

'Abud Village Profile



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Background

This report is part of a series of booklets, which contain compiled information about each city, town, and village in the Ramallah Governorate. These booklets came as a result of a comprehensive study of all localities in Ramallah Governorate, which aims at depicting the overall living conditions in the governorate and presenting developmental plans to assist in developing 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 Ramallah 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 Ramallah Governorate. In addition, the project aims at preparing 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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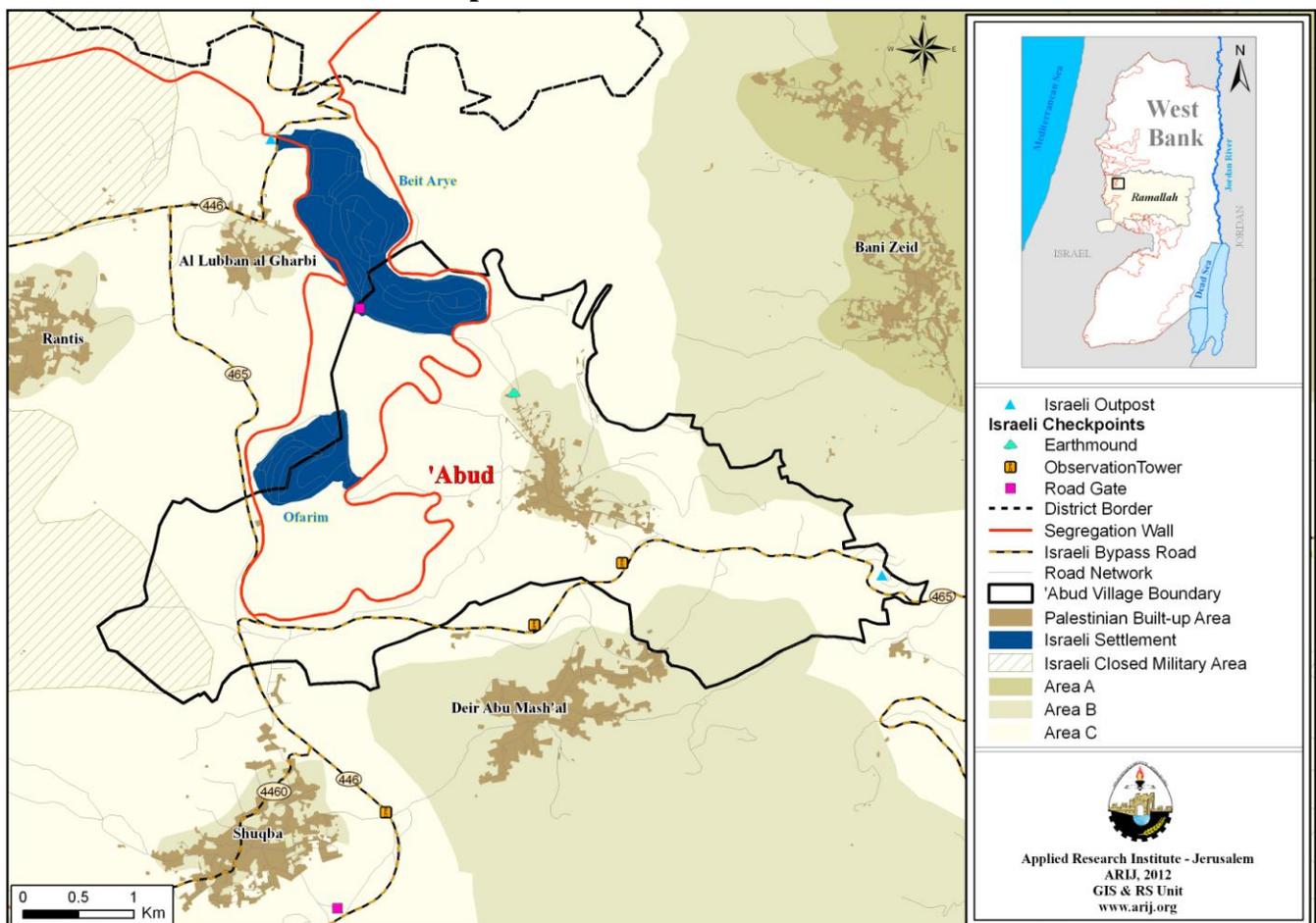
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'Abud Village Profile

Location and physical characteristics

'Abud is a Palestinian village in the Ramallah Governorate located 17.7 km northwest of Ramallah City. The village is bordered by Deir Nidham to the east, Bani Zeid territories to the north, Rantis territories and al Lubban el Gharbi village to the west, and Deir Abu Mash'al Village to the south (ARIJ GIS, 2012) (See Map 1).

Map 1: 'Abud location and borders



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

'Abud is located at an altitude of 416 m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 573 mm. The average annual temperature is 18 °C and the average annual humidity is approximately 62 % (ARIJ GIS, 2012).

In 1994 a Village Council was established which is administrated by 11 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority. The Village Council is included within the Joint Services Council for ‘Abud, Al Lubban al Gharbi, Deir abu Mash’al and Rantis villages, where it owns a permanent headquarters from which it provides the residents of ‘Abud with a number of services, including (‘Abud Village Council, 2011):

1. Infrastructure services (e.g. water).
2. Solid waste collection, road construction and restoration, and street cleaning.
3. Provision and management of kindergartens.

History

The village was renowned for its many churches and places of worship, and the name is derived from the Church of Mar Oubadya. The village’s history stretches back over 2000 years, and its residents are of Palestinian origin (‘Abud Village Council, 2011).

Photo 1: ‘Abud Village

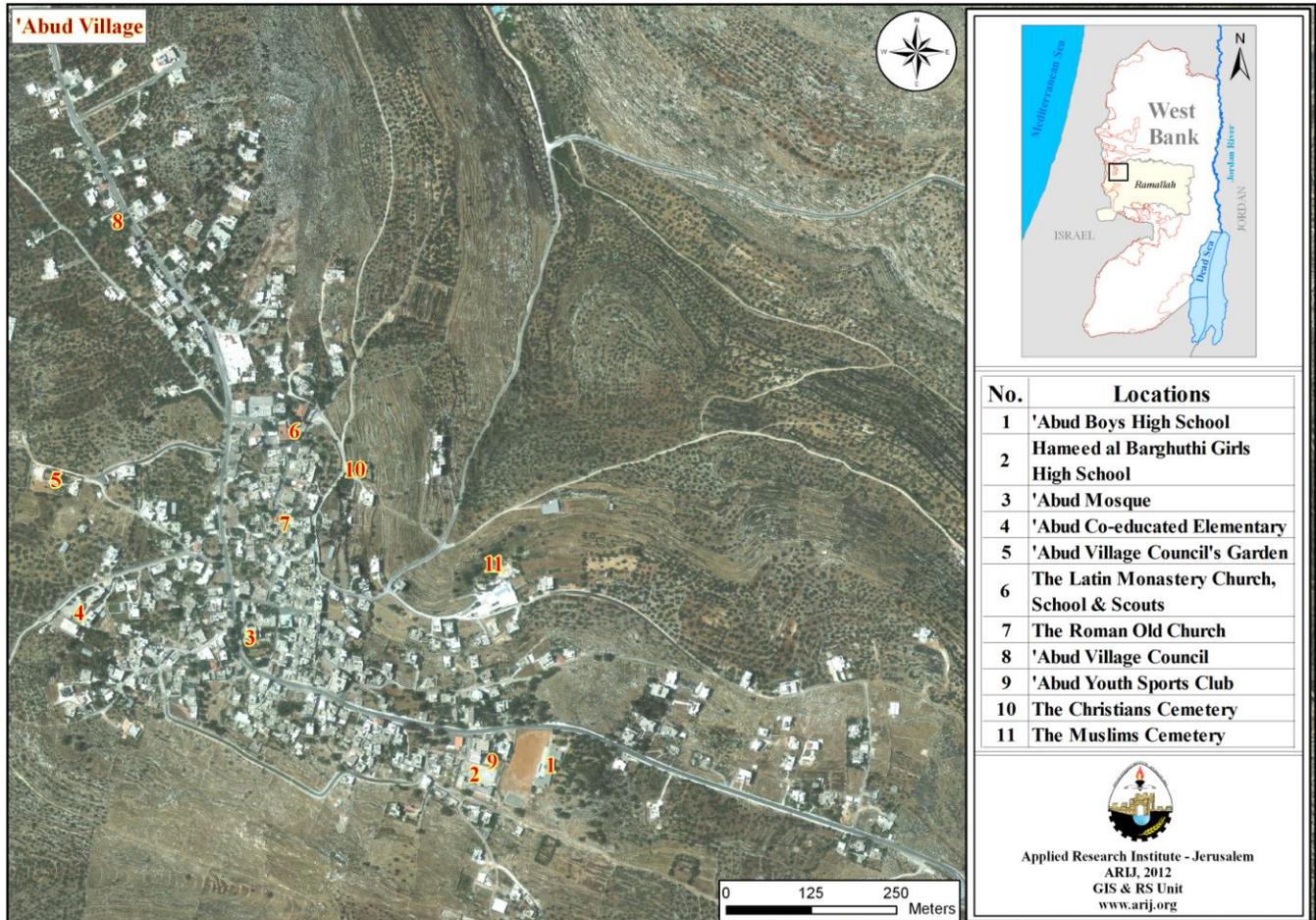


Religious and Archaeological Sites

There are one mosque (‘Abud Mosque) and three churches (the Greek Orthodox Church, the Latin Church and the Church of God) in the village. There are several sites of archaeological interest in the

village, including the Al Karkaf Grotto, 'Abud Church, the Latin Church and the Church of Santa Barbara ('Abud Village Council, 2011).

Map 2: Main locations in 'Abud Village



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

Demography and Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of 'Abud Village in 2007 was 1,959, of whom 1,001 were male and 958 were female. The Census also showed that there were 419 households and 452 housing units.

Age Group and Gender

The General Census of Population and Housing carried out by PCBS in 2007 showed the distribution of age groups in the village was as follows: 29.6% were less than 15 years of age, 63.2% were between 15 - 64 years of age, whereas 7.1% were 65 years of age or older. Data also showed that the sex ratio of

males to females in the village was 104.5:100, meaning that males and females constituted 51.1% and 48.9% of the population respectively.

Families

‘Abud village residents are from several families, including the Abdul Majid, Saleh, Abu Hussein, Dhiyab, ‘Azar, Mas’ad, Anfous, Daghlab, Issa families (‘Abud Village Council, 2011).

Immigration

The field survey conducted by the ARIJ team in ‘Abud village showed that 5 families have left the village since the Al Aqsa Intifada in 2000 (‘Abud Village Council, 2011).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among ‘Abud population was about 7.2%, of whom 72.2% were females. Of the literate population, 9.5% could only read and write, with no formal education, 18.8% had elementary education, 29.7% had preparatory education, 20.3% had secondary education, and 14.5% completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the village of ‘Abud, by sex and educational attainment in 2007.

Table 1: ‘Abud population (10 years of age and above) by sex and educational statement

Sex	Illite- rate	Can read and write	Elem- entary	Prep- aratory	Secund- ary	Assoc- iate Diploma	Bache- lor	Higher Diploma	Master	Docto- rate	Not stated	Total
M	32	91	149	251	195	38	56	-	12	-	-	824
F	83	60	149	221	127	56	64	1	3	-	-	764
T	115	151	298	472	322	94	120	1	15	-	-	1,588

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

Source: PCBS, 2009. Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, Final Results.

There are two governmental schools run by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE) and two private schools in the village (MoEHE, 2011) (see Table 2).

Table 2: Schools’ names and the their supervising authority in ‘Abud village in the scholastic year 2010/2011

Name of school	Supervising authority	Type of school
Hamidi Al Barghouthi Co-educational Secondary School	Governmental	Mixed
‘Abud Boys Secondary School	Governmental	Mixed
The Latin Patriarch School of ‘Abud	Private	Mixed
‘Abud Elementary Co-educated School	Private	Mixed

Source: MoEHE, 2011

For the school year 2010/2011 there were 35 classes, 601 male and female students, and 63 teaching staff. Classroom density was 17 students per class, and the average number of students per teacher was 10 students (MoEHE, 2011). There are 3 kindergartens supervised by Christian civil societies (Table 3).

Table 3: Names and supervising authority of kindergartens in ‘Abud Village for the scholastic year of 2010/2011

Name of kindergarten	Number of children	Supervising authority
Kindergarten of the Latin Patriarch of ‘Abud	42	Christian alliance
Bara’im ‘Abud Kindergarten	40	Christian alliance
‘Abud Co-educational Kindergarten	46	Christian alliance

Source: MoEHE, 2011

There are substantial difficulties facing the education sector in the village which need to be addressed in order to ensure adequate education is provided for local students. For example, access to ‘Abud Boys School is difficult due to permanent and flyer checkpoints established on the route by Israeli occupation forces (‘Abud Village Council, 2011).

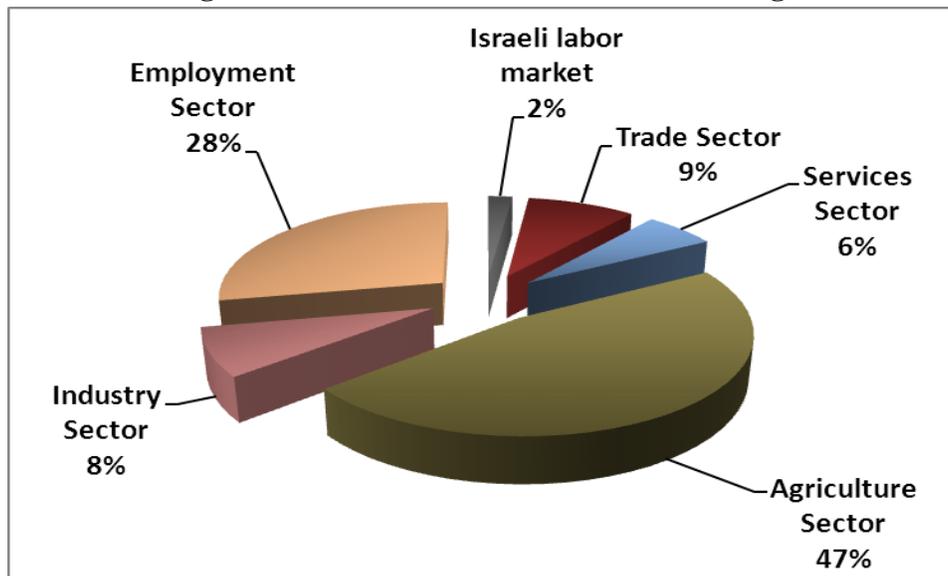
Health Sector

There are some health facilities in the village, including two general clinics (one of which is supervised by a governmental authority and the other by an NGO). There is also a child and motherhood care center, a health center (Caritas Center of ‘Abud), a medical laboratory, an x-ray analysis center, and a pharmacy. In case of emergencies, patients are transferred to Ramallah city which is almost 30 km away. Some of difficulties facing the health sector include (‘Abud Village Council, 2011):

1. There are no doctors available for night shift in the clinics.
2. High prices of laboratory analysis and prescribed medicine.
3. There is no ambulance.

Economic Activities

The economy of the village rests on several sectors, but the agricultural sector is the most important, hosting 47% of the labor force. Results of the ARIJ field survey indicated that the employment sector is the second most important economic activity, hosting 28% of the labor force (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Economic activities in ‘Abud Village

Source: ‘Abud Village Council, 2011

The village has an oil press, a restaurant, and a stone quarry. There are 15 grocery shops, 3 poultry butcheries, an office offering public services, and 10 shops for occupational industries such as carpentry and blacksmithing (‘Abud Village Council, 2011).

Unemployment in ‘Abud reached around 10% in 2011, mainly due to Israeli occupation practices. The most affected groups are those working in the agricultural and commerce sectors (‘Abud Village Council, 2011).

Labor Force

According to the PCBS, Population, Housing and Establishment Census in 2007, 38.9% of the population was considered economically active of which 89% were employed, and 61.1% of the population was non-economically active of which 48% were students and 33.2%, housekeepers (Table 4).

Table 4: ‘Abud population (10 years and above) by sex and employment status

Sex	Economically active				Non-economically active							Total
	Employed	Currently Unemployed	Unemployed (never worked)	Total	Student	House-keeping	Unable to work	Not working & not looking for work	Others	Total	Not stated	
M	408	32	19	459	243	14	75	9	24	365	-	824
F	141	5	12	158	223	308	71	3	1	606	-	764
T	549	37	31	617	466	322	146	12	25	971	-	1,588

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

Source: PCBS, 2009.

Agricultural Sector

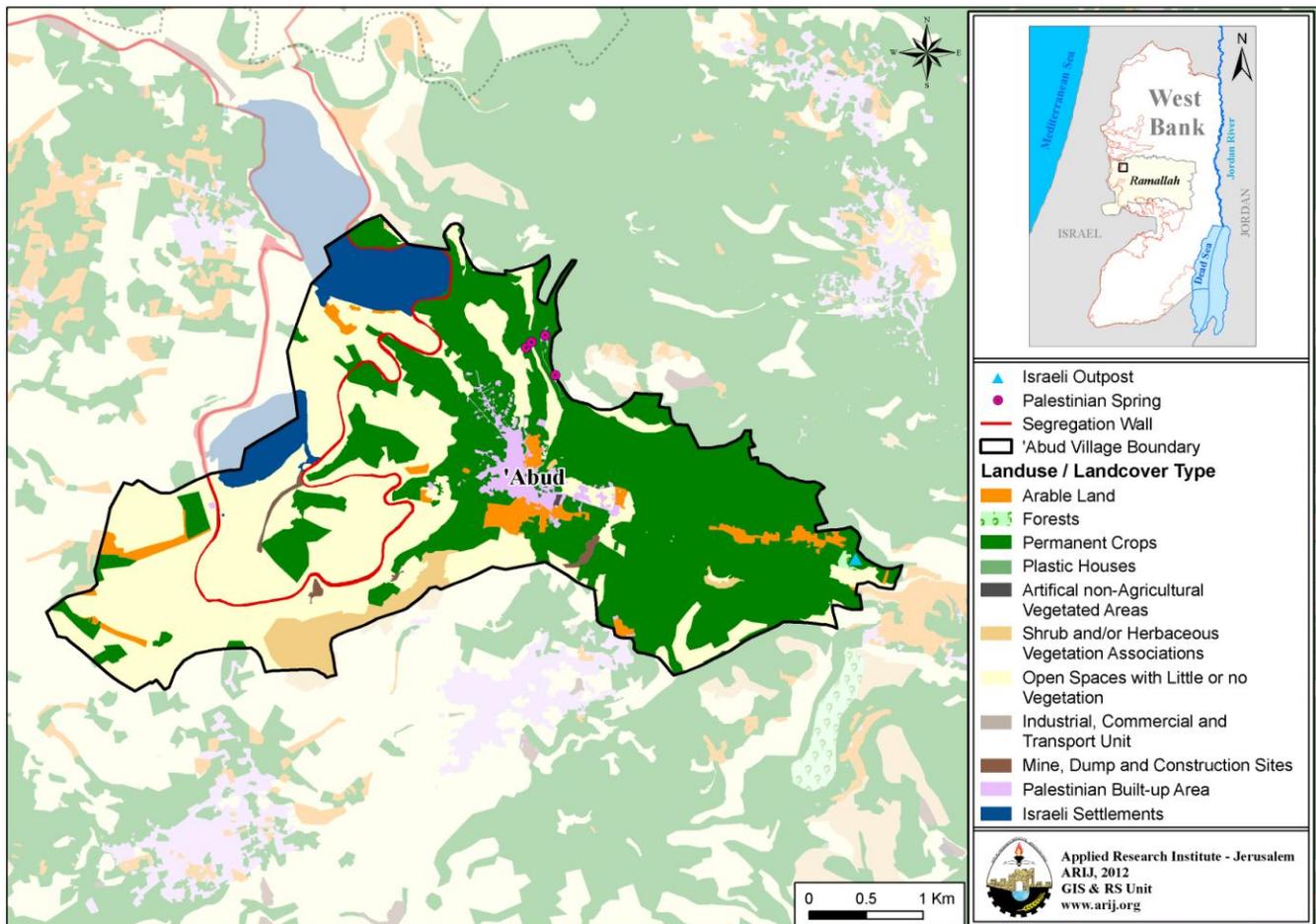
'Abud has a total area of 14,655 dunums of which 7,409 are considered 'arable' land and 344 dunums are registered as 'residential' (See Table 5 and Map 3).

Table 5: Land use and land cover in 'Abud village in 2010 (area in dunum)

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (7,409)				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					
14,655	344	6,451	1	475	482	0	13	5,779	69	1,040

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012.

Map 3: Land use and land cover of 'Abud Village, 2010



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

Table 6 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in the Village; tomato is the main vegetable cultivated.

Table 6: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in ‘Abud (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.
32	8	0	0	10	1	8	0	0	0	50	9

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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture-Ramallah, 2009

‘Abud is famous for the cultivation of olive trees, and around 7,177 dunums are planted with olive crops (Table 7).

Table 7: Total area of horticulture and olive trees in ‘Abud (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.
7,177	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	80	0	122	0	7,379	7

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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture-Ramallah, 2009

Table 8 shows the total area of field crops cultivated in ‘Abud; cereals, particularly wheat, are most cultivated, covering 80 dunums of land.

Table 8: Total area of horticulture and olive trees in ‘Abud (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.
80	0	19	0	31	0	6	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	151	0

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

Source: Ministry of agriculture-Ramallah, 2009

The difference between the two sets of results obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and by ARIJ’s GIS Unit in sizes of agricultural areas is explained by the fact that the Ministry of Agriculture and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (2010) 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 instead of seasonal ones. The survey did not consider fragmented and small seasonal cultivated areas in residential and agricultural areas. ARIJ’s survey, however, indicated the existence of a high proportion of small and fragmented holdings (home gardens) throughout the occupied Palestinian territories, thus accounting for the larger area of agricultural holdings calculated by ARIJ.

The field survey conducted by ARIJ shows that 2% of the residents in ‘Abud rear and keep domestic animals, such as sheep and goats (See Table 9).

Table 9: Livestock in ‘Abud

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
13	762	859	0	0	0	0	0	0	111

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Ramallah, 2009

There are around 12 km of agricultural roads in the village, and Table 10 shows the uses and length of these roads (‘Abud Village Council, 2011).

Table 10: Agricultural Roads in ‘Abud and their Lengths

Suitability of Agricultural Roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	4
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	6
For animals only	2
Unsuitable	0

Source: ‘Abud Village Council, 2011

Institutions and Services

There are very few governmental institutions and offices in the village, including a post office division; however there are some local institutions and associations that provide services to various sectors of society. These include (‘Abud Village Council, 2011):

- **‘Abud Village Council:** Founded in 1994 by the Ministry of Local Government to provide the residents with infrastructure services such as water supply and street cleaning.
- **Catholic Scout League:** Provides scout activities for youth in the village.
- **‘Abud Youth Club:** Sponsors social, sporting, and cultural activities for village youth.
- **Palestinian Youth Union:** Works on social and cultural issues.
- **Cooperative Association of ‘Abud:** An Agricultural Cooperative Association.
- **Fursan ‘Abud Association:** Involves youth in voluntary social activities.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telephone Networks

‘Abud is supplied with electricity through the public network established in 1982. It is served by Jerusalem Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the village, and approximately 98% of the housing units are connected to this network. However, ‘Abud residents face some problems concerning the electricity sector. These include the weak electrical current, the existence of high voltage

electrical networks on lands suitable for construction, and slow rehabilitation and reconstruction services.

Around 95% of housing units in ‘Abud are connected to a telephone network (‘Abud Village Council, 2011).

Transportation Services:

There are 13 taxis and 2 buses in ‘Abud providing transportation to and from the village. However earth mounds and military checkpoints on the road network create delays and difficulties for village residents traveling in the area (‘Abud Village Council, 2011). There are approximately 2 km of main roads and 7 km of secondary roads in the village (‘Abud Village Council, 2011) (See Table 11).

Table 11: Length, type and condition of road system in ‘Abud

No.	Condition of roads	Road length (km)	
		Main	Secondary
1	Good paved roads	2	1
2	Paved roads but in bad condition	-	4
3	Unpaved roads	-	2

Source: ‘Abud Village Council, 2011

Water Resources:

‘Abud is provided with water by the West Bank Water Department through the public water network established in 1965. Approximately 100% of the housing units are connected to this network (‘Abud Village Council, 2011).

The quantity of water supplied to ‘Abud in 2010 was approximately 52,244 cubic meters; therefore, the average rate of water supply per capita in ‘Abud is 73 liters per day (‘Abud Village Council, 2011). However, no ‘Abud citizen consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are recorded at around 40%. These losses happen at the main source, major transport lines, in the distribution network, and at the household level (‘Abud Village Council, 2011). Therefore the rate of water consumption per capita in ‘Abud is 44 liters per day. The rate experienced by ‘Abud residents is low compared with the minimum quantity of 100 liters per capita per day proposed by the World Health Organization.

There are three water springs located in ‘Abud (see Table 12) in addition to a public reservoir with a capacity of 150 cubic meters which residents use during water cut-offs (‘Abud Village Council, 2011).

Name of Spring	Annual Pumping Rate for the year 2008 (m ³ /year)	Type of Use	Area of cultivated land (dunum)	Types of Crops
Al Qattan wal Dalba Spring	71,574	Agricultural	15	Lemon
Al Maghara Spring	13,913	Not used	–	–
‘Alam Spring	-	Not used	–	–

Source: ‘Abud Village Council, 2011

Sanitation:

‘Abud lacks a public sewerage network; most of the village residents therefore use cesspits for the disposal of waste water.

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day is approximately 68.7 cubic meters, or 25,077 cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the village it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is 31 liters per day, depending on the consumption rate. The wastewater collected by cesspits is discharged by wastewater tankers directly to open areas or nearby valleys with no regard for the environment. There is no wastewater treatment either at the source or at the disposal sites and this poses a serious threat to both environmental and public health (ARIJ-WERU, 2012).

Solid Waste Management:

The Service Joint Council (Group X1) for Solid Waste is responsible for managing the collection and disposal of solid waste generated by citizens and establishments in the village. As the process of solid waste management is costly, a monthly fee of about 10 NIS is charged to the population served by domestic solid waste collection services. However, only 60% of the village residents pay these fees (‘Abud Village Council, 2011).

Solid waste in ‘Abud is collected from residential houses, institutes, shops, and public squares and transferred to 35 containers, each with a capacity of 1 cubic meter. The Joint Council collects the waste and transports it twice a week using a waste vehicle to Bani Zaid landfill, 2km in distance, where it is burnt (‘Abud Village Council, 2011).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in ‘Abud is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the ‘Abud residents is nearly 1.4 tons, or 500 tons per year (ARIJ WERU, 2012).

Impact of the Israeli Occupation

Geopolitical status of ‘Abud

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28th September 1995 between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, ‘Abud village was divided into Areas B and C. Approximately 2,462 dunams (16.8% of the village total area) were assigned as Area B, where the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) has complete control over civil matters but Israel continues to have overriding responsibility for security. Area B constitutes most of the inhabited Palestinian areas, including municipalities, villages, and some camps. Most of the village’s population resides in Area B which constitutes a very small area in comparison to the total area of the village. The rest of the village’s area comprises 12,193 dunams (83.2% of the total area) and is 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. Most of the lands lying within Area C are agricultural areas and open spaces (Table 13).

Table 13: The Geopolitical Divisions of ‘Abud – Ramallah Governorate

Area	Area in dunams	Percent of Total village area
Area A	0	0
Area B	2,462	16.8
Area C	12,193	83.2
Nature Reserve	0	0
Total	14,655	100

Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2011

‘Abud Village and the Israeli Occupation

Thousands of dunams of land have been confiscated from the village for different Israeli purposes, including the building of Israeli settlements and outposts on the village’s lands, the construction of Israeli bypass roads in order to connect settlements with their neighboring ones, and the implementation of the Segregation Wall plan. Through the construction of the segregation wall, Israel aims to control the western part of Ramallah Governorate as it includes the Israeli settlements constituting part of the Modi’in Illit settlement bloc. In 2005 Israel announced a project to incorporate the major settlement blocs in the West Bank within Israel, including the Ma’ale Adummim settlement bloc (east of Jerusalem city), the Ariel bloc (north of Salfit city), the Givat Ze’ev bloc (northwest of Jerusalem city), the Gush Etzion bloc (southwest of Bethlehem city), the Mod’in Illit bloc (west of Ramallah city), and the Qiryat Arba’ bloc (Hebron city). Israel considers these settlements to be an essential part of the State of Israel, stating that “[the plan] contributes to security, political standing, the economy and the demographics of the Jewish people in the land of Israel” (former Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon to former American president George Bush, 11th April, 2005). Below are details on Israeli land confiscations in ‘Abud village.

The Israeli government confiscated 764 dunams of village land (5.2% of the total village area) for the construction of Beit Aryeh and Ofarim Israeli settlements, which are inhabited by approx. 4000 Israeli settlers (Table 14).

Table 14: Israeli Settlements constructed over ‘Abud village’s lands

Settlement Name	Year of construction	Area confiscated	Population of settlers
Beit Aryeh	1981	496	3,900
Ofarim	1988	268	Not available
Total		764	3,900

Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2011

‘Abud is one of the Palestinian villages that had their lands seized forcefully for the establishment of the Neve Yair outpost. Moreover, during the last two decades Israel constructed 232 outposts within the West Bank. These outposts are considered the nucleus for the development of new settlements. Outposts are composed of mobile caravans on the stolen lands by the settlers. Outposts are a branch of a mother settlement that is nearby. It is worth mentioning that the epidemic of Israeli outposts started with a “Sharonian” call for Jewish settlers to take control over Palestinian hilltops to prevent transferring them to Palestinians in negotiations. Although the successive Israeli governments haven’t legalized this phenomenon, they managed to find a security and logistical cover to justify the act and its continuity. After 2001 the Prime Minister Ariel Sharon unleashed an expansion of outposts which has led to a significant increase in their number within Palestinian areas. Also, the Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) helped the Israeli settlers move and settle in those outposts, in addition to protecting and providing them with the necessary infrastructure to guarantee their continued existence.

The Government of Israel has also confiscated land from ‘Abud village to construct Israeli bypass roads 4460, 4566 and 446. This was done in order to connect Israeli settlements established on its land. These settlements are part of the Modi’in Illit settlement bloc. The real threat of bypass roads lies in the buffer zone formed by the Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) along these roads, which extends to approximately 75 m on each side. This dramatically increases the land of bypass roads.

The attacks of Israeli settlers' living in settlements established on the ‘Abud village’s land have the greatest impact on Palestinians and their property. By preventing the land owners from accessing their lands, these attacks have contributed much to the control of Palestinian lands adjacent to settlements by fencing them in with barbed wire and planting them with trees as to enhance the control over the land. Israeli settlers also carried out a series of attacks against Palestinian landowners in an attempt to intimidate and deter them from returning to their land located in close proximity of the aforementioned settlements.

The Israeli Segregation Wall in ‘Abud village

The Israeli Segregation Wall plan has had a negative and destructive impact on the village. According to the latest Segregation Wall plan, published on the Israeli Ministry of Defense's website on 30 April 2007, the wall extends 9.6 km on ‘Abud’s land. It further causes the isolation and confiscation of 3,248 dunams of land (22.2%

of the total village area). The majority of the isolated land is open spaces and agricultural areas which forms a main source of income for many Palestinian families in the village (Table 15).

Table 15: Land Classification of the Isolated lands in ‘Abud – Ramallah Governorate

Land Classification	Area (in dunams)
Forests and open Areas	2,048
Artificial surfaces	22
Agricultural Lands	307
Israeli settlements	764
Wall Zone	107
Total	3,248

Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2011

The construction of the Segregation Wall on ‘Abud village lands was accompanied by the uprooting of hundreds of fruit and olive trees and the sweeping of agricultural lands which are considered a main source of food for the village residents.

Issued Military Orders in ‘Abud Village

The Israeli Occupation Army has issued a serious of military orders to confiscate lands in ‘Abud for the construction of the Segregation Wall; following are the available orders:

- Israeli Military Order No. (170/05/T): Issued on the 17th of September of 2005. It confiscates a total land area of 251.7 dunams from ‘Abud village for the construction of the Israeli Segregation Wall.
- Israeli Military Order No. (167/05/T): Issued on the 27th of September of 2005. It confiscates a total land area of 11.1 dunams from ‘Abud village for the construction of the Israeli Segregation Wall.
- Israeli Military Order No. (07/06/T): Issued on the 6th of February of 2007. It confiscates a total land area of 0.465 dunams from ‘Abud village for military purposes and the construction of a watching tower.
- Amendment on the Israeli Military Order No. (170/05/T): Issued on the 23rd of January of 2011. It confiscates a total land area of 113.14 dunams of the lands of ‘Abud village for the construction of the Israeli Segregation Wall. The amendment includes changing the route of the Wall in certain areas within ‘Abud village; from which land was confiscated.

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented projects

The Municipal Council of ‘Abud has implemented several development projects during the past five years. For more details see Table 16.

Table 16: Implemented development projects and plans in ‘Abud, 2011

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Pavement of internal roads	Infrastructure	2008	Islamic Development Bank
Pavement of the main road & installing a new water line	Infrastructure	2010	USAID
Construction of roads and pavement of internal roads	Infrastructure	2012	Islamic Development Bank

Source: ‘Abud Village Council, 2011

Proposed Projects

‘Abud Projects Committee, in cooperation with the civil society organizations in the village and the village residents, hopes to implement several projects in the coming years. The project ideas were developed during the PRA workshop conducted by ARIJ staff in the village. The projects are as follows, in order of priority from the perspectives of the participants in the workshop:

1. Giving more attention to agricultural lands, focusing on rehabilitating lands and constructing agricultural roads to encourage farmers to stay on their lands.
2. Giving more attention to women when establishing development projects, in both agricultural and manual work.
3. Marketing olive oil.
4. Providing rehabilitation sessions, whether local or abroad, to take advantage of local and international experiences in development.
5. Activating the role of institutions in the village.
6. Providing job opportunities.
7. Providing assistance to university students.
8. Establishing a police station.

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

The village suffers from a significant shortage in infrastructure and services. The following table shows the development priorities and needs in the village, according to the 'Abud Village Council's point of view and feedback gained by the ARIJ survey of the village.

Table 17: Development Priorities and Needs in 'Abud

No.	Sector	Strongly needed	Needed	Not a priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and pavement of roads	*			4.5 km
2	Rehabilitation of old water networks		*		1 km
3	Extending the water network to cover new built up areas			*	
4	Construction of new water networks			*	
5	Rehabilitation/ Construction of new wells or springs	*			2 springs
6	Construction of water reservoirs	*			500 cubic meters
7	Construction of a sewage disposal network	*			7 km
8	Construction of a new electricity network			*	
9	Providing containers for solid waste collection		*		50 containers
10	Providing vehicles for collecting solid waste	*			1 vehicle
11	Providing a sanitary landfill	*			
Health Needs					
1	Building of new clinics or health care centres	*			a health center
2	Rehabilitation of old clinics or health care centres			*	
3	Purchasing of medical equipment and tools	*			
Educational Needs					
1	Building of new schools	*			secondary level for males
2	Rehabilitation of old schools	*			secondary level for females
3	Purchasing of new equipment for schools	*			
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of agricultural lands	*			2000 dunums
2	Building rainwater harvesting cisterns		*		50 cisterns
3	Construction of barracks for livestock			*	
4	Veterinary services			*	
5	Forage and hay for animals			*	
6	Construction of new greenhouses			*	
7	Rehabilitation of greenhouses			*	
8	Field crops seeds	*			
9	Plants and agricultural supplies	*			

* 1 km are main roads, 0.5 km are sub roads and 3 km are agricultural.

Source: 'Abud Village Council, 2011

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