

Dura el Qar' 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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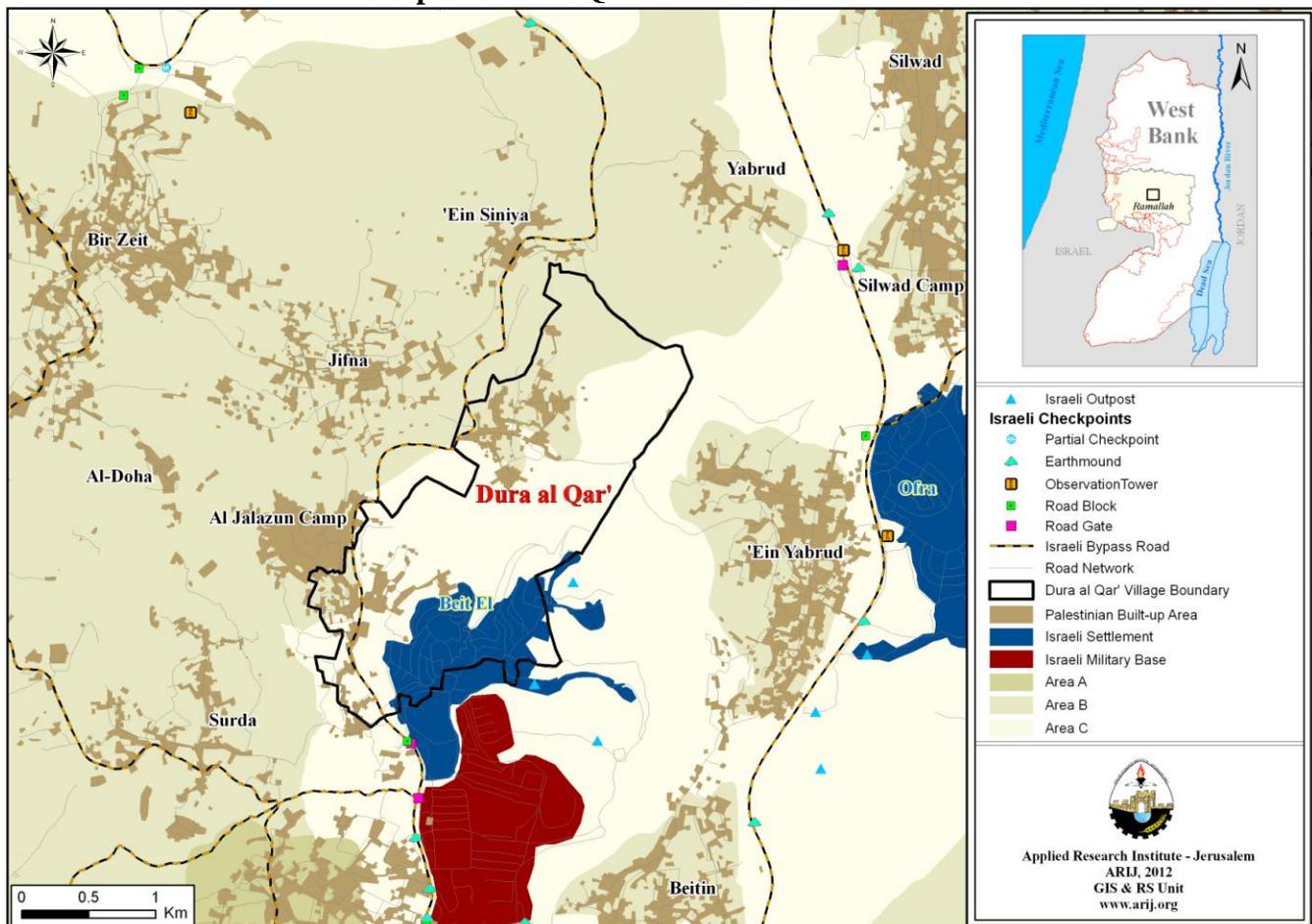
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Dura el Qar' Village Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Dura el Qar' is a Palestinian village in the Ramallah Governorate located 6.6km north-east of Ramallah City. Dura el Qar' is bordered by 'Ein Yabrud village lands to the east, 'Ein Siniya village to the north, Jifna, Al-Jalazun Camp and Surda to the west, and Al Bireh city lands to the south (ARIJ GIS, 2012) (See Map 1).

Map 1: Dura el Qar' location and borders



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012.

Dura el Qar' is located at an altitude of 728m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 599mm. The average annual temperature is 15.5 °C and the average annual humidity is approximately 60.5% (ARIJ GIS, 2012).

Since 1997, Dura el Qar' has been governed by a village council which is currently administrated by 9 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority. The Village Council owns a permanent headquarters and a vehicle for the collection of solid waste, and is located within the Joint Services Council of Dura el Qar' and 'Ein Siniya (Dura el Qar' Village Council, 2011).

It is the responsibility of the village council to provide a number of services to the residents of Dura el Qar', including (Dura el Qar' Village Council, 2011):

1. Infrastructure services such as water, electricity, and sewage network services.
2. Solid waste collection, road construction and restoration, and social development services.
3. Implementation of projects and case studies for the village.
4. Provision of transportation services.

History

Dura el Qar' village was named after Dura village in Hebron Governorate, where the earliest residents of the village originated from. The establishment of the village dates back 400 years, and its residents originate from Dura and from Samit village in Nablus (Dura el Qar' Village Council, 2011) (See photo below for Dura el Qar' village).

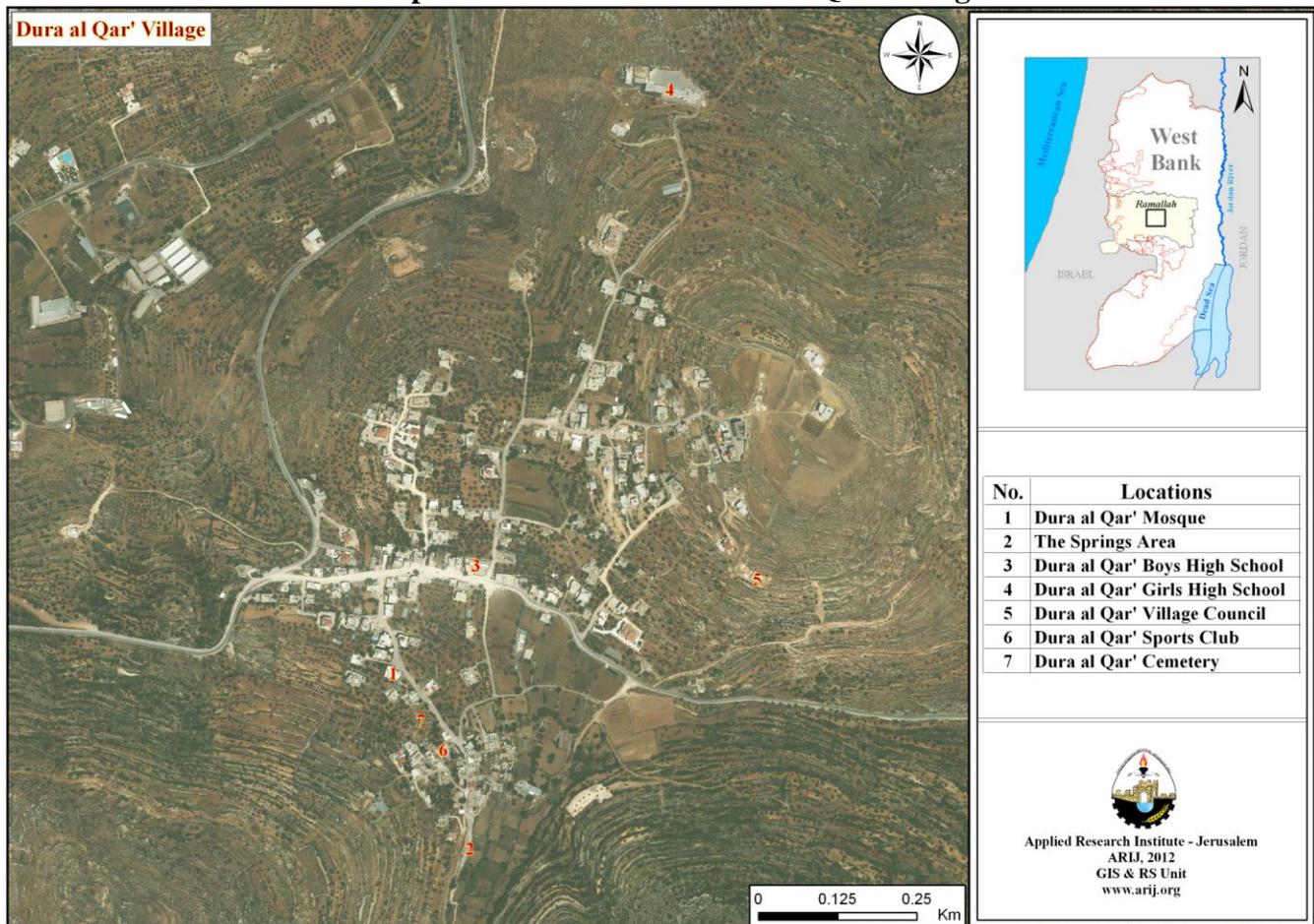
Photos of Dura el Qar'



Religious and Archaeological Sites

There is one mosque in the village, Dura el Qar' Mosque. There are a few sites of archaeological interest, including the old city, Ash Sheikh Abd Allah shrine and Al 'Oyoon springs (Dura el Qar' Village Council, 2011). There are also some khirab, including Khirbet 'Arnutiya which contains walls and foundations constructed of rocks, and Khirbet Kafr Marara (Al Dabbagh, 1991) (See Map 2).

Map 2: Main locations in Dura el Qar' Village



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012.

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Dura el Qar' in 2007 was 2,723, of whom 1,342 were male and 1,381 female. There were 541 households living in 640 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 Dura el Qar' was as follows: 40.7% were less than 15 years of age, 54.5% were between

15 and 64 years of age, and 5% were 65 years of age or older. Data also showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the village is 97.2:100, meaning that males and females constitute 49.3% and 50.7% of the population respectively.

Families

Dura el Qar' residents are from several families, mainly the Khawaja, Hamdan, Hasan and Qasem families (Dura el Qar' Village Council, 2011).

Immigration

The field survey conducted by the ARIJ team shows that around 270 persons have left the village since the Al Aqsa Intifada in 2000 (Dura el Qar' Village Council, 2011).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among Dura el Qar' population is about 5.7%, of whom 81.3% are females. Of the literate population, 11.3% can only read and write with no formal education, 20.7% had elementary education, 29.9% had preparatory education, 17.2% had secondary education, and 15.1% completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the village of Dura el Qar' by sex and educational attainment in 2007.

Table 1: Dura el Qar' 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	21	108	201	304	179	52	72	2	17	3	1	960
F	91	115	209	288	161	69	74	-	10	-	-	1,017
T	112	223	410	592	340	121	146	2	27	3	1	1,977

Source: PCBS, 2009.

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

Table 2: Schools in Dura el Qar' by name, stage, sex, and supervising authority

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Dura el Qar' Co-educated Secondary School	Government	Mixed
Dura el Qar' Boys Secondary School	Government	Male

Source: Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011

In the village there are 366 students, 34 teachers, and 12 classes (Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011). The average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 11, whilst the average number of students per class is approximately 31.

Due to the lack of some educational levels, particularly secondary and scientific education, students of Dura al Qar' attend 'Ein Yabrud village schools, 4km from the village, to complete their education (Dura el Qar' Village Council, 2011).

However, students of the village face some obstacles and problems concerning the educational sector, mainly (Dura el Qar' Village Council, 2011):

- The lack of transportation for students.
- The small number of teachers.
- Problems caused by the Israeli occupation such as the partial and permanent checkpoints on roads, including Beit El checkpoint, and the difficulties in accessing some schools located outside the village in Ramallah city.

Health Status

Dura el Qar' village has only one health clinic, Dura el Qar' governmental health clinic. In the absence of required health services and in emergencies, residents of Dura el Qar' attend Al 'Awdah Health Center in Al-Jalazun camp or Ramallah Governmental Hospital in Ramallah city, 2km and 7km from the locality respectively (Dura el Qar' Village Council, 2011).

The health sector in the village faces some problems and obstacles, including (Dura el Qar' Village Council, 2011):

- The lack of an ambulance.
- The problem of the waste landfill.
- The water shortage problem.
- The sewage network problem.
- The difficulties in accessing Al 'Awdah Health Center in Al-Jalazun camp due to Israeli restrictions.

Economic Activities

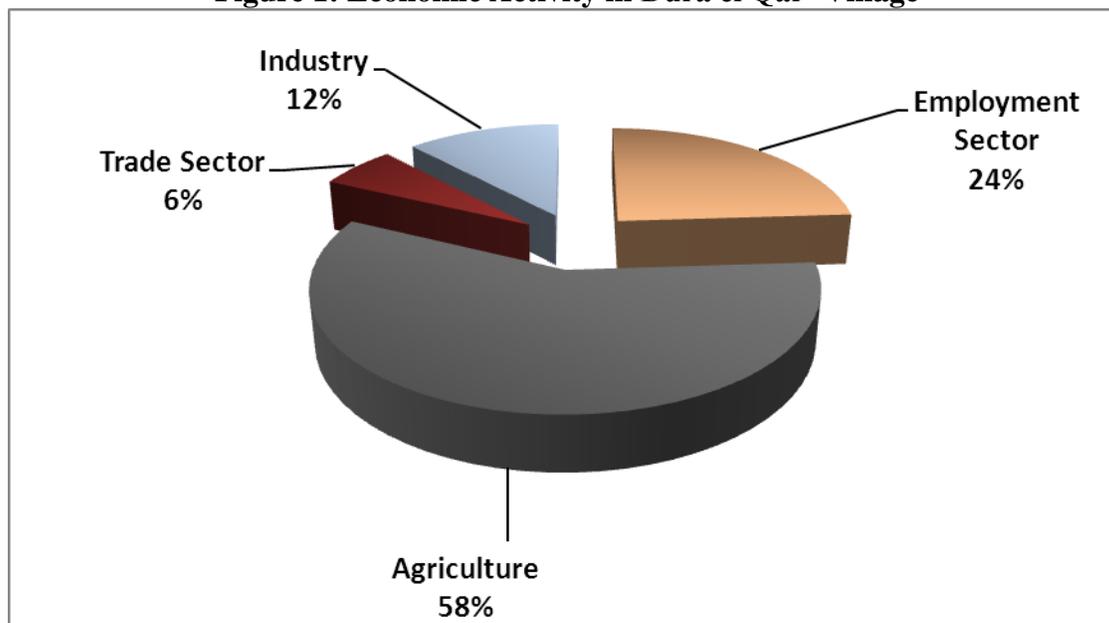
The economy in Dura el Qar' is dependent on several economic sectors, mainly the agricultural sector, which absorbs 58% of the village workforce (See Figure 1).

The results of a field survey conducted by the ARIJ team in 2011 for the distribution of labor by economic activity in Dura el Qar' are as follows:

- Agriculture Sector (58%)
- Government or Private Employees Sector (24%)
- Industry (12%)

- Trade Sector (6%)

Figure 1: Economic Activity in Dura el Qar' Village



Source: Dura el Qar' Village Council, 2011

Dura el Qar' village has 5 grocery stores, one vegetable and fruit store, 3 different professional workshops, one services store, and one agricultural nursery (Dura el Qar' Village Council, 2011).

The unemployment rate in Dura el Qar' reached around 15% in 2011 (Dura el Qar' Village Council, 2011). The most vulnerable social groups in the village, as a result of Israeli policies and procedures, are (Dura el Qar' Village Council, 2011):

- Workers in the agricultural sector.
- Workers in industry.
- Former workers in Israel.
- Workers in the services sector.

Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 34.6% of the Dura el Qar' labor force was economically active, of whom 93% were employed, and 65.3% were not economically active, of whom 52.4% were students and 34.4% were housekeepers (See Table 3).

Table 3: Dura el Qar' population (10 years of age and above) by sex and employment status-2007

S E X	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	493	17	17	527	339	-	61	18	13	431	2	960
F	143	1	13	157	337	444	75	1	3	860	-	1,017
T	636	18	30	684	676	444	136	19	16	1,291	2	1,977

Source: PCBS, 2009.

Agricultural Sector

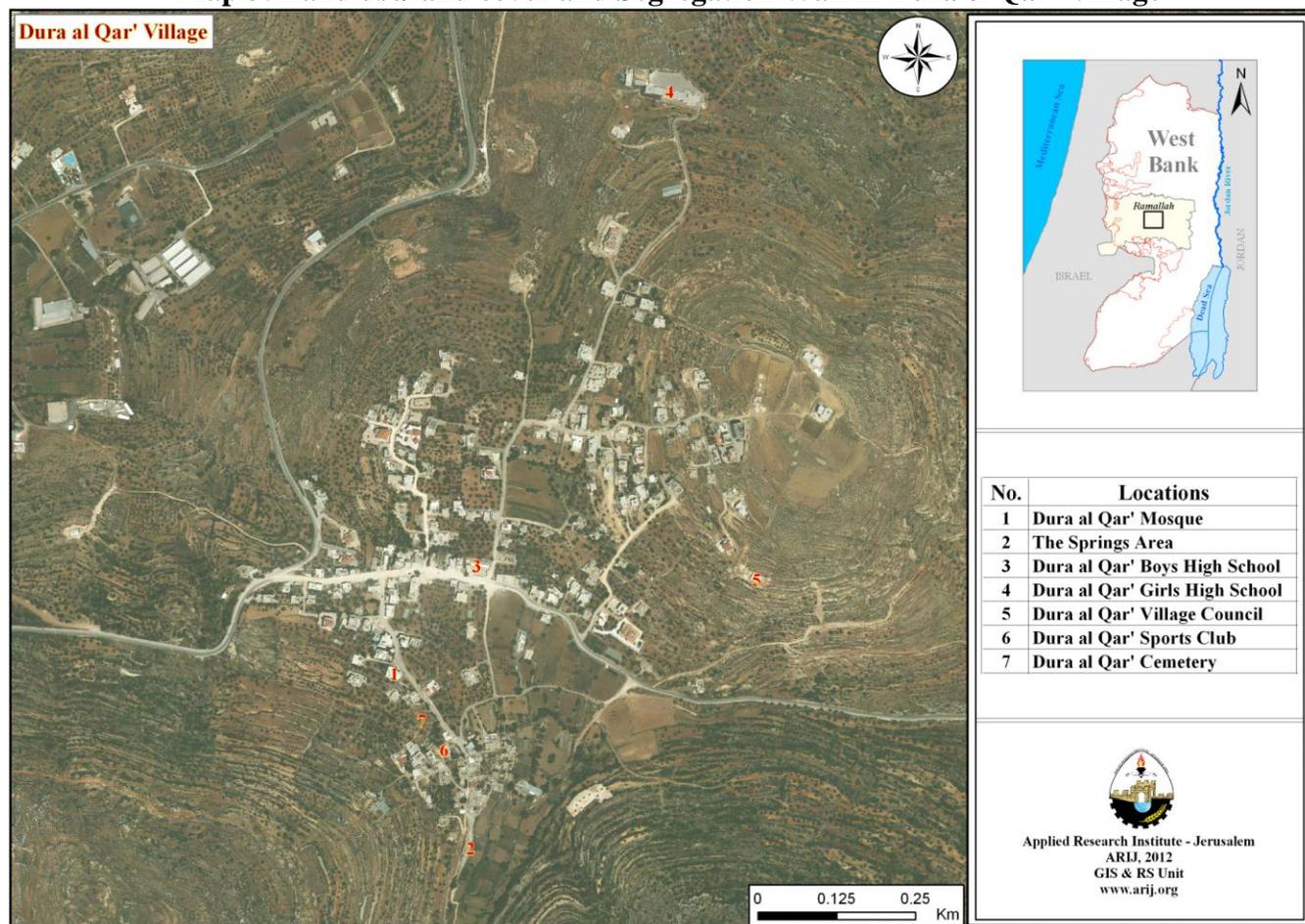
Dura el Qar' has a total area of around 4,215 dunums of which 1,923 are arable land and 439 dunums are registered as 'residential' (See Table 4 and Map 3).

Table 4: Land use and land cover in Dura el Qar' village in 2010 (area in dunum)

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (1,923)				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					
4,215	439	1,334	1	0	588	0	6	1,156	6	686

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012.

Map 3: Land use/land cover and Segregation Wall in Dura el Qar' Village



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012.

Table 5 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open-cultivated vegetables in Dura el Qar'. Cucumber is the vegetable most cultivated in the village.

Table 5: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Dura el Qar' 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.
16	25	0	0	15	0	5	0	5	5	41	30

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

Table 6 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. Dura el Qar' is famous for olive cultivation; there are 748.5 dunums of land planted with olive crops.

Table 6: Total area of fruit and olive trees in Dura el Qar' 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.
748.5	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	30	0	57.5	0	854	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

In terms of field crops and forage in Dura el Qar', cereals (particularly wheat and barley) are the most cultivated, covering an area of about 30 dunums, in addition to the cultivation of dry legumes such as beans and lentils (See Table 7).

Table 7: Total area of field crops in Dura el Qar' 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
30	0	11	0	19	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	73	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 shows that 5% of the residents in Dura el Qar' rear and keep domestic animals such as sheep, goats, and chickens (See Table 8).

Table 8: Livestock in Dura el Qar' village

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
0	134	100	0	0	0	0	40,000	0	8

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

There are approximately 6 kilometers of agricultural roads in the village, suitable for all kinds of vehicles (Dura el Qar' Village Council, 2011).

The agricultural sector in Dura el Qar' village faces some obstacles, primarily (Dura el Qar' Village Council, 2011):

- The difficulties in accessing lands.
- The confiscation of lands by Israeli forces.
- The unsuccessful marketing of agricultural products.
- The lack of capital for agricultural ventures.

Institutions and Services

Dura el Qar' village has no governmental institutions. However, it has a number of local institutions and associations that provide services to various sectors of society. These include (Dura el Qar' Village Council, 2011):

- **Dura el Qar' Village Council:** Founded in 1997 by the Palestinian National Authority with the goal of providing infrastructure services to the village residents.
- **Dura el Qar' Sports Club:** Founded in 1979 by the village's youth and currently registered in the Ministry of Youth & Sports, aiming at providing sports and cultural activities for young people.
- **Dura el Qar' Agricultural Society:** Founded in 2004 by the Palestinian National Authority.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services:

Dura el Qar' has been connected to a public electricity network since 1977. It is served by the Jerusalem Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the village, and approximately 47% of the housing units in the village are connected to the network. However, the village residents experience some problems concerning electricity, mainly the weak electrical current and the lack of street lighting, in addition to power outages during the winter (Dura el Qar' Village Council, 2011).

Dura el Qar' is connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 90% of the housing units within the village boundaries are connected to phone lines (Dura el Qar' Village Council, 2011).

Transportation Services:

7 public taxis are the main means of transportation in Dura el Qar' village. In addition to the lack of vehicles in the village, residents suffer from the unqualified main streets and the existence of the Segregation Wall, earth mounds, and military checkpoints (Dura el Qar' Village Council, 2011). There are 8km of main roads and 6km of secondary roads in the village (See Table 9) (Dura el Qar' Village Council, 2011).

Table 9: Roads in Dura el Qar' village

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

Source: Dura el Qar' Village Council, 2011

Water Resources:

Dura el Qar' is provided with water by Jerusalem Water Authority through the public water network established in 1981 (Dura el Qar' Village Council, 2011). Approximately 99.4% of the housing units are connected to this network (PCBS, 2009). The quantity of water supplied to Dura el Qar' in 2010 was approximately 38,000 cubic meters; therefore, the average rate of water supply per capita in Dura el Qar' is 38 liters per day (Jerusalem Water Authority, 2011). However, no Dura el Qar' citizen consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are recorded at around 26.5%. These losses happen at the main source, major transport lines, in the distribution network, and at the household level (Jerusalem Water Authority, 2011). Therefore the rate of water consumption per capita in Dura el Qar' is 28 liters per day. The rate experienced by Dura el Qar' residents is low compared with the minimum quantity of 100 liters proposed by the World Health Organization

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

Dura el Qar' also has 70 rainwater harvesting cisterns (Dura el Qar' Village Council, 2011). Additionally, there are 4 springs in the village used for small agricultural projects (See Table 11 for more information).

Table 11: Water springs in Dura al Qar' village

#	Name of Spring	Annual Average Pumping Rate, 2009 (m ³)	Ownership	Type of Cultivated Crops	Irrigation System
1	Al Kabira	8,935	Public	Vegetables	Dripping
2	Ad Daraj	2,476	Public	Vegetables	Dripping
3	Al Durrah	6,885	Public	Vegetables	Dripping
4	Al Magharah	9,829	Public	Vegetables	Dripping

Source: Dura el Qar' Village Council, 2011 & PWA, 2010

Sanitation:

Dura el Qar' has been connected to a public sewerage network since 2004. According to the results of a community survey conducted by the Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem (ARIJ) in 2010 as part of the project 'A Proposed Environmentally Sound Wastewater Management System for the West Bank',

only 47.5% of Dura el Qar' housing units use the sewage network as a means for wastewater disposal, while the rest of housing units (52.5%) use cesspits (ARIJ & CENTA, 2010).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day is approximately 53.6 cubic meters or 19,551 cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the village it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is 19.7 liters per day, depending on the consumption rate. The estimated amount of wastewater collected through the sewerage network is approximately 9,287 cubic meters annually. Approximately 10,264 cubic meters of wastewater is collected by cesspits and discharged by wastewater tankers. 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 Joint Services Council/ Group V for Waste is responsible for 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 20 NIS is charged to the population served by domestic solid waste collection and transportation services. However, the collected fees are not sufficient for good management of solid waste; only 15% of these fees are collected from the citizens (Dura el Qar' Village Council, 2011).

Most of the population in Dura el Qar' benefit from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags and then transferred to 90 containers of 1 cubic meter capacity each spread throughout the locality. The Joint Council collects the solid waste from the containers twice a week and transports it using a waste vehicle (owned by the Joint Council and providing service to other neighboring localities) to a dumping site located in Jifna village, 3km from the village, where it is burnt. In the absence of any system for separation and collection, household waste, industrial, and medical solid waste are collected together and dumped into the same landfill (Dura el Qar' Village Council, 2011).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Dura el Qar' is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Dura el Qar' residents is nearly 1.9 tons, or 695.7 tons per year (ARIJ-WERU, 2012).

Environmental Conditions

Like other villages and towns in the governorate, Dura el Qar' 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 in several neighborhoods of the village for several reasons:

- (1) Israeli control over Palestinian water resources causes problems in the organization of water pumping and distribution among populations. The Jerusalem Water Authority distributes water to various areas on an interval basis because the amount of water available is not sufficient to supply everyone's needs simultaneously.
- (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 in some neighborhoods (52.5%) forces the village residents to use unhygienic cesspits for the disposal of wastewater, and 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 because most cesspits are built without lining, allowing wastewater to enter into the ground and avoiding the need to use sewage tankers.
- The wastewater collected through the sewerage network 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 Dura el Qar' 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.
- There is an absence of a system in the village and the governorate in general that separates hazardous waste from non-hazardous waste. Consequently hazardous solid waste is collected with non-hazardous waste and transported to Jifna landfill for disposal by burning.

Impact of the Israeli Occupation

Geopolitical status in Dura al Qar'

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed in 28th September 1995 between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Dura al Qar' was divided into areas "B" and "C". Approximately 981 dunams (23.3% of the village's 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. It is worth mentioning that most of the village's population resides in area B. The rest of the village's area, constituting 3,234 dunams (76.7% 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, open spaces, and some Palestinian buildings in addition to Israeli settlements (table 12).

Table 12: The Geopolitical Divisions of Dura al Qar' – Ramallah Governorate

Area	Area in dunums	Percent of Total village area
Area A	0	0
Area B	981	23.3
Area C	3,234	76.7
Nature Reserve	0	0
Total	4,215	100

Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2011

Dura al Qar' village has been the victim of Israeli confiscations for the benefit of various Israeli interests, represented in the construction of Israeli settlements on the village territories. During the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territory, the Israeli government has confiscated 680 dunums in Dura al Qar' village for the establishment of the Israeli settlement "Beit El". Beit El settlement was established in 1977. The major part of the settlement was established on the village lands in addition to lands of Al Bireh town which is neighboring the village from the southern side. Beit El is currently inhabited by approximately 5,500 Israeli settlers.

On the 7th of June 2012, the Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu declared the construction of 851 new Israeli settlement units in a number of Israeli settlements in the West Bank; 300 settlements of which will be constructed in Beit El. These units will replace 30 units in 5 buildings that will be demolished in the Israeli outpost Giv'at Ha-Ulpana of the Beit El settlement. The decision to construct new Israeli settlement units came after the Israeli Knesset dropped a project to legalize random outposts established on private Palestinian lands in the West Bank (69 deputies voted against the law, compared to 22 with the law), thus foiling the Israeli settlers attempt to circumvent the Israeli Supreme Court's decision to demolish five settlement buildings in the Giv'at Ha-Ulpana outpost of the Beit El Israeli settlement in the West Bank, which is home to 30 Jewish families.

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

Dura el Qar' Village Council has implemented several development projects in Dura el Qar' during the past five years (See Table 13).

Table 13: Implemented Development Plans and Projects in Dura el Qar' During the Last Five Years

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Construction of a school for girls	Educational	2008	Ministry of Local Government
Pavement of roads	Infrastructure	2010	Ministry of Local Government
Establishment of new electricity lines	Infrastructure	2005	Ministry of Local Government
Source: Dura el Qar' Village Council, 2011			

Proposed Projects

Dura el Qar' 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 viewpoint of the participants in the workshop:

1. Completing the sewage network.
2. Constructing rainwater harvesting cisterns to be used for agriculture, constructing agricultural roads, and reclaiming agricultural lands (300 dunums).
3. Implementing productive income-generating projects that use organic agricultural production for food manufacturing, and creating productive projects such as rearing sheep, poultry and bees.
4. Creating job opportunities for the unemployed, particularly graduates.
5. Supporting the Village Council in infrastructure projects (reservoirs, streets, schools, a club headquarters, and a playground).
6. Rehabilitating the springs area, as it is classified as a tourist area.
7. Providing financial support and financing projects for the various institutions.
8. Paving the village's streets (4 km).
9. Constructing a wall and a fence around the cemetery.
10. Renovating the water channels.

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Dura el Qar' suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 14 shows the development priorities and needs in the village according to the village council's perspective.

Table 14: Development Priorities and Needs in Dura el Qar'

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*			10.5km*
2	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks	*			4km
3	Extending the Water Network to Cover New Built up Areas	*			4km
4	Construction of New Water Networks	*			6km
5	Rehabilitation/ Construction of New Wells or Springs	*			4 springs
6	Construction of Water Reservoirs	*			1500 cubic meters
7	Construction of a Sewage Disposal Network	*			6km
8	Construction of a New Electricity Network	*			7km
9	Providing Containers for Solid Waste Collection	*			90 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	*			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	*			
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	*			40 cisterns
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock	*			4 barracks
4	Veterinary Services	*			
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals	*			30 tons/ year
6	Construction of New Greenhouses	*			20 greenhouses
7	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses	*			14 greenhouses
8	Field Crops Seeds	*			
9	Plants and Agricultural Supplies	*			

* 3km are main roads, 2.5km are sub roads and 5km are agricultural roads

Source: Dura el Qar' Village Council, 2011

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