

Ein al-Beida Village Profile



Prepared by:



**The Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem
(ARIJ)**

2025

Introduction

This booklet is part of a series aimed at documenting and analyzing the social and economic conditions in the Palestinian Jordan Valley, specifically in the governorates of Tubas and Jericho, through a comprehensive study of the population clusters, monitoring developmental needs, and setting future plans to improve the living standards of the residents and enhance their resilience in the face of challenges.

In this context, the Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem (ARIJ) is implementing the project:

"Identifying and Diagnosing the Livelihoods of Palestinian Rural Women and Their Economic Empowerment in Area C."

The project addresses the economic and social impacts of Israeli military orders and occupation practices, which directly affect Palestinian rural women, particularly in Area C of the West Bank. The project aims to empower rural women by raising awareness of their rights and developing their capabilities to face various challenges, such as settler attacks and the risks of displacement, in addition to supporting their participation in developmental planning to ensure a more stable future for them and their families.

The project relies on an integrated methodology that includes field data collection, documenting life stories of affected women, engaging with media and social media platforms, and fostering cooperation with local and international stakeholders. It also focuses on developing effective advocacy strategies to raise awareness of the challenges faced by rural women and push for the adoption of policies that support their access to necessary resources for their economic projects, particularly in the agricultural sector, which is a primary livelihood source for many of them.

This booklet aims to provide a comprehensive picture of the reality of the population clusters in the Tubas and Jericho governorates, highlight the challenges faced by women in these areas, and review the opportunities available to enhance sustainable rural development. It also seeks to serve as a reference that contributes to supporting efforts aimed at improving the economic and social conditions of the residents of the Jordan Valley and strengthening their resilience in the face of increasing political and economic challenges.

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Geographical Location and Natural Features | 4 |
| Land Use and Land Cover Analysis: Ein Al-Beida, 2024 | 4 |
| Ein Al-Beida Village Council: Establishment and Responsibilities:..... | 5 |
| Historical Background | 6 |
| Religious and Archaeological Sites | 6 |
| Population..... | 6 |
| Age and Gender Distribution | 7 |
| Families | 7 |
| Migration..... | 7 |
| Education Sector | 7 |
| Challenges in the Education Sector: | 8 |
| Health Sector..... | 8 |
| Economic Activities | 9 |
| Labor Force | 10 |
| Agricultural Sector | 10 |
| Institutions and Services Sector | 11 |
| Infrastructure and Natural Resources | 12 |
| Electricity and Telecommunications..... | 12 |
| Transportation | 12 |
| Water..... | 12 |
| Wastewater..... | 13 |
| Solid Waste | 13 |
| Impact of Israeli Occupation Measures..... | 13 |
| Violations of International Law | 14 |
| Development Plans and Projects Implemented in Ein Al-Beida Village:..... | 15 |
| References..... | 17 |

Geographical Location and Natural Features

Ein al-Beida is one of the villages in the Tubas Governorate, with a built-up area of 266 dunums. A master plan has been developed for the community, encompassing the entire village area of 10,205 dunums. The village is located northeast of the city of Tubas, at a distance of 23 km from the city center. It is bordered by Bardala and the Jabbarees Mountains to the west, the Jordan River to the east, Bisan and the Green Line (the 1949 Armistice Line) to the north, and Wadi al-Maleh to the south.

The village lies at an elevation of 178 meters below sea level. It receives an average annual rainfall of about 273 mm, with an average temperature of 21.5°C and a relative humidity of approximately 53%. (Source: Geographic Information Systems Unit – ARIJ, 2024)

Land Use and Land Cover Analysis: Ein Al-Beida

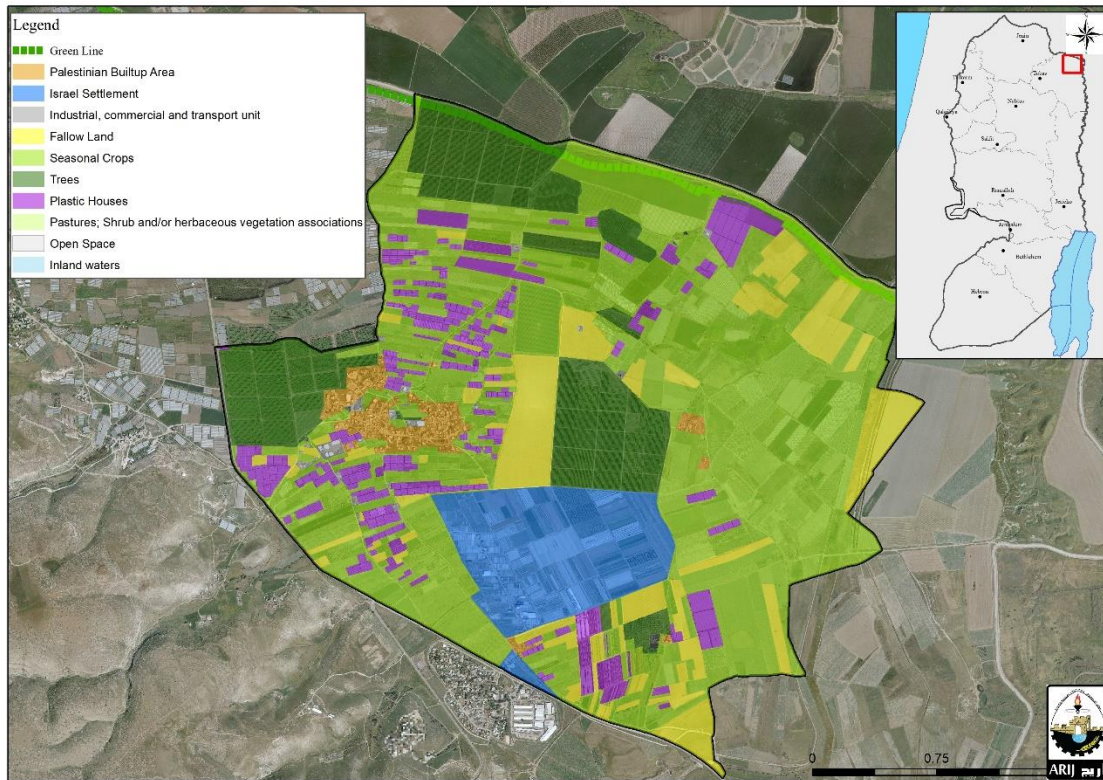
The analysis of land use and land cover in the town of Ein Al-Beida for the year 2021 (based on aerial photographs from 2021 used for land use/land cover analysis) reveals a diverse range of land use and cover types across the area. **Barren lands**, referring to lands left uncultivated for a period, cover **999 dunums**, while **built-up areas**, including urban zones, account for **266 dunums**. The largest portion of land is allocated to **seasonal crops**, spanning **7,257 dunums**, highlighting the town's agricultural focus. **Industrial, commercial, and transportation units** occupy **67 dunums**, reflecting the area's infrastructure for economic activities. **Inland water bodies**, such as ponds or small lakes, cover **10 dunums**, contributing to the town's natural landscape.

Additionally, **Israeli settlements** occupy **956 dunums** of the land, while **plastic greenhouses**, commonly used in agricultural zones, take up **650 dunums**. In total, Ein Al-Beida covers an area of **10,205 dunums** (see the map 1 and the table 1), showcasing a mixture of agricultural, urban, industrial, and natural activities, with a strong emphasis on seasonal farming and a significant presence of settlements.

| Type | Area (Dunums) |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Barren lands | 999 |
| Built-up areas | 266 |
| Seasonal crops | 7,257 |
| Industrial, commercial & transport | 67 |
| Inland water | 10 |
| Israeli settlements | 956 |
| Plastic greenhouses | 650 |
| Total Area | 10,205 |

Source: Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem (ARIJ), GIS and Remote Sensing Unit, 2024

Below is a map illustrating land use and land cover in the town of Ein Al-Beida, 2021:



Map 1: Land Use and Land Cover in Ein Al-Beida, 2021

Ein Al-Beida Village Council: Establishment and Responsibilities:

Ein al-Beida Village Council was established in 1994 and currently consists of nine members who were elected in 2006. The council employs two staff members and operates from a permanent office. Ein al-Beida is affiliated with the Joint Services Council for the Northern Jordan Valley.

The village council is responsible for the following services:

1. Providing infrastructure services (including water and electricity networks and maintenance, as well as generators)
2. Waste collection, road paving and maintenance, street cleaning, and social services
3. Protecting public, historical, and archaeological properties
4. Regulating construction and issuing building permits
5. Providing ambulance services
6. Implementing projects and conducting studies related to the village
7. Providing kindergartens
8. Providing transportation means

Historical Background

The village was named Ein al-Beida (meaning "White Spring") due to its establishment around the Ein al-Beida spring, from which it took its name. The area also features many other springs known for their clear water. The village dates back to 1924, and its residents originally came from the city of Tubas and the Khirbet Jabbarees area.

(Source: Ein al-Beida Village Council, 2024)

Religious and Archaeological Sites

The village has one mosque, the Ein al-Beida Mosque. As for archaeological and historical sites, there are Tell al-Hamma and Ein al-Hamma.



Population

According to the 2017 Population and Housing Census conducted by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, the population of Ein al-Beida was 1,122 residents—608 males and 514 females—living in 209 families, across 271 housing units.

According to the Ein al-Beida Village Council, the current population has reached 3,000.
(Source: Ein al-Beida Village Council, 2024)

Age and Gender Distribution

The 2017 census data show the age distribution as follows:

- 39.8% under the age of 15
- 57.6% aged 15–64
- 6.2% aged 65 and over

The gender ratio is 54.2% male and 45.8% female.

Families

The village population is composed of several families, including:

- Foqaha
- Daraghmeh
- Abu Matawa'

Migration

Field surveys indicate that around 10 families have left the village since the beginning of the Second Intifada in 2000.

Education Sector

In 2017, the illiteracy rate in Ein al-Beida was around 4.7%, with women comprising 74.4% of the illiterate population. Among those aged 10 years and above (see table 2):

- 14.6% could read and write
- 25.1% completed primary education
- 32.4% completed preparatory education
- 14% completed secondary education
- 9.2% completed higher education

| Gender | Illiterate | Read & Write | Primary | Preparatory | Secondary | Diploma | Bachelor's | Higher Diploma+ | Total |
|--------|------------|--------------|---------|-------------|-----------|---------|------------|-----------------|-------|
| Male | 10 | 53 | 122 | 160 | 56 | 9 | 32 | 1 | 443 |
| Female | 29 | 68 | 85 | 107 | 59 | 7 | 27 | 0 | 382 |
| Total | 39 | 121 | 207 | 267 | 115 | 16 | 59 | 1 | 825 |

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2019. Population and Housing Census, 2017 – Final Results.

As of the 2024/2025 school year, Ein al-Beida has two co-educational schools:

- Ein al-Beida Secondary School for Boys (mixed gender, including 12th grade – scientific stream)
- Ein al-Beida Secondary School for Girls

Both are managed by the Palestinian Ministry of Education.
(Source: Ein al-Beida Village Council, 2024)

There are 33 classrooms in the village serving 520 students, taught by 47 teachers. The student-to-teacher ratio is approximately 11:1, and the average classroom density is about 16 students per class. Both schools cover all educational stages.
(Source: Ein al-Beida Village Council, 2024)

| School Name | Educational Stage | Supervising Authority | Type |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| Ein al-Beida Mixed Secondary School | Grades 1–12 (scientific stream) | Government | Mixed |
| Ein al-Beida Girls Secondary School | Grades 1–12 | Government | Girls only |

Source: Ein al-Beida Village Council, 2024.

There is one kindergarten in Ein al-Beida, managed by the Directorate of Education, with 60 children enrolled (both boys and girls).

Challenges in the Education Sector:

- Students and teachers face harassment and difficulty reaching school due to permanent and flying Israeli checkpoints.
- Some students come from outside the village (e.g., al-Maleh and Bedouin encampments).
- The majority of teachers come from outside the Jordan Valley area.
- Lack of a commercial stream in local schools, forcing students to travel to Tubas (23 km away).
- University students must travel to Tubas to attend classes.
- Lack of educational aids and materials.
- Shortage of computers and absence of a science lab.
- No school library, especially in the secondary school.

Health Sector

Although healthcare services in Ein al-Beida have improved, further development is still needed. The village has a public emergency health center (Ein al-Beida Emergency Center), which includes a general clinic, an X-ray department, a medical lab, and an ambulance. Additionally, there is a private general practitioner and a private pharmacy.

In emergencies, patients are transferred to Tubas Turkish Hospital, located 25 km away.

However, residents face difficulties in emergency situations due to Israeli checkpoints that often delay the movement of vehicles, including ambulances. These restrictions also affect the ability of healthcare staff to reach the center.

Main Challenges in the Health Sector:

- Distance from the health center to Tubas
- Israeli military checkpoints
- Difficulty in staff commuting
- Delays in ambulance access during emergencies

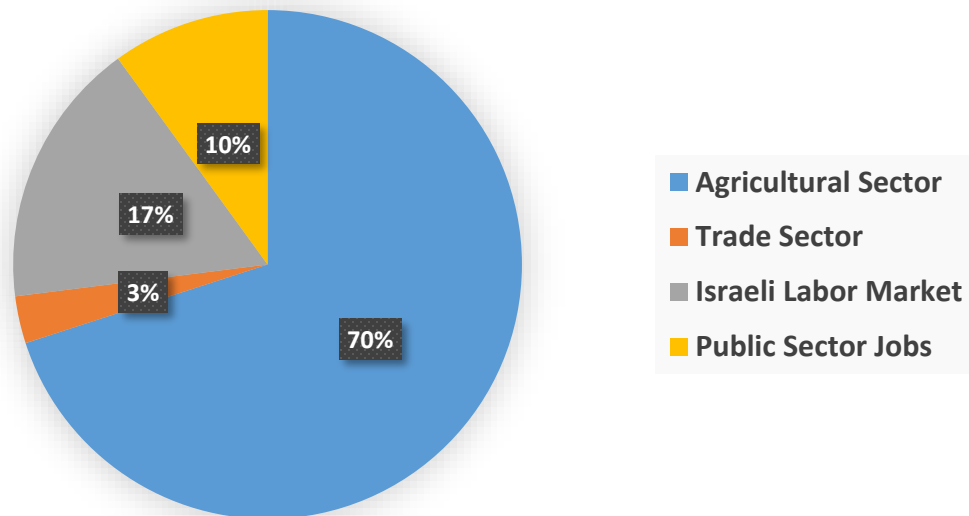
Economic Activities

The economy of Ein al-Beida relies heavily on agriculture, which employs 70% of the local workforce.

Field survey results show the distribution of labor as follows:

- Agriculture: 70%
 - Israeli labor market: 17%
 - Trade: 3%
 - Public sector jobs: 10%
- (Source: Ein al-Beida Village Council, 2024)

Figure 1: Distribution of Labor Force by Economic Activity in Ein al-Beida Village



The economic sector in Ein al-Beida still requires further development, despite some progress in economic activities within the community. The main industrial and commercial activities are limited to three sectors:

1. Agricultural activities
2. Vegetable trade
3. Dairy and cheese production

Commercial establishments in the village include:

- 8 grocery stores (supermarkets)
- 1 butcher shop
- 2 industrial/professional shops (blacksmithing, carpentry, aluminum, glass, etc.)
- 2 service shops (salons, photography, rentals, car repair, etc.)
- 2 agricultural supply stores

The unemployment rate in Ein al-Beida stands at 2%, with seasonal unemployment reaching approximately 55%. The most affected social groups due to Israeli measures are:

1. Workers in the agricultural sector
2. Workers in the trade sector
3. Workers in the Israeli labor market

Labor Force

According to the 2017 Population and Housing Census conducted by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 55.4% of the population were economically active (94.6% of them employed), while 44.6% were economically inactive (including 31.2% students and 47.2% housewives). (See Table 4).

| Gender | Employed | Unemployed | Total Economically Active | Students/ Training | Housewives | Unable to Work | Retired/ With Income | Total Economically Inactive | Total |
|--------|----------|------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| Male | 270 | 12 | 282 | 41 | 0 | 14 | 25 | 80 | 362 |
| Female | 84 | 8 | 92 | 53 | 142 | 18 | 8 | 221 | 313 |
| Total | 354 | 20 | 374 | 94 | 142 | 32 | 33 | 301 | 675 |

(Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Population and Housing Census – 2017, Final Results)

Agricultural Sector

Ein al-Beida is a fertile agricultural area located in the Jordan Valley, with a suitable climate for agriculture. Around 70% of the population relies on agriculture for income. Water is sourced from the Israeli Mekorot company. Many residents engage in seasonal migration to other areas of the Jordan Valley, such as Ein al-Sakout.

In addition to irrigated farming, villagers also raise livestock. Approximately 15% of residents work in animal husbandry (cows, sheep, goats), and 2% are engaged in beekeeping and natural honey production. (See Table 5).

| Beehives | Equines** | Goats | Sheep | Cattle* |
|----------|-----------|-------|-------|---------|
| 95 | 29 | 216 | 1684 | 291 |

*Total cattle includes cows, calves, heifers, and bulls

** Total Equines includes Mules, Donkeys, and Horses
Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Livestock Census 2021

Ein al-Beida has a total of 10 kilometers of agricultural roads, broken down as follows:

- 3 km suitable for vehicles and agricultural machinery
- 7 km suitable only for tractors and small machinery, of which 4 km are in Area C and cannot be constructed or rehabilitated due to Israeli restrictions

Like the rest of Area C in the West Bank, the agricultural sector in Ein al-Beida faces numerous challenges, including:

1. Land confiscation by Israeli authorities
2. Restricted access to agricultural and grazing lands due to checkpoints, military measures, and settler violence
3. Israeli control over water sources and limited supply impacting irrigated crops
4. High cost of agricultural inputs
5. Weak economic returns
6. Lack of a veterinary clinic
7. Limited marketing opportunities
8. Lack of agricultural investment capital
9. Restrictions on constructing or rehabilitating agricultural roads in Area C
10. Major losses due to Israeli violations of agriculture
11. Poor development of agricultural road networks due to Israeli policies
12. Environmental damage from settler wastewater dumped on farmland
13. Destruction of crops by wild boars

Institutions and Services Sector

Ein al-Beida village hosts a variety of institutions, including:

1. **Village Council Institutions:**
 - Ein al-Beida Village Council, established in 1995 by the Ministry of Local Government
2. **Government Institutions:**
 - Ministry of Agriculture Office (public)
 - Office of Education and Economy (public)
 - Public Emergency Health Center
3. **Religious Institutions:**
 - Ein al-Beida Mosque
4. **Cooperatives and Women's Organizations:**
 - Ein al-Beida Women's Association, established in 2007 and headquartered at the council, founded by the Ministry of Labor. It engages in beekeeping, soap making, and pickling.
 - Other associations no longer active (dissolved due to inactivity):
 - Ein al-Beida Cooperative Association, established in 1996
 - Ein al-Beida Women's Association, established in 2003

(Source: Ein al-Beida Village Council, 2024)

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunications

A public electricity network has existed in Ein al-Beida since 1995, with the main supplier being the Israeli National Electric Company. All housing units (100%) are connected to the public electricity grid. (Source: Ein al-Beida Village Council, 2024)

Electricity needs include:

1. Expanding and upgrading the electricity capacity
2. Renewing the electricity network
3. Installing street and entrance lighting
4. Providing tools and technicians for maintenance

There is no landline telephone network in Ein al-Beida.

Transportation

The main means of transportation in the village are public buses and two licensed taxis, in addition to private vehicles. The village's road network requires major development and rehabilitation. The current road conditions are presented in table 6

| Road Type | Main Roads | Secondary Roads | Agricultural Roads |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Paved and in good condition | 3 km | 2 km | - |
| Paved but in poor condition | 500 m | 1 km | - |
| Unpaved | 500 m | 1 km | 10 km |

Challenges include:

1. Military and earth barriers
2. Insufficient number of vehicles
3. Poor main road conditions
4. The village is located 23 km from the city of Tubas

Water

Ein al-Beida is connected to the Israeli Mekorot water network, and the village council distributes the water to residents. The average daily water consumption per person is 80 liters. About 90% of housing units are connected to the water network, with a 1% water deficit. A

public water reservoir with a 300 m³ capacity exists, and water is currently supplied free of charge. There are also three springs used for agricultural purposes. (Source: Ein al-Beida Village Council, 2024)

Challenges in the water sector:

1. Israeli control over water sources and quantity supplied
2. Prohibition on drilling and utilizing wells and springs by Palestinians

Wastewater

The village lacks a public sewage network. Residents rely on cesspits and sealed pits for wastewater disposal.

Solid Waste

Solid waste in Ein al-Beida is managed by the Joint Services Council for Solid Waste in the Northern Jordan Valley. Waste is collected from homes, businesses, and public areas (2 tons daily) in plastic bags, then transferred to 50 distributed containers (1m³ each).

One collection truck, operated by the council, services the village twice weekly, transporting waste to the “Zahrat al-Finjan” landfill in Jenin (50 km away). Waste is either buried or burned. Operators of the landfill (Ministry of Local Government, in cooperation with local and international companies) aim to implement safe waste-to-energy incineration technologies.

Due to the high cost of waste management, a monthly fee of 20 NIS is charged to beneficiaries. The collection rate is 100%. (Source: Ein al-Beida Village Council, 2024)

Impact of Israeli Occupation Measures

According to the Interim Oslo Agreement signed on **September 28, 1995** between the **Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel**, the lands of **Ein Al-Beida village in Tubas Governorate** were divided into Areas **B** and **C**. A total of **602 dunums** (6% of the village's total area of 10,193 dunums) were classified as **Area B**, where **administrative control lies with the Palestinian Authority**, while **security control remains under Israel**. The remaining **9,591 dunums** (94% of the village's total area) were designated as **Area C**, which is under **full Israeli control**. In these areas, Palestinian construction or land use is **strictly prohibited** without a permit from the Israeli Civil Administration. Area C includes most of the **agricultural lands and open spaces** of the village. See table 7

| Area Classification | Area (dunums) | Percentage of Village Area (%) |
|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Area A | 0 | 0% |
| Area B | 602 | 6% |
| Area C | 9,591 | 94% |

| | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| Natural Areas | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 10,193 | 100% |

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2025

Following the **Israeli occupation** of the West Bank and Gaza Strip in **1967**, the Israeli authorities confiscated large areas of Palestinian land to construct **Israeli settlements**, build **bypass roads** to connect these settlements, and establish **military bases** and other military facilities. **Ein Al-Beida** is one of the many Palestinian villages affected by these Israeli violations. In **1968**, Israel began the construction of the **Mehola settlement** on village lands. Today, the total area of Mehola is **1,771 dunums**, of which **959 dunums** (9.4% of the total area of Ein Al-Beida) lie within the village boundaries. See table 8

| Settlement | Year of Establishment | Settler Population (2024) | Total Area (dunums) |
|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Mehola | 1968 | 802 | 1,771 (959 within Ein Al-Beida) |
| Total | -- | 802 | 959 |

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2025

The Israeli occupation authorities classify **55 dunums** (0.5% of the village’s total land) as “**state land**” under **Israeli Military Order No. 59 of 1967**. As part of its broader strategy to seize as much Palestinian land as possible, Israel began enforcing this law immediately after the occupation. The law is administered by a **military officer** within what is called the **Israeli Civil Administration**, under the **Israeli Ministry of Defense**.

Israel's Demolition Policy in Ein Al-Beida – Tubas Governorate

Like many other Palestinian towns and villages subjected to Israel’s systematic demolition policy, **Ein Al-Beida** frequently faces **targeted attacks on homes, agricultural and livestock structures**, and critical **infrastructure** like water and irrigation networks. The village relies heavily on **agriculture and animal husbandry** for daily sustenance. These demolitions are often justified under the pretext of "**unauthorized construction**", a pretext applied broadly across the **Jordan Valley and other parts of the occupied West Bank**, aiming to **impose a new reality that threatens Palestinian presence in these strategic areas**.

The **northern Jordan Valley** holds significant strategic value due to its **fertile agricultural land, geographic location, and natural resources**, including **water basins**—making it a continuous target for **Israeli plans to displace local residents and seize land**. For more documented cases of violations in Ein Al-Beida, visit: www.poica.org

Violations of International Law

The Israeli military's systematic campaign blatantly **violates international humanitarian law**, as well as **international conventions, treaties, and UN resolutions**. According to the **Fourth Geneva Convention (1949)**:

- **Article 53** states:

“Any destruction by the Occupying Power of real or personal property belonging individually or collectively to private persons, or to the State, or to other public authorities, or to social or cooperative organizations, is prohibited, except where such destruction is rendered absolutely necessary by military operations.”

- **Article 147** defines as a **grave breach**:

“Extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly.”

- **Article 49** prohibits the transfer of the occupying power’s civilian population into the territory it occupies and any actions that cause **demographic changes** in the occupied territory.

Moreover, these violations contradict **Article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)**, which states: *“No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.”*

Development Plans and Projects Implemented in Ein Al-Beida Village:

The **Ein Al-Beida Village Council** has implemented several development projects over the past five years (see Table 9). (*Source: Ein Al-Beida Village Council, 2024*)

| No. | Project Name | Type | Year | Funding Agency |
|------------|---|------------------|-------------|---|
| 1 | Road Paving Project | Infrastructure | 2023 | Kuwait Fund |
| 2 | Kindergarten Construction Project | Educational | 2023 | UNDP |
| 3 | Construction of School Classrooms | Educational | 2023 | French Agency |
| 4 | Paving and Rehabilitation of Village Entrance | Infrastructure | 2022 | Ministry of Local Government |
| 5 | Public Water Tank | Infrastructure | 2023 | Ministry of Local Government |
| 6 | Finishing of Second Floor of Village Council | Infrastructure | 2023 | Ministry of Finance |
| 7 | Drinking Water Line | Infrastructure | 2022 | Islamic Development Bank – Jeddah |
| 8 | Maintenance and Furnishing of Council HQ | Public Buildings | 2022 | Ministry of Finance |
| 9 | Paving Internal Roads | Infrastructure | 2022 | Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development |
| 10 | Construction and Rehabilitation of Agricultural Roads | Agricultural | 2016 | Ministry of Agriculture |
| 11 | Construction of School and Health Center | Public Buildings | 2012 | JICA |
| 12 | Construction of Sports Field | Sports | 2014 | UNDP |
| 13 | Construction of Kindergarten | Educational | 2024 | UNDP |
| 14 | Construction of School | Educational | 2024 | UNDP |

| | | | | |
|----|---|-------------|------|------|
| 15 | Construction of School Canteens and Water Tanks | Educational | 2017 | UNDP |
|----|---|-------------|------|------|

Proposed Projects:

In cooperation with **civil society organizations** and **residents**, the Ein Al-Beida Village Council has identified several development priorities for the coming years. These project ideas were developed during a **Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) workshop** conducted in the village by the **Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem (ARIJ)**.

Priority Projects as Identified by Workshop Participants:

- Establishment of a **sewage network**
- Opening, rehabilitating, and paving of **roads**
- Rehabilitation and maintenance of **springs and water networks**
- Expansion of the **emergency center**
- Construction of additional **classrooms for the boys' school**
- Construction of a **public hall** for events and gatherings
- Provision of **solar energy units**
- Implementation of **investment projects targeting farmers**
- Establishment of **packaging and processing facilities** for agricultural products
- Establishment of a **pickle factory**
- Creation of a **public park**
- Rehabilitation of **greenhouses**
- Development of **employment projects** targeting university graduates
- Support for **women's associations** in the village

The following table shows the developmental needs and priorities for Ein Al-Bida Village

| Development Need | Urgent Need | Needed | Not a Priority | Details / Notes |
|---|-------------|--------|----------------|----------------------|
| Infrastructure | | | | |
| Opening/Paving Main Roads | | | ✓ | |
| Opening/Paving Sub-Roads | ✓ | | | 1,000 meters |
| Opening/Paving Agricultural Roads | ✓ | | | 3,000 meters |
| Repair/Rehabilitation of Existing Water Network | ✓ | | | 1,000 meters |
| Expansion of Existing Water Network | ✓ | | | 1 km |
| Installation of New Water Network | | ✓ | | Length not specified |
| Rehabilitation of Springs/Wells | ✓ | | | 5 springs |
| Construction of Public Water Reservoir | | ✓ | | |
| Sewage Network | ✓ | | | 6 km |
| Installation of New Electricity Network | ✓ | | | 2 km |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| Solid Waste containers | ✓ | | | 50 containers |
| Solid Waste Collection Truck | | ✓ | | 1 truck |
| Sanitary Landfill | | | ✓ | |
| New Health Centers/Clinics | | ✓ | | 1 center |
| Rehabilitation of Health Centers/Clinics | | ✓ | | 1 center |
| Medical Equipment for Clinics | | ✓ | | Yes |
| Education | | | | |
| Construction of New Schools | ✓ | | | Elementary level |
| Rehabilitation of Existing Schools | ✓ | | | Secondary level |
| Educational Equipment | ✓ | | | |
| Agriculture | | | | |
| Land Reclamation | ✓ | | | 200 dunums |
| Construction of Water Harvesting Wells | | ✓ | | |
| Construction of Livestock Barns/Sheds | ✓ | | | 15 units |
| Veterinary Services | ✓ | | | Clinic, vet, medicine |
| Fodder/Hay for Livestock | ✓ | | | 200 tons/year |
| Construction of Greenhouses | ✓ | | | 50 dunums |
| Rehabilitation of Greenhouses | ✓ | | | 100 dunums |
| Seeds for Cultivation | ✓ | | | 10 tons/year |
| Seedlings and Agricultural Supplies | ✓ | | | 1 million seedlings, 10 tons fertilizers |
| Public Hall for Events | | ✓ | | |
| Solar Energy (Alternative Source) | | ✓ | | |

References

- Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (2020), *General Population, Housing and Establishments Census, 2017*. Ramallah – Palestine.
- Ein Al-Beida Village Council (2024).
- Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem (ARIJ) (2024), *Geographic Information Systems and Remote Sensing Unit Database*. Bethlehem – Palestine.

