



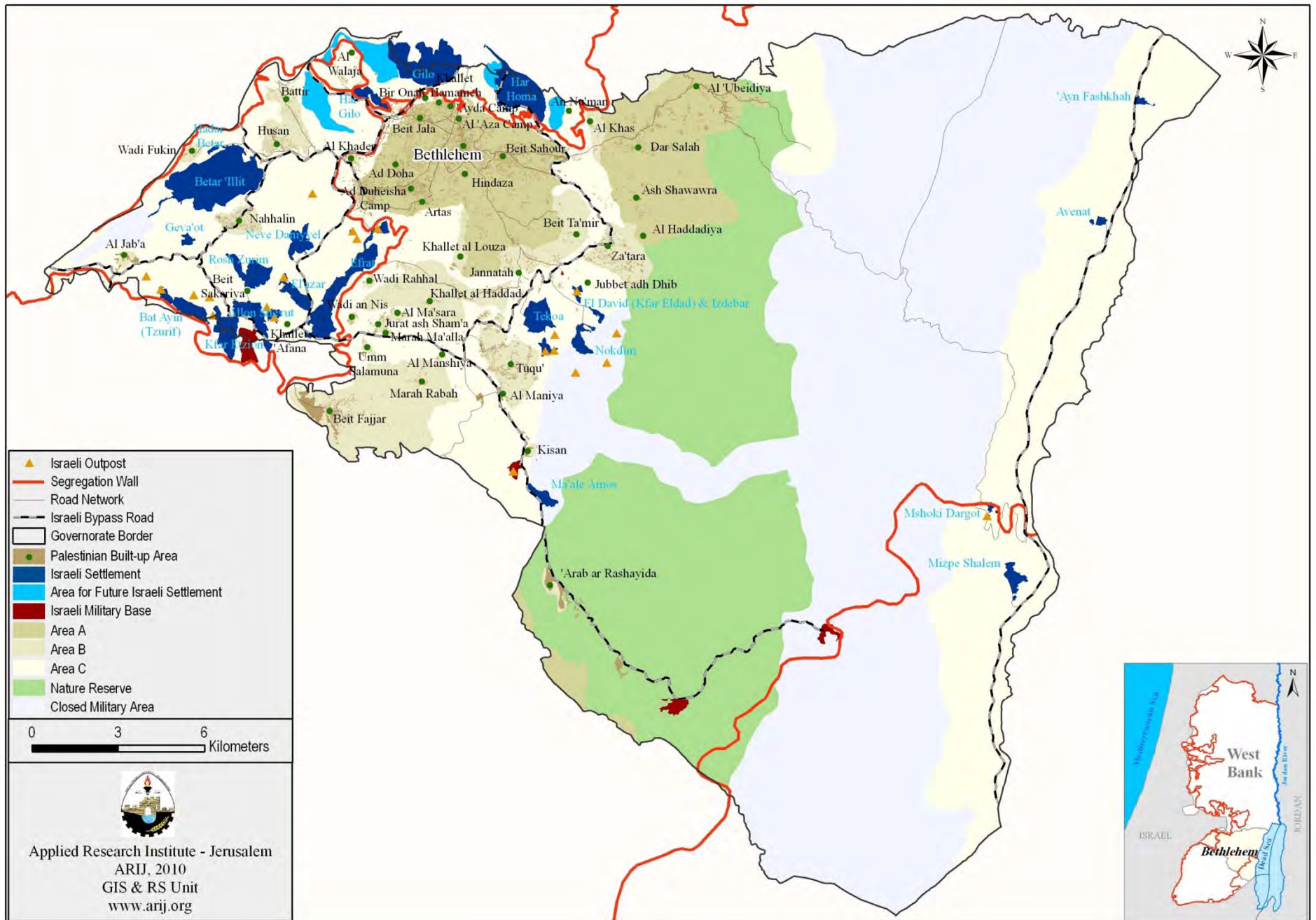
**Closing Ceremony of the project Entitled**  
**“Locality Profiles and Needs**  
**Assessment in the Bethlehem**  
**Governorate”**  
**(Water-Environment & Agriculture)**



**Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem (ARIJ)**

**9/8/2010**

# Location and Borders of the Bethlehem Governorate



## Facts about the Bethlehem Governorate

- The total population of the Bethlehem Governorate in 2007 was **176,235 persons**.
- The Bethlehem Governorate has a total area of **659.1km<sup>2</sup>**.
- There are **73 Palestinian built-up areas** in the Bethlehem Governorate which are identified under **40 main administrative boundaries; 10 of which are run by municipalities**, compared with only three municipalities in 1994 (before the Palestinian National Authority)
- According to the PCBS classification for the types of the Palestinian communities and the 2007 census, about
  - **70.2% of the population in the Bethlehem Governorate live in urban areas,**
  - **22.5% of the populations live in rural areas**
  - while **7.3% live in refugee camps.**
- The Palestinian **built-up areas comprise 1.47% of the total area of the Bethlehem Governorate.**

- In 2009, the Construction sector ranked first in the number of working persons in the Bethlehem Governorate with 18.1%, then quarrying and manufacturing with 16%.
- Up to 36% of the Palestinians in the Bethlehem and Hebron Governorates are suffering from poverty and hardship.
- In the year 2009, the unemployment rate reached 20.2% of total working force in the Bethlehem Governorate compared with an average of 17.8% for the West Bank.
- The FAO/WFP Food Security survey in the year 2009, estimated that 15.3% households are food insecure, another 11.2% households are vulnerable to food insecurity.
- 15.2% of the formal employees of the Bethlehem Governorate in the year 2009 were employed in agricultural sector compared with 11.6% in the year 2000.



- Currently, there are almost 4,966 dunums of forested areas in the Bethlehem Governorate, comprising 7.3% of the total forest area in the West Bank.
- The total area of arable land in the Bethlehem Governorate in 2007/2008 reached 55,714 dunums compared to 57,357 in the year 1997/1998.
- The average rainfall in Bethlehem is 508mm/year. The year 2007/08 witnessed lower rainfall than usual and it was drought year as only 316.4mm of rainfall was received which formed 61% of the average annual rainfall. The year 2010 was better in its rainfall amounts reaching to 479.1mm.
- There are 16 neighborhoods of the Bethlehem Governorate with about 45,200 residents (25% of the total population) who are not served by the water network. These rely entirely on cisterns and water tankers for their domestic water uses.
- The total real deficit in domestic water supply, taking into consideration water losses, reached approximately 4.07 MCM for the whole Governorate in the year 2008.
- The average of water supply in Bethlehem Governorate does not exceed 89 liters per capita per day compared with WHO recommendations with a minimum quantity of 100 liters of fresh water/capita/day.

- *Only 9 communities in the Bethlehem Governorate are served, either totally or partially, by wastewater networks.*
- *The sewage network serves 40.4 % of the Governorate population,* while the remaining population uses cesspits and open channels for wastewater collection.
- *It is estimated that the Bethlehem Governorate produces approximately 161 tons of domestic solid waste daily* (58.8 thousand tons annually).
- *Nearly 72% of the solid waste is collected in the* Bethlehem Governorate and dumped in **17** open and uncontrolled dumping sites, *while the remaining 28%* of the solid waste is dumped and burned on road sides and vacant lands

# **Geopolitical status in the Bethlehem Governorate**

## Historical Background of the Changing Boundaries of the Bethlehem Governorate

- On Nov. 1947, the UN General Assembly's Resolution No. 181, endorsed the partition of Mandate Palestine into two states, an Arab (Palestinian) State and a Jewish one.
- Jews, who owned only 7 % of the land, were allocated 55.6% of the land even though they formed 30% of the population,
- Palestinians were designated 43.7% of historic Palestine. At the time they owned 94% of the land and formed 70% of the population.



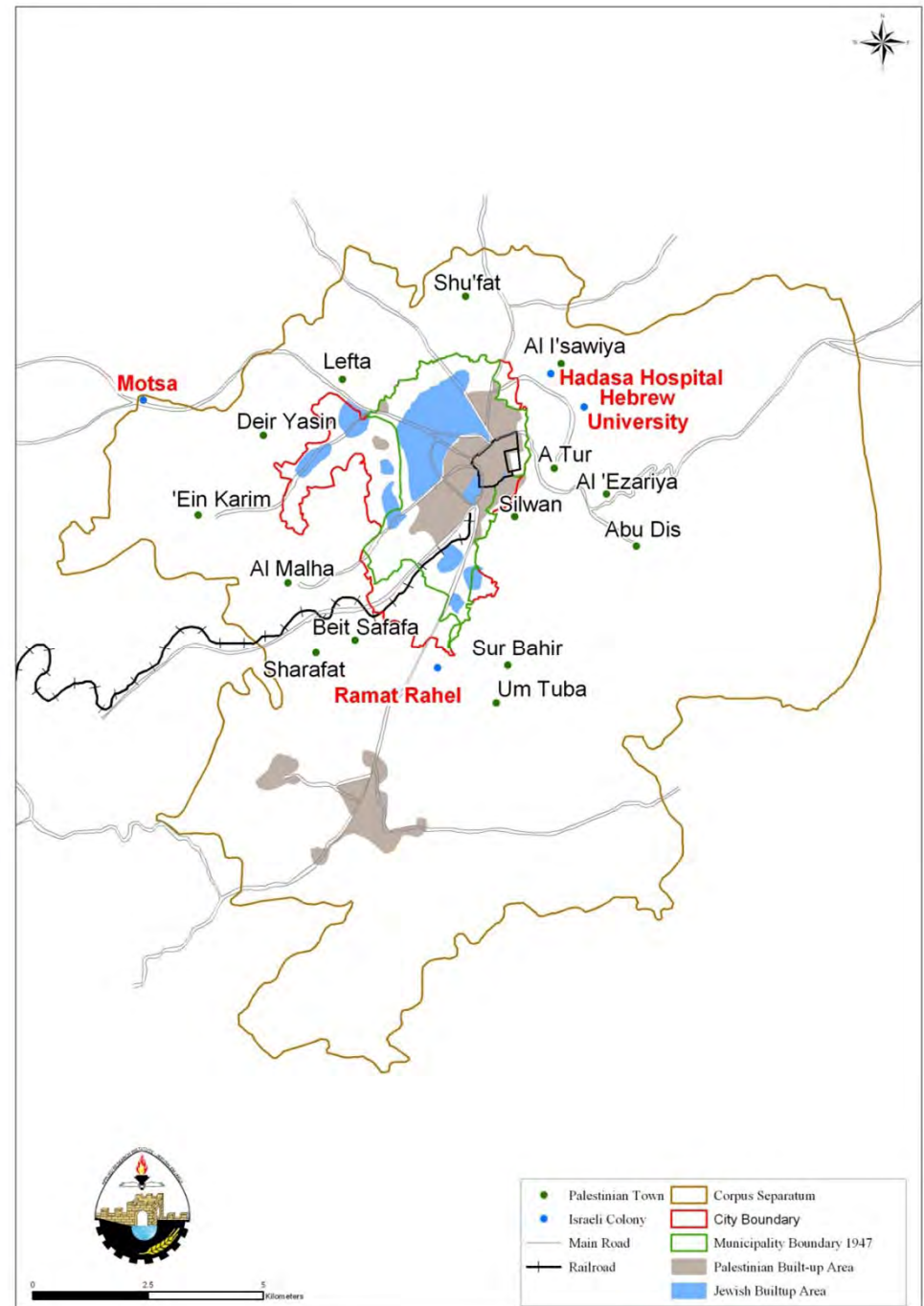
# United Nation Security Council Resolution 181 for Partition plan of Palestine, 1947 with West Bank and Gaza Strip Boundary



- Bethlehem and Jerusalem under this partition plan were to be within the Corpus Separatum area; that is a separate body run by an international administration on an area of 0.7% of historic Palestine.
- The Arabs at that time rejected the plan, as it ignored the rights of the majority of the Arab Palestinian inhabitants.
- Following 1948, Israel depopulated 418 Palestinian villages and dispossessed over 700,000 Palestinians .
- In the aftermath, Bethlehem was part of the West Bank and came under the Jordanian Administration until June 4, 1967.

# • Corpus Separatum of 1947

Corpus Separatum in 1947

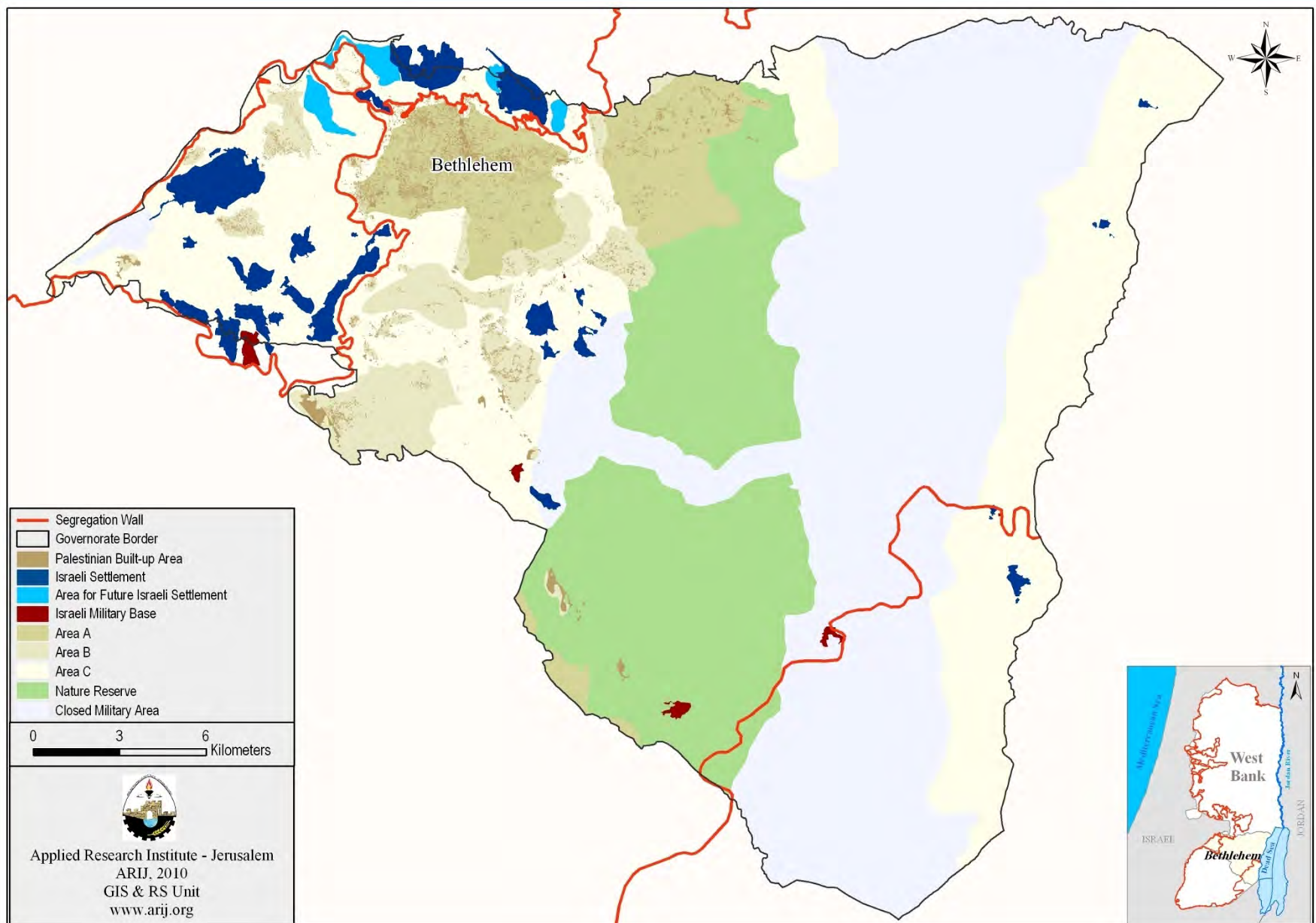


- *On June 5, 1967, Israel occupied the West Bank* including east Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip, the Syrian Golan Heights and the Egyptian Sinai Peninsula.
- In 1967, Israel annexed East Jerusalem and unilaterally declared new boundaries for municipal Jerusalem which included *18.5 square kilometers of Bethlehem lands.*

# The Bethlehem Governorate under Oslo Accords

- Under the signed agreements since 1995, the total area of Bethlehem Governorate (659.1 km<sup>2</sup>) was fragmented to areas:
  - (A=7.5%),
  - (B=5.5%) and
  - (C=67.8%),
  - in addition to 19.2% as a nature reserve area.
- Almost 95% of the population inhabiting the Bethlehem Governorate lives in areas A and B.
- The remaining population live within area “C” which constitutes 67.8%, where the bulk of the Governorate’s agricultural lands, open spaces, range lands and future development areas exist, and where the Israeli Army is still enjoying full control and administrative jurisdiction over the land.

# Geopolitical classifications & Segregation Wall Route of the Bethlehem Governorate

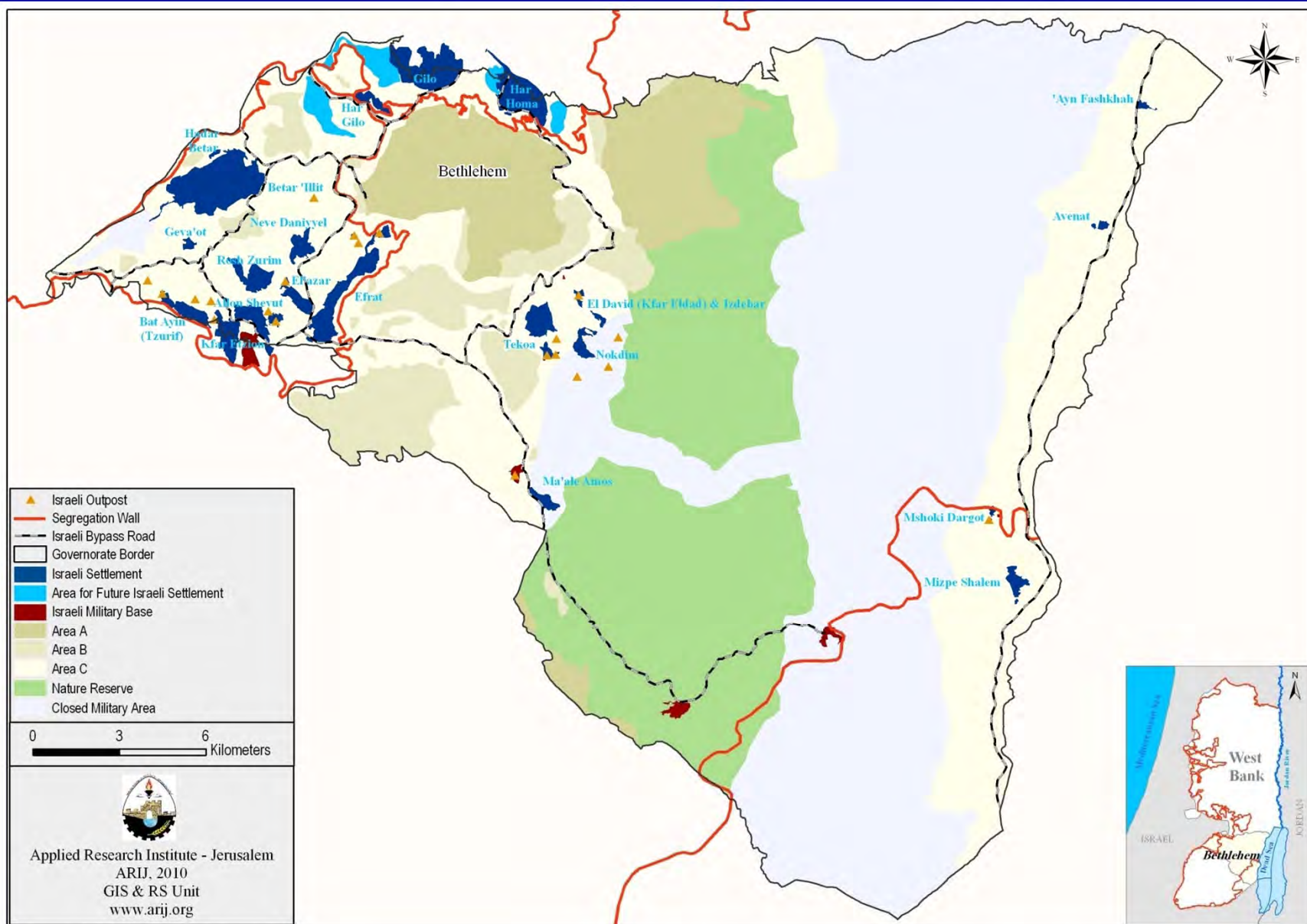




# Israeli Settlements and Outposts

- Kfar Etzion settlement was the first Israeli settlement established after the June 1967 war, followed by a wave of Israeli settlements in the Governorate.
- Today, there are 21 Israeli settlements accommodating nearly 105,000 Israeli settlers on Palestinian lands in the Bethlehem Governorate.
- These settlements are built on a total area of 17,314 dunums (17.3km<sup>2</sup>), which constitutes around 2.6% of the Governorate's total area.
- In the years between 1996 and 2005, the Israeli settlers established 21 locations in Bethlehem Governorate, which became known as Israeli settlement outposts.

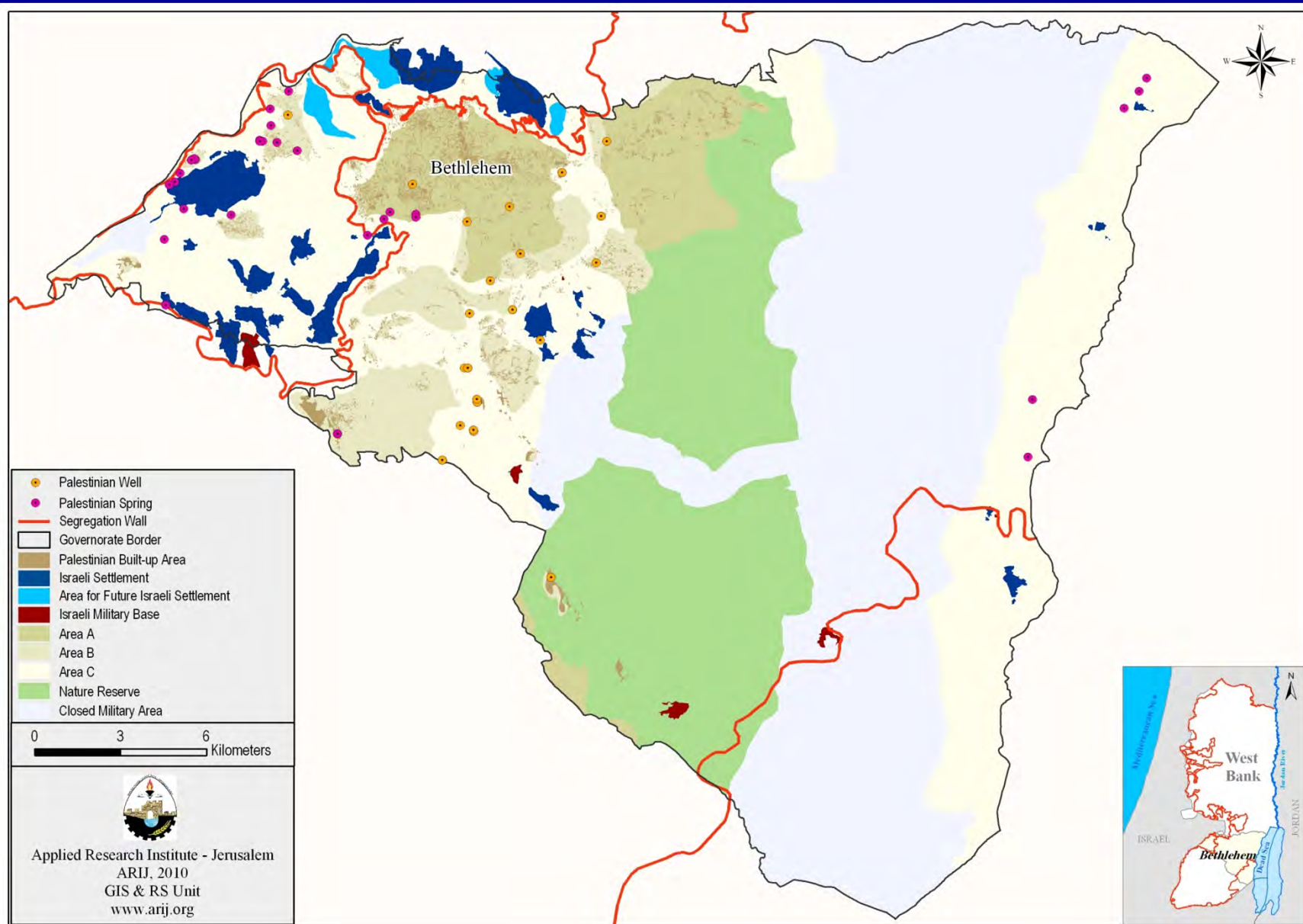
# Distribution of Israeli Settlements, Outposts and Bypass Roads in the Bethlehem Governorate



# Israeli Segregation Wall

- The Israeli Segregation Wall in the Bethlehem Governorate has the total length of 80.4 km starting at the eastern rural area (north of Al Khas village) then runs through Beit Sahour, Bethlehem and Beit Jala, and south of Al Khader town. Then it runs towards Wadi an Nis to encompass Efrat Settlement.
- About 26km of the route of the Wall have been completed, while 5km are under construction and the remaining 49.4 km are planned.
- In the Bethlehem Governorate, 176.1km<sup>2</sup> of lands will be segregated behind the Wall (26.7% of the total area of the Governorate).
- Also, the Segregation Wall confines 9 villages and Kherab of the western rural villages.
- Thus 21,700 Palestinians will be Isolated by the Segregation wall.
- Of the isolated lands in the Bethlehem Governorate, 108.6km<sup>2</sup> are agricultural lands (forming 24.4% of the Governorate agricultural land) in addition to 49.1km<sup>2</sup> of forests and open spaces.

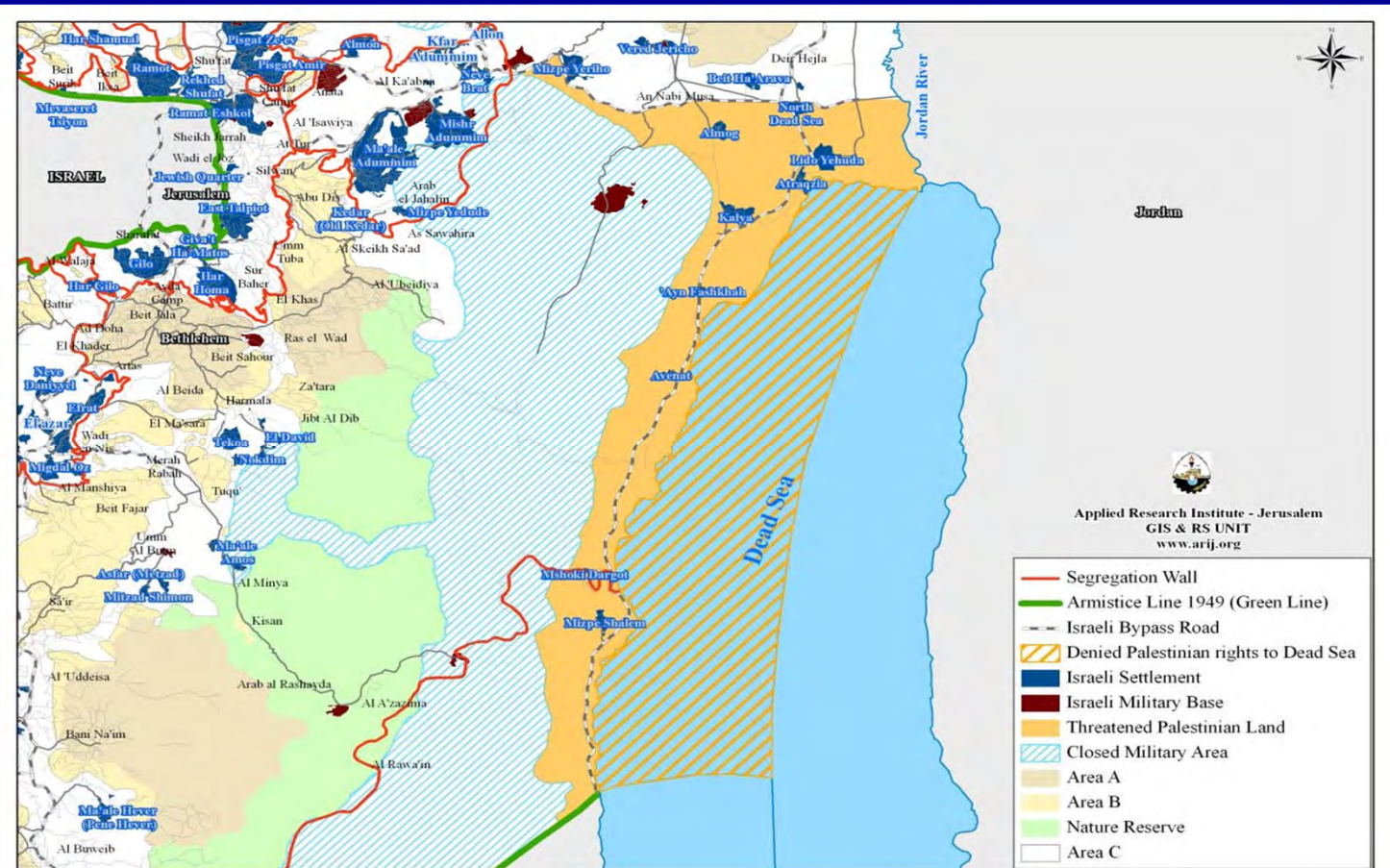
# Distribution of groundwater springs and wells in the Bethlehem Governorate and the segregation wall route





- The eastern part of the Bethlehem Governorate lies within the West Bank's eastern Segregation Zone.
- This area extends from Bethlehem's eastern slopes to the western shores of the Dead Sea.
- This sparsely populated eastern section covers a total area of 291.7km<sup>2</sup> (44.3% of the total Governorate area).

Threatened  
Palestinian  
lands in the  
eastern part  
of the  
Bethlehem  
Governorate



## Israeli Checkpoints and Bypass Roads

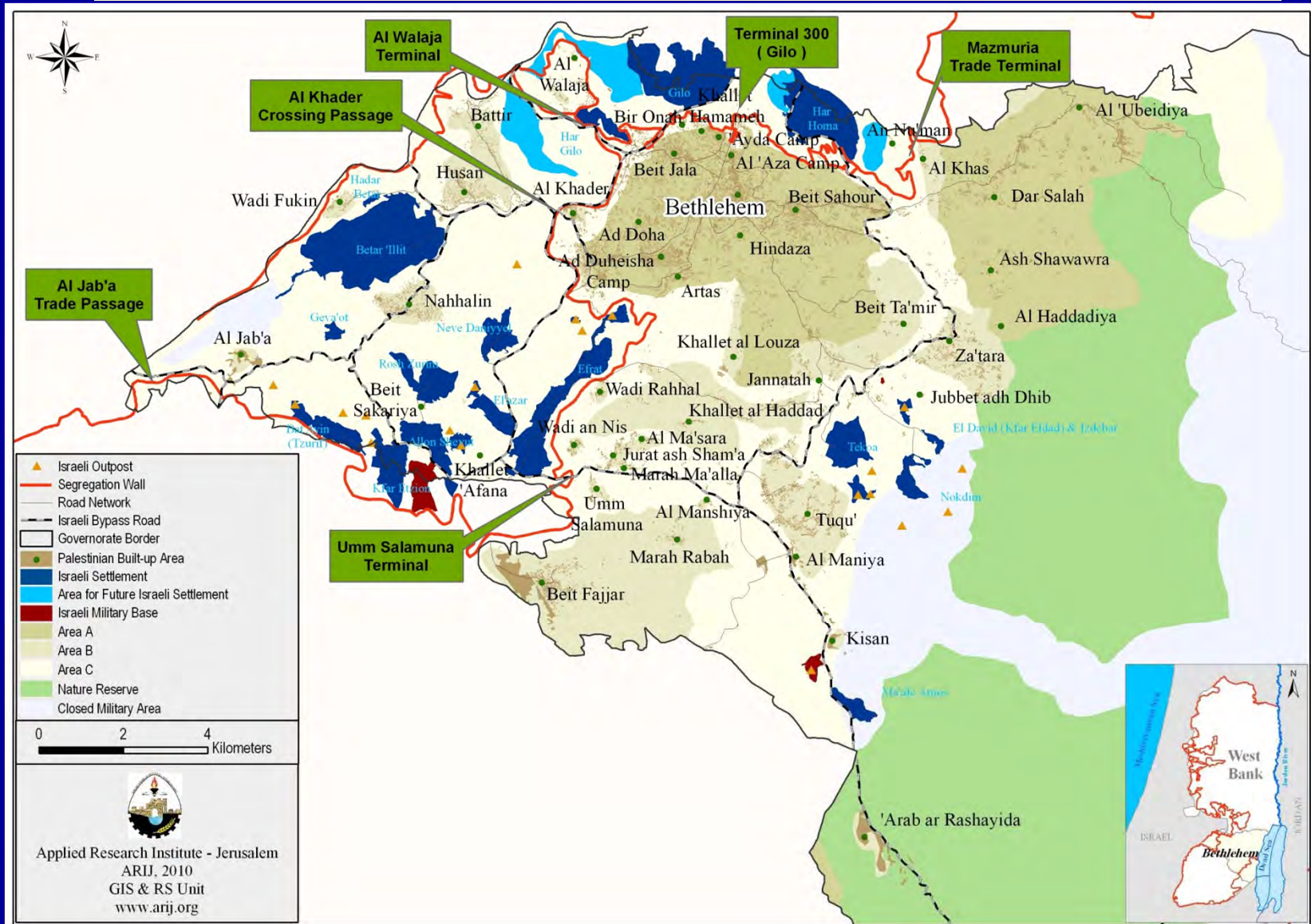
- Prior to the year 2000, the Bethlehem Governorate had only 2 permanent checkpoints located at the outskirts of the Governorate, on the entry points to Jerusalem.
- The obstructions multiplied over the past 10 years to 52 different forms of obstructions.
- The bypass roads network reaches 118 km in the Bethlehem Governorate. In addition, Israel plans to construct a 30 kilometer road (Bypass Road No. 80) in the Bethlehem Governorate.
- In September 2005, the Israeli Government announced the construction of 10 main terminals (passages) in addition to 23 crossing points along the path of the Segregation Wall in the West Bank Territory.
- The ten terminals, once fully constructed, are to control the movement of more than 2 million Palestinians. Five of these terminals will be trade terminals under the bases of back-to-back goods exchange.



## Land Confiscation, Uprooting Trees and houses demolishing:

- From January 1994 and through May 2010, the Israeli Occupation Authorities has confiscated almost 66km<sup>2</sup> of the Palestinian lands for the various Israeli purposes.
- Moreover, more than 57,000 fruitful trees were uprooted, burnt, cut down or razed;
- In addition, 172 Palestinian houses were demolished throughout this period.

# Israeli terminals in the Bethlehem Governorate



**Bethlehem Village Profiles and Azahar  
Program Needs ٠٠٠٠ Assessment  
(Water-Environment & Agriculture)**

# Project Activities

- **Data Collection:**
- There are two different historical administrative boundaries for the localities in the Palestinian Territory:
  - The first was set by the British during the Mandate of Palestine,
  - while the second was set by the Israeli Authorities during the occupation of the Palestinian Territory.
- The Palestinian National Authority has adopted a third set of integrated classification system which was chosen for this study, since it is more suitable for the Palestinian context.
- Generally, Bethlehem Governorate contains up to 73 different built up areas.
- According to Palestinian integrated classification system, Bethlehem Governorate was divided into 45 localities which are identified under 40 main administrative boundaries.

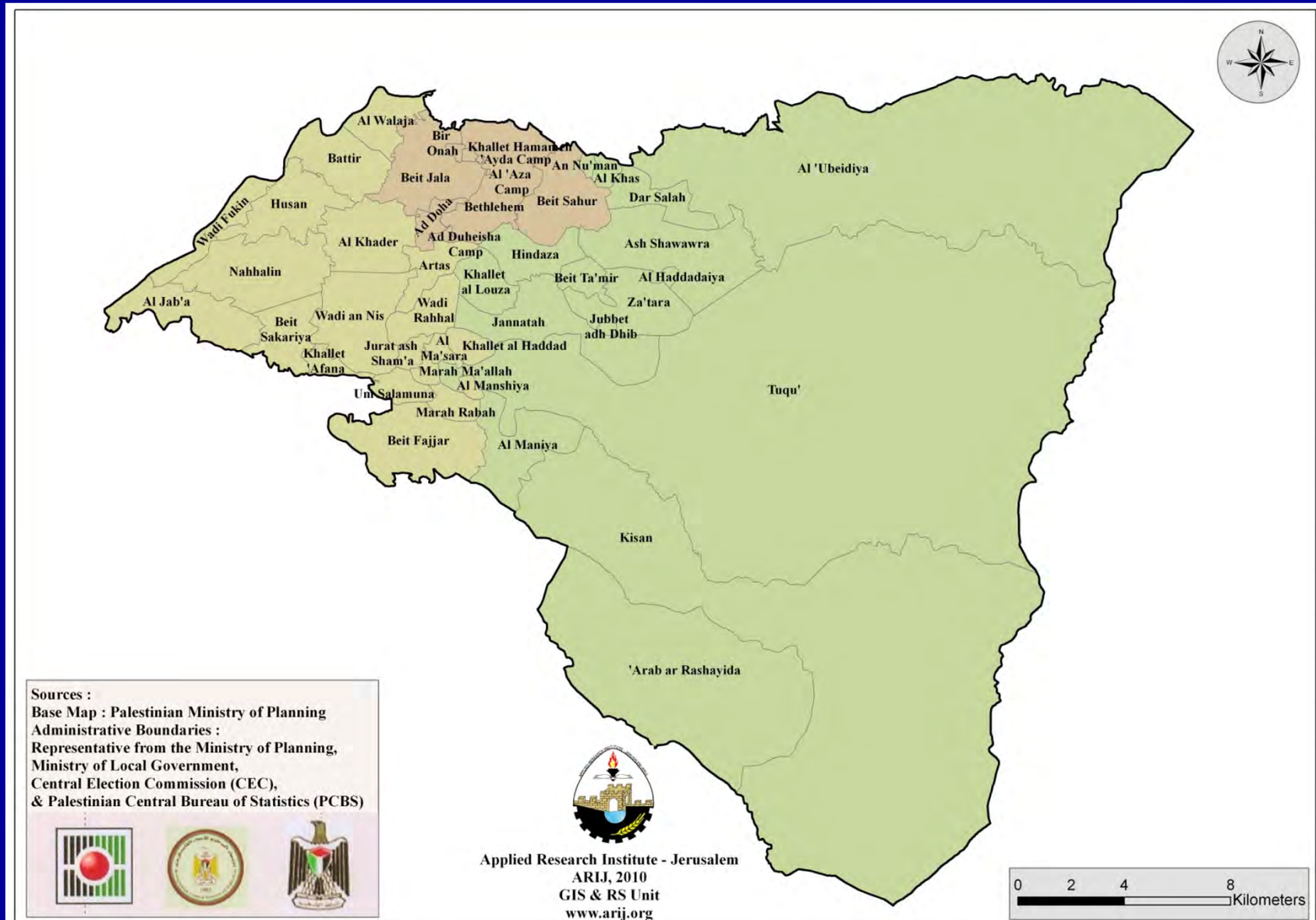
- *These 40 boundaries were classified into three main administrative regions as following:*
  - *Joint Services Council for Eastern Rural Areas,*
  - *Joint Services Council for Western & Southern Rural Areas,*
  - *and Central Joint Council for Services, Planning and Development (Main Cities & Refugee Camps).*

## Name of Administrative Boundaries by Area

No.	Joint Services Council for Eastern Rural Areas	No.	Joint Services Council for Western & Southern Rural Areas	No.	Central Joint Council for Services, Planning and Development (Main Cities & Refugee Camps )
1	'Arab ar Rashaiyda	15	Al Jab'a	34	Ad Doha City
2	Al 'Ubeidiya	16	Al Khader	35	Beit Jala City
3	Al Khas & An Nu'man	17	Al Walaja	36	Beit Sahour City
4	Al Maniya	18	Al Ma'sara	37	Bethlehem City
5	Ash Shawawra	19	Al Manshiya	38	Ad Duheisha Refugee Camp
6	Beit Ta'mir	20	Artas	39	Al 'Aza Refugee Camp
7	Dar Salah	21	Battir	40	'Ayda Refugee Camp
8	Hindaza	22	Beit Fajjar		
9	Jannatah	23	Beit Sakariya		
10	Jubbet adh Dhib	24	Husan		
11	Kisan	25	Jurat ash Sham'a		
12	Khallet al Louza	26	Khallet al Haddad		
13	Tuqu'	27	Marah Ma'alla		
14	Za'tara	28	Marah Rabah		
		29	Nahhalin		
		30	Umm Salamuna		
		31	Wadi an Nis		
		32	Wadi Fukin		
		33	Wadi Dhalid		



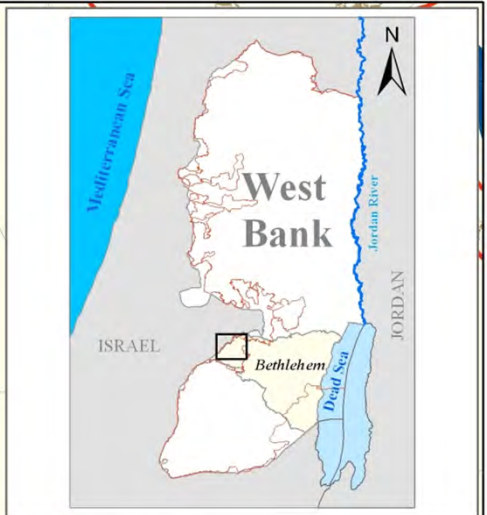
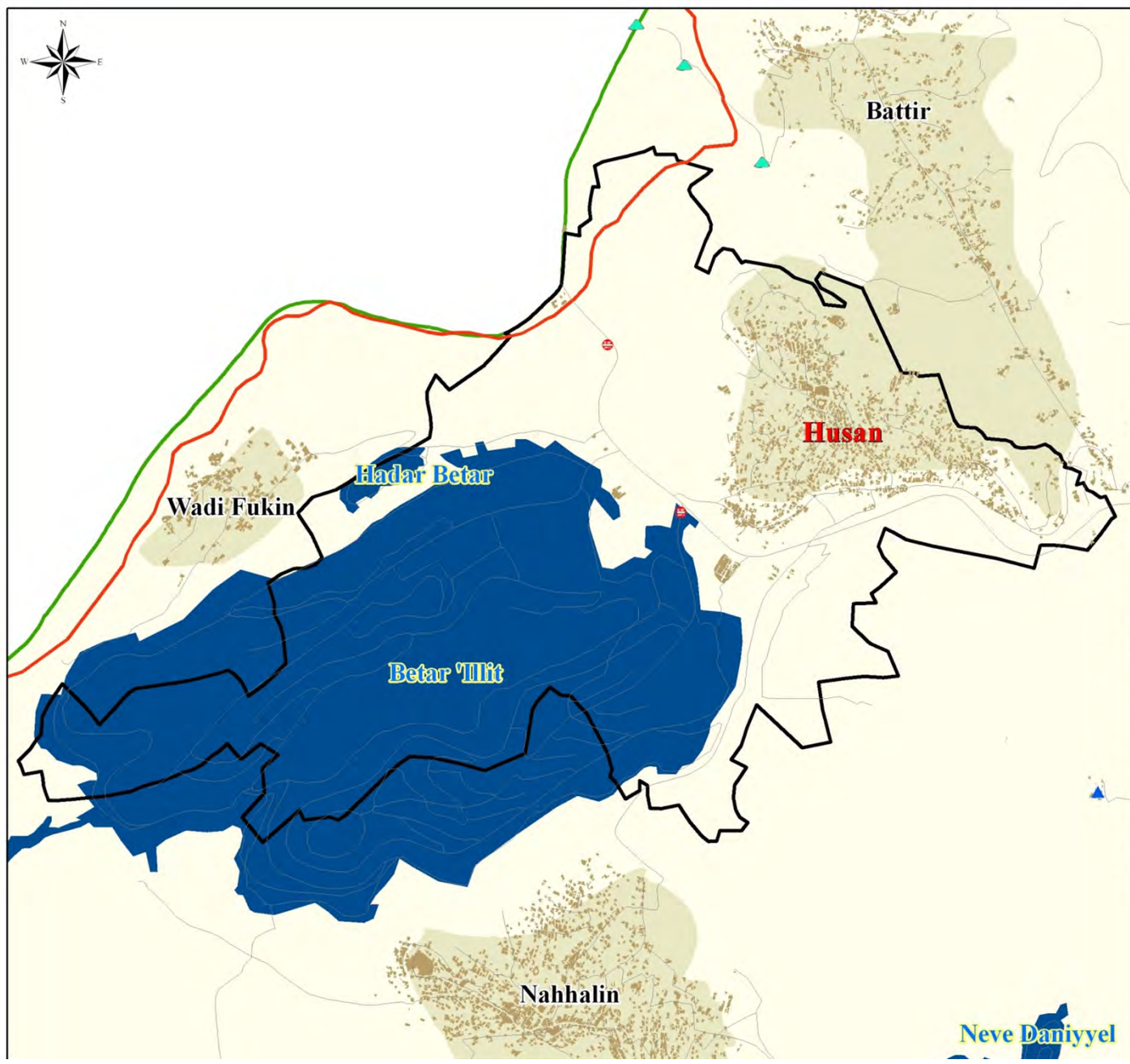
# Localities' Administrative Boundaries of the Bethlehem Governorate



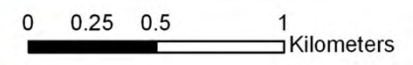
# Data Analysis

- *A community questionnaire was developed* and filled by locality officials across the governorate under the supervision of the project specialists.
- *The data provided in the questionnaire, as well as other official data* from the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MOHE) were analyzed and put together in one village profile, which includes data about *Demography, History, Education, Economy, Health, Natural Resources, Agriculture, Infrastructure, Institutions and Services.*
- *ARIJ GIS unit developed the explanatory maps for each locality.*
- Each community profile contains 3 maps:
  - a location map,
  - an information map, and
  - a land use/land cover map.

# Husan Location Map



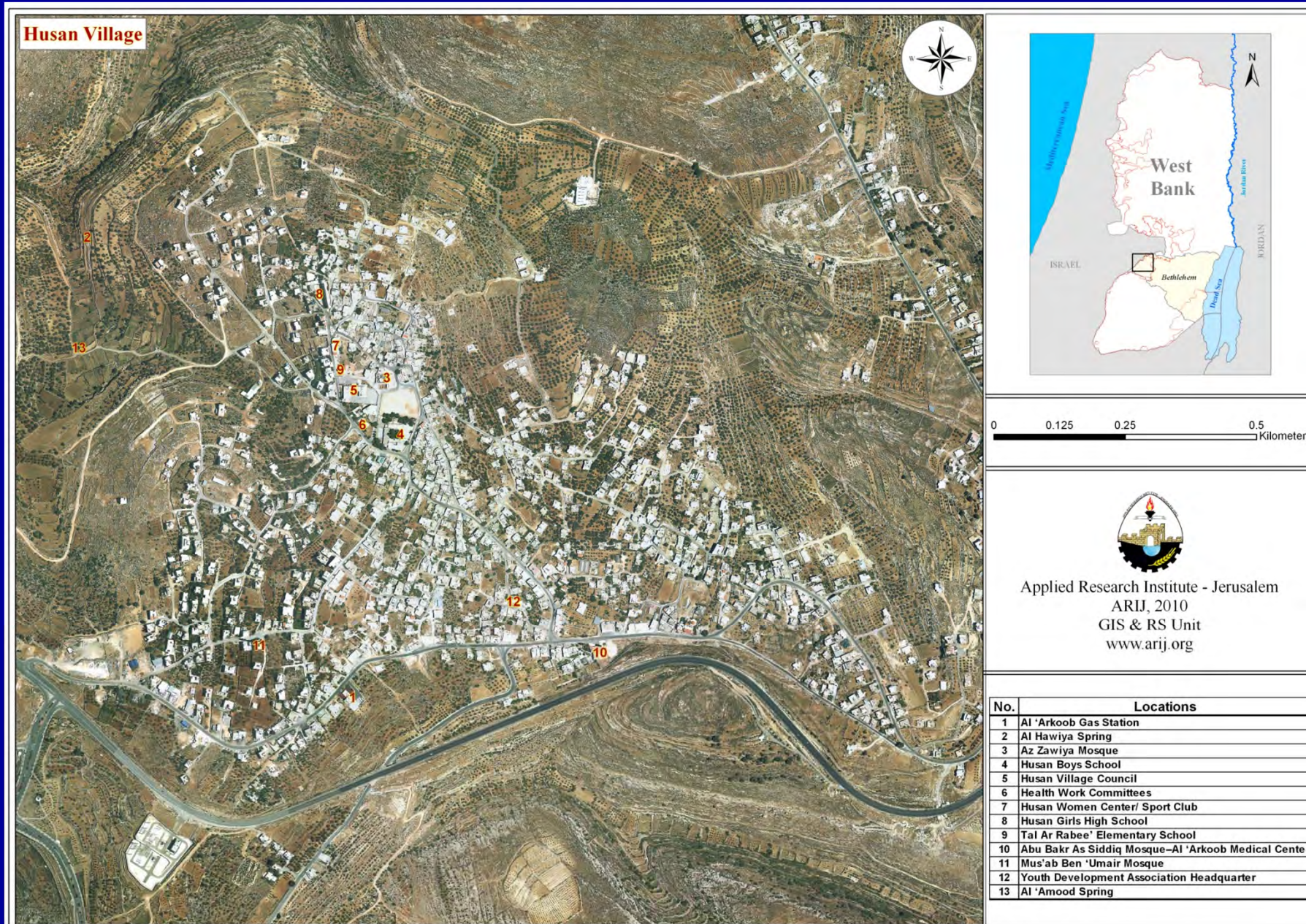
- ▲ Israeli Outpost
- Israeli Checkpoints**
- Permanent Checkpoint
- ▲ Earthmound
- Armistice Line 1949 (Green Line)
- Segregation Wall
- Road Network
- ▭ Husan Village Boundary
- Area B
- Area C
- Palestinian Built-up Area
- Israeli Settlement



Neve Daniyyel

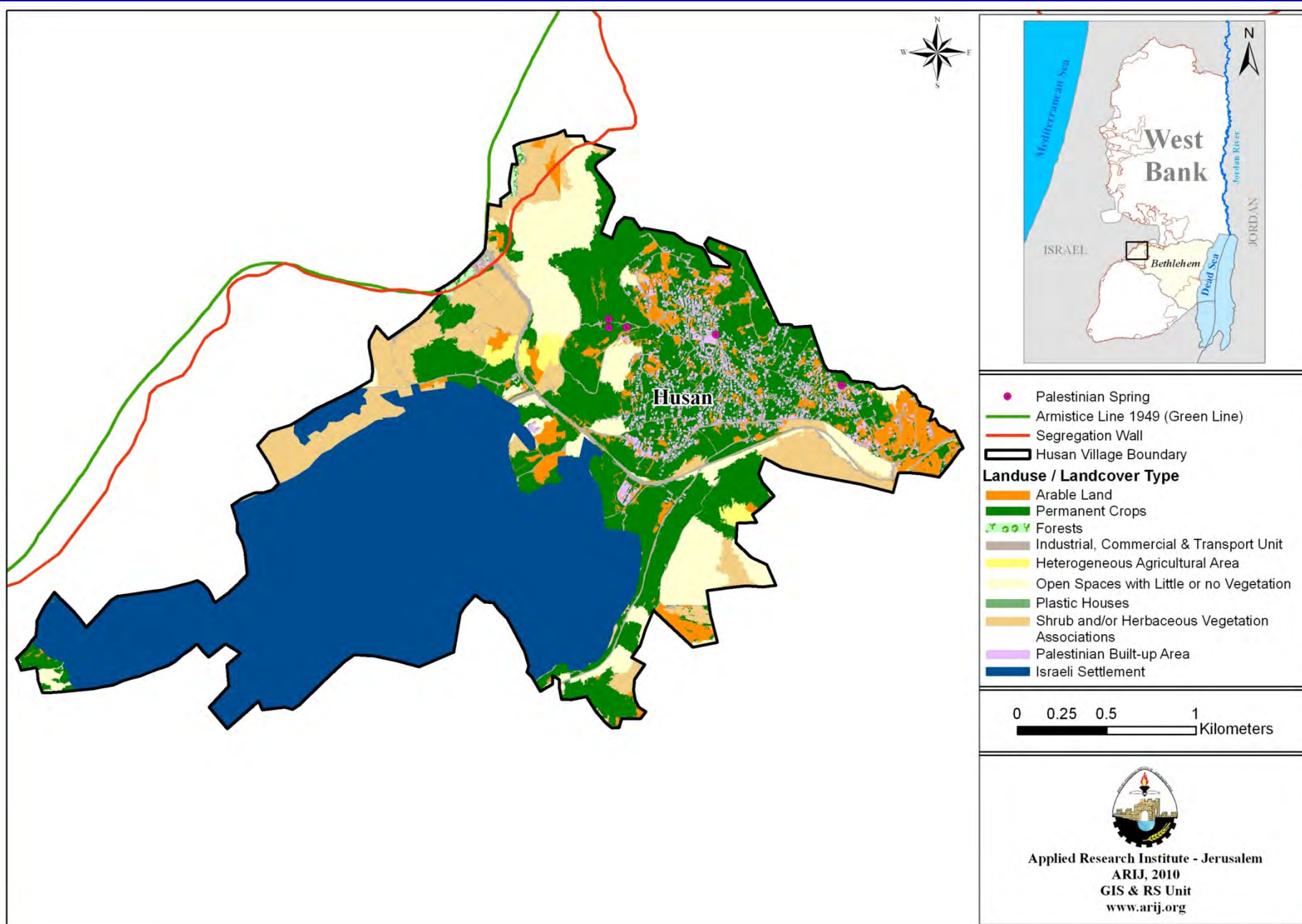


# Husan Main Locations Map





# Husan Land use/Land cover map



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- 40 locality profiles were developed, which include all major and minor localities in the Bethlehem Governorate including the Refugee Camps. In addition, each profile contains a list of each locality's developmental needs and priorities. The complete locality profiles are available on the internet.

- ***Each village profile contains the following items:***

- ***Location and Physical Characteristics***
- ***History***
- ***Religious and Archeological Sites***
- ***Demography and Population***
- ***Education***
- ***Health Status***
- ***Economy***
- ***Agricultural Sector***
- ***Institutions and Services***
- ***Infrastructure and Natural Resources***
- ***Impact of the Israeli Occupation***
- ***Locality Development Priorities and Needs***



# Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) Workshops

- Many meetings, interviews and focus groups were conducted with farmers, local authorities and active institutions in the area in order to do a collective analysis, upon which all development plans will be based.
- The aim of the Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) was to learn from the communities and the institutions working for these communities about their knowledge, practices concerning agriculture, water and environment and the management of their environment and natural resources, and to enable local people to assess these issues, and make their own plans to address and develop them.
- Forty PRA workshops took place on the community level through which the community stakeholders got the opportunity to discuss and present their available resources, strength and weaknesses and their needs for development in prioritization approach. Finally each PRA come up with community needs for development matrix.
- Additionally, three PRA workshops and PRAs were conducted on the Joint Service Council level; and one comprehensive meeting and PRA took place in the Governorate's headquarter. The collected data was documented and analyzed, and several developmental plans and projects were formulated. Forty English and forty Arabic village profiles were developed.

# Communities Developmental Needs were assessed in a participatory approach with local stakeholders per locality



# **Development Priorities and Needs in the Bethlehem Governorate**

Needs by Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority
<b>Infrastructural Needs (%)</b>			
Opening and Pavement of Roads	95	5	0
Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks	60	23	17
Extending the Water Network to Cover New Built up Areas	57.5	30	12.5
Construction of New Water Networks	37.5	20	42.5
Rehabilitation/ Construction of New Wells or Springs	15	10	75
Construction of Water Reservoirs	62.5	20	17.5
Construction of a Sewage Disposal Network	62.5	17.5	20
Construction of a New Electricity Network	40	22.5	37.5
Providing Containers for Solid Waste Collection	62.5	27.5	10
Providing Vehicles for Collecting Solid Waste	35	22.5	42.5
Providing a Sanitary Landfill	37.5	12.5	50
<b>Health Needs (%)</b>			
Construction of New Clinics or Health Care Centers	67.5	17.5	15
Rehabilitation of Old Clinics or Health Care Centers	27.5	20	52.5
Purchasing of Medical Equipment and Tools	52.5	12.5	35

Needs by Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority
<b>Educational Needs (%)</b>			
Construction of New Schools	77.5	10	12.5
Rehabilitation of Old Schools	60	15	25
Purchasing of New Equipment for Schools	67.5	15	17.5
<b>Agricultural Needs (%)</b>			
Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands	82.5	7.5	10
Building Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns	82.5	10	7.5
Construction of Barracks for Livestock	67.5	12.5	20
Veterinary Services	67.5	17.5	15
Seeds and Hay for Animals	70	15	15
Construction of New Greenhouses	62.5	20	17.5
Rehabilitation of Greenhouses	35	27.5	37.5
Field Crops Seeds	67.5	15	17.5
Plants and Agricultural Supplies	77.5	10	12.5



**A List of 8 Developmental Projects  
Proposals in the Fields of Agriculture,  
water and Environment for the Bethlehem  
Governorate**

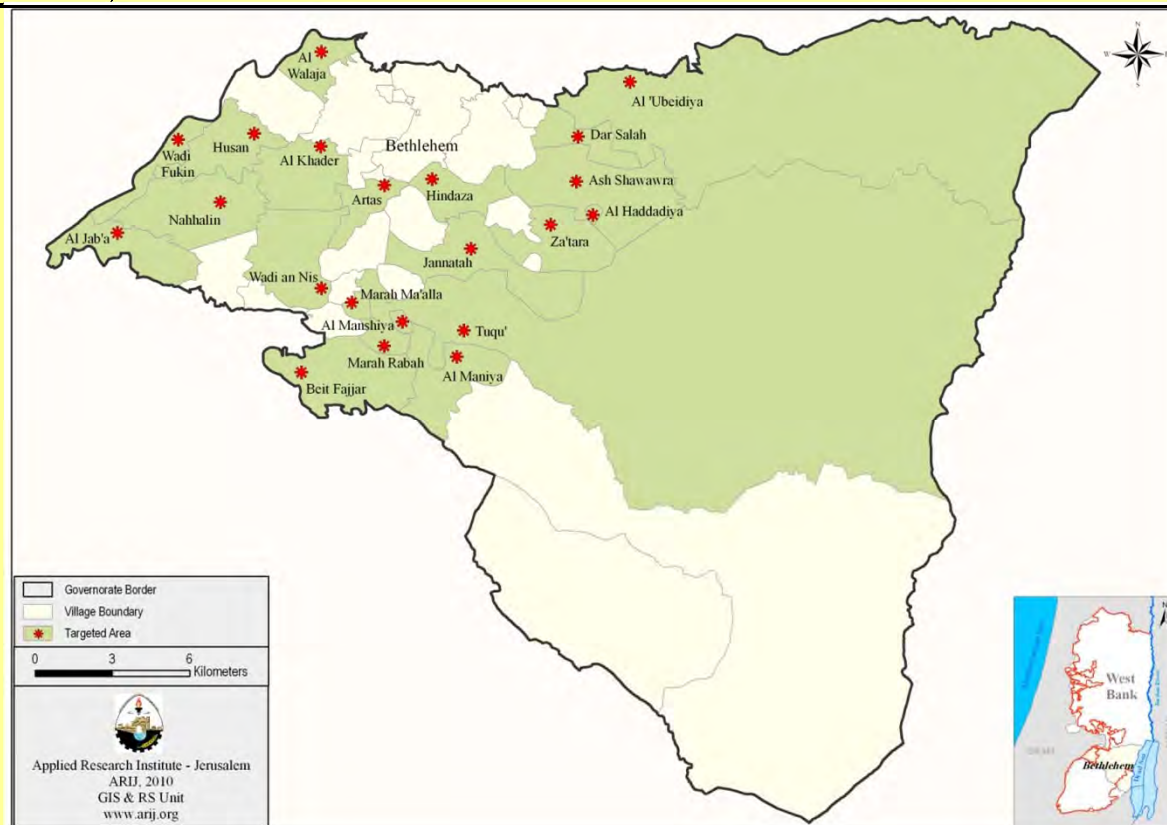
<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Rain Water Harvesting System for Domestic and Agricultural Uses</b>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b><u>The project will target 875 families</u></b> (approximately 5,680 individuals).
<b>Project main activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>Constructing the 875 cisterns</u></b> and providing the beneficiaries with the necessary extension.</li> <li>• Supervising, monitoring and evaluating the implementation process.</li> </ul>
<b>Budget</b>	<p>The total estimated project budget is <b><u>US \$3,784,375.</u></b></p> <p><u>25%</u> of the cisterns construction's cost will be as <u>beneficiaries' contribution.</u></p>
<b>Stakeholders</b>	The project stakeholders will be the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), UNDP, and local and international Agricultural Associations and NGOs.

## Targeted Areas

(21 localities)


Eastern Cluster		Western Cluster		Southern Cluster	
Locality	No. of cisterns	Locality	No. of cisterns	Locality	No. of cisterns
Hindaza	50	Nahhalin	55	Marah Ma'alla	15
Al 'Ubeidiya	100	Al Jab'a	10	Marah Rabah	30
Za'tara	75	Al Walaja	50	Wadi an Nis	15
Jannatah	50	Wadi Fukin	20	Artas	20
Al Maniya	20	Al Khader	10	Beit Fajjar	40
Ash Shawawra	50	Husan	50	Al Manshiya	6
Tuqu'	150				
Dar Salah	60				
<b>Total</b>	<b>555</b>		<b>195</b>		<b>125</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>875</b>		

## Map of Targeted Areas



□ Governorate Border  
 □ Village Boundary  
 \* Targeted Area

0 3 6 Kilometers

  
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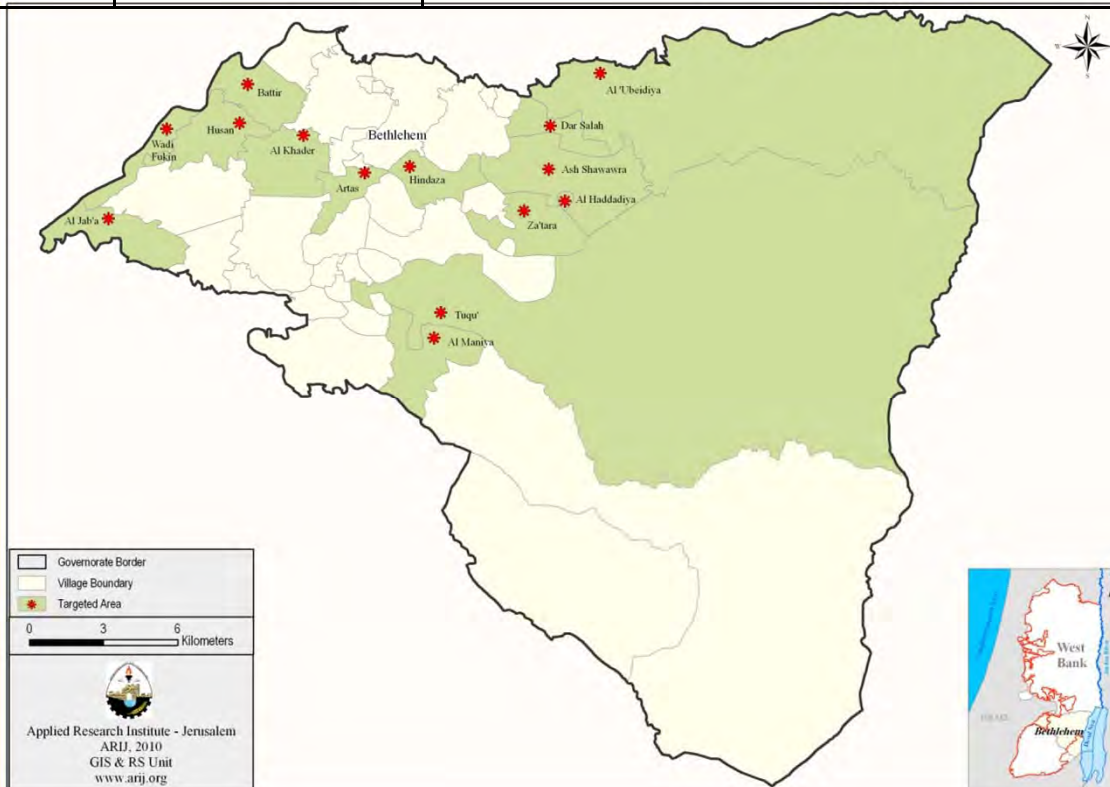
<b>Project Title</b>	<b><i>Proposed Project for the Rehabilitation of Agricultural Springs and Roman Cisterns</i></b>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	most (if not all) members of the targeted communities will benefit ( <i>58,500 individuals</i> )
<b>Project main activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitating <b>79</b> Roman cisterns in the eastern villages.</li> <li>• Rehabilitating <b>12</b> springs in the targeted areas.</li> <li>• Rehabilitating <b>12</b> agricultural pools.</li> <li>• Rehabilitating <b>30</b> farmers' irrigation pools.</li> <li>• Rehabilitating and constructing about <b>500m</b> of water canals.</li> <li>• Providing a drip irrigation system for <b>100 dunums</b> in the targeted localities.</li> </ul>
<b>Budget</b>	The total budget is estimated at around <b><u>US \$1,747,500.</u></b> <u>25%</u> of the assets and infrastructure costs will be provided through <u><i>beneficiaries' contributions.</i></u>
<b>Stakeholders</b>	The project stakeholders will be the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA), local authorities, civil society & NGOs.

## Targeted Areas

**(7 localities for Roman cisterns and 12 localities for Springs)**

Eastern Cluster		Western Cluster		Southern Cluster	
Locality	# Roman Cisterns	Locality	# Springs	Locality	# Springs
Hindaza	16	Battir	1	Artas	1
Al 'Ubeidiya	10	Al Jab'a	2		
Za'tara	10	Wadi Fukin	3		
Al Maniya	10	Al Khader	3		
Ash Shawawra	10	Husan	2		
Tuqu'	20				
Dar Salah	3				
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>		<b>11</b>		<b>1</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>12</b>			

## Map of Targeted Areas



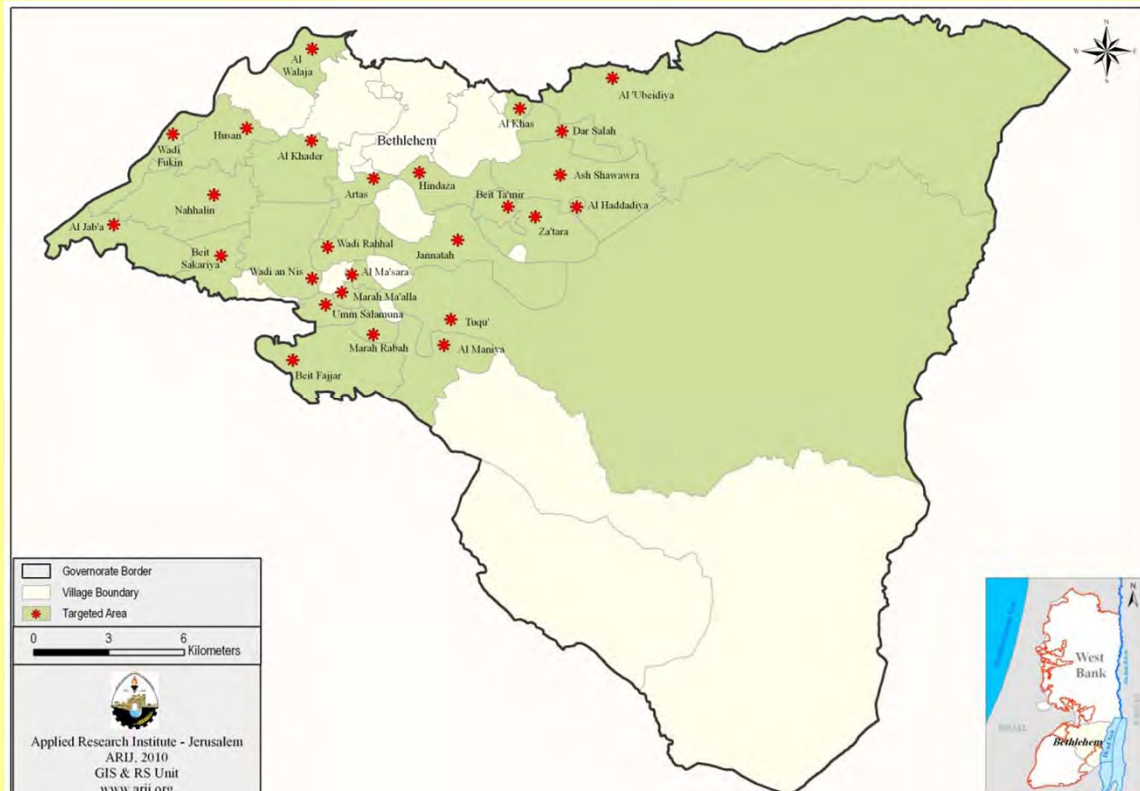


<b>Project Title</b>	<b><i>Agricultural Lands Reclamation and Rehabilitation</i></b>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>360 families</b> (approximately 2,340 individuals).
<b>Project main activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementing the reclamation and rehabilitation of the targeted areas including terracing activities covering <b>1,470 dunums</b>.</li> <li>• Providing the beneficiaries with the adequate technical support and extension.</li> <li>• Constructing <b>185</b> rainwater harvesting cisterns.</li> <li>• Cultivating the reclaimed and rehabilitated areas with the suitable crops.</li> </ul>
<b>Budget</b>	the total budget is estimated at around <b><u>US \$2,393,000</u></b> . <u>25%</u> of the reclamation cost will be provided through <u>beneficiaries' contributions</u> .
<b>Stakeholders</b>	The project stakeholders will be the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), UNDP, Agricultural Associations and NGOs.

**Targeted Areas**  
(25 localities)

Eastern Cluster		Western Cluster		Southern Cluster	
Locality	Dunum	Locality	Dunum	Locality	Dunum
Hindaza	50	Nahhalin	80	Wadi Rahhal	50
Al 'Ubeidiya	100	Al Jab'a	50	Marah Ma'alla	20
Dar Salah	50	Al Walaja	55	Al Ma'sara	50
Za'tara	50	Wadi Fukin	50	Umm Salamuna	30
Jannatah	20	Al Khader	200	Marah Rabah	50
Al Maniya	50	Husan	45	Wadi an Nis	50
Ash Shawawra	50	Beit Sakariya	50	Artas	50
Beit Ta'mir	20			Beit Fajjar (Wadi al Batteekh area)	100
Al Khas & An Nu'man	50				
Tuqu'	100				
<b>Total</b>	<b>540</b>		<b>530</b>		<b>400</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,470 dunums</b>				

**Map of Targeted Areas**

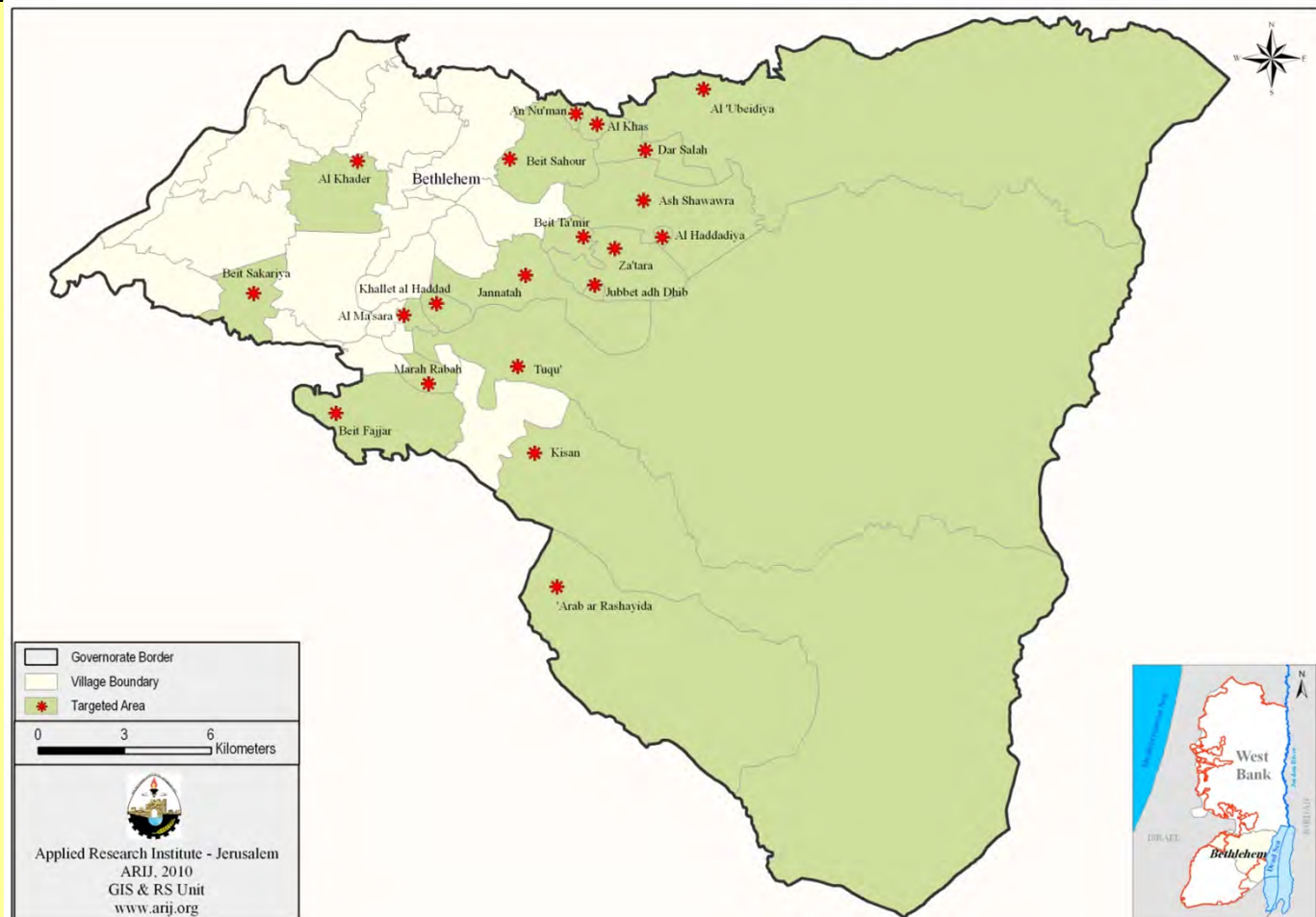


<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Improvement of the cultivation field crops and forages in the marginalized areas</b>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	The project will directly benefit 1200 families
<b>Project main activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist <b>1200 farmers</b> in planting <b>6000 dunums</b> with suitable local varieties field crops and forages</li> <li>• Providing extension services in cooperation with MoA.</li> <li>• Improving the capacities of <b><u>8 active agricultural cooperatives</u></b> in the seed management.</li> <li>• Providing the created <b><u>social seed bank</u></b> with the required equipments, machinery, and facilities.</li> <li>• Improve farmers' practice in crop &amp; seeds management</li> </ul>
<b>Budget</b>	<p>The total budget is estimated at around <b><u>US \$807,500.</u></b></p> <p>The <b><u>farmers will contribute with 20%</u></b> of seeds costs and <b><u>cooperatives with 25%</u></b> of the agricultural equipments</p>
<b>Stakeholders</b>	The project stakeholders will be the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Local Agricultural Associations and NGOs.

## Targeted Areas

The project will target the **19 localities** of the Bethlehem Governorate including: *Za'tara, Ash Shawawra, Dar Salah, Al 'Ubeidiya, Jannatah, Tuqu', Beit Fajjar, Marah Rabah, Beit Sakariya, Kisan, Jubbet adh Dhib, 'Arab ar Rashayida, Al Khader, Al Ma'sara, Khallet al Haddad, Al Khas & An Nu'man , Beit Sahour and Beit Ta'mir.*

## Map of Targeted Areas



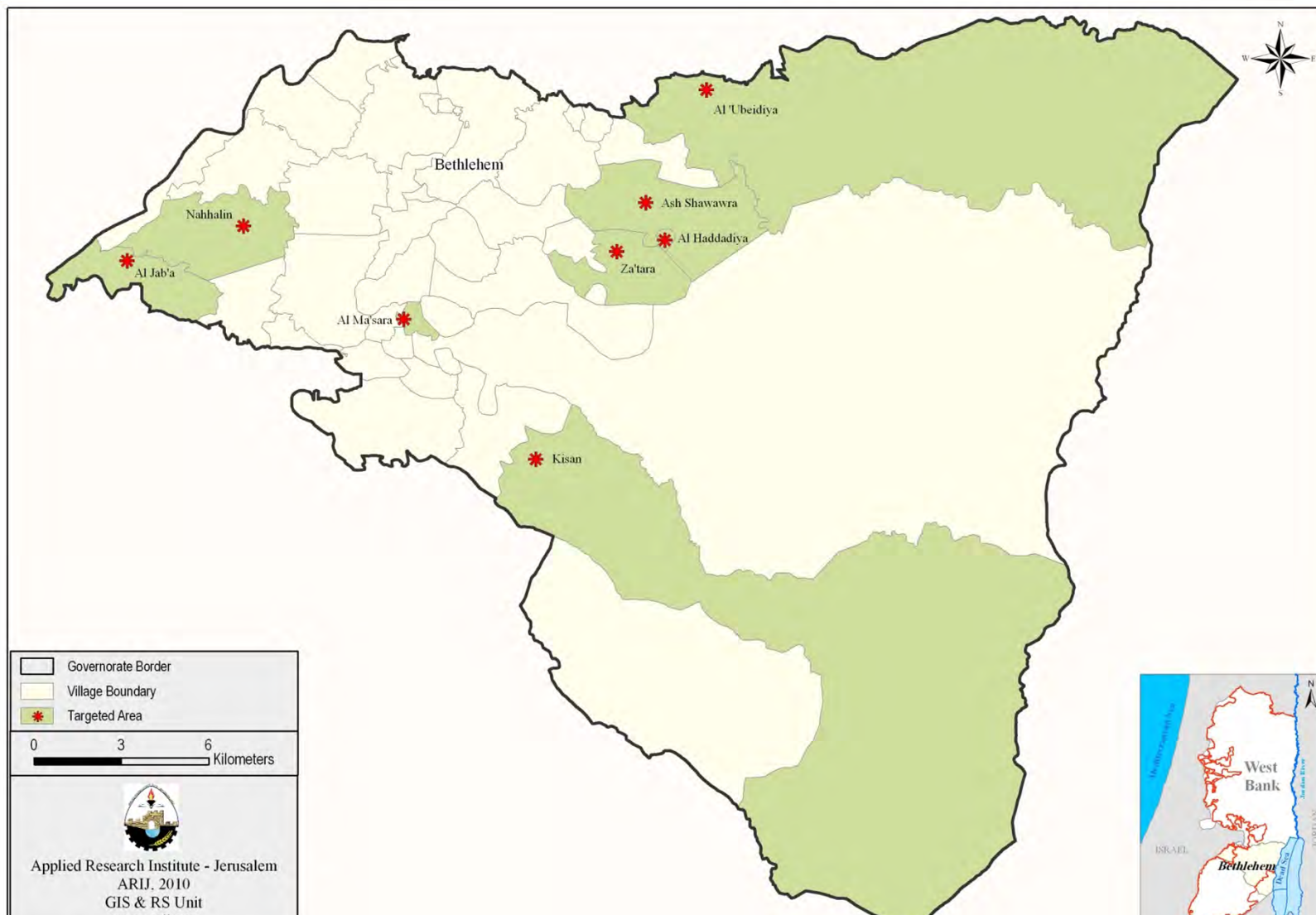
<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Improving the household self production of farm livestock (small ruminants)</b>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	100 poor livestock farmers who own 15-30 heads.
<b>Project main activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitate 100 livestock sheds, with an average area of 30 m<sup>2</sup> each.</li> <li>• Distribute animal feeds to the rehabilitated farms.</li> <li>• Improving the provided veterinary services and access to vaccines.</li> <li>• Providing veterinary services in cooperation with the MoA, providing suitable equipments and tools to improve the farm management system,</li> <li>• Training the farmers women on milk processing and hygiene applications, and in cooperation</li> </ul>
<b>Budget</b>	The total budget is <u>US \$229,000</u> . The community will contribute with 20% of the assets and infrastructure .
<b>Stakeholders</b>	The project stakeholders will be the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), local Agricultural Association and NGOs.



## Targeted Areas

This project will targeted **8 localities** of Bethlehem Governorate, including: Al 'Ubeidiya, Za'tara, Kisan, Ash Shawawra, Nahhalin, Al Jaba'a, Al-Hadadiya, Al Ma'sara.

## Map of Targeted Areas

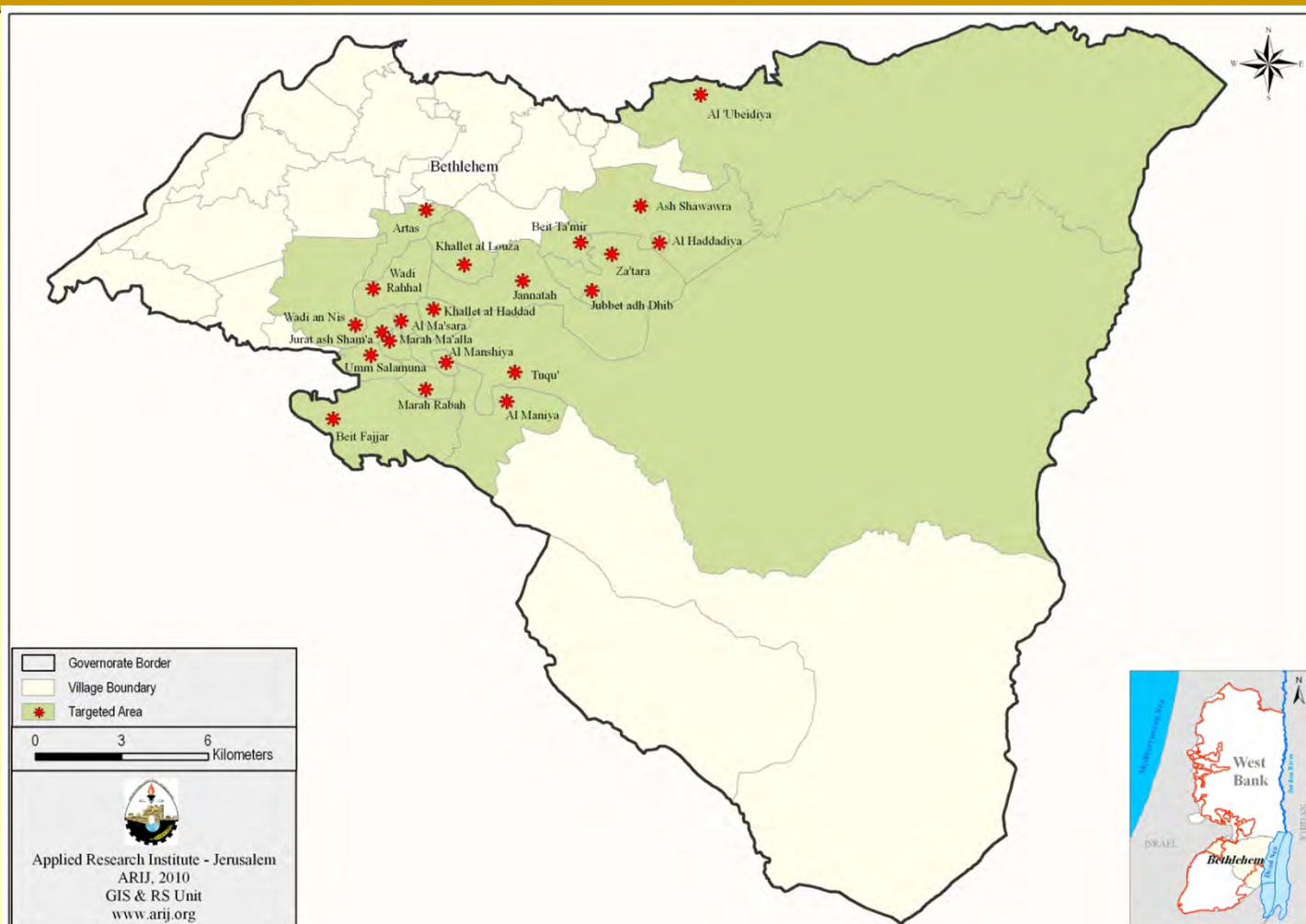


<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Utilizing Small-Scale Waste Water Treatment Units for Waste Water Management and Reuse</b>
<b>beneficiaries #</b>	This project will target <b>400 families</b> (2,200 individuals).
<b>Project main activities</b>	<b>Establishing 400 SSWWTU for 400 households</b> , establishing drip irrigation networks and distributing planting material to irrigate up to <b>200 dunums of home gardens trees</b> by the treated wastewater
<b>Budget</b>	The total estimated budget will be about <b><u>US \$1,650,000</u></b> , ( <u>one treatment unit /hh drip, irrigation system and seedlings</u> ). The beneficiaries' contribution will be 20% of the system cost ( <b>US \$660/households</b> ).
<b>Stakeholders</b>	The project stakeholders will be the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA), local authorities, civil society, and the NGOs.

## Targeted Areas

The project will target the following **20 localities**: Ash Shawawra, Tuqu', Al Maniya, Jubbet adh Dhib, Jannatah, Za'tara, Khallet al Louza, Al 'Ubeidiya, Beit Ta'mir, Umm Salamuna, Al Ma'sara, Marah Rabah, Wadi an Nis, Marah Ma'alla, Artas, Wadi Rahal, Beit Fajjar, Al Manshiya, Jurat ash Sham'a, and Khallet al Haddad.

## Map of Targeted Areas



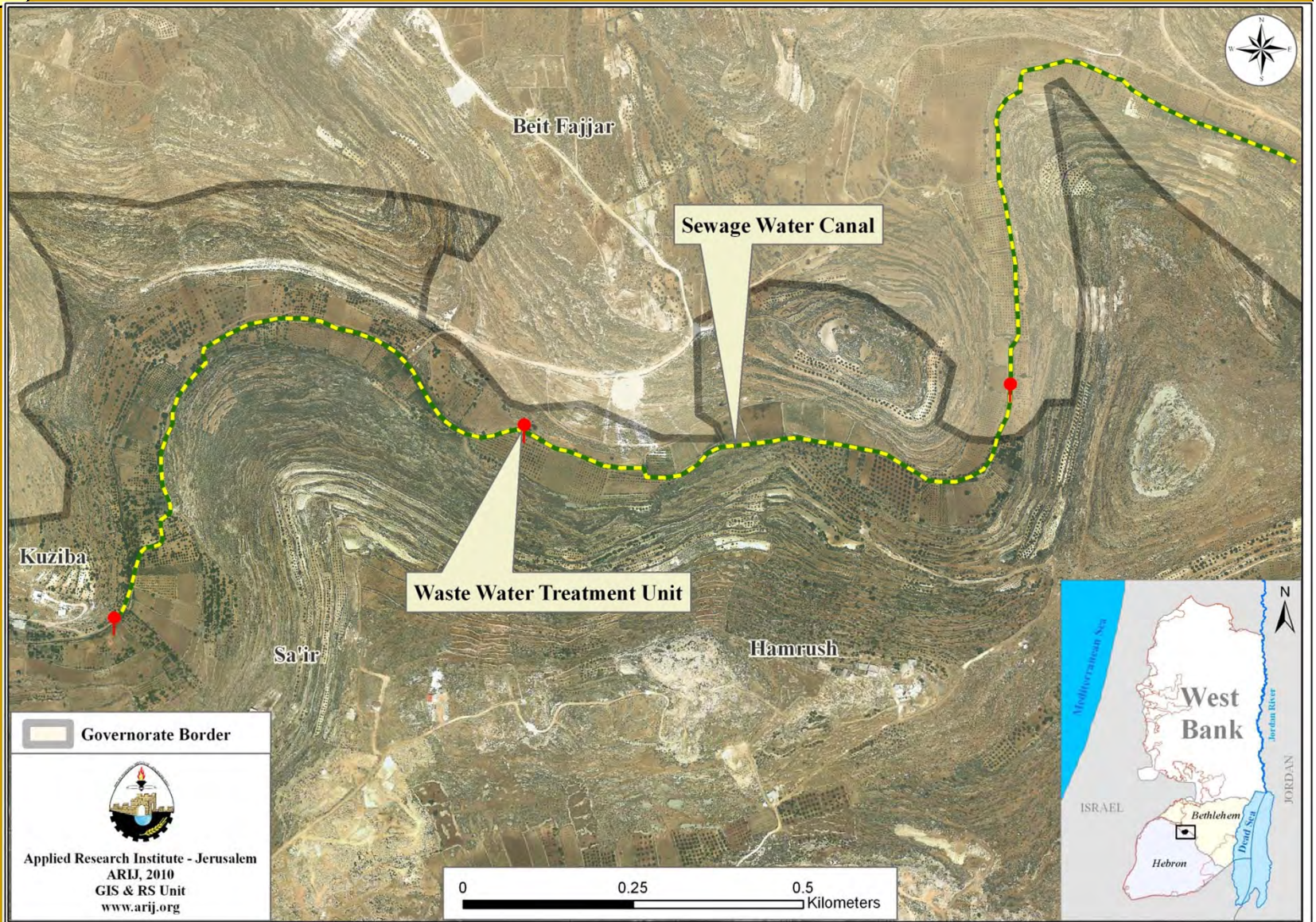
<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Mitigating the Impact of <b>Wadi Saif</b> Wastewater Stream on Health, Environment and Water Resources</b>
<b>beneficiaries #</b>	<b>29,000 persons</b> , the population of the communities where the open sewage stream flow.
<b>Project main activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constructing <b>2km of waste water pipes</b> in the populated areas.</li> <li>• Establishing <b>3 wastewater treatment units</b> with a capacity of 350 cubic meters per day, each.</li> <li>• Providing main pipelines to distribute the treated wastewater.</li> <li>• Training local authorities on the management of wastewater</li> <li>• Training local communities and farmers to improve their awareness.</li> <li>• Rehabilitating the polluted lands &amp; Provide the farmers with suitable fruit tree seedlings to cultivate <b>1200 dunums</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Budget</b>	The total estimated budget is <b><u>US \$4,777,500.</u></b> The farmers will contribute with 25% for land reclamation and irrigation networks.
<b>Stakeholders</b>	the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), PWA, the Ministry of Local Governorates, Local NGOs and Local Agricultural Societies.



# Targeted Areas

*Beit Fajjar* from *Bethlehem Governorate* and *Kuziba* and *Sa'eer* from *Hebron Governorate*

# Map of Targeted Areas





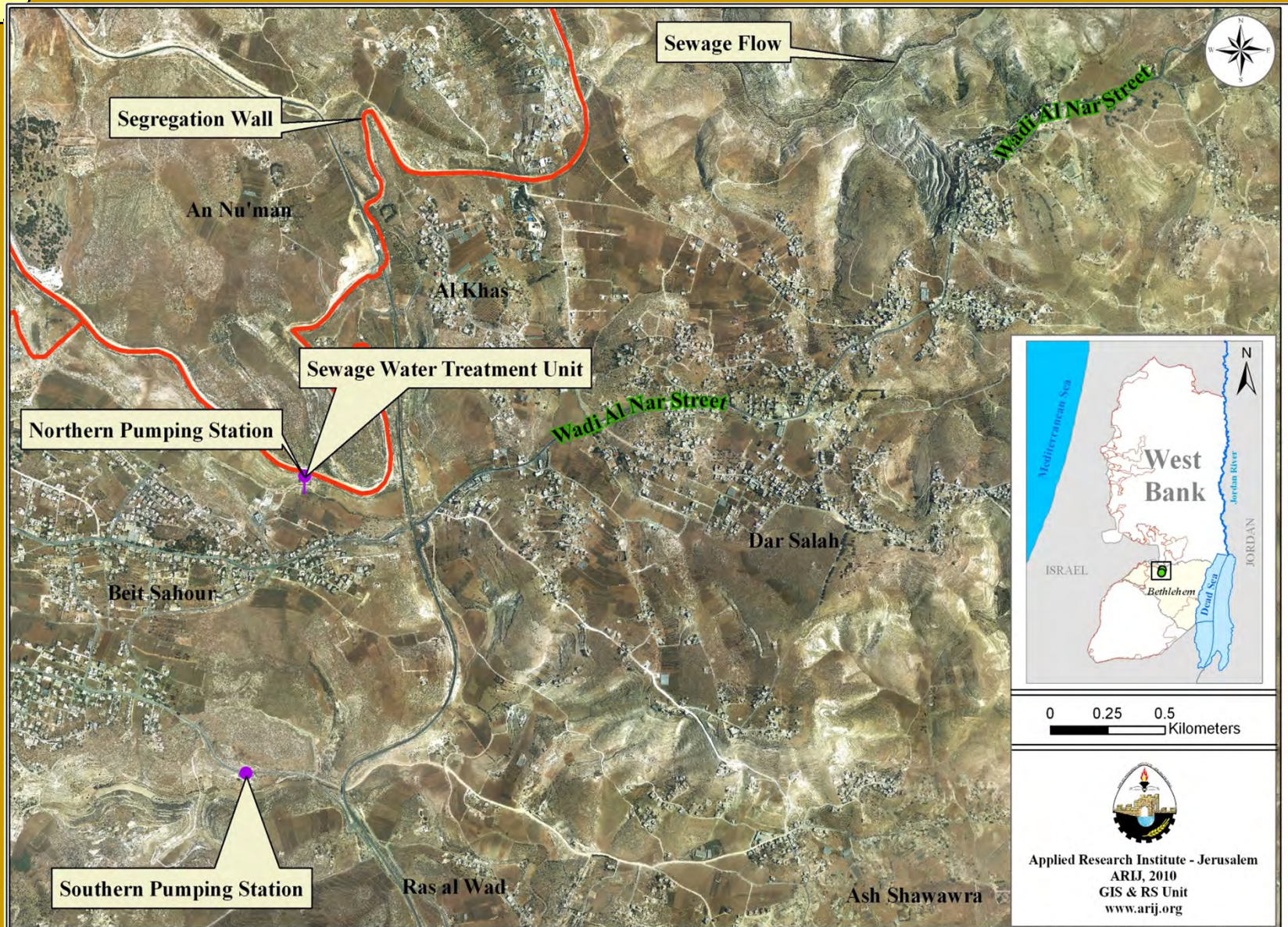
<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Establishing wastewater treatment unit and reuse in the Northern Part of Beit Sahour</b>
<b>Project main activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishing large wastewater treatment unit with a capacity of <b>1,000 cubic meters per day</b>.</li> <li>• Providing pipelines to distribute the treated wastewater.</li> <li>• Creating an association leaded by Beit Sahour Municipality to follow up, monitor and manage the system.</li> <li>• Rehabilitating the polluted lands to become suitable for cultivation.</li> <li>• Planting additional <b>1,200 dunums with fruit trees</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Budget</b>	<p>The total estimated budget is <b><u>US \$4,865,000</u></b>.</p> <p>The farmers will contribute with 25% for land reclamation and irrigation networks.</p>
<b>Stakeholders</b>	<p>The project stakeholders will be the Beit Sahour Municipality, MoA, PWA, the Ministry of Local Governorates, Local NGOs, Local Agricultural Societies</p>



## Targeted Areas

Beit Sahour as main beneficiary and Dar Salah and Al Khas & An N'uman as sub beneficiaries.

## Map of Targeted Areas



# Internet Database

The Computer and Information Technology (IT) unit in ARIJ developed a database for the locality profiles in three languages; *Arabic and English and Spanish.*

All data was posted on the internet in a well organized and comprehensive database; easy to navigate and accessible to all. The profiles, maps, and factsheets for every locality can be found at the following website:

<http://vprofile.arij.org/bethlehem/>

Or through visiting ARIJ Website:

<http://www.arij.org>



**Thank You**