

Jannatah Town Profile



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Background

This booklet is part of a series of booklets, which contain compiled information about each city, town, and village in Bethlehem Governorate. These booklets came as a result of a comprehensive study of all localities in Bethlehem Governorate, which aims at depicting the overall living conditions in the governorate and presenting developmental plans to assist in developing the livelihood of the population in the area. It was accomplished through the "Village Profiles and Azahar Needs Assessment;" the project funded by the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID) and the Azahar Program.

The "Village Profiles and Azahar Needs Assessment" was designed to study, investigate, analyze and document the socio-economic conditions and the needed programs and activities to mitigate the impact of the current unsecure political, economic and social conditions in Bethlehem Governorate with particular focus on the Azahar program objectives and activities concerning water, environment, and agriculture.

The project's objectives are to survey, analyze, and document the available natural, human, socioeconomic and environmental resources, and the existing limitations and needs assessment for the development of the rural and marginalized areas in Bethlehem Governorate. In addition, the project aims at preparing strategic developmental programs and activities to mitigate the impact of the current political, social, and economic instability with the focus on the agricultural sector.

All locality profiles in Arabic and English are available online at <http://proxy.arij.org/vprofile>

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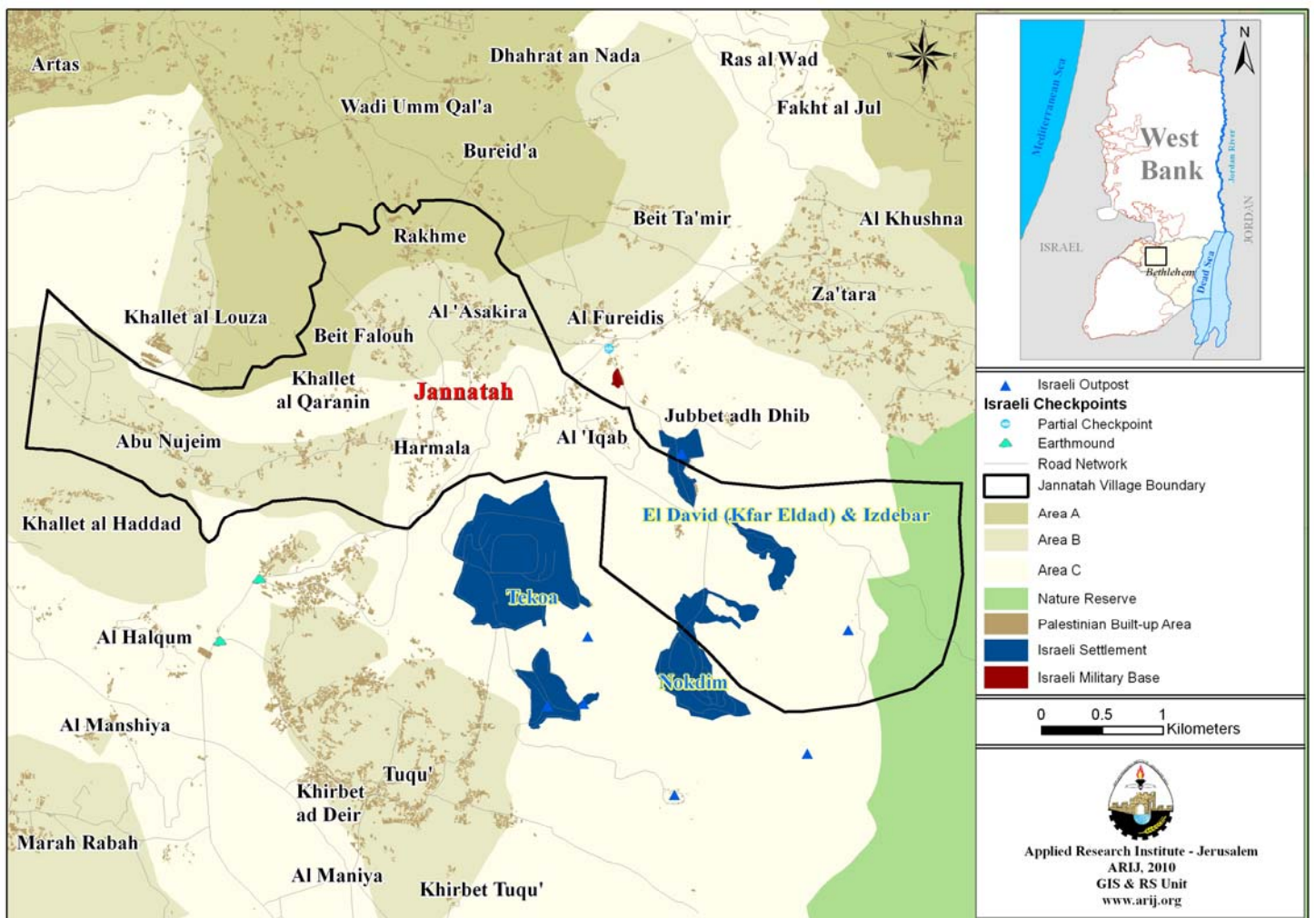
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Jannatah Town Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Jannatah is a Palestinian town in Bethlehem Governorate located 5km (horizontal distance) south Bethlehem City. Jannatah is bordered by the Dead Sea to the east, Bethlehem city and Hindaza village to the north, Khallet al Louza village and Efrat settlement to the west, and Tuqu' town to the south (See map 1).

Map 1: Jannatah location and borders



Jannatah is located at an altitude of 570m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 423mm. The average annual temperature is 17° C, and the average annual humidity is about 60 percent (ARIJ GIS, 2009).

Since 1996, Jannatah has been governed by a municipal council which is currently administrated by eleven members appointed by the Palestinian Authority. There are also four employees working in the municipality. The municipality owns a permanent headquarters, a vehicle to collect solid waste, and a private car.

It is the responsibility of the municipal council to provide a number of services to the residents of Jannatah, including:

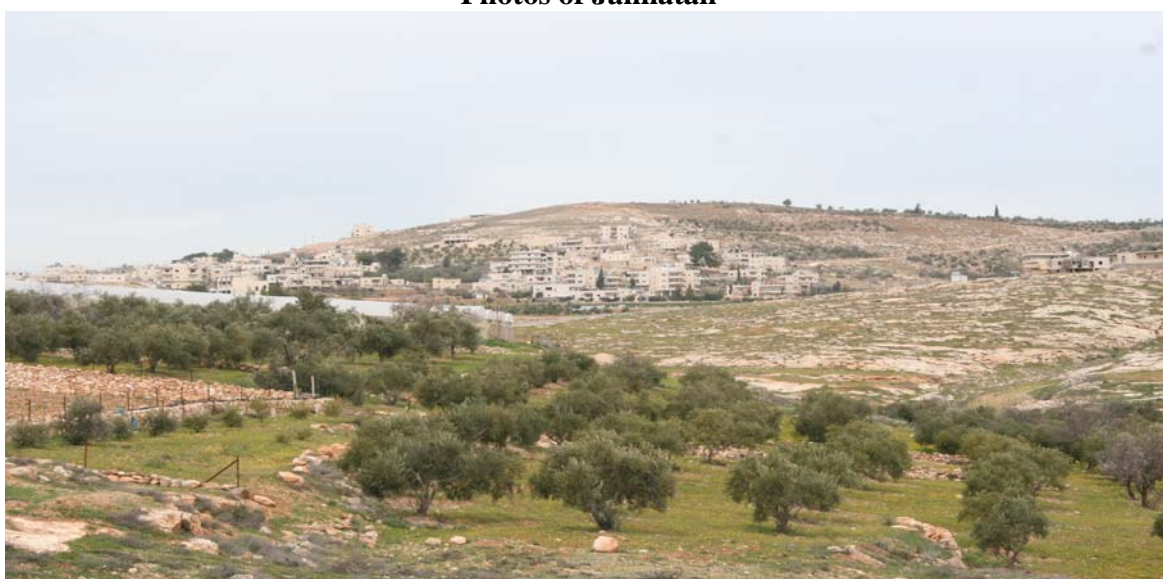
1. Infrastructure services such as water and electricity
2. Solid waste collection, road construction and restoration, street cleaning, and social development services.
3. Organization of the construction and licensing processes.
4. Implementation of projects and case studies for the town.

History

The name Jannatah (Paradise) came in relation to the place where the municipality was constructed, and which is called Jannatah channels, where a long time ago it was an evergreen place where water was collected. The place was previously called Wadi al Jana'en (valley of gardens) from which the name Jannatah was derived. Later on, Jannatah town was established and an independent municipal council was formed in 1996. Jannatah residents originate from the same area.

Jannatah town includes six other localities; Rakhma, Al 'Asakra, Khallet al Karaneen, Al 'Ukab, Harmala, and Abu Njeim locality.

Photos of Jannatah



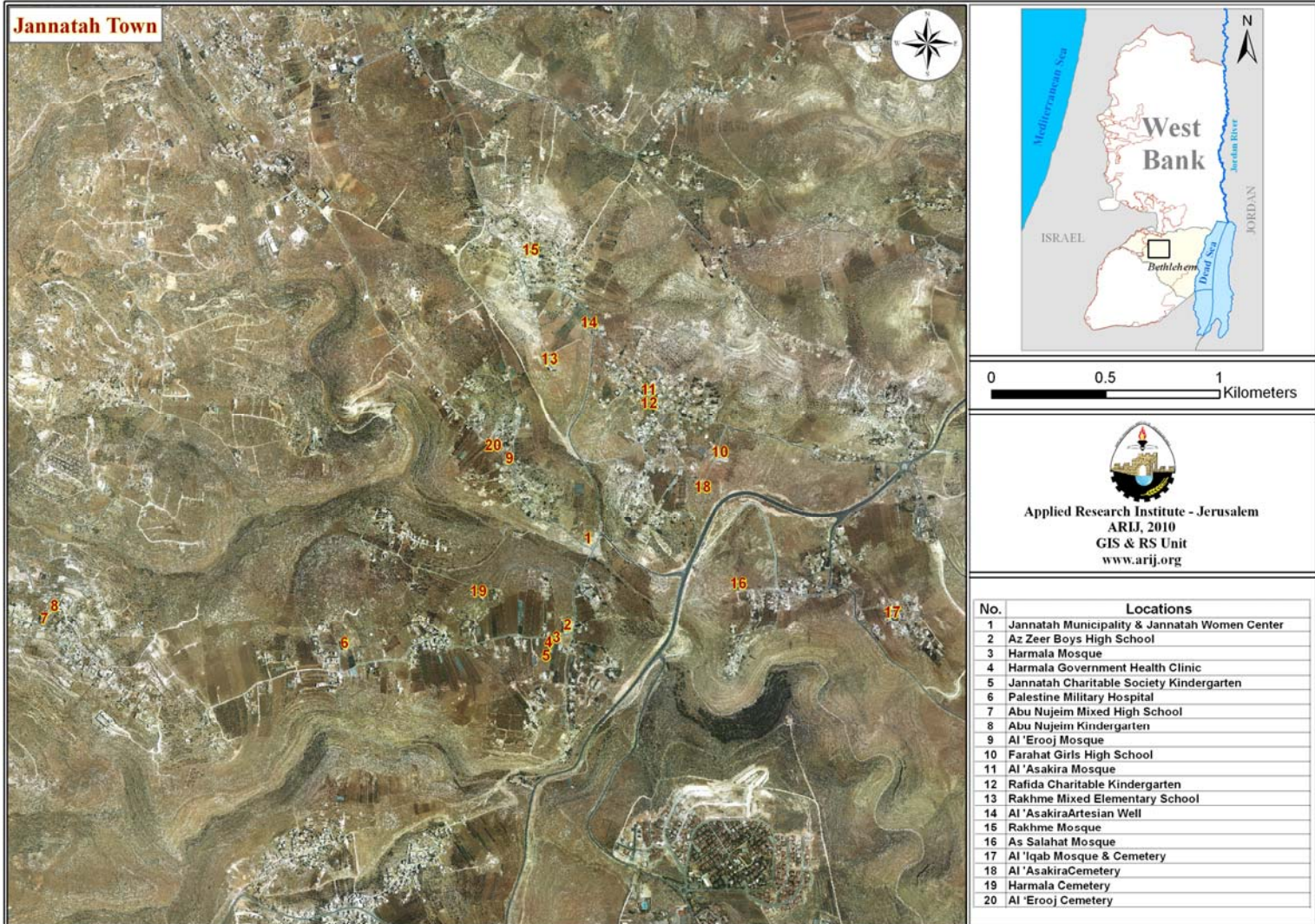


Religious and Archaeological Sites

In terms of religious establishments, there are six mosques in Jannatah: Ar Rakhma mosque, As Salahat mosque, Harmala mosque, Al ‘Asakra mosque, Al ‘Ukab mosque, and Al ‘Urooj Mosque.

As for the archaeological sites in the town, there is Herodion Mountain (See map 2).

Map 2: Main locations in Jannatah town



Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Jannatah in 2007 was 5,416; of whom 2,754 are males and 2,662 are females. There are 860 households living in 913 housing units.

Age Groups and Gender

The General Census of Population and Housing carried out by PCBS in 2007 showed the distribution of age groups in Jannatah is as follows: 46.3 percent are less than 15 years, 50.4 percent are between 15 - 64 years, 3.1 percent are 65 years and older, and 4.5 percent are unknown. Data also showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the town is 103.5:100, meaning that males constitute 50.9 percent of the population, and females constitute 49.1 percent of the population.

Families

The inhabitants of Jannatah town are composed of several families, mainly: Al 'Asakra, Az Zeer, Al Mu'ti, Al 'Urooj, Al Hreimi, Shawriya, Salahat, and At Tinih.

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among Jannatah population is about 8 percent, of whom 71 percent are females. Of the literate population, 18.9 percent can read and write, 29.6 percent had elementary education, 29.7 percent had preparatory education, 18.1 percent had secondary education, and 3.7 percent completed higher education. Table 1, shows the educational level in the town of Jannatah, by sex, and educational attainment in 2007.

Sex	Illiterate	Can read & write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Total
M	83	315	534	533	328	8	48	1	2	-	1852
F	202	305	439	443	267	13	50	1	-	-	1720
T	285	620	973	976	595	21	98	2	2	-	3572

Source: PCBS, 2009. Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, Final Results

In regards to the basic and secondary education institutions and schools in Jannatah in the academic year 2008/2009, there are five public schools in the town run by the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education. See Table 2.

There is a total number of 1775 students, 85 teachers, and 64 classes (Directorate of Education in Bethlehem, 2009). It should be noted here that the average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 21, while the average number of students per class is approximately 28.

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Az Zeer Boys High School	Government	Male
Farahat Girls Elementary School	Government	Female
Farahat Girls High School		
Abu Njeim Mixed High School	Government	Mixed
Rakhma Mixed Elementary School		
Source: Directorate of Education in Bethlehem, 2009		

Furthermore, there are two kindergartens in Jannatah run by charitable societies in the town. The total number in both kindergartens is 120 children. See table 3:

Kindergarten Name	Number of Children	Supervising Authority
Rafida Model Kindergarten	70	Charitable Society
Jannatah Charitable Kindergarten	50	Charitable Society
Source: Jannatah Municipality, 2009		

Health Sector

There are some health facilities available in Jannatah; one Government health clinic, and the Palestine military hospital. In emergency cases, residents of Jannatah use Beit Sahour and Za'tara hospitals and health centers, such as: Za'tara Medical Center, which is about 4km from the town, and the Greek Catholic Monastery clinic in Beit Sahour, which is about 2km from the town.

The health sector in Jannatah town faces several obstacles, mainly:

1. The absence of medical laboratory,
2. The lack of specialized doctors in various fields.

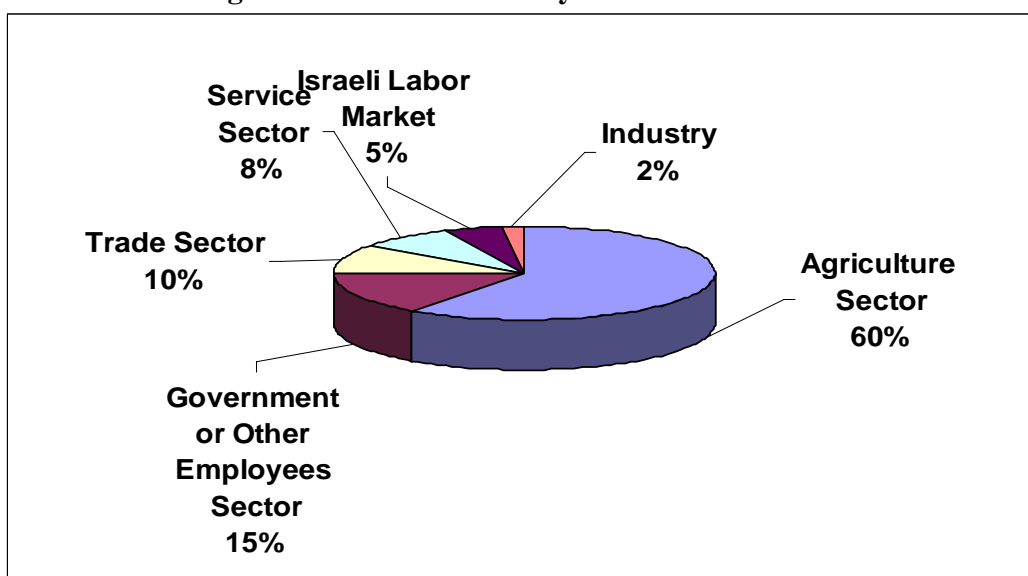
Economic Activities

The economy in Jannatah is dependent on several economic sectors, mainly: the agriculture sector, which absorbs 60 percent of the town workforce (See Figure1).

The results of a field survey for the distribution of labor by economic activity in Jannatah are the following:

- Agriculture Sector (60%)
- Government or Other Employees Sector (15%)
- Trade Sector (10%)
- Service Sector (8%)
- Israeli Labor Market (5%)
- Industry (2%)

Figure 1: Economic Activity in Jannatah Town



Jannatah town lacks economic and industrial activities, as there are only 10 different workshops (blacksmiths, carpentry, and aluminum), one grocery, one bakery, 3 different service stores, and 60 grocery stores.

As a result of the Israeli occupation and restrictions, the economic status of the population has severely declined, as many citizens have lost their jobs and have become unemployed, thus forcing them to work in the service sector.

The unemployment rate in Jannatah has reached about 55 percent. It was found that the most vulnerable social groups in the town, as a result of Israeli actions, are:

1. Workers in the agriculture sector.
2. Former workers in Israel.
3. Workers in trade sector.

Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 28.6 percent of Jannatah population was economically active, of whom 76 percent were employed, 71.4 percent were not economically active, 55 percent were students, and 33.5 percent were housekeepers (See table 4).

SEX	Economically Active				Not Economically Active						Total
	Employed	Currently Unemployed	Unemployed (Never worked)	Total	Students	House-keeping	Unable to work	Not working & Not looking for work	Other	Total	
M	731	187	187	971	703	5	136	3	34	881	1,852
F	46	4	4	52	699	848	112	-	9	1,668	1,720
T	777	191	191	1023	1,402	853	248	3	43	2,549	3,572

Source: PCBS, March 2009. Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, Final Results

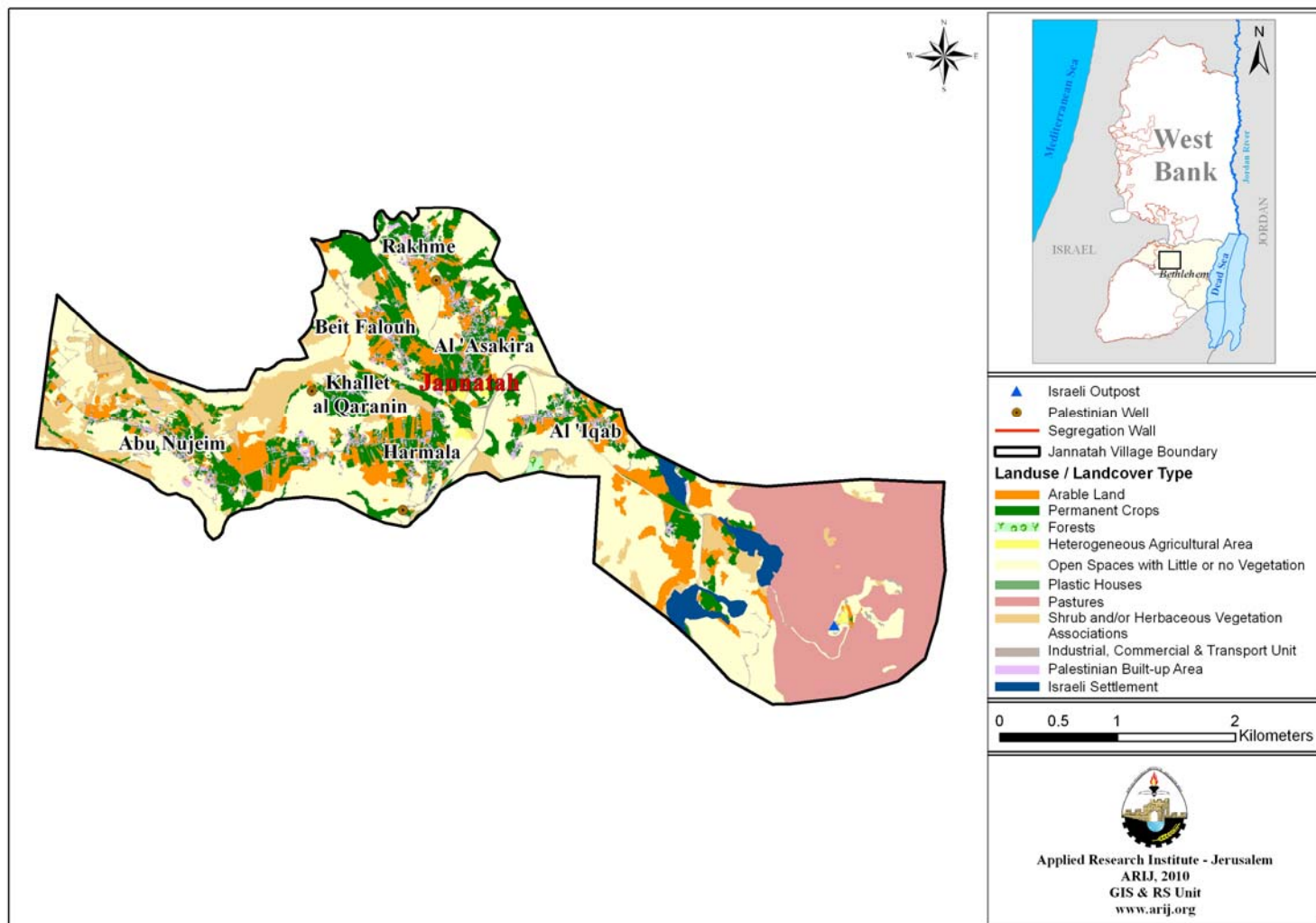
Agricultural Sector

Jannatah lies on a total area of about 11,901 dunums of which 10,941 dunums are considered arable land, and 319 dunums are residential land (See table 5 and map 3).

Total Area	Built up Area	Arable Land (10,941)					Area of Industrial, Commercial & Transport Unit	Area of Settlements and Military Bases
		Seasonal Crops	Permanent Crops	Greenhouses	Forests	Open Spaces and Rangelands		
11,901	319	1,287	1,756	20	20	7,858	364	277

Source: GIS unit – ARIJ, 2009

Map 3: Land use/land cover and Segregation Wall in Jannatah Town



Agricultural production in Jannatah depends mostly on rainwater. As for irrigated fields, they depend on the public water network and domestic harvesting cisterns.

Table 6 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open-cultivated vegetables in Jannatah. The most common crop cultivated within this area is tomato.

Fruity vegetables		Leafy vegetable		Green legumes		Bulbs		Other vegetables		Total area	
RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.
35	18.5	0	8	2	4	0	0.5	0	15	37	46

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2007

There are also 20 dunums of land on which there are greenhouses planted with different vegetables, mainly: cucumber.

Table 7 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area.

Olives		Citrus		Stone-fruits		Pome fruits		Nuts		Other fruits		Total area	
Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.
1,420	0	0	0	4	0	5	0	185	0	40	0	1,654	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2007

As for the field crops and forage in Jannatah, cereals, in particular wheat and barley are the most cultivated covering an area of about 540 dunums, while forage crops, such as bitter vetch and common vetch are the next most cultivated crops (See table 8).

Cereals		Bulbs		Dry legumes		Oil crops		Forage crops		Stimulating crops		Other crops		Total area	
Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr
540	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	685	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2007

The field survey shows that most of the residents in Jannatah are rearing and keeping domestic animals such as sheep, goats, broiler chicken, and bees (See Table 9).

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
0	1,296	797	0	8	25	19	86,900	0	60

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2007

There are about 8 kilometers of agricultural roads in the town suitable for tractors and agricultural machinery.

Institutions and Services

Jannatah has a number of local institutions and associations that provide services to various segments of society: children, youth, and women. The services are in the areas of culture, sports and others, including (Jannatah Municipality, 2010):

- **Jannatah Charitable Society:** Founded in 1996.
- **Jannatah Women Center:** Founded in 2004 with the goal of taking care of all women's and children's issues in the town.
- **Rafida Charitable Society:** Founded in 2006.
- **Abu Njeim Women Center:** Founded in 2005.
- **Women Committee for Social Action:** Founded in 2004, and it is interested in all women's and children's issues.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services:

Jannatah has been connected to a public electricity network; served by Jerusalem Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the town. Approximately 98.8 percent of the housing units in the town are connected to the network, 0.5 percent are dependent on private generators for electricity, and 0.5 percent have no source of electricity, while the source of electricity is unknown for the remaining units (0.2%) (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2007).

Furthermore, Jannatah is connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 70 percent of the housing units within the town boundaries are connected to phone lines (Jannatah Municipality, 2010).

Transportation Services:

Buses and taxis are the two main means of transportation in Jannatah; there are 6 buses and 35 taxis in Jannatah town. As for the road network in the town; there are a total of 21km of roads; of which 5km are paved and in good condition, 8km are paved but in bad condition and in need of rehabilitation, and 8km are unpaved roads (Jannatah Municipality, 2010).

Water Resources:

Jannatah is provided with water by the West Bank Water Department and the Palestinian Water Authority in Bethlehem governorate, through the public water network established

in 1975. Approximately 99.4 percent of the housing units are connected to the water network, 0.1 percent are dependent on water harvesting cisterns, while the source of water supply is unknown for the remaining units (0.5%). The quantity of water supplied to Jannatah in 2009 was about 22 thousands cubic meters/year (Jannatah Municipality, 2010). The estimated rate of water supply per capita is about 45 liters/day, however, this amount varies from one region to another within the town. For example, the estimated rate of water supply per capita in Al Asakra area is about 79 liters/day, while in Abu Njeim it is about 26 liters/day, and in Harmala 30 liters per day (PWA, 2008).

Here it should be noted that no Jannatah citizen in fact consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are about 30 percent. The losses happen at the main source, major transport lines, distribution network, and at the household level (Jannatah Municipality, 2010), thus the rate of water consumption per capita in Jannatah is 31.5 liters per day. This is a low rate compared with the minimum quantity proposed by the World Health Organization, which is 100 liters per capita per day. It should also be noted that Jannatah is responsible for the maintenance of the water network and the collection of bills.

Sanitation:

Jannatah lacks a public sewage network; the majority of Jannatah's housing units (96.1%) use cesspits for wastewater disposal and 3.6 percent of the housing units have no means for wastewater disposal, while it is unknown for the remaining units (0.5%).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day, is approximately 257 cubic meters, or 94 thousands cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the town it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is approximately 41 liters per day. The wastewater collected by cesspits is discharged by wastewater tankers directly to open areas or nearby valleys, without any regard for the environment. Here it should be noted that there is no wastewater treatment either at the source or at the disposal sites and this poses a serious threat to the environment and the public health.

Solid Waste Management:

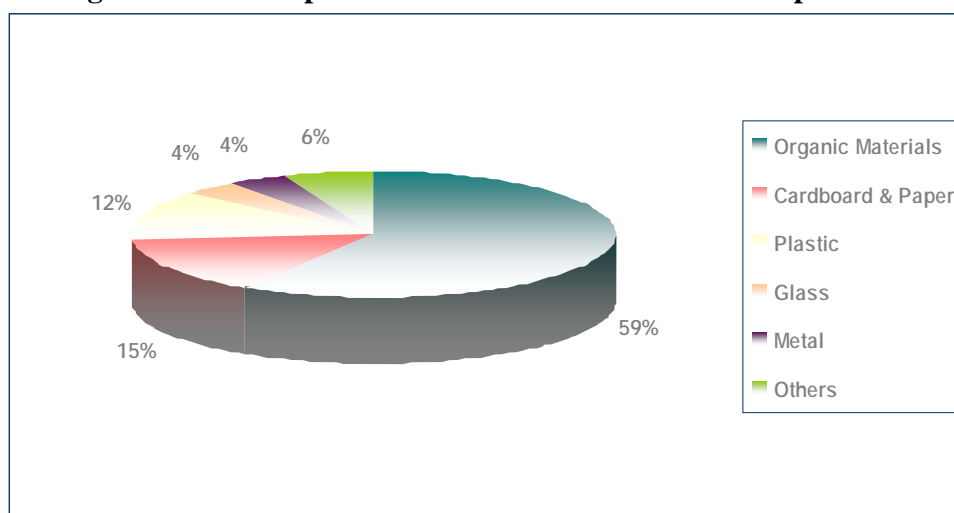
Jannatah Municipality is considered the official body responsible for managing solid waste, i.e. solid waste collection and disposal, generated from the citizens and establishments in Jannatah, which is currently represented by solid waste collection and disposal. Due to the fact that the process of solid waste management is costly, a monthly fee has been charged on the population serviced by domestic solid waste collection and transportation services which is about 10 NIS/month. However, no more than 35 percent of the population are committed to paying their fees. It is worth mentioning that solid waste management constitutes 29 percent of the municipality operating expenditures (Jannatah Municipality, 2010).

Most of the population in Jannatah benefits from the solid waste services, where waste is

collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares. Due to the absence of containers in the town, solid waste are collected daily by the municipality workers in the municipality solid waste car, and are then transferred to Dar Salah dumping site, 20km from Jannatah. The common method for solid waste treatment in the dumping site is setting waste on fire in the open air, causing air pollution. According to data provided by Jannatah municipality, the municipality has one vehicle for solid waste collection, which is owned by the Joint Service Council. It should be mentioned here that household waste, industrial, and medical solid waste are collected together and dumped into the same landfill, with the absence of any special system for separation and/or collection. The largest volume of solid waste is household waste which makes up around 45-50 percent of total capacity of solid waste.

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Jannatah is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Jannatah residents is nearly 3.8 tons, or 1384 tons per year. The main component of household solid waste is composed of organic materials, followed by paper and cardboard, and then by plastic, as shown in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2: The components of the household solid waste produced



Environmental Conditions

Like other towns and villages in the governorate, Jannatah experiences several environmental problems which must be addressed and solved. These problems can be identified as follows:

Water Crisis:

Water is cut off for long periods of time, especially in summer, for several reasons:

- (1) Israeli domination over Palestinian water resources; accordingly supplying Palestinians communities with insufficient water quantities to cover their domestic needs, and as a result, most of the citizens depend largely on water purchase.
- (2) High rate of water losses, because the water network is old, and in need of rehabilitation and renovation, in addition to the practices of citizens like creating illegal connections, water theft, and damaging water meters.

Wastewater Management:

The absence of a public sewage network, thus the use of cesspits for the disposal of wastewater, and the discharge of wastewater in the streets, because the citizens can not afford the high cost of sewage tankers, causes environmental and health problems, and the spread of epidemics and diseases in the town. The use of cesspits pollutes the groundwater and water collected in domestic cisterns (rainwater harvesting cisterns) as wastewater mixes with water, making it contaminated for human consumption. This is due to the fact that most cesspits are built without lining, which allows wastewater to enter into the ground and avoids the need to use sewage tankers from time to time. Moreover, the untreated wastewater collected from cesspits by sewage tankers is disposed of in nearby valleys without taking into account the damage it causes to the environment and the resident's health.

Solid Waste Management:

The lack of a central sanitary landfill to serve Jannatah and the other communities in the governorate is due mainly to the obstacles created by the Israeli authorities for local and national institutions, such as the difficulty to obtain licenses to establish such a landfill, because the appropriate land is within Area C, under the Israeli control. In addition, Jannatah town is currently using an unhealthy landfill for the disposal of waste, resulting from lack of better facilities, where solid waste is set on fire in order to reduce its size. Thus, the lack of a sanitary landfill is a hazard risk for the health and a source of pollution to the groundwater and soil through the leachate produced from the solid waste. Additionally, air pollution from smoke and gases resulting from the burning of such wastes also produces bad odors and distorts the landscape. It should be noted here that a sanitary landfill is currently under construction in Al Maniya area, south of Bethlehem governorate, to serve Bethlehem and Hebron governorates

Impact of the Israeli Occupation

According to Oslo Interim Agreement, 1120 dunums of Jannatah lands (9.4 percent of the total area of the town) were classified as area A, 3395 dunums (28.5 percent of the total area of the town) were classified as area B, while the remaining area of Jannatah lands, 6428 dunums (54 percent of the total area) were classified as area C, and 958 dunums (8.1%) were classified as protected natural areas. The majority of agricultural lands and open areas are located within area B and C (Table 10).

Land Classification	Area (dunum)	% of the Total Area
Area A	1120	9.4
Area B	3395	28.5
Area C	6428	54
Nature Reserves	958	8.1
Total Area	11901	100

Source: GIS unit - ARIJ 2009

After the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip in June 1967, the Israeli authorities illegally confiscated large areas of the Palestinian lands in various parts of the occupied territory for the illegal construction of Israeli settlements, bypass roads and military bases. Jannatah town, like many other Palestinian towns and villages, was exposed to Israeli illegal procedures of violation and expansion, where Israel has confiscated hundreds of dunums of the citizens' lands in the town for the construction of Nokdim and El David settlements (Table 11).

Settlement	Year of establishment	Settlers (2008-2009)	Total Area of settlement	% of total area of the town
Nokdim	1982	851	409	121
El David	1999	200	222	156
Total area		1051	631	277

Source: GIS & Urbanization units - ARIJ 2009

The Israeli settlers in El David settlement established a random settlement outpost close to the settlement in order to strengthen the Jewish presence in the region and to control more Palestinian lands. In 1996 the Israeli outpost was launched in the West Bank with an indirect support by the Israeli government, which pushed the herds of settlers to seize Palestinian lands for the construction of settlement nuclei that aimed at increasing the settlements area in the neighbor, or for the establishment of new nuclei for the settlements planned to be constructed. The Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon is the owner of the idea of establishing settlement outposts, and the one who called for the settlers again and again to seize Palestinian lands that are high and close to existing settlements, so that these lands will not be returned to the Palestinians in any future political process.

Israeli bypass road No. 356

In the late Nineties, the Israeli occupation authorities constructed the Israeli bypass road number 356 to create a kind of contiguity between the Israeli settlements located south-east of Bethlehem, the Israeli settlements in Jerusalem, and other settlements west of the governorate in Gush Etzion locality and inside the Green Line. This street confiscated large areas of lands belonging to a number of Palestinian villages east of Bethlehem city, including Jannatah localities. The bypass road no. 356 extends from (Har Homa) Abu Ghneim settlement, north of Bethlehem, towards the east linking the settlements of El David and Tekoa, and the nearby Israeli military base, with Gush Etzion settlements, west of Bethlehem city, and the Israeli settlements inside the Green Line. The Israeli bypass road number 356, which 2.7km of it cuts through Jannatah town territories; this is out of 19km; the total length of the bypass road.

Israel has intensified its colonial activities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip during the continued decades of occupation and have seized about 112km² (2%) of the West Bank land for the construction of bypass road networks (about 800km). These road networks link the Israeli settlements to each other and to Israel, contributing to the isolation of the Palestinian communities from each other and separating them. It is worth mentioning that the real risk of bypass roads lies in an area known as Echo (or Buffer Zone) imposed by the Israeli army alongside these roads and which has a width of 75 meters on both sides of the street. The Israeli bypass roads represent a part of the racist Segregation Plan that Israel seeks to impose in the occupied territories

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

Jannatah municipality has implemented several development projects in Jannatah, during the years 2005 to 2009, as shown in Table 12.

Table 12: Implemented Development Plans and Projects in Jannatah (2005-2009)		
Name of the Project	Year	Donor
Maintenance and addition of classrooms in the town schools	2008	Municipal Development and Lending Fund and the Pontifical Mission
Pavement of internal roads	2005	Ministry of Finance
Streets lighting	2009	Municipal Development and Lending Fund
Rehabilitation and restoration of public buildings	2009	Jannatah Municipality
Construction of Harmala bridge		
Electricity supply to Khallet Al Karnein, Abu Njeim and the municipality building	-----	All villages of the Municipality/ Municipal Fund
Water supply for Khallet Al Karnein, improving parts of the water network, and the installation of new counters	2004	Palestinian Economic Council for Development and Reconstruction - PECDAR
Building Palestine military hospital	2000	Islamic Development Bank, Saudi Arabia
Building the service complex and the municipality headquarters	2008	Municipal Fund
Building Jannatah kindergarten in addition to another kindergarten	1996	UNDP
Finishing Hai Al Asakra clinic	2005	Saudi Development Bank
Source: Jannatah Municipality, 2010		

Proposed Projects

Jannatah municipality, in cooperation with the civil society organizations in the town and the town residents, looks forward to the implementation of several projects in the coming years. The project ideas were developed during the PRA workshop that was conducted by ARIJ staff in the town. The projects are as follows, in order of priority, from the viewpoint of the participants in the workshop:

1. Establishment of a sewage network or wastewater treatment plant.
2. Supporting farmers in all respects, such as: reclamation of agricultural lands, provision of seedlings, and construction of agricultural wells.
3. Providing water network.
4. Construction of schools and kindergartens in the town.
5. Pavement of main and secondary roads and provision of public transportation inside the town.
6. Establishment of public libraries, cultural and sport centers, and recreational areas.
7. Providing health centers and equipping the governmental hospital in the town.

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Jannatah suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 13 shows the development priorities and needs in the town, according to the town municipality's point of view (Jannatah Municipality, 2010):

Table 13: Development Priorities and Needs in Jannatah					
No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*			9km*
2	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks	*			6km
3	Extending the Water Network to Cover New Built up Areas		*		4km
4	Construction of New Water Networks			*	
5	Rehabilitation/ Construction of New Wells or Springs			*	
6	Construction of Water Reservoirs			*	
7	Construction of a Sewage Disposal Network		*		
8	Construction of a New Electricity Network			*	
9	Providing Containers for Solid Waste Collection	*			200 containers
10	Providing Vehicles for Collecting Solid Waste			*	
11	Providing a Sanitary Landfill			*	
Health Needs					
1	Building of New Clinics or Health Care Centres	*			2
2	Rehabilitation of Old Clinics or Health Care Centres	*			1
3	Purchasing of Medical Equipment and Tools	*			
Educational Needs					
1	Building of New Schools	*			elementary
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools	*			elementary & secondary
3	Purchasing of New Equipment for Schools	*			elementary & secondary schools
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands	*			200 dunums
2	Building Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns	*			50 cistern
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock	*			10 barracks
4	Veterinary Services	*			
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals	*			
6	Construction of New Greenhouses	*			30 greenhouses
7	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses	*			10 greenhouses
8	Field Crops Seeds	*			
9	Plants And Agricultural Supplies	*			

*5km is a main road, 3km internal road and 1km agricultural road.

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