

# An Nassariya Village Profile



Prepared by



The Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem

Funded by



Spanish Cooperation

2014

## *Acknowledgments*

*ARIJ hereby expresses its deep gratitude to the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID) for their funding of this project.*

*ARIJ is grateful to the Palestinian officials in the ministries, municipalities, joint services councils, village committees and councils, and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) for their assistance and cooperation with the project team members during the data collection process.*

*ARIJ also thanks all the staff who worked throughout the past couple of years towards the accomplishment of this work.*

## Background

This report is part of a series of booklets, which contain compiled information about each city, town, and village in the Nablus Governorate. These booklets came as a result of a comprehensive study of all localities in Nablus Governorate, which aims to depict the overall living conditions in the governorate and presenting developmental plans to assist in improving 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 Nablus 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 Nablus Governorate. In addition, the project aims to prepare strategic developmental programs and activities to mitigate the impact of the current political, social, and economic instability with the focus on the agricultural sector.

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

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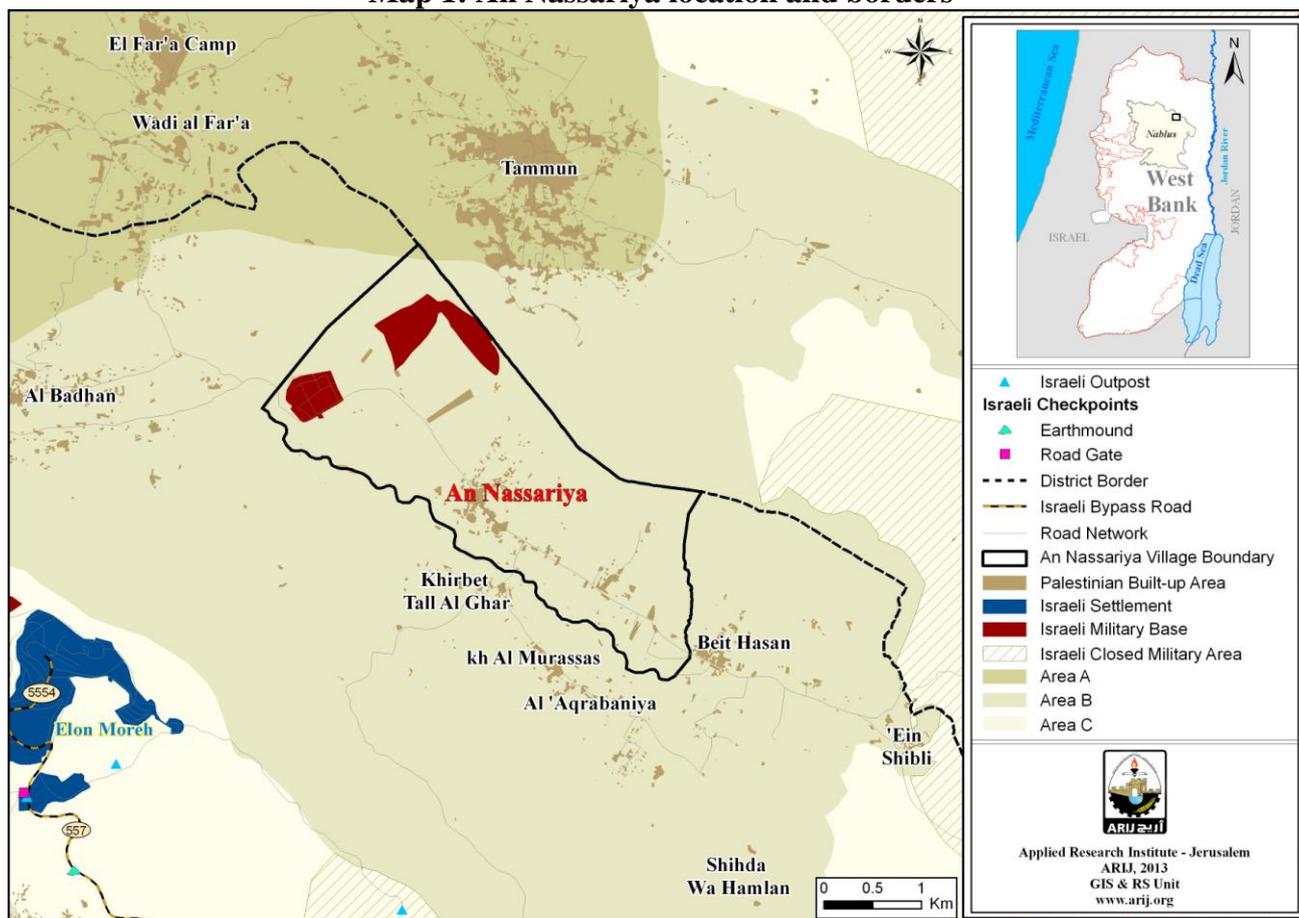
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# An Nassariya Village Profile

## Location and Physical Characteristics

An Nassariya is a Palestinian village in Nablus Governorate, located 11.6 km northeast of Nablus City. It is bordered by Tammun and Beit Hassan to the east, Tammun and Al Badhan to the north, Al Badhan and Al ‘Aqrabaniya to the west, and Al ‘Aqrabaniya to the south (ARIJ-GIS, 2014) (See Map 1).

**Map 1: An Nassariya location and borders**



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

An Nassariya is located at an altitude of 24m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 320.8mm. The average annual temperature is 20°C whilst the average annual humidity is approximately 57% (ARIJ-GIS, 2014).

The total area of An Nassariya village consists of approximately 8,203 dunums. This is according to the new borders of the local bodies which were stipulated by the Palestinian Ministry of Local Government, prepared by the Palestinian National Authority and represented by the Ministry of Local Government, the Central Elections Commission, the Ministry of Planning and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics 2011. These governmental institutions redeveloped and altered the borders of the local bodies for the purpose of the elections. ARIJ adopted these new borders in this

project for the purposes of research and study. The adopted borders, to a certain extent, suited the demographic variables and the environmental and agricultural facts on the ground. These borders do not represent the space and the borders of private property in the district and they are not included in the files of private land properties.

Since 1996, An Nassariya has been governed by a Village Council which is currently administrated by 9 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA). There are also 3 employees working in the council, which has a permanent headquarters included within the Jordan Valleys Middle Joint Council (An Nassariya Village Council, 2013).

It is the responsibility of the Village Council to provide a number of services to the residents of An Nassariya, including (An Nassariya Village Council, 2013):

- The establishment and maintenance of the drinking water and electricity networks.
- Street cleaning and public services.
- Road rehabilitation, construction and paving.
- Implementation of projects and studies for the village.
- Protection of governmental properties.
- Provision of offices for governmental institutions.

## History

An Nassariya village was named after a land basin called “An Nassariya”. The current village was established in 1948, with its residents descending from Natania, As Sabe’ and Bastet al Faliq (lands of 1948) (An Nassariya Village Council, 2013).

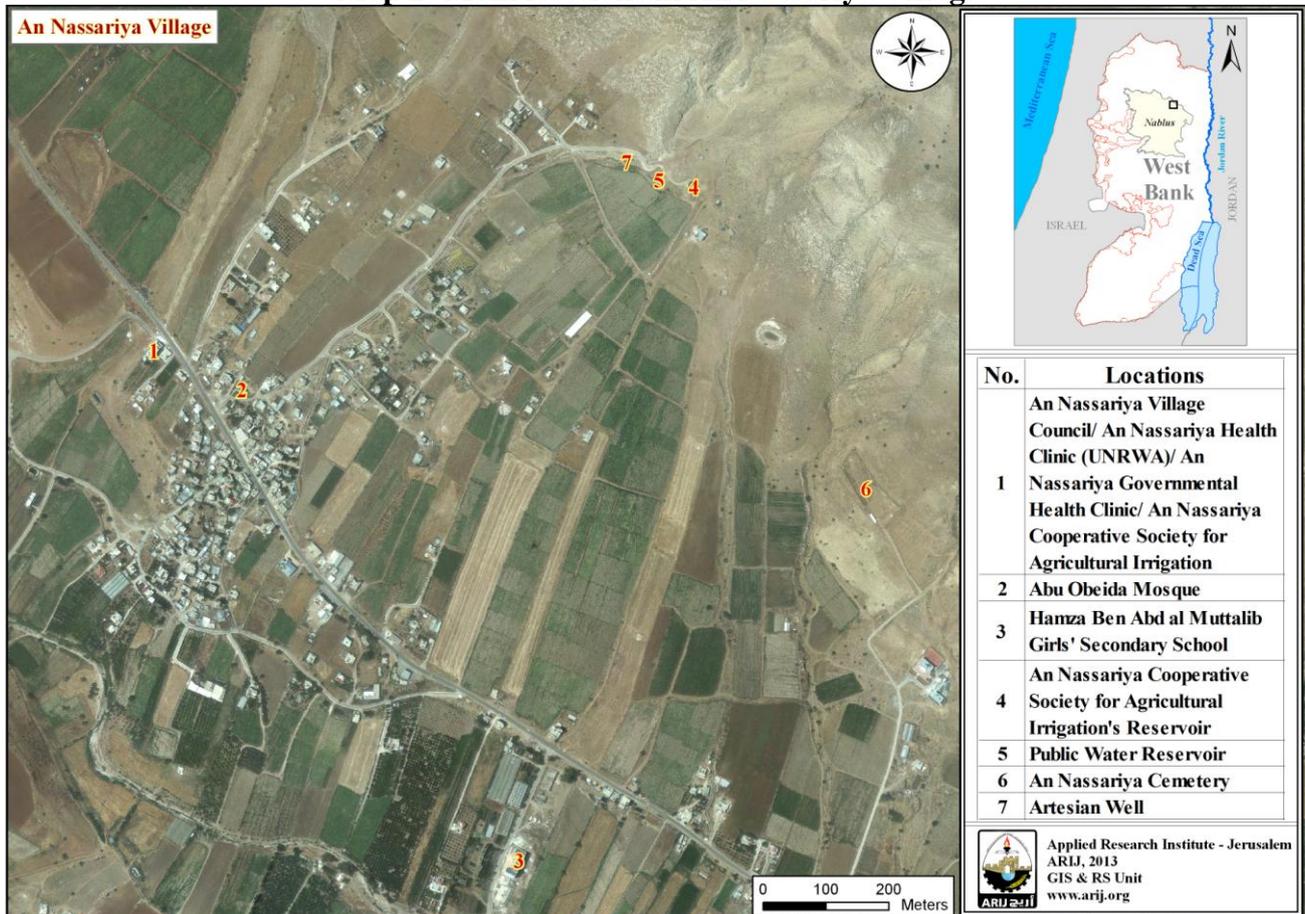
**Photo of An Nassariya**



## Religious and Archaeological Sites

There are two mosques in the village (Abu Obeida ‘Amer Ben al Jarrah and Bilal Ibn Rabah Mosques). No sites of archaeological interest have been discovered in the village to date (An Nassariya Village Council, 2013) (See Map 2).

**Map 2: Main locations in An Nassariya Village**



Population Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

## Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of An Nassariya in 2007 was 1,561, of whom 773 were male and 788 female. There were additionally 259 households registered as living in 304 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 An Nassariya is as follows: 47.7% were less than 15 years of age, 48.8% were between 15 and 64 years of age, and 3.4% were 65 years of age or older. Data also showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the village is 98.1:100, meaning that males and females constitute 49.5% and 50.5% of the population, respectively.

## Families

An Nassariya residents are from several families, including Al Malalha, Salahat, Abu Zahdi, Shtayyah (An Nassariya Village Council, 2013).

## Immigration

The field survey conducted by ARIJ staff showed that approximately 10 persons from different families have left the village since Al Aqsa Intifada in 2000 (An Nassariya Village Council, 2013).

## Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among An Nassariya population is approximately 11.3%, of whom 75.4% are females. Of the literate population, 19.9% could only read and write, with no formal education, 26% had elementary education, 26.3% had preparatory education, 8.8% had secondary education, and 7.7% completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the village of An Nassariya by sex and educational attainment in 2007.

**Table 1: An Nassariya population (10 years and above) by sex and educational attainment**

Sex	Illiterate	Can read & write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Unknown	Total
M	29	93	133	141	49	25	28	–	5	1	–	<b>504</b>
F	89	115	138	134	43	11	10	–	–	–	–	<b>540</b>
<b>T</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1,044</b>

Source: PCBS, 2009.

There are no schools neither kindergartens in the village run by the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education (Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012).

Due to the lack of any educational institutions in the village; students head to Al 'Aqrabaniya Co-educated Elementary and Al 'Aqrabaniya Co-educated Secondary Schools which are approximately 6 km away from the village, or to Nablus Industrial Secondary School in Nablus city, 17 km from the village (An Nassariya Village Council, 2013).

The educational sector in An Nassariya village faces a number of obstacles; mainly (An Nassariya Village Council, 2013):

- The long distance between the village residential area and the schools.

## Health Status

An Nassariya has two health centers; one governmental and the other run by UNRWA. There is also a private general physician clinic and a private pharmacy. In the absence of required health services

or in emergencies, patients are transferred to Rafidiya or the national hospitals in Nablus city (17 km away) (An Nassariya Village Council, 2013).

The health sector in the village faces a number of obstacles and problems, principally (An Nassariya Village Council, 2013):

- The lack of a resident physician working on daily basis in the health center; the physicians only work part-time.
- Lack of medical staff, medicines and equipment.
- The lack of an ambulance service.

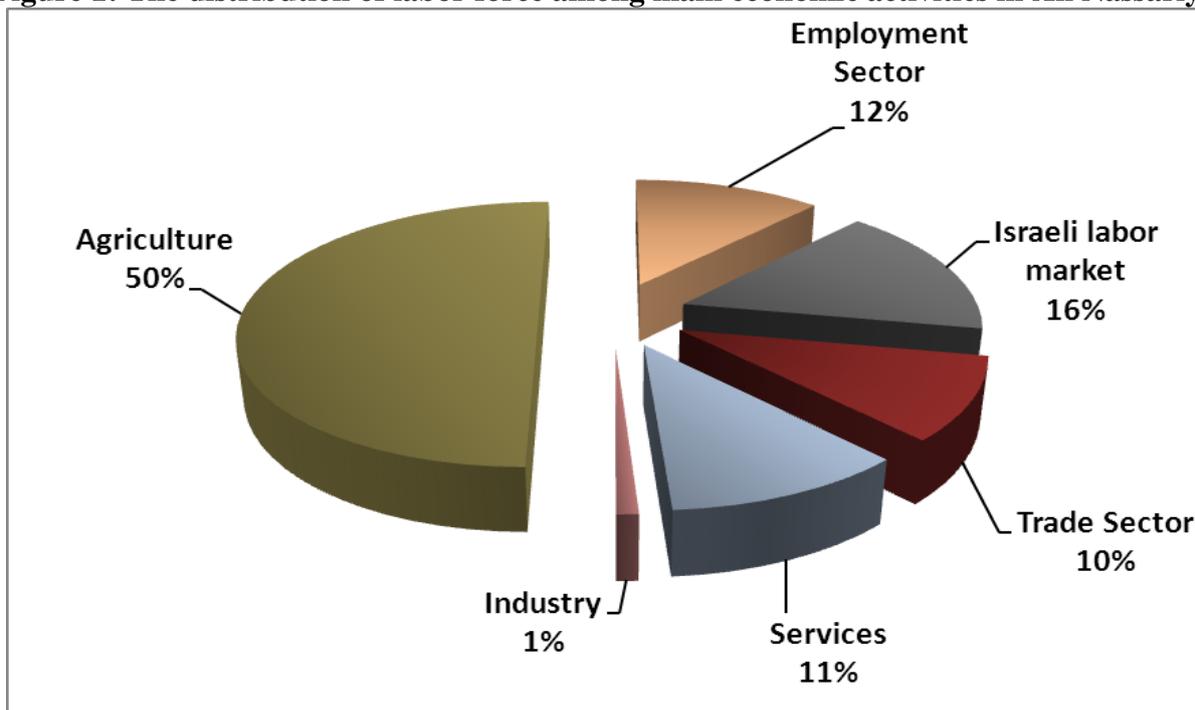
### Economic Activities

The economy in An Nassariya is dependent mainly on the agricultural sector, which absorbs 50% of the village’s workforce (An Nassariya Village Council, 2013) (See Figure 1).

The results of a field survey conducted by the ARIJ team in 2013 for the distribution of labor by economic activity in An Nassariya are as follows:

- Agriculture sector (50%)
- Israeli labor market (16%)
- Government or other employees sector (12%)
- Services sector (11%)
- Trade sector (10%)
- Industry (1%)

**Figure 1: The distribution of labor force among main economic activities in An Nassariya**



Source: An Nassariya Village Council, 2013

An Nassariya has 7 groceries, 1 fruits and vegetable store, 4 service stores, 2 different professional workshops, 1 store for agricultural tools and 2 agricultural nurseries (An Nassariya Village Council, 2013).

In 2013, the unemployment rate in An Nassariya reached 27% and the groups most affected economically by Israeli restrictions have been (An Nassariya Village Council, 2013):

- Workers in the agriculture sector.
- Former workers in Israel.

## Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census 2007, 29% of An Nassariya's labor force was economically active, of whom 82.1% were employed, 71% were not economically active, 49.1% were students, and 37.4% were housekeepers (See Table 2).

**Table 2: An Nassariya population (10 years of age and above) by sex and employment status**

Sex	Economically active				Non-economically active						Not stated	Total
	Employed	Currently Unemployed	Unemployed (never worked)	Total	Student	House-keeping	Unable to work	Not working & not looking for work	Others	Total		
M	228	34	17	279	166	1	42	6	10	225	-	504
F	21	1	2	24	198	276	39	-	3	516	-	540
T	249	35	19	303	364	277	81	6	13	741	-	1,044

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

Source: PCBS, 2009.

## Agricultural Sector

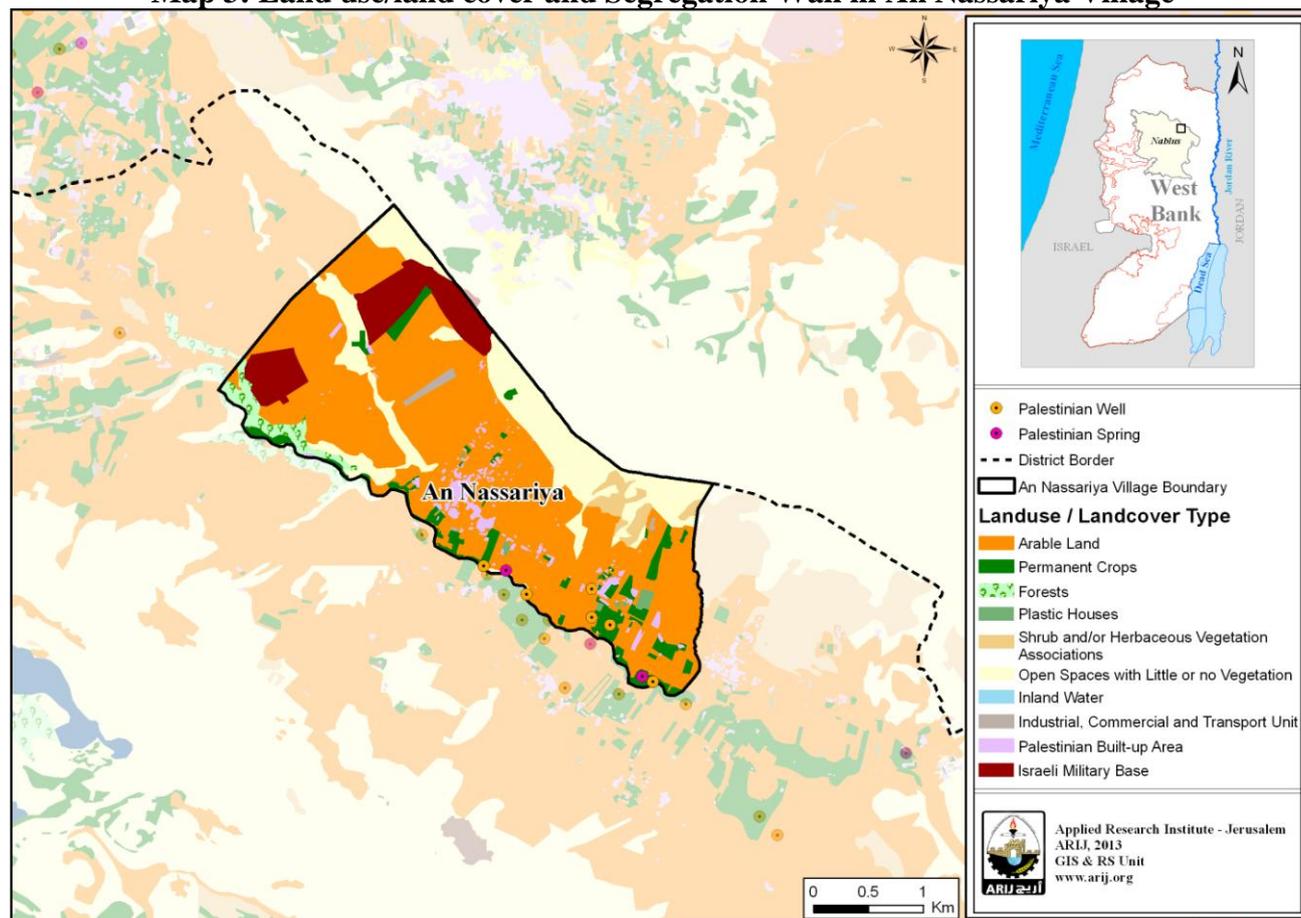
An Nassariya has a total area of approximately 8,203 dunums of which 5,573 are 'arable' land and 236 dunums are registered as 'residential' (See Table 3 and Map 3).

**Table 3: Land use and land cover in An Nassariya village (area in dunum)**

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (5,573)				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					
8,203	236	492	38	171	4,872	1	195	1,479	46	673

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2014.

**Map 3: Land use/land cover and Segregation Wall in An Nassariya Village**



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

Table 4 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open-cultivated vegetables in An Nassariya. The most commonly cultivated crops within this area are squash, and cucumbers. Moreover, there is a total area of 1,402 dunums of greenhouses in the village (Ministry of Agriculture-Nablus, 2010).

**Table 4: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in An Nassariya (area in dunums)**

Fruity vegetables		Leafy vegetables		Green legumes		Bulbs		Other vegetables		Total Area	
Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.
20	2,869	0	290	0	25	0	69	0	240	20	3,493

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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture-Nablus, 2010

Table 5 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. An Nassariya is famous for citrus cultivation and there are approximately 1,208 dunums of land planted with citrus trees in the village.

**Table 5: Total area of horticulture and olive trees in An Nassariya (area in dunums)**

Olives		Citrus		Stone-fruits		Pome fruits		Nuts		Other fruits		Total Area	
Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.
158	191	0	1,208	0	2	0	5	0	53	0	302	158	1,761

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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture-Nablus, 2010

In terms of field crops and forage in An Nassariya, cereals (particularly wheat) are the most cultivated, covering an area of approximately 3,750 dunums (See Table 6).

**Table 6: Total area of forage and field crops in An Nassariya (area in dunums)**

Cereals		Bulbs		Dry legumes		Oil crops		Forage crops		Stimulating crops		Other crops		Total Area	
Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.
3,750	0	12	2,920	165	0	8	0	350	0	0	0	6	0	4,291	2,920

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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture-Nablus, 2010

The field survey conducted by ARIJ team shows that 35% of the residents in An Nassariya rear and keep domestic animals such as sheep and goats (See Table 7).

**Table 7: Livestock in An Nassariya**

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
357	8,870	3,150	0	0	0	0	40,000	0	80

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

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Nablus, 2010

There are approximately 17 kilometers of agricultural roads in the village, divided as follows (An Nassariya Village Council, 2013):

**Table 8: Agricultural Roads in An Nassariya Village and their Lengths**

Suitability of Agricultural Roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	-
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	15
For animals only	-
Unsuitable	2

Source: An Nassariya Village Council, 2013

The agricultural sector in the village faces some problems, including (An Nassariya Village Council, 2013):

- The lack of agricultural roads.
- The lack of water resources and water transmission lines.
- The inability to reclaim agricultural lands due to lack of capital.

## Institutions and Services

An Nassariya village has a number of local institutions and associations that provide services to various sectors of society. These include (An Nassariya Village Council, 2013):

- **An Nassariya Village Council:** Founded in 1996 and is currently registered by the Ministry of Local Government, with the aim of taking care of different issues concerning the village and providing various services to its population, in addition to infrastructure services.

- **An Nassariya Charitable Society:** Founded in 2010 by the Ministry of Interior. The Society's aim is to support women, through the conduction of different training courses in the fields of computers and literacy.
- **An Nassariya Cooperative Society for Agricultural Irrigation:** Founded in 2011 by a group of the village farmers.

## Infrastructure and Natural Resources

### Electricity and Telecommunication Services:

An Nassariya has been connected to a public electricity network since 1996. It is served by the Israeli Qatariya Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the village, through the North Electricity Company. Almost 100% of the housing units in the village are connected to the network (An Nassariya Village Council, 2013).

An Nassariya is also connected to a telecommunication network. Approximately 20% of the housing units within the village boundaries are connected to phone lines (An Nassariya Village Council, 2013).

### Transportation Services:

There are 10 taxis in addition to 30 private cars in An Nassariya, but this is deemed to be insufficient by village residents (An Nassariya Village Council, 2013). There are 5km of main roads and 11.5km of secondary roads in An Nassariya (An Nassariya Village Council, 2013) (See Table 9).

**Table 9: Roads in An Nassariya Village**

Status of Internal Roads	Road Length (km)	
	Main	Secondary
<b>1. Paved &amp; in good condition</b>	-	<b>7</b>
<b>2. Paved &amp; in poor condition</b>	<b>5</b>	-
<b>3. Unpaved</b>	-	<b>4.5</b>

Source: An Nassariya Village Council, 2013

### Water Resources:

An Nassariya is provided with water by the wells in the village through the public water network, established in 1982. All housing units are connected to the network (An Nassariya Village Council, 2013).

The quantity of water supplied to An Nassariya village in 2012 was recorded at approximately 102,000 cubic meters/year (An Nassariya Village Council, 2013). Therefore, the estimated rate of water supply per capita is approximately 159 liters/day. However, no An Nassariya citizen consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are estimated at 32% (An Nassariya Village Council, 2013). These losses happen at the main source, major transport lines, in the distribution network, and at the household level. Therefore, the rate of water consumption per capita in An Nassariya is 108 liters per day (An Nassariya Village Council, 2013). The average water consumption of An Nassariya residents is low compared with the minimum quantity of 100 liters per capita per day

proposed by the World Health Organization. Also located in An Nassariya village 11 private water wells are used for agriculture, as well as a water reservoir with a capacity of 1200 cubic meters for public water. Each cubic meter of water from the public network costs 3 NIS (An Nassariya Village Council, 2013).

### **Sanitation:**

An Nassariya lacks a public sewerage network and most of the population use cesspits and septic tanks, as a main means for wastewater disposal (An Nassariya Village Council, 2013).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the approximated quantity of wastewater generated per day, is 152 cubic meters, or 55,500 cubic meters annually. At the individual level, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is approximately 86 liters per day. The wastewater collected by cesspits and septic tanks is discharged by wastewater tankers directly to open areas or nearby valleys with little regard for the environment. Here it is noted that there is no wastewater treatment either at the source or at the disposal sites and this poses a serious threat to the environment in addition to public health (ARIJ - WERU, 2013).

### **Solid Waste Management:**

The Joint Services Council for Solid Waste in Jericho is responsible for the collection and disposal of solid waste generated by citizens and establishments in the village. As the process of solid waste management is costly, a monthly fee amounting to 7 NIS/ month per household is charged to the population and facilities served by domestic solid waste collection and transportation services. All of these fees are collected from the citizens (An Nassariya Village Council, 2013).

Most of the population in An Nassariya benefits from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags, and placed in 35 containers (of 1m<sup>3</sup> capacity), located at various points in the village. The Joint Council collects the solid waste two times weekly and transports it using a waste vehicle to Zahret al Finjan dumping site in Jenin Governorate, 40 km from the village, where it is subsequently buried in an environment-considering way (An Nassariya Village Council, 2013)

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in An Nassariya is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the An Nassariya residents is nearly 1.2 tons, or 449 tons per year (ARIJ-WERU, 2013).

## **Environmental Conditions**

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

### **Water Crisis**

- An increase in the proportion of waste water network in which up to 32%.
- Rehabilitation and expansion of water system.
- The need for additional water storage tank with a capacity of 500 cubic meters.

## Wastewater Management

The absence of a public sewage network in the village means that An Nassariya residents are forced to use unhygienic cesspits for the disposal of wastewater, and/or to discharge wastewater into the streets, as citizens cannot afford the high cost of sewage tankers. This is particularly common in winter. 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, to avoid the need to use sewage tankers and allow wastewater to enter into the ground. 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

An Nassariya village does not suffer any problems concerning the management of solid waste, as the Joint Council for the Management of Solid Waste is responsible for the process of collecting waste resulting from the village and disposing it in Zahret al Finjan landfill in Jenin Governorate. This landfill is the main environmentally-friendly landfill serving the village, in addition to most of the localities in the Nablus Governorate.

## Impact of the Israeli Occupation

### Geopolitical Status in An Nassariya village

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28<sup>th</sup> September 1995 by the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, An Nassariya village was divided into areas "A" and "B". Approximately 21 dunums (0.3% of the village's total area) were classified as area "A" where the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) holds full responsibility for internal security and public order, while 8,182 dunums (99.7% of the village's total area) were classified as area "B", where the PNA has complete control over civil matters but Israel retains overriding responsibility for security. Furthermore, it is worth mentioning that most of the villagers in An Nassariya live in the area classified as area B. (table 10).

Area	Area in dunums	Percentage of Total village area %
Area A	21	0.3
Area B	8,182	99.7
Area C	0	0
Nature Reserve	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,203</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2014

### The Israeli occupation Practices on An Nassariya village

Currently there are no settlements and camps established on An Nassariya village land. However, An Nassariya village occupants still suffer from the Israeli occupation practices, as there are settlements, camps and Israeli military checkpoints located nearby. During previous years, the Israeli occupation

authorities established military bases on the village land which covered an area of 673 dunums. These military bases were evacuated in 2005 during the unilateral Israeli withdrawal plan from settlements in the north of the West Bank, as stated by the village council. Thereafter, the owners of these lands went back to cultivate and utilize their land again. The settlement of "Elon Moreh" which is established on the village land of Deir al Hatab and 'Azmut, is located on the top of a mountain that overlooks the An Nassariya village from the western side. These settlements contribute to the violations and attack procedures against the neighboring villages, usually in the form of direct settler attacks. In addition to this is the high volumes of pollutant waste water which is hazardous to the natural environment. The settlement allows the unrestricted flow of water onto the village land which pollutes crops and trees. This is worsened by the fact that the settlement houses an industrial area.

### **The Israeli Checkpoints on An Nassariya village**

After the outbreak of the second Palestinian Intifada in 2000, the Israeli authorities established two military checkpoints; one of them is located to the south-eastern side of An Nassariya village, while the other is to the western side of the village. In addition, An Nassariya village was affected by a permanent checkpoint "Al Hamra", which is located to the eastern side of the village and on the main road No.57, which is controlled by the Israeli authorities. The checkpoint was established on the road that links the Jordan Valley and Jericho to the northern provinces (such as Nablus Governorate and Tubas Governorate). This important road passes by An Nassariya village. "Al Hamra" checkpoint, which is located near "Hamra" settlement, is considered the most important and hardest military checkpoint in the West Bank because of its strategic location, since this checkpoint is the main entrance for the people coming from the Northern governorate to the Jordan Valley. This checkpoint has been an area of increasing violations against Palestinians for more than 12 years. This checkpoint witnessed many cases of shootings, murders, arrest procedures and denied access, in addition to forced waiting periods of several hours. Moreover, the farmers suffered from the long closure of this checkpoint in the area of the Jordan Valley since this area is considered as the main food Basket for Palestinians (the main source of vegetables and fruits). These issues caused an increase in the poverty and unemployment rates in this area, and had significant damage in the economic situation in this area because of the continued closures. This checkpoint still exists in the neighboring area of Furush Beit Dajan, but the Israeli forces have started to reduce their control over this checkpoint under the current calm conditions.

The other checkpoint that the village was affected by is Al Badhan temporary checkpoint located to the west of the village and established on the road that links An Nassariya village to Nablus city. This checkpoint had a significantly negative impact on the lives of Palestinians during the Intifada and the years following it. The use and existence of checkpoints also contribute to the violations of Palestinian rights. This particular checkpoint violates the right to freedom of movement between Nablus city and its villages, which hindered the village's economic activity. These violations continued until the Israeli forces removed this checkpoint from Al Badhan.

### **The Israeli bypass Roads on An Nassariya village**

The Israeli occupation authorities have worked to establish many Israeli bypass roads which stretch over thousands of kilometers from the north to the south of the West Bank. Which confiscated - thousands of agricultural and non-agricultural land, in order to link Israeli settlements to each other and separate the Palestinian community . It was also built to enhance security control on these roads and on the village territory. Israel has confiscated more of An Nassariya village territory in order to establish the main Israeli bypass road, road number 57, which connects the Jordan Valley to Nablus

city. This road is under full Israeli control . And the permanent “Hamra” checkpoint was established on this road. The length of this road extends approximately 6 km into the village territory of An Nassariya. It should be noted that the real danger of the bypass roads lies in what is known as the recoil area (Buffer Zone). The recoil area is imposed by the Israeli army along the roads, and usually occupies 75 meters on both sides of the street.

## Development Plans and Projects

### Implemented Projects

An Nassariya Village Council has implemented several development projects in An Nassariya during the past five years (See Table 11).

**Table 11: Implemented Development Plans and Projects in An Nassariya during the Last Five Years**

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Restoring the electricity network	Infrastructure	2008	Japanese Representative
Constructing a school for girls	Educational	2011	JICA
Establishing a laboratory along with a veterinary clinic	Agricultural	2011	JICA
Expanding the health clinic	Health	2011	JICA
Restoring the secondary roads network (5.5 km long)	Infrastructure	2011	JICA

Source: An Nassariya Village Council, 2013

### Proposed Projects

An Nassariya Village Council, in cooperation with the village’s civil society organizations and the village residents, hopes to implement several projects in the coming years. The project ideas were developed during the Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) workshop conducted by ARIJ staff in the village. The projects are as follows, in order of priority from the viewpoints of the participants’ in the workshop:

1. Creating agricultural productive projects to serve farmers and young people in the village and supporting the small Palestinian farmer.
2. Protecting agricultural lands from wild animals such as pigs, through fences.
3. Supporting poor families with simple productivity projects (such as greenhouses, rehabilitation of wells etc.)
4. Establishing agricultural pools.
5. Creating projects for the production of animal feed.
6. Paying attention to infrastructure (particularly the rehabilitation of floodplains).
7. Providing farmers with productive and convenient animal strains.
8. Renovating the irrigation networks (15km long).
9. Establishing a public park in the village.
10. Establishing an agricultural collective productive factory.

## Locality Development Priorities and Needs

An Nassariya suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 12 shows the development priorities and needs in the village, according to the Village Council's perspective:

**Table 12: Development Priorities and Needs in An Nassariya**

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
<b>Infrastructural Needs</b>					
1	Opening and pavement of roads	*			24.5 km <sup>^</sup>
2	Rehabilitation of old water networks	*			300 m
3	Extending the water network to cover new built up areas	*			0.5 km
4	Construction of new water networks			*	
5	Rehabilitation/ construction of new wells or springs		*		rehabilitating an artesian well
6	Construction of water reservoirs	*			500 cubic meters
7	Construction of a sewage disposal network	*			9 km
8	Construction of a new electricity network		*		1 km
9	Providing containers for solid waste collection	*			25 containers
10	Providing vehicles for collecting solid waste			*	
11	Providing a sanitary landfill			*	
<b>Health Needs</b>					
1	Building new clinics or health care centres			*	
2	Rehabilitation of old clinics or health care centres			*	
3	Purchasing medical equipment and tools	*			
<b>Educational Needs</b>					
1	Building new schools	*			schools for both boys and girls
2	Rehabilitation of old schools			*	
3	Purchasing new school equipment	*			All schools in the village
<b>Agriculture Needs</b>					
1	Rehabilitation of agricultural lands	*			500 dunums
2	Building rainwater harvesting cisterns	*			20 cisterns
3	Construction of livestock barracks	*			35 barracks
4	Provision of Veterinary Services			*	
5	Provision of seeds and hay for animals	*			360 tons per year
6	Construction of new greenhouses		*		40 greenhouses
7	Rehabilitation of greenhouses	*			20 greenhouses
8	Provision of field crops seeds	*			
9	Provision of plants and agricultural supplies	*			
<b>Other Needs</b>					
1	Constructing a headquarters for a comprehensive community centre	*			
2	Constructing a kindergarten	*			

<sup>^</sup> 5 km main roads, 4.5 km secondary roads and 15 km agricultural roads.

Source: An Nassariya Village Council, 2013

## References:

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