

Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya Town 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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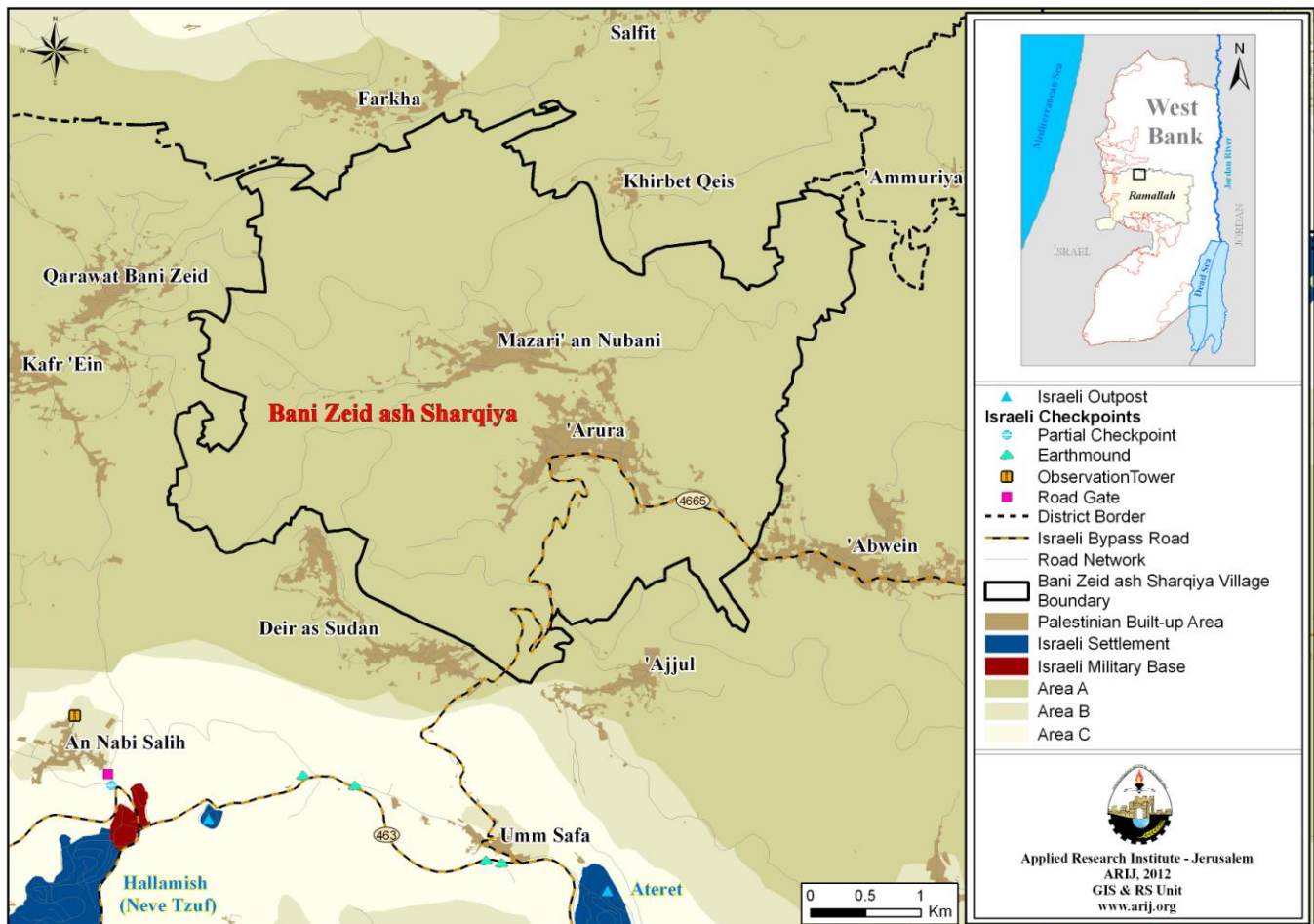
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Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya Town Profile

Location and physical characteristics

Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya is a Palestinian town in the Ramallah Governorate located 15.6 km north of Ramallah City. Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya is bordered by ‘Ammuriya and ‘Abwein to the east, Farkha, Kirbet Qeis and Salfit lands to the north, Kafr ‘Ein and Qarawat Bani Zeid to the west, and ‘Ajjul and Deir as Sudan to the south (ARIJ GIS, 2012) (See Map 1).

Map 1: Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya location and borders



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya is located at an altitude of 448 m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 681.8 mm. The average annual temperature is 16 ° C and the average annual humidity is about 61% (ARIJ GIS, 2012).

In 1997 a Municipal Council was established. It is administrated by 4 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority. There are also 11 employees working at the Council. The municipal council owns a permanent headquarters and two vehicles for the collection of solid waste. The Council provides the residents of Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya with a number of services, including (Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya Municipal Council, 2011):

- Infrastructure services such as water and electricity.
- Solid waste collection, road construction and restoration, and social development services.
- Organization of the construction and licensing processes.
- Provide offices for governmental services (postal service, security).
- Provide transportation means.
- Provide kindergartens.

History

The town was named after the original locality of Bani Zeid, from which the three localities of ‘Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya’, ‘Bani Zeid al Gharbiya’, and ‘Qarawet Bani Zeid’ were derived. The town was established in 1997 and its residents come from Mazari’ an Nubani and ’Arura villages (Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya Municipal Council, 2011) (Photo 1).

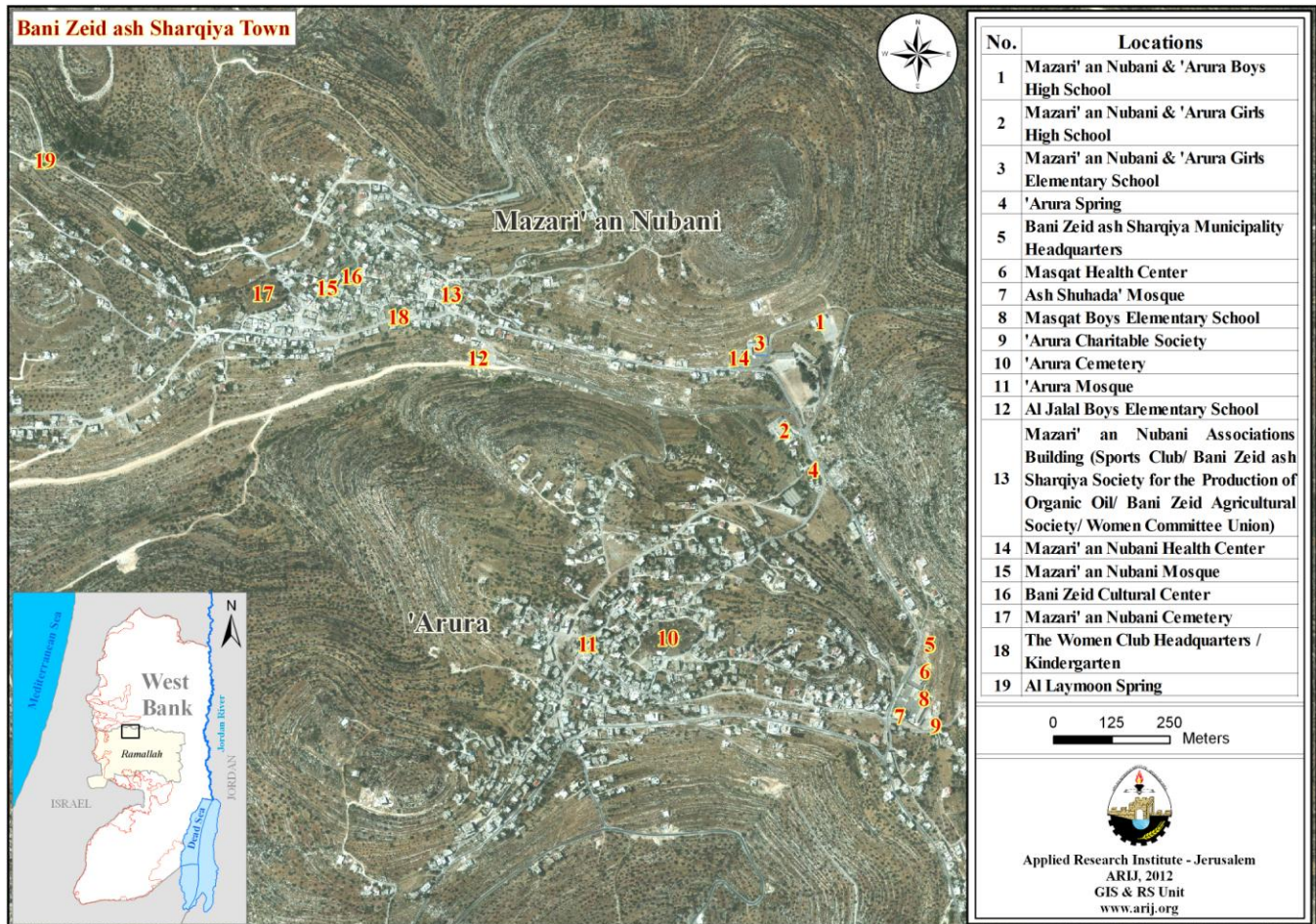
Photo 1: Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya



Religious and Archaeological Sites

There are three mosques in the town: 'Arura, Mazari' an Nubani and Ash Shuhada' Mosques. There are several sites of archaeological interest, including the arena building, the dome, the monastery and the old city of Mazari' an Nubani (Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya Municipal Council, 2011) (See Map 2).

Map 2: Main locations in Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya Town



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

Demography and Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya in 2007 was 4,778, of whom 2,450 were male and 2,328 were female. There were 888 households living in 962 housing units.

Age Group and Gender

The General Census of Population and Housing carried out by PCBS in 2007 showed the distribution of age groups in Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya was as follows: 39.8% were less than 15 years of age, 55.8% were between 15 and 64 years of age, and 4.4% were 65 years of age or older. Data also showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the town was 105.2:100, meaning that males and females constituted 51.3% and 48.7% of the population respectively.

Families

Residents of Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya Town come from many families, including the Nubani, Zein, Dagher, Dhiab, Saleh, Shibli, Qadi, 'Aruri, and Khatib families (Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya Municipal Council, 2011).

Immigration

The field survey conducted by ARIJ staff in the town shows that around 15 families have left the town since Al Aqsa Intifada in 2000 (Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya Municipal Council, 2011).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya population was about 6.2%, of whom 79.4% were females. Of the literate population, 12.3% could only read and write with no formal education, 26.8% had elementary education, 30.5% had preparatory education, 16.6% had secondary education, and 7.5% completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the town of Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya by sex and educational attainment in 2007.

Table 1: Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya population (10 years of age and above) by sex and educational attainment

Sex	Illite- rate	Can read and write	Elem- entary	Prep- aratory	Secon- dary	Assoc- iate Diploma	Bache- lor	Higher Diploma	Master	Docto- rate	Not stated	Total
M	45	208	502	597	325	40	68	3	3	3	2	1,796
F	173	226	445	480	261	53	91	1	1	-	3	1,734
T	218	434	947	1,077	586	93	159	4	4	3	5	3,530

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

Source: PCBS, 2009.

There are five governmental schools in the town, all run by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (Ramallah Directorate of Education, 2011) (See Table 2).

Table 2: The Schools in Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya by name, stage, sex, and supervising authority (2010/2011)

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Mazari' an Nubani and 'Arura Girls Secondary School	Governmental	Females
Mazari' an Nubani and 'Arura Boys Secondary School	Governmental	Co-education
Mazari' an Nubani and 'Arura Girls Elementary School	Governmental	Females
Al Jalal Boys Elementary School (Al Mazari')	Governmental	Males
Masqat Boys Elementary School ('Arura)	Governmental	Males

Source: Ramallah directorate of education, 2011

For the scholastic year 2010/2011 there were 51 classes occupied by 1,474 male and female students and there were 84 teachers. Classroom density was 29 students per class, and the average number of students per teacher was 18 students (Ramallah directorate of education, 2011).

There are two kindergartens in the town supervised by private sector, hosting 138 children between them.

Table 3: The kindergartens in Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya by name, number of children and the supervising authority (2010/2011)

Name	Number of children	Supervising Authority
Beit al 'Ekhlis Kindergarten/ 'Arura	72	Private
Kindergarten of 'Arura Charitable Society/ 'Arura	66	Private

Source: Ramallah directorate of education, 2011

The education sector in the town faces some problems, such as the lack of school buses to transport the students (Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya Municipal Council, 2011).

Health Sector

There are some health facilities in the town. They include 2 governmental general clinics, 2 private general clinics, two private dental clinics, a governmental medical laboratory, a private medical laboratory, two governmental mother and childcare centers, and a private pharmacy (Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya Municipal Council, 2011).

The health sector faces some problems, such as (Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya Municipal Council, 2011):

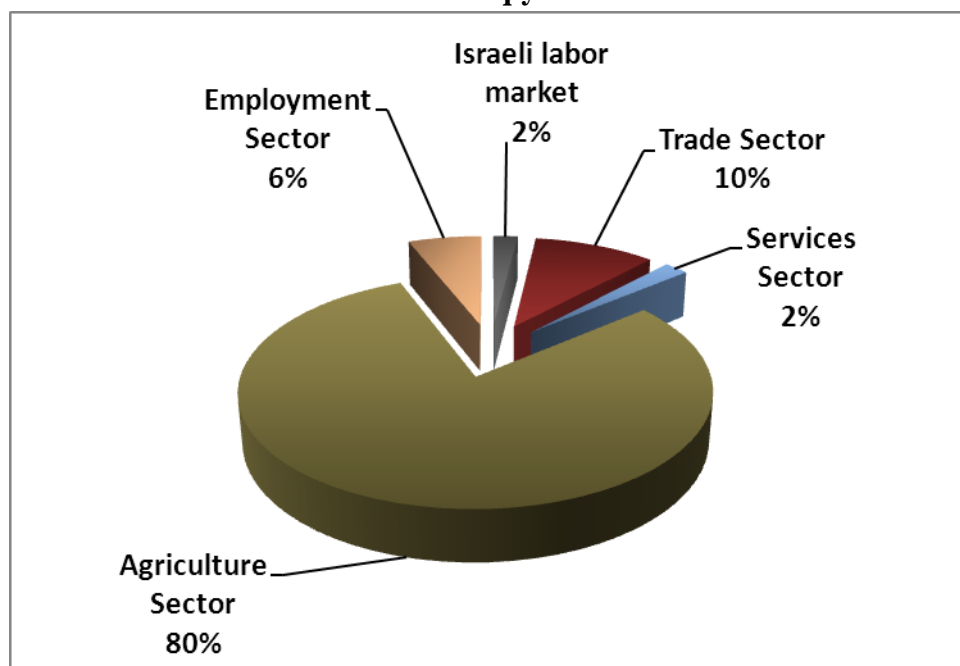
1. There is no maternity hospital
2. Lack of an X-ray clinic.
3. There is no ambulance.

Economic Activities

The economy of the town depends on many sectors. The agriculture sector is the most important, hosting 80% of the labor force (Figure 1). The results of the field survey conducted by ARIJ staff in 2011 showed the distribution of labor force amongst main economic sectors in the town was as follows (Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya Municipal Council, 2011):

- Agricultural sector: 80%
- Commerce sector: 10%
- Employment sector: 6%
- Service sector: 2%
- Labor in the Israeli market: 2%

Figure 1: The distribution of labor force amongst main economic activities in Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya



Source: Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya Municipal Council, 2011

There are no industrial establishments in the town. However, there are many commercial shops including 60 grocery shops, a vegetable and fruit shop, a butchery, 2 bakeries, 15 shops offering public different services, and 10 shops for occupational industries such as carpentry (Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya Municipal Council, 2011).

Unemployment in Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya reached 30% in 2011, and the economic groups most affected by Israeli occupation measures are those working in (Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya Municipal Council, 2011):

1. Agriculture
2. Commerce

Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census, in 2007 34.7% of the population was considered economically active of which 89.5% were employed, and 64.2% of the population were non-economically active of which 53.5% were students and 31.6% were housekeepers (Table 4).

Table 4: Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya population (10 years and above) by sex and employment status, 2007

Sex	Economically active				Non-economically active						Not stated	Total
	Employed	Currently Unemployed	Unemployed (never worked)	Total	Student	House-keeping	Unable to work	Not working & not looking for work	Others	Total		
M	911	56	43	1,010	592	5	94	18	46	755	31	1,796
F	185	11	19	215	621	711	135	11	35	1,513	6	1,734
T	1,096	67	62	1,225	1,213	716	229	29	81	2,268	37	3,530

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

Source: PCBS, 2009.

Agricultural Sector

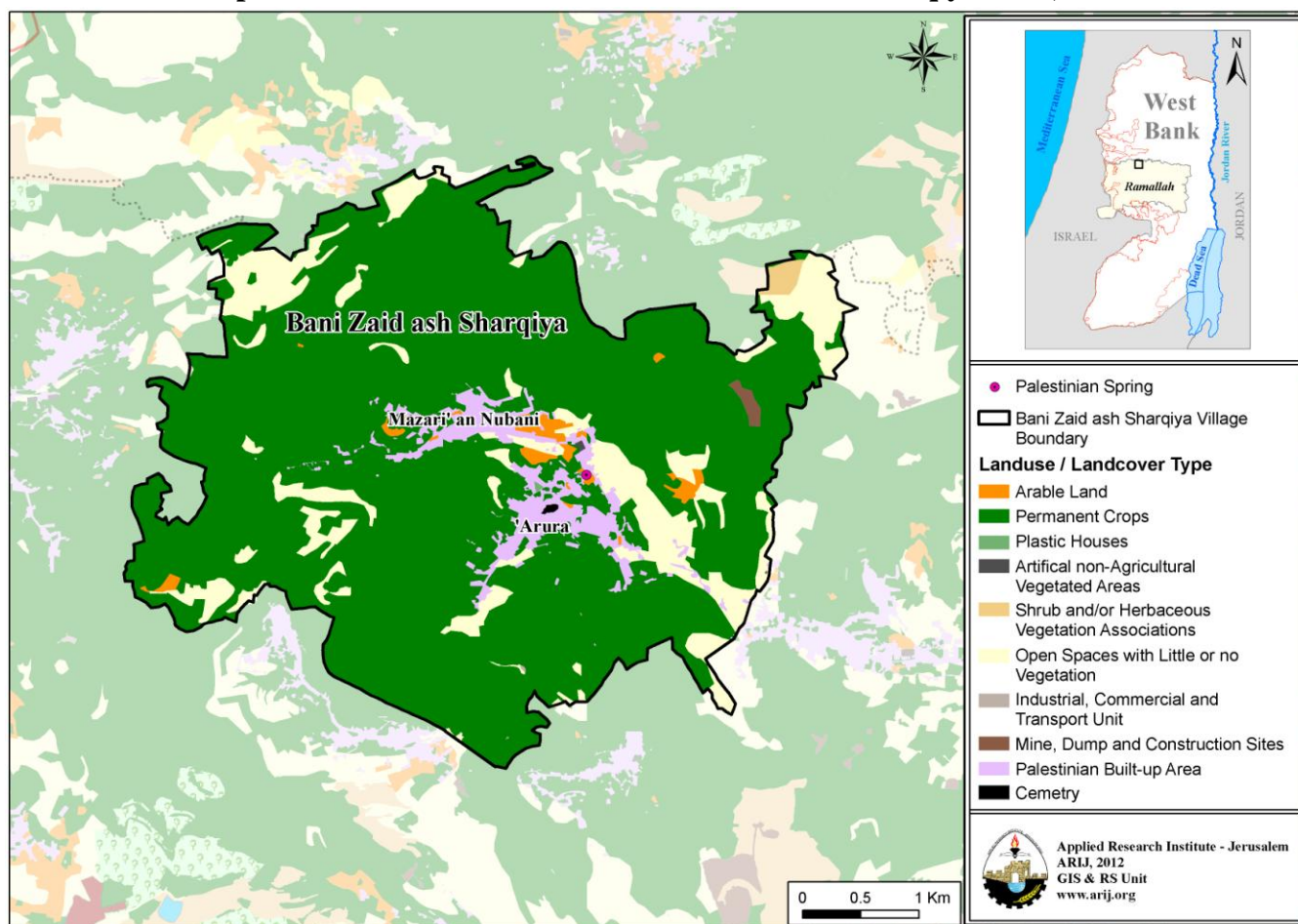
Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya lies on an area of 19,300 dunums, of which 15,964 dunums are arable land and 911 dunums are dedicated to residential services (see Table 5 and Map 3).

Table 5: Land use and land cover in Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya town in 2010 (area in dunum)

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (15,964)				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					
19,300	911	15,677	5	76	206	0	0	2,363	62	0

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012.

Map 3: Land use and land cover of Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya town, 2010



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

Table 6 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya. Tomato is the main cultivated vegetable in the town.

Table 6: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya (area in dunums)

Fruity vegetables		Leafy vegetables		Green legumes		Bulbs		Other vegetables		Total area	
Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.
80	10	0	7	33	5	8	0	8	5	129	27

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

Source: Ministry of agriculture-Ramallah, 2009

Table 7 shows types and areas of cultivated fruit trees in town. Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya is famous for olive cultivation; there are 5016.5 dunums of land planted with olive crops in the town (Table 7).

Table 7: Total area of horticulture and olive trees in Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya (area in dunums)

Olives		Citrus		Stone-fruits		Pome fruits		Nuts		Other fruits		Total area	
Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.
5,016.5	0	0	0	22.5	0	13.5	0	207.5	0	209	0	5,469	0

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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture-Ramallah, 2009

Field crops are also cultivated in Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya; the area cultivated with cereals is the largest, covering 260 dunums of land. The most-cultivated cereals in the town include wheat (Table 8).

Table 8: Total area of field and forage crops in Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya (area in dunums)

Cereals		Bulbs		Dry legumes		Oil crops		Forage crops		Stimulating crops		Other crops		Total area	
Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.
260	0	28	0	67	0	10	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	445	0

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

Source: 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 staff shows that 20% of the residents in Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya rear and keep domestic animals such sheep, goats, and chickens (Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya Municipal Council, 2011) (See Table 9).

Table 9: Livestock in Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
3	250	350	0	0	0	0	128,800	1,400	800

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Ramallah, 2009

There are around 10 km of agricultural roads in the town, suitable for tractors and agricultural machinery only (Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya Municipal Council, 2011).

The agricultural sector in the town faces some obstacles and problems, including (Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya Municipal Council, 2011):

- The lack of water sources.
- The lack of capital.
- The weak economic feasibility.
- The lack of pastures.

Institutions and Services

There are a few governmental institutions and offices, such as a post office division and a police station. There are also local organizations and associations that provide services in many fields (Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya Municipal Council, 2011). These local bodies include:

- **Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya Municipal Council:** Established in 1997 by the Ministry of Local Governments to carry out public services for the town's residents.
- **Mazari' an Nubani Sports Club.**
- **'Arura Sports Club.**
- **The Rural Woman Club.**
- **The Organic Oil Society.**
- **'Arura Charitable Society.**
- **Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya Society.**

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Networks

Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya is provided with electricity through a network established in 1985. It is served by the Jerusalem Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the town, and around 80% of housing units are connected to the network. Residents of Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya face many problems concerning the electricity supply, mainly (Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya Municipal Council, 2011):

1. There are no electricity generators to be used for back-up power generation during electricity cut-offs.
2. High cost of electricity
3. Poor condition of some electrical networks.
4. Power poles are built upon agricultural lands.

Around 70% of housing units in the town are connected to a telephone network (Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya Municipal Council, 2011).

Transportation Services:

There is one taxi and 24 private buses in Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya. However, the residents suffer from the lack of vehicles and services in addition to the existence of earth mounds and military checkpoints on roads (Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya Municipal Council, 2011). There are approximately 6 km of main roads and 20 km of secondary roads in the town (Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya Municipal Council, 2011) (See Table 10).

Table 10: Length, type and condition of road system in Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya town

No.	Condition of roads	Road length (km)	
		Main	Secondary
1	Paved roads in good condition	3	3
2	Paved roads in bad condition	3	7
3	Unpaved roads	-	10

Source: Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya Municipal Council, 2011

Water Resources:

The water company in Jerusalem provides the town with water through a water network constructed in 1985. This network supplies water to almost 80% of the housing units in the town (Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya Municipal Council, 2011). The quantity of water supplied to the town reached in 2010 approximately 200,000 m³ (Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya Municipal Council, 2011), and therefore the amount of water consumed per person is estimated to be 114.7 liter/capita/day. However, no resident of Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya 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. Such losses reach 26.5%, and therefore the average water consumption per capita is 84.3 liter/capita/day (Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya Municipal Council, 2011). This average is less than the recommended minimum amount of 100 liter/capita/day proposed by the World Health Organization (WHO).

160 household harvesting cisterns form an alternative water source to the public network; however, these are not sufficient to meet the water needs of all residents. There are also 2 water springs in the town with a daily average rate of pumping of 40 cubic meters each, which are used to irrigate agricultural lands in the town (Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya Municipal 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:

Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya lacks a public sewage network; most of the population uses cesspits as their main means of wastewater disposal (Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya Municipal Council, 2011).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day is approximately 322 cubic meters, or 118,000 cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the town, it is estimated that per capita wastewater generation is approximately 59 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 the environment and to public health (ARIJ - WERU, 2012).

Solid Waste Management:

Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya Municipal Council is responsible for the collection and disposal of solid waste generated by citizens and establishments in the town. As the process of solid waste management is costly, a monthly fee of about 10 NIS/day is charged to the population served by domestic solid waste collection services. However, the amount of money collected is not sufficient for good management of solid waste, as only 40% of the residents pay these fees.

Solid waste in Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya is collected from houses, institutes, shops, and public squares in plastic bags and dumped in 140 containers around the town. The waste is then collected by the Council 6 times a week and transported using a waste vehicle to a landfill owned by the town, 3 km from the locality, where it is burnt and buried.

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya is 1.05kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya residents is nearly 5 tons, or 1831 tons per year (ARIJ - WERU, 2012).

Environmental Conditions

Like other towns and villages in the governorate, Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya 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 town for several reasons:
 - (1) Israeli control over Palestinian water resources. Consequently, the Jerusalem Water Authority purchases water from the Israeli company of Mekorot in order to satisfy residents' needs.
 - (2) High rate of water losses, because the water network is old and in need of rehabilitation and renovation.
- The purchase of water tanks mainly in summer and the high costs of these.

Wastewater Management

- The absence of a public sewage network means that in Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya 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 town. 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 Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya 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 Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed in 28th September 1995 between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, all of Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya lands were classified as area “A”, where the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) holds all responsibilities for internal security and Public order (table 12).

Table 12: The Geopolitical Divisions of Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya – Ramallah Governorate

Area	Area in dunums	Percent of Total village area
Area A	19,300	100
Area B	0	0
Area C	0	0
Nature Reserve	0	0
Total	19,300	100

Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2011

Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya village and the Israeli Occupation Practices

Israeli government confiscated lands in Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya to open Israeli bypass road no. 4665. This road is constructed and open to connect the established Israeli settlements enclosing the village from the eastern side with neighboring ones, and with those in the west and also those inside the Green Line (the Armistice Line of 1949). The real threat of bypass roads lies in the buffer zone formed by the Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) along these roads, extending to approximately 75 m on the roads' sides.

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented projects

The Municipal Council of Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya has implemented several development projects during the past 5 years. For more details please see Table 13.

Table 13: Implemented development projects and plans in Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya, 2011

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Constructing Mazari' an Nubani and 'Arura Girls Elementary School	Educational	2006	USAID
Constructing Al Jalal Elementary School	Educational	2008	A contributor from the town
Constructing Masqat Elementary School	Educational	2008	Omani Public Authority

Source: Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya Municipal Council, 2011

Proposed Projects

Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya Municipal Council, in cooperation with the civil society organizations in the town and the town 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 town. The projects are as follows, in order of priority from the viewpoint of the participants in the workshop:

1. Expanding the electricity network to include all houses in the town by adding approximately 150 electricity poles.
2. Rehabilitating the existing water network and expanding it to include all houses in the town, along with establishing a water reservoir (1000 cup capacity) and establishing household harvesting cisterns (100).
3. Paving internal sub-roads (10 km) and main roads (6 km).
4. Establishing a sewerage network to be connected to all houses in the town.
5. Establishing a public garden and an amusement park.
6. Constructing a multi-use building to include a meeting room, a headquarters for the women's clubs, and other facilities.
7. Restoring and rehabilitating old houses for use by the community, such as the Dar Abu al Hajj house, the Professor Jameel House, the Aisha al Badran House, the Dar Mifrij hostel and others.
8. Rehabilitating the school's playground.
9. Constructing agricultural roads (4 km).
10. Rehabilitating and reclaiming unused agricultural lands.

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

The town suffers from a significant shortage in infrastructure and services. The following table shows the development priorities and needs in the town, according to the Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya Municipal Council's point of view.

Table 14: Development Priorities and Needs in Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya

No.	Sector	Strongly needed	Needed	Not a priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and pavement of roads		*		22 km *
2	Rehabilitation of old water networks	*			6 km
3	Extending the water network to cover new built up areas	*			3 km
4	Construction of new water networks	*			9 km
5	Rehabilitation/ Construction of new wells or springs		*		2 springs
6	Construction of water reservoirs	*			1000 m ³
7	Construction of a sewage disposal network	*			10 km
8	Construction of a new electricity network			*	
9	Providing containers for solid waste collection		*		50 containers
10	Providing vehicles for collecting solid waste			*	
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		*		
3	Purchasing of medical equipment and tools	*			an X-ray center and a medical laboratory
Educational Needs					
1	Building of new schools	*			scientific secondary level
2	Rehabilitation of old schools	*			secondary school
3	Purchasing of new equipment for schools	*			4 computer labs
Agriculture Needs					
1	Reclamation of agricultural lands	*			1000 dunums
2	Building rainwater harvesting cisterns	*			100 cisterns
3	Construction of barracks for livestock	*			10 barracks
4	Veterinary services	*			
5	Forage and hay for animals	*			300 tons per year
6	Construction of new greenhouses	*			20 greenhouses
7	Rehabilitation of greenhouses	*			10 greenhouses
8	Field crops seeds	*			
9	Plants and agricultural supplies	*			

* 7 km main roads, 9 km secondary roads, and 6 km agricultural roads.

Source: Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya Municipal Council, 2011.

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