

Zawata Village Profile



Prepared by



The Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem

Funded by



Spanish Cooperation

2014

Acknowledgments

ARIJ hereby expresses its deep gratitude to the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID) for their funding of this project.

ARIJ is grateful to the Palestinian officials in the ministries, municipalities, joint services councils, village committees and councils, and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) for their assistance and cooperation with the project team members during the data collection process.

ARIJ also thanks all the staff who worked throughout the past couple of years towards the accomplishment of this work.

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 about as a result of a comprehensive study of all localities in the Nablus Governorate, and aim to depict the overall living conditions in the governorate and present developmental plans to assist in improving the livelihood of the population in the area. It was accomplished through the "Village Profiles and Needs Assessment" 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 programs and activities needed to mitigate the impact of the current insecure political, economic and social conditions in the 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 the 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 a focus on the agricultural sector.

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

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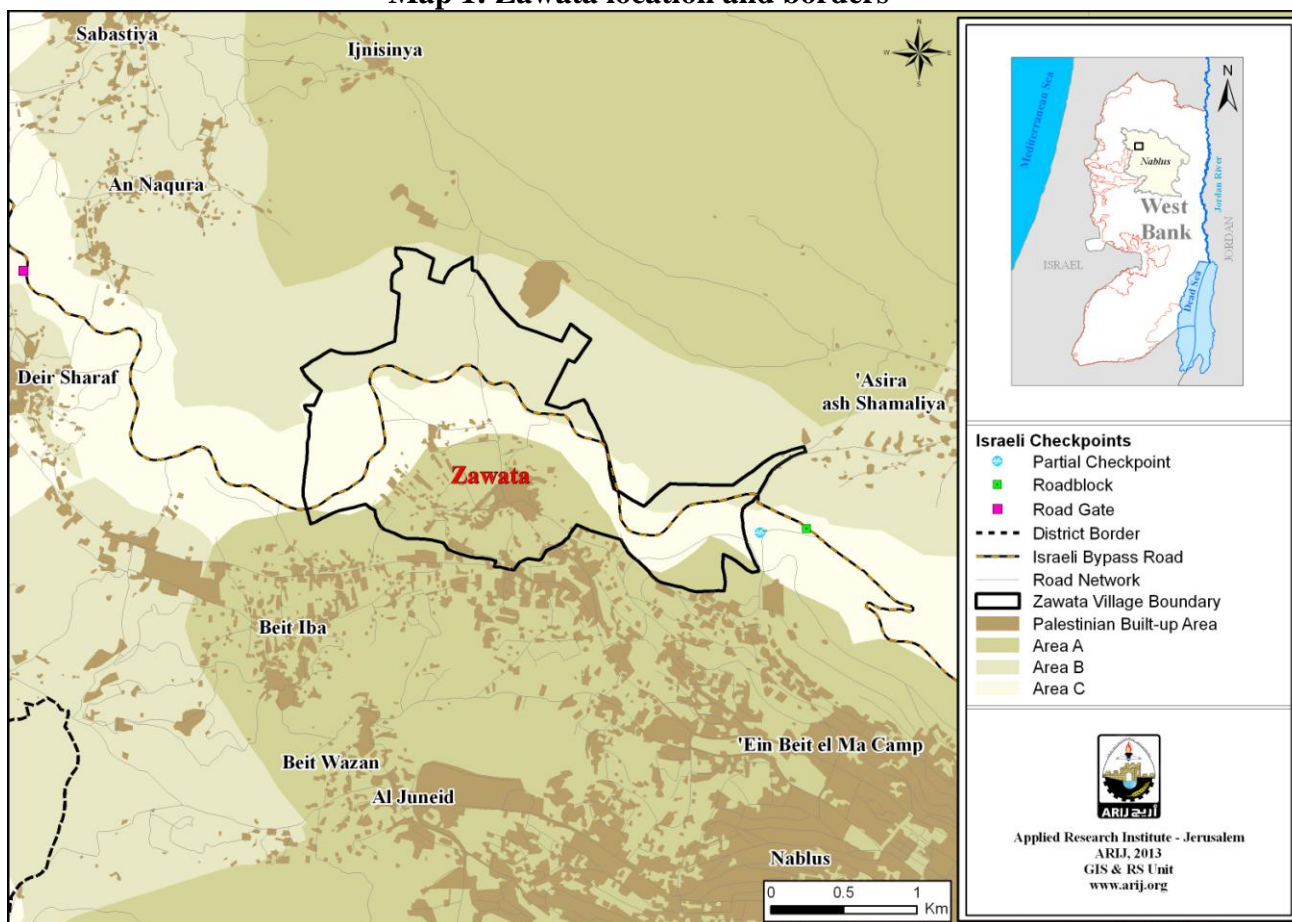
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Zawata Village Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Zawata is a Palestinian village in the Nablus Governorate, located 4.4km north of Nablus City (horizontal distance from the center of the village to the city center of Nablus). It is bordered by Ijnisinya and ‘Asira ash Shamaliya to the east, Ijnisinya and An Naqura to the north, An Naqura and Beit Iba to the west, and Beit Iba and Nablus city to the south (ARIJ-GIS, 2014) (See Map 1).

Map 1: Zawata location and borders



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

Zawata is located at an altitude of 479m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 613.1mm. The average annual temperature is 16°C whilst the average annual humidity is approximately 61% (ARIJ-GIS, 2014).

The total area of Zawata village consists of approximately 3,587 dunums. The borders of this locality were set according to the new local councils’ borders which were defined by the Palestinian Ministry of Local Government. The new borders of the Palestinian localities were set by the Palestinian National Authority, represented by the Ministry of Local Government, the Central Elections Commission, the Ministry of Planning and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, in the year 2011. These governmental institutions reset the borders of the localities for the purpose of the

Palestinian elections that took place in 2011. Accordingly, ARIJ adopted these new borders in this report since it finds that the newly adopted borders, to a certain extent, better suit the demographic, environmental and agricultural variables and facts on the ground. Also, ARIJ used these defined borders only for the sake of this research and study. It is worth noting that these borders do not represent the areas and borders of the private properties at the locality level and are not included in the PNA files of the private land holdings.

Since 2000, Zawata has been governed by a Village Council which is currently made up of 8 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA). There are also 2 employees working for the council, which owns its permanent headquarters. The council does not own a waste collection vehicle (Zawata Village Council, 2013).

It is the responsibility of the Village Council to provide a number of services to the residents of Zawata, including:

- Waste collection, street cleaning, road rehabilitation, construction and paving, and provision of social services
- Organization of the construction and issuance of licenses processes
- Implementation of projects and studies for the village
- Organizing transportation
- Provision of sewerage network

(Zawata Village Council, 2013)

History Background:

Zawata village's name derives from the Syriac word "Zawada", which means food intake (Dabbagh, 1991). The establishment of this village dates back to the Roman era. Some families originally came from the Palestinian village of Ni'lin, while others do not know their origin (Zawata Village Council, 2013).

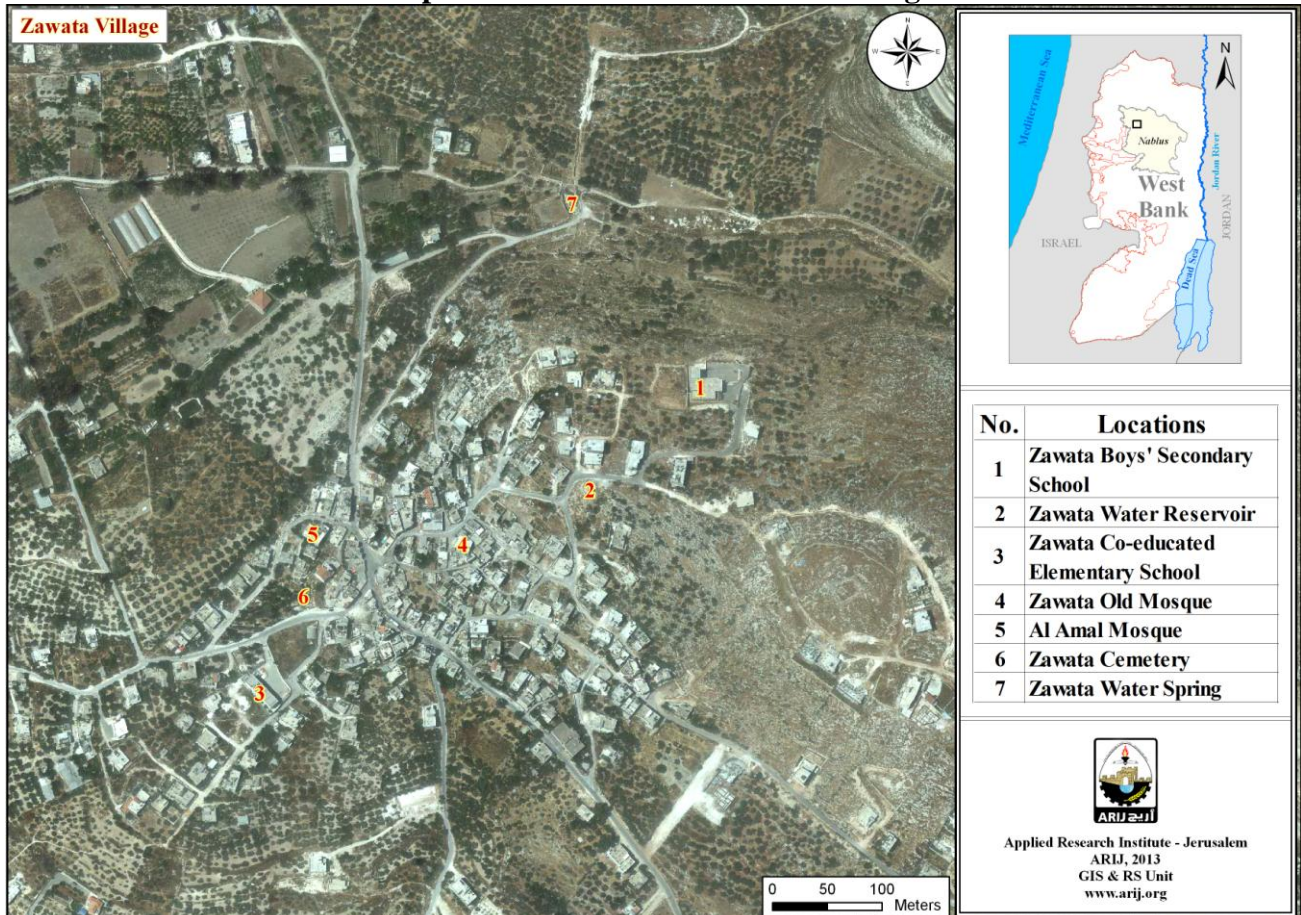
Photo of Zawata



Religious and Archaeological Sites

There are two mosques in the village: Old and Al ‘Amal Mosques. The village has one site of archaeological interest: Al Kharba area. This site is in need of restoration in order to qualify as a tourist location, as determined by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities (Zawata Village Council, 2013) (See Map 2).

Map 2: Main locations in Zawata Village



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Zawata in 2007 was 1,847, of whom 939 were male and 908 female. There were 360 households registered as living in 459 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 Zawata as follows: 36.7% were less than 15 years of age, 58.9% were between 15 and 64 years of age, and 4.2% were 65 years of age or older. Data also showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the village was 100:103.4, meaning that males and females constituted 50.8% and 49.2% of the population, respectively.

Families

Zawata residents are from several families including: Zawateya', Mousa, Abo 'Aiysha, Saleh, 'Adwan, and Judeh families (Zawata Village Council, 2013).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among Zawata population is approximately 6.6%, of which 82.4% are females. Of the literate population, 9.1% could only read and write, with no formal education, 24% had elementary education, 31.2% had preparatory education, 15.3% had secondary education, and 13.6% completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the village of Zawata by sex and educational attainment in 2007.

Table 1: Zawata 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	16	73	174	227	117	47	51	0	7	1	3	716
F	75	52	157	203	94	27	54	0	1	0	0	663
T	91	125	331	430	211	74	105	0	8	1	3	1,379

Source: PCBS, 2009.

There are two public schools in the village run by the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education; however there are no kindergartens (see Table 2).

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

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Zawata Co-educated Elementary School	Government	Mixed
Zawata Co-educated Secondary School	Government	Mixed

Source: Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012

In the village there are 517 students, 33 teachers, and 20 classes. The average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 16, whilst the average number of students per class is approximately 26 (Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012).

Schools in the village are exposed to harassment from occupation forces. This is because it is located near the bypass road that links the Israeli military camp and the "Shavei Shomron" settlement (Zawata Village Council, 2013). An additional, problem is the lack of variety when it comes to education, such as a lack of courses in the scientific and commercial tracks. Because of this, some students attend Nablus City Schools, 5km away (Zawata Village Council, 2013).

The educational sector in Zawata village faces a number of obstacles, mainly:

- The overcrowding of students and inadequate classrooms
- The damage of the electricity network in the schools, and the need for restoration and rehabilitation

(Zawata Village Council, 2013)

Health Status

Zawata does not have any health centers. For necessary health services or in emergencies, patients are transferred to Rafidiya or the National Hospital, or Ar Rahmah (Mercy) health clinic or to private health clinics in Nablus city, which is 5km away (Zawata Village Council, 2013).

The health sector in the village faces a number of obstacles and problems, principally:

- The lack of a health center in the village
- The lack of a residential doctor
- The lack of a pharmacy

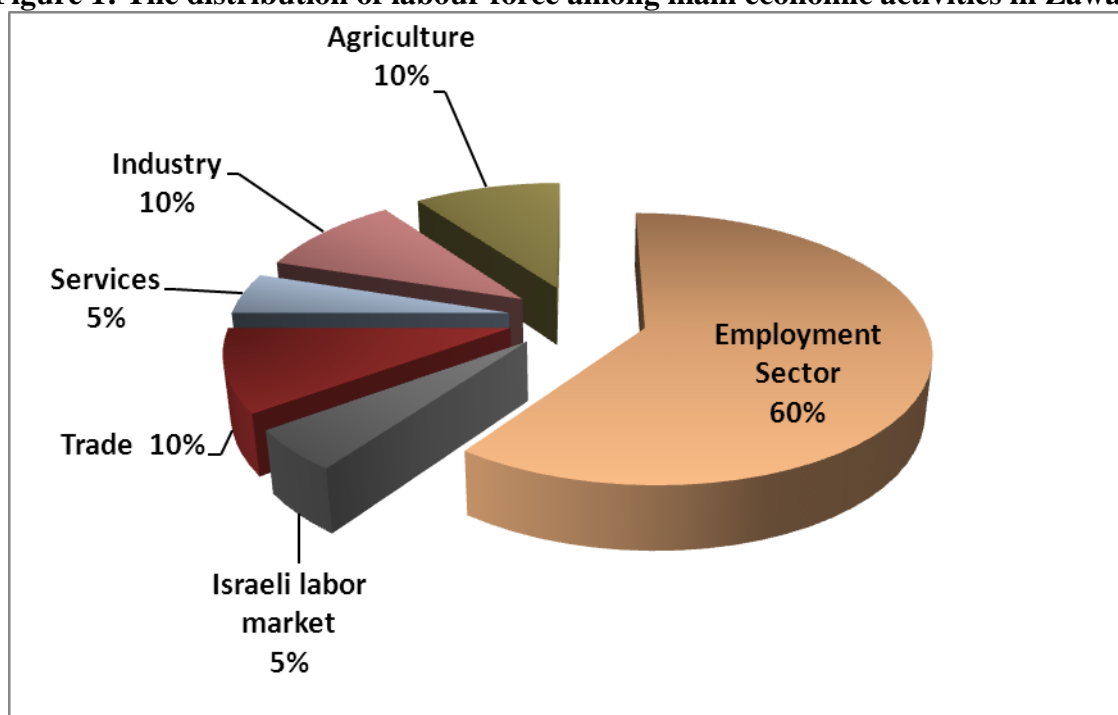
Economic Activities

The economy in Zawata is dependent mainly on the public employee sector, which absorbs 60% of the village's workforce (Zawata Village Council, 2013) (See Figure 1).

The results of a field survey conducted by the ARIJ team in 2013 looking at the distribution of labor according to economic activity in Zawata are as follows:

- Government and other public employees sector (60%)
- Agricultural sector (10%)
- Industry (10%)
- Trade sector (10%)
- Services sector (5%)
- Israeli labor market (5%)

Figure 1: The distribution of labour force among main economic activities in Zawata



Source: Zawata Village Council, 2013

Zawata has 9 grocery stores, 2 butcher shops, 7 different professional workshops, and 7 industrial shops (blacksmith, carpentry, etc.) (Zawata Village Council, 2013). In 2013, the unemployment rate in Zawata reached 25% and the groups most affected economically by the Israeli restrictions are:

- Workers in the agricultural sector
- Workers in the services sector

Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 35% of Zawata's labor force was economically active, of whom 89% were employed. 64.8% were not economically active, of whom 51.4% were students, and 37.5% were housekeepers (See Table 3).

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

Sex	Economically active				Non-economically active						Not stated	Total
	Employed	Currently Unemployed	Un-employed (never worked)	Total	Student	House-keeping	Unable to work	Not working & not looking for work	Others	Total		
M	377	16	17	410	224	0	29	16	13	302	4	716
F	52	7	13	72	215	335	35	2	4	591	0	663
T	429	23	30	482	459	335	64	18	17	893	4	1,379

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

Source: PCBS, 2009.

Agricultural Sector

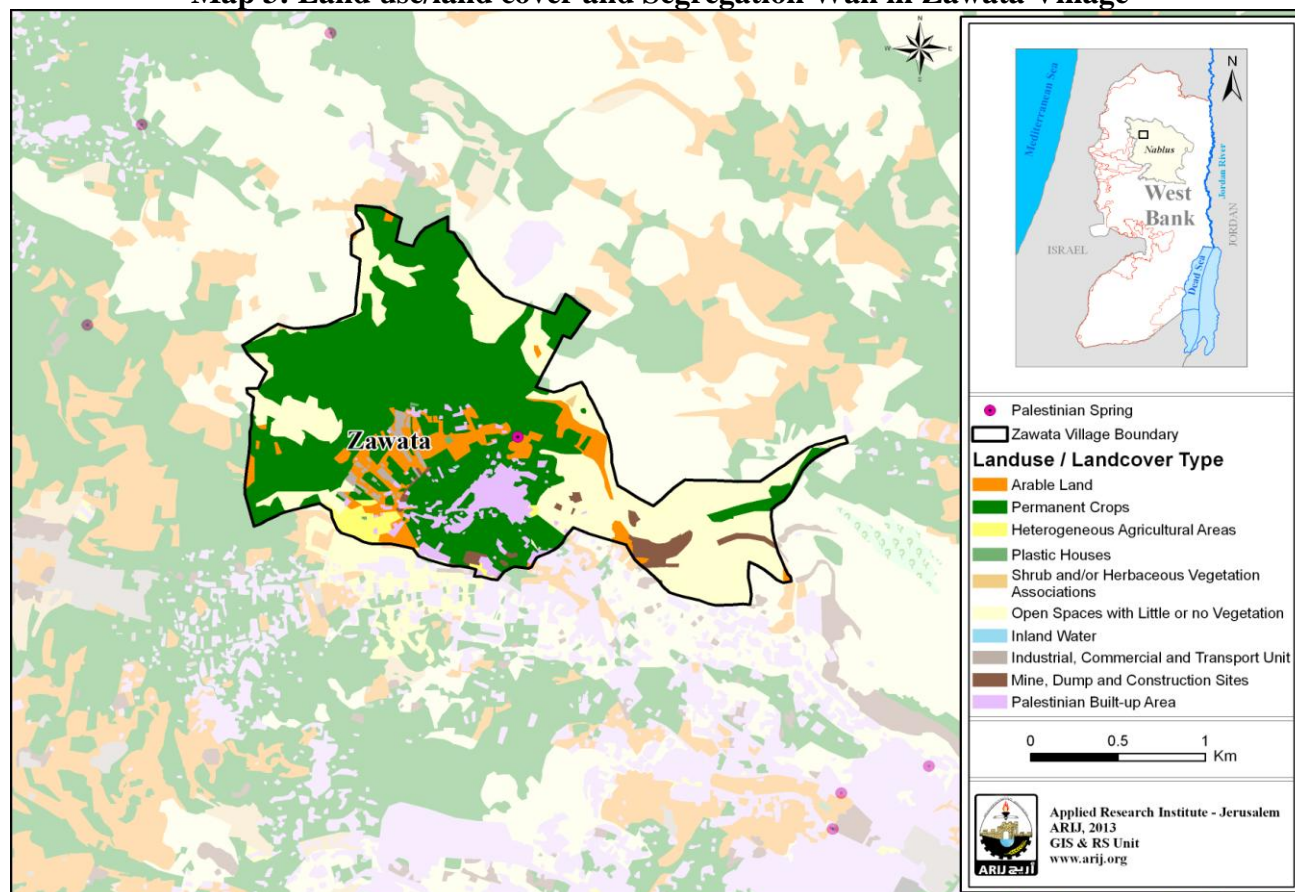
Zawata has a total area of approximately 3,587 dunums of which 2,226 are 'arable' land and 186 dunums are registered as 'residential' (See Table 4 and Map 3).

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

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (2,226)				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					
3,587	186	1,941	3	3	279	1	0	1,054	120	0

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2014.

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



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

Table 5 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open-cultivated vegetables in Zawata. The most commonly cultivated crops within this area are squash and green beans.

Table 5: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Zawata (area in dunums)

Fruity vegetables		Leafy vegetables		Green legumes		Bulbs		Other vegetables		Total Area	
Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.
1	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	5

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

Source: Ministry of agriculture-Nablus, 2010

Table 6 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. Zawata is famous for olive cultivation and there are approximately 1,558 dunums of land planted with olive trees in the village.

Table 6: Total area of horticulture and olive trees in Zawata (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.
1,558	0	0	55	3	0	0	0	55	0	29	0	1,645	55

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

Source: Ministry of agriculture-Nablus, 2010

Table 7 shows the field and forage crops in the village of which there are about 40 dunums, mostly of wheat.

Table 7: Total area of field and forage crops in Zawata (area in dunums)

Grain		Bulbs, Tubers, and Roots		Dry Legumes		Oily Crops		Forage Crops		Telltale Crops		Other Crops		Total Area	
Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Rf.	Irr.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.
40	0	6	0	33	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	3	0	100	0

Rf: Rain-fed; Irr: Irrigated

Source: Ministry of agriculture- Nablus, 2010

The difference in size of agricultural areas between the two sets of results obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and ARIJ's GIS Unit 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 did not consider fragmented and small seasonal cultivated areas in residential and agricultural areas. ARIJ's survey, however, indicated the existence of a high proportion of small and fragmented holdings (home gardens) throughout the occupied Palestinian territories. This therefore, accounts for the larger area of agricultural holdings calculated by ARIJ.

The field survey conducted by the ARIJ team shows that 1% of the residents in Zawata rear and keep domestic animals such as cows and sheep and others (See Table 8).

Table 8: Livestock in Zawata

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broiler Chickens	Layer Chickens	Bee Hives
990	160	100	0	0	0	0	60,000	8,000	120

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Nablus, 2010

There are approximately 9 km of agricultural roads in the village, categorized as follows:

Table 9: Agricultural Roads in Zawata Village and their Lengths

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

Source: Zawata Village Council, 2013

The agricultural sector in the village faces several problems, including:

- The lack of suitable agricultural areas, which are too far from residential areas for livestock
- The existence of a bypass road between the Israeli military camp and the settlement of "Shavei Shomron" which is impeding the movement of farmers
- Disqualifying all agricultural roads that are currently available, and the need for new agricultural roads

(Zawata Village Council, 2013)

Institutions and Services

Zawata village does not have any local institutions and associations that provide services to various sectors of society apart from the Village Council:

- **Zawata Village Council:** Founded in 2000 by the Ministry of Local Government, its aim of taking care of different issues concerning the village and providing various services to its population, in addition to infrastructural services. (Zawata Village Council, 2013)

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services

Zawata has been connected to a public electricity network since 1976. 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 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 rising the costs of street lighting, and the high costs of maintaining the public network (Zawata Village Council, 2013).

Zawata is also connected to a telecommunications network and approximately 90% of the housing units within the village boundaries are connected to phone lines (Zawata Village Council, 2013).

Transportation Services:

There are 40 taxis in Zawata, however, if there is a lack of transportation a private car will be used (Zawata Village Council, 2013). There are 7km of main roads and 9km of secondary roads in Zawata (See Table 10).

Table 10: Roads in Zawata Village

Status of Internal Roads	Road Length (km)	
	Main	Secondary
1. Paved & in good condition	1	1
2. Paved & in poor condition	3	2
3. Unpaved	3	6

Source: Zawata Village Council, 2013

Water Resources

The Zawata residents are supplied with water through the Mekorot Israeli company (public water network), which was established in 1989, and the percentage of housing units connected to the public water network is 100%. The quantity of water supply to Zawata in 2012 is about 12,000 cubic meters/year (Zawata village council, 2012). Thus, the estimated rate of water supply per capita is about 16 liters/day. Here it should be noted that no Zawata citizen in fact consumes this amount of water due to the water losses. About 20% of the water is lost at the main source, at the major transport lines, in the distribution network, and at the household level. Thus the rate of water consumption per capita in

Zawata is 13 liters per day (Zawata village council, 2013). This is very low compared to the minimum quantity of 100 liters per capita per day proposed by the World Health Organization. There is also one water spring used for agriculture, in addition to 10 domestic wells for collecting rain water and one water tank with a 500 cubic meter capacity in the village. The price of water from the public network is 4 NIS per cubic meter (Zawata village council, 2013).

Wastewater Status

Zawata village has a public sewerage network completed in 2000. The percentage of housing units connected to sanitation in the village is 80% (Zawata Village Council 2013). The rest of the units use cesspits and septic tanks for the disposal of wastewater (Zawata village council, 2013).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the approximate quantity of wastewater generated per day is 21 cubic meters, or 7.7 thousand cubic meters annually. At the individual level, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is approximately 10 liters per day. The wastewater collected by cesspits and septic tanks is discharged by wastewater tankers directly into 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 environmental threat in addition to a public health risk (ARIJ - WERD, 2013).

Solid Waste Management

The Joint Services Council in Nablus City is responsible for managing solid waste collection and disposal of the waste generated by citizens and establishments in the village. Due to the fact that solid waste management is costly, a monthly fee of 13 NIS per house per month is charged to the population for the service of domestic solid waste collection and transportation. However, the collected fees are only 40% and are not considered sufficient for good management of solid waste (Zawata village council, 2013).

Most of the population in Zawata benefit from the solid waste services, where waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags and placed in 37 containers (with a capacity of 1 cubic meter each) located at various points in the village. The Council collects the solid waste three times a week and transports it through the use of a waste collection vehicle to the landfill Zahrat Al Fanjan landfill in the Jenin Governorate. Here the waste is subsequently buried in an environmentally sound way (Zawata village council, 2013).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Zawata is 0.7 kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Zawata residents is nearly 0.8 tons, or 304 tons per year (ARIJ - WERD, 2013).

Environmental Conditions:

The village of Zawata and other towns in the Nablus Governorate suffer from several environmental problems which must be solved. For instance:

Water Sector

- Rehabilitation of old water network and network expansion to serve new areas
- The lack of water for the village in summer

Wastewater Management

The wastewater is collected by the drainage network in the village of Zawata. It is disposed in a non-environmentally way and not in a disposal area. The absence of a public sewage network means that the residents are forced to use unhygienic septic tanks for the disposal of water and often dispose of wastewater in the streets. This is particularly common in winter, as citizens cannot afford the high cost of sewage tankers during this period. These methods cause environmental damage, health problems and the spread of epidemics and diseases in the village. The wastewater also contaminates the groundwater and water collected in household cisterns (rainwater harvesting cisterns). This water cannot be used as drinking water. Most cesspits are built without lining, allowing wastewater to enter into the ground and avoiding the need to use sewage tankers. Moreover, the untreated wastewater collected from cesspits by sewage tankers is disposed in open areas without concern for the damage it causes to the environment and to residents' health. (Zawata village council, 2013).

Solid Waste Management:

The village of Zawata does not suffer any problems in solid waste management. The Joint Service Council for solid waste management processes the collecting of waste from the area and disposes of it in a main sanitary landfill in Jenin named Zahrat Al Fanjan, which serves the village and most of the population centers in Nablus.

Geopolitical Status in Zawata village**Geopolitical status in Zawata village**

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28th September 1995 by the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Zawata was divided into Area A, B and C. Approximately 1,117 dunums (31% of the village's total area) were assigned as Area A where the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) holds all responsibilities for internal security and public order, while 1,137 dunums (32% of the village's total area) were classified as Area B, where the PNA has a complete control over civil matters but Israel continues to have overriding responsibility for security. The rest of the village's area, constituting of 1,333 dunums (37% of the total area), were classified as Area C, where Israel retains full control over the security and administration of the territory. In Area C, Palestinian building and land management is prohibited unless through the consent or authorization of the Israeli Civil Administration. The majority of Zawata's population resides in Area A, while most of the land lying within Area C is agricultural land. (See Table 1).

Table 1: The Geopolitical Divisions of Zawata village according to Oslo Agreement 1995

Area	Area in dunums	Percentage of Total village area %
Area A	1,117	31
Area B	1,137	32
Area C	1,333	37
Nature Reserve	0	0
Total	3,587	100

Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2014

Israeli occupation practices in Zawata village

Despite the fact that there are no current settlements and camps established on Zawata village lands, the village still suffers from Israeli occupation practices; settlements, camps and Israeli military checkpoints exist not far from the village. Zawata village has been negatively impacted by Beit Iba permanent checkpoint, which was considered the western entrance to Nablus City. This checkpoint was situated at the entrance of Beit Iba village for 9 years, on the road which connects Nablus governorate and the northern governorates. This checkpoint was a source of abuse and human rights violations against Palestinians for many years. The gate was removed in April 2009. Israeli forces replaced it with Al Tunaib flying checkpoint located 3km away to the south of the village, near “Shavei Shomron” settlement. Flying checkpoints are set up regularly in this area and prevent the free movement of Palestinians.

During the Second Intifada, the Israeli occupation authorities established checkpoints upon the road that links between 'Asira Ash Shamaliya town and Nablus City. Checkpoints were established to the north of Zawata, made of cement blocks and earth mounds barriers. These separate the agricultural roads in the village and the military road which Israeli forces built to the north of the village (see below for further information). These checkpoints have been partially removed since 2009, due to the calm conditions in the West Bank.

Security zone around Nablus City and 15 Palestinian villages, including Zawata

During the Second Intifada in 2000, Nablus City and the surrounding villages were designated as an Israeli military zone. This area was under siege and surrounded by checkpoints from all sides. This had a negative impact on the freedom of movement for the residents as well as economic and social life in the city. Israeli military forces issued military order No. 37 (1970-5730) on 1st May 2007 under the pretext of “protecting the areas of “Judea” and “Samaria””. This order included an official announcement about the security zone enforced on Nablus city and the surrounding 15 Palestinian villages. Externally, there are 6 military checkpoints, which control the movement of Palestinians who want to move in and out the security zone. Within the security zone there are 20 military checkpoints. One of them is “Huwwara” main military checkpoint. The military order prevents any vehicle entry to or exit from the security zone without the permission of the Israeli military leadership.

The zone area includes Nablus City and the following villages: Zawata, Beit Iba, Qusin, Beit Wazan, ‘Azmut, Al Junied, Deir Al Hatab, Salim, Sarra, ‘Askar refugee camp, Balata refugee

camp, Tell, Iraq Burin, Rujeib and Kafr Qallil. According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, these villages comprise a total population of more than 220,000 citizens.¹

Since 2009, occupation forces have decreased its intensive isolation procedures on Nablus City after evacuating most of the military checkpoints due to more calm conditions in the area.

Israeli military orders issued in the village of Zawata

Israeli occupation authorities have issued a series of military orders in order to confiscate land in Zawata village and in the neighboring villages. The following is one of these commands :

1. Israeli Military Order No. 95/11 / T (extension of the validity of borders amendment) issued on 12th December 2011 confiscated an area of 92.334 dunums from the villages of Beit Iba, An Naqura, Sabestiya (Ijinistiya) and Zawata for military purposes (construction of a military road).

Analysis conducted by the Geographic Information Systems Department at the Applied Research Institute - Jerusalem (ARIJ) shows that the 9km long military road which connects the Israeli military base to the east of Zawata and Ijinistiya with “Shavei Shomron” settlement is illegally situated on the territory of the two villages.² This military road separates Nablus City and its northern villages as well as isolating hundreds of dunums of agricultural land. It extends 4.5km onto the north side of Zawata village on the north side

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

Zawata Village Council has implemented several development projects in Zawata during the past five years (See Table 12).

Table 12: Implemented Development Plans and Projects in Zawata during the Last Five Years

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Building Zawata Boys Secondary School	Educational	2009	Belgium
Paving and construction of main road	Infrastructure	2009	Ministry of Local Government
Establish pools of agriculture	Agriculture	2011	Hydrology Group
Reclamation agricultural land	Agriculture	2012	Agricultural Relief
Construction agricultural roads of 1 km	Agriculture	2013	Agricultural Relief

Source: Zawata Village Council, 2013

¹ http://www.poica.org/editor/case_studies/view.php?recordID=1423

² http://www.poica.org/editor/case_studies/view.php?recordID=5355

Proposed Projects

Zawata 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 ARIJ staff in the village. The projects are as follows, in order of priority from the viewpoints of the participants in the workshop:

1. The need to complete the sewerage network to connect to the rest of the housing units (30% of the housing units) and the length of 6km and an estimated cost of \$400,000
2. Construction of secondary roads within the planned length of 10km and establish retaining walls
3. The need to build a wall and the completion of the schools of the village
4. The need to rehabilitate the public water network for a length of 20km and establish of a water tank capacity of 500 cubic approximately
5. The need to rehabilitate the agricultural and irrigation canals to provide support to farmers
6. The need to build a building for the sports club and establish a playground in the village
7. The need to build retaining walls about 6km long and a rise between 2 and 8 km
8. The need to rehabilitate the water spring and collection of water in the tanks and provide them with pumps and pipelines to deliver water to the agricultural lands of the village and livestock barracks

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Zawata suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 13 shows the development priorities and needs in the village, according to the Village Council's perspective:

Table 13: Development Priorities and Needs in Zawata

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and paving of roads	*			17 km [^]
2	Rehabilitation of old water networks	*			20 km
3	Extending the water network to cover new built up areas			*	
4	Construction of new water networks	*			20 km
5	Rehabilitation/ construction of new wells or springs	*			Zawata Spring
6	Construction of water reservoirs	*			1000 cubic meters
7	Construction of a sewage disposal network	*			6 km
8	Construction of a new electricity network			*	
9	Providing containers for solid waste collection	•			30 containers
10	Providing vehicles for collecting solid waste			*	
11	Providing a sanitary landfill			*	
Health Needs					
1	Building new clinics or health care centres	*			health center
2	Rehabilitation of old clinics or health care centres			*	
3	Purchasing medical equipment and tools			*	
Educational Needs					
1	Building new schools	*			Establishing elementary school
2	Rehabilitation of old schools	*			establishing schools
3	Purchasing new school equipment	*			all schools
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of agricultural lands	*			3000 dunums
2	Building rainwater harvesting cisterns	*			250 wells
3	Construction of livestock barracks			*	
4	Provision of veterinary services			*	
5	Provision of seeds and hay for animals			*	
6	Construction of new greenhouses	*			50 greenhouses
7	Rehabilitation of greenhouses			*	
8	Provision of field crops seeds	*			
9	Provision of plants and agricultural supplies	*			

[^] 6 km main roads, 8 km secondary roads and 3 km agricultural roads.

Source: Zawata Village Council, 2013

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