

Rantis 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 Ramallah Governorate. These booklets came as a result of a comprehensive study of all localities in Ramallah 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 "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 Ramallah 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 Ramallah 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://vprofile.arij.org>.

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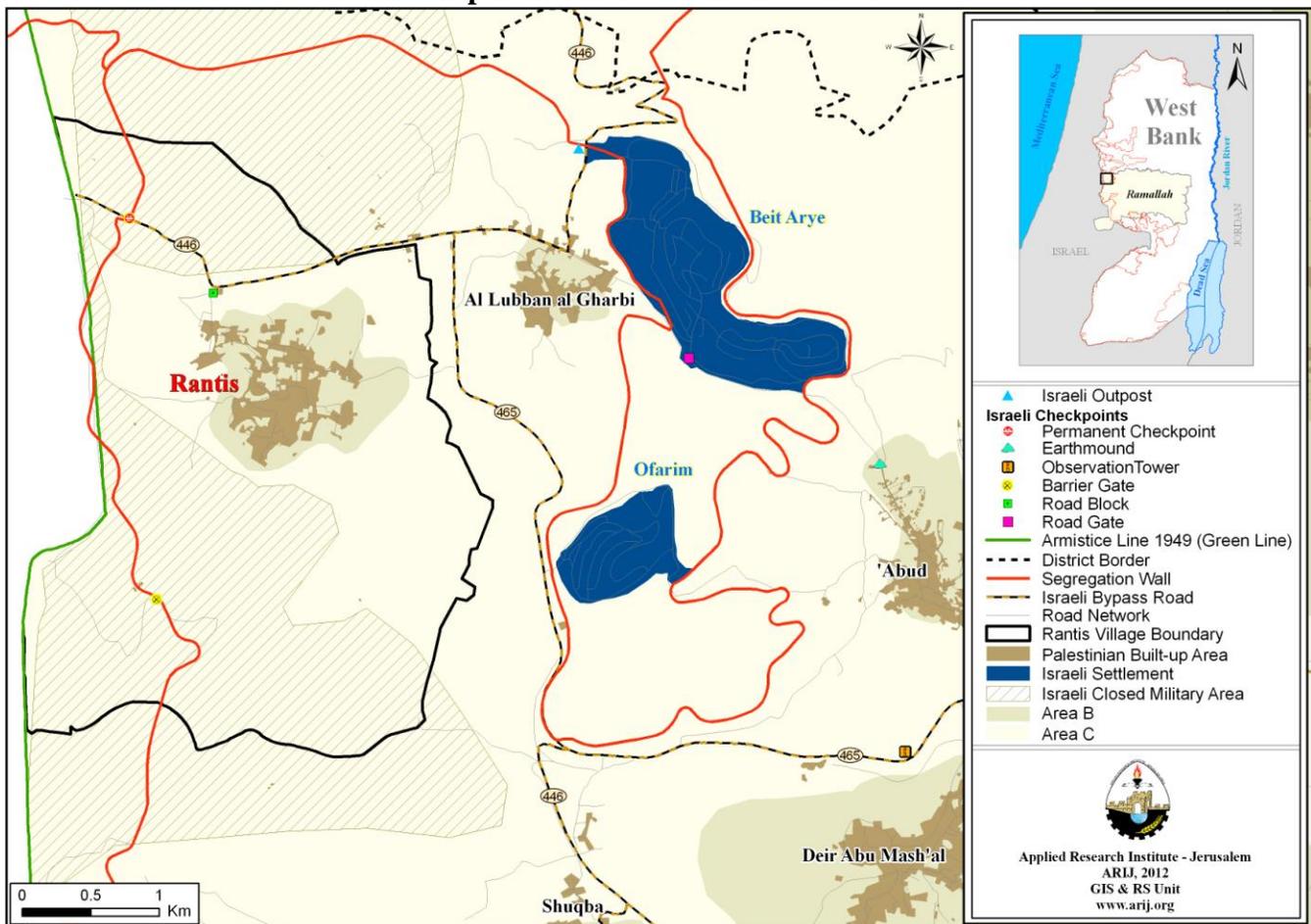
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Rantis Village Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Rantis is a Palestinian village in the Ramallah Governorate located (horizontally) 22.2km northwest of Ramallah City. Rantis is bordered by Al Lubban al Gharbi village and ‘Abud land to the east, Al Lubban al Gharbi village land to the north, the occupied territory of 1948 to the west and Shuqba village to the south (ARIJ GIS, 2012) (See map 1).

Map 1: Rantis location and borders



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

Rantis is located at an altitude of 242m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 551.1mm. The average annual temperature is 19 °C, and the average annual humidity is about 62% (ARIJ GIS, 2012).

Since 1996, Rantis has been governed by a village council, which is currently administrated by 9 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority. Moreover, the Village Council owns a

permanent headquarters in which an employee works; however, it does not own a vehicle for the collection of solid waste (Rantis Village Council, 2011).

It is the responsibility of the village council to provide a number of services to the residents of Rantis, including (Rantis Village Council, 2011):

1. Management and maintenance of the drinking water network.
2. Solid waste collection, road construction and restoration, street cleaning and social development services.

History

Rantis village was named after the Roman commander "Ramses" (Rantis Village Council, 2011).

The establishment of the village goes back to more than 1,000 years and its residents are originally Arab Canaanites (Rantis Village Council, 2011) (See photo below for Rantis village).

Photos of Rantis

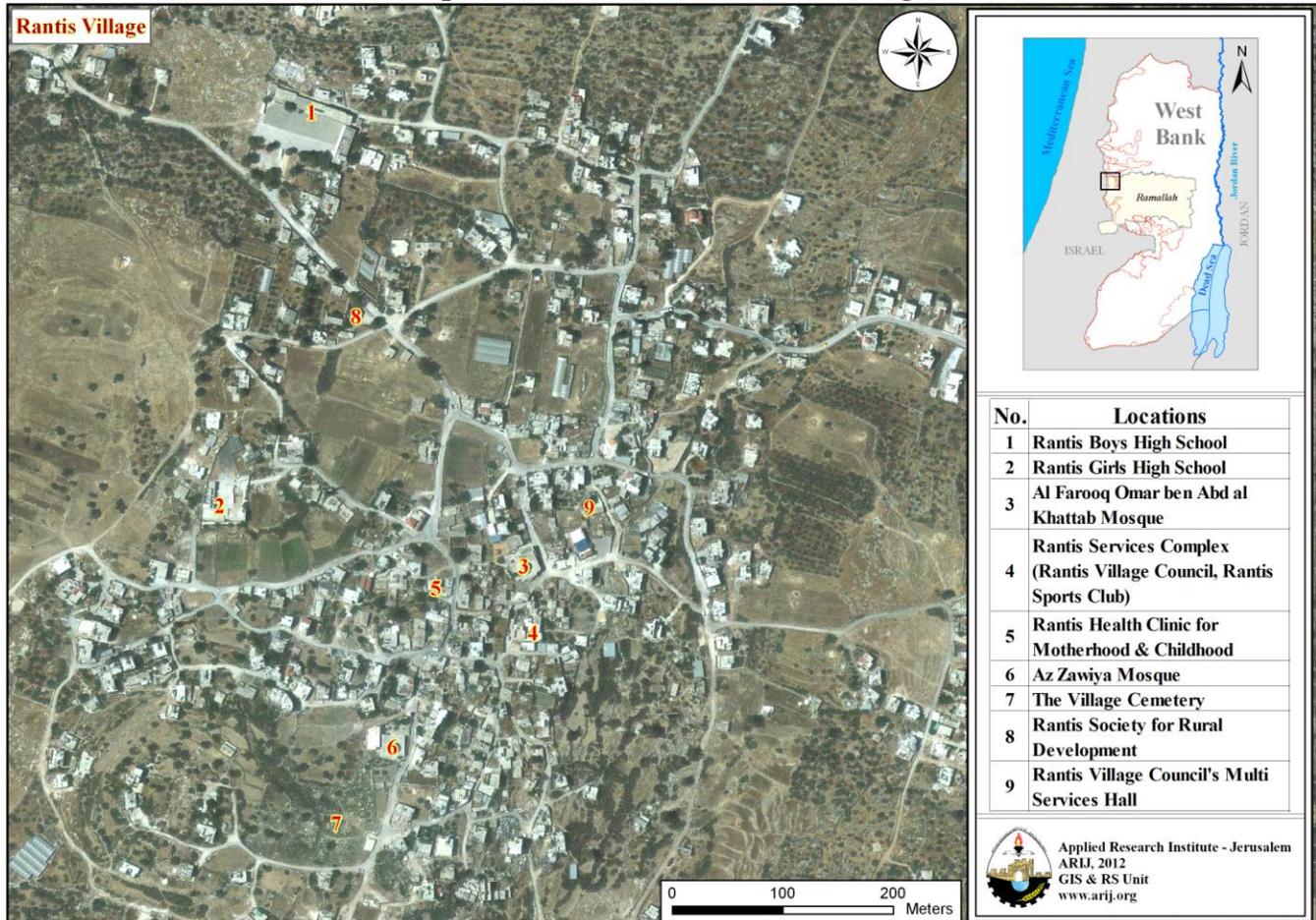


Religious and Archaeological Sites

In terms of religious establishments, there are three mosques in the village; Al Farooq Omar Ben al Khattab new mosque, Al Omari old mosque and Az Zawiya mosque. It terms of archaeological

sites in the village, there are few, mainly Khirbet Deir Arabi, Khirbet Bar'ish, Khirbet Deir 'Ola, Khirbet Umm Ad Daraj and Ash Sheikh Barhoum shrine (Rantis Village Council, 2011) (See map 2).

Map 2: Main locations in Rantis Village



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Rantis in 2007 was 2,382; of who 1,285 are males and 1,097 are females. There are 421 households living in 446 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 Rantis is as follows: 36.1% are less than 15 years old, 60.3% are between 15 - 64 years old, 3.5% are 65 years and older. Data also showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the village is 117:100, meaning that males and females constitute 53.9% and 46.1% of the population respectively.

Families

Rantis residents are composed of several families, mainly Wahdan, Khalaf, Balloot, Riyahi, Abu Salim, Hawasha, Ghannam and 'Abed (Rantis Village Council, 2011).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among Rantis population is about 6.3%, of whom 86.1% are females. Of the literate population, 14.2% can only read and write, with no formal education 25.6% had elementary education, 30% had preparatory education, 17.2% had secondary education, and 6.7% completed higher education. Table 1, shows the educational level in the village of Rantis, by sex, and educational attainment in 2007.

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

Sex	Illiterate	Can read & write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Unknown	Total
M	16	117	237	349	189	21	53	-	-	-	-	982
F	99	143	233	201	126	19	29	1	-	-	1	852
T	115	260	470	550	315	40	82	1	-	-	1	1,834

Source: PCBS, 2009.

With regards to the basic and secondary education institutions and schools in Rantis in the academic year 2010/2011, there are two schools in the village run by the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education but there are no kindergartens (Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011) (See table 2).

Table 2: The Schools in Rantis by name, stage, sex, and supervising authority

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Rantis Boys Secondary School	Government	Boys
Rantis Girls Secondary School	Government	Girls

Source: Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011

In the village there are 643 students, 39 teachers, and 24 classes (Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011). It should be noted here that the average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 16, while the average number of students per class is approximately 27.

However, due to the lack of scientific levels of education in schools, students of Rantis head to Ni'lin village schools; 15km in distance from the village, in order to complete their secondary education (Rantis Village Council, 2011).

Nevertheless, the educational sector in Rantis village suffers some obstacles, mainly (Rantis Village Council, 2011):

- The lack of scientific levels of education in schools.

- The lack of scientific laboratories and computer labs.
- The lack of classrooms in the girl's school.

Health Status

There are few health centers available in Rantis village; a physician clinic ran by the government, a private physician clinic and a motherhood and childhood center. However, in case of the absence of required health service and in emergency cases, residents of Rantis head to Ni'lin Health Center in Ni'lin town, the Caritas Center in 'Abud town or to Palestine Medical Center; 15km, 8km and 38km in distance from the locality, respectively (Rantis Village Council, 2011).

The health sector in the village suffers many obstacles and problems, including (Rantis Village Council, 2011):

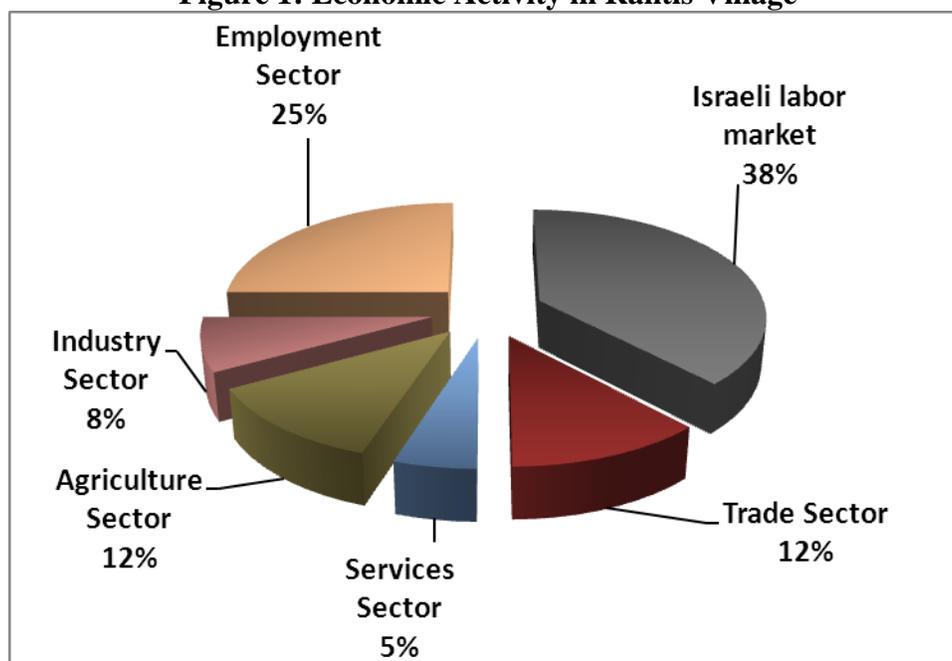
- The lack of physicians with different medical specialties.
- The lack of a resident physician to be available at evening times.
- The lack of an ambulance.
- The lack of medicines in the health clinic.

Economic Activities

The economy in Rantis is dependent on several economic sectors, mainly the Israeli labor market, which absorbs 38% of the village workforce (Rantis Village Council, 2011) (See Figure1).

The results of a field survey conducted by ARIJ team in 2011 for the distribution of labor by economic activity in Rantis are as follows (Rantis Village Council, 2011):

- Israeli labor market sector (38%).
- Government or Private Employees Sector (25%)
- Trade Sector (12%)
- Agriculture Sector (12%)
- Industry (8%)
- Services (5%)

Figure 1: Economic Activity in Rantis Village

Source: Rantis Village Council, 2011

In term of commercial and industrial productions in Rantis village, there are 25 grocery stores, 3 vegetables and fruits stores, one butchery, one services store and 4 different professional workshops (carpentry, blacksmith,.. etc) (Rantis Village Council, 2011).

However, the unemployment rate in Rantis reached around 15% in 2011. It was also found that the social groups most affected in Rantis village as a result of the Israeli procedures are as follows (Rantis Village Council, 2011):

- Former workers in Israel.
- Workers in the agricultural sector.
- Workers in the trade sector.

Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 36.5% of Rantis labor force was economically active, of whom 84.9% were employed, 63.5% were not economically active, 53% were students, and 34.1% were housekeepers (See table 3).

Table 3: Rantis population (10 years and above) by sex and employment status-2007

S E X	Economically Active				Not Economically Active						Un- known	Total
	Employed	Currently Unemployed	Unemployed (Never worked)	Total	Students	House-keeping	Unable to work	Not working & Not looking for work	Other	Total		
M	505	77	9	591	299	2	69	-	21	391	-	982
F	63	8	7	78	318	395	59	1	1	774	-	852
T	568	85	16	669	617	397	128	1	22	1,165	-	1,834

Source: PCBS, 2009.

Agricultural Sector

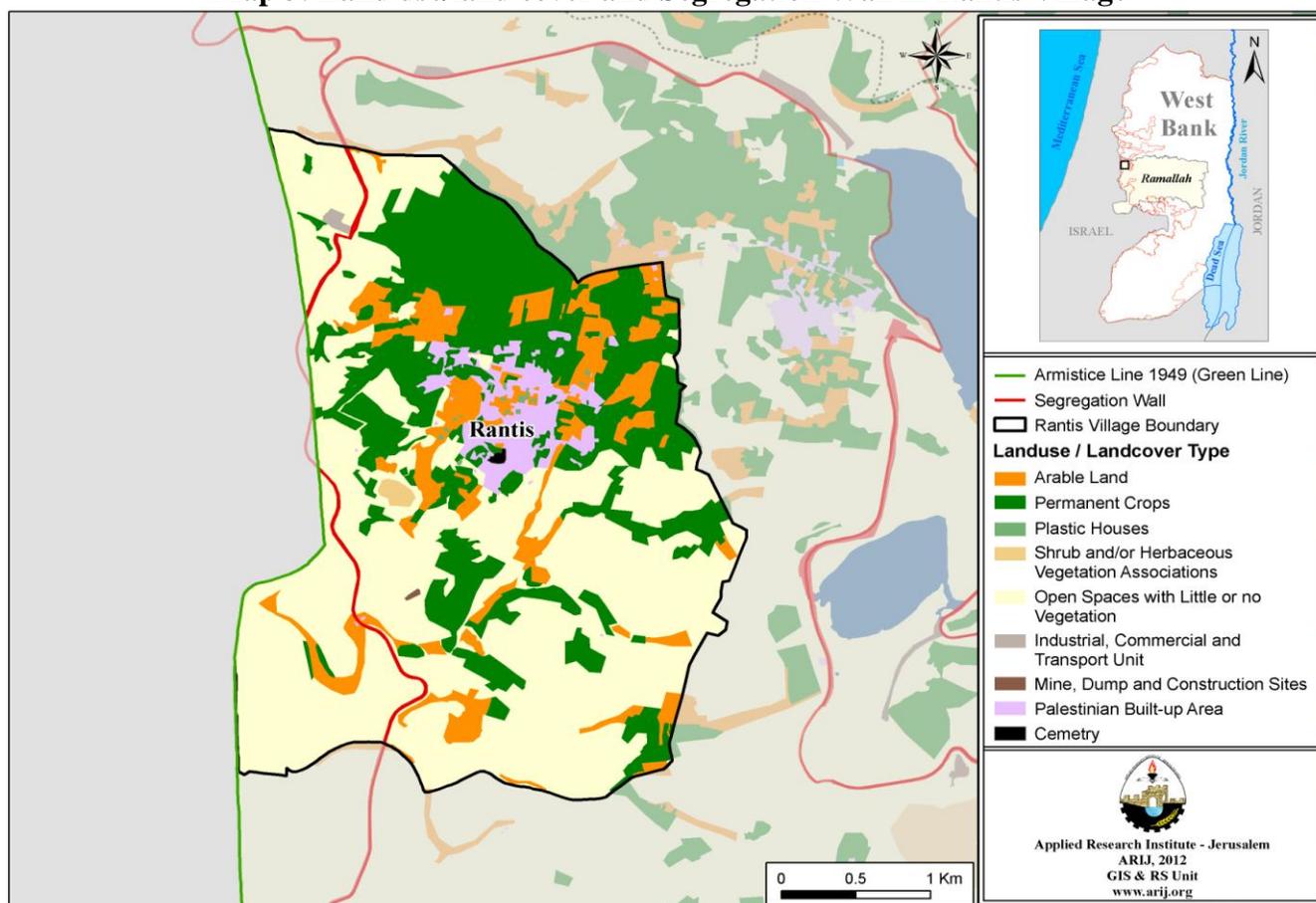
Rantis lies on an area of 10,923 dunams, of which 7,713 dunams are considered arable land, and 462 dunams are dedicated to residential services (see table 4 and map 3).

Table 4: Land use and land cover in Rantis village in 2010 (area in dunam)

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (7,713)				Inland water	Forests	Open Spaces	Area of Industrial, Commercial & Transport Unit	Area of Settlement, Military Bases & Wall Zone
		Permanent Crops	Green-houses	Range-land	Arable land					
10,923	462	3,070	17	33	1,221	0	0	5,989	30	100

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012.

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



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

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

Table 5: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Rantis village (dunam)

Fruity vegetables		Leafy vegetable		Green legumes		Bulbs		Other vegetables		Total area	
RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.
25	8	0	2	15	1	5	0	0	0	45	11

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

Table 6 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. Rantis is famous for olive trees; there being a total of 2343.5 dunams planted with olive trees.

Table 6: Total area of fruit and olive trees in Rantis village (dunam)

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.
2,343.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	50	0	2,418.5	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

As for the field crops and forage in Rantis, cereals (in particular wheat) are the most cultivated covering an area of about 380 dunams (See table 7).

Table 7: Total area of field crops in Rantis village (dunam)

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
380	0	20	0	62	0	5	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	517	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

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.

The field survey conducted by ARIJ in 2011 also shows that 7% of the residents in Rantis rear and keep domestic animals such as sheep, goat and others (Rantis Village Council, 2011) (See Table 8).

Table 8: Livestock in Rantis village

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
18	3,175	662	0	0	0	0	39,400	6,800	214

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

There are also around 10 kilometers of agricultural roads in the village (Rantis Village Council, 2011), divided as follows:

Table 9: Agricultural Roads in Rantis Village and their Lengths

Suitability of Agricultural Roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	2
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	-
For animals only	8
Unsuitable	-

Source: Rantis Village Council, 2011

The agricultural sector in the village suffers some problems and obstacles, mainly (Rantis Village Council, 2011):

- The lack of qualified agricultural roads.
- The lack of capital.
- The lack of attention for farmers mainly in providing them with an agricultural insurance.

- The confiscation of agricultural land.

Institutions and Services

Rantis village has only one post office division; however, it has a number of local institutions and associations that provide services to various segments of society: children, youth, and women. The services are in the areas of culture, sports and others, including (Rantis Village Council, 2011):

- **Rantis Village Council:** Founded in 1996, by the Ministry of Local Government, with the goal of providing various services to its population and taking care of all the issues in the village, including water, solid waste, infrastructure, schools and other institutions.
- **Rantis Sports Club:** Founded in 1975 by a group of young people in the village and is currently registered in the Ministry of Sports and Youth, with an interest in all sports, cultural and social activities.
- **Rantis Rural Development Society:** Founded in 2006 by the Ministry of Labor, with the goal of providing care for women and children.
- **Rantis Women Society:** Founded in 2002 by Ministry of Labor, and is interested in embroidery and sewing.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services:

Rantis has been connected to a public electricity network since 1982; served by Jerusalem Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the village. Approximately 85% of the housing units in the village are connected to the network. However, the village residents suffer some problems concerning electricity, mainly (Rantis Village Council, 2011):

- The weak electricity current.
- The old worn out network.
- The lack of adapters; there has been only one adapter installed since 1982.
- The expanded area of the village leading some housing units to be unable to connect to the network.
- The mismanagement of Jerusalem Electricity Company.

Furthermore, Rantis is connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 15% of the housing units within the village boundaries are connected to phone lines (Rantis Village Council, 2011).

Transportation Services:

There are only 8 taxis in addition to 50 illegal/unlicensed cars considered to be the main means of transportation in Rantis village (Rantis Village Council, 2011). As for the road network in the village; there

are a total of 4km of main roads and a total of 7km of secondary roads (Rantis Village Council, 2011) (See Table 10).

Table 10: Roads in Rantis village

Status of Internal Roads	Road Length (km)	
	Main	Sub
1. Paved & in good condition	2	0
2. Paved but in poor condition	0	3
3. Unpaved	2	4

Source: Rantis Village Council, 2011

Water Resources:

Rantis is provided with water by the West Bank Water Department, through the public water network. Approximately, 100% of the housing units are connected to the water network (Rantis Village Council, 2011).

The quantity of water supplied to Rantis in 2008 was about 126,732 cubic meters/ year (PWA, 2009). The estimated rate of water supply per capita is about 146 liters/day. Here it should be noted that no Rantis citizen in fact consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are about 25%. The losses happen at the main source, major transport lines, distribution network, and at the household level, thus the rate of water consumption per capita in Rantis is 109 liters per day (PWA, 2009). This is a good rate compared with the minimum quantity proposed by the World Health Organization, which is 100 liters per capita per day.

Sanitation:

Rantis lacks a public sewerage network; most of the village residents use cesspits as the main means of waste water disposal (Rantis Village Council, 2011).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day, is approximately 208 cubic meters, or 76 thousand cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the village, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is approximately 77 liters per day. The wastewater collected by cesspits discharged by wastewater tankers directly to open areas or nearby valleys without regard for the environment. Here it should be 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 and the public health (ARIJ - WERU, 2012).

Solid Waste Management:

Rantis Village Council is considered the official body responsible for managing solid waste, i.e. solid waste collection and disposal, generated from the citizens and establishments in the village, which is currently represented by solid waste collection and disposal (Rantis Village Council, 2011).

Most of the population in Rantis benefit from the solid waste services, where waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags .The Village Council collects the solid

waste three times a week and transports it through a waste vehicle to the village private random dumping site where waste is being set on fire (Rantis Village Council, 2011).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Rantis is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per week from the Rantis residents is nearly 1.7 tons, or 609 tons per year (ARIJ - WERU, 2012).

Environmental Conditions

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

Water Crisis

- Water is cut off by the West Bank Water Department for long periods of time during summer in several neighborhoods of the village for several reasons:
 - (1) Israeli control over Palestinian water resources.
 - (2) High rate of water losses, because the water network is old and in need of rehabilitation and renovation.
- Lack of a public water reservoir in the village.

Wastewater Management

- The absence of a public sewage network means that in Rantis residents are forced to use unhygienic cesspits for the disposal of wastewater, and/or discharge wastewater in the streets. This is particularly common in winter, as citizens cannot afford the high cost of sewage tankers during this period. These methods facilitate environmental damage, health problems, and the spread of epidemics and diseases in the village. This wastewater also contaminates the groundwater and water collected in household cisterns (rainwater harvesting cisterns), as it mixes with the wastewater thus becomes unsuitable for drinking. This happens because most cesspits are built without lining, allowing wastewater to enter into the ground. The reason these cesspits are constructed is to avoid the use of tankers. Moreover, the untreated wastewater collected from cesspits by sewage tankers is disposed of in open areas without concern for the damage it causes the environment and residents' health.

Solid Waste Management

- The lack of a central sanitary landfill to serve in Rantis 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. Additionally, the implementation of such projects depends on funding from donor countries. The lack of a sanitary landfill is a source of pollution

to the groundwater and soil through the leachate produced from the solid waste, and produces bad odors and distortion of the landscape.

Impact of the Israeli Occupation

Geopolitical status in Rantis

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed in 28th September 1995 between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Rantis was divided into areas “B” and “C”. Approximately 1,317 dunams (12% 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. Area B constitutes most of the inhabited Palestinian areas, including municipalities, villages and some camps. Most of the village’s population resides in Area B which constitutes a very small area in comparison to the total area of the village. The rest of the village’s area, constituting 9,606 dunams (88% of the total area), was classified as area C, where Israel retains full control over security and administration related to the territory. In area C Palestinian building and land management is prohibited unless through consent or authorization by the Israeli Civil Administration. Most of the land lying within the area C are agricultural areas and open spaces (table 11).

Table 11: The Geopolitical Divisions of Rantis – Ramallah Governorate

Area	Area in dunams	Percent of Total village area
Area A	0	0
Area B	1,317	12
Area C	9,606	88
Nature Reserve	0	0
Total	10,923	100

Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2011

Rantis Village and the Israeli Occupation Practices

Israel has also confiscated large areas of land of Rantis village for the construction of the Israeli bypass road no. 446 to connect Israeli settlements surrounding the village from the east with other neighboring settlements. The real threat of bypass roads lies in the buffer zone formed by the IOF along these roads, extending to approximately 75 m on each side of the road; these buffer zones dramatically increase the total area of land affected by the construction of the bypass roads.

The Israeli Segregation Wall plan in Rantis village

The settlement plan represented in the construction of the Segregation Wall had a negative impact on Rantis village. The latest revised route of the Israeli segregation wall plan published on the Israeli Ministry of Defense's website on April 30, 2007 shows that the wall extends for 4km on Rantis village

land and causes the confiscation of 1815 dunams (16.6%) of Rantis's village total area. The majority of the isolated land is comprised of open spaces and agricultural areas which are a main source for many Palestinian families in the village (See Table 12).

Table 12: Land Classification of the Isolated land in Rantis Village – Ramallah Governorate

No.	Land Classification	Area (in dunams)
1	Forests and open Areas	1,602
2	Artificial surfaces	18
3	Agricultural land	130
4	Palestinian built-up areas	1
5	Wall Zone	64
Total		1815
The Geo-informatics Department – ARIJ 2011		

Issued Military Orders in Rantis Village

The Israeli Occupation Army has issued a serious of military orders to confiscate land in Rantis for different purposes, mainly the construction of the Segregation Wall which Israeli started constructing on Palestinian land in June 2002. Rantis was one of the villages directly influenced by this settlement plan. On the 20th of November 2003, the Israeli occupation forces issued military order no. (69/03/T) to confiscate an area of 862 of Rantis village land for the construction of the Segregation Wall.

It is worth mentioning that upon the completion of the Segregation Wall on land of Rantis, the village will become surrounded by the Wall from three sides; East, West and North, while the southern side will remain the only outlet for the village residents to access neighboring Palestinian villages and main centers in Ramallah city.

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

Rantis village council has implemented several development projects in Rantis, during the last five years (See Table 13).

Table 13: Implemented Development Plans and Projects in Rantis during the Last Five Years

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Construction of a multi services hall for the Village Council	Public Services	2010	Ministry of Finance
Paving the alternative entrance of the village	Infrastructure	2007	Rantis Village Council
Construction of a retaining wall for the girls school's playground	Educational	2010	World Vision
Paving Rantis Girls School playground	Educational	2011	World Vision
Establishment of a small children park	Public Services /Entertainment	2007	World Vision
Source: Rantis Village Council, 2011			

Proposed Projects

Rantis 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. Rehabilitating roads in the village.
2. Opening agricultural roads, constructing agricultural wells and reclaiming land.
3. Finishing the construction of the girls' school and constructing 3 additional classrooms.
4. Constructing a reserve water reservoir.
5. Developing the village clinic to be working on a daily basis, rehabilitating the medical laboratory and providing an ambulance.
6. Expanding the kindergarten and constructing a nursery.
7. Creating productive projects to provide jobs for people of the village.
8. Increasing the electrical power and providing street lighting.
9. Expanding the structural plan of the village.
10. Helping parents in solving the problem of wild animals such as pigs.

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Rantis suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 14 shows the development priorities and needs in the village, according to the village council's point of view.

Table 14: Development Priorities and Needs in Rantis

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*			15km *
2	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks			*	
3	Extending the Water Network to Cover New Built up Areas		*		1km
4	Construction of New Water Networks			*	
5	Rehabilitation/ Construction of New Wells or Springs			*	
6	Construction of Water Reservoirs		*		300 cubic meters
7	Construction of a Sewage Disposal Network	*			10km
8	Construction of a New Electricity Network	*			8km
9	Providing Containers for Solid Waste Collection	*			50 containers
10	Providing Vehicles for Collecting Solid Waste			*	
11	Providing a Sanitary Landfill			*	
Health Needs					
1	Building of New Clinics or Health Care Centres	*			one health clinic
2	Rehabilitation of Old Clinics or Health Care Centres			*	
3	Purchasing of Medical Equipment and Tools	*			
Educational Needs					
1	Building of New Schools			*	
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools	*			constructing classrooms in the girls' school
3	Purchasing of New Equipment for Schools		*		
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands	*			500 dunams
2	Building Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns	*			20 cisterns
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock			*	
4	Veterinary Services		*		
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals	*			300 tons per year
6	Construction of New Greenhouses	*			3 greenhouses
7	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses	*			5 greenhouses
8	Field Crops Seeds			*	
9	Plants and Agricultural Supplies		*		

*2km are main roads, 5km are sub roads and 8km are agricultural roads

Source: Rantis Village Council, 2011

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