

# Budrus Village Profile



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## *Acknowledgments*

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## *Background*

This report is part of a series of booklets which contain compiled demographic information and a needs assessment of the populations of each city, town, and village in the Ramallah Governorate. These publications come as a result of the comprehensive study of all localities in the Governorate and aim to depict the overall living conditions there, whilst also presenting plans to assist in developing the livelihood of the Jerusalem population. This was accomplished through the "Village Profiles and Needs Assessment;" a 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 of the Ramallah region, along with reporting the programs and activities needed to mitigate the impact of the current insecure political, economic and social conditions there.

The project's objectives are to survey, analyze, and document the available natural, human, socioeconomic and environmental resources, and their existing limitations. Based on these findings, the project further aims to conduct a needs assessment for the development of the rural and marginalized areas in the Ramallah 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 a focus on the *agricultural sector*.

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

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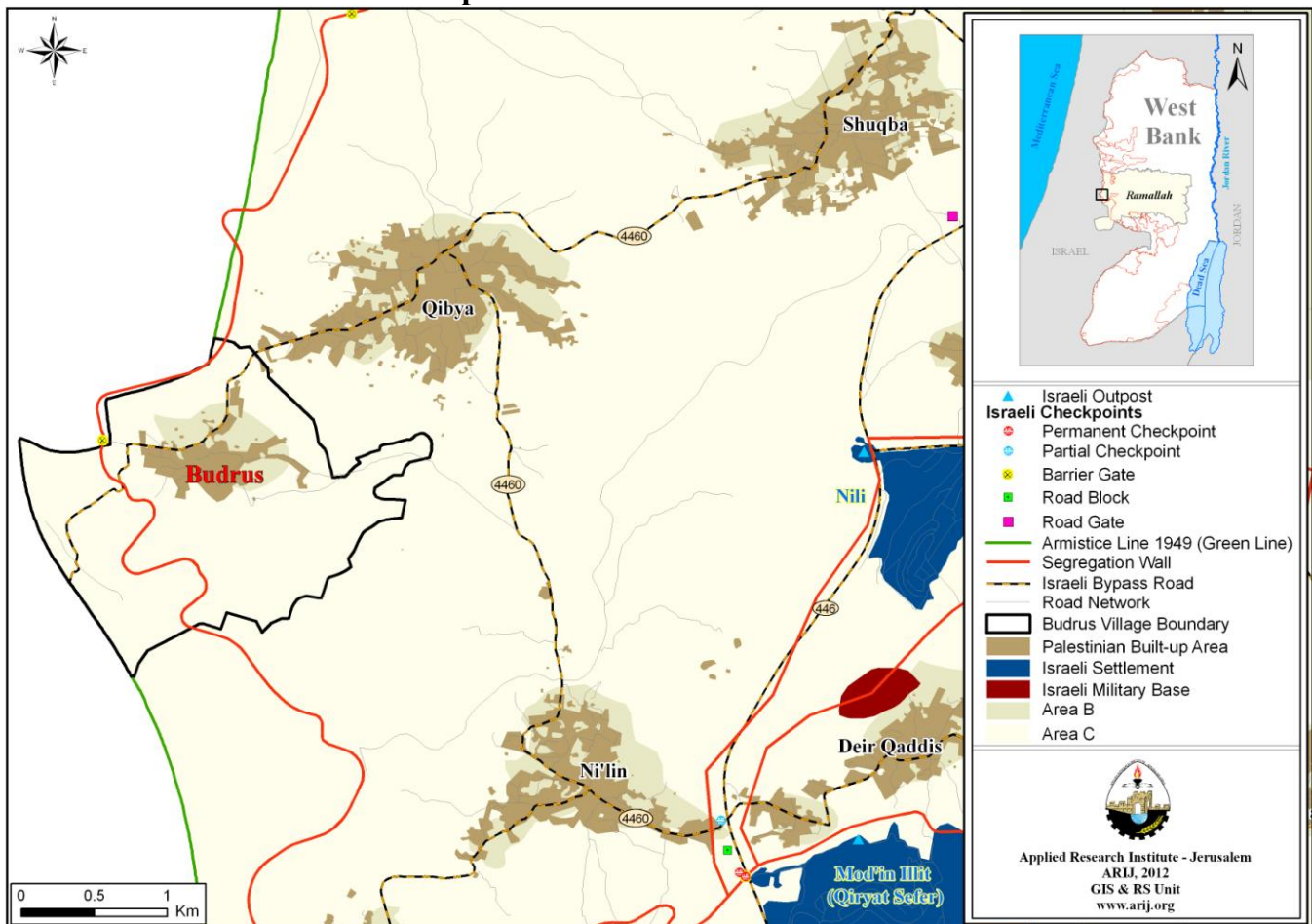
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# Budrus Village Profile

## Location and Physical Characteristics

Budrus is a Palestinian village in the Ramallah Governorate located 21km north-west of Ramallah City. Budrus is bordered by Qibya and Ni'lin lands to the east, Qibya lands to the north, the Green Line (the Armistic Line 1949) lands to the west, and Ni'lin lands to the south (ARIJ GIS, 2012) (See Map 1).

**Map 1: Budrus location and borders**



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

Budrus is located at the sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 528mm. The average annual temperature is 19 °C and the average annual humidity is approximately 62% (ARIJ GIS, 2012).

Since 1996, Budrus has been governed by a village council which is currently administrated by 9 members appointed by the Palestinian Authority. The village council does not have a permanent headquarters or a vehicle for the collection of solid waste (Budrus Village Council, 2010).

It is the responsibility of the village council to provide a number of services to the residents of Budrus, including (Budrus Village Council, 2010):

- Infrastructure services such as water provision and administration.
- Solid waste collection and social development services.
- Implementing projects and case studies pertaining village development.

## **History**

Budrus' name comes from the words 'Tahan' and 'Daras' which literally mean milling and threshing, as the village was known for planting grains of wheat and barley (Budrus Village Council, 2010).

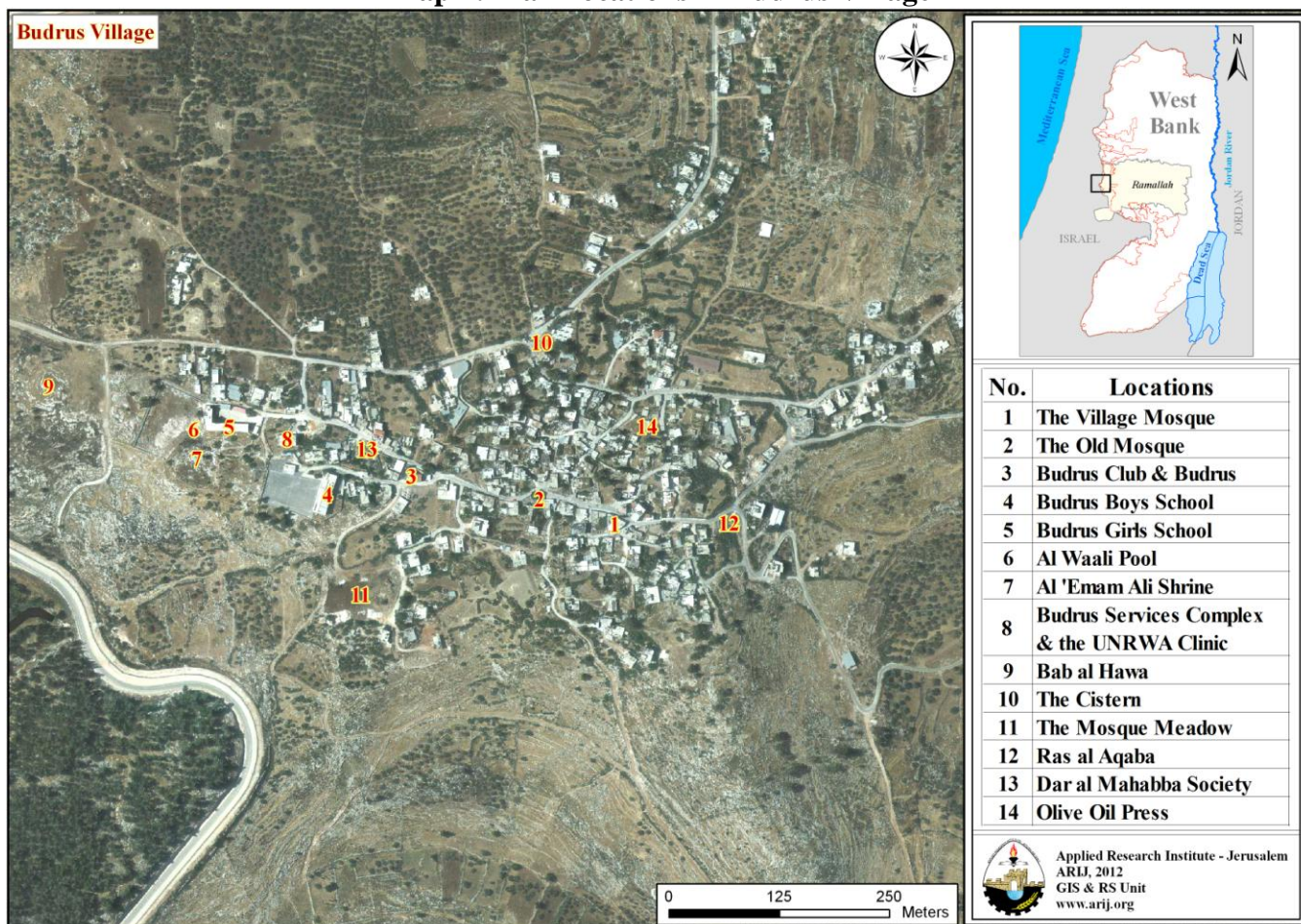
The village was established 500 years ago (Budrus Village Council, 2010)

## **Religious and Archaeological Sites**

There is one mosque in the village, Budrus Mosque. There are a few sites of archaeological interest in the village, including an ancient church and the Prophet Ali shrine (Budrus Village Council, 2010).



Map 2: Main locations in Budrus Village



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

## Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Budrus in 2007 was 1,315, of whom 649 were male and 666 female. There were 236 households living in 273 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 Budrus is as follows: 36.7% were less than 15 years of age, 59.9% were between 15 and 64 years of age, and 3.4% were 65 years of age or older. Data additionally showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the village was 97.4:100, meaning that males and females constituted 49.4% and 50.6% of the population respectively.

## Families

Budrus residents are from several families, mainly the Khalifa, Mahmood Hussein, ‘Elyyan, ‘Awad, Khalaf, Sbeih, ‘Odah, Abu Safa, Ali ‘Awad and Marar families (Budrus Village Council, 2010).

## Immigration

The field survey conducted by the ARIJ team in 2010 showed that around 150 people have left the village since the Al Aqsa Intifada in 2000 (Budrus Village Council, 2010).

## Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among Budrus population was approximately 7%, of whom 77.5% are females. Of the literate population, 15% could only read and write with no formal education, 24.3% had elementary education, 30.3% had preparatory education, 15.7% had secondary education, and 7.6% completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the village of Budrus by sex and educational attainment in 2007.

**Table 1: Budrus population (10 years of age and above) by sex and educational attainment**

| Sex | Illiterate | Can read & write | Elementary | Preparatory | Secondary | Associate Diploma | Bachelor | Higher Diploma | Master | PhD | Unknown | Total |
|-----|------------|------------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------------|----------|----------------|--------|-----|---------|-------|
| M   | 16         | 50               | 121        | 184         | 73        | 34                | 10       | -              | 1      | -   | -       | 489   |
| F   | 55         | 100              | 122        | 120         | 84        | 14                | 18       | -              | -      | -   | -       | 513   |
| T   | 71         | 150              | 243        | 304         | 157       | 48                | 28       | -              | 1      | -   | -       | 1,002 |

Source: PCBS, 2009.

There are two public schools in the village, administered by the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education (Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011) (see Table 2).

**Table 2: The Schools in Budrus by name, stage, sex, and supervising authority**

| School Name                          | Supervising Authority | Sex   |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| Budrus Co-educated Elementary School | Government            | Mixed |
| Budrus Co-educated Secondary School  | Government            | Mixed |

Source: Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011

In the village (in 2011) there were 347 students, 33 teachers, and 20 classes (Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011). The average number of students per teacher in the school was nearly 11, whilst the average number of students per class was approximately 17.



The educational sector in Budrus village faces some obstacles, primarily (Budrus Village Council, 2010):

- The students' weak educational attainment.
- The lack of playgrounds.
- The absence of scientific laboratories.
- Israeli occupation procedures that involve attacks on and arrests of students.

## Health Status

There are a number of health facilities available in Budrus village, including a motherhood and childhood center and a medical laboratory included in a health clinic run by UNRWA. In case of emergencies or the absence of any required health service, residents of Budrus use Qibya or Ni'lin health centers, 4km and 8km from the locality respectively (Budrus Village Council, 2010).

The health sector in the village faces some obstacles and problems, including (Budrus Village Council, 2010):

- The lack of health and medical services available in the village.
- The lack of an ambulance in the village.
- The Israeli occupation harassments.

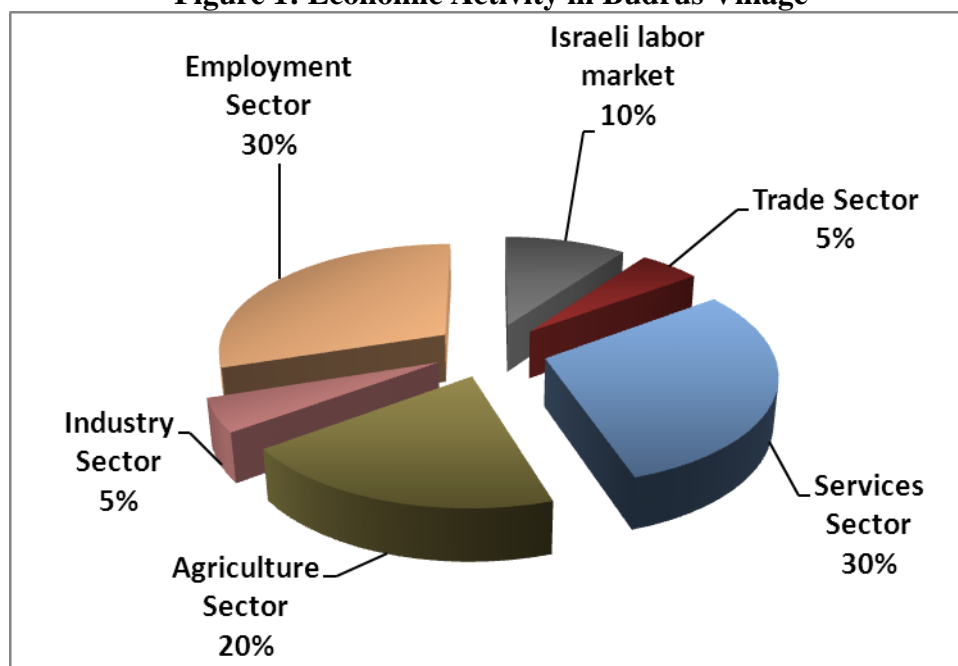
## Economic Activities

The economy in Budrus is dependent on several economic sectors, mainly the services and employees sectors, each of which absorbs 30% of the village workforce (Budrus Village Council, 2010) (See Figure 1).

The results of a field survey conducted by the ARIJ team in 2010 for the distribution of labor by economic activity in Budrus are as follows (Budrus Village Council, 2010):

- Government or Private Employees Sector (30%)
- Services Sector (30%)
- Agriculture Sector (20%)
- Israeli Labor Market (10%)
- Trade Sector (5%)
- Industry (5%)

**Figure 1: Economic Activity in Budrus Village**



Source: Budrus Village Council, 2010

Budrus village has 10 grocery stores, one vegetable and fruit store, 2 service stores, and 3 different professional workshops (Budrus Village Council, 2010).

The unemployment rate in Budrus reached approximately 60% in 2010, and the economic groups most affected by the Israeli restrictions have been (Budrus Village Council, 2010):

- Former workers in Israel.
- Workers in the agriculture sector.

### Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 33.9% of the Budrus labor force was economically active, of whom 77.6% were employed, and 66.1% were not economically active, of whom 53.8% were students and 34.3% were housekeepers (See Table 3).

**Table 3: Budrus population (10 years of age and above) by sex and employment status-2007**

| SEX      | Economically Active |                      |                           |            | Not Economically Active |               |                |                                    |          |            | Un-known | Total        |
|----------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------------------|----------|------------|----------|--------------|
|          | Employed            | Currently Unemployed | Unemployed (Never worked) | Total      | Students                | House-keeping | Unable to work | Not working & Not looking for work | Other    | Total      |          |              |
| M        | 241                 | 35                   | 23                        | <b>299</b> | 156                     | -             | 24             | 6                                  | 4        | <b>190</b> | -        | <b>489</b>   |
| F        | 23                  | 5                    | 13                        | <b>41</b>  | 200                     | 227           | 41             | 1                                  | 3        | <b>472</b> | -        | <b>513</b>   |
| <b>T</b> | <b>264</b>          | <b>40</b>            | <b>36</b>                 | <b>340</b> | <b>356</b>              | <b>227</b>    | <b>65</b>      | <b>7</b>                           | <b>7</b> | <b>662</b> | -        | <b>1,002</b> |

Source: PCBS, 2009.

## Agricultural Sector

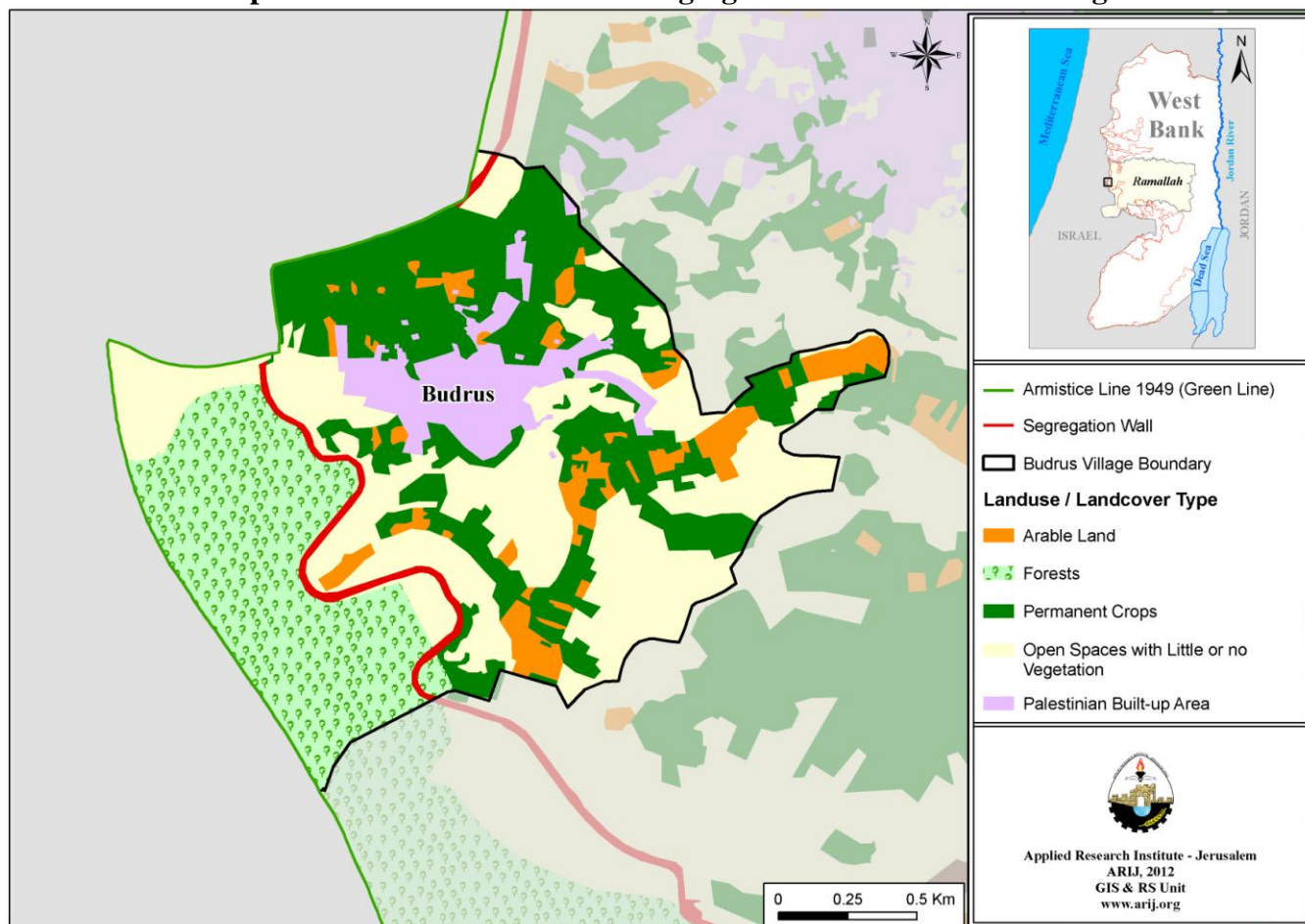
Budrus village lies on an area of 3,336 dunums, of which 1,153 dunums are arable land and 264 dunums are dedicated to residential services (see Table 4 and Map 3).

**Table 4: Land use and land cover in Budrus village in 2010 (area in dunum)**

| Total Area | Built up Area | Agricultural area (1,153) |              |             |              | Inland water | Forests | Open Spaces | Area of Industrial, Commercial & Transport Unit | Area of Settlement, Military Bases & Wall Zone |
|------------|---------------|---------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------|-------------|---|--|
|            |               | Permanent Crops           | Green-houses | Range-lands | Arable lands |              |         |             |   |  |
| 3,336      | 264           | 928                       | 0            | 0           | 225          | 0            | 766     | 1,093       | 0   | 60   |

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012.

**Map 3: Land use/land cover and Segregation Wall in Budrus Village**



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

Table 5 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open-cultivated vegetables in Budrus. The most common crop cultivated within this area is squash.

**Table 5: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Budrus village (dunum)**

| Fruity vegetables |      | Leafy vegetable |      | Green legumes |      | Bulbs |      | Other vegetables |      | Total area |      |
|-------------------|------|-----------------|------|---------------|------|-------|------|------------------|------|------------|------|
| RF                | Irr. | RF              | Irr. | RF            | Irr. | RF    | Irr. | RF               | Irr. | RF         | Irr. |
| 31                | 0    | 0               | 0    | 5             | 1    | 5     | 0    | 0                | 0    | 41         | 1    |

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

Table 6 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. Budrus is famous for olive cultivation; there are 552 dunums of land in the village planted with olive trees.

**Table 6: Total area of fruit and olive trees in Budrus village (dunum)**

| 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. |
| 552    | 0    | 0      | 0    | 2            | 0    | 0           | 0    | 16   | 0    | 88           | 0    | 658        | 0    |

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

In terms of field crops and forage in Budrus, cereals (particularly wheat and barley) are the most cultivated, covering an area of about 110 dunums (See Table 7).

**Table 7: Total area of field crops in Budrus village (dunum)**

| 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 |
| 110     | 0   | 11    | 0   | 8           | 0   | 0         | 0   | 16           | 0   | 0                 | 0   | 0           | 0   | 145        | 0   |

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

The difference between the two sets of results obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and by ARIJ's GIS Unit in sizes of agricultural areas is explained by the fact that the Ministry of Agriculture and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (2010) conducted a survey which used a definition of agricultural areas based on land ownership. Therefore, the areas included in the survey were those of actual holdings of agricultural areas instead of seasonal ones. The survey did not consider fragmented and small seasonal cultivated areas in residential and agricultural areas. ARIJ's survey, however, indicated the existence of a high proportion of small and fragmented holdings (home gardens) throughout the occupied Palestinian territories, thus accounting for the larger area of agricultural holdings calculated by ARIJ.

The field survey shows that 10% of the residents in Budrus rear and keep domestic animals such as sheep, goats, and chickens (Budrus Village Council, 2010) (See Table 8).

**Table 8: Livestock in Budrus village**

| Cows* | Sheep | Goats | Camels | Horses | Donkeys | Mules | Broilers | Layers | Bee Hives |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|---------|-------|----------|--------|-----------|
| 3     | 110   | 359   | 0      | 0      | 0       | 0     | 84,800   | 0      | 54        |

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

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

There are approximately 10 kilometers of agricultural roads in the village, suitable for the use of animals only (Budrus Village Council, 2010).

The agricultural sector in Budrus faces many problems, including (Budrus Village Council, 2010):

1. Lack of water resources.
2. Lack of capital.
3. Problem of marketing local products
4. Lack of economic feasibility.

## Institutions and Services

Budrus has a number of local institutions and associations that provide services to various sectors of society. These include (Budrus Village Council, 2010):

- **Budrus Village Council:** Founded in 1996 by the Ministry of Local Government with the goal of taking care of issues in the village and providing various services to its population.
- **Budrus Sport Club:** The club is interested in cultural, social, and sport activities for youth in the village.
- **Love for Peace Society (Al Mahabba wal Salam):** An institution that cares for women and children.

## Infrastructure and Natural Resources

### Electricity and Telecommunication Services:

Budrus has been connected to a public electricity network since 1987. It is served by Jerusalem Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the village, and approximately 50% of the housing units in the village are connected to the network. However, the village residents face some problems concerning electricity, including the high price of electricity, the weak electrical current, and the electricity network's need for rehabilitation and expansion (Budrus Village Council, 2010).

Budrus is connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 20% of the housing units within the village boundaries are connected to phone lines (Budrus Village Council, 2010).

### Transportation Services:

There are no means of transportation in Budrus village. The residents depend on neighboring villages' public cars and buses for transportation (Budrus Village Council, 2010). There are 5km of main roads in the village, 2km of which are paved and in good condition, 2km of which are paved and in bad condition,



and 1km of which are unpaved, and 4km of secondary roads, 1km of which is paved but in bad condition and 3km of which are unpaved (Budrus Village Council, 2010).

### **Water Resources:**

Budrus is provided with water by the West Bank Water Department through the public water network established in 1977. Approximately 80% of the housing units in the village are connected to the water network (Budrus Village Council, 2010).

The quantity of water supplied to Budrus in 2010 was about 40,000 cubic meters. The estimated rate of water supply per capita is about 83 liters/day (Budrus Village Council, 2010).

However, no Budrus citizen consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are about 30%. The losses happen at the main source, major transport lines, in the distribution network, and at the household level. Therefore, the rate of water consumption per capita in Budrus is 58 liters per day (Budrus Village Council, 2010). This is a low rate compared with the minimum quantity of 100 liters per capita per day proposed by the World Health Organization.

Budrus also has 60 rainwater harvesting cisterns. The price of one cubic meter of water from the public water network is 2.6 NIS/cubic meter (Budrus Village Council, 2010).

### **Sanitation:**

Budrus lacks a public sewerage network; most of the village residents use cesspits as a major means for the disposal of wastewater (Budrus Village Council, 2010).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day is approximately 61.4 cubic meters or 22 thousand cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the village, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is approximately 41 liters per day. The wastewater collected by cesspits is discharged by wastewater tankers directly to open areas or nearby valleys without any regard for the environment. There is no wastewater treatment either at the source or at the disposal sites and this poses a serious threat to the environment and to public health (ARIJ - WERU, 2012).

### **Solid Waste Management:**

Budrus Village Council 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 of 10 NIS is charged to the population served by domestic solid waste collection and transportation services. However, the collected fees are not sufficient for good management of solid waste; only 50% of these fees are collected from the citizens (Budrus Village Council, 2010).

Most of the population in Budrus benefit from the solid waste services, where waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags. The village council collects the solid waste from the containers once a week and transports it using a waste vehicle to a random dumping site, 10km from the village, where it is burnt (Budrus Village Council, 2010).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Budrus is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Budrus residents is nearly 0.9 ton, or 336 tons per year (ARIJ - WERU, 2012).

## **Environmental Conditions**

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

### **Water Crisis**

- Water is cut off by the West Bank water Department for long periods of time during summer in several neighborhoods of the village for several reasons:
  - (1) Israeli control over Palestinian water resources.
  - (2) High rate of water losses, because the water network is old and in need of rehabilitation and renovation.
- Lack of a public water reservoir in the village.

### **Wastewater Management**

- The absence of a public sewage network means that in Budrus residents are forced to use unhygienic cesspits for the disposal of wastewater, and/or to discharge wastewater in the streets. This is particularly common in winter, as citizens cannot afford the high cost of sewage tankers during this period. These methods facilitate environmental damage, health problems, and the spread of epidemics and diseases in the village. This wastewater also contaminates the groundwater and water collected in household cisterns (rainwater harvesting cisterns) because most cesspits are built without lining, allowing wastewater to enter into the ground and avoiding the need to use sewage tankers. 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 residents' health.

### **Solid Waste Management**

- The lack of a central sanitary landfill to serve in Budrus and the other neighboring communities in the governorate is due mainly to the obstacles created by the Israeli authorities for local and national institutions in granting licenses to establish such a landfill, because the appropriate land is within Area C and under Israeli control. Additionally, the implementation of such projects depends on funding from donor countries. The lack of a sanitary landfill is 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.

## Impact of the Israeli Occupation

### Geopolitical status in Budrus

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed in 28<sup>th</sup> September 1995 between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Budrus was divided into areas “B” and “C”. Approximately 373 dunams (11.2% of the village’s total area) were assigned as area B, where the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) has a complete control over civil matters but Israel continues to have overriding responsibility for security. Area B constitutes most of the inhabited Palestinian areas, including municipalities, villages and some camps. It is worth mentioning that most of the village’s population resides in area B. The rest of the village’s area, constituting 2,963 dunams (88.8% of the total area), is classified as area C, where Israel retains full control over security and administration related to the territory. In area C Palestinian building and land management is prohibited unless through consent or authorization by the Israeli Civil Administration. Most of the lands lying within the area C are agricultural areas and open spaces in addition to lands confiscated for settlement purposes which are isolated behind the Wall (table 9).

**Table 9: The Geopolitical Divisions of Budrus – Ramallah Governorate**

| Area           | Area in dunams | Percent of Total village area |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Area A         | 0              | 0                             |
| Area B         | 373            | 11.2                          |
| Area C         | 2,963          | 88.8                          |
| Nature Reserve | 0              | 0                             |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>3,336</b>   | <b>100</b>                    |

*Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2011*

### The Israeli Occupation Practices in Budrus Village.

There are no Israeli settlements on Budrus lands, although it is located on the Green Line adjacent to the occupied territories of 1948. A major part of its land (61% of the total area of the village) is located within the occupied region. Also, the village is affected directly and indirectly by nearby settlements such as Nili and Na'aleh which are located east of the village and occupy part of the neighboring villages’ land. These settlements are currently inhabited by around 1,781 Israeli settlers. These settlements, in addition to the Segregation Wall and bypass road no. 446, separate Budrus village from the neighboring villages of Deir Qaddis and Kharbatha Bani Harith.

Israeli settlers living in settlements established on Budrus lands have had a significant impact on Palestinians and their properties in Budrus village. These attacks have contributed to the loss of Palestinian land adjacent to settlements as landowners are prevented from accessing their plots, which have been fenced in with barbed wire and planted with trees. Israeli settlers have also carried out a series of attacks against Palestinian landowners in an attempt to intimidate them and deter them from returning to their lands adjacent to the aforementioned settlements.

## **The Israeli Segregation Wall Plan in Budrus Village**

The Israeli Segregation Wall plan had a negative and destructive impact on Budrus residents. The latest route of the Israeli Segregation Wall Plan, published on the Israeli Ministry of Defense's website on April 30 2007, shows that the wall constructed west of the village extends in a zigzag line for 2.5km on its lands. It confiscates 946 dunams of the village's total area and isolates more land for Israeli settlement purposes. The majority of the isolated land includes spread areas of forests (80% of the isolated area) which are considered main natural resources for the village residents and all Palestinians in general.

The Israeli isolation schemes in this region are designed to prevent Palestinian urban expansion; mainly towards the western region, which would increase the suffering of the Palestinians in Budrus and the surrounding villages. These schemes in the western region also aim to unilaterally demarcate Israeli borders; separating the West Bank from the occupied territories of 1948, without taking into consideration the armistice line (Green Line). This is made apparent by the Segregation Wall which cuts through large lands of most areas adjacent to the Armistice Line.

The construction of the wall and the confiscation of lands by force have caused Budrus village residents; in cooperation with the neighboring villages affected by the Wall, to start weekly marches and popular events against the attacks. They demand its discontinuation, an end to the confiscation of land for the purposes of settlement expansion and the return of what was taken to its owners. Since these weekly peaceful marches were launched in 2009 the Israeli Occupation Forces have handled them with blazing fire and many other forms of force. This has led to the burning of homes, injuring dozens of various injuries, suffocating of hundreds, the arrest of dozens, hundreds of raids, closures and attacks on the village and its inhabitants. All of this in order to abort this peaceful movement which is demanding a halt to attacks on land and human beings.

## **Military Orders Issued in Budrus Village**

The Israeli Occupation Forces have issued a series of military orders in Budrus village in order to confiscate large areas of land. These military orders include:

- Israeli Military Order 69/03/T: Issued on 20<sup>th</sup> of November 2003. It confiscates 862 dunams of land from Shuqba, Rantis, Budrus and Qibya villages for the construction of the Segregation Wall.
- Israeli Military Order 08/04/T: Issued on the 11<sup>th</sup> of February 2004. It confiscates a total land area of 14.2 dunams from the lands of Budrus village for the construction of the Israeli Segregation Wall.
- Israeli Military Order 42/04/T: Issued on 20<sup>th</sup> of November 2003. It confiscates 45.6 dunams of land from Budrus village for the construction of the Israeli Segregation Wall.

## Development Plans and Projects

### Implemented Projects

Budrus village council has implemented several development projects in Budrus during the past five years, as shown in Table 10.

**Table 10: Implemented Development Plans and Projects in Budrus (2004-2009)**

| Name of the Project   | Type            | Year | Donor                              |
|---|-----------------|------|------------------------------------|
| Renovation of the water network                             | Infrastructure  | 2010 | Ministry of Finance                |
| Construction of classrooms                                  | Educational     | 2009 | Ministry of Finance                |
| Construction of agricultural roads                          | Infrastructure  | 2008 | ANERA                              |
| Construction of wells and the establishment of home gardens | Infrastructure  | 2007 | Hydrology Group                    |
| Construction of a floor for the services complex            | Public Services | 2005 | United Nations Development Program |

**Source: Budrus Village Council, 2010**

### Proposed Projects

Budrus 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 PRA workshop conducted by ARIJ staff in the village. The projects are as follows, in order of priority from the perspectives of the participants in the workshop:

1. Providing a perfusion vehicle and another vehicle for the transportation of water.
2. Constructing a water reservoir.
3. Establishing rehabilitation centers for youth and women (computer laboratory, gym, and food processing workshop).
4. Providing protection and security projects for students and children.
5. Supporting active institutions.
6. Providing productive projects.
7. Reducing the waste problem and establishing a sanitary and appropriate landfill.
8. Constructing pools to collect wastewater (sewerage network).
9. Creating job opportunities for graduates.
10. Expanding and developing the health center.



## Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Budrus suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 11 shows the development priorities and needs in the village, according to the village council's feedback.

**Table 11: Development Priorities and Needs in Budrus**

| No.                          | Sector  | Strongly Needed | Needed | Not a Priority | Notes                         |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------|--------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Infrastructural Needs</b> |   |                 |        |                |                               |
| 1                            | Opening and Pavement of Roads                           | *               |        |                | 5km*                          |
| 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                        | *               |        |                | 500m <sup>3</sup>             |
| 7                            | Construction of a Sewage Disposal Network               | *               |        |                | 10km                          |
| 8                            | Construction of a New Electricity Network               |                 |        | *              |                               |
| 9                            | Providing Containers for Solid Waste Collection         | *               |        |                | 20 containers                 |
| 10                           | Providing Vehicles for Collecting Solid Waste           | *               |        |                | 1                             |
| 11                           | Providing a Sanitary Landfill                           | *               |        |                |                               |
| <b>Health Needs</b>          |   |                 |        |                |                               |
| 1                            | Building of New Clinics or Health Care Centres          | *               |        |                | a health center               |
| 2                            | Rehabilitation of Old Clinics or Health Care Centres    |                 |        | *              |                               |
| 3                            | Purchasing of Medical Equipment and Tools               |                 |        | *              |                               |
| <b>Educational Needs</b>     |   |                 |        |                |                               |
| 1                            | Building of New Schools                                 |                 |        | *              |                               |
| 2                            | Rehabilitation of Old Schools                           | *               |        |                | elementary & secondary levels |
| 3                            | Purchasing of New Equipment for Schools                 | *               |        |                |                               |
| <b>Agriculture Needs</b>     |   |                 |        |                |                               |
| 1                            | Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands                    | *               |        |                | 300 dunums                    |
| 2                            | Building Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns                  | *               |        |                | 50 cisterns                   |
| 3                            | Construction of Barracks for Livestock                  | *               |        |                | 10 barracks                   |
| 4                            | Veterinary Services                                     | *               |        |                |                               |
| 5                            | Seeds and Hay for Animals                               | *               |        |                | 200 tons/ year                |
| 6                            | Construction of New Greenhouses                         | *               |        |                | 20 greenhouses                |
| 7                            | Rehabilitation of Greenhouses                           |                 |        | *              |                               |
| 8                            | Field Crops Seeds                                       | *               |        |                |                               |
| 9                            | Plants and Agricultural Supplies                        | *               |        |                |                               |

\*2km are main roads, 2km are sub roads and 1km is an agricultural road.

Source: Budrus Village Council, 2010

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