

Husan Village Profile



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Background

This booklet is part of a series of booklets, which contain compiled information about each city, town, and village in Bethlehem Governorate. These booklets came as a result of a comprehensive study of all localities in Bethlehem Governorate, which aims at depicting the overall living conditions in the governorate and presenting developmental plans to assist in developing the livelihood of the population in the area. It was accomplished through the "Village Profiles and Azahar Needs Assessment;" the project funded by the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID) and the Azahar Program.

The "Village Profiles and Azahar 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 Bethlehem Governorate with particular focus on the Azahar program objectives and activities concerning water, environment, and agriculture.

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 Bethlehem Governorate. In addition, the project aims at preparing strategic developmental programs and activities to mitigate the impact of the current political, social, and economic instability with the focus on the agricultural sector.

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

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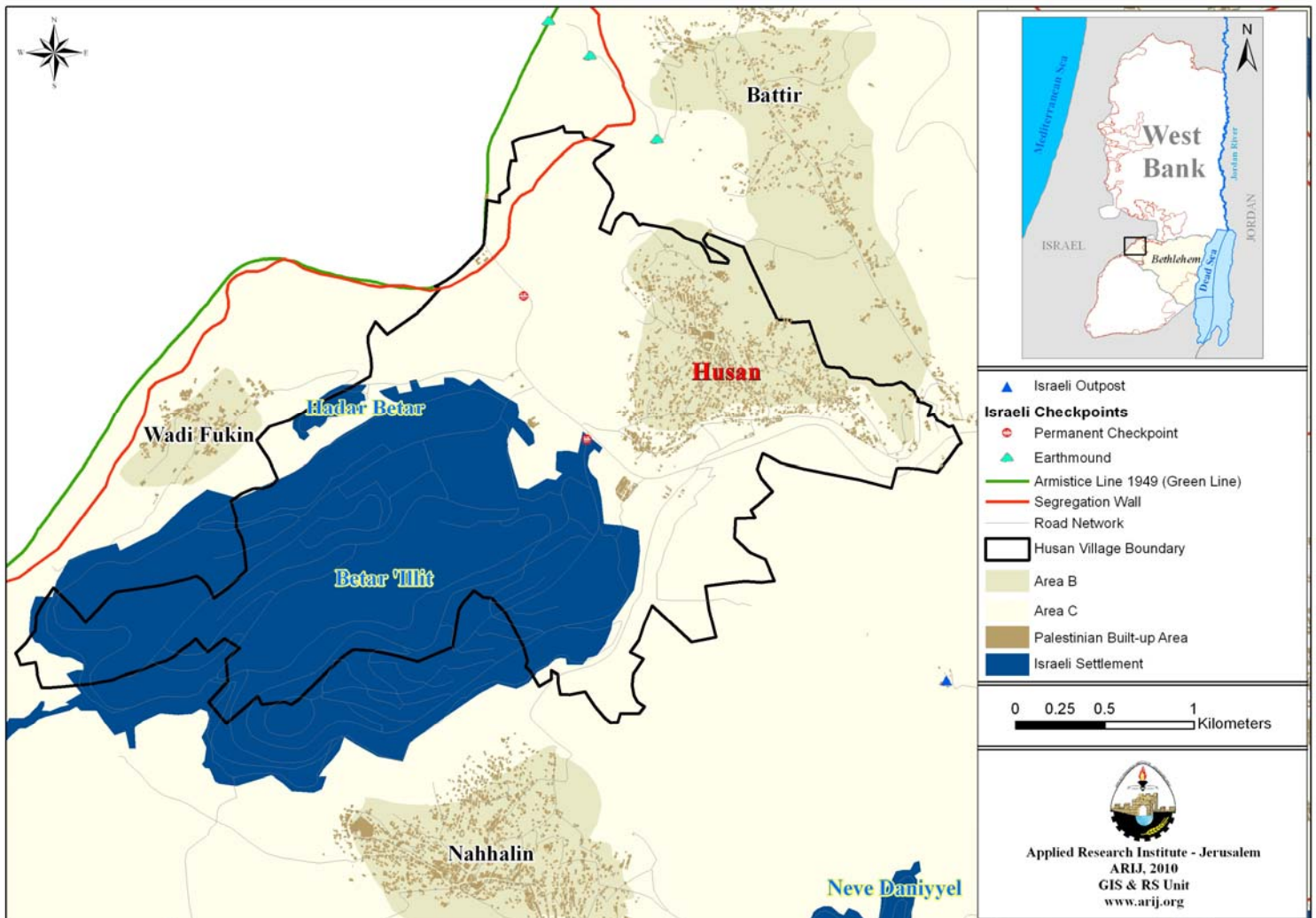
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Husan Village Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Husan is a Palestinian village in Bethlehem Governorate located 6.5km (horizontal distance) west of Bethlehem City. Husan is bordered by Al Khader town to the east, Battir village to the north, Nahhalin Village to the south, and the 1949 Armistice Line (the Green Line) and Wadi Fukin village to the west (See map 1).

Map 1: Husan location and borders



Husan is located at an altitude of 804m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 688mm. The average annual temperature is 16° C, and the average annual humidity is about 61 percent (ARIJ GIS, 2009).

Since 1996, Husan has been governed by a village council which is currently administrated by ten members appointed by the Palestinian Authority. There are also 6 employees working in the council. The village council owns a permanent headquarters and a vehicle to collect solid waste.

It is the responsibility of the village council to provide the listed services to the residents of Husan, including:

1. Infrastructure services such as water and electricity.
2. Road construction and restoration, street cleaning, and social development services.
3. Protection of religious and archaeological sites.
4. Implementation of projects and case studies for Husan Village.

History

The name Husan originates from Arabic, which means goodness and beauty; there is a belief that the village girls' beauty was noted in the past. Other narratives refer the name to Hassan monastery, later converted to Husan.

Husan village dates back to the 3rd century and the residents originate from the Arabian Peninsula and Yemen.

Photo of Husan

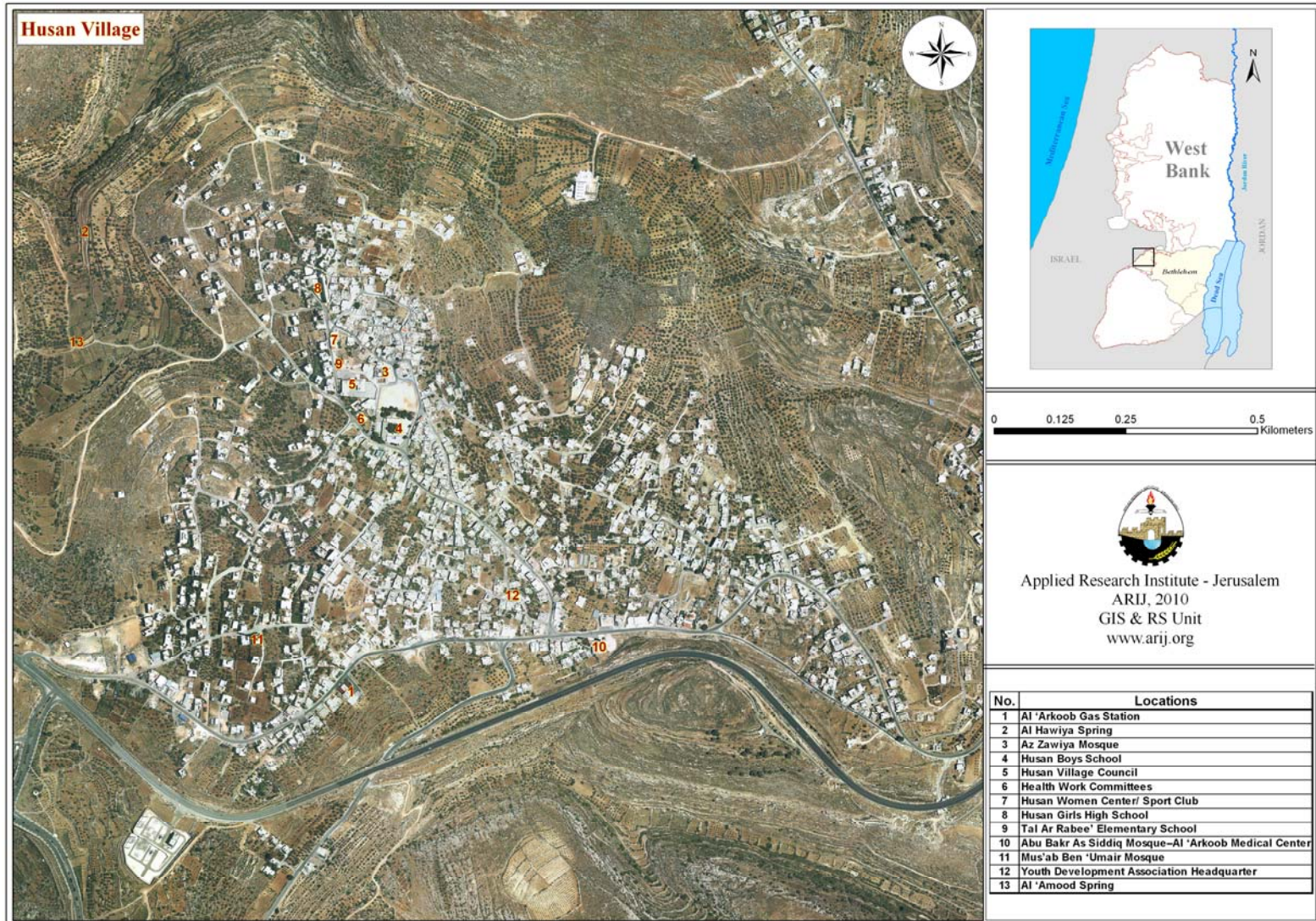


Religious and Archaeological Sites

In terms of religious establishments, there are three mosques in Husan: Abu Bakr As Siddiq Mosque, Mus'ab Bin Naseer Mosque, and Az Zawiya Mosque.

As for the archaeological sites in the village there is Ash Sheik Mahmood shrine (See map 2).

Map 2: Main locations in Husan village



Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Husan in 2007 was 5,551; of which 2,942 are males and 2,609 are females. There are 1,028 households living in 1,195 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 Husan is as follows: 39.9 percent are less than 15 years, 56.8 percent are between 15 - 64 years, and 3.1 percent are 65 years and older. Data also showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the village is 112.7:100, meaning that males constitute 53 percent of the population, and females constitute 47 percent of the population.

Families

The inhabitants of Husan village are composed of several families, mainly: Hamamra, Sabateen, Shushah, and Z'ool.

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among Husan population is about 5.3 percent, of whom 73.4 percent are females. Of the literate population, 10.6 percent can read and write, 26.8 percent had elementary education, 39 percent had preparatory education, 15.7 percent had secondary education, and 6.8 percent completed higher education. Table 1, shows the educational level in the village of Husan, by sex, and educational attainment in 2007.

Sex	Illiterate	Can read & write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Total
M	55	214	542	770	327	45	77	8	7	4	2050
F	152	212	439	661	250	42	61	2	2	-	1822
T	207	426	981	1431	577	87	138	10	9	4	3872

Source: PCBS, 2009. Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, Final Results

In regards to the basic and secondary education institutions and schools in Husan in the academic year 2008/2009, there are five public schools in the village, two for girls, and three for boys, run by the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education. There are no private schools in Husan. See Table 2.

There is a total number of 1,627 students; 79 teachers, and 56 classes (Directorate of Education in Bethlehem, 2009). It should be noted here that the average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 21, while the average number of students per class is approximately 29.

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Husan Boys High School	Governmental	Male
As Siddiq Elementary School		
Al 'Arqoob Elementary School		
Tal Ar Rabee' School	Governmental	Female
Husan Girls High School		
Source: Directorate of Education in Bethlehem, 2009		

Furthermore there are two kindergartens in Husan; one run by a charitable society, while the other is privately run. The total number in both kindergartens is 330 children. See Table 3.

Kindergarten Name	Number of Children	Supervising Authority
Zuhoor Husan Kindergarten	150	Charitable Society
Mus'ab Ben 'Umeir Kindergarten	180	Private
Source: Husan Village Council, 2009		

Health Status

Husan has some health facilities; like a health center run by the Health Work Committees, four private medical clinics, four private dental clinics, one private medical laboratory, two pharmacies, and an ambulance belonging to the Palestinian Red Crescent. In emergency cases, residents of Husan use Bethlehem hospitals and health centers, such as: Al Hussein Hospital, which is about 8.6km from the village, Rehabilitation Arab Society in Beit Jala, which is about 5km from the village.

Despite the existence of a health center in Husan, the health sector faces several obstacles:

- 1- One center is not sufficient to meet the health needs of all Husan residents.
- 2- Insufficient supply of important medications in the health center.
- 3- Lack of specialized doctors and medical equipment in the health center.

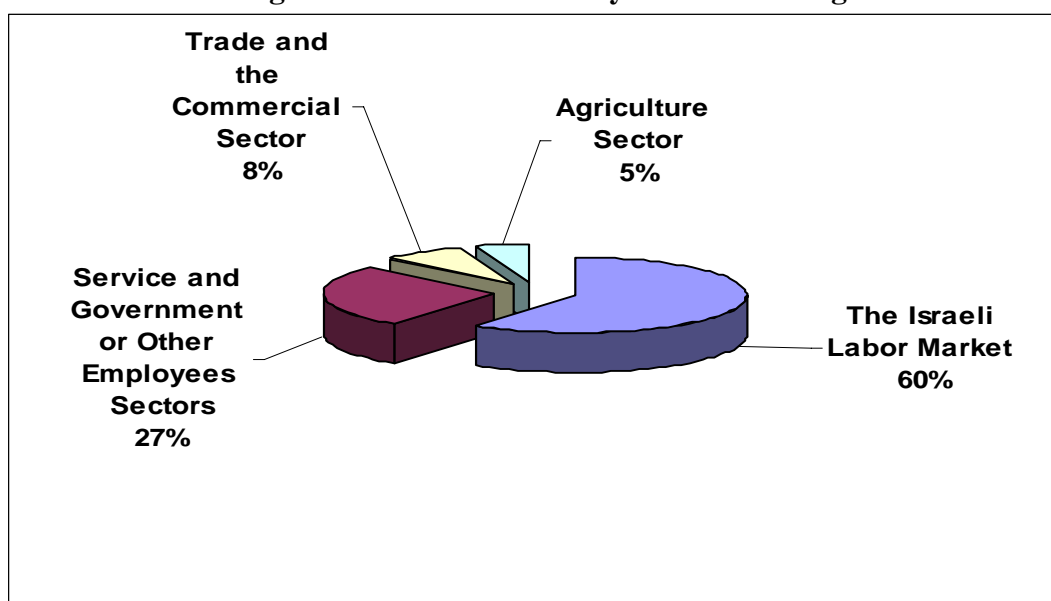
Economic Activities

The economy in Husan is dependent on several economic sectors, mainly: the Israeli labor market, which absorbs 60 percent of the village workforce (See Figure1).

The results of a field survey for the distribution of labor by economic activity in Husan are the following:

- Israeli Labor Market (60%)
- Services and Government or Private Employees Sector (27%)
- Trade Sector (8%)
- Agriculture Sector (5%)

Figure 1: Economic Activity in Husan Village



There are many economic and industrial activities in Husan, mainly: building and construction materials and agricultural products, in addition to ten different workshops (blacksmith, carpentry, and aluminum), five butcheries, one bakery, ten different service stores and 56 grocery stores.

As a result of the Israeli occupation and restrictions, the economic status of the population has severely declined, as many citizens have lost their jobs and have become unemployed, thus forcing them to work in the service sector and agricultural activities, as a last resort for obtaining a minimum income.

The unemployment rate in Husan has reached about 40 percent, and the economical groups most affected by the Israeli restrictions are:

1. Workers in the agriculture sector.
2. Former workers in Israel.
3. Workers in industry.
4. Workers in the trade sector.
5. Workers in the service sector.

Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 33.4 percent of the Husan population was economically active, of whom 73.4 percent were employed, 66.5 percent were not economically active, 52.4 percent were students, and 38.5 percent were housekeepers (See table 4).

Table 4: Husan population (10 years and above) by sex and employment status-2007

Sex	Economically Active				Not Economically Active						Total
	Employed	Currently Unemployed	Unemployed (Never worked)	Total	Students	House-keeping	Unable to work	Not working & Not looking for work	Other	Total	
M	876	229	101	1,206	687	1	127	9	19	843	2,050
F	75	2	12	89	662	991	75	-	4	1,732	1,822
T	951	231	113	1,295	1,349	992	202	9	23	2,575	3,872

Source: PCBS, March 2009. Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, Final Results

Agricultural Sector

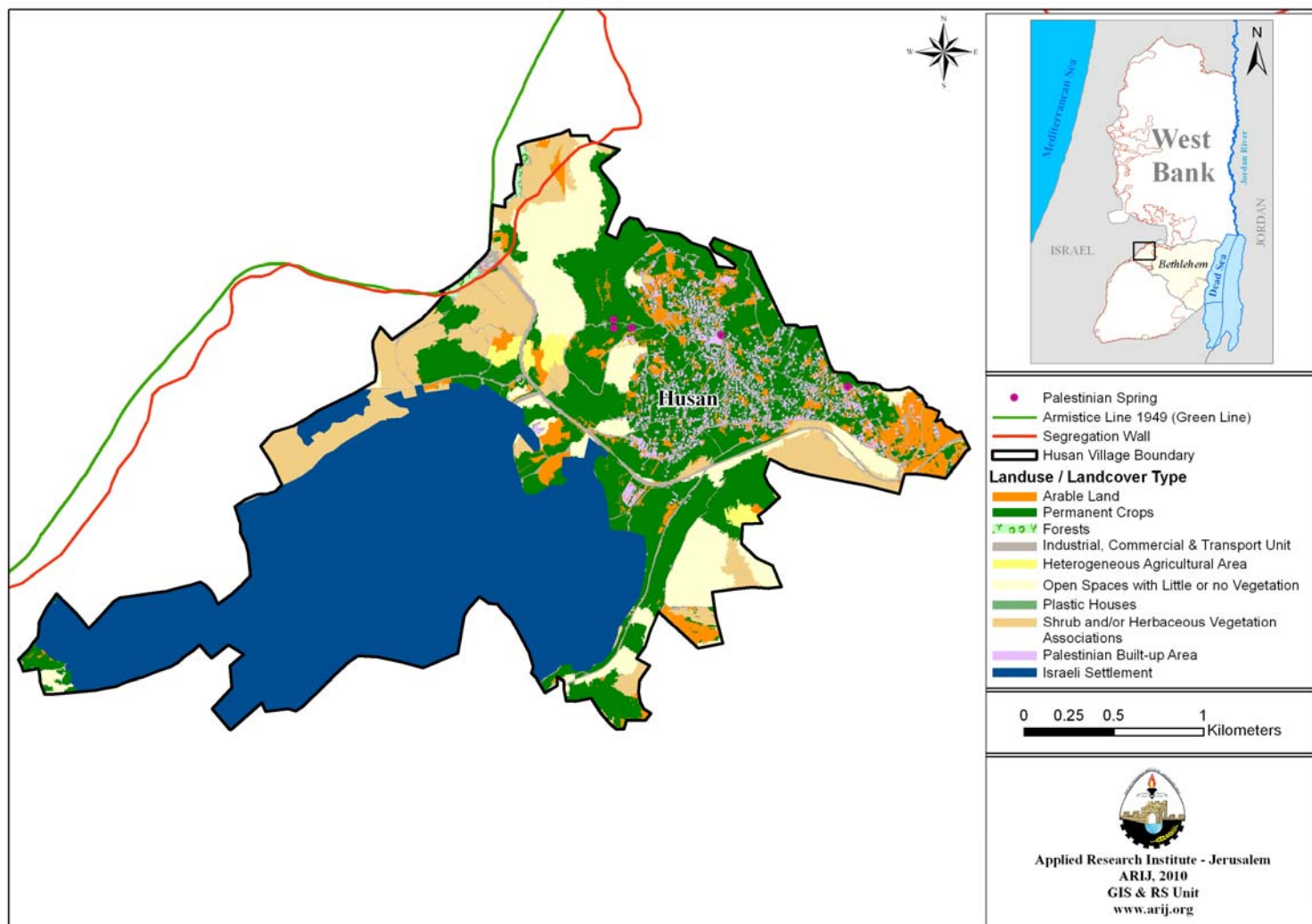
Husan lies on a total area of about 7,361 dunums of which 3,653 dunums are considered arable land, and 226 dunums are residential land. It should be noted that Husan village council has prepared a structural map for the village area (See table 5 and map 3).

Table 5: Land Use in Husan village (dunum)

Total Area	Built up Area	Arable Land [3,653]					Area of Industrial, Commercial & Transport Unit	Area of Settlements and Military Bases
		Seasonal Crops	Permanent Crops	Greenhouses	Forests	Open Spaces and Rangelands		
7,361	226	457	1,786	2	23	1,385	285	3,197

Source: GIS unit – ARIJ, 2008

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



Agriculture production in Husan depends mostly on rainwater. As for irrigated fields, they depend on the public water network and domestic harvesting cisterns.

Table 6 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open-cultivated vegetables in Husan. The most common crop cultivated within this area is tomato.

Table 6: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Husan village (dunum)

Fruity vegetables		Leafy vegetable		Green legumes		Bulbs		Other vegetables		Total area	
Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.
32	58.5	0	45.5	1	9	0	12	0	3	33	128

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2007

Also, there are about 2 dunums of land on which there are greenhouses planted with different types of vegetables, most importantly cucumber.

Table 7 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area.

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.
512	0	0	0	10.5	0	2	0	3	0	70	0	597.5	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2007

As for the field crops and forage in Husan, cereals, in particular wheat and barley are the most cultivated crops covering an area of about 38 dunums, while forage crops, such as bitter vetch and common vetch are the second most cultivated crops (See table 8).

Cereals		Bulbs		Dry legumes		Oil crops		Forage crops		Stimulating crops		Other crops		Total area	
Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr
38	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	78	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2007

The field survey shows that most of the residents in Husan are rearing and keeping domestic animals such as cows, sheep, goats, broiler chickens, and bees (See Table 9).

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
4	427	364	0	6	17	14	4,500	0	200

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2007

There are about 3 kilometers of agricultural roads in the village suitable for tractors and agricultural machinery.

Institutions and Services

Husan has a post office, in addition to a number of local institutions and organizations that provide services to various segments of society: children, youth, and women. The services are in the areas of culture, sports and others, including: (Husan Village Council, 2009)

- **Youth Development Society:** Founded in 2003 to enhance and develop youth capacities and abilities.

- **Husan Charitable Society:** A cooperative society founded in 2001. It cares for children and students' issues and it supports them in several areas.
- **Husan Sport Club:** Founded in 1973 with the interest of all sport activities in Husan.
- **Women's club:** Founded in 2003 with the goal of taking care of all women issues in Husan.
- **Husan Agricultural Society:** Founded in 2005, in order to assist and serve the farmers and help in the development of agriculture.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services:

Husan has been connected to a public electricity network since 1976; served by Jerusalem Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the village. Approximately 98.8 percent of the housing units in the village are connected to the network, 0.8 percent are dependent on private generators for electricity, and 0.2 percent have no source of electricity, while the source of electricity is unknown for the remaining units (0.2%) (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2007).

Furthermore, Husan is connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 39.4 percent of the housing units within the village boundaries are connected to phone lines (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2007).

Transportation Services:

Busses are the main means of transportation in Husan. Taxis are another means of transportation as there are 10 taxies in the village. As for the road network in the village: there is 5km of main paved but in a bad condition roads, 17km of secondary roads; 12km of paved but in bad condition roads, and 5km of unpaved roads (Husan village council, 2009).

Water Resources:

Husan is provided with water by the West Bank Water Department, through the public water network established in 1983, and about 98.7 percent of the housing units are connected to the water network, 0.9 percent are dependent on water harvesting cisterns, and 0.2 percent are dependent on other sources for water, while the source of water supply is unknown for the remaining units (0.2%) (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2007). The quantity of water supplied to Husan in 2008 was about 61500 cubic meters/year therefore the estimated rate of water supply per capita is about 31 liters/day (PWA, 2008).

Here it should be noted that many Husan citizens do not in fact consume this amount of water due to water losses, which are about 39 percent. The losses happen at the main source, major transport lines, distribution network, and at the household level (PWA, 2008), thus the rate of water consumption per capita in Husan is 19 liters per day. This is a low rate compared with the minimum quantity proposed by the World Health Organization, which is 100 liters per capita per day.

Also, located in Husan are 8 water springs and 500 rainwater harvesting cisterns (Husan village council, 2009).

Sanitation:

Husan lacks a public sewage network therefore most of the population uses cesspits as a means for wastewater disposal. According to PCBS's Population and Housing Census in 2007 and PWA data, the majority of Husan's housing units (98.4%) use cesspits for wastewater disposal, and 1.4 percent of the housing units don't have any means for wastewater collection and disposal, while the means of wastewater disposal is unknown for the remaining units (0.2%) (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2007).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day is approximately 85 cubic meters, or 31 thousand cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the village, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is approximately 15.2 liters per day. The wastewater collected by cesspits is discharged by wastewater tankers directly to open areas or nearby valleys without any regard for the environment. Here it should be noted that there is no wastewater treatment either at the source or at the disposal sites which poses a threat to the environment and the public health.

Solid Waste Management:

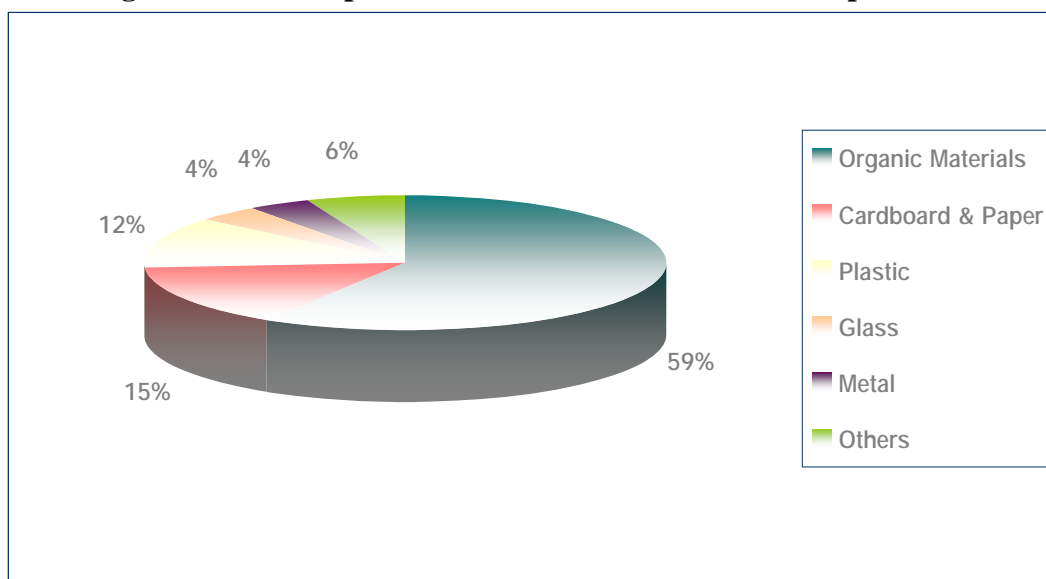
Joint Services Council for the Western Countryside is considered the official body responsible for managing solid waste, i.e. solid waste collection and disposal, generated from the citizens and establishments in Husan, which is currently represented by solid waste collection and disposal. Due to the fact that the process of solid waste management is costly, a monthly fee has been charged on the population serviced by domestic solid waste collection and transportation services which is about 15 NIS/month. However fee collections are not sufficient and do not contribute much to the total solid waste management costs.

Most of the population in Husan benefits from the solid waste services, where waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags and then transferred to containers spread in the neighborhoods. There are 120 containers in the village, each with a capacity of 1.1 cubic meters. The joint services council collects the solid waste from the containers two days a week and transports it to Yatta's dumping site in Hebron governorate, 60km from Husan. The common method for solid waste treatment in the dumping site is setting waste on fire or sometimes burying it. It should be mentioned here that household waste, industrial, and medical solid waste are collected together and dumped into the same landfill, with the absence of any special system for separation and/or collection. The largest volume

of solid waste is household waste which makes up around 45-50 percent of total capacity of solid waste.

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Husan is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Husan residents is nearly 3.7 tons, or 1350 tons per year. The main component of household solid waste is composed of organic materials, followed by paper and cardboard, and then by plastic, as shown in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2: The components of the household solid waste produced



Environmental Conditions

Husan experiences, like other villages in the governorate, several environmental problems which must be addressed and solved, these problems can be identified as follows:

Water Crisis:

Water is cut off for long periods of time in summer and winter in several neighborhoods of the village for several reasons:

- 1) Israeli domination of Palestinian water resources; thus, supplying the Palestinians communities with insufficient water quantities to cover their domestic needs.
- 2) High rate of water losses, because the water network is old, and in need of rehabilitation and renovation.
- 3) Existence of cesspits near and around the public water network causing water pollution.

Wastewater Management:

The absence of a public sewage network, thus, the use of cesspits for the disposal of wastewater, and the discharge of wastewater in the streets, especially in winter, because the citizens can not afford the high cost of sewage tanker causes environmental damages, health problems, and the spread of epidemics and diseases in the village. The use of cesspits pollutes the groundwater and water collected in domestic cisterns (rainwater harvesting cisterns) as the wastewater mixes with water and contaminates it and thus makes it inappropriate for human consumption. This is due to the fact that most cesspits are built without lining, which allows wastewater to enter into the ground and avoids the need to use sewage tankers from time to time. Moreover, the untreated wastewater collected from cesspits by sewage tankers is disposed of in open areas without taking into account the damage it causes to the environment and the residents' health.

Solid Waste Management:

The lack of a central sanitary landfill to service Husan and the other communities in the governorate is due mainly to the obstacles created by the Israeli authorities for local and national institutions, like granting licenses to establish such a landfill, because the appropriate land is within Area C, under the Israeli control. In addition, the implementation of such projects depends on funding from donor countries. Thus, the lack of a sanitary landfill is a hazard risk for the health, a source of pollution to the groundwater and soil through the leachate produced from the solid waste, and it produces bad odors and distortion of the landscape.

There is an absence of a system in the village and the governorate in general that separates hazardous waste from non-hazardous waste, consequently hazardous solid waste is collected with non-hazardous waste and transported to Yatta's dumping site for disposal by burial.

Other problems:

- The limited role of the village council, like other councils and municipalities, in providing certain services only, without considering other various aspects for development.

Impact of the Israeli Occupation

According to the Oslo Interim Agreement, Husan territories were classified as areas B and C; 928 dunums of Husan lands (12.6 percent of the total area of the village) were classified as area B, and 6433 dunums (87.4 percent of the total area of the village),

were classified as area C. It should be mentioned here that most of the agricultural lands and open spaces are located within areas B and C (Table 10).

Land Classification	Area (dunums)	% of the Total Area
Area A	0	0
Area B	928	12.6
Area C	6433	87.4
Nature Reserves	0	0
Total Area	7361	100

Source: GIS unit –ARIJ 2009

Husan is bordered by Israeli settlement; Betar ‘Illit, from the south, and the Green Line (1949 Armistice Line) from the west. After the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip in 1967, successive Israeli governments pursued an aggressive policy of land confiscation for the construction of Israeli settlements, military bases, and bypass roads in order to link the settlements to each other and maintain a presence in the West Bank. Husan, like other Palestinian villages and towns, lost part of its lands, around 3140 dunums (42.6 percent of the total area of the village,) for the construction of the Israeli settlement Betar ‘Illit in 1985. Husan also lost a part of its territory, equivalent to 50 dunums, for the construction of the neighboring Hadar Betar settlement (Table 10).

The village is also exposed to two permanent military checkpoints and iron gates around the village, and it is also subjected to the establishment of military checkpoints and earth and concrete mounds.

Moreover, the Israeli forces uprooted about 1500 olive trees, 2500 grape trees and 3500 stone-fruit trees (Husan Village Council, 2009).

Settlement	Year of establishment	Settlers (2008)	Area of the settlement inside the village boundary (dunum)	Total Area of the Settlement (dunum)
Betar ‘Illit	1985	34700	3140	4686
Hadar Betar	1978	30	50	58
Total area	---	---	3190	4744

Source: GIS unit –ARIJ 2009

Bypass roads in Husan

The Israeli occupation army built Bypass road number 375 on Husan lands to connect the Israeli settlements of Betar ‘Illit and Hadar Betar to other settlements in the Gosh Etzion settlement district, with settlements inside Jerusalem city, and settlements inside the Green Line (1949 Armistice Line). The Bypass divides Husan into two areas; north side and south side, isolating even more Palestinian lands and making it impossible for its owners to access to it and to develop it agriculturally, since it is located on both sides of the Bypass road and because of its closeness to Israeli Settlements. Moreover, the Israeli bypass road no. 3676 extends for 5.16km on Husan village territories.

The Segregation Wall

The Israeli racist discrimination plan, represented mainly by the construction of the Segregation Wall, put Husan and the rest of the village west of Bethlehem city (Al Walaja, Nahhalin, Wadi Fukin, Al Jab'a, Khallet 'Afana, Khallet Al Balluta, and Beit Sakariya) in isolation from the big cities and centers in Bethlehem governorate (Bethlehem, Beit Jala, and Beit Sahour). Thus, the citizens are deprived from accessing many services that exist only in city centers, like police, fire stations, ambulances, hospitals, health centers, and universities, etc. According to the updated Segregation Wall plan published on the web page of the Israeli Ministry of Defense in April 30, 2007; the Segregation Wall will extend for 1.3km on Husan lands; thus isolating and confiscating 7,361 dunums of the village agricultural lands, forests, and open spaces. The countryside in Bethlehem Governorate will lose the bigger part of its agricultural land, which is considered the main source of income for many residents.

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

In 2002, Husan village council prepared a development plan for development projects in Husan. The council has implemented many development projects as shown in Table 11.

Table 11: Development Projects in Husan			
Name of the Project	Year	Type	Donor
Rehabilitation of internal roads	2008	Infrastructure	UNDP
Rehabilitation and construction of stony walls	2009	Infrastructure	Save the Children
Source: Husan Village Council, 2009			

Proposed Projects

Husan village council, in cooperation with the civil society organizations in the village and the village residents, looks forward to the implementation of several projects in the coming years. The project ideas were developed during the PRA workshop that was conducted by ARIJ staff in the village. The projects are as follows, in order of priority, from the viewpoint of the participants in the workshop:

1. Establishment of a sewage network or a wastewater treatment plant.
2. Restoration of the public water network in the village.
3. Providing containers and vehicles for the collection of domestic solid waste.
4. Rehabilitation of springs and irrigation channels.
5. Supporting production inputs and establishing small business projects.
6. Supporting household food industries.
7. Construction of agricultural roads and the reclamation of agricultural lands.
8. Establishment of agricultural associations and providing agricultural guidance.
9. Marketing of agricultural products.
10. Construction of water harvesting cisterns.
11. Establishment of public parks.
12. Agricultural insurance.

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Husan suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 12 shows the development priorities and needs in the village from the village council's point of view (Husan Village Council, 2009):

Table 12: Development Priorities and Needs in Husan					
No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*			12km*
2	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks	*			20km
3	Extending the Water Network to Cover New Built up Areas	*			5km
4	Construction of New Water Networks	*			8km
5	Rehabilitation/ Construction of New Wells or Springs	*			18 spring
6	Construction of Water Reservoirs	*			5.000m ³
7	Construction of a Sewage Disposal Network	*			20km
8	Construction of a New Electricity Network			*	20km
9	Providing Containers for Solid Waste Collection	*			60 container
10	Providing Vehicles for Collecting Solid Waste	*			1
11	Providing a Sanitary Landfill	*			
Health Needs					
1	Building of New Clinics or Health Care Centres	*			
2	Rehabilitation of Old Clinics or Health Care Centres	*			3 clinics
3	Purchasing of Medical Equipment and Tools	*			2 clinics
Educational Needs					
1	Building of New Schools	*			elementary
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools	*			elementary & secondary
3	Purchasing of New Equipment for Schools	*			elementary & secondary schools
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands	*			30 dunums
2	Building Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns	*			200 cistern
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock	*			16 barracks
4	Veterinary Services	*			
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals	*			
6	Construction of New Greenhouses	*			30 greenhouses
7	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses	*			10 greenhouses
8	Field Crops Seeds	*			
9	Plants and Agricultural Supplies	*			

*3km is a main road, 4km internal road and 5km agricultural road.

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