

Beit Ummar Town Profile



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Background

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

The 'Village Profiles and Azahar Needs Assessment' was designed to study, investigate, analyze and document the socio-economic conditions and the needed programs and activities to mitigate the impact of the current unsecure political, economic and social conditions in Hebron Governorate with particular focus on the Azahar program objectives and activities concerning water, environment, and agriculture.

The project's objectives are to survey, analyze and document the available natural, human, socioeconomic and environmental resources, and the existing limitations and needs assessment for the development of the rural and marginalized areas in Hebron Governorate. In addition, the project aims at preparing strategic developmental programs and activities to mitigate the impact of the current political, social, and economic instability with the focus on the agricultural sector.

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

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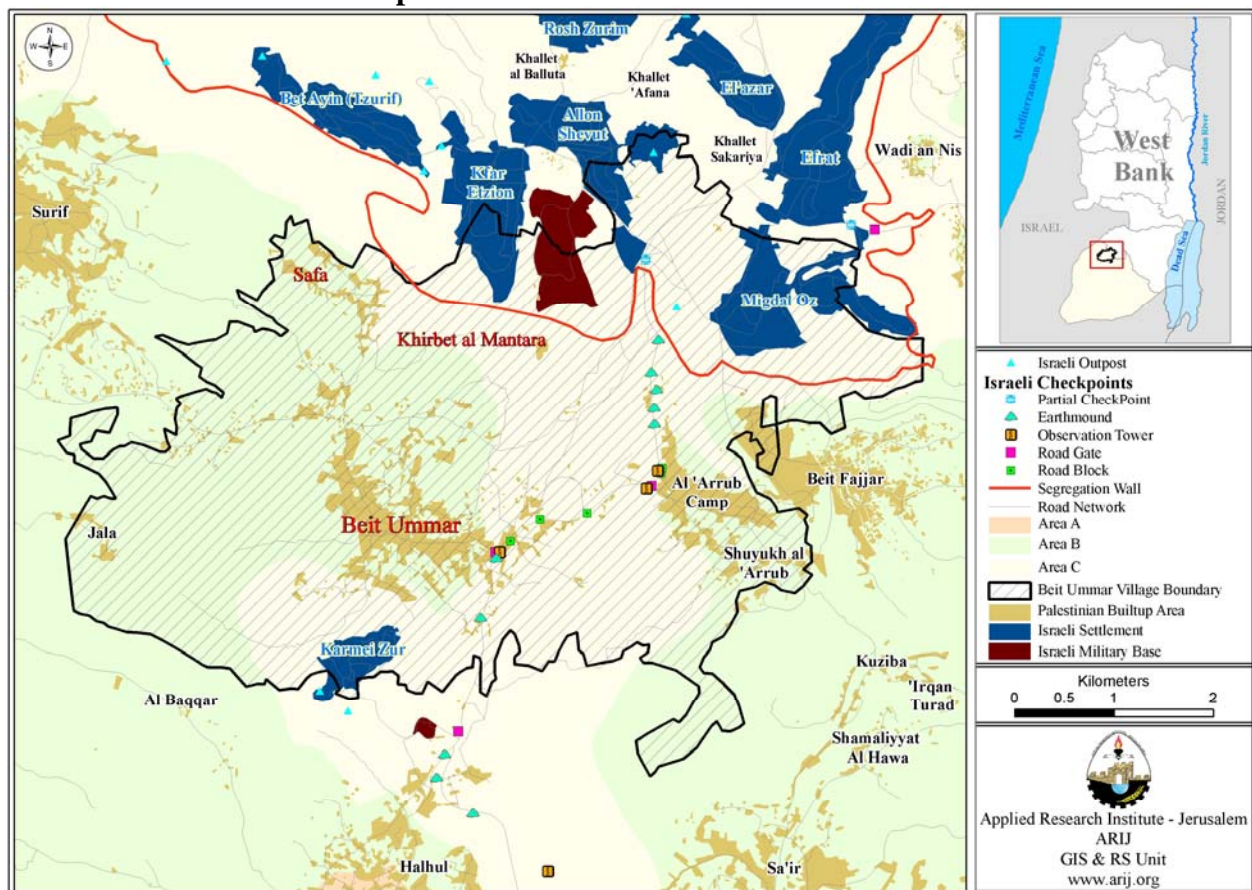
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Beit Ummar Town Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Beit Ummar is a town in Hebron Governorate, located 10 km north of Hebron city in the southern part of the West Bank. The town is located on the Israeli bypass road (Route 60) between Hebron and Jerusalem and is considered the northern gateway of Hebron Governorate. Beit Fajjar village and Al Arrub Camp border Beit Ummar to the east, Al Khader to the north (Bethlehem Governorate), Surif to the west and Halhul to the south (See map 1).

Map 1: Beit Ummar location and borders



Beit Ummar extends over a mountainous area north of the Hebron with an elevation of 943 m above sea level. Characterized by a moderate climate, the summer is hot and dry, whilst the winter sees a small amount of rainfall. The mean annual rainfall in Beit Ummar town is 565 mm, average annual temperature is 16 °C, and the average annual humidity is 61 % (ARIJ GIS).

According to Ministry of Local Authority classifications, the municipal area of Beit Ummar includes the localities of Beit Ummar and Safa.

From 1966 to 1997, a Village Council governed Beit Ummar. In mid 1997, the Palestinian Authority appointed a municipal council to govern the town, and in 2005, a new council was elected, consisting of 13 members and 32 employees. The municipal council operations and responsibilities include:

1. Administration, planning; development and issuing building licenses;
2. Infrastructural maintenance of water, electricity, solid waste collection, open and paved roads and the distribution of social services;
3. Build health and educational institutional; and,
4. Social development services.

History

The history indicates that Beit Ummar is an old town; it was erected on the ruins of a Canaanite town called "*Maera*" "معارة", meaning "coverless site". (Dabbagh, 1991) The Crusaders named it "Beth Amen" and Ibrahim Pasha of Egypt gave it its current name when he settled there in 1831. (Arraf, 1996)

Photos of Beit Ummar

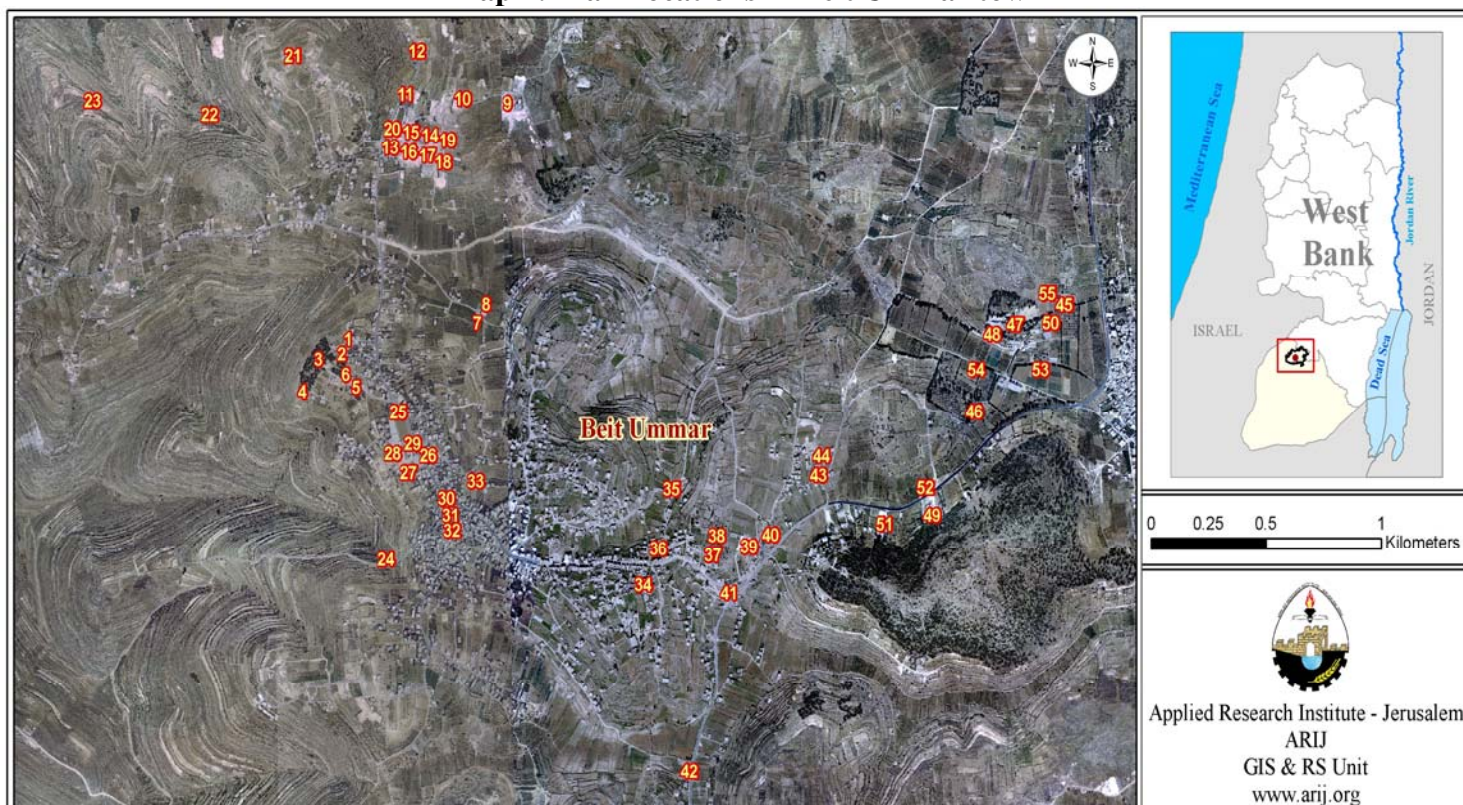


Religious and Archeological Sites

There are six mosques in Beit Ummar and Safa: The Beit Ummar large mosque, Aseda mosque, Beit Zahta mosque, Omar Iben AL Khatab mosque, Al Baqayh mosque, Safa mosque and Hamza Bin Al Motaleab mosque.

There are also numerous historical and archeological sites in the town such as the Mosque and the alleged burial site of prophet Matta (Mathew in English), who is in Islam the father of Prophet Yunis (Jonah in the Bible), who himself is said to be buried in Halhul, a nearby town. Maqam (shrine) Al A'rbaeen, Maqam Al Saeda Zenab and Maqam Al Sayda Najla.

Map 2: Main locations in Beit Ummar town



No.	Locations	No.	Locations	No.	Locations	No.	Locations
1	Al Aytam Charitable Society	15	Stone Cutting	29	Beit Ummar Girls Elementary School	43	Beit Zahta mosque
2	Al Aytam Society Elementary School	16	Stone Cutting	30	Beit Ummar Large Mosque	44	Beit Zahta Elementary Co-Education School
3	Beit Ummar Garden	17	Stone Cutting	31	Beit Ummar Charitable Society	45	Archeological Site
4	Beit Ummar Pool	18	Stone Cutting	32	Mata Prphet Mosque	46	Al Arrub Agricultural Station
5	Beit Ummar Municipality	19	Stone Cutting	33	Beit Ummar Health Clinic	47	Al Arrub Agricultural School
6	Public Buildings	20	Stone Cutting	34	AlShaheed Mosque	48	Al Arrub Agricultural Collage
7	Omar Ibn Al Khatab Mosque	21	Disabled Rehabilitation Center	35	Al Balad Spring	49	Stone Cutting
8	Beit Ummar Boys Elementary School	22	Jathor Spring	36	Beit Ummar Girls Elementary School(Jermany)	50	Green Houses
9	Asphalt Factory	23	Al Khseeh Spring	37	Public Park	51	Stone Cutting
10	Stone Cutting	24	Spring	38	Al Arbaeen Shrin	52	Stone Cutting
11	Public Holl	25	Beit Ummar Boys Secondary School	39	Central Vegetables Market	53	Green Houses
12	Gas Station	26	Beit Ummar Girls Elementary School	40	Beit Ummar Cemetery	54	Green Houses
13	Forage Factory	27	Beit Ummar Girls Secondary School	41	Children Cemetery	55	Water Spring
14	Stone Cutting	28	Beit Ummar Boys Elementary School	42	Stone Cutting		

Population

According to the 2007 Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) Census, the total population of Beit Ummar in 2007 was approximately 13,548 people, of whom 12,461 were living in Beit Ummar and 1,087 were living in Safa. There were 2,306 households residing in 2,739 housing units. The population of Beit Ummar town constitutes about 2.45 % of the total population of the Hebron Governorate, designating it an urban area. Table 1 reveals the population of Beit Ummar town by locality and sex in 2007.

Locality	Male	Female	Total
Beit Ummar*	6,361	6,099	12,461
Safa*	548	540	1,087
Total**	6,909	6,639	13,548

*Estimated numbers based upon the 1997 Census

** Source: PCBS 2008, Population, Housing and establishment, Census -2007, Final Results

Age groups and gender

The 2007 census data reveals the classification of population of Beit Ummar town by age groups and sex. The census data showed that 42.2 % are less than 15 years, 54.8 % are in the age group 15-64 years, and 2.7 % are 65 year and above. The sex ratio in the town was 104 males for every 100 females, with males constituting 51.0 % of the population and females constituting 49.0 %

Families

The population of Beit Ummar is comprised of eight main families: Abu Ayyash, Akhlel, Wahadin, Alzaqiq, Al Alamy, Al Sabarneh, Abu Mareah and Aady.

Education

According to the 2007 Census, 5.2% of the residents of Beit Ummar were illiterate, with women (72.5%) comprising a significantly higher percentage of the illiterate population than men (27.5%). Of the literate population, 12.2% of residents could read and write, 21.8 % had completed elementary education, 29.5% had completed preparatory education, 17% completed their secondary education and 14.4% had completed their higher education. Table 2 shows the education status in Beit Ummar by sex and education attainment in 2007.

Sex	Illiterate	Can read & write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Total
M	133	561	1,098	1,444	812	272	446	8	44	24	4,842
F	352	576	932	1,311	771	178	353	4	11	1	4,489
T	485	1,137	2,030	2,755	1,583	450	799	12	55	25	9,331

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

ARIJ field survey data specifies three levels of education in Beit Ummar town: pre-school (kindergartens), elementary and secondary education with a total of 13 schools, of which 5 are male only, 5 are female only, with an additional 3 co-educational schools. 11 schools are supervised by the public sector and 2 are supervised by the private sector. The number of schools by name, stage, sex and supervising authority is shown in table 3. (See also map 2)

No.	School name	Stage	Sex	Supervising Authority
1.	Beit Ummar Boys Secondary School	Secondary	Male	Governmental
2.	Beit Ummar Boys Elementary School	Elementary	Male	Governmental
3.	Al Hasan Ibn Alhiatham Boys Elementary School	Elementary	Male	Governmental
4.	Beit Ummar Martyr Boys Elementary School	Elementary	Male	Governmental
5.	Safa Boys Elementary School	Elementary	Male	Governmental
6.	Beit Ummar Girls Secondary School	Secondary	Female	Governmental
7.	Beit Ummar Girls Elementary School	Elementary	Female	Governmental
8.	Ruqia Elementary School	Elementary	Female	Governmental
9.	Zahret Almada'aen Girls Elementary School.	Elementary	Female	Governmental
10.	Safa Girls Elementary School	Elementary	Female	Governmental
11.	Beit Ummar Co-education Elementary School	Elementary	Co-education	Governmental
12.	Teba Al Namuthajeah Co.education School	Elementary	Co-education	Private
13.	Al Aytam Society Elementary School	Elementary	Co-education	Private

Ministry of Higher Education (MOHE) data reports that in the 2006/2007 scholastic year there were 146 classes, 4,471 students and 194 teachers in Beit Ummar town (See table 4).

		Government	Private	Total
Male	No. of Schools	5	-	5
	No. of class	64	-	64
	No. of Teachers	87	-	87
	No. of Students	1988	-	1988
Female	No. of Schools	5	-	5
	No. of class	67	-	67
	No. of Teachers	90	-	90
	No. of Students	2139	-	2139
Co-education	No. of Schools	1	2	3
	No. of class	5	10	15
	No. of Teachers	6	11	17
	No. of Students	131	213	344

Source: Ministry of Higher Education –Hebron Directorate -2006/2007

In addition to the students residing in Beit Ummar, many students from Al Arrub Refugee Camp and Jala village receive education through Beit Ummar's schools, as these localities suffer from a shortage of schools and classes. As a result, existing schools in Beit Ummar became crowded,

causing the municipality to rent 15 rooms to be used as additional classrooms in order to accommodate the increased number of students.

In 2006/2007 scholastic year, there were four kindergartens in Beit Ummar and the neighboring localities. These kindergartens provided pre-school education services to 169 children. Table 5 shows the number of kindergartens by name, number of teachers, number of classes, number of children and supervising authority.

No.	Kindergarten Name	Number of Classes	Number of Children	Number of Teachers	Supervising Authority
1.	Beit Ummar Society Kindergarten	5	99	5	Charitable Society
2.	Asseda Kindergarten	1	27	1	Private
3.	Beit Zata Kindergarten	1	24	1	Private
4.	Safa Kindergarten	1	19	1	Private

Source: ARIJ database, 2006

The educational system in Beit Ummar suffers from many difficulties, such as:

- Shortage of schools, specifically elementary schools, because of a high fertility rate.
- Existence of all schools in one geographical area, which disturbs the citizens.

Health Status

Since 1963, one simple clinic provided health services in Beit Ummar. The clinic has been supervised by public sector and has served as the main health centre for Beit Ummar and the surrounding cities. The data collected from the town showed the number of health institutions in Beit Ummar town (See table 6).

Institution	Governmental	Private	Charitable	NGO
Physician Clinic	1	4	-	-
Dental Clinic	-	4	-	-
Health Clinic	1	-	1	-
X- Ray Centre	-	-	-	-
Medical Lab	-	2	-	-
Maternity & Pediatric Center	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy	-	6	-	-
Other (Physiotherapy)	-	1	-	-
Total	2	17	1	0

In addition to the institutions listed above, two ambulances provide services for patients from the town. In the case of an emergency, residents of Beit Ummar use Hebron's and Bethlehem's hospitals and health centers.

Israeli imposed closures and procedures are huge obstacles facing the health sector in Beit Ummar due to its location on Rout 60 (an Israeli Bypass Road) and the presence of a permanent checkpoint at the entrance to the town. In times of closure, patients and ambulances are not permitted to move in or out the town in order to access hospitals in neighboring cities.

In addition to the closure obstacles, Beit Ummar health services suffering from many problems, including:

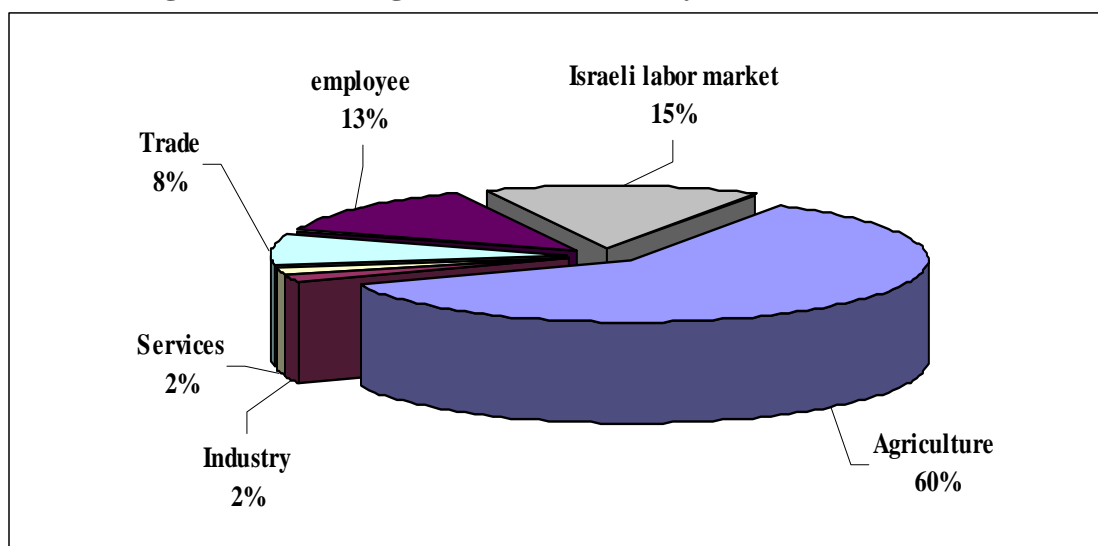
1. Shortage of hospitals in the town
2. Lack of an X- ray centre;
3. Shortage of emergency services;
4. Shortage of medicines and drugs available in governmental clinics, especially expensive medicines and modern medical tools.

Economic Activities

As mentioned above, Beit Ummar enjoys a vast area of mostly fertile agricultural land and many residents of the town are dependent on agricultural activities. According to the municipality data, about 22,300 dunums are agricultural land and nearly 60% of the population works in the agriculture sector. The data collected from the municipality discloses the share of the population working in the various sectors of the economy. (See figure 1)

- Agriculture sector - 60 %,
- Employee sector -13%
- Israeli labor market - 15 %.
- Service sector - 2 %,
- Industrial sector - 2 %,
- Trade sector - 8 %.

Figure 1: Percentage of economic activity in Beit Ummar town



In addition to the agricultural sector, the economic base of Beit Ummar also depends on an industrial zone in the town. This industrial zone contains numerous establishments, including 15 stone-cutting factories, 2 stone-mixing factories, 8 mechanical garages, 2 gas stations, 2 factories, 2 bakeries, 3 pharmacies, 4 clothing shops, 12 butchers, 11 blacksmith workshops, 5 carpentry workshops and more than 170 groceries and service shops.

Based on the survey conducted in November 2006 by ARIJ in Hebron Governorate localities, the social groups most affected in the town by the Israeli restrictions during the second Intifada are: 1) previous workers in Israeli labor market, 2) families maintaining six individuals and more, 3) small- holder traders, 4) small- holder farmers and 5) housekeepers and children.

Labor Force

The 2007 Census in Beit Ummar and Safa revealed that approximately 70.6% of the population of Beit Ummar was within the working age group of 10 years old and above. Out of 9,331 people of the working age, 3,066 people (33%) were economically active, while 6,265 people (67%) were not economically active. Of the economically active population, 85 % were males and 15% were females. The largest groups of non-economically active people were students and housekeepers, who constituted 57.1% and 32.7% of the non-economically active population respectively. Table 7 shows the labor force statistics from Beit Ummar town in 2007.

Table 7: Beit Ummar population (10 years and above) by sex and employment status-2007

Sex	Economically Active				Not Economically Active						Total
	Employed	Currently Unemployed	Unemployed (Never worked)	Total	Students	House-keeping	Unable to work	Not working & Not looking for work	Other	Total	
<i>M</i>	2,168	246	196	2,610	1,798	7	253	53	121	2,232	4,842
<i>F</i>	361	41	54	456	1,780	2,041	177	13	22	4,033	4,489
T	2,529	287	250	3,066	3,578	2,048	430	66	143	6,265	9,331

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

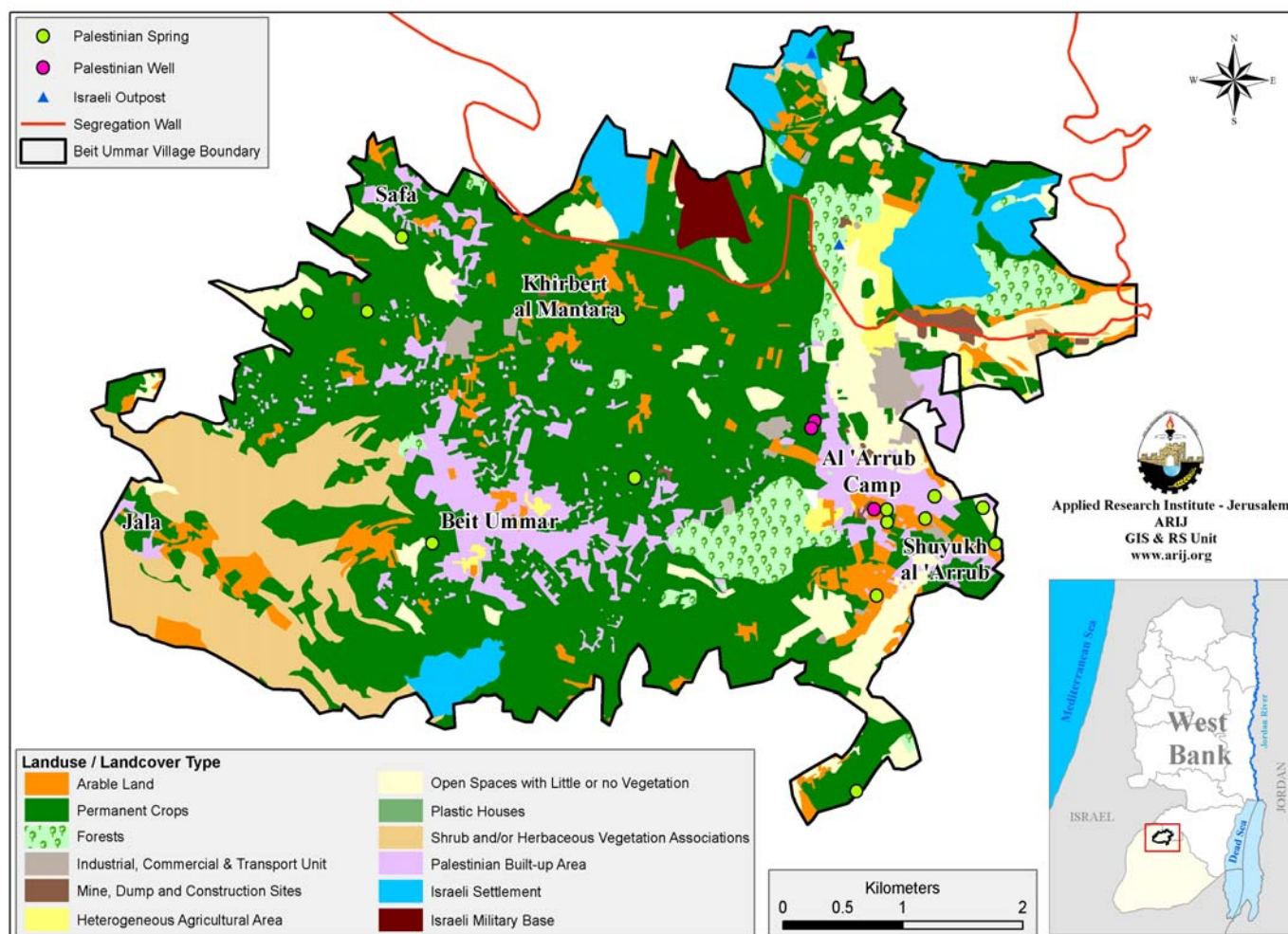
Agricultural Sector

Beit Ummar is agricultural town with a large area of mostly arable land. Beit Ummar town lies on a total area of 40,150 dunums. Of this, 21,000 dunums are considered arable land, though only 11,730 dunums are cultivated. (See table 8 and map 3)

Total Area	Arable Land		Built up Area	Forests Area	Open Spaces and Rangelands
	Cultivated Area	Uncultivated Area			
40,150	11,730	9,270	13,000	1,550	4,600

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agricultural (MoA), 2006

Map 3: Land use/ Land cover and Segregation Wall route in Beit Ummar town



There are about eight dunums of greenhouses in Beit Ummar town. Five dunums are used for growing tomatoes and three dunums are used for growing cucumbers. Most agriculture in Beit

Ummar is rain-fed, but the field survey data indicates that farmers also depend on the water network and cisterns to irrigate their crops.

Table 9 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in the town of Beit Ummar. The rain-fed fruity vegetables are the most cultivated with an area of about 215 dunums. The most common vegetables cultivated within this area are tomatoes and squash.

Fruity vegetables		Leafy vegetable		Green legumes		Bulbs		Other vegetables		Total area	
Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr
215	69	3	26	7	8	0	8	20	100	245	211

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

In the town of Beit Ummar, there is a total area of 673 dunums planted with olive trees. Other trees planted in the area are mostly grape vines and stone fruits. Two dunums of land are also planted with the aromatic medical plant thyme. See specific data on horticulture in Beit Ummar in Table 10 below.

Olives		Citrus		Stone fruits		Pome-fruits		Nuts		Other fruit		Total area	
Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr
673	0	0	0	4,107	0	134	0	68	0	5,342	0	10,324	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Table 11 shows the total field crops cultivated in the town of Beit Ummar. Cereals, in particular wheat, white corn and barley, are the most cultivated crops, covering an area of about 215 dunums. In addition, the cultivation of dry legumes crops, mostly lentils, and forage crops, such as vetch, is common in the town of Beit Ummar.

Cereals		Bulbs		Dry legumes		Oil crops		Seeds		Forage crops		Stimulating crops		other crops		Total area	
Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr
215	0	6	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	5	0	0	0	301	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

The data also indicates that the residents of Beit Ummar town are dependent upon rearing and keeping livestock, such as cows, sheep, goats and chickens, in addition to about 202 beehives. About 5 % of the residents breed domestic animals.

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
20	6,300	2,200	0	3	30	15	200,000	8,000	202

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

There are about 20 km of agricultural roads in Beit Ummar suitable for driving tractors and other agricultural machinery, but they are insufficient for the significant number of farmers in the town, and there is a need for construction of new roads to cover the vast agricultural area in the town.

Institutions and Services

Beit Ummar has many national institutions and ministerial offices, including a Post Office, an Office for the Ministry of Agriculture and a Police Office. In addition to the national institutions, Beit Ummar has five societies and clubs, listed below. For other services, residents go to Hebron city, the main city in the governorate.

1. Beit Ummar Municipality, established 1997. In 2005, a new council was elected consisting of 13 members. The Municipality provides public services, such as water, electricity, solid waste collection, organizing and issuing building licenses, etc. to town residents.
2. Beit Ummar Charitable Society: Established in 1984, it has seven members and provides educational training, health and public services.
3. Dar Al Yateem Society: Established in 1999, it has nine members. The main objectives of the society are to provide care, education, rehabilitation and cultural services for parentless children and youth.
4. Beit Ummar Society for Family Care: Established in 2003, it provides several training courses for housewives, conducts computer courses for beginners and women, runs summer camps for disabled children and students and organizes workshops for children.
5. Beit Ummar Undergraduate Society: Established in 2005, the Society promotes education and awareness.
6. Child Club: Provides educational and care services to the children in the town.
7. Beit Ummar Youth Club: Established in 1987 with nine members, it provides activities in sport fields, training courses and summer camps.
8. Beit Ummar Zakat Committee: Established in 1989 with seven members, the main objectives of the society are to care for poor families, distribute humanitarian assistance to the vulnerable persons and support poor students.

Table 13 shows the number of institutions in Beit Ummer by type.

Table 13: No of institutions in Beit Ummar by type						
Type of institution						
Governmental	Charitable	Women	NGO	Agriculture	Sports	Religious
3	3	1	0	0	1	7

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

- **Telecommunication Services:** Beit Ummar town is connected to the telecommunication network and approximately 50 % of the households have a telephone connection.

- **Water Services:** Beit Ummar has been connected to the water network since 1972, with almost 85% of the households connected to the network. The Palestinian Water Authority provides the main source of water in the town, with cisterns supplying alternative water resources. The town also has several springs, which are used in agriculture, specifically for vegetables and livestock, such as Ein Juthoor, Ein al Kaseeh, Ein al Muqatam, and Ein el Balad springs. Water services in Beit Ummar suffer from many problems, including:
 1. Lack of a water reservoir in the town to provide water in emergency situations; and
 2. Connection to an old and deteriorating water network.

- **Electricity Services:** Beit Ummar connected to the electricity network in 1975 and nearly 100% of housing unit in the town are now connected to the network. Beit Ummar town council manages the distribution of electricity, which is supplied by the Israeli Electric Cooperation. As with many localities, Beit Ummar is suffering from many electricity services issues, which are:
 1. An old and deteriorating electricity network in need of rehabilitation.
 2. New built-up areas lack connection to electricity, creating a need for a further developed and extended electricity network to cover new areas in the town.
 3. Shortage of electricity regulators, which distribute and increase the capacity of the electricity network for the developing industrial zone.

- **Solid Waste Collection:** Beit Ummar Municipality manages solid waste collection in cooperation with the Joint Services Council for Planning and Development - North West Hebron. Solid waste produced in the town is collected from the residential area and send to a dumping site, which is operated by the Joint Services Council. Burning is the main method used to dispose of solid waste.

- **Sewage Disposal Facilities:** Beit Ummar is not connected with a sewage network and all households must therefore dispose of their wastewater in cesspits. This is considered one of the main sources of groundwater pollution.

- **Transportation Services:** There are about 46 km of roads in Beit Ummar town, 12 km are paved and in a good condition, 16 km are paved yet not in good condition and 18 km are unpaved. Public transportation in Beit Ummar consists of four buses and 20 taxis registered to one taxi office. There main obstacles facing transportation of passengers in the town are:
 1. Israeli checkpoints and barriers, and
 2. Road deterioration.

Impact of the Israeli Occupation

Due to its location near the Israeli bypass road (Route 60) and several Israeli settlements, Beit Ummar is subjected to many Israeli aggressions. Approximately 4,000 dunums of land have been confiscated from the town to be used in the construction of settlements and bypass roads. Three settlements surround the town: Karmeil Zur to the south, Migdal Oz to the east and Kfar Etzion

and Efrat to the north. Since the beginning of the second Intifada in 2000, Israeli forces have confiscated 1,000 dunums of land, destroyed and bulldozed more than 1,150 dunums, in addition to the demolition of 22 housing units and uprooting of 5,000 grape vines, 1,500 stone fruits tree and 350 forest trees.

On the east entry of Beit Ummar, the Israeli forces built a permanent military checkpoint with an iron gate, severely restricting the movement of people entering and exiting the town. In addition, Kfar Etzion and Alarob permanent checkpoints, as well as other flying checkpoints restrict Beit Ummar resident travel to Bethlehem and Ramallah Governorates, and travel within the Hebron Governorate. These checkpoints place restrictions on residents' movements, making it difficult to access health services in other localities, hinder physicians from reaching clinics and health centers, and challenge teachers and students' access to schools and universities and farmers' access to their lands.

Israeli Authorities are planning to construct a five km section of the Segregation Wall on the north and east side of Beit Ummar. Wall construction will confiscate approximately 450 dunums of land and will isolate an estimated 400 dunums of land from the town behind the wall. The municipality also estimates that about 18,000 trees will be uprooted in the process.

Israeli settlements neighboring the town of Beit Ummar have a negative effect on the population there and their agricultural production, specifically from wastewater, which flows into town's lands destroying crops, and has caused a pest infection in the area.

Implemented Development Plans and Projects

Beit Ummar Municipality established a development plan including several development projects. Since 2004, the municipality has implemented many projects funded by foreign donors; these projects include:

Table 14: Development plans and projects in Beit Ummar town			
No.	Project name	Type	Funded by
1	Built Beit Ummar Girls School	Educational	KFW (Germany)
2	Adding new four Rooms in Omar Ibn Khatab School	Educational	Local Community
3	Rehabilitation of Central Vegetables Market	Agricultural	CRCS
4	Rehabilitation Children Park		Italian Government
5	Construction Internal Water Networks	Water	Municipality and Water Authority
6	Open and Rehabilitation Internal Roads	Infrastructure	Ministry of Finance and KFW

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

According to Beit Ummar Municipality, the town suffers from a shortage of many infrastructural and services needs. Table 15 shows the development priorities and needs in the town.

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Moderately Needed	Not Needed	Notes
Infrastructural Needs						
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads			*		
2	Construction of New Water Networks				*	
3	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks		*			7 km
4	Construction of Water Reservoirs			*		3000 m ³
5	Extending the Water Network to cover New Built up Areas		*			5 km
6	Construction of Sewage Disposal Network	*				
Health Needs						
1	Building of New Clinics or Health Care Centre			*		
2	Rehabilitation of Old Clinics or Health Care Centres				*	
3	Purchasing of Medical Equipments and Tools				*	
Educational Needs						
1	Building of New Schools	*				Elementary stages
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools				*	
3	Purchasing of New Equipments for Schools				*	
Agriculture Needs						
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural lands			*		2000 dunums
2	Building Cisterns				*	
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock				*	
4	Veterinary Services			*		
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals			*		
6	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses			*		
7	Field Crops Seeds			*		
8	Plants and Agricultural Supplies			*		

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