

Beit Wazan 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>.

Table of Contents

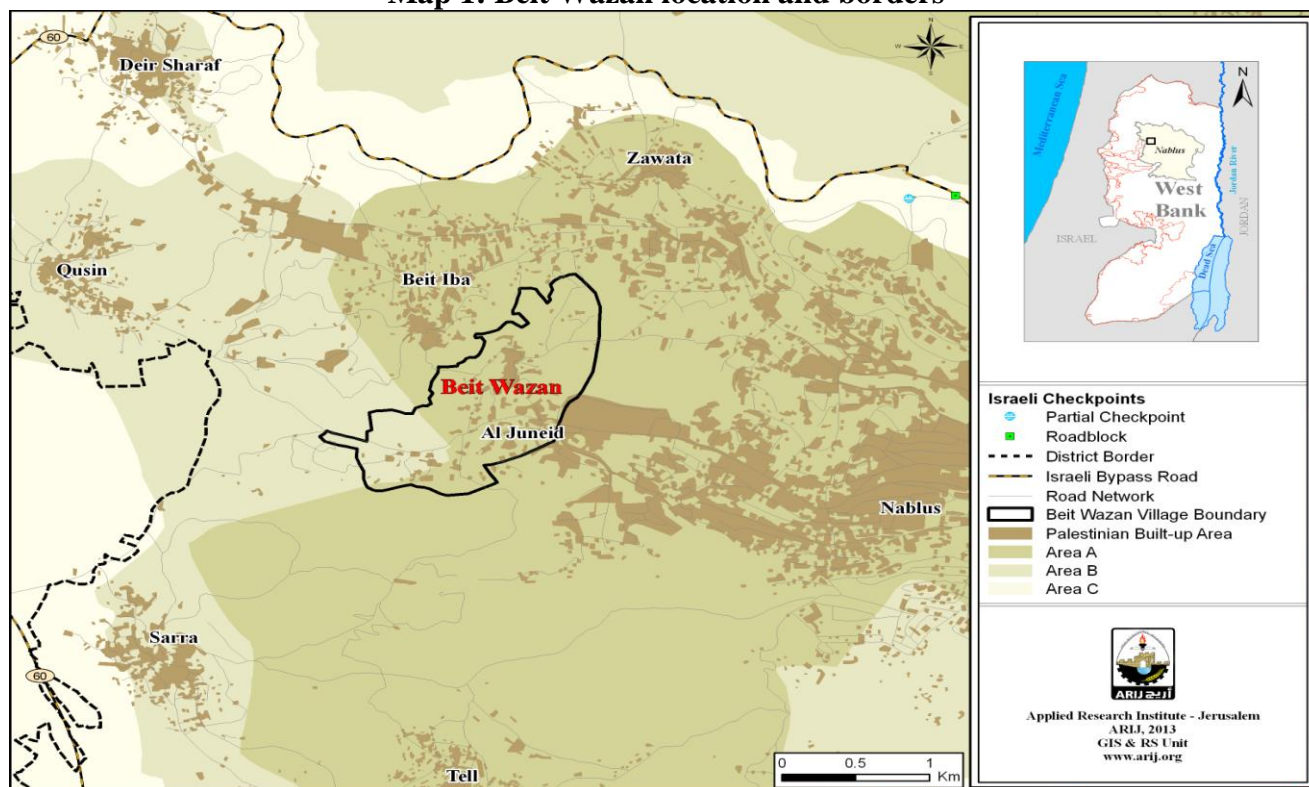
<i>Location and Physical Characteristics</i>	4
<i>History</i>	5
<i>Religious and Archaeological Sites</i>	6
<i>Population</i>	6
<i>Education</i>	7
<i>Health Status</i>	8
<i>Economic Activities</i>	8
<i>Agricultural Sector</i>	9
<i>Institutions and Services</i>	11
<i>Infrastructure and Natural Resources</i>	12
<i>Environmental Conditions</i>	14
<i>Development Plans and Projects</i>	14
<i>Implemented Projects</i>	16
<i>Proposed Projects</i>	16
<i>Locality Development Priorities and Needs</i>	17
<i>References:</i>	18

Beit Wazan Village Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Beit Wazan is a Palestinian village in Nablus Governorate, located 4.56km west of Nablus City. It is bordered by Nablus City to the east, Sarra and Nablus City to the south, Beit Iba and Sarra to the west, and Beit Iba to the north (ARIJ-GIS, 2014) (See Map 1).

Map 1: Beit Wazan location and borders



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

Beit Wazan is located at an altitude of 563m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 622.5mm. The average annual temperature is 16°C whilst the average annual humidity is approximately 61% (ARIJ-GIS, 2014).

The total area of Beit Wazan village consists of approximately 1,526 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 are not included in the files of private land properties.

Since 1997, Beit Wazan 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, however the council own a permanent headquarters but tenant, and it is included within the Joint Organizing Committee (Beit Wazan, Beit Iba and Zawata) (Beit Wazan Village Council, 2013).

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

- The establishment and maintenance of the drinking water networks.
- Organization of the construction and issuance of licenses.
- Road rehabilitation, construction and paving.

History

Originally the name of “Beit Wazan” village is related to a woman name. She was the wife of the leader of the village tribe, his wife was called" Wazan" she used to live in this place.

The village was established more than 1400 years ago, with its residents descending from Hijaz (Beit Wazan Village Council, 2013).

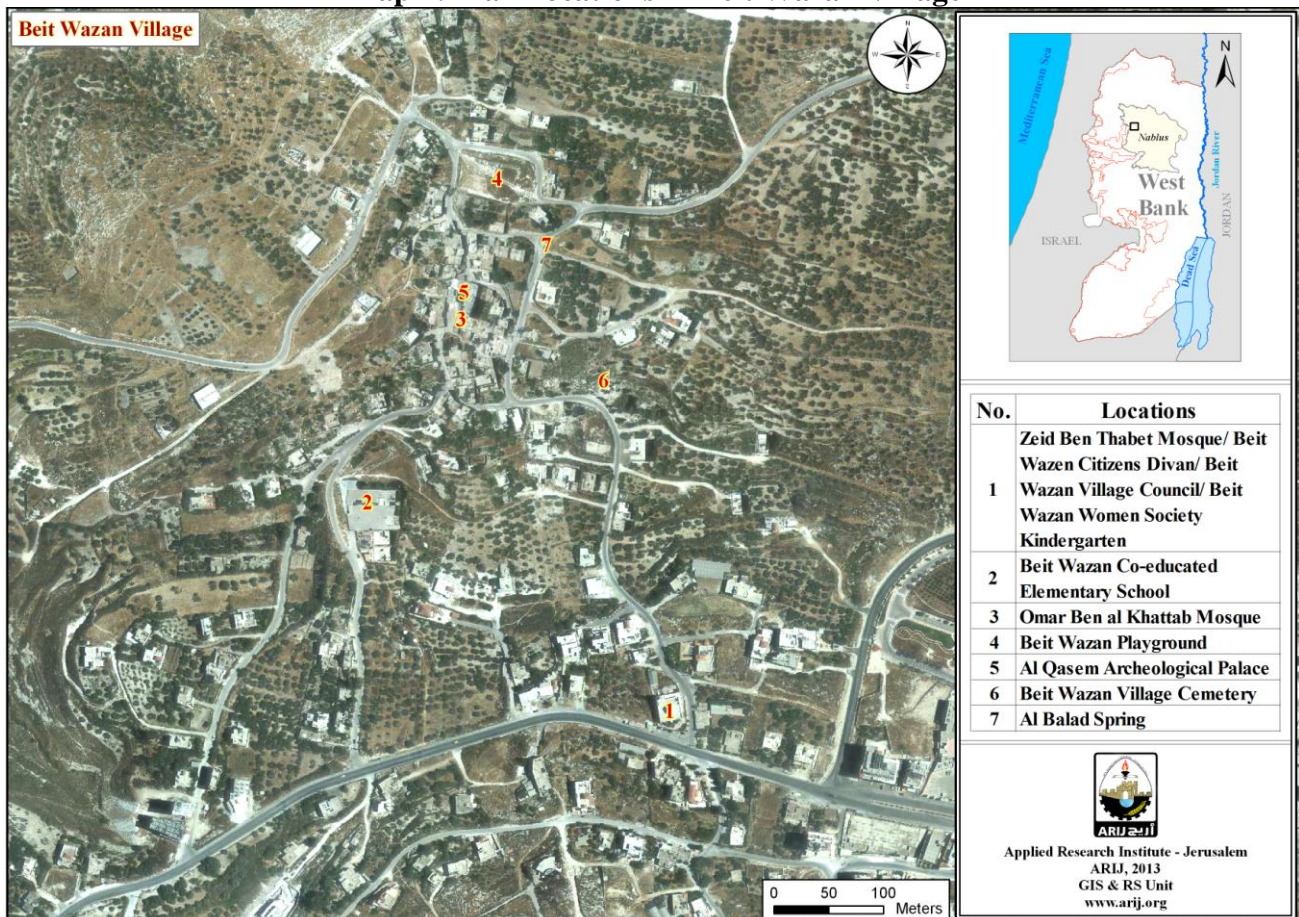
Photo of Beit Wazan



Religious and Archaeological Sites

There are only two mosques in the village; Al Omari Old Mosque and Zayd ibn Thabit mosque also known as The New Mosque. There are sites of archaeological and historical interest in the village, including: Al-Qasim Palace, Al Omari Old Mosque, old town buildings, and five water springs. (Beit Wazan Village Council, 2013) (See Map 2).

Map 2: Main locations in Beit Wazan Village



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Beit Wazan in 2007 was 1,042, of whom 511 were male and 531 female. There were additionally 207 households registered as living in 267 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 Wazan is as follows: 32% were less than 15 years of age, 61.8% were between 15 and 64 years of age, and 5.5% were 65 years of age or older. Data also showed that the sex ratio

of males to females in the village is 96.2:100, meaning that males and females constitute 49% and 51% of the population, respectively.

Families

Beit Wazan residents are from several families, including Abu Eisha family and Abd el Hak family. (Beit Wazan Village Council, 2013).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among Beit Wazan population is approximately 8%, of whom 90.9% are females. Of the literate population, 7.8% could only read and write, with no formal education, 17.9% had elementary education, 25.3% had preparatory education, 21.6% had secondary education, and 19.4% completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the village of Beit Wazan by sex and educational attainment in 2007.

Table 1: Beit Wazan 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	6	37	67	99	86	47	36	0	3	6	0	387
F	60	27	80	109	92	27	40	0	0	1	0	436
T	66	64	147	208	178	74	76	0	3	7	0	823

Source: PCBS, 2009.

There is one public school and one private school in the village run by the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education. There are no kindergartens (Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012) (See Table 2).

Table 2: Schools in Beit Wazan by name, stage, sex, and supervising authority (2011/2012)

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Beit Wazan Co-educated Elementary School	Government	Mixed
As Shrooq Co-educated Elementary School	Private	Mixed

Source: Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012

In the village there are 359 students, 26 teachers, and 15 classes. The average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 14, whilst the average number of students per class is approximately 24 (Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012).

Due to the lack of variety regarding educational levels, including the secondary level, students head to Nablus City schools (3km away) (Beit Wazan Village Council, 2013).

The educational sector in Beit Wazan village faces a number of obstacles including (Beit Wazan Village Council, 2013):

- The lack of secondary schools in the village.
- The lack of playgrounds in the schools of the village.
- High number of students coming from outside the village.
- The lack of kindergartens.

Health Status

Beit Wazan only has one private dentist clinic. In the absence of required health services or in emergencies, patients are transferred to Rafidiya or the national hospitals in Nablus city (3km away), (Beit Wazan Village Council, 2013).

The health sector in the village faces a number of obstacles and problems, including (Beit Wazan Village Council, 2013):

- The lack of an ambulance service.
- The lack of any health centers.
- The lack of emergency center to treat emergency cases.
- The lack of a pharmacy.

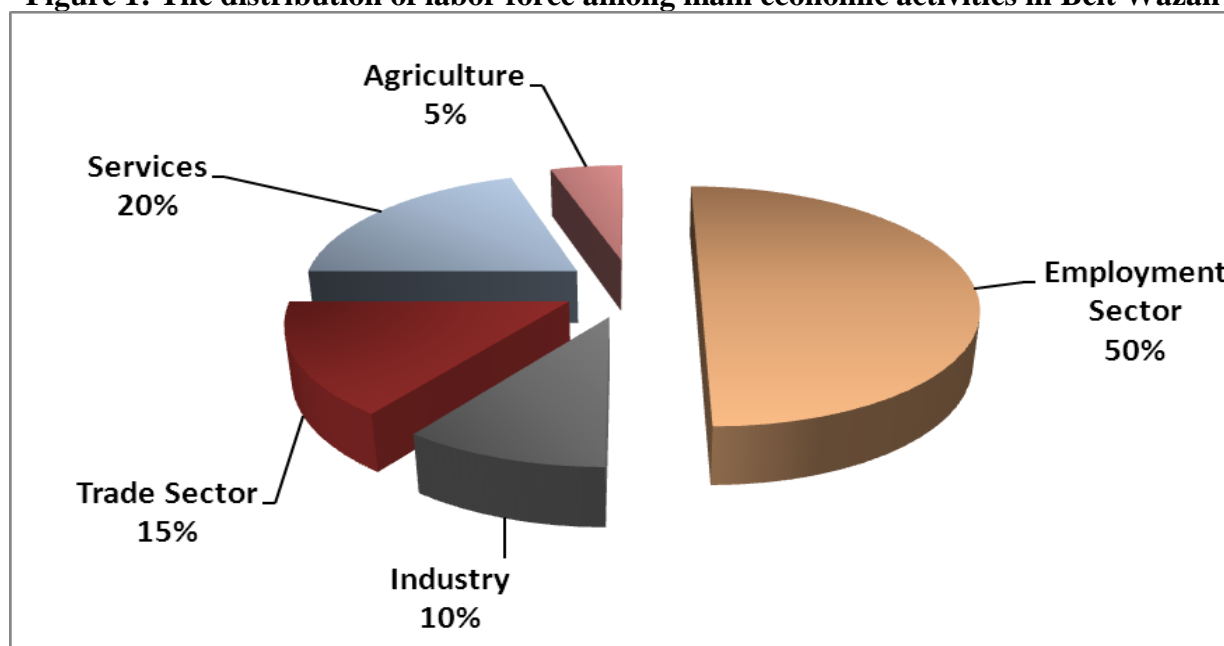
Economic Activities

The economy in Beit Wazan is primarily dependent on the Government or other employees sector, which absorbs 50% of the village's workforce (Beit Wazan 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 Beit Wazan are as follows:

- Government or other employees sector (50%)
- Service sector (20%)
- Trade sector (15%)
- Industry (10%)
- Agriculture sector (5%)

Figure 1: The distribution of labor force among main economic activities in Beit Wazan



Source: Beit Wazan Village Council, 2013

Beit Wazan has 3 grocers, 1 butchery, and 8 different professional workshops (Beit Wazan Village Council, 2013).

In 2013, the unemployment rate in Beit Wazan reached 30% and the groups most affected economically by Israeli restrictions have been (Beit Wazan Village Council, 2013):

- Workers in service sector.

Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census 2007, 31.8% of Beit Wazan's labor force was economically active, of whom 90.8% were employed, 46.5% were not economically active, 80.9% were students, and 44.4% were housekeepers (See Table 3).

Table 3: Beit Wazan 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	190	12	8	210	141	0	24	5	7	177	0	387
F	48	3	1	52	169	170	37	2	5	383	1	436
T	238	15	9	262	310	170	61	7	12	560	1	823

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

Source: PCBS, 2009.

Agricultural Sector

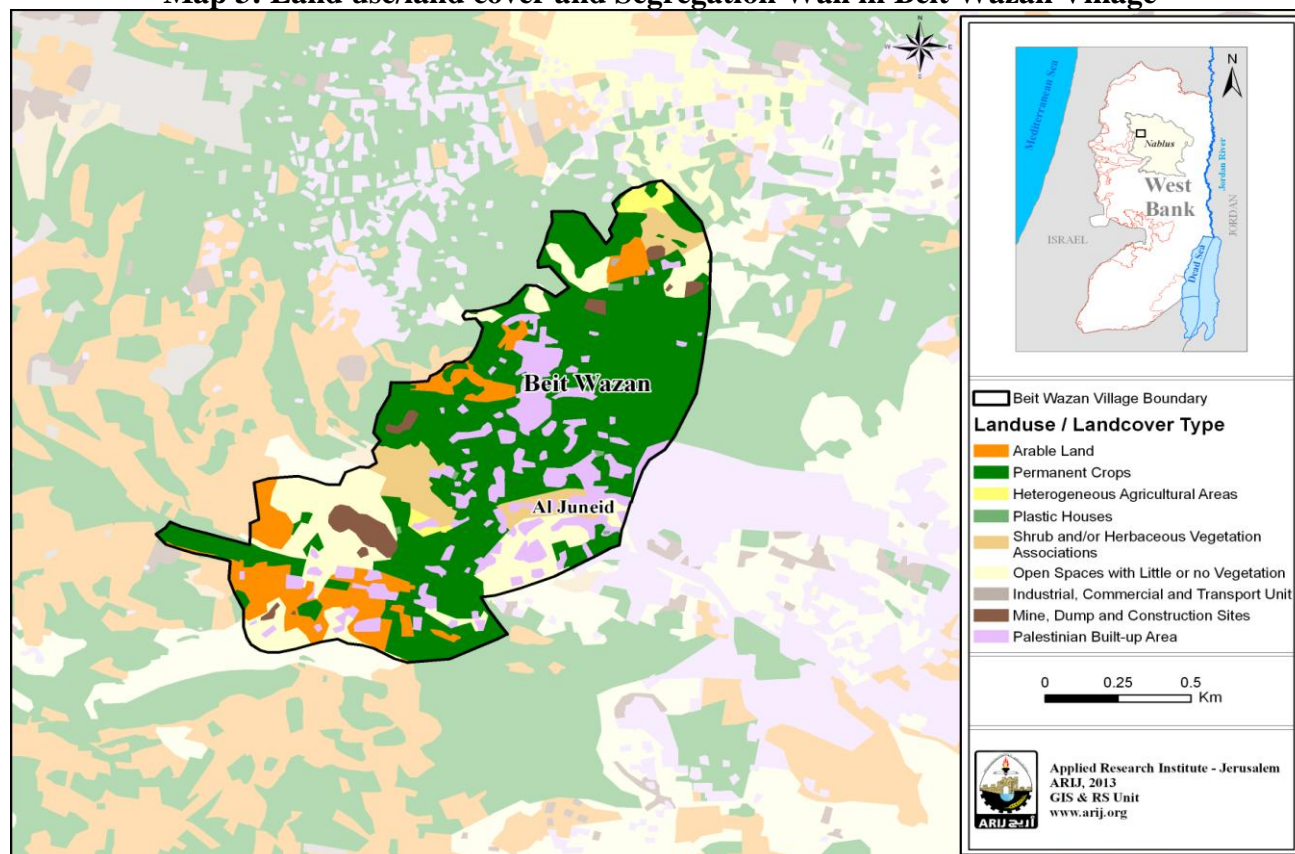
Beit Wazan has a total area of approximately 1,526 dunums of which 1,049 are arable land and 203 dunums are registered as residential (See Table 4 and Map 3).

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

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (1,049)				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					
1,526	203	803	3	88	155	0	0	234	40	0

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2014.

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



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

Table 5 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open-cultivated vegetables in Beit Wazan. The most commonly cultivated crops within this area are tomatoes and green beans (Ministry of Agriculture-Nablus, 2010).

Table 5: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Beit Wazan (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.
1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture-Nablus, 2010

Table 6 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. Beit Wazan is famous for olive cultivation and there are approximately 780 dunums of land planted with olive trees in the village.

Table 6: Total area of horticulture and olive trees in Beit Wazan (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.
780	0	0	0	11	0	2	0	44	0	44	0	881	0

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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture-Nablus, 2010

In terms of field crops and forage in Beit Wazan, cereal (wheat) is the most cultivated, covering an area of approximately 60 dunums (See Table 7).

Table 7: Total area of forage and field crops in Beit Wazan (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.
60	0	1	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	81	0

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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture-Nablus, 2010

The difference between the two sets of results obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and ARIJ's GIS Unit in sizes of agricultural areas is explained by the difference in each organization's definition of land coverage and ownership. The MoA and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (2011) 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 and 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. This therefore accounts for the larger area of agricultural holdings calculated by ARIJ.

The field survey conducted by the ARIJ team shows that 3% of the residents in Beit Wazan rear and keep domestic animals such as cows and sheep (See Table 8).

Table 8: Livestock in Beit Wazan

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
4	170	60	0	0	0	0	70,000	0	0

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Nablus, 2010

There are approximately 6 kilometers of agricultural roads in the village, divided as follows (Beit Wazan Village Council, 2013):

Table 9: Agricultural Roads in Beit Wazan Village and their Lengths

Suitability of Agricultural Roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	1.5
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	1.5
For animals only	3
Unsuitable	-

Source: Beit Wazan Village Council, 2013

The agricultural sector in the village faces a number of problems including (Beit Wazan Village Council, 2013):

- The lack of agricultural roads.
- High prices of agricultural production inputs.
- The far distance between the agricultural lands and water networks, electricity network and infrastructure services.
- Frequent taxes and governmental obligations.

Institutions and Services

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

- **Beit Wazan Village Council:** Founded in 1997 and later 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.
- **Beit Wazan Women's Association:** Founded in 2004 by the Ministry of the Interior, the Association deals with women's affairs and provides projects for women in the village.
- **Beit Wazan Youth Center:** Founded in 2010 by the Ministry of the Interior, the Youth Center organizes and implements youth camps, sports activities, and volunteer work.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services:

Beit Wazan has been connected to a public electricity network since 1976. It is served by the Israeli Qatariya Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the village, through the North Electricity Company. Approximately 100% of the housing units in the village are connected to the network. The village residents face problems concerning electricity, including the need for frequent maintenance of street lighting (Beit Wazan Village Council, 2013).

Beit Wazan is also connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 85% of the housing units within the village boundaries are connected to phone lines (Beit Wazan Village Council, 2013).

Transportation Services:

There are no means of transportation within the village to transport citizens. Villagers must use Rafidiya - An Najah National University cars, in addition to private cars and taxi offices (Beit Wazan Village Council, 2013). There are 3.5km of main roads and 4km of secondary roads in Beit Wazan (Beit Wazan Village Council, 2013) (See Table 10).

Table 10: Roads in Beit Wazan Village

Status of Internal Roads	Road Length (km)	
	Main	Secondary
1. Paved & in good condition	1	-
2. Paved & in poor condition	2.5	3
3. Unpaved	-	1

Source: Beit Wazan Village Council, 2013

Water Resources:

Beit Wazan is provided with water by Mekorot through the public water network established in 1992. The percentage of housing units connected to the public water is up to 90% (Beit Wazan Village Council, 2013)

The quantity of water supplied to Beit Wazan village in 2012 was recorded at approximately 34,000 cubic meters/year (Beit Wazan Village Council, 2013). Therefore, the estimated rate of water supply per capita is approximately 78 liters/day. However, no Beit Wazan citizen consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are estimated at 35% (Beit Wazan 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 Beit Wazan is 51 liters per day (Beit Wazan Village Council, 2013). The average water consumption of Beit Wazan residents is critically low compared with the minimum quantity of 100 liters per capita per day proposed by the World Health Organization.

There are five water springs in the village. In addition, the village has 200 individual household rainwater harvesting cisterns. The village also has a water tank which holds 70 cubic meters (Beit Wazan Village Council, 2013). Each cubic meter of water from the public network costs 3.5NIS (Beit Wazan Village Council, 2013).

Sanitation:

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

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the approximated quantity of wastewater generated per day, is 48 cubic meters, or 17,500 cubic meters annually. At the individual level, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is approximately 41 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 Nablus 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 13NIS/ month per household is charged to the population and facilities served by domestic solid waste collection and transportation services 60% of these fees are collected from the citizens (Beit Wazan Village Council, 2013).

Most of the population in Beit Wazan benefits from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags, and placed in 50 containers (of 1m³ capacity), located at various points in the village. The Joint Council collects the solid waste twice weekly and transports it using a waste vehicle to Zahret al Finjan dumping site in Jenin Governorate, 30km from the village, where it is subsequently buried in an environmentally-friendly way (Beit Wazan Village Council, 2013).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Beit Wazan is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Beit Wazan residents is nearly 0.8 tons, or 300 tons per year (ARIJ-WERU, 2013).

Environmental Conditions

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

Water Crisis

- The public water network is old, where the rate of loss within the network is approximately 35%.

Wastewater Management

The absence of a public sewage network in the village means that Beit Wazan 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

Beit Wazan 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 from the village and disposing of 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 Beit Wazan village

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed in 28th September 1995 between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Beit Wazan was divided into Area A and B. Approximately 1,235 dunums (81% of the village's total area) were assigned as Area A where the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) holds all responsibilities for internal security and public order, while 291 dunums (19% of the village's total area) were classified as Area B, where the PNA has complete control over civil matters but Israel continues to have overriding responsibility for security. The majority of Beit Wazan's population resides in Area A. (See Table 11).

Table 11: The Geopolitical Divisions of Beit Wazan village according to Oslo Agreement 1995

Area	Area in dunums	Percentage of Total village area %
Area A	1,235	81
Area B	291	19
Area C	0	0
Nature Reserve	0	0
Total	1,526	100

Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2014

Israeli occupation practices in Beit Wazan village

Despite the fact that there are no current settlements and camps established on Beit Wazan village lands, the village still suffers from Israeli occupation practices; settlements, camps and Israeli military checkpoints exist not far from the village. After the outbreak of the Second Intifada in 2000, the Israeli authorities established some military checkpoints on the territory of the village; which separates through the West Bank.

Israeli occupation forces have established an iron gate to the west of Beit Wazan village on the road between Nablus and Qalqiliya. As a result, Sarra village was isolated from Nablus city from the western side. The Israeli occupation forces established an iron gate between Sarra village and Beit Wazan village on the road between Nablus and Qalqiliya. As a result, Sarra village was isolated from Nablus city from the western side. The gate closure remained in place until 2009.

Beit Wazan village and Nablus City were negatively impacted by “Beit Iba’ permanent checkpoint, situated to the north-western side of Beit Wazan village, which was considered as the western entrance to Nablus city. This checkpoint was situated at the entrance of Beit Iba village for 9 years, on the road which connects Nablus governorate and the northern governorates. This checkpoint was a source of abuse and human rights violations against Palestinians for many years. The gate was removed in April 2009. Israeli forces replaced it with Al Tunaib flying checkpoint located 3km away to the west of the village, near “Shavei Shomron” settlement. Flying checkpoints are set up regularly in this area and prevent the free movement of Palestinians.

Security zone around Nablus City and 15 Palestinian villages, including Beit Wazan

During the Second Intifada in 2000, Nablus City and the surrounding villages were designated as an Israeli military zone. This area was under siege and surrounded by checkpoints from all sides. This had a negative impact on the freedom of movement for the residents as well as economic and social life in the city. Israeli military forces issued military order No. 37 (1970-5730) on 1st May 2007

under the pretext of “protecting the areas of “Judea” and “Samaria””. This order included an official announcement about the security zone enforced on Nablus city and the surrounding 15 Palestinian villages. Externally, there are 6 military checkpoints, which control the movement of Palestinians who want to move in and out the security zone. Within the security zone there are 20 military checkpoints. One of them is “Huwwara” main military checkpoint. The military order prevents any vehicle entry to or exit from the security zone without the permission of the Israeli military leadership.

The zone area includes Nablus City and the following villages: Zawata, Qusin, Beit Iba, Beit Wazan, ‘Azmout, Al Junied, Deir Al Hatab, Salim, Sarra, ‘Askar refugee camp, Balata refugee camp, Tell, Iraq Burin, Rujeib and Kafr Qallil. According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, these villages comprise a total population of more than 220,000 citizens.¹

Since 2009, occupation forces have decreased its intensive isolation procedures on Nablus City after evacuating most of the military checkpoints due to more calm conditions in the area.

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

Beit Wazan Village Council has not conducted any projects over the last five years (Beit Wazan Village Council, 2013).

Proposed Projects

Beit Wazan 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. The establishment of a sewage network (6km).
2. Renewal of the public water network (2.5km).
3. Establishing a new school with the availability of land that prepared for that.
4. Build a multi-purpose hall.
5. Road rehabilitation and construction for main roads and agricultural roads (3km).
6. The establishment of a public park for entertainment.
7. Create a playground for sports activities.
8. Build a kindergarten.

¹ http://www.poica.org/editor/case_studies/view.php?recordID=1423

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Beit Wazan 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 Beit Wazan

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and pavement of roads	*			9.5 km [^]
2	Rehabilitation of old water networks	*			1.5 km
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	*			Two springs
6	Construction of water reservoirs	*			250 cubic meters
7	Construction of a sewage disposal network	*			6 km
8	Construction of a new electricity network			*	
9	Providing containers for solid waste collection	*			20 containers
10	Providing vehicles for collecting solid waste			*	
11	Providing a sanitary landfill			*	
Health Needs					
1	Building new clinics or health care centres			*	
2	Rehabilitation of old clinics or health care centres			*	
3	Purchasing medical equipment and tools			*	
Educational Needs					
1	Building new schools	*			boys school
2	Rehabilitation of old schools	*			
3	Purchasing new school equipment	*			
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of agricultural lands		*		50 dunums
2	Building rainwater harvesting cisterns	*			30 cisterns
3	Construction of livestock barracks	*			5 barracks
4	Provision of Veterinary Services	*			
5	Provision of seeds and hay for animals	*			200 tons per year
6	Construction of new greenhouses			*	
7	Rehabilitation of greenhouses			*	
8	Provision of field crops seeds	*			
9	Provision of plants and agricultural supplies	*			
Other Needs					
1	Establishments a sports stadium and a youth center	*			
2	Establishment of the headquarters building for the village Council with multi-purpose hall	*			
3	Establishment a public park	*			

[^] 2.5 km main roads, 2.5km secondary roads and 4.5km agricultural roads.

Source: Beit Wazan Village Council, 2013

References:

- *Applied Research Institute - Jerusalem (ARIJ), 2014. Geographic Information Systems and Remote Sensing Unit Database. Bethlehem - Palestine.*
- *Applied Research Institute - Jerusalem (ARIJ), 2014. Geographic Information Systems and Remote Sensing Unit; Land Use Analysis (2012) – Half Meter High Accuracy. Bethlehem - Palestine.*
- *Applied Research Institute - Jerusalem (ARIJ). 2013. Water & Environment Research Unit Database (WERU). Bethlehem - Palestine.*
- *Beit Wazan Village Council, 2013.*
- *Ministry of Education & Higher Education (MOHE) - Nablus, 2012. Directorate of Education; A database of schools (2011/2012). Nablus – Palestine.*
- *Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. 2009. Ramallah, Palestine: General Census of Population and Housing Censuses, 2007.*
- *Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), 2010. Directorate of Agriculture data (2009/2010). Nablus – Palestine.*