

Sarra Village Profile



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Background

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

The "Village Profiles and Needs Assessment" was designed to study, investigate, analyze and document the socio-economic conditions and the needed programs and activities to mitigate the impact of the current unsecure political, economic and social conditions in Nablus Governorate.

The project's objectives are to survey, analyze and document the available natural, human, socioeconomic and environmental resources, and the existing limitations and needs assessment for the development of the rural and marginalized areas in Nablus Governorate. In addition, the project aims to prepare strategic developmental programs and activities to mitigate the impact of the current political, social, and economic instability with the focus on the agricultural sector.

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

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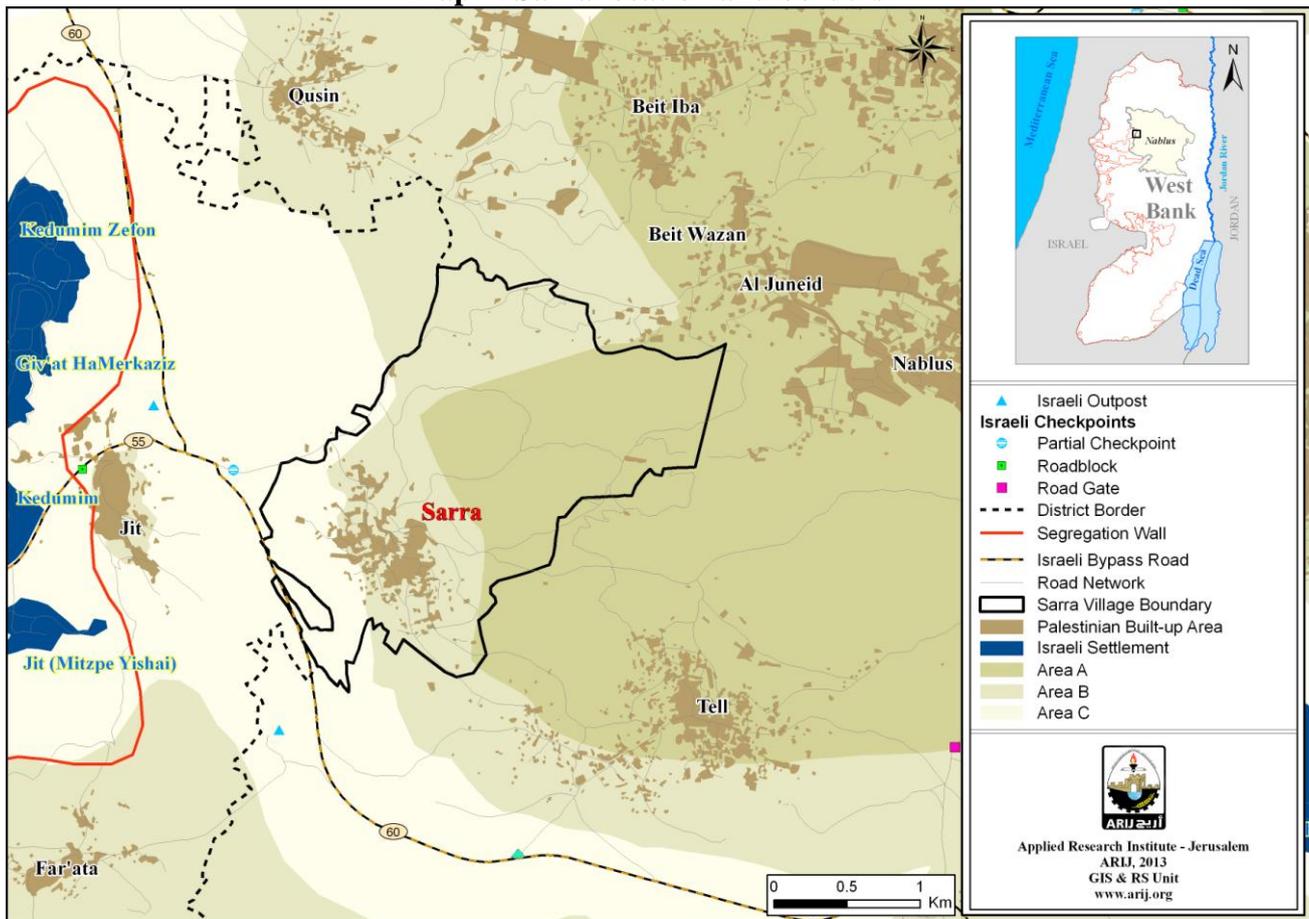
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Sarra Village Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Sarra is a Palestinian village in Nablus Governorate, located 17.8km west of Nablus City. It is bordered by Nablus City and Tell to the east, Beit Wazan and Beit Iba to the north, Jit to the west, and Tell to the south (ARIJ-GIS, 2014) (See Map 1).

Map 1: Sarra location and borders



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

Sarra is located at an altitude of 765m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 451.05mm. The average annual temperature is 18°C whilst the average annual humidity is approximately 59% (ARIJ-GIS, 2014).

The total area of Sarra village consists of approximately 4,697 dunums. This is according to the new borders of the local bodies which was stipulated by the Palestinian Ministry of Local Government, prepared by the Palestinian National Authority and represented by the Ministry of Local Government, the Central Elections Commission, the Ministry of Planning and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics 2011. These governmental institutions redeveloped and altered the borders of the local bodies for the purpose of the elections. ARIJ adopted these new borders in this project for the purposes of research and study. The adopted borders, to a certain extent, suited the demographic

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

Since 1965, Sarra has been governed by a Village Council which is currently administrated by 9 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA). There are also 9 employees working in the council, which has a permanent headquarters (Sarrah Village Council, 2013).

The Council owns a transportation bus. It is also responsible for providing a number of services to the residents of Sarra, including (Sarrah Village Council, 2013):

- The establishment and maintenance of the drinking water network.
- Waste collection, street cleaning and public services.
- Road rehabilitation, construction and paving.
- Implementation of projects and studies for the village.
- Protection of historical and archeological sites.
- Protection of governmental properties.
- Provision of offices for governmental institutions.
- Provision of a sewerage system service.
- Provision of educational kindergartens.

History

Sarra village was named after the severe cold or the difficult and rugged area that the village is situated upon. The village was established more than 1000 years ago, with its residents descending from Bir as Sabe' and Al Hijazz countries (Sarrah Village Council, 2013).

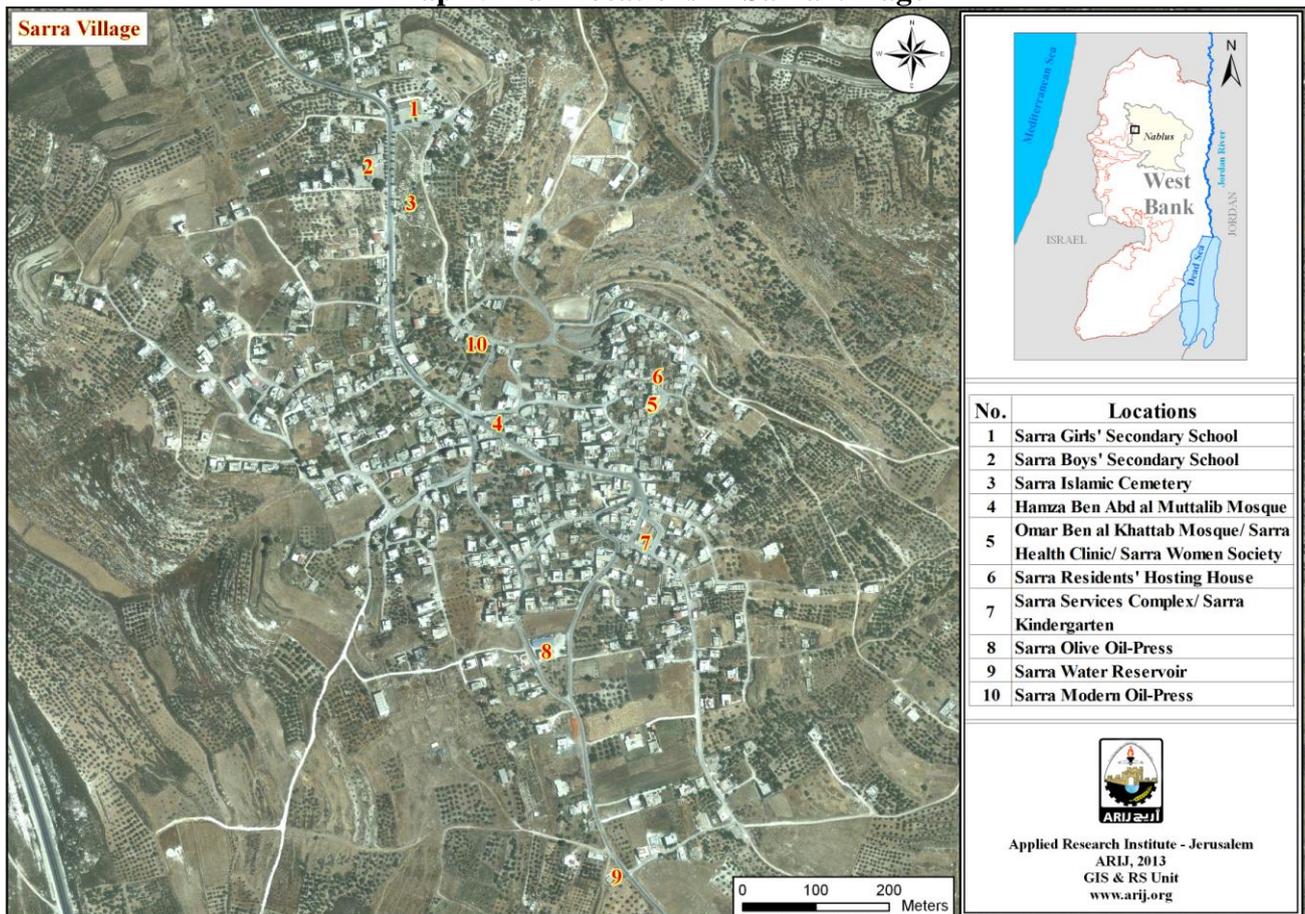
Photo of Sarra



Religious and Archaeological Sites

There are three mosques in the village (Umar ibn Al- Khattab, Hamza ibn Abd ul Muttalib and Al Omari Old Mosques). The village has several sites of archaeological interest including Bashoor, Kafrood and As Surtain areas. All of these sites are in need of restoration in order to qualify as a tourist location, as determined by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities (Sarra Village Council, 2013) (See Map 2).

Map 2: Main locations in Sarra Village



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Sarra in 2007 was 2,523, of whom 1,294 were male and 1,229 female. There were additionally 463 households registered as living in 499 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 Sarra is as follows: 38.6% were less than 15 years of age, 57.7% were between 15 and 64 years of age, and 3.6% were 65 years of age or older. Data also showed that the sex ratio of

males to females in the village is 105.3:100, meaning that males and females constitute 51.3% and 48.7% of the population, respectively.

Families

Sarra residents are from several families, including At Turabi, Abdullah, Hussein and Ghanem (Sarra Village Council, 2013).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among Sarra population is approximately 6.8%, of whom 78.1% are females. Of the literate population, 11.5% could only read and write, with no formal education, 28.4% had elementary education, 27.7% had preparatory education, 17.3% had secondary education, and 8.2% completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the village of Sarra by sex and educational attainment in 2007.

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

Sex	Illite- rate	Can read & write	Element- ary	Preparat- ory	Second- ary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Un- known	Total
M	28	108	264	284	192	35	53	1	4	1	0	970
F	100	108	268	236	133	18	40	0	2	0	0	905
T	128	216	532	520	325	53	93	1	6	1	0	1,875

Source: PCBS, 2009.

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

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

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Sarra Girls' Secondary School	Government	Females
Sarra Boys' Secondary School	Government	Males

Source: Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012

In the village there are 701 students, 41 teachers, and 24 classes. The average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 17, whilst the average number of students per class is approximately 29 (Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012).

There is also one kindergarten in Sarra village (Sarra Modern Kindergarten) which is run by a private organization. The kindergarten consists of 4 classrooms that are supervised by 5 teachers (Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012).

Due to the lack of variety when it comes to education, such as secondary-scientific branch; students head to Tell secondary schools (4 km away) or Nablus secondary schools in Nablus city; 9 km from the village (Sarra Village Council, 2013).

The educational sector in Sarra village faces a number of obstacles, particularly: (Sarra Village Council, 2013):

- Overcrowded classrooms.
- The need for new schools.

Health Status

Sarra has some health facilities available in the village, including Sarra Governmental Health Center, a private general physician clinic, a private dental clinic and a private pharmacy. In the absence of required health services or in emergencies, patients are transferred to Rafidiya or the national hospitals in Nablus city (9km away) (Sarrah Village Council, 2013).

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

- The lack of an ambulance service.
- The lack of a resident physician working on daily basis in the health center.
- The lack of a medical lab.
- The lack of different specialized doctors at the governmental health center.

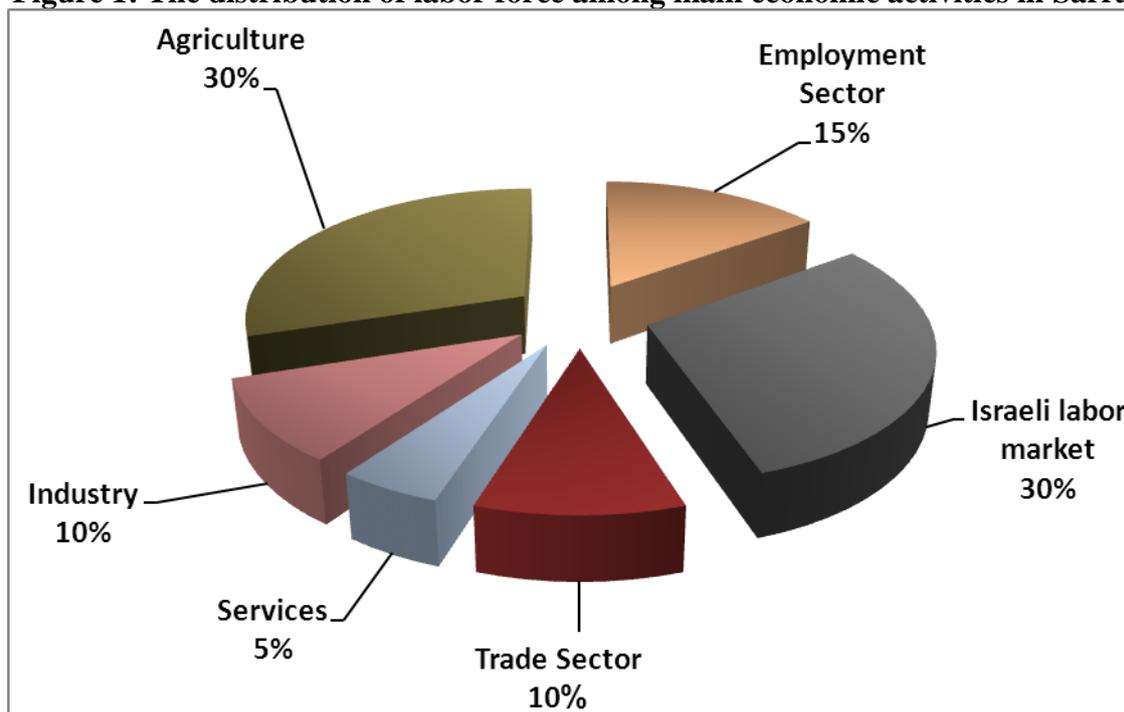
Economic Activities

The economy in Sarra is dependent mainly on both the agricultural sector and the Israeli labor market, each of which absorbs 30% of the village's workforce (Sarrah Village Council, 2013) (See Figure 1).

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

- Agriculture sector (30%)
- Israeli labor market (30%)
- Government or other employees sector (15%)
- Trade sector (10%)
- Industry (10%)
- Services sector (5%)

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



Source: Sarra Village Council, 2013

Sarra has 15 groceries, 6 fruits and vegetable stores, 1 bakery, 1 butchery, 9 service stores, 2 different professional workshops and 2 olive oil-presses (Sarrra Village Council, 2013).

In 2013, the unemployment rate in Sarra reached 20% and the group most affected economically by Israeli restrictions has been workers in the agriculture sector (Sarrra Village Council, 2013).

Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census 2007, 30% of Sarra’s labor force was economically active, of whom 83.6% were employed, 70% were not economically active, 29.9% were students, and 36.4% were housekeepers (See Table 3).

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

Sex	Economically active				Non-economically active						Not stated	Total
	Employed	Currently Unemployed	Unemployed (never worked)	Total	Student	House-keeping	Unable to work	Not working & not looking for work	Others	Total		
M	427	59	26	512	363	4	60	5	25	457	1	970
F	43	2	5	50	329	474	48	-	4	855	-	905
T	470	61	31	562	392	478	108	5	29	1,312	1	1,875

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

Source: PCBS, 2009.

Agricultural Sector

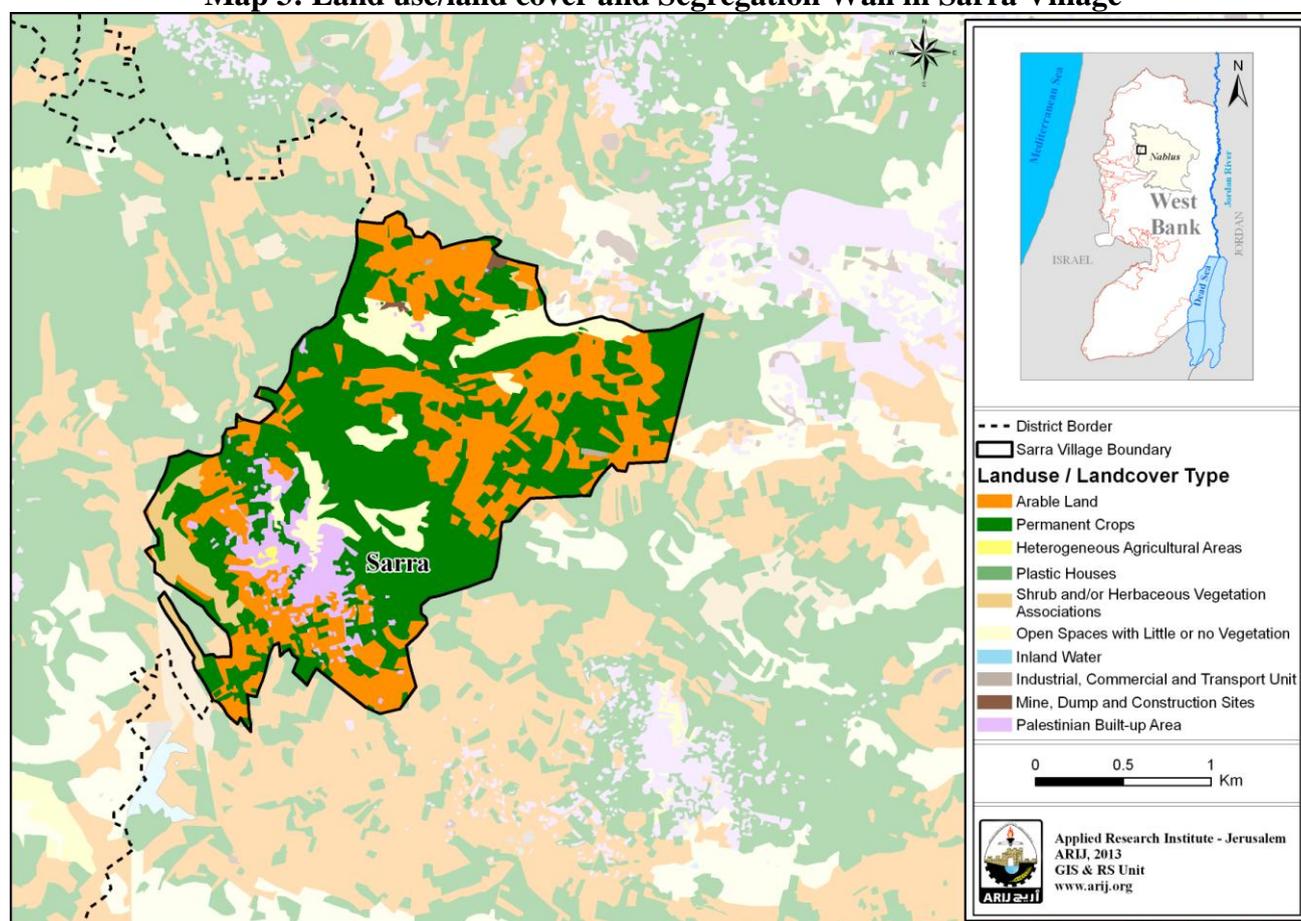
Sarra has a total area of approximately 4,697 dunums of which 4,005 dunums are ‘arable’ land and 270 dunums are registered as ‘residential’ (See Table 4 and Map 3).

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

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (4,005)				Inland water	Forests	Open Spaces	Area of Industrial, Commercial & Transport Unit	Area of Settlements, Military Bases & Wall Zone
		Permanent Crops	Green-houses	Range-lands	Arable lands					
4,697	270	2,342	0	159	1,504	0	0	401	21	0

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2014.

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



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

Table 5 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open-cultivated vegetables in Sarra. The most commonly cultivated crop within this area is okra.

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

Fruity vegetables		Leafy vegetables		Green legumes		Bulbs		Other vegetables		Total Area	
Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.
4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	0

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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture-Nablus, 2010

Table 6 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. Sarra is famous for olive cultivation and there are approximately 3,935 dunums of land planted with olive trees in the village.

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

Olives		Citrus		Stone-fruits		Pome fruits		Nuts		Other fruits		Total Area	
Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.
3,935	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	100	0	113	0	4,156	0

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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture-Nablus, 2010

In terms of field crops and forage in Sarra, cereals (particularly wheat) are the most cultivated, covering an area of approximately 160 dunums (See Table 7).

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

Cereals		Bulbs		Dry legumes		Oil crops		Forage crops		Stimulating crops		Other crops		Total Area	
Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.
160	0	5	0	25	0	5	0	30	0	0	0	15	0	240	0

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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture-Nablus, 2010

The field survey conducted by the ARIJ team shows that only 3% of the residents in Sarra rear and keep domestic animals such as cows and sheep (See Table 8).

Table 8: Livestock in Sarra

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
16	800	30	0	0	0	0	20,000	6,000	35

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Nablus, 2010

There are approximately 14 kilometers of agricultural roads in the village, divided as follows (Sarra Village Council, 2013):

Table 9: Agricultural Roads in Sarra Village and their Lengths

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

Source: Sarra Village Council, 2013

The agricultural sector in the village faces a number of problems including (Sarra Village Council, 2013):

- The lack of economic feasibility for agricultural investment.
- The lack of capital for agricultural projects.
- The lack of water resources.
- The location of some agricultural lands near the Israeli settlement of Gilad.

Institutions and Services

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

- **Sarra Village Council:** Founded in 1965 and registered later by the Ministry of Local Government, with the aim of taking care of different issues concerning the village and providing various services to its population, in addition to infrastructure services.
- **Sarra Women Society:** Founded in 2012 by the Ministry of Interior. The Society's aim is to support and serve women, through the conduction of different programs as well as supporting them financially.
- **Sarra Sports Club:** Founded in 1995 and is currently registered by the Ministry of Youth & Sports, with an aim to organize youth programs, cultural courses and sports teams.
- **Sarra Cooperative Agricultural Society:** Founded in 2009 by the Ministry of Interior. The Society's priority is to produce and market high quality oil in addition to providing farmers with agricultural guidance.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services:

Sarra has been connected to a public electricity network since 1983. It is served by the Israeli Qatariya Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the village, through the North Electricity Company. Approximately 99% of the housing units in the village are connected to the network. The village residents face a number of problems concerning electricity, primarily the lack of street lighting and the high cost of electricity (Sarrah Village Council, 2013).

Sarra is also connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 50% of the housing units within the village boundaries are connected to phone lines (Sarrah Village Council, 2013).

Transportation Services:

There are 8 taxis and 100 private cars in Sarra. When vehicles are not available, residents use Nablus city taxi offices. Residents also suffer from poor road infrastructure (Sarrah Village Council, 2013). There are 8km of main roads and 12km of secondary roads in Sarra (Sarrah Village Council, 2013) (See Table 10).

Table 10: Roads in Sarra Village

Status of Internal Roads	Road Length (km)	
	Main	Secondary
1. Paved & in good condition	5	-
2. Paved & in poor condition	1	9
3. Unpaved	2	3

Source: Sarrah Village Council, 2013

Water Resources:

Sarra is provided with water by Mekorot through the public water network established in 2009. Approximately 90% of housing units are connected to the public water network (Sarrah Village Council, 2013).

The quantity of water supplied to Sarrah village in 2012 was recorded at approximately 72,000 cubic meters/year (Sarrah Village Council, 2013). Therefore, the estimated rate of water supply per capita is approximately 69 liters/day. However, no Sarrah citizen consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are estimated at 1% (Sarrah Village Council, 2013). These losses happen at the main source, major transport lines, in the distribution network, and at the household level. Therefore, the rate of water consumption per capita in Sarrah is 69 liters per day (Sarrah Village Council, 2013). The average water consumption of Sarrah residents is low compared with the minimum quantity of 100 liters per capita per day proposed by the World Health Organization. Each cubic meter of water from the public network costs 4 NIS (Sarrah Village Council, 2013).

In addition, the village has 250 individual household rainwater harvesting cisterns (Sarrah Village Council, 2013).

Sanitation:

Sarra has a public sewerage network published in 2013, with up to 95% of housing units in the village connected to it (Sarrah Village Council, 2013). The rest of the village's population use cesspits and septic tanks as a main means for wastewater disposal (Sarrah Village Council, 2013).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the approximated quantity of wastewater generated per day, is 156 cubic meters, or 57,000 cubic meters annually. At the individual level, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is approximately 55 liters per day. The wastewater collected by cesspits and septic tanks is discharged by wastewater tankers directly to open areas or nearby valleys with little regard for the environment. Here it is noted that there is no wastewater treatment either at the source or at the disposal sites and this poses a serious threat to the environment in addition to public health (ARIJ - WERU, 2013).

Solid Waste Management:

The Joint Services Council for Solid Waste is responsible for the collection and disposal of solid waste generated by citizens and establishments in the village. As the process of solid waste management is costly, a monthly fee amounting to 15 NIS/ month per household is charged to the population and facilities served by domestic solid waste collection and transportation services. Approximately 99% of fees are collected (Sarrah Village Council, 2013).

Most of the population in Sarrah benefits from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags, and placed in 20 containers (of 1m³ capacity), located at various points in the village. The Joint Council collects the solid waste three times weekly and transports it using a waste vehicle to Zahret al Finjan dumping site in Jenin

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

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Sarra is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Sarra residents is nearly 2 tons, or 727 tons per year (ARIJ-WERU, 2013).

Environmental Conditions

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

Wastewater Management

Wastewater which is collected by the public sewage network in the village is untreated and disposed of in open areas, since there is no wastewater treatment facility in the village. For those housing units that are not connected to the public sewage network, residents are forced to use unhygienic cesspits for the disposal of wastewater, and/or to discharge wastewater into the streets, as citizens cannot afford the high cost of sewage tankers. This is particularly common in winter. These methods facilitate environmental damage, health problems, and the spread of epidemics and diseases in the village. This wastewater also contaminates the groundwater because most cesspits are built without lining, to avoid the need to use sewage tankers and allow wastewater to enter into the ground. Moreover, the untreated wastewater collected from cesspits by sewage tankers is disposed of in open areas without concern for the damage it causes to the environment and to residents' health.

Solid Waste Management

Sarra village does not suffer any problems concerning the management of solid waste, as the Joint Council for the Management of Solid Waste is responsible for the process of collecting waste from the village and disposing of it in Zahret al Finjan landfill in Jenin Governorate. This landfill is the main environmentally-friendly landfill serving the village, in addition to most of the localities in the Nablus Governorate.

Impact of the Israeli Occupation

Geopolitical status in Sarra village

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28th September 1995 by the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Sarra was divided into Areas A, B and C. Approximately 1,958 dunums (42% of the village's total area) were assigned as Area A where the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) holds all responsibilities for internal security and public order, while 2,037 dunums (43% of the village's total area) were classified as Area B, where the PNA has a complete control over civil matters but Israel continues to have overriding responsibility for security. The rest of the town's area, constituting of 701 dunums (15% of the total area), were classified as Area C, where Israel retains full control over the security and administration of the territory. In Area C, Palestinian building and land management is prohibited unless through the consent or

authorization of the Israeli Civil Administration. The majority of Sarra's population resides in Area B, while most of the land lying within Area C are agricultural areas (See Table 11).

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

Area	Area in dunums	Percentage of Total village area %
Area A	1,958	42
Area B	2,038	43
Area C	701	15
Nature Reserve	0	0
Total	4,697	100

Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2014

Israeli occupation practices on Sarra village

Despite the fact that there are no current settlements and camps established on Sarra village lands, the village still suffers from Israeli occupation practices; settlements, camps and Israeli military checkpoints still exist not far from the village. Sarra is affected by the "Kedumim" settlement bloc located to the west of the neighboring village of Kafr Qaddum. The Israeli outpost of "Jilad Farm", located to the south-west of Sarra village near the bypass road has also had a negative impact on Sarra; the aim of this outpost is to extend "Kedumim" settlement and control more Palestinian land. Such outposts impose additional military procedures upon the surrounding Palestinian areas in the name of security, and restrict the population. It also is a source of abuse and human rights violations against local Palestinian residents.

Israeli occupation forces have also established a military base near "Kedumim" settlement. Such military bases are situated deep inside Palestinian territory in order to boost the Israeli military presence and maintain tight control over the Palestinian population.

The Israeli Checkpoints on Sarra village

After the outbreak of the Second Intifada in 2000, the Israeli authorities established hundreds of military checkpoints; one of them is located to the western side of Sarra. Concrete blocks and earth mounds were put in place on the western side of Sarra village lands in order to close the road. This road was the main link between Sarra and Qalqiliya governorate. The road remained closed for ten years, but has recently been reopened, under the calm conditions in the area.

The Israeli occupation forces established an iron gate between Sarra village and Beit Wazan village on the road between Nablus and Qalqiliya. As a result, Sarra village was isolated from Nablus city from the western side. The gate closure remained in place until 2009.

These checkpoints have had a significant negative impact on the lives of Palestinians in the last decade, as they have obstructed freedom of movement and prevented communication between the city of Nablus and the neighboring villages, as well as between these villages and their agricultural lands. It has inflicted huge material losses and increased the economic burden on these villages, as residents have been forced to travel longer distances to reach to their destinations due to the closure of these barriers.

The Israeli bypass roads in Sarra village

The Israeli authorities have constructed a number of bypass roads that stretch thousands of kilometers from the north to the south. These roads have involved the confiscation of hundreds of agricultural and non-agricultural lands in order to link Israeli settlements with each other. It also impedes Palestinian territorial continuity, enabling further Israeli control over Palestinian territory.

Israel has confiscated land in the western side of Sarra village territory in order to establish Israeli bypass road No. 60, which extends hundreds of meters into the territory of the village.

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

Settler attacks on Sarra village

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

Settlers pose a daily threat for the Palestinians on their own land. Settlers from the "Jilad Farm" have subjected Sarra village residents to several violent attack, for example farmers have been attacked in order to prevent them from reaching their agricultural land. Settlers have also stolen crops, damaged trees and attacked homes, places of worship, cars and other private property.

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

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

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

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Establishing a water network	Infrastructure	2008-2009	ANERA
Paving roads	Infrastructure	2008	Ministry of Labor
Supplying a bus for the kindergarten	Educational	2010	Ministry of Finance
Constructing roads, and rehabilitating and reclaiming agricultural roads	Agricultural	2011	Dutch Representatives Office
Establishing a sewerage network	Infrastructure	2012-2013	European Union
Establishing a lab at the girls' secondary school	Educational	2012-2013	Sarra Village Council
Constructing a water reservoir and water pumping unit	Water	2012	Islamic Development Bank

Source: Sarra Village Council, 2013

Proposed Projects

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

1. Re-paving roads (5km long), and expanding other roads (0.5 km).
2. Paving dirt roads (5km).
3. Constructing agricultural roads (5km), and reclaiming 100 dunums of agricultural lands.
4. Creating small productive projects to serve needy families.
5. Constructing retaining walls (1km long).
6. Constructing a headquarters for Sarra Sports Club (land for the purpose is available).
7. Providing farmers with agricultural awareness and guidance courses.

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

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

Table 13: Development Priorities and Needs in Sarra

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and pavement of roads	*			25 km [^]
2	Rehabilitation of old water networks			*	
3	Extending the water network to cover new built up areas			*	
4	Construction of new water networks			*	
5	Rehabilitation/ construction of new wells or springs			*	
6	Construction of water reservoirs			*	
7	Construction of a sewage disposal network			*	
8	Construction of a new electricity network			*	
9	Providing containers for solid waste collection			*	
10	Providing vehicles for collecting solid waste			*	
11	Providing a sanitary landfill			*	
Health Needs					
1	Building new clinics or health care centres			*	
2	Rehabilitation of old clinics or health care centres	*			scientific lab
3	Purchasing medical equipment and tools	*			
Educational Needs					
1	Building new schools	*			secondary school
2	Rehabilitation of old schools		*		
3	Purchasing new school equipment	*			All levels
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of agricultural lands	*			500 dunums
2	Building rainwater harvesting cisterns	*			30 cisterns
3	Construction of livestock barracks	*			12 barracks
4	Provision of Veterinary Services	*			
5	Provision of seeds and hay for animals	*			100 tons per year
6	Construction of new greenhouses		*		5 greenhouses
7	Rehabilitation of greenhouses			*	
8	Provision of field crops seeds		*		
9	Provision of plants and agricultural supplies		*		

[^] 3 km main roads, 12 km secondary roads and 10 km agricultural roads.

Source: Sarra Village Council, 2013

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