

Bethlehem City 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>.

Table of Content

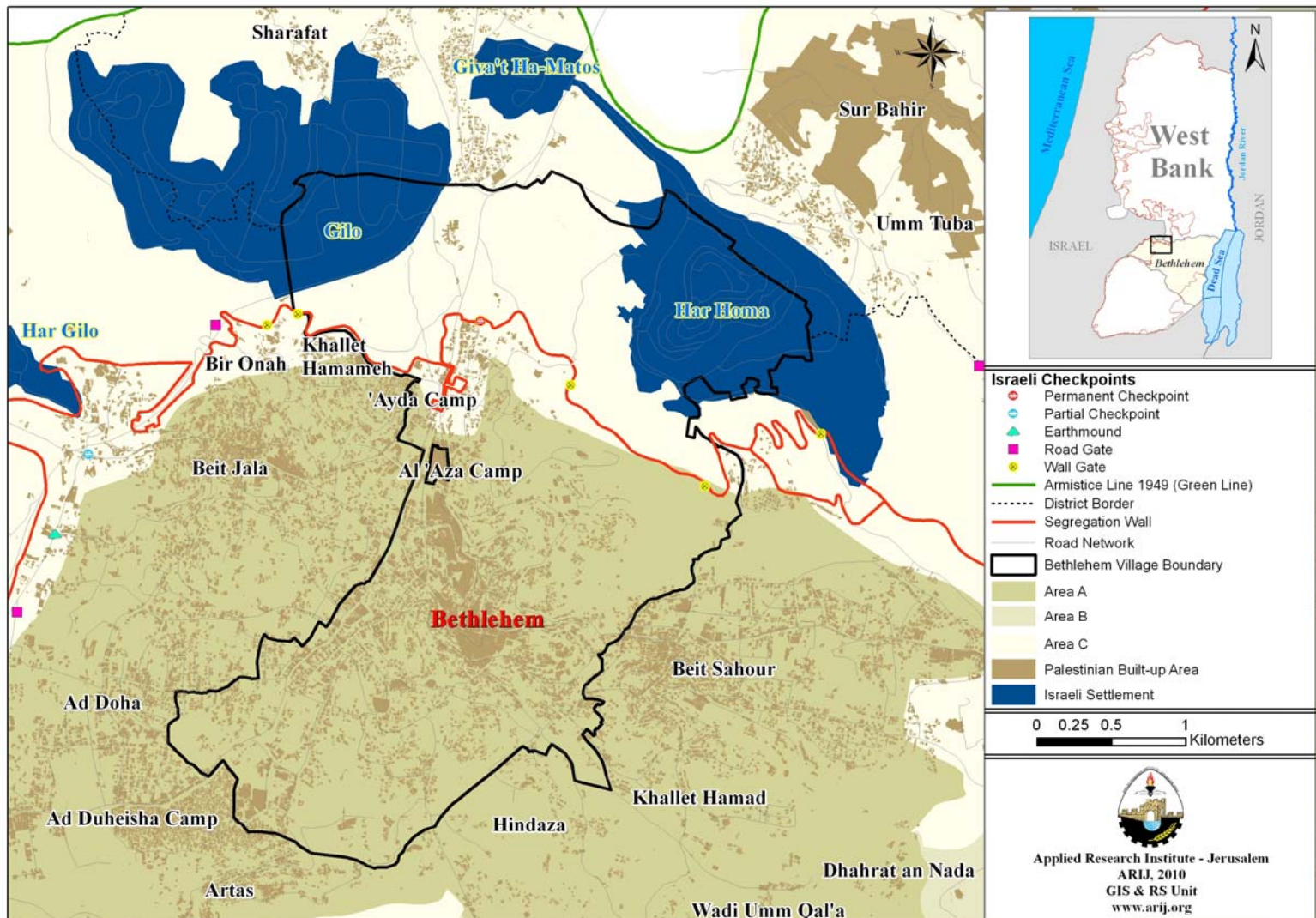
<i>Location and Physical Characteristics</i> _____	4
<i>History</i> _____	5
<i>Religious and Archaeological Sites</i> _____	6
<i>Population</i> _____	9
<i>Education</i> _____	9
<i>Health Status</i> _____	12
<i>Economic Activities</i> _____	12
<i>Agricultural Sector</i> _____	14
<i>Institutions and Services</i> _____	16
<i>Infrastructure and Natural Resources</i> _____	19
<i>Environmental Conditions</i> _____	22
<i>Impact of the Israeli Occupation</i> _____	24
<i>Development Plans and Projects</i> _____	28
<i>Implemented Projects</i> _____	28
<i>Proposed Projects</i> _____	29
<i>Locality Development Priorities and Needs</i> _____	30
<i>References:</i> _____	31

Bethlehem City Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Bethlehem is one of the major Palestinian cities, located in the north side of Bethlehem Governorate. Bethlehem is bordered by Beit Sahour city to the east, Jerusalem city to the north, Beit Jala and AD Doha cities to the west, and Hindaza and Artas villages to the south (See map 1).

Map 1: Bethlehem location and borders



Bethlehem is located at an altitude of 772m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 501mm. The average annual temperature is 16.3 °C, and the average annual humidity is about 60.4 percent (ARIJ GIS, 2009).

Bethlehem was among the first cities in Palestine to have an organized local council. The first elections for the city council were held in 1872, later at that time, when the population was just over 5000, the village council was given the status of a municipality.

The present municipal council took office on May, 2005, consisting of 15 members. The Municipality has 170 employees in five major departments: Administration, Finance, Health and Environment, Engineering, and projects/development departments.

The municipality owns a permanent headquarters, four vehicles to collect solid waste, and two private cars.

It is the responsibility of the Municipality to provide a number of services to the residents of Bethlehem, including:

1. Infrastructure services such as water and electricity.
2. Solid waste collection, road construction and restoration, street cleaning, and social development services.
3. Public markets.
4. Sewage network service.
5. Organization of the construction and licensing process.
6. Implementation of projects and case studies for the city.

History

Bethlehem city is an Arabic city with a long history that dates back to 1872. It was established and inhabited by the Canaanites around 2000 BC, and was called Beit Eilo Lahama, which means “house of the God Lahama,” who is the god of food and sustenance, according to the Canaanites, in connection with this name, the city's name in Arabic indicates the meaning of food as well (house of meat). It is said that the reason for naming the city by the house of this God is that cattle and sheep used to breed and graze their, due to the large number of fertile and grazing lands. It is also worth noting that the meaning of the city name in the ancient Aramaic language was “the house of bread.”

Photos of Bethlehem



Nativity Church

Omar Ben al
Khattab Mosque

Religious and Archaeological Sites

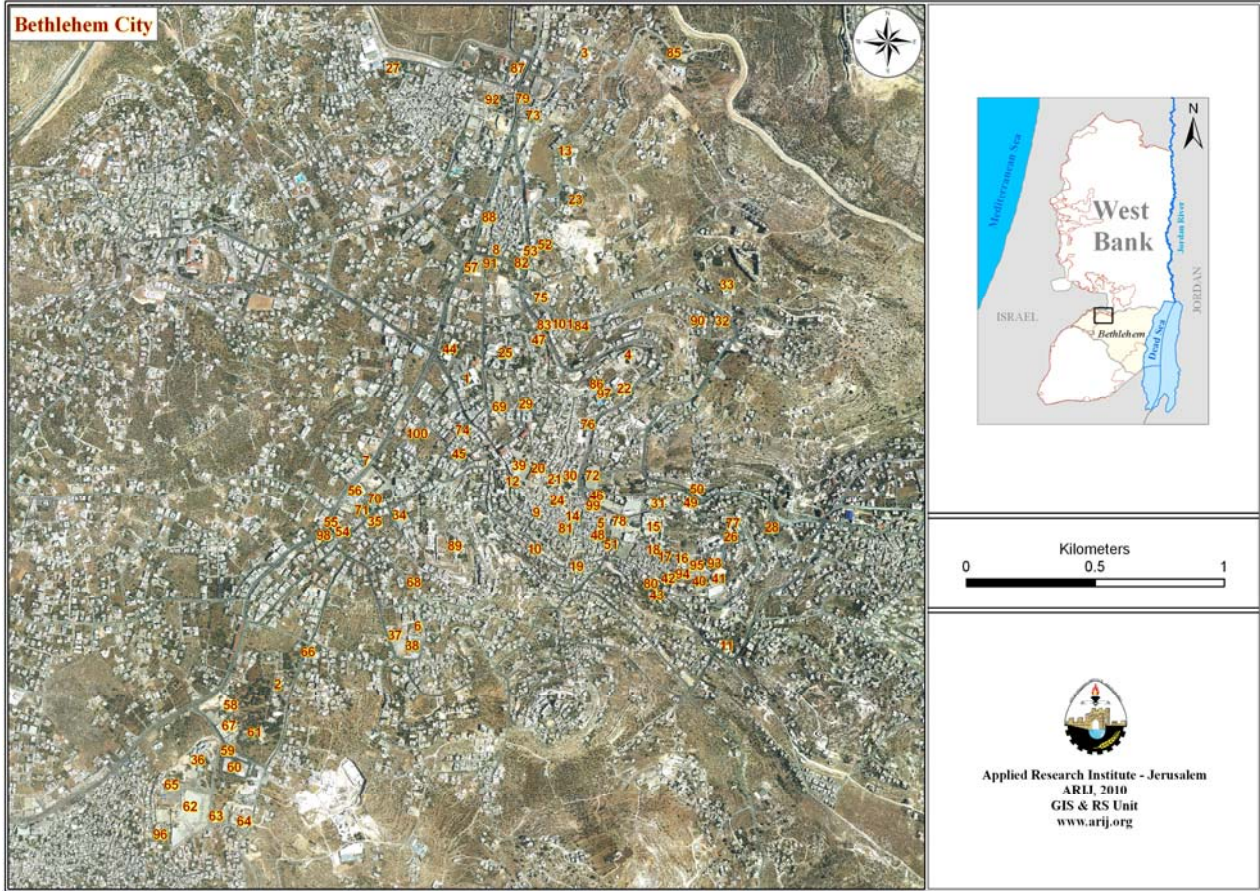
In terms of religious establishments, there are 14 churches in Bethlehem: the Nativity Church, the German Church, Milk Grotto Church, Syriac Orthodox Church, Mar Anton Church, Coptic Church, Freres Church (De La Salle), the Cemetery Church, Abyssinian Church, the Baptist Church, Salesian Church, the Melkite Greek Catholic Church, Saint Charbel Church, and the Syriac Catholic Church, and 7 mosques, which are: ‘Omar Ben Al Khattab Mosque, Salah Ad Deen Al Ayubi Mosque, Ar Ribat Mosque, Al ‘Aza Mosque, Al Farooq Mosque, Shakhtoor Mosque, and Tarek Ben Ziyad Mosque (See Map 2).

As for the archaeological sites, Bethlehem city is full of significant historical and biblical sites. Ruins from Roman, Byzantine, Islamic and Crusader times can be found throughout the area. In addition, there are many sites of special importance to the followers of the three monotheistic religions, to whom this land is sacred, including:

1. **Nativity Church:** constructed by Constantine the Great (330AD), just above the cave or the grotto which is believed to be the stable where Jesus Christ was born. It is believed that this church is the oldest in the world. There is also another nearby cave where it is believed that Jerome spent thirty years of his life translating the Bible.
2. **The Water Channel:** an ancient Roman channel that was used to connect Solomon’s pools with Jerusalem city in the Romans era.

- 3. Milk Grotto Church:** Officially known as Magharet Sitti Mariam, "Grotto of the Lady Mary", is a serene grotto only a few minutes' walk from Manger Square in Bethlehem. This grotto, with a Franciscan chapel built above it, is considered sacred because tradition has it that the Holy Family took refuge here during the Slaughter of the Innocents, before their flight into Egypt. Tradition has it that while Mary was nursing Jesus here, a drop of milk fell to the ground, turning it white. The irregularly shaped grotto is hollowed out of the soft white rock. A church was built here by the 5th century, and mosaic fragments on the terrace of the grotto, with geometrical motifs and crosses, are thought to belong to this time. Both Christians and Muslims believe scrapings from the stones in the grotto boost the quantity of a mother's milk and enhance fertility. Mothers usually mix it in their drinking water; would be mothers place the rock under their mattress. There is also an old tradition that identifies this as the burial site of the young victims of Herod's Slaughter of the Innocents.
- 4. King David Wells:** King David's Wells (Biyar Daoud) in King David (PBUH) street, off Manger Square, are three Great Cisterns excavated in the rock to the north of Bethlehem city, marking the site where David's army broke through a Philistine garrison to bring him water; "Oh that someone would give me water to drink from the well of Bethlehem" (2 Sam. 23:15). It is believed that the adjacent Church of St. David is where the King is buried. The cisterns were discovered in 1895. The church rested on a vast Necropolis composed of 18 Arcosolia with two to six tombs each. The cemetery was Christian as proved by the inscription.

Map 2: Main locations in Bethlehem city



No.	Locations	No.	Locations	No.	Locations
1	The Holy Family Church & Hospital (Al Faransawi)	35	Hermann Gmeiner - Children's Village School S.O.S	69	Women Union
2	Bethlehem Hospital	36	Dar al Kalima School / Dar al Kalima Health & Wellness Center	70	Presidential Headquarters
3	Al Caritas Hospital	37	Bethlehem Girls High School	71	Paltel
4	Jabal Daoud Hospital (Bini)	38	Salah Ad Deen Al Ayubi Boys Elementary School	72	Central Park Station & Paltel
5	'Omar Ben Al Khattab Mosque & Legitimate Court	39	Salesian Boys Industrial High School	73	Jerusalem Electricity Company
6	Salah Ad Deen Al Ayubi Mosque	40	Al 'Awda Girls Elementary School	74	Jerusalem Electricity Company
7	Ar Ribat Mosque	41	Al Mahd Boys Elementary School A & B	75	Chamber of Commerce and Industry
8	Al 'Aza Mosque	42	Virgin Mary School	76	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
9	Al Farooq Mosque	43	Al Mas'udi Elementary School	77	Governor's Office
10	Shakhtoor Mosque	44	Ephetah School/ Ephetah Center	78	Bethlehem Police Station & The Peace Center & Museum
11	Tarek Beh Ziyad Mosque	45	Al 'Ehsan Charitable Clinic	79	Endowments Department
12	The German Church & An Hadwa International Theater	46	Bethlehem Health Directorate (Old Building)	80	The City Jail
13	The Baptist Church	47	Bethlehem Health Directorate (New Building)	81	The Old Market
14	Syriac Orthodox Church/ Elementary School	48	Bethlehem Municipality & Post Office	82	Higher Education Office
15	The Nativity Church/ Mar Jacob	49	Palestinian Water Authority	83	Jawwal Mobile Center
16	Milk Grotto Church	50	Local Government	84	Al Wataniya Mobile Center
17	Coptic Church	51	Tourist and Antiquities Police & Bethlehem Municipality/ Engineering Department & Land Settlement	85	Mary Doughty Park
18	Abyssinian Church	52	Bethlehem Interior Ministry offices	86	King David Wells
19	Saint Charbel Church	53	Bethlehem Directorate of Agriculture	87	Bilal Ben Rabah Archaeological Mosque
20	Salesian Church	54	Directorate of Finance	88	Water Canal
21	The Melkite Greek Catholic Church	55	Bethlehem Civil District Coordination Office (DCO)	89	Al Carmel Monastery
22	Syriac Catholic Church	56	The District & the Security Systems Complex	90	Children's Village S.O.S
23	Mar Anton Church	57	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics - Bethlehem	91	The Children Cemetery
24	A Church	58	Supreme Judicial Council & The Magistrate Court	92	The Islamic Cemetery
25	Bethlehem University/ Freres Church (De La Salle)	59	Civil Defense	93	The Armenian Cemetery
26	The Cemetery Church/ Melkite Catholic Cemetery	60	Central Market	94	The Latin's Cemetery
27	'Ayda Monastery	61	Abu 'Ammar Sports Hall/ Directorate of Youth and Sports	95	The Greek Cemetery
28	The Syriac Cemetery/ Church	62	President Air strip	96	Al Fineeq Center
29	Terra Sancta Girls Elementary School & Church & Kindergarten & Monastery	63	Red Crescent Society & Red Cross	97	Catholic Action Center
30	Terra Sancta Girls High School / St. Joseph Sisters	64	Bethlehem Police Department	98	The Propellants Government Compound
31	Terra Sancta Boys High School	65	Palestine Civil University	99	Land Registration Authority
32	Abraham Charitable Society School/ Society	66	Intelligence & Customs Headquarters	100	The Joint Service Council
33	Al 'Ekha' Islamic Elementary School	67	Presidential Guard	101	Al 'Aseer Palestinian Club
34	Frere School	68	Military Medical Relief		

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Bethlehem in 2007 was 25,266; of whom 12,753 are males and 12,513 are females. There are 5,211 households living in 6,709 housing units.

Age Groups and Gender

The General Census of Population and Housing carried out by PCBS in 2007 showed that the distribution of age groups in Bethlehem is as follows: 34.1 percent are less than 15 years, 56 percent are between 15-64 years, 4.9 percent are 65 years and older, and 5 percent are unknown. Data also showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the city is 101.9:100, meaning that males constitute 50.5 percent of the population, and females constitute 49.5 percent of the population.

Families

The inhabitants of Bethlehem city are composed of several families, mainly: Al 'Anatrah, Al Ghathabrah, Al Qawadsa, Al Farahiya, An Najajra, Al Fawaghra, At Tarajma, Al Hreizat, At Tasaqsa, and As Siryan.

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among Bethlehem population is about 4.1 percent, of whom 67.6 percent are females. Of the literate population, 12.4 percent can read and write, 23.5 percent had elementary education, 26.6 percent had preparatory education, 21.5 percent had secondary education, and 15.6 percent completed higher education. Table 1, shows the educational level in the city of Bethlehem, by sex, and educational attainment in 2007.

Sex	Illiterate	Can read & write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Total
M	236	1097	2108	2271	1840	296	774	26	119	53	8838
F	493	989	1851	2195	1784	451	796	17	78	15	8710
T	729	2086	3959	4466	3624	747	1570	43	197	68	17548

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

In regards to the basic and secondary educational institutions and schools in Bethlehem in the academic year 2008/2009, there are eight public schools in the city, run by the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education, and 14 private schools that are run by religious institutions in the city, in addition to one school that is run by the UNRWA (table 2).

There is a total number of 9,905 students, 514 teachers, and 342 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 19, while the average number of students per class is approximately 29.

In regards to the university education institutions, there are two universities in Bethlehem city; Bethlehem University and Palestine Ahliya University. There is also one medium college in the City; the Caritas Hospital College for Nursing (Directorate of Education in Bethlehem, 2009).

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Salah Ad Deen Al Ayubi Boys Elementary School	Government	Male
Bethlehem Boys High School		
Al Mahd Boys Elementary Night School		
Al Mahd Boys Elementary School		
Terra Sancta Boys High School	Private	
Salesian Boys Industrial High School		
Al Mas'udi Girls Elementary School	Government	Female
Al 'Awda Girls Elementary School		
Bethlehem Girls High School		
Virgin Mary Elementary School		
Terra Sancta Girls High School/ St. Joseph Sisters	Private	
Ad Duheisha Girls Elementary School I	UNRWA	
Al 'Ekha' Islamic Elementary School	Private	Mixed
Dar al Kalima School		
Rosary Sisters School		
Ephetah Paul VI School		
Frere School (De La Sal)		
Hermann Gmeiner - Children's Village School – SOS/ Bethlehem		
Abrahamic Charitable Society School		
Al Farooq School		
Zuhoor Falasteen Elementary School		
An Nukhba School		
Lora Vikonya School		
Source: Directorate of Education in Bethlehem, 2009		

Furthermore, there are 14 kindergartens in Bethlehem; 12 of which are run by a private institution, one is run by a governmental body, and one is run by a charitable society. The total number of children in the kindergartens is 548 children. Table 3 shows the kindergartens according to their names and supervising authority.

Table 3: The Kindergartens in Bethlehem by name and supervising authority		
Kindergarten Name	No. of Children	Supervising Authority
Bethlehem Model Kindergarten	30	Government
Frere Kindergarten	49	Private
Evangelical Lutheran School Kindergarten	26	Private
Terra Sancta Boys Kindergarten	185	Private
The Savior's Sisters Kindergarten	73	Private
Peace and Love Syriac Catholic Kindergarten	12	Private
Lora Vikonya Kindergarten	47	Private
Al Malha Charitable Society Kindergarten	24	Charitable Society
Children's Village SOS Kindergarten	35	Private
Abrahamic Society Kindergarten	51	Private
Ephetah Paul VI Kindergarten	16	Private
Rosary Sisters Kindergarten	---	Private
Rosary Kindergarten	---	Private
Ghassan Kindergarten	---	Private
Source: Bethlehem Municipality, 2010		

Health Status

Medical services in Bethlehem city are considered rather well-developed, due to the fact that Bethlehem city is considered the vital center of the governorate. Moreover, the Ministry of Health and non-governmental and private institutions, which work in the health sector, supervise this sector in the city, providing their services through hospitals, clinics, and primary health care centers. There is also one governmental hospital in Bethlehem city run by the Ministry of Health; Muhammad Sa'ed Kamal Psychiatric Hospital, which contains 280 beds, in addition to two private hospitals, which are:

1. The Holy Family Hospital which contains 47 beds.
2. Caritas Hospital for Children which contains 82 beds.

The Palestinian Ministry of Health also provides the city and the surrounding towns and villages with primary health care services, such as medical examination and treatment, through Bethlehem Health Directorate in the city. In addition, there are many charitable societies, medical institutions, and private health clinics, which, upon their efforts, were able to perform multiple tasks in the areas of health care and social development. These institutions and societies include: The Palestinian Red Crescent Society, the Red Cross International Committee, Ephetah School for hearing and cognitive rehabilitation for deaf children, and the House of Hope (Beit Al Amal) for the blind and the mentally disabled, and others.

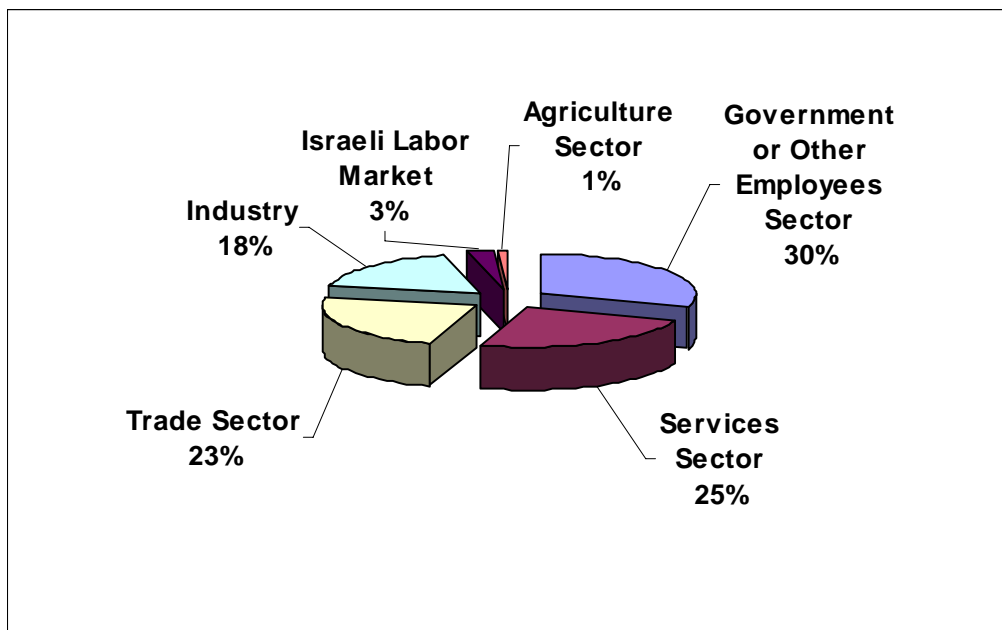
Moreover, located in Bethlehem city are several laboratories, radiology centers, dental clinics, physicians and specialized clinics, and pharmacies. It is also worth mentioning that all of these hospitals, clinics and medical centers, not only serve Bethlehem city but also serve all cities and villages in Bethlehem governorate and the neighboring governorates as well.

Economic Activities

The economy in Bethlehem is dependent on several economic sectors, mainly: the employees sector which absorbs 30 percent of the city workforce (See Figure1).

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

- Government or Other Employees Sector (30%)
- Service Sector (25%)
- Trade Sector (23%)
- Industry (18%)
- Israeli Labor Market (3%)
- Agriculture sector (1%)

Figure 1: Economic Activity in Bethlehem City

There are many economic and industrial activities in Bethlehem, mainly; the industry of eastern artifacts (shells and wood), stone quarries, and concrete and textile factories, in addition to 73 different workshops (blacksmith, carpentry, and aluminum), 37 butcheries, 26 bakeries, 95 grocery, 185 clothing store, 300 different retail commercial stores such as car parts, carpets, and flowers, 500 different services stores, and 132 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 Bethlehem has reached about 27 percent, and the economical groups most affected by the Israeli restrictions were:

1. Workers in the tourism sector.
2. Workers in the trade sector.
3. Workers in industry.
4. Workers in the agricultural sector.

Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 35.2 percent of the Bethlehem labor force was economically active, of whom 85.5 percent were employed, 64.3 percent were not economically active, 50.3 percent were students, and 36.2 percent were housekeepers (See table 4).

S E X	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	4,236	486	287	5,009	2,840	12	613	104	204	3,773	8,838
F	1,052	59	63	1,174	2,831	4,073	506	47	50	7,507	8,710
T	5,288	545	350	6,183	5,671	4,085	1,119	151	254	11,280	17,548

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

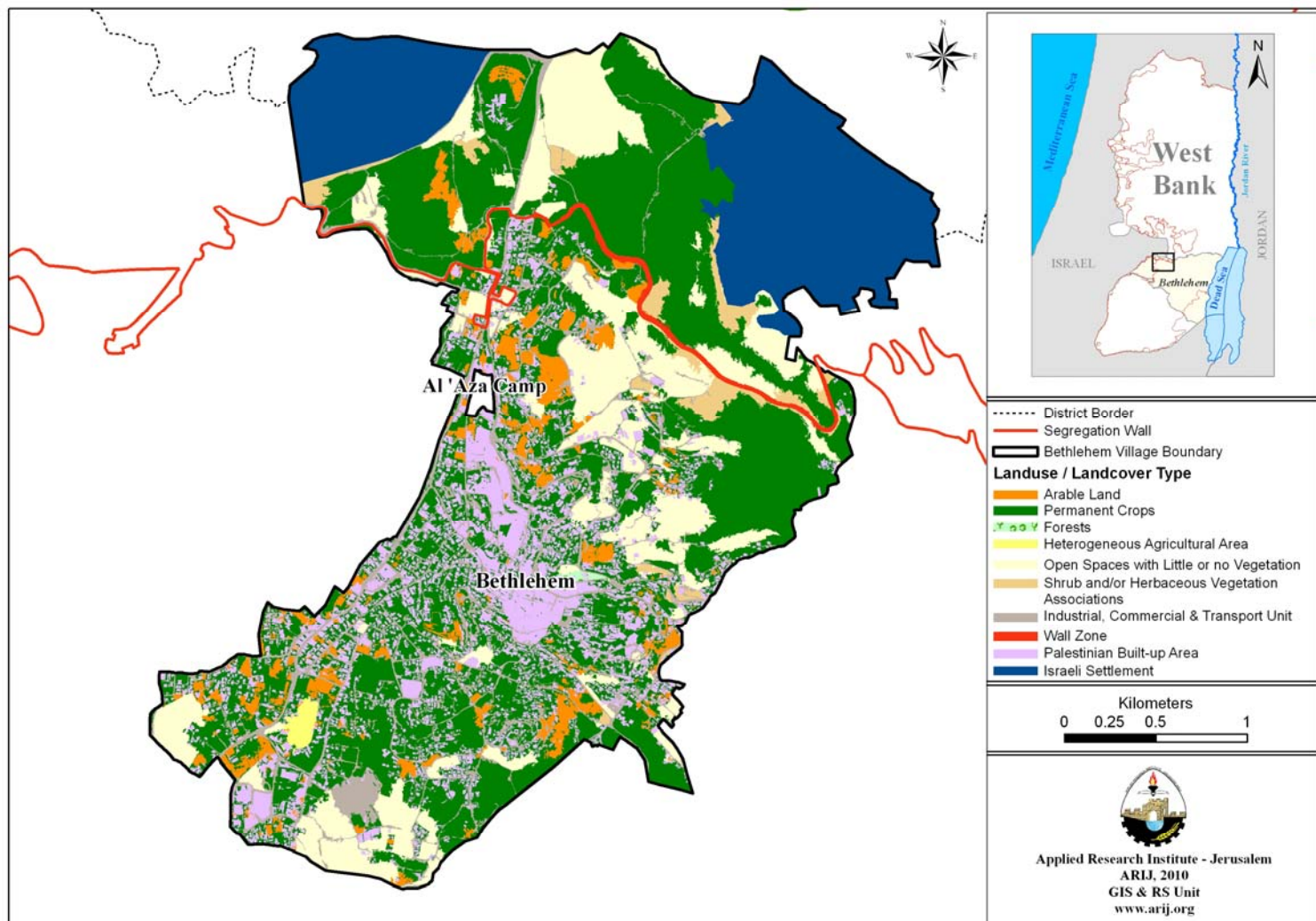
Agricultural Sector

Bethlehem lies on a total area of about 10,611 dunums of which 6,535 dunums are considered arable land, and 1,373 dunums are residential land (See table 5 and map 3).

Total Area	Built up Area	Arable Land (6,535)					Area of Industrial, Commercial & Transport Unit	Area of Settlements and Military Bases
		Seasonal Crops	Permanent Crops	Greenhouses	Forests	Open Spaces and Rangelands		
10,611	1,373	550	4,187	0	9	1,789	904	1,799

Source: GIS unit – ARIJ, 2008

Map 3: Land use/land cover and Segregation Wall in Bethlehem City



Agriculture production in Bethlehem depends mostly on rainwater. As for irrigated fields, they depend on the public water network.

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

Table 6: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Bethlehem city (dunum)

Fruity vegetables		Leafy vegetable		Green legumes		Bulbs		Other vegetables		Total area	
RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.
8	11	0	2	0	4	0	3	0	1	8	21

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2007

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.
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2007

The field survey shows that most of the residents in Bethlehem are rearing and keeping domestic animals such as sheep, cows, goats, broiler and layer chicken, and bees (See Table 8).

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
21	3,841	2,318	0	34	50	32	23,000	1,500	330

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2007

Institutions and Services

Bethlehem 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, art, scouts and others, including (Directory of NGOs in the West Bank, 2006):

- **Bethlehem Municipality:** Founded in 1872 to take care of all types of issues of the city and provide all kinds of services to its population.
- **Applied Research Institute - Jerusalem (ARIJ):** The Applied Research Institute-Jerusalem (ARIJ) is a non-profit NGO founded in 1990. ARIJ is dedicated to promoting applied research and technology transfers. ARIJ also seeks to promote sustainable development in the occupied Palestinian Territories and the self-reliance of the Palestinian people through greater control over their natural resources, increasing the local stock of scientific and technical knowledge, as well as advising more efficient methods of resource utilization, conservation, improved practices, and appropriate technologies. Furthermore, ARIJ has focused all of its activities and objectives on achieving the vision "**Towards a Sustainable Palestine**", in order to embody the ultimate dream, which every Palestinian, who is looking forward to an independent Palestine with full sovereignty over its natural resources in light of proper planning to achieve comprehensive development under democracy and good governance, seeks to achieve.

- **Arab Women Union Society:** A local non-profit NGO established in 1947 to provide first aid services to the wounded. Previously, in cooperation with the UNRWA and other charitable organizations, the society provided medical treatment to the wounded and nourishment centers for the babies and students.
- **Basma Cultural and Art Society:** Established in 1995, Basma Cultural and Art Society is a non profit NGO that seeks to promote culture, art and folklore, and supporting women.
- **Center for Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation:** Established in 1999, the center is a local non-profit NGO that is committed to an alternative approach in dealing with conflict. The center works to establish the principles of peace and social tolerance as a contribution to establishing an independent liberated Palestine that is free of violence; through working with the marginalized communities.
- **Child Training and Counseling Center:** Established in 1994 in order to provide psychological health care for children and adults. The center provides diagnosis for psychological diseases, therapy and healing plans. It also organizes training sessions aiming at creating a qualified cadre in psychological and social health.
- **Children’s Cultural Center:** Established in 1993, the Children’s Cultural Center is a local non-profit NGO that was set up in cooperation with the Arab Society for Rehabilitation. The Center’s main aims are providing education, art, and cultural activities to children between the ages 6-14 years old. The Center has also a theatre group “Hakaya’a” that performs dabka and folklore songs.
- **Cultural Municipal Center:** a local non profit NGO, established in 2005. The center provides services to encourage and joining cultural activities of the local community, and to organize such activities in order to enrich the cultural situation in the governorate through enhancing the cultural heritage revival in the Palestinian society.
- **Cultural and Creative Club:** Established in 1993 as an initiative of some Palestinian writers, in order to join their efforts and to publish their researches in cooperation with related organizations.
- **FAFO – Institute for Applied International Studies:** FAFO is an independent Norwegian non-profit NGO, established in 1981. The main aim of FAFO is to carry out studies and to do research, concerning the Norwegian community in particular and the Scandinavian communities in general. FAFO has established an international department to participate in the development of the international community and the Norwegian roles.
- **Future Generation Society:** Established in 1997 as a non profit NGO that aims at encouraging young people in the fields of education, society, and culture. These aims are implemented through providing numerous activities and programs that aim at enhancing the young people’s skills and potentials.
- **Holy Land Trust (HLT):** Established in 1988 as a local non-profit NGO whose objective is to strengthen, encourage, and improve the Palestinian community through working on an individual or group basis. HLT implements its goals via three main programs that aim to lobby and support Palestinians locally and internationally. In addition, HLT creates joint networks and programs at national and international levels.

- **Holy Land Youth Society:** Established in 1989 as a non-profit NGO that aims to tackle social problems of youth. It encourages young people to remain part of their community with the aim of protecting and preserving the Palestinian heritage.
- **Abrahamic Charitable Society:** Established in 1985 as a local non-profit NGO that provides social, medical, sports, and educational services for residents of the area.
- **International Center of Bethlehem (ICB):** a local non profit NGO that works in the fields of culture, education, health, media, and women's sector. ICB actively promotes the building of a civil society in Palestine by encouraging future leaders, developing human resources, introducing awareness campaigns, vocational training, and education.
- **Orphan Care Society – Bethlehem:** a local charitable NGO, established in 1997 in order to provide comprehensive and quality care to approximately 1,300 orphans in Bethlehem and its suburbs.
- **Palestinian Heritage Center:** Founded in 1991, the Palestinian Heritage Center aims at reviving, documenting, and spreading the Palestinian heritage. The Center seeks to promote the Palestinian heritage locally, regionally, and internationally, using the strongest links the Center has established. The Center has a collection of heritage books and garments, and it employs women to produce embroidery works for exhibition and marketing.
- **Palestinian Prisoners' Association:** Established in 1993, the Palestinian Prisoners' Association is a non profit NGO, founded by a group of prisoners in response to their needs for a national organization to support this sector of the Palestinian society, and their families. This NGO provides prisoners with financial, social and educational service, in addition to preserving prisoners' rights in accordance with international human rights law.
- **Palestinian Society for the Development of Rural Areas:** Established in 1993, the Palestinian Society for the Development of Rural Areas is a non-profit NGO that provides services to remote and marginalized areas in the West Bank.
- **Peace Center:** a cultural association established in 2000. The Center aims at enhancing the spirit of democracy and respect for religions, and promoting peace and culture through conducting related activities.
- **Retired Employees Society:** a local non-profit NGO founded in 1999 in order to provide services to retired government employees. The Society organizes numerous cultural and educational courses, particularly in subjects related to computer and the internet.
- **Children's Village – SOS:** an International non-profit NGO founded in Austria. The main objective of this organization is to enhance the family approach through long-term childcare, in particular for orphans, homeless, and abandoned children.
- **Terre Des Hommes – Ard Al Insan:** Founded in 1973 by the Swiss organization Terre Des Hommes, as a charitable organization that looks after needy children suffering form malnutrition. The organization has increased its activities to focus on nutrition, vaccination and health education programs.

- **The Charitable National Orthodox Society:** a local non-profit NGO established in 1919. The Society has provided charitable and humanitarian services since it began.
- **Bethlehem Chamber of Commerce and Industry:** Established in 1952 in order to activate the institutional infrastructure for merchants and to improve the international trade through implementing various programs and projects.
- **Water and Environmental Development Organization (WEDO):** Established in 1998, the Water and Environmental Development Organization conducts research and studies related to the environment and water development. The Organization also disseminates health education information and organizes workshops.
- **Women's Activity Center:** Established in 1957 as a non-profit NGO that aims at providing training services to women, and educating them in several fields of life.
- **Young Women's Rehabilitation Workshops:** Established in 1972 as a local non-profit NGO that seeks to improve the cultural, social, and financial situation of Palestinian women. The Society works for the preservation of traditional handmade Palestinian crafts.
- **Zakat Committee for Bethlehem City:** Established in 1985, the Zakat Committee for Bethlehem City is a non-profit NGO that provides social and medical services to the needy. This NGO carries out several social programs that serve all sectors of the local community.
- **The Palestinian Center for Conflict Resolution (Wi'am):** An Arabic non-governmental, Palestinian in origin, humanitarian center, founded in 1994 by youth events aiming at serving all segments of the community and meeting their needs. The Center is based on conflict resolution at a local level, and it studies and analyzes the conflict at the regional and international levels.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services:

Bethlehem has been connected to a public electricity network since 1961; served by Jerusalem Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the city. Approximately 98.8 percent of the housing units in the city are connected to the network, 0.1 percent are dependent on private generators, 0.1 percent have no source for electricity, while the source of electricity is unknown for the remaining units (1.1%) (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2007).

Furthermore, Bethlehem is connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 80 percent of the housing units within the city boundaries are connected to phone lines (Bethlehem Municipality, 2010).

Transportation Services:

Bethlehem city is considered the main center for transportation between cities and other rural communities in the governorate, and to other Palestinian governorates as well. Buses and taxis are considered the main means of transportation in Bethlehem. As for the road network in the city; there are a total of 62km of roads; 55km of which are paved and in good condition and 7km are paved but in bad condition and in need of rehabilitation. There is also a total of 7km of unpaved roads in the city (Bethlehem Municipality, 2010).

Water Resources:

Bethlehem is provided with water by the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA), through the public water network established in 1960. About 98.5 percent of the housing units are connected to the water network, 0.2 percent are dependent on rainwater harvesting cisterns, 0.1 percent are dependent on other water resources, while the source of water supply is unknown for the remaining units (1.2%) (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2007). Based on the PWA estimations, the rate of water supply per capita in the communities provided with water is about 100 liters per day, but this rate varies from one community to another. The quantity of water supplied to Bethlehem in 2009 was about 1,460,000 cubic meters/year, therefore the estimated rate of water supply per capita is about 158 liters/day (Bethlehem Municipality, 2010).

Here it should be noted that many Bethlehem citizens do not in fact consume this amount of water due to water losses, which are about 40 percent. The losses usually happen at the main source, major transport lines, distribution network, and at the household level (Bethlehem Municipality, 2010), thus the rate of water consumption per capita in Bethlehem is 95 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.

Also, located in Bethlehem city are 1,000 rainwater harvesting cisterns and a water reservoir with a capacity of 2,500 cubic meters.

Sanitation:

Bethlehem city has a 55km public sewage network, established between 1995 and 1999. The western section of the network is connected to Beit Jala private sewage network, Bir Onah Pumping Station, which pumps the waste water into West Jerusalem private sewage network, while the other section is connected to Beit Sahour private sewage network, the pumping station north of Beit Sahour "Hilwa Tomb Pumping Station," which pumps the waste water into Wadi an Nar. According to the results of Community Survey conducted by the PCBS in 2007 and the data provided from PWA, the majority of Bethlehem housing units (92.7%) use the sewage network as a major means for wastewater disposal, 6 percent use cesspits, and 0.2 percent lack waste water collection

and disposal service, while the means for waste water disposal is unknown for the remaining units (1.1%).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day, is approximately 1,273 cubic meters, or 465,000 cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the city, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is approximately 50 liters per day. The estimated quantity of wastewater collected through the sewage network per day, is about 1,180 cubic meters per day, or 431,000 cubic meters annually. It is worth mentioning that 118 cubic meters per day (10 percent of the total amount) flows into Beit Jala sewage network, until it reaches Bir Onah pumping station, while the remaining amount, about 1,062 cubic meters per day (90%) flows to Beit Sahour sewage network. Also, 28 thousands cubic meters of wastewater are collected annually by cesspits and are discharged by wastewater tankers, either directly in open areas or in nearby valleys (Wadi an Nar) without any regard for the environment or for Hilwa Tomb pumping station's private manhole. Here it should be noted that there is no wastewater treatment either at the source or at the disposal sites which poses a threat to the environment and the public health.

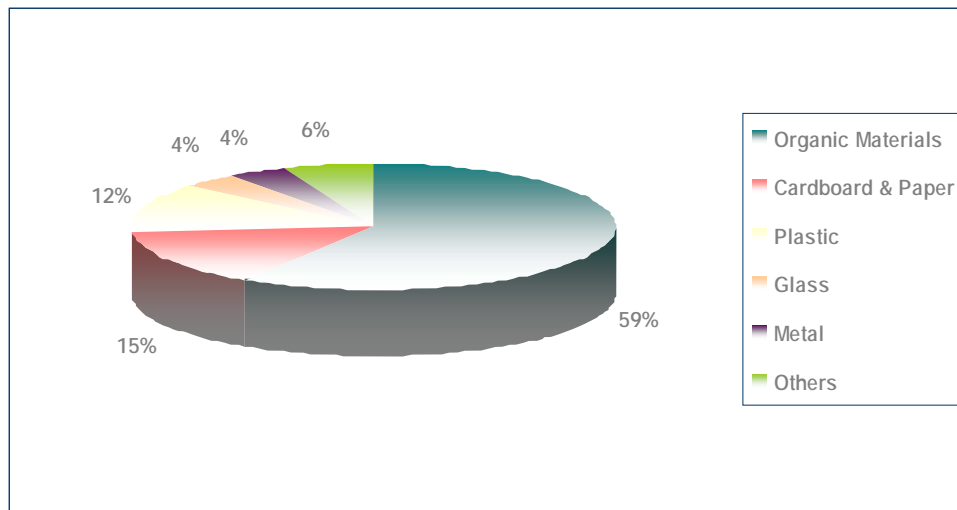
Solid Waste Management:

Bethlehem 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 the city, 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 or yearly fee has been charged on the population serviced by domestic solid waste collection and transportation services which is between 24-48 JD/year according to the facility type. However, the collected fees are not considered sufficient for a good management of solid waste; it contributes to only 20 percent of the solid waste management costs, thus, the municipality is obliged to spend about 30 percent of its budget on the process of waste management.

Most of the population in Bethlehem benefits from the solid waste services, where waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags and then transferred to containers with a capacity of 240–8,000 liters, spread throughout the neighborhoods. The municipality collects the solid waste from the containers daily and transports it in large pressure trucks or unloading trucks to Abu Dees dumping site, 22km from Bethlehem. The common method for solid waste treatment in Abu Dees dumping site is burial. According to the data provided by Bethlehem municipality; there are four trucks for solid waste collection and transfer, and 371 containers spread throughout the city (Bethlehem Municipality, 2010). 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 Bethlehem ranges between 0.9 - 1.2kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Bethlehem residents is nearly 26.5 tons, or 9,683 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 the figure below:

Figure 2: The components of the household solid waste produced



Environmental Conditions

Like other cities and villages in the governorate, Bethlehem 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 in summer and winter for several reasons:

- (1) Israeli domination over Palestinian water resources; which makes PWA dependent largely on water purchase from the Israeli company Mecerot to supply the Palestinian cities and villages, representing an obstacle in the organization of water pumping and distribution among populations. PWA distributes water to various areas at an interval-basis because the amount of water available is not sufficient for everyone at the same time.

- (2) High rate of water losses, despite the fact that the Palestinian Water Authority has rehabilitated and renovated part of the water network, established new reservoirs, and changed the water meters, because of the practices of citizens, like creating illegal connections, stealing water, and damaging water meters, which increase the proportion of water losses.

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, especially in winter, because the citizens cannot afford the high cost of sewage tankers, causes environmental and health problems, and the spread of epidemics and diseases in the city. Moreover, the use of cesspits pollutes the groundwater 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.
- Irresponsible practices by the citizens, such as:
 - 1) Illegal connection to the sewage network which causes an increased flow of wastewater in the network exceeding its capacity, thus, wastewater flows in the streets and causes environmental and health problems, and the spread of epidemics and diseases in the city. Moreover, the poor implementation of the sewage network and manholes contributes to the problem as well.
 - 2) The disposal of solid waste in public manholes and in the sewage network causes poor discharge of wastewater and thus it flows in the streets.
- Lack of treatment of waste water, which is collected by the sewage network in the city, as it flows into Wadi an Nar, without taking into consideration any resulting environmental or health damages.
- The absence of wastewater treatment, resulting from industrial facilities at the source, where it is either discharged directly into a public sewage network or collected in cesspits.

Solid Waste Management:

The lack of a central sanitary landfill to serve Bethlehem and the other communities in the governorate is due mainly to the obstacles created by the Israeli authorities for local and national institutions, like granting licenses to establish such a landfill, because the appropriate land is within Area C, under the Israeli full control. In addition, the implementation of such projects depends on funding from donor countries. Thus, the lack of a sanitary landfill is a hazard risk for the health, a source of pollution to the groundwater and soil through the leachate produced from the solid waste, and it produces bad odors and distortion of the landscape. It should be noted here that a sanitary landfill is under construction, at the time, in Al Maniya area, south of Bethlehem governorate, to serve Bethlehem and Hebron governorates.

There is an absence of a system in the city and the governorate in general that separates hazardous waste from non-hazardous waste, consequently household non-hazardous solid waste is collected with industrial and medical hazardous waste and transported to Abu Dees landfill for disposal by burial.

Other problems:

- The lack of healthy and licensed slaughterhouse in the city.
- The absence of a private industrial zone in the city, where factories and workshops are spread randomly between and within residential areas.
- Growth and urbanization in the city are not directed in a right and sustainable manner; it has become difficult to maintain reserved areas in light of the scarcity of land, constraints, and current determinants, imposed on land use.

Impact of the Israeli Occupation

According to Oslo Interim Agreement, signed in September 28, 1995, between the Palestinian National Authority and the Israeli government, Bethlehem lands were classified into areas A and C; 6,007 dunums (56.6%) of which were classified as area A, where the Palestinian sovereignty is absolute. The remaining part of Bethlehem lands, 4,603 dunums (43.4 percent of the total area of the city), were classified as area C, an area that is under full control of the Israeli government. Since Israeli has control of this area, Palestinians are prevented from constructing new houses or business or from benefiting from this land in any way, unless they get permission, which is extremely difficult, from the Israeli civilian administration in Bethlehem. Furthermore, Area C includes agriculture lands, open spaces, and small parts of the urban areas (Table 9).

Land Classification	Area (dunum)	% of the Total Area
Area A	6007	56.6
Area B	0	0
Area C	4603	43.4
Nature Reserves	0	0
Total Area	10610	100

Source: GIS database unit - ARIJ 2009

Israeli occupation in Bethlehem City

Bethlehem city was exposed to Israeli confiscation of thousands of dunums of land for various Israeli purposes; after 1967 the first confiscation of 3,939 dunums of land (37.1 percent of the total area of the city) was taken for the colonization purpose of illegally re-drawing the Jerusalem municipal boundaries therefore the Jerusalem municipality has grown by including Bethlehem lands. As a result of this, Bethlehem residents who own land which is now part of Jerusalem can no longer access their land.

Bethlehem city also lost hundreds of dunums of land for the purpose of establishing Har Homa (Abu Ghneim) and Gilo settlements, north and north-west of the city. Also, the racist Segregation Wall scheme came to control more vast territories of the city and to include several Israeli settlements inside Jerusalem borders and into Israel. Following, are the Israeli confiscations of Bethlehem city territories:

- The Israeli occupation forces confiscated 594 dunums (5.6% of the total area of the city) for the construction of the Israeli settlement of Gilo.
- The Israeli occupation forces confiscated 1,136 dunums (10.7% of the total area of the city) for the construction of the Israeli settlement of Har Homa (Abu Ghneim).

Moreover, the tow Israeli pybass roads; no. 60 and no. 356, cut through and extend on Bethlehem city territories for 3.54km.

Settlements Schemes in Bethlehem city

Jewish religious gathering in Rachel's Tomb area north of Bethlehem

On February 3, 2005, the Israeli Supreme Court rejected a petition filed by 18 Palestinian families from Bethlehem and Beit Jala cities against the construction of a bypass road that is aligned with the racist Segregation Wall's path, at the northern entrance of Bethlehem, near Bilal Ben Rabah mosque area (Rachel's Tomb). As a result of this bypass road many Bethlehem and Beit Jala citizens will lose parts of their lands. The bypass road extends from Gilo crossing 300 to Bilal Ben Rabah mosque (Rachel's Tomb), and facilitates the movement of Jewish settlers arriving to Rachel's Tomb area. A week after the Israeli Supreme Court's decision, Miriam Adani, founder and director of "Rachel Kheifer" Fund, stated that the court's decision is "a first step towards the establishment of a Jewish community around Rachel's Tomb area" (The Jerusalem Post, February 11, 2005).

Israeli crossings in Bethlehem city

On September, 2005, the Israeli government announced the establishment of ten major crossing points (border points) in the West Bank, in addition to 23 crossing points along the racist Segregation Wall's path (Ha'aretz Newspaper, September 9, 2005). The ten crossings include two major crossings in Bethlehem governorate: Mazmurya crossing and Gilo 300 crossing (previously known as Rachel's crossing). Upon the completion of their establishment, these crossing will control the movement of more than two million Palestinians, as five of these crossings will be for commercial use only.

In addition to the two main crossings in Bethlehem (Mazmurya and Gilo 300 crossings), Israel plans to construct four additional crossing points; one in Al Khader town, west of Bethlehem, one in Al Jab'a village, south-west of Bethlehem, one on Umm Salamuna village's territory, south of Bethlehem city, and Har Gilo crossing (Al Walaja crossing) south-west of Bethlehem. On November 15, 2005, the Israeli occupation authorities opened Gilo 300 crossing, which is located on the northern entrance of Bethlehem city.

All people (Palestinians and non-Palestinians) entering and leaving to Jerusalem city are exposed to strict inspection procedures by the Israeli occupation forces who run the crossing. Only Palestinians who carry special permits issued by the Israeli Civil Administration are allowed to cross into Jerusalem city, in addition to tourists and religious and diplomatic delegations.

The Segregation Wall

According to the updated Segregation Wall plan published on the web page of the Israeli Ministry of Defense in April, 2007; the Segregation Wall will extend for 5.96km on Bethlehem city lands; thus isolating and confiscating, upon its completion, 4,012 dunums of the city's territory (37.8 percent of the total area of the city) west of the wall within the separation area, in addition to including Har Homa settlement (Abu Ghneim) and Gilo settlement within Jerusalem city boundaries. Table 10 shows the lands isolated behind the wall in Bethlehem city:

Item	Total Area (in Dunums)
Arable Land	1572
Artificial Surfaces	119
Forests & Open Spaces	527
Wall Area	50
Palestinian Built-up Area	14
Israeli Settlement	1730
Total	4012

Source: ARIJ database- GIS, 2008

Israeli Military Orders in Bethlehem city

The Israeli authorities issued a series of military orders to confiscate land for the construction of the racist Segregation Wall on Bethlehem city territories, and to demolish dozens of Palestinian homes in the city. Following are the phases of issued orders: (Urbanization unit – ARIJ, 2010)

- On January 6, 2004, the Israeli Military Order No. (01/02/T) was issued to confiscate a total area of 149 dunums of Bethlehem and Beit Sahour city lands for the construction of a bypass road.
- On May 11, 2004, the Israeli Military Order No. (02/04/H) was issued to confiscate a total area of 380 dunums of Bethlehem, Beit Sahour, and Beit Ta'mir lands for the construction of a bypass road.
- On September 16, 2003, the Israeli Military Order No. (03/71/T) was issued to confiscate a total area of 47.2 dunums of Bethlehem and Beit Sahour city lands for the construction of the racist Segregation Wall.

- On August 15, 2007, the Israeli Military Order No. (07/02/S) was issued. The order declares areas in Beit Sahour and Bethlehem cities as “closed military” areas, into which no access is allowed.
- On August 15, 2007, the Israeli Military Order No. (07/31/T) was issued to confiscate a total area of 22 dunums of Bethlehem and Beit Sahour city lands for military purposes; for the construction of Mazmurya Crossing.
- On August 23, 2007, the Israeli Military Order No. (07/34/T) was issued to confiscate a total area of 0.225 dunums of Bethlehem city lands for the construction of a military watchtower.
- On October 16, 2006, the Israeli Military Order No. (08-02) was issued to confiscate a total area of 10,063 dunums of Bethlehem and Beit Jala city lands for the construction of the racist Segregation Wall.
- On January 26, 2004, the Israeli Military Order No. (09/04/T) was issued to confiscate a total area of 5.2 dunums of Bethlehem city lands for military purposes.
- On December 26, 2002, the Israeli Military Order No. (10-02) was issued to confiscate a total area of 15.5 dunums of Bethlehem city lands for the construction of the racist Segregation Wall and the establishment of a watchtower in the region.
- On July 16, 2005, the Israeli Military Order No. (136/05/T) was issued to confiscate a total area of 115 dunums of Bethlehem city lands for the construction of the racist Segregation Wall.
- On February 9, 2003, the Israeli Military Order No. (14/03/T) was issued to confiscate a total area of 26.2 dunums of Bethlehem city lands for the construction of the racist Segregation Wall.
- On September 21, 2005, the Israeli Military Order No. (145/05/T) was issued to confiscate a total area of 3.5 dunums of Bethlehem city lands for the construction of the establishment of an Israeli military camp.
- On February 28, 2003, the Israeli Military Order No. (15-03) was issued to confiscate territories of Bethlehem city, Rachel’s Tomb area, for the construction of the racist Segregation Wall.
- On September 17, 2003, the Israeli Military Order No. (24-03) was issued to confiscate a total area of 28.3 dunums of Bethlehem city lands for the construction of the racist Segregation Wall.
- On December 25, 2003, the Israeli Military Order No. (49/03/T) was issued to confiscate a total area of 122.2 dunums of Bethlehem city lands for the construction of the racist Segregation Wall.
- On August 1, 2007, the Israeli Military Order No. 06/07 was issued to evacuate 6 dunums of Bethlehem city lands.
- On August 1, 2007, the Israeli Military Order No. 07/07 was issued to evacuate 26 dunums of Bethlehem and Artas city lands.
- On August 1, 2007, the Israeli Military Order No. 08/07 was issued to evacuate 19 dunums of Bethlehem city lands.
- On August 1, 2007, the Israeli Military Order No. 08/07 was issued to evacuate 91 dunums of Bethlehem city lands.

- On August 3, 2003, the Israeli Military Order (No. 59) (5727-1967) was issued, which declares 1,341 dunums of Bethlehem, Artas and Khallet al Louza lands as State land.
- On August 22, 2005, the Israeli Military Order No. (155/05/T) was issued to confiscate a total area of 30 dunums of Bethlehem and Beit Sahour city lands for the construction of Mazmurya Crossing.
- On August 22, 2005, the Israeli Military Order No. (156/05/T) was issued to confiscate a total area of 4 dunums of Bethlehem and Beit Sahour city lands for the construction of Mazmurya Crossing.

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

Bethlehem municipality has implemented several development projects, between 2007 and 2009, as shown in Table 11.

Table 11: Development Projects implemented by Bethlehem Municipality (2007-2009) and Projects to be implemented during 2010

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Pavement of Streets and Providing Street Lightings	Infrastructure	2007 - 2009	Municipal Development Fund
Traffic Management	Infrastructure	2009	Palestinian National Authority & Bethlehem Municipality
Construction of Tunnels	Infrastructure	2009	Municipal Development Fund
Cultivation of Trees	Environment	2009	Palestinian National Authority
Painting the Streets and Stores' Fronts and Cleaning Stone	Infrastructure/ Environment	2009	Palestinian National Authority
Rehabilitation of Al Mas'udi School	Educational	2007	Spain

Source: Bethlehem Municipality, 2010

Proposed Projects

Bethlehem Municipality, in cooperation with the civil society organizations in the city and the city residents, looks forward to the implementation of several projects in the coming years, including:

1. Development and rehabilitation of the Old City so it will become an important tourist facility, while maintaining its historic and heritage character.
2. Establishment of medium industrial projects, such as wood workshops, aluminum and others, and the establishment of an industrial region to serve Bethlehem governorate.
3. Finding recreational places and facilities to enhance internal and external tourism.
4. Rehabilitation and development of infrastructure in order to meet the needs of previous projects.
5. Land settlement and expanding the organizational/structural plan of Bethlehem municipality.
6. Finding an appropriate mechanism for marketing local products in order for local producers to receive fair prices for their products.
7. Establishment of a typical and healthy slaughterhouse.
8. Establishment of a healthy dumping site for non-hazardous solid waste that serves the whole governorate.
9. Establishment of a separate system for the collection, transportation and treatment of medical and industrial hazardous wastes.
10. Raising the efficiency of the cleaning service in the city through the distribution of small waste containers and organizing public awareness campaigns to maintain a clean environment.
11. Completing the sanitation project and connecting all residential units and facilities to the public network.
12. Establishment of a centralized plant for the treatment of wastewater resulting from the city and surrounding communities, which is flowing in Wadi an Nar, and re-using the treated water in agriculture.
13. Establishment of water harvesting projects represented in the construction of rainwater harvesting cisterns.
14. Applying projects on the use of solar energy as a source for alternative energy.
15. Using "clean" electric vehicles, especially buses.
16. Organization of community awareness campaigns.
17. Educating the citizens, building their capacities and strengthening their spirit of belonging and citizenship.
18. Establishment of a hospital.
19. Organizing the health sector to meet the needs of citizens and increasing the number of medical staff with a variety of specialties.
20. Organizing media campaigns to raise the citizens' health awareness on various diseases.
21. Construction of new classrooms to existing schools.
22. Establishment of a comprehensive high school to meet future needs.
23. Establishment of a comprehensive sports city at an upgrading sports level among young people and construction of libraries and public parks.
24. Preparing guidance and counseling programs for high school students to help them choose the appropriate specialty.

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Beit Sahour suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 12 shows the development priorities and needs in the city, according to the municipality's point of view (Bethlehem Municipality, 2010):

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads		*		14km*
2	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks	*			
3	Extending the Water Network to Cover New Built up Areas	*			
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		*		
10	Providing Vehicles for Collecting Solid Waste		*		
11	Providing a Sanitary Landfill	*			
Health Needs					
1	Building of New Clinics or Health Care Centres	*			
2	Rehabilitation of Old Clinics or Health Care Centres			*	
3	Purchasing of Medical Equipment and Tools		*		
Educational Needs					
1	Building of New Schools		*		
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools	*			
3	Purchasing of New Equipment for Schools	*			
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands	*			
2	Building Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns		*		
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock			*	
4	Veterinary Services			*	
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals			*	
6	Construction of New Greenhouses			*	
7	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses			*	
8	Field Crops Seeds			*	
9	Plants and Agricultural Supplies			*	

*3km is a main road and 11km secondary road

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