoprah.com/flowers>



Figure 6, Trees that can provide shadow.

Source: <https://crello.com/285883620/stock-photo-sunlight-path-shadows-trees-bushes/>



Figure 7, Garbage bins.

Source: <https://www.bobvila.com/articles/best-outdoor-trash-can/>

3. Actors involvement and their influence:

The involved actors have different roles and different influences. In Table 1, stakeholders are clarified in detail.

Table 1, Stakeholders involvement in the project with details. **Source:** by author.

Stakeholders	Stakeholders subgroups
Local authorities	Municipality of Zakho, Environmental department and waste management specialist <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality of Zakho is responsible for developing Zakho including parks. Also, can give announces to neighborhood residents, regulations, etc.
Local residents	Households owners Neighborhood residents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These are residents around the park who mostly use the park
Nongovernmental stakeholders	Plantation commercial sites: these are places sell and work based on different flowers, plants, etc. NGO: are organization who tend to support poor people. Local donors: these are residents who tend to give financial aids to poor people based on their abilities.
Private company of waste management.	This is the local company that hired by municipality to collect, transport, and dispose the waste of Zakho neighborhoods.
Ministry of education	Zakho Education Directorate: local governmental directorate of ministry of education in Zakho district.

In Table 2, Stakeholders are classified based on their primary, secondary, and tertiary importance including their interest from the project.

Table 2, Stakeholders classification including their interest. **Source:** by author.

Primary stakeholders	Secondary stakeholders	Tertiary stakeholders
Local residents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aesthetic Park to enjoy and increase wellbeing of residents. Bring residents of neighborhood together. Householders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase value of local houses for selling and renting. <p>Increase value of the neighborhood.</p>	Municipality of Zakho, Environmental: department and waste management specialist: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gain trust and popularity. Fulfill neighborhood needs. Private company of waste management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better reputation and trust for company. Longer life and stability for company. Ministry of education, Zakho Education Directorates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gain trust and popularity. Increase people wisdom. 	Nongovernmental stakeholders: <p>Plantation commercial sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gain profit and popularity. NGO and local donors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support poor neighborhood and improve their conditions

4. Logical Framework Matrix:

In logical framework matrix, steps of actions are linked together which each step lead to the other until reaching to final output. First, there is precondition requirement to enable activities. Activities including their Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI) of achievement and Sources of Verification (SoV). Then, when correct assumptions which are external factors that influence the project take place, activities output comes as results. Farther, results OVI, SoV, and assumptions will lead to project purpose. Finally, project purpose will lead to achieve overall objective.

Table 3, Logical framework matrix of the project. **Source:** by author

Project Description	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement.	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objectives: Good community life with enhanced interactions.	Residents visit the park for anxious reduction and calmness with pleasure park that led to increase their wellbeing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observing residents visiting their park. A healthy environment of the neighborhood. 	
Purpose: Park will be functional and serve the community's needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Park has aesthetics different plants, good grassland, and welcoming visitors to spend their time in the park which can attract people. Residents are no longer using their park as dumping site and care about their neighborhood environment health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observing the park circumstances. Observing residents' behavior by formed committee, 2 months after project. 	
Results (output): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Residents will have proper awareness about their park importance and where to dump their waste. Proper waste dumping options are in place. Park will be cleaned off solid wastes, planted, and recovered from damages. Committee is available to manage the park. Functional legislations to maintain the park. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 30% of residents have more proper awareness about their park importance and where they should dump their waste by the end of the project. Provide at least 3 garbage options nearby park that are less visible to the park appearance. The Park cleaned, planted, and recovered from solid waste & 5. Formed committee checks resident's behavior of using the park. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviewing some residents, 2 months after finishing the project. Observing the park conditions. Interviewing formed committee, 2 months after finishing project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Park zone is not used for activities with pollution and noisy distraction. The Park land is not changed for any commercial, industrial, or residential buildings purposes by authorities or random people.
Activities: <u>Physical:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Run Park cleaning activities. Install dumping points & transportation of waste. Improve the park by plantation facilities 	Means: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Waste management company Labor or residents labor to clean the park. Waste containers around the park to dump their waste. Using different types of plants like grass, colorful flowers, etc. and recover essential services for 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring awareness program and improving the park process. Observing waste management company or local labour working on their tasks appropriately. 	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neighborhood character/ composition/ ratio/ demography/ remain similar.

<p>and recovering damages in the park.</p> <p><u>Legislation:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Run awareness programs. 5. Formation of a local committee, involving Mukhtar. 6. Municipality, Environment Department legislation establishment to maintain the park. 	<p>the park like new seats for visitors.</p> <p>4.&5. Local meetings in the neighborhood to make a local committee to expand awareness, legislations announce, etc.</p> <p>6. Self responsibility clarifying and legislation approvement by municipality such as Punishment, rewards and laws based on resident's usage of the park.</p>	<p>3. Confirmed waste containers availability by residents.</p>	
			<p>Preconditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local elected body will be part of the project. ▪ The government authority, Municipality of Zakho, Environment Department support and approve the project.

5. Activities schedule:

Activities Plan						Month 1				Month 2				Month 3				Month 4				Month 5			
						W1	W2	W3	W4	W1	W2	W3	W4	W1	W2	W3	W4	W1	W2	W3	W4	W1	W2	W3	W4
1. Legislation Activities:																									
	Activity 2.1: Formation of local committee involving Mukhtar																								
	Activity 2.2: Municplaity, Environemt Department Legislation establishment to maintain the park stability.																								
	Activity 2.3: Run awareness program with local committee labour																								
2. Physical activities:																									
	Activity 1.1: Run cleanning activites																								
	Activity 1.2: Install dumping points around the park																								
	Activity 1.3: Improve park by plantation facilities and recovering damages in the park																								

6. Budget plan:

Budget Plan					Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Total Cost	
Personal Cost											
Project Coordinator: \$400 per mounth + 0.7 month bounes					\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$414	\$2,014	
1. Legislation costs:											
	Activity 2.1: Formation of local committe involving Mukhtar				\$0						
	Activity 2.2: Municplaity, Environemt Department Legislation establishment to maintain the park stability.					\$0					
	Activity 2.3: Run awareness program with local committee labour \$250 for program activities					\$250				\$250	
2. Physical costs:											
	Activity 1.1: Run cleanning activites using waste company. Their cost covered by maniciplaity.					\$0					
	Activity 1.2: Install dumping points around the park \$15 per container. 15 x 10 = \$150 for 10 containers					\$150				\$150	
	Activity 1.3: Improve park by plantation facilities and recovering damages in the park. \$600 per month for plantation of grass and plants. Also, for essential services installment						\$500	\$500	\$500	\$1,500	
Total Cost					1	\$400	\$800	\$900	\$900	\$914	\$3,914

7. Conclusion:

Jewish neighborhood park in Zakho is polluted and changed to official dumping site. This project aims to invest in the park and increase awareness of neighborhood residents to maintain the park. Green parks have many benefits for human health and for urban area. However, usually green parks are afterthought and their usage understanding is inappropriate. This project objectives are increasing social awareness, provide better dumping options, appropriate waste collection process by private company, and invest in the park to enhance liability in the park. There are different involved stakeholders including Zakho Municipality Environment Department, local residents, nongovernmental stakeholders, private company of waste management, and Zakho Education Directorate. To achieve this project goals, there are physical activities and legalization to maintain the park quality in a long run.

8. References:

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