

# Beit Sakariya Village 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 Bethlehem Governorate. These booklets came as a result of a comprehensive study of all localities in Bethlehem 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," the 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 Bethlehem 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 Bethlehem 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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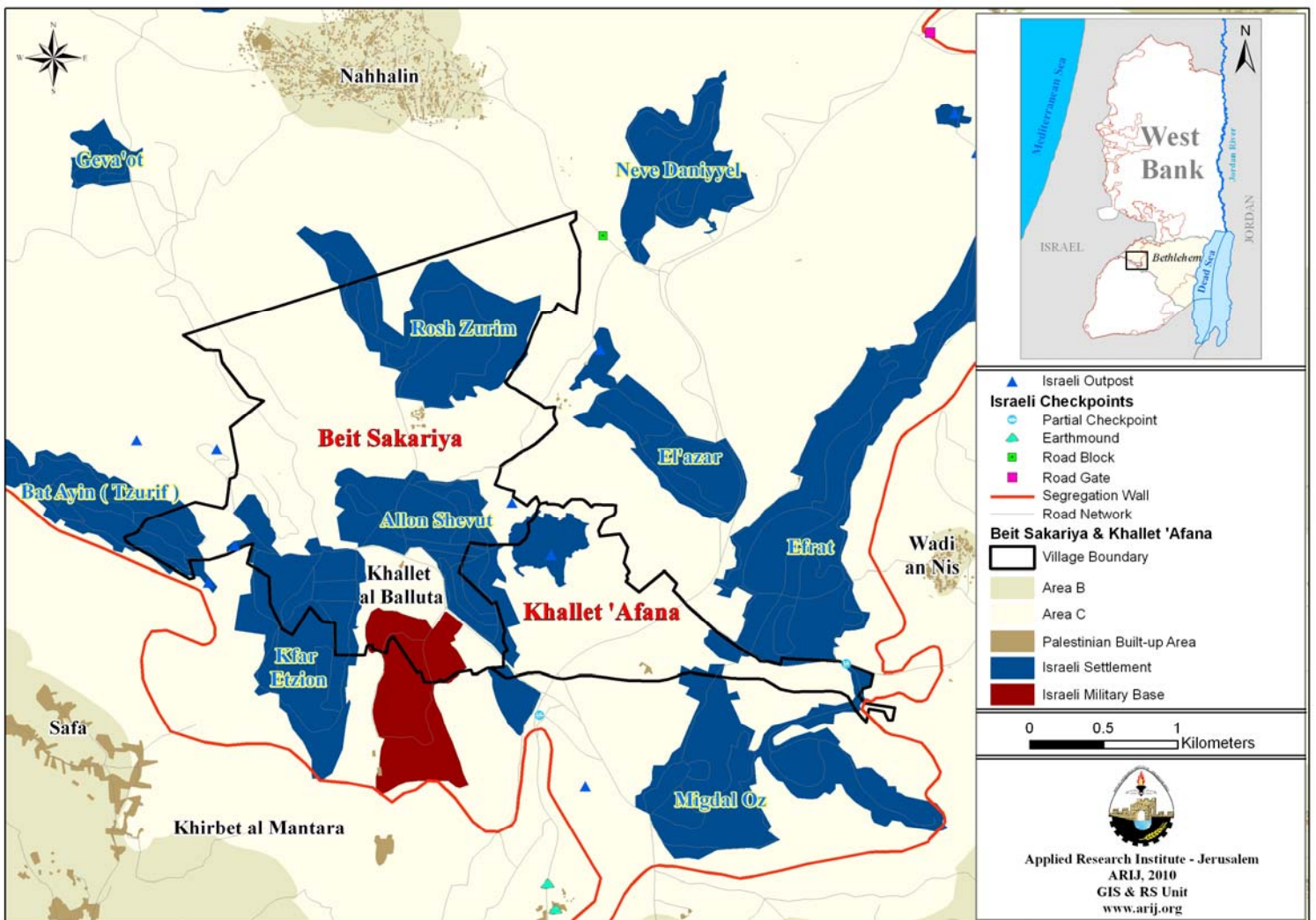
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# Beit Sakariya Village Profile

## Location and Physical Characteristics

Beit Sakariya is a Palestinian village in Bethlehem Governorate located 9km (horizontal distance) south of Bethlehem City. Beit Sakariya is bordered by Wadi an Nis village to the east, Nahhalin village to the north, Al Jab'a village to the west, and Beit 'Ummar village and Surif town, from Hebron governorate, to the south (See map 1).

Map 1: Beit Sakariya location and borders



Beit Sakariya is located at an altitude of 950m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 707mm. The average annual temperature is 15.5° C, and the average annual humidity is about 61 percent (ARIJ GIS, 2009).

Since 2005, Beit Sakariya has been governed by a projects committee which is currently administrated by three members appointed by the Palestinian Authority. The projects committee has no permanent headquarters of its own.

It is the responsibility of the projects committee to provide a number of services to the residents of Beit Sakariya, including:

1. A portable water supply system and maintenance for it.
2. Infrastructure services such as water and electricity.

## History

The name Beit Sakariya came in relation to the Prophet Zechariah's shrine. The name was later converted to Sakariya.

Beit Sakariya village dates back to more than 1800 years ago, and its residents originate from Artas village and Beit Jala city.

Beit Sakariya locality includes another four localities, which are: Khallet al Balluta, Khallet' Afana, Ash Shifa, and Wadi Shkheet.

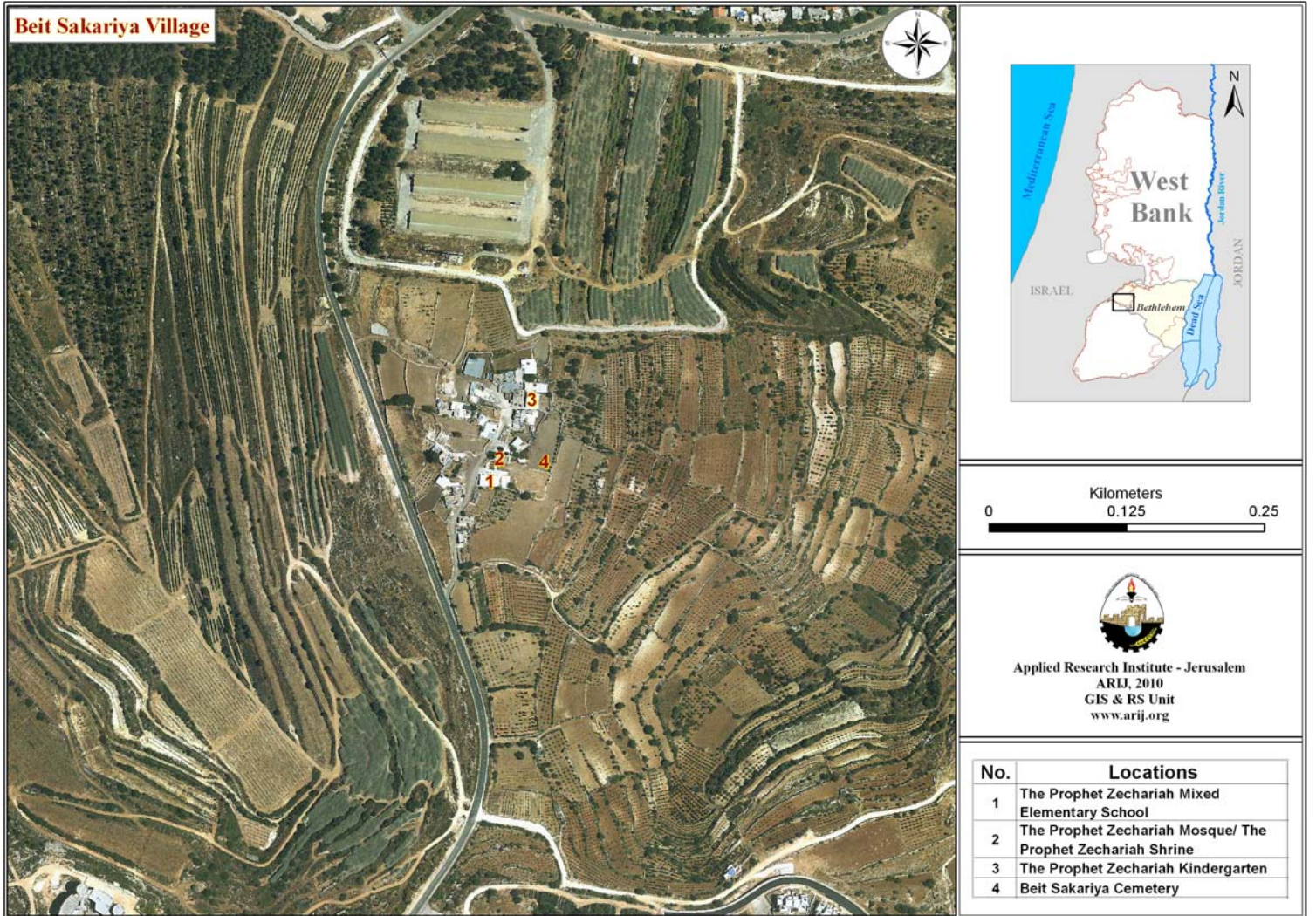
**Photo of Beit Sakariya**



## Religious and Archaeological Sites

In terms of religious establishments, there is only one mosque, the prophet Zechariah Mosque, which is also considered an archeological site, as people say that it has the Prophet Zechariah’s shrine inside it (See map 2).

**Map 2: Main locations in Beit Sakariya village**



## Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Beit Sakariya in 2007 was 185; of whom 97 are males and 88 are females. There are 34 households living in 36 housing units.

### Age Groups and Gender

The General Census of Population and Housing carried out by PCBS in 2007 showed that the distribution of age groups in Beit Sakariya is as follows: 39.1 percent are less than 15 years, 57.5 percent are between 15 - 64 years, and 3.4 percent are 65 years and older. Data also showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the village is 110.6:100, meaning that males constitute 52.5 percent of the population, and females constitute 47.5 percent of the population.

### Families

The inhabitants of Beit Sakariya village are composed of several families, mainly: 'Odah, Sa'd, 'As'ad, Shaheen, Abu Soy, 'Aabda, and As Sarras.

## Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among Beit Sakariya population is about 7.9 percent, of whom 80 percent are females. Of the literate population, 19 percent can read and write, 35.3 percent had elementary education, 35.3 percent had preparatory education, 6 percent had secondary education, and 4.4 percent completed higher education. Table 1, shows the educational level in the village of Beit Sakariya, by sex, and educational attainment in 2007.

Sex	Illiterate	Can read & write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Total
M	2	10	23	27	4	1	1	-	-	-	<b>68</b>
F	8	12	18	14	3	3	-	-	-	-	<b>58</b>
<b>T</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>126</b>

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



In regards to the basic and secondary education institutions and schools in Beit Sakariya in the academic year 2008/2009, there is only one public school in the village; the Prophet Zechariah Mixed Elementary School, which is run by the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education. There are no private schools in Beit Sakariya.

There is a total number of 21 students, 4 teachers, and 3 classes (Directorate of Education in Bethlehem, 2009). It should be noted here that the average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 6, while the average number of students per class is approximately 7.

Furthermore, there is one kindergarten in Beit Sakariya; the Prophet Zechariah Kindergarten, which is privately run and has a total number of 12 children (Beit Sakariya projects committee, 2010).

## Health Status

There are no health facilities available in Beit Sakariya village. In emergency cases, residents of Beit Sakariya use Bethlehem hospitals and health centers, such as: Beit Jala Governmental Hospital (Al Hussein), which is about 10km from the village.

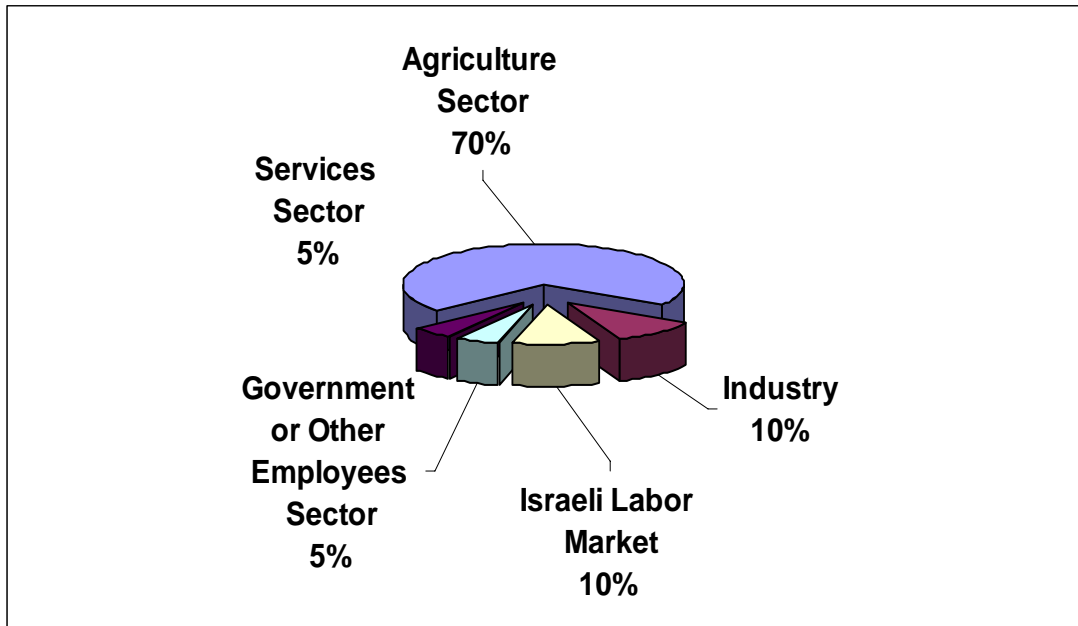
## Economic Activities

The economy in Beit Sakariya is dependent on several economic sectors, mainly: the agricultural sector, which absorbs 70 percent of the village workforce (See Figure1).

The results of a field survey for the distribution of labor by economic activity in Beit Sakariya are the following:

- Agriculture Sector (70%)
- Industry (10%)
- Israeli Labor Market (10%)
- Government or Other Employees Sector (5%)
- Services Sector (5%)

**Figure 1: Economic Activity in Beit Sakariya Village**



There are a few businesses in Beit Sakariya, which are mainly sheep and cow rearing, in addition to one grocery store.

As a result of the Israeli occupation and restrictions, the economic status of the population has severely declined, as many citizens have lost their jobs and have become unemployed, thus forcing them to work in the service sector and agricultural activities, as a last resort for obtaining a minimum income.

The unemployment rate in Beit Sakariya has reached about 30 percent. It was found that the most vulnerable social groups in the village, as a result of Israeli actions, are:

1. Workers in sheep and cows rearing.
2. Workers in the educational sector.
3. Workers in the services sector.

**Labor Force**

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 43.7 percent of Beit Sakariya population was economically active, of whom 80 percent were employed, 56.3 percent were not economically active, 35.2 percent were students, and 47.9 percent were housekeepers (See table 2).

S E X	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	
M	40	3	6	<b>49</b>	15	-	1	-	3	<b>19</b>	<b>68</b>
F	4	-	2	<b>6</b>	10	34	3	-	5	<b>52</b>	<b>58</b>
T	44	3	8	<b>55</b>	25	34	4	-	8	<b>71</b>	<b>126</b>

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

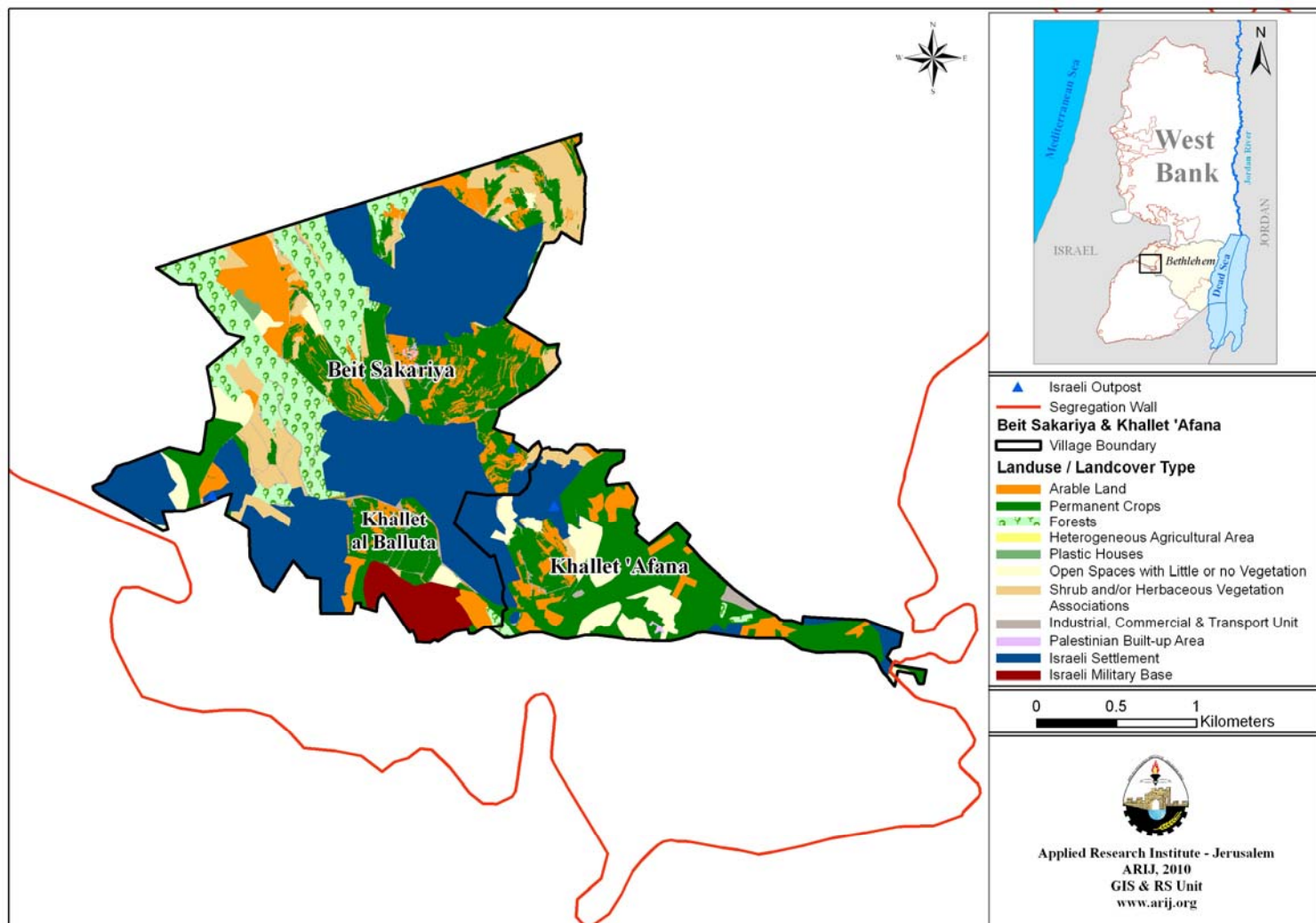
## Agricultural Sector

Beit Sakariya lies on a total area of about 6,735 dunums of which 4,198 dunums are considered arable land, and 10 dunums are residential land (See table 3 and map 3).

Total Area	Built up Area	Arable Land (4,198)					Area of Industrial, Commercial & Transport Unit	Area of Settlements and Military Bases
		Seasonal Crops	Permanent Crops	Greenhouses	Forests	Open Spaces and Rangelands		
6,735	10	754	1,824	15	756	849	114	2,413

Source: GIS unit – ARIJ, 2008

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



Most of the agricultural production in Beit Sakariya depends on the public water network and domestic harvesting cisterns.

Table 4 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open-cultivated vegetables in Beit Sakariya. The most common crop cultivated within this area is tomato.

Fruity vegetables		Leafy vegetable		Green legumes		Bulbs		Other vegetables		Total area	
RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.
17	22.5	0	7.5	0	4	0	1.5	0	11	17	46.5

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2007

Table 5 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. The village is characterized with grape harvesting; 3,545 dunums are planted with grape vines.

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.
30	0	0	0	420	0	53	0	60	0	3,545	0	4,108	0

*Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated*

*Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2007*

As for the field crops and forage in Beit Sakariya, cereals, in particular, wheat and barley are the most cultivated covering an area of about 255 dunums, while dry legumes, such as chickpeas and lentils are the second most cultivated crops (See table 6).

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
27	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	54	0

*Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated*

*Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2007*

The field survey shows that 30 percent of the residents in Beit Sakariya are rearing and keeping domestic animals such as sheep, goats, cows, and bees (See Table 7).

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
32	203	154	0	1	6	3	0	0	40

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

*Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2007*

## Institutions and Services

Beit Sakariya has no local institutions and associations to provide services to the various segments of society, as Beit Sakariya projects committee, which was established in 2005 by the Ministry of Local Governmnet, is the only body that takes care of all the issues in the village and provides various services to its population (Beit Sakariya projects committee, 2010).

## Infrastructure and Natural Resources

### Electricity and Telecommunication Services:

Beit Sakariya has been connected to a public electricity network since 1982; served by Jerusalem Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the village. Approximately 97 percent of the housing units in the village are connected to the network, while the remaining units (3%) are dependent on private generators for electricity (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2007).

Furthermore, Beit Sakariya is connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 27.3 percent of the housing units within the village boundaries are connected to phone lines.

### Transportation Services:

Private cars are the main means of transportation in Beit Sakariya. There is no public transportation in the village. However, the inadequate roads in the village are a significant impediment to the population's movement within and outside the village, as all roads are unpaved and in poor condition (Beit Sakariya projects committee, 2010).

### Water Resources:

Beit Sakariya is provided with water by West Bank Water Department, through the public water network established in 1980, and about 84.8 percent of the housing units are connected to the water network, while the remaining units are either dependent on rainwater harvesting cisterns (3%), tanks (9.1%), or on other water resources (3%) (PCBS, 2007). The quantity of water supplied to Beit Sakariya in 2009 was about 4,200 cubic meters/year therefore the estimated rate of water supply per capita is about 62 liters/day (Beit Sakariya projects committee, 2010).

Here it should be noted that many Beit Sakariya citizens do not in fact consume this amount of water due to water losses, which are about 39 percent. The losses happen at the main source, major transport lines, distribution network, and at the household level (PWA, 2008), thus the rate of water consumption per capita in Beit Sakariya is 40 liters per day. This is a low rate compared with the minimum quantity proposed by the World Health Organization, which is 100 liters per capita per day.

Also, located in Beit Sakariya are 20 rainwater harvesting cisterns (Beit Sakariya projects committee, 2010).

### Sanitation:

Beit Sakariya lacks a public sewage network therefore most of the population uses cesspits as a means for wastewater disposal. According to PCBS's Population and

Housing Census in 2007 and PWA data, all of Beit Sakariya's housing units (100%) use cesspits for wastewater disposal.

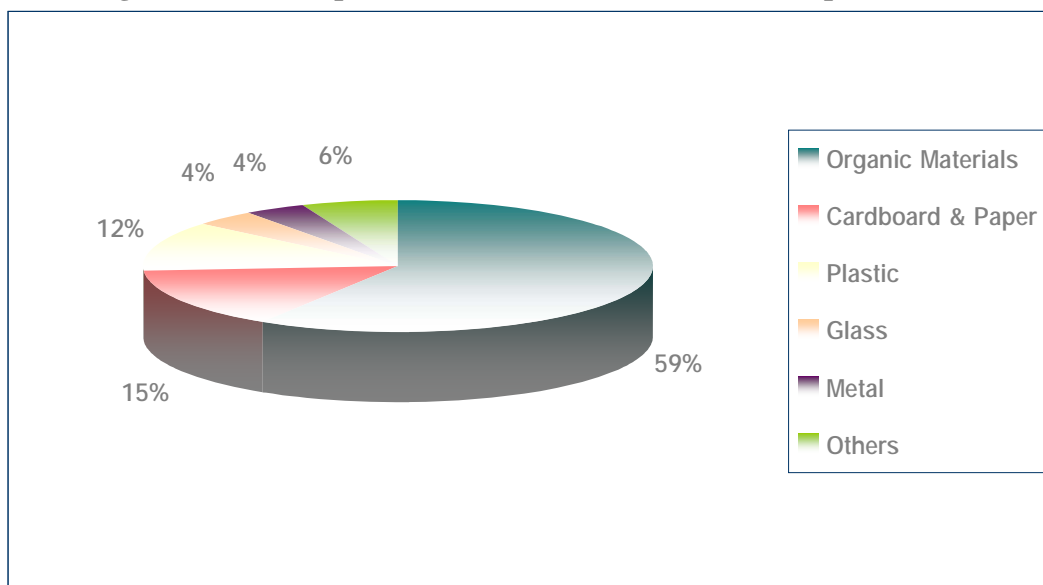
Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day, is approximately 5.6 cubic meters, or 2,100 cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the village, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is approximately 30 liters 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. Here it should be noted that there is no wastewater treatment either at the source or at the disposal sites and this poses a serious threat to the environment and the public health.

**Solid Waste Management:**

Beit Sakariya village lacks solid waste management services, thus, the village residents dispose of the solid waste in neighboring lands, where waste is set on fire.

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Beit Sakariya is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Beit Sakariya residents is nearly 130kg, or 48 tons per year. The main component of household solid waste is composed of organic materials, followed by paper, cardboard, and then plastic, as shown in Figure 2 below.

**Figure 2: The components of the household solid waste produced**



## Environmental Conditions

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

### **Water Crisis:**

Water is cut off for long periods of time in summer and winter in several neighborhoods of the village for several reasons:

- (1) Israeli domination over Palestinian water resources; accordingly, supplying Palestinians communities with insufficient water quantities to cover their domestic needs.
- (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, thus, the use of cesspits for the disposal of wastewater, and the discharge of wastewater in the streets, especially in winter, because the citizens can not afford the high cost of sewage tankers causes environmental damages, health problems, and the spread of epidemics and diseases in the village. The use of cesspits pollutes the groundwater and water collected in domestic cisterns (rainwater harvesting cisterns) as the wastewater mixes with water and contaminates it and thus makes it inappropriate for human consumption. This is due to the fact that most cesspits are built without lining, which allows wastewater to enter into the ground and avoids the need to use sewage tankers from time to time. Moreover, the untreated wastewater collected from cesspits by sewage tankers is disposed of in open areas without taking into account the damage it causes to the environment and the residents' health.

### **Solid Waste Management:**

The lack of a solid waste management service for Beit Sakariya village constitutes a hazard risk to the environmental, health and other aspects in the village. Moreover, the accumulation of waste in several different places in the village causes the contamination of soil and water resources through the leachate produced from the solid waste, and it produces bad odors and distortion of the landscape. In some cases, the villagers resort to the burning of waste for disposal, thus, contaminating the air with smoke and harmful gases, resulting from the burning of some hazardous waste, like plastics, which causes the spread asthma, allergies and respiratory diseases.

The lack of a central sanitary landfill to serve Beit Sakariya and the other communities in the governorate is due mainly to the obstacles created by the Israeli authorities for local and national institutions, such as the difficulty to obtain licenses to establish such a landfill, because the appropriate land is within Area C, under the Israeli control. In



addition, the implementation of such projects depends on funding from donor countries. Thus, the lack of a sanitary landfill is a hazard risk for the health, and a source of pollution to the groundwater and soil and distortion to landscape. It should be noted here that a sanitary landfill is currently under construction in Al Maniya area, south of Bethlehem governorate, to serve Bethlehem and Hebron governorates.

#### Other problems:

- The project committee's limited role, like other project committees, councils and municipalities, to provide only certain services, without considering other various aspects for development.
- The absence of the rule of law and the inadequacy of the executive branch.

## Impact of the Israeli Occupation

On September 13, 1993 the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel signed the Declaration of Principles, which provided for a transitional period of 5 years. On May 4, 1994 Oslo I Agreement (Gaza and Jericho) was signed, where areas in the West Bank and Gaza Strip were transferred to the Palestinian national sovereignty. In September 28, 1995 Oslo II Agreement was signed and new areas of the West Bank and Gaza Strip were also transferred to the Palestinian national sovereignty, including Beit Sakariya village, which was divided into several areas. According to Oslo Interim Agreement, all of Beit Sakariya village territories (6735 dunums) were classified as area C (Table 8).

Land Classification	Area (dunums)	% of the Total Area
Area A	0	0
Area B	0	0
Area C	6735	100
<b>Total Area</b>	<b>6735</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: GIS unit –ARIJ 2009

Furthermore, vast areas of Beit Sakariya village territories were confiscated for the construction of number of Israeli settlements, in addition to the construction and pavement of Israeli bypass roads, in order to link Israeli settlements to each other and with the neighboring settlements, north and south of the city. Table 9 shows the Israeli settlements established on the territory of Beit Sakariya.

<b>Table 9: Israeli Settlements built on Beit Sakariya village territories</b>			
<b>Settlement</b>	<b>Settlers</b>	<b>Total area of land confiscated for the construction of settlement</b>	<b>Total area of settlement</b>
<b>Efrat</b>	8300	45	2180
<b>Rosh Zurim</b>	485	780	893
<b>Allon Shevut</b>	3400	920	1003
<b>Migdal Oz</b>	405	41	1133
<b>Kfar Etzion</b>	570	420	943
<b>Bat Ayin (Tzurif)</b>	906	144	700
<b>Total area</b>	<b>14066</b>	<b>2350</b>	<b>6852</b>

Source: GIS & Urbanization units - ARIJ 2009

Moreover, a group of Israeli settlers living in the settlements neighboring Beit Sakariya territories established three outposts on the village territory during previous years (Table 10).

<b>Table 10: Israeli Outposts established on Beit Sakariya village territories</b>			
<b>Outpost</b>	<b>Mother Settlement</b>	<b>Year of establishment</b>	<b>No. of trailers</b>
<b>Gev'at Hahish</b>	Allon Shevut	December 1998	36 caravans & 4 permanent houses, in which 50 settlers are living
<b>South of Kfar Etzion</b>	Kfar Etzion	February 2001 – November 2020	Unavailable
<b>Netsir</b>	Allon Shevut	December 2007	Unavailable

Source: GIS & Urbanization units - ARIJ 2009

Furthermore, 204 dunums of Beit Sakariya lands were confiscated for the establishment of an Israeli military camp in the region, in the middle of Allon Shevut and Kfar Etzion settlements, in order to provide protection to the settlements located in the area.

### **The Segregation Wall**

Beit Sakariya is located within the western separation area in Bethlehem governorate, which Israel intends to annex to its borders upon the completion of the wall in the region. The racist separation wall in Bethlehem, which is 86.1km long, will isolate an area of 160.647 dunums (160.7km<sup>2</sup>) of Bethlehem territories. Moreover, the wall will isolate the western countryside villages “Battir, Husan, Nahhalin, Wadi Fukin, Khirbet ‘Afana Khirbet Sakariya, and Khirbat al Balluta”, and will also put Al Walaja village within an isolation area of its own. In the end, the wall will isolate more than 23,000 Palestinians in the western countryside area from the rest of Bethlehem governorate.

Moreover, the Israeli occupation forces have full control over the movement of people to and from these villages. The wall will also isolate these populations from their land and deprive them of their livelihoods and from accessing their work places and basic service

centers that exist only in the major cities, east of the Wall (Bethlehem, Beit Sahour and Beit Jala), such as hospitals, schools and universities.

The isolated lands in Bethlehem include 113,836 dunums (113.8km<sup>2</sup>) of agricultural land and 28,034 dunums (28km<sup>2</sup>) of open areas and forests. However, the access to these isolated agricultural lands will be allowed only for farmers who are able to prove to the adopted Israeli departments (such as the Israeli civilian administration) that they own the land as permits will be issued only to landowners (usually the older), whom their names are included in the real estate ownership instruments. It is worth mentioning that the Israeli Civil Administration will be issuing these permits from one season to another so that the owner must re-apply every year. Normally the owners must farm the land by themselves, as those permits do not include labor force or full necessary equipment to farm the land, making it difficult for the owners of the land to farm their agricultural land. Table 11 shows the lands isolated in Beit Sakariya village:

<b>Table 11: The impact of the Israeli Segregation Wall on Beit Sakariya Land Use/Land Cover areas</b>	
<b>Item</b>	<b>Total Area (in Dunums)</b>
<b>Arable Land</b>	2587
<b>Forests &amp; Open spaces</b>	1603
<b>Artificial Surfaces</b>	112
<b>Palestinian Built-up Area</b>	10
<b>Israeli Military Base</b>	182
<b>Israeli Settlement</b>	<b>2230</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6724</b>

*Source: ARIJ database- GIS, 2008*

### **Bypass roads in Beit Sakariya**

During the years of occupation, the Israeli occupation forces have established a bypass road network in order to create a kind of territorial contiguity between the Israeli settlements, outposts, and military bases in the West Bank, whereas these roads have isolated the Palestinian communities from each other, and caused material and agricultural losses. Beit Sakariya was also affected by the establishment of the bypass road network, as it lost part of its territories for the construction of a number of Israeli bypass roads: no. 60, no. 367, and no. 3698, which all extend for 4.6km on its territories.

### **Israeli demolition policy in Beit Sakariya village**

Beit Sakariya village residents also suffer from the Israeli demolition and displacement policy, as their homes are located in areas classified as "C" which are under full Israeli control. Thus, the Palestinian citizens living in areas classified as C are obliged to obtain construction permits from the Israeli Civil Administration in the region; however, the Israeli Civil Administration imposes difficult conditions on the Palestinians who are seeking for construction permits in their lands located in areas C, and charges them with

very high fees. In the end the villagers are lead to construct without permissions due to their desperate need for houses, in order to keep up with the population growth. On February 21, 2007, the Israeli occupation authorities handed Beit Sakariya village residents military orders to stop the construction of 12 houses in the region under the pretext of unauthorized construction. The orders targeted eight houses, three agriculture barracks, one water well, and an animal stockyard.

Earlier in the year 2006, the Israeli occupation authorities also notified twelve Palestinian families in Beit Sakariya, to stop the construction of their homes under the pretext of unauthorized construction, as they are located in area C. The orders targeted nine houses in the village, in addition to one school, an agricultural Barrack, and water well.

## **Development Plans and Projects**

### **Implemented Projects**

Beit Sakariya projects committee did not implement any development projects in Beit Sakariya during the previous years.

### **Proposed Projects**

Beit Sakariya projects committee, in cooperation with the civil society organizations in the village and the village residents, looks forward to the implementation of several projects in the coming years. The project ideas were developed during the PRA workshop that was conducted by ARIJ staff in the village. The projects are as follows, in order of priority, from the viewpoint of the participants in the workshop:

1. Preparing a structural map.
2. Establishment of an agriculture society.
3. Construction of a school and a kindergarten.
4. Establishment of a central local market.
5. Maintenance of the electricity and water networks in the village.
6. Establishment of a health clinic.
7. Establishment of sewage network or wastewater treatment plant.
8. Providing a transportation bus for the students.
9. Providing equipment and agriculture machinery.
10. Reclamation of agriculture lands and fencing them.

## Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Beit Sakariya suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 11 shows the development priorities and needs in the village, according to the projects committee's point of view (Beit Sakariya Projects committee, 2010):

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
<b>Infrastructural Needs</b>					
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*			3.4km*
2	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks	*			1km
3	Extending the Water Network to Cover New Built up Areas	*			1km
4	Construction of a New Water Networks			*	
5	Rehabilitation/ Construction of New Wells or Springs			*	
6	Construction of Water Reservoirs			*	
7	Construction of a Sewage Disposal Network	*			
8	Construction of a New Electricity Network	*			300m
9	Providing Containers for Solid Waste Collection	*			8 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	*			1 clinic
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	*			secondary
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools			*	elementary
3	Purchasing of New Equipment for Schools			*	elementary schools
<b>Agriculture Needs</b>					
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands	*			200 dunums
2	Building Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns	*			10 cistern
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock	*			10 barracks
4	Veterinary Services				
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals	*			
6	Construction of New Greenhouses			*	
7	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses			*	
8	Field Crops Seeds			*	
9	Plants And Agricultural Supplies	*			

\*2km is a main road, 0.4km internal road and 1km agricultural road.

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