

Beit 'Anan Town 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 localities 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 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 special emphasize on agriculture, environment and water.

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

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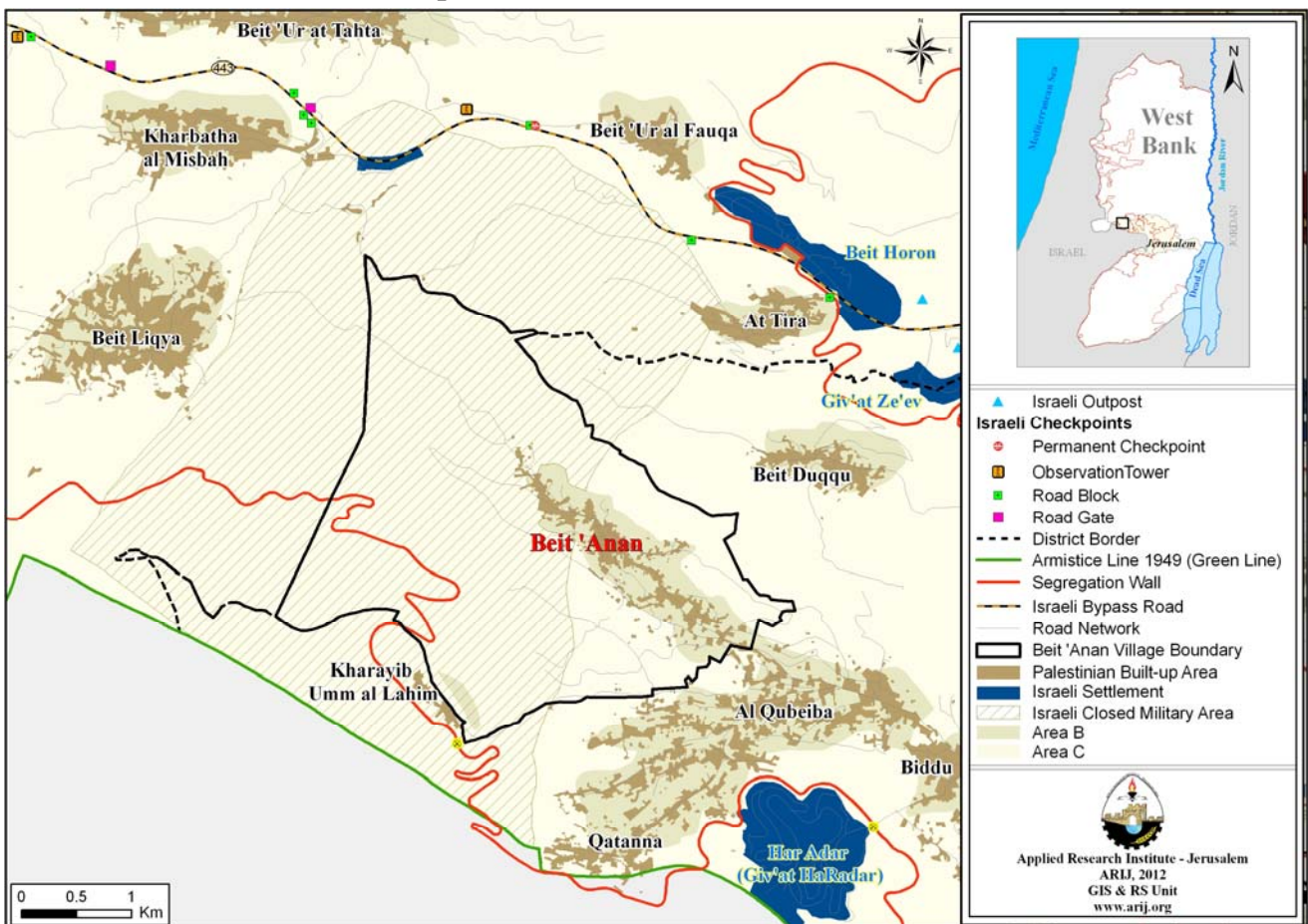
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Beit 'Anan Town Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Beit 'Anan is a Palestinian town in Jerusalem Governorate located (horizontally) 14km north-west of Jerusalem City. Beit 'Anan is bordered by Beit Duqqu and Al Qubeiba to the east, Beit Duqqu and At Tira (in Ramallah Governorate) villages' lands to the north, Beit Liqya lands (in Ramallah Governorate) to the west, and Qatanna and Kharayib Umm al Lahim to the south (ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2012) (See map 1).

Map 1: Beit 'Anan location and borders



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012.

Beit 'Anan is located at an altitude of 668m below sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 597mm. The average annual temperature is 16 °C and the average annual humidity is approximately 61% (ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2012).

Since 1999, Beit 'Anan has been governed by a local council, which is currently administrated by 9 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) in addition to 9 permanent employees.

The Local Council owns a permanent headquarters, and a vehicle for the collection of solid waste. It also possesses a tractor, a small hammer, and water and electricity maintenance devices (Beit 'Anan Local Council, 2010).

It is the responsibility of the local council to provide a number of services to the residents of Beit 'Anan, including (Beit 'Anan Local Council, 2010):

- Establishing and maintaining the water network.
- Solid waste collection, road construction, pavement and rehabilitation, street cleaning and social development services.
- Organizing the construction and issuing of licensing processes.
- Protecting government properties.
- Protecting historical and archeological sites.
- Implementing projects and case studies for the town.

History

Beit 'Anan town was named after Ash Sheikh Hussein 'Anan, who came from the Arabian Peninsula and lived in the town (Beit 'Anan Local Council, 2010).

The history of the town dates back to 1700 AD (Beit 'Anan Local Council, 2010) (See photo below for Beit 'Anan town).

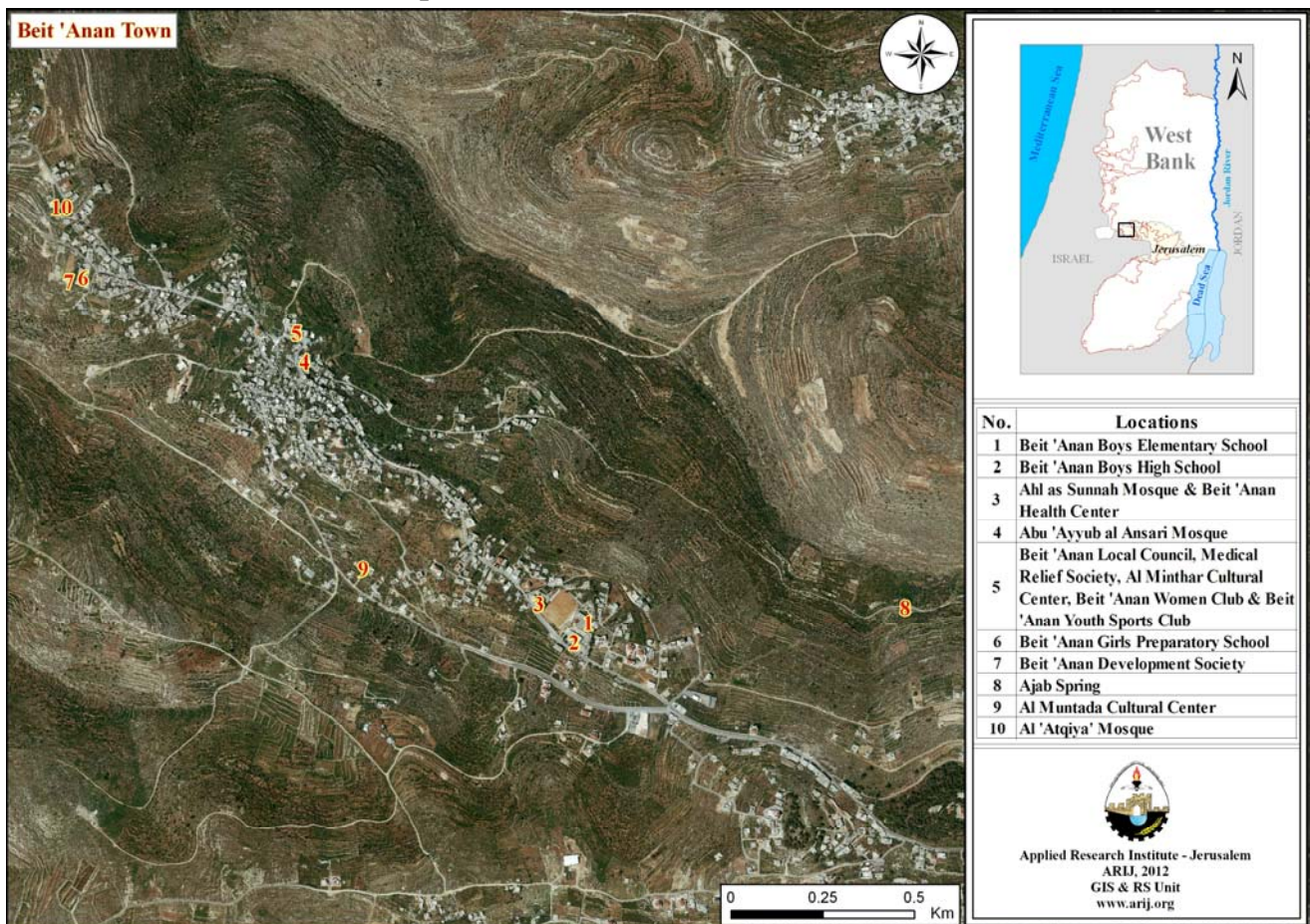
Photo 1: General view of Beit 'Anan



Religious and Archaeological Sites

There are three mosques in the town, Abu 'Ayyub al Ansari, Al 'Atqiya' and Ahl as Sunnah Mosques. Beit Anan has several sites of archaeological interest: Ash Sheikh Hussein 'Anan Shrine, Al Omari Shrine and 'Ajab water spring (Beit 'Anan Local Council, 2010). Additionally, there are some ruins (Khirab) including: Khirbet al Masaqqah, Khirbet al Jabi'ah, Khirbet Rummanah and Khirbet al Khamis (Al Dabbagh, 1991) (See Map 2).

Map 2: Main locations in Beit 'Anan Town



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Beit 'Anan in 2007 was 3,589, of whom 1,790 were male and 1,799 female. There were 764 households living in 843 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 'Anan was as follows: 35.5% were less than 15 years old, 58% between 15 - 64, and 3.8% over the age of 65. Data additionally showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the town was 99.5:100, meaning that males and females constituted 49.9% and 50.1% of the population respectively.

Families

Beit 'Anan residents are from several families, mainly the Jumhoor, Rabee' and Hmeid families (Beit 'Anan Local Council, 2010).

Immigration

According to the field survey conducted by ARIJ, approximately 500 people have left the town since the Second Intifada in 2000 (Beit 'Anan Local Council, 2010).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census (2007), the illiteracy rate amongst the Beit 'Anan population was approximately 5.9%, of whom 78.8% were females. Of the literate population, 12.9% could only read and write with no formal education, 24.1% had elementary education, 34.3% had preparatory education, 14.2% had secondary education, and 9% completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the town, by sex, and educational attainment (2007).

Table 1: Beit 'Anan 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	33	132	331	543	192	36	51	1	3	-	-	1,322
F	123	207	304	360	181	62	70	1	-	-	-	1,308
T	156	339	635	903	373	98	121	2	3	-	-	2,630

Source: PCBS, 2009.

There are two public schools in the town run by the Palestinian Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE), in addition to a school run by UNRWA. There are no kindergartens in the town (Directorate of Education in Jerusalem, 2011).

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

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Beit 'Anan Boys High School	Government	Males
Beit 'Anan Boys Elementary School	Government	Males
Beit 'Anan Girls Elementary School	UNRWA	Females

Source: Directorate of Education in Jerusalem, 2011

In the town there are 874 students, 48 teachers, and 29 classes. The average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 18, whilst the average number of students per class is approximately 30 (Directorate of Education in Jerusalem, 2011).

Health Status

There are few health centers in Beit 'Anan town. These are Beit 'Anan Health Center, a private physician clinic, another clinic run by an NGO, a private dental clinic, a medical laboratory, a motherhood and child care center, and a private pharmacy (Beit 'Anan Local Council, 2010).

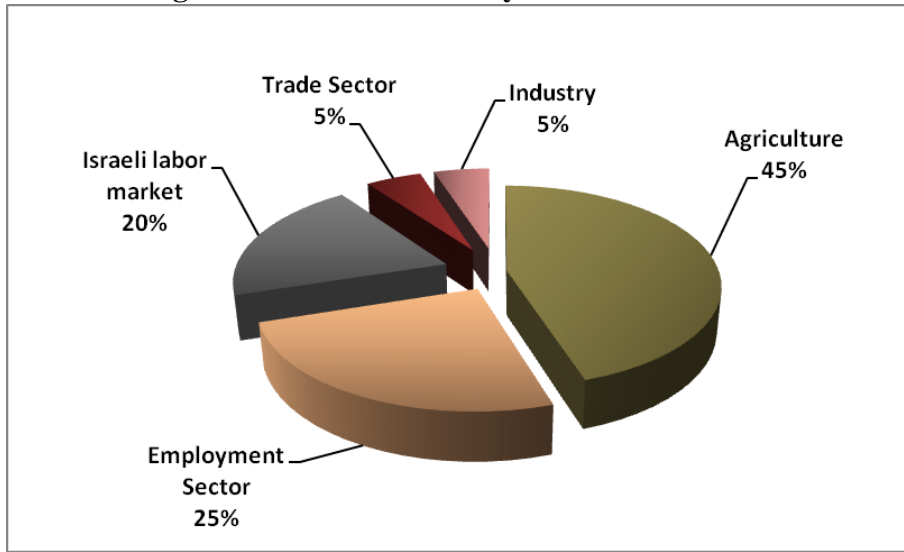
Economic Activities

The economy in Beit 'Anan is dependent on several sectors, mainly the agriculture sector, which absorbs approximately 45% of the town's workforce (Beit 'Anan Local Council, 2010) (See Figure1).

A field survey conducted by ARIJ in 2011 showed that the distribution of labor by economic activity in Beit 'Anan is as follows:

- Agriculture Sector (45%)
- Government or Private Employees Sector (25%)
- Israeli labor market (20%)
- Trade Sector (5%)
- Industry (5%)

Figure 1: Economic Activity in Beit 'Anan town



Source: Beit 'Anan Local Council, 2010

In terms of commercial, economic and industrial activities in Beit 'Anan town, there are 72 grocery stores, 5 bakeries, 3 butcheries, 7 vegetable and fruit stores, 40 different professional workshops (carpentry, blacksmith, etc.) and 30 different services stores (Beit 'Anan Local Council, 2010).

The unemployment rate in Beit 'Anan is approximately 40%. Social groups most affected in the town as a result of Israeli restrictions and procedures are the following (Beit 'Anan Local Council, 2010):

- Former workers in Israel.
- Workers in the agricultural sector.
- Workers in the trade sector.
- Workers in industry.

Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census (2007), 35.3% of the Beit 'Anan labor force were economically active, of whom 80.8% were employed, and 64.5% were not economically active, of whom 49.4% were students and 32.1% were housekeepers (See Table 3).

Table 3: Beit 'Anan population (10 years and above) by sex and employment status

SEX	Economically Active				Not Economically Active						Un-known	Total
	Employed	Currently Unemployed	Unemployed (Never worked)	Total	Students	House-keeping	Unable to work	Not working & Not looking for work	Other	Total		
M	602	75	79	756	381	5	99	15	64	564	2	1,322
F	148	14	10	172	458	539	117	1	18	1,133	3	1,308
T	750	89	89	928	839	544	216	16	82	1,697	5	2,630

Source: PCBS, 2009.

Agricultural Sector

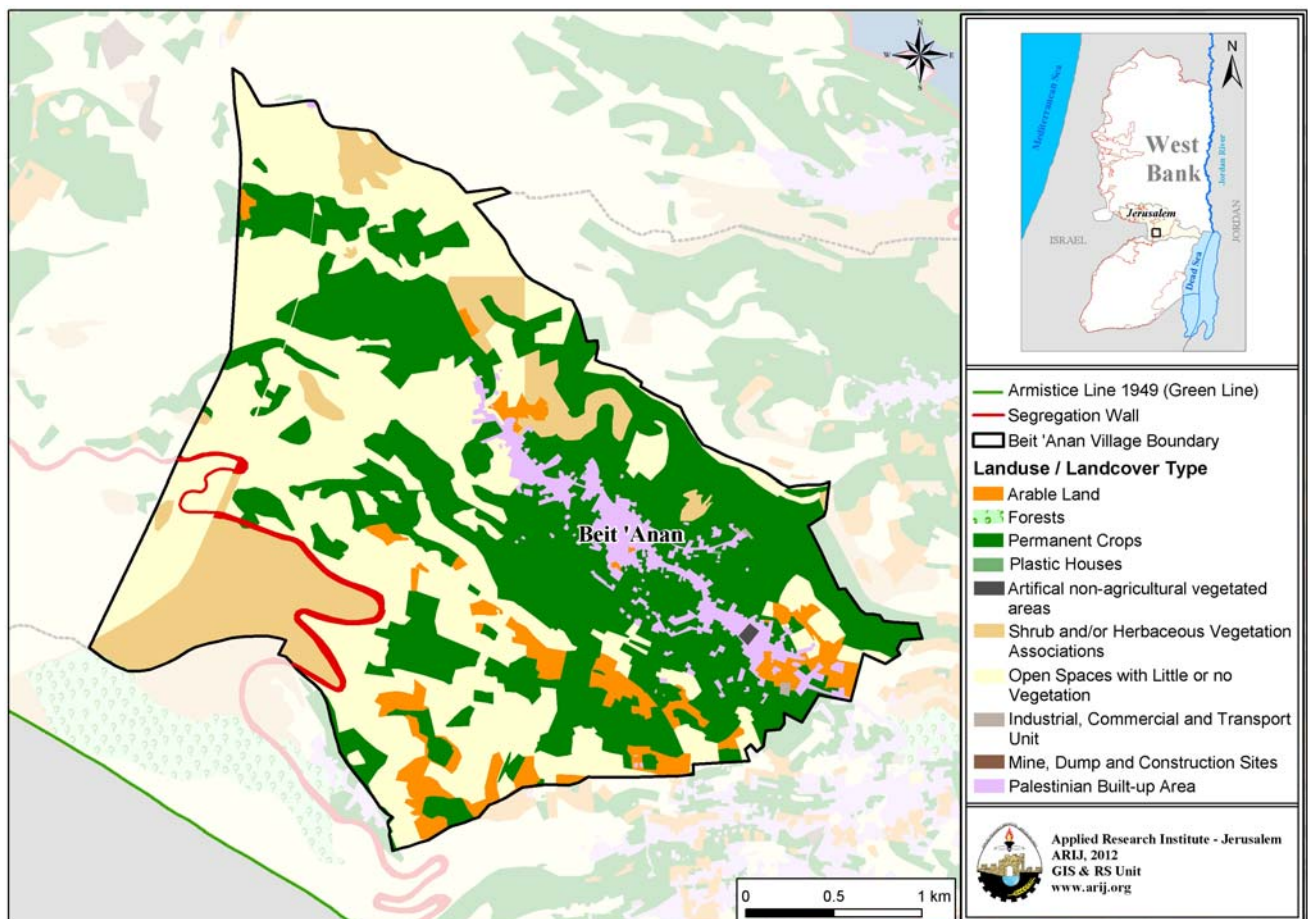
Beit 'Anan has a total area of around 10,106 dunums, of which 5,573 dunums are considered 'arable' land, and 443 are registered as 'residential' (See Table 4 and Map 3).

Table 4: Land use and land cover in Beit 'Anan town in 2010 (area in dunum)

Total Area	Built-up Area	Agricultural area (5,573 dunums)				Inland water	Forests	Open Space	Area of Industrial, Commercial & Transport Unit	Israeli artifacts
		Permanent Crops	Green-houses	Range-lands	Arable lands					
10,106	443	3,941	2	1,094	536	0	3	3,969	14	104

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012

Map 3: Land use/land cover in Beit 'Anan town



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 the tomato.

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

Cultivated vegetables	Rainfed (dunum)	Irrigated (dunum)
Fruity vegetables	10	2
Leafy vegetables	0	0
Green legumes	11	4
Bulbs	0	0
Other vegetables	3	1
Total Area	24	7

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Jerusalem, 2010

Table 6 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. Beit 'Anan town is known for the cultivation of olives; there are 1,032 dunums of land planted with olive trees.

Table 6: Total area of fruit and olive trees in Beit 'Anan (dunum)

Fruit trees	Rainfed	Irrigated
Olives	1,032	0
Citrus	0	0
Stone-fruits	124	32
Pome fruits	0	0
Nuts	45	0
Other fruits	632	0
Total Area	1,833	32

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Jerusalem, 2010

In terms of field crops and forage in Beit 'Anan only dry legumes, particularly chickpeas and beans, are cultivated covering an area of about 14 dunums.

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 10% of the residents in Beit 'Anan rear and keep domestic animals such as cows, goats, sheep, and bees (Beit 'Anan Local Council, 2010) (See Table 7).

Table 7: Livestock in Beit 'Anan town

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
4	238	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	45

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Jerusalem, 2010

There are also around 18 kilometers of agricultural roads in the town (Beit 'Anan Local Council, 2010), divided as follows:

Table 8: Agricultural roads in Beit 'Anan town and their lengths

Suitability of Agricultural Roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	8
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	10
For animals only	-
Unsuitable	-

Source: Beit 'Anan Local Council, 2010

The agricultural sector in the town faces some problems and obstacles (Beit 'Anan Local Council, 2010):

- The problem of marketing.
- A lack of resources to support farmers.
- A lack of pesticides to reduce insects.
- The existence of the Segregation Wall.
- The lack of water sources.
- The lack of access to agricultural lands.
- The lack of capital and economic infeasibility.
- The confiscation of agricultural lands.
- The lack of land reclamation by the appropriate departments.

Institutions and Services

Beit 'Anan town has no governmental institutions but has a number of local institutions and associations that provide services to various sectors of society. These institutions include (Beit 'Anan Local Council, 2010):

- **Beit 'Anan Local Council:** Founded in 1999 by the Ministry of Local Government and aiming to solve issues in the town and provide various services to its population.
- **Beit 'Anan Development Society:** Founded in 2008 by the Ministry of Interior and concerned with agriculture and social development.
- **Beit 'Anan Sports Club:** Founded in 1978 by the Ministry of Sports & Youth, the BASC provides sports, social and cultural activities for young people.

- **Beit 'Anan Women Club:** Founded in 2000 by the Agricultural Relief, the BAWC supports women and traditional handicrafts.
- **Woman's Committee for Social Work:** Founded in 2005 by the Ministry of Interior. The Center is concerned with women, embroidery, and food production.
- **Al Muntada Cultural Center:** Founded in 2000 by the Ministry of Culture and dedicated to culture, education, and science.
- **Al Minthar Cultural Center:** Founded in 2006 by the Ministry of Culture and dedicated to culture, education, and science.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services

Beit 'Anan has been connected to a public electricity network since 1976. It is served by Jerusalem Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the town. Approximately 90% of the housing units in the town are connected to this network; However, many town residents suffer some problems concerning electricity, primarily (Beit 'Anan Local Council, 2010):

- The expansion of the population covered by the network.
- The electricity network does not cover all the town's housing units.
- The need for new power lines.
- The town's need for generators.

Beit 'Anan is connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 80% of the housing units within the town boundaries are connected to phone lines (Beit 'Anan Local Council, 2010).

Transportation Services

9 public taxis and 5 buses, in addition to 150 unlicensed/illegal cars, are the main means of transportation in Beit 'Anan town (Beit 'Anan Local Council, 2010). There are a total of 10km of designated 'main' roads and 3km of 'secondary' roads (Beit 'Anan Local Council, 2010) (See Table 9).

Table 9: Roads in Beit 'Anan town

Status of Internal Roads	Road Length (km)	
	Main	Sub
Paved & in good condition	1	1
Paved but in poor condition	3	1
Unpaved	6	1

Source: Beit 'Anan Local Council, 2010

Water Resources

The West Bank Water Department provides Beit 'Anan with water purchased from an Israeli company (Mekerot), supplied through the public water network established in 1984. Approximately 95% of the housing units are connected to this network (Beit 'Anan Local Council, 2010). The quantity of water supplied to Beit 'Anan is approximately 144,000 cubic meters/ year; therefore, the average rate of water supply per capita in Beit 'Anan is 25 liters per day. However, no Beit 'Anan citizen consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are recorded at around 45%. 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 'Anan is 14 liters per day (Beit 'Anan Local Council, 2010). Water consumption by Beit 'Anan residents is low compared with the minimum quantity of 100 liters a day proposed by the World Health Organization (Beit 'Anan Local Council, 2010).

As the water network does not cover all residential areas and the quantity of water supplied through the public network does not meet the residents' water needs, residents use alternative resources including the purchase of water from water tanks and from filling points in Beit Ikhsa and Al Jib water networks. Each cubic meter of water from these sources costs 25 NIS.

'Ajab water spring is located in the town and its water is used for domestic and agricultural purposes. The quantity of water supplied through this spring is between 250 and 600 cubic meters/ month for domestic purposes and 500 cubic meters/ year for agricultural purposes. Each cubic meter of water from the spring costs 13 NIS. The town has 125 domestic harvesting cisterns and a public water reservoir with a capacity of 200 cubic meters (Beit 'Anan Local Council, 2010).

Sanitation

Beit 'Anan lacks a public sewerage network with most of the town residents using cesspits and endocrines as their main means of wastewater disposal (Beit 'Anan Local Council, 2010).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day is approximately 43 cubic meters, equating to 15,840 cubic meters annually. At the individual level, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is 11 liters per day. The wastewater collected by cesspits and endocrines, 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 environment and public health (ARIJ-WERU, 2012).

Solid Waste Management

Beit 'Anan Local Council is the official body responsible for managing the collection and disposal of solid waste generated by the citizens and establishments in the town. As the process of solid waste management is costly, a monthly fee (approx. 45 NIS/month) has been charged to the population served by domestic solid waste collection and transportation services. The collected fees are not considered sufficient for a good management of solid waste as only 20% of these fees are collected from citizens (Beit 'Anan Local Council, 2010).

Most of the population in Beit 'Anan benefits from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags and then transferred to 15 containers¹ spread throughout the locality. Beit 'Anan Local Council collects the solid waste from the containers three times a week and transports it through a waste vehicle to Ramallah Municipality dumping site, located 35km from the town center, where it is usually buried (Beit 'Anan Local Council, 2010).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Beit 'Anan is 1.05kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from Beit 'Anan residents is nearly 4.2 tons, or 1,525 tons per year (ARIJ-WERU, 2012).

Environmental Conditions

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

Water Crisis

- Water is cut off by the West Bank Water Department for long periods of time in several neighborhoods of the town 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 public water network does not cover all residential areas in Beit 'Anan.

Wastewater Management

- The absence of a public sewage network means most town residents use cesspits and endocrines 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 town. This wastewater also contaminates the groundwater because most cesspits and endocrines 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 'Anan 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. Ramallah

¹ Each with a one cup capacity

Municipality, in cooperation with Al Bireh and Beituniya Municipalities, is seeking to establish a regional landfill in accordance with approved international standards. However, the project is being exposed to many obstacles, including (Ramallah Municipality, 2011):

1. Problems regarding purchasing and acquisition of land due to technical reasons related to its owners.
 2. Lack of availability of funding for the purchase of land, despite a formal commitment from the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Finance to cover the cost of lands.
 3. Inability to acquire approved lands due to their location in Area C according to the Oslo Agreement.
- There is no system in the town 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 Ramallah Municipality dumping site, where it is buried.
 -

Impact of the Israeli Occupation

Geopolitical Status of Beit 'Anan Town

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28th September 1995 by the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Beit 'Anan town was divided into areas 'B' and 'C'. Approximately 1,309 dunums (12.9% of the total town 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, towns, and some camps. Most of Beit Anan's population resides in area 'B' which constitutes a very small area in comparison to the total area of the town. Approximately 8,797 dunums (87.1% of the total town area) is 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 space (Table 10).

Table 10: The geopolitical divisions of Beit 'Anan town according to the Oslo II interim agreement in 1995

Area	Area in dunums	Percent of Total town area
Area A	0	0
Area B	1,309	12.9
Area C	8,797	97.1
Nature Reserve	0	0
Total	10,106	100

Source: ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2012

Beit 'Anan Town and the Israeli Segregation Wall Plan

The Israeli Segregation Wall has had a negative and destructive impact on Beit 'Anan town. According to the last amendment of the plan, published on the webpage of the Israeli Defense Ministry (30th April 2007), the Wall extends 4 km over Beit 'Anan town and isolates 1,009 dunums of land (comprising 10% of the town's total area) from the southwest side of the town. The isolated lands are open space and rangelands (Table 11).

Table 11: the land classification of lands to be isolated in Beit 'Anan Town - Jerusalem Governorate

Land classification	Area (dunums)
Agricultural areas	1
Open space	947
Wall zone	61
Total	1,009

Source: ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2012

Palestinian farmers in Beit 'Anan are denied access to their lands isolated behind the Wall. They cannot access their lands without a permit issued by the Israeli Liaison Office allowing them to pass through gates 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 to those whose names are listed in the property ownership documents, usually elderly people. Additionally, the Israeli Civil Administration issues these permits seasonally and must be renewed. Finally, issued permits do not allow the labor force or equipment farmers need to cultivate isolated land appropriately.

Ramallah City as a Substitute for Jerusalem City

Since the outbreak of the Second Intifada in 2000, Palestinians living in Beit 'Anan and other towns have lost their link with Jerusalem City, previously the primary source of employment, educational, and health services. Residents of Beit 'Anan have therefore started using Ramallah City to fulfill these needs. Until 2002, residents of Beit 'Anan were able to use Israeli bypass road 443 to access Ramallah; they have now been prohibited from using this road by Israeli authorities and must travel using indirect roads with poor infrastructure to Ramallah and other villages. Israel built concrete and steel barriers and imposed fines on Palestinians to prevent them from using the bypass road. This has caused many people living in Beit 'Anan 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 'Anan Town

The Israeli occupation authorities have issued military orders to confiscate lands in Beit 'Anan town for various military purposes. These orders include:

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

- Israeli military order 87/04/T: issued on 8th November 2004 to confiscate 351 dunums of Beit 'Anan and Qatanna towns for construction of the Segregation Wall.
- Israeli military order 66/05/T: issued on 14th March 2005 to confiscate 430.9 dunums from Beit 'Anan, Kharabtha el Misbah, and Beit Liqya for construction of the Segregation Wall.

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

Beit 'Anan Local Council has implemented several development projects in Beit 'Anan during the last five years (See Table 12).

Table 12: Implemented development plans and projects in Beit 'Anan during the last five years

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Rehabilitation of internal roads	Infrastructure	2008	Municipal Fund
Construction of the development society	Public Services	2009	CHF
Construction of a health center	Public Services	2007	Zakat Committee & Expatriates of the town
Construction of agricultural roads	Infrastructure	2005	Ministry of Agriculture
Improving and expanding the town entrance	Infrastructure	2009	Ministry of Finance

Source: Beit 'Anan Local Council, 2010

Proposed Projects

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

1. Reclaiming lands and constructing roads.
2. Establishing water wells for domestic and agricultural purposes.
3. Establishing a sewage network.
4. Establishing landfills for wastewater and solid waste.
5. Establishing public parks.
6. Creating markets for agricultural and handicrafts products.
7. Paving internal roads.
8. Weeding the football field.
9. Expanding the electricity and the lighting networks.
10. Constructing a complex for all institutions and centers.
11. Establishing professional and educational universities.
12. Creating job opportunities.

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Beit 'Anan suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 13 shows the development priorities and needs in the town according to the local council's feedback (Beit 'Anan Local Council, 2010).

Table 13: Development Priorities and Needs in Beit 'Anan

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*			12km*
2	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks	*			3km
3	Extending the Water Network to Cover New Built up Areas	*			3km
4	Construction of New Water Networks	*			7km
5	Rehabilitation/ Construction of New Wells or Springs			*	
6	Construction of Water Reservoirs	*			500 cubic meters
7	Construction of a Sewage Disposal Network	*			15km
8	Construction of a New Electricity Network		*		3km
9	Providing Containers for Solid Waste Collection		*		50 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			*	
2	Rehabilitation of Old Clinics or Health Care Centres		*		
3	Purchasing of Medical Equipment and Tools	*			
Educational Needs					
1	Building of New Schools	*			secondary level for males and females
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools		*		secondary level for males
3	Purchasing of New Equipment for Schools	*			
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands		*		2000 dunums
2	Building Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns	*			150 cisterns
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock	*			10 barracks
4	Veterinary Services		*		
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals	*			1000 tons per year
6	Construction of New Greenhouses	*			25 greenhouses
7	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses		*		5 greenhouses
8	Field Crops Seeds		*		
9	Plants and Agricultural Supplies	*			

*3km are main roads, 2km are sub roads and 7km are agricultural roads.

Source: Beit 'Anan Local Council, 2010.

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