

Bizzariya Village Profile



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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 present 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 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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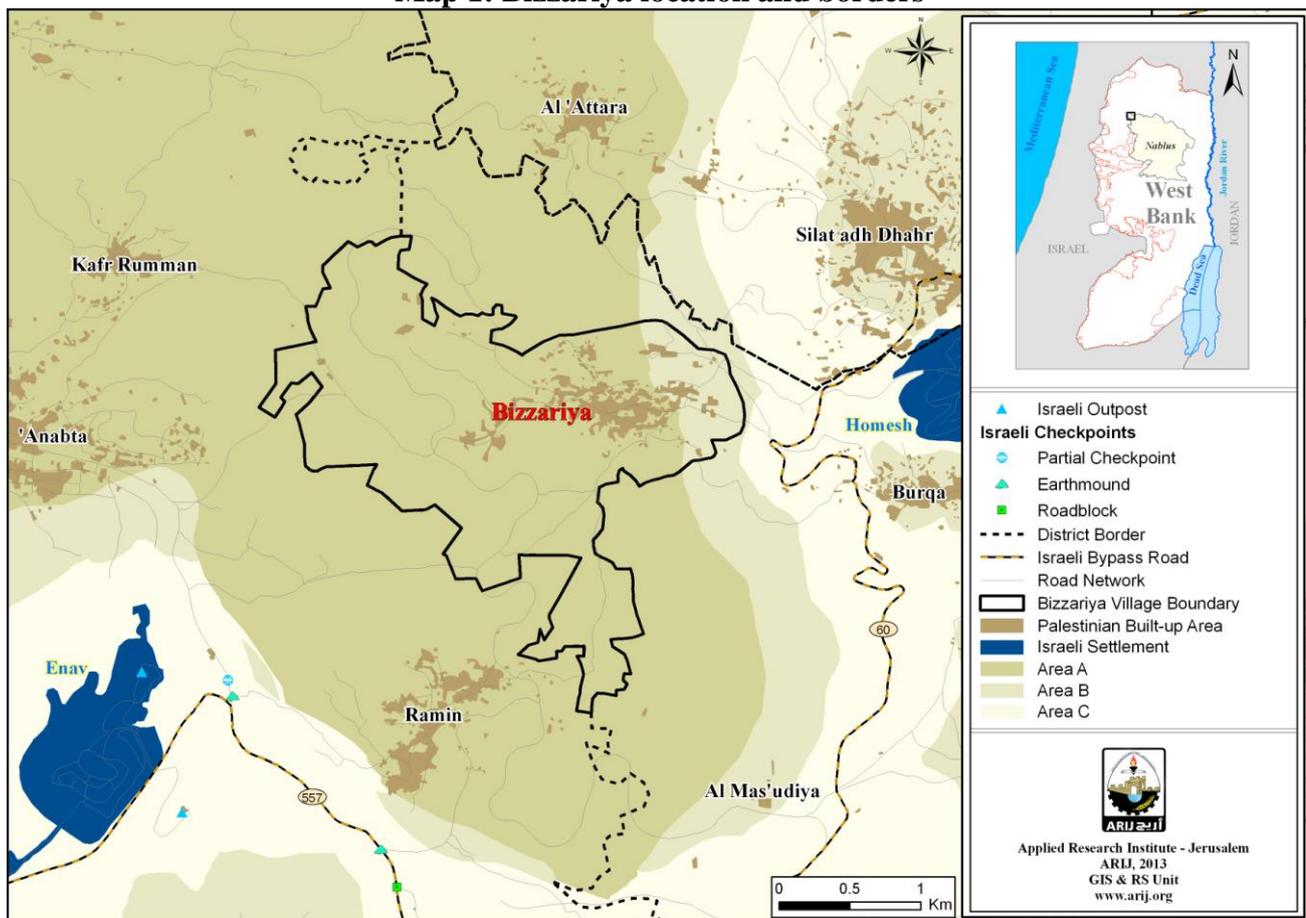
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Bizzariya Village Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Bizzariya is a Palestinian village in Nablus Governorate, located 13.3 km northwest of Nablus City. It is bordered by Burqa to the east and north, Anabta to the west, and Ramin and Burqa to the south (ARIJ-GIS, 2014) (See Map 1).

Map 1: Bizzariya location and borders



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

Bizzariya is located at an altitude of 493 m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 531.1 mm. The average annual temperature is 18 C° whilst the average annual humidity is approximately 62% (ARIJ-GIS, 2014).

The total area of Bizzariya village consists of approximately 4,797 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 1985, Bizzariya has been governed by a Village Council which is currently administrated by 9 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA). There are also 4 employees working in the council, which has a permanent headquarters that is included within the ‘Joint Services Council Northwest of Nablus’ (Bizzariya Village Council, 2013).

It is the responsibility of the Village Council to provide a number of services to the residents of Bizzariya, including (Bizzariya 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.

History

Bizzariya village’s name is Turkish in origin. It comes from the word “Bazaar”, due to the area’s many springs and also for being considered a market for traders and passers-by the area; however, the village’s name was later converted into “Bizzariya”.

The village was established more than 1000 years ago, with its residents descending from the Hussein family, who were the first family to inhabit the area, in addition to those who came from Yemen (Bizzariya Village Council, 2013).

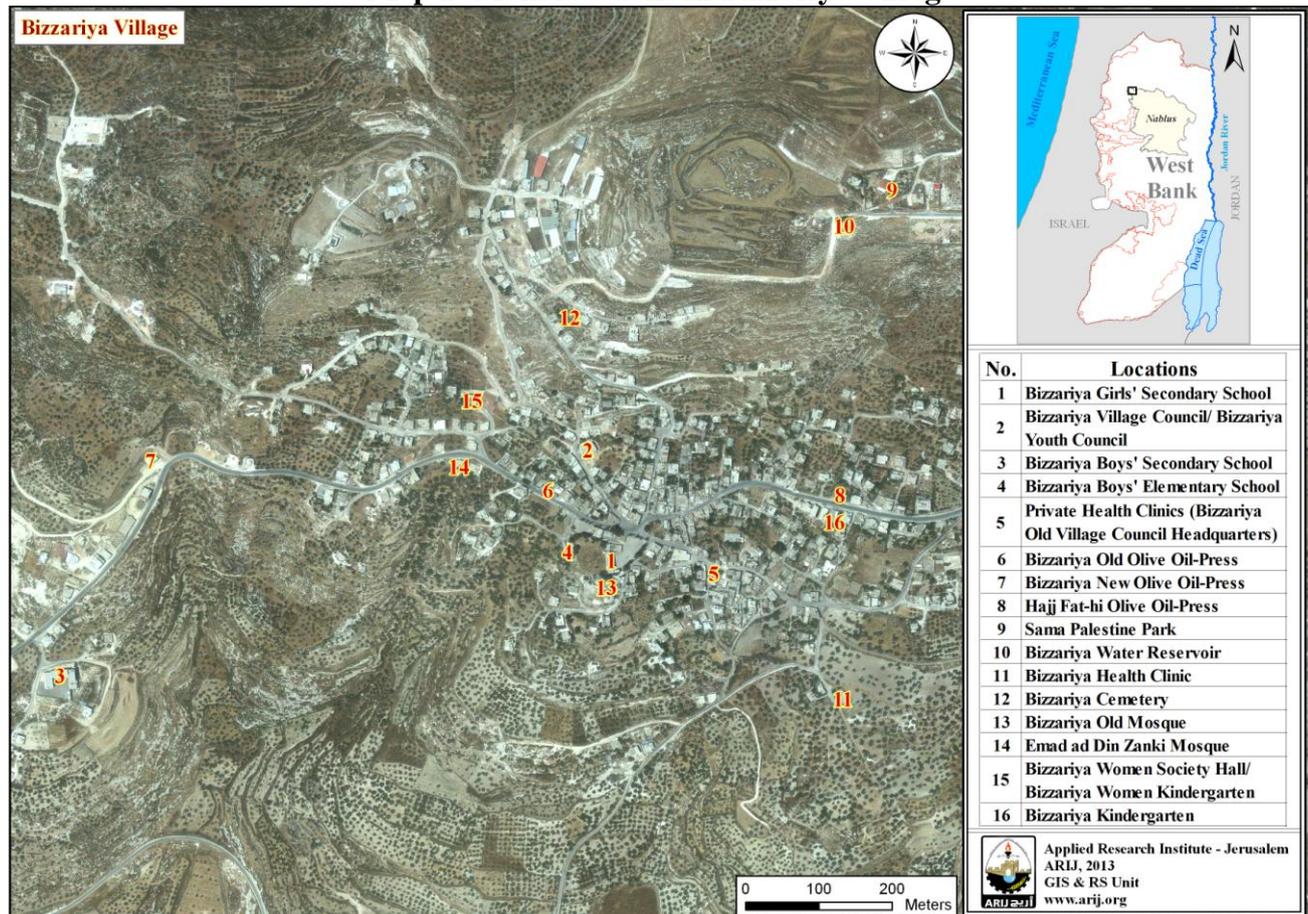
Photo of Bizzariya



Religious and Archaeological Sites

There are two mosques in the village (Emad ad Din Zinki and the Old Mosques). The village has several sites of archaeological interest including Khirbat ar Rajman, Khirbat Thahrat al Halasa, and Khirbat Beit Itta. All of these sites are in need of restoration in order to qualify as a tourist location, as determined by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities (Bizzariya Village Council, 2013) (See Map 2).

Map 2: Main locations in Bizzariya Village



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Bizzariya in 2007 was 2,218, of whom 1,162 were male and 1,056 female. There were 380 households registered as living in 413 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 Bizzariya was as follows: 44.7% were less than 15 years of age, 52.7% were between 15 and 64 years of age, and 2.6% were 65 years of age or older. Data also showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the village is 110:100, meaning that males and females constitute 52.4% and 47.6% of the population, respectively.

Families

Bizzariya residents are from several families, including Hussein, Salim, Hammad, Naser and 'Odah (Bizzariya Village Council, 2013).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among Bizzariya population is approximately 5%, of whom 80.5% are females. Of the literate population, 14.8% could only read and write, with no formal education, 27.4% had elementary education, 31.7% had preparatory education, 13.3% had secondary education, and 7.8% completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the village of Bizzariya by sex and educational attainment in 2007.

Table 1: Bizzariya 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	15	102	229	257	126	43	50	1	2	0	0	825
F	62	125	191	230	78	9	15	0	0	0	0	710
T	77	227	420	487	204	52	65	1	2	0	0	1,535

Source: PCBS, 2009.

There are three public schools in the village run by the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education (Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012) (see Table 2).

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

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Bizzariya Boys' Secondary School	Government	Males
Bizzariya Girls' Secondary School	Government	Females
Bizzariya Boys' Elementary School	Government	Males

Source: Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012

In the village there are 706 students, 43 teachers, and 27 classes. The average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 16, whilst the average number of students per class is approximately 26 (Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012).

There are two kindergartens in Bizzariya village, both of which are run by private organizations (Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012) (See table 3 below).

Table 3: Kindergartens in Bizzariya village by name and supervising authority

Name of Kindergarten	No. of Classes	No. of Teachers	Supervising Authority
Bizzariya Women Charitable Society Kindergarten	2	3	Private
Bizzariya Kindergarten	2	2	Private

Source: Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012

Due to the lack of variety when it comes to education, such as more practical learning for the industrial sector, students head to Silat adh Dhahr, Burqa and Anabta School which are 3 km from the village (Bizzariya Village Council, 2013).

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

- The overcrowded classrooms.
- The need for new schools.
- The lack of yards and playgrounds at schools.

Health Status

Bizzariya has few health facilities available in the village, including Bizzariya governmental Health Clinic, a private general physician clinic, a private dental clinic, a governmental mother and child care center and a private pharmacy. In the absence of required health services or in emergencies, patients are transferred to the Red Crescent Center in 'Anabta or to Jaba' Health Center (3 and 6 km away respectively) (Bizzariya Village Council, 2013).

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

- The lack of an ambulance service.
- The lack of a resident physician working on daily basis in the health clinic.
- The lack of an emergency center operating 24 hours a day.
- The lack of the available medicines, mainly for diabetes.

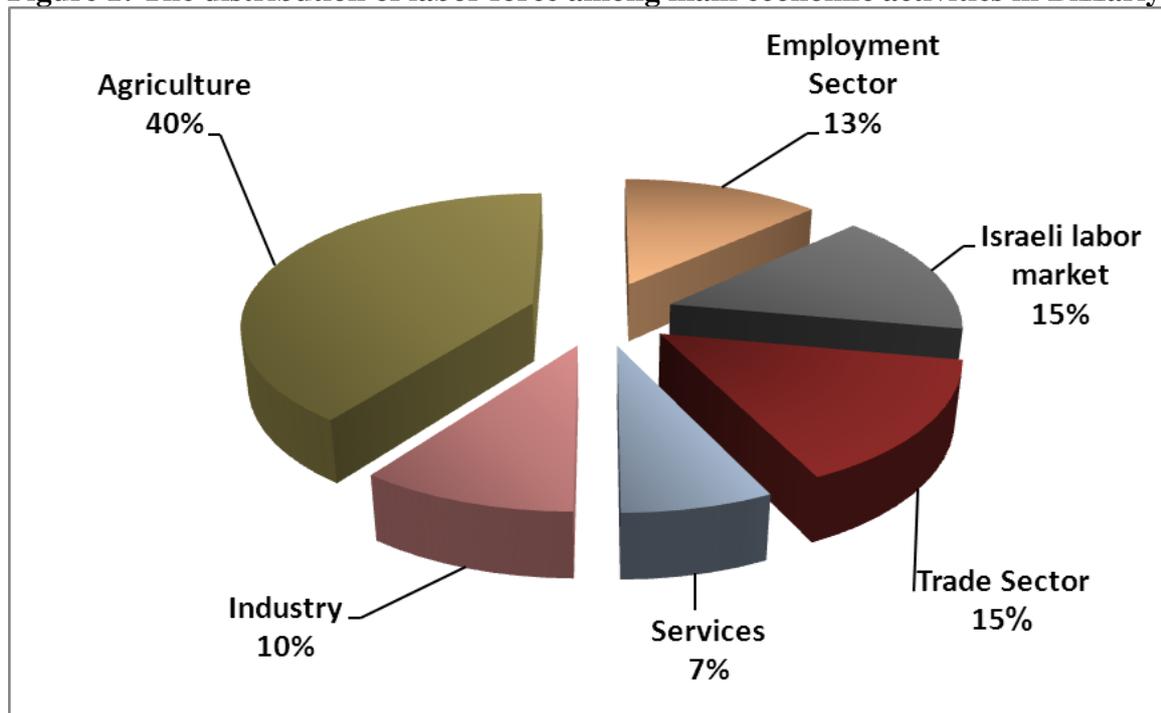
Economic Activities

The economy in Bizzariya is dependent mainly on the agricultural sector, which absorbs 40% of the village's workforce (Bizzariya 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 Bizzariya are as follows:

- Agriculture sector (40%)
- Israeli labor market (15%)
- Trade sector (15%)
- Government or other employees sector (13%)
- Industry (10%)
- Services sector (7%)

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



Source: Bizzariya Village Council, 2013

Bizzariya has 60 grocery stores, 4 fruit and vegetable stores, 1 butchery, 5 service stores, 5 different professional workshops and 3 olive oil-presses (Bizzariya Village Council, 2013).

In 2013, the unemployment rate in Bizzariya reached 20% and the group most affected economically by the Israeli restrictions has been workers in the agriculture sector (Bizzariya Village Council, 2013)

Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 32.1% of Bizzariya’s labor force was economically active, of whom 84.9% were employed, 67.9% were not economically active, 54.6% were students, and 36.2% were housekeepers (See Table 4).

Table 4: Bizzariya 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	395	29	33	457	310		36	16	6	368	-	825
F	24	1	11	36	259	377	37	-	1	674	-	710
T	419	30	44	493	569	377	73	16	7	1,042	-	1,535

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

Source: PCBS, 2009.

Agricultural Sector

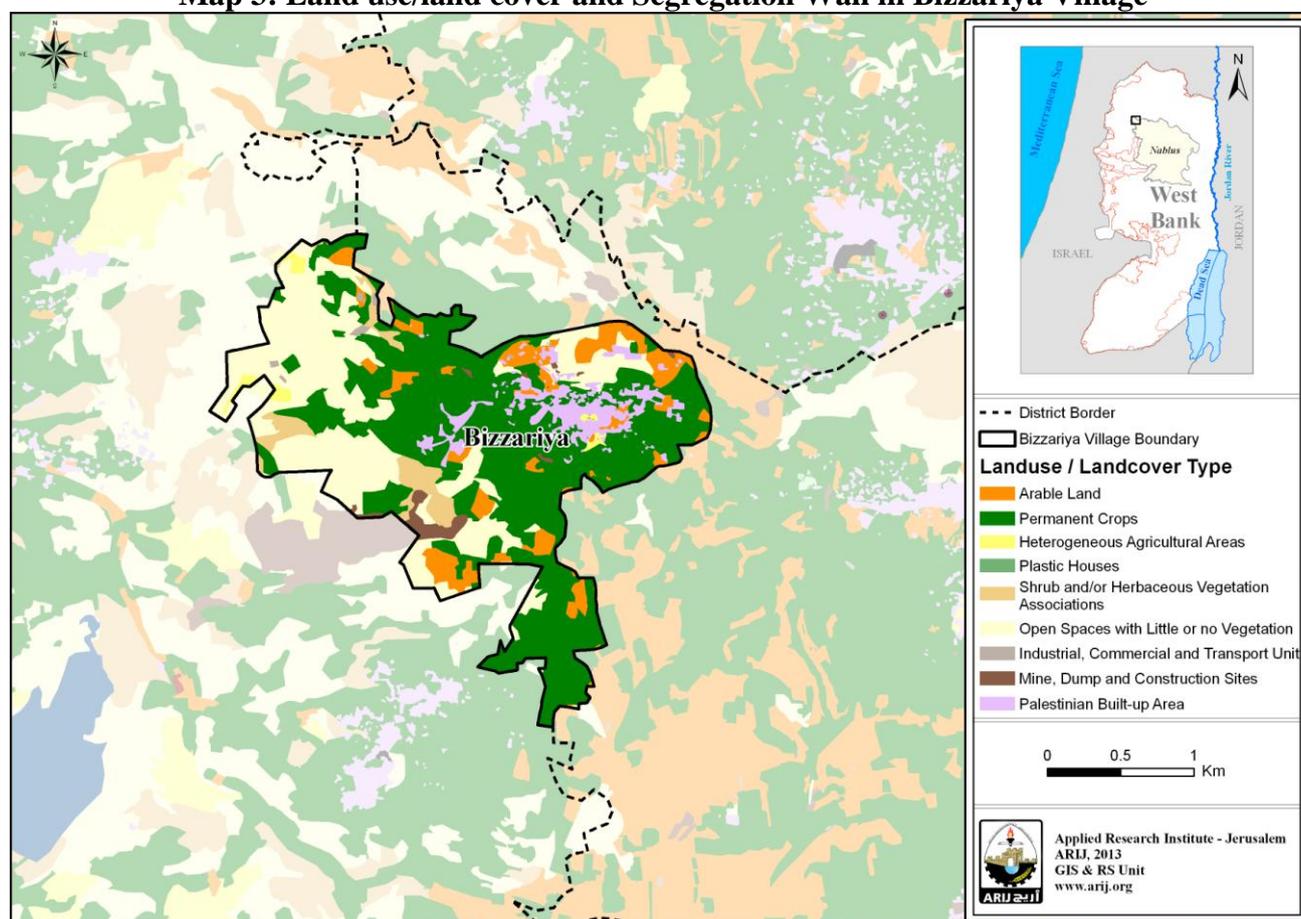
Bizzariya has a total area of approximately 4,797 dunums of which 3,054 are ‘arable’ land and 292 dunums are registered as ‘residential’ (See Table 5 and Map 3).

Table 5: Land use and land cover in Bizzariya village (area in dunum)

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (3,054)				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					
4,797	292	2,432	1	183	438	0	0	1,362	89	0

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2014.

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



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

Table 6 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open-cultivated vegetables in Bizzariya. The most commonly cultivated crops within this area are tomatoes and green beans. Also, there is a total of 3 dunums of land on which there are greenhouses (Ministry of agriculture-Nablus, 2010).

Table 6: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Bizzariya (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	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	0

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

Source: Ministry of agriculture-Nablus, 2010

Table 7 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. Bizzariya is famous for olive cultivation and there are approximately 2,759 dunums of land planted with olive trees in the village.

Table 7: Total area of horticulture and olive trees in Bizzariya (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.
2,759	0	0	0	64	0	6	0	175	0	34	0	3,047	0

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

Source: Ministry of agriculture-Nablus, 2010

In terms of field crops and forage in Bizzariya, cereals (particularly wheat) are the most cultivated, covering an area of approximately 310 dunums (See Table 8).

Table 8: Total area of forage and field crops in Bizzariya (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.
310	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	140	0	0	0	12	0	486	0

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

Source: Ministry of agriculture-Nablus, 2010

The field survey conducted by the ARIJ team shows that 10% of the residents in Bizzariya rear and keep domestic animals such as cows and sheep (See Table 9).

Table 9: Livestock in Bizzariya

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
12	1,550	1,030	0	0	0	0	50,000	6,000	123

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Nablus, 2010

There are approximately 18 kilometres of agricultural roads in the village, divided as follows (Bizzariya Village Council, 2013):

Table 10: Agricultural Roads in Bizzariya Village and their Lengths

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

Source: Bizzariya Village Council, 2013

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

- The high prices of the agricultural inputs and laborers.

- The lack of agricultural roads for some areas that are distant from the village.
- The lack of support and funding for farmers.
- The lack of water resources.
- The lack of pastures.
- The high costs of feed.

Institutions and Services

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

- **Bizzariya Village Council:** Founded in 1985 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.
- **Bizzariya Sports Club:** Founded in 1985 and later registered by the Ministry of Youth & Sports, with an aim to organize sports and cultural activities in addition computer training courses, among others.
- **Bizzariya Women Charitable Society:** Founded in 1995 and was later registered by the Ministry of Interior. The Society's aim is to support its members with small projects, such as bees and sheep. The Society also includes a kindergarten and a commercial complex.
- **The Youth Development Society:** Founded in 2003 by the Ministry of Youth & Sports, aiming to develop the youth sector and organize cultural and educational-assisting courses.
- **Bizzariya Cooperative Society for the Development of Livestock:** Founded in 2004 by the Ministry of Interior. The Society's priority is to develop the livestock sector. It also includes a store for the selling and marketing of feed.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services:

Bizzariya has been connected to a public electricity network since 1986. 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 97% of the housing units in the village are connected to the network. The village residents face a number of problems concerning electricity, primarily the weak electrical power due to the lack of a sufficient number of adapters (Bizzariya Village Council, 2013).

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

Transportation Services:

There are 5 taxis and 1 public bus in Bizzariya, however, these are considered insufficient which is a main problem faced by the residents, who are forced to use the main street vehicles (Silat adh Dhahr,

Burqa and Jenin) (Bizzariya Village Council, 2013). There are 4.5 km of main roads and 33 km of secondary roads in Bizzariya (Bizzariya Village Council, 2013) (See Table 11).

Table 11: Roads in Bizzariya Village

Status of Internal Roads	Road Length (km)	
	Main	Secondary
1. Paved & in good condition	1	20
2. Paved & in poor condition	3.5	10
3. Unpaved	-	3

Source: Bizzariya Village Council, 2013

Water Resources:

Bizzariya is provided with water by 'Mekorot' through the public water network established in 2000. The percentage of housing units connected to the public water is up to 97% (Bizzariya Village Council, 2013).

The quantity of water supplied to Bizzariya village in 2012 was recorded at approximately 69,120 cubic metres/year (Bizzariya Village Council, 2013). Therefore, the estimated rate of water supply per capita is approximately 76liters/day. However, no Bizzariya citizen consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are estimated at 35% (Bizzariya 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 Bizzariya is 49 liters per day (Bizzariya Village Council, 2013). The average water consumption of Bizzariya residents is low compared with the minimum quantity of 100 liters per capita per day proposed by the World Health Organization. Also located in the Bizzariya village are two springs, the water of which is used to irrigate cattle. In addition, the village has 450 individual household rainwater harvesting cisterns and a public water reservoir with a capacity of 300 cubic metres (Bizzariya Village Council, 2013). Each cubic metres of water from the public network costs 6 NIS (Bizzariya Village Council, 2013).

Sanitation:

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

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the approximated quantity of wastewater generated per day, is 98.5 cubic metres, or 36,000 cubic metres annually. At the individual level, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is approximately 39 liters per day. The wastewater collected by cesspits and septic tanks is discharged by wastewater tankers directly into 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 8 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 (Bizzariya Village Council, 2013)

Most of the population in Bizzariya benefits from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags, and placed in 10 containers (of 1m³ capacity), located at various points in the village. The Joint Council collects the solid waste three times weekly and transports it using a waste vehicle to Zahret al Finjan dumping site in the Jenin Governorate, 20 km from the village, where it is subsequently buried in an environment-considering way (Bizzariya Village Council, 2013)

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Bizzariya is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Bizzariya residents is nearly 1.8 tons, or 639 tons per year (ARIJ-WERU, 2013).

Environmental Conditions

Like other towns and villages in the Governorate, Bizzariya 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 wastewater network reach up to 35%
- Contamination of water springs in the village because of the wastewater from the leaking cesspits of the houses in the village

Wastewater Management

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

Bizzariya 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 the Jenin Governorate. This landfill is the main environment-considering landfill serving the village in addition to most of the localities in the Nablus Governorate.

Impact of the Israeli Occupation

Geopolitical Status in Bizzariya village

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28th September 1995 between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Bizzariya village was divided into areas “A”, “B”. Approximately 4,381 dunums (91% of the village’s total area) were classified as area “A” where the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) holds all responsibilities for internal security and Public order, while 416 dunums (9% of the village’s total area) were classified as area “B”, where the PNA has a complete control over civil matters but Israel continues to have overriding responsibility for security. Moreover, it’s worth mentioning that most of the villagers in Bizzariya lives in area which is classified as area (A).(table 12).

Table 12: The Geopolitical Divisions of Bizzariya according to Oslo Agreement 1995

Area	Area in dunums	Percentage of Total village area %
Area A	4,381	91
Area B	416	9
Area C	0	0
Nature Reserve	0	0
Total	4,797	100

Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2014

The Israeli Occupation practices on Bizzariya

There are no current Israeli settlements established on Bizzariya lands, although the village still suffers from the Israeli occupation practices and violations, where the citizens still suffer from the arrests procedures, because the Israeli settlements, camps and military checkpoints is not far from the village, since the settlement of “Homesh” is located to the east of the village and it’s only 1 km away from it. This settlement was established in 1980, and remained stuck on the territory of the village of Burqa neighbors until 2005 , where it was evacuated within the plan of the unilaterally Israeli withdrawal carried out by Sharon in the Gaza Strip and the northern side of the West Bank , this settlement were evacuated since 2005 and remained empty for a period of eight years, but in 2013, the occupation authorities started using it for military training and prevented Palestinians who are the owners of this land from using it. However, the Israeli Supreme Court decided recently to allow the return of Palestinians to their land , which was occupied by the settlement . This decision that has been issued by the Israeli supreme court, made the Israeli right party to protest in order to go back to this settlement.

The residents of Bizzariya village were also affected during the second intifada and the following years, from the establishment of military checkpoints that have worked to cut the geographical connections between the Palestinian areas, especially the permanent checkpoint “Enav”, which was established near the western entrance of the village on the road that connects Nablus Governorate and Tulkarm Governorate. In addition to “Shavei Shomron” permanent checkpoint which is established on the road that is linking Nablus Governorate with Jenin Governorate and located to the south of the village, so these checkpoints were considered a main important sites for torturing the Palestinians. These checkpoints had a dramatic negative impact on the lives of Palestinians in the last

decade, where they violate the right to freedom of movement and prevented the geographical connection and the access to other cities and the northern villages of the West Bank. Which caused a huge damage to the village's economic activity, since they were forced to travel a doubled distances in order to reach the neighboring villages due to the closure of these checkpoints, under the pretext of "settlers security protection" living in the settlement of " Shavei Shomron " and " Enav " and other settlements . It is worth mentioning that these checkpoints and iron gates are currently open for the movement of the Palestinian civilians.

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

Bizzariya Village Council has implemented several development projects in Bizzariya during the past five years (See Table 13).

Table 13: Implemented Development Plans and Projects in Bizzariya during the Last Five Years

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Constructing the secondary school	Educational	2009	French Government
Constructing a restroom and stairs at the girls' secondary school	Educational	2009	Ministry of Finance
Expanding the electricity network (2 km)	Infrastructure	2009	Ministry of Finance
Establishing a public park	Public Services	2010	ARD & USAID
Paving roads (6 km)	Infrastructure	2008-2010	Ministry of Finance & African Arab Fund
Expanding the water network	Infrastructure	2011	Ministry of Finance

Source: Bizzariya Village Council, 2013

Proposed Projects

Bizzariya 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. Rehabilitating the health clinic and providing it with developed laboratory equipment.
2. Rehabilitating the public electricity network and supplying it with an adapter.
3. Rehabilitating the main street in the village (approx. 3 km long).
4. Rehabilitating existing water springs located on the village territory.
5. Reclaiming 100 dunums of the village lands and providing them with water harvesting cisterns.
6. Establishing a kindergarten.
7. Constructing a headquarters for the Cooperative Livestock Development Society.
8. Constructing retaining walls (approx. 2,000 metres long).

9. Constructing linking agricultural roads (approx. 3 km long).
10. Establishing a headquarters for Bizzariya Sports Club and providing it with a playground.
11. Establishing an elementary school for males and females.
12. Establishing a sewerage network (5 km).
13. Supplying the village with a bus for students.
14. Establishing household harvesting cisterns and productive development projects to help the needy families.

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Bizzariya suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 14 shows the development priorities and needs in the village, according to the Village Council's perspective:

Table 14: Development Priorities and Needs in Bizzariya

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and pavement of roads	*			24.5 km [^]
2	Rehabilitation of old water networks	*			1.5 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			*	
6	Construction of water reservoirs		*		300 cubic metres
7	Construction of a sewage disposal network	*			12 km
8	Construction of a new electricity network			*	
9	Providing containers for solid waste collection		*		30 containers
10	Providing vehicles for collecting solid waste	*			1 vehicle
11	Providing a sanitary landfill	*			
Health Needs					
1	Building new clinics or health care centres			*	
2	Rehabilitation of old clinics or health care centres	*			rehabilitating the center
3	Purchasing medical equipment and tools	*			
Educational Needs					
1	Building new schools	*			elementary school for boys
2	Rehabilitation of old schools			*	
3	Purchasing new school equipment			*	
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of agricultural lands	*			60 dunums
2	Building rainwater harvesting cisterns	*			50 cisterns
3	Construction of livestock barracks	*			20 barracks
4	Provision of Veterinary Services	*			
5	Provision of seeds and hay for animals	*			250 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	*			

^ 3.5 km main roads, 13 km secondary roads and 8 km agricultural roads.

Source: Bizzariya Village Council, 2013

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