

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

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NEAR EAST ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

DATE: August 21, 1981
TIME: Please see agenda
PLACE: 6439 N.S.

SUBJECT: West Bank - Health Education Project Amendment (AID/NE-G-1652)

The Near East Advisory Committee will meet as scheduled above to discuss the subject proposal. Issues paper will be distributed later.

Please refer all questions to the chairperson.

Attachment:
CRS Proposal

Project Review Committee:
NE/TECH/HPN: J. Weissman, Chairperson
 B. Turner
NE/TECH/SARD: A. Gooch
FVA/PMS: J. Gilmore
NE/EI: R. Misheloff
NE/DP: R. Rhoda
 G. Donnelly
NE/PD: D. Mackell
GC/NE: B. Janigan
S&T/N: H. Sukin
NEA/ECON: E. Bizic

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See Attached

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AA/NE, Mr. W. A. Ford
Mr. A. D. White
Mr. E. M. Vinson
NE/DP, Mr. B. Langmaid (4)
NE/PD, Mr. S. Taubenblatt
Mr. R. Bell
NE/TECH, Mr. L. Reade
Mr. A. Wilburn
Dr. P. Benedict
NE/PD, Mr. L. Rosenberg
Mr. S. Lintner
Mr. J. Habron
Ms. G. Shivers (4)
GC/NE, Mr. J. Kessler
NE/EI, Mr. G. Kamens
Mr. R. Misheloff
PPC/WID, Ms. P. Goddard
CM/ROD/NE, Ms. K. Cunningham
SER/COM/NE, Mr. R. Looper
AA/S&T, Dr. N. C. Brady
Mr. C. Farrar
S&T/DIU/DI, Mr. B. Ashton
S&T/IT, Ms. L. Mogannam
NANEAP/PC, Mr. R. Taylor
OPTC/PC, Mr. J. Beauter

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CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES
REGION I

A PROPOSAL TO AID/WASHINGTON FOR

THE AMENDMENT OF THE CRS JERUSALEM/WEST BANK

HEALTH EDUCATION PROJECT

USAID GRANT NO. AID/NE-G-1652

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A PROPOSAL TO AMEND THE JERUSALEM/WEST BANK
HEALTH EDUCATION PROJECT
USAID GRANT NO. AID/NE-G-1652

I. PROJECT PURPOSE AND DESCRIPTION.

This proposal describes and gives the rationale for an amendment to USAID GRANT No. AID/NE-G-1652. The Project seeks to improve the health of children under five on the West Bank by training women employed by local charitable organizations to teach courses to mothers in nutrition, first aid, and child development. Each month the teachers weigh the children of enrolled mothers, advising them if growth falters. Project staff make home visits when a child's health is in danger. They refer children in need to doctors, hospitals, and/or social institutions as required.

An increasing awareness of a need for hygiene information is observed by staff teachers and community leaders. Lessons are being prepared that will address this situation.

The Health Education Project also seeks to strengthen the capacity of the local charitable societies on the West Bank to serve their communities. These indigenous self-help organizations exist in 157 of 450 villages on the West Bank.

It is proposed to establish affiliations with two regional institutions: One of higher learning, Bethlehem University; one in the community, the Nablus Union of Charitable Societies. If the Project is extended to Gaza, an institution would be sought there. This will permit about 200 teachers to be trained in four disciplines simultaneously (nutrition, first aid, child development, and hygiene) over the next three years. Following a nine-month course of study, the graduates will be certified as village health teachers by CRS. Graduates will apply their skills in their villages as employees of the local charitable society. The three Unions of the Charitable Societies which is the governing council, have agreed to guarantee the salaries of women who successfully complete the course of study outlined. This commitment indicates the value that the Unions place on the personnel to be trained under this Project. In return the teachers will sign a contract to teach for at least a two year period of time.

To increase the effectiveness with which the societies utilize these better-trained teachers, in-service training in administrative and organizational skills will also be given to the officers of the societies.

CRS requests a two-year extension of time to complete these goals.

Among the anticipated outcomes of the proposed reorganization are the following:-

- to fulfill requests to serve 200 villages, (against 73 served now).
- to train 200 teachers in four disciplines to a level of competence that will require only minimal supervision. This includes the retraining of those now teaching.

- to strengthen the administrative capacities of the charitable societies, and to enhance their ability to serve their communities.
- to contribute to the development of the institutions of higher learning in the region, and to strengthen the links between them and the communities.
- to double the number of mothers and communicate a greater number of relevant health messages to them more effectively.
- to improve the health of children under five on the West Bank and facilitate their growth and development.

II. PROJECT BACKGROUND.

A. Nutrition Education Project.

CRS successfully implemented a Nutrition Education Project from 1975 to 1979. USAID granted a sum of US \$ 375,820 for the Project, which was conducted through 47 charitable societies and 11 sub-centers in East Jerusalem and the West Bank.

The five women who formed the staff of the CRS Office trained 145 women selected by the charitable societies in nutrition education and community relations in eight courses of 160 hours each. The courses, held in four locations, met five hours a day, two days a week, for five months.

The trained teachers formed classes in their respective villages for women who were pregnant or had children under five years of age. They taught these women nutrition in a 20 hour course. The teachers instructed mothers whose children were not growing properly in appropriate remedial measures; in serious cases they made home visits. Each month they also weighed the children under five years of age of the mothers in the course, and recorded the weights on weight charts.

The CRS Staff closely supervised each of the teachers in their villages, to provide support, reinforce content mastery, and improve pedagogical skills. They made referrals to doctors, hospitals or social institutions in serious cases. If the family could not pay for these services, CRS covered the expenses from non-grant funds.

The Staff held periodic meetings with the presidents of the charitable societies to discuss the services. Occasionally, the staff had to resolve local disputes so that classes could continue without interruption.

In all, between 1975 and 1979:

323 nutrition courses for mothers were held
6,739 mothers attended
15,112 children were weighed.

B. Health Education Project.

CRS submitted a new project proposal to AID in 1979, for Health Education. AID approved this proposal, granting CRS the sum of US \$ 742,000. This second project started 1 October 1979, and is presently ongoing. It is due to terminate 30 September 1982. The Project stresses three areas of health:

Nutrition

First Aid

Child Development

Hygiene, a fourth area which is now in preparation.

1) Design

The design of the Project is as follows:-

a) Specialist train



b) CRS Staff



trains and supervises



c) Village teachers



who conduct courses for



d) Mothers in the villages

2) Purpose.

The Health Education Project seeks to improve the health of the children on the West Bank by providing the following services to mothers:

- a) Classes of instruction in the four health areas.
- b) Weighing of the children and advising the mother according to their child's weight.
- c) Home visits to advise mothers on proper child care.
- d) Referrals made to doctors, hospitals, and/or social institutions when the children are in need of these services.

3) CRS Staff.

There is a full-time staff of 16 who are responsible for Health Education activities. They are:

- 1 Nutritionist/project manager (foreign)
- 1 Child Development specialist (foreign)
- 7 staff supervisors (local)
- 3 clerical
- 4 drivers
- 16 total

In addition there are
5 part time field staff who assist the full time staff supervisors.

The staff travels to three different towns on the West Bank, in addition to Jerusalem, to conduct training courses for women selected by the charitable societies of the surrounding villages to be trained as teachers of nutrition and/or first aid. From the Project Office in Jerusalem, the training center in Nablus is 63 km. north; the one in Jenin, 105 km. north; and the one in Hebron, 36 km. south. The teachers trained at these sites then work for the charitable society in their respective villages; they teach courses to about 20 women who are pregnant or have children under 5 years of age.

4) Components.

- a) Nutrition activities are continuing in the Health Education Project as they were described in the Nutrition Project. Nutrition classes meet one hour a week for 20 weeks.
- b) First Aid courses are now being taught to mothers in all areas of the West Bank. These courses consist of 20 - 24 hours of instruction. They meet once a week for five to six months. The beginning of each of the First Aid lessons emphasizes preventive measures to be taken in the home to avoid accidents. Each lesson then gives the first aid treatment to be applied should an accident occur nonetheless. Project staff made visits to 124 homes on the West Bank at the beginning of the project to determine the types of accidents that most frequently occur in the area. This survey found that the most common accidents were the drinking of kerosene by small children, and falls from stairs without railings. The nurse-educator and the regional nutritionist developed special lessons to give guidelines to prevent these and the other common accidents, as well as the treatment to be applied in cases when they happen.

Some teachers have felt that certain messages are too complicated for the mothers to grasp in one lesson so they now cover that material in two lessons. The staff is reviewing these lessons and will modify them so the mothers can better assimilate the information they contain.

- c) The Child Development component of the Project is beginning now. It was impossible to find a local person with the required expertise in Child Development, a subject virtually unknown in the Middle East. Therefore, a specialist with the necessary qualifications had to be recruited from the United States. She joined the Project in July 1980, and devoted her first three months on site to familiarizing herself with the cultural mores of the area. She interviewed educators, social workers, doctors and nurses who work with children; she visited mothers' classes in 41 villages, and made 47 home visits in 28 villages; she inspected hospitals and institutions where services for children are provided. Following this orientation, she wrote a series of 30 richly illustrated lessons which are being used to train the Project Staff. These classes began in February and will continue until July. Since they must be taught in English, a person with expertise in Simple English worked on the lessons so they could be easily understood by the Project staff. The teachers from the villages will be taught the child development lessons in Arabic; they are currently being translated. A picture book for the mothers is also planned, with captions in Arabic.

- d) Local people have requested a fourth area of health education: Hygiene. Observations made by staff members while in the villages and homes confirm this to be a need. Recent research at St. John's Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem indicated 39% of the children under five (62 of 158) brought for treatment had eye problems that were due to poor hygiene. Recent epidemics of Hepatitis and Malta/Undulant Fever on the West Bank are further evidence of unhygienic conditions. To confront these problems, an experienced local nurse is writing a set of hygiene lessons now. She is particularly qualified for this task, having worked for WHO for many years. She has organized and headed nursing schools in three Middle East countries, and done public health work in two others. Among the topics these lessons will cover are:

Personel hygiene

Basic physiology and anatomy

Importance of clean water

Food sanitation.

5) The Village Teachers.

The courses described above must conform to the social milieu in which they operate. Cultural mores in this area are such that when adults gather in groups, the sexes are segregated. Therefore, classes for mothers must be taught by women. It is only in recent years that girls have been allowed by their families and society to obtain schooling beyond the elementary level. Now, those who do well in secondary school may attend a university.

The women that CRS trains to conduct health courses for mothers are mostly young in their early twenties. The reason is that the level of material presented in the health training course requires an equivalent of a high school diploma (referred to as a Tawjihi in the Arabic world) to be successful. This fact has been borne out in the training of approximately 200 women. Consequently, only younger women have the educational background necessary to cope with this level of material.

The young woman may have several duties in the Society. If she has attended a training course in literacy or kindergarten techniques, she may teach one of those subjects. She may also assist with other activities of the society. Her nutrition or first aid related activities are additional. She is expected to teach a nutrition class, weigh children monthly, weigh and distribute commodities, and recruit women for new classes. CRS also requests that she make home visits with CRS staff to follow-up underweight children. For all of this, she is paid approximately US \$ 12.00 each month.

6) Statistical Summary of the Project from 1 October 1979 to 1 April 1981.

Courses are now being held in 53 societies and 19 subcenters for a total of 72 locations.

Nutrition.

56 courses of 20 classes each have been held with 1,231 mothers attending who have 2,569 children under five years of age. The aggregate attendance rate was 81%.

54 more courses are ongoing with 1,106 mothers in attendance who have 2,263 children.

At least 151 referrals have been made to medical facilities for treatment of children with health problems.

First Aid.

Four training courses have been held with 108 teachers graduating:

Jenin	34 graduates
Nablus	14 graduates
Jerusalem	21 graduates
Hebron	<u>39 graduates</u>
Total	108 graduates

43 courses of 20 - 24 classes have been held with 1,354 mothers attending who have 2,762 children under the age of five. The aggregate attendance rate was 96.8%

62 more courses are ongoing with 1,280 mothers attending with 2,919 children under the age of five.

Child Development.

The course of 30 lessons is currently being taught to the CRS Project Staff. There are ten staff members in attendance.

III. NEED FOR MODIFICATION.

The Health Education Project has been so successful that it has received requests to expand activities to more locations on the West Bank and to begin similar activities in Gaza. These requests have come from charitable organizations, district Social Welfare Departments, the Military Government Social Welfare Department, and the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare. The requests are for the following areas:

- Hebron area - a request to expand services to 78 more villages (from the present 23 locations to 101).
- Tulkarem, Nablus and Jenin areas - requests to serve 24 more villages (an increase from 21 locations to a total of 45).
- Jerusalem area - a request for services in 9 more locations, bringing the total of sites to 28.
- Gaza - At present, the Health Education Project does not serve this area. CRS has honored requests to acquaint health officials in Gaza with the Project. Their decision to introduce the Project in the area is pending.

IV. PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS

In order to accommodate these requests some reorganization of the project will be necessary. The very success of the project requires that present methods of training teachers and providing services be modified and improved. Changes need to occur in the following areas:

1. Better Training.

Better trained teachers will require less supervision. This will permit the Project to expand, and have better quality services.

The standard pedagogical techniques of the formal educational system place great emphasis on rote learning. Creative thinking and concept application are not stressed. The project staff has become increasingly aware of the extent to which ingrained patterns of thinking inhibit the practical application of concepts taught in the project courses. Overcoming these patterns is difficult. The Child Development course has been designed to address this problem. The other Project courses will require Educational consultations to raise them to the same level.

Knowledge not applied is useless. When babies suffer or die from dehydration, despite lessons on rehydration being taught, the content and the presentation of the lessons need to be raised.

Central locations for the improved training are being sought. Bethlehem University has accepted to have the training course held in their facilities for those from south end of the West Bank. The training for those from the north end will be held at the Nablus Charitable Union. A location for training in Gaza will be sought if they elect to participate in the Project. The results of the first and second year of collaboration will be reviewed to determine in which of the two institutions the training is more effective so that one or the other may ultimately administer the program. If the evaluation further determines that the program is self-sufficient and can survive on their own, then CRS can eventually withdraw. The program will then become a locally operated institution.

The training will be for nine months, Graduates will receive a certificate from CRS.

There are more than 100 women who have completed the previous training courses and are now teaching in each location on the West Bank, plus new candidates who are available to attend the course. These 100 women will need to be retrained in the improved course(s) they have already taken, as well as in the new course described below.

In the first year 25 will take the course in each location. This will give the staff an opportunity to test and adjust the revised curricula, environment and travel schedules. The goal for each of the following two years is 50 women at each location per year.

A Tawjihi, the equivalent of a high school diploma, will normally be the requirement for entry; in exceptional cases this can be waived. Each Charitable Society will select the women they want trained.

The subjects proposed and number of hours are:-

Nutrition and Child Health	120 hours
First Aid	120 hours
Child Care and Development	120 hours
Hygiene	120 hours
Educational Methods	60 hours
Community Development	60 hours.

Educational constraints are being lifted for young women in the culture; however, other constraints are not. The amount of time they can be away from home is still restricted. Commuting to school is allowed, but living in a dormitory on campus is mostly unacceptable. They cannot travel on the same busses as male labourers. This limits the length of time the training can be held to approximately four to five hours each day.

2. Family Teacher.

CRS has proposed to the charitable societies ... and they have accepted ... that one young woman from each village where activities are held be trained in four different health curricula, as well as in educational methods and community development.

Upon completion of the training, the women will function in their respective villages and charitable societies as family teachers. Their duties will include:

- a) Teaching mothers' classes in Nutrition, First Aid, Child Development and Hygiene.
- b) Weighing babies on a monthly basis; recording the weights on individual weight charts; inquiring about the baby's health if it has the same or lower weight than the previous weighing; giving the mother appropriate advice such as further instructions in feeding the child, hygiene matters, or referral to a doctor; recording the health problem, instructions given, and/or referral made on the weight chart. If further help for the mother or child appears necessary, the teacher should visit the home and make referrals to other services such as Social Welfare or a medical service.
- c) Reinforcing the course material through mini-lessons taught to the mothers at the monthly weighings. These lessons will be five to 15 minutes in length and cover a range of health topics.
- d) Following-up underweight children by keeping a special folder of them weighing them twice a month if possible, giving mothers extra counsel or referrals, and making home visits when necessary.
- e) Weighing and distributing food commodities to Nutrition class participants.
- f) Maintaining records of health education activities in order to facilitate evaluation of the effectiveness of the Project.
- g) Working with community leaders to ensure smooth functioning of the Project.
- h) Attending in-service training courses held periodically by CRS.

3. Structure.

The societies of the West Bank are organizations formed for the express purpose of providing services to their respective villages. Activities of the societies range from knitting, sewing and literacy classes for adults to kindergarten classes for young children. A few societies offer maternal-child medical services. The officers are local people, mostly men, who have the desire to serve their community. Most could benefit from administrative training. The Project proposes to provide that training by conducting in-service courses for the officers of the societies in organization and time management. These courses will have the dual aims of strengthening the administration of the societies in general, and increasing the effectiveness with which the family teacher is utilized in particular. The proposed courses will cover, among other topics, the duties of the health teacher, the amount of time required to perform each duty, and the implications of increased enrolment in the Health Education Project. For example, five years ago the average teacher weighed perhaps 55 children each month, and measured out commodities for 40 women. Today the same teacher may weigh 480 children and distribute commodities to 300 mothers each month, in addition to performing her other duties.

4. Financial.

The societies pay the teachers a monthly salary for their services. The teacher may earn a small additional amount, usually about US \$ 12.00 per month, for teaching the health classes and performing the related tasks of weighing children and maintaining weight charts, measuring and distributing commodities, and following up children who fail to thrive. This amount of money has not increased as the Project related workload has risen; neither have the other activities lessened which the teacher performs. Inflation in the country is currently about 135% per year. Although the teachers are not trained for other jobs, many seek better-paying employment elsewhere. Consequently the CRS staff has had to expend considerable time and energy persuading society presidents to raise the teachers' salaries in order to prevent the interruption of Project services.

CRS recently approached the Unions of the charitable societies seeking a remedy to this situation. It asked the Unions to guarantee an adequate salary for the family teachers. CRS considers this vital to the lasting success of this endeavour for the following reasons:

- a) No one is likely to study for nine months without assurance of adequate remuneration when the course is completed.
- b) A guaranteed salary will decrease the losses associated with a high turnover rate among teachers.

- c) CRS, as a foreign organization, can contribute most to the development process by providing resources not locally available. It views the payment of salaries as a local responsibility.
- d) Assumption of responsibility for the teachers' salaries by the societies should aid in institutionalizing the Project; making it more the societies' and less CRS's responsibility.
- e) CRS participation in the Project is limited to the life of the grant. Institutionalization must therefore be completed by the expiration date of the grant if the Project's accomplishments are not to be dissipated.

In light of the foregoing, CRS is highly gratified that the presidents of the Union of charitable societies have agreed to pay the salaries of the family teachers beginning in June 1982. A letter stating the acceptance of this responsibility is contained in Appendix A.

Therefore, CRS requests a sum of US \$1,186,615.- to implement this project for the additional two years.

* CRS seeks to hire experienced and qualified teachers to perform the teaching of the nine-month course held at the two locations. In addition to the present staff, the following full-time people are needed:-

Technical Assistant/Teacher in Nutrition	1
Staff Nurses for First Aid and Hygiene	2
Relief Teacher/Assistant Secretary, Typist	1
Drivers	2

Part-time help is also needed in the field of:

Community Development
Educational Methods
Child Development.

** The teachers already trained by CRS under the Nutrition Education Project represent something of a special case. These women have been teaching nutrition classes for up to five years. Many have done excellent work, but all would benefit from retraining. None of these women can afford to go without their salaries for nine months. Since they are too valuable a resource to lose, a line item has been included in the budget to provide scholarships for these experienced women.

*** A line item is also included for two new cars. More cars are needed to extend the project to new areas and one car may need to be replaced. We request permission to purchase sturdy vehicles made outside of the U.S.A., since only a few American models are sold here. They are not the type that hold up well on the rough village roads that CRS has to travel on. Repairs are costly here and are not reliable.

V. TENTATIVE PLANS.

CRS considers that an important adjunct to the proposed affiliation with the universities will be to increase their community involvement. The family teacher training course is by nature a community-oriented program. An off-campus building would be an appropriate training site. Such a building could serve multiple functions. Health education classes for mothers could be held there, as well as a training course for the kindergarten teachers of the charitable societies. In addition, a nursery which would provide experience for students attending the child development and kindergarten classes could be established in the building.

The CRS Health Education Project Manager has met with the presidents of Al-Najah University (located in Nablus) and Bethlehem University to discuss these community programs. The university officials have expressed their support for the ideas mentioned above. The principal impediment to their implementation is the lack of funds to build, or rent and renovate, appropriate facilities.

VI. EVALUATION

An evaluation will be conducted during the first year of this extension of the Grant, i.e. during 1982. A second evaluation will take place in 1984 within ninety (90) days of the termination date. These evaluations will be carried out by the CRS Regional Nutritionist.

A P P E N D I C E S

A. Letters of Support for the Project

- Union of Charitable Societies.

- Bethlehem University.

B. Budget

اتحاد الجمعيات الخيرية
القدس

تأسس سنة ١٩٥٨

تلفون ٢٨٠٦١١ - ص.ب ١٩٢٨

The Union of the Charitable Societies

JERUSALEM

Tel. 280611 - P. O. Box 1928

Date: 14 April 1981

No: 12/S/1030

: تاريخ

: رقم

Director,
Catholic Relief Services,
Jerusalem

Greetings:

With reference to your detailed letter regarding the Health Education Project, I wish to indicate the following:

1. The Project has been submitted to the Board of Union of Charitable Societies in Jerusalem, which has approved it.
2. It has been agreed to support this project especially after the Union has learned of the adoption of the Bethlehem University.
3. The Union undertakes to secure work and salaries for the teachers who will pass the final examination and become qualified for work in the Social Centres located in the West Bank.
4. And, in view of the importance of the project to the people of the West Bank and of the Gaza Strip, the Union hopes that the efforts displayed at present will continue for a perfect success of the project.

Let us pray the Lord to give us Success in our endeavours for G. O.

Signed:

Dr. Amin El-Hashib



President

Union of Charitable Societies

Jerusalem

BETHLEHEM UNIVERSITY

P. O. B. 9 - Telephone 74/1241, 2, 3

Bethlehem



جامعة بيت لحم

ص. ب. ٩ - تلفون ٠٣ ٧٤/١٢٤١٠٢

بيت لحم

Office of the Vice-Chancellor

April 7, 1981

Catholic Relief Services,
Jerusalem.

ATT: Miss Dana Sams

Dear Miss Sams,

The Administration of Bethlehem University is pleased to collaborate with Catholic Relief Services in its effort to provide such fine service to the villages, by offering the use of the facilities of Bethlehem University to conduct the necessary courses during the nine month Health Education program currently being conducted by you. By Facilities, I mean the classroom, as well as the simple audio-visual machines and software that may be available.

After having examined the results of this training program, it is possible that the University may desire to become more directly involved.

Due to our philosophy and policy, we consider it wise to attach a small service fee for the use of these facilities.

Other specifics can be arranged as time goes on.

My best wishes and admiration to you and your colleagues for the excellent work you are doing for the people of the villages especially.

Sincerely,

Dr. Joseph B. Loewentien, FSC.
(Brother Joseph)
Vice-Chancellor

AMENDMENT OF HEALTH EDUCATION PROJECT CRS/JERUSALEMPERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 1981 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 1984Amendment of Budget in Details of Project
CRS-JWB/USAID 79/2First Year (1 October 1981 - 30 September 1982)

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Total Cost</u> <u>US \$</u>
1) <u>Personnel</u>		
Nutritionist-Project Supervisor (U.S.)	1	21,600.-
Child Development Specialist (U.S.)	1	18,000.-
Office Manager and Accountant	1	9,000.-
Technical Assistant (Training in Nutrition)	1	7,800.-
Staff Nurses for 1st Aid & Hygiene (Qualified)	3	25,200.-
Teachers	6	39,840.-
Relief Teacher/Assistant Accountant & Typist	1	5,580.-
Secretary	1	7,560.-
Translator/Office Clerk	1	5,580.-
Drivers	6	34,500.-
Rome Regional Nutritionist plus Expenses	1	4,000.-
Consultation fees for Professional Services for Medical Doctors.	4	7,500.-
<u>Incidental Labour/Part Time Services:</u>		
6 teachers for Field Work, 1 Nutrition, 2 Child Development, 2 Community Development & 2 Education.	13	42,600.-
Honorarium for Guest Teachers		500.-
Severance pay, social security, Health Insurance, Workmen's compensation, Bonuses etc.		<u>53,490.-</u>
		282,750.-
* Scholarships for 50 girls		<u>11,250.-</u>
	Sub-Total:-	<u>294,000.-</u>
2) <u>Travel</u>		
Oil, gasoline, insurance, repair, spareparts for 6 vehicles, per diem, travel & public transportation for 50 village teachers during courses. Plus \$3,500.- for per diem & travel for Rome Regional Nutritionist.	Sub-Total:-	<u>73,500.-</u>

	Total Cost
	<u>US \$</u>
3) <u>Non-Expendable.</u>	
Office furniture/furnishings, minor equipment, scales, adding machine, heaters, gasstoves and unforseen	7,000.-
± 2 Cars	<u>25,000.-</u>
Sub-Total:-	<u>32,000.-</u>
4) <u>Office Rent - Utilities</u>	
Office rent, maintenance, water, telephone, municipal taxes, electricity, heating, cleaning and insurance	13,000.-
Sub-Total:-	<u>13,000.-</u>
5) <u>Expendable Supplies.</u>	
Stationery, supplies, growth charts, Nutrition/Child Development/First Aid & Hygiene teaching Aids, demonstration materials and minor equipment, Books on Child Development, First Aid, Nutrition & Hygiene, printing, postage, photo copying, cleaning materials, hospitalization fees for Nutrition & Child Development Cases, baskets for baby scales and unforseen	20,000.-
Sub-Total:-	<u>20,000.-</u>
	<u>± 432,500</u>
6) Overhead Rate. (7.3%)	31,572.-
Sub-Total:	<u>31,572.-</u>
Total:	\$464,072.-
<u>Financial Position for the amended 1st year from</u>	
<u>1.10.81 - 30.9.82</u>	
± Total first year amended Budget needed	\$ 464,072.-
Anticipated Balance left unspent to 30.9.1981 as per column No. 6 in Appendix B. Page 7.	<u>\$ 352,141.-</u>
Estimated balance needed to cover amended first year from 1 October 1981 to 30 September 1982	<u>\$ 111,931.-</u>

Amendment of Budget in Details of Project
CRS-JWB/USAID 79/2

Second Year (1 October 1982 - 30 September 1983).

<u>1) Personnel</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Total Cost US \$</u>
Nutritionist-Project Supervisor (U.S.)	1	22,800.-
Child Development Specialist (U.S.)	1	19,200.-
Office Manager & Accountant	1	10,200.-
Technical Assistant (Training in Nutrition)	1	9,000.-
Staff Nurses for 1st Aid & Hygiene (Qualified)	3	28,800.-
Teachers	6	47,040.-
Relief Teacher/Assistant Accountant & Typist	1	6,780.-
Secretary	1	8,760.-
Translator/Office Clerk	1	6,780.-
Drivers	6	41,700.-
Consultation fees for Professional Services for Medical Doctors.	6	8,000.-
<u>Incidental Labour/Part Time Services:</u>		
8 Teachers for Field Work, Nutrition, 2 Child Development, 2 community Development and 2 Education.	15	55,200.-
Honorarium for Guest teachers		600.-
Severance pay, Social Security, Health Insurance, Workmen's compensation, Bonuses etc.		<u>60,000.-</u>
		324,860.-
≡ Scholarships for 20 girls		<u>4,500.-</u>
	Sub-Total:-	329,360.-
<u>2) Travel.</u>		
Oil, gasoline, insurance, repair, spare-parts for 6 vehicles, per diem, travel and public transportation for 100 village teachers during courses.		Sub-Total:-
		<u>100,000.-</u>

		Total Cost US \$
3) <u>Non Expendable</u>		
Office furniture, minor equipment, scales, gas stoves and unforeseen	Sub-Total:	10,000.- <hr/>
4) <u>Office Rent - Utilities.</u>		
Office rent, maintenance, water, telephone, municipal taxes, electricity, heating, cleaning and insurance.	Sub-Total:-	15,000.- <hr/>
5) <u>Expendable Supplies.</u>		
Stationery, supplies, growth ^{&} Development Charts, Nutrition/Child Development/First Aid and Hygiene Teaching Aids, demonstration materials, minor equipment, books, printing, postage, photo copying, cleaning materials, hospitalization fees for Nutrition and Child Development cases, baskets for baby scales and unforeseen.	Sub-Total:-	23,000.- <hr/>
		<hr/> \$ 477,360.- <hr/>
6) Overhead Rate (7.3%)	Sub-Total:	34,847.- <hr/> <hr/>
	Total:	\$ 512,207.-

Amendment of Budget in Details of Project
CRS-JWB/USAID 79/2

Third Year (1 October 1983 - 30 September 1984)

1) <u>Personnel.</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Total Cost</u> <u>US \$</u>
Nutritionist-Project Supervisor (U.S.)	1	24,000.-
Child Development Specialist (U.S.)	1	20,400.-
Office Manager & Accountant	1	11,400.-
Technical Assistant (Training in Nutrition)	1	10,200.-
Staff Nurses for 1st Aid & Hygiene (Qualified)	3	32,400.-
Teachers	6	54,240.-
Relief Teacher/Assistant Accountant & Typist	1	7,980.-
Secretary	1	9,960.-
Translator/Office Clerk	1	7,980.-
Drivers	6	48,900.-
Rome Regional Nutritionist plus Expenses Consultation fees for Professional Services	1	4,000.-
for medical Doctors.	6	8,300.-
<u>Incidental Labour/Part Time Service</u>		
8 Teachers for Field Work, 1 Nutrition, 2 Child Development, 2 Community Development and 2 Education.	15	57,600.-
Honorarium for Guest Teachers		600.-
Severance pay, Social Security, Health Insurance, Workmen's compensation, Bonuses etc.		65,000.-
		<u>362,960.-</u>
≠ Scholarships for 10 Girls		<u>2,250.-</u>
		Sub-Total: - <u>365,210.-</u>
2) <u>Travel.</u>		
Oil, gasoline, insurance, repair, spare-parts for 6 vehicles, per diem, travel and public transportation for 100 village teachers, plus \$4,000 for per diem & travel for Rome Regional Nutritionist.		Sub-Total <u>109,000.-</u>
3) <u>Non-Expendable</u>		
Minor equipment, scales, gas stoves and unforseen.		Sub-Total <u>10,000.-</u>

		<u>Total Cost</u> <u>US \$</u>
4) <u>Office Rent - Utilities.</u>		
Office rent, maintenance, water, telephone, municipal taxes, electricity, heating, cleaning and insurance.	Sub-Total	16,000.- =====
5) <u>Expendable Supplies.</u>		
Stationery, supplies, Growth & Development Charts, Nutrition/Child Development/First Aid and Hygiene Teaching Aids, demonstration materials and minor equipment, books, printing, postage, photo-copying, cleaning materials, hospitalization fees for Nutrition/Child Development cases, baskets for baby scales and unforeseen.	Sub-Total	24,000.- =====
		\$ 524,210.- =====
6) Overhead Rate (7.3%)	Sub-Total	38,267.- =====
	Total:	\$ 562,477.-

Amendment of Health Education Project CRS/Jerusalem
Period from 1 October 1981 to 30 September 1984.

Breakdown of 3 years amended Budget of Project
CRS-JWB/USAID 79/2 By Years

	First Year 1.10.81 - 30.9.82	Second Year 1.10.82- 30.9.83	Third Year 1.10.83- 30.9.84	1 Total 1.10.81- 30.9.84	2 Total Approved Budget	3 Expenditure Budget to 31.3.81	4 Estimated Expenditure to 30.9.81	5 (3 + 4) Anticipated Expenditure 28.9.79 - 30.9.81	6 (2 - 5) Anticipated Balance left unspent to 30.9.81	7 (1 - 6) Total Estimated Needed Amount to cover amended period from 1.10.81 to 30.9.84
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Personnel	294,000	329,360	365,210	988,570	547,000	209,372.61	87,000.39	296,373.00	250,627.00	737,943.00
2. Travel	73,500	100,000	109,000	282,500	123,800	32,253.25	27,200.75	59,454.00	64,346.00	218,154.00
3. Non-Expendable Equipment	32,000	10,000	10,000	52,000	7,700	4,751.44	1,000.56	5,752.00	1,948.00	50,052.00
4. Office Rent Utilities	13,000	15,000	16,000	44,000	31,500	8,129.96	3,800.04	11,930.00	19,570.00	24,430.00
5. Expendable Supplies	20,000	23,000	24,000	67,000	32,000	11,349.64	5,000.36	16,350.00	15,650.00	51,350.00
6. Overhead Rate (7.32)	31,572	34,847	38,267	104,686						104,686.00
	464,072	512,207	562,477	1,538,756	742,000	265,856.90	124,002.10	389,859.00	352,141.00	1,186,615.00

Financial Position for the Amended First Year from 1.10.81 - 30.1.82

464,072 Total 1st year amended Budget needed

352,141 Anticipated Balance left unspent to 30.9.81 as per Appendix B, Page 7 - Column 6.

111,931 Estimated Balance needed to cover amended first year from October 1, 1981 to September 30, 1982.

1. The above budget is illustrative only and adjustments may be made within the line items above. The total amount of the budget is not to be exceeded.
2. Notwithstanding the requirements of AID GRANT GENERAL PROVISION t., equipment, supplies, materials, services and/or replacement parts may be procured from any and/or country in the Free World.