

# Duma Village Profile



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## *Acknowledgments*

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## Background

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

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

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

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

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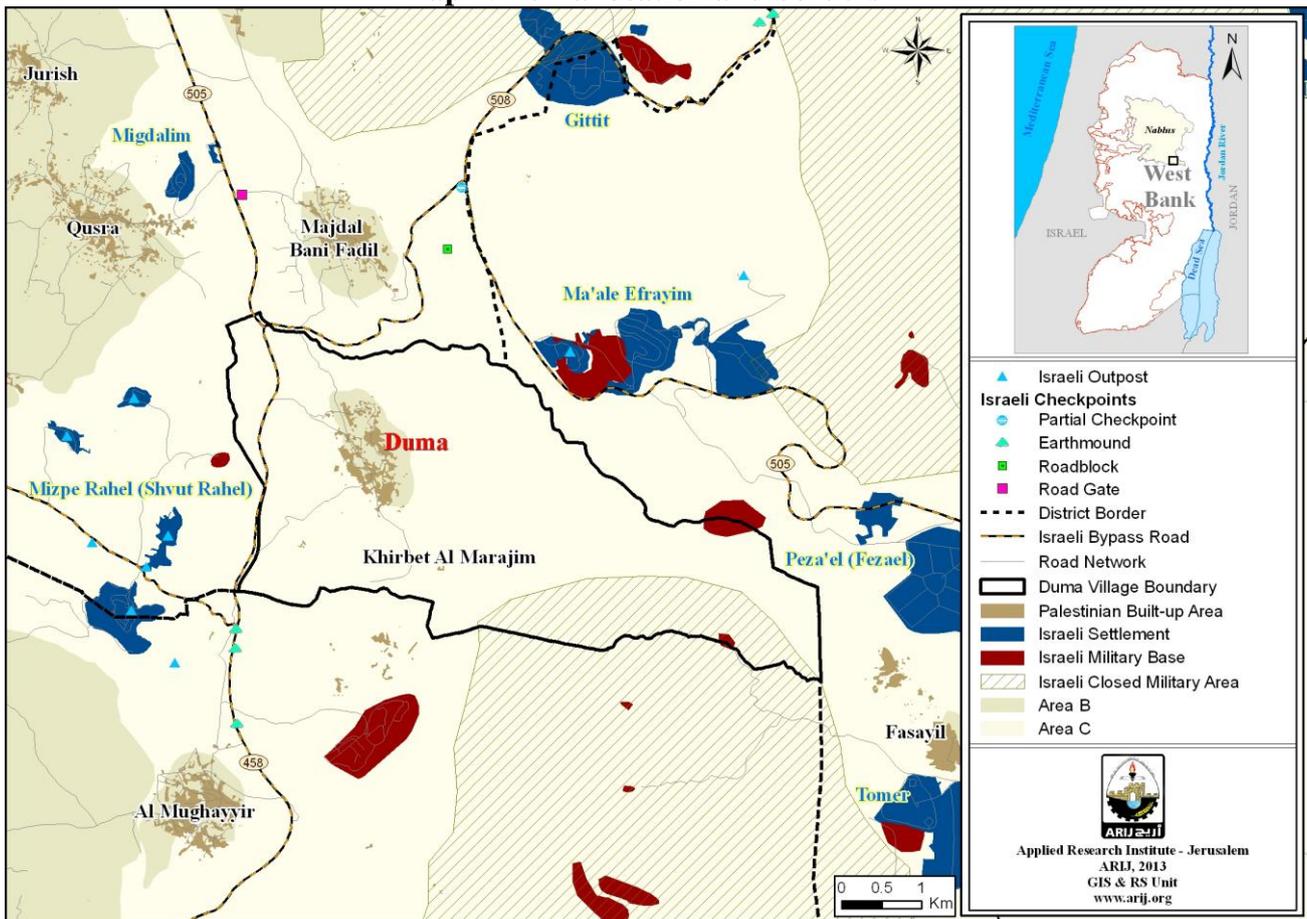
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# Duma Village Profile

## Location and Physical Characteristics

Duma is a Palestinian village in Nablus Governorate, located 20.3 km southeast of Nablus City. It is bordered by Al Jiftlik and Fasayil to the east, Majdal Bani Fadil to the north, Qusra and Jalud to the west, and Al Mughayyir to the south (ARIJ-GIS, 2014) (See Map 1).

**Map 1: Duma location and borders**



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

Duma is located at an altitude of 615 m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 394.7 mm. The average annual temperature is 20 C° whilst the average annual humidity is approximately 55% (ARIJ-GIS, 2014).

The total area of Duma village consists of approximately 18,318 dunums. This is according to the new borders of the local bodies which was stipulated by the Palestinian Ministry of local government, prepared by the Palestinian National Authority and represented by the Ministry of Local Government, the Central Elections Commission, the Ministry of Planning and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics 2011. These governmental institutions redeveloped and altered the borders of the local bodies for the purpose of the elections. ARIJ adopted these new borders in this project for the purposes of research and study. The adopted borders, to a certain extent, suited the demographic

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

Since 2005, Duma has been governed by a Village Council which is currently administrated by 9 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA). There are also 4 part time employees working in the council. The council has a permanent headquarters included within the 'Joint Services Council South-east of Nablus' (Duma Village Council, 2013).

It is the responsibility of the Village Council to provide a number of services to the residents of Duma, including (Duma Village Council, 2013):

- The establishment and maintenance of the drinking water and electricity networks.
- Waste collection, street cleaning and public services.
- Road rehabilitation, construction and paving.
- Protection of historical and archeological sites.
- Protection of governmental properties.
- Implementation of projects and studies for the village.

## History

During the Roman era, Duma village was known as "Adoma" which is an Arabic Canaanite word which means quietness and rest, before it was later converted into Duma.

The village was established more than 3000 years ago, with its residents descending from Silwad town, Banyat Na'm in Hebron city and the Hijaz countries (Duma Village Council, 2013).

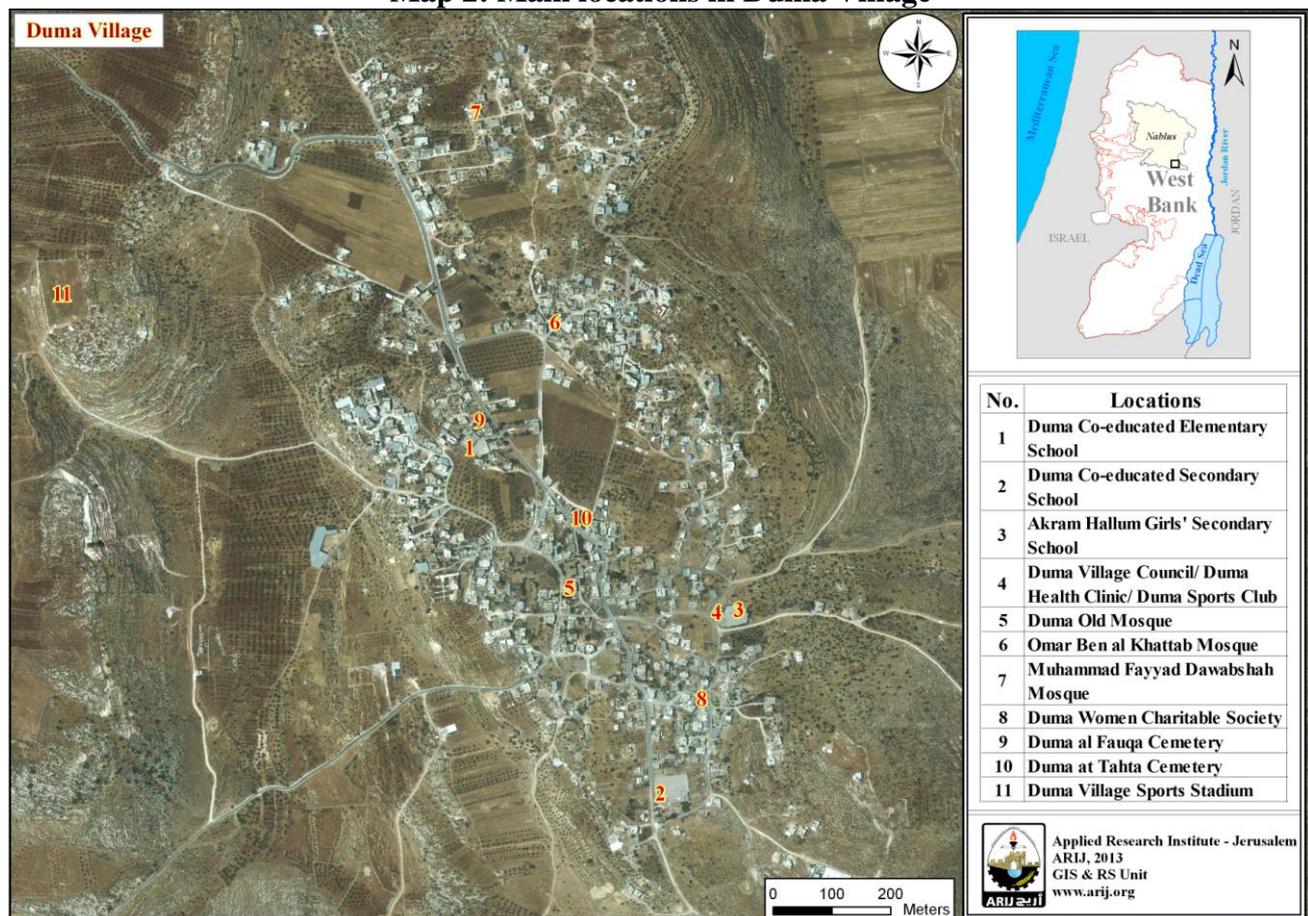
### Photo of Duma



## Religious and Archaeological Sites

There are three mosques in the village (Umar ibn Al -Khattab, Talal Muhammad and the Grand Mosques). The village has several sites of archaeological interest including: Khirbat Al Marajem (ruins) and the windmill. All of these sites are in need of restoration in order to qualify as a tourist location, as determined by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities (Duma Village Council, 2013) (See Map 2).

**Map 2: Main locations in Duma Village**



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

## Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Duma in 2007 was 2,067, of whom 1,025 were male and 1,042 female. There were additionally 341 households registered as living in 389 housing units.

### Age Groups and Gender

The General Census of Population and Housing carried out by PCBS in 2007 showed that the distribution of age groups in Duma was as follows: 41.8% were less than 15 years of age, 55.2% were between 15 and 64 years of age, and 3% were 65 years of age or older. Data also showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the village is 98.4:100, meaning that males and females constitute 49.6% and 50.4% of the population, respectively.

## Families

Duma residents are from several families, including Dawabshah, Salawdah and Abu Hammoud (Duma Village Council, 2013).

## Immigration

The field survey conducted by ARIJ staff showed that approximately 10 families have left the village since the Al Aqsa Intifada in 2000 (Duma Village Council, 2013).

## Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among Duma population is approximately 7.1%, of whom 81.36% are females. Of the literate population, 14.8% could only read and write, with no formal education, 23.8% had elementary education, 26.6% had preparatory education, 14.4% had secondary education, and 13.1% completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the village of Duma by sex and educational attainment in 2007.

**Table 1: Duma 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	20	106	152	229	121	30	92	0	2	1	0	<b>753</b>
F	87	116	206	171	95	13	59	0	0	0	2	<b>749</b>
<b>T</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,502</b>

Source: PCBS, 2009.

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

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

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Duma Co-educated Elementary School	Government	Mixed
Duma Co-educated Secondary School	Government	Mixed
Akram Hallum Girls' Secondary School	Government	Female

Source: Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012

In the village there are 668 students, 44 teachers, and 26 classes. The average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 15, whilst the average number of students per class is approximately 26 (Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012).

There is also one kindergarten in Duma village (Duma Kindergarten) which is run by a private organization. The kindergarten consists of 2 classrooms that are supervised by 2 teachers (Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012).

The educational sector in Duma village faces a number of obstacles; mainly (Duma Village Council, 2013):

- The poor infrastructure of Duma Schools and its need to be reconstructed.
- The schools' health units need for rehabilitation.
- The lack of schools' equipment and devices, in addition to science labs.

## Health Status

Duma has one governmental health clinic, two private general physician clinics and three private dental clinics. In the absence of required health services or in emergencies, patients are transferred to 'Aqraba Health Center (10 km away), or to Rafidiya or the National Hospitals in Nablus city (30 km away) (Duma Village Council, 2013).

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

- The lack of an ambulance service.
- The health clinic operates only two days a week.
- The lack of an emergency center.
- The lack of a pharmacy in the village.

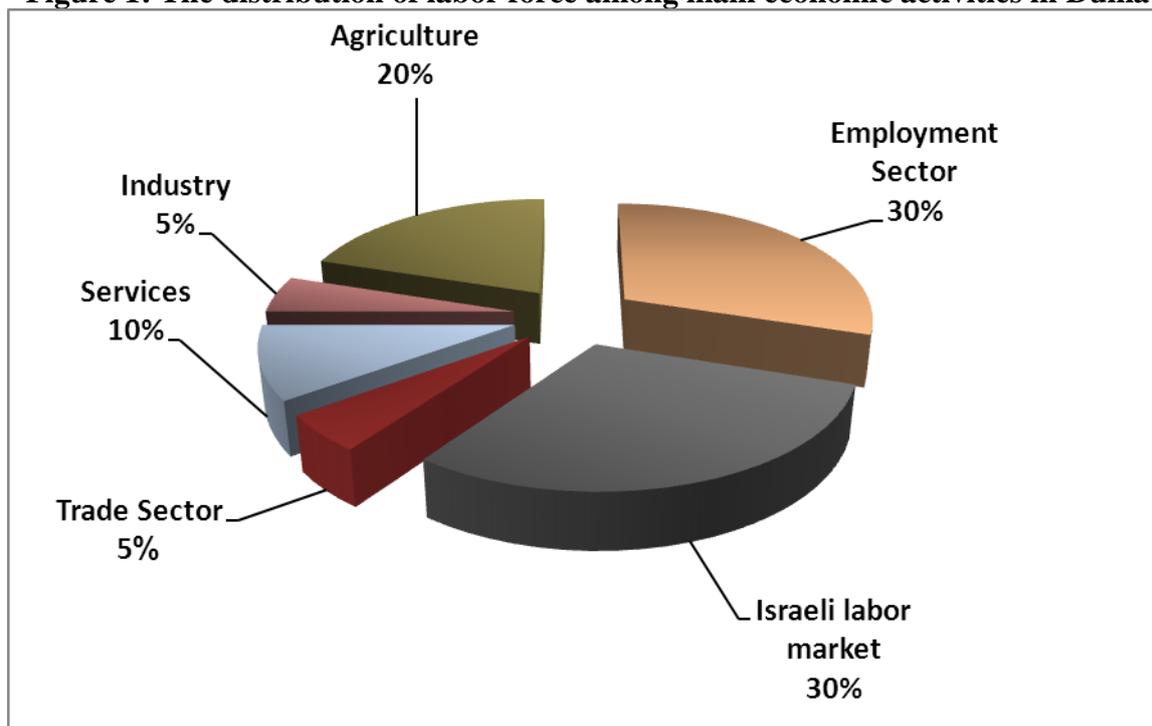
## Economic Activities

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

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

- Government or other employees sector (30%)
- Israeli labor market (30%)
- Agriculture sector (20%)
- Services sector (10%)
- Trade sector (5%)
- Industry (5%)

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



Source: Duma Village Council, 2013

Duma has 25 grocery stores, 4 service stores and 5 different professional workshops (Duma Village Council, 2013).

In 2013, the unemployment rate in Duma reached 25% and the groups most affected economically by the Israeli restrictions have been (Duma Village Council, 2013):

- Former workers in Israel.
- Workers in the agriculture sector.

### Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census of 2007, 31.4% of Duma’s labor force was economically active, of whom 85.3% were employed, 68.6% were not economically active, 55.1% were students, and 36.4% were housekeepers (See Table 3).

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

Sex	Economically active				Non-economically active						Not stated	Total
	Employed	Currently Unemployed	Unemployed (never worked)	Total	Student	House-keeping	Unable to work	Not working & not looking for work	Others	Total		
M	373	27	40	440	263	1	41	3	5	313	0	753
F	29		2	31	305	374	37	0	1	717	1	749
T	402	27	42	471	568	375	78	3	6	1,030	1	1,502

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

Source: PCBS, 2009.

### Agricultural Sector

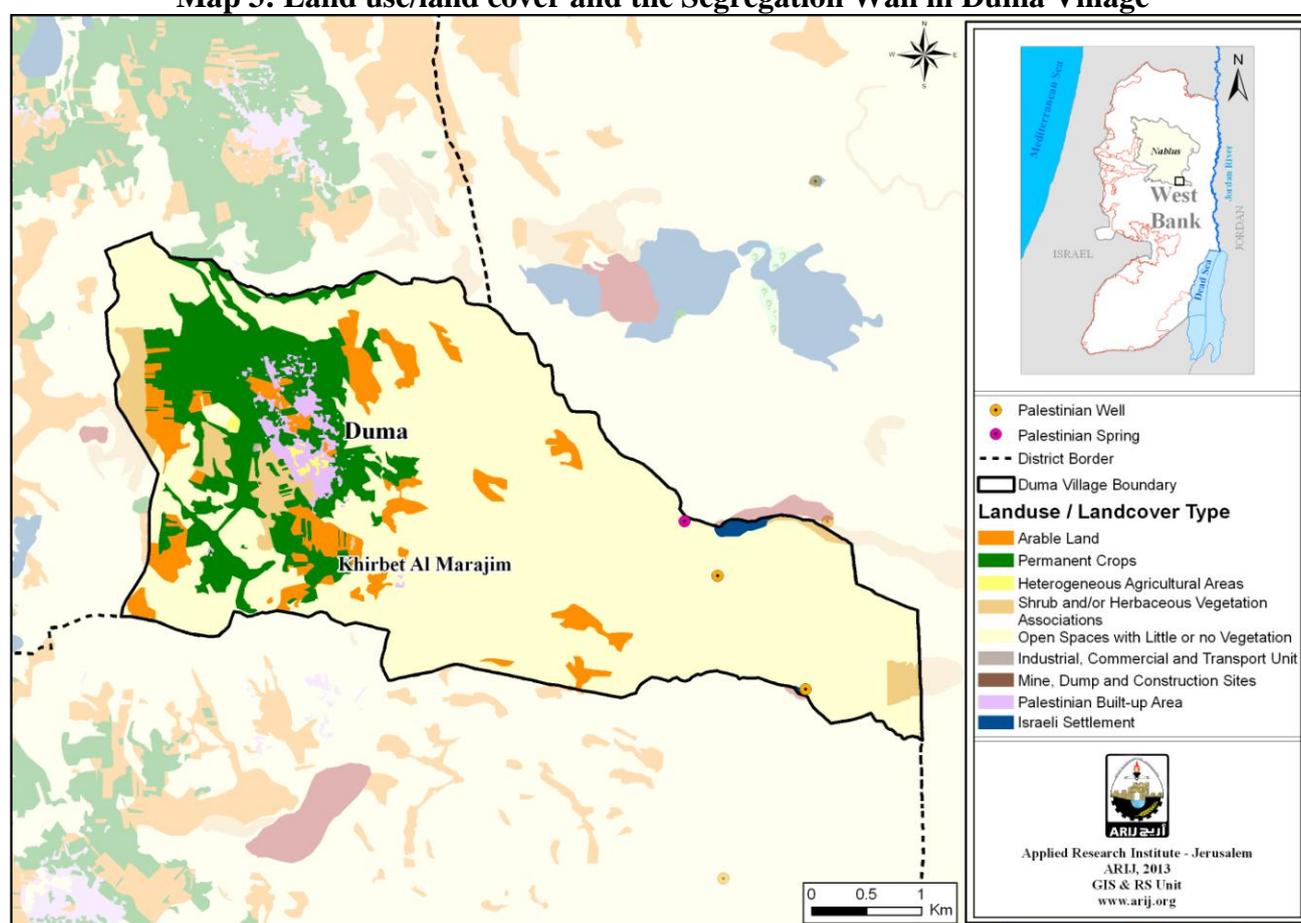
Duma has a total area of approximately 18,318 dunums of which 4,806 are ‘arable’ land and 348 dunums are registered as ‘residential’ (See Table 4 and Map 3).

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

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (4,806)				Inland water	Forests	Open Spaces	Area of Industrial, Commercial & Transport Unit	Area of Settlements, Military Bases & Wall Zone
		Permanent Crops	Green-houses	Range-lands	Arable lands					
18,318	348	2,737	0	684	1,385	0	0	13,098	5	61

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2014.

**Map 3: Land use/land cover and the Segregation Wall in Duma Village**



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

Table 5 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. Duma is famous for olive cultivation and there are approximately 2,218 dunums of land planted with olive trees in the village.

**Table 5: Total area of horticulture and olive trees in Duma (area in dunums)**

Olives		Citrus		Stone-fruits		Pome fruits		Nuts		Other fruits		Total Area	
Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.
2,218	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	146	0	32	0	2,404	0

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

Source: Ministry of agriculture-Nablus, 2010

In terms of field crops and forage in Duma, cereals (particularly wheat) are the most cultivated, covering an area of approximately 350 dunums (See Table 6).

**Table 6: Total area of forage and field crops in Duma (area in dunums)**

Cereals		Bulbs		Dry legumes		Oil crops		Forage crops		Stimulating crops		Other crops		Total Area	
Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.
350	0	5	0	35	0	3	0	30	0	0	0	10	0	433	0

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

Source: Ministry of agriculture-Nablus, 2010

The difference between the two sets of results obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and ARIJ's GIS Unit in sizes of agricultural areas is explained by the difference in each organization's definition of land coverage and ownership. The MoA and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (2011) 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 and 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. This therefore accounts for the larger area of agricultural holdings calculated by ARIJ.

The field survey conducted by the ARIJ team shows that 20% of the residents in Duma rear and keep domestic animals such as cows and sheep (See Table 7).

**Table 7: Livestock in Duma**

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
256	1,060	980	0	0	0	0	50,000	0	32

\*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Nablus, 2010

There are approximately 22 kilometers of agricultural roads in the village, divided as follows (Duma Village Council, 2013):

**Table 8: Agricultural Roads in Duma Village and their Lengths**

Suitability of Agricultural Roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	10
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	7
For animals only	5
Unsuitable	-

Source: Duma Village Council, 2013

The agricultural sector in the village faces some problems, including (Duma Village Council, 2013):

- The lack of agricultural roads.
- The lack of water resources.
- The lack of capital for agricultural projects.
- The lack of economic feasibility for agricultural investment.
- The high prices of the agricultural inputs mainly feed.
- The lack of veterinary services in the village.

## Institutions and Services

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

- **Duma Village Council:** Founded in 2005 by the Ministry of Local Government, with the aim of taking care of different issues concerning the village and providing various services to its population, in addition to infrastructure services.
- **Duma Women Charitable Society:** Founded in 2010 by the Ministry of Interior. The Society's aim is to support its members with small projects, in addition to organizing religious, cultural and entertainment activities for women.
- **Duma Creative Cultural Club:** Founded in 2003 by the Ministry of Youth & Sports, with an aim of organizing sports and cultural activities, among others.

## Infrastructure and Natural Resources

### Electricity and Telecommunication Services:

Duma has been connected to a public electricity network since 1995. It is served by the 'Israeli Qatariya Electricity Company,' which is the main source of electricity in the village, through the North Electricity Company, and approximately 100% of the housing units in the village are connected to the network. The village residents face a number of problems concerning electricity, primarily the weak electrical power supply and the lack of adapters (Duma Village Council, 2013).

Duma is also connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 30% of the housing units within the village boundaries are connected to phone lines (Duma Village Council, 2013).

### Transportation Services:

There are 4 taxis in Duma, however, the residents use their private cars, the vehicles on the main street or the taxi offices in case of a lack of vehicles (Duma Village Council, 2013). There are 2.5 km of main roads and 12.5 km of secondary roads in Duma (Duma Village Council, 2013) (See Table 9).

**Table 9: Roads in Duma Village**

Status of Internal Roads	Road Length (km)	
	Main	Secondary
<b>1. Paved &amp; in good condition</b>	2	4.5
<b>2. Paved &amp; in poor condition</b>	-	5
<b>3. Unpaved</b>	0.5	3

Source: Duma Village Council, 2013

### Water Resources:

Duma is not provided with a public water network. Thus the citizens in the village buy water through private water tankers at high prices up to 10 NIS per cubic meter of water (Duma Village Council, 2013). In addition, the village has 350 individual household rainwater harvesting cisterns and has one spring, but it is untapped due to the contamination of its water (Duma Village Council, 2013).

**Sanitation:**

Duma lacks a public sewerage network and most of the population uses cesspits and septic tanks as a main means for wastewater disposal (Duma Village Council, 2013). Since no estimates are available for daily consumption of water per capita in the village because the village is not served by the water supply service and the public water network, we cannot estimate the amount of wastewater generated daily in the village. The wastewater collected by cesspits and septic tanks is discharged by wastewater tankers directly to open areas or nearby valleys with little regard for the environment. Here it is noted that there is no wastewater treatment either at the source or at the disposal sites and this poses a serious threat to the environment in addition to public health (ARIJ - WERU, 2013).

**Solid Waste Management:**

The village Council for Duma is responsible for the collection and disposal of solid waste generated by citizens and establishments in the village. As the process of solid waste management is costly, a monthly fee amounting to 5 NIS/ month per household is charged to the population and facilities served by domestic solid waste collection and transportation services. All of these fees are collected from the citizens (Duma Village Council, 2013)

Most of the population in Duma benefits from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags. Then the village council collects the solid waste twice weekly and transports it using a tractor to a random dumping site, 2 km from the village, where they waste is burnt in the landfill (Duma Village Council, 2013)

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Duma is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Duma residents is nearly 1.6 tons, or 595 tons per year (ARIJ-WERU, 2013).

**Environmental Conditions**

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

**Water Crisis**

Lack of water supply service in the village because of the lack of public water network and therefore the citizens purchase water at high prices.

**Wastewater Management**

The absence of a public sewage network in the village means that Duma residents are forced to use unhygienic cesspits for the disposal of wastewater, and/or to discharge wastewater into the streets, as citizens cannot afford the high cost of sewage tankers. This is particularly common in winter. These methods facilitate environmental damage, health problems, and the spread of epidemics and diseases in the village. This wastewater also contaminates the groundwater because most cesspits are built without lining, to avoid the need to use sewage tankers and allow wastewater to enter into the ground. Moreover, the untreated wastewater collected from cesspits by sewage tankers is disposed of in open areas without concern for the damage it causes to the environment and to residents' health.

## Solid Waste Management

Duma village suffers from some problems. There are not enough containers available to collect solid waste in the village, so the citizens leave the solid waste in bags in the front of their homes, until the waste collection truck comes to collect the solid waste, which happens twice a week. This causes a buildup of solid waste in the streets and in the front of homes and attracts insects and stray animals. The lack of a sanitary landfill and a central service in the village, like other villages and towns of the Nablus Governorate means that the village disposing its solid waste in Zahret al Finjan landfill in the Jenin Governorate. This landfill is the main environment-considering landfill serving the village in addition to most of the other localities in the Nablus Governorate.

## Impact of the Israeli Occupation

### Geopolitical status in Duma village

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28<sup>th</sup> September 1995 by the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Duma was divided into Area B and Area C. Approximately 953 dunums (5% of the village's total area) were classified as Area B, where the PNA has complete control over civil matters but Israel continues to retain overriding responsibility for security. The rest of the village's area, constituting 17,365 dunums (95% 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. The majority of Duma's population resides in Area B while most of the land lying within Area C is agricultural land and open space. (See Table 10).

**Table 10: The Geopolitical Divisions of Duma village according to the Oslo Agreement 1995**

Area	Area in dunums	Percentage of Total village area %
Area A	0	0
Area B	953	5
Area C	17,365	95
Nature Reserve	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,318</b>	<b>100</b>

### Israeli occupation practices in Duma village

Despite the fact that there are no current settlements and camps established on Duma village lands, the village still suffers from Israeli occupation practices and human rights violations; settlements, camps and Israeli military checkpoints still exist not far from the village.

Israeli settlements surround the village from the western and eastern sides. "Shvut Rachel" settlement and the settlement outposts of "Adei Ad", "Esh Kodesh" and "Ahiya" are situated to the west of Duma, built on land belonging to the neighboring villages of Qasra and Jalud. "Ma'ale Efrayim" and "Peza'el" settlements surround Duma from the eastern side. These two settlements are established on

land belonging to Al Jiftlik and Fasayil villages. These settlements infringe upon residents' rights relating to their land and property.

There are three military bases which surround the village from the eastern, western and southern sides. Such military bases are situated deep inside Palestinian territory in order to boost the Israeli military presence and maintain tight control over the Palestinian population, and are often the source of human rights violations against Palestinians.

According to information provided by Duma Village Council, Israeli occupation authorities control more than 10,000 dunums of the eastern side of the village under the pretext that it is a preserved natural area. Pastoralists and farmers are prevented from accessing the land or use it for grazing or agriculture.

### **Israeli checkpoints in Duma village**

Since the outbreak of the Second Intifada in 2000, Israeli occupation forces have set up several checkpoints on Duma village land, especially on the north and west sides of the village, in the area contiguous with the surrounding bypass roads.

Two entrances to the village were closed by Israeli forces with concrete blocks. The first entrance links Duma village with Majdal Bani Fadil village in the north. The second entrance links Khirbet Al Marajim with the bypass road on the south-west side. This entrance has since been reopened, however Israeli occupation forces occasionally set up flying checkpoints to the west entrance of the village in order to search residents.

"Ma'ale Efrayim" checkpoint is established in the north-east side of Duma, at the junction leading to the settlements of Ma'ale Efrayim and Gittit . This checkpoint was one of the main roadblocks between Nablus and the Jordan Valley for several years, and has had a negative impact on the Palestinian agricultural sector especially between 2001 and 2010.

Duma village and the southern villages of Nablus city have been negatively affected by "Za'tara" permanent checkpoint, particularly through the extensive search procedures imposed on residents by the Israeli military. This checkpoint cuts through the West Bank.

Over the last decade, military checkpoints in the area have continued to have a negative impact on the daily lives of Duma residents. Checkpoints continue to hinder freedom of movement and sever the links between Nablus city and the surrounding villages, as well as the connection between the villages and their agricultural lands. This has resulted in heavy economic losses for residents of Duma as they are forced to travel further distances which takes more time, in order to reach their agricultural land, especially when checkpoints are closed.

### **Israeli bypass roads in Duma village**

The Israeli authorities have constructed a number of bypass roads that stretch thousands of kilometers from the north to the south of the West Bank. These roads have involved the confiscation

of thousands of agricultural and non-agricultural lands in order to link Israeli settlements with each other. It also impedes Palestinian territorial continuity, enabling further Israeli control over Palestinian territory.

From the western side, Israel has confiscated more of the Duma village territory in order to establish Israeli bypass road No. 505 and bypass road No. 458, which runs 2.5km in length on the territory of the village.

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

### **Israeli military orders issued in Duma Village**

The Israeli occupation authorities, through the Higher Planning and Regulation Council, have issued a series of military orders in order to confiscate land and stop construction work in the village of Duma. In April 2008, The Israeli occupation authorities represented by the Higher Planning and Regulation Council, have issued in April, 2008, eleven military orders (notification letters) were declared in order to halt construction work or demolish houses and buildings in the village of Duma, under the pretext of prohibition of building without a license in Area C, as per the Oslo agreements. These notifications carry the following numbers: 151976; 151977; 151978; 151979; 151980; 151981; 151982; 151983; 151984; 151985; and 151986. According to Duma Village Council, The Israeli authority delivered similar orders regarding 10 houses and other buildings in the village under the same pretext. For more information about the details of these military orders, please see the Land Research Center's website at <sup>1</sup>

### **Settler attacks on Duma village**

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

The occupation did not only confiscate lands from the village of Duma for the purposes of establishing their settlements, but also these settlements started to pose a real threat for the Palestinians on their own land. Since the establishment of this settlement, Palestinian residents have been subjected to several violent attacks, for example farmers have been attacked in order to prevent them from reaching their agricultural land. Settlers have also stolen crops, damaged trees and attacked homes, places of worship, cars and other private property.

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<sup>1</sup> [http://www.poica.org/editor/case\\_studies/view.php?recordID=1381](http://www.poica.org/editor/case_studies/view.php?recordID=1381)

## Development Plans and Projects

### Implemented Projects

Duma Village Council has implemented several development projects in Duma during the past five years (See Table 11).

**Table 11: Implemented Development Plans and Projects in Duma during the Last Five Years**

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Constructing retaining walls and sidewalks	Infrastructure	2010	COOPI
Paving the main road	Infrastructure	2010	PECDAR
Rehabilitating agricultural roads	Agriculture	2010	Ministry of Agriculture
Expanding the electricity network	Infrastructure	2011	Power Authority
Establishing a public water network and a water reservoir	Infrastructure	2013	Germany

Source: Duma Village Council, 2013

### Proposed Projects

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

1. Expanding the village's structural plan.
2. Constructing a co-educated secondary school alternative to the current school.
3. Increasing the electric capacity and adding a new adapter for the village.
4. Establishing a public services complex to include a women society, a public hall, a gym and a health clinic.
5. Rehabilitating the new landfill and the road leading to it (1.5 km).
6. Providing the Village Council with a pumping tank for the disposal of wastewater.
7. Reclaiming 1000 dunums of agricultural lands, constructing 6 km of agricultural roads, and rehabilitating 4 km of agricultural roads.
8. Paving secondary roads (6 km long).
9. Creating small productive projects to employ labor manly women.
10. Constructing additional classrooms and laboratories at Akram Hallum School.
11. Supporting the livestock sector through projects and providing it with medicines, veterinary services and feed.

### Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Duma 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 perspective:

Table 12: Development Priorities and Needs in Duma

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
<b>Infrastructural Needs</b>					
1	Opening and pavement of roads	*			20.5 km <sup>^</sup>
2	Rehabilitation of old water networks			*	
3	Extending the water network to cover new built up areas			*	
4	Construction of new water networks			*	
5	Rehabilitation/ construction of new wells or springs			*	
6	Construction of water reservoirs			*	
7	Construction of a sewage disposal network	*			15 km
8	Construction of a new electricity network			*	
9	Providing containers for solid waste collection	*			30 containers
10	Providing vehicles for collecting solid waste	*			1 vehicle
11	Providing a sanitary landfill	*			
<b>Health Needs</b>					
1	Building new clinics or health care centres			*	
2	Rehabilitation of old clinics or health care centres			*	
3	Purchasing medical equipment and tools	*			
<b>Educational Needs</b>					
1	Building new schools	*			secondary school for boys
2	Rehabilitation of old schools			*	
3	Purchasing new school equipment	*			
<b>Agriculture Needs</b>					
1	Rehabilitation of agricultural lands	*			250 dunums
2	Building rainwater harvesting cisterns	*			20 cisterns
3	Construction of livestock barracks	*			40 barracks
4	Provision of Veterinary Services	*			
5	Provision of seeds and hay for animals	*			600 tons per year
6	Construction of new greenhouses			*	
7	Rehabilitation of greenhouses			*	
8	Provision of field crops seeds	*			
9	Provision of plants and agricultural supplies	*			

<sup>^</sup> 0.5 km main roads, 8 km secondary roads and 12 km agricultural roads.

Source: Duma Village Council, 2013

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