

# **Einabus Village Profile**



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## ***Acknowledgments***

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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 about as a result of a comprehensive study of all localities in the 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 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 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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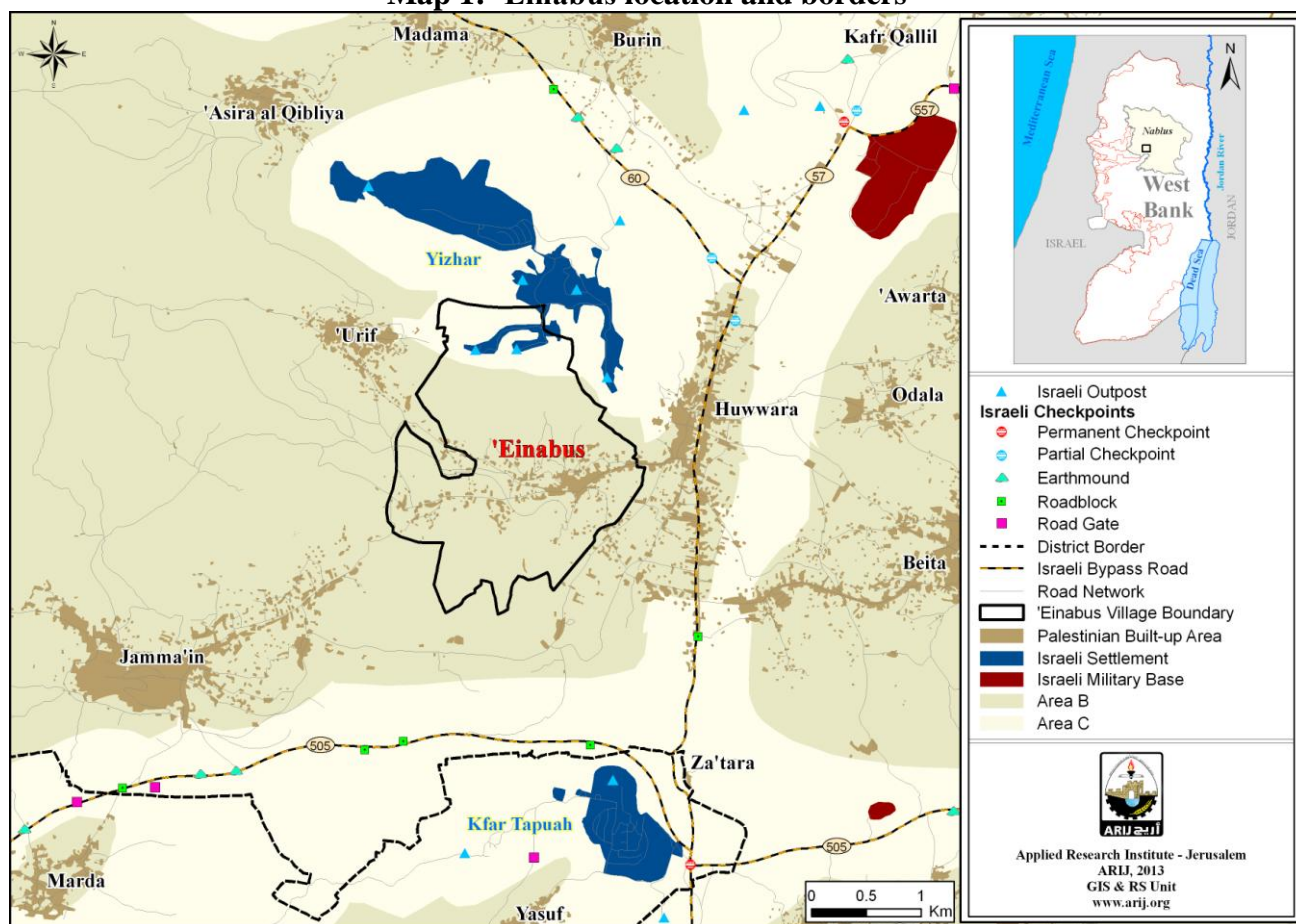
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# Einabus Village Profile

## Location and Physical Characteristics

'Einabus is a Palestinian village in the Nablus Governorate, located 8.23km south of Nablus City. It is bordered by Huwwara to the east, 'Urif to the north, 'Urif and Jamma'in to the west, and Jamma'in and Huwwara to the south (ARIJ-GIS, 2014) (See Map 1).

**Map 1: 'Einabus location and borders**



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

'Einabus is located at an altitude of 512m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 605.5mm. The average annual temperature is 17°C whilst the average annual humidity is approximately 60.3% (ARIJ-GIS, 2014).

The total area of 'Einabus village consists of approximately 4,089 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 1996, 'Einabus has been governed by a Village Council which is currently administrated by 9 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA). There are also 3 employees working in the council, which has a permanent headquarters. They do not own vehicles to collect waste ('Einabus Village Council, 2013).

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

- The establishment and maintenance of the drinking water network.
- Street cleaning, waste collection, road rehabilitation, construction, paving, and public services.
- Implementation of projects and studies for the village.
- Establishing organized transportation systems.

## History

'Einabus was named after a water spring called the "Yaboos spring" situated in the village. The community dates back to when the Jebusites inhabited the land. Residents of the village originate from Yemen and the Arabian Peninsula ('Einabus Village Council, 2013).

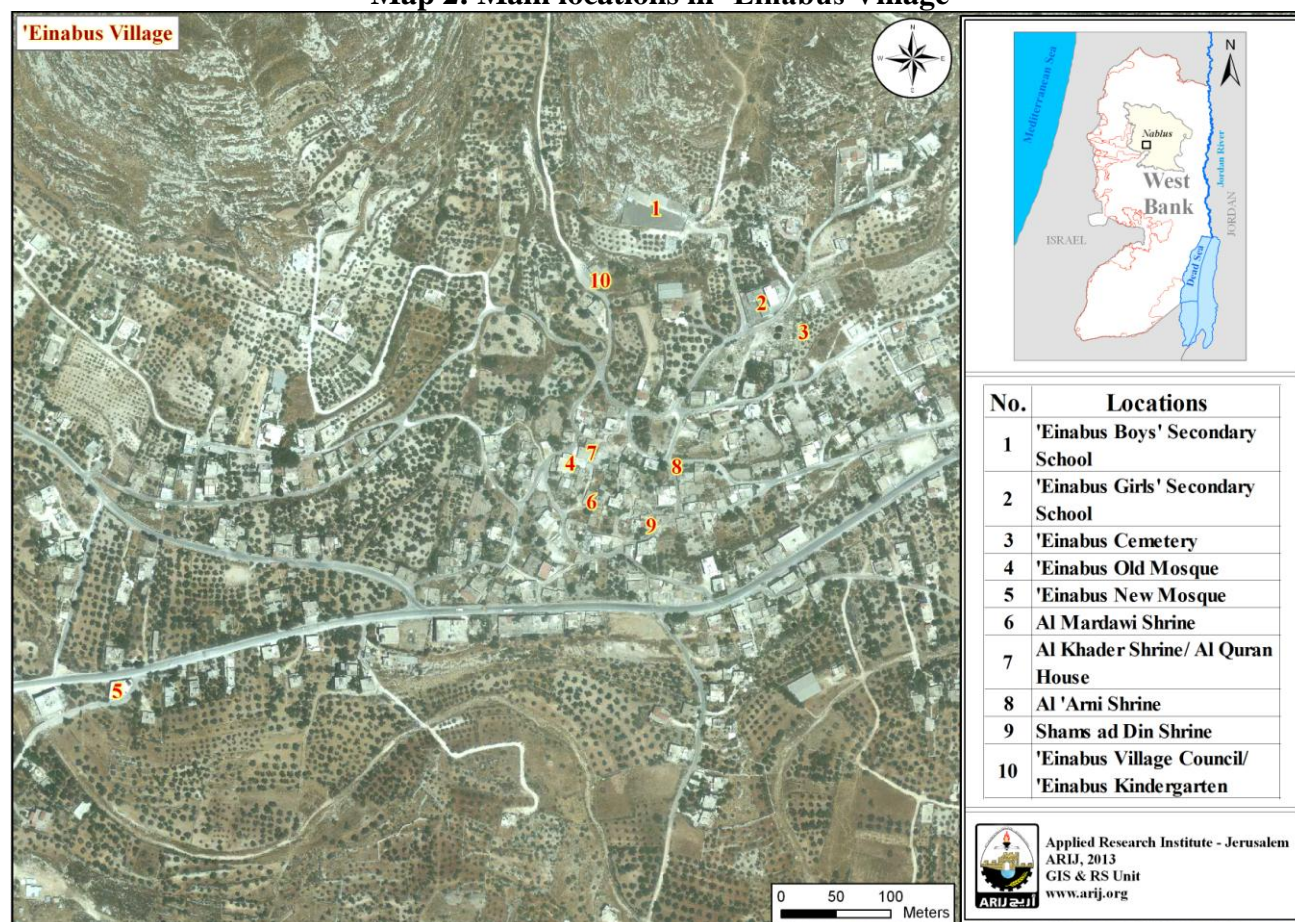
**Photo of 'Einabus**



## Religious and Archaeological Sites

There are two mosques in the village; Old Al 'Omari mosque (The Forty Martyrs Mosque) and Al Sabeel Mosque. The village has several sites of archaeological interest including Talut Mountain and 4 shrines; Al Mardawi, Shames Al Deen, Al Khader, and Ahmad Al 'Arni. All of these sites are in need of restoration in order to qualify as tourist locations, as determined by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities ('Einabus Village Council, 2013) (See Map 2).

**Map 2: Main locations in 'Einabus Village**



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

## Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of 'Einabus in 2007 was 2,305, of whom 1,194 were male and 1,111 female. There were additionally 421 households registered as living in 479 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 'Einabus is as follows: 45.2% were less than 15 years of age, 51.1% were between 15 and 64 years of age, and 3.2% were 65 years of age or older. Data also showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the village is 100:107.5, meaning that males and females constitute 51.8% and 48.2% of the population, respectively.

## Families

'Einabus residents are from several families, including Hamad, Hassen, and 'Alan families ('Einabus Village Council, 2013).

## Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census 2007, the illiteracy rate amongst 'Einabus' population is approximately 7.7%, of which 78.9% are females. Of the literate population, 12.8% could only read and write, with no formal education, 31.3% had elementary education, 28.9% had preparatory education, 13.8% had secondary education, and 5.4% completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the village of 'Einabus by sex and educational attainment in 2007.

**Table 1: 'Einabus population (10 years and above) by sex and educational attainment**

S E x	Illite- rate	Can read & write	Element- ary	Preparat- ory	Second- ary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Un- known	Total
M	25	96	259	267	108	24	34	0	4	0	0	<b>817</b>
F	94	102	224	180	105	8	13	0	1	0	1	<b>728</b>
<b>T</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,545</b>

Source: PCBS, 2009.

There are two 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 'Einabus by name, stage, sex, and supervising authority (2011/2012)**

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
'Einabus Boys Secondary School	Government	Male
'Einabus Girls Secondary School	Government	Female

Source: Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012

In the village there are 612 students, 39 teachers, and 25 classes. The average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 16, whilst the average number of students per class is approximately 24 (Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012).

There is also one kindergarten in 'Einabus village which is run by a private organization. The kindergarten consists of 3 classrooms that are supervised by 3 teachers (Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012).

During the winter season, secondary schools in 'Einabus faces difficulties due to the lack of culverts and bridges.



Due to the lack of some educational levels such as practical and industrial sector secondary level, students head to Huwwara secondary schools (3-4km away), or to Nablus Industrial Secondary School in Nablus city, 11km from the village. Some students even attend secondary schools in Jericho, which is 80km away ('Einabus Village Council, 2013).

The educational sector in 'Einabus village faces a number of obstacles, especially ('Einabus Village Council, 2013):

- The lack of playgrounds, science laboratories, and computer rooms.
- The overcrowded classrooms.
- Weak faculties in the schools, and the lack of follow-up by the student's parents.

## Health Status

'Einabus has a few health centers, a health center run by the Health Work Committees ('Einabus Health Clinic), a children and maternity clinic, a private dentist clinic, and a private pharmacy. In the absence of required health services or in emergencies, patients are transferred to Rafidiya or the National Hospitals in Nablus city (11km away) ('Einabus Village Council, 2013).

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

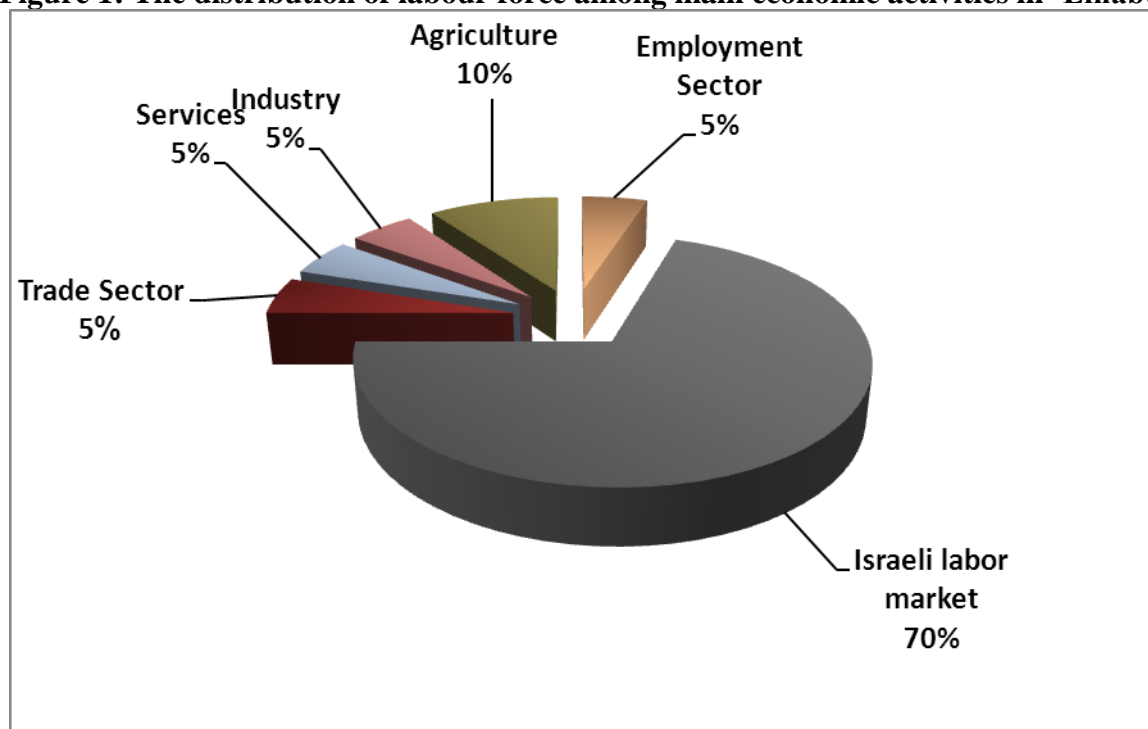
- The lack of an ambulance service.
- The lack of machines and medical equipment in the clinics.
- The lack of medications in the clinics.

## Economic Activities

There are a number of economic sectors in 'Einabus, but the village is mainly dependent on the Israeli labor market sector, which absorbs 70% of the village's workforce ('Einabus Village Council, 2013) (See Figure 1).

The results of a field survey conducted by the ARIJ team in 2013 looking at the distribution of labor according to economic activity in 'Einabus are as follows:

- Israeli labor market (70%)
- Agricultural sector (10%)
- Trade sector (5%)
- Services sector (5%)
- Industry (5%)
- Government or other employees sector (5%)

**Figure 1: The distribution of labour force among main economic activities in ‘Einabus**

Source: ‘Einabus Village Council, 2013

‘Einabus has 10 supermarkets, a bakery, 4 service stores, 5 different professional industries (blacksmith, carpentry, etc...), 2 stone crushers, 3 saw stone industries, an olive press, and 2 internet cafes (‘Einabus Village Council, 2013).

In 2013, the unemployment rate in ‘Einabus reached 60% and the groups most affected economically by the Israeli restrictions have been (‘Einabus Village Council, 2013):

- Workers in the agricultural sector.
- Workers in the Israeli labor market.

## Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census 2007, 31.5% of ‘Einabus’ labor force was economically active, of whom 84.5% were employed, 68.4% were not economically active, 47.5% were students, and 39.9% were housekeepers (See Table 3).

**Table 3: ‘Einabus 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	399	62	8	469	270	1	60	1	14	346	2	817
F	12	2	3	17	232	421	54	0	4	711	0	728
T	411	64	11	486	502	422	114	1	18	1,057	2	1,545

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

Source: PCBS, 2009

## Agricultural Sector

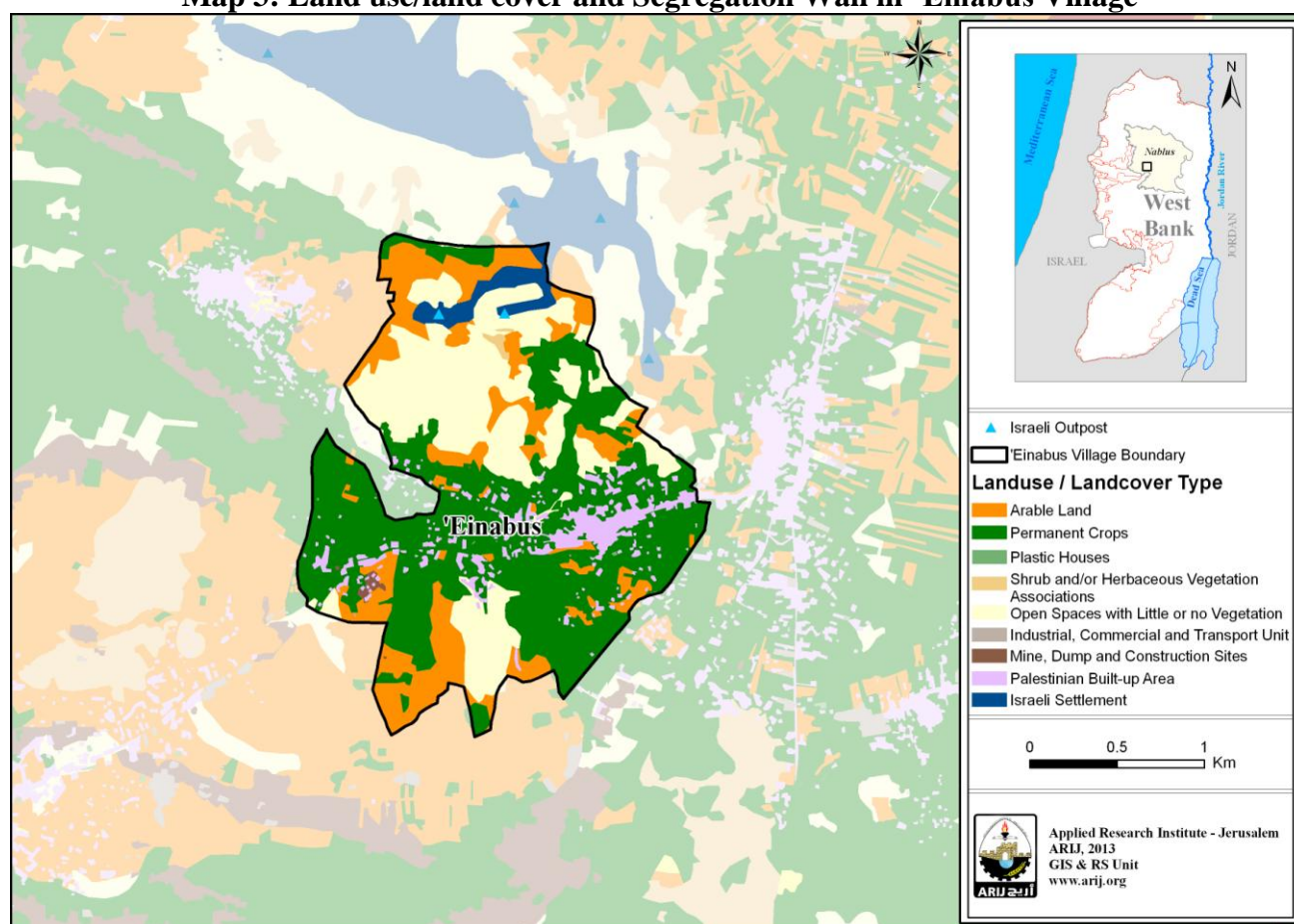
‘Einabus has a total area of approximately 4,089 dunums of which 2,648 are ‘arable’ land and 261 dunums are registered as ‘residential’ (See Table 4 and Map 3).

**Table 4: Land use and land cover in ‘Einabus village (area in dunum)**

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (2,648)				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					
4,089	261	1,873	1	11	763	0	0	1,055	11	114

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2014

**Map 3: Land use/land cover and Segregation Wall in ‘Einabus Village**



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

Table 5 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. ‘Einabus is famous for olive cultivation and there are approximately 1,267 dunums of land planted with olive trees in the village.

**Table 5: Total area of horticulture and olive trees in ‘Einabus (area in dunums)**

Olives		Citrus		Almonds		Apples		Nuts		Other fruits		Total	
Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.
1,267	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	79	0	47	0	1,394	0

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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture Nablus, 2010

As for field and forage crops in the village, there is about 160 dunums of grain, and most importantly is wheat, which can be seen in Table 6.

**Table 6: Total area of forage and field crops in ‘Einabus (area in dunums)**

Grains		Bulbs, Tubers, and Roots		Dry Legumes		Oily Crops		Forage Crops		Telltale Crops		Other Crops		Total Area	
Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Rf.	Irr.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.
160	0	1	0	26	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	5	0	262	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 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 ARIJ team shows that 1% of the residents in ‘Einabus rear and keep domestic animals such as cows and goats (See Table 7).

**Table 7: Livestock in ‘Einabus**

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
2	160	120	0	0	0	0	15,000	0	0

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

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture Nablus, 2010

There are approximately 12.5km of agricultural roads in the village, divided as follows (‘Einabus Village Council, 2013):

**Table 8: Agricultural Roads in ‘Einabus Village and their Lengths**

Suitability of Agricultural Roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	0.5
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	7
For animals only	-
Unsuitable	5

Source: ‘Einabus Village Council, 2013

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

- High prices of agricultural inputs and lack of financial opportunities for farmers.
- The lack of agricultural roads.
- The lack of economic feasibility for agricultural investment.
- The lack of support and interest for the agricultural sector, which allows the employees to move towards another sector.
- Outposts near to large areas of farm land.



## Institutions and Services

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

- **‘Einabus Village Council:** Founded in 1996, and registered later by the Ministry of Local Government, with the aim of taking care of different village issues and providing various services to its population, in addition to infrastructural services.

## Infrastructure and Natural Resources

### Electricity and Telecommunication Services:

‘Einabus has been connected to a public electricity network since 1972. It is served by the Israeli Qatariya Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the village, through the North Electricity Company. 100% of the housing units in the village are connected to the network. The village residents face a number of problems concerning electricity, primarily the frequent power outages, weak electric current and the lack of sufficient electrical transformers. ‘Einabus is also connected to a telecommunications network, with approximately 80% of the housing units within the village boundaries connected to phone lines (‘Einabus Village Council, 2013).

### Transportation Services:

There are 6 taxis in ‘Einabus. In the absence of transportation, cars from ‘Urif, Jamma’in, and Huwwara transport village residents. However these cars charge more (‘Einabus Village Council, 2013). There are 8km of main roads and 9km of secondary roads in ‘Einabus (‘Einabus Village Council, 2013) (See Table 9).

**Table 9: Roads in ‘Einabus Village**

Status of Internal Roads	Road Length (km)	
	Main	Secondary
1. Paved & in good condition	8	2
2. Paved & in poor condition	-	3
3. Unpaved	-	4

Source: ‘Einabus Village Council, 2013

### Water Resources:

‘Einabus residents are supplied with water by Mekorot, which was established in 1989. 60% of housing units in the village are connected to the public water (‘Einabus Village Council, 2013).

The quantity of water supply to ‘Einabus is about 60,000 cubic meters/year (‘Einabus Village Council, 2013). Thus, the estimated rate of water supply per capita is about 63 liters/day. Here it should be noted that no ‘Einabus citizen in fact consumes this amount of water due to water losses. About 35% of the water is lost at the main source, through the major transport lines, in the

distribution network, and at the household level. Thus the rate of water consumption per capita in 'Einabus is 41 liters per day ('Einabus Village Council, 2013). This is a very low rate compared to the minimum quantity of 100 liters per capita per day proposed by the World Health Organization. The price of one cubic meter of water from the public network is 4.5 NIS ('Einabus Village Council, 2013). In addition, there are 300 wells to collect rain water ('Einabus Village Council, 2013).

### **Wastewater Status**

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

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the approximate quantity of wastewater generated per day is 85.5 cubic meters, or 31.2 thousand cubic meters annually. At the individual level, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is approximately 33 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 environmental threat in addition to the public health risk (ARIJ - WERD, 2013).

### **Solid Waste Management:**

'Einabus Village Council is responsible for managing solid waste collection and disposal of the waste generated by citizens and establishments in the village. Due to the fact that solid waste management is costly, a monthly fee of 10 NIS per house per month is charged to the population for the service of domestic solid waste collection and transportation. However, only 10% of fees are collected and are not sufficient for the Village Council to manage the solid waste effectively ('Einabus Village Council, 2013).

Most of the population in 'Einabus benefits from the solid waste services, where waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags and placed in containers located at various points in the village. The Council collects the solid waste twice a day and transports it using a dedicated waste vehicle to a random waste landfill, 1km away from the village center ('Einabus Village Council, 2013).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in 'Einabus is 0.7 kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the 'Einabus residents is nearly 1.8 tons, or 664 tons per year (ARIJ - WERD, 2013).

**Environmental Conditions:**

The village of 'Einabus suffers from a number of environmental problems, which need to be addressed:

**Water Sector:**

- No water during the summer time in the village.
- 40% of the residential units are not served by the public water network.

**Wastewater Management**

'Einabus village lacks a public sewerage network and most of the population uses cesspits and septic tanks as a main means for wastewater disposal. In winter this is particularly problematic, because residents cannot afford the high costs needed to empty them. This can lead to problems in the environment and for public health, as diseases can spread throughout the village. The use of cesspits threatens to contaminate the groundwater and water collected by cisterns (rainwater harvesting cisterns), which makes it unhealthy for drinking. As well, avoiding the use of cars to unload seepage pits, thus the untreated wastewater must be disposed in open areas without harming the environment and peoples health. ('Einabus village council, 2013).

**Solid Waste Management**

'Einabus village suffers from a lack of containers to collect solid waste in the village, so citizens leave the solid waste in bags in the front of their homes. This causes accumulation of solid waste in the streets, and attracts insects and stray animals. The lack of a sanitary landfill and a central service in the village, like other villages and towns of the Nablus Governorate, means that the village disposes its solid waste in Zahret al Finjan landfill in the Jenin Governorate. This landfill is the main environmentally-friendly landfill serving the village, in addition to most of the other localities in Nablus Governorate.

**Geopolitical Status in 'Einabus village**

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28<sup>th</sup> September 1995 by the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Einabus was divided into Area B and Area C. Approximately 3,466 dunums (85% of the village's total area) were classified as Area B, where the Palestinian National Authority has complete control over civil matters but Israel continues to retain overriding responsibility for security. The rest of the village's area, constituting 623 dunums (15% of the total area), was classified as Area C, where Israel retains full control over security and administration related to the territory. In Area C, Palestinian building and land management is prohibited unless through consent or authorization by the Israeli Civil Administration. The majority of Einabus population resides in Area B while most of the land lying within Area C is agricultural land or has been taken for Israeli settlements. (See Table 10).

**Table 10: The Geopolitical Divisions of Einabus village according to the Oslo Agreement 1995**

Area	Area in dunums	Percentage of Total village area %
Area A	0	0
Area B	3,466	85
Area C	623	15
Nature Reserve	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,089</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2014

### Israeli occupation practices in Einabus village

Hundreds of dunums of land belonging to Einabus village have been confiscated by Israel, primarily for the purpose of establishing settlements and military outposts. Israel has confiscated 114 dunums from Einabus village for the establishment of "Yitzhar" settlement, located on the northern side of the village, which contains approximately 1,106 Israeli settlers. Founded in 1983, it occupies an area of approximately 1,354 dunums and it is also partially built on the lands of 'Asira al Qibliya and Burin village.

### Israeli checkpoints in Einabus village

During the Second Intifada, the Israeli occupation authorities established checkpoints upon Einabus land. Residents of the village, as well as the neighboring villages, were negatively impacted by the Huwwara checkpoint. This checkpoint was a hotspot for violations against Palestinians. The checkpoint separates Nablus city and the villages from the southern side. This checkpoint was partly removed in 2009, when Israeli forces reduced their presence in this area. Palestinians now have more freedom of movement than when the checkpoint was in place. Residents of Einabus village, as well as the neighboring villages, have also been negatively impacted by Za'tara permanent checkpoint, particularly through the extensive search procedures imposed on residents by the Israeli military. This checkpoint cuts through the West Bank. Flying checkpoints are set up regularly on the entrance of Einabus village, where citizens are detained and searched.

Over the last decade, military checkpoints in the area have continued to have a negative impact on the daily lives of residents. Checkpoints continue to hinder freedom of movement and sever the links between Nablus city and the surrounding villages, as well as the connection between the villages and their agricultural lands. This has resulted in heavy economic losses for residents of Einabus as they are forced to travel further distances which takes more time, in order to reach their agricultural land, especially when checkpoints are closed.

### Israeli outposts in Einabus village

Some of Einabus' village lands were taken by force by Israeli settlers in order to establish a settlement outpost to the south of "Yitzhar" settlement. These outposts overlook the village of Einabus from a hill top, with the aim of extending the southern side of the settlement, and as a result, controlling more Palestinian land. These outposts surround Palestinian villages and their population and are a source of abuse and violations against Palestinian civilians and their land.



During the past two decades, Israel has built 232 outposts in the West Bank, which later became known as settlement outposts. The outposts are foundations for new settlements, and tend to be extended branches of a mother settlement a few miles away. The process usually begins with the establishment of mobile caravans on the land that has been taken by the settlers. Establishing settlement outposts was encouraged by Ariel Sharon; the aim was for Jewish settlers to occupy Palestinians hill tops and create facts on the ground, so that Palestinians could not claim the land if there was ever to be a future solution between the two sides. Consecutive Israeli governments have provided security and logistical support for these outposts. Since 2001 when Ariel Sharon became Prime Minister, there has been a significant increase in the number of outposts across the West Bank. The Israeli army has also supported illegal Israeli settlers in their relocation to the settlements, in addition to providing security and infrastructure support. This is to ensure the permanence of the settlements.

### **Settler attacks on Einabus village**

Attacks and violence perpetrated by settlers living in the settlements on Einabus land have had a profoundly negative impact on village residents and their property. Palestinian land owners are unable to access their lands, as they have been fenced off with barbed wire. Settlers have planted trees in these areas to reinforce their control over the area. The settlers have damaged and burned a number of Palestinian owned trees and plants. Settlers have also attacked the land owners in an attempt to intimidate and deter them from returning to their land, that is located near the settlement.

Israel has confiscated some lands from Einabus and the neighboring villages in order to establish illegal settlements, but also these settlements pose a real threat for the Palestinians on their own land. Since the establishment of "Yitzhar" settlement, Palestinian residents have been subjected to several violent attacks, for example farmers have been attacked in order to prevent them from reaching their agricultural land. Settlers have also stolen crops, damaged trees and attacked homes, places of worship, cars and other private property .

## Development Plans and Projects

### Implemented Projects

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

**Table 11: Implemented Development Plans and Projects in ‘Einabus during the Last Five Years**

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Rehabilitation of the public water network	Infrastructure	2009	Japanese Representatives
Paving the main and public streets	Infrastructure	2010	The Ministry of Finance and The Ministry of Local Government

**Source:** Einabus’ Village Council, 2013

### Proposed Projects

‘Einabus 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. Building a co-educated school.
2. Expanding the public water network length of 5km, and constructing a water tank with a capacity of 4000 cups.
3. Paving internal roads 7 km long.
4. Building a health clinic with useful equipment.
5. Creating bridges and culverts of water.
6. Creating playgrounds and parks.
7. Building agricultural roads 8 km long, and restoring agricultural land an area of 400 dunums.
8. Creating a wall around the Einabus’ Boys’ secondary schools to protect them from the settlements.
9. Creating complex services for instance, a youth center, a women’s lounge, and public events.
10. Distributing saplings, Field crop seeds, and other agricultural services.
11. Building retaining walls 4km long.

### Locality Development Priorities and Needs

‘Einabus 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 'Einabus**

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
<b>Infrastructural Needs</b>					
1	Opening and pavement of roads	*			19 km <sup>^</sup>
2	Rehabilitation of old water networks		*		2 km
3	Extending the water network to cover new built up areas	*			4 km
4	Construction of new water networks			*	
5	Rehabilitation/ construction of new wells or springs			*	
6	Construction of water reservoirs	*			3000 cubic meters
7	Construction of a sewage disposal network	*			8 km
8	Construction of a new electricity network			*	
9	Providing containers for solid waste collection			*	
10	Providing vehicles for collecting solid waste	*			one small car
11	Providing a sanitary landfill	*			
<b>Health Needs</b>					
1	Building new clinics or health care centres	*			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	*			built primary school
2	Rehabilitation of old schools		*		
3	Purchasing new school equipment	*			
<b>Agriculture Needs</b>					
1	Rehabilitation of agricultural lands	*			1000 dunums
2	Building rainwater harvesting cisterns		*		500 wells
3	Construction of livestock barracks		*		50 barracks
4	Provision of Veterinary Services		*		
5	Provision of seeds and hay for animals	*			300 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	*			

<sup>^</sup> 7 km secondary roads and 12 km agricultural roads.

**Source:** Einabus' Village Council, 2013

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