



- **Abbassa's village** is one of El-Kalalsa local units in Quos district in the south of Qena.
- It is located in an isolated area and most of its people are living in extreme poverty.
- The village consists of seven hamlets; Ali Ahmed, Ibrahim Halby, El Sawaky, Abbassa Elbalad, Khalid Ibn el Waled, El Tasafy Elgharby, El Kromat.
- During the field visits, it was noted that women's participation in the community life is very weak

Education:

- The educational institutions there do not meet the needs and demands of the students. There is a massive shortage in primary school especially in isolated hamlets where student suffer in their way to and back from school as they have to walk long distant . It has only one primary school and one preparatory school and they are in the same buildings and serve the 7 hamlets.
- Educational services, laboratories, extracurricular activities are ineffective in the school.
- The village has no secondary or TVET schools.
- Women are deprived from education as they have limited access to education and very high illiteracy rates.
- There are no preschool classes in the village.

Health:

- The village has one health unit but there is no resident doctor.
- There is a lack of health awareness and spread of diseases such as hepatitis and renal failure.

Employment:

- Unemployment is one of the most common problems in the village between youth of the both sexes. Most of them work in agriculture with very low wages compared to the risks and hardships that they face. The proposed solution to solve the problem from their point of view is vocational training with small micro projects.
- The number of households receiving social security pension are 235 families, it is a large number compared to the total population.
- With regard to immigration, most young people are working inside the village, while small proportion migrates to Arab countries.

The Economic and Environmental Situation:

❖ Agriculture:

- Agriculture is considered the main economic activity.
- The village has 797 acres of agricultural land, 600 of it are cultivated with sugar cane.
- Farmers suffer from the monopoly PBDAC due to the loans granted to them, which affect their income level.

- Agriculture suffers from high production costs and lack of guidance or agricultural field schools and the absence of the role of schools of agriculture
- Irregular irrigation systems especially in June.
- Agricultural land is very narrow compared to continually increasing population

❖ Infrastructure and Environment :

- People of the village suffer from continual water cut and bad quality of water and most of them depend on underground water. Villagers ask for renewing water networks and controlling water quality coming from purification stations.
- There is no sanitation system which exacerbates many health and environmental problems for the people of the village.
- The electricity network is deteriorated as it was established in 1979.
- The village's roads are unpaved and deteriorated.

Needs of the Community on Categorical Basis

It was important to explore the needs of the local community through a series of meetings, focus groups with youth, women, and farmers.

Women and children:

- More preschool classes to take care of children and give them the appropriate care.
- More attention to health.
- Literacy classes and awareness campaigns about the importance of education.
- Vocational training and new job opportunities.
- Renewing water network

Youth:

- Youth center and activating cultural activities.
- Vocational and management training
- Access to loans
- Provision of garbage trucks and workers to overcome the garbage problem.

Men and farmers:

- Sanitation system
- Paving roads and providing good transportation
- Renewing electricity network
- Activation of the role of agricultural association in providing agricultural extension to farmers and affordable prices for fertilizers.
- More attention to education and increasing the number of schools in the village.

NGOs:

- The village has 2 NGOs, the Environmental and Local Community Development Association located in Ibrahim Halby's hamlet and the Community Development Association located in Abbassa. Unfortunately both NGOs are inactive and need a lot of skills and capacities.