

# Beit Imrin Village Profile



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## Background

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

The "Village Profiles and 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 Nablus Governorate.

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 Nablus Governorate. In addition, the project aims to prepare 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://vprofile.arij.org>.

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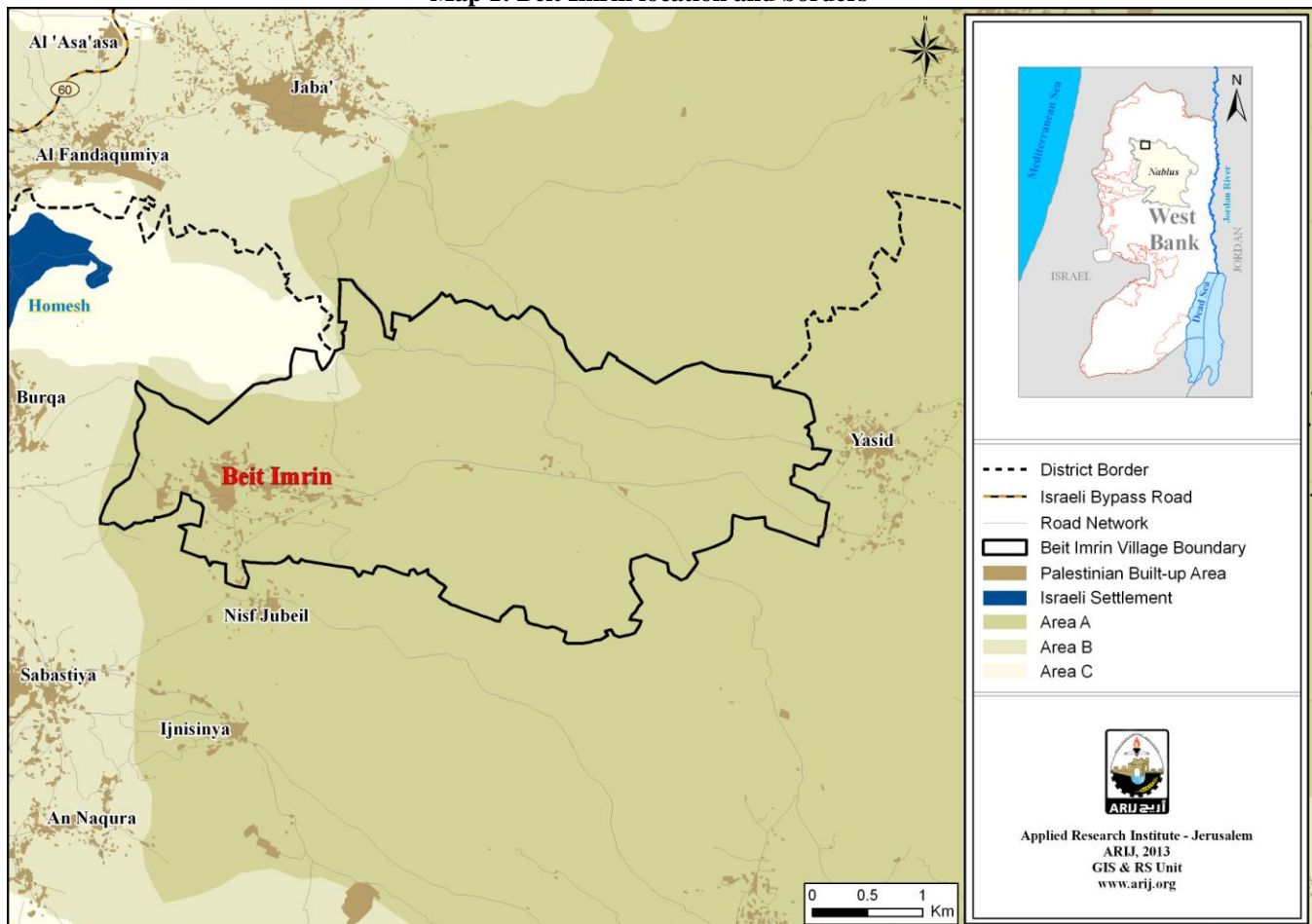
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# Beit Imrin Village Profile

## Location and physical characteristics

Beit Imrin is a Palestinian village in the Nablus Governorate located 9.06km north of Nablus city. It is bordered by Yasid and 'Asira ash Shamaliya to the east, Jaba' to the north, Burqa to the west, Nisf Jubeil and 'Asira ash Shamaliya to the south. (ARIJ-GIS, 2014) (See Map 1).

**Map 1: Beit Imrin location and borders**



Beit Imrin is located at an altitude of 415m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 564.9mm. The average annual temperature is 16°C and the average annual humidity is approximately 91% (ARIJ-GIS, 2014).

The total area of Beit Imrin village consists of approximately 12,231 dunums. This is according to the new borders of the local bodies which were stipulated by the Palestinian Ministry of Local Government, prepared by the Palestinian National Authority and represented by the Ministry of Local Government,

the Central Elections Commission, the Ministry of Planning and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics 2011. These governmental institutions redeveloped and altered the borders of the local bodies for the purpose of the elections. ARIJ adopted these new borders in this project for the purposes of research and study. The adopted borders, to a certain extent, suited the demographic variables and the environmental and agricultural facts on the ground. These borders do not represent the space and the borders of private property in the district, and are not included in the files of private land properties.

Since 1970, Beit Imrin has been governed by a Village Council which is currently administrated by 9 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority. There are also 7 employees working in the council within a permanent headquarters (Beit Imrin Village Council, 2013).

It is the responsibility of the Village Council to provide a number of services to the residents of Beit Imrin, including:

- The establishment and maintenance of the drinking water network.
- The establishment and maintenance of the electricity network.
- Solid waste collection, road construction, restoration, street cleaning and social development services.
- Implementation of projects and studies for the village.
- Provision of a center for governmental services (mail, security).

(Beit Imrin Village Council, 2013)

## History

Beit Imrin village's was named after Imrin, an honorable man who lived in the village's hill. The word 'Imrin' is believed to be converted from the Syriac word 'Imrin' which means "Alsheikh" or prince. Over time the village's name was converted into Beit Imrin, meaning "House of Princes" (Beit Imrin Village Council, 2013).

The village was established during the Canaanite era. However the ancestors of its residents originally came from Iraq, Yemen, Jordan, and Egypt (Beit Imrin Village Council, 2013).



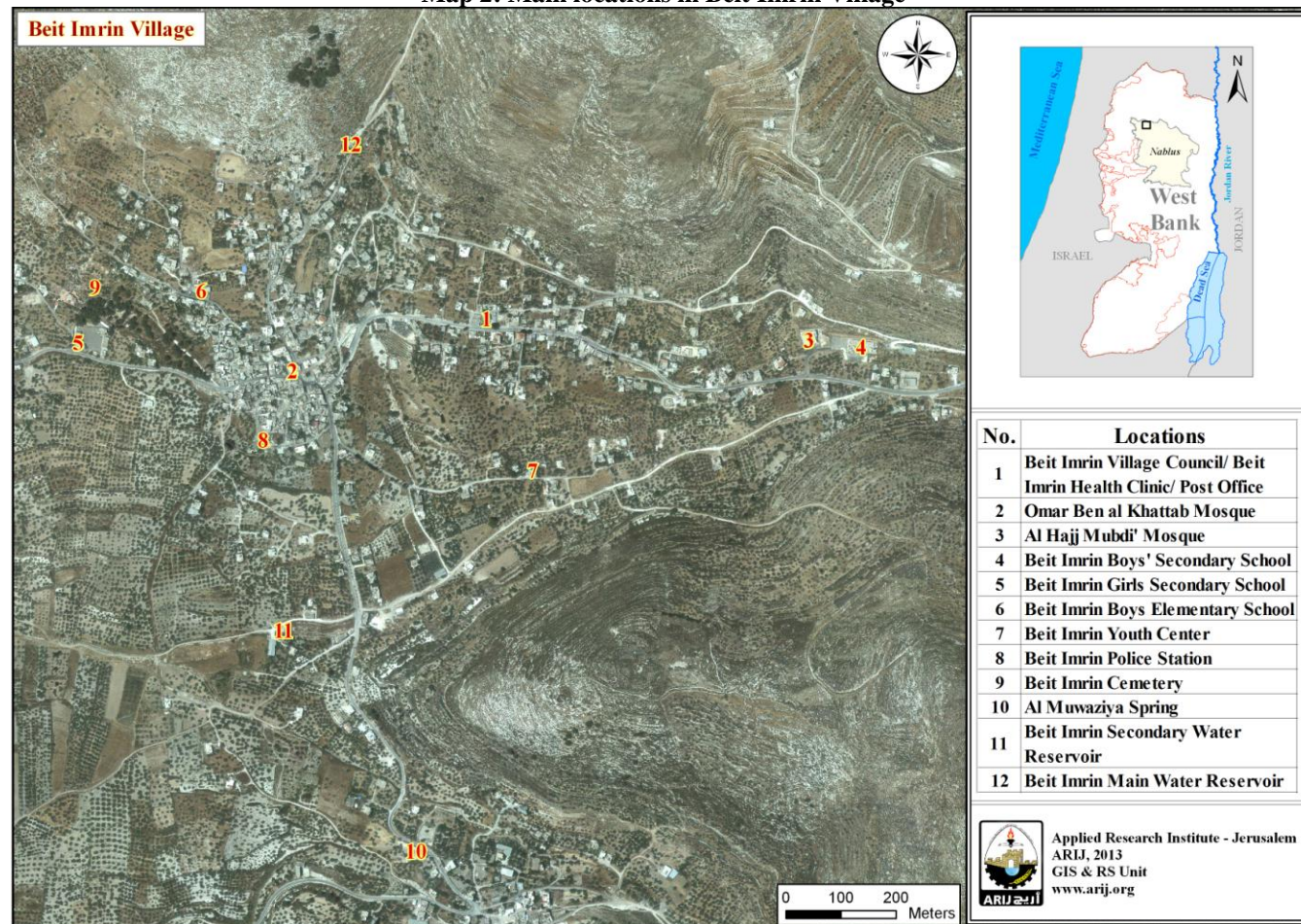
Photo of Beit Imrin



## Religious and archaeological sites

There are two mosques in the village ('Umar ibn Al- Khattab Mosque and Al Hajj Moubdi Mosque). The village has several sites of archaeological interest including an ancient Bayazid Khirba (ruins), Sarmida Khirba (ruins) and Mjarbin Khirba (ruins). However none of these sites are suitable for tourism as determined by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiques (Beit Imrin Village Council, 2013) (see map 2).

Map 2: Main locations in Beit Imrin Village



source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

## Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Beit Imrin in 2007 was 2,778, of whom 1,382 were male and 1,396 were female. There were 528 households registered as living in 616 housing units.

### Age groups and gender

The General Census of Population and Housing, carried out by the PCBS in 2007, showed that the distribution of age groups in Beit Imrin was as follows: 39.6% were less than 15 years of age, 55.2% were between 15 and 64 years of age, and 5.2% were 65 years of age or older. Data also showed that the gender ratio of males to females in the village is 100:99, meaning that males and females constituted 49.7% and 50.3% of the population, respectively.

### Families

Beit Imrin residents are from several families, including the Hassoun, Al Faqih, Abdo and Samara families (Beit Imrin Village Council, 2013).



## Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census 2007, the illiteracy rate among Beit Imrin's population is approximately 7.5%, of whom 84.5% are females. 12.3% could only read and write with no formal education, 23.2% had elementary education, 32% had preparatory education, 14.5% had secondary education, and 10.3% had completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the village of Beit Imrin by gender and educational attainment in 2007.

**Table 1: Beit Imrin population (10 years and above) by sex and educational attainment**

S E x	Illite- rate	Can read & write	Element- ary	Preparat- ory	Second- ary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master s	PhD	Unknow n	Total
M	24	140	252	349	148	45	65	0	6	2	1	<b>1,032</b>
F	131	113	225	309	150	33	60	0	1	0	0	<b>1,022</b>
<b>T</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,054</b>

Source: PCBS, 2009.

There are three public schools in the village run by the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education, but there are no kindergartens (Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2013).

**Table 2: Schools in Beit Imrin by name, stage, sex, and supervising authority (2011/2013)**

School name	Supervising authority	Sex
Beit Imrin Girls' Secondary School	Government	Female
Beit Imrin Co-educational Secondary School	Government	Mix
Beit Imrin Boys' Elementary School	Government	Male

Source: Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2013

There are 839 students, 50 teachers and 30 classes in the village. The average number of students per teacher in the school is 17, whilst the average number of students per class is approximately 28 (Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2013).

The educational sector in Beit Imrin village faces a number of problems, including:

- Overcrowded classrooms.
- The primary level is not separated from the secondary level in the girls' secondary school
- The schools' exterior walls are old and in need of rehabilitation (Beit Imrin Village Council, 2013).

## Health

Beit Imrin has some health facilities; Beit Imrin Governmental Health Center, Governmental Mother and Child Care Center, private dental clinic, and a private pharmacy. However, in the absence of required health services or in emergencies, patients are transferred to Rafidia Governmental Hospital,

the National Governmental Hospital, and the private clinics in Nablus city (17km away), or transferred to 'Asira ash Shamaliya Health Center (6km away) (Beit Imrin Village Council, 2013).

The health sector in the village faces a number of obstacles and problems, principally:

- The lack of a resident physician working on daily basis in the health center.
- The lack of a medical lab in Beit Imrin Governmental Health Center.
- The lack of an ambulance for emergency cases.

(Beit Imrin Village Council, 2013)

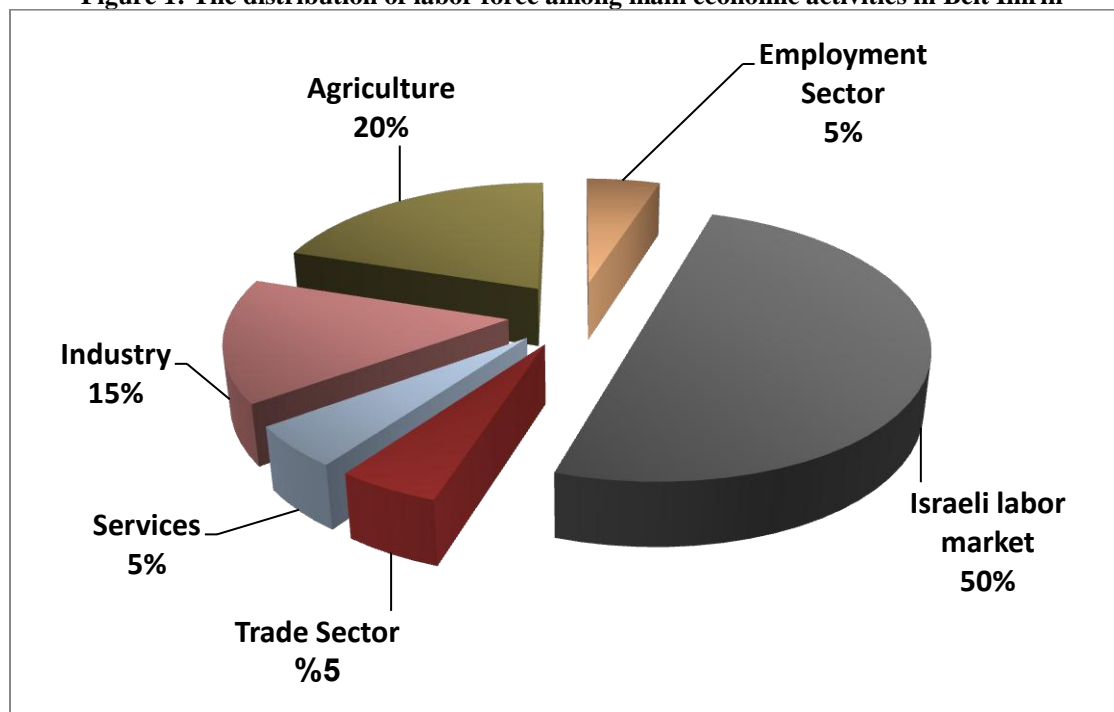
## Economic activities

The economy in Beit Imrin is heavily dependent on the Israeli labor market sector which absorbs 50% of the village's workforce (Beit Imrin Village Council, 2013) (see figure 1).

The results of a field survey conducted by the ARIJ team in 2013 for the distribution of labor by economic activity in Beit Imrin are as follows:

- Israeli labor market (50%)
- Agriculture sector (20%)
- Industry (15%)
- Government or other employees sector (5%)
- Trade sector (5%)
- Services sector (5%)

**Figure 1: The distribution of labor force among main economic activities in Beit Imrin**



Source: Beit Imrin Village Council, 2013

Beit Imrin has 20 groceries, 2 butchers, 1 fruit and vegetable store, 13 service stores, 7 professional workshop, 1 quarry and a stone crusher, 2 olive oil pressers (Beit Imrin Village Council, 2013).

In 2013, the unemployment rate in Beit Imrin reached 35% and the groups most affected economically by Israeli restrictions have been:

- Workers in the agriculture sector
- Workers in the industrial sector

(Beit Imrin Village Council, 2013)

## Labor force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census - 2007, 33.6% of Beit Imrin labor force was economically active, of whom 85.3% were employed, 65.9% were not economically active, 50.9% were students, and 35.9% were housekeepers (see table 3).

**Table 3: Beit Imrin population (10 years of age and above) by sex and employment status**

Sex	Economically active				Non-economically active						Not stated	Total
	Employed	Currently unemployed	Unemployed (never worked)	Total	Student	House-keeping	Unable to work	Not working & not looking for work	Others	Total		
M	498	70	14	582	347	1	74	8	12	442	8	1,032
F	91	4	13	108	342	485	79	1	4	911	3	1,022
T	589	74	27	690	689	486	153	9	16	1,353	11	2,054

M: Male; F: Female; T: Total.

Source: PCBS, 2009

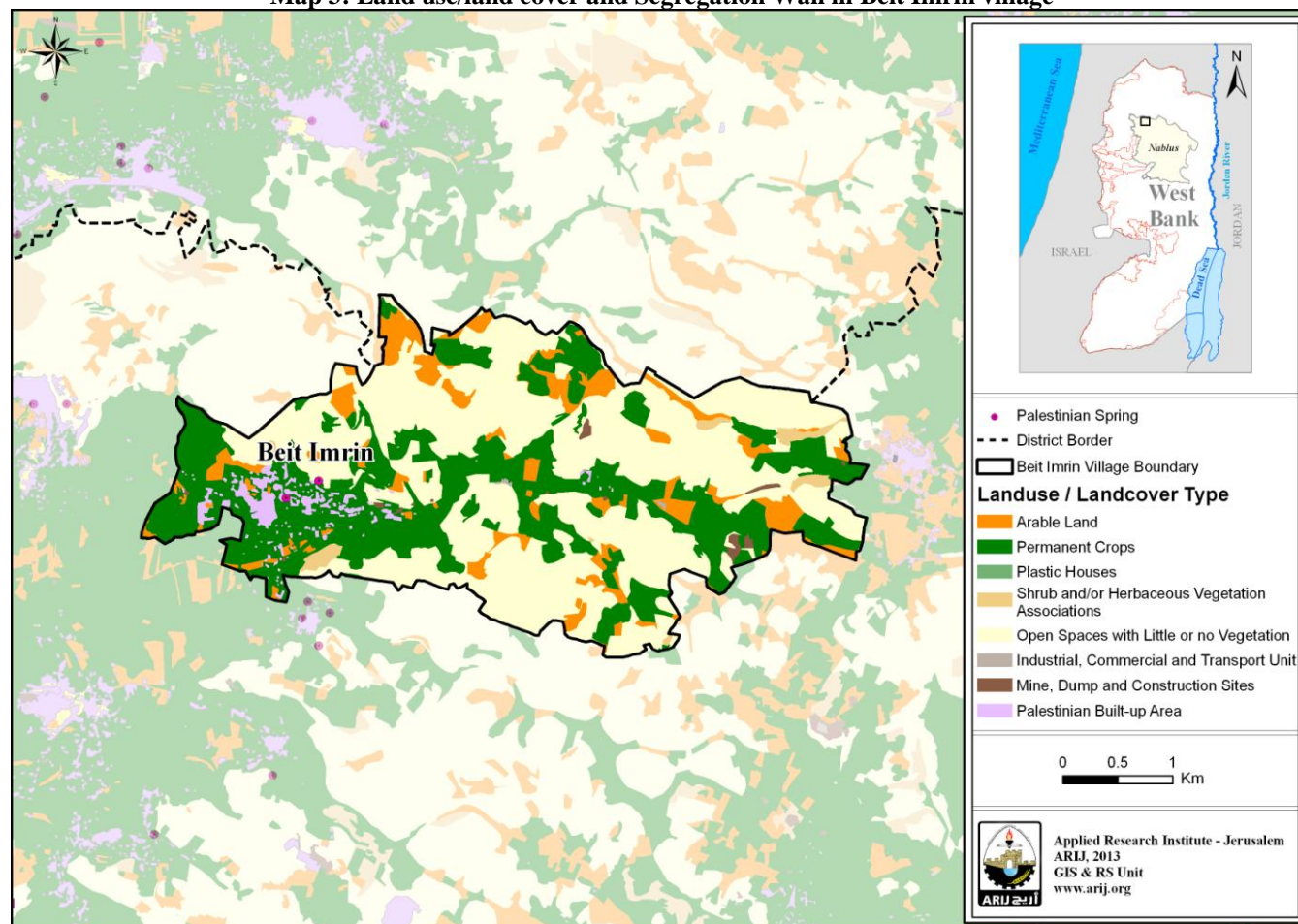
## Agricultural sector

Beit Imrin has a total area of approximately 12,231 dunums of which 5,588 are arable land and 276 dunums are registered as residential (see table 4 and map 3).

**Table 4: Land use and land cover in Beit Imrin village (area in dunums)**

Total Area	Built up area	Agricultural area (5,588)				Inland water	Forests	Open spaces	Area of industrial, commercial & transport unit	Area of settlements, military bases & Wall zone
		Permanent crops	Green-houses	Range-lands	Arable lands					
12,231	276	4,207	1	172	1,208	0	0	6,289	79	0

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2014

**Map 3: Land use/land cover and Segregation Wall in Beit Imrin village**

Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014

Table 5 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open-cultivated vegetables in Beit Imrin. The most commonly cultivated crops in this area are tomato, zucchini, okra, and green beans.

**Table 5: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Beit Imrin (area in dunums)**

Fruity vegetables		Leafy vegetables		Green legumes		Bulbs		Other vegetables		Total area	
Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.
3	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	6

Rf.: Rain-fed; Irr.: Irrigated.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture - Nablus, 2010

Table 6 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. Beit Imrin is famous for olive cultivation and there are approximately 5,195 dunums of land planted with olive trees in the village.

**Table 6: Total area of horticulture and olive trees in Beit Imrin (area in dunums)**

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.
5,195	0	0	0	187	0	32	0	250	0	69	0	5,733	0

Rf.: Rain-fed; Irr.: Irrigated.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture - Nablus, 2010



In terms of field crops and forage in Beit Imrin, cereals (particularly wheat) are the most cultivated, covering an area of around 165 dunums (see table 7).

**Table 7: Total area of forage and field crops in Beit Imrin (area in dunums)**

Cereals		Bulbs		Dry legumes		Oil crops		Forage crops		Stimulating crops		Other crops		Total area	
Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.
165	0	2	0	29	0	1	0	125	0	0	0	9	0	331	0

Rf.: Rain-fed; Irr.: Irrigated.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture - Nablus, 2010

The field survey conducted by the ARIJ team shows that just 4% of the residents in Beit Imrin rear and keeps domestic animals such as cows and sheep (see table 8).

**Table 8: Livestock in Beit Imrin**

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee hives
2	1.370	380	0	0	0	0	0	0	146

\*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Nablus, 2010

There are approximately 43km of agricultural roads in the village, divided as follows:

**Table 9: Agricultural roads in Beit Imrin village and their lengths**

Suitability of agricultural roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	10
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	3
For animals only	30
Unsuitable	-

Source: Beit Imrin Village Council, 2013

The agricultural sector in the village faces a number of problems, including:

- The lack of a capital for agricultural projects.
- The high prices of agricultural inputs, such as seeds and pesticides.
- The lack of water resources for agricultural production.
- The lack of agricultural roads.
- The lack of financial and technical support from donors
- The weak ability to marketing agricultural products

(Beit Imrin Village Council, 2013)

## Institutions and services

Beit Imrin village has many governmental institutions, including a post office and police station. In addition, the village has a number of local organizations that provide services to various sectors of society. These include:

- **Beit Imrin Village Council:** Founded in 1970, and registered later by the Ministry of Local Government, with the aim of addressing different issues concerning the village and providing various services to its population, as well as infrastructure services.
- **Beit Imrin Mothers' Society:** Founded in 2007 by the Ministry of Interior. The society aims to support mothers by implementation of different instructional and educational courses.
- **Beit Imrin Women Society:** Founded in 2003 by Ministry of interior with the aim of training women and providing various activities and services such as food processing, embroidery, and health education.
- **Beit Imrin Sports Club:** Founded in 2002 by the Ministry of Youth & Sports with the aim of providing sports, social and cultural activities.
- **Beit Imrin Cooperative Women Society:** Founded in 1996, and registered later by Ministry of interior with the aim of training women concerning different issues, field trips, and volunteer works.

## Infrastructure and natural resources

### Electricity and telecommunication services:

Beit Imrin has been connected to a public electricity network since 1985. It is served by the Israeli Qatariya Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the village. 100% of the housing units in the village are connected to the network. The village residents face multiple problems concerning electricity, in particular the weak electric current due to a lack of electrical transformers. (Beit Imrin Village Council, 2013).

Beit Imrin is also connected to a telecommunications network and approximately 70% of the housing units within the village boundaries are connected to phone lines (Beit Imrin Village Council, 2013).

### Transportation services:

There are 7 taxis and 3 public buses in Beit Imrin. When public transportation is not available, residents use their own private cars or transport from the taxi office in Beit Imrin (Beit Imrin Village Council, 2013). Residents suffer from non-efficient public transportation between the neighboring villages (Beit Imrin Village Council, 2013). There are 9km of main roads and 20km of secondary roads in Beit Imrin (Beit Imrin Village Council, 2013) (see table 10).

**Table 10: Roads in Beit Imrin village**

Status of internal roads	Road Length (km)	
	Main	Sub
1. Paved and in good condition	7	0
2. Paved and in poor condition	2	10
3. Unpaved	-	10

Source: Beit Imrin Village Council, 2013

**Water resources:**

Beit Imrin is provided with water by Beit Imrin Village Council through private sources. Access to water is from water wells and springs in the village that were established in 1977. Approximately 85% of the housing units are connected to the public water network (Beit Imrin Village Council, 2013).

The quantity of water supplied to Beit Imrin village in 2013 was recorded of approximately 108,000 cubic meters/year (Beit Imrin Village Council, 2013). Therefore the estimated rate of water supply per capita is approximately 95 liters/day. However, no Beit Imrin citizen consumes this amount of water due to water losses which are estimated at 50% (Beit Imrin Village Council, 2013). These losses happen at the main source, along major transport lines, within the distribution network and at the household level. Therefore the rate of water consumption per capita in Beit Imrin is more likely to be around 47 liters per day (Beit Imrin Village Council, 2013). The average water consumption of Beit Imrin residents is low compared with the minimum quantity of 100 liters per capita per day proposed by the World Health Organization (Beit Imrin Village Council, 2013).

The village has 3 water springs that supply the citizens with water, as well as 100 individual household rainwater harvesting cisterns and wells with a capacity of 100 cubic meters each. Each cubic meter of water from the public network costs 5 NIS (Beit Imrin Village Council, 2013).

**Sanitation:**

Beit Imrin lacks a public sewerage network and most of the population use cesspits and septic tanks as the main means of wastewater disposal (Beit Imrin Village Council, 2013).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the approximate quantity of wastewater generated per day is 118 cubic meters, or 43.2 thousand cubic meters annually. At the individual level, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is approximately 38 liters per day. The wastewater collected by cesspits and septic tanks is discharged by wastewater tankers directly to open areas or nearby valleys with little regard for the environment. It is 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 in addition to public health (ARIJ - WERU, 2013).

**Solid waste management:**

The Joint Services Council for Solid Waste is responsible for the collection and disposal of solid waste generated by citizens and establishments in the village. As the process of solid waste management is costly, a monthly fee amounting to 15 NIS per household is charged to the population and facilities served by domestic solid waste collection and transportation services. All of these fees are collected from the citizens (Beit Imrin Village Council, 2013).

Most of the population in Beit Imrin benefits from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops and public squares in plastic bags in front of houses and stores. The

Joint Council collects the solid waste three times a week and transports it using a waste vehicle to Zahret al Finjan dumping site in Jenin Governorate, 20km from the village, where it is subsequently burnt in an environmentally friendly way (Beit Imrin Village Council, 2013).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Beit Imrin is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day by the Beit Imrin residents is nearly 2.2 tons, or 800 tons per year (ARIJ - WERU, 2013).

## **Environmental conditions**

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

### **Water crisis**

- High rate of water losses that reaches up to 50%.
- The location of cesspits near the internal water network in the village which causes water pollution due to the water networks' aged condition and the need for its rehabilitation and renovation.

### **Wastewater management**

The absence of a public sewage network in the village means that Beit Imrin residents are forced to use unhygienic cesspits for the disposal of wastewater, and/or to discharge wastewater into the streets. This is particularly common in winter, as citizens cannot afford the high cost of sewage tankers during this period. These methods perpetuate environmental damage, health problems, and the spread of epidemics and diseases in the village. This wastewater also contaminates the groundwater because most cesspits are built without lining to avoid the need to use sewage tankers and allow wastewater to enter into the ground. Moreover, the untreated wastewater collected from cesspits by sewage tankers is disposed of in open areas without concern for the damage it causes to the environment and to the residents' health.

### **Solid waste management:**

Beit Imrin village suffers from a lack of solid waste containers, as residents collect solid waste and dispose of it in front of their households until waste truck services collect it, usually three times a week. Insect infestation and problems related to stray animals and rodents are common as a result of garbage piled up in streets and in front of houses.

The village adequately manages its solid waste, as the Joint Council for the Management of Solid Waste is responsible for the process of collecting waste resulting from the village and disposing it in Zahret al



Finjan landfill in Jenin Governorate. This environmentally-friendly landfill serves the village as well as most of the localities in the Nablus Governorate.

## Impact of the Israeli Occupation

### Geopolitical status in Beit Imrin village

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28<sup>th</sup> September 1995 by the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Beit Imrin was divided into areas “A”, “B” and “C”. Approximately 11,950 dunums (97.7% of the village’s total area) were assigned as area “A” where the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) holds all responsibilities for internal security and public order, while 225 dunums (1.8% of the village’s total area) were classified as area “B”, where the PNA has a complete control over civil matters but Israel continues to have overriding responsibility for security. The rest of the village’s area, constituting of 56 dunums (0.5% of the total area), were classified as area “C”, where Israel retains full control over the security and administration of the territory. In area “C” Palestinian building and land management is prohibited unless through the consent or authorization of the Israeli Civil Administration. The majority of Beit Imrin’s population resides in area A. (table 11).

**Table 11: The Geopolitical Divisions of Beit Imrin village according to Oslo Agreement 1995**

Area	Area in dunums	Percentage of Total village area %
Area A	11,950	97.7
Area B	225	1.8
Area C	56	0.5
Nature Reserve	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,231</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2014

### The Israeli Occupation practices in Beit Imrin village

There are no Israeli settlements on Beit Imrin land, although some settlement blocs are located on neighboring villages' lands, very close to Beit Imrin . Therefore, the residents of the village were subjected to several arrest procedures. They were also affected during the second intifada and the following years from the establishment of military checkpoints that worked to divide the geographical connections between the Palestinian areas, especially the Permanent checkpoint “Shavei Shomron”, which was established on the road that connects the Nablus Governorate and Jenin Governorate. In addition 'Asira ash Shamaliya temporary checkpoint was established on the road that links Nablus with its surrounding villages from the north side. These checkpoints were important sites for disrupting the daily lives and movement of Palestinians, but have now been removed by the Israeli authorities.

## Development plans and projects

### Implemented projects

Beit Imrin Village Council has implemented several development projects in Beit Imrin during the past five years (see table 12).

**Table 12: Implemented development plans and projects in Beit Imrin during the last five years**

Name of the project	Type	Year	Donor
Building retaining walls	Infrastructure	2008	COOPI
Extending the public electricity network	Infrastructure	2010	Beit Imrin Village Council
Building concrete amphitheater	Infrastructure	2012	UN
Paving the school's road	Infrastructure	2012	Beit Imrin Village Council
Paving Al Hafira road	Infrastructure	2013	Beit Imrin Village Council

**Source:** Beit Imrin Village Council, 2013

### Proposed projects

Beit Imrin Village Council, in cooperation with the civil society organizations in the village and the village residents, hopes to implement several projects in the coming years. The project ideas were developed during the Participatory Rapid Appraisal workshop conducted by ARIJ staff in the village. The projects are as follows, in order of priority from the viewpoints of the participants in the workshop:

1. Establishing a sewerage network (approx. 300km)
2. Rehabilitating the public water network (approx. 4km)
3. Constructing and paving secondary roads (approx. 6000m)
4. Constructing new water reservoirs (500 cubic)
5. Building retaining walls for the main roads (500m)
6. Building a new storey for the girls' school
7. Building harvesting cisterns for households and agricultural water (100 wells).
8. Constructing of agricultural roads (approx. 5km)
9. Establishing a public park and a stadium
10. Providing 300 solid waste containers
11. Constructing and paving the road between Beit Imrin and Jaba'

## Locality development priorities and needs

Beit Imrin suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 13 shows the development priorities and needs in the village, according to the Village Council.

**Table 13: Development priorities and needs in Beit Imrin**

No.	Sector	Strongly needed	Needed	Not a priority	Notes
<b>Infrastructural needs</b>					
1	Construction and paving of roads	*			55km <sup>^</sup>
2	Rehabilitation of old water networks	*			10km
3	Extending the water network to cover new built up areas	*			4km
4	Construction of new water networks			*	
5	Rehabilitation/construction of new wells or springs			*	
6	Construction of water reservoirs		*		500 cubic meters
7	Construction of a sewage disposal network	*			15km
8	Construction of a new electricity network			*	
9	Providing containers for solid waste collection	*			200 containers
10	Providing vehicles for collecting solid waste			*	
11	Providing a sanitary landfill			*	
<b>Health needs</b>					
1	Building new clinics or health care centres			*	
2	Rehabilitation of old clinics or health care centres	*			A laboratory
3	Purchasing medical equipment and tools	*			
<b>Educational needs</b>					
1	Building new schools	*			Elementary school for girls
2	Rehabilitation of old schools	*			New classrooms for the girls' and boys' school
3	Purchasing new school equipment	*			
<b>Agriculture needs</b>					
1	Rehabilitation of agricultural lands		*		400 dunums
2	Building rainwater harvesting cisterns	*			50 cisterns
3	Construction of livestock barracks			*	
4	Provision of veterinary services	*			
5	Provision of seeds and hay for animals	*			200 tons per year
6	Construction of new greenhouses			*	
7	Rehabilitation of greenhouses			*	
8	Provision of field crops seeds	*			
9	Provision of plants and agricultural supplies	*			
<b>Others</b>					
1	Establishing a public park				
2	Establishing a stadium				

<sup>^</sup> 2km main roads, 20km secondary roads and 33km agricultural roads

**Source:** Beit Imrin Village Council, 2013

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