

# Madama Village Profile



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## Background

This report is part of a series of booklets, which contain compiled information about each city, town, and village in the Nablus Governorate. These booklets came as a result of a comprehensive study of all localities in Nablus Governorate, which aims 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 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 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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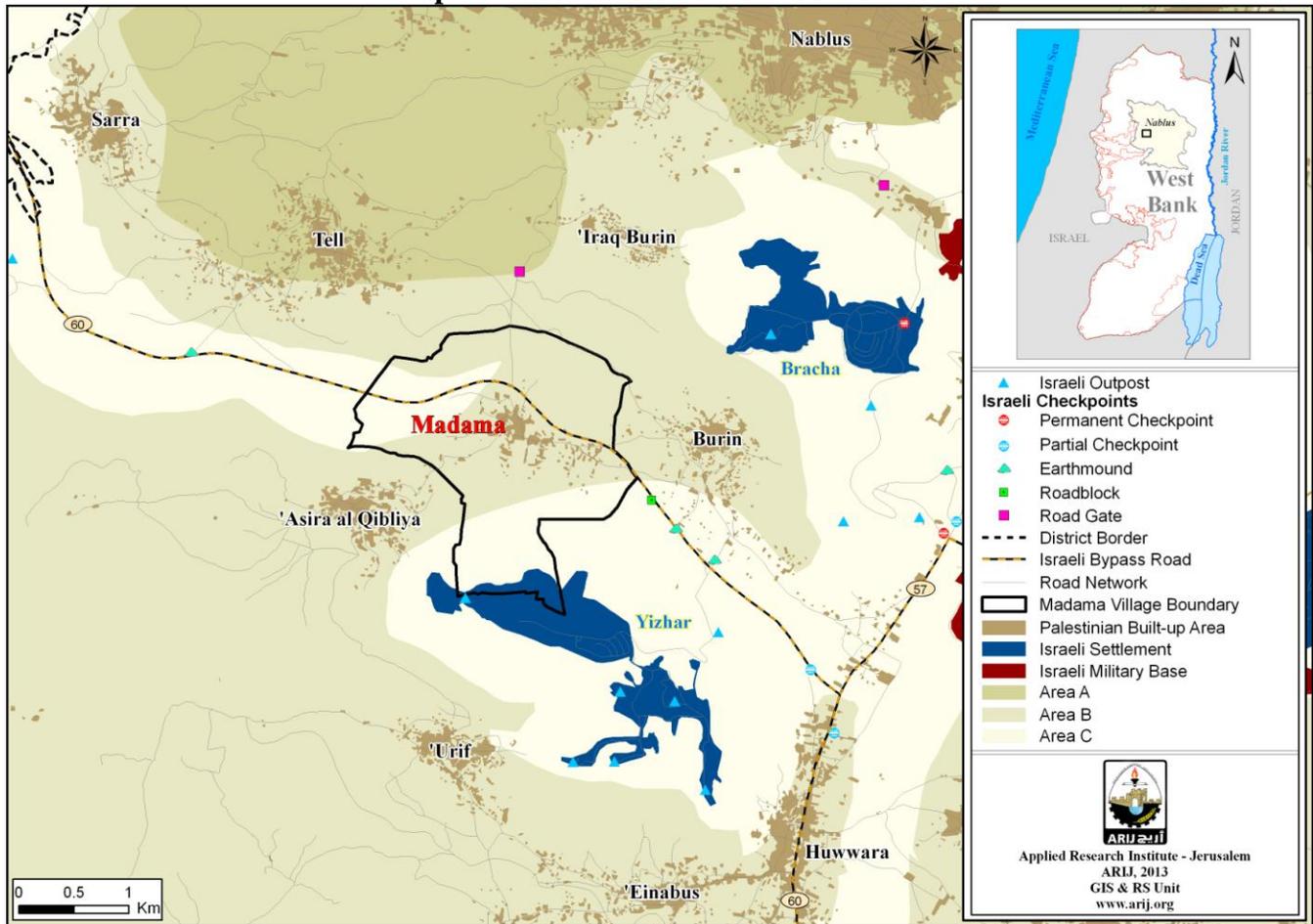
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# Madama Village Profile

## Location and Physical Characteristics

Madama is a Palestinian village in Nablus Governorate located 4.78km south of Nablus city. It is bordered by Burin to the east, Asira al Qibliya to the west and south, and Tell & Iraq Burin to the north. (ARIJ-GIS, 2014) (See Map 1).

**Map 1: Madama location and borders**



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014

Madama is located at an altitude of 517m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 687.9mm. The average annual temperature is 16°C and the average annual humidity is approximately 61% (ARIJ-GIS, 2014).

The total area of Madama village consists of approximately 3,824 dunums. This is according to the new borders of the local bodies which were stipulated by the Palestinian Ministry of Local Government, prepared by the Palestinian National Authority and represented by the Ministry of Local Government, the Central Elections Commission, the Ministry of Planning and the Palestinian Central Bureau of

Statistics 2011. These governmental institutions redeveloped and altered the borders of the local bodies for the purpose of the elections. ARIJ adopted these new borders in this project for the purposes of research and study. The adopted borders, to a certain extent, suited the demographic variables and the environmental and agricultural facts on the ground. These borders do not represent the space and the borders of private property in the district and are not included in the files of private land properties.

Since 1997, Madama has been governed by a Village Council which is currently administrated by 9 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA). There are additionally 2 employees working in the council, which has a permanent headquarters (Madama Village Council, 2013).

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

- The establishment and maintenance of the drinking water network.
- The establishment and maintenance of the electricity network.
- Road rehabilitation, construction and pavement, clean streets and public services.
- Implementation of projects and studies.

## History

Madama is Canaanite name, meaning “land which has many springs”. The Canaanites originally called the village "Medeba", and then changed it to "Madama".

The village was established more than 400 years ago. Its residents are originally from the Arabian Peninsula (Madama Village Council, 2013).

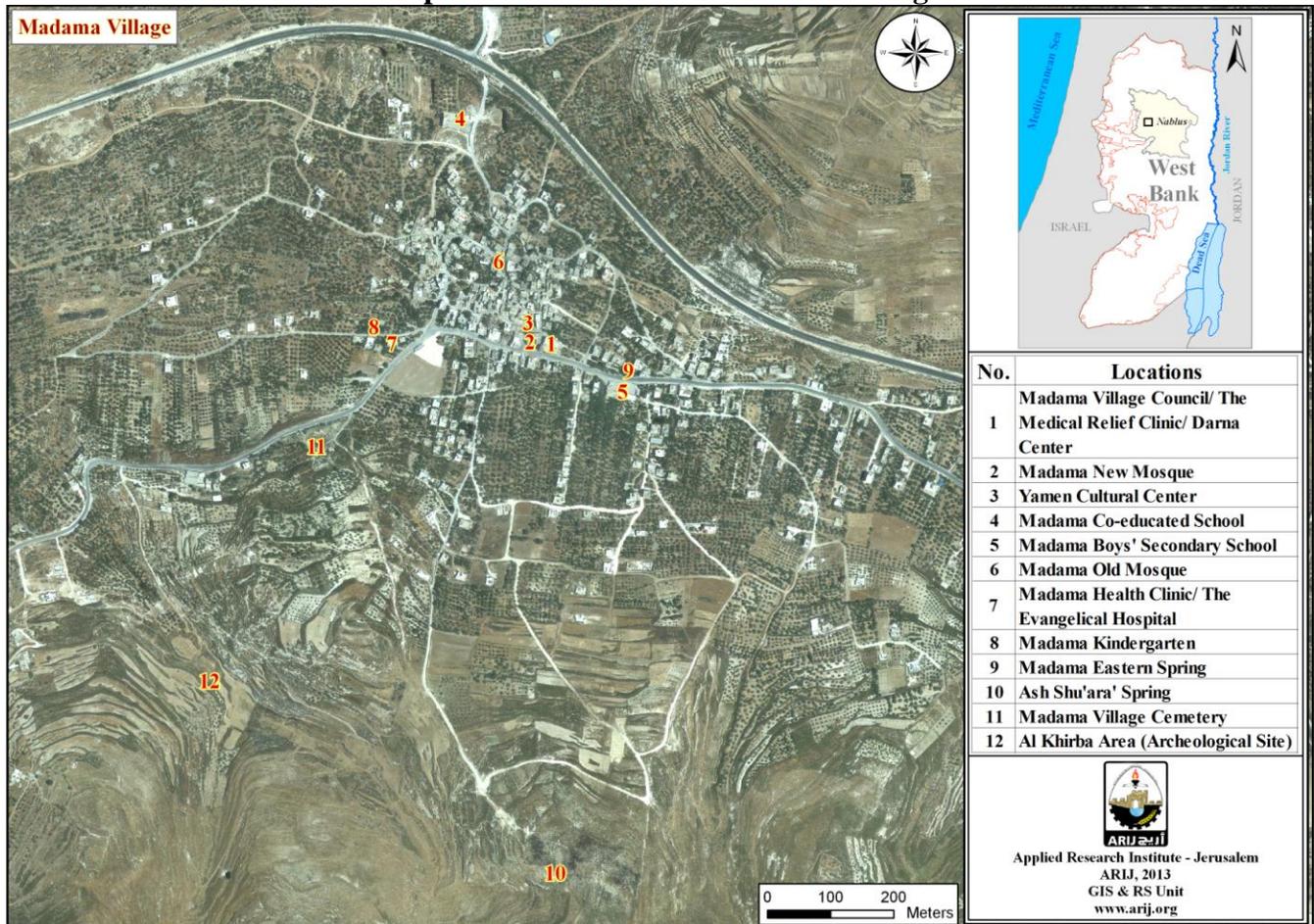
**Photo of Madama**



## Religious and Archaeological Sites

There are two mosques in the village (Al Omari Mosque (the Old Mosque) and Madama New Mosque). There are also a number of sites of archaeological interest in the village, including: Salman the Persian shrine, Salman the Persian mountain, Al Khasfa area, and Malash area. However in order for these to be suitable as tourist sites, they are in need of rehabilitation and must be approved by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities (Madama Village Council, 2013) (See Map 2).

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



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

## Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Madama in 2007 was 1,728; of whom 859 were male and 869 female. There were additionally 325 households registered as living in 387 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 Madama is as follows: 41.3% were less than 15 years of age, 54.9% were between 15 and 64 years of age, and 3.8% were 65 years of age or older. Data additionally showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the village is 98.8:100; meaning that males and females constitute 49.7% and 50.3% of the population, respectively.

## Families

Madama residents are from several families, including Nassar, Al Qett, Zeyada and Faraj families (Madama Village Council, 2013).

## Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census 2007, the illiteracy rate among Madama population is approximately 7.2%, of whom 75.2% are females. Of the literate population, 13.1% could only read and write, with no formal education, 29.6% had elementary education, 24.9% had preparatory education, 15% had secondary education, and 10.1% completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the village of Madama by sex and educational attainment in 2007.

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

Sex	Illite- rate	Can read & write	Element- ary	Preparat- ory	Second- ary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Un- known	Total
M	22	76	180	156	93	38	39	-	1	1	1	<b>607</b>
F	67	87	188	154	94	10	36	-	1	-	-	<b>637</b>
<b>T</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,244</b>

Source: PCBS, 2009.

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

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

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Madama Boys' Secondary School	Government	Male
Madama Co-educated Secondary School	Government	Mixed

Source: Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012

There are 537 students, 39 teachers, and 24 classes. The average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 14, whilst the average number of students per class is approximately 22 (Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012).

There is also one kindergarten in Madama village (Madama Flowers Kindergarten) which is run by a private organization. The kindergarten has 3 classrooms supervised by 3 teachers (Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012).

Schools are subject to harassment by Israeli military forces and students often have difficulty reaching their schools due to permanent and flying checkpoints. Israeli bypass road No. 60 exists near the schools. Madama Co-educational Secondary School has been attacked by Israeli settlers. (Madama Village Council, 2013).

In the absence of certain stages of education in the village, for example secondary level (scientific and commercial stream), students head to Burin village schools (2km away), Huwwara Boys' Secondary School (6km away), or 'Asira al Qibliya Co-educated Secondary School (2km away) (Madama Village Council, 2013).

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

- Lack of classrooms and overcrowding.
- Inadequate playground in the village schools.
- Location of schools on the main road means students are often disrupted by noise.

## Health Status

Madama has only one private dental clinic. In the absence of required health services or in emergencies, patients are transferred to Rafidiya or the national hospitals (13km away) or to Burin Health Clinic in (2km away) (Madama Village Council, 2013).

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

- The lack of an ambulance.
- The lack of any health centers in the village.
- The lack of health staff and medical equipment.
- Nearest health centers are locate far away from the village.

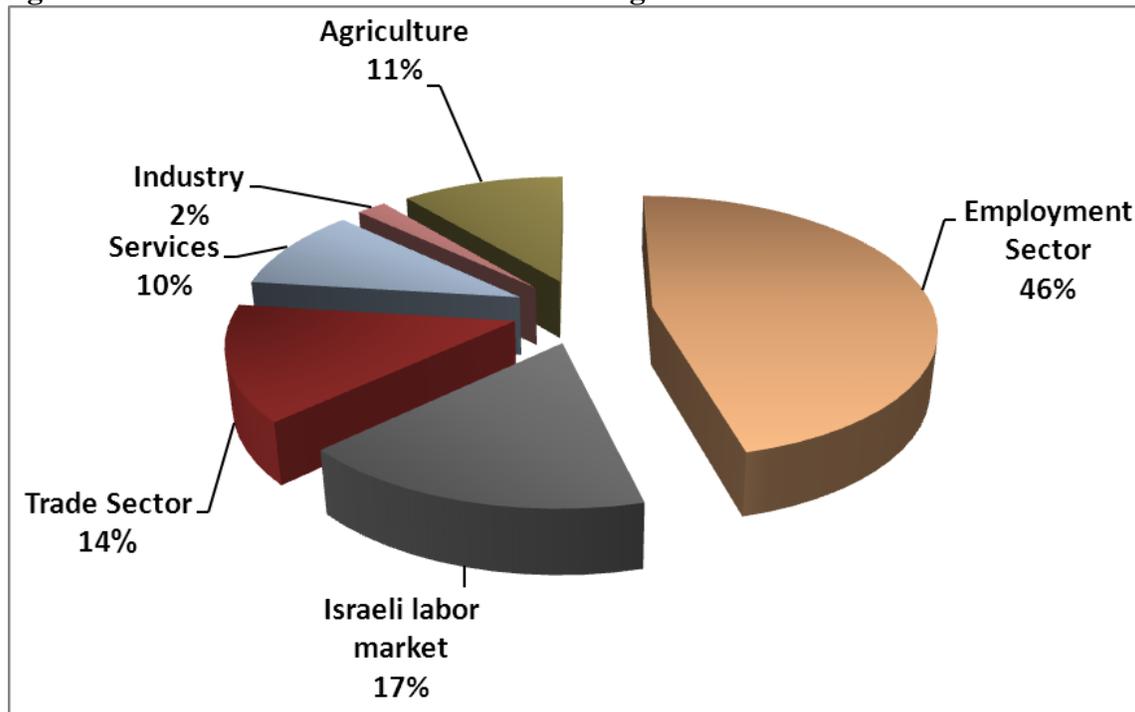
## Economic Activities

The economy in Madama is dependent mainly on the Government or other employees sector which absorbs 46% of the village's workforce (Madama Village Council, 2013) (See Figure 1).

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

- Government or other employees sector (46%)
- Israeli labor market (17%)
- Trade sector (14%)
- Agriculture sector (11%)
- Services Sector (10%)
- Industry (2%)

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



Source: Madama Village Council, 2013

Madama has 4 groceries, 3 fruit and vegetable stores, 5 service stores and 5 different professional workshops (Madama Village Council, 2013).

In 2013, the unemployment rate in Madama reached 45% and the groups most affected economically by Israeli restrictions have been workers in: (Madama Village Council, 2013).

- The agriculture sector.
- The industry sector.

## Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census 2007, 29.7% of Madama's labor force was economically active, of whom 77.5% were employed, 70% were not economically active, 52.8% were students, and 32.5% were housekeepers (See Table 3).

**Table 3: Madama 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	253	61	19	<b>333</b>	207	1	49	2	13	<b>272</b>	2	<b>607</b>
F	34	0	3	<b>37</b>	253	282	44	0	20	<b>599</b>	1	<b>637</b>
<b>T</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,244</b>

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

Source: PCBS, 2009.

## Agricultural Sector

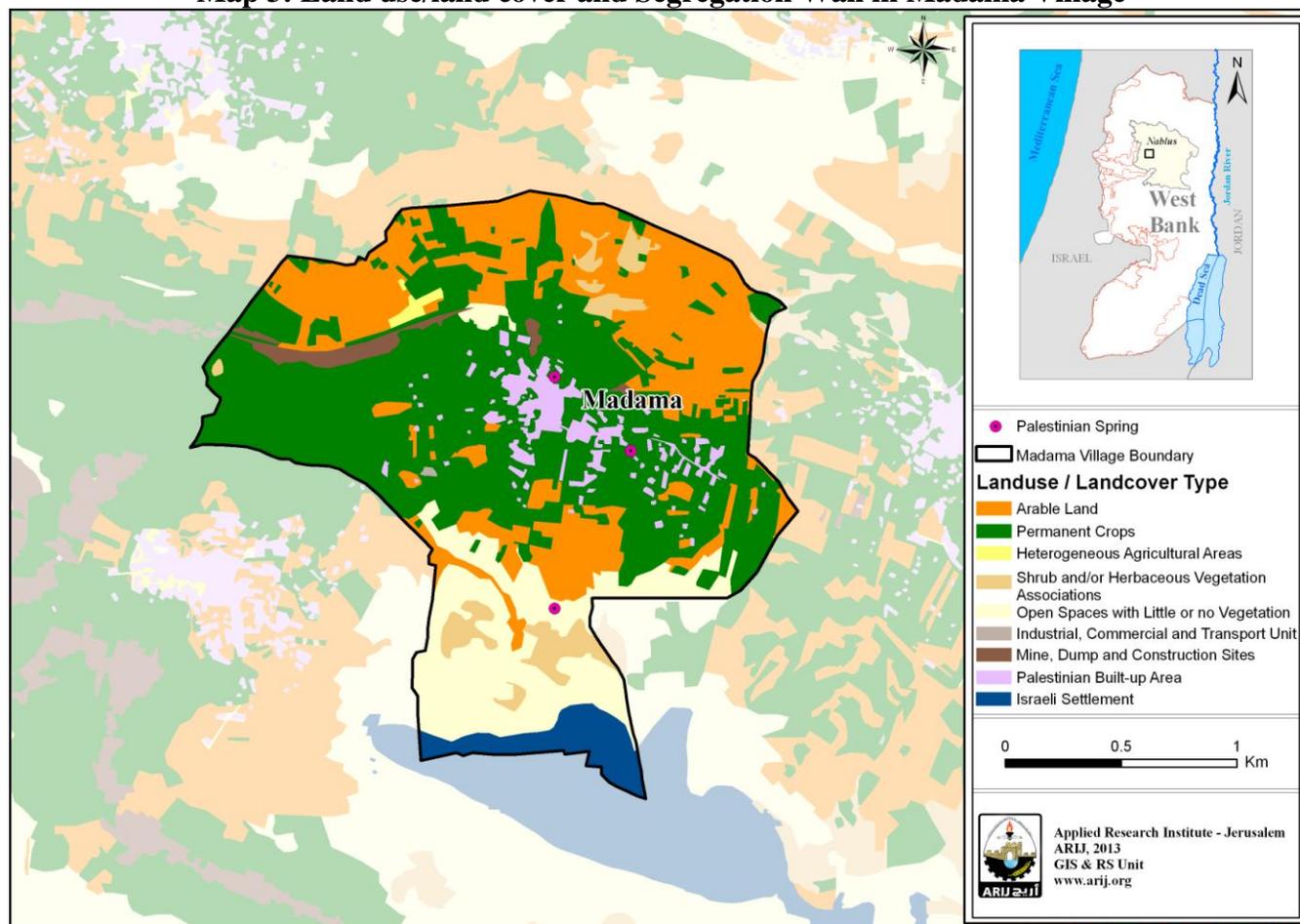
Madama has a total area of approximately 3,824 dunums of which 2,935 are 'arable' land and 148 dunums are registered as 'residential' (See Table 4 and Map 3).

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

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (2,935)				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					
3,824	148	1,741	0	148	1,046	0	0	535	67	139

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2014.

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



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

Table 5 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. Madama is famous for olive cultivation and there are approximately 1,442 dunums of land planted with olive trees in the village.

**Table 5: Total area of horticulture and olive trees in Madama (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.
1,442	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	45	0	29	0	1,522	0

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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture-Nablus, 2010

In terms of field crops and forage in Madama, cereals (particularly wheat) are the most cultivated, covering an area of approximately 385 dunums (See Table 6).

**Table 6: Total area of forage and field crops in Madama (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.
385	0	1	0	20	0	2	0	85	0	0	0	11	0	504	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 10% of the residents in Madama rear and keeps domestic animals such as cows and sheep (See Table 7).

**Table 7: Livestock in Madama**

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
12	520	135	0	0	0	0	70,000	0	20

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

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Nablus, 2010

There are approximately 19 kilometers of agricultural roads in the village, divided as follows (Madama Village Council, 2013):

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

Suitability of Agricultural Roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	6
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	3
For animals only	6
Unsuitable	4

Source: Madama Village Council, 2013

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

- Repeated attacks from the settlers.
- Poor financial situation of the farmers.
- The lack of economic feasibility.
- The lack of water and cisterns.
- High feed prices.
- The lack of veterinary and agricultural services.

## Institutions and Services

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

- **Madama Village Council:** Founded in 1997 and registered later by the Ministry of Local Government, with the aim of taking care of different issues concerning the village and providing various services to its population, in addition to infrastructure services.
- **Darna Cultural Center:** Founded in 2006 by the Ministry of Culture, with the aim of promoting public culture, raising the capacity of young people and providing educational courses.
- **Yamen Cultural and Social Center:** Founded in 2006 by the Ministry of Culture, with the aim of promoting public culture, raising the capacity of young people and providing social services and sports activities.
- **Women's Savings and Credit Association:** Founded in 2009 by Agricultural Relief, with the aim of producing and promoting feminist work such as food processing and embroidery as well as providing small loans to women.
- **Women's Committee:** Founded in 2009 by the Women's Committee - Nablus. Registered by the Ministry of Education. Runs a kindergarten.

## Infrastructure and Natural Resources

### Electricity and Telecommunication Services:

Madama has been connected to a public electricity network since 1997. It is served by the Israeli Qatariya Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the village. 100% of the housing units in the village are connected to the network. (Madama Village Council, 2013).

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

### Transportation Services:

There are 3 taxi cars and 2 public buses in Madama village used by the residents for transportation. In the absence of a means of transportation in the village, residents use private cars and Nablus taxi office (Madama Village Council, 2013). Residents state that there is a significant lack of cars in the morning (Madama Village Council, 2013). There are 9km of main roads and 11km of secondary roads in Madama (Madama Village Council, 2013) (See Table 9).

**Table 9: Roads in Madama Village**

Status of Internal Roads	Road Length (km)	
	Main	Sub
<b>1. Paved &amp; in good condition</b>	6	1
<b>2. Paved &amp; in poor condition</b>	-	3
<b>3. Unpaved</b>	3	7

Source: Madama Village Council, 2013

**Water Resources:**

Madama is not provided with a public water network. Thus the citizens in the village buy water through private water tankers at high prices of up to 15-25 NIS per cubic meter of water (Madama Village Council, 2013).

The village has 250 individual household rainwater harvesting cisterns and two springs. One of them is used to provide the population with water through tankers. The other spring is polluted and unused. The village also has 250 domestic wells to collect rain water (Madama Village Council, 2013).

**Sanitation:**

Madama lacks a public sewerage network and most of the population uses cesspits and septic tanks as a main means for wastewater disposal (Madama 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 Joint Services Council for Solid Waste in Nablus 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 10 NIS/ month per household is charged to the population and facilities served by domestic solid waste collection and transportation services. About 90% of these fees are collected (Madama Village Council, 2013).

Most of the population in Madama benefits from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags, located at various points in the village. The Joint Council collects the solid waste twice weekly and transports it using a waste vehicle to Zahret al Finjan dumping site in Jenin Governorate, 35km from the village. Here the waste is subsequently buried in an environmentally sound way (Madama Village Council, 2013).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Madama is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Madama residents is nearly 1.4 tons, or 498 tons per year (ARIJ-WERU, 2013).

**Environmental Conditions**

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

## **Water Crisis**

There is a lack of water supply in the village because of the absence of a public water network. Therefore residents purchase water from private sources at high prices.

## **Wastewater Management**

The absence of a public sewage network in the village means that Madama 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:**

Madama village suffers from problems related to solid waste management. 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 front of homes, which 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 disposes of its solid waste in Zahret al Finjan landfill in the Jenin Governorate. This landfill is the main environmentally-friendly landfill serving the village in addition to most of the other localities in the Nablus Governorate.

## **Impact of the Israeli Occupation**

### **Geopolitical status in Madama village**

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28<sup>th</sup> September 1995 by the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Madama was divided into Area B and Area C. Approximately 2,367 dunums (62% 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 1,457 dunums (38% 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 Madama's population resides in Area B while most of the land lying within Area C is agricultural land or has been taken for Israeli settlements. (See Table 10).

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

Area	Area in dunums	Percentage of Total village area %
Area A	0	0
Area B	2,367	62
Area C	1,457	38
Nature Reserve	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,824</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2014

### Israeli occupation practices in Madama village

Hundreds of dunums of land belonging to Madama village have been confiscated by Israel, primarily for the purpose of establishing settlements, military bases and the construction of Israeli settlement roads. 139 dunums of land have been confiscated from Madama village in order to establish “Yitzhar” settlement, located on the southern side of the village. It contains 1,106 Israeli settlers. Founded in 1983, the settlement now covers around 1,354 dunums in total and is mainly built on territory belonging to the neighboring villages of Burin and 'Asira al Qibliya.

### Israeli checkpoints in Madama village

During the Second Intifada, the Israeli occupation authorities have established checkpoints upon Madama land. Residents of the village, as well as the neighboring villages, were negatively impacted by the “Huwwara” checkpoint. These checkpoints were hot spots for a number of violations against Palestinians. The checkpoint also separated Nablus city and the villages from the southern side. This checkpoint was partly removed in 2009, when Israeli forces reduced their presence in this area. Palestinians now have more freedom of movement than when the checkpoint was in place.

Madama and ‘Asira al Qibliya village are linked with Burin village and Nablus city via a tunnel that passes under Israeli bypass road No. 60. Israeli authorities have closed the road that links these villages with cement blocks. Flying checkpoints are set up regularly between the villages of Burin and Madama, where citizens are detained and searched.

Over the last decade, military checkpoints in the area have continued to have a negative impact on the daily lives of 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 Madama 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 Madama village**

Israeli authorities have established multiple bypass roads across the West Bank, confiscating thousands of dunums of agricultural and non-agricultural lands in order to link Israeli settlements to each other and to separate the Palestinian community. These roads also serve to enhance Israeli security control. Israel has confiscated Madama village territory from the north side to construct Israeli bypass road No. 60. The length of this road extends approximately 3km onto Madama territory.

This bypass road isolates agricultural land in the north side of the village, and farmers have been prevented from cultivating their land. Israel has confiscated more land to construct a military road that links bypass road No. 60 and a military site which was established by Israeli forces on Tell village territory.

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

### **Settler attacks on Madama village**

Attacks and violence perpetrated by settlers living in the settlements on Madama land has had a profoundly negative impact on village 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.

Israel has confiscated some lands from Madama and the neighboring villages in order to establish illegal settlements in the area for the purpose of the establishment of Israeli settlements. Where the settlement "Yizhar" became a daily threat on the inhabitants living in the neighboring Palestinian villages. Since the establishment of "Yitzhar" 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.

## Development Plans and Projects

### Implemented Projects

Madama Village Council has implemented a number of development projects in Madama during the past five years (See Table 11).

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

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Constructions agricultural roads in the threatened areas	Infrastructure	2010	The Ministry of Public work and Red Cross
Establish retaining walls to the streets	Infrastructure	2010-2012	Coopi
Establish retaining walls for agricultural roads	Infrastructure	2012-2013	Madama Village Council

Source: Madama Village Council, 2013

### Proposed Projects

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

- 1 - Building an ideal kindergarten.
- 2 - Building an ideal school.
- 3 - Establish rainwater drainage network.
- 4 - Establish a headquarters for sport club and playground.
- 5 - Establish a sewage network.
- 6 - Construction of agricultural roads in the northern area of the village.
- 7 - The need to providing a permanent governmental health clinic.
- 8 - Establish a public park.

### Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Madama 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 Madama

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
<b>Infrastructural Needs</b>					
1	Opening and pavement of roads	*			21 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	*			One spring
6	Construction of water reservoirs	*			500 cubic meters
7	Construction of a sewage disposal network	*			15 km
8	Construction of a new electricity network			*	
9	Providing containers for solid waste collection	*			20 containers
10	Providing vehicles for collecting solid waste			*	
11	Providing a sanitary landfill			*	
<b>Health Needs</b>					
1	Building new clinics or health care centres	*			One health center
2	Rehabilitation of old clinics or health care centres	*			
3	Purchasing medical equipment and tools	*			
<b>Educational Needs</b>					
1	Building new schools	*			Boys Secondary School
2	Rehabilitation of old schools	*			Establish Halls in all schools
3	Purchasing new school equipment	*			
<b>Agriculture Needs</b>					
1	Rehabilitation of agricultural lands	*			500 dunums
2	Building rainwater harvesting cisterns	*			10 cisterns
3	Construction of livestock barracks	*			30 barracks
4	Provision of Veterinary Services	*			
5	Provision of seeds and hay for animals	*			500 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	*			
<b>Other Needs</b>					
1	Rehabilitation ideal playground for the sport club	*			
2	Establish ideal kindergarten	*			
3	Providing a tractor with its equipment	*			

<sup>^</sup> 6km main roads, 6km secondary roads and 9km agricultural roads.

Source: Madama Village Council, 2013

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