

Proposal Information

Proposed Project Name	Submitted by	Duration (Months)	Sector*	Estimated Total Value, \$
Establishment for Specialized Educational & Health Support Centre (EHSC) for slow & weak learners.	Hanan for Culture & Social development	6 months	Education & Health for slow & weak learners.	45200

1. Project Summary

Project Name	Establishment for specialized Educational & Health Support Centre(EHSC) for slow & weak learners.
Project Location	Middle Area (Nuseirat, Buraije, Maghazi, Deir El Balah)
Country	Palestine
Project value and Contributions	Total Value: \$ 45200
Beneficiaries	<p><u>Direct beneficiaries:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children mails & females from 6 to 14 years old, the main target are the slow learners & weak students who get under 40% as academic level, that beside the ones who restudy the same school class more than one time. Also we will target the students who suffer from weak body effect their integrating with the normal ones like(very short students, who have difficult on seeing & hearing....extra) & the ones who leave the school for along time (1-3 years) & they want to complete now before being literacy people. - University gradutors from educational & health specialization. Those very poor, unemployment's gradutors who suffer from the lack of work chances will work on the centre on permanent & part time staff according the duets of the project. <p><u>Indirect beneficiaries:</u> the families of the slow learners sons or daughters, who couldn't deal with this target & the schools who will benefit from relief it's burden from this difficult cases on the situation of very difficult school curriculum & very crowded classes (more than 50 student on one class)</p>
Problem Statement	<p><i>The children on Palestine formulate more than 57% of the population, this very high percentage live under very difficult situation because of the occupation & the bad economic situation which affected badly their health, mental &, education status. The last circumstances on Palestine, especially Gaza Strip increase more the pressure on the burden of the children & their families. This impossible living condition generate high percentage of cases have psychological trauma not just between the children but also their parents. In addition of the very clear decrease of the academic level of understanding.</i></p> <p><i>All above description beside some reasons like - the crowded of the school classes, the heavy & difficult curriculum & decrease of</i></p>

	<p><i>the services provided by schools which also suffer from the general situation - increase more the number of slow & weak learners among the poor families & uneducated parents.</i></p> <p><i>The project will solve this problem by dealing with the effected reasons one by one, by implementing this multi services centre (Education & health Support centre for slow & weak learners) who will have different lines of feed back which improve as a total the academic & the health situation of the target groups, .</i></p>
Project Summary	<p><i>Give a precise and concise summary of the project background, objectives, activities, target groups, etc.</i></p> <p><i>The project is establishment an Educational & health support centre for slow & weak learners, from the age of 6-14 years, this completely well equipped centre by the <u>updated untraditional technology learning means & methods</u> of the formal education serve the middle area as whole. This centre will be licences from the MOH(Ministry of education)</i></p> <p><i>The centre will be specialized on the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Prepare not traditional educational methods, delivery ways & scientific materials for slow & weak learners (who suffering from brain & body weakness prevent them from understand & follow with a regular way.</i> - <i>The centre will contain health support unite to follow up the children & solve the body & mentally reasons which effected their learning understanding.</i> - <i>Teachers & service providers training & orientation unite inside the centre; this unit will build the capacity of the potential teachers & service providers for the centre & other related institution on the relevant area.</i> - <i>Outreach program for the children families to implement awareness activities helping the parents on dealing with their children in order to complete the role of the role of the centre to reach positive achievements on short time.</i>
Project Aims	<p><u>General Aim:</u> <i>Assist on developing the educational sector on Palestine in order to met the needs for most categories.</i></p> <p><u>Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Increase the educational raising of the slow & lagging learners by provide not traditional studying methods & ways.</i> - <i>Develop especial curriculum (methods & studding ways) for very important category on the society (slow learners)</i> - <i>Built a capacity of graduators teachers in order to wide the work chances in front of them.</i> - <i>Develop the economic situation for the potential worker on the centre.</i> - <i>Develop the family awareness focusing on nurture awareness for those difficult ones.</i> - <i>Support the health conditions for the children who suffer from health problems in order to grow up normally.</i>

Local Partner	Name of Local partner (institution) Contact person: Name, address, Tel. email, etc. Name: Hanan for Culture & social development association Association. Palestine- Gaza strip, Al - Nuseirat Camp, Matter land- Akaa Street. <u>Contact Person:</u> Mr. Nawraz Abu Libdeh Telfax (work) : 00972-8-2554630 Mobile: 00972-599- 602637 Email: hanan_nuseirat@hotmail.com
Sector	<i>Write only ONE word for project sector: (Education / Health / Water & Sanitation / Psycho-social intervention / General Development)</i> <i>Project Sector:</i> Education
Project Period	Intended Start Date : February, 2007 Intended Ending Date : July, 2007 No. of Months : 6 months

1. Project Rationale

The Problem

- General background of the Country, poverty status:

The current humanitarian emergency followed the outbreak of violence in September 2000 and is a result of restrictions on Palestinian freedom of movement, military operations, land confiscation and levelling and the construction of the Barrier. The Government of Israel (GOI) states that these measures were implemented to prevent militant attacks against its citizens.

A serious intensification of this situation is now possible following the victory of the Hamas party in the Palestinian Legislative council elections held in January 2006.

The GOI has stopped handing over to the PA VAT and customs taxes that it collects on Palestinian goods on its behalf. Recently however, the GOI has announced that it would use a proportion of this money to pay for electricity, water and fuel costs owed to Israeli companies. At the same time, Western donors signalled their intention to review their funding support to the PA – the nascent state structure they had supported with more than \$7 billion in aid since the OSLO Accords in 1993. Broadly, the PA's financial situation is summarized in the table below.

Each month PA requires \$165 million (of which 60% is salaries to PA)
In 2005 the PA received:
VAT and customs \$60 million, Average donor payments \$30 million Internal other taxes \$30 million

Note: The deficit of \$45 million was in part due to the increase of PA salaries announced in 2005.

Unless this shortfall is made up on some other way, a functioning state apparatus risks being seriously undermined. Over 152,000 people are employed by the PA; their salaries support approximately one million people – or 25% of the Palestinian population. These people operate 62% of primary health clinics, all the major general hospitals bar one and 75% of primary and secondary schools.

Without PA salaries, poverty rates are predicted to increase sharply, conservatively, to 74%. Since 2000, poverty rates increased from 22% to 56%. Palestinian Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth is anticipated to drop to negative 25% in 2006 compared to 5% positive growth in 2005. At the same time the non-payment of 70,000 armed PA security personnel could lead to a highly volatile security situation and in turn to a possible rise in criminality. The level of insecurity will in large part determine the depth of the humanitarian crisis and could undermine the humanitarian response. And, while this is likely to be most acutely felt in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, if past patterns are any indication, the violence may also spill over and be directed at Israel, including the targeting of Israeli civilians.

Humanitarian Impact

** Sharp rise in unemployment: Increasing vulnerability, particularly in acute crisis areas*

According to Scenario 2, unemployment is predicted to rise to 40% in 2006 and 47% by 2008 – according to the narrow definition, excluding discouraged workers. Since 10 April, 2006 the PA does not have the funds to pay salaries for March, April, May, June, July. These salaries are a significant component of the Palestinian economy:

- The PA employs more than 152,000 employees who support roughly 942,000 dependents – that is, one in four of the Palestinian population. In the Gaza Strip, 37% of all employment is from the PA (73,437 people) while in the West Bank the PA employs 70,328 people.
- PA employees in the Gaza Strip earn considerably more than private sector workers (\$13 per day compared with \$8 per day). PA salaries have steadily increased while private sector wages have plummeted (from about \$11 per day – a large drop even without accounting for inflation and the rising cost of living).
- Approximately one-third of PA employees are women – a high proportion when considering that women make up about 14% of the labour force. The loss of PA salaries will likely undermine women's incomes.

- social and economic statistics :

The socio-economic situation will be most acute in the Gaza Strip and northern West Bank where dependency on PA salaries, unemployment and poverty are already at high levels. Unemployment could climb to 60% in the Gaza Strip, 50% in Salfit governorate and over 40% in Jenin, Tubas and Tulkarm governorates.

Collapse of local economy and increased poverty:

Palestinian GDP growth is predicted to plummet – a function of Israel withholding Palestinian tax transfers, limited donor assistance to the PA budget and the sharp contraction of the local economy leading to declining tax revenues. Real GDP per capita could decline by 27%. It is estimated that poverty would increase as some of those previously relatively well-off PA employees lose their incomes and can no longer support dependents. Accordingly poverty rises to 67% in 2006 and by 2008 reaches 74%. If unable to find alternative jobs and with savings increasingly depleted. Palestinians will grow poorer and rely increasingly on humanitarian assistance. Under this scenario their salaries would no longer be injected into the local economy detrimentally affecting other local private businesses.

Delivery of Humanitarian Services

The PA provides the core services used by the bulk of the population.

Education:

The Ministry of Education (MOE) – 39,000 employees, with a wage bill is \$22.6m / month and its operating costs (including transfers such as subsidies and grants) total \$2.2m / month. About 75% of the schools are operated by the PA with the remainder run by UNRWA and the private sector.

Health:

Ministry of Health (MOH) – 12,000 employees with a wage bill of \$8.8m / month plus operating costs, including transfers such as assistance and subsidies, of \$5.1m / month. The MOH accounts for 62% of primary health clinics while NGOs and UNRWA account for 30% and 8.5% respectively. Many geographical areas are not serviced by NGO clinics and some types of health services are not offered by NGOs such as radiology, or medical laboratory services. Many alternative funding channels are also politicized - NGO health services for example, often tend to be attached to a particular political party. The MOH runs 22 general hospitals while UNRWA runs one and NGOs run 12 smaller, specialized hospitals. The MOH is the central provider of a number of essential services, including all vaccinations.

Relief and social services:

The PA provides social and relief services to social hardship cases – families that are chronically unable to support themselves – and the families of the over 8,000 detainees in Israeli prisons. It provides pensions to retired employees. It also maintains public utilities such as refuse collection and water treatment.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs has a wage bill of \$1.3m / month and plays an essential role as implementing partner for UN agencies in distributing humanitarian aid for unemployed and social hardship cases (at an operating cost of \$4.4m / month). It distributes 65% of all WFP food to its social hardship cases. The remainder is channelled through NGOs.

The Ministry of Prisoners' Affairs has a wage bill of \$1.5m / month for its 344 employees and plays an important humanitarian role by providing relief to the families of detainees in Israeli prisons, most of whom are women headed households with children (amounting to \$2.6m / month). These people would have no alternative income source were aid to be cut.

The PA provides pensions to the elderly who have retired from the public sector. As of December 2005, 9,800 Palestinians receive a pension from the PA budget (18% security and 82% civilian) accounting for \$5.2m / month. Even if, as under Scenario 2, Western donors identify alternative channels through which to fund specific ministries / civil servants (e.g. health and education), essential government operations are likely to be disrupted. Public utilities – such as refuse disposal – could be erratic according to the payment of salaries. In the absence of funding and support, the effectiveness of PA institutions charged with the rule of law and administration of justice, could be undermined. Some discouraged essential staff may leave the PA as a result of possible delayed and irregular salaries. Some PA employees could lose their jobs particular amongst the security forces.

The problem is the high percentage of slow & lags learners among the students, (30%) from the total student face learning difficulties prevent them from continue their education normally, this high percentage generated by the reasons which we describe it on above paragraphs, in addition of the heavy new school curriculum which implemented since the year (2000) after the coming of PNA (1994). Before 2000 the schools on Gaza Strip were

using the Egyptian curriculum , which was less & more easy than the Palestinian one that because the teachers & the parents were used to use it with the children, but now a days the new curriculum is new for both the children & their teachers & parents. That beside the crowded on the classrooms inside schools (more than 45 child on one classroom) effect the understanding of the week children because they need special care.

Identification

Who identified the problem and how was it identified (methodology)?

What would be the effect, short term and long term if a solution was not developed?

The problem was identified by 3 stakeholders (MOE through the schools, families among the children & the relevant NGO's), according to the normal evaluation of the final exams results for the last school year (2005 – 2006) it was Cleary noticed that 30% from the students take less than 40% on the final exams. This evaluation had been taken from the register files of the final exams results for sample of governmental schools. This important notice was taken on Hanan Association confederation because this touch it's role strongly on solving & intervention, after that the association held 3 focus groups from the teachers , parents & relevant individuals & associations from the middle area this focus groups workshops aims to identify the exactly reasons & share them on suggesting solutions, then Hanan Association formulate a committee from the above stakeholders & make brainstorming workshop to choose the most direct & effective solutions & intervention methodology.

The Solution

Establishing a complement specialized educational & health support centre targeting the Slow & Lag learners on the middle area. (This is long term solution)

All above identifying methodologies guide us to think about this solution which have been identified from a specialized committee chosen among the stakeholders through a brainstorming work shop (3 hrs) held on the school vacation last July. Among the brainstorming work shop & among the focus groups suggesting, there was 2 strong suggesting as the following:

- 1- Open private school for these slow & lag learners.
- 2- Establish an Educational & health support centre implement its activities among 4 basic units (Educational unit, Health support unite, teachers training unit, outreach for families & schools unite)

What makes this intervention appropriate for these beneficiaries?

The complementary of this intervention which covering most of the gaps that effected the outputs & the feed back, beside the respective of the personality & dignity of this target & give them more chance of participation & self expression while they was not attentions from their teachers because that the active students hiding them on a classroom contain more than 45 child. This make the intervention pilot one & appropriate for these sensitive beneficiaries.

Note: the intervention will not isolate these targets on a special place but it will particulate the space & the time for those not attentions students in order to give them their wrights on getting healthy education.

Project Details

The project is establishment an Educational & health support centre for slow & weak learners, from the age of 6 -14 years, this completely well equipped centre by the updated untraditional technology learning means & methods of the formal education

serve the middle area as whole. This centre will be licenced from the MOH(Ministry of education)

The centre will be specialized on the following among 4 units:

*** Educational unit (6 classrooms + 12 teachers):**

- Prepare not traditional educational methods, delivery ways & scientific materials for slow & weak learners (who suffering from brain & body weakness prevent them from understand & follow with a regular way.

The implementation of this program will be by particularization 6 educational rooms on the centre, each room accept 20 – 25 student, from the first school class to the nine one . From first to the sixth class one room for both mail & female while from seventh to the ninth one room for mail, other for female that mean we need 12 rooms for them, because of we couldn't offer that according to the capacity of any potential rentable building, we plan to implement the activities on 2 days shifts (morning & afternoon shift) using 12 teachers, 6 for the morning & 6 for the afternoon.

This unite will work with the same internal system of the MOE in order to get legal certificate able the children to follow their education normally after they finished from the centre.

***Health support unit (one room + 2 health counsellors):**

- The centre will contain health support unite to follow up the children & solve the body & mentally reasons which effected their learning understanding. This unite will make regular check up for the children health and provide medicine or health solutions, also the counsellors could transfer the needed cases to the hospitals, or other health centres.

*** Teachers & service providers training & orientation unite:**

- This unite will build the capacity of the potential teachers & service providers for the centre & other related institution on the relevant area. The unite will implement 2 specialized training courses through the project's period on average of 30 training hour per a course.

*** Outreach unit:**

- Outreach program for the children families & schools to implement awareness activities helping the parents on dealing with their children in order to complete the role of the centre to reach positive achievements on short time.

This centre will rolled its programs & activities by high coordination with the MOE through schools on the area, we plan to formulate advisory committee from specialized education & health persons to revise the plans & monitor the work, their recommendation will be obvious taken in order to reach positive outputs.

Note: Among the project we will establish the centre & running the activities on the 6 months (project period) it will be during the second semester of the school year which started on February 2007 & end on the early of June 2007 , after that Hanan association management will scheme the fund for the running cost of the centre from its resources. The thing will help on this that Hanan association own a land & have approval from UNDP to fund "built the permanent seat of the institution" proposal.

Projects Budget:

Item	Details	Amount \$
HR.		
1- project coordinator	1 *500\$ * 6 months	3000
2- 10 teachers	10* 250\$ * 6 months	15000
3- 2 health specialists	2 * 300 \$ * 6 months	3600
4- 2 outreach facilitators	2 * 200 \$ * 6 months	2400

5- Part time trainers	3 * 200 \$ * 6 months	3600
Sub-Total		27600
Equipments & materials:		
1- training & education equipment	(LCD, Overhead projector, flip charts, boards, TV. DVD)	10,000
2- first Aids Medical Aids equipments	(Medical Kite & some emergency equip.)	2000
3- educational materials	Clarifying means(Lomb sum)	2000
4- stationary	Lomb Sum for 6 months	1000
Sub-Total		15000
Running coasts	- Electricity	200
	- Communications	600
	- Betty cash	600
	- Transportations	1200
Sub-Total		2600
TOTAL		45200