

Jubbet adh Dhib Village Profile



Prepared by



The Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem

Funded by



Spanish Cooperation



Azahar Program

2010

Acknowledgments

ARIJ hereby expresses its deep gratitude to the Spanish agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID) for their funding of this project through the Azahar Program.

ARIJ is grateful to the Palestinian officials in the ministries, municipalities, joint services councils, village committees and councils, and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) for their assistance and cooperation with the project team members during the data collection process.

ARIJ also thanks all the staff who worked throughout the past couple of years towards the accomplishment of this work.

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

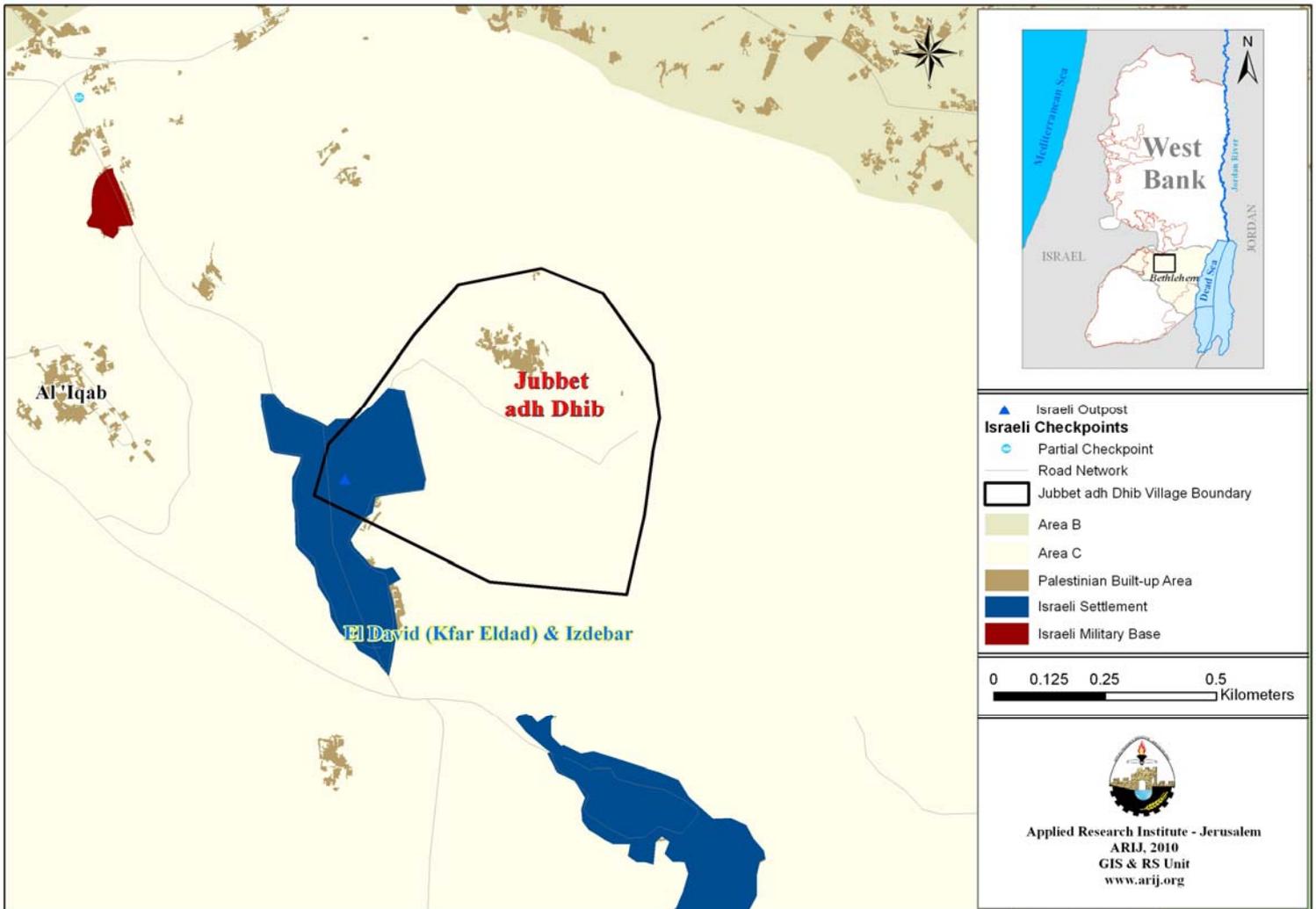
<i>Location and Physical Characteristics</i>	4
<i>History</i>	5
<i>Religious and Archaeological Sites</i>	6
<i>Population</i>	7
<i>Education</i>	7
<i>Health Status</i>	8
<i>Economic Activities</i>	8
<i>Agricultural Sector</i>	10
<i>Institutions and Services</i>	12
<i>Infrastructure and Natural Resources</i>	12
<i>Environmental Conditions</i>	14
<i>Impact of the Israeli Occupation</i>	16
<i>Development Plans and Projects</i>	19
<i>Proposed Projects</i>	20
<i>Locality Development Priorities and Needs</i>	21
<i>References:</i>	22

Jubbet adh Dhib Village Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Jubbet adh Dhib is a Palestinian village in Bethlehem Governorate located at 6.5km (horizontal distance) south-east of Bethlehem City. Jubbet adh Dhib is bordered by Za'tara village to the east, Bit Ta'mir to the north, Beit Ta'mir and Al Furdeis villages to the west, and several Israeli settlements to the south (See map 1).

Map 1: Jubbet adh Dhib location and borders



Jubbet adh Dhib is located at an altitude of 628 m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 345 mm. The average annual temperature is 18° C, and the average annual humidity is about 60 percent (ARIJ GIS, 2009).

Since 2002, Jubbet adh Dhib has been governed by a projects committee which is currently administrated by five members appointed by the Palestinian Authority. There is also one employee working in the council. The village council does not have a permanent headquarters on its own property.

It is the responsibility of the projects committee to provide a number of services to the residents of Jubbet adh Dhib, including:

1. Infrastructure services such as water and electricity.
2. Provision and maintenance of a potable water supply network.
3. Implementation of projects and case studies for the village.

History

The word Jubb means well, thus the name of the village Jubbet adh Dhib means the well of the wolf. The locality of Jubbet adh Dhib was established in 1929. Before that time, some nomadic Arab Bedouin were living in the territory. The origin of Jubbet adh Dhib residents goes back to the Arabian Peninsula (Cayman) and the tribe of Bani Harb.

Photo of Jubbet adh Dhib

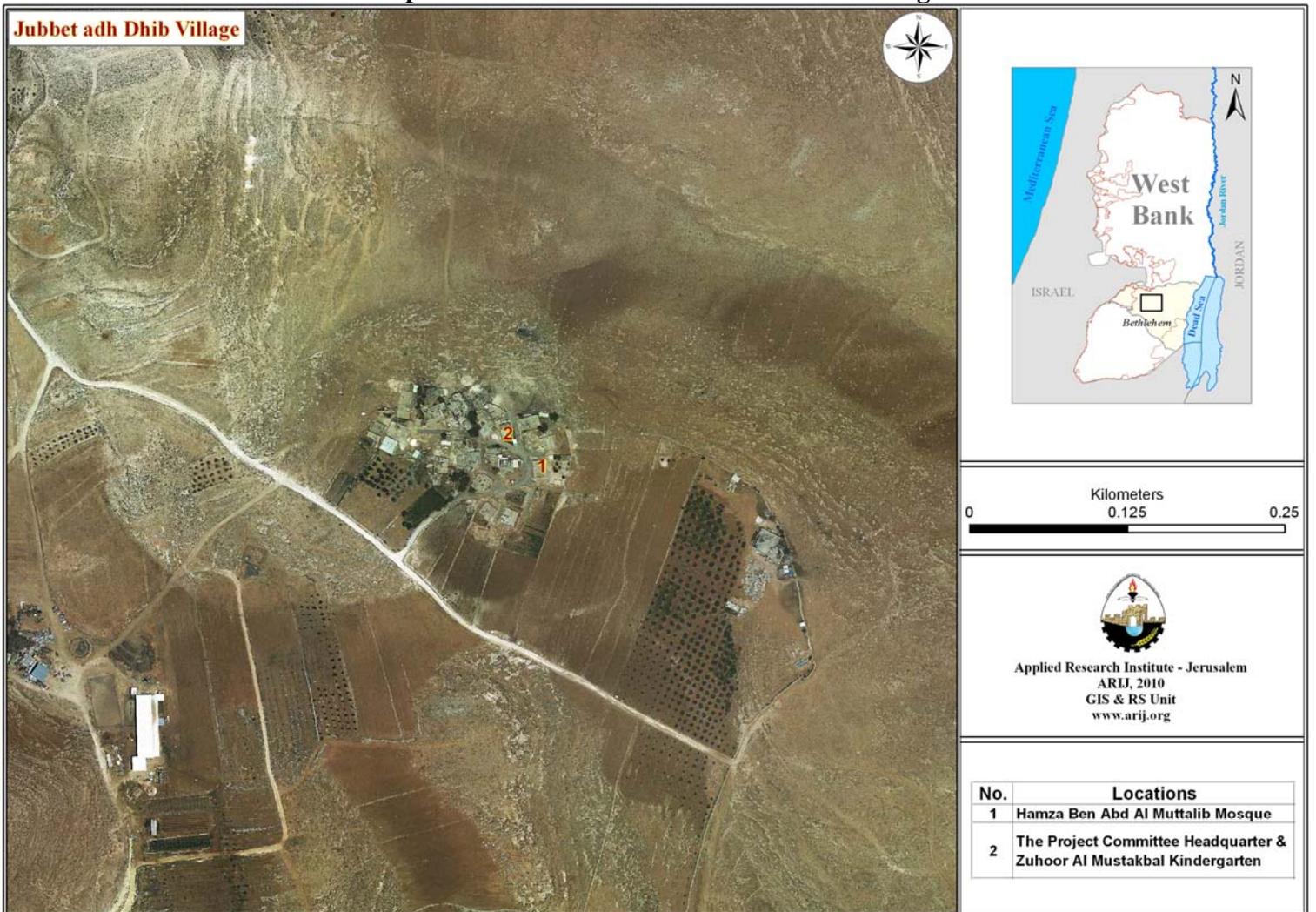


Religious and Archaeological Sites

In terms of religious establishments, there is only one mosque in Jubbet adh Dhib: Hamza Ben Abd Al Muttalib Mosque.

As for the archaeological sites in Jubbet adh Dhib village, there is Mount Herodion which is surrounded by Israeli settlements and an Israeli army camp.

Map 2: Main locations in Jubbet adh Dhib village



Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Jubbet adh Dhib in 2007 was 156; 78 of whom are males and 78 are females. There are 27 households living in 27 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 Jubbet adh Dhib is as follows: 41 percent are less than 15 years, 48.7 percent are between 15 - 64 years, and 2.6 percent are 65 years and older. Data also showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the village is 100:100, meaning that males constitute 50 percent of the population, and females constitute 50 percent of the population.

Families

The inhabitants of Jubbet adh Dhib are predominantly from one main family; Al Wahsh.

Immigration

The field survey showed that about five families, composed of 29 members, have left the village.

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among Jubbet adh Dhib population is about 11.6 percent, of whom 54.5 percent are females. Of the literate population, 7.1 percent can read and write, 38.1 percent had elementary education, 29.8 percent had preparatory education, 22.6 percent had secondary education, and 2.4 percent completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the village of Jubbet Adh Dhib, by sex, and educational attainment in 2007.

Sex	Illiterate	Can read & write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Total
M	5	3	12	16	13	1	1	-	-	-	51
F	6	3	20	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	44
T	11	6	32	25	19	1	1	-	-	-	95

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

In regards to the basic and secondary education institutions and schools in Jubbet Adh Dhib, there are no primary or secondary educational institutions, as the students of the village join the schools in the neighboring villages. Table 2 shows the names of the schools in the nearest villages that provide education to Jubbet Adh Dhib village and their distances from it.

School Name	Stage	Locality	Distance (km)
Hitteen Elementary School	Elementary	Beit Ta'mir	1
Al Farooq Omar Ben Al Khattab Elementary School	Elementary	Beit Ta'mir	2
Al 'Ameriya Girls Elementary School	Elementary	Za'tara	4

Source: Jubbet Adh Dhib Projects Committee, 2010

Furthermore, there is one kindergarten in Jubbet adh Dhib called Zuhoor Al Mustakbal kindergarten run by Jubbet Adh Dhib projects committee, and it provides pre-school education services to 17 children in the village (Jubbet adh Dhib Projects Committee, 2010).

Health Status

Jubbet adh Dhib has no health facilities. In emergency cases, residents of Jubbet adh Dhib use Bethlehem hospitals and health centers, such as: Za'tara Health Center, which is about 4km from the village, and Beit Jala Government Hospital (Al Hussein), which is about 17km from the village.

The residents of Jubbet adh Dhib suffer from another major problem, namely, the horrible quality of the roads.

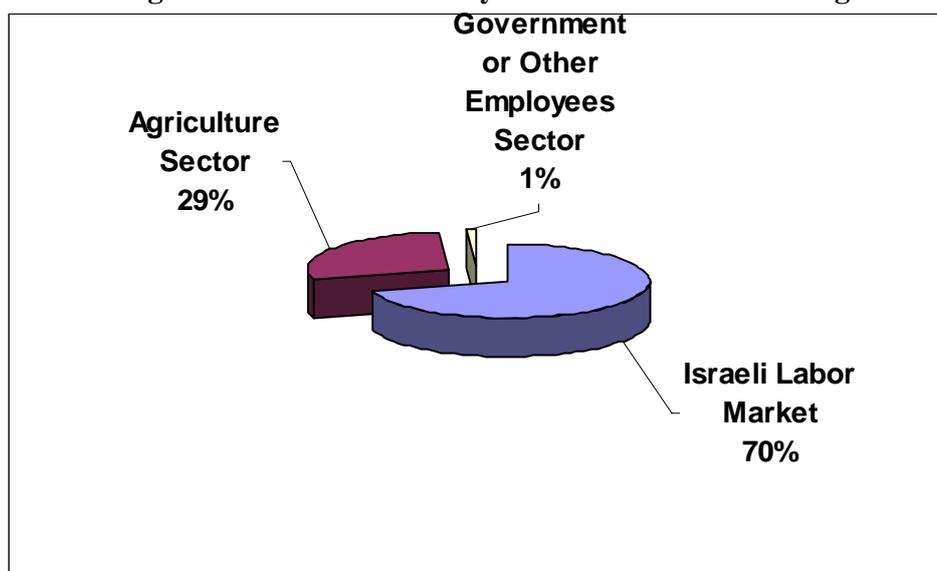
Economic Activities

The economy in Jubbet adh Dhib is dependent on several economic sectors, mainly: the Israeli labor market, which absorbs 70 percent of the village workforce (See Figure1).

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

- Israeli Labor Market (70%)
- Agriculture Sector (29%)
- Government or Other Employees Sector (1%)

Figure 1: Economic Activity in Jubbet adh Dhib Village



There are some economic and industrial activities in Jubbet adh Dhib, mainly: farming and rearing sheep and broiler chickens. There is only one grocery store in the village.

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 and agricultural activities, as a last resort for obtaining a minimum income.

The unemployment rate in Jubbet adh Dhib has reached about 16 percent. It was found that the most vulnerable social groups in the town, as a result of Israeli restrictions, are:

1. Workers in the agricultural sector.
2. Workers in sheep shepherding.

Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 29.5 percent of Jubbet adh Dhib population was economically active, of whom 53.6 percent were employed, and 70.5 percent of whom were not economically active, 46.3 percent of whom were students, and 40.3 percent of whom were housekeepers (See table 3).

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	15	8	5	28	16	-	6	-	1	23	51
F	-	-	-	-	15	27	2	-	-	44	44
T	15	8	5	28	31	27	8	-	1	67	95

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

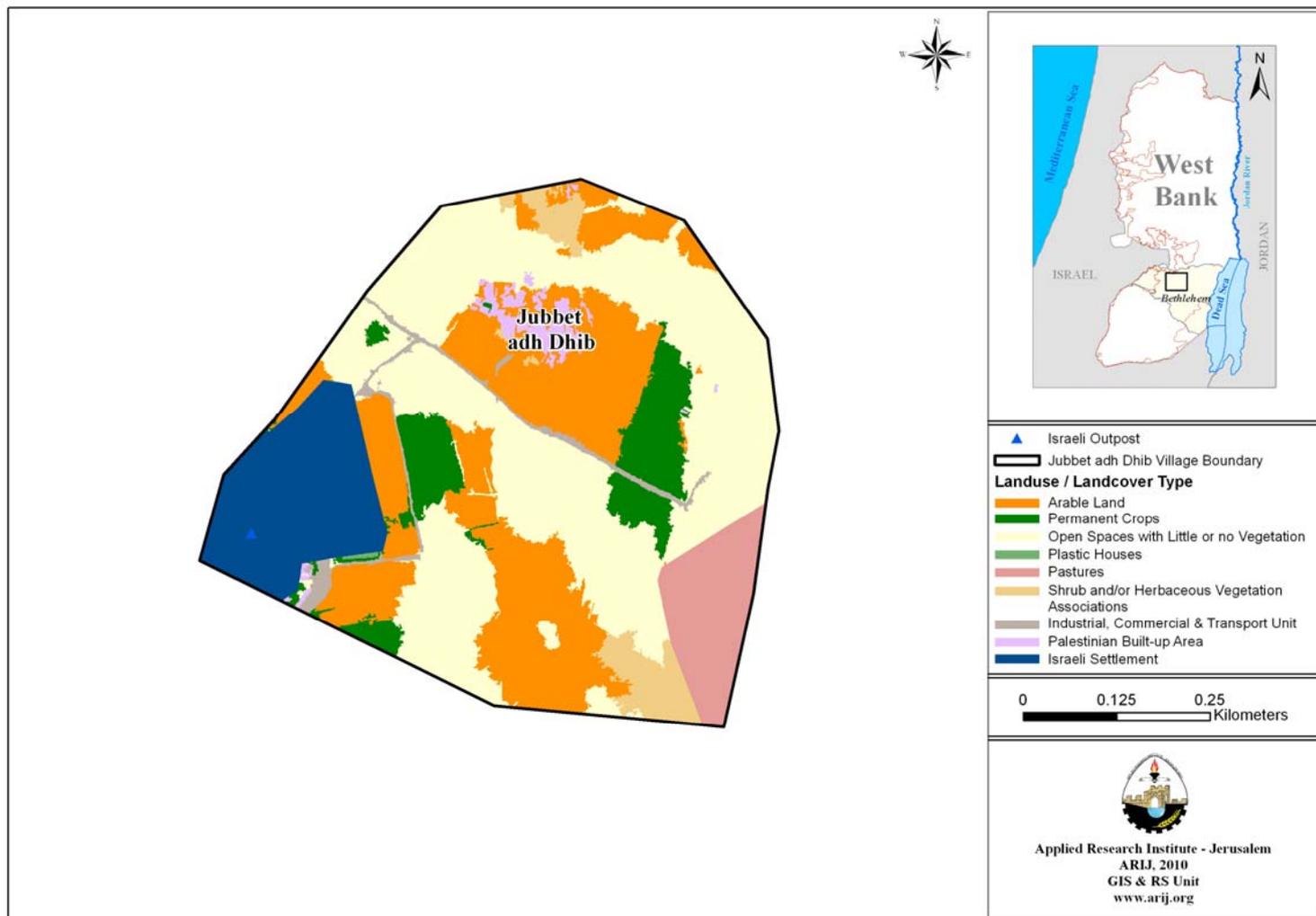
Agricultural Sector

Jubbet adh Dhib lies on a total area of about 402 dunums of which 341 dunums are considered arable land, and 8 dunums are residential land (See table 4 and map 3).

Total Area	Built up Area	Arable Land (341)					Area of Industrial, Commercial & Transport Unit	Area of Settlements and Military Bases
		Seasonal Crops	Permanent Crops	Greenhouses	Forests	Open Spaces and Rangelands		
402	8	104	31	0	0	206	8	45

Source: GIS unit – ARIJ, 2008

Map 3: Land use/land cover and Segregation Wall in Jubbet adh Dhib Village



Agricultural production in Jubbet adh Dhib depends mostly on rainwater. As for irrigated fields, they depend on domestic harvesting cisterns.

Table 5 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open-cultivated vegetables in Jubbet adh Dhib. 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.
0	14	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	23

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2007

The field survey shows that most of the residents in Jubbet adh Dhib are rearing and keeping domestic animals such as sheep, goats and broiler chicken (See Table 6).

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
0	250	50	0	0	0	0	17.500	0	0

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2007

There are about 19 kilometers of agricultural road in the village suitable for tractors, but only within the village.

Institutions and Services

Jubbet adh Dhib has no local institutions or cultural, sport or agricultural associations in the village, as the only body that provides some services to the village and its residents is Jubbet Adh Dhib projects committee which was founded in 2002 by the ministry of local governorate (Jubbet adh Dhib Projects Committee, 2010).

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services:

Jubbet adh Dhib is not connected to a public electricity network; some of the residents of the village (3.8%) depend on private generators for electricity, and the majority of the housing units (88.5%) do not have electricity service, while the source of electricity is unknown for the remaining units (7.7%). This is in addition to the lack of a telecommunication network in the village (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2007).

Transportation Services:

There is no means of public transportation in the village; in some cases, people use private cars for transportation, and in other cases the citizens' travel, within the village, on animals. The disqualification of roads in the village is a significant impediment to the

movement of the population within and outside the village because all the roads are unpaved and in poor condition (Jubbet adh Dhib Projects Committee, 2010).

Water Resources:

Jubbet adh Dhib is provided with water by the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA, 2007), through the public water network established in 1981, and about 92.3 percent of the housing units are connected to the water network, while the source of water supply is unknown for the remaining units (7.7%) (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2007). The quantity of water supplied to Jubbet adh Dhib in 2008 was about 360 cubic meters/year, therefore the estimated rate of water supply per capita is about 6 liters/day (Jubbet adh Dhib Projects Committee, 2010). This is a very low rate compared with the minimum quantity proposed by the World Health Organization, which is 100 liters per capita per day.

In addition, Jubbet adh Dhib has 5 rainwater harvesting cisterns, however, they are in need of rehabilitation (Jubbet adh Dhib Projects Committee, 2010).

Sanitation:

Jubbet adh Dhib lacks a public sewage network and as a result most of the population uses cesspits as a means for wastewater disposal. According to the results of a Community Survey conducted by the PCBS in 2007 and the data provided from PWA, the majority of Jubbet adh Dhib housing units (92.3%) use the cesspits as a major means for wastewater disposal, while the mean for wastewater disposal is unknown for the remaining units (7.7%).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day, is approximately 0.78 cubic meters, or 285 cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the village, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is approximately 4.8 liters per day. The wastewater collected by cesspits is discharged by wastewater tankers directly to open areas 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.

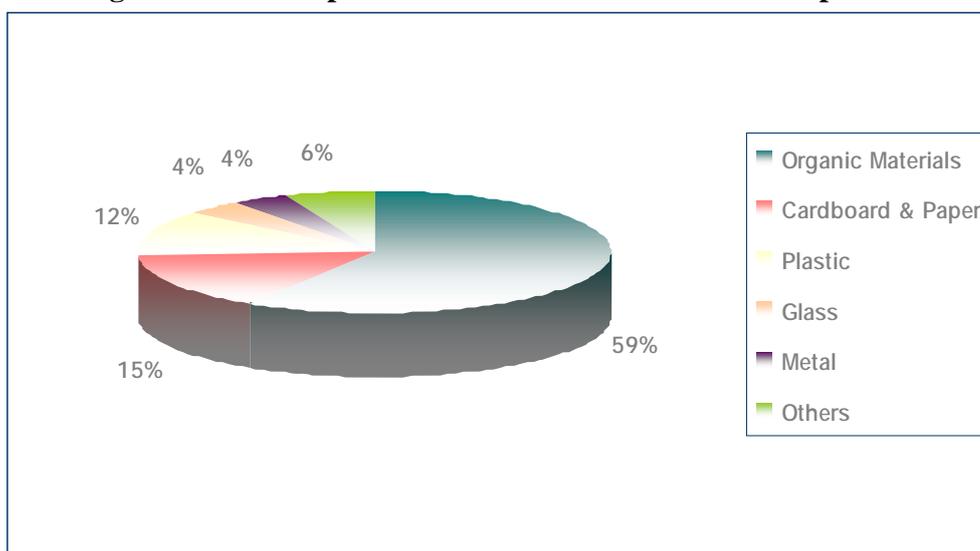
Solid Waste Management:

Jubbet Adh Dhib village lacks a solid waste management service; the solid waste is disposed by the residents of the village in a adjacent land, 200 m away from the village, where the solid waste is set on fire.

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Jubbet adh Dhib is 0.7kg, thus, the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Jubbet Adh Dhib residents is nearly 114kg, or 42 tons per year. The main component of household solid waste is

composed of organic materials, followed by paper, cardboard, and then plastic as shown in the figure:

Figure 1: The components of the household solid waste produced



Environmental Conditions

Like other villages in the governorate, Jubbet adh Dhib experiences several environmental problems which must be addressed and solved; these problems are identified as follows:

Water Crisis:

The water is cut off for long periods in summer in several neighborhoods of the village for several reasons:

- (1) Israeli domination over Palestinian water resources, in addition to some problems caused by settlers as they extended the water line, which branches from the village line, up to the settlement.
- (2) The deteriorating quality of the main water reservoir in the village as it was constructed in 1949.
- (3) The high rate of water losses, due to the old and worn out network.

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 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 open areas without taking into account the damage it causes to the environment and the resident's health.

Solid Waste Management:

The lack of a solid waste management service for Jubbet adh Dhib village constitutes a hazard risk to the environmental, health and other aspects in the village. Moreover, the accumulation of waste in several different places in the village causes the contamination of soil and water resources through the leachate produced from the solid waste, as well as odors and distortion of the landscape. In some cases, the villagers resort to the burning of waste for disposal, thus, contaminating the air with smoke and harmful gases, resulting from the burning of some hazardous waste, like plastics, which cause the spread of diseases like asthma, allergies and respiratory diseases. The Israeli occupation authorities have also established a waste incinerator near the village, which harms the inhabitants of the village because of the odors, and emitted toxic gases, which are a result of burning waste.

The lack of a central sanitary landfill to serve Jubbet adh Dhib 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, 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 of the residents, a source of pollution to the groundwater and soil through the leachate produced from the solid waste, and produces bad odors and distortion of 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.

Other problems:

- The project committee's limited role, like other project committees, councils and municipalities, to provide only certain services, without considering other various aspects for development.
- The residents of Jubbet adh Dhib village suffers from the absence of any source of electricity to illuminate the village and to facilitate their lives and their movement, especially at night. The residents rely on energy from the generators, which are not possessed by many of the residents of the village; there are only three generators run by gasoline. Furthermore, the operation of these generators leads to

environmental pollution and major harmful effects on health (4,599kg of carbon dioxide per year), in addition to the material loss (18000 shekels per year). Still, these generators do not work properly and do not meet the needs of the citizens in the village. Additionally, the inability of Jubbet adh Dhib village to access a major power line is due to the neighboring El David settlement and Mount Furdeis, which prevent the arrival of electricity lines to the village. Moreover, it seems that the absence of a major source for electricity in the village had a negative impact on the educational attainment because of the lack of an appropriate study environment for the students to complete their homeworks and studies during the evening. In addition, there are patients who need to be taken care of and who need follow-up care with their situations, especially at night and in emergency cases. It is worth noting here that Jubbet Adh Dhib village is one of many Palestinian villages in the West Bank, mostly in the south of the West Bank, which does not have any source of electrical energy.

Impact of the Israeli Occupation

Jubbet adh Dhib is located south-east of Bethlehem city, within an area classified as area C, according to the Oslo Interim Agreement in 1995. The village consists of two small semi-separated communities; one consists of 27 houses and the other of 5 houses. Next to Jubbet adh Dhib village and on its territory lies the Israeli settlement of El David, and an Israeli military site, which protects the settlement and Mount Herodion archeological site.

There are two roads leading to the village; an unpaved, 1.7km length road, that dates back to the era of Ottoman Empire. This road is often closed for security reasons due to the control of the Israeli occupation forces that are present in the Israeli military site near the village, and because of the actions of Israeli settlers living in the neighboring settlement of El David. The other road is a 1km alternative, unpaved, dirt road that leads to the neighboring village of Za'tara. However, this road cannot be used in winter because of rain and mud. It is worth mentioning that this road is the village residents' only access to the neighboring villages and vital centers, thus, increasing the difficulty of the village residents lives. See Map 3:

Map 3: Roads leading to Jubbet adh Dhib village



The suffering of Jubbet adh Dhib village

The village experiences a lot of the everyday difficulties because of the Israeli practices, such as the inability to bring food and other materials for the rehabilitation of their homes and lands. There are also no necessities of life to survive in the village, except for water and some small agricultural and livestock activities, such as rearing animals and poultry. The village also lacks shops, grocery stores, schools, and health centers; the people work in seasonal and permanent agriculture, and most of them depend on olive cultivation. Moreover, the settlers graze in the village lands and prevent its people from picking olives, in addition to other practices that threaten their survival on their lands.

Furthermore, Jubbet adh Dhib village is located in an area under full Israeli control, and according to the Oslo Agreement signed between Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel in 1995, the population must obtain license from the Civil Administration of the Israeli army to be able to build and use their lands for any purpose whatsoever. However, this is considered impossible because of the onerous conditions imposed by the Israeli occupation authorities to obtain permits. Not to mention the adoption of the Israeli civil administration of the deliberate policy of neglect of planning and development of the Palestinian villages located in area C, such as Jubbet adh Dhib village, in order to force the residents to leave voluntarily and to move from their land and villages to other areas. Indeed, the Israeli occupation authorities had cracked down on the villagers to force them to leave. During the three previous years, the Israeli occupation authorities targeted three homes belonging to residents of the village, upon the argument that they have no license. The Israeli occupation authorities have also led five other families to leave the village after they denied them their rights, forcing them to live in other areas. This danger is still

threatening the rest of the houses in the village, as they have no license to exist in the region, according to the Israeli army.

The solar energy street lighting project in Jubbet adh Dhib and the Israeli civil administration's refusal to grant a license for the project

In order to contribute in reducing the suffering of the people of the village, help them to stay in their lands by protecting it from the ambitions of the Israeli occupation to confiscate it, the idea of using solar technology to light up the village streets, as well as lighting the village gathering center (the mosque) was considered. In addition, there are ideas to put a shipping point for cell phones devices inside the mosque, through the establishment of solar energy unit with a production capacity of up to two and a half kW / day with a storage that lasts for three days..

On December 1, 2008, the Applied Research Institute - Jerusalem (ARIJ) started implementing a solar energy project in Jubbet Adh Dhib village to help raise the standards of living in the village and alleviate the suffering of its residents. The idea of the project is to erect eight columns of solar-powered lighting that stores energy up to a week in case of the absence of sunlight. The columns were distributed to serve the clusters of homes in the village, as each column covers a lightning area of 120 square meters, or a 960 square meters lighting area of eight columns. In addition, a small power plant that runs on solar energy was planned to be built to feed the village mosque and the nearby women's center, with a capacity of 500 watts per solar cell or with a full capacity of 2500 watts per day, and a storage that lasts three days in case of the absence of the sun. The energy resulting from the plant will be used to light up the village at all times. The idea of the project came in order to:

- Raise the morale, cooperative and intellectual spirit of the village residents through the implementation of the project activities.
- Save on the price of gas, which was paid for access to energy.
- Reduce environmental pollution resulting from electricity generators that were causing pollution through carbon dioxide.
- Improve visibility at night.
- Provide a sense of security at night, through the existence of lighting, as people can avoid some of the risks that may result from their inability to see the outer surroundings at night.
- Raise the students' level of education through science and higher grades by using the resulting energy to meet their scientific goals.

On May 6, 2009 a team from ARIJ Institute, in cooperation with the village projects committee, which follows up with the project in the village, poured the bases of lampposts columns at their specific places and installed them. During the month of May 2009, the Israeli Civil Administration notified ARIJ crew to remove the lampposts and to return the situation as it was, with the argument that they had no license.

The Israeli civil administration's decision not to grant a license to implement the project

of solar energy technology in Jubbet Adh Dhib village, means depriving the Palestinian residents of their most simple human rights of access to the most basic rights such as: education, health, the right to work, and the sense of humanity. This Israeli restriction constitutes a clear and frank violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the General Assembly for Human Rights in 1948, article [1] 23, article [2] 25 and article [3] 26, confirms the continuation of Israeli policy towards Palestinians to increase their suffering by causing people to leave their homes, and controls Palestinian lands in order to expand Israeli settlements. This policy does not only include Jubbet adh Dhib village, but almost ten Palestinian villages, which suffer from the lack of services and development projects.

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented projects

Jubbet adh Dhib projects committee has implemented several development projects during the previous years, as shown in Table 7.

Name of the Project	Year	Type	Donor
Establishment of Home Gardens	/	Agricultural	Red Cross International Committee
Establishment of a Grocery Store in the Village	/	Economic	Red Cross International Committee
Purchase of Equipment and Generators	/	Electricity	Red Cross International Committee
Establishment of a Kindergarten	2009	Construction	Churches Complex
Sheep Barracks	/	Agricultural	Applied Research Institute - Jerusalem (ARIJ) and the Spanish Cooperation

Source: Jubbet Adh Dhib Projects Committee, 2010

Proposed Projects

Jubbet adh Dhib projects committee, in cooperation with the civil society organizations in the village and the village 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 village. The projects are as follows, in order of priority, from the viewpoint of the participants in the workshop:

1. Construction and pavement of the road network in the village.
2. Establishment of an electricity network in the village.
3. Construction of rainwater harvesting cisterns and moving the water-meter to a point close to the village.
4. Providing a mobile health clinic.
5. Supporting the livestock.
6. Supporting the agricultural sector.
7. Providing job opportunities.
8. Providing solid waste collection containers and a vehicle for the collection of solid waste.
9. Establishment of a school in the village.
10. Establishment of a sewage network.

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Jubbet adh Dhib suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 8 shows the development priorities and needs in the village, according to the projects committee's point of view (Jubbet adh Dhib Projects Committee, 2010):

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*			2.4km*
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 a Water Reservoirs	*			
7	Construction of a Sewage Disposal Network	*			
8	Construction of a New Electricity Network	*			
9	Providing Containers for Solid Waste Collection	*			30 containers
10	Providing Vehicles for Collecting Solid Waste	*			1
11	Providing a Sanitary Landfill	*			
Health Needs					
1	Building of New Clinics or Health Care Centres	*			1 clinic
2	Rehabilitation of Old Clinics or Health Care Centres			*	
3	Purchasing of Medical Equipment and Tools			*	
Educational Needs					
1	Building of New Schools	*			elementary & secondary
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools			*	
3	Purchasing of New Equipment for Schools			*	
Agriculture Needs					
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*			150 dunums
2	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks	*			6 cistern
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 Sewage Disposal Network			*	
8	Construction New Electricity Network	*			
9	Providing Containers for Solid Waste Collection	*			

*2km is a main road and 0.4km internal road

References:

- *Applied Research Institute - Jerusalem (ARIJ)*. (2008 - 2009). Bethlehem, Palestine: Geographic Information Systems and Remote Sensing unit Database, 2009.
- *Jubbet adh Dhib Projects Committee*. 2010.
- *Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics*. 2009. Ramallah, Palestine: General Census of Population and Housing Censuses, 2007.
- *Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)*. 2007/2008. Bethlehem, Palestine: Directorate of Agriculture data.