

Burqa 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 Ramallah Governorate. These booklets came as a result of a comprehensive study of all localities in Ramallah 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 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 Ramallah 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 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 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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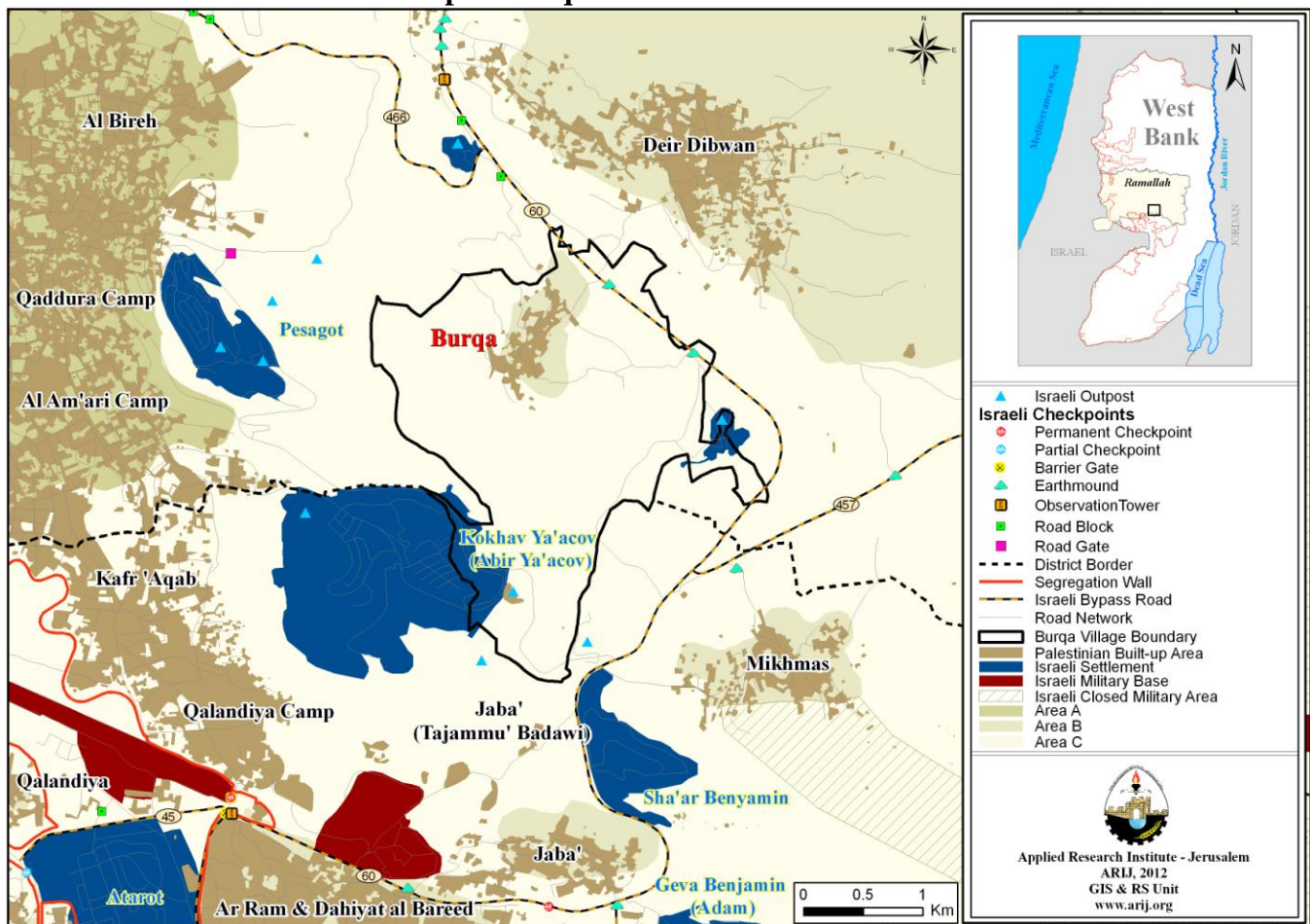
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Burqa Village Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Burqa is a Palestinian village in the Ramallah Governorate located 5km east of Ramallah City. Burqa is bordered by Deir Dibwan village lands to the east, Deir Dibwan and Beitin villages lands to the north, Al Bireh to the west, and Mikhmas and Kafr 'Aqab villages lands to the south (ARIJ GIS Unit, 2012) (See Map 1).

Map 1: Burqa location and borders



Source: ARIJ GIS Unit, 2012

Burqa is located at an altitude of 738m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 478mm. The average annual temperature is 16 °C and the average annual humidity is about 60% (ARIJ GIS Unit, 2012).

Since 1994, Burqa has been governed by a village council which is currently administrated by 7 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority. The village council does not own a

permanent headquarters, but conducts business from a temporarily free-rented property within the headquarters of Burqa Charitable Society. The council does not own a vehicle for the collection of solid waste in the village (Burqa Village Council, 2011).

It is the responsibility of the village council to provide a number of services to the residents of Burqa, including (Burqa Village Council, 2011):

- Infrastructure services, such as water and electricity provision and management.
- Solid waste collection, road construction and pavement, and social development services.
- Implementation of projects and case studies for the village.
- Provision and management of kindergartens.

History

There are two stories behind the name of Burqa village. The first states that the village was named after a nearby Khirbah called Ebn Berek. The second claims that the name Burqa was adapted from the word 'bareeq' (meaning the luster caused by the reflection of sunlight on wet rocks in early springtime), as the village is famous for its beauty during springtime (Burqa Village Council, 2011).

The village was established in 1500 AD, and its residents originate from several areas, including Yemen, Hebron, and Karak (Jordan) (Burqa Village Council, 2011) (See photo below for Burqa village).

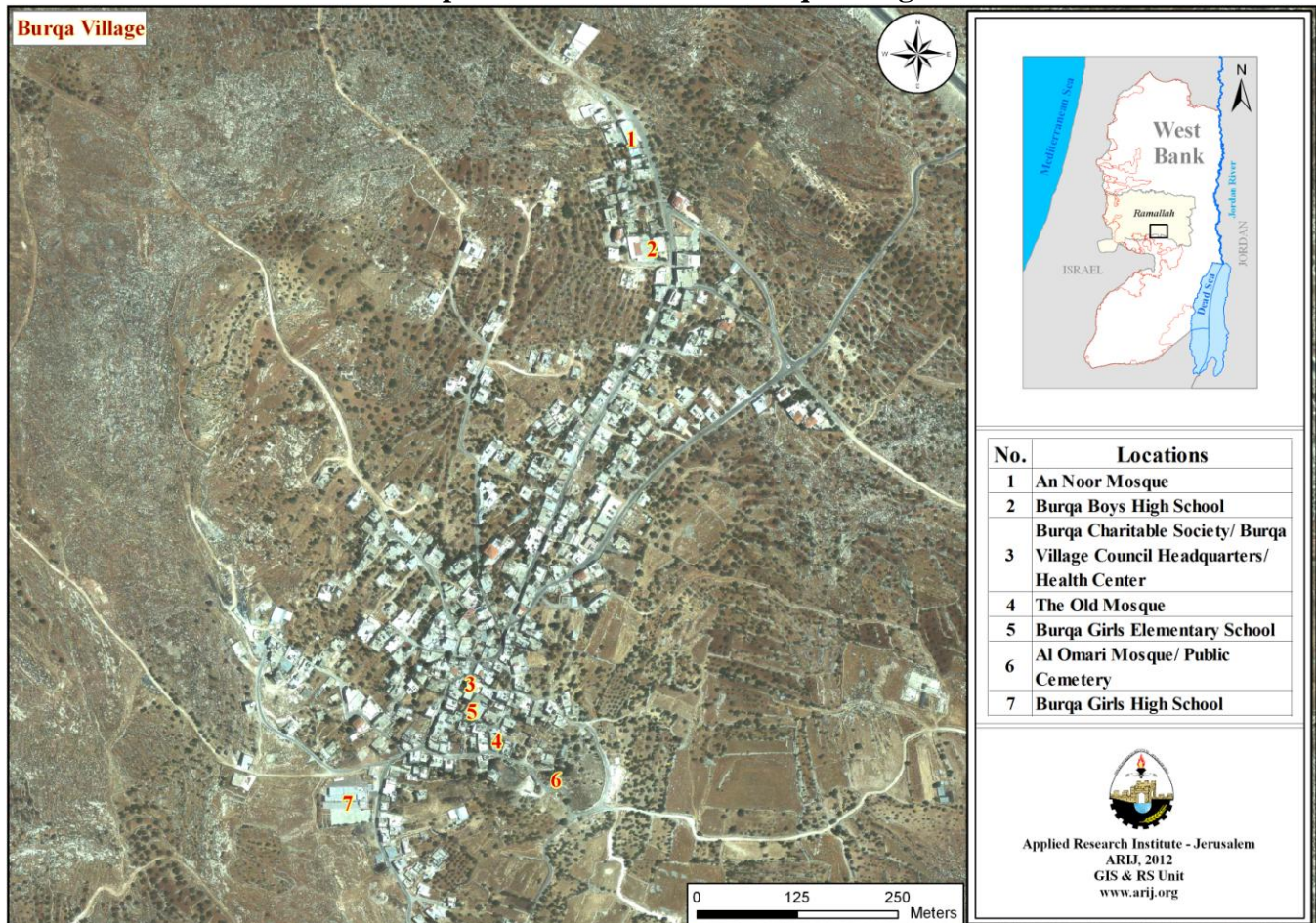
Photos of Burqa Village



Religious and Archaeological Sites

There are three mosques in the village: the Old Mosque, An Noor (New) Mosque and Ash Sheikh Yusif (Al Omari) Mosque. As for the archaeological sites, there are few, mainly: Ash Sheikh Yusif (Al Omari) Mosque (See Map 2) (Burqa Village Council, 2011).

Map 2: Main locations in Burqa Village



Source: ARIJ GIS Unit, 2012

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Burqa in 2007 was 1,964, of whom 935 were male and 1,029 female. There were 314 households living in 375 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 Burqa was as follows: 44.3% were less than 15 years of age, 51.8% were between 15 and

64 years of age, and 3.8% fell into the 65 years of age and over category. Data additionally showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the village is 90.9:100, meaning that males and females constitute 47.6% and 52.4% of the population respectively.

Families

Burqa residents are from several families, primarily the Nawabeet and Al Mu'tan families which include the sub-families of Barakat, Shower, 'Afanah, and Samreen (Burqa Village Council, 2011).

Immigration

The field survey conducted by ARIJ shows that around 20 families have left the village since the beginning of the Al Aqsa Intifada in 2000 (Burqa Village Council, 2011).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among Burqa population was approximately 7.8%, of whom 87.7% were females. Of the literate population, 14.9% can only read and write with no formal education 31.7% had elementary education, 26.3% had preparatory education, 15.4% had secondary education, and 3.7% completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the village of Burqa, by sex, and educational attainment in 2007.

Table 1: Burqa 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	13	94	211	206	96	5	24	-	3	-	-	652
F	93	110	223	154	115	4	15	-	-	-	1	715
T	106	204	434	360	211	9	39	-	3	-	1	1,367

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

There are three public schools in the village, all run by the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE) (see Table 2) (Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011).

Table 2: The Schools in Burqa by name, stage, sex, and supervising authority (2010/2011)

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Burqa Girls High School	Government	Female
Burqa Boys Elementary School		Male
Burqa Girls Elementary School		Female
Source: Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011		

In the village there are currently 474 students, 27 teachers, and 16 classes (Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011). The average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 18, whilst the average number of students per class is approximately 30.

There is one kindergarten in Burqa, Ar Rahma kindergarten, which is run by an Islamic civil society and hosts a total of 40 children (Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011).

Due to the lack of some educational levels, students of Burqa village attend schools in Deir Dibwan, Beitin, and 'Ein Yabrud, 6km, 8km and 12km from the locality respectively.

Students face some problems in accessing Deir Dibwan Boys Industrial School and 'Ein Yabrud Boys High School because of the presence of permanent and partial checkpoints in the area (Burqa Village Council, 2011).

The educational sector in Burqa village faces some obstacles, primarily (Burqa Village Council, 2011):

1. The shortage of classrooms.
2. The lack of laboratories and teaching aids in schools.
3. The lack of sports fields.
4. The lack of qualified educational staff.
5. The current negative economic situation, which has led to 80% of students leaving school to pursue employment.

Health Status

There are some health facilities available in Burqa village, including a governmental physician's clinic, a governmental motherhood and childhood care center, and a governmental medical analysis laboratory. In the absence of required health services and in emergencies, residents of Burqa use Deir Dibwan health center or the Deir Dibwan city hall clinic, Al Bireh governmental health center (Al Bireh city), or Ramallah governmental hospital (Ramallah city), 6km, 40km and 40km from the locality respectively (Burqa Village Council, 2011).

The health sector in the village faces many obstacles and problems, including (Burqa Village Council, 2011):

1. The lack of an integrated health center in the village.
2. The lack of medicine in the center and the lack of pharmacies.
3. The lack of an ambulance.
4. The lack of an active maternity center that provides health education.

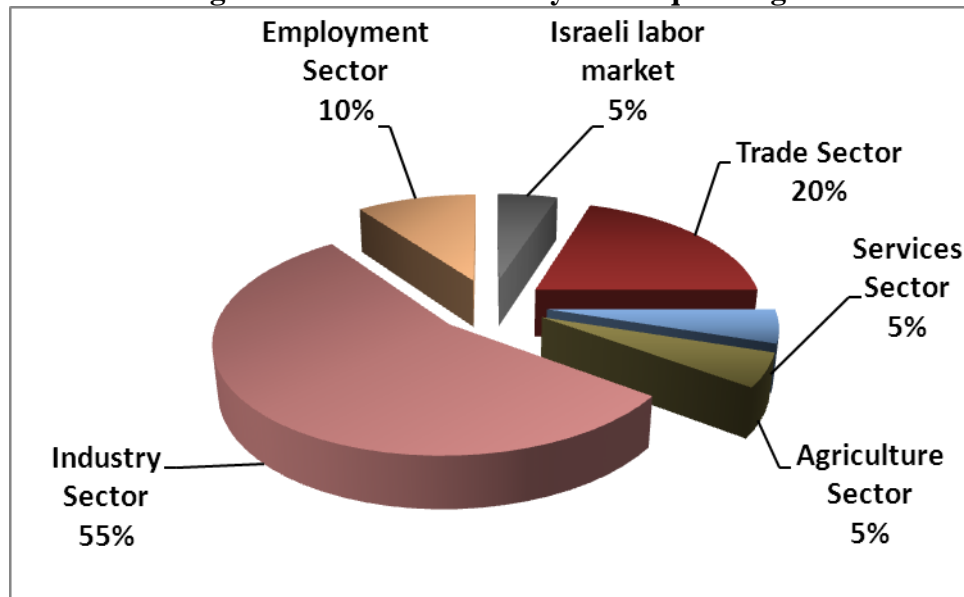
Economic Activities

The economy in Burqa is dependent on several economic sectors, mainly the industry sector, which absorbs 55% of the village workforce (See Figure 1).

The results of a field survey conducted by ARIJ in 2011 for the distribution of labor by economic activity in Burqa are as follows (Burqa Village Council, 2011):

- Industry (55%)
- Trade Sector (20%)
- Government or Private Employees Sector (10%)
- Israeli labor market (5%)
- Agriculture Sector (5%)
- Services Sector (5%)

Figure 1: Economic Activity in Burqa Village



Source: Burqa Village Council, 2011

There are 7 grocery stores, one vegetable and fruit store, 3 different professional workshops, one bakery, and one stone quarry in the village (Burqa Village Council, 2011).

The unemployment rate in Burqa reached approximately 20% in 2011, and the economic groups most affected by the Israeli restrictions have been (Burqa Village Council, 2011):

1. Workers in the trade sector.
2. Workers in the agriculture sector.
3. Workers in industry.
4. Former workers in Israel.
5. Workers in the services sector.
6. Workers in the employees sector.

Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 34.3% of Burqa labor force was economically active, of whom 90.2% were employed, and 65.6% were not economically active, 53% were students, and 34.7% were housekeepers (See Table 3).

Table 3: Burqa population (10 years 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	348	28	14	390	202	1	45	12	2	262	-	652
F	75	2	2	79	273	310	46	5	1	635	1	715
T	423	30	16	469	475	311	91	17	3	897	1	1,367

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

Agricultural Sector

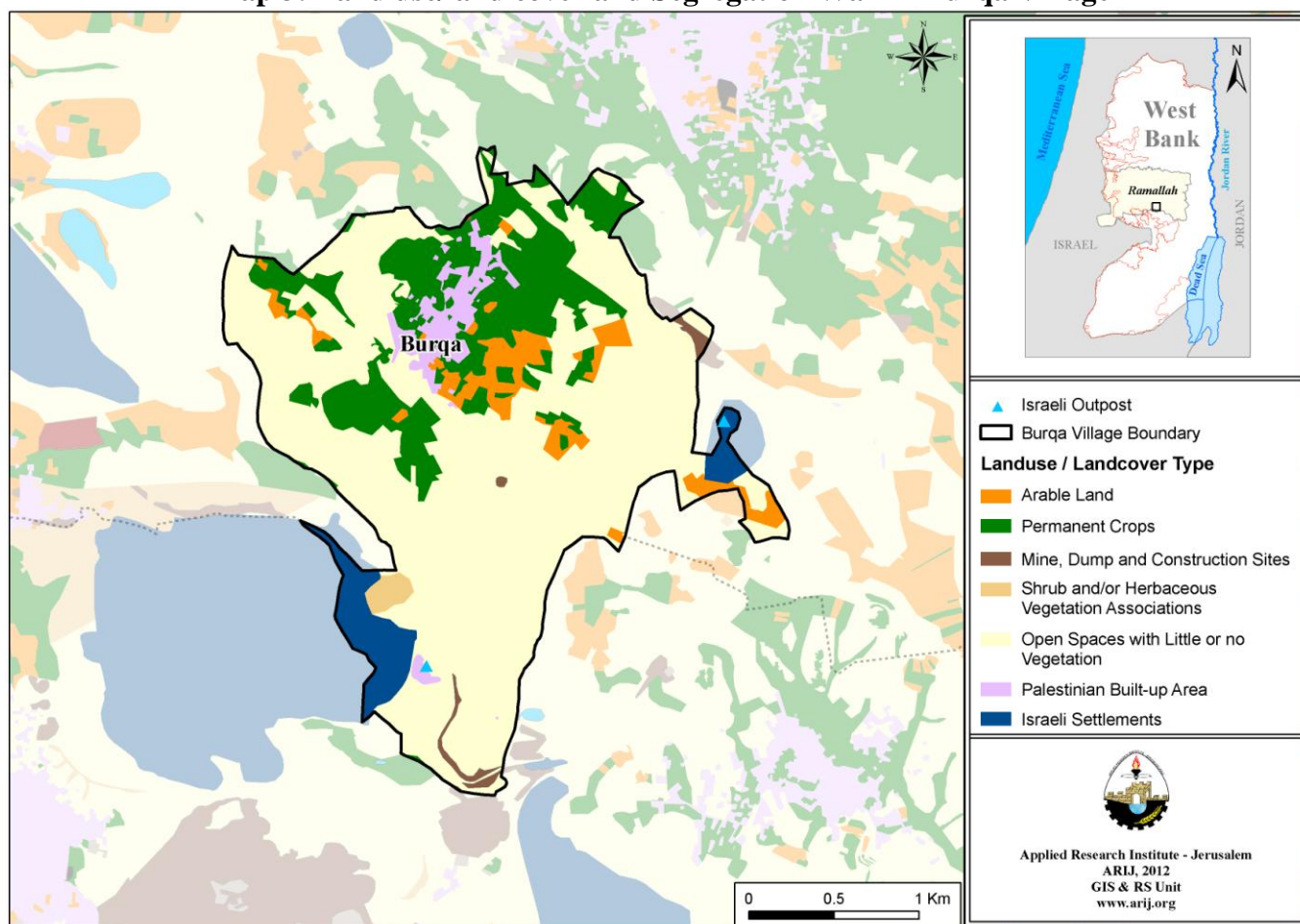
Burqa Village lies on an area of 6,066 dunums, of which 1,514 dunums are arable lands and 226 dunums are dedicated to residential services (see Table 4 and Map 3).

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

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (1,514)				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					
6,066	226	1,149	0	46	319	0	0	3,988	55	282

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012.

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



Source: ARIJ GIS Unit, 2012

Table 5 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open-cultivated vegetables in Burqa. The most commonly cultivated crop in the area is tomato.

Table 5: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Burqa 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.
27	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	5	0	47	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Ramallah, 2009

Table 6 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. Burqa is famous for olive cultivation; there are 1,020 dunums of land planted with olive trees.

Table6: Total area of fruit and olive trees in Burqa 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.
1,020	0	0	0	21	0	3	0	100	0	115	0	1,259	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Ramallah, 2009

In terms of field crops and forage in Burqa, cereals (particularly wheat) are the most cultivated, covering an area of about 170 dunums, in addition to the cultivation of dry legumes such as beans (See Table 7).

Table 7: Total area of field crops in Burqa 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
170	0	11	0	41	0	5	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	272	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Ramallah, 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 conducted by ARIJ shows that 25% of the residents in Burqa rear and keep domestic animals such as sheep and goats (See Table 8).

Table 8: Livestock in Burqa village

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
3	1,050	733	0	0	0	0	10,000	0	82

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Ramallah, 2009

There are around 77 kilometers of agricultural roads in the village, divided as follows (Burqa Village Council, 2011):

Table 9: Agricultural Roads in Burqa Village and their Lengths

Suitability of Agricultural Roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	7
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	20
For animals only	30
Unsuitable	20

Source: Burqa Village Council, 2011

The agricultural sector faces some obstacles and problems, including:

- The confiscation of agricultural lands and construction of settlements by the occupation forces.
- The lack of water resources.

- The lack of capital.
- The attacks on livestock and farms by settlers and occupation forces.
- The lack of a suitable agricultural road network.
- The lack of infrastructure (i.e. water and electricity) connected to agricultural lands.

Institutions and Services

Burqa village has no governmental institutions but has several local institutions and associations that provide services to various sectors of society. These include (Burqa Village Council, 2011):

- **Burqa Village Council:** Founded in 1994 by the Palestinian National Authority with the goal of taking care of issues in the village and providing various services, including implementation and supervision of projects, to its population.
- **Burqa Charitable Society:** Founded in 1978 by the village residents, the society provides a kindergarten and a public hall to serve the village.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services:

Burqa has been connected to a public electricity network since 1980. It is served by Jerusalem Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the village and approximately 90% of the housing units in the village are connected to the network. However, the village residents face some problems concerning electricity, mainly (Burqa Village Council, 2011):

- The high fees imposed on those connecting to the network for the first time.
- The network sits on poles, which causes frequent electricity cuts in winter and is a hazard for citizens due to its proximity to houses.
- The existing network is in need of development and expansion.

Burqa is connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 20% of the housing units within the village boundaries are connected to phone lines (Burqa Village Council, 2011).

Transportation Services:

Burqa village has 2 taxis, 7 buses and one illegal/unlicensed car acting as the main means of transportation in the village. The residents face some obstacles in traveling, principally earth-mounds and military checkpoints, the unqualified main roads, and the lack of vehicles in the village (Burqa Village Council, 2011). The village has 10km of main roads and 6.5km of secondary roads (See Table 10) (Burqa Village Council, 2011).

Table 10: Roads in Burqa village

Status of Internal Roads	Road Length (km)	
	Main	Sub
1. Paved & in good condition	2	1.5
2. Paved but in poor condition	2	1
3. Unpaved	6	4

Source: Burqa Village Council, 2011.

Water Resources:

The water company in Jerusalem provides the village with water through a water network constructed in 1978. This network supplies water to almost 90% of housing units in the village. The quantity of water supplied to the village reached approximately 50,592 m³ in 2010 (Jerusalem Water Authority, 2011), and therefore the amount of water consumed per person is estimated to be 70.6 liter/capita/day. However, no resident of Burqa consumes this amount of water due to water losses from the transfer of water and its distribution through the network from the main company provider to housing units. These losses are estimated to be as high as 26.5 %, and therefore the average water consumption per capita is 52 liter/capita/day (Jerusalem Water Authority, 2011). This average is significantly less than the recommended amount of 100 liter/capita/day proposed by the World Health Organization (WHO).

50 household harvesting cisterns form an alternative water source in Burqa; however, these are not sufficient to meet all residents' water needs (Burqa Village Council, 2011).

To determine water costs, the water authority has adopted an upward rate where the price of water increases with increasing consumption. Table 11 shows the price of water by category of consumption.

Table 11: Water tariffs of Jerusalem Water Authority adopted since 01.01.2012

Consumption Category (m ³)	Domestic (NIS/m ³)	Industrial (NIS/m ³)	Tourist (NIS/m ³)	Commercial (NIS/m ³)	Public Institutions (NIS/m ³)
0 – 5	4.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4
5.1 – 10	4.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	4.5
10.1 – 20	5.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	5.6
20.1 – 30	6.8	8.1	8.1	8.1	6.8
30.1+	9	9.9	10.8	9	9

Source: Jerusalem Water Authority, 2012

Sanitation:

Burqa Village lacks a public sewage network; most of the population uses cesspits as their primary means of wastewater disposal (Burqa Village Council, 2011).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day is approximately 81.5 cubic meters, or 29,748 cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the village, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is approximately 36.3 liters per day. The wastewater collected by cesspits is discharged by wastewater tankers directly to open areas or nearby valleys without concern for the environment. There is no wastewater treatment either at the source or at the disposal sites and this poses a serious threat to both environmental and public health (ARIJ - WERU, 2012).

Solid Waste Management:

Burqa Village Council is responsible for managing the collection and disposal of solid waste generated by citizens and establishments in the village (Burqa Village Council, 2011).

Most of the population in Burqa benefit from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags. The Village Council collects the solid waste twice a week and transports it using a tractor to Al Nijma dumping site, 2km away, where it is burnt (Burqa Village Council, 2011).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Burqa is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day by Burqa residents is nearly 1.4 tons, or 502 tons per year (ARIJ - WERU, 2012).

Environmental Conditions

Like other villages and towns in the governorate, in Burqa 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 Jerusalem Water Authority for long periods of time during summer in several neighborhoods of the village for several reasons:
 - (1) Israeli control over Palestinian water resources causes problems in the organization of water pumping and its distribution among populations. The Jerusalem Water Authority distributes water to various areas on an interval basis because the amount of water available is not sufficient to supply everyone's needs simultaneously.
 - (2) High rate of water losses, because the water network is old and in need of rehabilitation and renovation.

Wastewater Management

- The absence of a public sewage network means that Burqa 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 seep into the ground and avoiding the need to use sewage tankers. 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 Burqa and 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 Burqa Village

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed in 28th September 1995 between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Burqa village was divided into areas “B” and “C”. Approximately 518 dunums (8.5% 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” which constitutes a small area compared to the total area of the village. The rest of the village’s area, constituting 5548 dunums (91.5% 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 (table 12).

Table 12: The Geopolitical Divisions of Burqa Village according to Oslo II Agreement 1995 – Ramallah Governorate

Classification	Area in dunams	Percent from Total village area
Area A	0	0
Area B	518	8.5
Area C	5548	91.5
Nature Reserve	0	0
Total	6066	100

Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2011

The Israeli Government confiscated more land from Burqa to open Israeli bypass road 60 to connect Israeli settlements surrounding the village from north and south. The real threat of the bypass roads lies in the buffer zone formed by the IOF along these roads, extending to approximately 75 m on each side. These buffer zones dramatically increase the total land area affected by the construction of the bypass roads.

Burqa Village and the Israeli Occupation Practices & Violations

The greatest impact on Palestinians and their properties in Burqa comes from the attacks of Israeli settlers living in settlements established illegally on the land surrounding the village. These attacks contributed greatly to economic losses through the cutting and burning of fruit trees planted in the village which represent a main source of livelihood for many Palestinian families. Following are some of the Israeli settlers' attacks on the Palestinian territory of Burqa village:

On the evening of 3 December, 2010, a number of Israeli settlers under the protection of the occupation army burned 89 olive trees estimated to be aged about 45 years in land northwest of Burqa village. This took place within the area known as "Ath Thuhoor" and near the "Syrtasa" area basins (5) and (6) on Burqa land. It should be noted here that the incinerated trees belonged to Ahmed Qassem, Ahmed Seif and the heirs of Alhajj Mohammed Ahmed Salah.

On 6 July, 2010, the Construction and Organization Committee of the Israeli Civil Administration guarded by the occupation army raided Burqa village and handed its citizens notices to halt construction on their industrial and residential premises. These premises are located in the northern side of the village in the area known as the public street. The notices were delivered under the pretext of building without licenses obtained by the so-called Civil Administration, as being responsible for the management of Area C according to the Oslo Accords. The notified property belongs to Mahmoud Hamid Hijja and Hilal Hamdi Yusef Hijja.

Also, on 12 May, 2011, a group of settlers from Migron outpost of Beit El settlement deliberately uprooted and destroyed 70 grape trees and 9 fig trees in addition to 6 stone-fruit trees and two olive trees by cutting the tree branches using sharp objects. Furthermore, settlers broke the door lock of the store located next to the land owned by the farmer Ahmed Balqawi and seized all agricultural tools and pesticides inside. The price of these products is estimated at nearly 2,000 NIS. All of them were dumped into the well located on the farmers land; 1,200 m from Migron outpost east of the village.

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

Burqa village council has implemented some development projects in Burqa during the past five years (See Table 13).

Table 13: Implemented Development Plans and Projects in Burqa During the Last Five Years

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Provision of a Structural Plan for the Village	Infrastructure	2009	Ministry of Local Government
Construction of Burqa Girls School	Educational	2009	Islamic Development Bank
Source: Burqa Village Council, 2011			

Proposed Projects

Burqa 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. Constructing a public water reservoir to serve the village.
2. Constructing a services complex for the various uses of the village residents.
3. Supporting livestock production through financing projects.
4. Constructing household harvesting cisterns.
5. Providing street lighting.
6. Establishing a wastewater treatment unit and a sewage network.
7. Reclaiming agricultural lands and constructing agricultural roads.
8. Providing an ambulance in the region.
9. Establishing a kindergarten.
10. Establishing playgrounds.
11. Rehabilitating the archaeological sites in the village.
12. Establishing a public garden and an amusement park for children.
13. Rehabilitating the main street between Beitin and Burqa villages.

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Burqa suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 14 shows the development priorities and needs in the village, according to the village council's perspective (Burqa Village Council, 2011).

Table 14: Development Priorities and Needs in Burqa

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*			11km*
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	*			2,500 cubic meters
7	Construction of a Sewage Disposal Network	*			3km
8	Construction of a New Electricity Network			*	
9	Providing Containers for Solid Waste Collection	*			150 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			*	
2	Rehabilitation of Old Clinics or Health Care Centres	*			Two health clinics
3	Purchasing of Medical Equipment and Tools	*			
Educational Needs					
1	Building of New Schools			*	
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools	*			Elementary level
3	Purchasing of New Equipment for Schools	*			
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands	*			3,000 dunums
2	Building Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns	*			200 cisterns
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock	*			40 barracks
4	Veterinary Services	*			
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals	*			3,000 tons a year
6	Construction of New Greenhouses		*		10 greenhouses
7	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses		*		2 greenhouses
8	Field Crops Seeds		*		
9	Plants and Agricultural Supplies	*			

*2km are main roads, 3km are sub roads and 6km are agricultural roads

Source: Burqa Village Council, 2011

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