

## Tayasir Village Profile



Prepared by



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## 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.

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## Geographical Location and Natural Features

Tayasir is one of the villages in the Tubas Governorate, located northeast of Tubas city, approximately 3.5 km from its center, and situated at an elevation of about 300 meters above sea level. It is bordered by the town of 'Aqqaba and Silhab to the west, the village of Al-Aqaba and the Jordan Valley to the east, the Ibziq area to the north, and Tubas city to the south. The total area of the village is 5,869 dunums, with 652 dunums classified as residential. A master plan has been developed that includes all privately owned lands in the village.

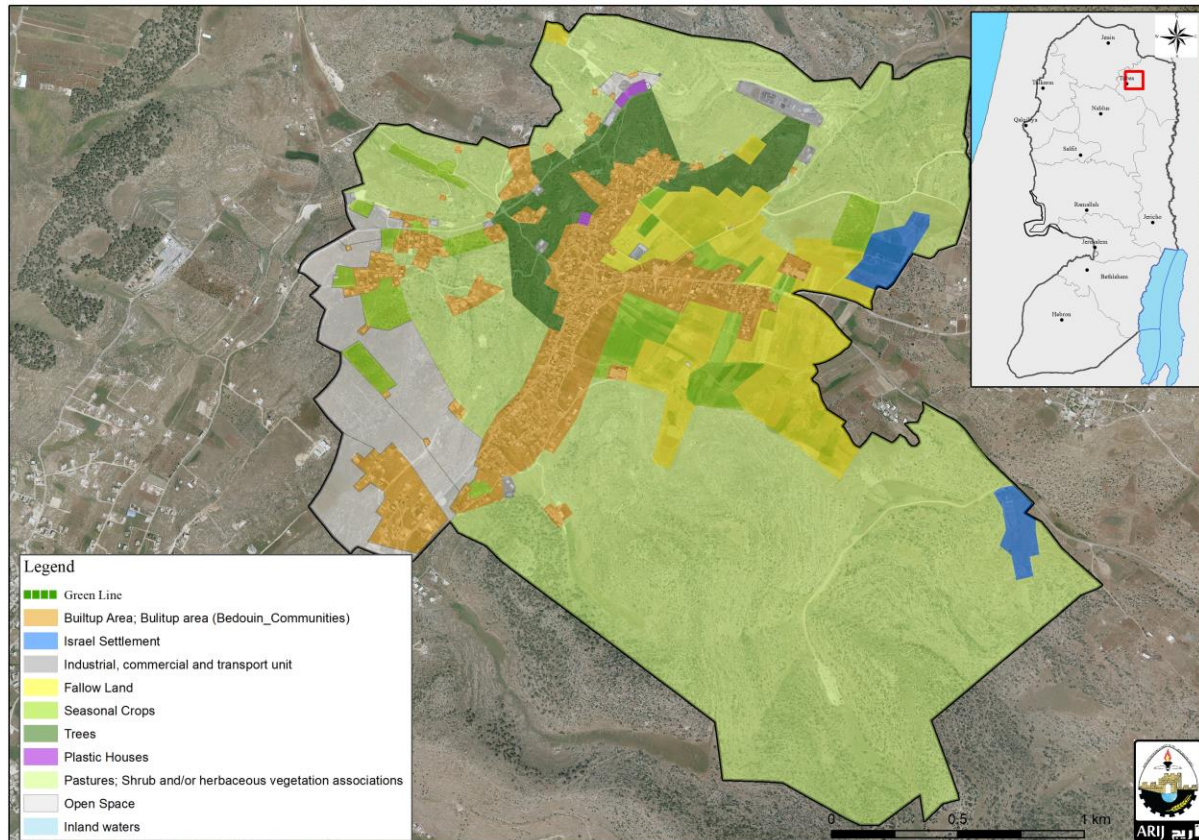
## Land Use and Land Cover Analysis: Tayasir Town

The land use/land cover analysis for Tayasir using Aerial Photograph for year 2021 reveals a diverse distribution across a total area of 5,869 dunums (see the map below the table). Rangelands and shrublands form the largest category, covering approximately 3,595 dunums, highlighting the town's dependence on grazing lands. Built-up areas, including residential zones and infrastructure, amount to 652 dunums. Uncultivated lands (barren) account for 522 dunums, while seasonal crops occupy 265 dunums, indicating notable agricultural activity.

Industrial, commercial, and transportation units occupy 47 dunums. Internal water bodies are minimal, covering only 1 dunum. Open spaces with little or no vegetation stretch over 416 dunums. Forested areas span 276 dunums, and greenhouses cover 8 dunums, reflecting investment in protected agriculture. An Israeli military base occupies approximately 87 dunums, indicating geopolitical restrictions on land use. See **Table 1** for land use and land cover distribution in Tayasir, 2021.

Type	Area (dunums)
Barren lands	522
Built-up areas	652
Seasonal crops	265
Industrial, commercial, and transport units	47
Internal water bodies	1
Israeli military base	87.39
Open areas with little or no vegetation	416
Rangelands and shrubs	3,595
Forested areas	276
Greenhouses	8
<b>Total Area</b>	<b>5,869</b>

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



**Map 1: Land Use and Land Cover in Tayasir Village, 2021**

### **Tayasir Village Council: Establishment and Responsibilities**

The village council was officially established in 2005, though it had operated under the name "Project Committee" since 1998. The current council consists of **6 elected members** (elected in 2021), and it employs **4 staff members**. The council has a permanent headquarters donated by the **Latin Patriarchate** and is a member of the **Joint Services Council for the Tubas Governorate**. However, the council **does not own any equipment**. (Source: Tayasir Village Council, 2024)

#### **The Responsibilities of the Village Council Include:**

1. Providing infrastructure services (water networks and maintenance, electricity network including generators)
2. Waste collection, road opening and paving, street cleaning, and providing social services
3. Protection of government, historical, and archaeological properties
4. Regulating building permits and construction
5. Implementing projects and conducting village-specific studies
6. Partial healthcare network
7. Designated space for public markets
8. Providing kindergartens
9. Providing transportation options



## Historical Background

The establishment of the Tayaseer community dates back to before the Roman era. The name “Tayaseer” derives from the ancient Canaanite name “Asheer,” which in Arabic means happiness and joy. During the Roman period, it was known as “Aser” (the happy one) or “Tey-Asir” (the happy town). The modern village was established by migrant families in the 18th and 19th centuries. The original inhabitants are from the Jaber and Taleb families. The Manasra and Khattatbeh families left the village due to conflicts with families from Tubas in the 17th century (Tayaseer Village Council, 2024).

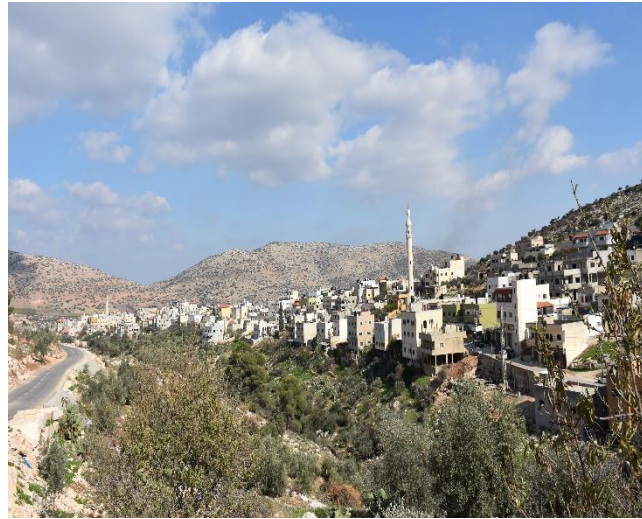
## Religious and Archaeological Sites

There are four mosques in Tayaseer:

- The Old (Omari) Mosque
- Omar Bin Al-Khattab Mosque
- Othman Bin Affan Mosque
- Abad Al-Rahman Mosque

Several archaeological sites are also located in Tayaseer, all with potential to become tourist attractions:

- Greek Orthodox Patriarchate Church
- Latin Monastery
- Asheer Palace (remains of an ancient Roman palace)
- Qudaira Shrine
- Cave of Tears (currently unprepared and closed to the public)



## Population

According to the 2017 General Census of Population and Housing by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, the population of Tayaseer was 2,837 people—1,501 males and 1,336 females. There were 591 households and 748 housing units.

According to updated data from the Village Council in 2024, the population has reached approximately 3,400 residents within the village boundary.



### Age and Gender Distribution

Data from the 2017 census showed the following age group distribution in Tayaseer:

- Age 0–15 years: 36.4%
- Age 15–64 years: 60.5%
- Age 65 and above: 3.1%

The gender ratio was 110 males for every 100 females, with males comprising 52.9% and females 47.1% of the population.

### Families

Tayaseer residents belong to several families, including: Wahdan, Sbeih, Dabbak, Jaber, Abdul Raziq, Dabbak, Abu Mohsen, Taleb, and Bayt Amer (Tayaseer Village Council, 2024).

### Migration

According to the Tayaseer Village Council, since the outbreak of the Al-Aqsa Intifada in 2000, over 1,000 residents have emigrated from the village (Tayaseer Village Council, 2024).

### Education Sector

In 2017, the illiteracy rate in Tayaseer was about 3.2%. Of the literate population, 88% were females. Educational attainment among residents was as follows:

- 11% could read and write
- 21.5% completed primary school
- 33.1% completed intermediate school
- 15.5% completed high school
- 13.4% completed higher education

**Table 2: Educational Attainment in Tayaseer (age 10+) by Gender, 2007**

Gender	Illiterate	Read & Write	Primary	Intermediate	Secondary	Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	Doctorate	Unclassified	Total
Males	8	114	251	406	172	32	122	7	0	0	0	1112
Females	60	117	205	293	155	15	149	6	0	0	0	1000
Total	68	231	456	699	327	47	271	13	0	0	0	2112

(Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2018. Census 2017, Final Results)

**As of the 2024/2025 school year, Tayaseer has three schools:**

- **Tayaseer Secondary School for Boys:** Grades 1–12
- **Tayaseer Secondary School for Girls:** Grades 1–12
- **Tayaseer Mixed Elementary School:** Grades 1–4

All schools are managed by the Palestinian Ministry of Education. Tayaseer has a total of 35 classrooms, 778 students, and 52 teachers. The student-to-teacher ratio is 15:1, and average class size is 22 students. See table 3

School Name	Grade Level	Supervising Authority	School Type
Tayaseer Secondary Boys	Grades 1–12	Government	Boys
Tayaseer Secondary Girls	Grades 1–12	Government	Girls
Tayaseer Mixed Elementary	Grades 1–4	Government	Mixed

Tayaseer Secondary Boys School, located in the Roma area, faces harassment from the Israeli military due to fixed and flying checkpoints, which hinder students’ access. See table 4

Level	Location	School Name	Distance from Village
Kindergarten	Tayaseer	Tayaseer Government KG	Within village
Primary	Tayaseer	Mixed Elementary School	Within village
Secondary (Girls)	Tayaseer	Girls Secondary School	700 meters
Secondary (Boys)	Tayaseer	Boys Secondary School	800 meters

**Challenges Facing the Education Sector in Tayaseer:**

1. Overcrowded classrooms
2. Lack of school gardens
3. Continuous harassment by Israeli forces
4. Insufficient space for schools and kindergartens
5. Lack of proper school equipment and facilities

**Health Sector**

The health sector in Tayaseer needs significant support and improvement. The village has one government emergency clinic (Tayaseer Clinic), offering:

- General practitioner service
- Mother and child care
- Medical lab
- Pharmacy

However, there is no permanent or resident doctor, and the clinic operates only two days a week. There is also one private doctor and one private pharmacy in the village. However, there is no ambulance or civil defense unit. In emergencies, residents seek care in nearby Tubas or other cities. Table 5 Health Centers Accessible from Tayaseer



<b>Center Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Distance from Tayaseer</b>
Al-Shifa Clinic	Public Clinic	Tubas	6 km
Turkish Hospital	Public Hospital	Tubas	7 km
Med Clinic	Private Center	Tubas	5 km

They may also go to Nablus (25 km away) or Jenin (28 km away) (Tayaseer Village Council, 2025). Currently, the health center operates from part of the village council building. In early 2025, the council began seeking funding to build a new dedicated health center.

#### **Challenges Facing the Health Sector in Tayaseer:**

1. Lack of a permanent doctor
2. No ambulance available
3. Shortage of medicine and treatments at the clinic
4. Lack of proper medical equipment for diagnostics

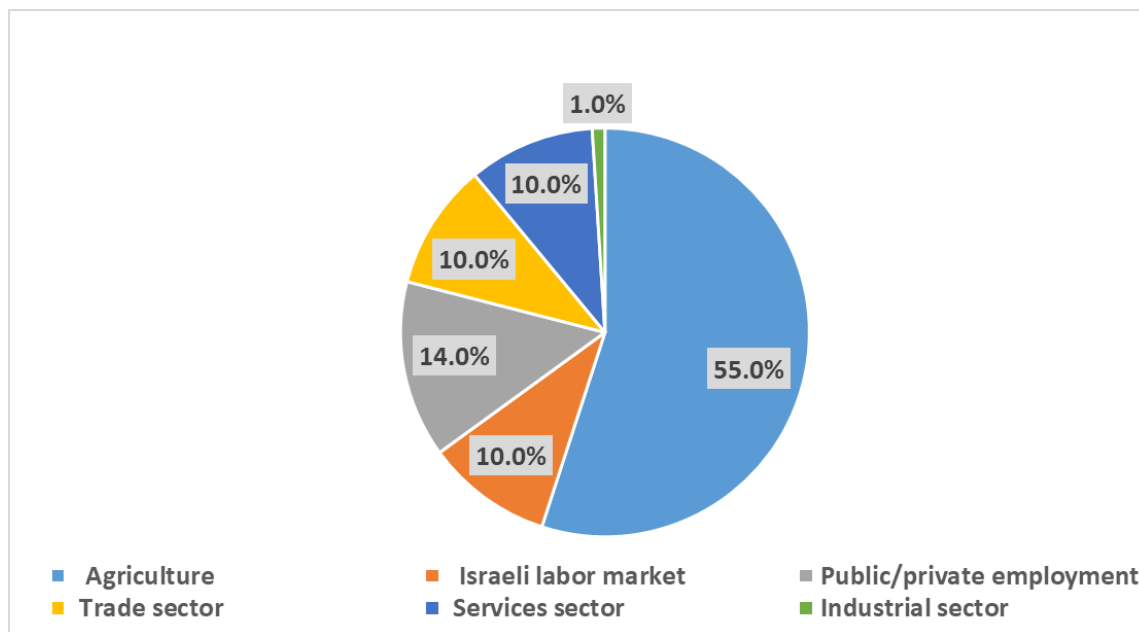
(Tayaseer Village Council, 2024).

#### **Economic Activities**

The economy in the village of Tayasir mainly depends on the agricultural sector, which absorbs 55% of the labor force (see Figure 1).

The results of the field survey on the distribution of labor by economic activity in Tayasir showed the following:

- Agriculture sector: 55% of the labor force
- Israeli labor market: 10% of the labor force
- Employment sector (public and private): 14% of the labor force
- Trade sector: 10% of the labor force
- Services sector: 10% of the labor force
- Industry sector: 1% of the labor force



**Figure 1:** Distribution of economic activity in Tayasir village

It is worth noting that before the war (October 7, 2023), the Israeli labor market accounted for about 40% of the workforce in Tayasir. Additionally, the unemployment rate in the village stands at 30%. Israeli practices have negatively impacted several sectors in the village, including:

- Agriculture
- Construction
- Infrastructure (road construction)
- Education

Residents of Tayasir mainly rely on rainfed agriculture and livestock farming. The trade sector primarily revolves around feed and livestock trade. Additionally, there are various commercial and industrial activities in Tayasir, which include:

- 35 grocery stores (supermarkets)
- 1 butcher shop
- 2 industrial/professional workshops (blacksmithing, carpentry, aluminum, glass, etc.)
- 6 service shops (salons, photography, rentals, car repair, etc.)
- 1 agricultural tools shop
- 1 bakery
- 3 fruit and vegetable shops
- 1 agricultural nursery
- 1 medicinal herbs factory
- 2 date packaging and wrapping factories

Unemployment in Tayasir has reached 30% of the labor force. The most affected groups due to Israeli actions are:

1. Former workers in the Israeli labor market
2. Workers in the agriculture sector

## Labor Force

According to the 2017 General Population and Housing Census by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), 49.9% of the population was economically active (87.5% of them were employed), while 50.1% were not part of the labor force, including 31.2% students and 54.8% homemakers (see Table 6).

Sex	Economically Active	Not Economically Active	Total
	Employed	Unemployed	
Males	718	43	761
Females	68	69	137
Total	786	112	898

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2017 General Census, Final Results.

## Agriculture Sector

Tayasir's residents rely on rainfed agriculture, particularly almonds and olives, due to the lack of water sources and the high cost of water in the past. However, in 2024, Tayasir secured a permanent water source from a nearby artesian well in the village of Aqaba, with water prices reduced to 3 NIS per cubic meter instead of the previous 10–15 NIS.

Field surveys showed that 45% of Tayasir's population previously raised livestock, including sheep, goats, broiler and layer chickens and bees. Over the last ten years, livestock farming has declined to 10% due to high feed costs; disease outbreaks, increasing farming costs, ongoing harassment by the occupation, and limited available grazing areas due to health and environmental restrictions on raising livestock inside residential areas (see Table 7).

Beehives	Layer Chickens	Broiler Chickens	Mules	Donkeys	Horses	Camels	Goats	Sheep	Cattle*
33	-	3950	-	13	1	-	222	1612	75

- Cattle includes cows, calves, heifers, and bulls.

Source: PCBS, Agricultural Census (2021).

Like the agricultural sector elsewhere in the West Bank, especially in Area "C," Tayasir faces several challenges, including:

1. Land confiscation due to Israeli military barriers, settler violence, and military activities.
2. Large areas declared as closed military zones or training zones.
3. Lack of capital for agricultural development.
4. Need for technical and agricultural training, especially in animal husbandry.
5. Pastures are unsuitable due to occupation-related waste, requiring rehabilitation.
6. High feed prices.
7. Most agricultural lands belong to the Latin Patriarchate, limiting local use.

Currently, 10 families raise livestock, 5 raise poultry, and another 5 families keep bees.

Agriculture depends on four water sources:

- Public water network
- Three artesian wells
- 650 rainwater collection wells for irrigation
- A wastewater treatment plant with a production capacity of 900 m<sup>3</sup>/day

The treatment plant, funded by the EU and operational since 2020, has a capacity of 4,200 m<sup>3</sup>. About 1,800 households are connected to the sewage network, and around 13 farmers benefit from treated water for irrigating 3,000 dunums through the "Safah Al-Jeeza" Farmers' Association.

Israeli policies restrict agricultural road development. Tayasir has a total of 26 km of agricultural roads, classified as:

- 6 km accessible by vehicles
- 10 km accessible only by tractors/farm machinery
- 10 km unsuitable for any vehicle (used by animals)

**Agriculture sector challenges in Tayasir include:**

1. Lack of capital
2. Product marketing difficulties
3. Weak economic viability
4. High agricultural input costs
5. Land ownership by the Latin Patriarchate
6. Israeli land confiscation
7. Small farm sizes
8. Absence of a veterinary clinic

## **Institutional and Services Sector**

There is one active association in the village of Tayasir, called **Al-Shajra Al-Mubarakah Association**, established in 2010 with support from the NICCOD organization. It specializes in olive cultivation, seedlings, and land reclamation (Tayasir Village Council, 2024).

There are various institutions in Tayasir village, distributed as follows:

1. **Village Council Institutions:**
  - **Tayasir Village Council**, established in 2005 by the Ministry of Local Government
  - **Safah Al-Jeezah Farmers Association**, established in 2023 by Agricultural Relief Committee.
  - **The Sports Club**, established in 2022 by the Ministry of Youth
2. **Government Institutions:**
  - **Post Office**
3. **Religious Institutions:**
  - Omar Bin Al-Khattab Mosque
  - The Old (Omari) Mosque

- Ibad Al-Rahman Mosque
- Othman Bin Affan Mosque
- Patriarchate Church
- 4. **Cooperatives and Women's Institutions:**
  - **Women's Association** (Tayasir Social Women's Center Association)
    - Year of Establishment: 2011
    - Founding Body: Women's Committees
    - Services: Women's empowerment

## Infrastructure and Natural Resources

### Electricity and Communications

Tayasir village has a public electricity network that was established in 2003 under the Israeli Electricity Company and renewed in 2013 by the Tubas Electricity Company. Tubas Governorate Electricity Company is currently the main electricity provider in the village. Approximately 95% of housing units are connected to the electricity grid. The village needs an expansion of the network and additional transformers. The village faces the following issues in the electricity sector:

- High electricity tariff imposed by the electricity company
  - Prohibition of agricultural connections to the electricity grid
  - Presence of high-voltage transmission lines passing through the village
  - Difficulty in obtaining maintenance services from the electricity company
- (Tayasir Village Council, 2024)*

Telecommunication services are also available in Tayaseer, with **95% of households** connected to the network.

### Transportation and Mobility

The residents of Tayaseer village need to improve and develop transportation means within the community and to other cities and surrounding areas. Public taxis are the **main means of transportation** within and outside the village. There are **10 active public transport vehicles** in Tayaseer (5 taxi cabs and 5 minibuses with a capacity of 7 passengers each). It is worth noting that there are **two unlicensed vehicles** that operate illegally to transport residents within the village.

As for the internal road network of the community, it can be summarized as follows:

The road network in Tayaseer village, in all its types, **requires development and rehabilitation** to match the future urban, economic, and social growth. The Village Council describes the road conditions as follows:

*(See Table 8)*



<b>Road Condition</b>	<b>Main Roads</b>	<b>Secondary Roads</b>	<b>Agricultural Roads</b>
Good and paved roads	6 km	7 km	-
Paved but in poor condition	1.3 km	300 meters	-
Unpaved roads	-	8 km	26 km

(Tayasir Village Council, 2024)

### **Water**

Since 2017, the village of Tayasir has been supplied with water by the Tubas Municipality through the Tubas Water Council via a public water network. Currently, **95% of the housing units** are connected to this public water system, while **water loss amounts to approximately 25%**. The village also has a **500 cubic meter public water reservoir**, and a **1,000 cubic meter metal agricultural reservoir** sourced from the wastewater treatment plant. In addition to the main water network, villagers rely on alternative water sources, including:

- **Household rainwater harvesting cisterns**, totaling around **350 cisterns**
- **Groundwater wells (artesian wells)**, of which there are **two**, with a cost of **3 shekels per cubic meter**

It is noteworthy that groundwater from these wells is used for agricultural projects, including:

- Plastic greenhouses
- Open field crops
- Net houses

There is also **privately owned artesian well** (Abu Dwas Well) with a **pumping capacity of 50 cubic meters per hour** (approximately **440,000 cubic meters annually**), irrigating around **600 dunums** of vegetables and trees. **Drip irrigation and sprinkler systems** are used for irrigation.

The main issues facing the water sector in Tayasir include:

- The water network does not reach all residents in the village
- Neglect of the water network by the Water Council, resulting in an estimated **25% loss rate**

### **Wastewater**

**20% of residential houses** in Tayasir are connected to a **sewage network**, which was established and became operational in **2023**. Subscribers to the network pay a **fee of 1 shekel per cubic meter** of household water usage.

Residents whose homes are **not yet connected** to the sewage network **still rely on cesspits** as their primary method for wastewater disposal.

### **Solid Waste**

The **Joint Services Council for Solid Waste Management in the Northern Jordan Valley** is the official body responsible for managing solid waste generated by residents and commercial establishments in the village. This includes **waste collection and disposal**.

**Most residents** of Tayasir benefit from this service. The village produces around **2.9 tons of solid waste daily**, which is collected from homes, shops, and public areas in **plastic bags**. Waste is then transferred to containers distributed throughout the village. Currently, there are:

- **10 collection containers**, each with a **1 m<sup>3</sup> capacity**
- **500 barrels**, also with a **1 m<sup>3</sup> capacity**

It is important to note that the **Israeli occupation destroyed around 20 containers** during repeated raids on the village. The Village Council is working to **provide 50 additional containers** of the same capacity, as well as **200 barrels** of 1 m<sup>3</sup>.

The village is served by **one waste collection vehicle**, managed by the Joint Services Council in the Northern Jordan Valley. **Waste is collected three times per week** and transported to the **Zahrat Al-Finjan landfill** in Jenin, located about **25 km away**. Waste is currently either **burned** or sometimes **buried** at the landfill. The operators of the landfill (the Ministry of Local Government in cooperation with local and international companies) are working to implement **safe incineration technologies** to **convert waste into electricity**, using global technologies that **avoid smoke and leachate leakage**.

Due to the high cost of solid waste management, a **monthly fee of 23 shekels** is charged to beneficiaries of the waste collection and transportation service. It is worth noting that the **collection rate is 95%**. (*Tayasir Village Council, 2024*)

### Impact of Israeli Occupation Measures

According to the Interim Oslo Agreement signed in September 1995 between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel, the lands of Tayasir village were divided into Areas A, B, and C. A total of 2,693 dunums (46% of the village's total area) were classified as Area A, under full Palestinian security and administrative control. Another 582 dunums were classified as Area B, under full Palestinian administrative control and full Israeli security control. It is worth noting that the majority of the population resides in Areas A and B, which constitute 56% of the village's total area. The remaining area of 2,594 dunums (44%) was classified as Area C, which is under full Israeli control, where Palestinian construction or utilization is prohibited without a special permit from the Israeli Civil Administration. Most of the land in Area C comprises agricultural lands and open spaces, which serve as a primary source of income for the residents of the village. (See Table 9).

<b>Land Classification</b>	<b>Area (Dunums)</b>	<b>Percentage of Tayasir Village Land (%)</b>
Area A	2,693	46%
Area B	582	10%
Area C	2,594	44%
Nature Reserves	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,869</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Source: Geographic Information Systems Unit, ARIJ 2025*

**Israeli Military Bases**

Israeli military bases in the Jordan Valley region form part of Israel's broader strategy to control Palestinian lands for various settlement and resource-related purposes. Large areas of Palestinian land are confiscated under the pretext of being "closed military zones," denying Palestinians access to their agricultural lands and sources of livelihood. These lands are used by Israeli forces for intensive live-ammunition training, which leads to environmental destruction, displacement of residents, and devastation of farmland.

The main purpose of these military bases is to provide protection for illegal Israeli settlements and to entrench their presence, creating new demographic and geographic realities that hinder any prospect of Palestinian territorial continuity. In Tayasir village, Israeli authorities have confiscated 271 dunums (4.6% of the village's total area) for the establishment of several military camps.

**Lands Classified as "Israeli State Property"**

Israeli authorities tighten control over the residents of Tayasir by seizing village lands under various legal pretexts. One such pretext is labeling land as "State Property," based on Israeli Military Order No. 59, which authorizes the "Custodian of Government Property" appointed by the Israeli military to seize lands formerly owned by the Jordanian government. This order also allows the Custodian to seize privately owned lands after declaring them as "public lands" or "state lands." These include lands owned, used, or connected to an "enemy state" or enemy individual as of 1967 (amended under Military Order No. 1091).

Israeli authorities classify 1,774 dunums (around 30% of Tayasir village's land) as Israeli state property, preventing Palestinians from utilizing them for any purpose, and later exploiting them for various settlement projects.

Since the beginning of the Israeli occupation, Israel has enacted dozens of illegitimate laws aimed at seizing Palestinian land while projecting a democratic image to the international community. In reality, Israel manipulates laws to serve its colonial ambitions, using land confiscation for establishing settlements, military bases, and outposts.

To legitimize this, lands have been confiscated under several pretexts: "state land," "abandoned and uncultivated land," "military training zones," "closed military areas," "public use," and the "Absentee Property Law" (Military Order No. 58), as well as "nature reserves." It is worth noting that lands in Tayasir fall under what Israel classifies as "state land" in the occupied West Bank. These Israeli claims are merely creative tools to sustain occupation, deplete resources, and circumvent the reality that Israel is an occupying power.

**Lands Classified as "Israeli Nature Reserves"**

While Israeli legal pretexts may vary, their goal remains the same: the confiscation of +Palestinian land. Since 1967, Israeli authorities have used terms such as "firing zones," "nature reserves," "closed military zones," or "state property" to seize land and establish settlements. These confiscations aim to entrench settlement presence as an irreversible reality, sever Palestinian geographic continuity, and achieve full control over the land before any potential future political agreement with the Palestinians.

In Tayasir, Israeli authorities have designated 2,117 dunums—approximately 36% of the village's total area—as a "nature reserve." Palestinians are prohibited from utilizing this land for any purpose. Military Order No. 363 of 1969 authorizes the Israeli Civil Administration to declare any area in the occupied West Bank as a “nature reserve” or “natural area” through issued orders. These designations typically impose severe restrictions on construction and land use under the guise of environmental protection.

**Development Plans and Projects Implemented and Proposed in the Village of Tayasir**

**Implemented Projects**

The Tayasir Village Council has implemented several projects over the past five years, as shown in the table below (Table 10):

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Funding Entity</b>
Opening of Agricultural Roads	Infrastructure	2019	Agricultural Relief
Opening of Agricultural Roads	Infrastructure	2022	Arab Kuwaiti Fund
Solar Energy Project	Infrastructure	2024	Union of Local Authorities

*Source: Tayasir Village Council, 2024.*

**Proposed Projects**

The Tayasir Village Council, in cooperation with civil society institutions and the residents of the village, aims to implement several projects in the coming years. These project ideas were developed during a participatory rapid appraisal workshop held in the village, implemented by the Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem (ARIJ). Below is a list of the proposed projects, prioritized according to the participants in the workshop:

1. Supporting the agricultural sector, both crop and livestock
2. Opening and paving roads and constructing retaining walls
3. Expanding the village electricity network
4. Installing sewage pumps
5. Establishing a cultural center and sports club
6. Establishing a private kindergarten
7. Supporting people with special needs
8. Establishing a community service center

**Development Priorities and Needs in Tayasir Village**

The village suffers from a significant lack of infrastructure and services. The table below (Table 11) shows the development priorities and needs of the village from the perspective of the Tayasir Village Council. *(Tayasir Village Council, 2024)*

<b>Table 11: Development Priorities and Needs for Tayasir Village</b>				
<b>Priorities</b>	<b>Urgent Need</b>	<b>Needed</b>	<b>Not a Priority</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>Infrastructure Needs</b>				
Does the community need road construction, paving, or rehabilitation?				
What are the lengths of these roads according to type:				Length (meters)
1. Main roads	✓			1300
2. Secondary roads	✓			5300
3. Agricultural roads	✓			5000
Does the community need repair/rehabilitation of the existing water network?	✓			1.5 km
Does the community need expansion of the old water network to cover new areas?	✓			2.5 km
Does the community need installation of a new water network?			✓	Not a priority
Does the community need rehabilitation of springs or groundwater wells?			✓	No
Does the community need a public water tank?			✓	No, existing one is sufficient
Does the community need a sewage network?			✓	3 km
Does the community need a new electricity network?			✓	Expansion only, 2 km
Does the community need solid waste collection containers?	✓			Quantity: 50
Does the community need vehicles for solid waste collection?			✓	One existing vehicle (shared services council), needs service improvement and more collection rounds
Does the community need a sanitary landfill for solid waste?			✓	No
<b>Health Needs</b>				
Does the community need to build new health centers/clinics?	✓			Quantity: 1
Does the community need rehabilitation of existing health centers/clinics?		✓		Quantity: 4



Does the community need to purchase medical equipment for existing centers/clinics?	✓			Yes
<b>Educational Needs</b>				
Does the community need to build new schools? If yes, specify the educational level: primary or secondary or both.	✓			Yes, primary school needed to eliminate the mixed-gender system
Does the community need rehabilitation of existing schools? If yes, specify the educational level.	✓			Yes, boys' secondary school due to age and proximity to military training camp
Does the community need educational equipment?	✓			
<b>Agricultural Needs</b>				
Does the community need land reclamation?	✓			Area: 400 dunums
Does the community need to construct rainwater harvesting cisterns?		✓		50–100 units
Does the community need construction of livestock barns/sheds?			✓	Quantity: 50
Does the community need veterinary services?		✓		Yes
Does the community need fodder and hay for livestock?	✓			25 tons annually
Does the community need to construct greenhouses?		✓		Area: 150 dunums
Does the community need to rehabilitate existing greenhouses?			✓	None exist
Does the community need tillage seeds?		✓		
Does the community need seedlings and agricultural supplies?			✓	
<b>Other Needs</b>				
The community needs to build a small sports field and a public park	✓			

**References**

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