

Al Lubban al Gharbi Village Profile



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Background

This report is part of a series of booklets, which contain compiled information about each city, village, and town in the Ramallah Governorate. These booklets came as a result of a comprehensive study of all villages 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 the 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 the 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 village profiles in Arabic and English are available online at <http://vprofile.arij.org>.

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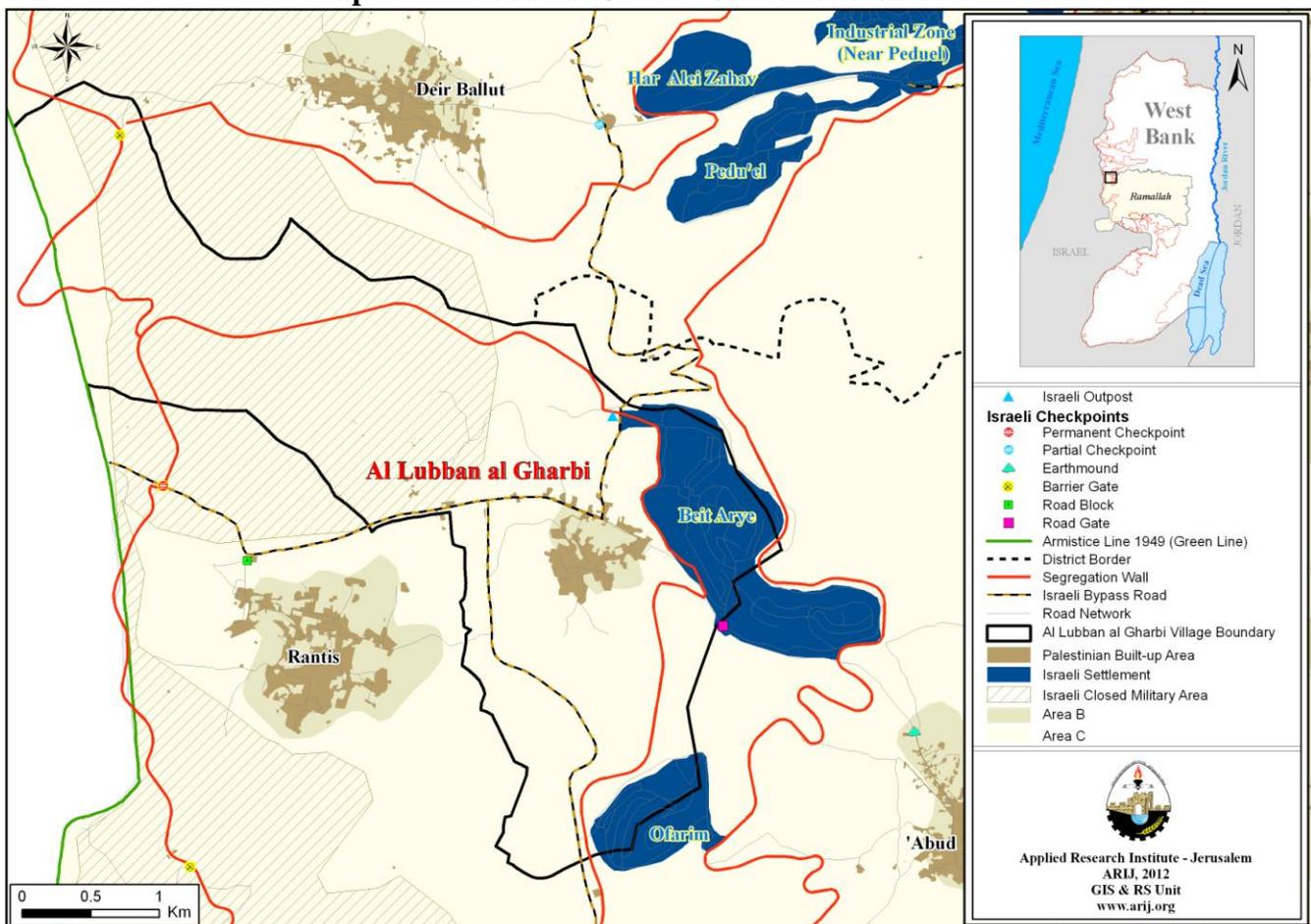
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Al Lubban al Gharbi Village Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Al Lubban al Gharbi is a Palestinian village in the Ramallah Governorate located (horizontally) 21.2km north-west of Ramallah City. Al Lubban al Gharbi is bordered by Bani Zeid and ‘Abud territories to the east, Deir Ballut (in Tulkarem Governorate) to the north, Rantis and the occupied territories of 1948 to the west, and 'Abud territories to the south (ARIJ GIS, 2012) (See map 1).

Map 1: Al Lubban al Gharbi location and borders



Source: ARIJ GIS Unit, 2012

Al Lubban al Gharbi is located at an altitude of 269m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 562mm. The average annual temperature is 19 °C and the average annual humidity is approximately 62% (ARIJ GIS, 2012).

Since 1995, Al Lubban al Gharbi has been governed by a Village Council which is included within the Joint Services Council for ‘Abud. The Village Council is currently administrated by 4 members

appointed by the Palestinian National Authority. The Village Council owns a permanent headquarters and a vehicle for the collection of solid waste (Al Lubban al Gharbi Village Council, 2011).

It is the responsibility of the village council to provide a number of services to the residents of Al Lubban al Gharbi, including:

1. Providing and maintaining the water network.
2. Solid waste collection and street cleaning.
3. Protection of governmental properties.

History

Al Lubban al Gharbi village's name is derived from the word 'lubban', literally meaning yogurt, as the village is famous for rearing and keeping domestic animals. It was originally known as Deir al Lubban and was then renamed Al Lubban al Gharbi. The word 'al Gharbi' ('the western') was added in order to differentiate the village from another locality in Nablus Governorate known as Al Lubban ash Sharqi ('Sharqi' translates literally as 'eastern') (Al Lubban al Gharbi Village Council, 2011).

The establishment of the village dates back to 1995 (Al Lubban al Gharbi Village Council, 2011) (See photo below for Al Lubban al Gharbi village).

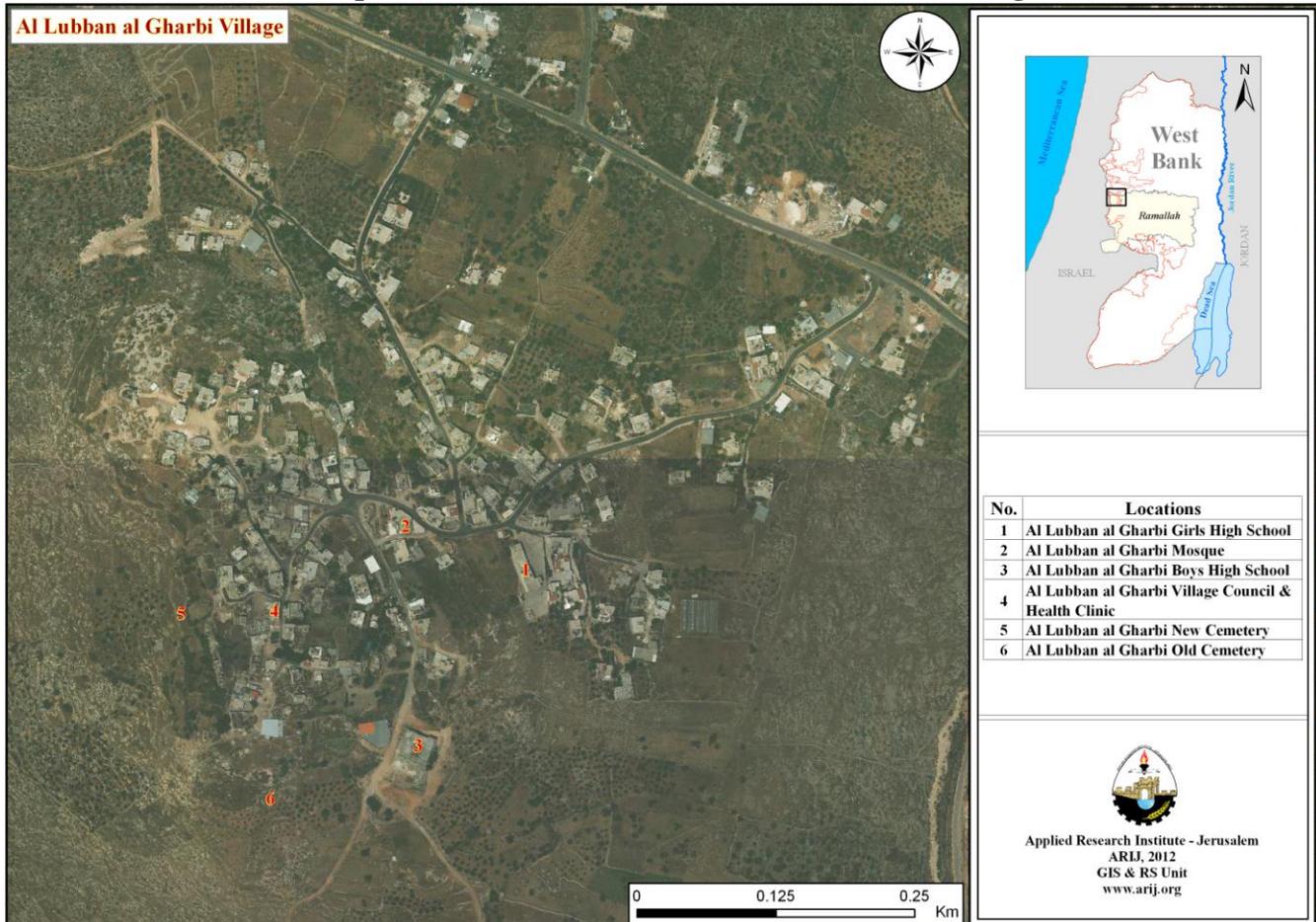
Photos of Al Lubban al Gharbi



Religious and Archaeological Sites

There is only one mosque in the village, Al Lubban al Gharbi Mosque. There are a few sites of archaeological interest, primarily Khirbet Mafar (See Map 2) (Al Lubban al Gharbi Village Council, 2011).

Map 2: Main locations in Al Lubban al Gharbi Village



Source: ARIJ GIS Unit, 2012

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Al Lubban al Gharbi in 2007 was 1,387, of whom 666 were male and 721 female. There were 248 households living in 261 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 Al Lubban al Gharbi was as follows: 42.3% were less than 15 years of age, 53.4% were 15

- 64 years of age, and 4.2% were 65 or older. Data additionally showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the village is 92.4:100, meaning that males and females constituted 48% and 52% of the population respectively.

Families

Al Lubban al Gharbi residents are from several families, primarily the Salem, Radi, Zaytoon, Radwan, Issa and Sarsour families (Al Lubban al Gharbi Village Council, 2011).

Immigration

The field survey conducted by the ARIJ team indicated that around 50 persons have left the village since the Al Aqsa Intifada in 2000 (Al Lubban al Gharbi Village Council, 2011).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among Al Lubban al Gharbi population was approximately 6.6%, of whom 92.5% were female. Of the literate population, 14.1% could only read and write, with no formal education 23.6% had elementary education, 27% had preparatory education, 14.5% had secondary education, and 14.2% had completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the village of Al Lubban al Gharbi by sex and educational attainment in 2007.

Table 1: Al Lubban al Gharbi population (10 years of age and above) by sex and educational attainment

Sex	Illiterate	Can read & write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Unknown	Total
M	5	69	114	153	68	29	45	-	-	-	-	483
F	62	74	125	121	79	43	27	-	-	-	-	531
T	67	143	239	274	147	72	72	-	-	-	-	1,014

Source: PCBS, 2009.

There are two public schools in the village run by the Palestinian Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE), but there are no kindergartens (Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011) (See Table 2).

Table 2: The Schools in : Al Lubban al Gharbi by name, stage, sex, and supervising authority

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Al Lubban al Gharbi Co-educated High School	Government	Mixed
Al Lubban al Gharbi Boys High School		Males

Source: Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011

In the village there are 409 students, 39 teachers, and 23 classes (Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011). The average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 10, while the average number of students per class is approximately 18.

In the absence of some educational levels in the village, students of Al Lubban attend 'Abud Boys High School in 'Abud village, 15km from the locality. As the village has no kindergartens, parents take their children to the Latin Patriarch Kindergarten in 'Abud, which is also 15 km away (Al Lubban al Gharbi Village Council, 2011).

The educational sector in Al Lubban al Gharbi village faces some obstacles, mainly:

1. The lack of scientific and/or commercial levels of education in the village.
2. The lack of kindergartens.

Health Status

There are a few health centers available in Al Lubban al Gharbi village. These include a health center run by the Health Work Committee Union, one governmental physician clinic, and a clinic run by an NGO. In the absence of required health services and in emergency cases, residents of Al Lubban al Gharbi go to the Caritas center in 'Abud, 15km from the locality (Al Lubban al Gharbi Village Council, 2011).

The health sector in the village struggles with many obstacles and problems, including:

1. The lack of an ambulance for emergency cases.
2. The lack of a medical laboratory.
3. The lack of a pharmacy.
4. The lack of medicines provided by the Health Work Committees through the Ministry of Health.
5. The lack of a governmental health center.

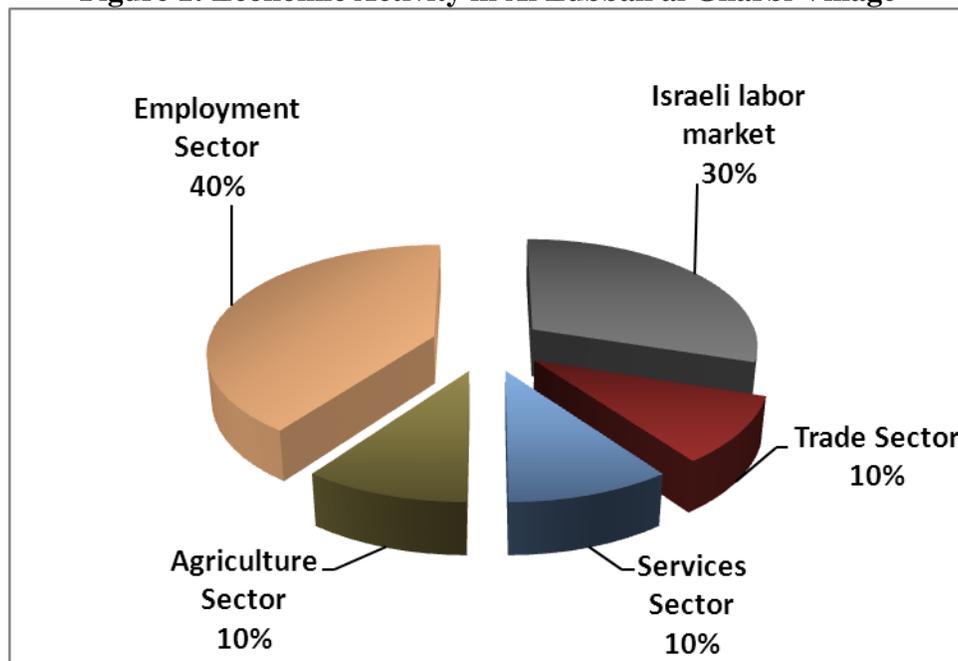
Economic Activities

The economy in Al Lubban al Gharbi is dependent on several economic sectors, mainly the employees sector, which absorbs 40% of the village workforce (Al Lubban al Gharbi Village Council, 2011) (See Figure1).

The results of a field survey conducted by the ARIJ team in 2011 for the distribution of labor by economic activity in Al Lubban al Gharbi are as follows:

- Government or Private Employees Sector (40%)
- Israeli labor market (30%)
- Trade Sector (10%)
- Agriculture Sector (10%)
- Services (10%)

Figure 1: Economic Activity in Al Lubban al Gharbi Village



Source: Al Lubban al Gharbi Village Council, 2011

There are 10 grocery stores, one vegetable and fruit store, 5 different professional workshops (carpentry, blacksmith etc.), 2 different services stores and 3 stores for agricultural nurseries in Al Lubban al Gharbi (Al Lubban al Gharbi Village Council, 2011).

The unemployment rate in Al Lubban al Gharbi reached around 20% in 2011, and it was found that the social group most affected in the village as a result of the Israeli restrictions and procedures is workers in the agricultural sector (Al Lubban al Gharbi Village Council, 2011).

Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 32.3% of the Al Lubban al Gharbi labor force was economically active, of whom 92.7% were employed, and 67.4% were not economically active, of whom 57.4% were students, and 33.5% were housekeepers (See table 3).

Table 3: Al Lubban al Gharbi population (10 years and above) by sex and employment status-2007

SEX	Economically Active				Not Economically Active						Un-known	Total
	Employed	Currently Unemployed	Unemployed (Never worked)	Total	Students	House-keeping	Unable to work	Not working & Not looking for work	Other	Total		
M	246	12	4	262	177	4	28	-	9	218	3	483
F	58	3	5	66	215	225	24	-	1	465	-	531
T	304	15	9	328	392	229	52	-	10	683	3	1,014

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

Agricultural Sector

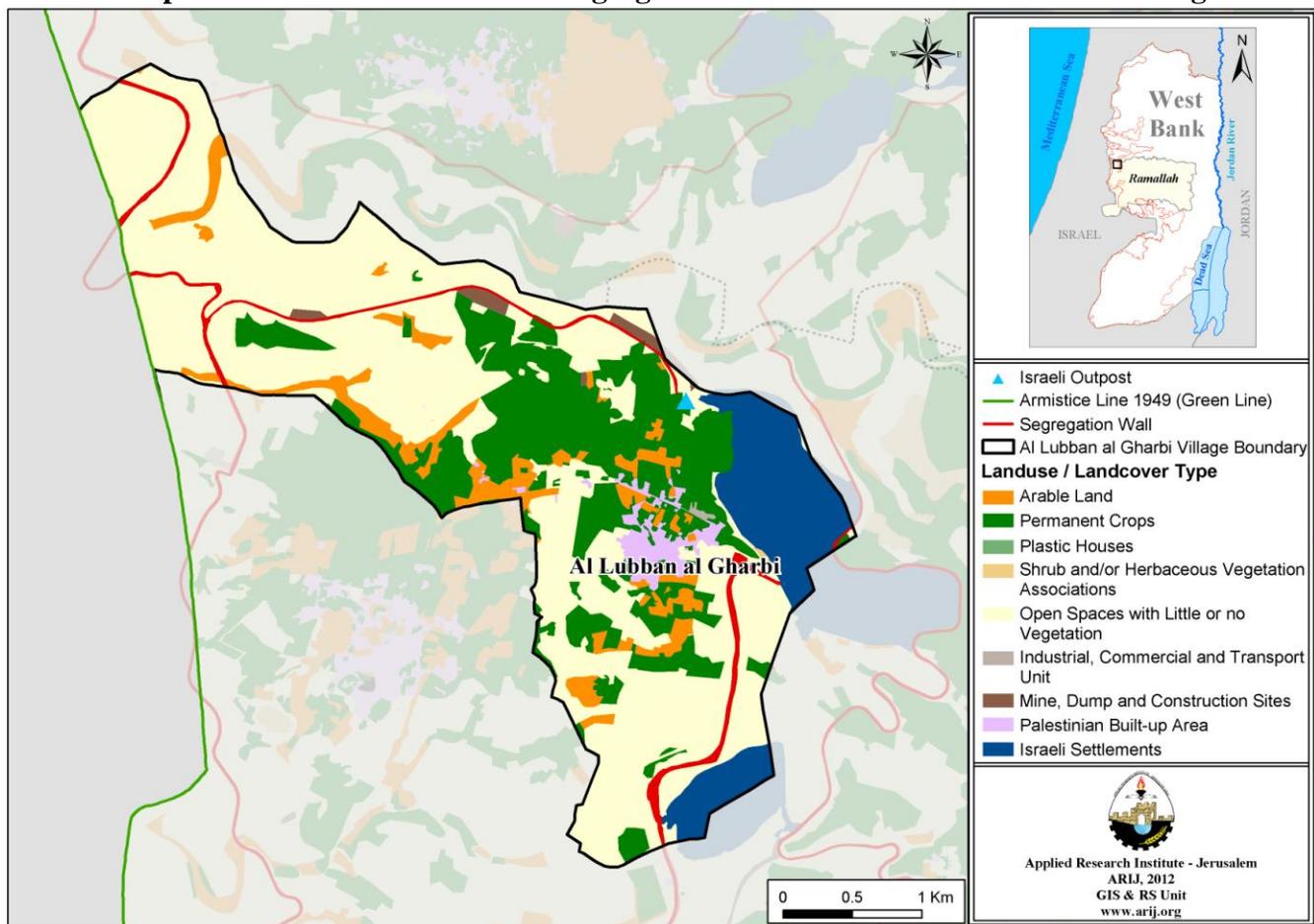
Al Lubban al Gharbi lies on a total area of about 11,286 dunums of which 3,261 dunums are considered arable land, and 222 dunums are registered as residential land (See Table 4 and Map 3).

Table 4: Land use and land cover in Al Lubban al Gharbi village in 2010 (area in dunum)

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (3,261)				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					
11,286	222	2,472	1	7	781	0	0	6,326	93	1,383

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012.

Map 3: Land use/land cover and Segregation Wall in Al Lubban al Gharbi Village



Source: ARIJ GIS Unit, 2012

Table 5 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open-cultivated vegetables in Al Lubban al Gharbi. Squash is the most commonly cultivated crop within this area.

Table 5: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Al Lubban al Gharbi village (dunum)

Fruity vegetables		Leafy vegetable		Green legumes		Bulbs		Other vegetables		Total area	
RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.
40	2.5	0	0	13	0	0	0	5	0.5	58	3

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

Table 6 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. Al Lubban al Gharbi is famous for olive cultivation; there are a total of 1,100 dunums of land planted with olive crops.

Table 6: Total area of fruit and olive trees in Al Lubban al Gharbi Village (dunum)

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.
1,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	41	0	1,161	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

Cereals (in particular wheat) are the most cultivated of field and forage crops, covering an area of about 120 dunums (See table 7).

Table 7: Total area of field crops in Al Lubban al Gharbi village(dunum)

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
120	0	23	0	81	0	4	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	263	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 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 the ARIJ team in 2011 shows that 10% of the residents in Al Lubban al Gharbi rear and keep domestic animals such as sheep and goats (See Table 8).

Table 8: Livestock in Al Lubban al Gharbi village

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
11	150	361	0	0	0	0	30,000	0	95

* Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

There are around 6 kilometers of agricultural roads in the village, divided as follows (Al Lubban al Gharbi Village Council, 2011):

Table 9: Agricultural Roads in Al Lubban al Gharbi Village and their Lengths

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

Source: Al Lubban al Gharbi Village Council, 2011

The residents face some obstacles and problems concerning the agricultural sector, mainly (Al Lubban al Gharbi Village Council, 2011):

- The confiscation of lands.
- The lack of capital.
- The lack of financial and moral support for farmers.
- The lack of agricultural roads.
- The lack of ability to take advantage of the badlands.

Institutions and Services

Al Lubban al Gharbi village has no governmental institutions; only the village council provides services to its population (Al Lubban al Gharbi Village Council, 2011).

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services:

Al Lubban al Gharbi has been connected to a public electricity network since 1982. It is served by the Jerusalem Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the village. Approximately 77% of the housing units in the village are connected to the network. However, the village residents suffer some problems concerning electricity, mainly the weak electrical current and power outages (Al Lubban al Gharbi Village Council, 2011).

Al Lubban al Gharbi is connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 70% of the housing units within the village boundaries are connected to phone lines (Al Lubban al Gharbi Village Council, 2011).

Transportation Services:

One public taxi, two buses, and two illegal/unlicensed cars form the main means of transportation in Al Lubban al Gharbi (Al Lubban al Gharbi Village Council, 2011). There are a total of 1km of main roads and 3km of secondary roads (See Table 10) (Al Lubban al Gharbi Village Council, 2011).

Table 10: Roads in Al Lubban al Gharbi village

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

Source: Al Lubban al Gharbi Village Council, 2011

Water Resources:

Al Lubban al Gharbi is provided with water purchased by the West Bank Water Authority from Mekerot and supplied through the public water network established in 1964. Approximately 100% of the housing units are connected to the water network (Al Lubban al Gharbi Village Council, 2011).

The quantity of water supplied to Al Lubban al Gharbi village in 2010 was about 50,000 cubic meters/year (Al Lubban al Gharbi Village Council, 2011); thus, the estimated rate of water supply per capita is about 99 liters/day. However no Al Lubban al Gharbi citizen consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are about 30%. The losses happen at the main source, major transport lines, distribution network, and at the household level. Therefore, the rate of water consumption per capita in Al Lubban al Gharbi is 69 liters per day (Al Lubban al Gharbi Village Council, 2011). This is low compared with the minimum quantity of 100 liters per capita per day proposed by the World Health Organization. Household rainwater harvesting cisterns, of which there are 20 in the village, form an alternative water resource. Each cubic meter of water from the public network costs 4 NIS (Al Lubban al Gharbi Village Council, 2011).

Sanitation:

Al Lubban al Gharbi lacks a public sewerage network with most of the village residents using cesspits as their main means of wastewater disposal (Al Lubban al Gharbi Village Council, 2011).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day is approximately 76.7 cubic meters, or 28,000 cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the village, it is estimated that per capita wastewater generation is approximately 48 liters per day. 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 environmental and public health (ARIJ WERU, 2012).

Solid Waste Management:

The Joint Services Council – Group XI for Waste is the official body responsible for managing the collection and disposal of solid waste generated by citizens and establishments in the village (Al Lubban al Gharbi Village Council, 2011).

Most of the population in Al Lubban al Gharbi benefit from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags. The Joint Council collects the solid waste two times a week and transports it using a waste vehicle to a dumping site located 3km from the village, where it is usually burnt (Al Lubban al Gharbi Village Council, 2011).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Al Lubban al Gharbi is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Al Lubban al Gharbi residents is nearly 0.97 tons, or 354 tons per year (ARIJ WERU, 2012).

Environmental Conditions

Like other villages and towns in the governorate, in Al Lubban al Gharbi 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 West Bank Water Department for long periods of time in several neighborhoods of the village for several reasons:
 - (1) Israeli control over Palestinian water resources. Consequently, the West Bank Water Department purchases water from the Israeli company of Mekerot in order to satisfy residents' needs.
 - (2) High rate of water losses, because the water network is old and in need of rehabilitation and renovation.

Wastewater Management

- The absence of a public sewage network means that in Al Lubban al Gharbi residents are forced to use unhygienic cesspits for the disposal of wastewater and/or to 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 village. This wastewater also contaminates the groundwater and water collected in household cisterns (rainwater harvesting cisterns), because most cesspits are built without lining, allowing wastewater to enter into the ground and avoiding the need to use sewage tankers. 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 in Al Lubban al Gharbi and the other 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.

Impact of the Israeli Occupation

Geopolitical status of Al Lubban al Gharbi

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28th September 1995 between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Al Lubban al Gharbi village was divided into Areas B and C. Approximately 322 dunums (2.9% of the village total area) were assigned as Area B, where the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) has a 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, constituting 10,964 dunums (97.1% of the total area), 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 a consent or authorization by the Israeli Civil Administration. Most of the lands lying within the Area C are agricultural areas and open spaces (Table 11).

Table 11: The Geopolitical Divisions of Al Lubban al Gharbi – Ramallah Governorate

Area	Area in dunums	Percent of Total village area
Area A	0	0
Area B	322	2.9
Area C	10,964	97.1
Nature Reserve	0	0
Total	11,286	100
<i>Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2011</i>		

Al Lubban al Gharbi Village and the Israeli Occupation

Thousands of dunums 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 Modi'in Illit settlement bloc. In 2005 Israel announced a project to incorporate the major settlement blocs in the West Bank within Israel, including Ma'ale Adummim settlement bloc (east of Jerusalem city), Ariel bloc (north of Salfit city), Givat Ze'ev bloc (northwest of Jerusalem city), Gush Etzion bloc (southwest of Bethlehem city), Modi'in Illit bloc (west of Ramallah city), and 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 Al Lubban al Gharbi village.

The Israeli government confiscated 1082 dunums of village land (9.6% of the total village area) for the construction of Beit Aryeh and Ofarim Israeli settlements, which are inhabited by more than 3900 Israeli settlers (Table 12).

Table 12: Israeli Settlements constructed over Al Lubban al Gharbi village's lands

Settlement Name	Year of construction	Area confiscated	Population of settlers
Beit Aryeh	1981	836	3,900
Ofarim	1988	246	Not available
Total		1,082	3,900

Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2011

The Government of Israel has also confiscated land from Al Lubban al Gharbi village to construct Israeli bypass roads 446 and 465 in order to connect Israeli settlements in the north (Ariel) and the south (Modi'in Illit). 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 of the road, dramatically increasing the land requirements of bypass roads.

The Israeli Segregation Wall in Al Lubban al Gharbi 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 30th April 2007, the wall extends 12 km on lands of Al Lubban al Gharbi and causes the isolation and confiscation of 4,448 dunums of land (39.4% of the total village area). The majority of the isolated lands are open spaces and agricultural areas (Table 13).

Table 13: Land Classification of the Isolated lands in Al Lubban al Gharbi – Ramallah Governorate

Land Classification	Area (in dunums)
Forests and open Areas	2,967
Artificial surfaces	47
Agricultural Lands	132
Israeli settlements	1,082
Wall Zone	220
Total	4,448

Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2011

Issued Military Orders in Al Lubban al Gharbi Village

The Israeli Occupation Army issued military order 168/05//T on 18th August 2005. The order confiscates approximately 65 dunums of the village's lands to construct the Segregation Wall. The village will be surrounded by the wall from the north, east and west, while the southern area will remain open so that villagers can travel to neighboring Palestinian villages Ramallah city.

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

Al Lubban al Gharbi village council has implemented several development projects in Al Lubban al Gharbi during the past five years (See Table 14).

Table 14: Implemented Development Plans and Projects in Al Lubban al Gharbi During the Last Five Years

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Construction of the boys high school	Educational	2010	ANERA
The water network project	Infrastructure	2009	Ministry of Finance
Pavement of the village internal roads	Infrastructure	2010	Ministry of Finance

Source: Al Lubban al Gharbi Village Council, 2011

Proposed Projects

Al Lubban al Gharbi Village Council, 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. Reclaiming and constructing agricultural lands and planting trees in order to prevent confiscation.
2. Finishing the water network in the main street.
3. Providing agricultural projects through the establishment of greenhouses and rearing bees, in addition to livestock projects and providing fodder.
4. Constructing a public water reservoir to be used in times of water shortage.
5. Expanding the village's structural plan in order to help the residents to construct houses and buildings and to reduce the number of young people immigrating to the city.
6. Providing street lighting in the village.
7. Providing a structural chart for the village.

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Al Lubban al Gharbi suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 15 shows the development priorities and needs in the village according to the village council's feedback (Al Lubban al Gharbi Village Council, 2011).

Table 15: Development Priorities and Needs in Al Lubban al Gharbi

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads		*		7.5km*
2	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks	*			2km
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			*	
6	Construction of Water Reservoirs	*			500 cubic meters
7	Construction of a Sewage Disposal Network	*			10 km
8	Construction of a New Electricity Network			*	
9	Providing Containers for Solid Waste Collection	*			40 containers
10	Providing Vehicles for Collecting Solid Waste	*			1
11	Providing a Sanitary Landfill	*			
Health Needs					
1	Building of New Clinics or Health Care Centres	*			a health clinic
2	Rehabilitation of Old Clinics or Health Care Centres	*			
3	Purchasing of Medical Equipment and Tools			*	
Educational Needs					
1	Building of New Schools			*	
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools	*			
3	Purchasing of New Equipment for Schools	*			
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands	*			1000 dunums
2	Building Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns	*			30 cisterns
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock	*			20 barracks
4	Veterinary Services			*	
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals	*			700 tons per year
6	Construction of New Greenhouses	*			10 greenhouses
7	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses			*	
8	Field Crops Seeds			*	
9	Plants and Agricultural Supplies	*			

*1.5km are sub roads and 6km are agricultural roads.

Source: Al Lubban al Gharbi Village Council, 2011

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