

An Naqura 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 Nablus Governorate. These booklets came as a result of a comprehensive study of all localities in Nablus Governorate, which aims to depict the overall living conditions in the governorate and presenting developmental plans to assist in improving 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 Nablus 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 Nablus Governorate. In addition, the project aims to prepare 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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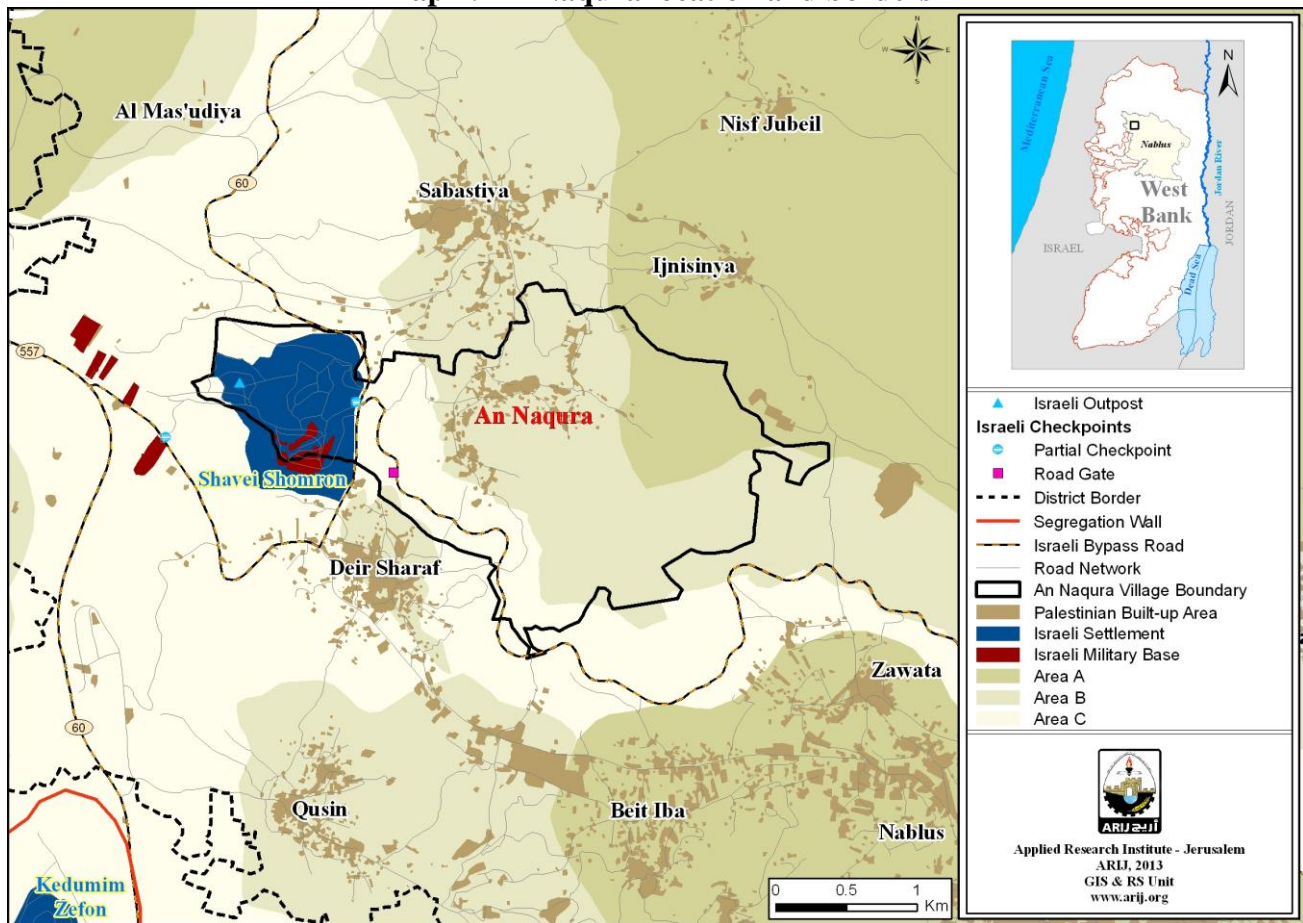
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An Naqura Village Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

An Naqura is a Palestinian village in Nablus Governorate, located 7.57 km northwest of Nablus City. It is bordered by Ijnisinya and Zawata to the east, Sabastiya and Ijnisinya to the north, Deir Sharaf to the west, and Beit Iba and Deir Sharaf to the south (ARIJ-GIS, 2014) (See Map 1).

Map 1: An Naqura location and borders



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

An Naqura is located at an altitude of 464m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 570.06mm. The average annual temperature is 16°C whilst the average annual humidity is approximately 61% (ARIJ-GIS, 2014).

The total area of An Naqura village consists of approximately 5,452 dunums. This is according to the new borders of the local bodies which were stipulated by the Palestinian Ministry of Local Government, prepared by the Palestinian National Authority and represented by the Ministry of Local Government, the Central Elections Commission, the Ministry of Planning and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics 2011. These governmental institutions redeveloped and altered the borders of the local bodies for the purpose of the elections. ARIJ adopted these new borders in this project for the purposes of research and study. The adopted borders, to a certain extent, suited the

demographic variables and the environmental and agricultural facts on the ground. These borders do not represent the space and the borders of private property in the district and they are not included in the files of private land properties.

Since 1996, An Naqura has been governed by a Village Council which is currently administrated by 9 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA). There is also 1 employee working in the council, which has a permanent headquarters included within the Joint Services Council Northwest of Nablus (An Naqura Village Council, 2013).

It is the responsibility of the Village Council to provide a number of services to the residents of An Naqura, including (An Naqura Village Council, 2013):

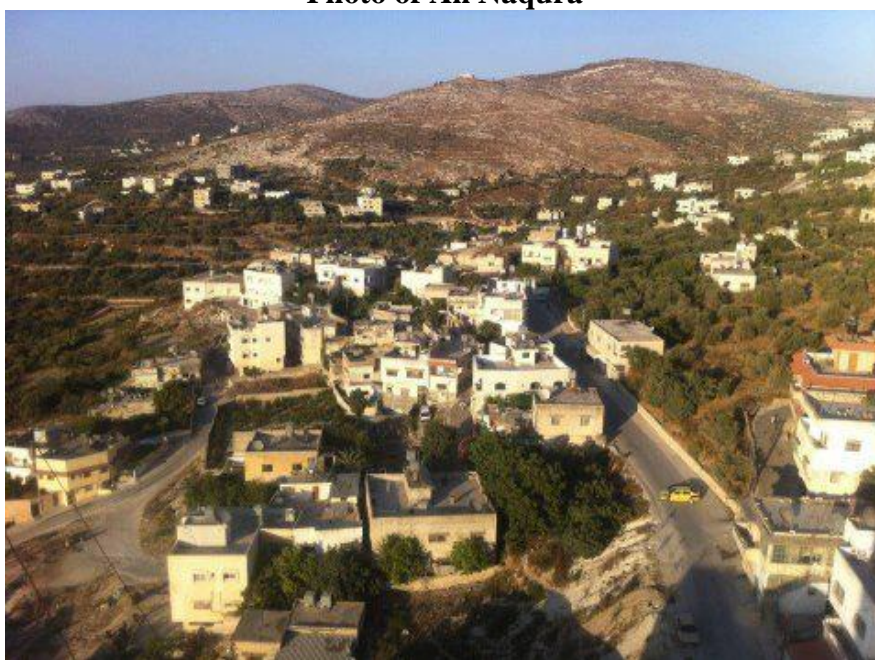
- The establishment and maintenance of the drinking water and electricity networks.
- Public services.
- Road rehabilitation, construction and paving.
- Provision of offices for governmental services.
- Implementation of projects and studies for the village.
- Protection of historical and archeological sites.
- Protection of governmental properties.
- Provision of educational kindergartens.

History

An Naqura village was named after a Khirba (ruins) located to the south of the village called “Khirbat an Naqula”, in which the current villagers used to live before moving to the current village area. The name was later changed to “An Naqura”.

The current village was established more than 4000 years ago, with its residents descending from the Arabian Peninsula and Yemen (An Naqura Village Council, 2013).

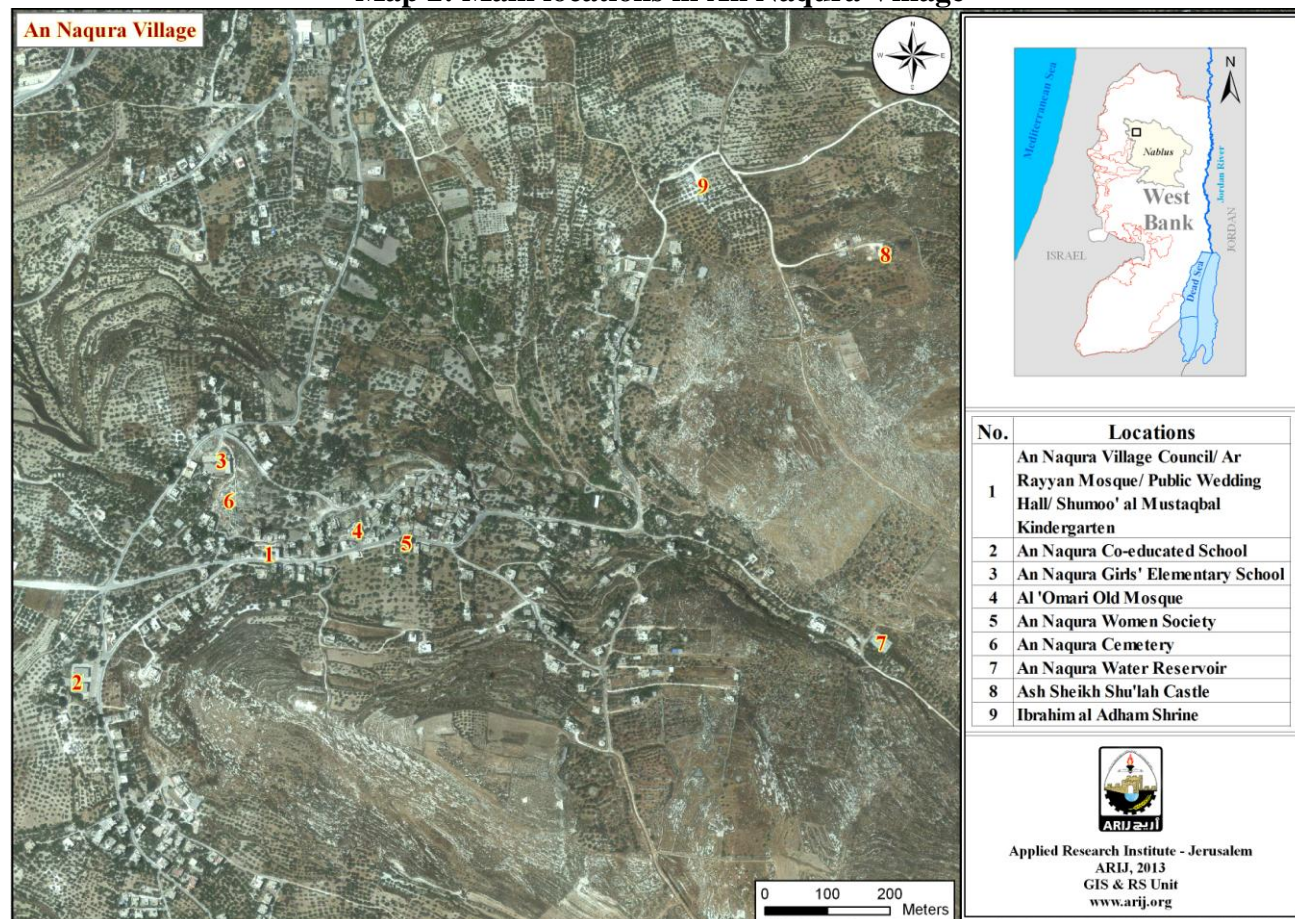
Photo of An Naqura



Religious and Archaeological Sites

There are two mosques in the village (Ar Rayyan and Al Omari Old Mosques). The village has several sites of archaeological interest including Khirbet ash Sheikh Sholi and Khirbet Ibrahim al Adham (ruins). In addition there is Haron water spring, and the old city which contains old buildings and ancient olive oil-presses. All of these are in need of restoration in order to qualify as a tourist location, as determined by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities (An Naqura Village Council, 2013) (See Map 2).

Map 2: Main locations in An Naqura Village



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of An Naqura in 2007 was 2,339, of whom 1,188 were male and 1,151 female. There were additionally 290 households registered as living in 327 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 An Naqura is as follows: 39.1% were less than 15 years of age, 56.7% were between 15 and 64 years of age, and 3.5% were 65 years of age or older. Data also showed that the sex ratio

of males to females in the village is 103.2:100, meaning that males and females constitute 50.8% and 49.2% of the population, respectively.

Families

An Naqura residents are from several families, including Abu Hashish, Abu Ja'far, Izreiq, As Sarsoor, Abu 'Abda, Abu 'Abdun, Ismael and Mahmoud (An Naqura Village Council, 2013).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among An Naqura population is approximately 5.3%, of whom 82.4% are females. Of the literate population, 11.1% could only read and write, with no formal education, 24.3% had elementary education, 29.2% had preparatory education, 17.6% had secondary education, and 12.4% completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the village of An Naqura by sex and educational attainment in 2007.

Table 1: An Naqura population (10 years and above) by sex and educational attainment

Sex	Illite-rate	Can read & write	Element-ary	Preparat-ory	Second-ary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Un-known	Total
M	16	95	205	252	170	49	79	-	6	1	-	873
F	75	95	210	247	131	20	54	-	3		1	836
T	91	190	415	499	301	69	133	-	9	1	1	1,709

Source: PCBS, 2009.

There are two public schools in the village run by the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education (Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012) (see Table 2).

Table 2: Schools in An Naqura by name, stage, sex, and supervising authority (2011/2012)

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
An Naqura Co-educated Secondary School	Government	Mixed
An Naqura Girls' Elementary School	Government	Female

Source: Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012

In the village there are 463 students, 36 teachers, and 22 classes. The average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 13, whilst the average number of students per class is approximately 21 (Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012).

There is also one kindergarten in An Naqura village (Shumu' al Mustaqbal), which is run by a private organization. The kindergarten consists of 2 classes that are supervised by 2 teachers (Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012).

Due to the lack of variety of educational levels, including the secondary scientific branch; students head to Sabastiya and Deir Sharaf Schools (2 km away) (An Naqura Village Council, 2013).

The educational sector in An Naqura village faces a number of obstacles; mainly (An Naqura Village Council, 2013):

- The lack of classrooms.
- The lack of yards and playgrounds at the schools.
- The lack of umbrellas at some of the schools.
- The lack of projectors and LCD devices at the girls' school.

Health Status

An Naqura has a governmental health clinic, a private general physician clinic and a private dental clinic. In the absence of required health services or in emergencies, patients are transferred to Rafidiya or the national hospitals, or to Ar Rahma clinic; all in Nablus city (12 km away) (An Naqura Village Council, 2013).

The health sector in the village faces a number of obstacles and problems, principally (An Naqura Village Council, 2013):

- The lack of an ambulance service.

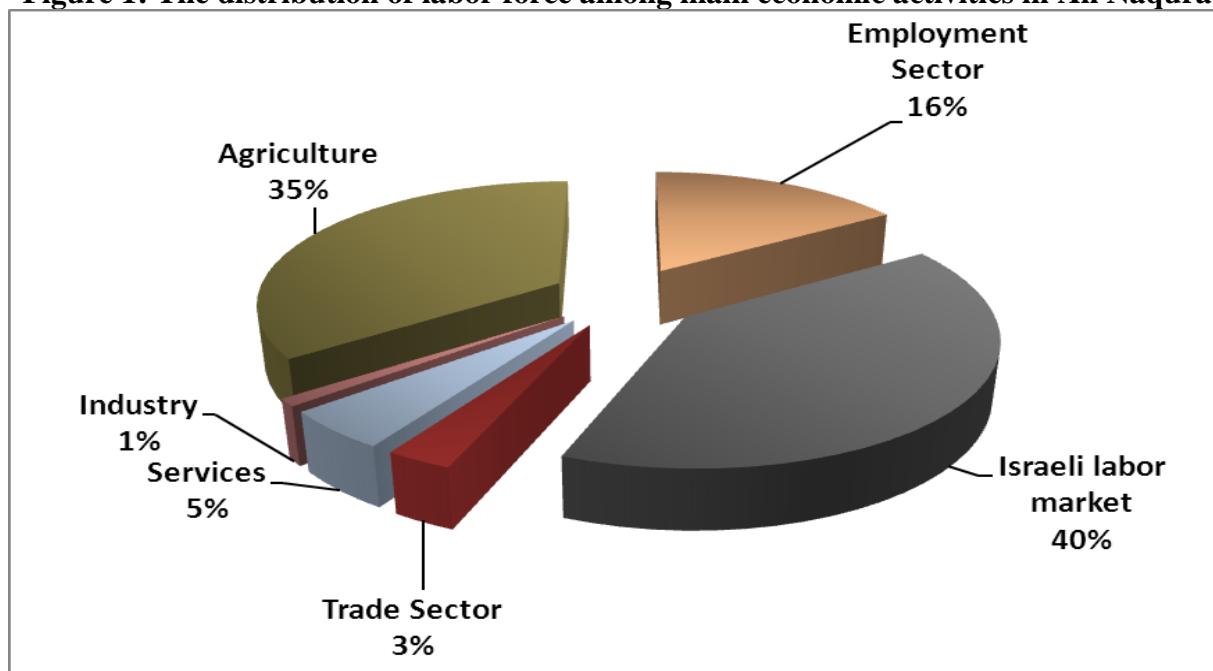
Economic Activities

The economy in An Naqura is dependent mainly on the Israeli labor market, which absorbs 40% of the village's workforce (An Naqura Village Council, 2013) (See Figure 1).

The results of a field survey conducted by the ARIJ team in 2013 for the distribution of labor by economic activity in An Naqura are as follows:

- Israeli labor market (40%)
- Agriculture sector (35%)
- Government or other employees sector (16%)
- Services sector (5%)
- Trade sector (3%)
- Industry (1%)

Figure 1: The distribution of labor force among main economic activities in An Naqura



Source: An Naqura Village Council, 2013

An Naqura has 12 groceries, 6 service stores, 3 different professional workshops and an olive oil-press (An Naqura Village Council, 2013).

In 2013, the unemployment rate in An Naqura reached 40% and the groups most affected economically by Israeli restrictions have been (An Naqura Village Council, 2013):

- Workers in the agricultural sector.
- Workers in the services sector.

Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 30.6% of An Naqura’s labor force was economically active, of whom 88.4% were employed, 69.3% were not economically active, 51.8% were students, and 34.8% were housekeepers (See Table 3).

Table 3: An Naqura population (10 years of age and above) by sex and employment status

Sex	Economically active				Non-economically active						Not stated	Total
	Employed	Currently Unemployed	Un-employed (never worked)	Total	Student	House-keeping	Unable to work	Not working & not looking for work	Others	Total		
M	504	38	16	558	321	-	45	12	3	381	-	939
F	63	10	10	83	328	427	49	1	2	807	-	890
T	567	48	26	641	649	427	94	13	5	1,188	-	1,829

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

Source: PCBS, 2009.

Agricultural Sector

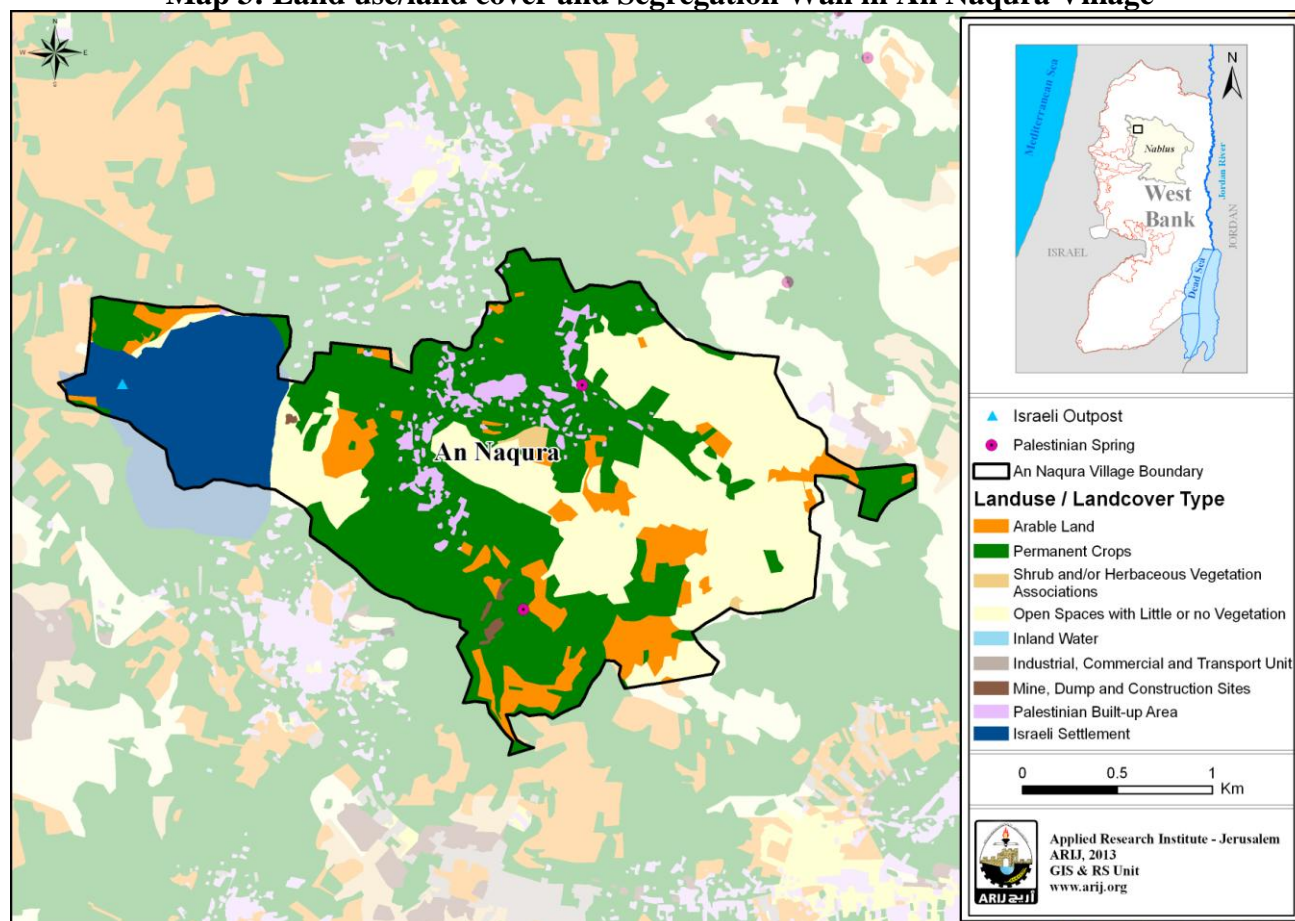
An Naqura has a total area of approximately 5,452 dunums of which 2,877 are ‘arable’ land and 179 dunums are registered as ‘residential’ (See Table 4 and Map 3).

Table 4: Land use and land cover in An Naqura village (area in dunum)

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (2,877)				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					
5,452	179	2,298	0	22	557	0	0	1,699	17	680

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2014.

Map 3: Land use/land cover and Segregation Wall in An Naqura Village



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

Table 5 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open-cultivated vegetables in An Naqura. The most commonly cultivated crops within this area are okra and squash.

Table 5: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in An Naqura (area in dunums)

Fruity vegetables		Leafy vegetables		Green legumes		Bulbs		Other vegetables		Total Area	
Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.
3	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	9

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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture-Nablus, 2010

Table 6 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. An Naqura is famous for olive cultivation and there are approximately 2,901 dunums of land planted with olive trees in the village.

Table 6: Total area of horticulture and olive trees in An Naqura (area in dunums)

Olives		Citrus		Stone-fruits		Pome fruits		Nuts		Other fruits		Total Area	
Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.
2,901	0	0	0	117	0	2	0	33	0	27	0	3,080	0

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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture-Nablus, 2010

In terms of field crops and forage in An Naqura, cereals (particularly wheat) are the most cultivated, covering an area of approximately 105 dunums (See Table 7).

Table 7: Total area of forage and field crops in An Naqura (area in dunums)

Cereals		Bulbs		Dry legumes		Oil crops		Forage crops		Stimulating crops		Other crops		Total Area	
Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.
105	0	2	0	20	0	4	0	35	0	0	0	6	0	172	0

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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture-Nablus, 2010

The field survey conducted by ARIJ team shows that 20% of the residents in An Naqura rear and keep domestic animals such as sheep and goats (See Table 8).

Table 8: Livestock in An Naqura

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
2	300	250	0	0	0	0	40,000	0	210

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Nablus, 2010

There are approximately 16 kilometers of agricultural roads in the village, divided as follows (An Naqura Village Council, 2013):

Table 9: Agricultural Roads in An Naqura Village and their Lengths

Suitability of Agricultural Roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	2
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	10
For animals only	4
Unsuitable	-

Source: An Naqura Village Council, 2013

The agricultural sector in the village faces some problems, including (An Naqura Village Council, 2013):

- The confiscation of lands by the Israelis.
- The lack of access to agricultural land.
- The lack of capital for agricultural investment.
- The lack of water resources.
- The limited agricultural area suitable for cultivation at the reserved area.
- The geographical nature of the village which prevent any rain-fed cultivation.

Institutions and Services

An Naqura village has a number of local institutions and associations that provide services to various sectors of society. These include (An Naqura Village Council, 2013):

- **An Naqura Village Council:** Founded in 1996 and was later registered by the Ministry of Local Government, with the aim of taking care of different issues concerning the village and providing various services to its population, in addition to infrastructure services.
- **An Naqura Women Society:** Founded in 2006 by the Ministry of Interior. The Society is interested in supporting women through projects in the fields of handicrafts and food processing.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services:

An Naqura has been connected to a public electricity network since 1983. It is served by the Israeli Qatariya Electricity Company, and approximately 100% of the housing units in the village are connected to the network. The village residents face a number of problems concerning electricity, primarily the networks' need for maintenance (An Naqura Village Council, 2013).

An Naqura is also connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 95% of the housing units within the village boundaries are connected to phone lines (An Naqura Village Council, 2013).

Transportation Services:

There are 4 taxis and 1 public bus, in addition to 2 illegal/unlicensed cars in An Naqura. Residents use Sabastiya taxi offices when there is a lack of available vehicles. The existence of earth mounds and military checkpoints on roads are considered as major obstacles faced by the village residents (An Naqura Village Council, 2013). There are 7.3km of main roads and 13 km of secondary roads in An Naqura (An Naqura Village Council, 2013) (See Table 10).

Table 10: Roads in An Naqura Village

Status of Internal Roads	Road Length (km)	
	Main	Secondary
1. Paved & in good condition	3	5
2. Paved & in poor condition	2	4
3. Unpaved	2.3	4

Source: An Naqura Village Council, 2013

Water Resources:

An Naqura is provided with water by Mekorot through the public water network established in 1973. All housing units are connected to the network (An Naqura Village Council, 2013)

The quantity of water supplied to An Naqura village in 2012 was recorded at approximately 72,000 cubic meters/year (An Naqura Village Council, 2013). Therefore, the estimated rate of water supply per capita is approximately 115 liters/day. However, no An Naqura citizen consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are estimated at 5% (An Naqura Village Council, 2013). 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 An Naqura is 109 liters per day (An Naqura Village Council, 2013). The average water consumption of An Naqura residents is low compared with the minimum quantity of 100 liters per capita per day proposed by the World Health Organization. Each cubic meter of water from the public network costs 3 NIS (An Naqura Village Council, 2013).

Sanitation:

An Naqura lacks a public sewerage network and most of the population use cesspits and septic tanks, as a main means for wastewater disposal (An Naqura Village Council, 2013).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the approximated quantity of wastewater generated per day, is 150 cubic meters, or 54,700 cubic meters annually. At the individual level, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is approximately 87 liters per day. The wastewater collected by cesspits and septic tanks is discharged by wastewater tankers directly to open areas or nearby valleys with little regard for the environment. Here it is noted that there is no wastewater treatment either at the source or at the disposal sites and this poses a serious threat to the environment in addition to public health (ARIJ - WERU, 2013).

Solid Waste Management:

The Joint Services Council for Solid 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 amounting to 6 NIS/ month per household is charged to the population and facilities served by domestic solid waste collection and transportation services. Where the proportion of fee about 90% (An Naqura Village Council, 2013).

Most of the population in An Naqura benefits 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 three times weekly and transports it using a waste vehicle to Zahret al Finjan

dumping site in Jenin Governorate, 25 km from the village, where it is subsequently buried in an environmentally-friendly way (An Naqura Village Council, 2013).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in An Naqura is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the An Naqura residents is nearly 1.2 tons, or 438 tons per year (ARIJ-WERU, 2013).

Environmental Conditions

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

Water Crisis

- Rehabilitation of old water network and expansion the network to serve new areas.

Wastewater Management

The absence of a public sewage network in the village means that An Naqura residents are forced to use unhygienic cesspits for the disposal of wastewater, and/or to discharge wastewater into the streets, as citizens cannot afford the high cost of sewage tankers. This is particularly common in winter. 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, to avoid the need to use sewage tankers and allow wastewater to enter into the ground. 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

An Naqura village suffers from a lack of containers for waste collection. Citizens leave garbage in front of homes until the waste is collected, usually three times a week. Accumulation of garbage in the streets and in front of homes results in insect infestation and attracts stray animals. As the Joint Council for the Management of Solid Waste is responsible for the process of collecting waste from the village and disposing it in Zahret al Finjan landfill in Jenin Governorate, there are few problems related to waste disposal. This landfill is the main environmentally-friendly landfill serving the village, in addition to most of the localities in the Nablus Governorate.

Geopolitical Status in An Naqura

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28th September 1995 by the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, An Naqura was divided into Area A, B and C. Approximately 769 dunums (14% of the village's total area) were assigned as Area A where the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) holds all responsibilities for internal security and public order, while 2,781 dunums (51% of the village's total area) were classified as Area B, where the PNA has a complete control over civil matters but Israel continues to have overriding responsibility for security. The rest of the village's area, constituting of 1,902 dunums (35% of the total area), were classified as

Area C, where Israel retains full control over the security and administration of the territory. In Area C, Palestinian building and land management is prohibited unless through the consent or authorization of the Israeli Civil Administration. The majority of An Naqura's population resides in Area B, while most of the land lying within Area C is open space and agricultural land, or has been taken for Israeli settlements. (See Table 11).

Table 11: The Geopolitical Divisions of An Naqura village according to Oslo Agreement 1995

Area	Area in dunums	Percentage of Total village area %
Area A	769	14
Area B	2,781	51
Area C	1,902	35
Nature Reserve	0	0
Total	5,452	100

Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2014

Israeli occupation practices in An Naqura village

Hundreds of dunums of land belonging to An Naqura village have been confiscated by Israel, primarily for the purpose of establishing settlements, military bases and the construction of Israeli settlement roads. The following is a breakdown of the Israeli confiscations of land of An Naqura:

During its occupation, Israel has confiscated 680 dunums from An Naqura village for the establishment of "Shavei Shomron" settlement. Founded in 1977, approximately 792 Israeli settlers live in this settlement.

Attacks and violence perpetrated by settlers living in the settlements on An Naqura land have had a profoundly negative impact on village residents and their property. Palestinian land owners are unable to access their lands, as they have been fenced off with barbed wire. Settlers have planted trees in these areas to reinforce their control over the area. The settlers have damaged and burned a number of Palestinian owned trees and plants. Settlers have also attacked the land owners in an attempt to intimidate and deter them from returning to their land neighboring the settlements.

Israeli checkpoints around An Naqura village

After the outbreak of the Second Intifada in 2000, the Israeli authorities established a number of military checkpoints at the western entrance of the village. "Shavei Shomron" permanent checkpoint was established on the territory of An Naqura, and link between Nablus and Jenin Governorates. An iron gate, concrete blocks and a military observation tower has also been constructed.

Over the last decade, the closure of the western entrance to An Naqura has continued to have a negative impact on the daily lives of residents. It has hindered the freedom of movement and severed the links between villages in the north of the West Bank and the surrounding villages. This has resulted in heavy economic losses for residents of the village as they are forced to travel further

distances when checkpoints are closed, in order to reach their agricultural land which is located in the surrounding villages to the north. Checkpoints are often closed under the pretext of the protection of those settlers living in “Shavei Shomron” and other settlements. Israeli authorities reopened the western entrance to the village in 2011 after years of suffering.

Israeli bypass roads on An Naqura village

Israeli authorities have established multiple bypass roads across the West Bank, confiscating thousands of dunums of agricultural and non-agricultural land in order to link Israeli settlements to each other and to separate the Palestinian community. These roads also serve to enhance Israeli security control. Israel has confiscated land on the west side of An Naqura village in order to construct Israeli bypass road No. 60.

It should be noted that the real danger of the bypass roads lies in the amount of the confiscated lands which will be taken for the purpose of what is known as the (buffer zone). The buffer zone is imposed by the Israeli army and usually occupies 75 meters on both sides of the road.

Israeli military orders issued in the village of An Naqura

Israeli occupation authorities have issued a series of military orders in order to confiscate land in An Naqura village and in the neighboring villages. The following is one of these commands :

1. Israeli Military Order No. 95/11 / T (extension of the validity of borders amendment) issued on 12th December 2011 confiscated an area of 92.334 dunums from the villages of Beit Iba, An Naqura, Sabestiya (Ijinistiya) and Zawata for military purposes (construction of a military road).

Analysis conducted by the Geographic Information Systems Department at the Applied Research Institute - Jerusalem (ARIJ) shows that the 9km long military road which connects the Israeli military base to the east of Zawata and Ijinistiya with “Shavei Shomron” settlement is illegally situated on the territory of the two villages.¹

2. Israeli Military Order No. 165 /05 / T issued on 20th September 2005 confiscated an area of 53.4 dunums from the villages of An Naqura, Deir Sharaf, and Sabastiya for military purposes (Construction of security zone to protect “Shavei Shomron” settlement).

¹ http://www.poica.org/editor/case_studies/view.php?recordID=5355

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

An Naqura Village Council has implemented several development projects in An Naqura during the past five years (See Table 12).

Table 12: Implemented Development Plans and Projects in An Naqura during the Last Five Years

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Establishing a public water reservoir of 500 cubic meters capacity	Water	2009	The Hydrology Group
Increasing the electricity power supply	Electricity	2010	Kuwaiti Arab Fund
Rehabilitating the main road kinking the village with Nablus-Jenin road	Infrastructure	2013	An Naqura Village Council

Source: An Naqura Village Council, 2013

Proposed Projects

An Naqura Village Council, in cooperation with the village's civil society organizations and village residents, hopes to implement several projects in the coming years. The project ideas were developed during the Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) workshop conducted by ARIJ staff in the village. The projects are as follows, in order of priority from the viewpoints of the participants' in the workshop:

1. Constructing retaining walls (1.3km long).
2. Establishing a public park and a sports stadium, and restoring the archeological sites in the village.
3. Constructing a new school in the village.
4. Expanding the public water network.
5. Constructing agricultural roads (12km long), and fencing lands for irrigated cultivation (a total area of 50 dunums).
6. Expanding, beautifying and cultivating the campus of the village water springs.

7. Establishing agricultural harvesting wells to be used in the process of supplemental irrigation.

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

An Naqura suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 13 shows the development priorities and needs in the village, according to the Village Council's perspective:

Table 13: Development Priorities and Needs in An Naqura

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and pavement of roads	*			26.3 km [^]
2	Rehabilitation of old water networks	*			4 km
3	Extending the water network to cover new built up areas	*			6 km
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	*			12 km
8	Construction of a new electricity network	*			4 km
9	Providing containers for solid waste collection			*	
10	Providing vehicles for collecting solid waste			*	
11	Providing a sanitary landfill			*	
Health Needs					
1	Building new clinics or health care centres			*	
2	Rehabilitation of old clinics or health care centres			*	
3	Purchasing medical equipment and tools	*			equipping the medical lab
Educational Needs					
1	Building new schools	*			a secondary school for boys
2	Rehabilitation of old schools	*			adding new classrooms at the girls' school
3	Purchasing new school equipment	*			all levels
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of agricultural lands	*			300 dunums
2	Building rainwater harvesting cisterns	*			20 cisterns
3	Construction of livestock barracks		*		6 barracks
4	Provision of Veterinary Services	*			
5	Provision of seeds and hay for animals	*			200 tons per year
6	Construction of new greenhouses			*	
7	Rehabilitation of greenhouses			*	
8	Provision of field crops seeds	*			
9	Provision of plants and agricultural supplies	*			

[^] 4.3 km main roads, 8 km secondary roads and 14 km agricultural roads.

Source: An Naqura Village Council, 2013

References:

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