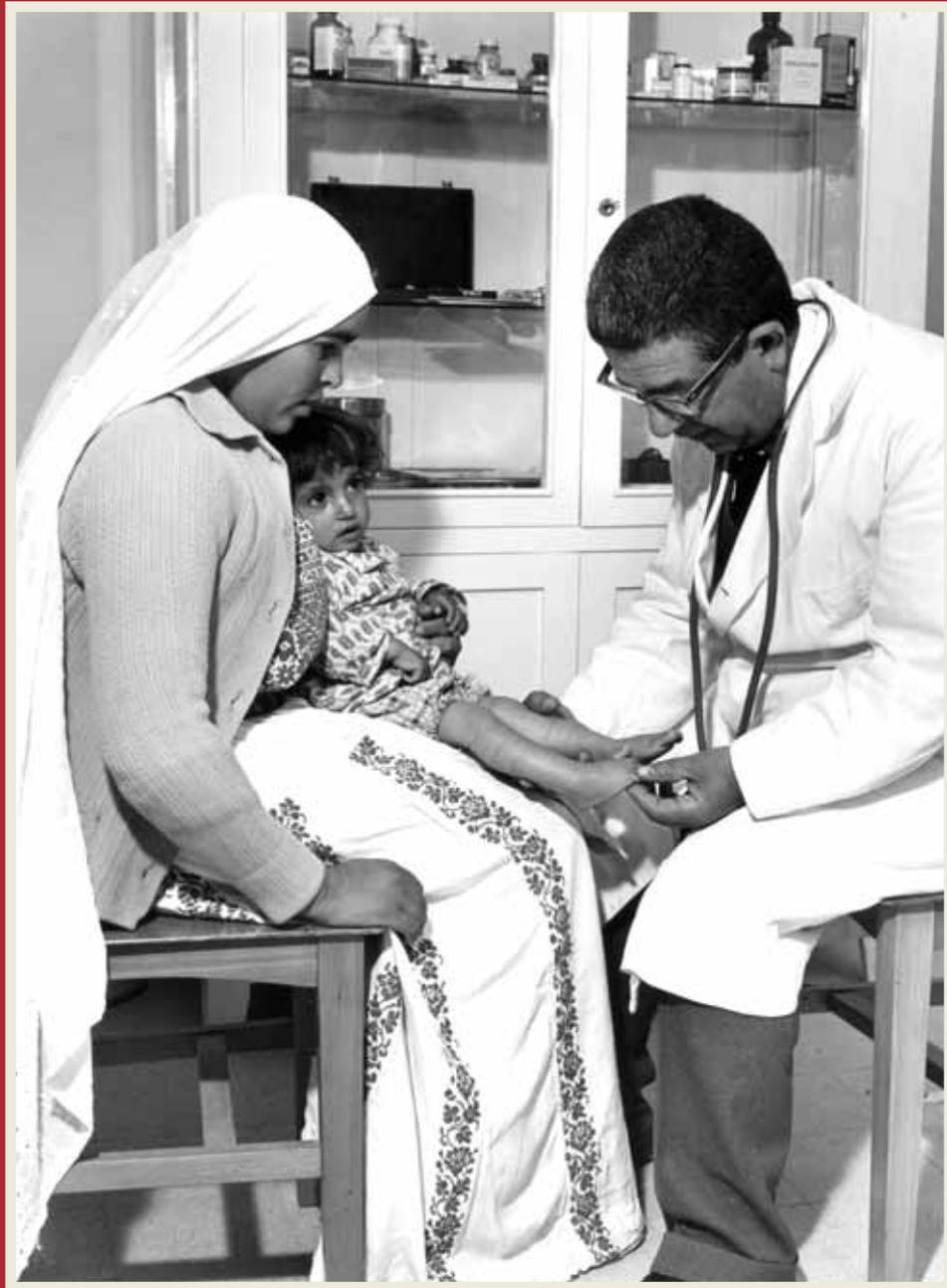


A HERITAGE OF SERVICE 1948 - 2010



The Lutheran World Federation
Department for World Service
Jerusalem Program



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Foreword

The Jerusalem Program is one of the Lutheran World Federation's oldest and largest humanitarian programs. It is one of 36 programs operated around the world by the LWF's Department for World Service, and the 287 employees serving the Palestinian Territories are among the 5,000 World Service staff members globally.

The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) Jerusalem program has assisted Palestinian refugees and others living in poverty for over 60 years. In 2010, the LWF and its partners celebrate 60 years of LWF management of the Augusta Victoria Hospital and 100 years since the inauguration of the facility. "Augusta Victoria – 100 Years on the Mount of Olives – A Heritage of Service" is the theme for the jubilee events in 2010. The main jubilee celebration is the weekend of 7-9 May, when there will be a special Service of Thanksgiving at the Ascension Church and a Conference on Diakonia, during which participants will examine the history, theology, and future of diakonia at the Augusta Victoria facilities.

In this brief booklet, I hope to provide readers a glimpse of the remarkable history of the LWF's work in the Middle East, an overview of the current LWF operations in the area,



and some insights into the challenges and opportunities before us. This booklet and all of the LWF activities related to the 2010 anniversary year are dedicated to the LWF Jerusalem staff members – past and present – who have offered hope and healing to children, men, women and families in the West Bank and Gaza through projects related to health, education and humanitarian aid.

We are thankful for the partnerships with the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Jordan and the Holy Land (ELCJHL) and the Evangelical Church in Germany, as well as for the support from churches, governments, organizations, and individuals from all over the world who have accompanied the LWF for six decades through prayers, visits, advocacy, and financial contributions. This global network of support has indeed enabled the LWF to provide diaconal services without interruption for over 60 years, even in very difficult times and circumstances.



Rev. Mark B. Brown
Regional Representative
The Lutheran World Federation
Jerusalem



Overview of LWF Jerusalem Program

Early History



Augusta Victoria Hospital, named after Augusta Victoria, the wife of Kaiser Wilhelm II, was originally designed as a guest house for German pilgrims as well as a rest and recreation center for people affected by malaria. The building, located on the Mount of Olives, was inaugurated on April 9, 1910, but already by 1914 it became the headquarters for the Turkish military and in 1917 it was taken over by General Allenby as the headquarters for the British army.

In 1920, the High Commissioner for Palestine moved in and, for nearly a decade, the building served as the Government House for the British Mandate of Palestine. In the 1930s and 1940s, the Augusta Victoria building and the whole campus served as a “rest and relaxation” location for British soldiers until their departure and the end of the British Mandate on May 14, 1948.

During the winters leading up to and following the 1948 war, 750,000 Palestinian refugees struggled to survive, in desperate need of medical treatment, food, blankets, clothing, and shelter. The winters were bitterly cold, among the coldest on record. The Augusta Victoria campus quickly became the base for a massive humanitarian response.

Dr. Edwin Moll, the first representative of the Lutheran World Federation in Jerusalem, was already on the ground when the war broke out on May 15, 1948. He was sent here a few years earlier, initially by the National Lutheran Council in New York, to

extend help to the German mission congregations who, as a result of the Second World War, were separated from the German mother church and trying to stay alive. Pastor Daoud Haddad, the first bishop of the ELCJHL, was one of the many local pastors that Dr. Moll worked with in the late 1940s in re-establishing the Lutheran, Arabic-speaking Palestinian parishes in Beit Jala, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and elsewhere.

But when the war broke out in 1948, the attention of Dr. Moll and the LWF shifted to the larger Palestinian refugee population and the urgent need for humanitarian assistance. The distribution of clothing, milk, food and other necessities helped thousands of refugees survive the first winters after the war. By 1949 the LWF formally established a presence in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and began working with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to convert Augusta Victoria into a hospital for refugees.

At the time of the partition of Jerusalem there were no hospitals in East Jerusalem. The existing 18 hospitals in Jerusalem were all located in West Jerusalem in territory occupied by Israel. The UNRWA asked the LWF to administer the 450-bed Augusta Victoria Hospital, and, with major support from UNRWA, AVH became the largest hospital in the area and played a key role in the provision of primary and secondary healthcare to Palestinian refugees

Fearing that the property would be confiscated by Israel, the German owner, the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria Foundation (KAVF), transferred the Augusta Victoria Hospital and the surrounding 46 acres in 1950 to the trusteeship of the LWF and the LWF was registered as the owner. By the end of 1951, the LWF Middle East program, with over 400 employees, was one of the largest employers in

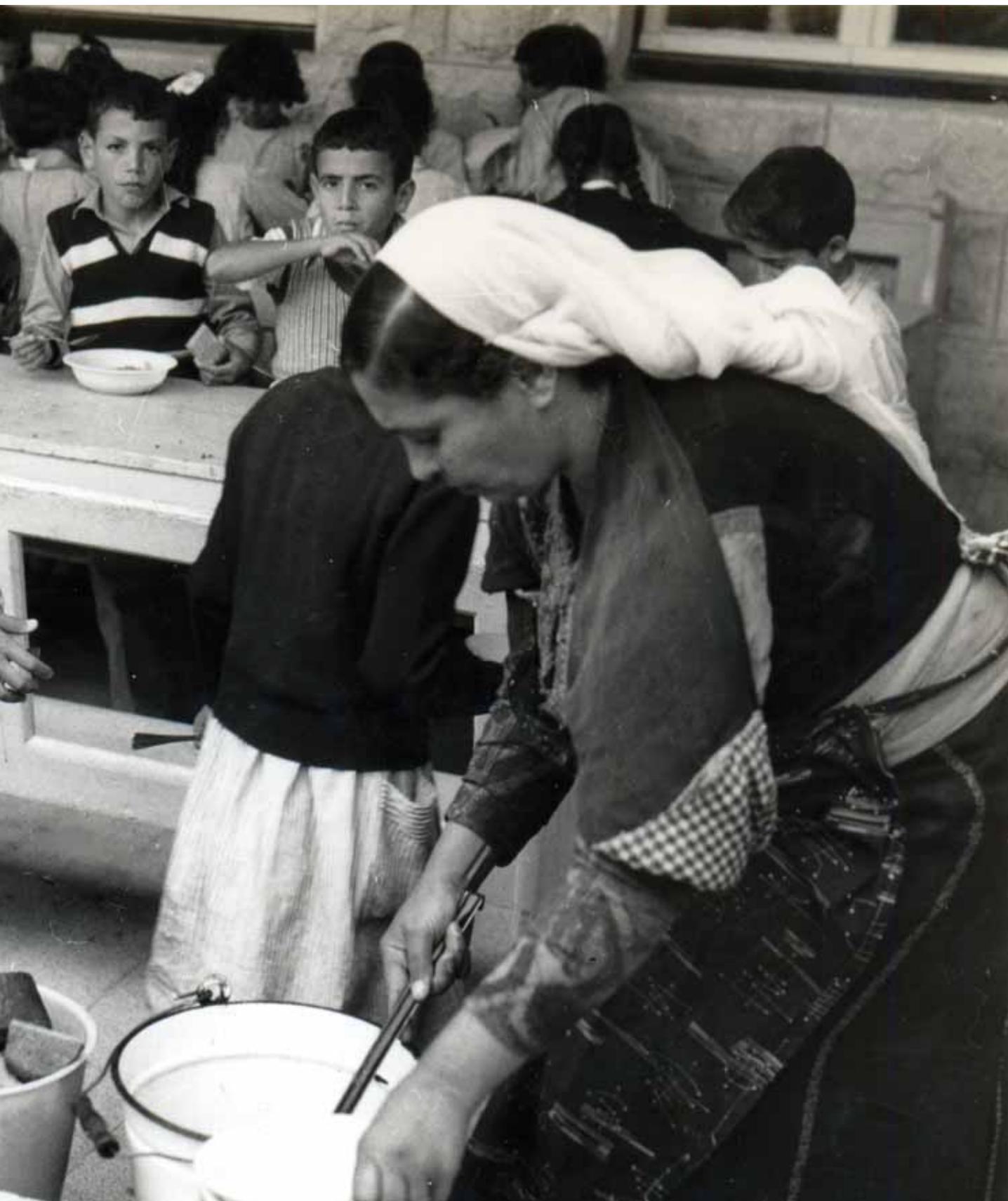


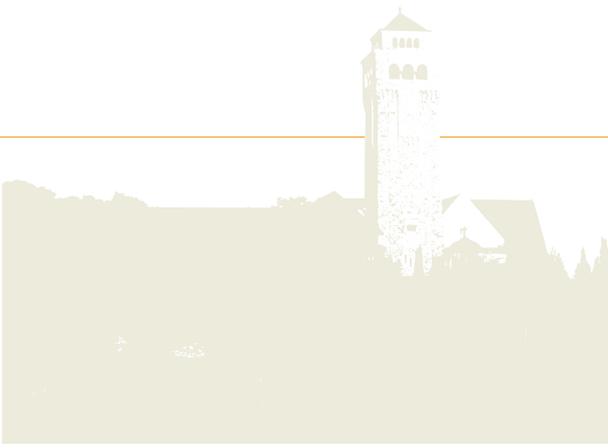
the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, behind only UNRWA and the government itself.

The United Nations often relied on the LWF to help meet the overwhelming needs of the refugee population. For example, UNRWA asked the LWF to operate clinics in over 25 remote and often politically sensitive locations in the West Bank and to establish a nursing school on the AVH campus. In order to help meet the pressing needs of a hungry refugee population, the LWF distributed foodstuffs to nearly 13,000 people every month, and established a bakery on the property in order to ensure a fresh supply of bread.

Augusta Victoria Hospital and the surrounding campus continue to serve as a hub of diaconal activities.







Augusta Victoria Hospital

Augusta Victoria Hospital (AVH) and the LWF health services are the flagship of LWF presence in the Holy Land and a living example of Christian mission in action within an area of multiple faiths and nationalities.



Augusta Victoria Hospital managed to survive many political and economic challenges over the last decades. 1996 was a critical year when the access to Jerusalem started to be difficult and UNRWA (the United Nations Relief and Works Agency) started to change its methods of contracting with the hospital and to decrease its referrals to AVH.

The only way forward was to re-engineer the hospital to respond to the changing realities, a process that started in 1997. The basic strategy was to bring AVH up to a standard where it could deliver medical services that were not previously available to the Palestinians, complement the health system of the Palestinian Authority, and become a center of excellence in certain highly needed specialties.

In 1998, the hospital started the first specialty service, kidney dialysis, and became the only center in the West Bank to offer pediatric kidney dialysis. The hospital sustains its operations in this unit, as well as all of the other specialty units and departments, through a major services contract with the Palestinian Ministry of Health. The AVH dialysis unit reached 1,000 sessions per month in 2009.

For the last few years, AVH has been working to establish a new approach to community involvement in addressing diabetes that is changing some of the traditional beliefs related to the role of the hospital in the community.

As AVH was in the process of defining a new community role, DanChurchAid, in partnership with the World Diabetes Foundation, introduced a diabetes project at the hospital. The Foundation agreed to fund a "Diabetes Prevention and Nutrition Counseling" project for the Palestinians served by AVH. In 2006, the diabetes program expanded to include a foot clinic branch.

Following the addition of the nephrology unit, AVH added a sub-acute care/skilled nursing unit, improved the ear, nose, and throat department, and introduced a robust diabetes education and care unit.

Treatment of catastrophic diseases, such as cancer, is unavailable to many in the West Bank and Gaza. The situation will only get more desperate in the coming years if more is not done to develop the capacity of the Palestinian healthcare system.

Due to the fact that nearly half of the current Palestinian population in the West Bank and Gaza is under the age of fifteen,



experts expect a sharp rise in the incidents of cancer, renal failure, and other diseases in the coming years.

In the late 1990s, AVH decided to expand into the area of cancer treatment, fulfilling in yet another way the hospital's mission to provide needed services to refugees and others living in poverty. In 2002, AVH developed its cancer services by starting a medical oncology unit, which later expanded to include radiation oncology and surgical oncology. Now AVH is a national center for cancer referrals from many hospitals, including those in Gaza. On a monthly basis, AVH sees no less than 400 cancer patients and provides over 2,000 radiation sessions and more than 350 chemotherapy sessions.



The hospital started to provide chemotherapy services through a complete medical oncology program supported by a strong tradition at the hospital in internal medicine services. The unit proved to be a total success by all medical standards and has received the acknowledgement and support of many

regional centers that are of international repute. The unit provides basic medical oncology services and acts as a referral unit for the two governmental hospitals that provide basic chemotherapy services.

The radiation oncology unit, the only one of its kind in the West Bank and Gaza, was completed toward the end of 2004. The work on commissioning the linear accelerator started in January of 2005, and the first patients were treated in August 2005. In its first four months of operation, the radiation oncology unit performed more than 1,000 radiation fields of treatment.

Today, the AVH Cancer Care Center includes a medical oncology unit, a radiation oncology unit, a surgical oncology unit,



and a psycho-social unit. An additional unit was set up within the pediatric department to care for children with solid tumors and leukemia.

The hospital staff find fulfillment in their services to cancer patients. They help to alleviate the suffering of a very special segment of the patient population and they do so while administering very difficult treatment protocols and preserving the patients' comfort, dignity, and overall quality of life.

Despite the political and economic uncertainties, Augusta Victoria Hospital increased its services since the year 2000, functioning within its approved budget, and managing to make numerous capital improvements. The work of AVH is guided

by the AVH Board of Governance, which presently includes representatives from the ELCJHL and churches in the USA, Denmark, Germany, Sweden, Norway, and Canada, as well as one member representing the local community we serve.

Over the past ten years, we have needed many local and international partners to overcome economic shortfalls. The generous response of numerous churches, agencies, individuals and governments was crucial for AVH patients.

Their assistance helped guarantee that those most vulnerable in the society – children needing kidney dialysis, cancer patients needing to continue their treatment protocols, children needing head and neck surgery, and others with medical conditions that could only be treated at Augusta Victoria Hospital – would not suffer because of a drop in services provided by AVH.



“Hope and Health across the Wall” Busing Program

A key factor in maintaining AVH's effectiveness is maintaining its connectedness to the people it serves. For example, Muna and Hadiyyah, ages 12 and 14, depend on the Lutheran World Federation bus that comes to their West Bank village.

Three times a week Muna and Hadiyyah hop on the bus in order to reach the pediatric

dialysis treatment unit at AVH. This bus is their lifeline to specialty healthcare services available to them only in Jerusalem at AVH.

Their dialysis treatment takes four hours, beginning at 7 a.m. During this time, the children sing, draw and even dance together to pass the time. They tire easily because of their condition and treatment. Around 11 a.m., their treatment for the day is finished and they pack up and head back home on the bus, hopeful and confident, with their dignity intact.





Patients' Rights to Accessible Healthcare

The LWF, like other international organizations in Jerusalem, asserts the rights of patients and humanitarian staff to access their healthcare facility despite the Israeli checkpoints and the Separation Wall that is being built around Jerusalem.

Often, if not always, the realities of conflict and violence, hate and mistrust, take their heaviest toll on children like Muna and Haddiyah and others who are most vulnerable in society. And often, humanitarian agencies like the LWF are torn between the need to deliver specific life-saving services and the moral duty to speak out for the basic rights of people burdened by the harsh realities of the political turmoil.

By negotiating with the Israeli authorities to get permission to operate a busing system that allows the LWF to move patients and

hospital staff in and out of Jerusalem with relative ease, the LWF assumes the timely and proper delivery of care to patients, but also runs the risk of appearing to accept as normal the Separation Wall and the fragmentation of Palestinian communities. The LWF is confronted by this dilemma every day.

The busing program helps to preserve the historical connectedness of Jerusalem to the West Bank and to break through the isolation imposed by the Wall. This program also helps to preserve the character of Jerusalem as a shared city between Jews, Christians, and Muslims, and between Palestinians and Israelis.



“Peace through Health” Program

AVH supports a number of programs that include Palestinian and Israeli medical and health professionals who engage in activities centered around serving patients and developing overall medical knowledge on both sides.

The Israel-Palestine conflict is a long conflict consuming the life of both nations. It has cut deeply into each individual and community, to the point where no one can say they have not been victimized at one level or another.

The “Peace through Health” program,



started in 1998 and funded by the U.S. Department of State, utilizes professional relations to facilitate dialogue. The general aim of the “Peace through Health” program is to promote peace, mutual respect, understanding, and reconciliation through professional dialogue. Israeli partners in this program include reputable Israeli hospitals and non-governmental organizations. The program helps Israeli doctors understand the experiences of the Palestinians and the violation of their human rights. The program also exposes Palestinians to the perceptions and fears of Israelis.

Even in the midst of intense periods of conflict during the Second Intifada, the

program managed to grow. The hospital and the partners involved in this program are discussing ways to sustain the program. They are doing so because of great medical and health benefits, but also because of the success in creating friendships that are the seeds of equitable peace negotiations and reconciliation.

Psycho-Social Care at AVH

AVH is enriching its medical programs through an emphasis on psycho-social care. The hospital employs a team of psycho-social care professionals leading a program



supporting patients and staff as they deal with very complicated chronic diseases, catastrophic conditions, and near end-of-life cases that will require intensive support for the patient and family. The objective is to deal with the total needs of the patient and family and not just provide biomedical services. The psycho-social care team also manages a housing program for Gaza patients who must stay in Jerusalem for extended periods for treatment. The housing program was funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and through Norwegian Church Aid.

AVH and the Mount of Olives campus are developing as a place for physical and spiritual healing and comfort.

Village Health Program

The LWF's Village Health Program quickly became one of the most important healthcare programs in the area after the 1948 war. Through the Village Health Program, the hospital was able to reach patients who were unable to come to the hospital.

Access to areas near the 1949 Armistice Line (Green Line) was restricted between 1948 and 1967. The Jordanian Government relied on relief agencies such as the LWF to provide services to the villages near the Green Line.



The LWF Village Health Program was designed to target such areas not served or under-served.

Presently, AVH is also capable of extending preventive hospital programs into the community. Many of the clinical specialties at AVH require screening, early detection, and health education programs. These are all implemented through Village Health Clinics and in partnership with other NGOs, UNRWA, and the Palestinian Authority.

Over 60 years later, the LWF still operates in remote areas through clinics and outreach centers in villages near the Green Line and elsewhere in the West Bank. AVH dispatches teams of nurses, physicians, counselors, and health staff to them daily.

Humanitarian Assistance

Since the early 1950s, the LWF Mount of Olives campus has served as a distribution center for humanitarian supplies and basic necessities sent from donor organizations around the world to assist Palestinian refugees. Today, much of the Palestinian population remains in need of basic materials, and the LWF continues to distribute such aid.

The LWF works with contacts in the West Bank to distribute goods to communities, families and individuals most in need. The supplies often include handmade quilts



from congregations across North America, blankets, sweaters, health kits, school kits, baby kits, and toys provided by Lutheran World Relief and Canadian Lutheran World Relief.

Over six decades, the hospital has played a major role in assisting populations caught in conflict. In addition to treating patients, AVH is engaged in transporting supplies to conflict areas, transporting patients to the hospital, and arranging for dignified access to and long-term treatment in Jerusalem. These programs are seen as a major part of the role of LWF in advocating and upholding the rights of the poor and oppressed.



Youth Empowerment

Vocational Training Program

Since 1949, the Lutheran World Federation has been helping to empower young people in Jerusalem and the West Bank through vocational training. The vocational training (VT) program started on the Augusta Victoria campus with 20 students. Now there are over 300 students each year.

Originally, three-year training programs were offered in carpentry, auto-mechanics, and metalwork. In 1964, with funding from Sweden,

the Vocational Training Center, known as the VTC, moved from the Mount of Olives to a new, larger facility just to the north of Jerusalem in Beit Hanina, and gradually added courses in plumbing, heating, and telecommunications.

Over a span of six decades, thousands of Palestinian youth have been trained in the areas of carpentry, auto-mechanics, metal work, plumbing and heating, and electronics, giving them a head-start in the workforce and instilling in them a sense of empowerment, self-sufficiency, and civic responsibility.

The LWF VT Program has an Advisory Board that provides direction and guidance. This Advisory Board includes representatives from the ELCJHL and churches and agencies in Germany, Canada, Sweden, Norway, and the USA.

The program runs two training centers, one in Jerusalem and one in Ramallah, as well as a village outreach program. In 2002, the program added to the curriculum life-skills training that promotes tolerance and understanding and civic education courses. Topics have included gender awareness, democracy, human rights, and religious and regional differences.

There is high unemployment among young people, and many feel there are few prospects for the future. The VT Program has consistently shown better employment rates for youth in comparison to the Palestinian national rates. The two-year training program of the Jerusalem Center and the apprenticeship program of the Ramallah Center have broken new ground in vocational training and have both been used as models in the Palestinian national VT program.

Scholarship Program

In addition to the VT program, the LWF Jerusalem program operates the Scholarship Program to assist young people within the local community to further their education through attendance at university. This program offers financial assistance to approximately 25 students per year.





Preserving and Developing the Mount of Olives Property

The LWF, in cooperation with the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria Foundation, carries the responsibility of preserving the historical buildings on the campus and protecting the property as a whole in order to provide humanitarian services, serve the people, and promote peace and understanding through a continued international and ecumenical presence.

In the past few years, the LWF has completed several sections of the boundary walls protecting the 46 acres of land surrounding AVH. Completing the boundary wall around the entire perimeter of the LWF property is a critical step in protecting the ownership of the property, providing security for its residents and institutions, and moving ahead with major building projects such as the sports center and the housing project.

Upgrading AVH medical programs also indirectly benefits the preservation and restoration of the buildings and grounds. Most AVH medical development programs include refurbishment of the facility in the funding request. This way, the



building is preserved and the space is modernized to house newer services and technology. Such renovations also serve to create a caring physical environment for the patients.

In 2008 and 2009, several areas of AVH were renovated, including an old cistern (which became the chamber for the cancer department's second linear accelerator), the old laundry area (which became a new clinical lab), the pediatric department, and the skilled nursing department. Of course, all of these renovations also improve and upgrade the overall physical infrastructure of the Augusta Victoria facility.



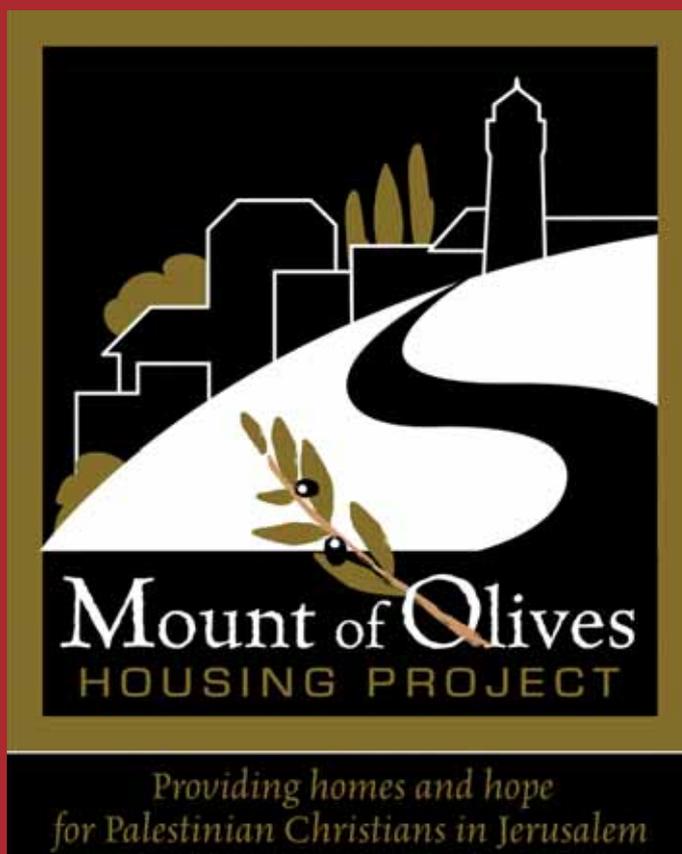
Mount of Olives Housing Project

The number one priority among the major building projects on the LWF campus is the Mount of Olives Housing Project (MOHP) for Palestinian Christians. This project is to be built in the southeast corner of the property and will offer 84 affordable apartments to Palestinian Christians in Jerusalem who otherwise would be forced to leave the city because of the economic and political situation.

The impression of Jerusalem that many have is that of a mosaic, not of a melting pot. The special character of Jerusalem is in the distinct pieces, the unique communities that celebrate and pass on their traditions and values.

Each piece of the mosaic is distinct, but when you step back, the pieces together, ideally, reveal a beautiful picture of the richness and diversity of Jerusalem. Without efforts like the MOHP to support the local Christians and to help them stay in Jerusalem, the realization of Jerusalem as a city of peace, as a shared city between Jews, Christians and Muslims, will never occur.

Jerusalem is a key to the just resolution of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and to promoting understanding and tolerance among Jews, Christians and Muslims around the world. A Jerusalem where the Arabic-speaking Christian minority is diminished to a symbolic presence and its Muslim character is further eroded is a failed city and a source for increased tensions in the region and perhaps even globally. A city that cannot protect its minorities cannot serve as a model of co-existence that is so desperately needed.





The aims of the Mount of Olives Housing Project are:

- To contribute to the overall presence of the three religions in Jerusalem – Judaism, Christianity and Islam – by strengthening the Christian minority communities in a spirit of ecumenical and inter-religious openness and by curbing the exodus of the Christian population from the city;
- To support the human rights of Palestinians by providing housing at reasonable prices, making it possible for them to remain in East Jerusalem; and
- To protect and preserve the LWF property on the Mount of Olives in order to continue to provide humanitarian

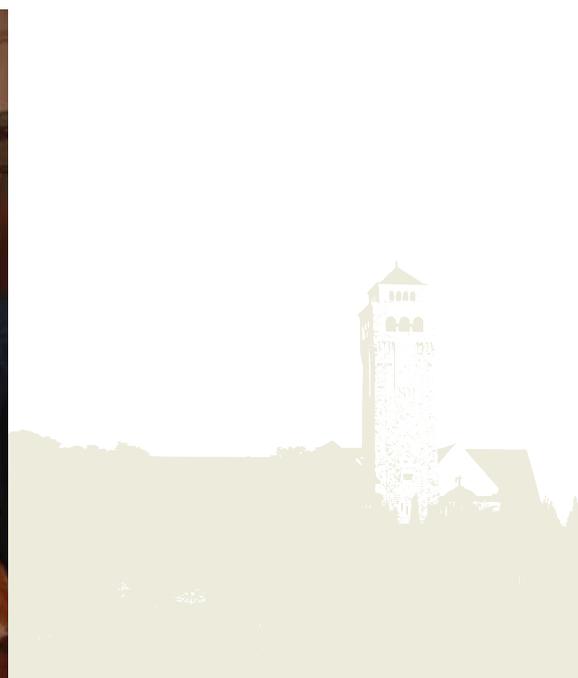
services, serve the Palestinian people, and promote peace and understanding through a continued international and ecumenical presence.

The Palestinian Christian presence in Jerusalem has been rapidly declining over the years. Bishop Munib Younan and other church leaders in Jerusalem have identified the lack of affordable housing as one of the main causes of the Christian exodus from the city. In 1946, there were 31,400 Christians in Jerusalem, 34,000 Muslims, and 99,000 Jews. By the year 2000, while the Christian population of Jerusalem shrank to less than 15,000, the Jewish population grew to 440,000 and the Muslim population grew to almost 200,000. The lack of housing



has compelled many Palestinian Christians to leave Jerusalem and relocate to the West Bank or to another country altogether. Some Christian leaders estimate that in 2010 the Christian presence in Jerusalem will be less than 10,000.

In 2007, a **Memorandum of Agreement** between the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Jordan and the Holy Land (ELCJHL), the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria Foundation (KAVF), and the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) was signed. The agreement provides the basic framework of cooperation in order to move forward on the housing project. This Memorandum of Agreement provided the basis for establishing a housing project **Advisory Committee**. This committee includes representatives from Germany, Sweden, Norway, Finland, USA and Palestine. Over the last couple of years, this committee has discussed construction policies and procedures and agreed upon various policies ensuring transparency, accountability, and a well-built final product.



Tax Case

Because of the humanitarian services offered, the LWF was granted a tax exemption by Jordan in 1966 and by Israel in 1967. The Israeli Tax Department sought to end this exemption in relation to a special employers tax in the late 1990s.

The LWF and the State of Israel held important negotiations in 2006, 2007, and 2008, leading to the resolution of the tax issue that had been weighing heavily on the LWF for more than a decade.

In 2006, LWF General Secretary Dr. Ishmael Noko and LWF staff met with Ms. Tzipi Livni, Israeli Foreign Minister at the time, and discussed the framework of a possible tax case solution. Several postponements of the hearing in the Israeli Supreme Court were granted as the parties sought to find an out-of-court agreement.

In October 2008, a Statement of Settlement was agreed upon by the LWF and representatives of the State of Israel and submitted to the Supreme Court. In January 2009, the court accepted the out-of-court settlement. The result was the complete elimination of back taxes up to December 31, 2008; LWF's agreement to pay taxes as of January 1, 2009; an opportunity to seek special allocations from the Israeli Health Ministry; and annual meetings between the LWF and the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs to ensure the long-term continuation of AVH.

Looking Ahead

The LWF is working with the KAVF and other partners to develop the Mount of Olives property in ways that protect it and also serve the surrounding communities. There are two major projects currently under consideration – a “Sports and Community Center” and an “Elder Care Pavilion and Support Facility.”

Proposed Sports and Community Center

The tensions in Jerusalem are most evident among its youth. More than half of East Jerusalem's 270,000 residents are aged 18 and younger, and their collective portrait is one of severe disaffection. Life in a social and cultural limbo and the dearth of institutional endeavors geared to engage the youth give rise to alienation, a high dropout rate, delinquency, and a rising crime rate. Parents often find themselves at a loss to address the



needs of their children and youth due to the situation.

According to B'Tselem, the Israeli Information Center for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories, “The lack of investment has left infrastructure in East Jerusalem in a deteriorated state.... West Jerusalem has 1,000 public parks, East Jerusalem has 45; West Jerusalem has 36 swimming pools, East Jerusalem does not have even one; West Jerusalem has 26 libraries, East Jerusalem has two; West Jerusalem has 531 sports facilities, East Jerusalem has 33.”

Park space in West Jerusalem is 12.5 square meters per capita while East Jerusalem contains only 1.7 square meters of park space per capita. There is a shortfall of 1,500 classrooms in the Palestinian sector of the city and, during the 2008-2009 school year,



577 shekels was spent on each primary school student in the predominantly-Arab eastern section of the city, compared with 2,372 shekels for a student in the mainly-Jewish western part.

The LWF plans to respond by strengthening its efforts to empower the youth of East

Jerusalem by developing a sports and community center on the Mount of Olives property. For decades the dirt field in this location has been used extensively by the youth of East Jerusalem. Despite its rough and unsafe condition and the lack of organized programs, it is one of the few locations where sports activities and training have taken place in East Jerusalem. By properly developing the playfield and building a sports and community center, the LWF will meet community needs and at the same time better secure a large portion of the property.

At the very time that children and young adults need more positive outlets to channel their energies, there are fewer possibilities for them to do so. In addition to a proper sports facility, sports programs will be initiated and coordinated to promote skills development, sportsmanship and leadership



– much-needed positive inputs for young people growing up in a conflict situation.

The renovated field and new sports center – quality facilities that will encourage community pride and participation, offer employment opportunities, and provide a healthy outlet for a community under duress – will be tangible signs of hope.



Proposed Elder Care Pavilion and Support Facility

Professional, compassionate, and high-quality care for the elderly is greatly needed by the Palestinian population of Jerusalem and Israel. The Israeli national insurance covers many of these services, and more and more families are looking for institutions that offer elder care. The proposed Elder Care Pavilion would offer families geriatrics and gerontology services, such as near end-of-life support program, daycare of the elderly, simple nursing care, skilled nursing care, physical and occupation supportive therapy, and psycho-social and spiritual support care. It would include in- and out-patient services, a residency program, a nursing education program, and a pharmacy.



Under Israeli law and accepted health practices, a full-service elder care facility cannot be located in an acute hospital, such as AVH. Therefore, the proposed elder care services would be provided in a separate building on the LWF/Augusta Victoria Hospital campus.

The five-story pavilion, located to the east of the hospital, would also provide space for AVH facility equipment. Currently, AVH houses old heavy machinery that could pose serious hazards to the historic hospital. The hospital is in need of space for new equipment – such as large generators, uninterruptible power supply units, and other safety backup systems – necessary for the hospital's development. Support services for AVH, the pavilion, and the overall campus – including the maintenance, engineering and security offices, boilers and generators, the laundry and kitchen areas, and medical records – would all be transferred from AVH to the new building. The historic AVH building would be further developed and focus on its role as a place of healing.

Word of Appreciation

Since the beginning of the Second Intifada in 2000, the LWF staff have been pushed to the limits of their creativity and steadfastness in order to overcome many and varied obstacles to the delivery of humanitarian services

We hope you will help to strengthen the LWF work in 2010 and the coming decade and pray for the hundreds of people – teachers, trainers, guards, nurses, cleaners, doctors, therapists, maintenance workers, secretaries, gardeners, managers, accountants, technicians, drivers, surgeons, clerks, pastors, pharmacists, and cooks – who together comprise the LWF staff teams serving those in need and working for justice, peace, understanding, tolerance and reconciliation in this land.

On behalf of the LWF staff we would like to extend our thanks to our church and governmental partners which have supported and encouraged us and struggle with us to deliver humanitarian assistance to those who need it most.

Your partnership is much appreciated as we work together to build hope and confidence so that the cycle of violence between Palestinians and Israelis is broken, peace talks may continue, and those who are willing to take risks for peace and reconciliation are strengthened.



Timeline of LWF Jerusalem Program

1946

The National Lutheran Council in New York, through the Commission on Younger Churches and Orphaned Missions (CYCOM), called upon Dr. Edwin Moll to go to Palestine to reactivate the German Lutheran Institutions in the Holy Land.

1947

The Lutheran World Federation was established in Lund, Sweden.

1948

The first Arab-Israeli war

May 15, 1948: The British Mandate of Palestine ended and the declaration of the State of Israel came into effect

At the time of the partition of Jerusalem, no hospitals existed in East Jerusalem; the city's 18 hospitals laid in Israeli-controlled West Jerusalem. To address this problem, UN Mediator Count Folke Bernadotte established a hospital for refugees at the Augusta Victoria facility.

In August, the International Red Cross established the first relief program in Palestine to help the 750,000 Palestinian refugees who fled or were expelled from their homes during the 1948 war.





In September, Dr. Edwin Moll, who became the first LWF representative in Jerusalem, appealed to Lutheran churches in the USA to extend immediate help to the refugees. The first consignment of relief supplies, including foodstuffs and medicines, arrived.

In October, the LWF relief services expanded rapidly: three health clinics were established in Jerusalem, Bethlehem and Bethany; 19 milk centers opened in various West Bank villages, supplying milk to 21,000 recipients daily; feeding centers for the undernourished were established; LWF day schools were opened in Jerusalem and Beit Sahour.

In November, an LWF clothing distribution center and a sewing center were established in Jerusalem.

1949

The LWF Middle East program was organized according to the following departments: Central Administration, Ecclesiastical Department, Educational Department, Medical Department, Relief Department, and Technical Department.

The LWF Vocational Training Program (VTP), originally called the Vocational Trade School, was opened on the Augusta Victoria campus to provide skills to Palestinian youth.

1950

In May, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) took over the responsibility of Palestine refugees from the International Red Cross and asked the LWF to administer the 450-bed Augusta Victoria Hospital.

On May 1, 1950, the management of Augusta Victoria Hospital was transferred from the International Red Cross to the Lutheran World Federation. Anwar Bey Khatib, the Lord Mayor of Jerusalem, Dr. Edwin Moll, Director of the LWF Near East Branch, Mr. Escher, Director of the Red Cross in the Near East, and Mr. V. W. Edwards, Administrative Director of AVH under LWF, gathered to mark the occasion.



The LWF, in conjunction with UNRWA, also established a nursing school at AVH. The school continued until 1958 and was reopened in 1961.

In September, the LWF distributed clothing to refugees in coordination with UNRWA. For non-refugees, the LWF started a food distribution program called, "The Rationing Program for the Poor of Jerusalem," which provided foodstuffs to nearly 13,000 people every month.

The German properties in Israel were registered in the name of the LWF.

In December, the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria Foundation transferred Augusta Victoria and the surrounding 46 acres to the trusteeship of the LWF, and the LWF was registered as the owner.

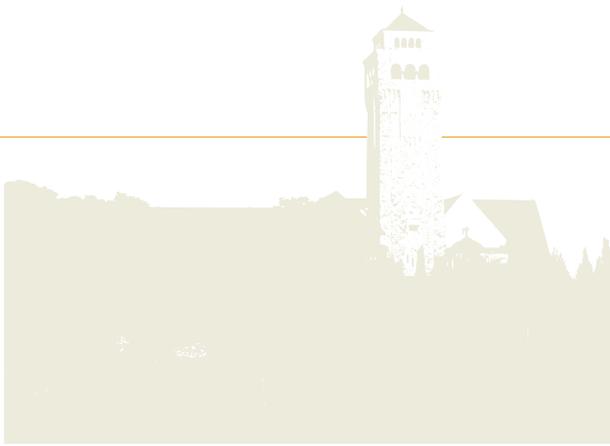
The LWF opened a School for the Blind on the Augusta Victoria campus to train blind boys in brush-making and basketry and provide elementary education. The school was in response to the high incidence of blindness in Jordan and the disruption of services for the blind after the 1948 war.



1951

By April, the number of people receiving daily meals at institutions operated by the LWF exceeded 1,400. To ensure a supply of fresh bread to the institutions, the LWF established a bakery on the AVH campus.





By the end of 1951, the LWF fulfilled its initial mission to restore the German institutions that had operated in Palestine before World War II. Next only to the government and UNRWA, the LWF became the third largest employer in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

1952

The LWF Department for World Service was established at the LWF Assembly in Hanover, Germany. The U.S. National Committee decided to discontinue its overseas operations and place its full support behind the LWF.

From 1952-1954, the LWF awarded scholarships to Lutheran students to pursue elementary and secondary education.

A conference was held in March at the LWF headquarters in Jerusalem – including delegates from CYCOM, LWF Geneva and representatives of the various German missions in the Holy Land – to review the situation of the Lutheran congregations and institutions, to develop a strategy for training local national leadership for the Lutheran churches in Jordan, and to take steps toward handing over the church and school work to the German mission societies. By January 1, 1955, the church and educational work had completely returned to the German missions and the LWF's role focused on relief and social services.

In October, the LWF Damascus program was established.

1953

A larger building was erected in the AVH compound to allow the vocational training school to enroll more students and have space for modern carpentry and metal work machinery.

1954

LWF/World Service assumed responsibility of the Lutheran church and relief programs in Jordan, managed originally by CYCOM.

The LWF distributed flour provided through the U.S. Surplus Food Distribution Program.



1955

The LWF Jerusalem Medical Department opened a sixth medical clinic in the village of Bir Zeit, serving the people of Bir Zeit and the residents of 12 surrounding villages.

1956

The Suez Crisis

A shoe-making workshop opened at the vocational school. The workshop repaired shoes donated from abroad before their distribution to refugees, as well as equipped vocational students with new shoes. Even football shoes were manufactured for the students at the workshop.

1957

The LWF initiated the Mobile Clinics Program. To meet the need for medical care in villages, the LWF and vocational training students converted an old truck into a mobile clinic. The first clinic visited two frontier villages twice a week, and by 1959 three mobile clinics were operating on a full-time basis.

In October, the Swedish National Committee of the LWF (Lutherhjälpen) funded the construction of a dormitory at the southern part of AVH for trade school apprentices.



1958

A new sewing center was established to make shirts and dresses from cloth received from Canadian Lutheran World Relief and to distribute Dorcas garments received from Lutheran World Relief.

1959

Dr. Franklin Clark Fry, President of the LWF, visited the Middle East to see the LWF programs in action. During his stay, he participated in many clothing and food distributions to refugees and the needy.



1960

The region experienced a drought from 1958 to 1962. The Jordanian government appealed to the LWF to distribute foodstuffs, especially flour, to Bedouin communities at risk of starvation. Over a period of three years, nearly five million pounds of flour was distributed to more than 179,000 beneficiaries.



1961

To alleviate the shortage of nurses in Jordan, the School of Nursing, with a capacity of 60 students, was re-opened on the AVH campus.

1962

Of the 257 employees on the AVH staff, only two, the director and matron, were internationals. All the others were Jordanians, including the doctors, many of which were recognized for their outstanding medical ability. The hospital had 312 beds, 284 of which were reserved for refugees.

1963

The number of beds in the AVH was reduced to 182 beds, of which 150 were reserved for refugees. Thirty-two beds were available for needy non-refugee patients and private patients.

1964

The Vocational Training Center moved from the Mount of Olives to a new, larger facility in Beit Hanina, a northern suburb of East Jerusalem. The new Center was funded by the Swedish National Committee of the LWF. Only local artisans and laborers were employed for the building's construction, which was completed almost entirely without the use of machines. The finest equipment available was installed in each department, making it one of the most modern vocational schools in the Middle East. The larger facility had a capacity of 120 boys in carpentry, metalwork and a new auto-mechanics department.



The School for the Blind remained on the Augusta Victoria campus until 1967, when it moved to the Beit Hanina facility.

1965

The Self-Help Village Development program was established to reach out to communities in the West Bank of Jordan. Villagers served as their own contractors in constructing classrooms, playgrounds, W.C. units, water systems, access roads, and agricultural and interior roads. The villagers arranged for building materials and skilled craftsmen from the immediate areas, while the LWF staff provided technical assistance and supervision. The program worked in approximately 40 communities from 1965-1967.



The LWF started the Scholarship Program to help poor and ambitious students attend university in the Middle East.

The incidence of tuberculosis was high in Jordan – 2.5% of the total population was affected, 25% of which were children. The LWF contributed \$75,000 to the government of Jordan to purchase and run a mobile X-Ray unit to detect tuberculosis, especially among refugee and nomad populations. The LWF also contributed one million multivitamin tablets to the Jordanian Ministry of Health to be dispensed to tuberculosis patients at government hospitals and clinics.

1966

The LWF contributed \$25,000 to UNRWA for the establishment of rehydration centers for the treatment of severely sick children in three large refugee camps. The centers provided treatment for infants suffering from gastro-enteritis and summer diarrhea, which was common in hot weather and claimed the lives of many children.



1967

The Six-Day War

During the Six-Day War in June, the top floor of AVH was destroyed by Israeli shelling. The area was evacuated, but sixty-seven beds were lost on the third floor and the hospital's capacity was reduced. The wards were reorganized and the loss of beds was limited to 26.

The work of repairing and weather-proofing the third floor started early in July. Debris was removed, broken glass panes replaced, and old equipment, formerly considered "unserviceable," was repaired for use in the wards.

UNRWA medicines, supplied to the AVH monthly, saved the hospital from possible hardships during the period following the hostilities.

Medical services were disrupted as a result of the war. The static clinic in Jerusalem resumed its operations in the middle of June, and the other static clinics in Bethlehem,



Hebron, Taybeh and Bir Zeit, and the two mobile clinics serving Ramallah/Jerusalem and Bethlehem/Hebron area resumed work at the beginning of July.

During the last week of December, many of the trees around AVH were broken by a heavy storm. It was discovered that most of these trees had been hit by shrapnel during the hostilities.

AVH closed its maternity section, which moved to the Red Crescent Maternity Hospital in Jerusalem.

In addition to serving refugees referred by UNRWA doctors, the AVH continued, by permission of UNRWA, to also admit needy non-refugee patients free of charge.

1968

In the first six months of 1968, the LWF signed agreements with 18 villages participating in the Self-Help Village Development program. **The LWF introduced the “Food and Clothing for Work” program to sustain families participating in the self-help projects.**

Three new mobile clinics were equipped at the Vocational Training Center and put into operation on February 22.

The Sheltered Workshops for the Blind were established to provide facilities and income-generation opportunities for unemployed graduates of the LWF School for the Blind. The first sheltered workshop started on March 1 in the old School for the Blind on the Augusta Victoria Hospital campus.



In June, the LWF assumed full operational and administrative responsibility for the Crippled Children's Centre on the Mount of Olives.

The LWF distributed a total of \$10,915 in self-help business loans to 17 recipients located throughout the West Bank. These loans were granted to help unemployed craftsmen or businessmen – such as tailors, carpenters and contractors – regain their earning capacity and become self-supporting.



1969

In November, the LWF provided the 40 workers at the Sheltered Workshops for the Blind with Braille writing pads, paper and styles to improve their reading and writing abilities. The workers were also given Braille wristwatches and alarm clocks at a nominal price to enable them to become punctual workers. To ensure the future of the Blind Workshops, the LWF invested a considerable sum for six additional woodworking machines from Germany.

In December, two blind workers from the Mount of Olives workshop were employed in a cigarette factory in Bethlehem, bending carton packets and packing them with cigarettes. This was the first time in the history of the West Bank that a blind person was hired to work in a commercial firm.

The LWF, in coordination with two local hospitals and UNRWA, provided an opportunity for village girls to study practical midwifery. After the course, the girls returned to their villages to work independently to raise village health standards. Each of these girls coordinated with the LWF-WS midwife, who regularly checked the progress of expectant mothers.

The "Food and Clothing for Work" aspect of material aid distribution expanded six-fold since its inception 18 months earlier, from 465 to 2,708 rations.



1970

In the first half of 1970, the LWF issued monthly rations to the beneficiaries of 25 maternal child health centers, 28 schools and orphanages, 13 milk centers, seven hospitals, and five homes for the elderly – a total of 78 institutions. At the same time, 27,000 social welfare cases in 128 towns and villages received flour, bulgur, corn-soya-blend, and oil monthly to supplement their diets. In addition to the clothing issued through the “Food and Clothing for Work” program, a special one-time distribution of clothing was made to 55,000 UNRWA refugees in Gaza.

The “Food and Clothing for Work” program continued to expand and in 1970 distributed 9,000 rations in 23 West Bank villages.

The number of villages visited weekly by the LWF Mobile Clinic teams increased from 35 in January 1969 to 45 in July 1970.

The Village Health Section was also empowering villagers to screen windows, surface cistern catchment areas, and filter drinking water. When needy families made home improvements, the LWF provided their school-age children with klenli-kits, which contained items necessary for maintaining proper personal hygiene that were lacking in most rural households.



1971

Another 16 blind workers from the Sheltered Workshops for the Blind became employed in various private factories in the West Bank.

In February, the Crippled Children’s Center’s treatment was improved with the addition of hydrotherapy. The pool was donated by the children of Norway through the Norwegian Refugee Council. Patients, mostly post-polio cases, benefitted from physiotherapy, orthopedic operations, and provision of prosthetic devices and aids provided by the Center.

Construction of new stone walls and staircases began on the third floor of AVH, which was severely damaged during the 1967 war.





The LWF awarded loans to help villagers establish income-producing projects, such as bee-keeping, rabbit-raising, and lamb-fattening.

Twenty-three blind students at the Vocational Training Center made a large alter carpet to hang in the St. John's Chapel of the Church of the Redeemer in the Old City. The 3-by-4 meter carpet was the largest ever made by the students and took a year to complete.

1972

The Village Health Program changed from mobile clinics to eight permanent centers built by the local communities themselves, with some help from the LWF.



1973

The October War (Yom Kippur War, Ramadan War)

The LWF responded with great stability to the special needs created by the October War. At AVH, preparations were made for the nightly “blackouts,” evacuation procedures were memorized, supplies were stockpiled, and patients were briefed on the situation. The hospital was made ready to work under emergency conditions if needed. Extra supplies of medicines, foodstuffs and fuel sufficient for one month’s usage were purchased and held in storage. All staff members and students from the Nursing School were on-call ready to perform their duties irrespective of what occurred.



The Sheltered Workshops for the Blind, sponsored by the LWF since 1968, began to function independently.

In December, construction began on the new LWF Central Office, located on the Mount of Olives. With funding from the Swedish National Committee of the LWF, the Central Office building and several other structures were built and hundreds of olive trees were planted in order to help protect the property from encroachment.

The popularity of the Vocational Training Center increased even though a student registration fee was instated. All of the 1973 graduates became employed immediately upon graduation and became self-supporting. During the war, the Vocational Training Center closed for one week due to the tension, anxiety, and uncertainty about food supplies.



After two-and-a-half years of development, the Village Health Program began offering services through permanent clinic facilities offering comprehensive medical care, rather than through the mobile clinics offering curative treatments. By 1973, the LWF had opened six Village Health Centers in the working areas of the mobile clinics. Two of them had their own dispensary.

1974

The Self-help Village Development Program had its most productive year, completing projects in 35 communities.

Approximately 43,000 patients visited the Village Health Centers sponsored by the LWF in the West Bank.



1975

The Lebanese Civil War, 1975-1990

Lutheran World Relief sent the LWF “kiddie kits” and Dorcas garments for distribution to children. The LWF encouraged children to initiate a project in their village, i.e. bathrooms for their school. Each child contributed \$1.75 toward the cost of the project. When the project was completed each child received a “kit” with school supplies and a Dorcas garment.

The LWF/WS program in Jordan East Bank/Amman was closed.



While the Sheltered Workshops for the Blind achieved financial independence, LWF-WS continued to assist them with sales and purchasing functions and by providing facilities on the AVH campus.

The LWF helped to establish two agricultural cooperatives: an olive press cooperative composed of 747 olive growers and a poultry marketing cooperative consisting of 65 chicken farmers.

1976

LWF-WS Jerusalem phased out its Self-Help Community Development Program initiated in 1965 in the West Bank of Jordan. From 1965 to 1976, 340 projects valued at more than two million dollars were implemented in more than 300 of the 400 rural communities of the West Bank.

Through this program, villagers completed a variety of village improvements, including the installation of 111 kilometers of water supply pipelines, construction of 186 kilometers of agricultural and access roads, formation of six agricultural cooperatives, and construction of ten clinic rooms, 35 welfare center rooms, 390 school rooms, 37 playgrounds, and 127 W.C. units for schools.

The LWF was recognized as the pioneer of three new trends in community development: 1) the Food and Clothing for Work Program; 2) the provision of loans (rather than grants) as its share in community development projects; and 3) the establishment of agricultural cooperatives.

A microbiology section was added to the AVH laboratory, thus giving an in-house capability to identify bacteria, virus, etc. and to determine which antibiotic medicine will effectively kill the germs causing the illness.

In the Crippled Children's Centre, new equipment was purchased: lumbar-traction, short-wave and ultra sonic machines were purchased to facilitate the treatment of outpatients.

The number of applicants for the Vocational Training Center reached a new high, as more than 300 boys applied for admission. Only 52 students could be accepted due to capacity limitations.



The section for blind students at the Vocational Training Center was phased out after 15 years of continuous operation.

Through the LWF Scholarship Program, a total of 100 academic scholarships were awarded to young men and women for their pursuit of undergraduate education.

1977

The LWF/WS program in Syria was closed.

At the end of the year, a local committee for the Crippled Children's Centre took over the responsibility for the Centre's operation, and the LWF thus completed more than nine years of service as the sponsoring agency.

It was a busy year for AVH, as more than 8,000 patients received treatment and examinations.

The eight LWF Village Health Clinics served more than 26,000 people in 1977. The clinics focused on preventative medical care of pregnant women, breast-feeding mothers, and young children. The villagers gave small donations at each patient visit, and in 1977, contributions from patients totaled 25% of the operating budget.

The LWF supplied UNRWA with 65 tons of clothing for distribution to 6,500 social welfare cases in refugee camps. In addition, the LWF provided blankets, clothing, and supplies to needy non-refugee families.



1978

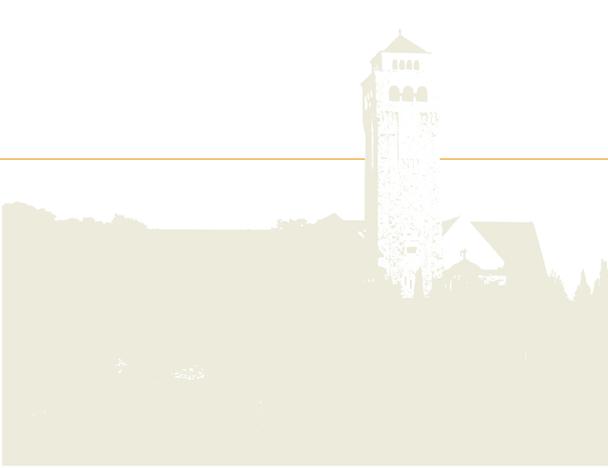
The Camp David Accords

Through the preventative medical care offered by the Village Health Program and an improving economy, health standards in the West Bank noticeably improved. By 1978, disease epidemics were eradicated.

Consistent with the policy decision of the LWF Commission on World Service in 1974 to gradually reduce funding to the Middle East due to improvement in the economy, the LWF Jerusalem program was reduced in 1978.

1979

After 23 years of participation in the USAID food distribution program in the West Bank on behalf of the cooperating sponsor, Lutheran World Relief, the LWF handed over its food distribution responsibilities to CARE and Catholic Relief Services.



The incidence of heart disease among patients at AVH was increasing. The hospital's chief medical doctor attended a two-week cardiology seminar in Scotland to learn about improving technology.

Over the years, the LWF Vocational Training Center gained a very good reputation and was considered to be among the best available in the West Bank.



1980

The LWF Commission on World Service approved a special appeal for \$3.5 million for capital improvements to the LWF Jerusalem projects, especially for the renovation and improvement of Augusta Victoria Hospital.

The School of Nursing at AVH graduated its last class of staff nurses.

AVH was at 83% occupancy and more than 9,700 people received treatment. AVH continued to be the backbone of UNRWA's medical care program for refugees requiring hospitalization. The refugee population was

approximately 319,000 people, and more than half of all surgeries necessary for this group were performed at AVH.

During a survey carried out by the evaluation team in December 1979, it was noted that the standard of medical care provided to patients at AVH could be considerably improved by adding staff, improving and adding new facilities, and procuring modern hospital equipment.



1981

The LWF began making improvements to AVH, as made possible by the special funds provided by LWF/WS. The medical laboratory and operating theater received new equipment and instruments, and the hospital grounds were improved.

The LWF Vocational Training Center's metalwork department completed a large order of aluminum window frames for Augusta Victoria Hospital. Through special donations, improvements were also made at the VTC.

1982

The LWF Vocational Training Center integrated a small Aluminum Works Section into the existing Welding and Forging Department.

1983

AVH had an 83.33% bed occupancy and 15,730 people received treatment through polyclinic and inpatient care. The increasing occupancy level and decreasing length of stay allowed an increase of 1,194 more residents to be served in 1983 than in 1982.

The new medical laboratory was opened. Additionally, an X-ray laboratory was completed, containing three rooms with X-ray equipment and one room for ultrasound.

The LWF Scholarship Program continued providing scholarships in the Middle East to university students from the West Bank and Gaza.



1984

The new women's medical ward at AVH was completed. Each room contained a new bed, an oxygen supply and suction at the patient's bedside, a supply of hot and cold water, heat, and a toilet and bath.



1985

AVH continued to make improvements and renovations according to the established improvement plan. A new elevator was installed in AVH.

Twenty-eight percent of the funds required to operate the Village Health Program were provided by donations from the patients receiving the services.

The LWF continued integrating the Village Health Program with AVH. In 1985, over 383 people were referred from the Village Health Program to AVH for medical service, and over 165 of these people required hospitalization. Without referral to AVH, these cases would have gone without care.



1986

The major achievements of the year were the approval of the Development Plan for AVH, the implementation of basic improvements to the physical plant of the Vocational Training Center, widening the scope of the Village Health Program to include an increasing amount of preventative and social medicine, and the broadening of in-service training at AVH.

For the first time in the history of AVH, a full-time physician anesthetist was available throughout the year.

Through the work of the LWF's eight Village Health Centers, 26 villages were served.

The LWF/AVH and the Talitha Kumi Lutheran School jointly cared for the olive grove on the East side of the campus, as it had been for many years.



1987

The First Intifada began

To conform with other vocational schools under the Jordan Ministry of Education, the Vocational Training Center was renamed the Secondary Vocational School (SVS).

The First Intifada, which began in December, began to interfere with the LWF activities, as teams and patients could not always travel freely.



The work of the “Health Education and Home Visiting Team,” established in 1986 through the Village Health Program, intensified in 1987. The team reached out to mothers and shared information on health, nutrition and hygiene. 569 homes were visited (reaching up to 10 people at each home), and 141 classes, 252 cooking and feeding demonstrations, and 454 group discussions were held that reached more than 2,000 mothers.

1988

The Intifada influenced all of the LWF’s programs. In spite of strikes, curfews, and the closing of schools, the LWF managed to keep its programs operational, although with many adjustments. The hospital saw approximately 300 cases of bullet wounds and fractures due to the Intifada.

Because of the closing of universities due to the Intifada, scholarships shrank to a minimum. Vocational training was reduced from the regular 250 schooldays to 110. AVH struggled due to a minimum number of staff and an increase in patients who were not eligible for free treatment but were unable to pay. The devaluation of the Dinar, the currency in which most workers were paid, meant severe hardships for many staff. The Village Health teams were often unable to reach the clinics and patients suffered from the uncertainty of the services.

The rebuilding of the third floor of AVH began in April 1988. The renovation of the Ascension Church, undertaken by the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria Foundation (KAVF), also started.

Two cisterns under the hospital, which interfered with the structural stability of the building,

were emptied and reinforced. One of the cisterns became the medical records storage room and the other was for general storage.

The Physiotherapy Department was completed and put into operation. An oxygen concentrator was installed which had considerably reduced the consumption of commercial oxygen. A new telephone switchboard was hooked up with a total of 6 outside lines. The pharmacy stocks and movements were computerized. New equipment was received, including a respiratory function apparatus, two programmable cardiac monitors, three new fibrescopes, a new mobile C-Arm fluoroscopy X-Ray machine, and two electrocardiographs.

1988 was the first complete year in which Ear-Nose-Throat (ENT) services were offered at AVH. AVH then became the only hospital in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in which many operations in ENT could be performed.

The union of AVH workers was established in 1988.

1989

Because of the Intifada, universities closed, which led to a shortage of nurses available to work in hospitals. The supply of nursing staff was almost non-existent. However, the opposite was true of doctors due to the fact that so many were out of work. It wasn't a problem to find specialists willing to work for AVH.

The Secondary Vocational School was the only vocational school in the area that managed to stay open the entire 1988-1989 scholastic year. Developments to the school continued in 1989: construction began on the new plumbing and heating workshop, and a lathing machine and related equipment was received by Canadian Lutheran World Relief.

The roof of AVH was fully restored. Notably, both Palestinian and Israeli contractors worked side-by-side on the construction location.

The World War II-era "barracks" were removed from the AVH campus.



1990

On Monday, October 8, Israeli security forces opened fire on Palestinian demonstrators near the al-Aqsa mosque, reportedly killing 17 and wounding more than 200 people. "Even during the Six Day War in 1967, Augusta Victoria never had a day like this," said one senior AVH official.

During the second half of 1990, AVH completed its re-development program for the Pediatric Department, enhancing the role of the hospital as a major health center for pediatric and neonatal care in the West Bank and East Jerusalem. On August 20, the department was opened in the new third floor of the hospital. It was equipped with artificial ventilating machines, saving the lives of five newborns and two other children soon after coming into service. Only one other hospital in the occupied Palestinian territories possessed this technology.



The following units became operational at AVH: Pediatrics (28 beds), Neo-natal intensive care (10 beds), Gynecology (10 beds), Maternity/Obstetrics (14 beds), and the Central Sterile Supply Department.

AVH was the only hospital in the West Bank and East Jerusalem that performed percutaneous kidney biopsies.

The ENT clinic at AVH was the only facility in the West bank and Gaza Strip where a broad range of ENT operations, including tympanoplasty, mastoidectomy, larynx-microsurgery and direct microlaryngoscopy could be performed.

The AVH pharmacy was formally licensed as a recognized, independent pharmacy. Because of this status change, it had the privilege of ordering narcotics directly through the Israeli Ministry of Health rather than operating through UNRWA channels as it had done in the past.

AVH patients began receiving their own individual meals, which were prepared with the consultation of the patient's doctor and the hospital's dietician. In past years, the medical wards received bulk quantities of food distributed without differentiation for a patient's unique medical condition.

The LWF property boundaries elicited local



interest and controversy in the late summer of 1990 when a newly-established “yeshiva” (Jewish religious academy for young men) began operations in the Arab neighborhood of At-Tur, adjacent to the LWF property. The yeshiva’s desire for use of a portion of the AVH property as a footpath for their students prompted the Jerusalem Municipality to consider developing plans for a roadway across the southwestern extremities of the LWF land.

1991

Expatriate staff members and their dependents, by decision at the highest levels of the LWF, were called out of the region for the opening days of the Gulf War.

Due to renovations that began in the late

1980s, AVH facilities were improved. It was stated that the hospital had not been this nice since the 1967 war.

The Secondary Vocational School reduced the curriculum of all vocational programs from three to two years.

A full report on the property titles and deeds was commissioned in mid-summer to verify the status of all LWF land holdings on the Mount of Olives.

The development of a roadway by the Jerusalem Municipality across LWF property was still pending, but implementation was expected in 1992.

Continued and frequent damage to the fence line separating Lutheran World Federation property from that of the nearby yeshiva was a source of neighborhood friction.





1992

The number of permanent LWF Jerusalem staff increased from 222 to 313.

AVH obtained official recognition from the High Jordan Medical Council for two-year residencies for resident doctors, so that they could continue their education. This recognition meant that AVH developed while keeping up with medical and technological advancements occurring in the world.



AVH, in cooperation with Operation Smile International, performed plastic surgeries on 153 Palestinian children with congenital or acquired deformities.

Early in 1992, AVH started an anesthesia clinic in order to better prepare patients for surgery.

Computers and computer training were introduced to the Pharmacy and Laboratory.

In order to strengthen the importance of nutrition among families and their children, agricultural live stock projects (such as rabbit projects and house gardens) were started by the Village Health team.

Due to the reopening of universities, the LWF Scholarships Program began functioning again at its intended capacity. During the closure of the universities, the LWF Scholarships Program assisted students at the Secondary Vocational School.

1993

The Oslo Accords

Services through the Village Health Program were reduced to five rather than eight communities, with services to the other three discontinued.

At AVH, old surgical equipment was replaced and repaired, especially in the Surgical, ENT and Gynecology Departments.

Two AVH departments (Pediatric and Medical) locally published five scientific papers.



On November 3, over 30 pediatricians from all over the West Bank attended a conference at AVH to plan and coordinate efforts for improving medical care for Palestinian children in the future.

On December 31, the LWF Jerusalem office announced that staff and services at AVH needed to be reduced due to a lack of operating funds.

1994

UNRWA utilization of AVH began to decline due to decreasing UNRWA income and an increasing need to cooperate with and use hospitals in the West Bank under the management of the new Palestinian Authority.



On July 2, a unit of 70-100 Israeli Border police raided AVH. Soldiers broke down doors and entered rooms, frightening and humiliating doctors, staff and patients for about 45 minutes without giving any explanation.

An LWF-initiated consultation was conducted in Jerusalem in March, bringing together representatives of the LWF, the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria Foundation (KAVF), and the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Jordan (ELCJ). The representatives decided to develop an overall concept for the future use of the Augusta Victoria property.

The Secondary Vocational School introduced a new student follow-up and monitoring system. One of the two existing Plumbing and Central Heating workshops was redesigned, and a special four-week intensive course in Modern Welding Techniques was held.

1995

At the beginning of 1995, AVH faced an uncertain future, in part due to sharply decreasing UNRWA referrals of refugee patients (who made up 90% of the hospital's clientele) and doubts about the possibility of attracting a wider patient base, particularly given AVH's aging infrastructure.

An LWF task force looked into options for the future of AVH and recommended heavy investment to reposition the hospital to play a role in the Palestinian Authority's future health system.

It was determined that closing the hospital – the alternative option considered by the task force – would be expensive and would send the wrong signal at a time when a political solution to the conflict seemed to be approaching.



In December, the LWF signed a contract with the Palestinian National Authority Ministry of Social Affairs (MSA). In this significant pilot project, the LWF Secondary Vocational School provided 33 men, who had been political detainees, with training in auto-mechanics, metalwork, carpentry, and plumbing and central heating.

The LWF, KAVF, and ELCJ discussed possible projects on the property, including the development of a housing project for Palestinian Christians and a conference/education center and hotel.

1996

AVH embarked on a new development process to enable it to continue serving refugees. The hospital decided to consider four new specialties: 1) radiation oncology; 2) head and neck surgery; 3) pediatric and adult nephrology; and 4) allergy and immunology, with supporting diagnostic facilities.



The LWF contracted an internationally reputable health consultancy firm, KPMG/IMT, to undertake hospital management tasks for a six-month period to help reposition the hospital. Afterward, an LWF task force was formed to advise the LWF how to restructure the hospital.

State-of-the-art equipment was purchased for AVH, including: endoscopy OLYMPUS brand tools for gastroscopy, colonoscopy, and ERCP (Endoscopic Retrograde Collangio Pancreatography); laparoscopy tools for general surgical procedures and urological laparoscopic procedures; and capital equipment with consumables to carry out hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis on adults and children.

AVH was the first hospital to perform therapeutic endoscopies in the West Bank and Gaza.

1997

Under the leadership of Palestinian leader Faisal Husseini, a meeting was held with the directors of the East Jerusalem hospitals to discuss how to coordinate their work and cope with the political and financial challenges.

The government of Denmark offered a grant to AVH to reform its management and governance systems and to start the "Fund for the Poor."

The LWF Treasurer came to evaluate the hospital and appealed for direct funding to reduce the deficit carried by LWF World Service. Norway and Sweden eventually responded with a total of \$3 million, thereby eliminating the most immediate threats to the LWF Jerusalem program and the Mount of Olives property.

AVH embarked on a new strategic direction that focused on continuing its mission of health and human services through the establishment of specialty services that were not available to the Palestinian community at large. Three major departments were closed because they were redundant within the network of East Jerusalem hospitals.

All hospital staff members were local for the first time in the history of the hospital, except for one expatriate who served as the AVH CEO. Development of a board of governance and a new local management team was completed. The first board of AVH, appointed by the LWF, met in Jerusalem. The first order of business was to bring expenses under control. The administration evaluated the AVH work force in light of its workload and reduced the number of full-time staff from 252 to 168 by October.



The dialysis unit opened in July and services began immediately thereafter. AVH secured a contract with the Palestinian Authority to be the sole provider of pediatric kidney dialysis.

UNRWA remained the single highest payer to AVH. Nonetheless, efforts continued to secure more third-party payer agreements so as to increase the diversity of revenue sources.

AVH established a lung function laboratory and upgraded its diagnostic capabilities through funds from the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO) in collaboration with DanChurchAid.



A Village Health pilot project was completed where 12 young women were taught CPR, first aid, family planning and other related subjects in a year-long course. These women were now village health helpers and were expected to help educate and work with their families and other villagers.

1998

The LWF upgraded numerous existing buildings on the LWF property. Planning for the housing project for Palestinian Christians and the ecumenical center/conference center continued.

AVH expanded and developed services in the areas of surgery, gastroenterology and kidney disease. Plans to develop radiation oncology and audiology were completed.

AVH was the first hospital to receive a license to operate sub-acute (skilled nursing) beds in East Jerusalem.



The strategic plan developed in 1998 by the administration and medical staff was a major step toward developing programs in the hospital that would increase revenue and reduce the operational deficit. All LWF programs focused on finding ways to increase revenue locally, reduce expenses, and increase the quality of the services to refugees and others.

1999

AVH installed the first computerized tomography (CT) machine in the radiology department through a donation from Church Development Service (Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst - EED).

The Secondary Vocational School (SVS) was again renamed the Vocational Training Center (VTC), the curriculum was updated, and the focus shifted to the market relevance of the training. Approval for a proposed new Electronics/Telecommunications department for women was granted by the EZE (the German Protestant Foundation for Development and Cooperation). The VTC made a major push to become more self-sufficient.

AVH began to benefit financially from two years of stability. AVH finished 1999 with no additional deficit and continued to work to increase its self-reliance.



2000

The Second Intifada began

The Vocational Training Center began training women for the first time when they implemented an Electronics/Telecommunications program under the direction of the first female director of the school.

AVH decided to invest more in ENT surgery and brought a top Palestinian surgeon from the Gulf to lead the department with funding from the Jerusalem-Qatar Standing Committee. The operating rooms were refurbished and a third theatre was added through a donation from the Spanish government and additional surgical equipment was donated by the government of Japan through the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Japan.



The Village Health Clinic program implemented a Home Care program for handicapped, terminally ill and post-natal patients. This Home Care program was the only one of its kind in the West Bank.

Augusta Victoria Hospital celebrated its 50-year anniversary.

On September 29, AVH started receiving the first victims of what was later termed the Al-Aqsa Uprising, or Second Intifada. During a meeting of the AVH Board, 80 casualties arrived at AVH in a 30-minute period. The board meeting was halted and board members who were physicians assisted the trauma team, while others communicated with partners around the world to advocate for international political intervention and an end to the violence.

The Workshop for the Blind located on the AVH campus merged with the Jerusalem Society for the Blind (JSB).

2001

AVH installed and operated the first simulator in the West Bank and Gaza. The simulator, used for planning the treatment of solid tumors, was funded by the Al-Quds Committee in Morocco.

Final approval for a grant from the Islamic Development Bank in Saudi Arabia was received for the refurbishment of patient areas.

An electro-encephalogram service for children was introduced.



2002

The Vocational Training Program celebrated its 50-year anniversary. The first woman trainee completed training at the VTC. The VTC began to offer retraining programs for unemployed workers who wanted to improve their skills.



AVH received a grant from the U.S. State Department through Harvard University and along with Hadassah Medical Organization for training in emergency medicine.

The Friends Society for the Cancer Center was formed. Chemotherapy was initiated in the AVH cancer program.

2003

Construction of the Separation Wall began

Development of the AVH radiation oncology unit began, including the receipt and installation of a linear accelerator. This multi-million dollar piece of equipment used to administer radiotherapy was provided by the German government's Ministry of International Cooperation.

AVH, in cooperation with World Diabetes Foundation and DanChurchAid, initiated a diabetes project addressing the rising prevalence of diabetes in Palestine and the need for prevention. The Diabetes Care Center opened at AVH.

The LWF played an instrumental role in bringing together 14 non-governmental institutions to establish the League of Palestinian Non-Governmental Vocational Education and Training Organizations. A one-year course in auto-electrics was added at the VTC, and VTC tools and facilities were improved, upgraded, and replaced.

The relationship between the Village Health Clinics and AVH was strengthened, and the two programs were consolidated. AVH coordinated staffing at the clinics and provided quality assurance for the VHC program.

2004

The “Hope and Health Across the Wall” busing program was inaugurated to ensure that patients and staff from the West Bank could access AVH daily and in a timely manner.

An earthquake in February caused damage to AVH.

The first environmentally safe bunker for radiation treatment in all of Palestine was completed.

The Consultative Committee on Land Development of the Mount of Olives Property agreed at its November 2004 meeting to the following formulation in relation to the mission and vision of the LWF/WS Jerusalem Program: “The LWF/WS Jerusalem Program continues to protect and preserve the Mount of Olives property while securing the resources necessary to: 1) provide humanitarian services and protect the human and religious rights of the Palestinian people; 2) strengthen the presence and witness of the Christian communities in the Holy Land; 3) promote understanding, peace, and reconciliation between Palestinians and Israelis and among Jews, Christians, and Muslims; 4) strengthen the ecumenical and international presence in the Holy Land; and 5) reduce the LWF deficit related to the AVH and secure the long-term financial viability of the LWF Mount of Olives projects.”

The Vocational Training Program opened a second training center in Ramallah amidst uncertainty of access to Jerusalem created by the construction of the Israeli Separation Wall. The Vocational Training Center in Ramallah (VTCR) opened in October, providing easier access for students and introducing new training models. The VTC in Beit Hanina increased its number of production orders and created professional links with the local market. The VTC also renovated its metalwork department.



In November, the LWF Jerusalem program hosted a consultation in coordination with the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Jordan and the Holy Land (ELCJHL) in order to develop plans for the housing project on the LWF Mount of Olives property.

2005

AVH continued the transition to healthcare focused on medical specialization rather than basic care.

The Cancer Care Center was opened in August, making AVH the first hospital in the Palestinian Territories to provide radiation therapy.

The LWF Council met in Jerusalem and Bethlehem from August 30 to September 6. Gathered around the theme, "The Church: Called to a Ministry of Reconciliation," representatives of LWF churches learned firsthand about the programs and ministries of the ELCJHL and the LWF.



Planning for the "Mount of Olives Housing Project" began.

Boundary walls and protective fences were completed around several sections of the AVH campus. Metalwork students from the VTC provided much of the skilled labor for new and repaired fences.

Vocational exchange began between VTC and a vocational school in Norway.

Bil'in Village, At-Tira Village, and At-Tayba Village were selected for village outreach training courses run by the Vocational Training Program due to increasing deterioration of the economic situation due to the Separation Wall's construction.

2006

In June, earthquake reinforcement work and cosmetic repairs on the AVH building were completed.

The East Jerusalem Hospitals Network elected the AVH CEO as the Network's president, a position that leads the coordination of the six hospitals.

AVH received a significant grant from USAID through CARE International to support the needs of dialysis patients and for additional radiology equipment.

The Vocational Training Program was affected by Israeli access restrictions. The July graduation ceremony at the Vocational Training Center (VTC) in Beit Hanina had several empty chairs because graduates were unable to pass through checkpoints to attend the ceremony and receive their diplomas. The Separation Wall near the VTC was almost completed by December.



2007

The LWF and the State of Israel continued negotiations in 2007 in an effort to resolve the tax issue facing the LWF for nearly a decade.

In 2007, the LWF, the ELCJHL, and the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria Foundation signed a formal agreement for the construction of the Mount of Olives Housing Project.

The Advisory Committee of the Mount of Olives Housing Project (MOHP) was formed and met for the first time in October 2007 at the LWF office in Jerusalem in order to advance the planning for this vital undertaking. The Advisory Committee included three individuals representing the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Jordan and the Holy Land (ELCJHL), three individuals representing the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria Foundation (KAVF), and three individuals representing the Lutheran World Federation (LWF).

AVH negotiated with the Israeli government to ensure that patients from Gaza could stay in the Jerusalem area during the duration of their treatment. Previously, patients were given only 1-day permits to stay in Jerusalem. AVH rented a hotel for the Gaza patients on the Mount of Olives.

Campus roads to the north, south, and east of AVH and roads extending to the west and north of the German Protestant Institute of Archeology were asphalted for the first time.

2008

Violence in Gaza and Southern Israel escalated; Israel launched "Operation Cast Lead" in December

AVH expanded cancer treatment services. Over 20,000 sessions of radiation treatment were given at AVH. AVH continued to advocate for uninterrupted access to Jerusalem for Gaza cancer patients.

AVH developed a Psycho-Social Care Center designed to offer counseling and support for patients and their families and to focus on the needs of women and children.



Despite national trends and challenges, the LWF vocational training program continued to experience high rates of applicants and enrollment, due in large part to the LWF's success in developing strategic relationships with employers in the private sector and the apprenticeship program, which places students directly in the market during part of their training. VTC and VTCR staff, as active members of the non-governmental vocational education and training organizations (known as the NGO VET League), helped to finalize the registration of the League with the Palestinian Authority.

The LWF Jerusalem Program hosted the 2008 Asia Regional Consultation, sponsored by the LWF's Department for World Service, which gathered around the theme: "Peace and Human Rights in a Multi-faith Context."

Fifty years ago, on October 1, 1958, Souad Freij began her work with the LWF in Jerusalem. LWF friends and partners celebrated her 50 years of service in various departments, including those related to material aid, village health, scholarships, Augusta Victoria Hospital, and finance.



The Peace Center for the Blind improved and expanded its academic and vocational training programs with assistance from the LWF and Diakonie Auslands - und Katastrophenhilfe and funding from the Austrian Development Agency.

2009

The tax case negotiations between the LWF and the State of Israel, concluded in December, 2008, led to an out-of-court settlement that was accepted by the Israeli High Court on January 1, 2009.

By the end of 2009, more than \$7 million had been raised or pledged for the Mount of Olives Housing Project. Efforts continued to secure Israeli approval of a Master Site Plan for the LWF property that would enable the LWF to apply for building permits for the 84 housing units and other projects on the campus.

The AVH Center for Specialized Child Care opened, providing pediatric oncology, pediatric dialysis, and specialized pediatric surgery to children. The Center was funded by the Italian Region of Marche.



The Skilled Nursing facility (funded by the Canadian International Development Agency through Canadian Lutheran World Relief) and the Diagnostic Center (funded by the Al-Quds Committee in Morocco) were completed.

The Village Health Program moved from primary care to incorporating non-communicable disease prevention into the primary care system of UNRWA and the Ministry of Health.

The LWF Jerusalem Program helped to establish the Action by Churches Together (ACT) Palestine Forum.

AVH received a large grant to develop a strategic cancer care initiative with the government of Norway through the Mount of Olives Oslo Foundation and in cooperation with Norwegian Church Aid. It included facility and technology upgrades, as well as education and training programs.

2010

AVH received a large grant from USAID to purchase a second linear accelerator for cancer treatment. The funding came as a result of intensive advocacy and congressional visits undertaken by the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America to highlight the need for a second machine to serve cancer patients in the Palestinian areas. Dr. Jill Biden, the Second Lady of the United States of America and the Vice President's spouse, visited the Augusta Victoria Hospital on March 10, 2010. Dr. Tawfiq Nasser, the CEO of the Hospital and Reverend Mark Brown, the Regional Representative of the Lutheran World Federation in Jerusalem and the Middle East, received Dr. Biden and introduced her to the administrative and medical team managing the hospital and guided her on a tour of the facility.

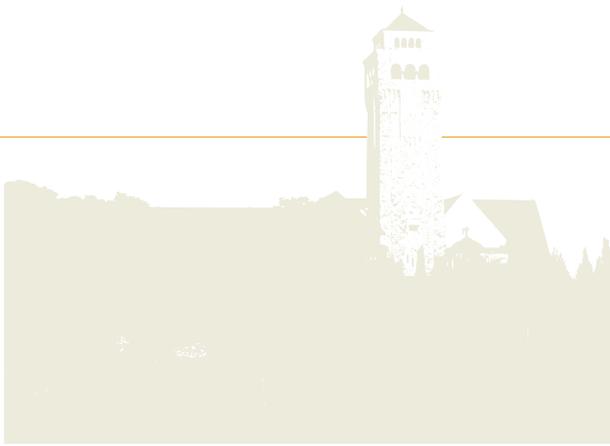
The VTC renovated its carpentry department with Save the Children support and USAID funding via the NGO VET League.

AVH began operation of the first mobile mammography unit in the West Bank in cooperation with UNRWA. The first site to be visited was Askar refugee camp located on the outskirts of Nablus.

The LWF Jerusalem program celebrated over 60 years of service during the "Augusta Victoria – 100 Years on the Mount of Olives – A Heritage of Service" jubilee events. Partners and friends celebrated during the weekend of May 7-9, 2010, with a special Service of Thanksgiving and a Conference on Diakonia.







List of Program Directors

DIRECTORS / REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

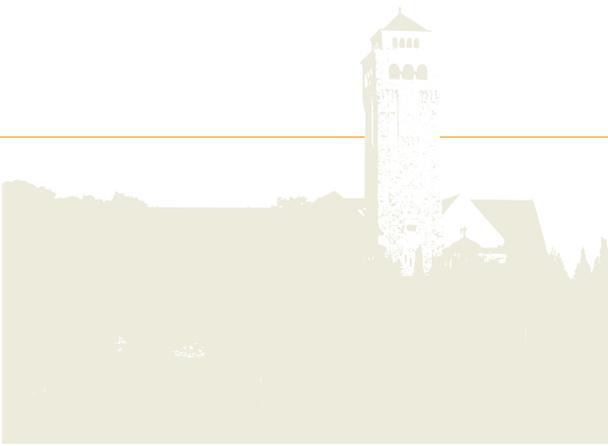
Name	From	Year	Place
Dr. Edwin Moll	USA	1946-1954	Jerusalem
Mr. Chris Christiansen	Denmark	1952-1954	Damascus
Mr. Chris Christiansen	Denmark	1954-1957	Jerusalem
Mr. Wilhelm Steinhausen Germany	Germany	1956-1959	Damascus
Mr. Axel Christiansen	Denmark	1957-1960	Jerusalem
Rev. Allan Rosengren	Sweden	1960-1962	Jerusalem
Mr. Joseph Thompson	USA	1962-1966	Jerusalem
Mr. Harald Haanes	Norway	1967 (4 months)	Amman
Mr. Donald Scott	USA	1967-1972	Jerusalem
Mr. Joseph Thompson	USA	1967-1974	Amman
Mr. Wayne Erickson	USA	1972-1980	Jerusalem
Mr. Edwin Medley	USA	1980-1986	Jerusalem
Dr. Otto Walter	Germany	1986-1989	Jerusalem
Rev. David Johnson	USA	1989-1997	Jerusalem
Mr. Craig Kippels	USA	1997-2004	Jerusalem
Rev. Mark Brown	USA	2004-	Jerusalem

AUGUSTA VICTORIA HOSPITAL - MEDICAL DIRECTORS

Medical Director	From	Year
Dr. Tawfik Can'an	Palestine	1950-1954
Dr. George Farah	Palestine	1954-1971
Dr. Ibrahim Tleel	Palestine	1971-1977
Dr. Amin Majaj	Palestine	1985-1990
Dr. Ibrahim Lada'a	Palestine	1990-1996
Dr. Hani Abdeen	Palestine	1996-2000
Dr. George Dibs	Palestine	2001-2002
Dr. Bassem Sweiss	Palestine	2002-

AUGUSTA VICTORIA HOSPITAL - HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATORS / CHIEF OPERATING OFFICERS

Hospital Administrator	From	Year
Dr. Valentine Edwards	USA	1950-1952
Dr. Edwin Moll	USA	1952-1954
Mr. Chris Christiansen	Denmark	1954-1955
Mr. Axel Christiansen	Denmark	1955-1957
Mr. Sture Persson	Sweden	1957-1960
Mr. Harald Haanes	Norway	1960-1964
Mr. Jon Aker	Norway	1964-1965
Mr. Laimons Pavuls	Germany	1965-1969
Mr. Eric Andersen	Denmark	1970-1972
Mr. Jorn Parlev	Denmark	1972-1974
Mr. Olaf Beck	Denmark	1974-1979
Mr. Wayne Erickson	USA	1979-1980
Mr. Martin Rantala	Finland	1980-1982
Mr. Edwin Medley	USA	1982-1986
Dr. Otto Walter	Germany	1986-1988
Mr. Olaf Tendeland	Norway	1988-1990
Mr. Robert Hinger	USA	1990-1991
Mr. Ole Guldahl	Norway	1991-1993
Mr. Jorgen Rosendal	Denmark	1993-1996
Dr. Tawfiq Nasser	Palestine	1997- 2000



AUGUSTA VICTORIA HOSPITAL - CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Chief Executive Officer	From	Year
Mr. Bruno Gomes	United Kingdom	1996-1997
Mr. Craig Kippels	USA	1997-2000
Dr. Tawfiq Nasser	Palestine	2001-

VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM - DIRECTORS

Director	From	Year
Mr. Henning Carlson	Sweden	1963-1964
Mr. Nils Bourdette	Sweden	1965
Mr. Joseph Thompson	USA	1965
Mr. Henning Carlson	Sweden	1965-1967
Mr. Seth Ostling	Sweden	1967-1968
Mr. Sven Ramin	Sweden	1968-1969
Mr. Ingvar Lagerquist	Sweden	1970-1972
Mr. Elmer Larsson	Norway	1972-1974
Mr. Cato Almnes	Norway	1972-1976
Mr. Oiva Tervonen	Finland	1976-1978
Mr. Carl Eric Ohlson	Sweden	1978-1992
Dr. Charlie Haddad	Palestine	1992-2000
Ms. Randa Hilal	Palestine	2000-2004 (VTC)
Mr. Francis Gharfeh	Palestine	2004- (VTC)
Ms. Randa Hilal	Palestine	2004-2006 (VTCR)
Mr. Yousef Shalian	Palestine	2006- (VTCR)

Major Donors and Partners Over the Decades

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A'kad Foundation in Kuwait
Al-Aqsa Fund
American Near East Refugee Aid
Arab Bank
Bible Land Society
Bread for the World
Canadian Lutheran World Relief
Church of Sweden
Church World Service
DanChurchAid
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)
Diakonisches Werk, Stuttgart
ECHO
European Union
Evangelical Church in Germany
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
Evangelical Lutheran Church in Canada
Evangelical Lutheran Church in Japan
Evangelical Lutheran Church in Jordan and the Holy Land
Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland
Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst
Faisal Hussein Foundation
FinnChurchAid
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission
Friends of Cancer Society
Friends of East Jerusalem Hospitals Committee
German National Committee of LWF
Government of Canada/CIDA
Government of Denmark/DANIDA
Government of Germany
Government of Ireland



Major Donors and Partners Over the Decades

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Government of Norway/Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Government of Spain
Government of Sweden/SIDA
Government of the United States of America/USAID
Icelandic Church Aid
Islamic Development Bank
Italian Cooperation
Italian Region of Marche
Jaffali Foundation
Jerusalem Fund in Morocco
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria Foundation
Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
Lutheran World Relief
Marisa Bellisario Foundation in Italy
Mount of Olives Foundation – Norway
Mustafa Alami Trust Fund
National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA
National Council of Churches in Australia
Norwegian Church Aid
Pontifical Mission for Palestine
Prince Walid ibn Talal Foundation
San Paulo Foundation in Italy
Saudi Development Bank
Standing Qatar Committee for Supporting Jerusalem
United Methodist Committee On Relief
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations Relief and Works Agency
Welfare Association
World Diabetes Foundation

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Photos: Christina Jill Granberg, Karin Brown, Mark Brown, Paul Buck, Paul Jeffrey, LWF Jerusalem Photo Archives

Archival Cataloging: Suad Freij, Donna Finch, Suzanne Wagner, Stephanie Bliese, Mary Steeber

Sources: "Love in Action - In His Service" by Hanna Issa; LWF Jerusalem Annual Reports



Design and Printing: Turbo Design



We extend our thanks to
Stiftelsen Betanien Bergen
for its generous support for the publication of this jubilee
booklet, "A Heritage of Service."





Augusta Victoria
A Heritage of Service



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