

Al Badhan 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 about as a result of a comprehensive study of all localities in the Nablus Governorate, which aims to depict the overall living conditions in the governorate and present 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 a focus on the agricultural sector.

All locality profiles in Arabic and English are available online at <http://vprofile.arij.org>.

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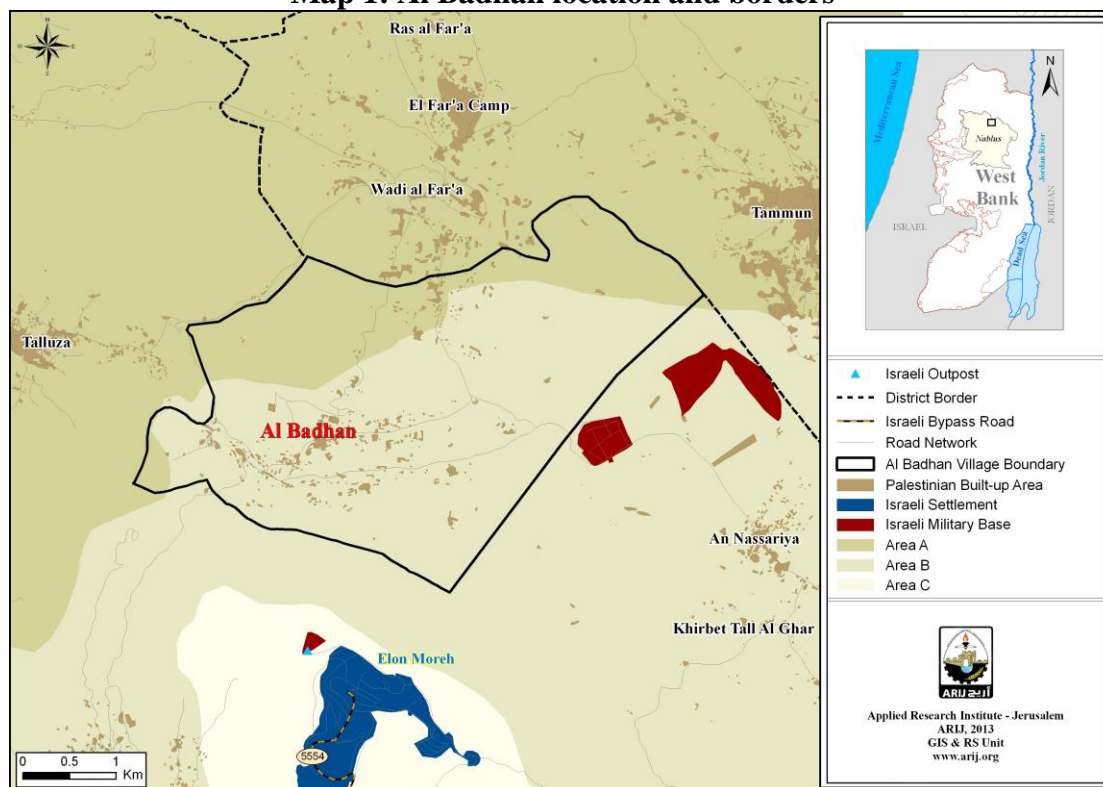
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Al Badhan Village Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Al Badhan is a Palestinian village in the Nablus Governorate, located 7.28 km northeast of Nablus City. It is bordered by Tammun town (tubas Governorate) to the east, wadi al Far'a village (tubas Governorate) to the north, Talluza village to the west, and 'Azmut & An Nassariya villages to the south (ARIJ-GIS, 2014) (See Map 1).

Map 1: Al Badhan location and borders



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

Al Badhan is located at an altitude of 180 m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 384.3 mm. The average annual temperature is 18.3°C whilst the average annual humidity is approximately 59% (ARIJ-GIS, 2014).

The total area of Al Badhan village consists of approximately 13,281 dunums. This is according to the new borders of the local bodies which was 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. It is also not included in the files of private land properties.

Since 2003, Al Badhan has been governed by a Village Council which is currently administrated by 10 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA). There are also 2 employees working in the council, which has permanent headquarters (Al Badhan Village Council, 2013).

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

- The establishment and maintenance of the drinking water network.
- Street cleaning and public services.
- Road rehabilitation, construction and paving.
- Implementation of projects and studies for the village.
- Protection of historical and archeological sites.
- Protection of governmental properties.
- Provision of offices for governmental institutions.
- Organization of the construction and issuance of licenses processes.

History

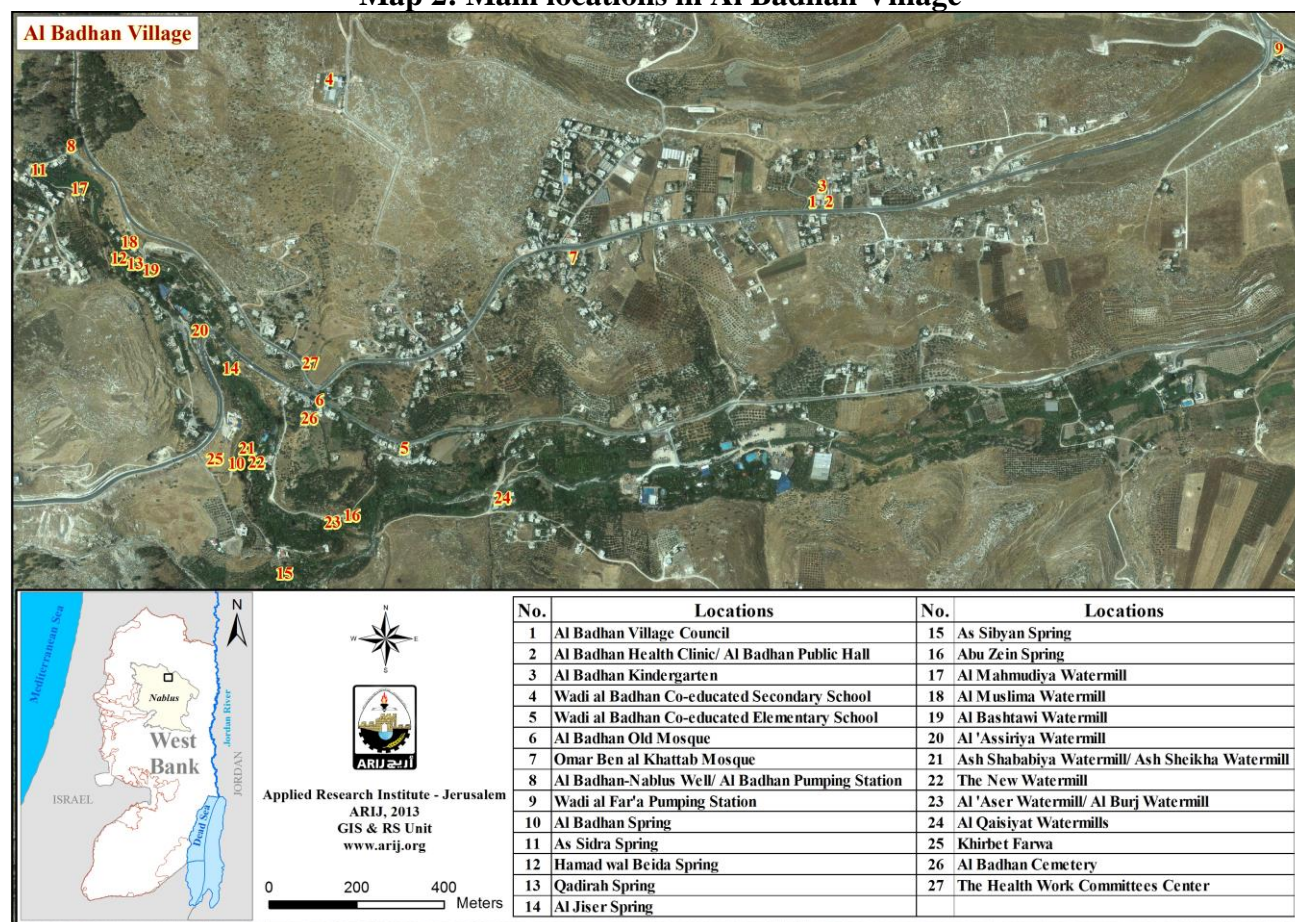
Al Badhan village's name has two origins; the first relates to its meaning in the Persian language which is the green land of springs, while the second reason says it named after the Persian commander named "Badhan" who inhabited the area.

The village was established during the Middle Assyrian era; around 120,000 B.C., with its residents descending from the neighboring village of Talluza (Al Badhan Village Council, 2013).

Photo of Al Badhan

Religious and Archaeological Sites

There are two mosques in the village (Omar Ben al Khattab and Al Badhan Old Mosques). The village has several sites of archaeological interest including 12 ancient watermills, including: Al Mahmudiya, Ash Shabiba, Ash Sheikha, Al Qaisiyat, Al Burj, Al ‘Asar, ‘Imsallam, Al Jadida and As Sultaniyat, in addition to Khirbat Qarwa, Khirbat Al Khreiba and Khirbat as Sarb (ruins). All of these sites are in need of restoration in order to qualify as a tourist location, as determined by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities (Al Badhan Village Council, 2013) (See Map 2).

Map 2: Main locations in Al Badhan Village

Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Al Badhan in 2007 was 2,448, of whom 1,254 were male and 1,194 female. There were additionally 447 households registered as living in 514 housing units.

Age Groups and Gender

The General Census of Population and Housing carried out by PCBS in 2007 showed the distribution of age groups in Al Badhan is as follows: 37.7% were less than 15 years of age, 58.7% were between 15 and 64 years of age, and 3.6% were 65 years of age or older. Data also showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the village is 105:100, meaning that males and females constitute 51.2% and 48.8% of the population, respectively.

Families

Al Badhan residents are from several families, including Salahat, Dababsah, Janajra, Faris, Darawshah, Barahma, Balatiya, 'Awaysa and Shanablah (Al Badhan Village Council, 2013).

Immigration

The field survey conducted by ARIJ staff showed that approximately 15 families have left the village since Al Aqsa Intifada in 2000 (Al Badhan Village Council, 2013).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among Al Badhan population is approximately 6.5%, of which 77% are females. Of the literate population, 14% could only read and write, with no formal education, 25% had elementary education, 26% had preparatory education, 17% had secondary education, and 11% completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the village of Al Badhan by sex and educational attainment in 2007.

Table 1: Al Badhan population (10 years and above) by sex and educational attainment

S E x	Illite- rate	Can read & write	Element- ary	Preparat- ory	Second- ary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Un- known	Total
M	27	128	230	259	161	60	64	1	8	1	-	939
F	92	128	225	222	149	29	41	-	3	-	1	890
T	119	256	455	481	310	89	105	1	11	1	1	1,829

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 Al Badhan by name, stage, sex, and supervising authority (2011/2012)

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Wadi al Badhan Co-educated Elementary School	Government	Mixed
Wadi al Badhan Co-educated Secondary School	Government	Mixed

Source: Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012

In the village there are 623 students, 41 teachers, and 24 classes. The average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 15, whilst the average number of students per class is approximately 26 (Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012).

There is also one kindergarten in Al Badhan village (Al Badhan Kindergarten) which is run by a private organization. The kindergarten consists of 3 classrooms that are supervised by 3 teachers (Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012).

Due to the lack of variety when it comes to education, such as, more practical learning for the industrial sector, students head to Nablus Industrial Secondary School in Nablus city, 7 km from the village (Al Badhan Village Council, 2013).

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

- The overcrowded classrooms.

- The schools' need for additional classrooms.

Health Status

Al Badhan has one governmental health center, a health center run by the Health Work Committees, a private general physician clinic and a private pharmacy. In the absence of required health services or in emergencies, patients are transferred to Rafidiya or the National Hospitals in Nablus city (7 km away) (Al Badhan Village Council, 2013).

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

- The lack of a resident physician working on a daily basis in the health center; the physicians work only one day a week at the health center.
- The lack of an emergency center to serve the tourists during summer.
- The lack of an ambulance service.

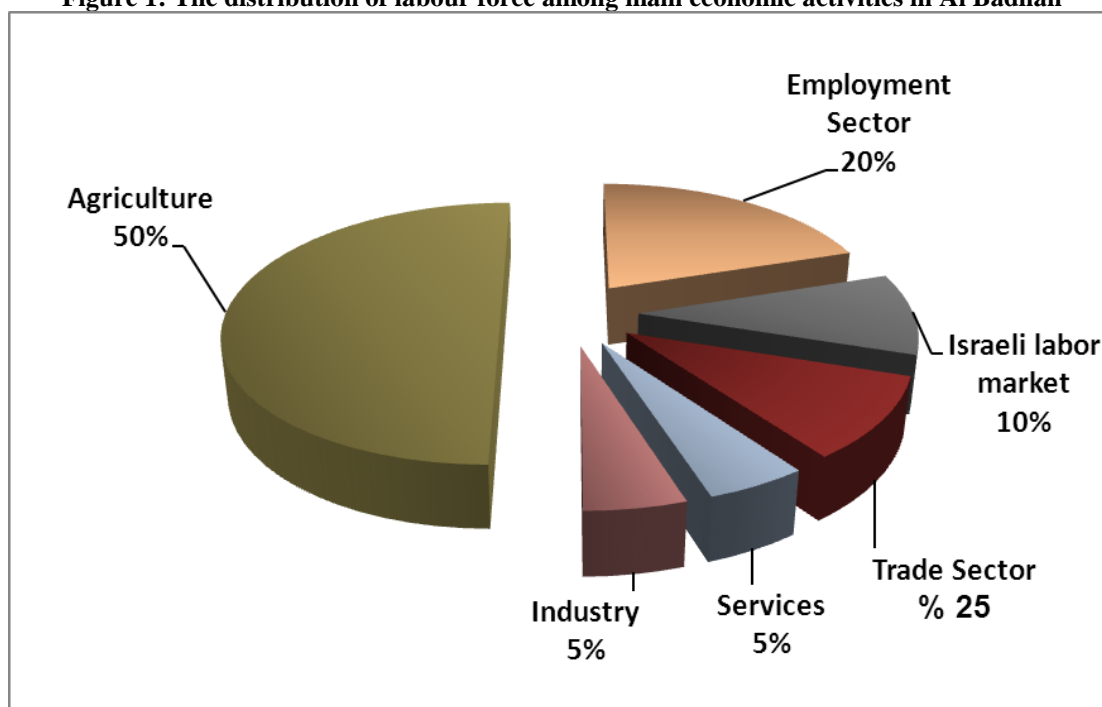
Economic Activities

The economy in Al Badhan is dependent mainly on the agricultural sector, which absorbs 50% of the village's workforce (Al Badhan Village Council, 2013) (See Figure 1).

The results of a field survey conducted by the ARIJ team in 2013 looking at the distribution of labour according to economic activity in Al Badhan are as follows:

- Agricultural sector (50%)
- Government or other employees sector (20%)
- Israeli labour market (10%)
- Trade sector (10%)
- Industry (5%)
- Services sector (5%)

Figure 1: The distribution of labour force among main economic activities in Al Badhan



Source: Al Badhan Village Council, 2013

Al Badhan has 6 grocery stores, 6 fruits and vegetable stores, 2 bakeries, 13 service stores, 4 different professional workshops, 9 parks and 6 tourist resorts (Al Badhan Village Council, 2013).

In 2013, the unemployment rate in Al Badhan reached 30% and the groups most affected economically by the Israeli restrictions have been (Al Badhan Village Council, 2013):

- Workers in the tourist sector.
- Workers in the agricultural sector.

Labour Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 35% of Al Badhan's labor force was economically active, of whom 88% were employed, 65% were not economically active, 54.6% were students, and 35.9% were housekeepers (See Table 4).

Table 4: Al Badhan population (10 years of age and above) by sex and employment status

Sex	Economically active				Non-economically active						Not stated	Total
	Employed	Currently Unemployed	Unemployed (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

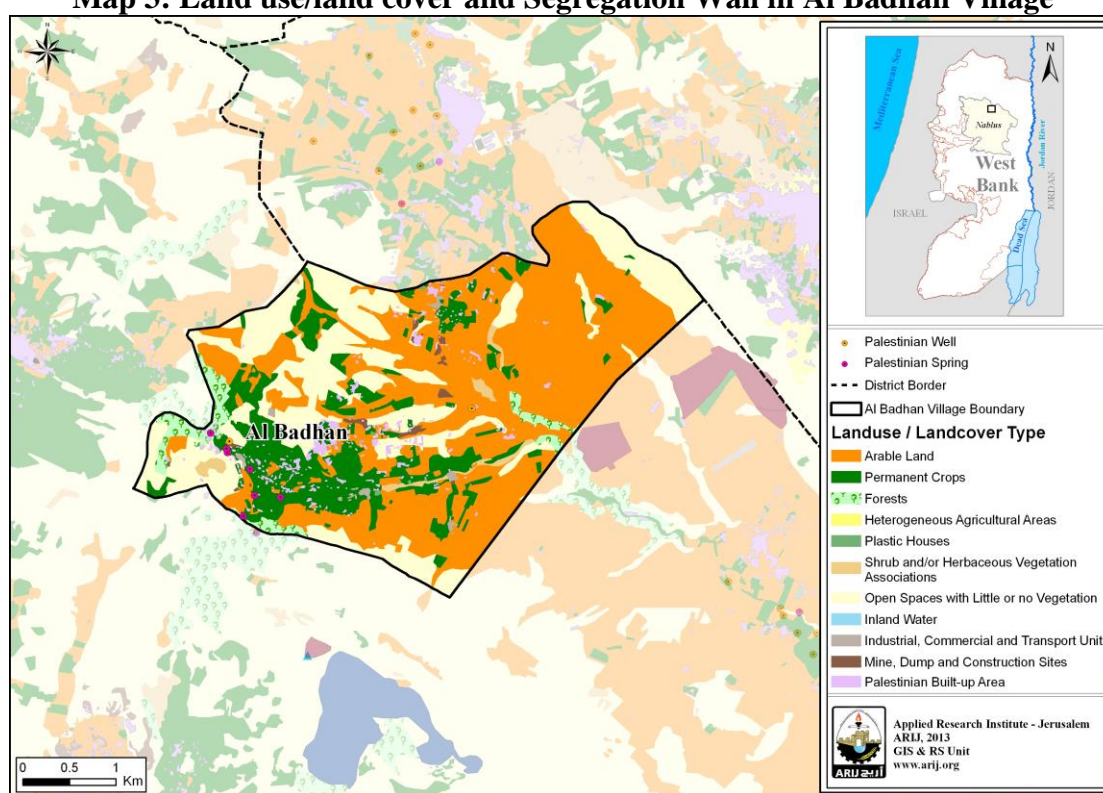
Al Badhan has a total area of approximately 13,281 dunums of which 8,914 are 'arable' land and 318 dunums are registered as 'residential' (See Table 5 and Map 3).

Table 5: Land use and land cover in Al Badhan village (area in dunum)

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (8,914)				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					
13,281	318	2,105	15	171	6,623	0	443	3,465	141	0

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2014.

Map 3: Land use/land cover and Segregation Wall in Al Badhan Village



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

Table 6 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open-cultivated vegetables in Al Badhan. The most commonly cultivated crops within this area are squash, spinach and Jews-mallow.

Table 6: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Al Badhan (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.
21	55	0	47	0	8	0	0	0	0	21	110

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

Source: Ministry of agriculture-Nablus, 2010

Table 7 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. Al Badhan is famous for grape cultivation and there are approximately 4 dunums of land planted with grape vines in the village.

Table 7: Total area of horticulture and olive trees in Al Badhan (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.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	4	1

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

Source: Ministry of agriculture-Nablus, 2010

The difference between the two sets of results obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and ARIJ's GIS Unit in sizes of agricultural areas is explained by the difference in each organization's definition of land coverage and ownership. The MoA and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (2011) 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 and not considered 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. This therefore, accounts for the larger area of agricultural holdings calculated by ARIJ.

The field survey conducted by ARIJ team shows that 5% of the residents in Al Badhan rear and keep domestic animals such as sheep and goats (See Table 9).

Table 9: Livestock in Al Badhan

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
13	950	435	0	0	0	0	50,000	2,000	95

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Nablus, 2010

There are approximately 45 kilometers of agricultural roads in the village, divided as follows (Al Badhan Village Council, 2013):

Table 10: Agricultural Roads in Al Badhan Village and their Lengths

Suitability of Agricultural Roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	15
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	20
For animals only	10
Unsuitable	-

Source: Al Badhan Village Council, 2013

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

- The pollution caused by waste water flowing from Nablus city.
- The lack of support and funding for the agricultural sector.
- The lack of economic feasibility for agricultural investment.
- The high prices of the agricultural production inputs.

Institutions and Services

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

- **Al Badhan Village Council:** Founded in 2003 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 infrastructural services.
- **Al Badhan Women Charitable Society:** Founded in 2005 by the Ministry of Labour. The Society's aim is to support women through the conducting different seminars in the fields of diseases and health education, in addition to assisting courses in education.
- **Al Badhan Creative Cultural Club:** Founded in 2010 by the Ministry of Youth & Sports, with an aim to invest in young people, through training and providing them with different services and developing their skills.
- **The Tourism Commission:** Founded in 2002 by the Ministry of Interior with the aim of activating tourism in the village and following up on the tourism issues.
- **Al Badhan Agricultural Society:** Founded in 2004 by a group of farmers. The Society's priority is to assist farmers and provide them with guidance to improve their businesses.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services:

Al Badhan has been connected to a public electricity network since 1978. It is served by the 'Israeli Qatariya Electricity Company,' which is the main source of electricity in the village, through the North Electricity Company, and approximately 99% of the housing units in the village are connected to the network. The village residents face a number of problems concerning electricity, primarily the electrical network not covering all housing units in the village and frequent power outages (Al Badhan Village Council, 2013).

Al Badhan is also connected to a telecommunications network and approximately 25% of the housing units within the village boundaries are connected to phone lines (Al Badhan Village Council, 2013).

Transportation Services:

There are 7 taxis in Al Badhan, however, the residents use Tubas transportation line's vehicles as a result of the lack of vehicles. The village lacks a main transportation line of its own, which is joined with Talluza neighboring village (Al Badhan Village Council, 2013). There are 7 km of main roads and 14 km of secondary roads in Al Badhan (Al Badhan Village Council, 2013) (See Table 10).

Table 10: Roads in Al Badhan Village

Status of Internal Roads	Road Length (km)	
	Main	Secondary
1. Paved & in good condition	3.5	10
2. Paved & in poor condition	3.5	-
3. Unpaved	-	4

Source: Al Badhan Village Council, 2013

Water Resources:

Al-Badhan village is located seven kilometers north-east of the city of Nablus. The village has a natural area of fifteen million square acres extending from Nablus municipality up to the village of Nasarieh and from the large Bilal's Mountain, which the settlement of Elon Moreh is built upon, to the mountains of Yassid and Fara, ranging between latitudes of 40-500 degrees. Meanwhile, the topography varies between mountains, as well as many plains and valleys. Pine trees, plants and wild flowers such as Narcissus, Aldhnoun, and Ghazal are spread throughout the horn in the mountains. Every day the water channels through outlines which encompass the formation of the valleys and the vegetation and especially through bush wattle reeds and poplar trees and willows.

The village is characterized for its rare fruit trees such as grapes, apples and Al-Qarasih, as well as its grape leaves. The average rainfall is between 300-600 mm per year and its temperatures vary between moderate in summer to warm in the winter. The village has about 1500 acres of natural fields; three fields spreading on the western, eastern, and southern districts of the village, as well as an accommodation area of about 150 acres, in addition to the 130 acres which has already been licensed for accommodation. These include 250 housing units. The urbanized area is unique due to its distribution across the whole area of the village in spots which concentrate on intervals.

Al Badhan village is provided with water by Nablus Municipality through the public water network established in the year 1987, and all the households 100% are connected with the water network (Al Badhan village council, 2013).

The quantity of water supply to Al Badhan in 2011 is about 84,000 cubic meters/year (Al Badhan village council, 2012). Thus, the estimated rate of water supply per capita is about 93 liters/day. Here it should be noted that no Al Badhan citizen in fact consumes this amount of water due to the water losses. About 17% of the water is lost at the main source, at the major transport lines, in the distribution network, and at the household level. Thus the rate of water consumption per capita in Al Badhan is 77 liters per day (Al Badhan village council, 2013). This is a low rate compared to the minimum quantity of 100 liters per capita per day proposed by the World Health Organization.

An alternative source of water during water shortages mainly in summer, are about 20 rainwater harvesting cisterns in Al Badhan in addition to two tanks for water reservation with a capacity of 100 and 200 cubic meters (Al Badhan village council, 2013). Each cubic meter of water from the public network costs 4 NIS/cubic meter (Al Badhan village council, 2012).

Springs in Al Badhan

There are seven springs in Al Badhan; all are used for agricultural purposes. In the year 2009 these springs produced an average of 2 million cubic meters of fresh water.

Name	USE	Quantity of water m3/year			
		2006	2007	2008	2009
Sedrah	Agricultural	908,251	756,839	567,629	NA
Hamad & Baidah	Agricultural	924,516	920,026	690,020	537,914
Qdairah	Agricultural	1,066,872.3	986,440	739,830	223,005
Jeser	Agricultural	184,378	170,510	127,883	138,758
Tabban	Agricultural	1,294,642.7	1,280,474	960,356	1,117,275
Al Subyan	Agricultural	117,604	132,582	88,203	24,332
Total		4,496,264	4,248,878	3,175,928	2,041,285
Source: PWA 2011					

Wastewater Status in Al Badhan

Al Badhan village lacks a public sewerage network and most of the population uses cesspits and septic tanks as a main means for wastewater disposal (Al Badhan village council, 2013).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the approximated quantity of wastewater generated per day is 153 cubic meters, or 56 thousand cubic meters annually. At the individual level, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is approximately 54 liters per day. The wastewater collected by cesspits and septic tanks is discharged by wastewater tankers directly into 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 environmental threat in addition to a public health risk (ARIJ - WERD, 2013).

The absence of a public sewage network means that the residents are forced to use unhygienic endocrines for the disposal of water and often dispose of 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 cause environmental damage, health problems and the spread of epidemics and diseases in the village. The wastewater also contaminates the groundwater and water collected in household cisterns (rainwater harvesting cisterns). Most cesspits are built without lining, allowing wastewater to enter into the ground and avoiding the need to use sewage tankers. This water cannot be used as drinking water. Moreover, the untreated wastewater collected from cesspits by sewage tankers is disposed in open areas without concern for the damage it causes to the environment and to residents' health.

Also, Al Badhan village suffers from the wastewater that flows from Nablus city to the village land, which causes damage to the agricultural land and pollutes the springs in the village (Al Badhan village council, 2013).

Wastewater status in Nablus

Nablus district sewerage system is a combined system collecting sewage and storm water. In Nablus city itself, the network covers 52.6% of households (ARIJ, 2011). The remaining part of the population uses cesspits. The western sewerage pipeline, within the municipal boundaries, discharges into wadi Nablus, as does the wastewater from several villages located close to Nablus. A permit has been issued to establish a treatment plant with German government funding. West Nablus WWTP will

serve around 55% of the population residing in Nablus City in addition to those living in the villages of Deir Sharaf, Beit Wazan, Zawata, Beit Iba and Qusin with a total population of 110,000 persons.

On the eastern side of the Nablus governorate, the present pipeline discharges its wastewater into wadi Al-Sajoor, from where sewage flows through wadi Al Badhan and into the Jordan valley. In this way, wastewater either pollutes the aquifer through percolation or is used by farmers for irrigation.

Cesspits are the most common form of sewage collection in villages, accounting for more than 60% of the governorate's overall population. The use of cesspits has led to environmental and health risks, with leakages polluting wells and springs.

Solid Waste Management in Al Badhan

The Joint Service Council for Solid waste in Tubas area is responsible for managing solid waste collection and disposal of the waste generated by citizens and establishments in the Al Badhan village. Due to the fact that solid waste management is costly, a monthly fee of 13.5 NIS per house per month is charged to the population for the service of domestic solid waste collection and transportation. However, the collected fees are only 10% and are not considered sufficient for good management of solid waste (Al Badhan village council, 2013).

Most of the population in Al Badhan benefit from the solid waste services, where waste is collected from households, institutions, shops and public squares in plastic bags and placed in 20 containers (of 1m³ capacity), located at various points in the village. The Council collects the solid waste twice a week and transports it through the use of a waste vehicle to the Zahret Al Finjan landfill 30 km from the village center. Here the waste is subsequently buried in an environmentally sound way (Al Badhan village council, 2013).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Al Badhan is 0.7 kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Al Badhan residents is nearly 1.7 tons, or 635 tons per year (ARIJ - WERD, 2013).

Geopolitical Status in Al Badhan village

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28th September 1995 by the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Al Badhan village was divided into areas "A", and "B". Approximately 3,972 dunums (30% of the village total area) were classified as area "A" where the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) holds all responsibilities for internal security and public order. 9,309 dunums (70% of the village total area) were classified as area "B", where the PNA has a complete control over civil matters but Israel retains overriding responsibility for security. Most of the villagers in Al Badhan live in areas classified as area B. (see table 11).

Table 11: The Geopolitical Divisions of 'Al Badhan according to Oslo Agreement 1995

Area	Area in dunums	Percentage of Total village area
Area A	3,972	30
Area B	9,309	70
Area C	0	0
Nature Reserve	0	0
Total	13,281	100

Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2014

The Israeli Occupation practices in Al Badhan village

Despite there being no Israeli settlements within the village territory of Al Badhan, the village has still suffered from Israeli occupation practices and violations on the village. Only 1.5km to the south of the village lies the settlement of “Elon Moreh” which borders into the neighboring village lands of Deir al Hatab and 'Azmut, both located to the south of Al Badhan village. This settlement is located on the top of a mountain that overlooks the Al Badhan village, the settlers continuously commit violations against the village of Al Badhan usually in the form of direct settler attacks, illegal dumping of wastewater or allowing the unrestricted flow of water onto the village land, polluting crops and trees. The settlement has an industrial area which contains an aluminum factory, a food canning factory and a cloth dying factory all of which have high volumes of pollutant waste water which is hazardous to the natural environment.

Israeli Checkpoints

After the outbreak of the second Palestinian Intifada in 2000, the Israeli authorities established a temporary military checkpoint in the street which links Al Badhan village and Nablus city (Al Badhan village is considered the north-eastern gate of Nablus city). The village also links Nablus city to the Jordan Valley, the road also serves as a link to Tubas city and Jenin city. This checkpoint had a severely negative impact on the lives of Palestinians during the Intifada and the years following. The use and existence of checkpoints also cause continuous violations to Palestinian rights. This particular checkpoint violates the right to freedom of movement and access to other cities which, in turn, damaged the village's economic activity. These violations continued until the checkpoint was removed.

In addition, Al Badhan village was affected by the permanent Al hamra checkpoint, which was closed off to the village for years. This checkpoint prevented geographical connection and communication between the Jordan Valley and the northern Governorate (such as Nablus Governorate and Tubas Governorate). This checkpoint, like the other, has been an area for increasing violations against Palestinians in recent years. Recently Israeli forces have started to reduce their control over this checkpoint and have begun to allow the residents of the village to move through it.

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

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

Table 12: Implemented Development Plans and Projects in Al Badhan during the Last Five Years

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Paving secondary roads of 5 km long	Infrastructure	2009	Islamic Bank & the Arab Fund
Constructing retaining walls and sidewalks	Infrastructure	2010	CHF
Installing a pumping unit and a transmission line of 3 km long	Water	2010	Japanese Government
Constructing a water reservoir and a chlorination unit	Water	2010	Care Institution

Source: Al Badhan Village Council, 2013

Proposed Projects

Al Badhan Village Council, in cooperation with the village's civil society organizations and the 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. Establishing a sewerage network in the village.
2. Providing a comprehensive medical center to operate 24 hours a day.
3. Restoring the parks road (3.5 km long).
4. Constructing a new secondary school for girls.
5. Regulating the tourism sector.
6. Providing headquarters for the village institutions.
7. Restoring the channels and ditches.
8. Financing a project for bottling mineral water in order to support the village institutions.

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Al Badhan 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 Al Badhan

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and pavement of roads	*			17.5 km [^]
2	Rehabilitation of old water networks			*	
3	Extending the water network to cover new built up	*			3 km

	areas				
4	Construction of new water networks			*	
5	Rehabilitation/ construction of new wells or springs	*			6 springs
6	Construction of water reservoirs		*		500 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	•			80 containers
10	Providing vehicles for collecting solid waste			*	
11	Providing a sanitary landfill			*	
Health Needs					
1	Building new clinics or health care centres	*			expanding the health center
2	Rehabilitation of old clinics or health care centres			*	
3	Purchasing medical equipment and tools	*			
Educational Needs					
1	Building new schools	*			expanding the secondary school
2	Rehabilitation of old schools	*			establishing health units in both schools
3	Purchasing new school equipment	*			all schools
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of agricultural lands	*			150 dunums
2	Building rainwater harvesting cisterns			*	
3	Construction of livestock barracks			*	
4	Provision of Veterinary Services			*	
5	Provision of seeds and hay for animals	*			100 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	*			
Other Needs					
1	Constructing a headquarters for the Youth Club	*			
2	Constructing a headquarters for the Women Society	*			
3	Establishing a public library in the village	*			

^ 3.5 km main roads, 4 km secondary roads and 10 km agricultural roads.

Source: Al Badhan Village Council, 2013

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