

# Beit Hasan 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 about 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 insecure political, economic and social conditions in the 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 in order to mitigate the impact of the current political, social, and economic instability with a focus on the agricultural sector.

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

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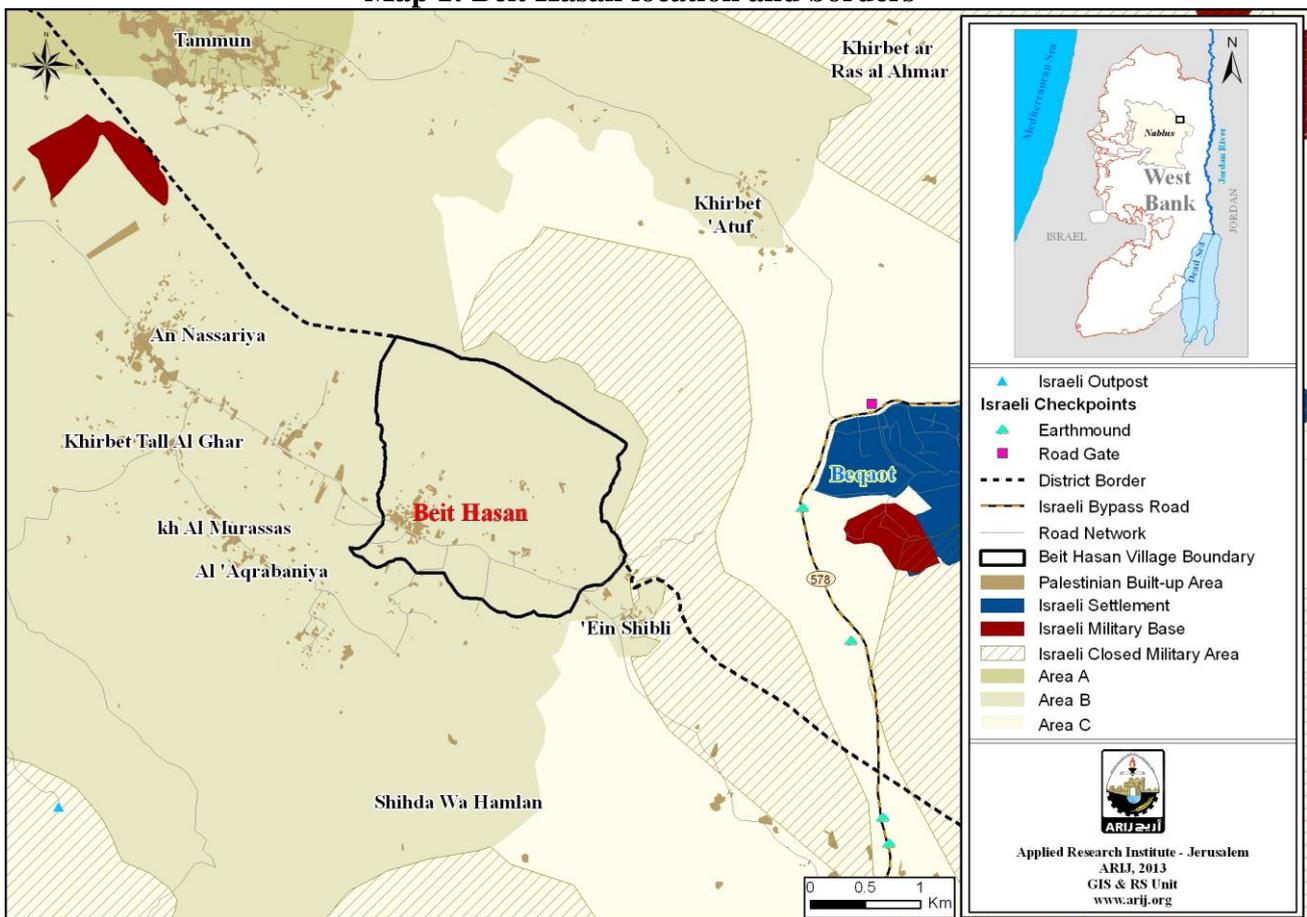
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# Beit Hasan Village Profile

## Location and Physical Characteristics

Beit Hasan is a Palestinian village in Nablus Governorate, located 13.6 km northeast of Nablus City. It is bordered by Tammunto on the east and north, An Nassariya to the west, and Al ‘Aqrabaniya and ‘Ein Shibli to the south (ARIJ-GIS, 2014) (See Map 1).

**Map 1: Beit Hasan location and borders**



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

Beit Hasan is located at an altitude of 29m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 294.9mm. The average annual temperature is 21°C whilst the average annual humidity is approximately 55% (ARIJ-GIS, 2014).

The total area of Beit Hasan village consists of approximately 4,281 dunums. This is according to the new borders of the local bodies which was 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. It is also not included in the files of private land properties.

Since 1996, Beit Hasan 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 for the council, which has permanent headquarters included within the Jordan Valleys Middle Joint Council (Beit Hasan Village Council, 2013).

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

- The establishment and maintenance of the drinking water and electricity networks.
- Public services.
- Road rehabilitation, construction and paving.
- Implementation of projects and studies for the village.
- Protection of governmental properties.
- Protection of historical and archeological sites.
- Provision of a sewerage network system.

## History

Beit Hasan village was named relating to a man named “Hasan” who owned a house in the area where he lived alone; as there were no other houses. The current village was established in 1948, with its residents descending from Qisariya, Haifa, Jaffa and areas of 1948 (Beit Hasan Village Council, 2013).

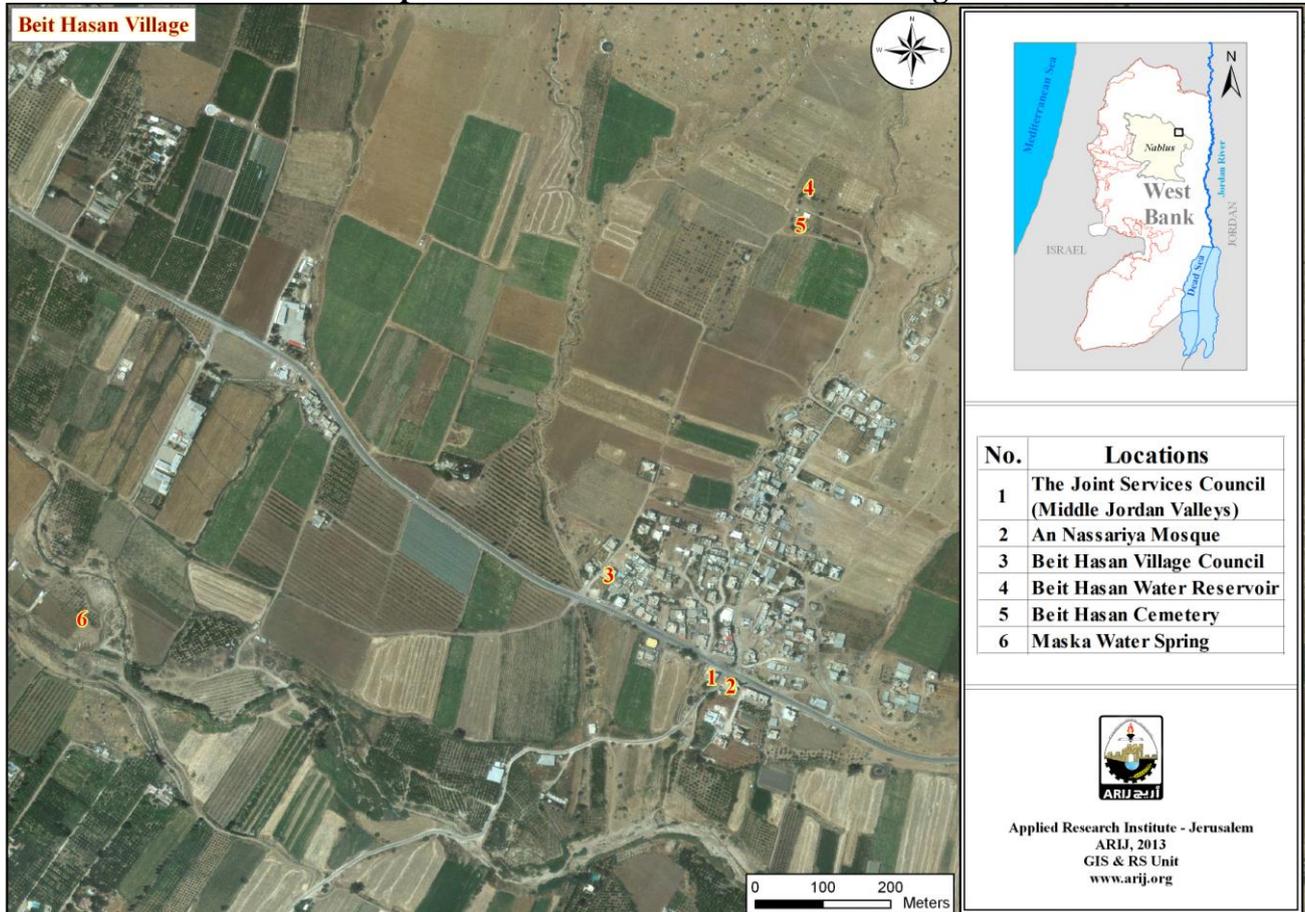
**Photo of Beit Hasan**



## Religious and Archaeological Sites

There is only one mosque in the village (An Nassariya Mosque). The village has very few sites of archaeological interest, including ‘Ein Maska old Spring and ‘Ein Ya’aqob (Beit Hasan Village Council, 2013) (See Map 2).

**Map 2: Main locations in Beit Hasan Village**



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

## Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Beit Hasan in 2007 was 1,105, of whom 555 were male and 550 female. There were additionally 190 households registered as living in 206 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 Hasan is as follows: 40.6% were less than 15 years of age, 55.4% were between 15 and 64 years of age, and 4% were 65 years of age or older. Data also showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the village is 100.9:100, meaning that males and females constitute 50.2% and 49.8% of the population, respectively.

## Families

Beit Hasan residents are from several families, including Hamdan, Ishtayyah, Abu Sa'dah, Abu 'Eteiwi, Abu Sweireh, Sweileh, Damalkhi, and Masa'id (Beit Hasan Village Council, 2013).

## Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among Beit Hasan population is approximately 10.6%, of whom 79.7% are females. Of the literate population, 18.4% could only read and write, with no formal education, 25.5% had elementary education, 26.9% had preparatory education, 10.1% had secondary education, and 8.2% completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the village of Beit Hasan by sex and educational attainment in 2007.

**Table 1: Beit Hasan population (10 years and above) by sex and educational attainment**

Sex	Illite- rate	Can read & write	Element- ary	Preparat- ory	Second- ary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Un- known	Total
M	17	64	105	115	48	17	26	-	-	-	1	<b>393</b>
F	67	82	98	99	32	11	11	-	-	-	2	<b>402</b>
<b>T</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	-	-	-	<b>3</b>	<b>795</b>

Source: PCBS, 2009.

There are no schools or kindergartens in the village run by the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education (Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012). Because of this, students head to Al 'Aqrabaniya and An Nassariya schools (Beit Hasan Village Council, 2013).

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

- The lack of any educational institutions in the village.
- The long distance between the village and schools.
- The high costs of and difficulty in obtaining transportation.

## Health Status

Beit Hasan has only one private general physician clinic. In the absence of required health services or in emergencies, patients are transferred to Rafidiya or the National Hospitals, or to (Ar Rahma) Clinic in Nablus city (18 km away) (Beit Hasan Village Council, 2013).

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

- The lack of an ambulance service.
- The lack of a qualified health center to serve the village.
- The high costs of transportations needed to reach the health centers in Nablus city.

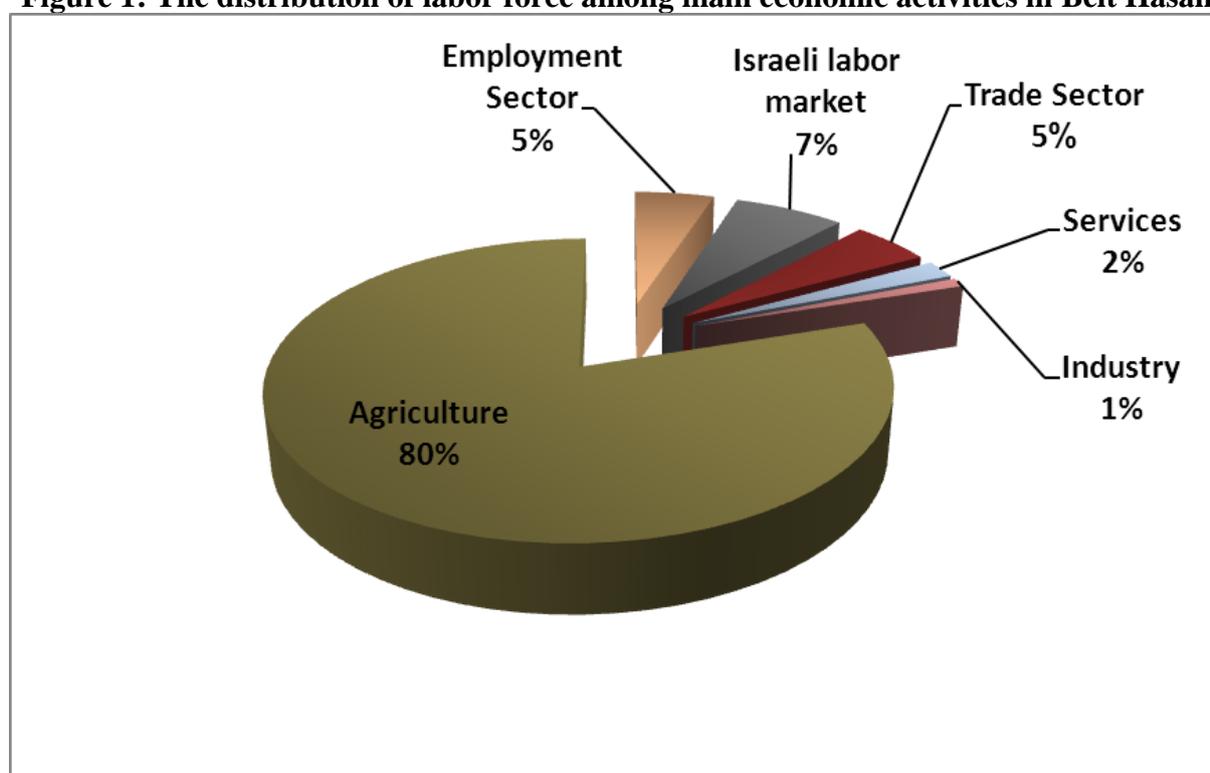
## Economic Activities

The economy in Beit Hasan is dependent mainly on the agricultural sector, which absorbs 80% of the village's workforce (Beit Hasan Village Council, 2013) (See Figure 1).

The results of a field survey conducted by the ARIJ team in 2013 measuring the distribution of labour according to economic activity in Beit Hasan are as follows:

- Agricultural sector (80%)
- Israeli labour market (7%)
- Government or other employees sector (5%)
- Trade sector (5%)
- Services sector (2%)
- Industry (1%)

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



Source: Beit Hasan Village Council, 2013

Beit Hasan has 4 grocery stores, 1 bakery, 1 butchery, 3 service stores and 1 professional workshop (Beit Hasan Village Council, 2013).

In 2013, the unemployment rate in Beit Hasan reached 35% and the group most affected economically by Israeli restrictions was workers in the agriculture sector (Beit Hasan Village Council, 2013).

## Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 30.4% of Beit Hasan's labour force was economically active, of whom 84.7% were employed, 69.4% were not economically active, 45.5% were students, and 42% were housekeepers (See Table 2).

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

Sex	Economically active				Non-economically active						Not stated	Total
	Employed	Currently Unemployed	Un-employed (never worked)	Total	Student	House-keeping	Unable to work	Not working & not looking for work	Others	Total		
M	194	0	33	<b>227</b>	133	2	29	0	2	<b>166</b>	0	<b>393</b>
F	11	0	4	<b>15</b>	118	232	37	0	1	<b>386</b>	1	<b>402</b>
<b>T</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>795</b>

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

Source: PCBS, 2009.

## Agricultural Sector

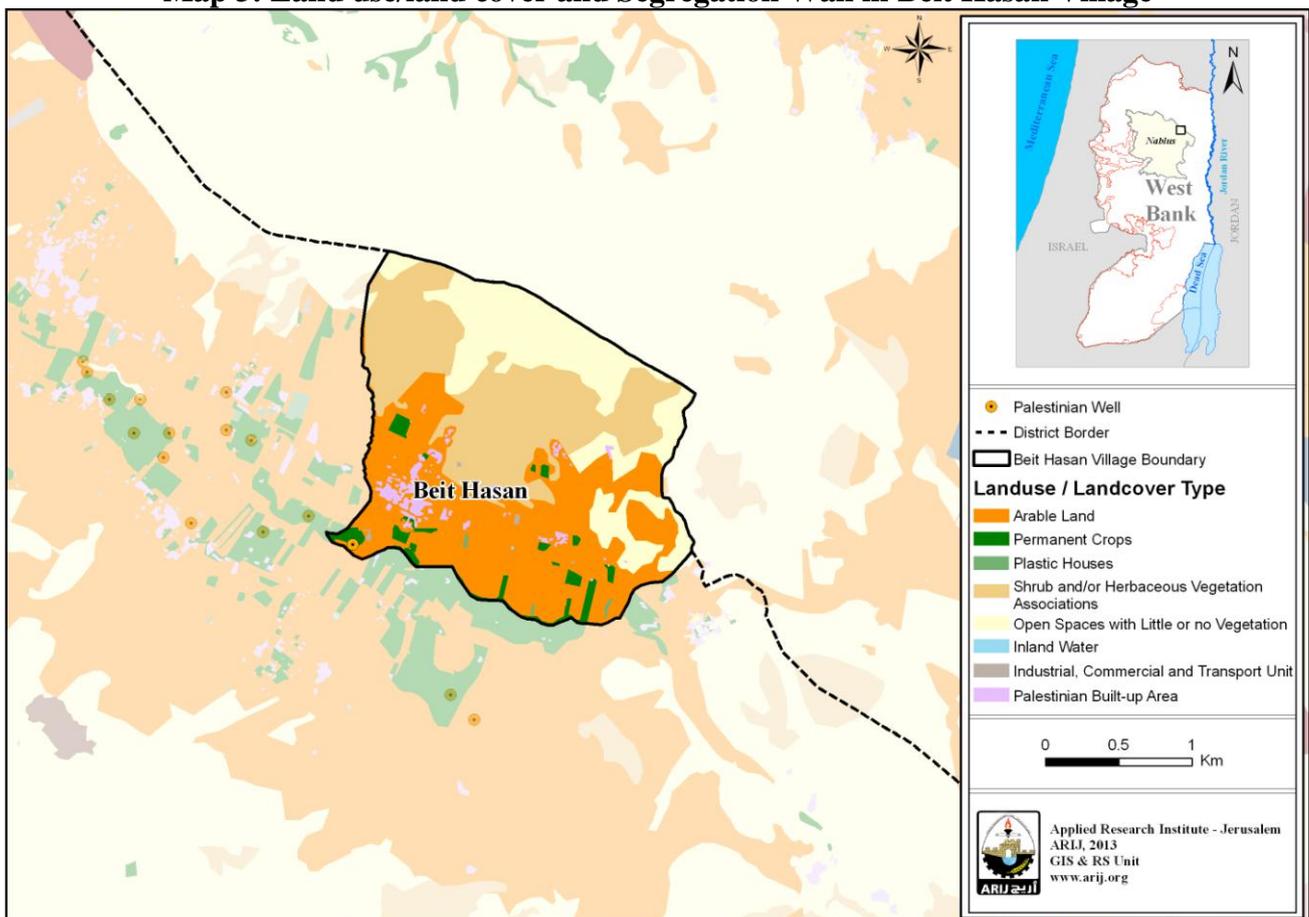
Beit Hasan has a total area of approximately 4,281 dunums of which 3,163 are 'arable' land and 97 dunums are registered as 'residential' land (See Table 3 and Map 3).

**Table 3: Land use and land cover in Beit Hasan village (area in dunum)**

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (3,163)				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					
4,281	97	135	8	1,381	1,639	0	0	1,015	6	0

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2014.

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



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

There are different types of rain-fed and irrigated open-cultivated vegetables in Beit Hasan. The most commonly cultivated crop within this area is onions. There is a total area of 20 dunums of land cultivated with onions dependent on irrigation systems. Moreover, there is a total area of 51 dunums of greenhouses in the village (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 considered 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 60% of the residents in Beit Hasan rear and keep domestic animals such as sheep (Beit Hasan Village Council, 2013), however, according to the Ministry of Agriculture’s statistics, there are 95 sheep reared in the village (Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Nablus, 2010).

There are approximately 20 kilometers of agricultural roads in the village, divided as follows (Beit Hasan Village Council, 2013):

**Table 4: Agricultural Roads in Beit Hasan Village and their Lengths**

Suitability of Agricultural Roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	5
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	10
For animals only	-
Unsuitable	5

Source: Beit Hasan Village Council, 2013

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

- The lack of water transmission lines to the agricultural lands.
- The lack of capital for agricultural investments.
- The lack of water pools to assist in the cultivation process.
- The high costs of agricultural inputs.

## Institutions and Services

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

- **Beit Hasan Village Council:** Founded in 1996 and was 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 infrastructural services.
- **The Cooperative Agricultural Society:** Founded in 2007 by the Ministry of Interior. The Society distributes feed to farmers and provides guidance services relating to livestock.

## Infrastructure and Natural Resources

### Electricity and Telecommunication Services:

Beit Hasan 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, and approximately 100% of the housing units in the village are connected to the network. However, the residents face some obstacles concerning the electricity sector, mainly the weak electrical power supply (Beit Hasan Village Council, 2013).

Beit Hasan is also connected to a telecommunications network and approximately 40% of the housing units within the village boundaries are connected to phone lines (Beit Hasan Village Council, 2013).

### Transportation Services:

There are 10 taxis, however, these are considered insufficient, which is a main problem facing the village residents. In addition to this is the existence of earth mounds and military checkpoints on roads. Nevertheless, the residents use their private cars and An Nassiriya taxi office (Beit Hasan Village Council, 2013). There are 11.5 km of main roads and 9 km of secondary roads in Beit Hasan (Beit Hasan Village Council, 2013) (See Table 5).

**Table 5: Roads in Beit Hasan Village**

Status of Internal Roads	Road Length (km)	
	Main	Secondary
1. Paved & in good condition	4	3
2. Paved & in poor condition	3.5	2.5
3. Unpaved	4	3.5

Source: Beit Hasan Village Council, 2013

### Water Resources:

Beit Hasan is provided with water by the ‘Artesian aquifer’ through the public water network established in 1986. The percentage of housing units connected to the public water reaches 90% (Beit Hasan Village Council, 2013)

The quantity of water supplied to Beit Hasan village in 2012 was recorded at approximately 72,000 cubic metres per year (Beit Hasan Village Council, 2013). Therefore, the estimated rate of water supply per capita is approximately 159 liters/day. However, no Beit Hasan citizen consumes this amount of water due to water loss, which is estimated at 40% (Beit Hasan Village Council, 2013). These losses happen at the main source, major transport lines, along the distribution network, and at the household level. Therefore, the rate of water consumption per capita in Beit Hasan is 95 liters per day (Beit Hasan Village Council, 2013). The average water consumption of Beit Hasan residents is low compared to the minimum quantity of 100 liters per capita per day proposed by the World Health Organization. In addition, the village has one spring and five wells which are used to provide the village with water, as well as to be used in agriculture. The village has two tanks for public water with a capacity of 200 cubic metres and 60 cubic metres (Beit Hasan Village Council, 2013). Each cubic metre of water from the public network costs 3.5 NIS (Beit Hasan Village Council, 2013).

### Sanitation:

Beit Hasan has a public sewerage network. The percentage of housing units connected to sanitation in the village reaches up to 50%, while the rest of the population uses cesspits and septic tanks for wastewater disposal (Beit Hasan Village Council, 2013).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the approximated quantity of wastewater generated per day is 95 cubic metres, or 34.6 cubic metres annually. At the individual level, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is approximately 76 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 as well as public health (ARIJ - WERU, 2013).

### **Solid Waste Management:**

The Joint Services Council for Solid Waste for 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 10 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 (Beit Hasan Village Council, 2013).

Most of the population in Beit Hasan benefits from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags, and placed in 17 containers (of 1m<sup>3</sup> 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, 60 km from the village, where it is subsequently buried in an environmentally-friendly way (Beit Hasan Village Council, 2013)

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Beit Hasan is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Beit Hasan residents is nearly 0.9 tons, or 318 tons per year (ARIJ-WERU, 2013).

## **Environmental Conditions**

Like other towns and villages in the Governorate, Beit Hasan 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, and as a result, the proportion of losses reaches up to 40%.

### **Wastewater Management**

Wastewater is collected by a public sewerage network in the village. Beit Hasan 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 allows 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 Hasan village does not face 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 Beit Hasan village

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28<sup>th</sup> September 1995 by the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, all the village land of Beit Hasan is classified as area B consisting of 4,281 dunums, where the PNA has complete control over civil matters but Israel retains overriding responsibility for security (see table 6).

**Table 6: The Geopolitical Divisions of 'Beit Hasan according to Oslo Agreement 1995**

Area	Area in dunums	Percentage of Total village area
Area A	0	0
Area B	4,281	100
Area C	0	0
Nature Reserve	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,281</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2014

### The Israeli Occupation practices on Beit Hasan village

Currently, there are no Israeli settlements established on Beit Hasan land although the village still suffers from Israeli occupation practices and violations. The citizens still undergo arrest procedures because the Israeli settlements, camps and military checkpoints are not far from the village. The Israeli settlements surround the village on two sides, the east and south. The Israeli settlement "Beqaot" is located on the eastern side of the village and established on the neighboring village territory of Tammun. "Hamra" settlement is located to the south of the village on the neighboring village territory of Furush Beit Dajan. These settlements were a source of violations and continuous attacks on the neighboring Palestinian villages.

In previous years, the Israeli occupation forces have worked to establish military bases on the territory of the neighboring village of An Nassariya village but it was evacuated in 2005 as a result of the Israeli unilateral withdrawal plan from the Northern settlements in the West Bank. This information is according to the An Nassariya village council.

### The Israeli Checkpoints in Beit Hasan 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 Beit Hasan village, while the other is to the western side of the village. In addition, Beit Hasan 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 Israeli authorities. It 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 Beit Hasan 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

for 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 the Al Badhan temporary checkpoint located to the western side of the village and established on the road that links Beit Hasan village and 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 cause continuous violations to 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.

### **Then Israeli bypass Roads on Beit Hasan village**

The Israeli occupation authorities have worked to establish many Israeli bypass roads that stretch thousands of kilometers from the north to the south of the West Bank. Which took and confiscated hundred-thousands of acres from agricultural and non-agricultural lands in order to link Israeli settlements to each other and separate the Palestinian land. It was also built to enhance security control on these roads as well as on the village territory. Israel has confiscated more of Beit Hasan 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. The permanent Hamra checkpoint was established on this road. The length of this road extends approximately 2 km onto the village territory of Beit Hasan.

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

Beit Hasan Village Council has implemented several development projects in Beit Hasan during the past five years (See Table 7).

**Table 7: Implemented Development Plans and Projects in Beit Hasan during the Last Five Years**

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Paving internal roads	Infrastructure	2008	Council of Ministers
Wastewater treatment project	Infrastructure	2009	European Union
Constructing stone Chains	Infrastructure	2009	USAID
Constructing stone Chains	Infrastructure	2010	USAID
Supplying a metal tank and a transmission line	Infrastructure	2010	Dutch Representative
Employing labour	Public Services	2010	European Union
Paving internal roads (4 km long)	Infrastructure	2011	JICA
Increasing the electrical power supply	Infrastructure	2011	JICA
Constructing retaining walls	Infrastructure	2011	Dutch Representative
Constructing street shoulders	Infrastructure	-2010 2011	European Union
Work for money project	Public Services	-2007 2011	European Union

Source: Beit Hasan Village Council, 2013

### Proposed Projects

Beit Hasan Village Council, in cooperation with the village's civil society organizations and the village residents, hope 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. Constructing a school for girls.
2. Providing a project for the livestock sector such as the distribution of feed, medicines, treatment and vaccines.
3. Establishing agricultural pools of concrete of 200 cups capacity.
4. Constructing two water reservoirs along with rehabilitating the water network.
5. Rehabilitating roads (6 km long).
6. Establishing a public park.
7. Operating the health center permanently.
8. Increasing the village residents' level of income through the distribution of 100 head of sheep, 70 dunums of Richet and 70 dunums greenhouses.

## Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Beit Hasan suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 8 shows the development priorities and needs in the village, according to the Village Council's perspective:

**Table 8: Development Priorities and Needs in Beit Hasan**

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
<b>Infrastructural Needs</b>					
1	Opening and pavement of roads	*			28.5 km <sup>^</sup>
2	Rehabilitation of old water networks	*			5 km
3	Extending the water network to cover new built up areas	*			2 km
4	Construction of new water networks			*	
5	Rehabilitation/ construction of new wells or springs		*		2 wells& 1 spring
6	Construction of water reservoirs	*			300 cubic meters
7	Construction of a sewage disposal network	*			2 km
8	Construction of a new electricity network			*	
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	*			1 health center
2	Rehabilitation of old clinics or health care centres			*	
3	Purchasing medical equipment and tools			*	
<b>Educational Needs</b>					
1	Building new schools	*			co-educated elementary school
2	Rehabilitation of old schools	*			Al 'Aqrabaniya Co-educated Secondary School
3	Purchasing new school equipment	*			all levels
<b>Agriculture Needs</b>					
1	Rehabilitation of agricultural lands	*			3,500 dunums
2	Building rainwater harvesting cisterns	*			50 dunums
3	Construction of livestock barracks		*		70 barracks
4	Provision of Veterinary Services		*		
5	Provision of seeds and hay for animals	*			300 tons per year
6	Construction of new greenhouses	*			60 greenhouses
7	Rehabilitation of greenhouses			*	
8	Provision of field crops seeds		*		
9	Provision of plants and agricultural supplies		*		

<sup>^</sup> 7.5 km main roads, 6 km secondary roads and 15 km agricultural roads.

Source: Beit Hasan Village Council, 2013

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