

Beit Liqya Town 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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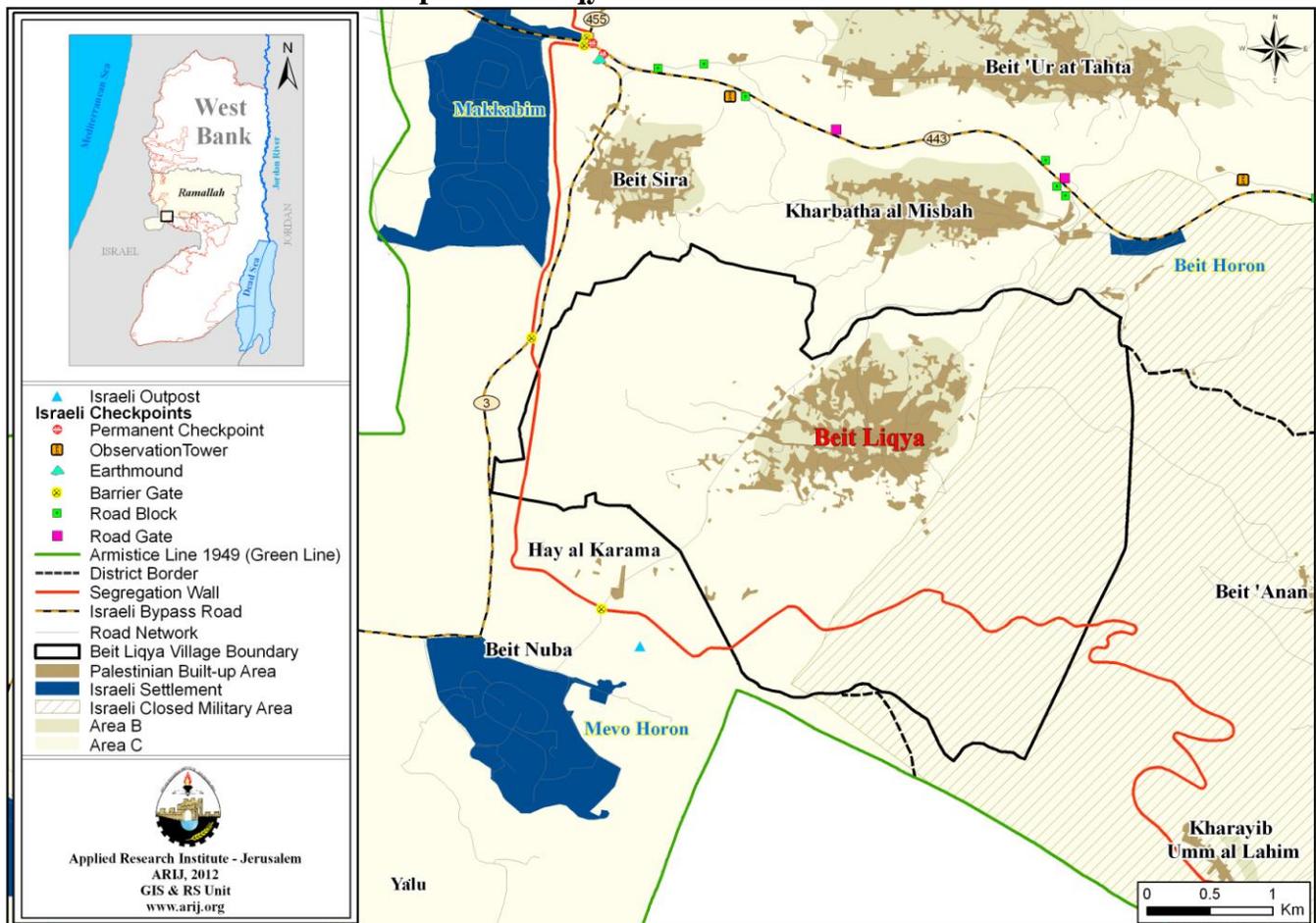
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Beit Liqya Town Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Beit Liqya is a Palestinian town in Ramallah Governorate located 13.5km southwest of Ramallah City. Beit Liqya is bordered by Beit ‘Anan in Jerusalem Governorate and Beit ‘Ur al Foqa territories to the east, Kharbatha al Misbah village to the north, Beit Sira and Beit Nuba villages’ territories to the west, and Beit Nuba territories and Kharayib Umm al Lahim territories (in Jerusalem Governorate) to the south (See Map 1).

Map 1: Beit Liqya location and borders



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012.

Beit Liqya is located at an altitude of 289m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 579.4mm. The average annual temperature is 18 °C and the average annual humidity is around 61% (ARIJ GIS, 2010).

Since 1997, Beit Liqya has been governed by a municipal council included within the Joint Services Council of Ni'lin. The Municipal Council is currently administrated by 11 members, with an additional 7 employees. The municipality owns a permanent headquarters, a vehicle to collect solid waste, a tractor, 5 water and 3 electricity maintenance devices, and a metal detector.

It is the responsibility of the Municipality to provide a number of services to the residents of Beit Liqya, including:

- Establishing and managing the drinking water network.
- Solid waste collection, road construction and restoration, and street cleaning.
- Implementation of projects and case studies for the town.
- Organization of construction and licensing processes.
- Protection of governmental property sites in the town.
- Provision of an ambulance.
- Provision of headquarters for governmental services, such as post and security divisions.
- Provision of means of transportations.

History

There are a number of claims regarding the etymology of Beit Liqya. Some say that Beit Liqya (literally 'the meeting house') was named after a man named Al Liqyani, whereas others claim that it was an ancient meeting place for Islamic army leaders. However, what is historically agreed upon is the fact that the town dates back to 1908 and its residents are originally Canaanites (Beit Liqya Municipality, 2010).

Photo of Beit Liqya

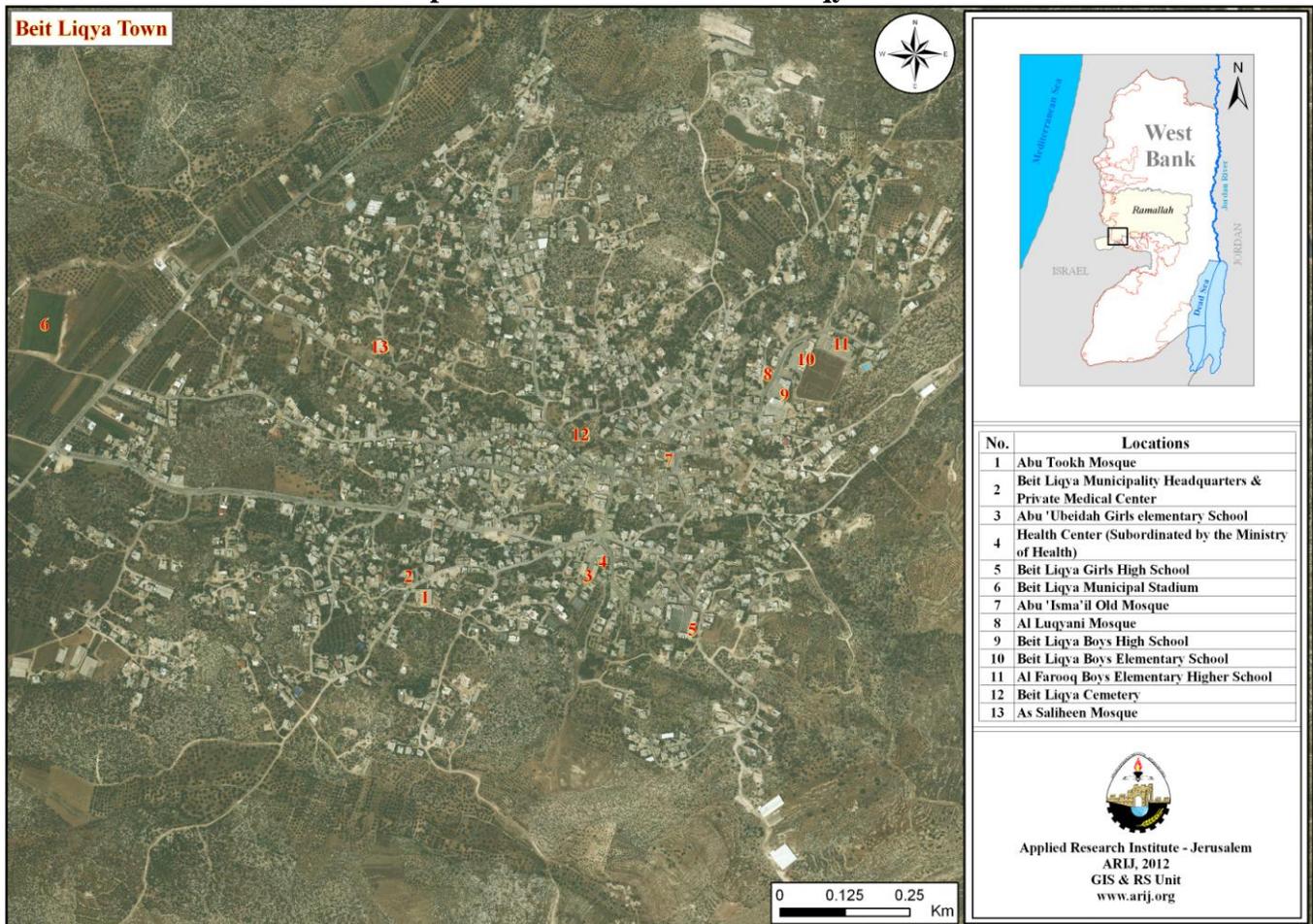


Religious and Archaeological Sites

In terms of religious establishments, there are four mosques in the town, Beit Liqya old Mosque, Abu Tookh, As Saliheen and Al Luqyani Mosques (Beit Liqya Municipality, 2010) (See Map 2).

There are several sites of archaeological interest in Beit Liqya, Al Luqyani Shrine, Khirbet Shibli, Khirbet Beit Nushef and Khirbet Dar 'Assi (Beit Liqya Municipality, 2010). There are also other khirabs, including Khirbet Na'eer, Khirbet Thanab el Kalb, Khirbet Judeira and Khirbet al Breij (Al Dabbagh, 1991) (See Map 2).

Map 2: Main locations in Beit Liqya Town



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012.

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Beit Liqya in 2007 was 7,247, of whom 3,676 were male and 3,571 female. There were 1,302 households living in 1,470 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 Beit Liqya was as follows: 40.3% were less than 15 years of age, 55.7% were between 15 and 64 years of age, whilst 2.8% were 65 years of age or older. Data showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the town is 103:100, meaning that males and females constitute 50.7% and 49.3% of the population respectively.

Families

Beit Liqya residents are from several families, mainly the Mousa, Mafarja, Bader and 'Assi families (Beit Liqya Municipality, 2010).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among Beit Liqya population is about 8.5%, of whom 84.4% are female. Of the literate population, 13.2% could read and write, with no formal education 24.4% had elementary education, 34.5% had preparatory education, 11.8% had secondary education, and 7.4% had completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the town of Beit Liqya by sex and educational attainment in 2007.

Table 1: Beit Liqya population (10 years 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	69	299	733	967	351	52	139	1	14	-	4	2,629
F	374	393	540	836	268	56	121	-	2	-	7	2,597
T	443	692	1,273	1,803	619	108	260	1	16	-	11	5,226

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

There were five public schools in Beit Liqya in 2011; all were run by the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE). There are no kindergartens run by the Ministry of Higher Education (see Table 2) (Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2010).

In the town (in 2009) there were 2,231 students, 113 teachers, and 71 classes (Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011). The average number of students per teacher in the school was nearly 20, and the average number of students per class is approximately 31.

Table 2: Schools in Beit Liqya by name, stage, sex, and supervising authority

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Beit Liqya Girls High School	Government	Female
Beit Liqya Boys High School		Male
Beit Liqya Boys Elementary School		Male
Abu Obeida Girls Elementary School		Female
Al_Farouq Boys Elementary Higher School		Male

Source: Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011

The educational sector in Beit Liqya faces some obstacles, mainly the lack of classrooms in the girls' schools (Beit Liqya Municipality, 2010).

Health Status

There are several health facilities available in Beit Liqya town (See Table 3) in addition to an ambulance owned by the municipality (Beit Liqya Municipality, 2010).

Table 3: The health facilities in Beit Liqya by number and supervising authority

Health Centers	No. of Centers According to Supervisory Body				
	Governmental	Private	UNRWA	NGO	Charitable Society
1 Physician Clinic	1	2	-	-	-
2 Specialized Doctor Clinic	Dentist	2	-	-	-
	gynecologist	-	1	-	-
	Pediatrician	-	1	-	-
	Otolaryngologist	-	1	-	-
	orthopedic	-	1	-	-
3 Palestine Health Center & Beit Liqya Health Center	-	2	-	-	-
4 Hospital	-	-	-	-	-
5 Radiology Center	-	1	-	-	-
6 Medical Laboratory	-	2	-	-	-
7 Motherhood & Childhood Center	-	1	-	-	-
8 Physiotherapy Center	-	1	-	-	-
9 Other: _____	-	-	-	-	-
10 Pharmacies	-	1	-	-	-

Source: Beit Liqya Municipality, 2010

In the absence of required health services in the town, residents of Beit Liqya attend Al Karmel Health Center in Biddu town (in Jerusalem Governorate), approximately 8km from Beit Liqya, or Ramallah Governmental Hospital in Ramallah city, around 20km from the town (Beit Liqya Municipality, 2010).

The health sector in Beit Liqya must contend with several obstacles, mainly (Beit Liqya Municipality, 2010):

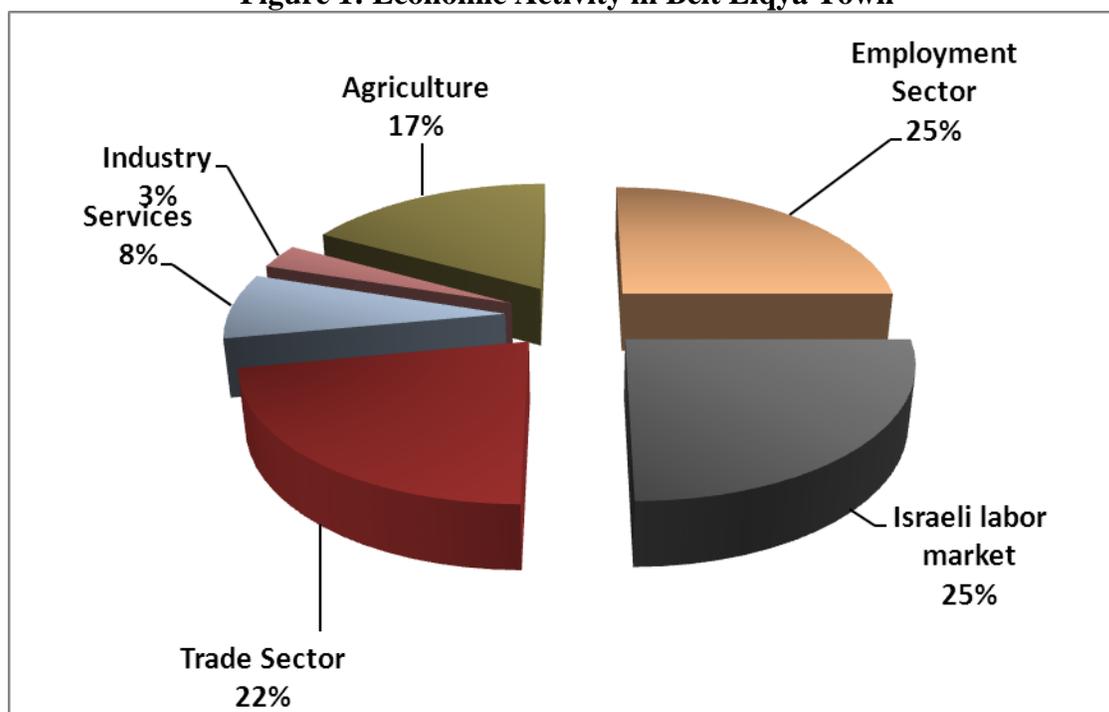
1. The lack of medical services and medicines in the governmental health centers on permanent basis.
2. The high costs of treatment in private health-care centers.

Economic Activities

Beit Liqya's economy is dependent on several economic sectors, mainly the employee and Israeli labor market sectors, each of which absorbs 25% of the town's workforce (Beit Liqya Municipality, 2010) (See Figure 1).

The results of a field survey conducted by the ARIJ team in 2010 for the distribution of labor by economic activity in Beit Liqya showed the following:

- Government or Private Employees Sector (25%)
- Israeli Labor Market (25%)
- Trade Sector (22%)
- Agriculture Sector (17%)
- Service Sector (8%)
- Industry (3%).

Figure 1: Economic Activity in Beit Liqya Town

Source: Beit Liqya Municipality, 2010

In terms of businesses and industrial parks in Beit Liqya, the town has 40 grocery stores, 10 vegetable and fruit stores, 2 bakeries, 6 butcheries, 12 different service stores and 15 professional workshops (blacksmith, carpentry etc.), in addition to an olive oil press, 3 stores for agricultural tools, 2 stone quarries and 2 agricultural nurseries (Beit Liqya Municipality, 2010).

The unemployment rate in Beit Liqya reached about 40% in 2010 and the economic groups most affected by the Israeli restrictions have been:

1. Former workers in Israel.
2. Workers in the agriculture sector.
3. Workers in the trade sector.
4. Workers in industry.

Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 32.4% of Beit Liqya labor force was economically active, of whom 78.6% were employed, and 67.3% were not economically active, of whom 53.4% were students, and 36.1% were housekeepers (See Table 4).

Table 4: Beit Liqya 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	1,179	151	169	1,499	887	3	136	16	73	1,115	15	2,629
F	151	3	39	193	990	1,267	141	1	2	2,401	3	2,597
T	1,330	154	208	1,692	1,877	1,270	277	17	75	3,516	18	5,226

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

Agricultural Sector

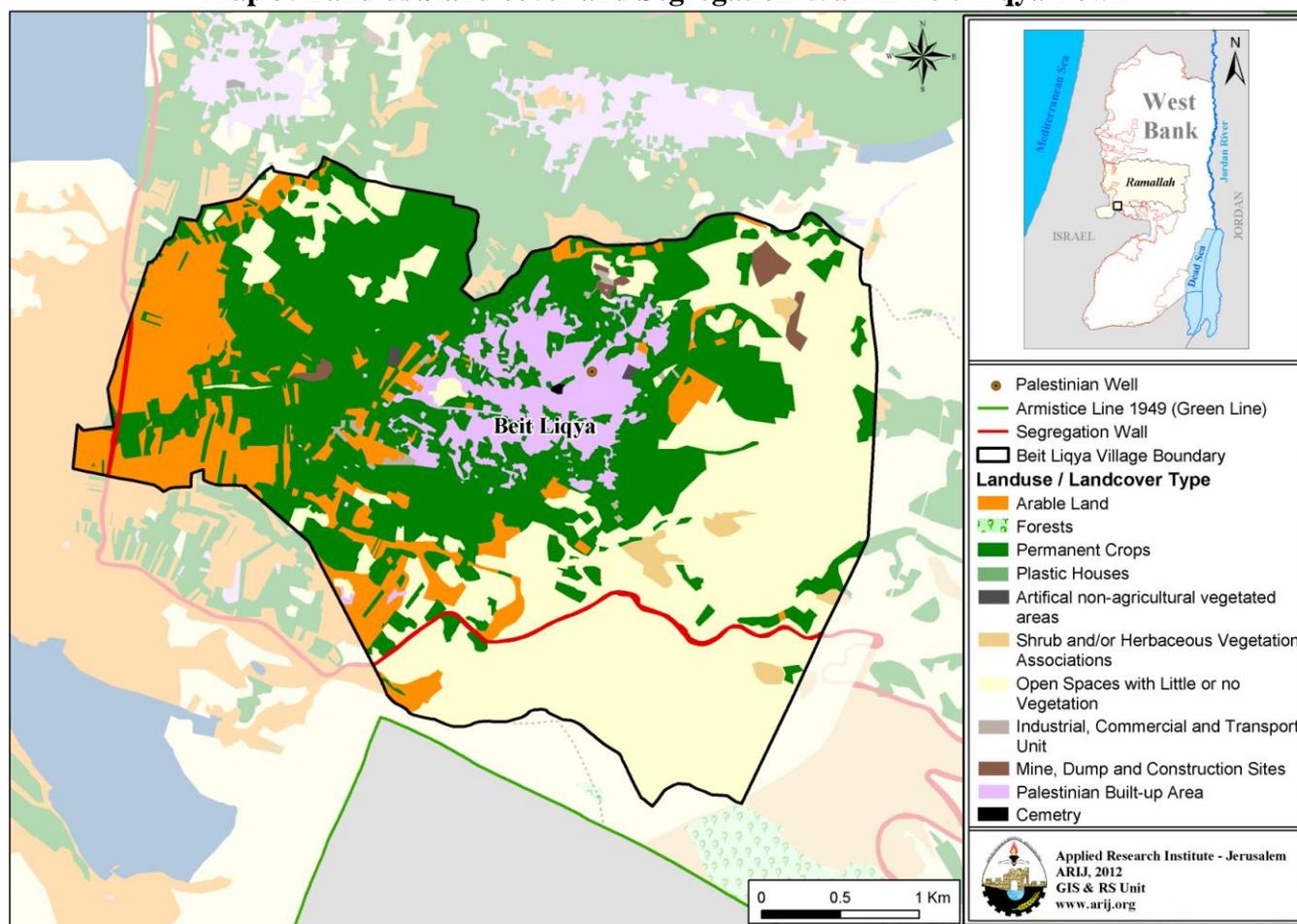
Beit Liqya has a total area of around 13,206 dunums of which 6,798 are 'arable' land and 921 dunums are registered as 'residential' (See Table 5 and Map 3).

Table 5: Land use and land cover in Beit Liqya town in 2010 (area in dunum)

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (6,798)				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					
13,206	921	4,925	2	139	1,732	0	0	5,209	155	124

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012.

Map 3: Land use/land cover and Segregation Wall in Beit Liqya Town



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012.

Table 6 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open-cultivated vegetables in Beit Liqya. The most common crop cultivated within this area is squash.

Table 6: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Beit Liqya town (dunum)

Fruity vegetables		Leafy vegetable		Green legumes		Bulbs		Other vegetables		Total Area	
RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.
630	28.5	0	131	135	26	50	0	0	0	815	185.5

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

Table 7 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. Beit Liqya has a total of 3,145 dunums of land planted with olive trees.

Table 7: Total area of fruit and olive trees in Beit Liqya Town (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.
3,145	0	0	0	42.5	0	0	0	32	0	83	0	3,302.5	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

In terms of field crops and forage in Beit Liqya, cereals (particularly wheat) are the most cultivated, covering an area of about 2,900 dunums. Dry legumes such as beans and chickpeas are also grown in Beit Liqya (see Table 8).

Table 8: Total area of field crops in Beit Liqya town (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
2,900	0	27	0	80	0	12	0	490	0	0	0	0	0	3,509	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

The field survey conducted by the ARIJ team shows that 3% of the residents in Beit Liqya rear and keep domestic animals such as sheep and goats (see Table 9).

Table 9: Livestock in Beit Liqya town

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
2	608	1,180	0	0	0	0	120,000	56,500	161

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

There are also about 15 kilometers of agricultural roads in the town (Beit Liqya Municipality, 2010), divided as follows:

Table 10: Agricultural Roads in Beit Liqya town and their Lengths

Suitability of Agricultural Roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	7
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	3
For animals only	4
Unsuitable	1

Source: Beit Liqya Municipality, 2010

The agricultural survey in Beit Liqya faces several obstacles and problems, mainly:

- The lack of water resources for irrigation.
- The lack of capital.
- The difficulties in obtaining permission to construct any facilities in Area C.

Institutions and Services

Beit Liqya has a governmental post office in addition to a number of local institutions and associations that provide services to various sectors of society. These services include (Beit Liqya Municipality, 2010):

- **Beit Liqya Municipality:** Founded in 1997 by the Ministry of Local Government with the goal of taking care of all the issues in the town and providing various services to its population.
- **Beit Liqya Union Sports Club:** Founded in 1974 by the town's young people and is currently registered by the Ministry of Youth & Sports, promoting sports and cultural activities for youth.
- **The Cultural Center:** Founded in 2002, with the goal of developing community work in the town and conducting educational courses.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services:

Beit Liqya has been connected to a public electricity network since 1987. It is served by Jerusalem Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the town and approximately 75% of the housing units in the town are connected to this network. However, the locality suffers some problems concerning electricity, mainly (Beit Liqya Municipality, 2010):

1. The weak power in many of the town's neighborhoods.
2. The age of the network and its need for maintenance and rehabilitation.
3. The power cut-offs, particularly in winter.

Beit Liqya is connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 60% of the housing units within the town boundaries are connected to phone lines (Beit Liqya Municipality, 2010).

Transportation Services:

Beit Liqya residents have various transportation options, including 11 public buses, 15 taxis and 500 illegal/unlicensed cars. However, travelers face some obstacles, mainly the existence of earth mounds and military checkpoints in addition to the unqualified roads (Beit Liqya Municipality, 2010). There are currently 10km of main roads and 37km of secondary roads in Beit Liqya (Beit Liqya Municipality, 2010).

Table11: Roads in Beit Liqya town

Status of Internal Roads	Road Length (km)	
	Main	Sub
1. Paved & in good condition	10	25
2. Paved but in poor condition	-	10
3. Unpaved	-	2

Source: Beit Liqya Municipality, 2010

Water Resources:

Beit Liqya is supplied with water by West Bank Water Department through the public water network established in 1995. Approximately 90% of the housing units are connected to this network (Beit Liqya Municipality, 2010).

The quantity of water supplied to Beit Liqya in 2008 was approximately 173,250 cubic meters/ year (PWA, 2009); therefore, the average rate of water supply per capita in Beit Liqya is 65 liters per day. However, no Beit Liqya citizen consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are recorded at around 25%. 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 Beit Liqya is 49 liters per day (Beit Liqya Municipality, 2010). The rate experienced by Beit Liqya residents is low compared with the minimum quantity of 100 liters proposed by the World Health Organization

There are 400 household harvesting cisterns in Beit Liqya. Each cubic meter of water from the public network costs 5 NIS.

Sanitation:

Beit Liqya lacks a public sewage network, with most of the town residents using cesspits and endocrines for the disposal of waste water (Beit Liqya Municipality, 2010).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day is approximately 285 cubic meters, or 104,000 cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the town it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is 34 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 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 both environmental and public health (ARIJ-WERU, 2012).

Solid Waste Management:

The Joint Services Council for Solid Waste – Group IV is the official body 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 15 NIS/month has been charged to the population serviced by domestic solid waste collection and transportation services. However, the collected fees are not considered sufficient for good management of solid waste, especially as only 40% of these fees are collected from the citizens.

Most of the population in Beit Liqya benefit from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags and then transferred due to the lack of containers in the locality. The Joint Council collects the solid waste three times a week and transports it using a waste vehicle to the locality's random dumping site, 1km from the town, where waste is buried (Beit Liqya Municipality, 2010).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Beit Liqya 1.05kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Beit Liqya residents is nearly 8.1 tons, or 2,955 tons per year (ARIJ _ WERU, 2012).

Environmental Conditions

Like other towns and villages in the governorate, Beit Liqya 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 town for several reasons:
 - (1) Israeli control over Palestinian water resources.
 - (2) High rates 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 Beit Liqya residents are forced to use unhygienic cesspits for the disposal of wastewater 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 town. This wastewater also contaminates the groundwater because most cesspits are built without lining, allowing wastewater to enter 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 Beit Liqya 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 Beit Liqya

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed in 28th September 1995 between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Beit Liqya was divided into areas B and C. Approximately 1,374 dunums (10.4% of the town's 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. It is worth mentioning that most of the town's population resides in Area B which constitutes a very small area in comparison to the total area of the town. The rest of the town's area, constituting 11,832 dunums (89.6% of the total area), is classified as Area C, where Israel retains full control over security and administration. In Area C Palestinian building and land management is prohibited unless with consent and authorization from the Israeli Civil Administration. Most of the lands lying within Area C are agricultural areas and open spaces (Table 12).

Table 12: The Geopolitical Divisions of Beit Liqya – Ramallah Governorate

Area	Area in dunums	Percent of Total town area
Area A	0	0
Area B	1,374	10.4
Area C	11,832	89.6
Nature Reserve	0	0
Total	13,206	100

Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2011

The Israeli Segregation Wall in Beit Liqya town

The Israeli Segregation Wall plan has had a negative and destructive impact on Beit Liqya. According to the latest revision of the plan, published on the Israeli Ministry of Defense's website on 30th April 2007, the wall extends 4.3 km on lands of Beit Liqya and causes the isolation and confiscation of 2,155 dunums (15.6% of the town's total area). The majority of the isolated lands are open spaces and agricultural areas which constitute an important source of income for many Palestinian families in the town (Table 13).

Table 13: Land Classification of the isolated lands in Beit Liqya – Ramallah Governorate

Land Classification	Area (in dunums)
Open Areas	1,891
Agricultural Lands	176
Wall Zone	88
Total	2,155

Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2012

Military Orders: Israel's Method for Evading International Law

The Israeli Occupation Army has issued many military orders to confiscate lands for the construction of the Segregation Wall in Beit Liqya, including the following:

- Israeli Military Order 87/04/T: issued on 8th November 2004 and confiscates a total of 351 dunums of the lands of Beit Liqya, Beit 'Anan, Qatna and Qibya.
- Israeli Military Order 103/03/T: issued on 14th December 2003 and confiscates a total of 607 dunums of the lands of Beit Liqya for the construction of the Segregation Wall.
- Israeli Military Order 104/03/T: issued on 14th December 2003 and confiscates a total of 2047 dunums of the lands of Beit Liqya, Beit Nuba and Beit Sira for security purposes and the construction of the Segregation Wall.
- Israeli Military Order 105/03/T: issued on 14th December 2003 and confiscates a total of 489 dunums of the lands of Beit Liqya, Beit Nuba, Safa and Beit Sira for security purposes and the construction of the Segregation Wall.
- Amendment to Israeli Military Order 105/04/T: issued on 30th December 2004 and confiscates 489 dunums of the lands of Beit Liqya, Beit Nuba, Safa and Beit Sira for security purposes and the construction of the Segregation Wall.
- Israeli Military Order 22/03/T: issued on 5th March 2003 and confiscates 42 dunums of the lands of Beit Liqya, Beit Nuba and Beit Sira for the construction of the Segregation Wall.
- Israeli Military Order 66/05/T: issued on 14th March 2005 and confiscates 430.9 dunums of the lands of Beit Liqya, Beit 'Anan and Kharbatha al Misbah for the construction of the Segregation Wall.
- Amendment to Israeli Military Order 87/04/T: issued on 8th November 2004 and confiscates 351 dunums from the lands of Beit Liqya, Beit 'Anan, Qatna and Qibya.

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

Beit Liqya municipality has implemented several development projects in Beit Liqya, during the last five years, as shown in Table 14.

Table 14: Implemented Development Plans and Projects in Beit Liqya during the last five years

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Providing the town with an ambulance	Health/ Public Services	2010	Ministry of Finance
Setting up a soccer stadium	Public Services	2010	The Palestinian Football Union & Beit Liqya Municipality
Pavement of the schools complex street	Infrastructure	2009	Municipalities Fund
Construction of the services complex and Beit Liqya Union Club headquarters	Public Services	2009	ANERA
Construction of Beit Liqya Girls School	Educational	2008	Donation by Mr. Ibrahim Sayyam
Providing the main streets with lighting	Infrastructure	2008	Municipalities Fund

Source: Beit Liqya Municipality, 2010

Proposed Projects

Beit Liqya municipality, 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 ARIJ staff in the town. The projects are as follows, in order of priority from the perspective of the participants in the workshop:

1. Establishing a sewage network.
2. Renewing the water network.
3. Facilitating the marketing of agricultural products outside the West Bank.
4. Creating a project to complete the construction of the club's headquarters and providing a headquarters for the Women's Center.
5. Creating projects for the construction of agricultural harvesting cisterns.
6. Supporting agricultural projects.
7. Creating projects for the reclamation of more mountain lands.
8. Creating projects for the construction and rehabilitation of additional agricultural roads.
9. Providing farmers with improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and tools.
10. Supporting poultry, cattle, and agricultural projects.
11. Holding seminars on agricultural and environmental awareness.
12. Providing sources of support for water prices for farmers.

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Beit Liqya suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 15 shows the development priorities and needs in the town from the municipality's point of view (Beit Liqya Municipality, 2010).

Table 15: Development Priorities and Needs in Beit Liqya

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads			*	
2	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks	*			6 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			*	
6	Construction of Water Reservoirs	*			1000 cubic meters
7	Construction of a Sewage Disposal Network	*			15 km
8	Construction of a New Electricity Network		*		
9	Providing Containers for Solid Waste Collection	*			100 containers
10	Providing Vehicles for Collecting Solid Waste			*	
11	Providing a Sanitary Landfill	*			
Health Needs					
1	Building of New Clinics or Health Care Centres	*			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	*			elementary & secondary
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools	*			elementary & secondary
3	Purchasing of New Equipment for Schools	*			
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands		*		500 dunums
2	Building Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns		*		70 cisterns
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock		*		20 barracks
4	Veterinary Services		*		
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals		*		1000 tons per year
6	Construction of New Greenhouses			*	
7	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses			*	
8	Field Crops Seeds		*		
9	Plants and Agricultural Supplies		*		

Source: Beit Liqya Municipality, 2010

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