

Falameya 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 Qalqiliya Governorate. These booklets came as a result of a comprehensive study of all localities in Qalqiliya 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 Qalqiliya 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 Qalqiliya 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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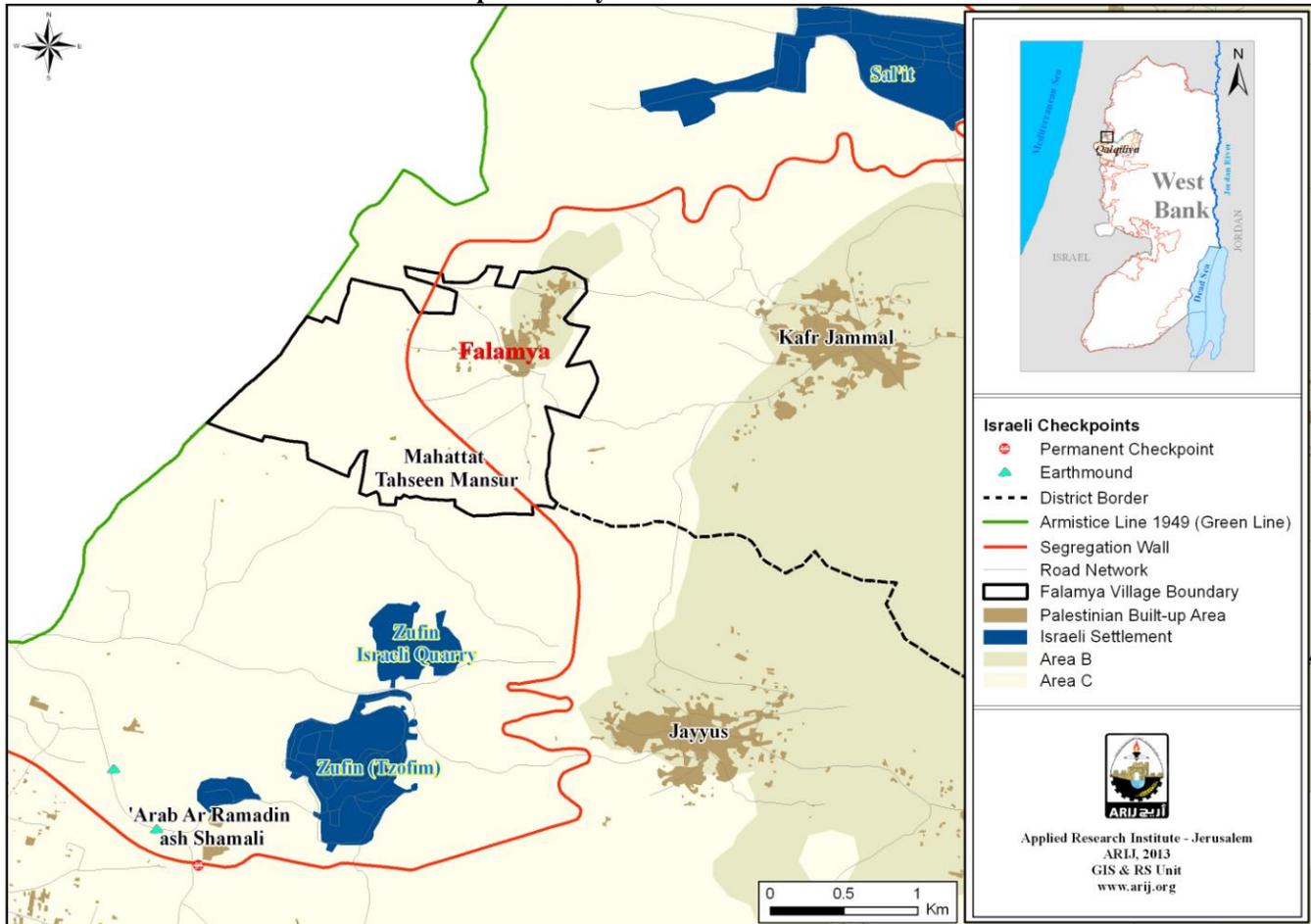
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Falamyia¹ Village Profile

Location and physical characteristics

Falamyia is a Palestinian village in the Qalqiliya Governorate located 6.73km north-east of Qalqiliya City. It is bordered by Kafr Jammal village (in Tulkarem Governorate) to the east and north, Jayyus village to the south, and the Green Line (lands of 1948) to the west (ARIJ-GIS, 2013) (see map 1).

Map 1: Falamyia location and borders



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2013

Falamyia is located at an altitude of 100m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 568.7mm. The average annual temperature is 19°C and the average annual humidity is approximately 62.8% (ARIJ-GIS, 2013).

The classification of the residential areas borders has been adopted in this profile based on the administrative division of Palestinian communities, according to the Palestinian National

¹ Falamiya village includes ‘Mahattat Tahseen Mansur’ locality within its boundaries.

Authority(PNA). This administrative division system has been developed by the Palestinian Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Local Government, the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics(PCBS), and the Central Election Commission (CEC).

Since 1994, Falamyia has been governed by a Village Council which is currently administrated by 6 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority. There are also 3 employees working in the council, which owns a permanent headquarters that is included within the Middle Joint Services Council of ‘Azzun. The Council does not own a vehicle for the collection of solid waste (Falamyia Village Council, 2012).

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

- The establishment and maintenance of the drinking water and electricity networks.
- Road construction, pavement and restoration.
- Protection of governmental properties in the village.

Provision of kindergartens.(Falamyia Village Council, 2012)

History

Falamyia village was so-named due to its location in the center between the eastern and western villages, as well as the large quantities of water and beautiful lands in the area.

The village was established in 720 A.D., but its residents are descendent from Gaza, Kafr Qaddum and Kafr ‘Abbush villages (Falamyia Village Council, 2012).

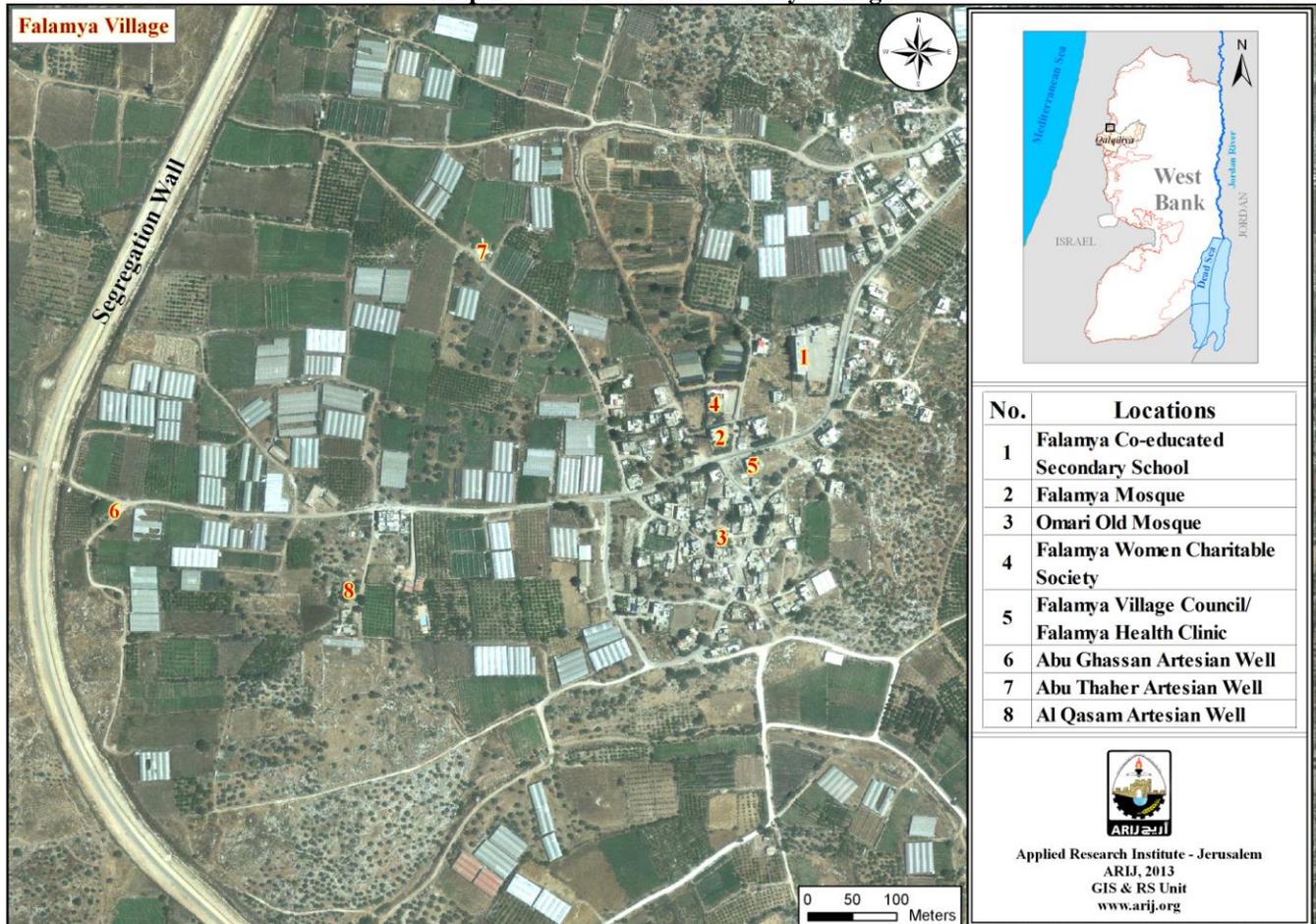
Photo of Falamyia



Religious and archaeological sites

There are two mosques in the village; Omar Ben al ‘Ass and the Old Mosque. To date, no archaeological or historical sites have been discovered in the village (Falamyia Village Council, 2012) (see map 2).

Map 2: Main locations in Falamyia village



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2013

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Falamyia in 2007 was 614, of whom 299 were male and 315 female. There were 114 households registered as living in 122 housing units.

Age groups and gender

The General Census of Population and Housing carried out by the PCBS in 2007 showed the distribution of age groups in Falamyia was as follows: 39.9% were less than 15 years of age, 55.5% were between 15 and 64 years of age, and 4.6% were 65 years of age or older. Data also showed that the gender ratio of

males to females in the village was 94.9:100, meaning that males and females constituted 48.7% and 51.3% of the population, respectively.

Families

Falama residents are from several families, including Abu Thaher, Shteiwi, Khalaf and Zaid families (Falama Village Council, 2012).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census - 2007, the illiteracy rate among Falama's population is approximately 7.6%, of whom 88.5% are females. Of the total population, 12.4% could only read and write with no formal education, 20.6% had elementary education, 24.3% had preparatory education, 21.9% had secondary education, and 13.2% had completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the village of Falama by sex and educational attainment in 2007.

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

Sex	Illiterate	Can read & write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Masters	PhD	Unknown	Total
M	4	29	39	54	53	20	22	2	0	0	0	223
F	31	28	56	58	48	3	12	1	1	0	0	238
T	35	57	95	112	101	23	34	3	1	0	0	461

Source: PCBS, 2009

There is only one public school in the village (Falama Co-educational Secondary School) which is run by the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education (Directorate of Education in Qalqiliya, 2012).

There are 175 students, 17 teachers, and 11 classes in the village. The average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 10, whilst the average number of students per class is approximately 16 (Directorate of Education in Qalqiliya, 2012).

There is also one kindergarten in Falama village (Falama Charitable Kindergarten) which is run by a private organization. The kindergarten has one class supervised by one teacher (Directorate of Education in Qalqiliya, 2012).

Due to the lack of secondary schools - scientific discipline in the village, students attend Kafr Jammal Secondary School in Kafr Jammal (Tulkarem Governorate) which is 3km away, or Kafr Zibad Secondary School in Kafr Zibad (Tulkarem Governorate) 6km away (Falama Village Council, 2012).

The educational sector in Falama village faces a number of obstacles, in particular the lack of computer labs and school supplies (Falama Village Council, 2012).

Health status

Falamya has no health facilities available in the village. Thus, for required health services or in emergencies, patients are transferred to Thabet Thabet Hospital in Tulkarem Governorate (15km away), to Darweesh Nazzal Hospital in Qalqiliya city (22km away) or to Kafr Jammal Health Center (3km away) (Falamya Village Council, 2012).

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

- The absence of a permanent health center in the village.

The lack of an ambulance.(Falamya Village Council, 2012)

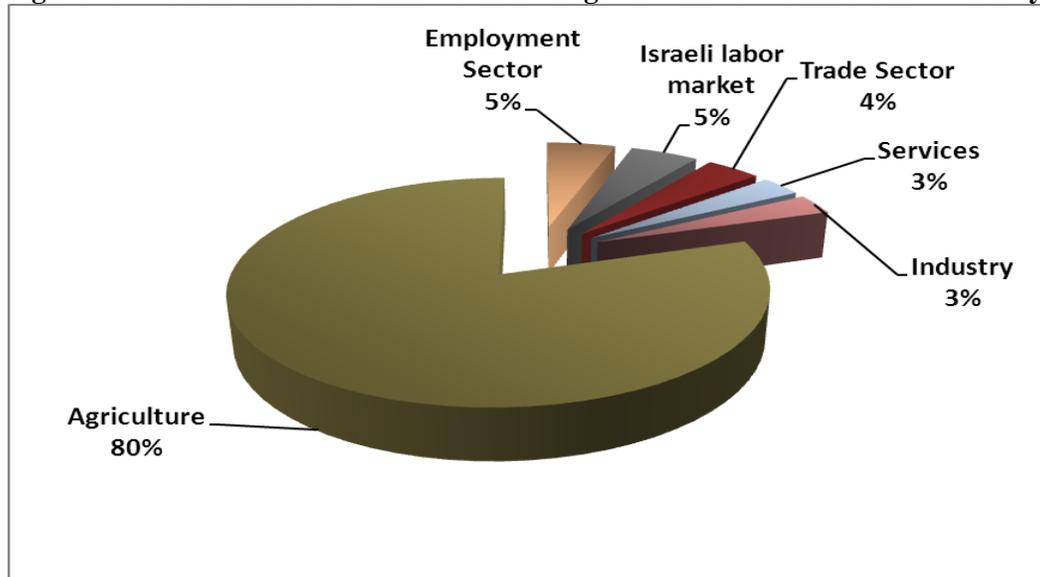
Economic activities

The economy in Falamya is dependent mainly on the agricultural sector which absorbs 80% of the village’s workforce (Falamya Village Council, 2012) (see figure 1).

The results of a field survey conducted by the ARIJ team in 2012 for the distribution of labor by economic activity in Falamya are as follows:

- Agriculture sector (80%)
- Israeli labor market (5%)
- Government or other employees sector (5%)
- Trade sector (4%)
- Services sector (3%)
- Industry (3%)

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



Source: Falamya Village Council, 2012

Falameya has 5 groceries, 1 service store, 1 professional workshop and 1 agricultural nursery (Falameya Village Council, 2012).

In 2012, the unemployment rate in Falameya reached 10%. The groups most affected economically by the Israeli restrictions have been:

- Workers in the agriculture sector.
- Workers in the laborer sector.
- Workers in the trade sector.

(Falameya Village Council, 2012)

Labor force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census - 2007, 33.4% of Falameya's labor force was economically active, of whom 88.9% were employed, 66.4% were not economically active, 59.2% were students, and 29.1% were housekeepers (see table 4).

Table 4: Falameya 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	104	13	3	120	89	0	13	1	0	103	1	223
F	33	0	1	34	92	89	22	0	0	203	0	238
T	137	13	4	154	181	89	35	1	0	306	1	461

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

Source: PCBS, 2009

Agricultural sector

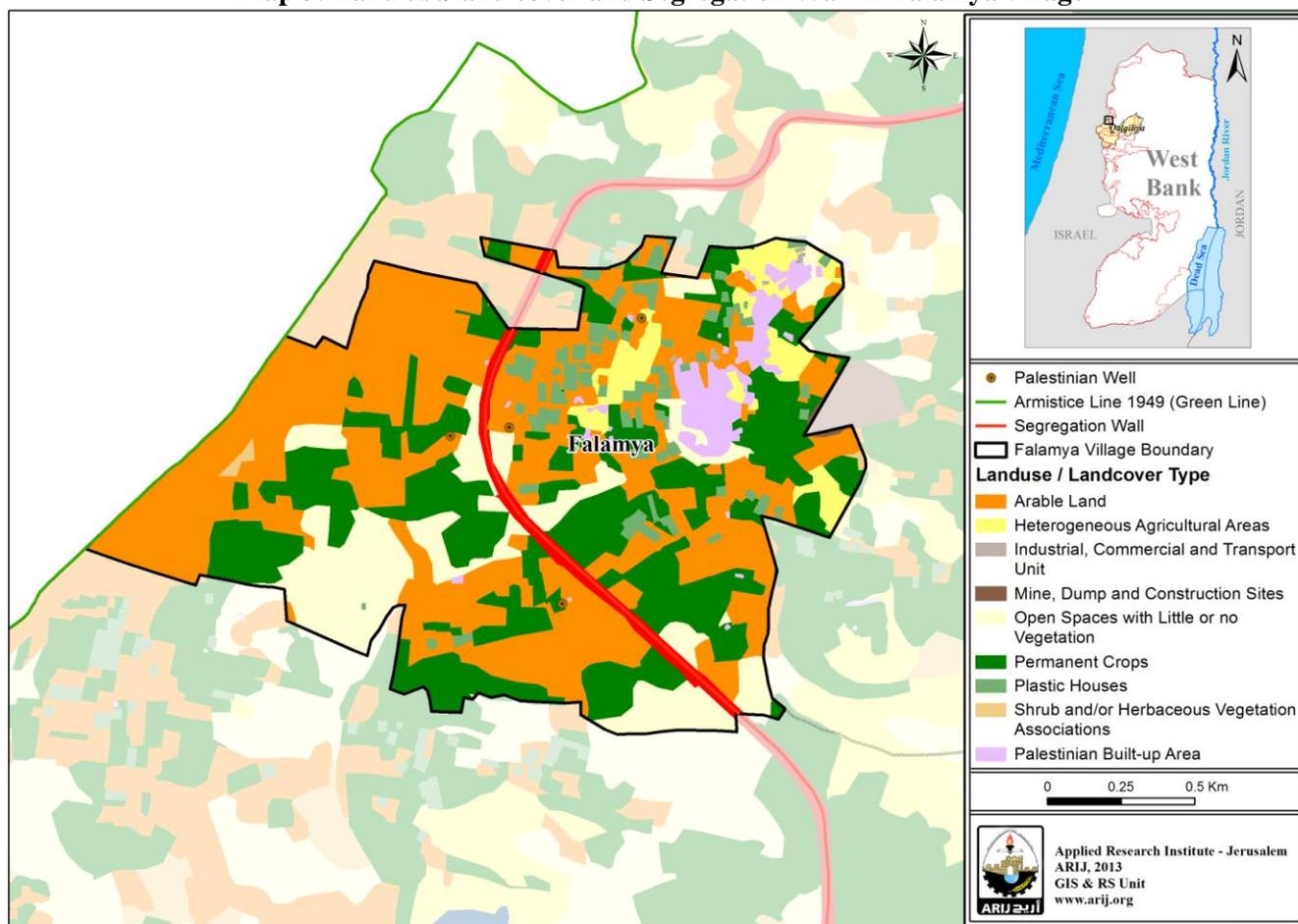
Falameya has a total area of approximately 2,806 dunums of which 2,249 are arable land and 99 dunums are registered as residential (see table 5 and map 3).

Table 5: Land use and land cover in Falameya village (area in dunums)

Total area	Built up area	Agricultural area (2,249)				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					
2,806	99	898	114	7	1,230	0	0	381	7	70

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2013

Map 3: Land use/land cover and Segregation Wall in Falamyia village



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2013

Table 6 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open-cultivated vegetables in Falamyia. The most commonly cultivated crop within this area is squash, there are a total area of 197 dunums of greenhouses in the village and the most commonly cultivated crops within this cucumber

Table 6: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Falamyia (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.
0	70	0	45	20	15	5	7	0	35	25	172

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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture - Qalqiliya, 2010

Table 7 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. Falamyia is famous for olive cultivation and there are approximately 320 dunums of land planted with olive trees in the village.

Table 7: Total area of horticulture and olive trees in Falamyia (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.
320	0	0	573	0	6	0	0	2	0	2	66.5	324	645.5

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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture - Qalqiliya, 2010

In terms of field crops and forage in Falameya, cereals (particularly wheat) are the most cultivated, covering an area of around 60 dunums (see table 8).

Table 8: Total area of forage and field crops in Falameya (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.
60	0	5	20	3	0	0	0	17	0	0	6	2	405	93	431

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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture - Qalqiliya, 2010

The difference between the two sets of results obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and ARIJ's GIS Unit in size 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 they 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 just 1% of the residents in Falameya rear and keeps domestic animals such as sheep, goats and others (see table 9).

Table 9: Livestock in Falameya

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
0	119	35	0	0	0	0	33,000	1,000	15

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Qalqiliya, 2010

There are approximately 11km of agricultural roads in the village, divided as follows (Falameya Village Council, 2012):

Table 10: Agricultural roads in Falameya village and their lengths

Suitability of agricultural roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	8
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	3
For animals only	-
Unsuitable	-

Source: Falameya Village Council, 2012

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

- The difficulty of marketing agricultural products.
- The lack of financial capital for agricultural projects.
- The existence of the Israeli Segregation Wall.

(Falameya Village Council, 2012)

Institutions and services

Falamya village has a number of local institutions and associations that provide services to various sectors of society. These include:

- **Falamya Village Council:** Founded in 1994 by the Ministry of Local Government, with the aim of addressing different issues concerning the village and providing various services and infrastructure for its residents.
- **Falamya Women's Charitable Society:** Founded in 1996 by the Ministry of the Interior, interested in women and their education and offers food manufacturing courses.
- **Falamya Society for Medical Herbs:** Founded in 2005 by the Ministry of the Interior, aiming to market medical herbs and provide farmers with agricultural guidance.

(Falamya Village Council, 2012)

Infrastructure and natural resources

Electricity and telecommunication services:

Falamya has been connected to a public electricity network since 2008. It is served by the Israeli Qatariya Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the village, and 100% of the housing units in the village are connected to the network (Falamya Village Council, 2012).

Falamya is also connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 70% of the housing units within the village boundaries are connected to phone lines (Falamya Village Council, 2012).

Transportation services:

Residents in Falamya suffer from the lack of vehicles in the village as there are no public transportation vehicles. Hence, the residents use the neighboring villages' taxis or their own private cars (Falamya Village Council, 2012). There are 4km of main roads and 4.6km of secondary roads in Falamya (Falamya Village Council, 2012) (see table 10).

Table 10: Roads in Falamya village

Status of internal roads	Road length (km)	
	Main	Sub
1. Paved and in good condition	0.7	0.6
2. Paved and in poor condition	3	2
3. Unpaved	0.3	2

Source: Falamya Village Council, 2012

Water resources:

Falamya is provided with water by Falamya Village Council through the public water network established in 1973; through artesian wells. All housing units are connected to the network (Falamya Village Council, 2012).

The quantity of water supplied to Falamya village in 2012 was recorded as approximately 36,000 cubic meters/year (Falamya Village Council, 2012). Therefore, the estimated rate of water supply per capita is approximately 139 liters/day. However, no Falamya citizen consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are estimated at 20% (PWA, 2010). These losses happen at the main source, along major transport lines, in the distribution network, and at the household level. Therefore, the rate of water consumption per capita in Falamya is 111 liters per day (Falamya Village Council, 2012). The average water consumption of Falamya residents is considered good compared with the minimum quantity of 100 liters per capita per day proposed by the World Health Organization. Each cubic meter of water from the public network costs 2 NIS (Falamya Village Council, 2012).

The village has 3 private artesian wells with an average pumping rate of 4,000 cubic meters per day, used for agricultural purposes (Falamya Village Council, 2012).

Sanitation:

Falamya lacks a public sewerage network and most of the population use cesspits and septic tanks as the main means of wastewater disposal (Falamya Village Council, 2012).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the approximate quantity of wastewater generated per day is 63 cubic meters, or 23,000 cubic meters annually. At the individual level, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is approximately 89 liters per day. 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. It is noted that there is no wastewater treatment either at the source or at the disposal sites and this poses a serious threat both to the environment and to public health (ARIJ - WERU, 2013).

Solid waste management:

The Joint Services Council for Solid Waste 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 25 NIS 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 (Falamya Village Council, 2012).

Most of the population in Falamya benefits from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops and public squares in plastic bags, and placed in 58 containers of two different sizes (8 of 1m³ capacity and 50 of 0.5 m³ capacity), located at various points in the village. The Joint Council collects the solid waste three times a week and transports it using a waste vehicle to Zahret al Finjan dumping site in Jenin Governorate, 60km from the village, where it is subsequently buried in an environmentally friendly way (Falamya Village Council, 2012).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Falamyia is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Falamyia residents is nearly 0.5 tons, or 182 tons per year (ARIJ-WERU, 2013).

Environmental conditions

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

Water crisis

Water is cut off for long periods of time during the summer because the quantity of water available does not meet the citizens' water needs. There is also a high rate of water losses due to the aged condition of the water network which is in need of rehabilitation and renovation.

Wastewater management

The absence of a public sewage network in the village means that Falamyia residents are forced to use unhygienic cesspits and septic tanks for the disposal of wastewater, and/or to discharge wastewater into the streets. This is particularly common in winter, as citizens cannot afford the high cost of sewage tankers during this period. These methods facilitate environmental damage, health problems, and the spread of epidemics and diseases in the village. This wastewater also contaminates the groundwater 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:

Falamyia village does not suffer any problems concerning the management of solid waste, as the Joint Council for the Management of Solid Waste is responsible for the process of collecting waste from the village and disposing it in Zahret al Finjan landfill in Jenin Governorate. This landfill is the main environmentally friendly landfill serving the village as well as most of the other localities in the Qalqiliya Governorate.

Impact of the Israeli Occupation

Geopolitical status in Falamyia village

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel on 28th September 1995, Falamyia village was divided into areas “B” and “C”. Approximately 239 dunums (8.5% of the village’s total area) were assigned as area B, where the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) has complete control over civil matters but Israel continues to have overriding responsibility for security. Area B constitutes most of the inhabited Palestinian areas, including municipalities, villages and some refugee camps. It is worth noting that most of the village’s population resides in area B. The rest of the village’s area, constituting 2,567 dunums (91.5% of the total area), is 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 without prior consent or authorization from the Israeli Civil Administration. Most of the lands lying within area C are agricultural areas and open spaces (see table 11).

Table 11: The geopolitical divisions of Falamyia according to OsloII Interim Agreement

Area	Area in dunums	Percentage of total village area
Area A	0	0
Area B	239	8.5
Area C	2,567	91.5
Nature reserve	0	0
Total	2,806	100

Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2013

Segregation Wall plan in Falamyia village

The Israeli Segregation Wall plan has had a negative and destructive impact on the village and its people, represented by the isolation of most of the agricultural areas behind the Segregation Wall. These agricultural areas constitute an important source of income to many Palestinian families, but farmers now need permission to access these isolated lands. The following is a breakdown of the Israeli confiscations which have had a negative impact on the territories:

The Israeli Segregation Wall plan has had a negative and destructive impact on Falamyia village. According to the latest amendments to the route of the Israeli Segregation Wall plan, published on the Israeli Ministry of Defense's website on 30th April 2007, the Wall extends 1.7km on to the village’s lands to the east of the village. The Wall has isolated 1,507 dunums (53.7% of the village’s total area) to be a part of the Western Segregation zone in the West Bank. The confiscated lands include open spaces, agricultural lands, and forests (see table 12).

Table 12: Classification of land confiscated for the construction of the Segregation Wall in Falamyia village

No.	Land classification	Area in dunums
1	Agricultural lands	1,183
2	Open spaces	279
3	Segregation Wall zone	44
4	Palestinian residential areas	1
	Total	1,507

Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2013

Israeli amendments to the Segregation Wall route “Israel continues to manipulate the lives of Palestinians”, the sector of Jayyus – Falamyia:

In 2003, the Palestinians of Jayyus and Falamyia began a legal battle with the Israeli Occupation Authorities which lasted for 5 years. As a consequence of the resultant Israeli court order, the Israeli Authorities changed the route of certain sections of the Segregation Wall to be built in Jayyus and Falamyia villages, to be closer to the Armistice line (Green Line). This order is against the actual Segregation Wall plan that was originally supposed to be built further from the Green Line to confiscate more dunums of Palestinian land and serve the expansion of the illegal Israeli settlement Zufin (Tzofim). It is worth mentioning that some parts of the wall were already built in 2003 and extended 6km over the villages' lands. However, Palestinians living in the two villages appealed to the Israeli Supreme Court. Although the Court rarely defies the authority of the Israeli military, they issued a verdict in July 2007 to dismantle the established sections of the Wall and rebuild a new one 6.3 kilometers in length. It is worth mentioning that the old route isolated 20,028 dunums of the two villages' lands behind the Wall, whereas the new route aims to isolate 16,400 dunums, thereby returning 11,628 dunums of lands to the owners. Residents of Jayyus and Falamyia villages will only be able to pass through Israeli gates established along the Segregation Wall to access their isolated lands if they obtain special permits from the Israeli Civil Administration. Such permits restrict access to a few times within the year, if they are granted at all.

On 20th January 2013, the Israeli Occupation Forces bulldozed the agricultural area surrounding the Segregation Wall in Falamyia and Jayyus village to change the route of the Wall according to the latest amendments issued by the Israeli court at the end of 2008. The amendment to the Segregation Wall route destroys hundreds of additional dunums of the villages' lands. Although the amendment, which was approved by the court will retrieve thousands of acres of land of the Falamyeh village and Geos to become on the eastern side of the apartheid wall. This step was taken by the Israeli Occupation Forces after they issued military order no.08/19/T in 2008 to modify the route of the Segregation Wall to return the confiscated lands to their Palestinian owners. This order was still rejected by the Palestinian farmers and the village councils of Falamyia and Jayyus, as it did not return all the lands stolen for the purpose of the construction of the Segregation Wall. Another amendment to the Segregation Wall route was issued in September 2009 after negotiations between the Israeli Occupation Authorities and Palestinian farmers.

Israeli military orders targeting the land of Falamyia village

- Israeli military order no.26/02/T: issued on 21st December 2002 to confiscate 293 dunums of Palestinian land in Falamyia and Jayyus villages for the construction of the Segregation Wall.
- Israeli military order no.39/02/T: issued on 25th August 2002 to confiscate 84 dunums from Kafr Jamal and Falamyia villages for the construction of the Segregation Wall.
- Israeli military order no.74/05/T: issued on 7th April 2005 to confiscate 8.5 dunums in Jayyus and Falamyia villages for undisclosed military purposes.

Israeli military checkpoints in Falamyia village

Since the outbreak of the second intifada in September 2000, the Israeli Occupation Forces have increased the number of military checkpoints across the West Bank and imposed many restrictions on Palestinians' movement. Palestinians from all walks of life including students, teachers, patients, health workers and employees undergo many types of humiliation and abuse at these checkpoints, including beatings, verbal humiliation, strip searches, and detention for hours under the sun or in cold weather before being granted permission from the soldiers to cross the checkpoint to their destinations. The practices of the Israeli Occupation soldiers stationed at checkpoints has had a negative impact on Palestinian society and has affected social relations among Palestinians. The occupation practices have also led to economic separation between Palestinian communities, high unemployment, internal immigration and disruption to daily life. Israeli soldiers at checkpoints also check and detain doctors and medical staff before allowing them to cross the checkpoints, even in emergency cases. The soldiers also impose time restrictions on Palestinians, specifying when during the day or night they can cross the checkpoint, which causes a lot of suffering.

As already explained, Palestinians in Falamyia suffer from the existence of checkpoints to travel from the village to other places. With the completion of the Segregation Wall, the Israeli Occupation Forces established gate no.927 within the Wall to restrict the movement of the Palestinian farmers in Falamyia village to their agricultural lands isolated behind the Wall, which are their main source of income. There are two gates to the north of the village and another gate to its west. Palestinian farmers who want to access their isolated lands need a permit from the Israeli Civil Administration, however these permits are only given to those who can prove their land ownership, and normally it is given to women and the elderly. It is worth mentioning that the Israeli Civil Administration issues the permits from one season to another such as during olive season and harvesting seasons. The gates open twice or three times a day and at specific times, which makes it difficult for the farmers to cultivate or harvest their lands by themselves, especially as the permits do not include the labor force or machinery needed for agricultural work. The permit also only allows the holder to pass through one gate.

Photo of agricultural gate in Falamyia



Development plans and projects

Implemented projects

Falamya Village Council has not implemented any development projects in Falamyia during the past five years (Falamya Village Council, 2012).

Proposed projects

Falama Village Council, in cooperation with the civil society organizations in the village and the village residents, hopes to implement several projects in the coming years. The project ideas were developed during the Participatory Rapid Appraisal 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. Replacing the current agricultural irrigation water network with 6 inch instead of 4 inch pipes due to its inability to absorb high water pressure. This problem has increased the percentage of water loss from the agricultural network by up to 70%.
2. Establishing a sewerage network (3km in length).
3. Constructing a water reservoir with a capacity of 500m³ and replacing the old public water network.
4. Paving agricultural roads (approx. 2km).
5. Paving secondary roads (approx. 2km).
6. Providing small development projects to support farmers and providing them with fertilizers, medicines and other equipment.
7. Supplying the health clinic with medical equipment.
8. Rehabilitating the charitable society building.
9. Reclaiming approximately 100 dunums of agricultural lands.
10. Rehabilitating the inland water network.

Locality development priorities and needs

Falamya 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 point of view.

Table 13: Development priorities and needs in Falamya

No.	Sector	Strongly needed	Needed	Not a priority	Notes
Infrastructural needs					
1	Construction and paving of roads	*			10.3km [^]
2	Rehabilitation of old water networks			*	
3	Extending the water network to cover new built up areas	*			700m
4	Construction of new water networks			*	
5	Rehabilitation/construction of new wells or springs	*			1 artesian well
6	Construction of water reservoirs	*			300m ³
7	Construction of a sewage disposal network	*			3km
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			*	
Health needs					
1	Building new clinics or health care centres	*			1 health center
2	Rehabilitation of old clinics or health care centres			*	
3	Purchasing medical equipment and tools			*	
Educational needs					
1	Building new schools			*	
2	Rehabilitation of old schools			*	
3	Purchasing new school equipment	*			the elementary school
Agriculture needs					
1	Rehabilitation of agricultural lands	*			60 dunums
2	Building rainwater harvesting cisterns			*	
3	Construction of livestock barracks			*	
4	Provision of veterinary services			*	
5	Provision of seeds and hay for animals			*	
6	Construction of new greenhouses	*			20 greenhouses
7	Rehabilitation of greenhouses	*			40 greenhouses
8	Provision of field crops seeds	*			
9	Provision of plants and agricultural supplies	*			

[^] 3.3km main roads, 4km secondary roads and 3km are agricultural roads

Source: Falamya Village Council, 2012

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