

Nablus City 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 the Nablus Governorate, and aim 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" 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 programs and activities needed 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 the 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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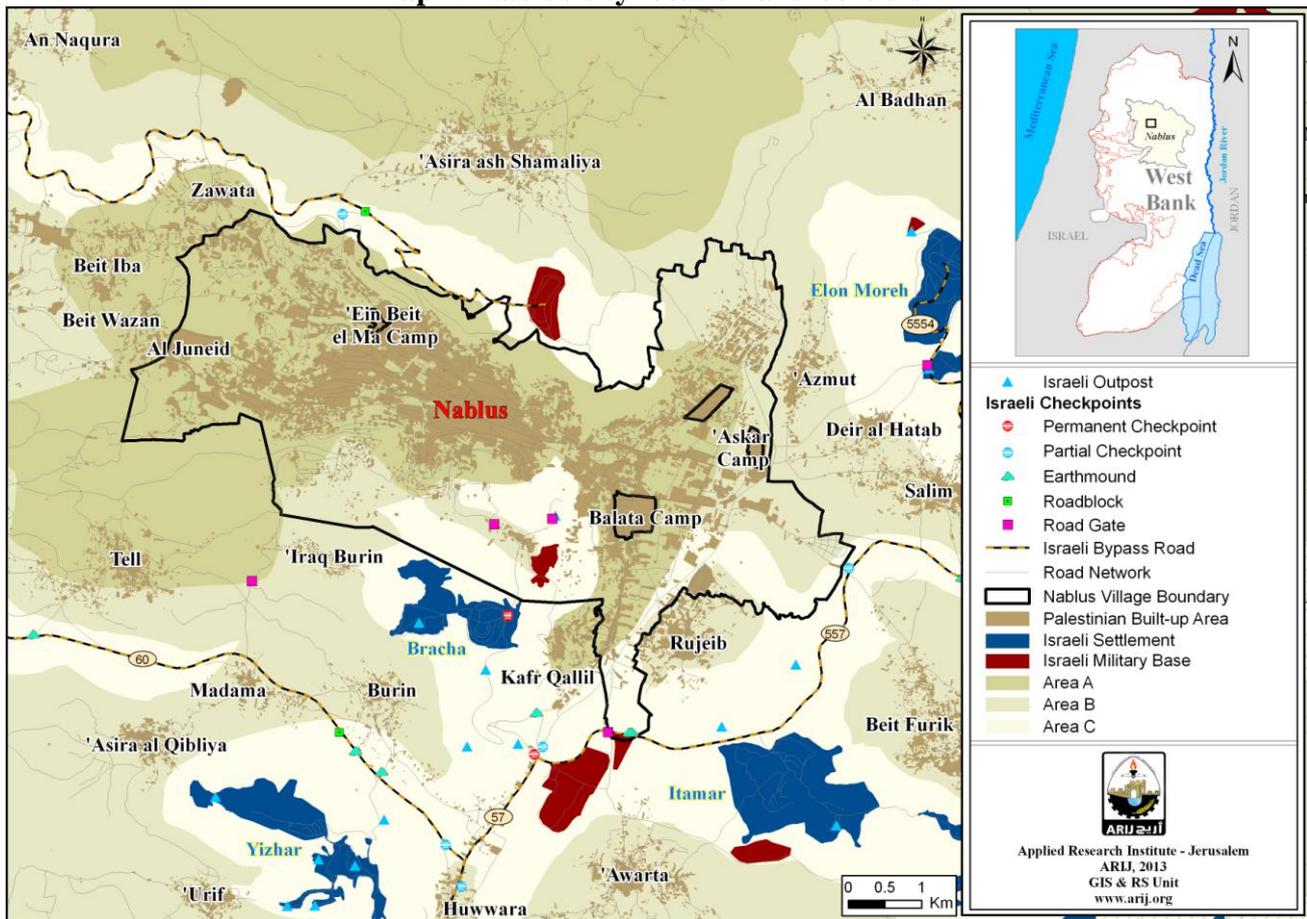
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Nablus City Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Nablus City is the only city in the Nablus Governorate. It is bordered by 'Azzun and Deir al Hatab to the east, Rujeib, Kafr Qallil, 'Iraq Burin and Tell to the south, Sarra and Beit Wazan to the west, and 'Asira ash Shamaliya to the north (ARIJ-GIS, 2014) (See Map 1).

Map 1: Nablus city location and borders



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

Nablus City is located at an altitude of 465-539m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 471-652mm. The average annual temperature is 16-18°C whilst the average annual humidity is approximately 60% (ARIJ-GIS, 2014).

The total area of Nablus City is approximately 32,947 dunums. The borders of this locality are set according to the new local councils' borders which were defined by the Palestinian Ministry of Local Government. The new borders of the Palestinian localities were set by the Palestinian National Authority, represented by the Ministry of Local Government, the Central Elections Commission, the Ministry of Planning and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, in the year 2011. These governmental institutions reset the borders of the localities for the purpose of the Palestinian elections that took place in 2011. Accordingly, ARIJ adopted these new borders in this report since it

found that the newly adopted borders, to a certain extent, better suit the demographic, environmental and agricultural variables and facts on the ground. Also, ARIJ uses these defined borders only for the sake of this research and study. It is worth noting that these borders do not represent the areas and borders of the private properties at the locality level and are not included in the PNA files of the private land holdings.

Since 1869 Nablus City has been governed by a Municipal Council which is currently administrated by 13 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA). There are also 1,701 employees working in the council, which owns its permanent headquarters. The Council also owns 19 vehicles for the collection of solid waste, 33 trucks, 21 pick-up trucks, 7 bulldozers, 3 tractors, 8 backhoe, 3 metal detection devices, 7 water maintenance devices and 2 street cleaners (Nablus Municipal Council, 2013).

Moreover, it is the responsibility of the Municipal Council to provide a number of services to the residents of Nablus City, including:

- The establishment and maintenance of the drinking water network
- Waste collection, street cleaning and public services
- Road rehabilitation, construction and paving
- Organization and processing of the issuance of construction licenses
- Provision of offices for governmental institutions
- Protection of governmental properties
- Protection of historical and archeological sites in the city
- Implementation of projects and studies for the city
- Provision of a fire truck
- Provision of an ambulance service
- Provision of public market
- Provision of slaughterhouses and the supervision of animal slaughtering
- Provision of means of transportation
- Provision of a sewerage network
- Provision of educational kindergartens
- Provision of a public library
- Management of the city cemeteries
- Management of public parks
- Management of cultural institutions that are run by the Municipality

History

Nablus City is an historic city that was established by Arab Canaanites who named it "Shakim", which is likely originated from a Canaanite word meaning the high city, or shoulder, as it is located on the shoulder of Mount Sinai, or "Gerizim". During the Canaanite time, Shakim City noticeably boomed which irritated the Romans who destroyed it, in addition to nine other cities, on the day they occupied the Levant. These cities were known during the Roman history as "Deka Paul" meaning the ten cities. History tells us that Shakim was destroyed by the Roman Emperor Titus, and remained destroyed until the Roman Emperor Vespasianos ordered its reconstruction, after which the Romans named it "Villavaa Niapaul", where Villavaa is the family name of the emperor Vespasianos, and thus the city's name became the New Villavaa. After some time, people stopped using "Villavaa"

and kept only the second name "Niapaul" which was eventually converted by Arab language-speakers into "Nablus".

Some families in Nablus originate from areas of Syria, such as the Nimr family, which came from the cities of Hama and Homs, and the Toukan family from the city of Hama. In addition Nablus City includes some Palestinian refugee camps, such as: Balata camp, 'Askar camp, and 'Ein Beit el Ma' camp (Nablus Municipal Council, 2013) (see photo 1).

Photo of Nablus

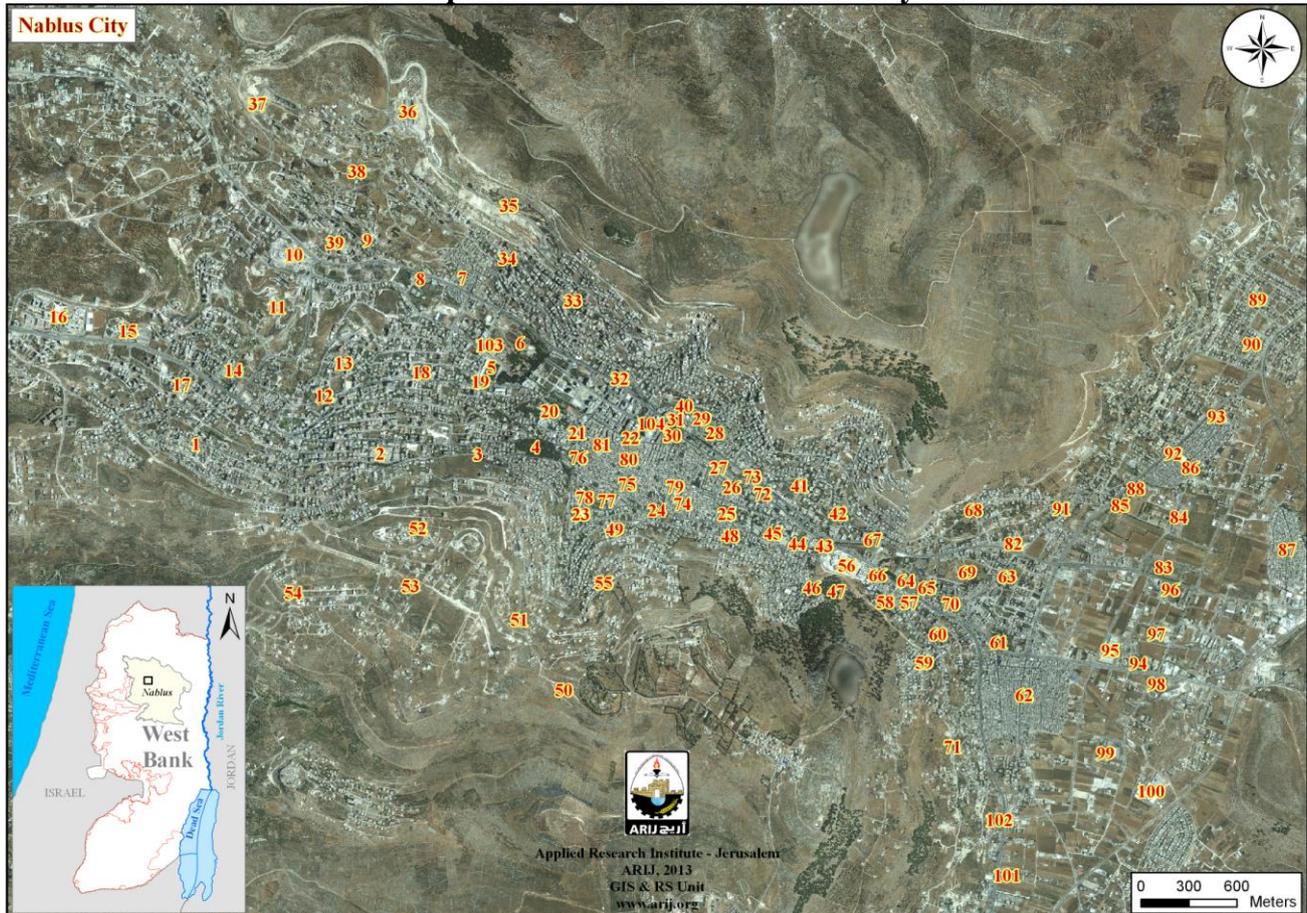


Religious and Archaeological Sites

There are 81 mosques in the city, including: At Tina, Al Beik, the Martyr Muhammad al Hanbali and As Satoon Mosques, and others. There are also 9 churches, including the Church of the Annunciation of Our Lady, the Orthodox Church (Old City), St. John the Baptist Church and The Church of the Visit (Latin Monastery). The city also has several sites of archaeological interest, including (See Map 2):

- The Old City with its old ruins and buildings
- The historical mosques: As Satoon, Al Beik, Al Hanbali, At Tina and the Great Mosques
- The shrines: Al Bisher, and Mas'oud Ash Sheikh Musallam shrines
- As Subll: Ar ran, As Saqa, Al Ka's, As Saqqaya, As Salahi, At Taher and At Tubani
- As Sabbanat: Abu ar Rouss, Ash Shak'a, Abdul Hadi, As Seifi and An Nabulsi
- The historic palaces: Abdul Hadi, Tuqan and Nimr
- The Khans: Khan al Wakala
- The historic markets: the fabric the jewelers and the blacksmith markets

Map 2: Main locations in Nablus City



No.	Locations	No.	Locations	No.	Locations	No.	Locations
1	Nablus Health Directorate (Al Makhfiya Area)	27	The Vegetables Eastern Market	53	At Tibi Girls' Elementary School	79	The Grand Mosque
2	An Najah National University (Old Campus)	28	The Eastern Cemetery	54	Az Zawyani (Nablus New) Mosque	80	The Traders Market
3	The Fire Brigade Center	29	Nablus Main Fire Brigade Center	55	Sa'd Ben Abi Waqqas Mosque	81	The UNRWA Market
4	The Western Cemetery	30	Nablus Municipality Headquarters	56	The District (Government Buildings)	82	Barakat Abu Zant Mosque
5	Nablus Municipality Stadium	31	The City Police Center	57	The Sulfur Factory	83	Nablus Market
6	Jamal Abdul Naser Park & Gardens	32	Al Kanadi (the Canadian) Boys' Secondary School	58	The Islamic School	84	Hisham Hajawi Technical College
7	Ein Beit al Maa' Refugee Camp	33	The Union Hospital	59	Samir Abdul Hadi Girls' Elementary School	85	Nablus Industrial Secondary School
8	Nablus Magistrate's Court	34	Al Hajja Rashda al Masri Girls' Secondary School	60	As Seifi School	86	Askar Old School
9	Al Ma'ajeen (Al Qassam) Mosque	35	Sama Nablus Park	61	Jacob's Well	87	Askar New School
10	The Quarries (Cutters) Area	36	An Najah National University Hospital	62	Balata Refugee Camp	88	Nablus Directorate of Agriculture
11	Hayat Nablus Resort	37	Al Quds Open University	63	Qadri Tuqan Boys' Secondary School	89	Abu Bakr as Siddiq Boys' Elementary School (The Public Housing Area)
12	The Arab Specialized Hospital	38	Muhammad Tuffaha Girls' Secondary School	64	The Ministry of Health	90	The Public Housing Garden
13	Rafidiya Governmental Hospital	39	Na'im Abdul Hadi Boys' Elementary School	65	Is'ad at Tuffulah Center	91	Askar al Balad Locality
14	Kamal Junbalat Girls' Secondary School	40	The Unions Complex	66	Directorate of Nablus Veterinary	92	Askar Mosque
15	Al Jneid Prison	41	Abdul Rahim Jardanah Boys' Elementary School	67	Othman Ben 'Affan Mosque	93	Askar UNRWA School
16	An Najah National University (New Campus)	42	Ar Rawda College	68	Eraq at Tayeh Mosque	94	Ash Shakhsheer Dynamo Meter
17	The Palestinian National Telecommunication Company	43	Directorate of Public Works	69	Tell Balata (Archeological Site)	95	The Oils Factory
18	King Talal Boys' Secondary School	44	As Salahiya Boys' Secondary School	70	Balata al Balad Locality	96	Salem Dynamo Meter
19	Ibn Qutaiba Boys' Elementary School	45	Samir Sa'd ad Din Girls' Secondary School	71	Sireen Spring	97	The Paints Factory
20	The Angelical Hospital	46	The Palestinian Red Crescent Society	72	Al Hajj Ma'zooz Mosque	98	Nablus Municipality Slaughterhouse
21	Al Fatimiya Girls' Secondary School	47	Al Harsh Garden & Park	73	Ar Rahma Clinic	99	The Cardboard Factory
22	The City Main Roundabout (The Martyrs Roundabout)	48	Aashoor Mosque	74	An Naser Mosque/ Bab as Saha Area	100	At Tibi Factory
23	The North Electricity Company	49	Qarman School	75	Tuqan Palace	101	The Traffic Department
24	Aj'aj Mosque	50	The Preventive Security Center	76	The Danish Garden	102	Fattuh Mosque
25	Al Jahith School	51	Al Amal (Hope) Center	77	Al Qaryoun Neighborhood Entrance	103	Hamdi Manko Center
26	The Garages Eastern Complex	52	Al Quran Radio Headquarters in Nablus	78	Al Yasmia Neighborhood Entrance	104	Ad Duvwar Commercial Complex

Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Nablus in 2007 was 154,571, of whom 77,808 were male and 76,763 female. There were 30,746 households registered as living in 38,328 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 Nablus as follows: 38% were less than 15 years of age, 57.4% were between 15 and 64 years of age, and 3.9% were 65 years of age or older. Data also showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the city is 101.4:100, meaning that males and females constitute 50.4% and 49.6% of the population, respectively.

Families

Nablus residents are from 167 families, of which the the most famous are: An Nimer, Abdul Hadi, Tuqan, Am Masri, ‘Anabtawi and Ash Shak’a (Nablus Municipal Council, 2013).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among Nablus City population is approximately 3.5%, of whom 71% are females. Of the literate population, 12.6% could only read and write, with no formal education, 23.8% had elementary education, 28.1% had preparatory education, 15% had secondary education, and 16.7% completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the city of Nablus by sex and educational attainment in 2007.

Table 1: Nablus population (10 years and above) by sex and educational attainment

Sex	Illite- rate	Can read & write	Element- ary	Prepara- t-ory	Second- ary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Un- known	Total
M	1,149	7,531	14,350	16,368	8,281	3,204	4,765	92	741	339	42	56,862
F	2,815	6,764	12,743	15,578	8,823	4,168	5,194	73	342	34	50	56,584
T	3,964	14,295	27,093	31,946	17,104	7,372	9,959	165	1,083	373	92	113,446

Source: PCBS, 2009.

There are 87 public, 22 private and 2 UNRWA schools in the city (see Annex 1).

In the city there are 39,394 students, 2,233 teachers, and 1,295 classes. The average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 18, whilst the average number of students per class is approximately 30 (Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012).

There are 52 kindergartens in Nablus City, all of which are run by private organizations (See table 2 below).

Table 2: Kindergartens in Nablus city by name and supervising authority

Kindergarten Name	No. of Classes	No. of Teachers	Supervising Authority
Haya Kindergarten	4	5	Private
Balata al Balad Kindergarten	3	4	Private
Child Care Society kindergarten	2	3	Private
Al ‘Ahd Kindergarten	3	4	Private
Modern Education Kindergarten (A)	9	10	Private
Ash Shumu’ Kindergarten	3	4	Private
‘Askar New Camp Kindergarten	3	4	Private

Nablus Kindergarten	3	6	Government
The Social Center Society Kindergarten	3	4	Private
Farah Kindergarten	2	2	Private
Az Zahra' Kindergarten	4	5	Private
Bacaloria ar Ruwwad Schools Kindergarten	5	10	Private
Al Ittihad Modern Kindergarten	4	5	Private
Ahbab Allah Kindergarten	3	5	Private
The Typical Kindergarten	4	8	Private
Qatr an Nada Kindergarten	4	5	Private
Al Bara'a Kindergarten	3	5	Private
'Eqra' Kindergarten	3	4	Private
Al Eyman Children Kindergarten	1	1	Private
Al Hidayah Kindergarten	3	4	Private
Ash Shuruq Kindergarten (C)	5	6	Private
'Eithar Kindergarten	7	10	Private
An Najah Kindergarten (B)/Nablus	2	3	Private
Sirna Kbar Kindergarten	4	5	Private
Ajyal Kindergarten	4	5	Private
Wa'd al Haq Kindergarten	3	5	Private
The Christian National Kindergarten	2	2	Private
Al Wafa' Kindergarten	4	5	Private
Children Paradise Kindergarten	3	4	Private
The New Kindergarten	5	6	Private
Al Manahel Modern Kindergarten	3	4	Private
Al Omariya Kindergarten	11	13	Private
As Sanabel Kindergarten	6	8	Private
Jabal an Nar Kindergarten	2	3	Private
Al Bustami Kindergarten	5	7	Private
Ruwwad al Ghadd Kindergarten	1	2	Private
House of Child Civil Kindergarten	3	5	Private
Al Kawthar Kindergarten	8	10	Private
Dawhat al Eyman Islamic Kindergarten	5	6	Private
As Saliheen Kindergarten (Al Ma'ajin)	7	10	Private
An Noor Kindergarten	6	8	Private
Sunna' al Haiat Kindergarten	5	8	Private
Tala'e' al Amal Kindergarten	34	46	Private
Happy Childhood Kindergarten	3	5	Private
Sharaf Civil Kindergarten	1	2	Private
National wisdom Kindergarten	6	9	Private
Latin Patriarch Kindergarten	2	2	Private
Ashbal al Aqsa Kindergarten	4	5	Private
As Saliheen Modern Kindergarten (A)	6	8	Private
Nablus Kindergarten	4	5	Private
Dawhat al Adab Civil Kindergarten (B)	5	6	Private
St. Joseph Sisters Kindergarten	2	3	Private
Source: Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012			

Furthermore, located in the city are multiple colleges and universities, mainly: An Najah National University, Al Quds Open University, Hisham Hijjawi College, Rawda College for Vocational Education & Training, and Andaleeb College for Nursing and Midwifery (Nablus Municipal Council, 2013).

Health Status

Nablus has many health facilities available (see Table 3), in addition to 5 ambulances owned by the National, Al Ittihad, the Evangelical, Rafidiya and Nablus Specialized Hospitals. Moreover, there are 7 health cars used for the transportation of employees in their official work related to Nablus Health Directorate, in addition to 4 optical centers and 23 dental labs (Nablus Municipal Council, 2013).

Table 3: The health facilities in Nablus City by number and supervising authority

Health Centers		No. of Centers According to Supervisory Body				
		Governmental	Private	UNRWA	NGO	Charitable Society
1	Physician Clinic	-	22	4	-	-
2	Specialized Doctor Clinics					
-	Dermatologist	1	4	-	-	-
-	Doctor for Chest Diseases	1	1	-	-	-
-	Professional Medicine	1	-	-	-	-
-	Mental Health	1	-	-	-	-
-	Preventive Medicine	1	-	-	-	-
-	Diabetes	1	-	-	-	-
-	Pediatrician	6	11	-	-	-
-	Ophthalmologist	-	6	-	-	-
-	Cardiologist	-	3	-	-	-
-	ENT	-	3	-	-	-
-	Neurologist	-	1	-	-	-
-	Orthopedic	-	6	-	-	-
-	Gynecologist	-	12	-	-	-
-	Internist	-	3	-	-	-
-	Internal Medicine	-	2	-	-	-
-	Women Health	-	1	-	-	-
-	General Surgery	-	3	-	-	-
-	Doctor for Urinary Diseases	-	2	-	-	-
-	Dental	-	70	-	-	-
3. Health Clinics or Centers						
-	Razan Medical Center For Infertility	-	1	-	-	-
-	Nablus Ambulance	-	1	-	-	-
-	Nour Center For Eye Surgery	-	1	-	-	-
-	The Medical Complex	-	1	-	-	-
-	Yazour Medical Center	-	1	-	-	-
-	Conquer Cancer & Family Planning Society	-	1	-	-	-
-	Mental Guidance Center	-	1	-	-	-
-	Directorate of Health – Al Makhfiya	1	-	-	-	-
-	Balata Health Clinic	1	-	-	-	-
-	The Western Clinic	1	-	-	-	-
-	The Middle Clinic	1	-	-	-	-

-	The Old City Clinic	1	-	-	-	-
-	Ras al 'Ein Clinic	1	-	-	-	-
-	The Central Care	1	-	-	-	-
-	Madeed Society Center for Consulting Mental Health	-	1	-	-	-
-	Shunnar Center	-	1	-	-	-
-	Inter Health	-	1	-	-	-
-	Health Work Committees	-	-	-	1	-
-	Health Care Committees	-	-	-	1	-
-	Al Rahma Clinic	-	-	-	-	1
-	At Tadamon Clinic	-	-	-	-	1
-	Small Hands Medical Center	-	-	-	-	1
-	Zakat Nablus	-	-	-	-	1
4. Hospitals						
-	The National Hospital	1	-	-	-	-
-	Rafidiya	-	1	-	-	-
-	The Arab Specialized	-	1	-	-	-
-	Nablus Specialized	-	1	-	-	-
-	Al Ittihad	-	-	-	-	1
-	The Evangelical	-	-	-	1	-
5	Radiology Center	2	6	-	-	-
6	Medical Laboratory	2	34	-	-	-
7	Mother & Child Care Center	1	-	-	-	-
8	Physiotherapy Center	-	12	-	1	-
9	Other- Military Services Clinics	-	-	-	-	-
10	Pharmacies	7	92	-	-	-

Source: Nablus Municipal Council, 2013

The health sector in the city faces a number of obstacles and problems, principally (Nablus Municipal Council, 2013):

- The lack of qualified technical staff, especially medical
- The lack of some sophisticated medical equipment to keep up with medical diagnostic technology.
- The need for a more comprehensive and fair health insurance system

Economic Activities

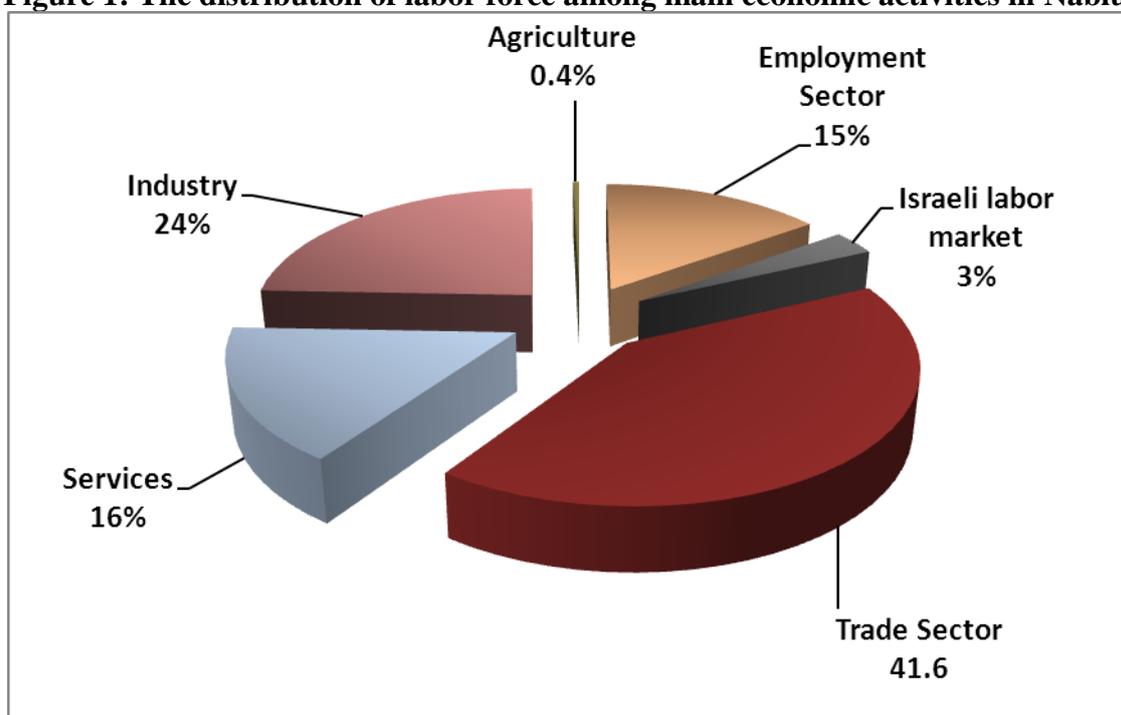
The economy in Nablus is dependent mainly on the trade sector, which absorbs 41.6% of the city's workforce (Nablus Municipal Council, 2013) (See Figure 1).

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

- Trade sector (41.6%)
- Industry (24%)
- Services sector (16%)
- Government or other public employees sector (15%)

- Israeli labor market (3%)
- Agriculture sector (0.4%)

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



Source: Nablus Municipal Council, 2013

Nablus is known for the soap industry and Nabulsi sweets. It also has 1,897 markets, 594 fruit and vegetable stores, 68 bakeries, 120 butchers, 306 service providers, 129 different professional workshops, 4 quarries, 131 stone cutters, 2 olive oil-presses, 13 stores for agricultural tools, 1 agricultural nursery, 130 food factories, 60 chemical factories, 70 factories for wooden and metal furniture, 150 sewing workshops, 80 brick and tile factory, 12 drugstores, 17 restaurants, 8 parks, resorts and fun lands, 9 travel agencies, 17 banks, 45 scientific, technology and vocational centers, 49 advertising presses and 70 centers for communications and computers (Nablus Municipal Council, 2013).

In 2013, the unemployment rate in Nablus reached 12.9% and the groups most affected economically by the Israeli restrictions have been (Nablus Municipal Council, 2013):

- Workers in the trade sector
- Industrial workers
- Workers in the agriculture sector
- Workers in the services sector

Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 36.9% of Nablus's labor force was economically active, of whom 87.9% were employed. 62.9% were not economically active, of which 49.9% were students and 38.2% were housekeepers (See Table 4).

Table 4: Nablus 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	30,628	1,862	1,711	34,201	17,268	58	2,979	798	1,434	22,537	124	56,862
F	6,216	405	1,051	7,672	18,369	27,216	2,480	415	367	48,847	65	56,584
T	36,844	2,267	2,762	41,873	35,637	27,274	5,459	1,213	1,801	71,384	189	113,446

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

Source: PCBS, 2009.

Agricultural Sector

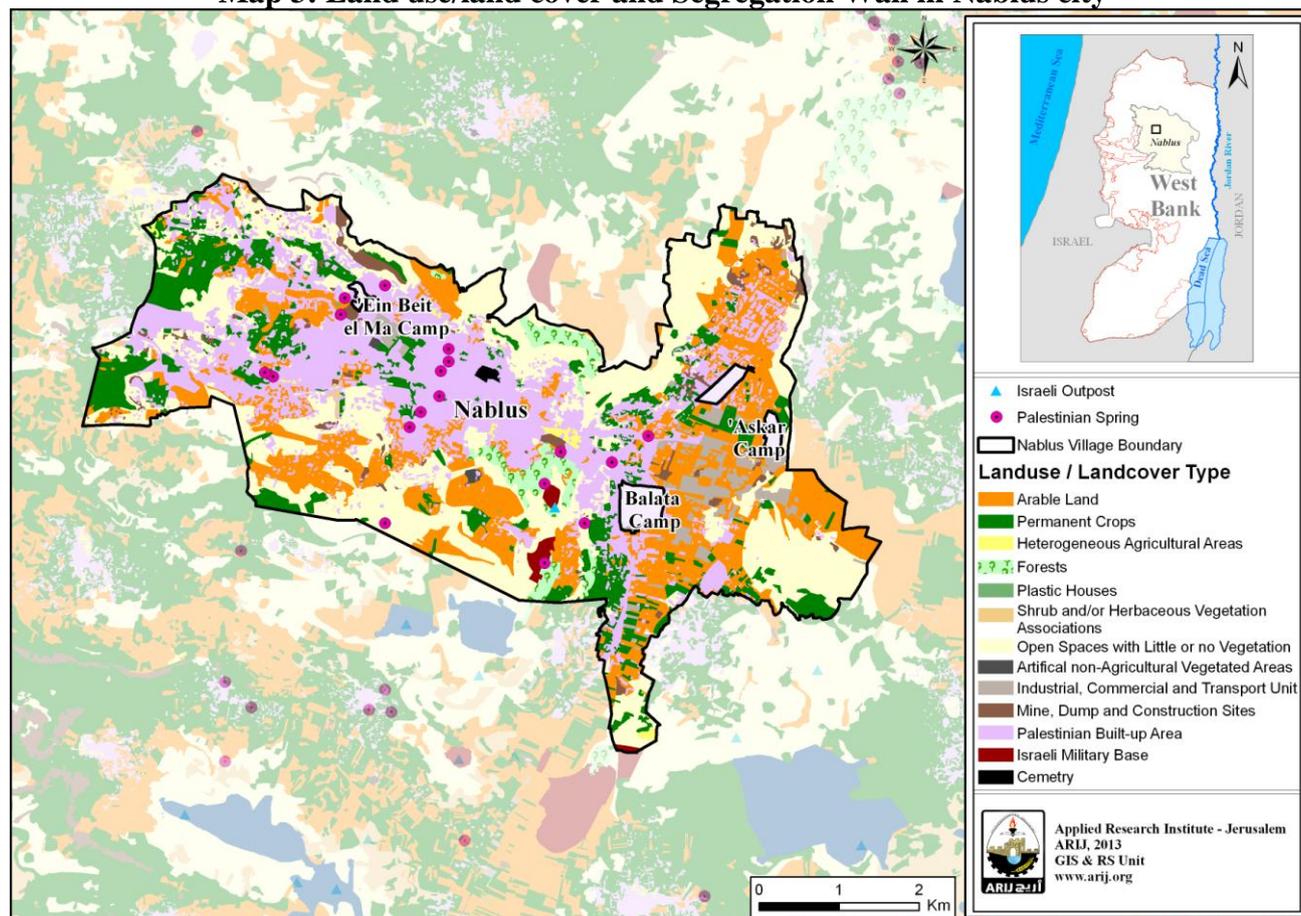
Nablus City has a total area of approximately 32,947 dunums of which 11,343 are 'arable' land and 9,448 dunums are registered as 'residential' (See Table 5 and Map 3).

Table 5: Land use and land cover in Nablus city (area in dunum)

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (11,343)				Inland water	Forests	Open Spaces	Area of Industrial, Commercial & Transport Unit	Area of Settlements, Military Bases & Wall Zone	Tombs
		Permanent Crops	Green-houses	Range-lands	Arable lands						
32,947	9,448	4,071	8	52	7,212	0	842	9,426	1,658	172	58

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2014.

Map 3: Land use/land cover and Segregation Wall in Nablus city



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

Table 6 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open-cultivated vegetables in Nablus. The most commonly cultivated crops in this area are okra and parsley.

Table 6: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Nablus (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.
10	0	0	15	5	0	0	0	0	0	15	15

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

Source: Ministry of agriculture-Nablus, 2010

Table 7 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. Nablus is famous for olive cultivation and there are approximately 288 dunums of land planted with olive trees in the city.

Table 7: Total area of horticulture and olive trees in Nablus (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.
288	0	0	0	9	0	3	0	18	0	12	0	330	0

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

Source: Ministry of agriculture-Nablus, 2010

In terms of field crops and forage in Nablus, cereals (particularly wheat) are the most cultivated, covering an area of approximately 100 dunums (See Table 8).

Table 8: Total area of forage and field crops in Nablus (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.
100	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	110	0

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

Source: Ministry of agriculture-Nablus, 2010

The difference in size of agricultural areas between the two sets of results obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and ARIJ's GIS Unit 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 did not include 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 5% of the residents in Nablus rear and keep domestic animals such as sheep and goats (See Table 9).

Table 9: Livestock in Nablus

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broiler chickens	Layer chickens	Bee Hives
42	1,170	490	0	0	0	0	10,000	0	1,150

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Nablus, 2010

There are approximately 8 kilometers of agricultural roads in the city, categorized as follows (Nablus Municipal Council, 2013):

Table 10: Agricultural Roads in Nablus City and their Lengths

Suitability of Agricultural Roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	3
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	5
For animals only	-
Unsuitable	-

Source: Nablus Municipal Council, 2013

The agricultural sector in the city faces some problems, including:

- The lack of water sources for irrigation
- The difficulty of marketing agricultural products
- The lack of land for cultivation
- Urban expansion
- The lack of interest by the residents in cultivating their land but rather using them for construction due to its higher economic feasibility

(Nablus Municipal Council, 2013)

Institutions and Services

Nablus city has several governmental institutions, including a post office, an office for the ministry of Labour, an office for the Ministry of Agriculture, an office for the Ministry of Social Affairs, an office for the Ministry of Interior, a Chamber of Commerce, a Fire Brigade Center, a police station, and a Center for National Security, in addition to a number of local institutions and associations that provide services to various sectors of society. These include:

- **Nablus Municipal Council:** Founded in 1869 and was later registered by the Ministry of Local Government, with the aim of taking care of different issues concerning the city, and providing various services to its population, such as water and waste services, and the organization of construction, in addition to infrastructure services.
- **Palestinian Red Crescent Society**
- **Save the Children Institution**
- **Association of Women Committees**
- **Youth without Borders**
- **Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA)**
- **Palestinian Youth Union**
- **Nablus Women's Action Association**
- **Small Hands Association**
- **Cooperative Housing Foundation**
- **Lending and Development Association (Fatin)**
- **The Islamic Society for Orphans and Needy People**
- **Horizon Cooperative for teachers Housing Association**
- **Association of Refugees**
- **Union of Charitable Societies**
- **The Cultural and Social Charity**
- **Charitable Society for Family Planning and Protection**
- **The Palestinian Association for Regional Studies**
- **Love and Harmony House For the Elderly**
- **Patients Friends Society**
- **Palestinian Medical Relief Society**
- **Palestinian Businessmen Association**
- **Library Nablus Municipality**
- **The Center of Nablus for the Happiness of Childhood**
- **Samaritan Studies Center**
- **People's Committee for the Defense of the Right of Return**
- **Center of Palestinian Right of Return and Refugee Cultural Affairs**
- **Juzoor Center**
- **Palestinian Future Society**
- **Hawwa Society for Culture & Arts**
- **Women's Union Hospital Association**
- **Family Defense Society**
- **Az Zahra Housing Cooperative Association**
- **AND Others**

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services

Nablus has been connected to a public electricity network since 1959. It is served by the Israeli Qatariya Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the city, through the North Electricity Company, and approximately 100% of the housing units in the city are connected to the network. The city residents face a number of problems concerning electricity, primarily the lack of power supply and the obstacles imposed on maintenance by the Qatariya Company (Nablus Municipal Council, 2013).

Nablus is also connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 44% of the housing units within the city boundaries are connected to phone lines (Nablus Municipal Council, 2013).

Transportation Services

There are 2,500 taxis and 190 public buses in Nablus. However, the residents are heavily impacted from the existence of Israeli imposed earth mounds and military checkpoints on roads (Nablus Municipal Council, 2013). There are 80km of main roads and 50 km of secondary roads in Nablus (See Table 11).

Table 11: Roads in Nablus city

Status of Internal Roads	Road Length (km)	
	Main	Secondary
1. Paved & in good condition	40	200
2. Paved & in poor condition	20	70
3. Unpaved	20	230

Source: Nablus Municipal Council, 2013

Water Resources

Nablus City is provided with water by the Nablus Municipality through the public water network established in 1934. All housing units are connected to the network (Nablus Municipal Council, 2013).

The quantity of water supplied to Nablus city in 2012 was approximately 9.2 million cubic meters/year (Nablus Municipal Council, 2013). Therefore, the estimated rate of water supply per capita is approximately 180 liters/day. However, no Nablus citizen consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are estimated at 37.9% (Nablus Municipal 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 Nablus is 112 liters per day (Nablus Municipal Council, 2013). The average water consumption of Nablus residents is adequate compared with the minimum quantity of 100 liters per capita per day proposed by the World Health Organization. Each cubic meter of water from the public network costs 4 NIS (Nablus Municipal Council, 2013).

In addition, the city has 5 Artesian wells and 6 water springs used for drinking water. (see table 12) (Nablus Municipal Council, 2013). In addition, the city has water tanks with 19,522 cubic meter capacity (Nablus Municipal Council, 2013).

Table 12: Wells and water Springs in Nablus City

	Well or Water Spring Name	Daily pumping rate (meter cubic / year)	Property
1	Alkerion Spring	638,521	Nablus Municipality
2	Ras Al Ein Spring	514,093	
3	Beit Alma Spring	662,009	
4	Al 'Asal Spring	111,267	
5	Defna' Spring	18,759	
6	Al Kawareen Spring	116,996	
7	Sabastiya Well	1,720,536	
8	Odala Well	1,782,787	
9	Badan Well	1,699,075	
10	El Far'a Well	1,048,515	
11	Deir Sharaf Well	891,897	

Sanitation

Nablus has had a public sewerage network since 1955. The percentage of housing units that are connected to the network in the Nablus City is 97%, and the remaining population use cesspits and septic tanks as a main means for wastewater disposal (Nablus Municipal Council, 2013).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the approximated quantity of wastewater generated per day, is 12,528 cubic meters, or 4.6 million cubic meters annually. At the individual level, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is approximately 89 liters per day. The wastewater collected by cesspits and septic tanks is discharged by wastewater tankers directly to open areas or nearby valleys with little regard for the environment. Here it is noted that there is no wastewater treatment either at the source or at the disposal sites and this poses a serious threat to the environment in addition to public health (ARIJ - WERU, 2013).

Solid Waste Management

Nablus Municipality in cooperation with the Joint Services Council for Solid Waste is responsible for the collection and disposal of solid waste generated by citizens and establishments in the city. As the process of solid waste management is costly, a monthly fee amounting to 15 NIS/month per household is charged to the population and facilities served by domestic solid waste collection and transportation services. The rate of collection of the fees is approximately 43% (Nablus Municipal Council, 2013).

Most of the population in Nablus benefits from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags, and placed in 1500 containers (of 10m³ capacity), located at various points in the city. The Joint Council collects the solid waste daily and transports it using waste vehicles to Zahret al Finjan dumping site in Jenin Governorate, 34km from the city, where it is subsequently buried in an environmentally-considerate way (Nablus Municipal Council, 2013).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Nablus is 1.05kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Nablus residents is nearly 147 tons, or 54,000 tons per year (ARIJ-WERU, 2013).

Environmental Conditions

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

Water Crisis

There are water shortages in the summer because the amount of water available is not sufficient to meet the needs of the population. In addition, there is a high rate of water loss due to damage in the network.

Wastewater Management

The sewage water collected by a public sewage network in Nablus City means that Nablus 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 city. 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

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

Geopolitical status in Nablus city

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28th September 1995 by the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Nablus was divided into Area A, B and C. Approximately 20,373 dunums (62% of the city's total area) were assigned as Area A where the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) holds all responsibilities for internal security and public order, while 6,949 dunums (21% of the city'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. The rest of the city's area, constituting of 5,625 dunums (17% of the total area), were classified as Area C, where Israel retains full control over the security and administration of the territory. In Area C, Palestinian building and land management is prohibited unless through the consent or authorization of the Israeli Civil Administration. The majority of Nablus' population resides in Areas A and B, while most of the land lying within Area C is open space and agricultural land located on the southern side of the city, particularly Mount Gerizim. (See Table 13).

Table 13: The Geopolitical Divisions of Nablus city according to Oslo Agreement 1995

<i>Area</i>	<i>Area in dunums</i>	<i>Percentage of Total village area %</i>
Area A	20,373	62
Area B	6,949	21
Area C	5,625	17
Nature Reserve	0	0
Total	32,404	100

Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2014

Israeli occupation practices in Nablus city

Whilst there are no Israeli settlements established on Nablus city land, it still suffers from Israeli occupation practices; settlements, camps and Israeli military checkpoints surrounds the city from all sides.

An Israeli military base overlooks the city from above Mount Gerizim from the south side. The base covers an area of 52 dunums, confiscated from the city territory. This site is the nearest Israeli site to the heart of the city. Other military bases surround the city from the north and south-east. To the north, a military camp is established on Mount Ebal, covering an area of 200 dunums belonging to 'Asira Ash Shamaliya town. To the south-east is Huwwara camp, occupying an area of 500 dunums belonging to Huwwara and Burin. Israeli occupation authorities aim to establish these military bases deep inside Palestinian territory to enhance security and military control of Palestinians and to protect Israeli settlements that are established on Palestinian land. These military bases also have been a source of attacks and abuses against Palestinian citizens.

With regard to Israeli settlements, Nablus city is surrounded by several settlements, among them the Israeli settlements of "Bracha and Yitzhar". They are situated on the south side. Their related outposts surround the villages of Burin and Huwwara and 'Asira al Qibliya. "Elon Moreh" and "Itamar" are located to the east of Nablus city, situated on the territory of 'Azmout, Deir Al Hatab and 'Awarta. "Shavei Shomron" and "Kedumim" are located to the western side of Nablus city and are situated on the territory of An Naqura, Deir Sharaf and Qafir Qadum.

Israeli checkpoints on Nablus village

After the outbreak of the Second Intifada in 2000, the Israeli authorities established a number of military checkpoints located on Nablus city territory. The Israeli occupation controlled the city for 10 years after the Second Intifada. Military checkpoints surrounded the city from all sides. These included permanent and temporary flying checkpoints, iron gates, concrete block barriers, earth mound barriers, and observation towers. Among the most important permanent checkpoints that have been set up are Huwwara and Za'tara checkpoints, located on the south side of the city. Beit Iba, Al Tunaib, Shavei Shomron and Jitt checkpoints are located on the western side of the city. 'Asira Ash Shamaliya village is located on the northern side, and Beit Furik checkpoint is located on the eastern side of Nablus.

In 2007, the Israeli army issued a military order declaring the city of Nablus and 16 other village in addition to another Palestinian refugee camp as an official security zone. It designated 6 main military checkpoints, which control the movement of Palestinians entering and exiting the security zone. The zone area includes Nablus City and the following villages: Zawata, Qusin, Beit Iba, Beit Wazan, 'Azmout, Al Junied, Deir Al Hatab, Salim, Sarra, 'Askar refugee camp, Tell, Iraq Burin,

Rujeib, Kafr Qallil and Balata refugee camp. According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, these villages comprise a total population of more than 220,000 citizens.¹

Since 2010, Israeli occupation forces have decreased isolation procedures on Nablus city after evacuating most of the military checkpoints due to calmer conditions in Nablus and the surrounding areas.

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 Nablus 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 bypass roads in Nablus village

Israeli occupation authorities have established many bypass roads that stretch thousands of kilometers from the north to the south, confiscating hundreds of agricultural and non-agricultural lands in order to link Israeli settlements with each other. They also separate Palestinian land and serve to enhance security control over the Palestinian populations in these areas. On the western and southern sides of Nablus city, Israel has confiscated land in order to build bypass road No. 60. The road extends from Huwwara to “Shavei Shomron” settlement, with a length of 7km on the territory of the city.

It should be noted that the real danger of the bypass roads lies in the confiscated land that was taken for the benefit of what is known as the buffer zone. The buffer zone is imposed by the Israeli army and usually occupies 75 meters on both sides of the road.

Refugee camps in Nablus city

After the 1948 war and Israel's occupation of Palestinian land, Nablus city was a refuge for thousands of Palestinians who were displaced from several areas such as Al Lid, Ar Ramleh, Jaffa, Haifa and other areas. These refugees were absorbed into three camps; Balata refugee camp, ‘Askar refugee camp, and 'Ein Beit el Ma refugee camp. These three camps currently occupy an area of 543 dunums which is about 2% of the total area of Nablus. More than 46,000 people live in these camps, which is about 30% of the city's population. As well as the difficult humanitarian situation, high poverty rates, unemployment, overpopulation and deteriorating environmental situation, the refugees have been subjected to invasions, arrests and closures of checkpoints during the Second Intifada. Residents of these camps have since been affected by military checkpoints set up around the city of Nablus, for example Huwwara checkpoint to the south and Al Badhan checkpoint to the north-east, and Beit Iba checkpoint to the west and north of the city Assira.

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28th September 1995 by the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, the land on which the three camps are situated (Balata refugee camp, ‘Askar refugee camp, and 'Ein Beit el Ma” Camp) have been classified as Area (A). This area is under full Palestinian National Authority control with regards to administrative and security issues. However, ‘Askar refugee camp is "new" and it is part of Area B, under Israeli security control and PNA administrative control and not area C like the other camps. All the

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

Palestinian refugee camps are run by The *United Nations Relief and Works Agency* for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).

Despite designated PNA security control of Nablus city and its refugee camps (except 'Askar), to Palestinian security control (with the exception of 'Askar), residents of these camps and the city of Nablus and all the Palestinian territories are subjected to Israeli military incursions and violations. Many Palestinian activists from these camps have been arrested. In addition, thousands of camp residents have been imprisoned or killed, during the years of asylum. The following is a summary of these three camps :

First: Balata refugee camp

Balata refugee camp is located on the eastern side of Nablus city. It was founded established in 1950 after the *Nakba* (catastrophe) and establishment of Israel in historic Palestine. And Balata currently accommodates about 23,600 registered refugees, according to UNRWA statistics of the Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA). It is the largest camp in the West Bank in terms of population size. The area of the camp is about 284 dunums (0.284km²) and is located within the municipal boundaries of Nablus. Balata refugees were displaced from 60 Palestinian villages including Al-Lid, Ar-Ramleh, Jaffa and other Palestinian areas. The area of the camp, is about 284 dunums (0.284 km²) and is located within the municipal boundaries of Nablus . The camp suffers like other refugee camps from very high population density; all lands in the camp are used. There are no agricultural areas in the camp. The population density in the camp is approximately 83,000 person/km². There are no agricultural areas in the camp. |

Second: 'Askar refugee camp

'Askar refugee camp is located on the eastern side of Nablus city. It was founded in 1950 after the *Nakba* (catastrophe) and establishment of Israel in historic Palestine. 'Askar currently accommodates approximately 15,900 registered refugees, according to UNRWA statistics, according to statistics of the Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA).Camp residents were displaced from 36 Palestinian villages in Al-Lid, Haifa, Jaffa and other Palestinian areas. The camp is divided into two parts; (Old 'Askar and New'Askar). The total area of 'Askar refugee camp is 213 dunums (0.213km²). Old 'Askar refugee camp is approximately 122 dunums and contains 60% of the total population of the camp. New 'Askar refugee camp is about 91 dunums in size. The old section of the camp is established on a piece of land that was rented by UNRWA from the Jordanian government. But the new part of the camp "New 'Askar" was set up in 1965 as a result of overcrowding in the as an extension of the original part of the camp. It is not recognized by UNRWA and as a result, UNRWA has not established institutions or services in this part of the camp. The camp is currently within the boundaries of Nablus municipality. This camp suffers, like other refugee camps, 'Askar suffers from very high population density; as ,because all lands in the camp are used. There are no agricultural areas in the camp. |the population density in the camp is approximately 75,000 persons/km².

'Askar refugee camp is close to Joseph's Tomb, a Jewish holy site. According to the Information Committee Service in the camp, where the Jews believe that it's Joseph's Tomb. this site is a hotspot for clashes between camp residents and the Israeli army, who come to protect visiting Israeli settlers.

Third: Ein Beit el Ma camp

'Ein Beit el Ma' refugee camp is located to the west of Nablus city, and is situated on the Nablus-Jenin road. It was founded in 1950 after the *Nakba* (catastrophe) and establishment of Israel in historic Palestine. 'Ein Beit el Ma' refugee camp currently accommodates approximately 6,750 registered refugees, according to UNRWA statistics. Refugees living in the camp were the camp was founded in 1950 after the Palestinian Nakba, and currently accommodates about 6,750 registered refugees according to statistics of the Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA). These people were displaced from Palestinian villages in Al-Lid, Jaffa, Haifa and other Palestinian areas. The camp is approximately 46 dunums (0.046km²) in size, The area of the camp, is about 46 dunums (0.046 km²) which is established by UNRWA on a piece of land rented from the Jordanian government. It is located within the municipal boundaries of Nablus and is the smallest camp in the West Bank. As in Balata and 'Askar refugee camps, 'Ein Beit el Ma suffers from very high population density; the population density in the camp is about 146,000 people/km². There are no agricultural areas in the camp.

The camp is characterized by very narrow alleys that are no more than one meter wide. There is only around 20cm of space between each house. According to UNRWA, when a person dies and their body needs to be transported, residents are forced to pass the dead body through the windows of houses or over rooftops in order to reach vehicles/ambulances on the main road.

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

Nablus Municipal Council has implemented several development projects in Nablus during the past seven years (See Table 14).

Table 14: Implemented Development Plans and Projects in Nablus during the Last seven Years

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Establishing a mountain park – Sama, Nablus	Public Services	2009	Municipal Fund
Restoration of the old city, such as: public squares, buildings, yards, and infrastructure	Public Services	2008	Arab Fund for Social & Economic Development- Kuwait –within the Construction Program in the Cooperation Institution
Rehabilitation of Khan Al Wakala, to include a hotel, restaurant, tourist Shops	Public Services	2010	Italy
Raising the electric power and the establishment of transfer stations and rehabilitation of high-voltage lines	Infrastructure	2009	Municipal Fund
Preparation of a master plan for Nablus City	Public Services	2013	Nablus Municipal Council
Open new streets and expand the old streets of Tulkarm Askar street, Tell Al	Infrastructure	2007-2012	Nablus Municipal Council & Municipal Fund

Makhfiya connection, As Salam Mosque junction, and connecting the new Nablus with Ra'as Al Ein			
Surfacing and rehabilitating more than 230 street - Tunis Street, Harash, Industrial Zone, and the various entrances of Nablus	Infrastructure	2006-2012	Nablus Municipal Council & Municipal Fund
Construction of the walls and stairs in more than 200 sites in poor areas and marginalized communities	Public Services	2006-2012	Nablus Municipal Council & Municipal Fund
Rehabilitation of the Municipal Stadium	Public Services	2009-2012	Ministry of Finance
Built 31 new schools, 22 Schools completed and 9 schools under construction	Educational	2006-2012	Nablus Municipal Council & Municipal Fund
Established a tunnel in downtown	Infrastructure	2010-2011	Municipal Fund
Western purification station	Public Services	2013	KFW
The project of expanding the sewerage network and covering the stream of Wadi At Tufah-and extension of more than 20 km lines to cover 97% of the citizens	Infrastructure	2011	KFW
Water project, in addition to expansion 2 wells more than 137 km, and rehabilitation the old wells	Water	2006-2012	KFW

Source: Nablus Municipal Council, 2013

Proposed Projects

Nablus Municipal Council, in cooperation with the city's civil society organizations and the city 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 city. The projects are as follows, in order of priority from the viewpoints of the participants in the workshop:

Economy Sector

- The need for a program to maintain the environmental health situation in the old city
- The need for rehabilitation of the public parks in different locations of the city
- The need for rehabilitation of infrastructure in the old city
- The need to rehabilitate a historic building and re-use it as a museum
- The need to create a unit to facilitate investment
- The need to create Fairgrounds
- The need to create a poultry slaughterhouse and rehabilitation of the municipal slaughterhouse
- The need to develop the craft and industrial region
- The need to rehabilitate the central vegetable market

Planning and organizing sector

- The need to expand the borders of the structural plan

- The need to work scheme physicist of the city.
- The need to work awareness programs in the field of planning for the citizens

Education Sector

- The need for a program for the training and qualification of teachers
- The need to establish and equip a model school
- The need for a program to raise awareness among students and teachers about the importance of education and its implications in the promotion of environmental awareness and behavioral health
- Rehabilitation of existing schools and kindergartens and building new schools
- The need to develop a program of vocational education in Nablus City

Culture and Sports

- The need to create a culture palace
- The need to create a sports city
- The need to establish new facilities in the public library
- The need to expand the center of Nablus, for the happiness of childhood in the eastern region
- The need to create a closed gym

Health Sector

- The need to equip and activate the emergency center and primary health care in the Balata area and add a third floor to the building to be a training center
- The need to create a primary health care center in the northern mountain region (requires the provision of land)
- The need to create a special department of neurology at the An Najah National University Hospital
- The need to equip the children's hospital and birth specialists

Roads and Transportation sector

- The need for the rehabilitation and construction of roads and the development of entrances to the city
- The need to develop a program and the establishment of public transport complexes
- The need for a program to develop a traffic management system
- The need to develop the capacity of program staff in the areas of roads and transportation

The water and sanitation sector

- The need to drill and equip a water well in the eastern region of Nablus city
- The need to create a water tank in the southern region of Nablus city
- The need to create 2 water tanks in the Deir Sharaf pumping station and 'Ein Beit el Ma and the water transfer line between the two stations
- The need to create a sewage network in the south-western region of Nablus city
- The need to create a purification station in the eastern region of Nablus city
- The need to create a rain water drainage network in Faisel Street and Wadi At Tufah Street and other surrounding streets
- The need to re-use water treatment from the western purification station

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Table 15 shows the development priorities and needs in the city, according to the Municipal Council's perspective:

Table 15: Development Priorities and Needs in Nablus

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and paving of roads		*		250 km [^]
2	Rehabilitation of old water networks		*		30 km
3	Extending the water network to cover new built up areas		*		15 km
4	Construction of new water networks		*		15km
5	Rehabilitation/ construction of new wells or springs		*		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ein Al 'Asal water spring • Deir Sharaf water spring
6	Construction of water reservoirs	*			6000 cubic meters
7	Construction of a sewage disposal network		*		186 km
8	Construction of a new electricity network			*	
9	Providing containers for solid waste collection		*		500 containers
10	Providing vehicles for collecting solid waste		*		3 vehicles
11	Providing a sanitary landfill			*	
Health Needs					
1	Building new clinics or health care centres		*		2 health centers
2	Rehabilitation of old clinics or health care centres	*			3 health centers
3	Purchasing medical equipment and tools			*	
Educational Needs					
1	Building new schools			*	
2	Rehabilitation of old schools			*	
3	Purchasing new school equipment			*	
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of agricultural lands			*	
2	Building rainwater harvesting cisterns			*	
3	Construction of livestock barracks			*	
4	Provision of veterinary services			*	
5	Provision of seeds and hay for animals			*	
6	Construction of new greenhouses			*	
7	Rehabilitation of greenhouses			*	
8	Provision of field crops seeds			*	
9	Provision of plants and agricultural supplies			*	

[^] 20 km main roads, 230 km secondary roads

Source: Nablus Municipal Council, 2013

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Annex 1: Schools in Nablus city by name, stage, sex, and supervising authority (2011/2012)

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Ibn Sina Girls' Elementary School	Government	Females
Fahmi as Seifi Boys' Elementary School	Government	Males
The Martyr Sa'd Sayel Boys' Elementary School	Government	Males
Al Juneid Co-educated Elementary School	Government	Mixed
As Salahiya Girls' Secondary School	Government	Females
Al Ma'arri Boys' Elementary School	Government	Males
Ibn Hazm Boys' Elementary School (B)	Government	Males
Omar Ben al Khattab Boys' Secondary School	Government	Males
'Adel Z'eiter Girls' Elementary School	Government	Females
King Talal Boys' Secondary School	Government	Males
Ibn Qutaiba Boys' Elementary School	Government	Males
Bassam ash Shak'a Boys' Elementary School	Government	Males
Al 'Ameriya Girls' Elementary School	Government	Females
Thafer al Masri Girls' Secondary School	Government	Females
Nablus Girls' Elementary School	Government	Females
Omar al Mukhtar Girls' Elementary School	Government	Females
Bisan Girls' Elementary School	Government	Females
Asma' Bent as Siddiq Girls' Elementary School	Government	Females
Al 'A'ishiya Girls' Secondary School	Government	Females
Hajj Abdul Latif Hawwash Girls' Elementary School	Government	Females
Qadri Tuqan Boys' Secondary School	Government	Males
Tareq Ben Ziyad Boys' Elementary School	Government	Males
Hasan Arafat Boys' Elementary School	Government	Males
Al Fatimiya Girls' Secondary School	Government	Females
Othman Ben 'Affan Girls' Elementary School	Government	Females
Al Khansa' Girls' Elementary School	Government	Females
Jamila Buheired Girls' Elementary School	Government	Females
Jamal Abdul Naser Girls' Secondary School	Government	Females
Imam Ali Girls' Elementary School	Government	Females
Abu Bakr as Siddiq Boys' Elementary Higher School	Government	Males
Nablus Secondary Industrial School	Government	Males
Ar Razi Boys' Elementary School	Government	Males
Al Khadijiya Girls' Elementary School	Government	Females
Al Karmel Girls' Elementary School	Government	Females
Samir Sa'd ad Din Girls' Secondary School	Government	Females
Az Zeinabiya Girls' Elementary School	Government	Females
Az Zeinabiya Boys' Elementary School	Government	Males
An Nizamiya Girls' Elementary School (A)	Government	Females
Rafidiya Girls' Elementary School	Government	Females
Hajja Rashda al Masri Girls' Secondary School	Government	Females
Kamal Junbalat Girls' Secondary School	Government	Females
Jerzeem Co-educated Elementary School	Government	Mixed
Al Kanadi Boys' Secondary School	Government	Males
Sa'id Ben 'Amer Girls' Elementary School	Government	Females
Muhammad 'Ezzat Druzah Co-educated Elementary School	Government	Mixed
Abdul Rahim Mahmoud Girls' Elementary School	Government	Females
An Nizamiya Girls' Elementary School (B)	Government	Females

Hajj Ma'zooz al Masri Girls' Secondary School	Government	Females
Abdul Mughith al Ansari Boys' Elementary School	Government	Males
Amro Ben al 'Aas Boys' Secondary School	Government	Males
Al Khalidiya Girls' Elementary School	Government	Females
Husaib as Sabbagh Boys' Elementary School	Government	Males
Al Quds Co-educated Elementary School	Government	Mixed
Ibn al Haitham Boys' Elementary School	Government	Males
Abdul Rahim Jardanah Boys' Elementary School	Government	Males
Fadwa Tuqan Girls' Elementary School	Government	Females
Abdul Hamid as Sa'eh Boys' Secondary School	Government	Males
As Salahiya Boys' Secondary School	Government	Males
Bilal Ben Rabah Co-educated Elementary School	Government	Mixed
Sa'd Ben Abi Waqqas Girls' Elementary School	Government	Females
Al Ghazaliya Boys' Elementary School	Government	Males
Burhan Kamal Boys' Elementary School	Government	Males
Na'im Abdul Hadi Boys' Elementary School	Government	Males
Imam ash Shafi'i Girls' Elementary School	Government	Females
Hajja Fatima Habisha Co-educated Elementary School	Government	Mixed
Yaser Arafat Girls' Elementary School	Government	Females
Sarem ad Din an Najmi Boys' Secondary School	Government	Males
Al Hasan Ben Ali Boys' Elementary School	Government	Males
Ash Sheikh Muhammad Tuffaha Girls' Secondary School	Government	Females
Hajj Ali at Tibi Girls' Elementary School	Government	Females
Khadija Umm al Mu'mineen Co-educated Elementary School	Government	Mixed
Rohi Milhes Boys' Secondary School	Government	Males
Jamal al Masri Girls' Secondary School	Government	Females
Abu Bakr as Siddiq Boys' Elementary School	Government	Males
Samir Abdul Hadi Girls' Elementary School	Government	Females
'Eraq at Tayeh Girls' Secondary School	Government	Females
Riyad Burhan Kamal Boys' Elementary School	Government	Males
Al Masaken Boys' Secondary School	Government	Males
Al Makhfiya Boys' Elementary School	Government	Males
Lutfiya as Seifi Boys' Secondary School	Government	Males
Rashid Munib al Masri Boys' Elementary School	Government	Males
The Martyr Naser al Liddawi Co-educated Elementary School	Government	Mixed
Ibn Hazm Boys' Elementary School (A)	Government	Males
Ibrahim Snohar Girls' Elementary School	Government	Females
'Asira ash Shamaliya Boys' Elementary School	Government	Males
Al 'Aqrabaniya Co-educated Secondary School	Government	Mixed
Dawhat al Eyman Islamic School	Private	Mixed
Riyad as Saliheen Elementary School	Private	Mixed
The Islamic Boys' Secondary School	Private	Males
The Deaf & Dumb School	Private	Mixed
St. Joseph Sisters Co-educated Secondary School	Private	Mixed
Al Farooq Co-educated Secondary School	Private	Mixed
Tala'e' al Amal Co-educated Secondary New School	Private	Mixed
Ashbal al Aqsa Co-educated Elementary School	Private	Mixed
Ar Rawda Co-educated Secondary School	Private	Mixed
Al Bastami Co-educated Elementary School	Private	Mixed
Al Manahel Co-educated Elementary School	Private	Mixed

The Modern Education Co-educated Elementary School	Private	Mixed
Happy Childhood Co-educated Elementary School	Private	Mixed
The Islamic Boys' Elementary School	Private	Males
'Eithar Co-educated Elementary School	Private	Mixed
The Islamic Girls' Elementary School	Private	Females
Al Quran Academy Boys' Secondary School	Private	Males
Al Manar Modern Co-educated Elementary School	Private	Mixed
Bacalorya ar Ruwwad Co-educated Elementary School	Private	Mixed
Al 'Atta' Private School for People with Special Needs	Private	Mixed
Al Omariya Co-educated Elementary School	Private	Mixed
As Sanabel School	Private	Mixed
Al 'Atta' Private School for People with Special Needs	UNRWA	Males
Al Omariya Co-educated Elementary School	UNRWA	Mixed