

Fasayil Village 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 villages 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 "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 the Jericho 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 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 the focus on the agricultural sector.

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

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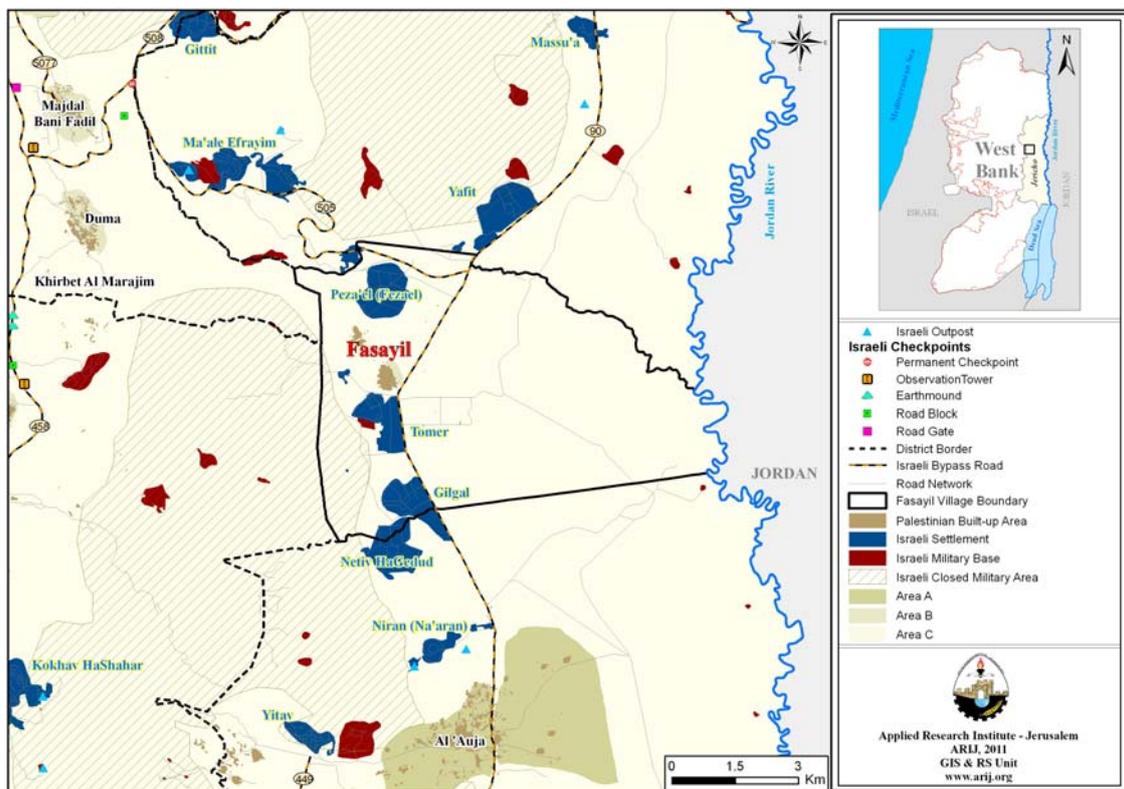
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Fasayil Village Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Fasayil is a Palestinian village in Jericho Governorate located (horizontally) 18.5km north of Jericho City. It is bordered by the Jordan River to the east, Al Jiftlik village to the north, Al Mughayyir village in Ramallah Governorate to the west, and Al 'Auja town to the south (ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2010) (See map 1).

Map 1: Fasayil location and borders



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2011

Fasayil is located at an altitude of 281m below sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 239mm. The average annual temperature is 23 °C, and the average annual humidity is approximately 49% (ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2010).

Since 1994, Fasayil has been governed by a village council, which is currently administrated by 7 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority. Moreover, the Village Council owns a permanent headquarters but does not possess a vehicle for the collection of solid waste (Fasayil Village Council, 2011).

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

- Managing and maintaining the drinking water network.
- Providing an electricity network.
- Collecting solid waste, rehabilitating and paving roads, cleaning streets and providing social development services.
- Implementing projects and case studies for the village.

History

Fasayil's name (literally meaning 'factions') comes from the many factions of authentic horses that were bred and kept in the area during historic times (Fasayil Village Council, 2011).

The establishment of the village goes back to pre- 1948 displacement, and its residents were originally Palestinian refugees from inside the Green Line (Arabs of 1948) who set up a camp there. However, after the 1967 war, many refugees fled to Jordan. As for the current population, they are originally shepherds who resided in the camp (Fasayil Village Council, 2011) (See photo below for Fasayil village).

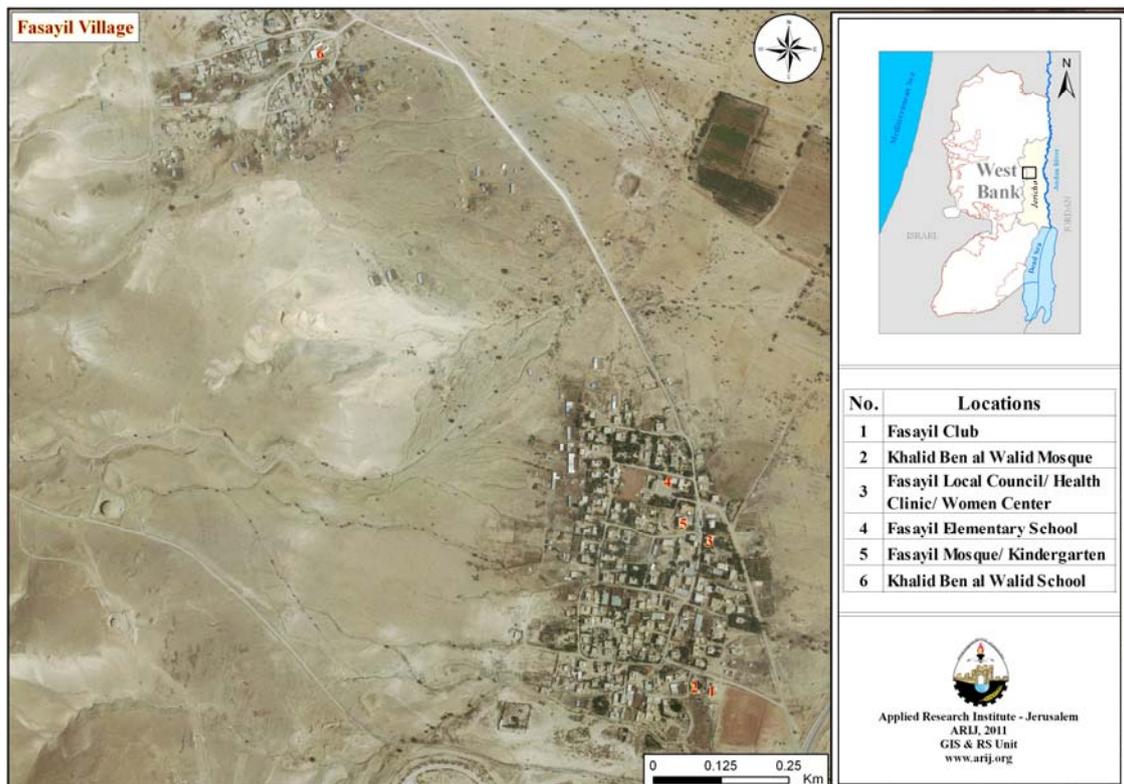
Photo 1: Fasayil village



Religious and Archaeological Sites

In terms of religious establishments, there are two mosques in the village; Khalid Ben al Walid and Fasayil Mosques. As for the archaeological sites, there is an old water spring ('Fasayil spring'), which is not unfortunately not qualified for tourism due to Israeli control over it and subsequent restrictions placed on its tourism status (Fasayil Village Council, 2011) (See Map 2).

Map 2: Main locations in Fasayil Village



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2011.

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Fasayil in 2007 was 1,029; of whom 516 were male and 513, female. There were additionally registered 190 households living in 202 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 Fasayil was as follows: 52.5% were less than 15 years, 46.1% between 15 - 64 years, whilst 1.5% fell in the 65 years and older category. Data

additionally showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the village is 100.6:100, meaning that males and females constituted 50.1% and 49.9% of the population, respectively.

Families

Fasayil residents are composed of several families, mainly: At Ta'amrah, As Sawar'ah, Ar Rashaydah, Ash Shalayfah and Al Ka'abnah families (Fasayil Village Council, 2011).

Immigration

According to Fasayil Village Council, approximately 20 families have left the village since the second Intifada in 2000 (Fasayil Village Council, 2011).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among Fasayil population was approximately 21%, of whom 52.2% were females. Of the literate population, 34.3% could only read and write, with no formal education 27.1% had elementary education, 11.3% had preparatory education, 5.6% had secondary education, and 0.5% completed higher education. Table 1, shows the educational level in the village of Fasayil, by sex, and educational attainment in 2007.

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

Sex	Illite-rate	Can read & write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Unknown	Total
M	64	114	95	31	23	1	1	-	-	-	1	330
F	70	105	78	41	13	1	-	-	-	-	1	309
T	134	219	173	72	36	2	1	-	-	-	2	639

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

With regards to the basic and secondary education institutions and schools in Fasayil in the academic year 2010/2011, there are two public schools in the village; both run by the Palestinian Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE) (see table 2), however, there are no kindergartens in the village (Directorate of Education in Jericho, 2011).

In the village there are 377 students, 31 teachers, and 19 classes (Directorate of Education in Jericho, 2011). It should be noted here that the average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 12, whilst the average number of students per class is approximately 20.

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

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Fasayil Co-educated High School	Government	Mixed
Khalid Ben al Walid Elementary School		Mixed

Source: Directorate of Education in Jericho, 2011

Nevertheless, the educational sector in Fasayil village suffers some obstacles, mainly:

1. Israeli occupation's attacks and harassments on one of the village's schools; Khalid Ben al Walid.
2. The lack of secondary level of education in the village's schools.

Health Status

There is only one health center available in Fasayil village; a governmental physician health clinic. However, in case of the absence of required health services and in emergency cases, residents of Fasayil head to Jericho Governmental Hospital or the Governmental Health Clinic in Jericho city; each of which is 20km in distance from the village (Fasayil Village Council, 2011).

Nevertheless, the health sector in the village suffers many obstacles and problems, including:

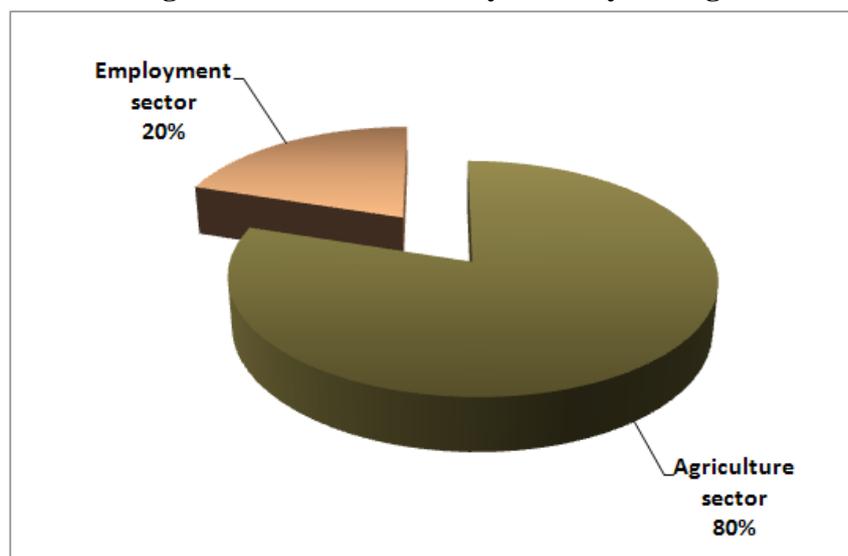
1. The lack of an ambulance in the village.
2. The lack of a medical laboratory.
3. The lack of a resident physician.

Economic Activities

The economy in Fasayil is dependent on several economic sectors, mainly: the agriculture sector, which absorbs 80% of the camp workforce (See Figure1).

The results of a field survey conducted by ARIJ in 2011 to realize this study showed that the distribution of labor by economic activity in Fasayil is as follows:

- Agriculture sector (80%)
- Government or private employees sector (20%)

Figure 1: Economic activity in Fasayil village

Source: Fasayil Village Council, 2011

In term of commercial and industrial productions in Fasayil village, there are no facilities in the village; there are only 5 grocery stores (Fasayil Village Council, 2011).

Moreover, the unemployment rate in Fasayil has reached around 50%, and it was found that the social group most affected in the village as a result of the Israeli restrictions and procedures, is workers in the agriculture sector (Fasayil Village Council, 2011).

Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 30.7% of Fasayil's labor force was economically active, of whom 83.7% were employed, and 64.6% were not economically active; of whom 51.8% were students and 44.6% were housekeepers (See table 3).

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

SEX	Economically Active				Not Economically Active						Un-known	Total
	Employed	Currently Un-employed	Un-employed (Never worked)	Total	Students	House-keeping	Unable to work	Not working & Not looking for work	Other	Total		
M	162	1	24	187	116	-	6	-	4	126	17	330
F	2	-	7	9	98	184	2	-	3	287	13	309
T	164	1	31	196	214	184	8	-	7	413	30	639

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

Agricultural Sector

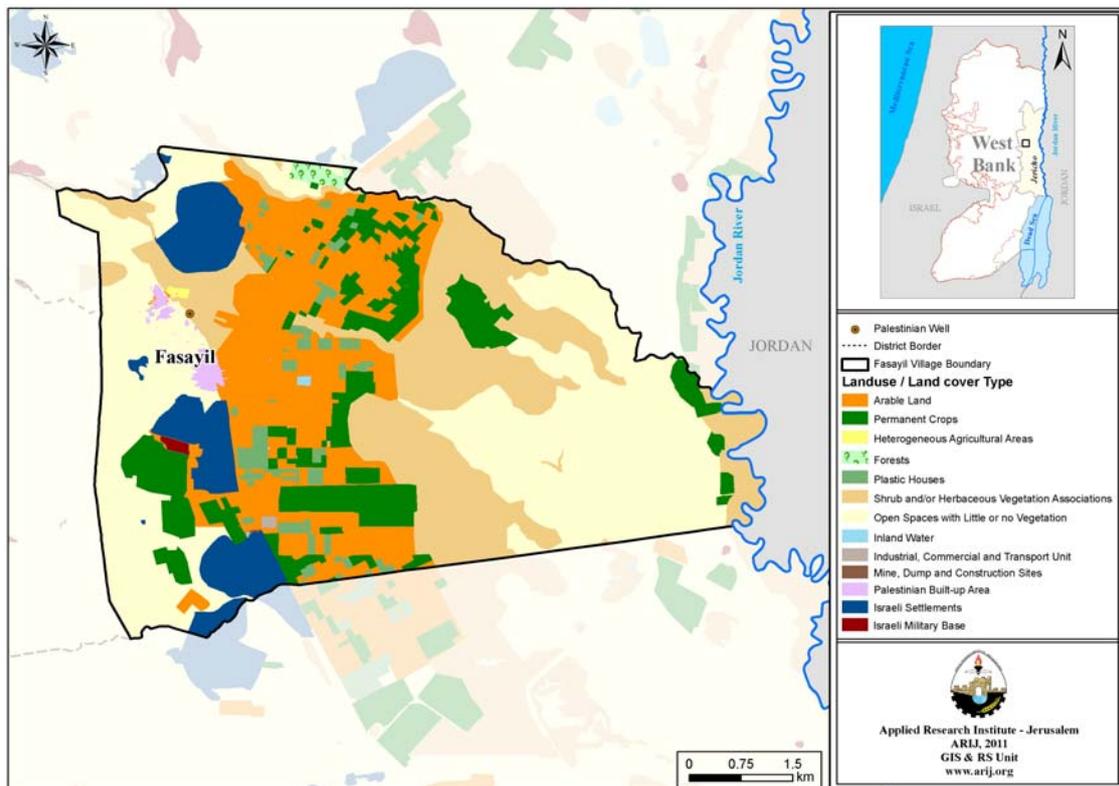
Fasayil lies on a total area of around 46,826 dunums of which 26,429 are considered ‘arable’ land, and 322 dunums are registered as ‘residential’ (See table 4 and map 3).

Table 4: Land use and land cover in Fasayil village in 2010 (area in dunum)

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (3,944)				Inland water	Forests	Open Spaces	Area of Industrial, Commercial & Transport Unit	Area of Settlements and Military Bases
		Permanent Crops	Green-houses	Range-lands	Arable lands					
46,826	322	5,540	1,139	10,438	9,312	29	210	16,362	44	3,430

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2011.

Map 3: Land use/land cover in Fasayil village



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2011.

Agricultural production in Fasayil depends mostly on springs and artesian wells, which are used so that the village residents are able to cultivate different kinds of vegetables; predominantly tomatoes and cucumbers (See table 5).

Table 5: Total area of cultivated lands in Fasayil village (dunum)

Vegetables	Citrus	Grapes	Palm		Banana	Total area
			area	No. of trees		
0	0	45	8	522	0	53

Source: Jericho & Al Aghwar Directorate of Agriculture – Jericho, 2011

The difference in the two sets of results of agricultural areas, obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and by ARIJ's GIS Unit, is explained by the fact that the Ministry of Agriculture, who in combination with the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (2011) conducted a survey considering a definition of agricultural areas based on the size of ownership. Thus, 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 which contains some springs. ARIJ's survey however indicated the existence of a high proportion of small and fragmented holdings (home gardens) throughout the occupied Palestinian territories. This illustrates the bigger area of agricultural holdings calculated by ARIJ.

The field survey of ARIJ also shows that only 50% of the residents in Fasayil rear and keep domestic animals such as cows, sheep and camels (See Table 6).

Table 6: Livestock in Fasayil village

Cows*	Sheep	Camels	Poultry	Bee Hives
18	7,498	13	0	0

* Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Jericho & Al Aghwar Directorate of Agriculture – Jericho, 2011

There are also around 3 kilometers of agricultural roads in the village, divided as follows:

Table 7: Agricultural roads in Fasayil village and their lengths

Suitability of Agricultural Roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	1
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	2
For animals only	0
Unsuitable	0

Source: Fasayil Village Council, 2011

Institutions and Services

Fasayil village has no governmental institutions, but a number of local institutions and associations that provide services to various segments of society, including: children, youth, and women. The services are in the areas of culture, sports and others, including (Fasayil Village Council, 2011):

- **Fasayil Village Council:** Founded in 1994 by the Ministry of Local Government with the goal of taking care of all the issues in the village and providing various services to its population including infrastructure services.
- **Fasayil Sports Youth Club:** Founded in 2003 by the Ministry of Youth and Sports, with an interest in all sports, cultural and social activities for young persons.
- **Fasayil Women Center:** Founded in 2011 by Fasayil Village Council, in order to follow up with the women issues, provide them with different development services and provide job opportunities for them.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services

Fasayil has been connected to a public electricity network since 1992; served by Al Qatariya Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the village. It is noted that approximately 90% of the housing units in the village being connected to this network. However, the village residents suffer some problems concerning electricity, mainly: the old and worn out condition of the network and the fact that the transformer does not cover all village areas (Fasayil Village Council, 2011).

However, Fasayil suffers a number of communication difficulties given that it is not connected to a telecommunication network (Fasayil Village Council, 2011).

Transportation Services

There are 3 public taxis considered to be the main means of transportation in Fasayil village (Fasayil Village Council, 2011). As for the road network in the village; there are a total of 3.2km of designated 'main' roads and 6km of 'secondary' roads (See table 8) (Fasayil Village Council, 2011).

Table 8: Roads in Fasayil village

Status of Internal Roads	Road Length (km)	
	Main	Sub
Paved & in good condition	3	3
Paved but in poor condition	-	1.5
Unpaved	0.2	1.5

Source: Fasayil Village Council, 2011

Water Resources

Fasayil is provided with water by the privately owned Israeli 'Mekerot' Company, through the public water network established in 1992 and approximately 100% of the housing units are connected to this network (GVC & FAO, 2011). However, even though the whole village is provided with water from the same source, the water consumption per capita differs from one area to another. Based on the results of the project implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Italian Group of Civil Volunteers (GVC)¹, which aim to promote and support farmers who are suffering from difficult living conditions in the Jordan Valley, the average rate of water supply was recorded to depend on the geographical area. It is noted that Fasayil village lands are divided into several geographical areas: Fasayil al Foqa, Fasayil al Wusta and Fasayil at Tahta. The average rate of water supply per capita in Fasayil at Tahta is approximately 185 liters per day, where as the average rate of water supply per capita in each of Fasayil al Foqa and Fasayil al Wusta is 62 liters per day. The quantity of water supplied to Fasayil in 2011 was approximately 5,538 cubic meters/ month, however it should be noted that no Fasayil citizen in fact consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are recorded at around 35%. These losses happen at the main source, major transport lines, distribution network, and at the household level (Fasayil Village Council, 2011), thus the rate of water consumption per capita in Fasayil at Tahta and more like 120 liters per day, and only 40 liters per day in Fasayil al Foqa and Fasayil al Wusta (GVC & FAO, 2011). The rate experienced by Fasayil al Foqa and Fasayil al Wusta residents is considered a low compared with the minimum quantity proposed by the World Health Organization; suggested to be 100 liters per capita per day. However, it is worth mentioning that each cubic meter of water costs 4 NIS (Fasayil Village Council, 2011).

Moreover, located in the village is one spring called Fasayil spring which is used for agricultural purposes. However, due to the lack of water in Fasayil village, residents of Fasayil al Foqa area sometimes use the spring water for domestic purposes.

¹ The project was implemented in cooperation with the Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG) and the Union of Agricultural Work Committees (UAWC), with the support of the Palestinian Water Authority and the Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, and funded by the Italian Cooperation.

Sanitation

Fasayil lacks a public sewerage network with most of the village residents using cesspits as their main means of waste-water disposal (Fasayil Village Council, 2011).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day, is approximately 84 cubic meters, or 30,660 cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the village, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is between 28 to 84 liters per day; depending on the consumption rate. The wastewater collected by cesspits, are discharged by wastewater tankers directly to open areas or nearby valleys without any regard for the environment. Here it should be noted that there is no wastewater treatment either at the source or at the disposal sites and this poses a serious threat to both environmental and public health (ARIJ-WERU, 2012).

Solid Waste Management

The Joint Services Council for Development and Planning for the Management of Solid Waste in Jericho & Al Aghwar 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. Due to the fact that the process of solid waste management is costly, a monthly fee (around 18 NIS/month) has been charged on the population serviced by domestic solid waste collection and transportation services. However, the collected fees are not considered sufficient for a good management of solid waste; especially as only 50% of these fees are collected from the citizens (Fasayil Village Council, 2011).

Most of the population in Fasayil benefit from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags and then transferred to 20 containers², distributed throughout the village. The Council collects the solid waste on a bi-weekly basis, then transports it using a waste vehicle owned by the Joint Council to a random dumping site located 20km outside of the village. The common method for solid waste treatment in this dumping site is setting the waste on fire and subsequently burying it (Fasayil Village Council, 2011).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Fasayil is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from Fasayil residents is nearly 0.7 ton, or 263 tons per year (Fasayil Village Council, 2011).

Environmental Conditions

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

² Each with a capacity of 0.5m³

Water Crisis:

- The depletion of the groundwater sources through Israel owned and managed 'Mekorot' which have been given a monopoly over the excavation, restoration, distribution and sale of water, whilst Palestinians have been forbidden from constructing new wells and/or restoring ones³. In many cases, as is the case in Fasayil village, the local authority relies heavily on the purchase of water from Mekorot Israeli Company to provide the village with water. The Company, through the wells it owns, extracts large quantities of ground water, where it pumps the bulk of this water for the benefit of the illegal Israeli settlements, as settlers, mainly those in the Jordan Valley area, use huge amounts of water (ARIJ, 2011). Moreover, located in the village are 6 wells owned by Mekorot Company, which are called; Fasayil well no. 9, no. 8, no. 2, no. 3, no. 4 and no. 6 (WERU - ARIJ, 2011).
- The occupation forces do not allow Palestinians to construct new agricultural wells or change the place of the old ones, they also limit the amount of water pumped from these wells.
- The village residents are being exposed to harassments and enormous pressure by the Israeli occupying forces in order to induce them to leave the village, the Israelis also denied them access to the spring water and transferring it through tanks, forcing them to purchase their needs of water from Mekorot Israeli Company.
- The declining amount of the spring water and the dryness of the channels which bear water to residential areas, due to the construction of artesian wells near the spring by the Israeli occupying forces for the favor of Mekorot Company.

Wastewater Management

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

³ The greatest injustice is that this monopolisation over water resources (whilst illegal under 'normal trading and marketing.

Impact of the Israeli Occupation

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28th September 1995 between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Fasayil village was divided into areas “B” and “C”. Approximately 233 dunums (0.5% of the total village area) were assigned as area “B”, where the Palestinian National Authority (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. It is worth mentioning that most of the town’s population resides in area “B” which constitutes a very small area in comparison to the total area of the village. On the other hand, approximately 46,593 dunums (99.5% of the total village area) are 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 a permit given by the Israeli Civil Administration. It is noted that most of the lands lying within area “C” are agricultural and open spaces (table 9).

Table 9: The geopolitical divisions of Fasayil village according to the Oslo II Interim Agreement in 1995

Area	Area in dunums	Percent of total town area
Area A	0	0
Area B	233	0.5
Area C	46,593	99.5
Nature Reserve	0	0
Total	46,826	100

Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2011

Fasayil Village and the Israeli Occupation Practices

Thousands of dunums have been lost in the village through Israeli land confiscations for different Israeli benefits, including the construction and expansion of Israeli settlements, followed by the implementation of Israeli bypass roads in order to connect settlements with their neighboring ones, and the establishment of Israeli military bases.

The Israeli government confiscated 3,363 dunums of the village’s lands (7.2% of the total village area) for the construction of 4 Israeli settlements; Tomer, Gilgal, Peza’el and Nativ HaGdud. These settlements are currently inhabited by more than 500 Israeli settlers (Table 10).

Table 10: Israeli Settlements constructed over Fasayil lands

Settlement Name	Year of construction	Area confiscated (dunums)	Population of settlers
Tomer	1978	1,049	233
Gilgal	1970	858	172
Peza'el	1981	1,242	54
Nativ HaGdud	1979	215	102
Total		3,363	561

Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2011

Land confiscations in Fasayil extended to the seizure of more areas during the years of Israeli occupation for the establishment of an Israeli military base covering an area of 67 dunums. These seizures took place so as to protect Israeli settlements and their connecting roads.

The Government of Israel additionally confiscated additional village lands in order to construct Israeli bypass road no. 90 and no. 505 for the purpose of connecting Israeli settlements. It is worth mentioning that the real threat of bypass roads lies in the buffer zone formed by the Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) along these roads, extending to approximately 75 m on both sides of the road.

Israeli Demolition and Displacement Policies in Al Fasayil Village

The Israeli government targets Palestinian houses and establishments in area “C” on the pretext of being completely under Israeli military and security control, in accordance with the provisions set out by the Oslo II Accord. Palestinians who want to reconstruct or build in area “C” have to ask for a permit from the Israeli Civil Administration. However, the Israeli government puts bureaucratic barriers for Palestinians to get the construction permit; it imposes exhaustive details of administrative procedures and conditions which may take months and even years before permission by the Israeli authority. It is noted that all this is in addition to the high cost spent for obtaining the permit. In most cases those permits are rejected under the pretext that they don't meet the required Israeli conditions. Consequently, Palestinians are forced to build with no permits in response to the population growth and the need for shelter (in accordance with the basic and universal human right to housing and shelter⁴). The followings show the Israel demolition and displacement military orders issued against people of the Al Fasayil village:

In November 2009, the Israeli occupation authorities targeted Al Fasayil Village by presenting its people with military orders to halt the construction in many residential barracks and animal barns; under the pretext of illegal building in area “C” without an authorized Israeli permit. The military orders targeted 11 families in the village, most of them dependent on rearing livestock for their livings. The families are: Hasan Mahmud

⁴ The right to housing is the economic, social and cultural right to adequate housing and shelter. It is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (art. 5) and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (art. 11(1)).

Hussein Rashaida (a residential barracks and a barn), Suleiman Mohammad Hussein Rashaida (a residential barracks and a barn), Omar Ibrahim Suleiman Abu Karbish (a residential barracks and a barn), Mahmud Ibrahim Abu Karbish (a residential barracks and a barn), Mohammad Ibrahim Suleiman Abu Karbish (a residential barracks and a barn), Khalid Judah Jaddou' (a residential barracks and a barn), Ahmed Judah Jaddou' (two rooms and a barracks for livestock), As'ad Mohammad Judah Jaddou' (two rooms and a barracks for livestock), Deifallah Mohammad Judah Jaddou' (two rooms and a barracks for livestock), Jihad Nasser Mousa Judah (two rooms and a barracks for livestock), Nasser Mousa Judah Jaddou' (two rooms and a barracks for livestock).

On 8th March 2010, the Israeli authorities presented 7 residents in the village with orders to evacuate their premises within two weeks in order to pull down some of their livestock barns and residential barracks for the reason of being built in area C with no permits. It is emphasized that later, the areas on which such properties were demolished were later declared by the Israeli occupation to be a closed military area.

On 9th June 2010 the Israeli authorities presented a number of Palestinians in the village with military orders to evacuate their houses, sheep barns, and barracks used for feed storage because they were built in area C but with no permits as issued by the Israel Civil Administration. The orders targeted 3 houses and a sheep barn owned by Ibrahim Salem Obeiyat, Issam Ibrahim Salem Obeiyat, As'ad Rashaida and Mohammad Judei' Rashaida. The Israeli occupation authorities set a time by 1st July 2010 to execute the evacuation and demolition orders of these Palestinian properties in the village.

On 9th May 2011 the Israeli sub-committee of planning and inspections of the Israeli civil administration entered Al Fasayil al Fauqa and presented 5 families with orders to halt construction in agricultural facilities made of tin and mud, because of being built in area C with no permit. The families were deadlined by 21st July 2011 to apply for a permit in Beit El court in Ramallah. The threatened properties are owned by Mohammad Judei' Rashaida, Sa'id Mohammad Judei' Rashaida, Mahmud Ibrahim Karbish, As'ad Mohammad Judei' and Mahmud Judei' Jaddou' Rashaida. According to a survey carried out by the Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem (ARIJ) in the area, it was found that the affected people were 45 individuals, living in 4 barracks made of tin, and gain their living from 4 agricultural and livestock barracks.

On 14th June 2011, with no previous warning, Israeli bulldozers accompanied by more than 30 military vehicles violated the village and demolished many dwelling facilities, livestock barns and other establishments, in addition to destroying and removing electric switches and cables that provide the village with electricity and stealing them. Approximately 15 families (79 individuals) were affected by the demolishing process, including 49 children. The damages resulted from the attack include 13 residential tents, 10 barracks, 4 bathrooms and 10 small kitchens. The demolished properties was owned by Hussein Yassin Mousa Rashaida, Kaiyed Attalla Salamah Rashaida, Abed Yassin Mousa Rashaida, Mohammad Abed Yassin Rashaida, Ismail Yassin Rashaida, Khader Yassin Rashaida, Nahar Abed Yassin Rashaida, Issa Abdullah Ali Ghazal, Khalid

Abdullah Ghazal, Ahmed Abdulla Ghazal, Tamer Mousa Obeiyat, Imad Mousa Obeiyat, Sami Mousa Obeiyat, Talab Mousa Obeiyat, and Taleb Mousa Obeiyat.

Also, on 20th December 2011, the Israeli Civil Administration, accompanied by the protection of ten military vehicles and two bulldozers violated Al Fasayil al Wousta, declared it a closed military area and for two hours resumed the demolitions of many establishments in the village. Although the demolition practices covered all parts of the village, they were mainly concentrated in Al Fasayil al Wousta under the pretext that they were built in an Israeli military closed area, without an Israeli permit given by the Israeli Civil Administration. It was further claimed by Israeli administration that they were built in an area classified as an “archaeological” site. The demolished establishments are owned by Omar Mohammad Ta’amra (2 residential barracks and a greenhouse), Sami Mousa Obeiyat (residential barracks), Imad Mousa Obeiyat (a residential barrack and sheep barn barrack), Amjad Abdullah Ghazal (residential barrack), Hussein Yassin Rashaida (residential barrack), Hussein Yassin Rashaida (a kitchen), Hussein Yassin Rashaida (residential tent), Khader Yassin Rashaida (a residential barrack and sheep barn barrack), and Abed Yassin Rashaida (a residential barrack, sheep barn barrack and a kitchen).

Suggested Israeli Master Plan for Al Fasayil Village

Al Fasayil village was included within the Israeli Master Plans developed by the Israeli Civil Administration for 14 Palestinian communities situated in area C, and under complete Israeli control, according to Oslo agreements. Israel developed these plans under pressure imposed by the international Quartet Committee presented then by the UK Prime Minister Tony Blair. Analyzing the Master Plan of Al Fasayil village, and comparing it with the current situation of the village, it has been shown that the Israel’s plan was to increase the future urbanized area of the village; nevertheless an outsized urbanized area was excluded from the Plan, the thing that will subject Palestinian people and houses in this area to displacement and demolition. It is worth mentioning that also many of the houses threatened by evacuation and demolition are in area included in the suggested Master Plan. The suggested 14 master plans presented by the Israeli civil administration for the selected Palestinian communities located in area “C” might reduce the number of Palestinian houses under demolishing threat in area “C” where Israel enjoys absolute control. However, the new master plans schemes did not take into account the status on the ground with regards to Palestinian constructions within these communities as they did not meet the minimum needs and shortages of Palestinian citizens living there. In addition to these short-fallings, it has also been found that the Master Plan did not take into consideration the current status of the communities or their future needs. The Master Plan additionally includes the following (summarized) weaknesses/gaps:

- (1) With regards to the designated planning staff: Palestinians and the local councils of the targeted communities were excluded from the planning process;
- (2) The master plans covered only the built-up area of the targeted communities with undersized expansion or even contraction.

(3) There were many standing constructions not included within the new boundary of the communities according to the new master plans raising the question of what will become of them? I.e. are they considered illegal and therefore be subject to demolishing?

(4) The Israeli civil administration has included within the new proposed Master Plans new open space areas and excluded simultaneously hundreds of dunums of built-up areas in these Palestinian communities. There are many questions left unanswered with regards to this; i.e. will the Israeli civil administration allow Palestinian construction to take place in the new added open space areas? Who is the responsible body for issuing building permits in these newly added areas? Is it the PNA or the local councils of these communities? And, Will the Israeli civil administration continue to be the executive body of administration over these communities?

(4) The plans are consciously in defiance of the current standing political classification of the West Bank (areas A, B, C) according to the Oslo II Accords, given that some of the proposed master plans encompass part of the land that falls directly within the jurisdiction areas of the Palestinian Authority (area “A” & “B”); and sometimes in both.

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

Fasayil village council has implemented several development projects in Fasayil, during the past five years (See Table 11).

Table 11: Implemented development plans and projects in Fasayil during the last five years

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Construction of a headquarters for the youth club	Public Services	2007	The Catholic Germans
Construction of a headquarters for the women center	Public Services	2011	JICA
Construction of 3 classrooms	Educational	2011	Islamic Bank

Source: Fasayil Village Council, 2011

Proposed Projects

Fasayil 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 perspectives of the participants in the workshop:

1. Establishing an integrated health center.
2. Constructing artesian wells and domestic harvesting cisterns.

3. Paving internal and sub roads.
4. Providing public means of transportation.
5. Constructing a multi- purposes hall for recreational and community activities.
6. Rehabilitating the electricity network.
7. Rehabilitating the water network.
8. Establishing a main entrance for the village.
9. Providing a tractor and a bulldozer for the village council.
10. Supporting livestock breeders.
11. Rehabilitating Fasayil al Foqa school
12. Providing projects that support young people.
13. Constructing a school for girls.
14. Constructing a public water reservoir.
15. Establishing a wall around the sports club headquarters.
16. Providing job opportunities for the unemployed.
17. Providing small development projects.
18. Establishing a dairy factory.
19. Expanding the structural plan for the sake of urban expansion.
20. Providing projects through the establishment of home gardens.
21. Providing containers and a vehicle for the collection of solid waste.
22. Providing street lighting.

Village Development Priorities and Needs

Fasayil suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 12 shows the development priorities and needs in the village, according to the village council's feedback (Fasayil Village Council, 2011).

Table 12: Development priorities and needs in Fasayil

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*			1.7km*
2	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks	*			3km
3	Extending the Water Network to Cover New Built up Areas	*			4km
4	Construction of New Water Networks	*			4km
5	Rehabilitation/ Construction of New Wells or Springs	*			Fasayil spring
6	Construction of Water Reservoirs	*			10,000 cubic meters
7	Construction of a Sewage Disposal Network	*			5km
8	Construction of a New Electricity Network	*			4km
9	Providing Containers for Solid Waste Collection	*			50 containers
10	Providing Vehicles for Collecting Solid Waste	*			1 vehicle
11	Providing a Sanitary Landfill	*			
Health Needs					
1	Building of New Clinics or Health Care Centres	*			health center
2	Rehabilitation of Old Clinics or Health Care Centres	*			2 clinics
3	Purchasing of Medical Equipment and Tools	*			medical laboratory
Educational Needs					
1	Building of New Schools	*			elementary school
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools	*			elementary
3	Purchasing of New Equipment for Schools	*			computer devices
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands	*			300 dunums
2	Building Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns	*			10 cisterns
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock	*			20 barracks
4	Veterinary Services	*			
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals	*			1500 tons per year
6	Construction of New Greenhouses	*			10 greenhouses
7	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses	*			10 greenhouses
8	Field Crops Seeds	*			
9	Plants and Agricultural Supplies	*			

*0.2km is a main road and 1.5km is a sub road.

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