

Beit Duqqu Village Profile



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Background

This report is part of a series of booklets, which contain compiled information about each city, village, and town in the Jerusalem Governorate. These booklets came as a result of a comprehensive study of all villages in Jerusalem 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 the Jerusalem 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 the Jerusalem 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 village profiles in Arabic and English are available online at <http://vprofile.arij.org>.

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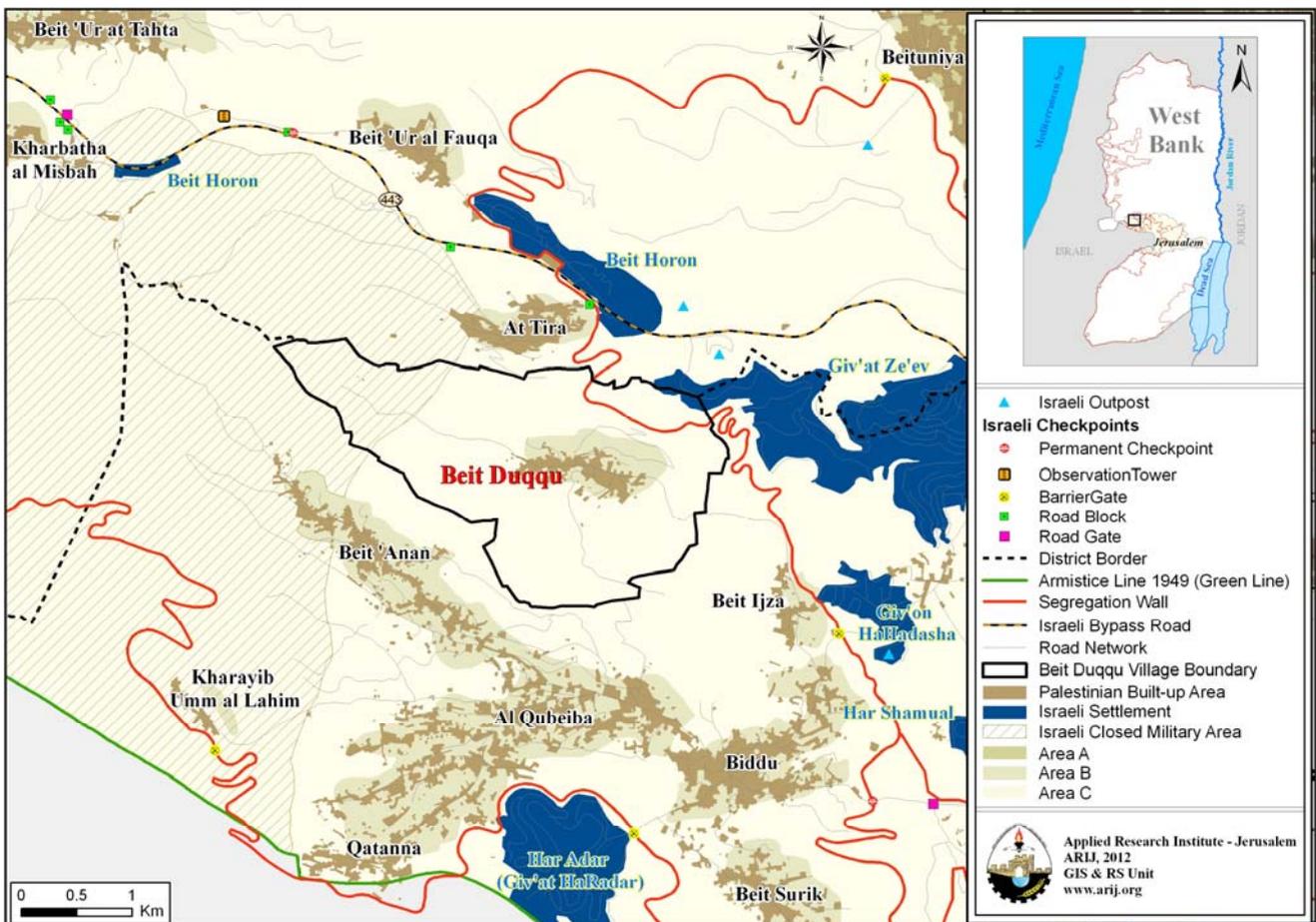
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Beit Duqqu Village Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Beit Duqqu is a Palestinian village in Jerusalem Governorate located (horizontally) 12.9km north-west of Jerusalem City. It is bordered by Beit 'Anan town to the east, At Tira village (in Ramallah Governorate) to the north, Beit Ijza and Al Jib to the west, and Al Qubeiba village to the south (ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2012) (See map 1).

Map 1: Beit Duqqu location and borders



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012

Beit Duqqu is located at an altitude of 664m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 593.1mm. The average annual temperature is 16 °C and the average annual humidity is approximately 60.4% (ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2012).

Since 1994 Beit Duqqu has been governed by a village council, which is currently administrated by 9 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority. The village council owns a permanent headquarters and a vehicle for the collection of solid waste (Beit Duqqu Village Council, 2010).

It is the responsibility of the village council to provide a number of services to the residents of Beit Duqqu, including (Beit Duqqu Village Council, 2010):

- Infrastructure services such as water and electricity.
- Solid waste collection, road construction, pavement and rehabilitation, street cleaning, and social development services.
- Implementing projects and case studies for the village.
- Protecting historical and archeological sites.
- Providing means of transportation.
- Providing schools of all levels.

History

Beit Duqqu was named after the founder of the village, Ash Sheikh Omar Ad Daqqaq. The village dates back to 1400 AD; its residents originate from Umm Walad, Syria. (Beit Duqqu Village Council, 2010) (See photo below for Beit Duqqu village).

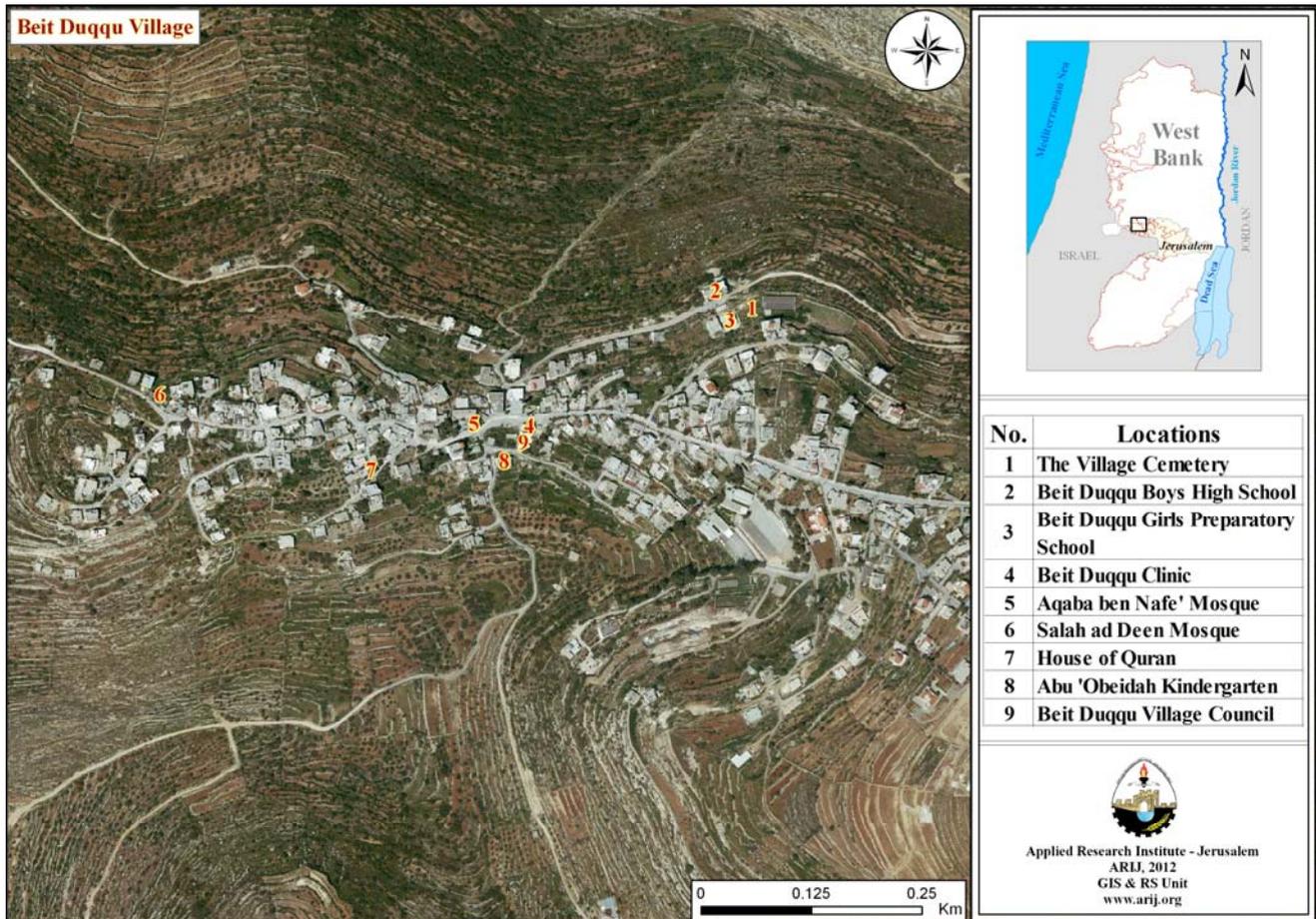
Photo 1: General landscape view of Beit Duqqu village



Religious and Archaeological Sites

There are two mosques in the village, Aqaba ben Nafi and Salah ad Din al 'Ayyubi Mosques. The village has several sites of archaeological interest: Ash Sheikh Omar shrine, Ash Sheikh Ismail shrine, the remains of 'Oqad 'Ein Suleima, and the ruins of Khirbet Jifna (Beit Duqqu Village Council, 2010) (See Map 2).

Map 2: Main locations in Beit Duqqu Village



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012.

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Beit Duqqu in 2007 was 1,461, of whom 748 were male and 713 female. There were 308 households living in 370 housing units.

Age Groups and Gender

The General Census of Population and Housing carried out by PCBS in 2007 showed the distribution of age groups in Beit Duqqu was as follows: 38.7% were under 15 years old 57.5% were 15 - 64 years old, and 3.7% were over the age of 65. Data additionally showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the village is 104.9:100, meaning that males and females constituted 51.2% and 48.8% of the population respectively.

Families

Beit Duqqu residents are from several families, mainly the Badr, Ali Hussein, Rayyan, Marar, Dawood and Muslih families (Beit Duqqu Village Council, 2010).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census (2007), the illiteracy rate amongst the Beit Duqqu population was approximately 4%, of whom 72.1% were females. Of the literate population, 10.5% could only read and write with no formal education 20% had elementary education, 27.1% had preparatory education, 22.3% had secondary education, and 16% completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the village of Beit Duqqu by sex and educational attainment in 2007.

Table 1: Beit Duqqu population (10 years and above) by sex and educational attainment, 2007

Sex	Illite- rate	Can read & write	Elem- entary	Prepa- ratory	Second- ary	Associate Diploma	Bach- elor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Un- known	Total
M	12	48	95	147	149	32	51	-	9	2	1	546
F	31	65	120	145	91	32	44	-	2	-	-	530
T	43	113	215	292	240	64	95	-	11	2	1	1,076

Source: PCBS, 2009.

There are two public schools in the village run by the Palestinian Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE), but there are no kindergartens in the village (see Table 2) (Directorate of Education in Jerusalem, 2011).

Table 2: The Schools in Beit Duqqu by name, stage, sex, and supervising authority in the scholastic year 2010/2011

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Beit Duqqu Girls High School	Government	Females
Beit Duqqu Boys High School	Government	Males

Source: Directorate of Education in Jerusalem, 2011

In the village there are 405 students, 36 teachers, and 22 classes (Directorate of Education in Jerusalem, 2011). The average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 11, and the average number of students per class is approximately 18 (Directorate of Education in Jerusalem, 2011).

Students also attend schools in neighbouring villages if the village schools cannot provide a specific level of education. These include Al 'Umawiya Girls High School in Beit Ijza, about 3km in distance from Beit Duqqu (Beit Duqqu Village Council, 2010).

The students face problems created by the Israeli occupation, primarily events such as Israelis breaking into schools, throwing tear gas bombs and thus disrupting education (Beit Duqqu Village Council, 2010).

The educational sector in Beit Duqqu village faces other problems, including the lack of legal playgrounds for children and youth (Beit Duqqu Village Council, 2010).

Health Status

There are very few health centers in Beit Duqqu village, only a health center run by Medical Relief. In case of the absence of required health services and in emergencies, residents of Beit Duqqu go to the Red Crescent Center in Biddu town, around 4km in from the village (Beit Duqqu Village Council, 2010).

The health sector in the village has other obstacles and problems, mainly (Beit Duqqu Village Council, 2010):

1. The lack of a health center that operates at evening.
2. The lack of a resident physician in the clinic working on permanent basis.
3. The lack of a medical laboratory.
4. The lack of a radiology center.
5. The lack of an ambulance in the village.

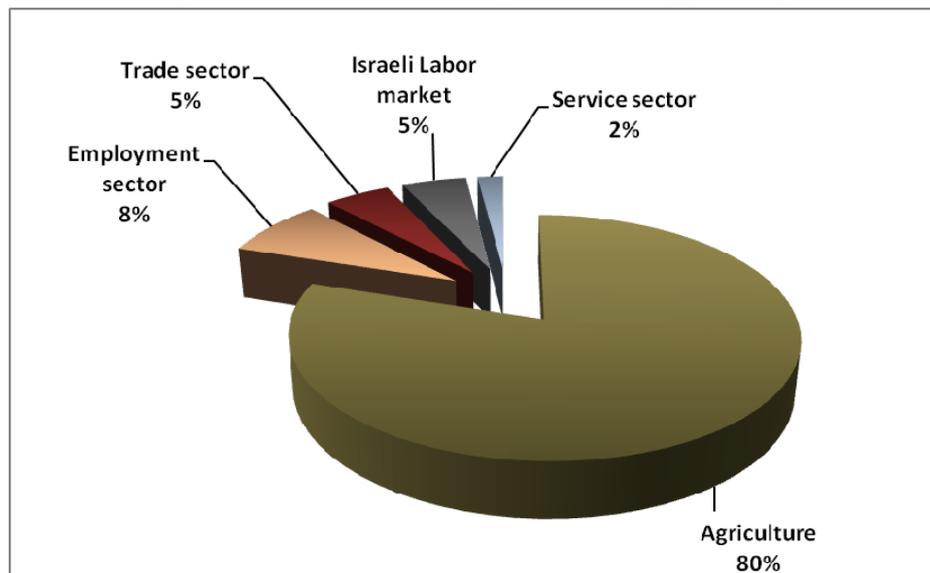
Economic Activities

The economy in Beit Duqqu is dependent on several sectors, mainly the agricultural sector, which absorbs 80% of the workforce (Beit Duqqu Village Council, 2010) (See Figure 1).

A field survey conducted by ARIJ in 2010 showed that the distribution of labor by economic activity in Beit Duqqu is as follows:

- Agriculture sector (80%)
- Government or private employees sector (8%)
- Trade sector (5%)
- Services sector (5%)
- Israeli labor market (2%)

Figure 1: Economic activity in Beit Duqqu village



Source: Beit Duqqu Village Council, 2010

In terms of commercial and industrial productions in Beit Duqqu village, there are 6 grocery stores, 2 vegetable and fruit stores, 4 different services stores and 8 different professional workshops (blacksmith, carpentry etc.) (Beit Duqqu Village Council, 2010).

The unemployment rate in Beit Duqqu has reached around 10% in 2010 (Beit Duqqu Village Council, 2010). The social groups most affected in the village as a result of Israeli restrictions and procedures are (Beit Duqqu Village Council, 2010):

1. Workers in the agriculture sector.
2. Former workers in Israel.
3. Workers in the trade sector.
4. Workers in the services sector.

5. Workers in the employees sector.

Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census (2007), 35.4% of Beit Duqqu's labor force was economically active, of whom 90.3% were employed, and 64.4% were not economically active, of whom 59.9% were students and 30% were housekeepers (See Table 3).

Table 3: Beit Duqqu population (10 years and above) by sex and employment status-2007

SEX	Economically Active				Not Economically Active						Un-known	Total
	Employed	Currently Un-employed	Un-employed (Never worked)	Total	Students	House-keeping	Unable to work	Not working & Not looking for work	Other	Total		
M	268	25	2	295	208	-	31	7	3	249	2	546
F	76	3	7	86	207	208	26	1	2	444	-	530
T	344	28	9	381	415	208	57	8	5	693	2	1,076

Source: PCBS, 2009.

Agricultural Sector

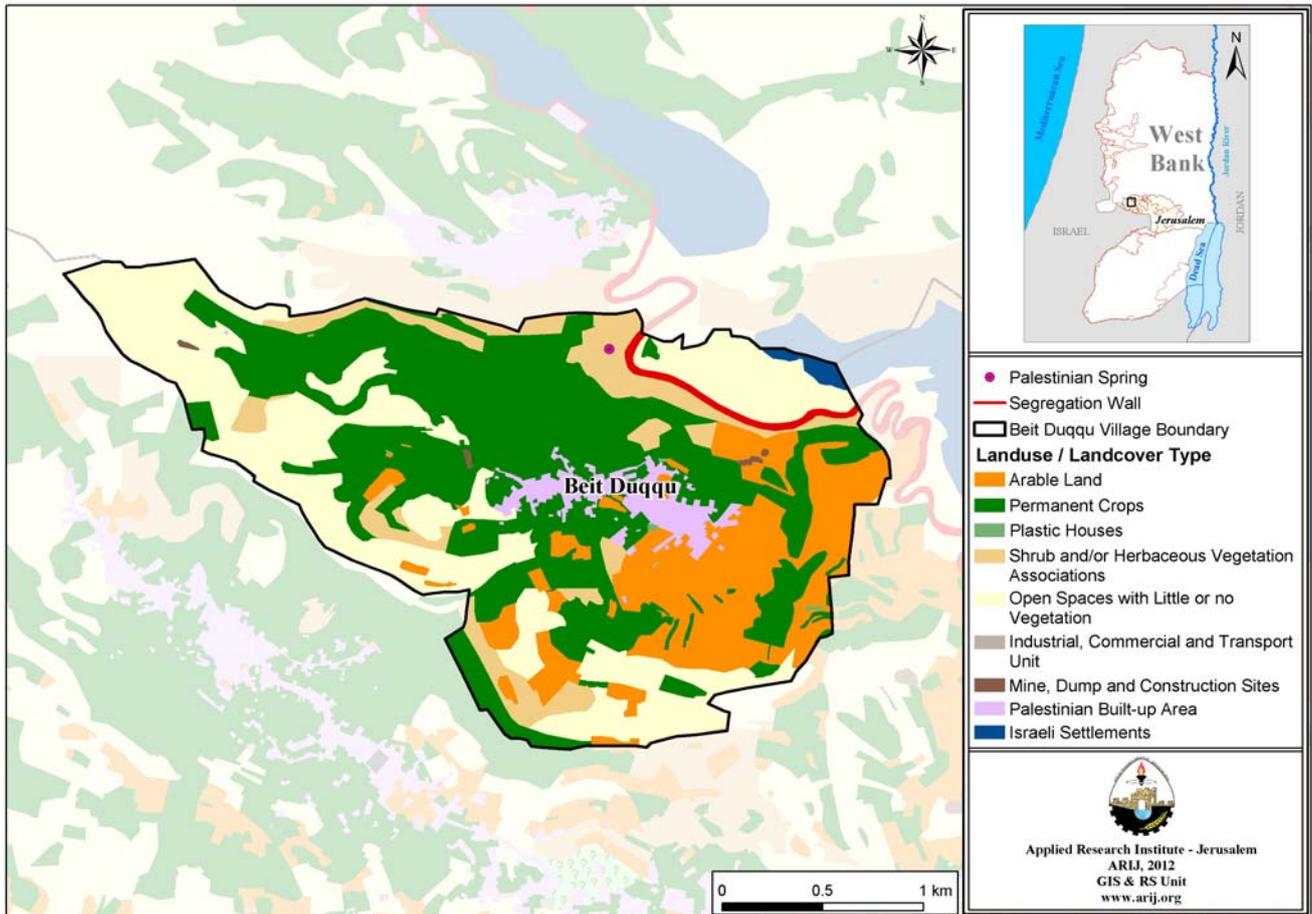
Beit Duqqu has a total area of around 5,512 dunums of which 3,606 are considered 'arable' land, and 206 dunums are registered as 'residential' (See Table 4 and Map 3).

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

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (3,606)				Inland water	Forests	Open Spaces	Area of Industrial, Commercial & Transport Unit	Area of Settlements, Military Bases & Wall Zone
		Permanent Crops	Green-houses	Range-lands	Arable lands					
5,512	206	2,138	5	497	966	0	0	1,608	11	81

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012.

Map 3: Land use/land cover in Beit Duqqu village



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012.

Table 5 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open vegetables planted in the area. The most common crop cultivated within this area is tomato.

Table 5: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Beit Duqqu village

Cultivated vegetables	Rainfed (dunum)	Irrigated (dunum)
Fruity vegetables	11	6
Leafy vegetables	0	7
Green legumes	0	0
Bulbs	0	0
Other vegetables	0	0
Total Area	11	13

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Jerusalem, 2010

Table 6 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. Beit Duqqu village is known for the cultivation of grapes; there are 2,093 dunums of land cultivated with grape vines in total.

Table 6: Total area of fruit and olive trees in Beit Duqqu village (dunum)

Fruit trees	Rainfed (dunum)	Irrigated (dunum)
Olives	450	0
Citrus	0	0
Stone-fruits	189	32
Pome fruits	0	0
Nuts	32	0
Other fruits	2,123	0
Total Area	2,794	32

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Jerusalem, 2010

In terms of field crops and forage in Beit Duqqu, cereals, in particular wheat and barley, are the most cultivated, covering an area of about 15 dunums, while dry legumes such as chickpeas and beans are the second most cultivated crops (See Table 7).

Table 7: Total area of field crops in Beit Duqqu village (dunum)

Fruit trees	Rainfed	Irrigated
Cereals	15	0
Bulbs	7	0
Dry legumes	0	0
Oil crops	0	0
Forage crops	4	0
Stimulating crops	0	0
Other crops	0	0
Total Area	26	0

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Jerusalem, 2010

The difference between the two sets of results obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and by ARIJ's GIS Unit in sizes of agricultural areas is explained by the fact that the Ministry of Agriculture and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (2010) conducted a survey which used a definition of agricultural areas based on land ownership. Therefore, the areas included in the survey were those of actual holdings of agricultural areas instead of seasonal ones. The survey did not consider fragmented and small seasonal cultivated areas in residential and agricultural areas. ARIJ's survey, however, indicated the existence of a high proportion of small and fragmented holdings (home gardens) throughout the occupied Palestinian territories, thus accounting for the larger area of agricultural holdings calculated by ARIJ.

The field survey conducted by ARIJ shows that 2% of the residents in Beit Duqqu rear and keep domestic animals such as goats, sheep and bees (Beit Duqqu Village Council, 2010) (See Table 8).

Table 8: Livestock in Beit Duqqu Village

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
0	245	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	35

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Jerusalem, 2010

There are around 20 kilometers of agricultural roads in the village (Beit Duqqu Village Council, 2010), divided as follows:

Table 9: Agricultural roads in Beit Duqqu village and their lengths

Suitability of Agricultural Roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	10
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	10
For animals only	-
Unsuitable	-

Source: Beit Duqqu Village Council, 2010

The agricultural sector in the village faces some obstacles, including:

- The lack of capital.
- The lack of economic feasibility.
- The high prices of feed.
- The high prices of livestock.
- The lack of water sources.

Institutions and Services

Beit Duqqu village has some governmental institutions, including a post office division, in addition to a number of local institutions and associations that provide services to various sectors of society. These institutions include (Beit Duqqu Village Council, 2010):

- **Beit Duqqu Village Council:** Founded in 1994 by the Ministry of Local Government with the goal of solving issues in the village and providing various services to its population.
- **Beit Duqqu Society:** Founded in 1987 by the Union of Charitable Societies, the BDS is concerned with the growth and development of rural society.
- **House of Quran Center:** Founded in 2001 by the Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs to promote and encourage recitation and memorization of the Quran.
- **The Cultural Forum:** Founded in 2008 by the Ministry of Interior, the CF provides courses for young learners.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services

Beit Duqqu has been connected to a public electricity network since 1975. It is served by Jerusalem Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the village. Approximately 99% of the housing units in the village are connected to this network. However, the village faces some problems concerning electricity, mainly (Beit Duqqu Village Council, 2010):

1. The high cost of electricity.
2. The weak electric current.

Beit Duqqu is connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 95% of the housing units within the village boundaries are connected to phone lines (Beit Duqqu Village Council, 2010).

Transportation Services

7 public buses are the primary means of transportation in Beit Duqqu village (Beit Duqqu Village Council, 2010). There is 1km of designated 'main' roads and 6km of 'secondary' roads (Beit Duqqu Village Council, 2010) (See Table 10).

Table 10: Roads in Beit Duqqu Village

Status of Internal Roads	Road Length (km)	
	Main	Sub
Paved & in good condition	1	4
Paved but in poor condition	-	1
Unpaved	-	1

Source: Beit Duqqu Village Council, 2010

Water Resources

The West Bank Water Department provides Beit Duqqu with water purchased from an Israeli company (Mekerot), supplied through the public water network established in 1985. Approximately 99% of the housing units are connected to this network (Beit Duqqu Village Council, 2010). The quantity of water supplied to Beit Duqqu in 2009 was approximately 42,000 cubic meters/ year; therefore, the average rate of water supply per capita in Beit Duqqu is 71 liters per day. However, no Beit Duqqu citizen consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are recorded at around 33%. These losses happen at the main source, major transport lines, in the distribution network, and at the household level. Therefore, the actual rate of water consumption per capita in Beit Duqqu is 48 liters per day (Beit Duqqu Village Council, 2010). Water consumption by Beit Duqqu residents is low compared with the minimum quantity of 100 liters a day proposed by the World Health Organization (Beit Duqqu Village Council, 2010).

150 rainwater harvesting cisterns are located in the village in addition to two water springs, 'Ein Suleiman and 'Ein Jifna springs. The rate of water pumping in these springs is 24 and 8 cubic meters per day respectively (Beit Duqqu Village Council, 2010).

Sanitation

Beit Duqqu lacks a public sewerage network with most of the village residents using cesspits as their main means of waste-water disposal (Beit Duqqu Village Council, 2010).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day is approximately 62 cubic meters, or 22,512 cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the village, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is 38 liters per day depending on the consumption rate. The wastewater collected by cesspits is discharged by wastewater tankers directly to open areas or nearby valleys with no regard for the environment. There is no wastewater treatment either at the source or at the disposal sites and this poses a serious threat to both environmental and public health (ARIJ-WERU, 2012).

Solid Waste Management

Beit Duqqu Village Council is the official body responsible for managing the collection and disposal of solid waste generated by the citizens and establishments in the village. As the process of solid waste management is costly, a monthly fee (around 12 NIS/month) is charged to the population served by domestic solid waste collection and transportation services. However, only 30% of these fees are collected from the citizens (Beit Duqqu Village Council, 2010).

Most of the population in Beit Duqqu benefit from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags and then transferred to 47 containers¹ distributed throughout the village. The Village Council collects the solid waste once a week, then transports it using a waste vehicle to Khirbet Jifna dumping site, 2km outside of the village, where it is usually burnt and sometimes buried (Beit Duqqu Village Council, 2010).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Beit Duqqu is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from Beit Duqqu residents is nearly 1.1 tons, or 414 tons per year (ARIJ-WERU, 2012).

Environmental Conditions

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

¹ Each with a capacity of 1 cup

Water Crisis

- Water is cut off by Mekerot for long periods of time in several neighborhoods of the village for several reasons:
 - (1) Israeli control over Palestinian water resources means that the amount of water supplied to the citizens by Mekerot is insufficient to meet their needs.
 - (2) High rate of water losses, because the water network is old and in need of rehabilitation and renovation.
- The lack of a public water reservoir in the village to cover the residents' water needs during water cut offs.

Wastewater Management

- The absence of a public sewage network means that Beit Duqqu residents are forced to use unhygienic cesspits for the disposal of wastewater, and/or discharge wastewater in the streets. This is particularly common in winter, as citizens cannot afford the high cost of sewage tankers during this period. These methods facilitate environmental damage, health problems, and the spread of epidemics and diseases in the village. This wastewater also contaminates the groundwater 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 Beit Duqqu and 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.
- There is no system in the village and the governorate to separate hazardous waste from non-hazardous waste, so hazardous and industrial solid waste are collected with non-hazardous waste and transported to Khirbet Jifna for disposal by burning or burial.

Impact of the Israeli Occupation

Geopolitical Status of Beit Duqqu Village

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28th September 1995 by the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Beit Duqqu village was divided into areas 'B' and 'C'. Approximately 586 dunums (10.6% of the total village area) were assigned as area 'B', where the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) has complete control over civil matters but Israel continues to have overriding responsibility for security. Area 'B' constitutes most of the inhabited Palestinian areas, including municipalities, villages, and some camps. Most of the village's population resides in area 'B' which constitutes a very small area in comparison to the total area of the village. Approximately 4,926 dunums (89.4% of the total village area) are classified as area 'C', where Israel retains full control over security and administration. In area 'C' Palestinian building and land management is prohibited unless through a permit given by the Israeli Civil Administration. Most of the lands lying within the area 'C' are agricultural and open spaces (Table 11).

Table 11: The geopolitical divisions of Beit Duqqu village according to the Oslo II interim agreement in 1995

Area	Area in dunums	Percent of Total village area
Area A	0	0
Area B	586	10.6
Area C	4,926	89.4
Nature Reserve	0	0
Total	5,512	100

Source: ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2012

Beit Duqqu Village and the Israeli Occupation Practices

Thousands of dunums of land have been confiscated from the village by Israeli authorities for different purposes. These include the construction and expansion of settlements and the construction of the Segregation Wall, through which Israel aims to control the north-west part of Jerusalem governorate because it includes the Israeli settlements constituting part of the Giv'at Ze'ev settlement bloc. This plan is part of Israel's plan to annex all settlements in the West Bank into Israel, considering them an essential part of the State of Israel because "[annexation] contributes to security, to political standing, to the economy and to the demographics of the Jewish people in the land of Israel" as stated by former Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon to former American president George Bush (11th April 2005). The following is a detailed description of land confiscations in Beit Duqqu.

During the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territory, the Israeli government confiscated 30 dunums of land in Beit Duqqu village to establish the Israeli settlement of Giv'at Ze'ev. The settlement is currently inhabited by around 11,000 Israeli settlers, considered part of the Giv'at Ze'ev bloc which includes 5 Israeli settlements (Table 10).

Table 12: Israeli Settlements constructed over Beit Duqqu lands

Settlement Name	Year of construction	Area confiscated from Beitj Duqqu (dunums)	Population of settlers
Giv'at Ze'ev	1982	30	10,779
Total		30	10,779

Source: ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2012

Beit Duqqu Village and the Israeli Segregation Wall Plan

The Israeli Segregation Wall has had a negative and destructive impact on Beit Duqqu Village. According to the last amendment, published on the webpage of the Israeli Defense Ministry (30th April 2007), the Wall extends 1 km over Beit Duqqu's lands and isolates 326 dunums of the eastern part of the village, which comprises 5.9% of the total village's area. The isolated lands include open and agricultural areas, constituting an important source of capital for many families in the village, in addition to the Israeli settlements and part of the Palestinian residential area (Table 3).

Table 13: The land classification of lands to be isolated in Beit Duqqu Village - Jerusalem Governorate

No.	Land classification	Area (dunums)
1	Agricultural areas	6
2	Open space	260
3	Israeli settlements	30
4	Wall zone	30
Total		326

Source: ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2012

Problems Caused for Palestinians in Beit Duqqu by the Construction of the Segregation Wall

Palestinian farmers in Beit Ijza village are denied access to their lands isolated behind the Wall by Israeli occupation authorities. They cannot access their lands without a permit issued by the Israeli Liaison Office enabling them to pass through special gates built within the Wall. Access to isolated agricultural lands is limited to those farmers who are able to prove their land ownership to the Israeli Civil Administration. Permits² are issued only to those people, who are usually elderly, whose names are included in the property ownership instruments. The Israeli Civil Administration renews these permits seasonally, which makes it difficult for farmers to cultivate their lands, particularly given that those permits do not allow the necessary labor force or equipment to appropriately and productively cultivate the land.

² Obtaining a permit is not an easy process, and it is usually denied for the owners of the isolated lands.

Ramallah City as a Substitute for Jerusalem City

Since the outbreak of the Second Intifada in 2000, Palestinians living in Beit Duqqu and other villages have lost their link to Jerusalem City, previously the primary source of employment, educational, and health services. Residents of Beit Duqqu have therefore started to use Ramallah City to fulfill these needs. Until 2002, Palestinians living in Beit Duqqu were able to use Israeli bypass 443 to access Ramallah; they have now been prohibited from using the road by Israeli authorities and must travel using indirect roads with poor infrastructure to Ramallah and to other villages. This has caused many people from Beit Duqqu to move to Ramallah to avoid delays and disruptions caused by Israeli obstacles to travel and routine mistreatment at Israeli checkpoints.

Israeli Military Orders Issued in Beit Duqqu Village

The Israeli occupation authorities have issued military orders to confiscate lands in Beit Duqqu village for different military purposes. These include:

1. Israeli military order 109/03/T: issued on 31st December 2003 to confiscate 334 dunums in Beit Duqqu, Biddu, Beit Iksa, and Beit Ijza for construction of the Segregation Wall.
2. Israeli military order 22/04/T: issued on 8th December 2004 to use the lands confiscated from Beit Ijza and Beit Duqqu for military purposes.
3. Israeli military order 93/04/T: issued on 22nd December 2004 to confiscate 34.2 dunums from Beit Duqqu for construction of the Segregation Wall.
4. Amendment to Israeli military order 93/04/T: issued on 8th December 2011 to confiscate 18.4 dunums of lands in Beit Duqqu. The amendment included extending the validity of the order until 2014 to complete construction of the Segregation Wall.
5. Israeli military order 51/05/T: issued on 2^{1st} March 2005 to confiscate 91 dunums from Beit Duqqu and Beit Ijza for construction of the Segregation Wall.
6. Amendment to military order 83/05/T: issued on 8th December 2011 to confiscate 12.6 dunums for construction of the Segregation Wall.

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

Beit Duqqu village council has implemented several development projects in Beit Duqqu, during the past five years (See Table 14).

Table 14: Implemented development plans and projects in Beit Duqqu during the last five years

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Constructing classrooms in the boys school	Educational	2008	Kuwait Arab Fund
Constructing classrooms in the girls school	Educational	2007	World Bank
Constructing a retaining wall between the two schools	Constructional/ Educational	2007	KFW
Constructing retaining walls	Infrastructure	2009	CHF
Paving sub roads	Infrastructure	2009	Palestinian National Authority
Furnishing the village council	Public Services	2008	MPEI
Expanding the boys school's playground	Educational	2009	Kuwait Arab Fund

Source: Beit Duqqu Village Council, 2010

Proposed Projects

Beit Duqqu Village Council, in cooperation with the civil society organizations in the village and the village residents, hopes to implement several projects in the coming years. The project ideas were developed during the PRA workshop conducted by ARIJ staff in the village. The projects are as follows, in order of priority, from the perspectives of the participants in the workshop:

1. Establishing a sewage network.
2. Strengthening the links between institutions and the village council in order to provide financial support for the implementation of agricultural projects and the reclamation and rehabilitation of wells.
3. Constructing agricultural roads.
4. Implementing productive projects to support families in need.
5. Implementing small projects to reduce the rate of unemployment.
6. Paving main and sub roads.

Village Development Priorities and Needs

Beit Duqqu suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 15 shows the development priorities and needs in the village according to the village council's feedback (Beit Duqqu Village Council, 2010).

Table 15: Development priorities and needs in Beit Duqqu

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*			9km*
2	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks	*			3km
3	Extending the Water Network to Cover New Built up Areas		*		1km
4	Construction of New Water Networks		*		7km
5	Rehabilitation/ Construction of New Wells or Springs		*		2 springs
6	Construction of Water Reservoirs		*		2,000 cubic meters
7	Construction of a Sewage Disposal Network		*		5km
8	Construction of a New Electricity Network			*	
9	Providing Containers for Solid Waste Collection		*		30 containers
10	Providing Vehicles for Collecting Solid Waste		*		1 vehicle
11	Providing a Sanitary Landfill	*			
Health Needs					
1	Building of New Clinics or Health Care Centres	*			1 health center
2	Rehabilitation of Old Clinics or Health Care Centres			*	
3	Purchasing of Medical Equipment and Tools		*		
Educational Needs					
1	Building of New Schools			*	
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools			*	
3	Purchasing of New Equipment for Schools		*		
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands	*			2000 dunums
2	Building Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns	*			40 cisterns
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock		*		10 barracks
4	Veterinary Services		*		
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals		*		350 tons per year
6	Construction of New Greenhouses		*		10 greenhouses
7	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses		*		2 greenhouses
8	Field Crops Seeds		*		
9	Plants and Agricultural Supplies		*		

* 2km are sub roads and 7km are agricultural.

Source: Beit Duqqu Village Council, 2010.

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