



Socio-economic Needs Mapping Study

Submitted to

CHF INTERNATIONAL

Emergency Jobs Program (EJP)

Cooperative Agreement Number: 294-A-00-07-00213-00
Water Resources and Infrastructure Office, SO #14
USAID/West Bank and Gaza

Submitted by

ABC Consulting

Main Contact:
Waddah Abdul Salam
Telephone: 09-233 6869
Mobile: 059-9666 678
waddah@abc.ps

May 18, 2008

Acronyms used in this Document

ABC	ABC Consulting
AIDA	Accessible Information on Development Activities
CHF	CHF International
CSO	Civil society organization
EJP	Emergency Jobs Program
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
JSC	Joint Services Council
LGU	Local Government Unit
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
oPt	occupied Palestinian territory
PA	Palestinian Authority
PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
PHG	Palestinian Hydrology Group
PRCS	Palestinian Red Crescent Society
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Program

Executive Summary

Objective targeting and impact assessments constructed from reliable baseline data are aspects of program design that rarely get their due. As part of its current three-year USAID-funded Emergency Jobs Program (EJP), CHF International commissioned a baseline and mapping study of socio-economic data of geographic locales in the West Bank. The purpose of this study was two-fold:

- 1) to objectively identify geographic areas to target for programming based upon their needs and characteristics, and the relevance of those needs and characteristics to the EJP program goals, objectives, indicators and activities, and
- 2) to provide baseline data from which to assess change over time in socio-economic indicators in order to both maintain effective objective targeting practices for programming as well as to assess the effects of programs upon these indicators over time.

This study is groundbreaking in that it seeks to develop a mechanism of targeting that looks at quantitative data through stringent program criteria. All too frequently, targeting relies upon previous experience with partners/beneficiaries, ease of accessibility, or prediction of project success, rather than greatest need. The occupied Palestinian territory does not lack for research or studies about its situation. The approach developed here makes use of these various sources collectively and constructively.

An initial desk study focused exclusively upon identifying indicators relating to EJP's key vulnerability criteria including: unemployment; food insecurity; access to basic services; and recent donor presence based upon the assignment's scope of work. This research informed the creation of a database of quantitative indicators by geographic location that will be updated and analyzed periodically over the life of the program. The results of recent research conducted predominantly by the World Food Programme (WFP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), as well as information from a number of significant donors was entered into this database. Out of the 532 communities in the West Bank, 371 have populations of over 800 (a selection criteria for the program) and were as such, considered as potential target localities for the EJP during this period. A ranking metric was created reflecting EJP goals that generated a geographically representative sample of 40 communities with the most urgent priorities aligned with EJP's main indicators. The communities identified represent the most vulnerable ten percent of communities (with populations of 800 or more persons) in each governorate of the West Bank in terms of unemployment, food insecurity, access to services, donor presence, and threats presented by Israeli measures such as the separation wall.

Once the 40 communities were identified, a survey was conducted of the Local Government Units (LGUs) of these communities pertaining to their resources and needs and a questionnaire was distributed to ten community representatives in each area inquiring after opinions of community priorities. In addition, nine Joint Services Councils

(JSC) which incorporated potential targeted communities were interviewed. Location profiles were developed for each community. These profiles include suggestions for EJP projects based upon the indicators of that community, coupled with the priorities identified by community members, and contain contact and basic information about the locales.

Of the 40 communities studied, there are 3 locales from Bethlehem (Umm Salamuna, Nahhalin & Artas), 5 from Hebron (Qalqas, Al Heila, Biyar al 'Arus, Beit ar Rush al Fauqa & Beit 'Awwa), 5 Jenin ((Facqu'a, Al Mughayyir, Al Judeida, Misliya & 'Arabbuna), 3 from Jerusalem ('Anata, Biddu & Beit Surik), 6 from Nablus (Furush Beit Dajan, Burin, 'Urif, Tell, Odala & Osarin), 2 from Qalqiliya (Ras 'Atiya & Beit Amin), 7 from the Ramallah-Al Bireh governorate (Shabtin, Deir Nidham, Kharbatha al Misbah, Deir Qaddis, Beit Sira, Al Midya, Saffa), 2 from Salfit (Bidhya & Deir Ballut), 1 from Tubas (Tayasir), 2 from Jericho (Al Jiftlik & An Nuwei'ma) and 4 from Tulkarem (Shufa, 'Izbat Shufa, An Nazla ash Sharqiya & An Nazla al Gharbiya). The combined population of these locales is approximately 136,500 people.

According to the research conducted, the top five ranked development priorities of targeted communities were:

- 1) job creation,
- 2) improvement of water quality and supply,
- 3) upgrading of existing schools and establishment of new ones,
- 4) agricultural support, and
- 5) recreational places for children.

Also of high priority were improvement of the quality and supply of electricity, sanitation, sewage, and solid waste disposal, health facilities and services, the rehabilitation of internal roads, community centers for children, youth, and women, food aid, and provision of services for those with special needs.

The review of existing literature also offered some important recommendations for the EJP, including:

- Projects should be flexible in order to adapt to changing needs and circumstances and to reach the most vulnerable at any given time. (All sectors)
- Local and small businesses should be included in intervention strategies in order to support the local economy and prevent further deterioration in the businesses' sectors. (All sectors)
- Existing social safety nets both formal and informal should be supported and bolstered as these relationships and organizations are effective and have sustained the Palestinian population from worse humanitarian disaster. (All sectors)
- Public awareness should be raised about nutrition, sanitation, water conservation, protection of the environment and health issues to help to stave off the cycle of entrenched poverty as a result of malnourishment, depleted natural resources, and other preventable conditions. (Food security and access to services)

- Temporary employment projects can be effective to help to improve and repair infrastructure that has been neglected or damaged and has remained un-repaired because of lack of sufficient funds due to the political situation. (Employment and access to services)
- Productive income generating activities should be promoted that can be sustainable. To be sustainable, sufficient feasibility studies need to be conducted. Income generation projects only begin to help the larger economy when they grow large enough to employ others. (Employment) Projects should focus on improving the capacities of local authorities to administer water resources and improving the efficiency of water use through wastewater treatment both on a house by house basis as well as collectively (Access to services) Municipalities which traditionally have been active in providing services to their constituents have scaled back budgets since the outbreak of the Intifada, and further suffer from decreasing available funds so now are unable to meet community needs and are faced with systems that have not had sufficient care and maintenance in recent years. Support needs to be given to municipalities to work on basic sanitation and solid waste disposal as well as to insure community safety through the repair and improvement of local roads. (Access to basic services)

The first section of this document is devoted to the indicator development process, literature review, database construction, and the identification of 40 main target communities and five alternates. The second section of this paper explores the needs and ranked priorities of these targeted communities and offers some recommendations for EJP projects and activities, based upon the findings. The database will be updated to maintain currency through both primary and secondary research. This document is supplemented by a list of 26 sources of secondary research that is updated by its publishers and authors to be examined periodically for updated material.

This report includes an outreach plan to ensure where possible, inclusion of the more marginalized. This plan was developed through the careful examination of sources in the literature review, as well as community suggestions, and the experience of the consultants. The purpose of this outreach plan is to ensure the participation of marginalized and vulnerable – especially youth and women - in project activities and benefits and it addresses three main objectives:

- 1) to actively, responsibly, and productively involve representative community members, LGUs, CBOs, and NGOs in the design, beneficiaries identification process and implementation of the program,
- 2) to create outreach materials and messages that effectively promote the inclusion of traditionally marginalized or needy groups, and
- 3) to design projects that attract marginalized and vulnerable people, including women, youth and disabled individuals through addressing urgent needs and accommodate to their schedules and limitations. Strategies presented in this plan include recommendations for how to:

- Pay close attention to language and media of all awareness raising, advertising, and messaging to insure gender and cultural sensitivity, and pilot all materials and receive feedback before broad dissemination.
- Promote community ownership of the project at all stages and include representative community voices.
- Be sensitive to local traditions, practices, and beliefs while recognizing that these may vary greatly among the target group.
- Recognize that intervention and field team compositions should be diverse in order to allow for maximum accessibility to community members.

The report also contains lessons learned and recommendations for future updates of the data and implementation of the targeting mechanism as well as the recommendations for project design by target sector drawn from the literature review mentioned above.

It should be noted that it is anticipated that the first update of data from this report -- anticipated in Fall 2008 -- will incorporate the statistics and figures gathered during the 2007 national census by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. The integration of this data, which is disaggregated by each community, into the database of secondary source data about all 371 communities with populations over 800 in the West Bank will provide more accuracy in generating target samples in the future.

Table of Contents

Acronyms used in this Document.....	2
Executive Summary	3
I. Introduction.....	8
II. Research Methodology.....	9
Literature Review	9
Compilation of Statistical Data.....	10
Targeting Ranking Metric.....	10
Primary Data Collection and the Baseline Study.....	12
Challenges Encountered	14
PART ONE – THE SECONDARY DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS	14
III. Literature and Resources Review.....	15
IV. Analysis of Baseline Data and the Sample Selection for Primary Research	19
PART TWO – THE PRIMARY RESEARCH	21
V. Geographical Locales Sample.....	21
VI/ Profiles of Targeted Villages According to Local Village Councils	22
VII. Needs and Priorities Identified by Targeted Joint Services Councils.....	23
VIII. Needs and Priorities Identified by Key Members of Targeted Communities	24
IX. Outreach Plan and Recommendations for Inclusion.....	32
XI. Lessons Learned and Recommendations for the Updates	35
XII. Annexes	36
Annex A: Literature Review Matrix	36
Annex B: Bibliography.....	52
Annex C: Resources Matrix.....	53
Annex D: Weighted and Ranked Database of Secondary Source Data by Location.....	54
Annex E: Ranking and Weighting Metrics Descriptions.....	68
Annex F: Location Profile Tools	70
Part five: Community Needs	82
Annex G: Location Profile Format	101
Annex I: Needs and Priorities Identified by Targeted Joint Village Councils.....	107
Annex K: Master Database of Primary Information Collected about Target Locales.....	126
Annex L: Recommendations for EJP project sectors by location.....	126

I. Introduction

CHF International is in the process of implementing a 3-year Emergency Jobs Program (EJP), funded by **USAID**. The project will provide targeted skilled and unskilled emergency employment opportunities through small-scale, labor-intensive infrastructure projects in close collaboration with public and private sector entities, communities, and local organizations in the West Bank. As a result of the program, over 150 labor-intensive infrastructure projects will be completed, maximizing employment through use of labor-intensive methods, the hiring of local labor, and the use of local materials. The EJP program will also build opportunities and skills for long-term employment by engaging young male and female engineering and vocational training graduates, plus youth to work with the *EJP*, thereby building the human resources base for future labor-intensive infrastructure projects. Long-term employment through jobs enabled by infrastructure or involved in the maintenance and operations of infrastructure will also be targeted through the EJP.

As part of this project, CHF will collect data to be entered into a database to identify needy areas and prioritize target sites across the West Bank Governorates. Recognizing that vulnerabilities are fluid and often contingent on external factors, the database will be designed so that it can easily be updated on a quarterly basis by EJP staff.

The goal of this baseline study is to provide the framework for the analysis of socio-economic data to support appropriate targeting for emergency programs by CHF International. The specific objectives of this report are as follows:

1. To identify socio-economic indicators and sub indicators in the areas of food security, employment, access to basic services, and donor involvement appropriate to rapid assessment for targeting for emergency programs in the occupied Palestinian territory of the West Bank.
2. To provide relevant baseline statistical data disaggregated as much as possible for communities in the West Bank.
3. To select a pool of communities with populations of over 800 that demonstrate socio-economic need and constitute appropriate candidates for further assessment to determine specific target locales for emergency programming by CHF International.
4. To provide sources for the updating of socio-economic data about specific geographic locales.
5. To provide profiles of identified target locales

This study is divided into two sections. The first section is devoted to the secondary data and research collected to inform the collection and analysis of primary data which comprises the second part of the document.

The first portion of the report presents an analysis of relevant indicators and baseline data from the West Bank to inform targeting choices by international development agencies

such as CHF. This part of the study reviews existing literature about the Palestinian context as well as relevant research abroad to provide a background for the process of determining socio-economic indicators and sub indicators to be examined by CHF when identifying target areas for emergency programs as well as offering baseline statistical data gleaned from a variety of secondary sources to provide a foundation for comparison between communities and inform the decision-making around targeting. At the end of this section, the method for generating the sample for target locales is introduced and the list of identified target areas is provided.

The second section of the report is devoted to the analysis of the primary research conducted, outlines the needs and priorities identified by the targeted communities, and offers recommendations for EJP outreach to marginalized sectors of the society.

The annexes provide supplementary information, research tools, and disaggregated data.

II. Research Methodology

The baseline study was developed through a three-pronged approach: 1) a literature review of readily available secondary sources, 2) the compilation and organization of existing statistical data by geographical location and 3) the development of a list of current sources and contacts from which to gather and update information in the future. All data collected is presented in the annexes of this report.

Literature Review

The ABC team developed a matrix of information that needed to be gleaned from available literature about the relevant sectors for this report in order to develop appropriate indicators and tools to monitor the four areas of focus of the assignment. This literature review also provided some information to inform the outreach plan. The matrix includes the following information about each source:

- Author
- Title
- Publisher
- Link/Source/Availability
- Frequency of publication/updating
- Date
- Topic
- Methodology
- Geographical focus
- Main findings
- Indicators
- Description of data presented
- Summary of recommendations

Once the matrix was developed, literature was gathered from a variety of internet and other sources and needed information was entered into the matrix. The literature review served to inform the development of indicators and variables for monitoring food insecurity, unemployment, access to resources, and donor presence/assistance in addition to providing sources for data to be compiled as part of the secondary statistical data collected.

Compilation of Statistical Data

A database of relevant statistical indicators by geographic location (governorate and town/village/city) available from secondary sources was designed and created in an Excel format. The completed database is available in Annex D. Data was collected directly from the Palestinian Bureau of Statistics, the FAO, the World Food Program, and the Ministry of Education and entered into the database. Available information about health, water, sanitation, and electricity that ran the risk of being outdated was verified through telephone calls with relevant local and regional government agencies and updated. The data collected from Ministry of Education is current and did not need verification. Food security indicators were taken from the FAO study (2006) data disaggregated at a more local level than by district was unavailable. UNRWA and OCHA's resources also provided key information. Islamic Relief provided data directly about its own programs.

Targeting Ranking Metric

A ranking system was developed to ease identification and comparison of communities in need through weighing and scoring indicators for importance in the database of secondary statistical data. It should be emphasized that this ranking system is for comparison only and not intended to assign values of acceptable or unacceptable levels of stability or vulnerability. The ranking system was created through the development of a calculated metric that incorporates all indicators examined in this baseline study and is reflected in the database created and accompanying this report. This ranking system was developed with the *EJP* priorities in mind and approved by CHF counterparts. Weighting of indicators in the overall ranking scheme is flexible and can be changed depending upon the targeting or sampling needs at any given instance. For example, the weighting could be adjusted if CHF determined it was most interested in identifying locales where there was demonstrated need and no record of other donor presence/assistance or if there was money for new sewage systems and CHF decided to target communities that had the highest unemployment rates in addition to non-existent, insufficient, or damaged waste system. A more detailed explanation of the specific weighting and ranking calculations used in this report can be found in Annex E. The indicators covered in the database were identified based upon the topic area dictated by the scope of this proposal and those determined as relevant through careful reading of existing literature, coupled with the current availability of disaggregated statistical data.

The indicators for this baseline study of secondary data are listed below and were selected to cover 532 geographical locations (villages or towns). Information was disaggregated to the lowest level available at the time of publishing. Continuing efforts

are being made through contacts to acquire more finely disaggregated data. It should be noted that in the final database, each town is identified by its Arabic and English name and governorate to ease identification.

Secondary Data Database Indicators

General

- Village Council/Municipality Telephone, Fax
- Population (PCBS Census data – most current is 1997)

Unemployment

- Labour force participation (PCBS 2007)
- Unemployment rate (PCBS 2007)

Food Security

- Food Insecurity Population Percentage (FAO 2007)
- Food Vulnerable Population Percentage (FAO 2007)
- Marginally Secure Population Percentage (FAO 2007)
- Food Security Population Percentage (FAO 2007)

Access to Basic Services

- Number of Schools
- Average Number of Pupils per Class
- School Resources
- School Challenges
- School Needs (including classroom and new schools)
- Presence of Local Health Clinic
- Water Connection
- Water Leakage
- Disease
- Sewage Connection
- Health Facilities and Resources
- Electricity Connection

Donor Presence/Assistance

- WFP Number of Households Supported (WFP)
- Islamic Relief Number of Households Supported (Islamic Relief)
- UNRWA Number of Households Supported (UNRWA)

An analysis of communities is offered below with a list of least served and most needy communities according to the information collected and CHF criteria and ranking system developed is available in Section IV. From these, originally it was proposed that 75 communities be investigated in the primary research stage, but this seemed an unwieldy undertaking, especially lacking detailed disaggregated data. In conjunction with CHF counterparts, there was a decision to limit the number of villages investigated to 10% or

37 villages. One can find a list of 40 main and 5 additional communities that were investigated in Section V.

Primary Data Collection and the Baseline Study

Once the locations were identified, two research tools were developed in order to obtain more information about specific geographic locales for three purposes: 1) to assist in final determination of target locations for programming, 2) to provide information and recommendations to inform program design in the specific locales, and 3) to provide baseline data from which to assess change in the community over the course and as a result of programming implemented. The two tools developed were one questionnaire targeting LGUs about the relevant program indicators as well as needs and priorities of the community and another one surveying 10 key figures in each community asking them to identify what they believe are the community's highest priorities for programming. The LGU questionnaire was built around the main indicators and sub-indicators examined in the statistical data and listed below. A copy of this questionnaire is available in Annex F. A draft list of indicators investigated through primary research implementing the development of Area Profiles in order to triangulate information collected in the secondary source database is as follows:

Area Profile Indicators and Variables

Basic information

- Location
- Total Population
- Village Council/Municipality, Number of Members, Gender Breakdown, Council/Municipality Activity.
- Contact Information: Telephone number, Fax, E-mail, Names of Two Contact Persons

Unemployment

- Number of people who are unemployed
- Demographics of unemployed
- Major source of unemployment
- Major source of employment
- Local dependence ratio
- Average household size

Food Insecurity

- Assistance to local households by organization

Basic Services

- Electricity
 - Percentage of people attached to the grid
 - Number of hours people have service on the grid

- Stability of electricity
- Educational Status (Schools)
 - How many schools/ classes / average students in each class?
 - Does the area have enough schools for male and female students?
 - Drop out rate and reasons
 - Busing / mixed classes
 - Needs
 - Educational attainment
- Health Status
 - Number of functioning health clinics
 - Clinic operating hours/days
 - Major local health issues
 - Other health organizations working locally (type)
 - Availability of doctor, hospital
 - Emergency service locally
 - How far is clinic/cost of transportation
 - Major local illnesses/health problems
 - Needs
- Water Resources and network
 - Connection to the network
 - Quality and quantity of water
 - Water leakage
 - Water system needs
- Village Sanitation Status
 - Connection to the sewage system
 - Waste disposal
 - Quality of waste disposal system
 - Related health problems?
 - Needs

Environmental Factors

- Proximity to the Wall
- Proximity to settlements
- % viable farmlands
- % non-viable farmland (reason for lack of viability)
- Check points, closures, curfews, and obstructions to movement
- Transportation
- Natural resources
- Environmental threats

Currently Funded Projects

- What the funded project that are currently implemented?
- Who are the funders?

- How many?
- Total amount of money

Local Organizations working in the Village

- How many organizations are working the area?
- What are the mandates of these organizations?

Needs Assessment

- Prioritization of community needs

A professional statistician, two experienced fieldwork coordinators and team of fieldworkers were hired by ABC to conduct the fieldwork. As per the agreement with CHF, ABC gave a one day training to 21 youth volunteers consisting of an introduction to research techniques and practices before mixing them with an additional 10 experienced fieldworkers for another one day training devoted to the specific research tools designed for this project and how to implement them. At the end of the training, volunteers were paired with professional fieldworkers to implement the surveys according to a plan developed over the course of the training. In all 40 youth volunteers were selected by Ruwwad from their database as potential candidates for training. Of these, 23 were available and willing to attend the training and conduct the fieldwork. These 23 came from all over the West Bank and Jerusalem and participated actively in the two-day training and fieldwork. The purpose of the training/coaching element to the research was a means by which CHF hoped to boost the experience and potentially the employability of these young graduates. Training was conducted on March 4 and 5, 2008, and fieldwork was conducted over the following 7 days. As a result of this fieldwork, community needs and priorities were identified and recommendations developed, and individual location profiles were compiled based upon both primary and secondary data collected over the course of this research.

Challenges Encountered

- A series of holidays and the varied work-weeks of different organizations and agencies presented obstacles to communications and contact to obtain statistics.
- The restructuring of the PCBS website makes disaggregated data less accessible and there was a lack of willingness on the behalf of PCBS to share disaggregated data, apparently due to a change in policy.
- The 2007 census data is still not available. The availability of this data would have greatly strengthened this report.
- FAO did not make available disaggregated data of their study.
- Working with volunteer fieldworkers lead to unevenness in some data collected.
- The location profiles, which were not part of the original plan of research took substantially longer than estimated to compile.

PART ONE – THE SECONDARY DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

III. Literature and Resources Review

Literature reviewed over the course of this project informed different aspects of both the process and results of the study. This review is not intended to give a background for the issues being explored in the study, as this is capably accomplished by myriad sources elsewhere. The purpose of this review was three-fold: 1) to assist in decision-making about the approach and indicators to the research study itself, 2) to provide an overview of available sources of information that can support future updating of the information contained here and the design of future projects and programs, and 3) to offer recommendations gleaned from different sectoral reports to guide instruct different aspects of EJP project design.

The Literature Review Matrices that are found in Annex A were used to help inform the development of the initial indicators for the draft tools to investigate the four basic areas of focus of the assignment: food insecurity, unemployment, access to basic resources, and donor presence/assistance. These matrices not only offer summaries, but also recommendations on how the documents reviewed can support *EJP* work and suggestions for program design that can be incorporated in to its projects. The bibliography that comprises Annex B lists the sources referred to in the development of this report. The Resources Chart that is found in Annex C provides information about frequently updated sources of information relevant to the *EJP*'s areas of focus and can be consulted to assist in updating the original database and provide supplementary quantitative and qualitative information.

The Approach, Indicator and Tool Development:

The first task of the project was to create a list of indicators to monitor over time using available statistics and information that reflected the four focus areas of the program. Indicator identification is complex, and a balance had to be found between accessible/available sources of information, information that could be collected within the scope of this assignment, and the most powerful and precise set of indicators.

While some of the references consulted do not address the geographical target of the study, the West Bank and Jerusalem, they informed indicator development and the approach towards the study. For example, reading the World Food Program's "Rapid Security Needs Assessment in Gaza Strip: Effect of Import Restrictions and Freeze on Exports on the Food Security in Gaza Strip Survey Report", one learns the indicators that the WFP uses to assess levels of food security include not only access, availability, utilization, abilities to purchase and produce food, but also child weight and incidence of anemia among others. While these indicators would have been fascinating to investigate on the community level to assess food security, it was beyond the scope of this research to conduct the necessary household survey to gather this information. It was decided to depend upon the WFP and FAO studies of food insecurity to provide direct food security statistics. In numerous studies, unemployment is directly related to food security, and this indicator and its sub indicators are much more accessible from a variety of quantitative and qualitative sources. Documents relevant to the four main focus areas both that pertain

to Palestine and concentrate on other areas of the globe were carefully reviewed in order to identify consistent patterns of oft-collected types of data and these were matched with available data in order to develop the main indicators for the collection of data from existing resources. The sources for the data in the secondary data database are as follows:

Food Insecurity: FAO
Unemployment: PCBS
Access to Basic Services:
Donor Presence/Assistance: The donors themselves
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Local Government

Once the data was on the way to be collected, the next task was to determine how to analyze this data in order to ascertain appropriate target locales for *EJP* programming. The terms of the assignment identified need, vulnerability, and marginalization as the criteria for targeting along with size. The first question was, would we be able to determine in an absolute fashion the status of a particular locale. Both the WFP and the FAO define different levels of food security which identify populations or households as food secure, marginally secure, vulnerable to insecurity, and insecure and use the same criteria to do so. The studies by these organizations assign conclusive status to their research results. Early in the process of producing this study, it was clear to the consultants and CHF counterparts alike, that within the scope of this research, it would not be possible to define conclusively “acceptable” or “unacceptable” levels of marginalization or vulnerability of target communities. A relative ranking system was developed through the examination of a number of available indicators which are described below in Section II d.

Recommendations Gleaned to Inform EJP Project Designs

The following is a list of some recommendations that were gathered from reviewed reports that could help in targeting, implementation, and project design of EJP projects in the focus areas. Rather than sourcing each individually here, these recommendations are found in the Literature Review Matrix according to source.

Targeting:

- Several reports noted the necessity to incorporate flexibility into any project in order to reach most vulnerable at any given time, adapting to emerging situations.
- The elderly can be an economic burden to poverty-stricken families, especially as there are high instances of illness among Palestinian elderly. Targeting practices should take into account the increased vulnerabilities of households supporting elderly relatives.

Food aid and assistance

- Food for work is effective in vulnerable/collapsing sectors as long as necessary materials are provided.
- School food projects are effective ways of ensuring that children have sufficient nutrition.
- Small food retailers and local agricultural businesses should be included in framework of interventions through food voucher programs or as suppliers for project food needs. When executed effectively, this not only provides beneficiaries with familiar and fresh food stuffs, but also supports the local economy and prevents deterioration in these sectors.
- Food for training schemes can be productive.
- Awareness needs to be raised around nutrition and food consumption.
- Explore ways to expand support to existing social safety nets both formal and informal as these nets are effective and have sustained the Palestinian population from worse humanitarian disaster.
- For remote and isolated vulnerable areas continue humanitarian assistance.

Job Creation

- Productive income generating activities should be promoted that can be sustainable. To be sustainable, sufficient feasibility studies need to be conducted. Income generation projects only begin to help the larger economy when they grow large enough to employ others.
- Productive assets creation and protections of livelihoods assets base (Food for work targeting socially impaired and poor)
- Temporary job creation should target the maintenance of needed infrastructure and investment in the conservation and management of natural and other resources.

Agricultural Support

- Development of programs that focus on increasing the value added of agriculture.
- Pilot the production of fruit for the domestic market and for export to Jordan and other neighbouring countries to compete with fruit currently imported from Israel.
- Consider increased cultivation of medicinal plants as they do not require large up-front investment and have a reasonably good export potential.
- Organize grassroots farmers' organizations and specialised farmers' associations, while improving links with marketing companies and channels.
- Promote investment funds and credit systems (with possibilities for agriculture insurance initiatives).

Water and Utilities Infrastructure

- Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of water networks.
- Improve efficiency of water use though wastewater treatment both on a house by house basis as well as collectively.

- Improve the capacities of local authorities to administer water resources.
- Raise public awareness about safe water conservation techniques.
- PA should work to diversify its sources of utilities to reduce dependence upon Israel, and develop and standardize local utilities as utilities demand is growing, dependent upon Israel and fragmented.

Infrastructure

- Municipalities which traditionally have been active in providing services to their constituents have scaled back budgets since the outbreak of the Intifada, and further suffer from decreasing available funds so now are unable to meet community needs and are faced with systems that have not had sufficient care and maintenance in recent years. Support needs to be given to municipalities to work on basic sanitation and solid waste disposal as well as to insure community safety through the repair and improvement of local roads.

Local Resources for Technical and Specific Sectoral Information:

There are a host of local and international organizations that can provide more detailed information about sectoral specifics if more detailed sub-indicators need to be investigated, but are too specific to delve into for the purposes of this overview assignment. Below are some examples of these resources according to the main sectors of interest to the *CHF EJP* project. More examples are provided in the Resources Chart in Annex C.

It should be noted that the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics provides regular and in-depth statistical information on its website about a host of topics relevant to the focus areas of the assignment, but recently information has become less accessible on the website highly disaggregated data is not easy to obtain. It is, however, a good source for information on all focus areas and for that reason is not listed repeatedly in the following section.

Food Insecurity: The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP) provide reports and updates jointly and individually about issues pertaining to food insecurity in the oPt. Most other available reports base their analysis upon these sources. While PCBS has established food security indicators, there are no available disaggregated statistics in this area from the bureau at the time of this report.

Unemployment: Labour and wage statistics are generated at least annually by PCBS which provide information about un- and under-employment, as well as wages, labour force participation...etc. This information forms the basis for many local and internationally generated reports. A few other agencies have conducted surveys of perceptions of socio-economic conditions including the Development Studies Center at Birzeit University and the Opinion Poll and Survey Studies Unit at An Najah University.

Access to Basic Services:

Water and Sanitation: The Palestine Hydrology Group (PHG) produces periodic technical reports on different geographical areas. For example, in an un-dated report supported by SODEPAZ and Spanish Cooperation, PHG outlines specific sanitation and environmental threats created by the lack of proper solid waste disposal in specific villages in Tulkarem, Hebron and Gaza. Of the villages targeted for the report, two from the Tulkarem district, An Nazla ash Sharqiya and An Nazla al Gharbiya are included in the study. Birzeit University has an Institute of Environmental and Water Studies, and Bethlehem University has a Water and Soil Environmental Research Unit. Both of these academic departments may also have primary data and research conducted by faculty and students that could be useful to development efforts.

Electricity: PCBS is the main source of quantitative information about connectivity to electrical grids. The Palestinian Energy Authority may have more information, but it is not currently accessible on line.

Health: The Palestinian Authority Ministry of Health provides annual statistics about general health indicators, but in reports this information is not disaggregated. The Institute of Community and Public Health at Birzeit University conducts research and assessments of health services, facilities and conditions in specific geographical locations and areas. The Gaza Mental Health and Palestinian Counseling Center both are good resources for mental health issues. The Palestinian Red Crescent Society provides information about casualties of violence and violations against PRCS medical staff. The Palestinian Medical Relief Society publishes intermittent assessments of health and health capacities in specific geographic areas to complement their programs.

Schools: The Palestinian Authority Ministry of Education relies upon PCBS data for educational statistics, but can provide disaggregated data about specific schools upon approved request.

Donor Presence/Assistance: The Palestinian Authority Ministry of Planning maintains a list of donors and funders currently working in the oPt that is linked to their websites. AiDA provides a list of the top most mentioned donors in the oPt and information according to sector about development activities, with links to specific project descriptions on donor websites.

IV. Analysis of Baseline Data and the Sample Selection for Primary Research

To determine the sample of locals to be investigated further, a five step process was employed:

1. Through an examination of population statistics it was determined that out of the 532 official villages identified in the West Bank, 371 of them have populations over 800, thereby meeting the minimum criteria established by CHF for investigation.

2. After experimenting with a wide variety of different distribution scenarios, it was decided to take a uniform percentage of locations with populations over 800 from each governorate that demonstrated greatest need/vulnerability for the purposes of the target sample.

3. According to the terms of the original proposal, and given time restraints, a sample size of 40 locales or approximately 10.8% of the geographical areas with populations over 800 was determined.

Governorate	Number of all locales	Number of locales with populations over 800	Number of locations per governorate in the sample
Bethlehem	61	32	3
Hebron	113	53	5
Jenin	74	52	5
Jericho	12	10	2
Jerusalem	30	27	3
Nablus	62	54	6
Qalqiliya	30	18	2
Ramallah and Al Bireh	78	69	7
Salfit	19	18	2
Tubas	14	8	1
Tulkarem	39	30	4
	532	371	40

An additional 5 locations, 4 in Jenin and 1 in Jerusalem were examined and that data is included in the location profiles, but are not represented in the analysis of the target locations.

5. Using the metric developed and described in detail in the methodology and Annex E applied to the secondary data database, communities within each governorate were ranked in order from the most to least needy. The approximately 10.8% most needy locales were selected from each governorate. The listing of the identified locales is found in Section VI below.

It is important to note the following:

- Though CHF initially requested a sample pool of communities with populations over 1,000 this would have created systematic biases in targeting practices as there may be correlations between village size and access to services and vulnerabilities that are being overlooked in smaller villages. This concern was addressed by lowering the population criteria to 800. .
- This baseline was conducted without access to data disaggregated by village. ABC would recommend that this study be considered a model for a revised study to be conducted once the PCBS releases the 2007 census statistics. ABC encourages CHF to develop strong relations with the PCBS and other organizations producing statistical research in order to gain access to raw or disaggregated data in the future. It is hoped that in August an agreement can be

reached to integrate the PCBS census data into the main database of secondary data.

PART TWO – THE PRIMARY RESEARCH

V. Geographical Locales Sample

The following is a list by governorate of geographical locales that constitute the sample for conducting the primary research portion of the current assignment. Fieldworkers were subsequently dispatched to the following areas to gather information relevant to the indicators outlined above in III. Ranking is organized such that higher numbers indicate increased overall need or vulnerability according to the secondary statistical indicators. The highlighted sections indicate locales with identical rankings to the last ranked location in the governorate.

	Governorate	Locales	Population	Ranking
1	Bethlehem	Umm Salamuna	807	345.45
2		Nahhalin	6,409	342.32
3		Artas	3,663	320.45
4	Hebron	Qalqas	908	370.74
5		Al Heila	995	370.74
6		Biyar al 'Arus	916	370.74
7		Beit ar Rush al Fauqa	965	370.74
8		Beit 'Awwa	8,346	345.74
9	Jenin	Faqqu'a	3,490	382.91
10		Al Mughayyir	2,240	382.91
11		Al Judeida	4,879	364.16
12		Misliya	2,252	351.66
13		'Arabbuna	855	345.41
		'Arrana	2,144	345.41
		Beit Qad	873	345.41
		Umm at Tut	1,003	345.41
		'Aja	5,147	345.41
14		Jericho	Al Jiftlik	4,401	307.61
15	An Nuwei'ma		1,165	270.11
16	Jerusalem	'Anata	9,622	329.70
17		Biddu	6,368	326.57
18		Beit Surik	3,818	326.57
		As Sawahira ash Sharqiya	5,210	317.20
19	Nablus	Furush Beit Dajan	1,159	409.22
20		Burin	2,573	371.72
21		'Urif	2,839	365.47
22		Tell	4,739	359.22
23		Odala	1,082	352.97
24		Osarin	1,630	352.97
		Al 'Aqrabaniya	895	352.97
		Madama	1,658	352.97

		Jurish	1,384	352.97
		Duma	2,220	352.97
25	Qalqiliya	Ras 'Atiya	1,599	416.06
26		Beit Amin	1,147	403.56
27	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Shabtin	874	393.14
28		Deir Nidham	909	349.39
29		Kharbatha al Misbah	5,246	340.01
30		Deir Qaddis	1,968	336.89
31		Beit Sira	2,841	336.89
32		Al Midya	1,305	318.14
33		Saffa	4,041	318.14
34	Salfit	Biddya	8,325	345.56
35		Deir Ballut	3,681	345.56
36	Tubas	Tayasir	2,397	418.86
37	Tulkarem	Shufa	1,253	436.89
38		'Izbat Shufa	986	355.64
39		An Nazla ash Sharqiya	1,647	349.39
40		An Nazla al Gharbiya	885	349.39
		Al Jarushiya	907	349.39
		Kafr Rumman	869	349.39
		Saffarin	1,037	349.39

The following should be noted: Where the cut-off point for 10% in each governorate landed on a ranking ascribed to more than one location, the locations listed first were targeted on no other basis than listing order. These locations are interchangeable with their fellow similarly ranked villages. Unfortunately, there was insufficient time and resources to explore in depth all 11 alternates. Five additional areas were investigated, 4 in Jenin and 1 in Jerusalem. The additional area in Jerusalem was investigated in error, but the information is included. For these reasons, in some data presentation below, there will be reference to the targeted 40 locales, and in others 45. Where data was compiled and analyzed in percentages where it affects targeting choices, the main 40 locations were examined. Where this was not the case, all 45 locations' data are presented.

VI/ Profiles of Targeted Villages According to Local Village Councils

While individual location profiles of each targeted locale are available in Annex G below is a brief overview of the characteristics of these locales collectively. This information was drawn from the LGU survey. Where statistics are given, unless otherwise noted, these refer to the 40 main target locations.

Unemployment rates as reported by the LGUs ranged from 5% to 80% and the highest number of unemployed people in any one locale was 4,000 which was reported by the village of Biddu in the Jerusalem area.

Of the 40 locales, 29 (73%) were fully connected to the water system, while 10 (25%) relied entirely upon cisterns or tanker trucks. 7 locales utilized a mixture of tankers and the water system. Only 10 villages reported that they had no leakage in their water

network. 23 locales (56%) said that they had leakage in their system, and 10 LGUs had no information on the matter. 19 (48%) locales said that they had problems with lack of adequate water resources.

In 9 of the 40 targeted communities, not all of the houses are connected to the electrical grid. 23 of the communities said that though they have a working electrical system it needs repair, and in 6 locations the electrical system is unstable to the point where it does not work all of the time.

In only one of the 40 locations was there connection to a sewage network. 10 communities said the main means of disposing of solid waste was in random dump sites. And 34 (85%) of the locations reported that the population suffers from health problems stemming from sewage, sanitation, and waste disposal issues. 23 locations have some type of health facility, with only 11 home to an actual center or clinic. 8 communities have pharmacies.

The LGUs were not very specific about specific school needs but the Ministry of Education supplied the following information regarding needs in the target locales:

Location of Identified Needs	Needs
Tayasir	4 classrooms
'Izbat Shufa	Finishing work for classrooms
Ras 'Atiya	7 classrooms & specialized rooms
Tell	3 classrooms & specialized rooms
Furush Beit Dajan	4 classrooms
Kharbatha al Misbah	3 classrooms & specialized rooms
Artas	6 classrooms and specialized room
Beit 'Awwa	9 classrooms

All 45 communities except for one saw some form of assistance (local and/or international or governmental) to community members if only aid to a handful of families.

64.4% (29) of the 45 targeted villages were in close proximity to a settlement, and 51.1% (23) were directly affected by the construction of the separation wall. 46.6% (21) of these targeted locales have checkpoints or other obstructions that govern access in and out of their villages.

Of the 45 locations surveyed all together, 38 had land confiscated by Israeli authorities. The greatest amounts of land were confiscated from As Shawahira As Sharq (40,000 dunums) in Jerusalem, Deir Ballut (35,000 dunums) in Salfit, and Anata (32,000) in Jerusalem.

VII. Needs and Priorities Identified by Targeted Joint Services Councils

Of the targeted communities, 9 belonged to Joint Services Councils. When these JSCs were interviewed about their needs and priorities, the results were found that the most frequently mentioned top priority was the **need for paved roads** (4/9 or 44.4%), among priorities ranked second in importance, **sanitation and drainage** was most mentioned (4/9 or 44.9%) and among those priorities ranked third, the need for a **Joint Services headquarters** was identified (3/9 or 33.3%). Though ranked differently, the list of concerns of the Joint Councils were quite consistent and limited.

8 (88.8%) of the 9 JSCs said that one of their greatest challenges was insufficient funding. This was followed by problems stemming from Israeli measures such as closures, checkpoints, land confiscation, settlements, and the separation wall (5/9 or 55.5%). Other challenges mentioned, each by only one JSC, were lack of a national strategic plan, lack of group work in the community, administrative short-comings, and a lack of sustainable projects. The total data from the survey of the 9 JSCs can be found in Annex H.

VIII. Needs and Priorities Identified by Key Members of Targeted Communities

In March 2008, a simple survey was conducted by ABC Consulting in 45 villages identified as potential target communities for CHF projects. The survey asked respondents what the priority needs for their communities were. This survey targeted ten individuals from each identified village and these individuals were chosen because of their position of responsibility within local government or organizations. The survey sample size was 450 individuals from 45 villages from all the governorates of the West Bank governorates. The survey sample included 269 men and 181 women. The median age of the persons who answered questionnaire was 35 years. The full results of the survey can be found in Annex I.

Characteristics of Respondees

Among respondees, educational level varied with the distribution of academic achievement of respondees as follows:

Highest Grade Level Achieved	Percentage of Respondees
Grade 6-11	44.4
Tawjihi	22.7
Community college (2 year diploma)	7.8
Bachelor's degree (4/5 academic years)	16.9
Graduate studies Masters or PhD	0.9
Other	4.9
Answered "Do not know"	2.4
Total	100%

The distribution of primary occupations of respondees was as follows:

Occupation	Percentage of Respondees
House-wife	24.7
Unemployed (currently).	13.3
Government employee	11.8
Laborer in the West Bank	10.0
Student	9.6
Private sector employee	8.7
Others	6.7
Farmer	6.2
Professional (teacher, engineer, lawyer..)	4.4
Laborer in Israel	3.3
Retired	1.3
Total	100%

Community Priorities

The top-ranked urgent priorities determined by the sample population overall were as follows:

- 1- Job creation.
- 2- Improvement of water quality and supply.
- 3- New schools.
- 4- Agricultural support.
- 5- Recreational places for children (like public parks).

By governorate, the top five ranked priorities were as follows:

Northern West Bank
Jenin Governorate: 1- Job creation 2- Improvement of water quality and supply 3- Agricultural support 4- Rehabilitation of existing clinics 5- Rehabilitation of internal roads
Nablus Governorate 1- Job creation 2- Two priorities have the same rank: Improvement of water quality and supply, and Improvement of electricity quality and supply. 3- New schools 4- Two priorities have the same rank: Sewage system, and new clinics. 5- Recreational places for children (like public parks).
Qalqilya Governorate: 1- Sewage system 2- Two priorities have the same rank: New schools, and upgrading existing schools 3- Agricultural support 4- Women's center(s)

5- Recreational places for children (like public parks)
<p>Salfit Governorate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Job creation 2- Sewage system 3- New schools 4- Two priorities have the same rank: New clinics, and Recreational places for children (like public parks) 5- Two priorities have the same rank: Rehabilitation of existing clinics, and Youth centers
<p>Tubas Governorate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Job creation 2- New schools 3- New clinics 4- Two priorities have the same rank: Solid waste collection system, and Youth centers 5- Sewage system
<p>Tulkarm Governorate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Job creation 2- Improvement of electricity quality and supply 3- Agricultural support 4- Five priorities have the same rank: New schools, New clinics, Rehabilitation of internal roads, Youth centers, and Women's centers 5- Services for individuals with special needs
Central West Bank
<p>Jericho Governorate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Job creation 2- Improvement of water quality and supply 3- Women's center(s) 4- Youth centers 5- Recreational places for children (like public parks)
<p>Jerusalem Governorate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Job creation 2- Food aid

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3- Improvement of water quality and supply 4- Two priorities have the same rank: Removal of random dumpsite and open burning of waste, and Recreational places for children (like public parks) 5- Provide sewage system
<p>Ramallah Governorate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Job creation 2- Food aid 3- Rehabilitation of internal roads 4- Agricultural support 5- Recreational places for children (like public parks)
<p>Southern West Bank</p>
<p>Bethlehem Governorate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Job creation 2- Food aid 3- New schools 4- Solid waste collection system. 5- Removal of random dumpsite and open burning of waste
<p>Hebron Governorate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Job creation 2- Improvement of water quality and supply. 3- Improvement of electricity quality and supply. 4- New schools. 5- Women's center(s)

Visually these results by governorate can be represented as follows:

	Jenin	Nablus	Qalqiliya	Salfit	Tubas	Tulkarem	Jericho	Jerusalem	Ramallah	Belthlehem	Hebron
Job creation	Red	Red		Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Improvement of water quality and supply	Orange	Orange					Orange	Orange			Yellow
New schools		Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Yellow				Orange	Orange
Agricultural support	Orange		Orange			Orange			Yellow		
Recreational places for children (like public parks).		Yellow	Yellow	Orange			Yellow	Orange	Yellow		
Rehabilitation of existing clinics	Orange			Yellow							
Rehabilitation of internal roads	Yellow					Orange			Orange		
Improvement of electricity quality and supply		Orange				Orange					Orange
Sewage system		Yellow	Red	Orange	Yellow			Yellow			
New clinics		Yellow		Orange	Orange	Yellow					
Upgrading of existing schools			Orange								
Women's center(s)			Yellow			Orange	Orange				Yellow
Youth centers				Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange				
Solid waste system					Orange					Orange	

Services for those with special needs											
Food aid											
Removal of random dumpsites and prohibit open burning of waste											

Colour	Ranking
	1 st
	2 nd
	3 rd
	4 th
	5 th

Priorities by sex:

The top priority needs did not vary much between the sexes. In the first three priorities, priority responses appeared identical, but the 4th and 5th priorities differed. It could be reasonably asserted that these latter rankings are gendered priorities.

Issue Rank	Male	Female
1 st	Job creation	Job creation
2 nd	Improvement of water quality and supply	Improvement of water quality and supply
3 rd	New schools	New schools
4 th	New clinics	Women's centers
5 th	Agricultural support	Recreational places for children (like public parks).

Priorities by age:

While the survey respondees were primarily restricted to adults, top ranked priorities according to age are as follows:

Issue Rank	Less than 30 years	30-59 years	60+
1st	Job creation	Job creation	Job creation
2nd	Improvement of water quality and supply	Improvement of water quality and supply	Improvement of water quality and supply
3rd	New schools	New schools	Improve electricity quality and supply Sewage system Agricultural support
4th	New clinics Agricultural support Upgrade existing schools Youth centers	New clinics	Increase health services, Rehabilitation of internal roads, Solid waste system
5th	Recreational places for children (like public parks).	Recreational places for children (like public parks).	Recreational places for children (like public parks).

According to the educational level of respondents, the top urgent priorities are:

Issue Rank	Grade 6-11:	Tawjihi:	Community college (2 year diploma):	Bachelor degree (4/5 academic years):	Graduate studies Master or PhD:
1st	Provide job creation	Provide job creation	Provide job creation	Provide job creation	Build new schools
2nd	Improve water quality & supply	Improve water quality & supply	Improve water quality & supply	Improve water quality & supply	Improve electricity quality & supply, and Rehabilitate the internal roads.
3rd	Provide agricultural support	Rehabilitate the internal roads	Provide agricultural support, and	Build new schools	Provide sewage system, and Provide solid waste collection

			Build new schools.		system.
4 th	Build new Schools, and Build new clinics	Provide agricultural support, and Build new clinics	Provide sewage system	Build youth centers	Provide job creation, Improve environment, Remove random dumpsite and open burning of waste, and Build women center.
5 th	Provide recreational places for children (like public parks).	Provide recreational places for children (like public parks)	Rehabilitate the internal roads	Provide recreational places for children (like public parks)	Provide agricultural support, Build youth centers, and Provide services for individuals with special needs.

IX. Outreach Plan and Recommendations for Inclusion

Draft outreach plan for the inclusion of women, youth, and disabled individuals in the EJP and recommendations for its implementation

<p>Primary Goal</p> <p>To ensure the inclusion of marginalized and vulnerable people especially women, youth, and disabled individuals in the EJP and that this inclusion strives towards proportional representation.</p>		
<p>Objective 1</p> <p>To actively, responsibly, and productively involve representative community members, LGUs, CBOs, and NGOs in the design, beneficiaries identification process and implementation of the program.</p>	<p>Objective 2</p> <p>To create outreach materials and messages that effectively promote the inclusion of traditionally marginalized or needy groups</p>	<p>Objective 3</p> <p>To design projects that attract marginalized and vulnerable people, including women, youth and disabled individuals through addressing urgent needs and accommodate to their schedules and limitations.</p>
<p>Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage community ownership over and input into the project. Work with the local councils (which have at least two female members) to gain access to different portions of the community. Create a local project support committee with representatives of local organizations and 	<p>Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insure language of invitations and media s gender inclusive to clarify that materials are targeting women. Recognize in designing materials that not all audiences may be functionally literate. Recognize in designing outreach strategies that not all communities or 	<p>Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deploy teams of both male and female CHF counterparts initially to introduce the program and answer questions to make CHF more approachable by both sexes. Hold at least some training or activities for women alone In the case of certain activities and trainings, especially about unfamiliar or sensitive topics, men may

<p>institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be sure to involve community based organizations that serve women, youth and the disabled as well as NGOs or CSOs operating locally. • Attempt to have a wide range of ages present in any initial local project support or community advisory committee for the project. If youth are involved from the outset it may facilitate and normalize their active participation in later stages. • Conduct periodic evaluations to assess whether it is perceived that the targeting practices are effective and fair in the program. • When possible, local retailers, agriculture, and small businesses should be used to procure project supplies and services to support the local economy. To facilitate this procurement procedures may have to be adjusted to accommodate lack of tax receipts or other such requirements. 	<p>demographics have access to print media, the internet, or even televisions (esp. where electricity is a problem).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Try to use a variety of media to accommodate for different abilities in seeing and hearing. • Do not overlook university and local radio when designing outreach. • Pilot materials with a sample of people from the target group before publishing them and disseminating them. 	<p>be more eager to actively participate and ask questions if they are not asked to do so in front of their female counterparts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduling activities at appropriate times for women to participate is important; this means often during the day and not at hours when they need to be preparing meals or taking care of children. • Providing childcare or children's activities during women's activities can enable women to attend meetings and participate fully as the burden of childcare is alleviated. • Young women can often be involved in activities more readily if their (male) siblings also participate • Coeducational activities for youth and others can be successful even in socially conservative environments if the activities are perceived as productive and educational, the community is aware of the specific nature of the activities, and the activities are endorsed and supported by respected local organizations. • Activities and programming should be local as it is often difficult for women to travel given their home responsibilities and social norms. • Communities will often find acceptable ways of including women or young women if female participation is a condition of receiving funds or assistance. • Activities for young people should be scheduled to accommodate for school and university schedules as well as examination periods. • For out of school youth, programming should try not
--	---	--

		<p>to coincide with work hours if work is available to young people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth are not always well received to assume leadership positions or participate meaningfully in programming. Training or conditions can be placed to insure youth are actively involved. It has been shown that when a grant requires youth participation, young people will work to be involved in future activities after the program has ended because of their positive experience and precedent set by their previous experience. • The elderly can be an economic burden upon poverty-stricken families. Presence of elderly dependents in the household could be used as an indicator for vulnerability in targeting individual households for participation in programming.
--	--	--

Some projects that could create income for women, youth and the disabled include:

- Childcare, tutoring, and educational support
- Awareness raising activities.
- Recycling and conservation projects

Additional Notes:

- “Unemployment” in an informal colloquial context is often interpreted by lay Palestinians to apply to men only. Women are not often considered unemployed as social norms often limit their work to the household.
- Specific timings of activities such as meals, school...etc. vary between communities and should be investigated at the launch of any intervention before scheduling..
- In the current economic climate, transportation costs are very high. Transportation should be reimbursed to insure attendance at jobs and activities. It should be noted that at times, participants will not attend a job regularly if a large portion of their stipend will go to transportation.
- Certificates are valued in Palestinian society, so certificates should be awarded for training received or other accomplishments. More valuable than certificates is work experience that will contribute to helping participants find permanent jobs.

And as a final footnote, when holding trainings or activities which involve the provision of meals, snacks, or refreshments, ABC Consulting recommends that the realities of poverty be acknowledged and food and beverages provided be healthy and nourishing. While cookies and carbonated sodas can be considered a “treat”, in many communities these are less expensive and more accessible than juices, fruits, vegetables, or meat.

Maps

This map shows the geographic distribution across the West Bank of the communities/locales identified through the targeting practices of this assignment.

The map below offers food insecurity statistics by governorate according to data collected by FAO

The map below offers unemployment statistics by governorate according to data collected by FAO

XI. Lessons Learned and Recommendations for the Updates

- Triangulation of data collected in different parts of this assignment cannot occur effectively without sufficiently disaggregated data. In the next round of updates, when it is anticipated that disaggregated census data will be available, the report will then include a comparison of data from different sources about the targeted communities in order to assess accuracy and triangulate information.
- Transportation costs have risen disproportionately and this needs to be accounted for in budgeting fieldworkers’ expenses.
- Working with volunteers turned out be a cumbersome process. While the idea of integrating young graduates into the process to gain experience was a good one, some thought will have to go in to how to apply this concept more effectively in other aspects of the work.
 - While professional fieldworkers hired have clearly defined networks and channels of communication to facilitate coordination, the volunteers did not and it was hard to reach them. This made the project less time and cost effective
 - Volunteers were not sufficiently motivated because the time of their engagement was very short.
 - The quality of data was uneven and needed cleaning because of the different competencies of volunteers.
- Solid relations with PCBS should be established to facilitate access to disaggregated data.
- Coordination with the Ministries of Education, Health, and Local Government should occur several weeks in advance of fieldwork to confirm easy access to their local institutions.

- The amount of work necessary to conduct fieldwork in and create location profiles of 45 locations was vastly underestimated. We recommend that in future only 25 locales be targeted.
- The questionnaire was too long and detailed. In future updates the questionnaire will be more streamlined and tailored more specifically to current needs of CHF.

XII. Annexes

Annex A: Literature Review Matrix

Reference No.: 1								
Author: World Food Program								
Title: Rapid Food Security Needs Assessment in Gaza Strip: Effect of Import Restrictions and Freeze on Exports on the Food Security in Gaza Strip, Survey Report								
Publisher: World Food Programme, oPt								
Link:								
Frequency of Publication/Updating: occasional/unknown								
Date: December 2007								
Methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household survey of non-refugees (422) in 42 demographic locals by governorate and by urban/rural • Semi-structured interviews (60) • Group interviews (5) different sectors • Literature review 								
Topic: Food security, effects of import/export restrictions, economic access to food								
Geographical focus: Gaza Strip								
Main findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since June 2007 there has been a sharp decline in food security across demographic sectors in the Gaza Strip. • Over half of households had decrease in income. • Nearly 70% of households live on less than 1.2 USD per capita/per day • On average, food consists of 62% of household expenditures (comparable to Somalia) • Food Security according to the report definitions in late 2007 was found to be as follows among the population of Gaza: (taken from p.12) <table border="1" data-bbox="402 1386 1214 1497"> <thead> <tr> <th>Food Secure</th> <th>Marginally Secure</th> <th>Vulnerable to Food Insecurity</th> <th>Food Insecure</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>18%</td> <td>10%</td> <td>11%</td> <td>61%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Food Secure	Marginally Secure	Vulnerable to Food Insecurity	Food Insecure	18%	10%	11%	61%
Food Secure	Marginally Secure	Vulnerable to Food Insecurity	Food Insecure					
18%	10%	11%	61%					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a decline in health indicators for children 								
Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - access - availability - utilization - food expenditure - ability to purchase food - ability to produce food - child weight - child anemia incidence - income 								

- food consumption
- food choice
- meals per day
- coping mechanisms
- quantity and quality of food

Food security is ranked according to a scale of Food Secure, Marginally Secure, Vulnerable and Food Insecure. These correlate to income and consumption per capita per day, and expenditure patterns according to the chart below taken from page 12 of the report (Table 5):

Food Security Groups Description

Food Secure	Marginally Secure	Vulnerable to Food Insecurity	Food Insecure
Households with income and consumption above \$2.2/capita/day Households with income or consumption between \$1.6 and \$2.2/capita/day but show no decrease in total, food and non-food expenditure	-Households showing either income OR consumption above \$2.2/capita/day (not both) -Households with both income and consumption between \$1.6 and \$2.2/capita/day but show no decrease in expenditure patterns	-Households showing both income and consumption below 2.2\$/cap/day EXCEPT households showing no decrease in expenditure patterns (categorized as marginally secure)	-Households with income and consumption below 1.6\$/cap/day -Households showing decrease in total, food and non-food expenditures, including households unable to further decrease their expenditure patterns

- Economic
 - Cost of production
 - Market prices
 - Productivity in different sectors
 - Import/export availability

Description of data presented:

- There is no narrative literature review, and no accompanying bibliography. Other sources are mentioned in the document, but citation is minimal and inconsistent.
- Tables and graphs are presented
- Some figures are disaggregated in the report by areas – governorate and urban/rural, though not very heavily disaggregated
- Tools and raw data are not included in annexes

Summary of recommendations:

General:

- Lifting of closure
- Food aid
- Subsidies
- Provision of manufacturing inputs and labour support
- Food coupons
- Income generation and employment

For the WFP:

- Increase food aid
- Increase flexibility to reach most vulnerable at any given time
- Food for work in vulnerable/collapsing sectors as long as necessary materials are provided
- School food projects
- Small food retails should be included in framework of interventions through food voucher programs
- Agricultural and fishing operations should be included in the framework of interventions to provide products for aid market to prevent further deterioration of these sectors

Comments/Relevance for CHF and its work:

- Indicators and recommendations

- Data disaggregated by area in Gaza
- Qualitative information about challenges facing different manufacturing sectors in Gaza

Reference No.: 2

Author: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and United Nations World Food Program (WFP)
 The assessment was prepared by a joint WFP/FAO Team composed of (in alphabetical order) Caroline Abu Sa'da, FAO; Jacqueline Frize, WFP; Caterina Galluzzi, WFP; Salah Lahham, WFP; and Erminio Sacco, FAO. Additional analysis and content was provided by Andrea Berardo, WFP; Rana Hannoun, FAO; Erdgin Mane, FAO consultant; and Azzam Saleh, FAO.

Title: West Bank and Gaza Strip: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA)

Publisher: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and United Nations World Food Program (WFP)

Link: http://domino.un.org/pdfs/CFSVA_WBGS.pdf

Frequency of Publication/Updating:

Date: January 2007

Methods:

- Review of food security literature
- Desk review of food availability
- Desk review of nutritional data (food utilisation)
- Analysis of the Impact of Israeli Measures Survey
- Analysis of the Palestinian Expenditure and Consumption Survey (PECS) 2006
- Analysis of the Palestinian Expenditure and Consumption Survey (PECS) 2005
- Trader Survey and Market Price Analysis
- Qualitative Study to Verify Causes of Food Insecurity (11 locations)

Topic: Food Security

Geographical focus: West Bank and Gaza Strip

Main findings:

- Loss of livelihoods
- Gaza is more vulnerable
- Fragmentation and decline of food markets and production
- Declining social and human capital
- Weakening social fabric
- Lack of institutional coordination

Aid

- There is a decline in budgetary support
- One off and short term aid that leads to unwanted duplication and overlap of aid channels
- Relief well funded, but there is little support to sustainable livelihood protection
- Targeting imbalances
- International restrictions and PA isolation

Food Security

Food Security			
Food Secure	Marginally Secure	Vulnerable to Food Insecurity	Food Insecure
34%	20%	12%	34%

- Local production does not provide staple food commodities
- Economic access to food is one of the biggest problems
- Food prices are rising and split between Gaza and the West Bank
- There is wide reliance on non-local products (including those from Israel)
- Small retailers are suffering from overextended lines of credit
- Overall rise in prices
- Dietary diversity diminishing
- Total food consumption shrank in 2006
- Strong social ties preclude acute hunger but there is still an trend of rising food insecurity
- There is a rising trend of chronic malnutrition and concern for micro nutrient deficiencies

Indicators:

- food availability
- consumption
- expenditures
- access and price
- utilization
- production

Food Security Groups Description

Food Secure	Marginally Secure	Vulnerable to Food Insecurity	Food Insecure
-Households with income and consumption above \$2.2/capita/day -Households with income or consumption between \$1.6 and \$2.2/capita/day but show no decrease in total, food and non-food expenditure	-Households showing either income OR consumption above \$2.2/capita/day (not both) -Households with both income and consumption between \$1.6 and \$2.2/capita/day but show no decrease in expenditure patterns	-Households showing both income and consumption below 2.2\$/cap/day EXCEPT households showing no decrease in expenditure patterns (categorized as marginally secure)	-Households with income and consumption below 1.6\$/cap/day -Households showing decrease in total, food and non-food expenditures, including households unable to further decrease their expenditure patterns

Macroeconomic indicators

Description of data presented:

- Narrative literature review
- Charts and tables both original and from other sources
- Glossary of food security terms in annexes
- Data disaggregated by urban/rural/camp, refugee/non-refugee, WB/GS, governorate, and over time
- Maps
- List of target areas for qualitative study and characteristics
- Bibliography

Summary of recommendations:

General

- There needs to be a rights based framework to address food and nutritional needs
- There needs to be a focus on economic access to food

Protection of livelihoods and mitigation of poverty

- Sustainable employment generation
- Promotion of productive and income generating activities

- Micro-enterprises and micro finance
- Commitment to long term processes
(the report offers details per sector in these recommendations)

Food Aid

- Appropriate and adequate food aid should continue with targeting to include urban populations
- Productive assets creation and protections of livelihoods assets base (Food for work targeting socially impaired and poor)
- School food programs and food for training
- Protection of nutrition and food consumption
- Contingency planning to respond to changing situation on the ground

Social welfare/protection

- Direct income transfers (food aid, cash assistance)
- Vocational education
- Income generating activities

Job creation (temporary)

- Maintenance of infrastructure
- Investment in conservation and management of natural and other resources

Food markets and trade

- Offer support to market and traders
- Regulate food prices to keep them low

Intersectoral coordination

And to sum up: "structural food insecurity determinants should also be addressed, particularly sustainable household livelihoods, employment, human and social capital, institutionalized social transfers/welfare, and resilient institutions. As food security encompasses many sectors, a comprehensive approach is necessary to optimize the impact of aid resources in terms of both immediate causes and structural factors." (p. viii)

Comments/Relevance for CHF and its work:

- Recommendations can offer guidance to *EJP* projects design.

Reference No.: 3
Author: Frank Riely, Nancy Mock, Bruce Cogill, Laura Bailey, and Eric Kenefick
Title: Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance: Food Security Indicators and Framework for Use in the Monitoring and Evaluation of Food Aid Programs
Publisher: USAID
Link:
Frequency of Publication/Updating:
Date: January 1999
Methods: n/a
Topic: to offer discussion of food security indicators to be used in evaluating food aid programs, thereby defining parameters for USAID's work
Geographical focus: World wide for USAID projects in the developing world, food security especially important in SubSaharan African and South Asia.
Main findings:
Definition of food security (p.2): "When all people at all times have both physical and economic access to sufficient food to meet their dietary needs for a productive and healthy life."

Food security is complex and relies on the interaction of a “range of agro-physical, socioeconomic, and biological factors”.

There are a number of ways to measure every indicator. For example, consumption levels could be determined by any one of the following: measuring total of food consumed by weight and food source per household, or caloric intake per person, or food insecure ranking by caloric intake of household, ...etc. Choosing specific indicators for monitoring of programming relies on resolving “how to maximize the quality of the information and its benefit to decision-making against the costs of collecting, processing, and analyzing that information. Indicators selected should have relevance to local context and culture, should relate directly to objectives, structure, and plan of programming, should be credible and objective, cost-effective, results should be comparable to other programs, and indicators should be possible to collect data for in a time sensitive manner.

Food Aid has 7 basic interventions types in USAID programs: Humanitarian Feeding, Food for Work, Maternal and Child Health, Child Survival, School Feeding, Other Child Feeding, Monetization.

Indicators:

Main areas of indicators/ “three dimensions of the concept” of food security:

- Physical supply of food available and sufficient
- Access is adequate through own production, market, or other sources
- Utilization is appropriate to meet specific dietary needs of individuals

Common food security indicators

- Food production
- Income
- Total expenditure
- Food expenditure
- Share of expenditure on food
- Calorie consumption
- Nutritional status

Causes of food insecurity:

- Chronic poverty
- Rapid population growth
- Declining per capita food output
- Poor infrastructure
- Ecological constraints
- Limited arable land
- Inappropriate policies
- Disease
- Poor water and sanitation
- Inadequate nutrition
- Civil war
- Ethnic conflict

Description of data presented:

- Definition of food security
- Indicators of food security
- Issues to consider when constructing indicators

Summary of recommendations:

- n/a

Comments/Relevance for CHF and its work:

- Provides thought provoking questions and information about developing an indicator framework
- Discussion of specific indicator choice as relevant to program needs could be useful for CHF in defining framework for on-going monitoring and analysis.
- Not much focus on food security in conflict

Reference No.: 4
Author: EC-FAO Food Security Information for Action Programme
Title: Strengthening Resilience: Food Insecurity and Local Responses to Fragmentation of the West Bank
Publisher: EU and FAO
Link: http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/StrengtheningResilienceFAOAugust2007.pdf
Frequency of Publication/Updating: n/a
Date: April 2007
Methods: "The methodology used for this study combined an extensive literature review, desk research, and one or two in-person interviews with households in each of the urban centres and remote areas. A workshop was also organized to get key informants' comments about changes in local agricultural production. Additional interviews were conducted with food security professionals."
Topics: Areas for intervention in agricultural production, vulnerabilities to food insecurity by region and household type, food supply chains and distribution channels, price escalation, food aid and effects, social safety nets.
Geographical focus: West Bank, urban areas
Main findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food security in the West Bank is a function of economic access rather than physical availability. • One must plan for the continued decline of the economic situation and the capacities of local organizations to meet the needs of the population. • The best strategy is to improve existing local capacity to respond to food insecurity. • "Remarkably, this study found that despite the territorial fragmentation due to Israeli measures, this fragmentation did not translate to equivalent fragmentation in food systems as was predicted. Palestinian resilience and local responses are credited for mitigating against a more dramatic humanitarian crisis" (p. 1). • Urban poor are more vulnerable to food insecurity than rural poor • Food aid can hurt local businesses
Indicators: Indicators that are relevant to understanding food security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population growth • Closures, curfew, checkpoints, the wall • Access to water • Institutional environment • Cost of agricultural production • Poverty • Access to natural resources • Affordability of food • Coping mechanisms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Decrease in quality of food consumed ○ Decrease in quantity of food consumed ○ Increase in dependence on food aid ○ Decrease in expenditures on health and education ○ Selling off of assets and borrowing money • Possible cross-cutting issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Household size ○ Educational level ○ Household members' relations to the labour force ○ Household social habits • Types of poverty/vulnerabilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Chronic poor ○ New poor
Description of data presented:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban/rural, barrier and Jerusalem enclaves • Predominantly analysis presented • Short narrative literature review of a couple of sources • Case studies • Examples • Bibliography available
<p>Summary of recommendations:</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of agricultural strategies and policy and improvement of coordination among stakeholders. • Development of programs that focus on increasing the value added of agriculture. • Pilot the production of fruit for the domestic market and for export to Jordan and other neighbouring countries to compete with fruit currently imported from Israel. • Consider increased cultivation of medicinal plants as they do not require large up-front investment and have a reasonably good export potential. • Organize grassroots farmers' organizations and specialised farmers' associations, while improving links with marketing companies and channels. • Promote investment funds and credit systems (with possibilities for agriculture insurance initiatives). • Build the capacity for specialized agricultural extension services. <p>General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance monitoring of poverty and social and humanitarian needs. • Improve targeting and flexibility of programming to respond to emerging needs. • Develop a national strategy to enhance competitiveness of local production. • Enforce consumer food safety measures. • Implement a food voucher system that promotes local production and markets. • Continue and expand support to existing social safety nets. • Continue cash assistance and job creation. • Support sustainable livelihoods assistance and development • For rural vulnerable areas implement food security projects. • For urban vulnerable populations improve coping mechanisms and implement voucher programs that promote local food products. • For remote and isolated vulnerable areas continue humanitarian assistance. • Closures should be lifted.
<p>Comments/Relevance for CHF and its work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Justifies CHF's efforts to monitor socio-economic indicators to inform targeting and improve flexibility and responsiveness of programming. • Examines some vulnerabilities that will add another dimension to targeting determinations.

Reference No.:
Author: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS)
Title: Deep Palestinian Poverty in the Midst of Economic Crisis
Publisher: PCBS
Link:
Frequency of Publication/Updating: unknown
Date: October 2004
Methods:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of national poverty survey data and other sources.
Topic: poverty, subsistence poverty, needy, aid, targeting, vulnerability
Geographical focus: West Bank and Gaza Strip
Main findings:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The poorest haven't suffered disproportionately during the second Intifada and they have benefited more than

<p>other groups from emergency assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency assistance has maintained the subsistence poverty rate at 16% (607,000 people). Without this assistance it would be 22%. • There are some needy areas that are underserved such as rural Gaza. • The “unemployed and less educated tend to receive less aid than the employed and better educated” • Needy refugees and female headed households tend to receive assistance more than other needy households. (therefore it is “ill-advised” to simply target these households.) • • The only ways to reduce poverty are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lower dependency ratios ○ Improve labour productivity ○ Increase emergency aid to the inactive, unemployed and less educated. ○ Reduce the under-coverage and systemic biases that exist in aid distribution.
<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official poverty line developed by guidelines set by the National Commission for Poverty Alleviation in 1997 in December of 2003 was set at 1800 NIS per month for a family of 2 adults and 4 children. • Absolute or subsistence poverty line based on minimum caloric intake was set at 128 NIS per month per person in December of 2003 or 280 USD for a family of six. • Needy was defined as those whose consumption <i>net of emergency assistance</i> is below the subsistence poverty line. • Significant indicators of poverty include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Household size above 8 ○ Dependency ratio above 5 ○ Lower education (less than high school diploma) ○ North and South West Bank, and Gaza Strip ○ One or more unemployed household members ○ Sporadic work
<p>Description of data presented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis • Bibliography • Comparison with other countries
<p>Summary of recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Care taken in targeting to reduce the under-coverage and systemic biases that exist in aid distribution • Revise definitions of poverty line and take into account differences in WB and Gaza economies in analysis structures and tools.
<p>Comments/Relevance for CHF and its work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty indicators

Reference No.: 6
Author: International Committee of the Red Cross
Title: Household Economy Assessment: West Bank and Gaza
Publisher: ICRC
Link:
Frequency of Publication/Updating:
Date: Autumn 2006
Methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualitative, focus groups and interviews. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ West Bank: 36 focus groups and 33 household interviews ○ Gaza: 12 focus groups and 33 household interviews
Topic:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perceptions of household economic security as a result of financial restrictions on the PA after the election of the Hamas government. • Identify and classify "indigent" (impoverished) by current income, expenditure patterns and coping mechanisms.
Geographical focus: WBGS
Main findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban and rural households are equally economically insecure. • Gaza is worse of than the West Bank. • World Food Program (WFP) food for work is successful as is UNRWA hardship cases assistance. • Despite lack of salaries PA employees are perceived as better off. • Communities perceive that they continue to grow poorer. • Coping mechanisms such as relying on remittances, credit, loans and sales of assets are very limited/exhausted especially in Gaza. • Israeli restrictions have severe economic impact.
Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perceptions of poverty in the West Bank are that the very poor earn under 500 NIS per month and poor earn under 1000 NIS per month per household. In Gaza the poor are below 500 NIS.
Description of data presented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualitative data analyzed.
Summary of recommendations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Comments/Relevance for CHF and its work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance is helpful/good indicator • Urban and rural households are perceived as equally economically insecure important for weighting.

Reference No.: 7
Author: Al Sahel Company for Institutional Development and Communication
Title: "Study of Water Situation and its Impact on Livelihood of Palestinian Households in Ya'bad Rural Area"
Publisher: Care International, West Bank and Gaza, with the support of ECHO.
Link:
Frequency of Publication/Updating: one-time
Date: June 2004
Methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literature of water problems in Palestine • PRA of 4 of the 5 Ya'bad communities which included focus groups, semi-structured interviews, key informant interviews • Survey of 325 community households
Topic: Water
Geographical focus: 5 villages in Ya'bad in the Jenin governorate
Main findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of sufficient water, lack of sufficient clean water, and lack of efficient and appropriate water infrastructure can lead to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lower water consumption than the recommended WHO standard (100 liters per day, while on average Palestinians consume 60). ○ Water quality issues can severely affect health (in summer clinics in Ya'bad report 35% of visits were related to waterborne illnesses). ○ Despite available agricultural or gardening land (and often food insecurity), household or commercial agriculture is not engaged as there is insufficient water to support irrigation or watering of animals. ○ Families engage in unhealthy practices such as infrequent bathing, not cleaning the bathroom or flushing the toilets, and using untreated grey water to irrigate land. ○ Institutions engage in unhealthy practices such as not maintaining hygienic conditions in bathrooms. (Students were not able to use bathrooms in the local school). • It should be noted that while the study focused upon a cluster of communities in the Jenin governorate, it was

intended to provide an example that can be extrapolated and learned from about water issues throughout the West Bank and Gaza.
Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 220 communities in the oPt are not connected to the water network (320,000 people)
Description of data presented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed presentation of research results regarding attitudes, practices, and beliefs about water shortage. • The study includes a literature review and copies of all tools implemented in the project.
Summary of recommendations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of water networks. • Improve efficiency of water use through wastewater treatment both on a house by house basis as well as collectively. • Improve the capacities of local authorities to administer water resources. • Raise public awareness about safe water conservation techniques.
Comments/Relevance for CHF and its work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The study informed the thinking of indicators for the survey sections about water including the cost of buying water, leakage, and sanitary conditions. • The study offers a powerful and in-depth look at the effects of water shortages, weak water infrastructure, and common water practices. • The study offers some specific recommendations for projects engaging local communities and their municipalities/LGUs regarding water use and infrastructure which could inform specific local CHF projects.

Reference No.: 8
Author: The West Bank and Gaza office of the World Bank Group
Title: West Bank and Gaza Update, November 2007: The Preconditions for Economic Recovery
Publisher: The West Bank and Gaza Office of the World Bank Group
Link: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTWESTBANKGAZA/Resources/294264-1158905540742/EngWBGupdateoct07.pdf
Frequency of Publication/Updating: Quarterly
Date: November 2007
Methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of existing reports
Topic: economic recovery
Geographical focus: West Bank and Gaza
Main /relevant findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The primary pre-conditions for sustainable economic improvement and development in Palestine have not substantially improved, namely 1) harsh Israeli measures of closures, checkpoints and curfews have not been alleviated, 2) PA efforts to establish law and order and reduce the deficit have yet to bring results, and 3) the actions of the international community have been insufficient to effect economic growth and launch a viable peace process. • Per capita GDP decreased by one third since 1999 • The private sector is diminished because of the economic situation and is therefore less capable of providing jobs so the burden is placed upon the governmental and non-governmental sectors to do so. • 8% of children in the West Bank are stunted due to insufficient nutrition. • Women's participation in the labour market is one of the lowest in the world. • There is 60% unemployment, and young people are often excluded from decision-making.
Description of data presented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of other reports • Chart of World Bank projects currently running in the West Bank and Gaza Strip
Summary of recommendations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PA should work to diversify its sources of utilities to reduce dependence upon Israel, and develop and standardize local utilities as utilities demand is growing, dependent upon Israel and fragmented. • Municipalities which traditionally have been active in providing services to their constituents have scaled back budgets since the outbreak of the Intifada, and further suffer from decreasing available funds so now are unable

to meet community needs and are faced with systems that have not had sufficient care and maintenance in recent years. Support needs to be given to municipalities to work on basic sanitation and solid waste disposal as well as to insure community safety through the repair and improvement of local roads.
Comments/Relevance for CHF and its work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This report might offer some specific recommendations and further sources for CHF to consider when implementing programs through the project that aim to improve the quality and supply of electricity. • The report clearly justifies CHF's planned work with municipalities and Local Service Councils through this project. • The report quantitatively identifies how marginalized women and youth are from participation in the labour market, thereby underlining the need for targeting of these sectors in job creation and income generation projects.

Reference No.: 9
Author: UNSCO
Title: "Occasional Report: Labour Market Developments"
Publisher: United Nations
Link:
Frequency of Publication/Updating: Quarterly
Date: November 2007
Methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of PCBS reports
Topic: Labour and employment
Geographical focus: West Bank and Gaza Strip
Main findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While population growth remains steady, there is an increase in the labour force as more people actively seek work as the economy continues to worsen. • Between the second quarter of 2000 and the third quarter of 2007, unemployment (ILO definition) rose from 5.4% to 23.2%. In the West Bank it went from 6.6% to 18.6% (118,000 people), with an additional 69,300 people underemployed. The relaxed definition of unemployment gives figures of 25.2% in the West Bank. • Male and female unemployment rates are identical in the West Bank although participation rates of women in the labour force are very low. • Unemployment rates among women is growing almost twice as fast as male unemployment in the West Bank.
Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment, Labour participation, wages, status, type of employment.
Description of data presented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charts of data with minimal analysis
Summary of recommendations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Comments/Relevance for CHF and its work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This report underlines the need to involve women in job creation programs in the West Bank as they are fast losing employment. • The report notes that a greater number of people are actively seeking work, while jobs remain limited, indicating a need for the creation of more jobs thereby supporting CHF's choice of program design. • The report provides recent unemployment statistics.

Reference No.: 10
Author: Caterina Galluzzi, oPt Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Group
Title: "Food Security and Monitoring Report #16"
Publisher: World Food Programme
Link:
Frequency of Publication/Updating: frequently

Date: October 28, 2007
Methods: •
Topic: Food security
Geographical focus: Gaza
Main findings: • There is a decrease in commercial and humanitarian goods entering Gaza therefore a threat of shortages in a number of sectors and continuing increased poverty.
Indicators: • Restrictions placed upon imports • International trends that affect local pricing and purchasing power • Israeli measures and the political situation • Employment • Purchasing patterns • Poverty • Stock and shortages
Description of data presented: • Charts and narrative from local and program sources. Not all sources documented, and no methodology or bibliography.
Summary of recommendations: • Resumption of imports of food and livelihood necessities, live animals, and raw materials. • Increase fishing grounds for fisherman to increase source of protein.
Comments/Relevance for CHF and its work: • This report is an example of a regular report that should be monitored with up to date information. • This report is one of the few regular publications specifically intended to inform targeting practices of major donors.

Reference No.: 11
Author: Rafeed
Title: "Snapshot of Humanitarian Needs September 20 – October 3, 2008"
Publisher: USAID
Link:
Frequency of Publication/Updating: Bi-weekly
Date: October 2007
Methods: • Resource review
Topic: Humanitarian update
Geographical focus: West Bank and Gaza Strip
Main/relevant findings: (West Bank findings) • In the West Bank, elderly are very vulnerable to poverty and are under-served by social services. 2/3 suffer from illness. Elderly can be a difficult burden for families struggling to survive in the economy. • 750 children need hearing aids • Prices of wheat hit all time highs. • Food stuffs were seized in the southern West Bank because it was improperly labeled or was past expiry. • In past two months, 17,620 Palestinians were arrested in Israel illegally trying to work there. • Water shortages • Assistance for Ramadan ongoing
Indicators: • Humanitarian vulnerability by region (WB/GS) and sector (health, environment, rule of law, economic growth, humanitarian assistance)
Description of data presented: • Narrative summary. Sources are UN organizations, such as OCHA and UNICEF, and Israeli, international, and

Palestinian news media.
Summary of recommendations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Findings of snapshot indicate areas of need for assistance. The main target readership is those providing emergency and humanitarian assistance.
Comments/Relevance for CHF and its work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is another publication that should be monitored regularly as it is produced bi-weekly and targets the donor/funding community. The information regarding the vulnerability of the elderly should be incorporated into the vulnerable groups targeted by CHF. Maybe determination of high levels of vulnerability in targeting practices within individual locales could include assessing presence of elderly in the household.

Reference No.: 12
Author: Near East Consulting
Title: "Palestine Poverty Monitor March 2006 – March 2007"
Publisher: Near East Consulting
Link:
Frequency of Publication/Updating: Monthly
Date: March 2007
Methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phone surveys with Palestinians over the age of 18
Topic: Poverty
Geographical focus: West Bank and Gaza Strip
Main findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10% increase in hardship cases over the past 12 months Increase in poverty is parallel among refugees and non-refugees alike There is a higher percentage of people living in poverty in rural areas than in cities, but refugee camps have the highest poverty rates. Fatah supporters experienced the highest poverty increase between 2006-2007, rising from 13% (lowest) to 35%. <p>The purpose of the monthly bulletin is to inform policy makers and "assistance providers".</p>
Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over time the bulletin examines household income and structure, coping strategies, employment, and subjective poverty along different demographic variables.
Description of data presented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainly charts are presented without analysis or tools
Summary of recommendations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a
Comments/Relevance for CHF and its work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is another bulletin to watch for its regularity, but the limited number of indicators and lack of analysis or disaggregated data make it difficult to integrate into more specific locales. The fact that one of the variables is political faction most trusted by the respondee is unique and offers interesting insight. This is an independent report.

Reference No.: 13
Author: Palestine Monetary Authority (PMA), Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), and the Palestine Economic Policy Research Institute (MAS)
Title: "Quarterly Economic and Social Monitor: Volume 10"
Publisher: PMA, PCBS, and MAS
Link:

Frequency of Publication/Updating: Quarterly
Date: December 2007
Methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitative surveys
Topic: Economic and social indicators
Geographical focus: West Bank and Gaza Strip
Main findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All macro-economic and social indicators declined between 2006 and 2007. Very detailed findings are offered in the original 60 page report.
Indicators: The quarterly report examines the labour market, banking, the stock market, prices and purchasing power, tourism, infrastructure, industry, demographic information, education and culture, aid and assistance, and security, conflict and civil unrest.
Description of data presented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In depth quantitative data, charts and detailed analysis.
Summary of recommendations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainly not applicable, as this is a report, but there is a call in the introduction for the need to return to national unity and to pursue sustainable development.
Comments/Relevance for CHF and its work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The report offers regular detailed in-depth information disaggregated at times to the governorate level within the text. Once relations are developed with PCBS, it is hoped that information disaggregated to the level of locale will become available more easily.

Reference No.: 14
Author: MAS
Title: Palestinian Economic Bulletin, Issue 16
Publisher: The Portland Trust
Link: http://www.portlandtrust.org/Bulletins.html
Frequency of Publication/Updating: Monthly
Date: January 2008
Methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information is collected and presented by MAS, and then edited by The Portland Trust
Topic: Donor assistance, economic and political developments
Geographical focus: West Bank and Gaza Strip
Main findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Findings are relevant to current events. In this issue topics ranged from new tax cuts put into place by the PA to increase revenues overall and try to improve tax compliance to Palestinian Energy Authority's new initiative to establish pre-payment for electricity in order to reduce the burden of unpaid bills on the authority. It also included information such as the fact that out of 177 countries, the PA ranks 117th as a conducive environment in which to conduct business. The information is useful especially for those interested in business in the oPt.
Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a
Description of data presented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary narrative with articles about issues. The report overall is only 5 pages.
Summary of recommendations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/a
Comments/Relevance for CHF and its work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This resource will be important to monitor for specific information about donor assistance, launch of new projects and initiatives, relevant Palestinian law and policy change, PA accomplishments, and major private sector events.

Reference No.: 15
Author: OCHA
Title: "Food Insecurity: the occupied Palestinian territory"
Publisher: OCHA
Link: http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/Opt_Food_Insecurity_revised_CAP_June06.pdf
Frequency of Publication/Updating: not available
Date: May 2006
Methods: •
Topic: food insecurity
Geographical focus: West Bank and Gaza Strip
Main findings: • Governorates geographically marginalized from the center suffer from greater food insecurity.
Indicators: • Food insecurity by governorate
Description of data presented: • Map of food insecurity by governorate and percentage of increase since 2005
Summary of recommendations: • N/a
Comments/Relevance for CHF and its work: • This map provides an overview of governorates with the most food insecure and threatened population, but the map is not disaggregated further to allow conclusions to be made about the variations within governorates. As CHF's work will be spread across governorates rather than be concentrated in one alone, the map is not helpful in identifying specific locales within which to work. • This is a good model of an informational map.

Annex B: Bibliography

Please see attached disc

Annex C: Resources Matrix

Please see attached disc

Annex D: Weighted and Ranked Database of Secondary Source Data by Location

Below is a chart of eligible locations by governorate and their ranking according to the metric developed. The attached disc contains the data-base and ranking.

Governorate	City/Town	Population	Total
Bethlehem	Umm Salamuna	807	345.45
Bethlehem	Nahhalin	6,409	342.32
Bethlehem	Artas	3,663	320.45
Bethlehem	Marah Rabah	1,136	307.95
Bethlehem	Ash Shawawra	2,641	301.70
Bethlehem	Beit Fajjar	10,910	292.32
Bethlehem	Husan	5,708	286.07
Bethlehem	Jurat ash Sham'a	1,499	282.95
Bethlehem	Battir	4,220	273.57
Bethlehem	Hindaza	2,149	270.45
Bethlehem	Za'tara	5,375	270.45
Bethlehem	'Arab ar Rashayida	1,073	270.45
Bethlehem	Tuqu'	6,669	264.20
Bethlehem	Rakhme	927	245.45
Bethlehem	Al 'Iqab	892	245.45
Bethlehem	Wadi Fukin	1,201	242.32
Bethlehem	Al Walaja	1,695	232.95
Bethlehem	Al 'Ubeidiya	8,559	232.95
Bethlehem	Dar Salah	997	232.95
Bethlehem	Al Khadr	9,285	229.82
Bethlehem	Beit Ta'mir	1,160	207.95
Bethlehem	Wadi al 'Arayis	2,169	170.45
Bethlehem	Juhdum	1,391	170.45
Bethlehem	Ad Doha	7,089	170.45
Bethlehem	Al 'Asakira	1,001	170.45
Bethlehem	Khirbet ad Deir	1,564	170.45
Bethlehem	Beit Sahur	15,388	123.57
Bethlehem	'Ayda Camp	3,260	120.45
Bethlehem	Al 'Aza Camp	1,744	120.45
Bethlehem	Beit Jala	16,689	114.20
Bethlehem	Bethlehem (Beit Lahm)	29,927	104.82
Bethlehem	Ad Duheisha Camp	9,399	92.32
32		166,596	

Governorate	City/Town	Population	Total
Hebron	Qalqas	908	370.74
Hebron	Al Heila	995	370.74
Hebron	Biyar al 'Arus	916	370.74
Hebron	Beit ar Rush al Fauqa	965	370.74
Hebron	Beit 'Awwa	8,346	345.74
Hebron	Imreish	1,240	333.24
Hebron	Taffuh	9,807	326.99
Hebron	Deir Samit	5,728	326.99
Hebron	Al Karmil	2,934	326.99
Hebron	Al Jab'a	906	320.74
Hebron	Beit Kahil	5,859	314.49
Hebron	Yatta	42,853	308.24
Hebron	As Samu'	17,951	308.24
Hebron	Sa'ir	13,447	298.87
Hebron	Beit Ummar	12,660	295.74
Hebron	Shuyukh al 'Arrub	1,378	295.74
Hebron	Kharas	7,122	295.74
Hebron	Al 'Uddeisa	1,474	295.74
Hebron	Al Kum	1,332	295.74
Hebron	At Tabaqa	1,435	295.74
Hebron	Khursa	3,434	295.74
Hebron	As Sura	1,785	295.74
Hebron	Karma	1,361	295.74
Hebron	Beit 'Amra	1,699	295.74
Hebron	As Simiya	1,705	295.74
Hebron	Idhna	18,826	289.49
Hebron	Tarqumiya	14,691	286.37
Hebron	Bani Na'im	18,883	280.12
Hebron	Surif	13,440	276.99
Hebron	Nuba	4,477	276.99
Hebron	Ash Shuyukh	8,432	276.99
Hebron	Dura	21,554	276.99
Hebron	Al Majd	1,820	276.99
Hebron	Ar Rihya	3,485	276.99
Hebron	Deir al 'Asal al Fauqa	1,849	276.99
Hebron	Al Burj	2,464	276.99
Hebron	Qila	918	270.74
Hebron	Sikka	806	270.74
Hebron	Zif	913	270.74
Hebron	Beit Ula	9,475	261.37
Hebron	Hadab al Fawwar	1,852	258.24
Hebron	Khallet al Maiyya	1,268	251.99
Hebron	Ar Ramadin	3,070	251.99
Hebron	Kureise	2,276	245.74
Hebron	Halhul	21,803	239.49
Hebron	Al Fawwar Camp	6,739	205.12
Hebron	Safa	1,105	195.74

Hebron	Beit 'Einun	2,439	195.74
Hebron	Ad Duwwara	1,685	195.74
Hebron	Hureiz	997	195.74
Hebron	Adh Dhahiriya	28,568	195.74
Hebron	Al 'Arrub Camp	8,358	167.62
Hebron	Hebron (Al Khalil)	166,003	126.99
53		516,436	

Governorate	City/Town	Population	Total
Jenin	Faqqu'a	3,490	382.91
Jenin	Al Mughayyir	2,240	382.91
Jenin	Al Judeida	4,879	364.16
Jenin	Misliya	2,252	351.66
Jenin	'Arabbuna	855	345.41
Jenin	'Arrana	2,144	345.41
Jenin	Beit Qad	873	345.41
Jenin	Umm at Tut	1,003	345.41
Jenin	'Ajja	5,147	345.41
Jenin	Al 'Attara	1,072	332.91
Jenin	Deir Abu Da'if	5,293	326.66
Jenin	Raba	3,038	326.66
Jenin	Kafr Dan	5,115	307.91
Jenin	Al Fandaqumiya	3,363	307.91
Jenin	Birqin	5,900	289.16
Jenin	Sanur	4,263	289.16
Jenin	Siris	5,043	289.16
Jenin	At Tayba	2,386	282.91
Jenin	Al Yamun	16,644	282.91
Jenin	Tura al Gharbiya	1,110	282.91
Jenin	Kafr Qud	907	282.91
Jenin	Zabda	831	282.91
Jenin	Kufeirit	2,446	282.91
Jenin	Ash Shuhada	1,738	282.91
Jenin	Qabatiya	19,694	282.91
Jenin	Meithalun	7,006	279.79
Jenin	Ar Rama	902	276.66
Jenin	Zububa	2,124	270.41
Jenin	Rummana	3,372	270.41
Jenin	Ti'innik	1,095	270.41
Jenin	Deir Ghazala	854	270.41
Jenin	Al Hashimiya	945	270.41
Jenin	Bir al Basha	1,307	270.41
Jenin	Mirka	1,555	270.41
Jenin	Fahma	2,439	270.41
Jenin	'Anza	2,006	270.41
Jenin	Jaba'	8,704	270.41
Jenin	Al Jalama	2,304	264.16
Jenin	'Anin	3,719	264.16
Jenin	Al 'Araqa	2,124	264.16
Jenin	Jalbun	2,493	264.16
Jenin	Silat adh Dhahr	6,259	261.04
Jenin	Az Zababida	3,863	257.91
Jenin	Kafr Ra'i	7,819	251.66
Jenin	Jalqamus	1,867	245.41
Jenin	Ya'bad	14,429	232.91
Jenin	Arraba	9,990	232.91

Jenin	Silat al Harithiya	9,840	223.54
Jenin	Barta'ash Sharqiya	3,603	201.66
Jenin	Dahiyat Sabah al Kheir	1,457	170.41
Jenin	Jenin Camp	12,210	92.29
Jenin	Jenin	35,760	54.79
52		251,772	

Governorate	City/Town	Population	Total
Jericho	Al Jiftlik	4,401	307.61
Jericho	An Nuwei'ma	1,165	270.11
Jericho	'Ein ad Duyuk al Foqa	814	257.61
Jericho	'Ein ad Duyuk at Tahta	967	229.49
Jericho	Al 'Auja	4,010	216.99
Jericho	Jericho (Ariha)	20,416	207.61
Jericho	Az Zubeidat	1,340	176.36
Jericho	Fasayil	900	163.86
Jericho	'Ein as Sultan Camp	2,036	129.49
Jericho	Aqbat Jaber Camp	6,343	120.11
10		42,392	

Governorate	City/Town	Population	Total
Jerusalem	'Anata	9,622	329.70
Jerusalem	Biddu	6,368	326.57
Jerusalem	Beit Surik	3,818	326.57
Jerusalem	Al 'Eizariya	17,398	317.20
Jerusalem	As Sawahira ash Sharqiya	5,210	317.20
Jerusalem	Rafat	2,124	304.70
Jerusalem	Al Jib	4,642	304.70
Jerusalem	Beit 'Anan	4,264	301.57
Jerusalem	Abu Dis	12,111	292.20
Jerusalem	Ash Sheikh Sa'd	2,406	292.20
Jerusalem	Beit Duqqu	1,600	245.32
Jerusalem	Al Ka'abina (Tajammu' Badawi)	976	242.20
Jerusalem	Al Qubeiba	2,069	239.07
Jerusalem	Beit Hanina al Balad	1,386	217.20
Jerusalem	Beit Iksa	1,569	217.20
Jerusalem	Az Za'ayyem	2,459	217.20
Jerusalem	'Arab al Jahalin	1,205	217.20
Jerusalem	Al Judeira	2,121	192.20
Jerusalem	Qatanna	7,496	189.07
Jerusalem	Hizma	6,097	179.70
Jerusalem	Mikhmas	1,878	167.20
Jerusalem	Jaba'	3,239	167.20
Jerusalem	Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed	25,595	167.20
Jerusalem	Kafr 'Aqab	10,411	148.45
Jerusalem	Bir Nabala	6,090	139.07
Jerusalem	Qalandiya Camp	9,064	114.07
Jerusalem	Qalandiya	1,154	114.07
27		152,372	

Governorate	City/Town	Population	Total
Nablus	Furush Beit Dajan	1,159	409.22
Nablus	Burin	2,573	371.72
Nablus	'Urif	2,839	365.47
Nablus	Tell	4,739	359.22
Nablus	Al 'Aqrabaniya	895	352.97
Nablus	Madama	1,658	352.97
Nablus	Odala	1,082	352.97
Nablus	Osarin	1,630	352.97
Nablus	Jurish	1,384	352.97
Nablus	Duma	2,220	352.97
Nablus	Yasid	2,291	346.72
Nablus	Talfit	2,991	340.47
Nablus	Bizzariya	2,152	334.22
Nablus	Majdal Bani Fadil	2,184	334.22
Nablus	Qaryut	2,469	334.22
Nablus	Beit Hasan	1,192	324.85
Nablus	Sarra	2,892	324.85
Nablus	'Asira al Qibliya	2,285	324.85
Nablus	'Awarta	5,811	318.60
Nablus	Qusra	4,441	318.60
Nablus	Aqraba	7,931	315.47
Nablus	An Nassariya	1,354	306.10
Nablus	Beit Dajan	3,589	296.72
Nablus	Beit Furik	10,402	296.72
Nablus	Deir al Hatab	2,257	290.47
Nablus	Al Lubban ash Sharqiya	2,500	287.35
Nablus	Beita	8,783	281.10
Nablus	Qusin	1,734	277.97
Nablus	Beit Wazan	1,120	277.97
Nablus	'Azmut	2,724	277.97
Nablus	Salim	5,083	277.97
Nablus	Rujeib	3,915	277.97
Nablus	Huwwara	5,797	277.97
Nablus	Zeita Jamma'in	1,962	277.97
Nablus	Jamma'in	5,780	277.97
Nablus	Sabastiya	2,905	271.72
Nablus	Burqa	4,030	265.47
Nablus	Talluza	2,680	265.47
Nablus	Qabalan	7,248	265.47
Nablus	Beit Imrin	2,876	259.22
Nablus	An Naqura	1,658	259.22
Nablus	As Sawiya	2,301	259.22
Nablus	Al Badhan	2,422	249.85
Nablus	'Asira ash Shamaliya	7,761	249.85
Nablus	Nablus	134,116	240.47
Nablus	Yatma	2,981	240.47
Nablus	Zawata	1,900	227.97

Nablus	Kafr Qallil	2,491	227.97
Nablus	Deir Sharaf	2,759	209.22
Nablus	'Einabus	2,220	177.97
Nablus	Beit Iba	3,268	127.97
Nablus	'Ein Beit el Ma Camp	5,036	99.85
Nablus	'Askar Camp	12,706	99.85
Nablus	Balata Camp	17,645	99.85
54		332,821	

Governorate	City/Town	Population	Total
Qalqiliya	Ras 'Atiya	1,599	416.06
Qalqiliya	Beit Amin	1,147	403.56
Qalqiliya	Kafr Thulth	4,364	384.81
Qalqiliya	Sanniriya	2,987	384.81
Qalqiliya	Qalqiliya	44,709	378.56
Qalqiliya	Habla	6,151	378.56
Qalqiliya	Jit	2,320	353.56
Qalqiliya	Baqat al Hatab	1,748	353.56
Qalqiliya	Hajja	2,529	353.56
Qalqiliya	Jayyus	3,307	353.56
Qalqiliya	An Nabi Elyas	1,214	353.56
Qalqiliya	Kafr Laqif	984	353.56
Qalqiliya	Jinsafut	2,280	353.56
Qalqiliya	'Isla	887	353.56
Qalqiliya	Kafr Qaddum	3,493	347.31
Qalqiliya	'Azzun	8,262	337.94
Qalqiliya	'Azzun 'Atma	1,670	334.81
Qalqiliya	Immatin	2,450	325.44
18		92,101	

Governorate	City/Town	Population	Total
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Shabtin	874	393.14
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Deir Nidham	909	349.39
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Kharbatha al Misbah	5,246	340.01
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Deir Qaddis	1,968	336.89
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Beit Sira	2,841	336.89
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Al Midya	1,305	318.14
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Saffa	4,041	318.14
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Qibya	4,929	290.01
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Ni'lin	4,751	290.01
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Kafr 'Ein	1,822	286.89
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Kobar	3,671	286.89
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Bil'in	1,756	286.89
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Deir as Sudan	2,178	280.64
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Beit Liqya	8,070	280.64
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Shuqba	4,335	277.51
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Qarawat Bani Zeid	2,768	268.14
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Bani Zeid	6,156	268.14
Ramallah & Al Bireh	'Ajjul	1,450	268.14
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Abu Qash	1,563	268.14
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Beit 'Ur at Tahta	4,413	268.14
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Al Lubban al Gharbi	1,510	258.76
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Deir Ibzi'	2,079	255.64
Ramallah & Al Bireh	'Abwein	3,436	249.39
Ramallah & Al Bireh	0	6,105	243.14
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Mazari' an Nubani	2,510	240.01
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Sinjil	5,561	240.01
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Al Mughayyir	2,410	240.01
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Deir Abu Mash'al	3,440	240.01
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Kharbatha Bani Harith	2,906	240.01
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Kafr Ni'ma	3,873	240.01
Ramallah & Al Bireh	'Arura	2,967	230.64
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Jifna	1,358	205.64
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Beitillu	3,083	199.39
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Budrus	1,512	199.39
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Beituniya	13,274	199.39
Ramallah & Al Bireh	At Tira	1,644	190.01
Ramallah & Al Bireh	'Ein Qiniya	807	180.64
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Beit 'Ur al Fauqa	927	180.64
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Jilijliya	1,022	168.14
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Jammala	1,453	168.14
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Deir 'Ammar	2,414	168.14
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Ras Karkar	1,898	168.14
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Surda	1,422	168.14
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Beitin	3,052	168.14
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Burqa	2,317	168.14
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Rammun	3,210	161.89
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Rantis	2,893	149.39

Ramallah & Al Bireh	Khirbet Abu Falah	4,101	149.39
Ramallah & Al Bireh	'Atara	2,349	149.39
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Kafr Malik	3,005	149.39
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Deir Jarir	4,303	149.39
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Dura al Qar'	2,739	149.39
Ramallah & Al Bireh	'Ein Yabrud	3,556	149.39
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Deir Dibwan	6,928	149.39
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Silwad	7,253	140.01
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Bir Zeit	6,624	140.01
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Deir 'Ammar Camp	2,229	140.01
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Al Janiya	1,170	140.01
Ramallah & Al Bireh	'Ein 'Arik	1,705	140.01
Ramallah & Al Bireh	At Tayba	2,126	130.64
Ramallah & Al Bireh	'Abud	2,458	121.26
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Al Bireh	39,538	118.14
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Turmus'ayya	4,448	102.51
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Al Mazra'a ash Sharqiya	5,173	102.51
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Ramallah	25,467	93.14
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Al Jalazun Camp	8,685	90.01
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Al Am'ari Camp	5,719	90.01
Ramallah & Al Bireh	Qaddura Camp	1,558	90.01
68		285,263	

Governorate	City/Town	Population	Total
Salfit	Biddya	8,325	345.56
Salfit	Deir Ballut	3,681	345.56
Salfit	Kafr ad Dik	5,147	339.31
Salfit	Bruqin	3,652	333.06
Salfit	Mas-ha	1,981	320.56
Salfit	Qarawat Bani Hassan	3,713	308.06
Salfit	Rafat	2,015	308.06
Salfit	Sarta	2,610	295.56
Salfit	Yasuf	1,761	289.31
Salfit	Iskaka	1,097	276.81
Salfit	Deir Istiya	3,850	270.56
Salfit	Farkha	1,532	270.56
Salfit	Kifl Haris	3,233	258.06
Salfit	Marda	2,211	258.06
Salfit	Haris	3,063	258.06
Salfit	Az Zawiya	5,075	258.06
Salfit	Qira	1,034	239.31
Salfit	Salfit	9,756	226.81
18		63,736	

Governorate	City/Town	Population	Total
Tubas	Tayasir	2,397	418.86
Tubas	Wadi al Far'a	2,341	375.11
Tubas	Tammun	10,441	362.61
Tubas	Tubas	16,087	300.11
Tubas	'Ein el Beida	1,081	293.86
Tubas	'Aqqaba	6,072	293.86
Tubas	Bardala	1,577	281.36
Tubas	El Far'a Camp	5,750	100.11
8		45,746	

Governorate	City/Town	Population	Total
Tulkarm	Shufa	1,253	436.89
Tulkarm	'Izbat Shufa	986	355.64
Tulkarm	An Nazla ash Sharqiya	1,647	349.39
Tulkarm	An Nazla al Gharbiya	885	349.39
Tulkarm	Al Jarushiya	907	349.39
Tulkarm	Kafr Rumman	869	349.39
Tulkarm	Saffarin	1,037	349.39
Tulkarm	Nazlat 'Isa	2,502	324.39
Tulkarm	Bal'a	7,290	311.89
Tulkarm	Kafr al Labad	4,030	311.89
Tulkarm	Ramin	2,100	311.89
Tulkarm	Far'un	3,190	311.89
Tulkarm	Kafr 'Abbush	1,488	311.89
Tulkarm	Baqa ash Sharqiya	4,287	286.89
Tulkarm	Beit Lid	5,908	286.89
Tulkarm	Kafr Jammal	2,554	286.89
Tulkarm	Qaffin	8,738	274.39
Tulkarm	Seida	3,076	274.39
Tulkarm	'Illar	6,877	274.39
Tulkarm	'Attil	10,396	274.39
Tulkarm	Deir al Ghusun	9,456	274.39
Tulkarm	Iktaba	1,975	274.39
Tulkarm	Tulkarm	45,463	274.39
Tulkarm	Kafr Sur	1,253	274.39
Tulkarm	Kafr Zibad	1,306	274.39
Tulkarm	Zeita	3,142	224.39
Tulkarm	'Anabta	7,315	224.39
Tulkarm	Dhinnaba	8,433	161.89
Tulkarm	Nur Shams Camp	7,889	124.39
Tulkarm	Tulkarm Camp	13,499	124.39
	30	169,751	

Annex E: Ranking and Weighting Metrics Descriptions

A ranking metric was developed in order to assign each community examined a specific number that could act as the basis for comparison of vulnerability/needs. Because the initial scope of the research was 532 communities, differences among these communities must be discernable. A ranking scale of 0-1000 was developed, with 0 representing the lack of any needs or vulnerabilities and the increase of demonstrated need for interventions increasing as the communities' ranks increase.

The following is an explanation of how to understand the Weighted and Ranked Baseline Data and how it was created.

The overall ranking scale weighted individual indicators according to their level of relevance and accuracy for the overall assessment. It was determined based upon conversations with CHF and literature review findings that out of the overall numerical rank for each community, the major indicator groups would be weighted as follows:

	Indicator	Weight	
Unemployment	Unemployment	300	30%
Food insecurity	Food Insecurity	150	25%
	Food Insecurity Vulnerable	50	
	Marginally Food Secure	50	
Access to basis services	Educational needs	50	30%
	Presence of Government Health Clinics	37.5	
	Presence of NGO Health Clinics	37.5	
	Water network connection	75	
	Sewage network connection	50	
	Electricity grid connection	50	
Donor presence	Donor presence	100	10%
Other	Affected by The Wall	50%	5%
Total		1000	100%

It is worth noting that while the weighting as offered here is suitable for general targeting, in the actual tool the weighting is very flexible and can be adjusted to serve the targeting needs of different types of initiatives and programs.

The unemployment rate in each governorate was transformed into a proportion of the percentage of unemployed residing in each governorate. This percentage was then translated into a proportion out of 250 – the maximum “score” for this indicator out of the total possible ranking points of 1000. Comparable processes were implemented for food insecurity rates. For the remainder of the indicators, which predominantly confirmed, negated, or quantified the presence or absence of services, resources, and facilities, a scale was developed and ranking points assigned to each one. For example, if a community has no connection to the sewage system, it is assigned a “score” of 75 under this indicator; if the connection is partial, 37.5, and if it is fully connected, a 0. “Scores” are tallied for each community and the communities are then ranked accordingly. Using the Excel sheet facilitates this and allows for data to be reorganized given different priorities or criteria.

Annex F: Location Profile Tools

**ABC Consulting
Associates in Building Capacity**

Socio Economic Situation Survey Questionnaire – West Bank

Part One: General Information (ABC Consulting use only)

A: Field Work

Questionnaire #:	
Locale:	
Field researcher name:	
Interview date:	-----/-----/-----
Questionnaire review date:	-----/-----/-----

B: Field Audit

Questionnaire officers review date		
Questionnaire collection officers name		
Signature of the questionnaire collection officer		
Questionnaire result	1. Complete	2. Incomplete
Reason for incomplete questionnaire		

Part Two: The following questions will be addressed to local council in the locale.

Q1 Locale:		Q2 Governorate:			
Q3 Telephone:		Q4 Mobile:		Q5 Fax:	
Q6 E-mail:		Q7 Webpage:			

Q8 Total area of the locality (in donums)	
---	--

Q9 Does the locality have a master plan?			
(a) yes, updated in year	(b) yes, not updated	(c) in preparation phase	(d) no

Q10 Population	M		F		Total	
----------------	---	--	---	--	-------	--

Q11 Is the LGU located in an	(a) Urban area	(b) Rural area	(c) Bedouin settlement
------------------------------	----------------	----------------	------------------------

Q12 Does the LGU have a community center?		
(a) yes	(b) no	(c) in need for completion and extension

Q13 Are the members of the LGU elected?	(a) Yes	(b) No
---	---------	--------

Q14 Is the council a member of a Joint Village Council?	(a) Yes	(b) No
---	---------	--------

Q15 If the answer is yes, who is the joint village council contact person?			
Name	Position	Telephone	Mobile

Q16 If the answer is yes, what are the other villages that form the council?			
1.	2.	3.	4.
5.	6.	7.	8.
9.	10.	11.	12.
13.	14.	15.	16.

Q17 Is the locality near		
a) Israeli settlement	b) separation wall	c) Check point that hinders entry and exit from the locality

Q18 What are the main challenges due to proximity to Israeli settlements and the separation wall and the check point?
a)
b)
c)

Q19 Amount of land confiscated if any due to settlements and the wall?	Donums
--	--------

Q20 Average household size:		Q21 Average dependency ratio:	
-----------------------------	--	-------------------------------	--

Q22 What is the unemployment rate in this locale?	(a) I don't know	(b) about : ----
---	------------------	------------------

Q23 Approximately how many people are unemployed?	(a) I don't know	(b) about : ----
---	------------------	------------------

Q24 What are the main reasons for unemployment?
a)
b)
c)

Q25 What are the main sectors of local employment	
1.	4.
2.	5.
3.	6.

Q26 % of food insecurity (statistics from WFP)	
--	--

Q27 Arrange the sources of income from the highest to the smallest?	Rank
1. The work of the family members	
2. Support from extended family/friends	
3. Aid from local organizations	
4. Aid from external organizations	
5. Other (specify).....	
6. Other (specify).....	

Q28 Has this community received support from any of the following organizations in the last year?			
A.	WFP		How many households?
B.	UNRWA		How many households?
C.	Ministry of Social Affairs		How many households?
D.	Islamic Relief		How many households?
E.	Other international organizations		How many households?
F.	Az Zakat Committees		How many households?
G.	Other (specify)		How many households?

Q29 Presence of major local services:		
Post office	(a) Yes	(b) No

Office of Labor	(a) Yes	(b) No
Office of Agriculture	(a) Yes	(b) No
Office of Ministry of Social Affairs	(a) Yes	(b) No
Fire Station	(a) Yes	(b) No
Police Station	(a) Yes	(b) No
Other Ministry offices?		

Water network

The following questions apply only if there is a water network in the locality either partially or fully covering the community's needs.

Q30 Are all houses in the area connected to the water network?	(a) yes fully reliant on network	(b) Partially, and harvesting/storage cisterns are used	(c) Fully reliant on harvesting/storage cisterns and purchase of water from tanker trucks.
Q31 If partially connected to network, what percentage of households are connected to the network?			
Is there any leakage in the water network?	(a) yes	(b) No	(c) Not applicable
Q32 Who is responsible for the water supply for the network in the area?			
Q33 Does the locality suffer of lack of water?	(a) yes	(b) No	
Q34 Is there a water reservoir in the locality?	(a) yes (capacity.....)	(b) No	
Q35 If cisterns are used, on average, how many tanks per week does each household use?			
Q36 On average how much does a tank of water cost locally?	NIS		
Q37 Cistern are used for	(a) human consumption	(b) animal consumption	(c) shared cisterns
	(d) separate cisterns		

Electricity Network

Q38 Is there access to an electrical grid in the locale?	(a) yes	(b) No
--	---------	--------

Q39 What is/are the power source for the available grid(s)?	(a) LGU or municipality source (b) Israeli supplier (c) Private company/provider (d) Other specify	
Q40 Are all houses in the area connected to the grid?	(a) yes	(b) No
Q41 If not, what percentage of households are connected to the grid?		
Q42 Is electricity available 24 hours a day?	(a) yes	(b) No
Q43 If not, for how many hours is electricity available?		
Q44 In what year was the grid constructed?		
Q45 How is the current condition of the electricity grid (separate from the electricity supply)?	(a) stable and in good condition (b) operational but in need of repair (c) unstable (doesn't work all the time) (d) non-operational (e) Other specify	
Q46 If houses are not connected to the grid, what is/are the alternate source(s) of power?	(a) electrical generators (b) other (specify)	

Sewage & Solid Waste System

Q47 Is the village/city connected to a sewage system?	(a) yes	(b) No
Q48 What percentage of households are connected to the system?		
Q49 How is solid waste collected? (please indicate all that apply)	(a) house by house garbage cans (b) local dumpsters (c) waste truck (d) garbage compactor (e) other:_____	
Q50 How is solid waste disposed of?	(a) municipality/official dumpsite (b) local random dumpsites (c) transported out of locale (d) other:_____	
Q51 Are there any health problems resulting from the lack of sewage system or proper waste disposal?	(a) yes	(b) no
Q52 If yes, explain:		
1		
2		
3		

Education

Q53 How many local schools are there in the	M		F		Mixed		Total	
---	---	--	---	--	-------	--	-------	--

locality?								
-----------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Q54 Average academic achievement: (educated people)	M		F	
--	---	--	---	--

Health

Q55 No. of health facilities.					
	Public	Private	NGO	Charitable	Total
Clinics					
Hospitals					
Health care centers					
Dentists					
Pharmacies					
Ambulances					

Q56 If there isn't a clinic, how far is the nearest clinic to your area?	Km		Hrs	
--	----	--	-----	--

External Financing

Q57 Most important projects implemented in the last year.

	Project Name	Nature of Project	Donor	Time Period

Civic Organizations

Q58 Local organizations and institutions in the locality.

	Organization	Contact person	Telephone	Mandate / target group	Type
1					
2					

3					
4					

Part Three: The following questions are addressed to school headmasters/headmistress.

School # 1

Q59 School Name		Q60 Name of school Headmaster			
Q61 Type	a) Male	b) Female	c) Mixed	Q62 Telephone	

Q63 Are there evening classes?	a) Yes	b) No	
--------------------------------	--------	-------	--

Q64 If yes			
Q65 What is the number of evening classes		Q66 What is the number of students enrolled in evening classes	

Q67 No of grades										
Grade 1		Grade 2		Grade 3		Grade 4		Grade 5		Grade 6
Grade 7		Grade 8		Grade 9		Grade 10		Grade 11		Grade 12

Q68 Available resources in school							
Science Laboratory		Library		Playground		Computer Laboratory	
Multipurpose hall							

Q69 % of drop out rate last year		Q70 #		Q71 Classes:	
----------------------------------	--	-------	--	--------------	--

Q72 Reasons for drop out rate		
1.	3.	5.
2.	4.	6.

Q73 School needs		
1.	3.	5.
2.	4.	6.

Q74 Challenges facing school		
1.	3.	5.
2.	4.	6.

School # 2

Q75 School Name				Q76 Name of school Headmaster	
Q77 Type	a) Male	b) Female	c) Mixed	Q78 Telephone	

Q79 Are there evening classes?	a)Yes	b) No	
--------------------------------	-------	-------	--

Q80 If yes			
Q81 What is the number of evening classes		Q82 What is the number of students enrolled in evening classes	

Q83 No of grades										
Grade 1		Grade 2		Grade 3		Grade 4		Grade 5		Grade 6
Grade 7		Grade 8		Grade 9		Grade 10		Grade 11		Grade 12

Q84 Available resources in school							
Science Laboratory		Library		Playground		Computer Laboratory	
Multipurpose hall							

Q85 % of drop out rate last year		Q86 #		Q87 Classes:	
----------------------------------	--	-------	--	--------------	--

Q88 Reasons for drop out rate		
1.	3.	5.
2.	4.	6.

Q89 School needs		
1.	3.	5.
2.	4.	6.

Q90 School challenges		
1.	3.	5.
2.	4.	6.

School # 3

Q91 School Name				Q92 Name of school Headmaster	
Q93 Type	a) Male	b) Female	c) Mixed	Q94 Telephone	

Q95 Are there evening classes?	a)Yes	b) No	
--------------------------------	-------	-------	--

Q96 If yes			
------------	--	--	--

Q97 What is the number of evening classes		Q98 What is the number of students enrolled in evening classes	
---	--	--	--

Q99 No of grades											
Grade 1		Grade 2		Grade 3		Grade 4		Grade 5		Grade 6	
Grade 7		Grade 8		Grade 9		Grade 10		Grade 11		Grade 12	

Q100 Available resources in school							
Science Laboratory		Library		Playground		Computer Laboratory	
Multipurpose hall							

Q101 % of drop out rate last year		Q102 #		Q103 Classes:	
-----------------------------------	--	--------	--	---------------	--

Q104 Reasons for drop out rate		
1.	3.	5.
2.	4.	6.

Q105 School needs		
1.	3.	5.
2.	4.	6.

Q106 School challenges		
1.	3.	5.
2.	4.	6.

School # 4

Q107 School Name		Q108 Name of school Headmaster			
Q109 Type	a) Male	b) Female	c) Mixed	Q110 Telephone	

Q111 Are there evening classes?	a) Yes	b) No	
---------------------------------	--------	-------	--

Q112 If yes		Q114 What is the number of students enrolled in evening classes	
Q113 What is the number of evening classes			

Q115 No of grades											
Grade 1		Grade 2		Grade 3		Grade 4		Grade 5		Grade 6	
Grade 7		Grade 8		Grade 9		Grade 10		Grade 11		Grade 12	

Q116 Available resources in school							
Science Laboratory		Library		Playground		Computer Laboratory	
Multipurpose hall							

Q117 % of drop out rate last year		Q118 #		Q119 Classes:	
-----------------------------------	--	--------	--	---------------	--

Q120 Reasons for drop out rate					
1.		3.		5.	
2.		4.		6.	

Q121 School needs					
1.		3.		5.	
2.		4.		6.	

Q122 School challenges					
1.		3.		5.	
2.		4.		6.	

School # 5

Q123 School Name				Q124 Name of school Headmaster	
Q125 Type	a) Male	b) Female	c) Mixed	Q126 Telephone	

Q127 Are there evening classes?	a) Yes	b) No	
---------------------------------	--------	-------	--

Q128 If yes			
Q129 What is the number of evening classes		Q130 What is the number of students enrolled in evening classes	

Q131 No of grades											
Grade 1		Grade 2		Grade 3		Grade 4		Grade 5		Grade 6	
Grade 7		Grade 8		Grade 9		Grade 10		Grade 11		Grade 12	

Q132 Available resources in school							
Science Laboratory		Library		Playground		Computer Laboratory	
Multipurpose hall							

Q133 % of drop out rate last year		Q134 #		Q135 Classes:	
-----------------------------------	--	--------	--	---------------	--

Q136 Reasons for drop out rate		
1.	3.	5.
2.	4.	6.

Q137 School needs		
1.	3.	5.
2.	4.	6.

Q138 School challenges		
1.	3.	5.
2.	4.	6.

Part Four: The following questions are addressed to doctors and nurses in clinics.

Clinic # 1

Q139 Health clinics and centers (governmental/ UNRWA /NGO)				
Clinic name	Contact person	Clinic Classification 1-4	Clinic Type	Telephone

Q140 Clinic's opening hours							
# of hours	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday

Q141 Does the clinic have

a. Resident Doctor	# of days		# of hours/week	
b. Visiting doctor	# of days		# of hours/week	
c. Nurse	# of days		# of hours/week	
d. Social Counselor	# of days		# of hours/week	

Q142 What are the most significant health problems?			
1		2	
3		4	
5		6	

Clinic # 2

Q143 Health clinics and centers (governmental/ UNRWA /NGO)				
Clinic name	Contact person	Clinic Classification 1-4	Clinic Type	Telephone

Q144 Clinic's opening hours							
# of hours	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday

Q145 Does the clinic have				
a. Resident Doctor	# of days		# of hours/week	
b. Visiting doctor	# of days		# of hours/week	
c. Nurse	# of days		# of hours/week	
d. Social Counselor	# of days		# of hours/week	

Q146 What are the most significant health problems?			
1		2	
3		4	
5		6	

Clinic # 3

Q147 Health clinics and centers (governmental/ UNRWA /NGO)				
Clinic name	Contact person	Clinic Classification 1-4	Clinic Type	Telephone

Q148 Clinic's opening hours							
# of hours	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday

Q149 Does the clinic have				
a. Resident Doctor	# of days		# of hours/week	
b. Visiting doctor	# of days		# of hours/week	
c. Nurse	# of days		# of hours/week	
d. Social Counselor	# of days		# of hours/week	

Q150 What are the most significant health problems?			
1		2	
3		4	
5		6	

Part five: Community Needs

What are the locality's inhabitant's most pressing needs? Please rank the TOP urgent priorities from 1 to 5.

Questionnaire no (1)

Locality: _____

Q1		1. Gender:		a. Male	b. Female
----	--	------------	--	---------	-----------

Q2		2. Age		
----	--	--------	--	--

Q3		3. Educational level (highest academic degree successfully completed)			
		1. Grade 6-11		2. Tawjihi	
		3. Community college (2 year diploma)		4. Bachelor degree (4/5 academic years)	
		5. Graduate studies Master or PhD		6. I don't know	
		7. Other (specify)			

Q4	Nature of Work	
	1. Laborer in Israel	2. Laborer in West Bank
	3. Government Employee	4. Private Sector Employee
	5. The educated (teacher, engineer, lawyer)	6. Farmer
	7. Student	8. House Wife
	9. Unemployed (currently)	10. Retired
	11. Other (specify	

1	2	3	4	5

Community Needs

What are the locality's inhabitant's most pressing needs? Please rank the TOP urgent priorities from 1 to 5.

- 1 Provide food
- 2 Provide job creation
- 3 Increase health services
- 4 Improve water quality & supply
- 5 Improve electricity quality & supply
- 6 Provide sewage system
- 7 Improve environment
- 8 Provide agricultural support

- 9 Support rehabilitation centers
- 10 Build new Schools
- 11 Upgrade existing schools
- 12 Rehabilitate kindergarten
- 13 Build new clinics
- 14 Rehabilitate existing clinics
- 15 Rehabilitate the internal roads
- 16 Provide solid waste collection system
- 17 Remove random dumpsite and open burning of waste
- 18 Build women center
- 19 Build youth centers
- 20 Provide services for individuals with special needs
- 21 Provide recreational places for children (like public parks)

. .

-

(. . .) : _____

:

.

	:	
	:	
	:	
----- / --- / ---	:	
----- / --- / ---	:	
	:	
	:	

.2	.1		
----	----	--	--

		:	
--	--	---	--

_____ :

		:	.2			:	.1
--	--	---	----	--	--	---	----

	:	.5		:	.4		:	.3
--	---	----	--	---	----	--	---	----

							.6
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----

							.7
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----

				.8
--	--	--	--	----

				.9
--	--	--	--	----

((((
---	---	---	---

						.10
--	--	--	--	--	--	-----

						:	.11
--	--	--	--	--	--	---	-----

	(((
--	---	--	---	--	---

				.12
--	--	--	--	-----

	(((
--	---	--	---	--	---

	((.13
--	---	--	---	-----

	((.14
--	---	--	---	-----

				.15
--	--	--	--	-----

--	--	--	--

:			.16
.4	.3	.2	.1
.8	.7	.6	.5
.12	.11	.10	.9
.16	.15	.14	.13
.20	.19	.18	.17
.24	.23	.22	.21
.28	.27	.26	.25

			.17
(((

			.18
			(
			(
			(

-----	()	/	.19
-------	-----	---	-----

:	.21	:	.20
---	-----	---	-----

----- ((.22
---------	---	-----

----- ((.23
---------	---	-----

			.24
			(
			(
			(

			.25
--	--	--	-----

1.	.4
2.	.5
3.	.6

.26	()	(:)	-----
-----	-----	------	-------

.27	
.1	
.2	/()
.3	
.4	
.5	----- ()
.6	----- ()

.28			
			()
			(UNRWA) ()
	عدد الأسر		()
	عدد الأسر		()
	عدد الأسر		()
	عدد الأسر		()
	عدد الأسر		()

.29	.....
	() ()
	() ()
	() ()
	() ()
	() ()
	() ()
	() ()

				.30
	/	(((
			/	(

				.31
--	--	--	--	-----

		((
--	--	---	---	--

				.32
--	--	--	--	-----

	((.33
--	---	---	--	-----

	((:)	(.34
--	---	------	---	-----

				.35
--	--	--	--	-----

	-----			.36
--	-------	--	--	-----

				.37
--	--	--	--	-----

		((
		((

	((.38
--	---	---	--	-----

			()	.39
--	--	--	-----	-----

	/	-	(/	/	(
				-----		(

	((.40
--	---	---	--	-----

				.41
--	--	--	--	-----

	((24	.42
--	---	---	----	-----

		.43
--	--	-----

		.44
--	--	-----

	()	.45
	((
	(() (

	/ / /	.46
	----- () ((

( | ( | /	.47
	.48

	)	.49
	(
	(
	(
	(
	(

		.50
	(/ (
	((

( | ( |	.51
	( | .52
	((

								.53

								.54
								()

.55					

-----	-----					.56
-------	-------	--	--	--	--	-----

.57					

.58					

: / :

(1)

	.60		.59
	: .62	( ( (	: .61

	((.63
--	-----	-----

	.64		
	.66		.65

.67											
6		5		4		3		2		1	
12		11		10		9		8		7	

.68										

	.71		.70		%	.69
--	-----	--	-----	--	---	-----

.72	
.3	1.
.4	2.

.73	
.3	1.
.4	2.

.74	
.3	1.
.4	2.

(2)

		.76				.75
	:	.78	(	(	(	: .77

		((.79
--	--	---	---	--	--	-----

						.80
		.82				.81

											.83
6		5		4		3		2		1	
12		11		10		9		8		7	

											.84

		.87		.86		%		.85
--	--	-----	--	-----	--	---	--	-----

							.88
				.3			1.
				.4			2.

							.89
				.3			1.
				.4			2.

							.90
				.3			1.
				.4			2.

(3)

		.92				.91
	:	.94	(	(	(	: .93

		((.95
--	--	---	---	--	-----

					.96
		.98			.97

										.99	
6		5		4		3		2		1	
12		11		10		9		8		7	

										.100

		.103		.102			.101
							%

						.104
				.3		1.
				.4		2.

						.105
				.3		1.
				.4		2.

						.106
				.3		1.
				.4		2.

(4)

		.108				.107
	:	.110	(((:
						.109

		((.111
--	--	---	---	--	--	------

						.112
		.114				.113

											.115
6		5		4		3		2		1	
12		11		10		9		8		7	

											.116

		.119		.118							.117
										%	

											.120
				.3							1.
				.4							2.

											.121
				.3							1.
				.4							2.

											.122
				.3							1.
				.4							2.

(5)

		.124				.123
	:	.126	(	(	(	: .125

		((.127
--	--	---	---	--	--	------

						.128
		.130				.129

											.131
6		5		4		3		2		1	
12		11		10		9		8		7	

											.132

		.135		.134						.133
										%

										.136
				.3						1.
				.4						2.

										.137
				.3						1.
				.4						2.

										.138
				.3						1.
				.4						2.

:

(1)

(/ /)					.139
---------	--	--	--	--	------

		4-1			

					.140
--	--	--	--	--	------

					.141
--	--	--	--	--	------

	/				.
	/				.
	/				.
	/				.

					.142
--	--	--	--	--	------

		.3		1.
		.4		.2

(2)

(/ /)						.143
		4-1				
						.144

					.145
	/				.
	/				.
	/				.
	/				.

		.146
.3		1.
.4		2.

(3)

(/ /)						.147
		4-1				
.148						

.149					
	/				.
	/				.
	/				.
	/				.

.150	
.3	1.
.4	2.

_____ :

.151

5 - 1

(1)

_____ :

	.	.	:	.1	Q1
--	---	---	---	----	----

			:	.2	Q2
--	--	--	---	----	----

	:(	)	.3	Q3	
.2		11-6	.1		
(	5/ 4)	(	)	.3	
.6		(	)	.5	
		(	)	.7	

				Q4
.2			.1	
.4			.3	
.6		)	.5	
.8			.7	
.10		(	)	.9
		(	)	.11

5	4	3	2	1

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
- 16
- 17
- 18
- 19
- 20
- 21

()

Annex G: Location Profile Format

Location Profile Format

1. Basic information

Locale:		Governorate:	
---------	--	--------------	--

Telephone:		Mobile:		Fax:	
------------	--	---------	--	------	--

E-mail:		Webpage:	
---------	--	----------	--

Total area of the locality (in dunums)	
--	--

Population	M		F		Total	
------------	---	--	---	--	-------	--

Is the location a member of a Joint Village Council?	(a) Yes	(b) No
--	---------	--------

The contact person(s) of the Joint Village Council:			
Name	Position	Telephone	Mobile

The villages that form the council			
1.	2.	3.	4.
5.	6.	7.	8.
9.	10.	11.	12.
13.	14.	15.	16.

Major local services available in the location	
<input type="checkbox"/> Post office	<input type="checkbox"/> Office of Labor
<input type="checkbox"/> Office of Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Office of Ministry of Social Affairs
<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Station	<input type="checkbox"/> Police Station
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Unemployment

Rates / main sectors of local employment / reasons/economic base of the community

Average household size:		Average dependency ratio:	
-------------------------	--	---------------------------	--

Unemployment rate in the governorate		Unemployment rate in the locale	
--------------------------------------	--	---------------------------------	--

The number of unemployed people in the locale	
---	--

Main reasons for unemployment?	
a)	
b)	
c)	

Arrange the sources of income from the highest to the smallest?		Rank
1.	The work of the family members	
2.	Support from extended family/friends	
3.	Aid from local organizations	
4.	Aid from external organizations	
5.	Other (specify).....	
6.	Other (specify).....	

3. Food Security
Rates / source of income / community support received

Main sectors of local employment	
1.	4.
2.	5.
3.	6.

% of food insecurity (statistics from WFP) for governorate	
--	--

Arrange the sources of income from the highest to the smallest?		Rank
1.	The work of the family members	
2.	Support from extended family/friends	
3.	Aid from local organizations	
4.	Aid from external organizations	
5.	Other (specify).....	
6.	Other (specify).....	

4. Basic services

A. Education

Number of Schools		Male		Female	
-------------------	--	------	--	--------	--

Number of students		Male		Female	
--------------------	--	------	--	--------	--

Classes available for male students	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
-------------------------------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	------------------	------------------	------------------

Classes available for female students	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
---------------------------------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	------------------	------------------	------------------

% of drop out rate last year		Number		Classes:	
------------------------------	--	--------	--	----------	--

Reasons for drop out rate		
1.	3.	5.
2.	4.	6.

School needs		
1.	3.	5.
2.	4.	6.

Q122 School challenges

1.	3.	5.
2.	4.	6.

B. Health

No. of health facilities.					
	Public	Private	NGO	Charitable	Total
Clinics					
Hospitals					
Health care centers					
Dentists					
Pharmacies					
Ambulances					

If there isn't a clinic, how far is the nearest clinic to your area?	Km		Hrs	
--	----	--	-----	--

Does the clinic have				
a. Resident Doctor	# of days		# of hours/week	
b. Visiting doctor	# of days		# of hours/week	
c. Nurse	# of days		# of hours/week	
d. Social Counselor	# of days		# of hours/week	

What are the most significant health problems?			
1		2	
3		4	
5		6	

C. Electricity

Short description

D. Water and Sanitation

Short description

E. Sewage & Solid Waste System

Short description

5. Social Assistance

Has this community received support from any of the following organizations in the last year?			
A.	WFP		How many households?
B.	UNRWA		How many households?
C.	Ministry of Social Affairs		How many households?
D.	Islamic Relief		How many households?
E.	Other international organizations		How many households?
F.	Az Zakat Committees		How many households?
G.	Other (specify)		How many households?

6. Donors support & funding

	Project Name	Nature of Project	Donor	Time Period

7. Civic Organizations

	Organization	Contact person	Telephone	Mandate / target group	type
1					
2					
3					
4					

8. Community needs

Top five priorities and needs (if a specific project is suggested, outline the potential impact of this project on the community)

9. Challenges

Is the locality near		
a) Israeli settlement	b) separation wall	c) Check point that hinders entry and exit from the locality

What are the main challenges due to proximity to Israeli settlements and the separation wall and the check point?
a)
b)
c)

Main challenges due to proximity to Israeli settlements? The separation wall? Check points? Other?

10. Recommendations

High priority – should prioritize needs assessment

Medium priority – others donors/NGOs active

Low priority – small catchment area, access to services is fine

Annex H: Location Profiles

The following are profiles of the 40 targeted villages (plus and addition village in the Jerusalem district and four additional villages in the Jenin district). In all locations unemployment is a problem, and though it varies from location to location, it should be assumed that job creation is a priority in all instances and will be incorporated into all *EJP* projects. The priorities listed are those identified by 10 key community stakeholders, this list is indicative rather than conclusive as the data sample is small. The recommendations provided were developed from examining the profile as a whole and again offer only an indication of needs, and only general recommendations for sectors needing project investment – which are not listed in any particular order. Specific and technical needs assessments must be carried out in each location once the sector for the proposed project is determined. It should be noted that any project to be implemented should have a sustainability plan to ensure that there are sufficient local capacity, skills, and funds or other resources to support the projects and their results in a sustainable manner.

(Village profiles are attached)

Annex I: Needs and Priorities Identified by Targeted Joint Village Councils

Priority Needs of Identified Joint Councils

Name of Joint Council:	Joint Services Council – Yatta/ Hebron Governorate
Participating Local Authorities:	Ar Rihya, Al-Karmel, Khallet al Maiyya, Beit 'Amra, Zaef and Hareez, Umm Lasafa, Al Buweib, Khallet Salih, Aderat and Ar Rifa'iyya, Al Heila, Wadi as Sada, Ma'in, Al Twanah, Mnazel, Azwaydeen, Um Alkhair, An Najada, Al Hathaleen, Al Hadidiya, Wad El Ma'a, Wad Azeez and Um Alshkhan.
Name of Joint Council Head:	Dr. Nayef Al Mahayneh
Telephone:	2279343

Q1. What are the highest priority needs for the joint council? Please mention the top five.

1. Wad Abu El Ful road paving and rehabilitation.
2. Joint Council headquarters needs renovation and expansion (fences, pavement of squares and construction of two halls for meetings).
3. Solid waste program needs enhancement (a compressor vehicle and 200 garbage containers).
4. Spray vehicle to prevent the sewage water formation in order to protect the environment.
5. Agricultural roads and a maintenance program for water networks and water tanks for the areas that do not have a water supply.

Q2. What are the greatest problems facing the joint council?

1. Funding
2. Closures and check points and the isolation of villages that lie in areas designated as C areas by the Israeli authorities.

Q3. What are the things that unify the villages that form the council?

1. Solid waste project
2. Water delivery program
3. Joint headquarters

Name of Joint Council: Joint Services Council – Rural West Dora/ Hebron Governorate

Participating Local Authorities:

Deir Samit, Al Kum, Al Muwarraq, Beit Maqdam, Al Majd, Deir al 'Asal al Fauqa, Hadab al Fawwar, Abu al Ghuzlan, Abu al 'Asja, Al Bira, Al Rmadeen, As Sura, Beit Mirsim, 'Abda Al alkatyen, Khursa, Siket Tawas, Beit ar Rush al Fauqa, Beit ar Rush at Tahta, Deir al 'Asal at Tahta,-Iskeak, Tarrama, Deir Razih, Wad Al Shajenah, Hafayer Bitm, Ifqaqis, Khirbet Salama, Wad Abeat, Al Fureijat, Rabud, Khallet al 'Aqed, Khallet Wahsheh, Abu al 'Urqan and Inab Al Kabeereh.

Name of Joint Council Head: Waleed Abu Shrar

Telephone: 2283776

Q1. What are the highest priority needs for the joint council? Please mention the top five.

1. Water
2. Roads
3. Establishment of new schools
4. Solid waste and sanitary drainage
5. Village rehabilitation project
6. Land reclamation and agriculture

Q2. What are the greatest problems facing the joint council?

1. Funding
2. Lack of a national-level strategic plan.

Q3. What are the things that unify the villages that form the council?

Economic, social, geographical and development conditions.

Name of Joint Council: Joint Services Council – West Salfeet / Salfeet Governorate

Participating Local Authorities:

Qarawat Bani Hassan, Azawyeh, Deir Ballut, Biddya, Sarta, Mas-ha and Rafat.

Name of Joint Council Head: Nidal Amer (but talked with Nazeh Sartawi 09-2998601)

Telephone: 0599-067540

Q1. What are the highest priority needs for the joint council? Please mention the top five.

1. Building headquarters for the council
2. Electricity maintenance unit
3. Water maintenance unit
4. Land surveying unit

Q2. What are the greatest problems facing the joint council?

1. Lands confiscated as result of the Separation Wall and Israeli settlements
2. Insufficient funds to hire necessary people

Q3. What are the things that unify the villages that form the council?

1. Licensing unit
2. Solid waste vehicle

Name of Joint Council: West Joint Services Council for Planning and Development / Qalqilia Governorate

Participating Local Authorities:

Habla, Ras 'Atiya, 'Azzun 'Atma, Ad Dab'a, Ras Tierah, Jaloud Salman, Al Mudawwar, Al Ashqar, Beit Amin and Wad Al Rasha.

Name of Joint Council Head: Samarah Mrayeh

Telephone: 0522-748925

Q1. What are the highest priority needs for the joint council? Please mention the top five.

1. Paving a 3-kilometer connecting road between Suleiman village and Kufr Thulth
2. Legal and sanitary solid waste dumps
3. Services complex/headquarters for the joint council
4. Sanitary drainage

Q2. What are the greatest problems facing the joint council?

1. Separation wall and checkpoints
2. Financial assets

Q3. What are the things that unify the villages that form the council?

1. Solid waste vehicle

Name of Joint Council: Joint Services Council – Nablus Governorate
Participating Local Authorities: Huwwara, Jamma'in, Zeita Jamma'in, Einaboos, 'Urif, Asira and Al Qabeelah.
Name of Joint Council Head: Samer Oudeh
Telephone: 09-2590470
Q1. What are the highest priority needs for the joint council? Please mention the top five. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Main road paving 2. Street drains 3. Services complex 4. Water network
Q2. What are the greatest problems facing the joint council? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check points 2. Huwwara village lands lie in areas designated as C areas by the Israeli authorities.
Q3. What are the things that unify the villages that form the council? Services complex

Name of Joint Council: Joint Services Council for Planning and Development North West Jerusalem/ Jerusalem Governorate
Participating Local Authorities: Biddu, Beit Surik, Beit Ijza, Beit Duqqu, Beit Iksa and An Nabi Samwil.
Name of Joint Council Head: Ismaeel Qa'adan
Telephone: 0545-277526
Q1. What are the highest priority needs for the joint council? Please mention the top five.

1. Water networks
2. Sanitary drainage
3. Road paving
4. Garbage containers
5. Service vehicle
6. Commuter street waiting areas
7. Hospital establishment

Q2. What are the greatest problems facing the joint council?

1. To obtain a sum of 250,000 NIS to pay the electricity bills
2. Unemployment that reaches 60% as a result of the Separation Wall
3. Roads need rehabilitation
4. Financial hardship

Q3. What are the things that unify the villages that form the council?

Services complex

Name of Joint Council: Joint Services Council – South East Nablus/ Nablus Governorate

Participating Local Authorities:

Beita, 'Awarta, Osarin, Odala and Za'tara

Name of Joint Council Head: Wasef Ma'ala

Telephone: 0599-688888

Q1. What are the highest priority needs for the joint council? Please mention the top five.

- 1- Rehabilitate and pave connecting roads to link between villages
- 2- Public park for surrounding villages
- 3- Joint specialized school
- 4- Public capacity building

Q2. What are the greatest problems facing the joint council?

- 1- Funding projects
- 2- Lack of group work culture in local communities

Q3. What are the things that unify the villages that form the council?

- 1- Overlapping village lands
- 2- Social and family ties

Name of Joint Council: Joint Services Council – Asha’raweyeh / Tulkarem Governorate

Participating Local Authorities:

Deir al Ghusun, 'Attil, Qaffin, Baqa ash Sharqiya, 'Illar, Zeita Municipality, Al Jarushiya, Al Masqufa, Seida, An Nazla al Gharbiya, An Nazla ash Sharqiya, Nazlet Abu Nar, Nazlat 'Isa, An Nazla al Wusta and Ukaba.

Name of Joint Council Head: Ahed Znabeet

Telephone: 09-2663912

Q1. What are the highest priority needs for the joint council? Please mention the top five.

- 1- Solid waste complex
- 2- Sanitary drainage network for multiple municipalities
- 3- Connecting roads between villages
- 4- Agricultural products market
- 5- Rehabilitate agrarian roads and draining rainwater.

Q2. What are the greatest problems facing the joint council?

- 1- Administrative problems
- 2- Financial situation
- 3- Lack of sustainable projects

Q3. What are the things that unify the villages that form the council?

- 1- Electric lines work vehicle
- 2- Heavy digging equipment
- 3- Refrigerator
- 4- Two jeeps

Name of Joint Council:	Joint Services Council – West Rural B1 / Bethlehem Governorate
Participating Local Authorities:	Beit Fajjar, Al Walaja, Battir, Husan, Wadi Fukin, Nahhalin, Artas, Al Jab'a, Jurat ash Sham'a, Al Ma'sara, Umm Salamuna, Marah Rabah, Wadi an Nis, Wad Rahhal, Marah Ma'alla, Khallet al Haddad and Al Manshiya.
Name of Joint Council Head:	Raed Samarah
Telephone:	2740244
Q1. What are the highest priority needs for the joint council? Please mention the top five.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Inability to pay salaries 2- Road construction machinery needs upgrade 3- Headquarters needs development in terms of computers, furniture, and paint 4- Prepare a local zoning and construction committee for organizing construction and licensing 5- To own council headquarters instead of renting one
Q2. What are the greatest problems facing the joint council?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1- No employee retention due to lack of funds
Q3. What are the things that unify the villages that form the council?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Health centers 2- Solid waste vehicle 3- Joint Works, Engineering, Land Surveying Unit

Annex K: Top Five Ranked Priorities for Development by Village as Identified by Key Community Members.

NABLUS GOVERNORATE

Rank	Odaleh	
1	Job creation	Food Aid

2	Improvement of electricity quality and supply	
3	New schools	New clinics
4	Sewage system	
5	Upgrade existing schools	Recreational places for children

Rank	Orif		
1	Improvement of water quality and supply		
2	Job creation	Health services	Improvement of the environment
3	New clinics		
4	New schools	Remove random dumpsites and prohibit open burning of waste	Recreational places for children
5	Improvement of electricity quality and supply		

Rank	Osarin	
1	Job creation	
2	Improvement of water quality and supply	
3	New schools	
4	Sewage system	Women's center
5	Health services	Recreational places for children

Rank	Bureen	
1	Job creation	
2	Improvement of water quality and supply	
3	Recreational places for children	
4	New clinics	
5	Food aid	

Rank	Frosh Beit Dajan	
1	Health services	Agricultural support
2	Improvement of electricity quality and supply	
3	Job creation	

4	New schools
5	New clinics

Rank	Tel	
1	Job creation	Improvement of water quality and supply
2	Health services	
3	New schools	
4	Sewage system	Rehabilitation of internal roads
5	Upgrade existing schools	Recreational places for children

SALFIT GOVERNORATE

Rank	Bedia		
1	Job creation		
2	Improvement of water quality and supply	Sewage system	
3	New schools	Rehabilitate kindergarten	Recreational places for children
4	Improve environment		
5	Solid waste collection system		

Rank	Deir Ballut		
1	Job creation		
2	Agricultural support		
3	New schools		
4	Upgrade existing schools		
5	Rehabilitate clinics	Rehabilitation of internal roads	Youth centers

TULKAREM GOVERNORATE

Rank	Nezleh Gharbieh		
1	Job creation		

2	Agricultural support				
3	Improve environment	Rehabilitation of kindergarten	Rehabilitation of internal roads	Women's center	Youth center
4	Rehabilitation of existing clinics				
5	Recreational places for children				

Rank	Nezleh Sharqieh	
1	Job creation	
2	Improvement of water quality and supply	
3	Remove random dumpsite and open burning of waste	
4	Upgrade existing schools	Rehabilitate internal roads
5	Youth centers	

Rank	Shufa	
1	Job creation	
2	Improvement of electricity quality and supply	
3	Agricultural support	
4	New schools	
5	Services for individuals with special needs	

Rank	Izbet Shufa		
1	Job creation		
2	Improvement of electricity quality and supply	Health services	
3	Improve environment	New schools	Recreational places for children
4	New clinics		Women's center
5	Services for individuals with special needs	Recreational places for children	

QALQILIYA GOVERNORATE

Rank	Beit Ameen		
1	Job creation	Sewage system	Upgrade existing

			schools
2	New schools		
3	Agricultural support		
4	New clinics	Women's center	
5	Rehabilitate existing clinics	Services for individuals with special needs	

Rank	Ras Atieh		
1	Sewage System		
2	Upgrade existing schools		
3	Agricultural support		
4	Rehabilitate existing clinics		
5	Services for individuals with special needs	Women's center	Recreational places for children

JENIN GOVERNORATE

Rank	Beit Qad		
1	Job creation		
2	Improvement of water quality and supply		
3	Agricultural support		
4	Rehabilitate existing clinics		
5	Food aid	Support for rehabilitation centers	Youth center

Rank	Araneh		
1	Job creation		
2	Improvement of electricity quality and supply		
3	Improvement of water quality and supply		
4	Upgrade existing schools		
5	New clinics		

Rank	Araboneh		
1	Job creation		

2	Improvement of water quality and supply	
3	Agricultural support	
4	Rehabilitate existing clinics	
5	Upgrade existing schools	

Rank	Faqu'a	
1	Job creation	
2	Improvement of water quality and supply	
3	Agricultural support	
4	New schools	Upgrade existing schools
5	Rehabilitation of internal roads	

Rank	Meselya	
1	Job creation	
2	New schools	
3	Health services	
4	Improvement of water quality and supply	
5	Agricultural support	

Rank	Um Toot	
1	Job creation	
2	New clinics	
3	Improvement of water quality and supply	New schools
4	Rehabilitate existing clinics	
5	Rehabilitate kindergarten	Rehabilitate internal roads

JENIN GOVERNORATE

Rank	Al Mughayer	
1	New schools	
2	Rehabilitate kindergarten	
3	New clinics	

4	Job creation	Improvement of water quality and supply	Improve environment	New schools	Rehabilitation of internal roads	Services for individuals with special needs	Recreational places for children
5	Sewage system			Youth center			

Rank	Al Jadideh	
1	Job creation	
2	Rehabilitate internal roads	
3	New clinics	Youth center
4	Health services	Women's center
5	Recreational places for children	

Rank	Ajeh	
1	Job creation	
2	Youth center	
3	Rehabilitation of internal roads	
4	Agricultural support	
5	New schools	Women's center

TUBAS GOVERNORATE

Rank	Tayasir				
1	Job creation				
2	New schools			New clinics	
3	Food aid	Improve water quality and supply	Upgrade existing schools	Rehabilitation of internal roads	Youth center
4	Sewage system				
5	Agricultural support			Rehabilitation of kindergarten	

RAMALLAH AND AL BIREH GOVERNORATE

Rank	Deir Qaddis
-------------	--------------------

1	Job creation		
2	Food aid		
3	Improvement of electricity quality and supply	Youth center	Services for individuals with special needs
4	Sewage system	Recreational places for children	
5	Agricultural support		

Rank	Beit Seara		
1	Job creation		
2	Improvement of electricity quality and supply	Upgrade existing schools	
3	Youth center		
4	Remove random dumpsite and open burning of waste	Provide services for individuals with special needs	
5	Recreational places for children		

Rank	Kharbatha Al Musbah		
1	Job creation		
2	Improvement of electricity quality and supply		
3	New clinics		
4	Improvement of water quality and supply	Women's center	
5	Food aid	Health services	New schools

Rank	Safa		
1	Job creation		
2	Improvement of water quality and supply		
3	Agricultural support	Upgrade existing schools	Rehabilitation of internal roads
4	Rehabilitation of kindergarten		
5	Services for individuals with special needs		

Rank	Shebteen		
1	Job creation		

2	Food aid			Health services		
3	Rehabilitate internal roads					
4	Improvement of water quality and supply	Improve electricity quality and supply	Upgrade existing schools	Rehabilitate kindergarten	Remove random dumpsite and ban open burning of waste	Services for individuals with special needs
5	Agricultural support					

Rank	Al Midya	
1	Job creation	
2	Provide food	
3	Rehabilitation of internal roads	Provide recreational places for children
4	Agricultural support	Remove random dumpsite and ban open burning of waste
5	Services for individuals with special needs	

Rank	Deir Netham		
1	Job creation		
2	Agricultural support	New schools	Youth centers
3	New clinics		
4	Health services	Recreational places for children	
5	Rehabilitation of internal roads		

JERICHO GOVERNORATE

Rank	Al Nwaemeh	
1	Job creation	
2	Rehabilitate kindergarten	
3	Upgrade existing schools	Women's center
4	Health services	
5	Recreational places for children	

Rank	Jiftlik
1	Improvement of electricity quality and supply
2	Improvement of water quality and supply
3	Women's center
4	Youth center
5	Recreational places for children

JERUSALEM GOVERNORATE

Rank	Swahreh Al Sharqieh
1	Job creation
2	Health services
3	Improvement of water quality and supply
4	Recreational places for children
5	Sewage system

Rank	Biddu
1	Job creation
2	Support rehabilitation centers
3	Sewage system
4	Remove random dumpsite and open burning of waste
5	Agricultural support

Rank	Beit Surik
1	Job creation
2	Improvement of water quality and supply
3	Sewage system
4	Rehabilitation of internal roads
5	Agricultural support

Rank	Anata
-------------	--------------

1	Job creation		
2	Upgrade existing schools	New clinics	Services for individuals with special needs
3	Rehabilitation of internal roads		
4	Remove random dumpsite and open burning of waste.		
5	Recreational places for children		

HEBRON GOVERNORATE

Rank	Beit Ar Rush Al Fauqa									
1	Job creation									
2	Improvement of water quality and supply									
3	Sewage system			New clinics			Women's center			
4	Health services	Improve environment	Agricultural support	Upgrade existing schools	Rehabilitate kindergarten	Solid waste system	Remove random dumpsite and open burning of waste,	Youth center	Provide services for individuals with special needs	
5	Rehabilitate existing clinics					Rehabilitate internal roads				

Rank	Beit Awa					
1	Improvement of water quality and supply*					
2	Improvement of electricity quality and supply					
3	Job creation			New clinics		
4	Agricultural support			Youth center		
5	Food aid	Sewage sytem	Upgrade existing schools	Remove random dumpsite and open burning of waste	Women center	

*While it has been noted that Beit Awa might not have as dire water problems as are described here, it must be remembered that these results are the perceptions of interviewees and are indicative.

Rank	Byar Al Aroos
-------------	----------------------

1	Job creation					
2	Improvement of electricity quality and supply	Improvement of water quality and supply	Sewage system	Agricultural support	New schools	Youth center
3	Food aid		Health services	Solid waste collection system	Upgrade existing schools	
4	Improve the environment					
5	Recreational places for children					

Rank	Shufa
1	Job creation
2	Improvement of electricity quality and supply
3	Agricultural support
4	New schools
5	Services for individuals with special needs

Rank	Qalqas		
1	Build new schools		
2	Improvement of water quality and supply	Improve environment	Agricultural support
3	Sewage system		
4	Health services	New clinic	Rehabilitation of internal roads
5	Remove random dumpsite and open burning of waste		

Rank	Al Helieh		
1	Job creation		
2	Food aid		
3	New schools	Rehabilitation of internal roads	Services for individuals with special needs
4	Improve water quality and supply		
5	Women's center		

BETHLEHEM GOVERNORATE

Rank	Nehlean	
1	Job creation	
2	New schools	
3	Health services	Upgrade existing schools
4	Youth centers	
5	Provide recreational places for children	

Rank	Artas	
1	Food aid	
2	Job creation	
3	New schools	
4	Solid waste collection system	
5	Remove random dumpsite and open burning of waste	

Rank	Um Salamoneh						
1	Job creation						
2	Food aid						
3	Health services						
4	New clinics						
5	Improve environment	Agricultural support	Support rehabilitation centers	New schools	Upgrade existing schools	Rehabilitate internal roads	Remove random dumpsite and ban open burning of waste

Annex K: Master Database of Primary Information Collected about Target Locales

Please see attached disc

Annex L: Recommendations for EJP project sectors by location

	Governorate	Locales	Recommendations
1	Bethlehem	Umm Salamuna	
2		Nahhalin	
3		Artas	
4	Hebron		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve water quality and supply (30% of houses need to be connected to the network, the system has leakage and there is a general lack of water). • Sanitation, waste disposal and environmental health • New schools • Agricultural support
5		Qalqas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading and expanding school facilities • Sanitation and waste disposal
6		Al Heila	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve water quality and supply (25% of houses need to be connected to the network, the system has leakage and there is a general lack of water). • Sanitation and waste disposal • Improvement of quality and supply of electricity • Agricultural support • School facilities
7		Biyar al 'Arus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve water quality and supply (40% of houses need to be connected to the network, the system has leakage and there is a general lack of water). • Waste disposal and sanitation • 10% of households need to be connected to the electrical grid which needs repair • School facilities need upgrading
8		Beit ar Rush al Fauqa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve water quality and supply (20% of houses need to be connected to the network, the system has leakage and there is a general lack of water). • Sanitation and waste disposal • 5% of households need to be connected to the electrical grid which needs repair and
		Beit 'Awwa	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> upgrading. • Agricultural support
9	Jenin	Faqqu'a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase availability and quality of water • Agricultural support • Upgrade and expand educational facilities (school has no heat)
10		Al Mughayyir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve water quality and supply (30% of houses need to be connected to the network, the system has leakage and there is a general lack of water). • Sanitation and waste disposal • Upgrading and expansion of educational facilities • Health facilities and services
11		Al Judeida	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate internal roads • New clinic and increase health services • Community centers
12		Misliya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade and expand school facilities • Agricultural support • Improve access to and quality of water • Health services
13		'Arabbuna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve water quality and supply • Rehabilitate clinics • Agricultural support
		'Arrana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve electricity supply and quality • Improve water quality and availability • Upgrade and expand educational facilities • Health clinic
		Beit Qad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve water quality and supply • Agricultural support • Rehabilitation of clinics
		Umm at Tut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve water quality and supply (25% of houses need to be connected to the network, the system has leakage and there is a general lack of water). • Upgrade and expand health facilities and services • Upgrade and expand

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> educational facilities Rehabilitate internal roads
		'Aja	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve water quality and supply (20% of houses need to be connected to the network, the system has leakage and there is a general lack of water). Upgrade and expand educational facilities Youth center Agricultural support and road rehabilitation
1 4	Jericho	Al Jiftlik	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve availability and quality of electricity Improve water quality and supply (30% of houses need to be connected to the network, the system has leakage and there is a general lack of water). Community centers Sanitation/environmental health
1 5		An Nuwei'ma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation and upgrading of educational facilities Improve health services Community centers
1 6	Jerusalem	'Anata	
1 7		Biddu	
1 8		Beit Surik	
		As Sawahira ash Sharqiya	
1 9	Nablus	Furush Beit Dajan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health services and facilities Improve water quality and supply Sanitation and waste disposal Improve electricity quality and supply Agricultural support Upgrade and expand educational facilities
2 0		Burin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve quality and supply of water Upgrading of educational facilities Sanitation and waste disposal Health services and clinics Recreational places for children

2 1		'Urif	
2 2		Tell	
2 3		Odala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve quality and supply of electricity • Improve quality and supply of water • Sanitation and waste disposal • Health services and facilities • Upgrade and expand educational facilities
2 4		Osarin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve quality and supply of water • Sanitation and solid waste disposal • Upgrade and expand educational facilities • Health services and facilities • Community centers
		Al 'Agrabaniya	
		Madama	
		Jurish	
		Duma	
2 5	Qalqiliya	Ras 'Atiya	
2 6		Beit Amin	
2 7	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Shabtin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect remaining 30% of households to electrical grid • Rehabilitate internal roads and schools
2 8		Deir Nidham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitation/sewage • Upgrade educational facilities • Agricultural support • No health clinic in the village
2 9		Kharbatha al Misbah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade educational facilities • Connect remaining 10% to electrical grid • Improve clinic/health services
3 0		Deir Qaddis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitation/sewage • Improvement of electrical supply and quality (80% houses are not connected) • Youth center
3 1		Beit Sira	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitation and improvement of water quality and supply • Electricity for remaining 40% of households • Upgrade educational facilities
3 2		Al Midya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitation and improvement of water quality and supply

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural support • Environmental Issues • Recreational places for children
3 3		Saffa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve water quality and supply • Upgrade educational facilities and internal roads • Agricultural support
3 4	Salfit	Biddya	
3 5		Deir Ballut	
3 6	Tubas	Tayasir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve water quality and availability • Upgrade and expand educational facilities • Sanitation and solid waste disposal
3 7	Tulkarem	Shufa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve electrical quality and supply • Improve sanitation and availability of clean water • Agricultural support • Upgrade school facilities and build a new school
3 8		'Izbat Shufa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve water quality and supply • Improve the environment/sanitation • Improve electrical quality and supply
3 9		An Nazla ash Sharqiya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the environment/sanitation • Improve water quality and supply and repair leakage • Upgrade educational facilities • Rehabilitate internal roads
4 0		An Nazla al Gharbiya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve water quality and supply • Sanitation • Agricultural support
		Al Jarushiya	
	Kafr Rumman		
	Saffarin		