

'Anata Town Profile



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Background

This report is part of a series of booklets, which contain compiled information about each city, village, and town in the Jericho Governorate. These booklets came as a result of a comprehensive study of all localities in Jericho 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 Needs Assessment;" the project funded by the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID).

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 the Jericho 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 special emphasize on agriculture, environment and water.

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

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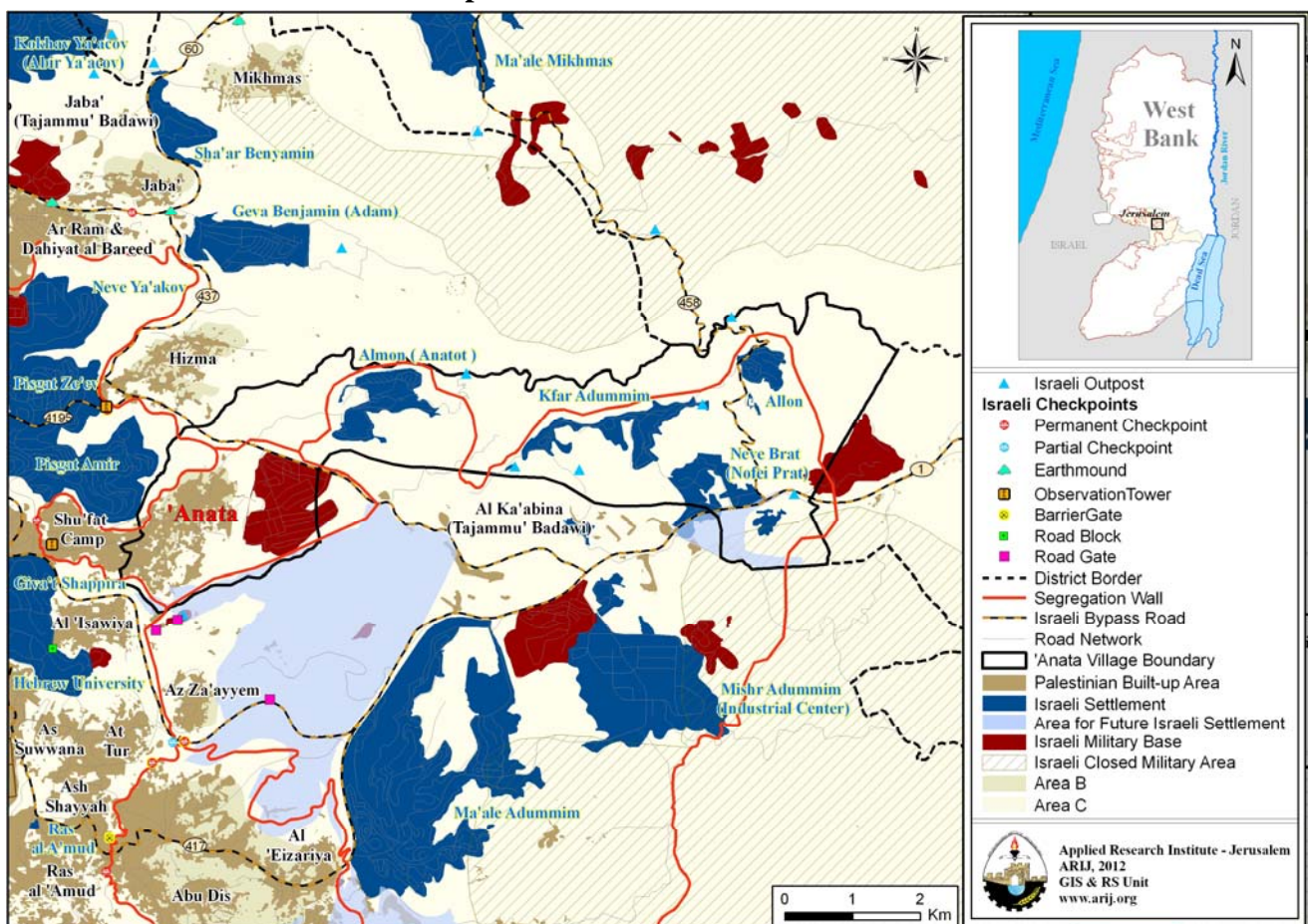
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'Anata Town Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

'Anata is a Palestinian town located in Jerusalem Governorate and about 9.8 km (horizontally) north of Jerusalem City. 'Anata is bordered by Al Ka'abnah's lands (a Bedouins community) and An Nabi Musa locality to the east, Hizma town to the north, Shu'fat to the west, and Al Isawiya to the south (ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2012) (See map 1).

Map 1: 'Anata location and borders



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012.

'Anata is located at an altitude of 673 m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 341.4 mm. The average annual temperature is 23 °C and the average annual humidity is approximately 48% (ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2012).

Since 1995, 'Anata has been governed by a local council, which is currently administrated by 9 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) in addition to 14 permanent employees. The

Local Council owns a permanent headquarters, a vehicle for the collection of solid waste, and a pick-up truck to serve the community's needs ('Anata Local Council, 2011).

The local council is responsible for providing a number of services to the residents of 'Anata, including:

1. Establishing and maintaining the water network.
2. Solid waste collection, road construction, pavement and rehabilitation, street cleaning and social development services.
3. Organizing construction and licensing processes.
4. Providing offices for governmental services.
5. Protection of government properties.
6. Protection of historic and archaeological sites.
7. Carrying out proposals and studies for the town.
8. Establishing a sanitation network.

History

'Anata is believed to be the biblical Anathoth, the birthplace of Jeremiah (Robinson, 2005). Some of 'Anata's residents came from Khirbet Almit, and others are said to be descendents of Sheikh Ahmed ar-Rifai, founder of a Sufi order in Iraq ('Anata Local Council, 2011).

'Anata town was considered a link between the eastern and western parts of the Jordan River. It was one of the villages destroyed by Ibrahim Pasha in 1832 in his fight against the Ottomans. During the Crusades, the Muslim leader Saladin situated his administration in the town before moving towards Jerusalem (ARIJ, 2004) (photo 1).

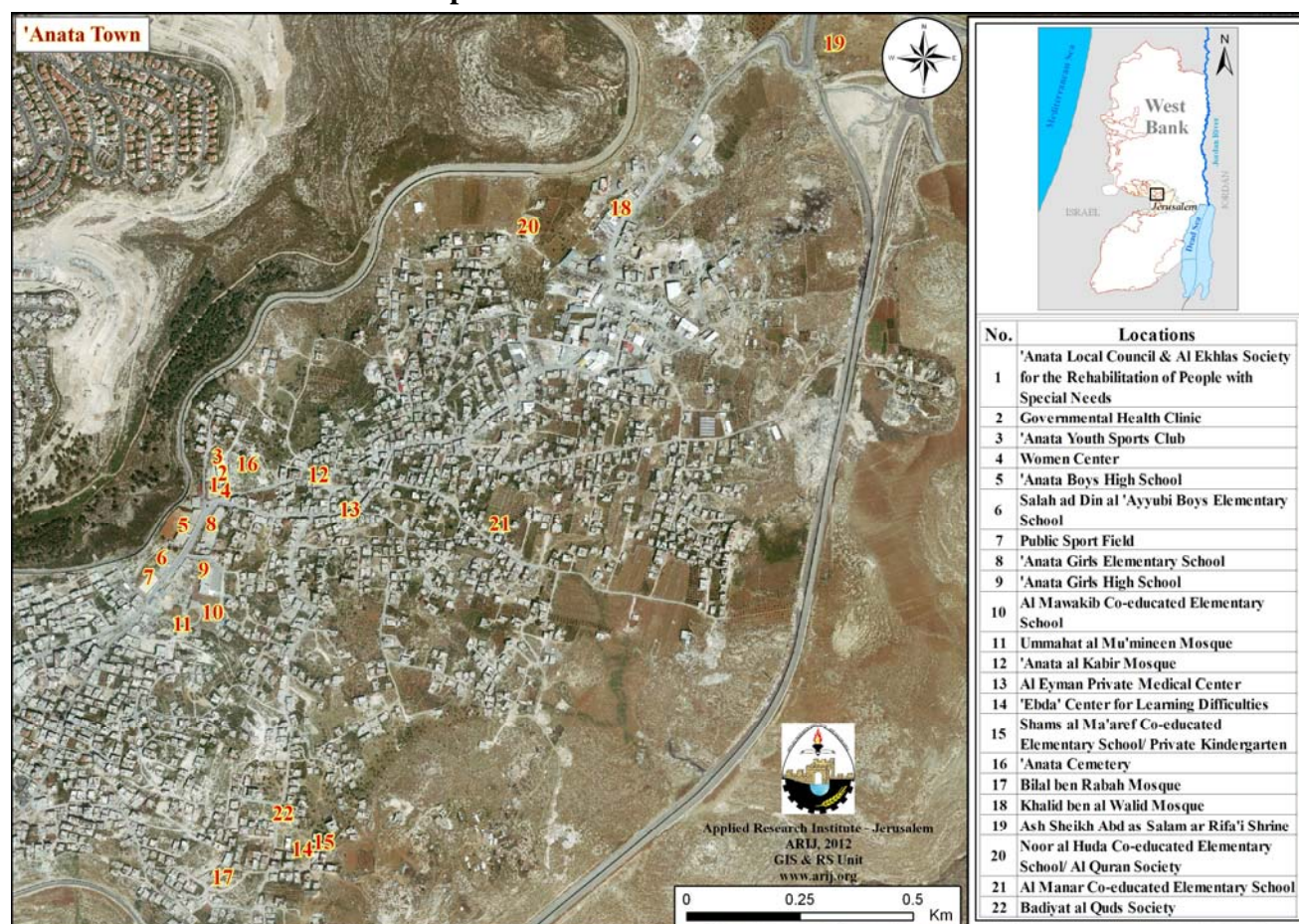
Photo 1: Residential area of 'Anata town



Religious and Archaeological Sites

There are seven mosques in the town, Masjed al Balda ar Ra'esi, Khalid Bin al Walid Mosque, At Tawheed Mosque, Ar Rahma Mosque, Bilal Bin Rabah Mosque, Ash Shuhada' Mosque, and Ummahat el Mo'meneen Mosque. The town has several sites of archaeological interest: Ash Sheikh Abdul Salam ar Rifai Shrine, Fara Spring, al Fuwwar spring, and Rawabi spring ('Anata Local Council, 2011) (See Map 2).

Map 2: Main locations in 'Anata Town



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012.

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of 'Anata in 2007 was 10,864; of whom 5,492 were male and 5,372 female. There were 2,168 households living in 2,650 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 'Anata was as follows: 35% were less than 15 years old, 43.5% between 15 - 64, and 1.8% aged 65 or older. Data additionally showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the town was 102.2:100, meaning that males and females constituted 50.6% and 49.4% of the population respectively.

Families

'Anata residents are from several families, mainly the Alayyan, Hilwah, Hamdan, Salamah, Ibrahim, Abu Haneiyeh, Abdullatif, Kiswani, Musa, and Shiha families ('Anata Local Council, 2011).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census (2007), the illiteracy rate among 'Anata population was approximately 4.6%, of whom 74.7% were females. Of the literate population, 14.5% could only read and write with no formal education, 26.5% had elementary education, 29.7% had preparatory education, 14.5% had secondary education, and 9.7% completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the town by sex and educational attainment (2007).

Table 1: 'Anata population (10 years and above) by sex and educational attainment, 2007

S E x	Illite- rate	Can read & write	Elem- entary	Prepa- ratory	Second- ary	Associate Diploma	Bach- elor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Un- known	Total
M	70	455	869	886	458	91	168	8	25	8	14	3,052
F	207	427	739	917	419	116	163	4	7	1	15	3,015
T	277	882	1,608	1,803	877	207	331	12	32	9	29	6,067

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

There are five public and six private schools in the town run by the Palestinian Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE) (Directorate of Education-Jerusalem, 2011).

Table 2: The Schools in 'Anata by name, stage, sex, and supervising authority in the scholastic year 2010/2011

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Shams Al Ma'aref School	Private	Mixed
Shirin Elemenary School	Private	Mixed
Al Mawakeb American International School	Private	Mixed
Sawa Erbina School	Private	Mixed
Anata Secondary Boys School	Government	Males
Anata Secondary Girls School	Government	Females
Salah al Deil Al Ayyouvi Elementary School	Government	Males
Anata Elementary Girls School	Government	Females
Anata Elementary Boys School	Government	Males
Al Manar Elementary School	Private	Mixed
Nour Al Huda Elementary School	Private	Mixed

Source: Directorate of Education – Jerusalem, 2011.

There are 3,326 students, 192 teachers and 126 classes, and the average number of students per teacher in the school is 17.3, whilst the average number of students per class is approximately 26 (Directorate of Education-Jerusalem, 2011).

There are 6 kindergartens run by private bodies, with the total number of children reaching 544 in 2011. Table 3 shows these kindergartens according to their names and supervising authority.

Table 3: The Kindergartens in 'Anata by name and supervising authority

Kindergarten Name	No. of Children	Supervising Authority
Atfal al Manar Kindergarten	95	Private
Nour al Huda al Maqdisiya Kindergarten	177	Private
Al Mawakeb American Kindergarten	67	Private
Sawa Erbina Kindergarten	57	Private
Shams al Ma'aref Kindergarten	67	Private
Shireen Kindergarten	81	Private

Source: Directorate of Education – Jerusalem, 2011.

Schools in 'Anata have been subjected to some Israeli harassment. For example, Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) broke into 'Anata Secondary Boys and 'Anata Secondary Girls schools, in addition to detaining some students from 'Anata Secondary Boys School.

The education sector in 'Anata faces some problems and obstacles, mainly:

1. Poor infrastructure of schools.
2. Lack of industrial and vocational schools
3. Lack of well-qualified teachers
4. Lack of other non-academic specializations.

Health Status

There are many health centers available in 'Anata town: a governmental health center, two private health centers, 3 private general clinics, 7 dental clinics, a dermatology clinic, 2 gynecology clinics, a governmental medical laboratory, a motherhood and childcare center, and three pharmacies. In case of emergencies or absence of any required health services, patients are sent to health centers in Dahiyat al Salam which is located approximately 2km away from the town, or to Al Makassed Islamic Charitable Society Hospital in Jerusalem (6 km away), the Palestinian Medical Complex in Ramallah (14 km away), or Jericho Governmental Hospital (20 km away) ('Anata Local Council, 2011).

The health sector in the town faces several obstacles and problems, including:

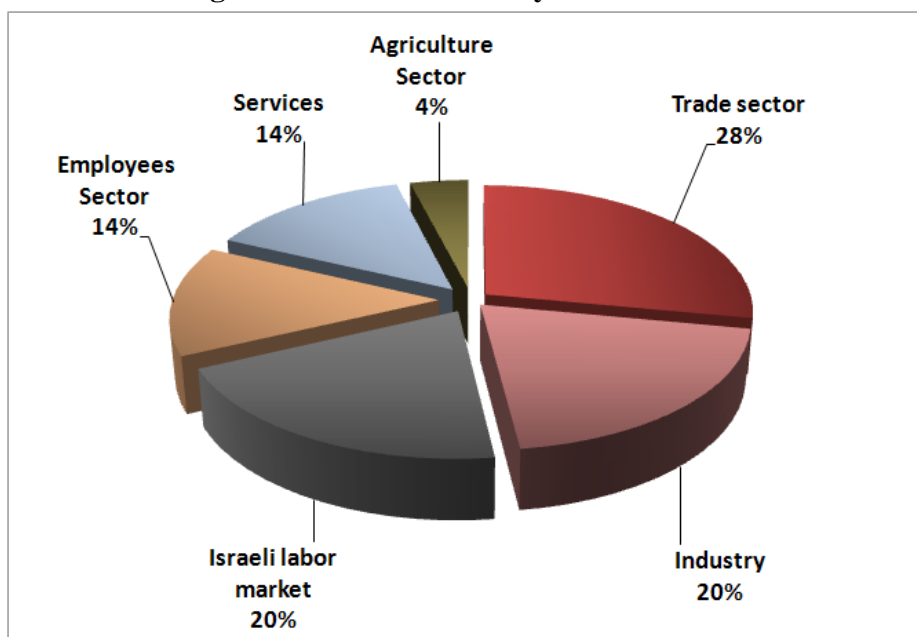
1. There are no hospitals.
2. Lack of well-qualified specialized physicians.
3. There are no emergency services or ambulances.

Economic Activities

The economy in 'Anata is dependent on several economic sectors, mainly the trade labor market, which absorbs approximately 28% of the town's workforce ('Anata Local Council, 2011).

A field survey conducted by ARIJ in 2011 showed that the distribution of labor forces by economic activity in 'Anata is as follows (See Figure 1):

- Trade sector (28%)
- Industry (20%)
- Israeli labor market (20%)
- Government or Private Employees Sector (14%)
- Services (14%)
- Agriculture Sector (4%)

Figure 1: Economic activity in 'Anata town

Source: 'Anata Local Council, 2011

In terms of commercial, economic and industrial activities and establishments in 'Anata town, there are a stone and marble manufacturing factory, a metalworking factory, 30 grocery shops, 9 fruit and vegetable shops, 4 bakeries, 11 butcheries, 33 different professional workshops (carpentry, blacksmith, etc.), 41 different services stores, 11 stone quarries, 2 stores for agricultural equipments, an agricultural nursery, and 4 confectionaries and nut-roasting shops ('Anata Local Council, 2011).

The unemployment rate in 'Anata reached around 40% in 2011 ('Anata Local Council, 2011), and it was found that the social groups most affected in the town as a result of Israeli restrictions and procedures were as follows:

- Workers in the Israeli labor market.
- Workers in agriculture.
- Merchants and traders.
- Industrial workers.
- Workers in services.

Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census (2007), 34% of the 'Anata labor force were economically active, of whom 91.2% were employed, and 65% were not economically active, of whom 49.7% were students and 41.1% were housekeepers (See table 4).

Table 4: 'Anata population (10 years and above) by sex and employment status

S E X	Economically Active				Not Economically Active						Un- known	Total
	Emp- loyed	Currently Unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyed (Never worked)	Total	Stud- ents	House- keeping	Unable to work	Not working & Not looking for work	Other	Total		
M	1,687	114	45	1,846	940	5	149	34	45	1,173	33	3,052
F	196	9	13	218	1,021	1,617	114	7	14	2,773	24	3,015
T	1,883	123	58	2,064	1,961	1,622	263	41	59	3,946	57	6,067

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

Agricultural Sector

'Anata has a total area of around 24,027 dunums, of which 1,340 dunums are considered arable land, and 1,210 residential (See Table 5 and Map 3).

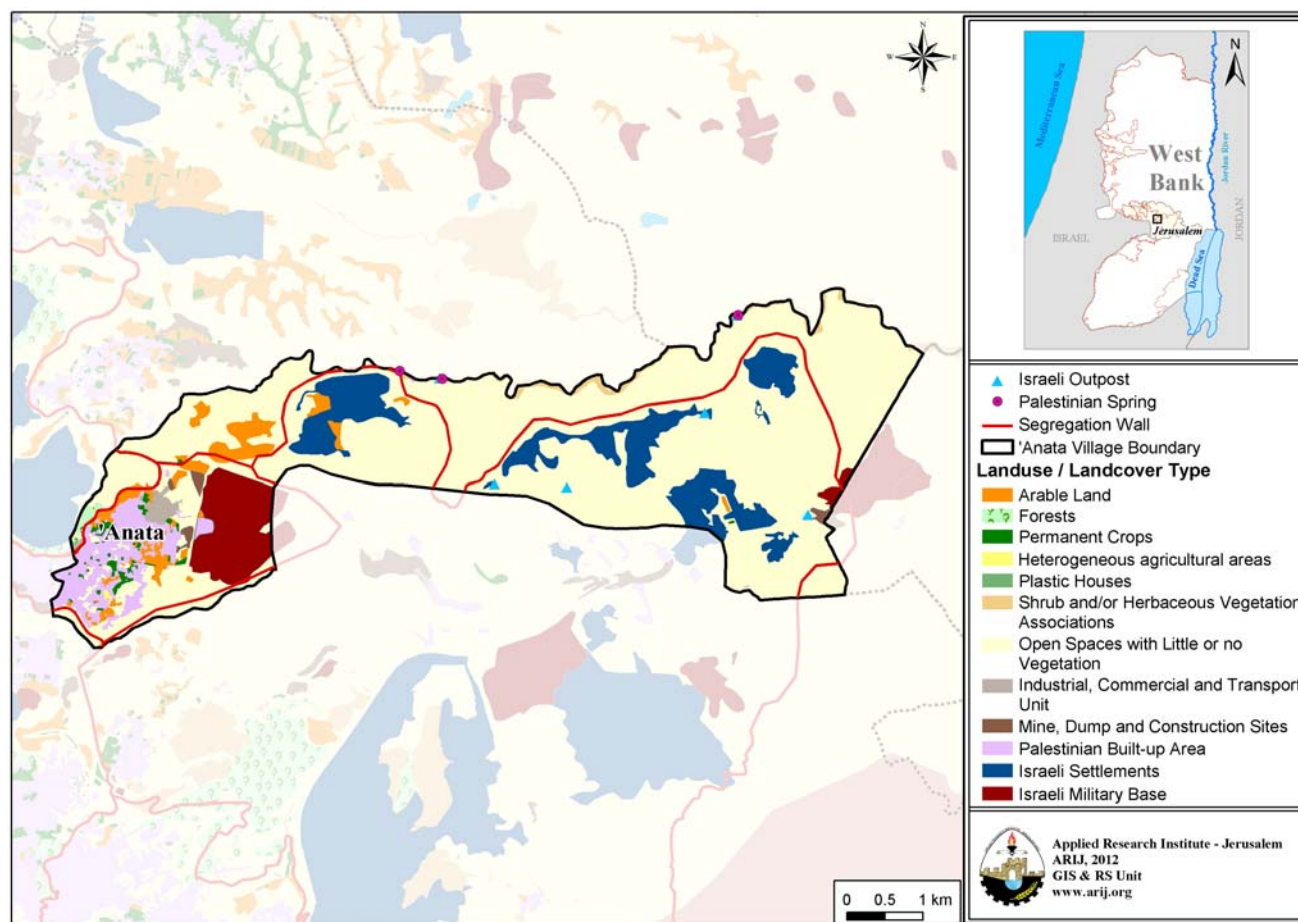
Table 5: Land use and land cover in 'Anata town in 2010 (area in dunum)

Total Area	Built- up Area	Agricultural area (1,340 dunums)				Inland water	Forests	Open Space	Area of Industrial, Commercial & Transport Unit	Area of Settlements, Military Bases & Wall Zone
		Permanent Crops	Green- houses	Range- lands	Arable lands					
24,027	1,210	167	1	313	859	0	62	17,096	253	4,066

Source: ARIJ – GIS unit, 2012

According to statistics obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture in 2010, there are no rainfed or irrigated vegetable cultivations in 'Anata. However, 'Anata is famous for cultivating olive trees, and there are approximately 150 dunums of olive groves. There is also field crop cultivation in the town, where there are around 20 dunums of cultivated cereals and grains, mainly barley (Ministry of Agriculture – Jerusalem, 2010).

The difference between the two sets of results obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and by ARIJ's GIS Unit in sizes of agricultural areas is explained by the fact that the Ministry of Agriculture and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (2010) conducted a survey which used a definition of agricultural areas based on land ownership. Therefore, the areas included in the survey were those of actual holdings of agricultural areas instead of seasonal ones. The survey did not consider fragmented and small seasonal cultivated areas in residential and agricultural areas. ARIJ's survey, however, indicated the existence of a high proportion of small and fragmented holdings (home gardens) throughout the occupied Palestinian territories, thus accounting for the larger area of agricultural holdings calculated by ARIJ.

Map 3: Land use/land cover in 'Anata town

Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012.

The field survey conducted by ARIJ's team for the current study in 2011 shows that 20% of the residents in 'Anata rear and keep domestic animals such as cows, sheep, and goats. Table 6 shows the number of different types of livestock kept by the town's residents.

Table 6: Livestock in 'Anata town

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkey	Mules	Layer chicken	Broiler chicken	Bee Hives
47	2,100	510	0	0	0	0	7,000	7,000	0

* Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture – Jerusalem, 2010

There are around 7 kilometers of agricultural roads in the town ('Anata Local Council, 2011), divided as follows:

Table 7: Agricultural roads in 'Anata town and their lengths

Suitability of Agricultural Roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	1.5
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	2.5
For animals only	2
Unsuitable	1

Source: 'Anata Local Council, 2011

The agricultural sector in the town faces some problems and obstacles ('Anata Local Council, 2011), primarily:

1. The confiscation of agricultural lands by Israeli occupying powers.
2. Farmers are unable to access agricultural areas due to Israeli restrictions.
3. Lack of water resources.
4. Lack of capital.

Institutions and Services

There are some governmental offices in 'Anata town such as a post office, in addition to a number of local institutions and associations that provide services to various sectors of society. These services include ('Anata Local Council, 2011):

- **'Anata Local Council:** Founded in 1996 by the Ministry of Local Government with the goal of solving issues in the town and providing various services to its population.
- **Al Ikhlas Association:** Founded in 2002 by the Ministry of Social Affairs, concerned with providing services to people with special needs.
- **'Anata Youth Club:** Founded in 1990 by the residents of 'Anata, and currently is registered in the Ministry of Youth and Sport. The club is concerned with providing sport, cultural, and social services for young people.
- **Sabaya 'Anata Center:** Founded in 2009 by 'Anata Local Council in order to provide occupational education.
- **'Anata Cultural Center:** Founded in 2004 in order to provide services of cultural heritage and craftsmanship.
- **'Anata Charitable Association:** Founded in 2001 by the Ministry of Interior, the ACA provides social and humanitarian assistance.
- **Ibda' Center for Learning Difficulties:** Founded in 2009 by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education in order to provide educational services.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services

'Anata has been connected to a public electricity network since 1967. It is served by Jerusalem Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the town. Approximately 98% of the housing units in the town are connected to this network ('Anata Local Council, 2011). There are some problems concerning electricity in the town, primarily:

- High voltage electricity is not available everywhere in the town.
- There is a need for electricity generators
- The street lighting system requires maintenance.
- The electricity poles and network are dangerously close to houses and roads.

'Anata is also connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 95% of the housing units within the town boundaries are connected to phone lines ('Anata Local Council, 2011).

Transportation Services

There are 16 buses, 50 taxis, and 70 unlicensed/illegal cars considered to be the main means of transportation in 'Anata town ('Anata Local Council, 2011). There are 17km of designated 'main' roads and 10km of 'secondary' roads ('Anata Local Council, 2011) (See Table 8).

Table 8: Roads in 'Anata town

Status of Internal Roads	Road Length (km)	
	Main	Sub
Paved & in good condition	-	2
Paved but in poor condition	5	6
Unpaved	-	4

Source: 'Anata Local Council, 2011

Water Resources

The West Bank Water Department provides 'Anata with water purchased from an Israeli company (Jihon) through the public water network established in 1965. Approximately 98% of the housing units are connected to this network ('Anata Local Council, 2011). Approximately 50,000 cubic meters of water are supplied to 'Anata per month; therefore, the average rate of water supply per capita in 'Anata is 151 liters per day ('Anata Local Council, 2011). However no 'Anata citizen consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are recorded at around 42%. 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 'Anata is 88 liters per day. Water supply for 'Anata residents is low compared with the minimum quantity of 100 liters per capital per day proposed by the World Health Organisation. Each cubic meter of water from the public network costs 3.10 NIS ('Anata Local Council, 2011).

Sanitation

'Anata has a public sewerage network established in 1992 ('Anata Local Council, 2011). According to the results of the community survey conducted by the Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem (ARIJ) in 2010 as part of the project 'A Proposed Environmentally Sound Wastewater Management System for the West Bank', the majority of 'Anata housing units (95%) use the sewage network as a primary means for wastewater disposal, while the rest of housing units (5%) use cesspits (ARIJ & CENTA, 2010).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day is approximately 763 cubic meters, or 278,400 cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the town it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is 70 liters per day, depending on the consumption rate. The wastewater collected through the sewerage network and by cesspits is discharged by wastewater tankers directly to open areas or nearby valleys with no concern for the environment. There is no wastewater treatment either at the source or at disposal sites and this poses a serious threat to both environmental and public health (ARIJ-WERU, 2012).

Solid Waste Management

'Anata Local Council is the official body responsible for managing the collection and disposal of solid waste generated by the citizens and establishments in the town. There is a special department for the management of solid waste inside the town, staffed by 6 employees. As the process of solid waste management is costly, a monthly fee (approx. 20 NIS/month) has been charged to the population served by domestic solid waste collection and transportation services. However, the collected fees are not considered sufficient for good management of solid waste, as only 13% of these fees are collected from town citizens ('Anata Local Council, 2011).

Most of the population in 'Anata benefit from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags and then transferred to 50 containers spread throughout the locality. The local council collects the solid waste from the containers once a day and transports it using a waste vehicle to El 'Eizariya dumping site, located 18km from the town center, where it is usually buried and sometimes burnt. Domestic, medical, and industrial waste are collected together due to the absence of a system in the town and the governorate in general that separates hazardous from non-hazardous waste ('Anata Local Council, 2011).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in 'Anata is 1.05kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from 'Anata residents is nearly 11.4 tons, or 4,163 tons per year (ARIJ-WERU, 2012).

Environmental Conditions

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

Water Crisis

- Water is cut off by the West Bank Water Department for long periods of time in several neighborhoods of the town for several reasons:
 - (1) Israeli control over Palestinian water resources causes problems in the organization of water pumping and distribution among populations. The West Bank Water Department distributes water to various areas on an interval basis because the amount of water available is not sufficient to supply everyone's needs simultaneously. Consequently, the West Bank Water Department purchases water from Israeli companies in order to satisfy residents' needs.
 - (2) High rate of water losses, because the water network is old and in need of rehabilitation and renovation.
- The lack of a public reservoir in the town to cover the residents' water needs during water cut-offs.
- Irresponsible actions by residents, including thefts, illegal connections, and damaging the meters.

Wastewater Management

- The absence of a public sewage network in some neighborhoods (5%) forces the residents to use unhygienic cesspits and to discharge wastewater in the streets. This is particularly common in winter as citizens cannot afford the high cost of sewage tankers during this time. This causes environmental damage, health problems, and facilitates the spread of epidemics and diseases in the town. The use of cesspits contaminates the groundwater and water collected in domestic cisterns (rainwater harvesting cisterns), making it unfit for human consumption. This is because most cesspits are built without lining, allowing wastewater to enter into the ground and avoiding the need to use sewage tankers. In addition, the untreated wastewater collected from cesspits and endocrines by sewage tankers is disposed of in open areas without taking into account the damage it causes to the environment and to residents' health.

Solid Waste Management

- The lack of a central sanitary landfill to serve 'Anata and the other neighboring communities in the governorate is due mainly to the obstacles created by the Israeli authorities for local and national institutions in granting licenses to establish such a landfill, because the appropriate land is within Area C and under Israeli control. In addition, the implementation of such projects depends on funding from donor countries. The lack of a sanitary landfill is a hazardous to human health, a source of pollution to the groundwater and soil through leachate produced from the solid waste, and produces bad odors and distortion of the landscape.
- There is no system in the town and the governorate to separate hazardous waste from non-hazardous waste, so hazardous and industrial solid waste are collected with non-hazardous waste and transported to El Ezariyeh landfill for disposal by burial or burning.

Impact of the Israeli Occupation

Geopolitical Status of 'Anata Town

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28th September 1995 between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, 'Anata town was divided into areas 'B' and 'C'. Approximately 918 dunums (3.8% of the total town area) were assigned as area 'B', where the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) has complete control over civil matters but Israel continues to have overriding responsibility for security. Area 'B' constitutes most of the inhabited Palestinian areas, including municipalities, villages, and some camps. Most of the town's population resides in area 'B' which constitutes a very small area in comparison to the total area of the town. Approximately 23,108 dunums (96.2% of the total town area) is classified as area 'C', where Israel retains full control over security and administration. In area 'C' Palestinian building and land management is prohibited unless through a permit given by the Israeli Civil Administration. Most of the lands lying within the area 'C' are agricultural and open spaces (Table 9).

Table 9: The geopolitical divisions of 'Anata according to the Oslo II interim agreement in 1995

Area	Area in dunums	Percent of Total town area
Area A	0	0
Area B	918	3.8
Area C	23,108	96.2
Nature Reserve	0	0
Total	24,026	100

Source: ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2012

Anata Town and Practices of the Israeli Occupation

Thousands of dunums have been confiscated in the town by the Israeli authorities for different purposes. These include the construction of Israeli military bases, settlements, outposts and bypass roads, in addition to the construction of the Segregation Wall, through which Israel is aiming at controlling the eastern part of Jerusalem governorate, because it includes the Israeli settlements constituting part of Ma'ale Adumim bloc. This plan is part of Israel's plan to annex all settlements in the West Bank into Israel, considering them an essential part of the State of Israel because "[annexation] contributes to security, to political standing, to the economy and to the demographics of the Jewish people in the land of Israel" as stated by former Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon to former American president George Bush (11th April 2005). The following is a detailed description of land confiscations in 'Anata.

During the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territory, the Israeli government confiscated 2,648 dunums in 'Anata town (11% of the total town's area) to establish the settlements of Neve Pirat, Kfar Adumim, Almon (Anatot) and Alon. These settlements are inhabited by over 5,600 Israeli settlers, and are considered part of the Ma'ale Adumim bloc, which includes 8 Israeli settlements (Table 10).

Table 10: Israeli Settlements constructed over 'Anata lands

Settlement Name	Year of construction	Area confiscated (dunums)	Population of settlers
Neve Pirat	1992	717	950
Kfar Adumim	1979	820	3,099
Almon (Anatot)	1983	783	827
Alon	1990	328	753
Total		2,648	5,629

Source: ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2012

Land confiscations in 'Anata have included the seizure of 1,320 dunums to establish an Israeli military base (Anatot Base) intended to protect neighboring Israeli settlements.

Attacks by Israeli settlers in order to establish five Israeli outposts form a further violation of Palestinian land rights in 'Anata. These outposts are East Neve Pirat, West Kfar Adumim, Giv'at Granit (Alt 468), East Kfar Kidumim, Ein Purat, and Ein Maboua'. Over the last two decades 232 outposts have been constructed within the West Bank. The increase in Israeli outposts started with a 'Sharonian' call for Jewish settlers to take control over Palestinian hilltops in order to prevent their transfer to Palestinians in negotiations. These outposts, mobile caravans stationed on misappropriated lands, form the nucleus of new settlement development. They are extensions of nearby 'mother' settlements. While consecutive Israeli governments have not officially sanctioned these outposts, the state provides them with military protection and infrastructure services, facilitating their permanent existence and encouraging further expansion.

Israeli Bypass Roads in 'Anata Town

The Israeli government has confiscated lands in 'Anata town to construct bypass roads connecting established Israeli settlements, including road 1, road 437, and bypass road 458. Buffer zones created by the Israeli Occupation Forces, extending to 75m on either side of the roads, are more problematic and threatening than the roads themselves.

Recently, Israeli bulldozers have been working on the construction of a 6 lane Israeli bypass road to the east of the urban area of 'Anata town. While 4 of these lanes on the western side of the road will be used by Palestinian citizens, the two eastern lanes will be used only by Israeli settlers. The Palestinian and Israeli lanes will be separated by a concrete barrier of 1 meter high along the length of the road. The construction of this Israeli bypass road aims to:

1. The eastern side of the road connects the Israeli settlements established on 'Anata's lands with other settlement and it will be used only by Israeli settlers.
2. The western side of the road will create a geographic connection between northern and southern areas of the West Bank through the Palestinian lanes. This side will be exclusively used by the Palestinians.

This road will disconnect the urban area of 'Anata from Arab al Fuheidat, a part of the town lying to the east of the center. Consequently, a new road will be constructed for the residents of Arab al Fuheidat,

enabling them to reach central 'Anata. As the bypass road is constructed on Palestinian lands, its existence will lead to greater land fragmentation, restriction of land available to Palestinians, and the deterioration of landscape sustainability.

The Israeli E1 Plan Concerning 'Anata's Lands

The Israeli settlement bloc Ma'ale Adumim is considered one of the most threatening settlement blocs in the West Bank, as it lies within Jerusalem governorate borders and presents a danger to links between northern and southern areas of the West Bank. Additionally, it isolates East Jerusalem from other Palestinian governorates, complicating proposals for an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital and threatening the territorial continuity of such a state.

The Israeli administration has created the E1 Plan which entails building a new settlement bloc in the West Bank to create a physical link between Ma'ale Adumim and central Jerusalem (map 4). The E1 Plan affects several Palestinian towns and villages, including Abu Deis, Al Izariya, At Tour, Al Isawiya, and 'Anata; it proposes confiscating 2,402 dunums of land from 'Anata, preventing the town from its right to urban development and expansion. The E1 Plan includes the construction of 3,900 housing units to the west of Ma'ale Adumim on an area of 13,213 dunums, increasing the population of the settlement dramatically.

Anata Town and the Israeli Segregation Wall Plan

The Israeli Segregation Wall Plan has had a negative and destructive impact on 'Anata. According to the last amendment, published on the webpage of the Israeli Defense Ministry (30th April 2007), the Wall extends 20km over 'Anata's lands and isolates 12,140 dunums, which comprises 50.5% of the town's total area. The isolated lands include part of the Palestinian residential area, agricultural areas, and open space, in addition to the Israeli settlements, the Israeli military base, and outposts established on Palestinian lands (Table 3).

Table 11: The land classification of lands to be isolated in 'Anata Town - Jerusalem Governorate

No.	Land classification	Area (dunums)
1	Agricultural areas	134
2	Open space	9,183
3	Palestinian residential area	2,648
4	Artificial surface	2
5	Israeli settlements	60
6	Israeli military base	44
7	Wall zone	55
8	Israeli outposts	14
Total		12,140

Source: ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2012

The Segregation Wall isolates the urbanized area of 'Anata town with Shu'fat Camp from neighboring Palestinian villages and from Jerusalem City; it encircles 'Anata and Shu'fat Camp from the northern, western and southern sides. The urbanized area is bordered by the Israeli bypass road separating the town from its open space to the east, where an Israeli military base has been established. In this way, the Israeli authorities isolate the town from the surrounding Israeli installations established illegally over the Palestinian lands. The Israeli occupation authorities constructed a large section of the Wall close to the urbanized areas in the town, increasing the area confiscated from the town and minimizing the area available for future urban expansion. The route of the Segregation Wall to the southeastern side of the town annexes the settlements of Neve Pirat, Kfar Adumim, Almon (Anatot) and Alon, in addition to a large part of 'Anata's lands to be included within the Israeli settlement bloc Ma'ale Adumim, to the east of Jerusalem City, as part of the 'Greater Jerusalem Plan'.

The planned Wall construction in 'Anata will segregate Palestinians carrying Jerusalem IDs (constituting the majority of 'Anata's residents) from Jerusalem City, cutting them off from educational, health, social, and economic services such as schools, clinics, hospitals, and workplaces. Residents of 'Anata will be able to access Jerusalem City only through the Israeli military checkpoint of Shu'fat, where they will be required to undergo inspection and to show Jerusalem IDs in order to pass the checkpoint. Creating further difficulties in mobility and communication, this situation will generate significant physical and psychological stress. This policy aims to re-delineate Jerusalem city borders to support Israeli plans to alter the city's demographics in favor of the Israelis, excluding neighborhoods of high Palestinian population density from Jerusalem City.

Israeli Attacks on Palestinian Lands and Properties in 'Anata

Anata has been exposed to violent attacks from the Israeli authorities, which increasingly targets land and property in 'Anata to support the surrounding Israeli settlements. These violations include:

- On 29th October 2004, Israeli bulldozers demolished a two-story house in 'Anata town with an area of 500 m². The house is owned by Joudeh Khalil Suleiman Qabu; the demolition was justified by allegations that the house was built without the appropriate license. 23 individuals were displaced. On the same day, Israel also demolished the house of the Dandis family, which covered an area of 240 m² and was occupied by 13 individuals, with the same justification. Both families are holders of Jerusalem IDs.
- On 17th December 2008, Israeli bulldozers demolished two residential buildings in 'Anata town due to allegations of unlicensed building and their proximity to the Segregation Wall. The first building was owned by Hashem Abu-Ali Alyattawi, and was about 100 m². It was inhabited by a family of 7. The family also owned a sheep barracks of 70 m². In 2006 the Israeli authorities had demolished another house owned by Alyattawi in Arab al Fuheidat, which was rebuilt with the help of Israeli peace movement activists before being demolished for a second time. The second building was owned by Ahmed Omar Allahalya; it was constructed 10 years earlier and covered an area of 140 m². It was inhabited by 18 individuals. The Israeli authorities also demolished carpentry workshop of 70 m².
- On 12th October 2009, Israeli bulldozers demolished the house of Khamis Shihadeh Said Attahan in Dahiat as Salam. The house occupied an area of 60 m² and was inhabited by a family of 9. The municipality of Jerusalem had previously demolished the house twice.
- On 26th September 2011, the Israeli administration delivered a demolition notice to Kindergarten 'Toyour el Janna', located in the Bedouin community 'Wa'er el Beik' in 'Anata. The notice ordered

the demolition of the kindergarten under allegations that the kindergarten was built without a license on land owned by the Israeli state.

- On 26th October 2011, Israeli bulldozers demolished a house of 80 m² and a farm of 500 m² owned by Ahmed Hasan Helwe in the Al Buheira district of 'Anata under allegations of unlicensed building.
- On 24th January 2012, Israeli bulldozers arrived in Wa'er Al Beik in the Al Fuheidat area of 'Anata and demolished, without notice, 7 residential buildings owned by Palestinian Bedouins. The demolition process was justified under allegations that the buildings had been erected in area 'C' without Israeli permission. The demolished buildings were owned by Ahmad Muhammad Suleiman Jahalin (5 people displaced), Musa Muhammad Suleiman Jahalin (8 people displaced), Youssef Muhammad Suleiman Jahalin (7 people displaced), Jibril Muhammad Suleiman Jahalin (2 people displaced), Omar Muhammad Suleiman Jahalin (5 people displaced), Jamila Muhammad Suleiman Jahalin (5 people displaced), and Salim Shawamra (7 people displaced). The owners stated that they had received military orders from the IOF for the first time on 23rd July 2011. On 23rd October 2011 the residents received military orders for the second time and had no other notice before the demolitions of January 2012, which led to the displacement of 40 persons, the majority of whom were children.
- Israeli bulldozers also attacked Arab al Fuheidat, close to the Anatot military base, on 24th January 2012. The bulldozers demolished a house of 100 m² area, inhabited by 20 people. The house was owned by Imad Omar Khalil Allahalia and was demolished under the pretext of unlicensed building in area 'C'. Mr. Allahalia stated that he had received a demolition military order on 18th January 2012, and was given three days as a time limit before the demolition process. He also stated that it was the second time that his house had been demolished by the IOF; in 1996 they demolished his house of 180 m² under the same pretext.

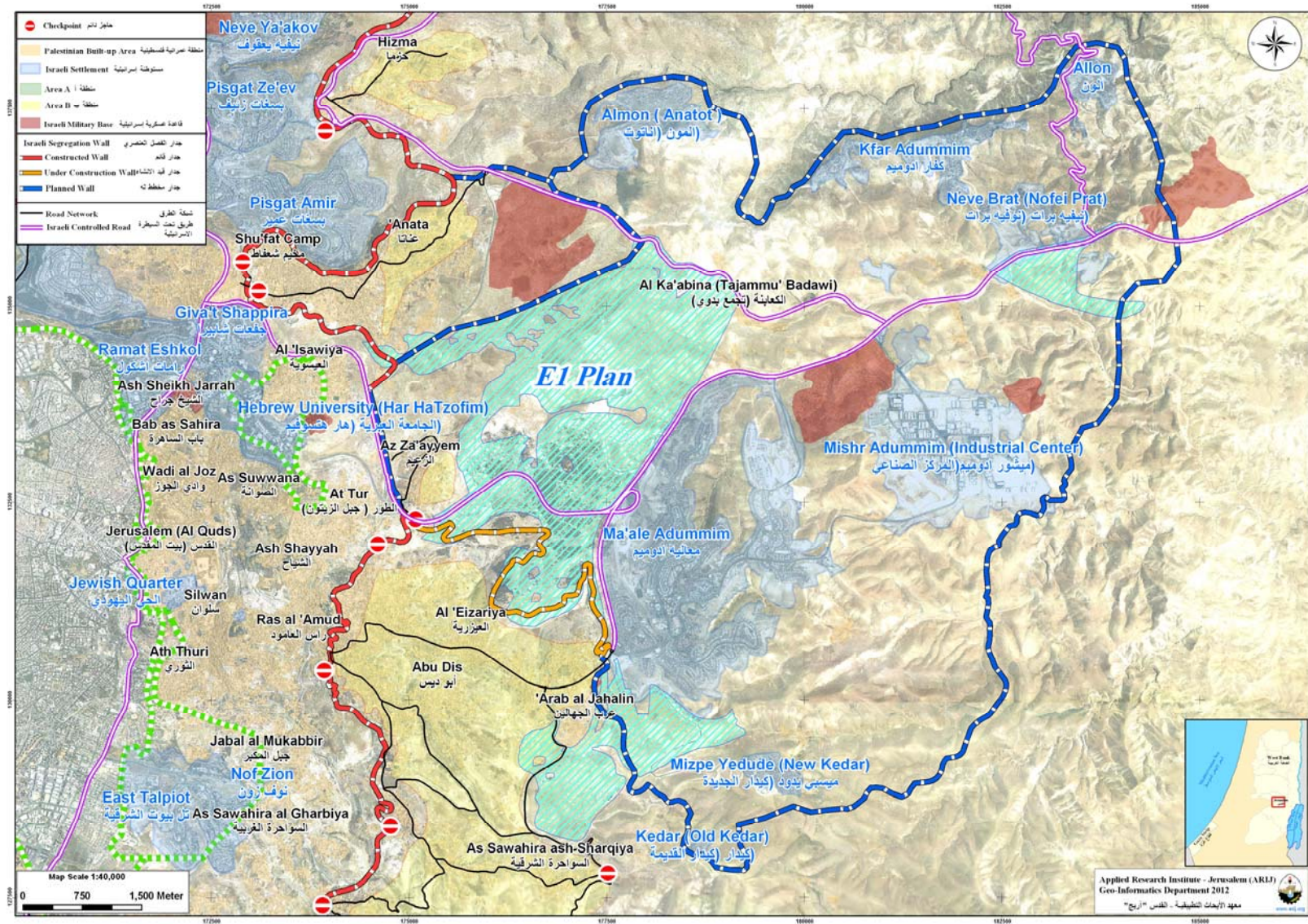
Israeli Military Orders Issued in 'Anata Town

The Israeli occupation authorities have issued a set of military orders to confiscate lands in 'Anata town for different military purposes. These include:

1. Israeli military order 20/03/T: issued on 24th June 2003 for the Israeli Custodian of Absentee Property to confiscate two land lots owned by the citizen Muhammad Abdelghani Ibrahim for military purposes.
2. Israeli military order 22/04/T: issued on 11th March 2004 to confiscate 46.6 dunums from 'Anata and Hizma for construction of the Segregation Wall.
3. Israeli military order 33/04/T: issued on 28th March 2004 to confiscate 85.6 dunums of 'Anata's lands for construction of the Segregation Wall.
4. Israeli military order 84/06/T: issued on 11th October 2006 to confiscate 176.7 dunums of 'Anata's lands for construction of the Segregation Wall.
5. Israeli military order 27-3: issued on 18th January 2004 to authorize land confiscation in 'Anata town for construction of the Segregation Wall.

Additionally, many Israeli military orders have been issued to allow the demolition of many Palestinian houses in 'Anata under the pretext of unlicensed building, and for construction of the Segregation Wall and other military purposes.

Map 4: The Israeli E1 Plan



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012.

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

'Anata Local Council has implemented several development projects in the town during the last five years (See Table 9).

Table 12: Implemented development plans and projects in 'Anata during the last five years

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Rehabilitation of 'Anata water network – 2 nd phase	Infrastructure	2009	Islamic Development Bank
Rehabilitation of 'Anata water network – 3 rd phase	Infrastructure	2010	Municipal Funds
Construction of 'Anata Secondary Girls School	Educational	2006	Islamic Development Bank
Establishment of 'Anata's Woman Center	Public services	2009	CHF
Rehabilitation of 'Anata water network	Infrastructure	2011	Representative Office of Japan
Rehabilitation of water network and a section of internal roads	Infrastructure	2009	Municipal Funds

Source: 'Anata Local Council, 2011

Proposed Projects

'Anata Local Council, in cooperation with the civil society organizations in the town and the town residents, hopes to implement several projects in the coming years. The project ideas were developed during a workshop of Participatory Rapid Appraisal for Community Development (PRA) conducted by ARIJ staff in the town. The projects are as follows in order of priority from the perspectives of the participants in the workshop:

1. Providing an ambulance for the town.
2. Establishing a center for the Civil Defense.
3. Establishing a hospital in the town.
4. Developing the educational sector (provide funds for school maintenance, laboratories and computers, playgrounds, and to increase the number of classrooms) and provide an industrial school.
5. Providing small agricultural funds.
6. Establishing a water reservoir.
7. Establishing new water network with prepaid water meters.
8. Establishing a transportation network, providing parking for taxis, and excluding unlicensed taxis from transport.
9. Organizing the industrial area.
10. Paving internal roads and main roads, in addition to rehabilitating the town's main road.
11. Managing and cultivating arable lands.

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

'Anata suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 10 shows the development priorities and needs in the town according to the local council's feedback ('Anata Local Council, 2011).

Table 13: Development Priorities and Needs in 'Anata

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*			18 km
2	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks	*			10 km
3	Extending the Water Network to Cover New Built up Areas	*			8 km
4	Construction of New Water Networks	*			12 km
5	Rehabilitation/ Construction of New Wells or Springs			*	
6	Construction of Water Reservoirs	*			500 m ³
7	Construction of a Sewage Disposal Network	*			18 km
8	Construction of a New Electricity Network			*	
9	Providing Containers for Solid Waste Collection	*			70 containers
10	Providing Vehicles for Collecting Solid Waste	*			A vehicle
11	Providing a Sanitary Landfill		*		
Health Needs					
1	Building of New Clinics or Health Care Centres	*			2 health clinics
2	Rehabilitation of Old Clinics or Health Care Centres	*			One health clinic
3	Purchasing of Medical Equipment and Tools	*			
Educational Needs					
1	Building of New Schools	*			Elementary level
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools	*			Elementary & secondary levels
3	Purchasing of New Equipment for Schools	*			
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands		*		120 dunums
2	Building Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns	*			50 cisterns
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock			*	
4	Veterinary Services			*	
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals			*	
6	Construction of New Greenhouses			*	
7	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses		*		One greenhouse
8	Field Crops Seeds		*		
9	Plants and Agricultural Supplies		*		

* 6km are main roads, 7km are sub roads and 5km are agricultural roads.

Source: 'Anata Local Council, 2011.

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