

'Abwein Town 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 "Town Profiles and Needs Assessment;" the project funded by the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID).

The "Town 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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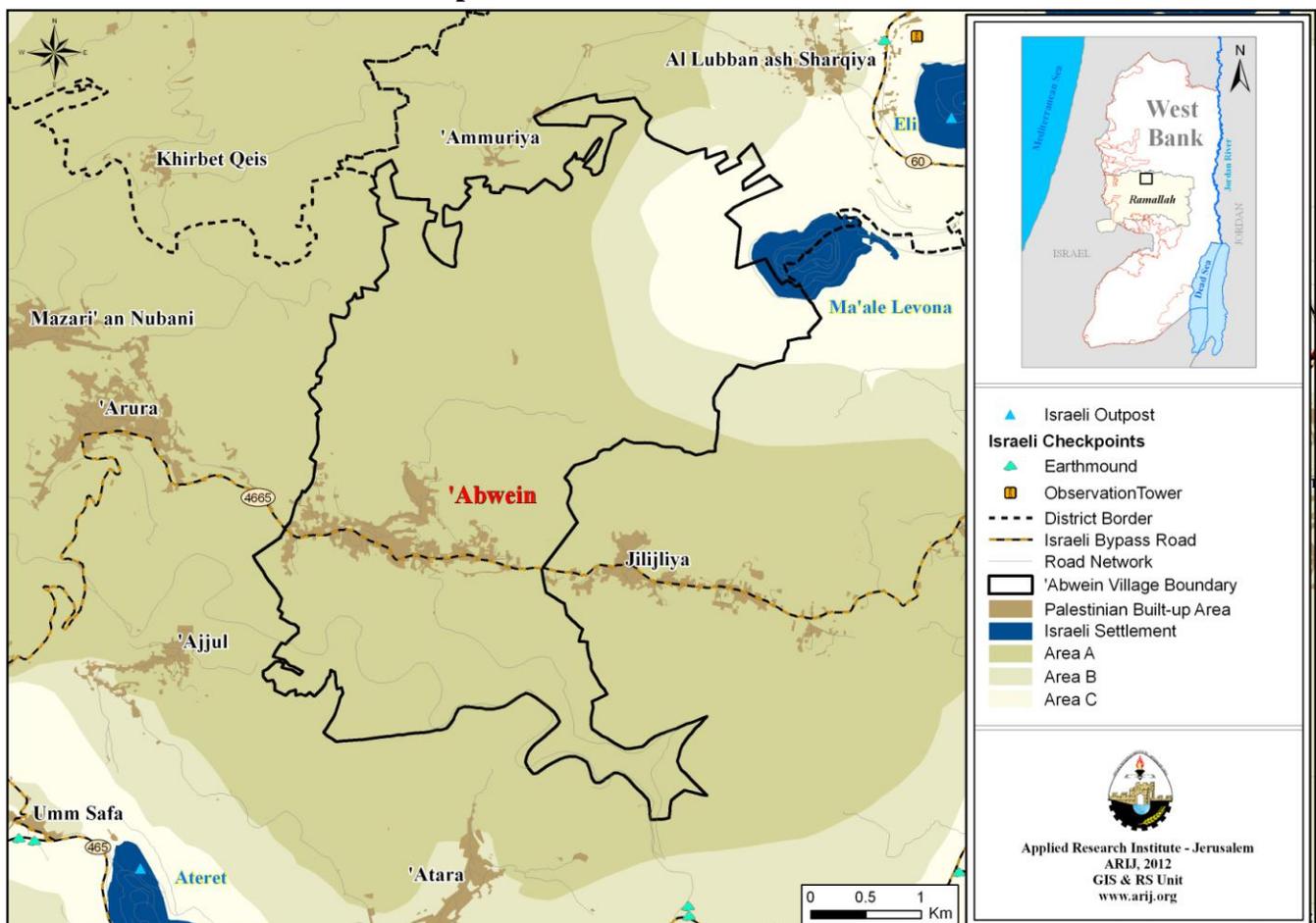
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'Abwein Town Profile

Location and physical characteristics

'Abwein is a Palestinian town in Ramallah Governorate located 14.3 km north of Ramallah City. 'Abwein is bordered by Jilijliya village and Sinjil lands to the east, 'Ammuriya village and Al Lubban al Gharbi lands to the north, Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya to the west, and 'Atara lands to the south (ARIJ GIS, 2012) (See Map 1).

Map 1: 'Abwein location and borders



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

'Abwein is located at an altitude of 656 m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 688 mm. The average annual temperature is 16 °C and the average annual humidity is approximately 61% (ARIJ GIS, 2012).

In 2005 a Municipality Council for the town was established. It is administrated by 13 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority with an additional 10 employees working at the Council. The municipal council owns a permanent headquarters but does not possess a vehicle for the collection of solid waste. The Council provides the residents of ‘Abwein with a number of services, including (‘Abwein Municipal Council, 2011):

1. Solid waste collection, road construction and restoration, and street cleaning and social development services.
2. Organization of the construction and licensing processes in the town.

History

The town was named ‘Abwein due to the many water springs in the area. The name ‘Abwein is derived from the Syriac word “عاب” (pronounced ‘Aab, literally ‘wrapped forest’) and the town’s recorded history dates back to the Canaanite period. The current residents of ‘Abwein are descendants of the Abu Ayyub al Ansari tribe (‘Abwein Municipal Council, 2011).

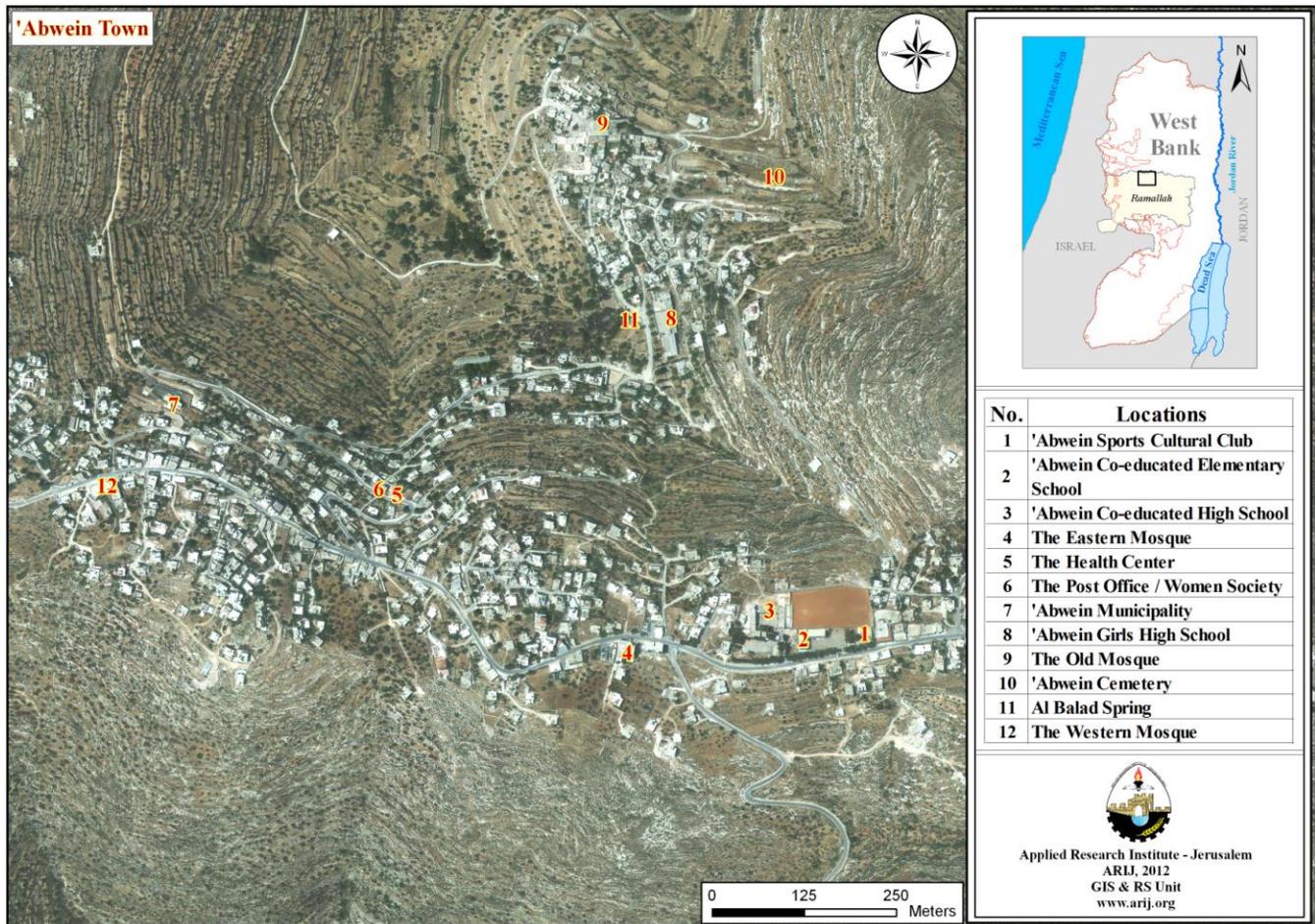
Photo 1: ‘Abwein



Religious and Archaeological Sites

There are three mosques in the town: the Eastern Mosque, the Western Mosque, and the Old Town Mosque. The town has several sites of archaeological interest, including Suhweil Castle ('Abwein Municipal Council, 2011), Khirbet al Badd, and Khirbet Wadi 'Ajul (Al Dabbagh, 1991) (See Map 2).

Map 2: Main locations in 'Abwein Town



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

Demography and Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of 'Abwein in 2007 was 2,932, of whom 1,459 were male and 1,473 were female. The Census also showed that there were 572 households living in 574 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 'Abwein is as follows: 40.1% were less than 15 years of age, 54.8% were between 15 and 64 years of age, and 4.9% were 65 years of age or older. Data also showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the town was 99:100, meaning that males and females constituted 49.8% and 50.2% of the population respectively.

Families

There are two primary families forming the community of 'Abwein town, the Suhweil and Mazahim families ('Abwein Municipal Council, 2011).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate amongst the 'Abwein population was about 7.3%, of whom 80% were female. Of the literate population, 12.2% could only read and write with no formal education, 22.1% had elementary education, 26.7% had preparatory education, 23.4% had secondary education, and 8.2% completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the town of 'Abwein by sex and educational attainment in 2007.

Table 1: 'Abwein population (10 years and above) by sex and educational statement

Sex	Illite-rate	Can read and write	Elem-entary	Prep-aratory	Secon-dary	Assoc-iate Diploma	Bache-lor	Higher Diploma	Master	Docto-rate	Not stated	Total
M	32	129	236	301	264	32	72	-	8	-	-	1,074
F	126	135	241	275	240	16	48	-	2	-	1	1,084
T	158	264	477	576	504	48	120	-	10	-	1	2,158

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

Source: PCBS, 2009.

There are three governmental schools registered in the town, all of which are run by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE) (Ministry of Education - Ramallah, 2011) (see table 2).

Table 2: The Schools in ‘Abwein by name, stage, sex, and supervising authority (2010/2011)

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
‘Abwein Girls Secondary School	Governmental	Females
‘Abwein Secondary School	Governmental	Co-education
‘Abwein Elementary School	Governmental	Co-education

Source: Ministry of Education - Ramallah, 2011

For the school year 2010/2011, there were 30 classes, 949 male and female students, and 53 teaching staff. Classroom density was 32 students per class and the average number of students per teacher was 18 students. There is no kindergarten in the town (Ministry of Education - Ramallah, 2011).

The education sector in ‘Abwein suffers from some problems, including (‘Abwein Municipal Council, 2011):

1. The classrooms are small and overcrowded.
2. High density of students in the class.
3. School playgrounds are in need of rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Health Sector

There are three health facilities in the town: a private general clinic, a governmental health center, and a private pharmacy. Problems within the health sector include (‘Abwein Municipal Council, 2011):

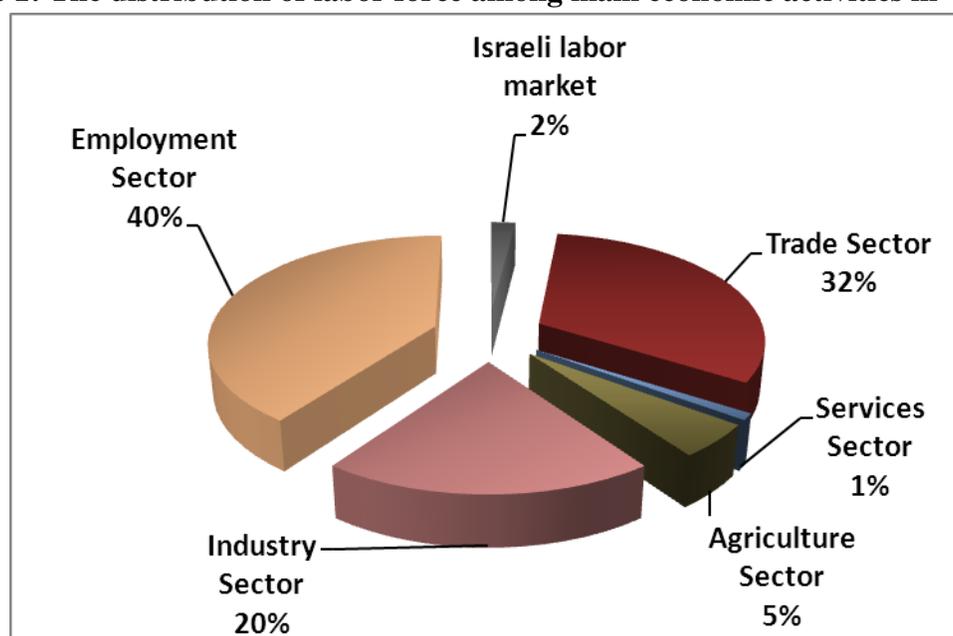
- The Medical Center opens only twice a week and is not available for patients on a daily basis.
- Medicines are not always available.
- Doctors are not available at all times.
- The lack of an ambulance in the town.

In case of emergencies or in the absence of required facilities, patients are transferred to Aroura Medical center in Aroura town (5 km), to Salfit Hospital in Salfit Governorate (25 km), or to Ramallah Governmental Hospital in Ramallah City (30 km) for treatment (‘Abwein Municipal Council, 2011).

Economic Activities

The economy of the town depends on many sectors. The employment (government & private) sector is the most important, comprising 40% of the labor force. Results from the ARIJ field survey indicate that the commercial sector is the second most important economic activity, accounting for 32% of the labor face (Figure 1).

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



Source: ‘Abwein Municipal Council, 2011

The town has approximately 50 grocery shops, 2 butchers, 3 vegetable and fruit shops, 15 stores and offices offering the public different services, 3 stone quarries, and 3 shops for occupational industries (‘Abwein Municipal Council, 2011).

Unemployment in ‘Abwein reached approximately 30% in 2011, and the social group most affected by Israeli occupation policies and practices is workers in the commercial sector (‘Abwein Municipal Council, 2011).

Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census undertaken in 2007, 30.2% of the population were economically active (of which 87.6% were employed), and 69.7% of the population were non-economically active, of which 49.9% were students, and 34.4% were housekeepers (Table 3).

Table 3: ‘Abwein 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	511	51	15	577	390	1	83	13	8	495	2	1,074
F	60	3	12	75	361	517	111	17	3	1,009	-	1,084
T	571	54	27	652	751	518	194	30	11	1,504	2	2,158

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

Source: PCBS, 2009.

Agricultural Sector

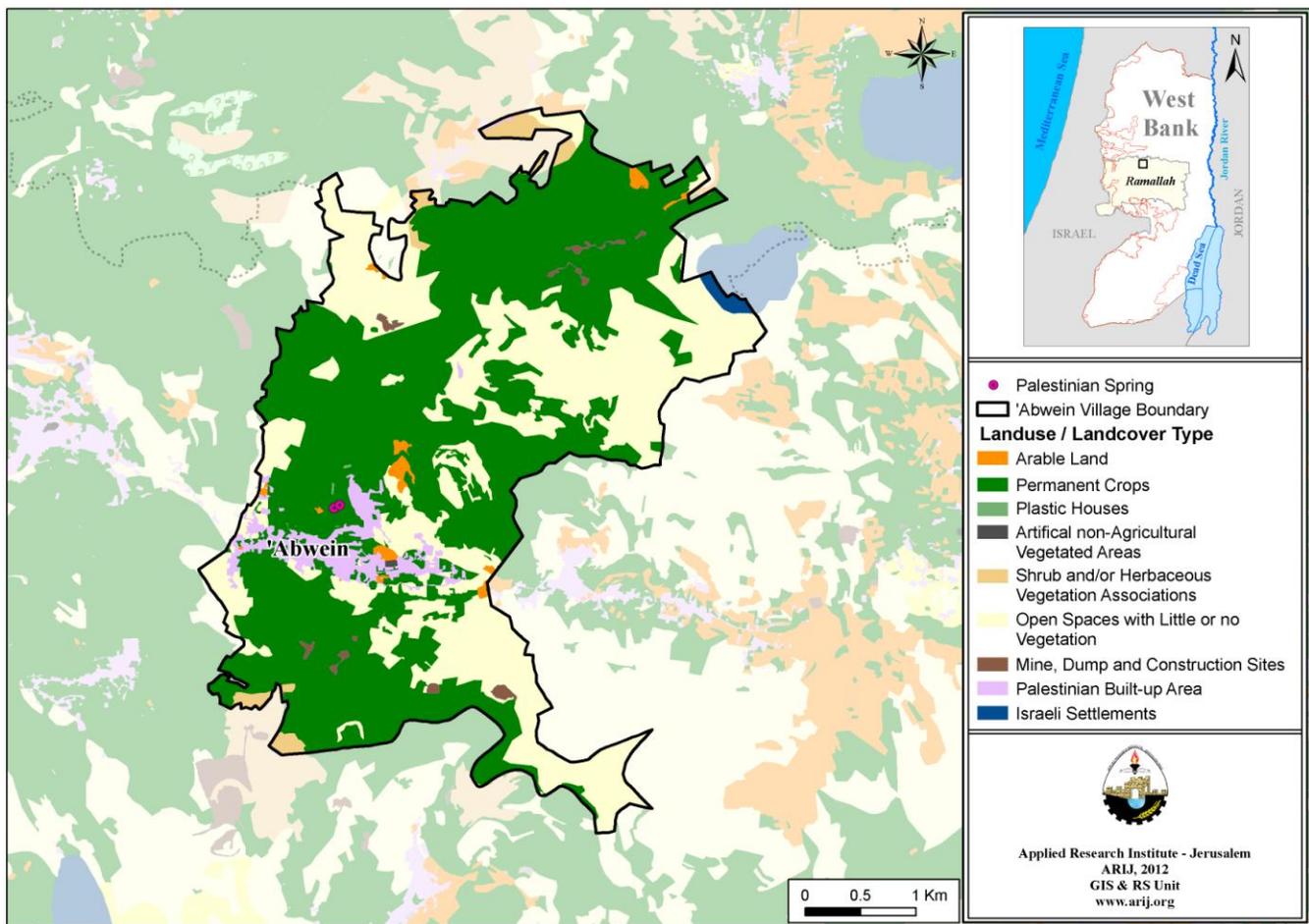
‘Abwein town lies on an area of 16,310 dunums, of which 9,934 dunums are arable lands, and 579 dunums are dedicated to residential services (see Table 4 and Map 3).

Table 4: Land use and land cover in ‘Abwein town in 2010 (area in dunum)

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (9,934)				Inland water	Forests	Open Spaces	Area of Industrial, Commercial & Transport Unit	Area of Settlement, Military Bases & Wall Zone
		Permanent Crops	Green-houses	Range-lands	Arable lands					
16,310	579	9,491	4	286	153	0	0	5,631	99	67

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012.

Map 3: Land use and land cover of ‘Abwein town, 2010



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

Table 5 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated cultivated vegetables in ‘Abwein; tomatoes are the most cultivated vegetable in the town.

Table 5: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in ‘Abwein (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.
46	2	0	4	17	0	8	0	0	0.5	71	6.5

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

Source: Ministry of agriculture-Ramallah, 2009

‘Abwein is famous for olive cultivation, and 2,504 dunums of land are planted with olive trees (Table 6).

Table 6: Total area of horticulture and olive trees in ‘Abwein (area in dunums)

Olives		Citrus		Stone-fruits		Pome fruits		Nuts		Other fruits		Total area	
Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.
2,504	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	98	0	107	0	2,727	0

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

Source: Ministry of agriculture-Ramallah, 2009

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Table 7 shows the total area of field crops cultivated in ‘Abwein, with cereal crops covering the largest areas of lands in the town (approximately 115 dunums). Wheat and barley are amongst the most frequently cultivated crops, in addition to the cultivation of dry legumes such as beans (See Table 7).

Table 7: Total area of horticulture and olive trees in ‘Abwein (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.
115	0	12	0	45	0	3	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	240	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 staff in the town shows that 1% of the residents in ‘Abwein rear and keep domestic animals such as sheep and goats (See Table 8).

Table 8: Livestock in ‘Abwein

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
0	32	175	0	0	0	0	16,000	0	85

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Ramallah, 2009

There are around 5 km of agricultural roads in the town, with 2 km used for vehicles, 1 km available only for agricultural tractors and agricultural machinery, and 2 km used only by animals (‘Abwein Municipal Council, 2011).

The agricultural sector in the town faces some obstacles and problems, including (‘Abwein Municipal Council, 2011):

- The lack of capital.
- The weak economic feasibility.
- The lack of experience.
- The lack of water sources.

Institutions and Services

There is one governmental post office in the town, in addition to local organizations and associations that provide services to the community. These include (‘Abwein Municipal Council, 2011):

- **‘Abwein Municipal Council:** Established in 2005 to carry out public services for the town’s residents.
- **‘Abwein Sports Club:** Established in 1975 to sponsor cultural and sport activities for youth.
- **Women’s Society:** Established in 2000 to provide services to women in the town.
- **Rural Development Society:** Established in 2000.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telephone Networks

‘Abwein has been provided with electricity by the Jerusalem Electricity Company since 1980. Approximately 90% of the housing units in the town are connected to the electricity network. ‘Abwein residents face some problems with their electricity supply, primarily the weak electrical current, the network’s inability to cope with urban expansion within the town, and the high prices of electricity (‘Abwein Municipal Council, 2011).

Around 85% of housing units in the town are connected to a telephone network (‘Abwein Municipal Council, 2011).

Transportation Services:

There are 3 taxis and 6 buses in the town (‘Abwein Municipal Council, 2011). There are approximately 2.7 km of main roads and 2.5 km of secondary roads.

Table 9: Length, type and condition of road system in ‘Abwein town

No.	Condition of roads	Road length (km)	
		Main	Secondary
1	Good paved roads	-	-
2	Paved roads but in bad condition	2.7	2.5
3	Unpaved roads	-	-

Source: ‘Abwein Municipal Council, 2011

Water Resources:

The water company in Jerusalem provides almost 90% of the housing units in the town with water through the public network (‘Abwein Municipal Council, 2011). The quantity of water supplied to the town in 2010 reached approximately 57,005 m³ and therefore the amount of water consumed per person is estimated to be 53 liter/capita/day. However, no resident of ‘Abwein consumes this amount of water due to water losses from the transfer of water and its distribution through the network from the main company provider to housing units. These losses reach approximately 26.5 %, and therefore the average water consumption per capita is 39 liter/capita/day (Jerusalem Water Authority, 2011). This average is considerably less than the recommended amount of 100 liter/capita/day proposed by the World Health Organization (WHO).

To determine water costs, the water authority has adopted an upward rate where the price of water increases with increasing consumption. Table 10 shows the price of water by category of consumption.

Table 10: Water tariffs of Jerusalem Water Authority adopted since 01.01.2012

Consumption Category (m ³)	Domestic (NIS/m ³)	Industrial (NIS/m ³)	Tourist (NIS/m ³)	Commercial (NIS/m ³)	Public Institutions (NIS/m ³)
0 – 5	4.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4
5.1 – 10	4.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	4.5
10.1 – 20	5.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	5.6
20.1 – 30	6.8	8.1	8.1	8.1	6.8
30.1+	9	9.9	10.8	9	9

Source: Jerusalem Water Authority, 2012

There are 150 household harvesting cisterns in ‘Abwein. In addition to water tanks, these cisterns form an alternative source of water to the public network. There is also a water spring in ‘Abwein (As Sufla spring) which is used for agricultural purposes (‘Abwein Municipal Council, 2011) (See Table 11).

Table 11: Springs in ‘Abwein town

Name of spring	Average pumping rate (m ³ /year)	Ownership	Area of cultivated land (dunum)	Type of cultivated crops	Irrigation system
As Sufla Spring	23,820	Public	5	Vegetables	Drip

Source: ‘Abwein Municipal Council, 2011 & PWA, 2010.

Sanitation:

‘Abwein town lacks a public sewage network; most of the population uses cesspits as main means of wastewater disposal (‘Abwein Municipal Council, 2011).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day is approximately 91.8 cubic meters, or 33,519 cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the town, it is estimated that per capita wastewater generation is approximately 27 liters per day. The wastewater collected by cesspits is discharged by wastewater tankers directly to open areas or nearby valleys without 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 the environment and to public health (ARIJ - WERU, 2012).

Solid Waste Management:

‘Abwein Municipal Council is responsible for managing the collection and disposal of solid waste generated by citizens and establishments in the town. As the process of solid waste management is costly, a monthly fee of about 200 NIS/year is charged to the population served by domestic solid waste collection services. However, the amount of money collected is not sufficient for good solid waste management, as only 60% of the residents pay these fees (‘Abwein Municipal Council, 2011).

Solid waste in ‘Abwein is collected from houses, institutes, shops, and public squares in plastic bags by the Municipal Council. It is then transported using a waste vehicle to Wadi al Balat landfill, 1.5 km from the town, where it is burned or buried.

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in ‘Abwein is 1.05kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day by ‘Abwein residents is nearly 3.1 tons, or 1,124 tons per year (ARIJ - WERU, 2012).

Environmental Conditions

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

Water Crisis

- Water is cut off by the Jerusalem Water Authority for long periods of time during summer in several neighborhoods of the town.
- High rate of water losses, because the water network is old and in need of rehabilitation and renovation.
- Weak water pressure throughout the network.

Wastewater Management

- The absence of a public sewage network means that ‘Abwein residents must use unhygienic cesspits for the disposal of wastewater, and/or discharge wastewater in the streets. This is particularly common in winter, as citizens cannot afford the high cost of sewage tankers during this period. These methods facilitate environmental damage, health problems, and the spread of epidemics and diseases in the town. Wastewater also contaminates the groundwater and water collected in household cisterns (rainwater harvesting cisterns), because most cesspits are built without lining, allowing wastewater to seep into the ground and avoiding the need to use sewage tankers. 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:

- The lack of a central sanitary landfill to serve ‘Abwein and neighboring communities in the governorate is due mainly to the obstacles created by the Israeli authorities for local and national institutions in granting licenses to establish such a landfill, because the appropriate land is within Area C and under Israeli control. Additionally, the implementation of such projects depends on funding from donor countries. The lack of a sanitary landfill is a source of pollution to the groundwater and soil through the leachate produced from the solid waste, and produces bad odors and distortion of the landscape.
- There is no system in the town and the governorate in general to separate hazardous waste from non-hazardous waste. Consequently, hazardous solid waste is collected with non-hazardous waste and transported to Wadi al Balat landfill for burial.

Impact of the Israeli Occupation

‘Abwein Town under Oslo Accord

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed in 28th September 1995 between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, ‘Abwein was divided into areas “A”, “B” and “C”. Approximately 13,012 dunums (79.8% of the town’s total area) were assigned as area “A” where the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) holds all responsibilities for internal security and Public order, while 1,493 dunums (9.2% of the town’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 town’s area, constituting 1,805 dunums (11% of the total area), was classified as area “C”, where Israel retains full control over security and administration related to the territory. In area “C” Palestinian building and land management is prohibited unless through a consent or authorization by the Israeli Civil Administration (table 12).

Table 12: The Geopolitical Divisions of ‘Abwein – Ramallah Governorate

Area	Area in dunums	Percent of Total town area
Area A	13,012	79.8
Area B	1,493	9.2
Area C	1,805	11
Nature Reserve	0	0
Total	16,310	100

Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2011

The Israeli Occupation practices in ‘Abwein town

Throughout the years of occupation, Israel has confiscated 72 dunums of lands of ‘Abwein town (0.4% of the total town area) for the establishment of “Levona” Israeli settlement. Today, this settlement is inhabited by more than 713 Israeli settlers (See Table 13).

Table 13: Israeli settlements established on lands of ‘Abwein town

Settlement Name	Establishment Date	Lands confiscated from ‘Abwein town	Population
Ma’ale Levona	1983	72	713
Total		72	713

Source: The Geo-informatics Department – ARIJ 2011

Israeli has also confiscated more of ‘Abwein's town lands for the construction of the Israeli bypass road no. 4665, to link “Levona” Israeli settlements with neighboring ones and with those north of the West Bank. It is worth mentioning that the real danger of the bypass roads lies in the area "known as the (Buffer Zone) imposed by the Israeli army along the roads and that is usually 75 meters on both sides of the road.

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented projects

The Municipal Council of ‘Abwein has implemented several development projects in the past 5 years. For more details please see Table 14.

Table 14: Implemented development projects and plans in Abwein town, 2011

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Opening and rehabilitation of roads	Infrastructure	2010	Ministry of Finance
Construction of Municipality building	Public Service	2011	Ministry of Finance
Building retaining walls	Public Service	2005-2011	Municipal Fund
Rehabilitation of football field	Public Service	2008	CHF

Source: ‘Abwein Municipal Council, 2011

Proposed Projects

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

1. Establishing a specialized hospital to include a medical laboratory, a radiology center, and an ambulance to serve ‘Abwein town and the neighboring localities.
2. Establishing a sewerage network (12 km) to be connected to all houses in the town and to be linked with Rawabi city treatment unit in the future.
3. Rehabilitating Wadi al Balat Street (7 km) and linking it to ‘Ein Siniya Street (expansion, pavement, and construction).
4. Supplying the building intended for solid waste recycling with necessary equipment and rehabilitating the road leading to it.
5. Diverting the path of the aerial high pressure network and replacing it with ground lines.
6. Constructing an elementary school with an area of approximately 2,800m sq to accommodate the large increase in the number of students.
7. Constructing new internal roads (20 km) and rehabilitating existing internal roads (7 km) where the construction of retaining walls, sidewalks, some expansion, and pavement are needed.
8. Paving the main street in the old town (1.5 km).
9. Establishing an amusement garden and a public park for children.
10. Establishing a kindergarten with qualified educational staff and modern teaching aids.
11. Constructing agricultural roads (around 17 km) in addition to linking springs with irrigation networks to regulate the amount of water supplied per farmer per day.
12. Constructing household harvesting cisterns to reduce the impact of water cut-offs from the public network, and implementing small development projects such as home gardens.

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

The town suffers from a significant shortage in infrastructure and services. The following table shows the development priorities and needs in the town according to the 'Abwein Municipal Council's point of view.

Table 15: Development Priorities and Needs in 'Abwein

No.	Sector	Strongly needed	Needed	Not a priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and pavement of roads	*			9.7 km*
2	Rehabilitation of old water networks		*		4 km
3	Extending the water network to cover new built up areas		*		2 km
4	Construction of new water networks			*	
5	Rehabilitation/ Construction of new wells or springs			*	
6	Construction of water reservoirs		*		1000 cubic meters
7	Construction of a sewage disposal network	*			10 km
8	Construction of a new electricity network		*		2 km
9	Providing containers for solid waste collection	*			100 containers
10	Providing vehicles for collecting solid waste	*			1 vehicle
11	Providing a sanitary landfill	*			1 landfill
Health Needs					
1	Building of new clinics or health care centres	*			1 health center
2	Rehabilitation of old clinics or health care centres		*		1 health center
3	Purchasing of medical equipment and tools	*			
Educational Needs					
1	Building of new schools		*		elementary level
2	Rehabilitation of old schools	*			secondary level
3	Purchasing of new equipment for schools	*			
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of agricultural lands	*			50 dunums
2	Building rainwater harvesting cisterns	*			50 cisterns
3	Construction of barracks for livestock	*			5 barracks
4	Veterinary services	*			
5	Forage and hay for animals	*			30 tons/year
6	Construction of new greenhouses	*			10 greenhouses
7	Rehabilitation of greenhouses			*	
8	Field crops seeds	*			
9	Plants and agricultural supplies	*			

* 2.7 km main roads, 3 km secondary roads, and 4 km agricultural roads.

Source: 'Abwein Municipal Council, 2011

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