

Sanniriya 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 to depict the overall living conditions in the governorate and present 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 programs and activities needed 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 to prepare strategic developmental programs and activities to mitigate the impact of the current political, social, and economic instability with the focus on the agricultural sector.

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

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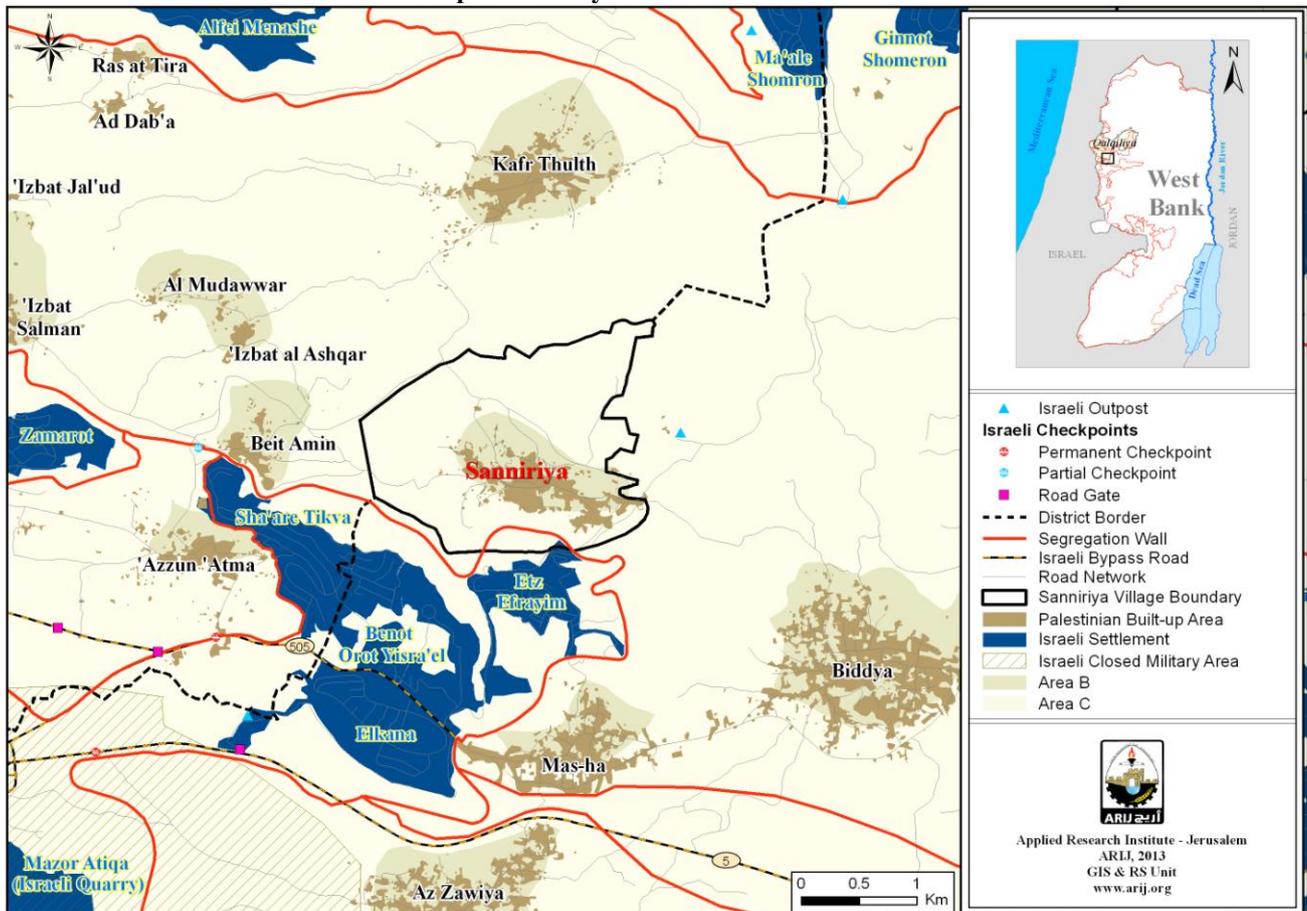
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Sanniriya Village Profile

Location and physical characteristics

Sanniriya is a Palestinian village in Qalqiliya Governorate, located 10.23km southeast of Qalqiliya City. It is bordered by Bidhya town (Salfit Governorate) to the east, Mas-ha village (Salfit Governorate) to the south, Beit ‘Amin village to the west, and Kafr Thulth village to the north (ARIJ-GIS, 2013) (see map 1).

Map 1: Sanniriya location and borders



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2013

Sanniriya is located at an altitude of 229m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 598.6mm. The average annual temperature is 19°C whilst the average annual humidity is approximately 62% (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 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 1995, Sanniriya has been governed by a Village Council which is currently administrated by 7 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA). There are also 6 employees working in the council, which owns a permanent headquarters that is included within the Western Joint Services Council. The Council possesses electricity maintenance devices, but does not own a vehicle for the collection of solid waste (Sanniriya Village Council, 2012).

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

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

(Sanniriya Village Council, 2012)

History

Sanniriya village was named after the founder of the village; Ash Sheikh Issa as Sanniri.

The village was established more than 750 years ago with its residents descending from Sham, Gaza and Deir Istiya (Sanniriya Village Council, 2012).

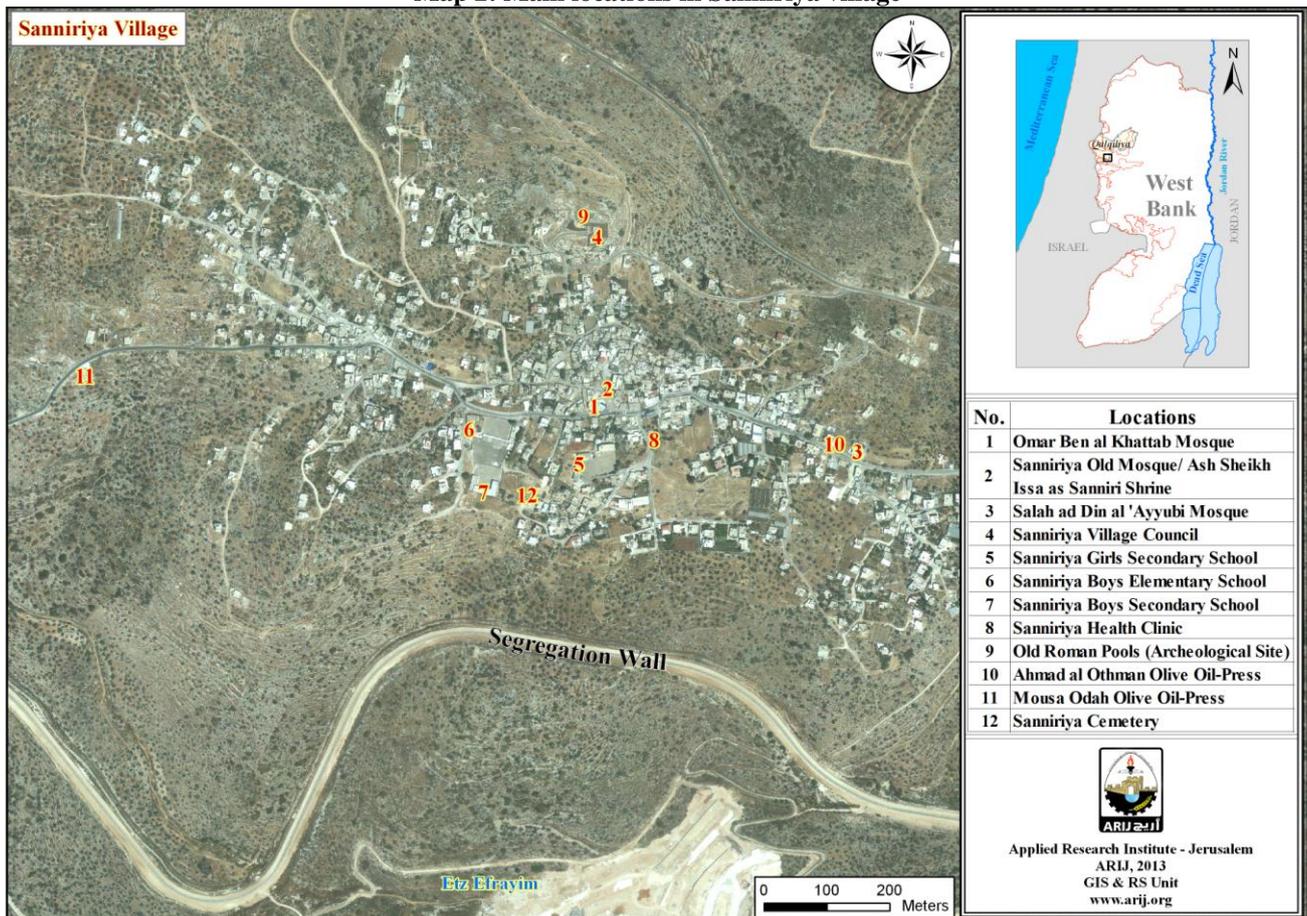
Photo of Sanniriya



Religious and archaeological sites

There are three mosques in the village (Omar Ben Abd al ‘Aziz, Salah ad Din al ‘Ayyubi and Sanniriya Old mosques). The village has several sites of archaeological interest including the Old City and the ancient Roman Pools area. All of these sites are in need of rehabilitation in order to be qualified for tourism, as determined by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities (Sanniriya Village Council, 2012) (see map 2).

Map 2: Main locations in Sanniriya village



source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2013

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Sanniriya in 2007 was 2,699, of whom 1,442 were male and 1,257 female. There were 476 households registered as living in 532 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 Sanniriya was as follows: 42.8% were less than 15 years of age, 54.4% were between 15 and 64 years of age, and 2.8% were 65 years of age or older. Data also showed that the gender ratio of males to females in the village was 114.7:100, meaning that males and females constituted 53.4% and 46.6% of the population, respectively.

Families

Sanniriya residents are from several families, including the Ash Sheikh, Omar, Ahmad and Abu Hajla families (Sanniriya Village Council, 2012).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census - 2007, the illiteracy rate among the population of Sanniriya is approximately 6.4%, of whom 75.2% are females. Of the total population, 17.5% could only read and write with no formal education, 31.7% had elementary education, 26.5% had preparatory education, 12.9% had secondary education, and 5% had completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the village of Sanniriya by sex and educational attainment in 2007.

Table 1: Sanniriya 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	30	183	322	294	142	15	41	1	2	0	0	1,030
F	91	149	280	209	104	13	24	0	0	0	1	871
T	121	332	602	503	246	28	65	1	2	0	1	1,901

Source: PCBS, 2009

There are three public schools in the village, all of which are run by the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education (Directorate of Education in Qalqiliya, 2012) (see table 2).

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

School name	Supervising authority	Sex
Sanniriya Secondary School	Government	Mixed
Sanniriya Boys' Elementary School	Government	Male
Sanniriya Girls' Secondary School	Government	Female

Source: Directorate of Education in Qalqiliya, 2012

There are 587 students, 54 teachers, and 33 classes in the village. The average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 11, whilst the average number of students per class is approximately 18 (Directorate of Education in Qalqiliya, 2012).

There are three kindergartens in Sanniriya village all of which are run by a different private organization (Directorate of Education in Qalqiliya, 2012) (see table 3 below).

Table 3: Kindergartens in Sanniriya village by name and supervising authority

Name of kindergarten	No. of classes	No. of teachers	Supervising authority
Al 'Isra'/Sanniriya Kindergarten	2	2	Private
Al Mustaqbal Kindergarten	2	3	Private
An Najah Kindergarten	2	2	Private

Source: Directorate of Education in Qalqiliya, 2012

The educational sector in Sanniriya village faces a number of obstacles, in particular the lack of classrooms (Sanniriya Village Council, 2012).

Health status

Sanniriya has one governmental health center, a private general physician clinic, a private otolaryngology (ETN) clinic, a private dental clinic and a private pharmacy. In the absence of required health services or in emergencies, patients are transferred to Darweesh Nazzal Hospital in Qalqiliya city (12km away) (Sanniriya Village Council, 2012).

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

- The lack of a resident physician working on daily basis in the health center.
- The lack of an ambulance.(Sanniriya Village Council, 2012)

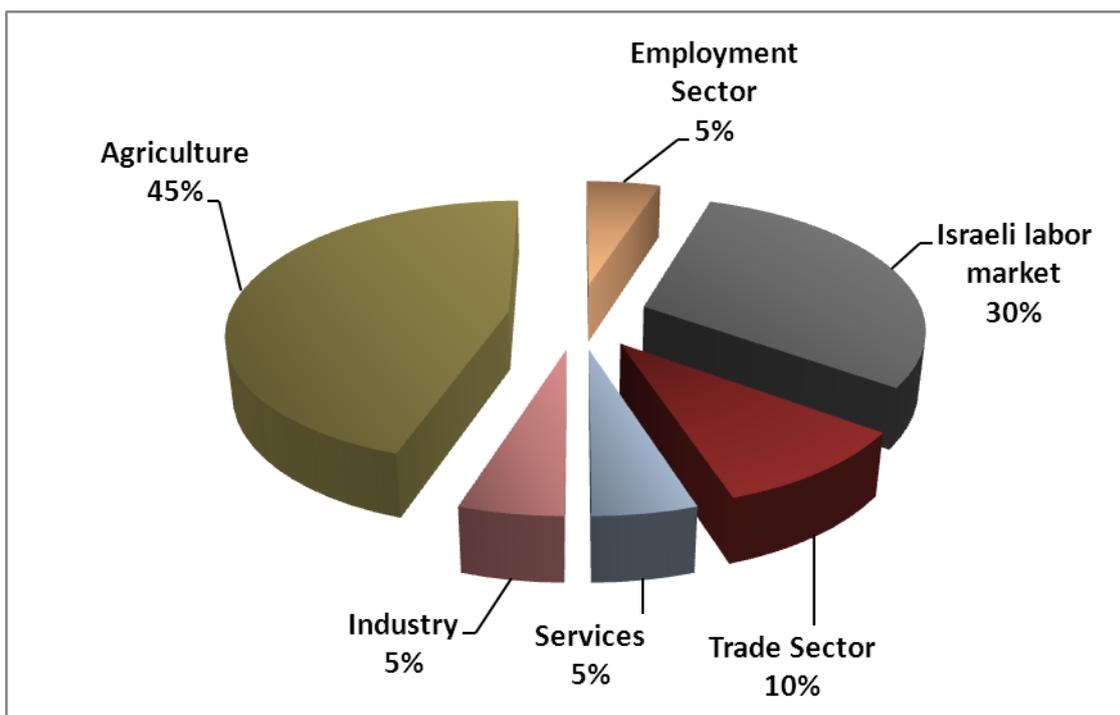
Economic activities

The economy in Sanniriya is dependent mainly on the agricultural sector, which absorbs 45% of the village's workforce (Sanniriya 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 Sanniriya are as follows:

- Agriculture sector (45%)
- Israeli labor market (30%)
- Trade sector (10%)
- Government or other employees sector (5%)
- Services sector (5%)
- Industry (5%)

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



Source: Sanniriya Village Council, 2012

Sanniriya has 6 groceries, 3 fruit and vegetable stores, 1 bakery, 1 butcher, 5 service stores, 3 different professional workshops, 2 olive oil presses and 2 stonemasons (Sanniriya Village Council, 2012).

In 2012, the unemployment rate in Sanniriya reached 35%. The groups most affected economically by the Israeli restrictions have been workers in the agriculture sector and workers in the services sector (Sanniriya Village Council, 2012).

Labor force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census - 2007, 33.4% of Sanniriya’s labor force was economically active, of whom 85.9% were employed, 65.8% were not economically active, 50.6% were students, and 39.3% were housekeepers (see table 4).

Table 4: Sanniriya population (10 years of age and above) by sex and employment status

Sex	Economically active				Not economically active						Not stated	Total
	Employed	Currently unemployed	Unemployed (never worked)	Total	Student	Housekeeping	Unable to work	Not working & not looking for work	Others	Total		
M	503	37	45	585	347	0	66	7	8	428	17	1,030
F	42	3	4	49	286	491	34	1	10	822	0	871
T	545	40	49	634	633	491	100	8	18	1,250	17	1,901

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

Source: PCBS, 2009

Agricultural sector

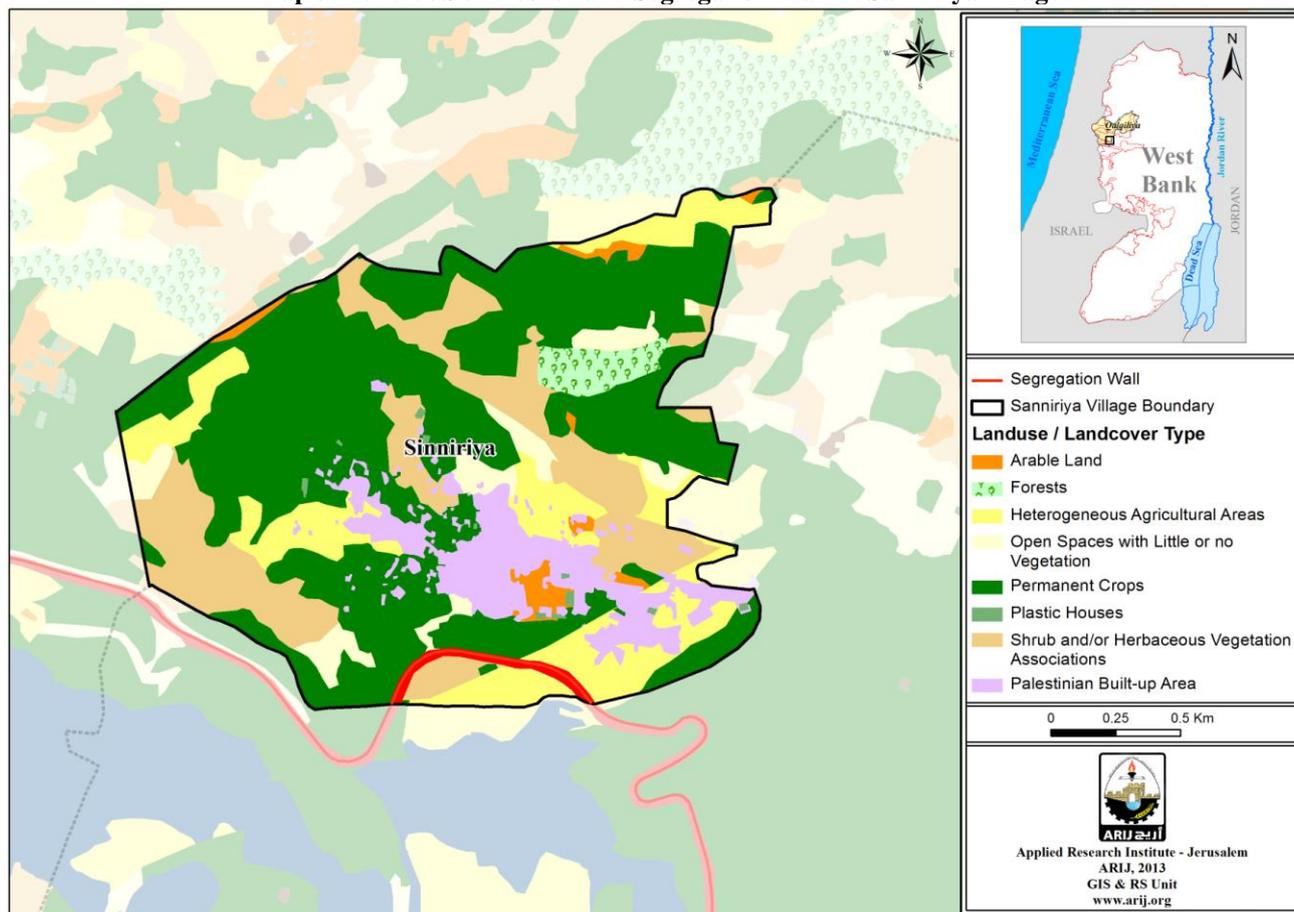
Sanniriya has a total area of approximately 3,553 dunums of which 2,936 are arable land and 351 dunums are registered as residential (see table 5 and map 3).

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

Total area	Built up area	Agricultural area (2,936)				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					
3,553	351	2,231	11	634	60	0	73	159	0	34

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2013

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



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2013

Table 6 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open-cultivated vegetables in Sanniriya. The most commonly cultivated crop within this area is okra. About 2 dunums in Sanniriya are cultivated with different types of vegetables in Green-houses.

Table 6: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Sanniriya (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.
2	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	22	0

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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture - Qalqiliya, 2010

Table 7 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. Sanniriya is famous for olive cultivation and there are approximately 1,895 dunums of land planted with olive trees in the village.

Table 7: Total area of horticulture and olive trees in Sanniriya (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.
1,895	0	0	16.5	4	0	0	0	28	0	11	0	1,938	16.5

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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture - Qalqiliya, 2010

In terms of field crops and forage in Sanniriya, cereals (particularly wheat) are the most cultivated, covering an area of approximately 23 dunums (see table 8).

Table 8: Total area of forage and field crops in Sanniriya (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.
23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	2	0	36	0

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 12% of the residents in Sanniriya rear and keep domestic animals such as sheep and goats (see table 9).

Table 9: Livestock in Sanniriya

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Beehives
12	224	162	0	0	0	0	30,000	6,000	115

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Qalqiliya, 2010

There are approximately 23km of agricultural roads in the village, divided as follows:

Table 10: Agricultural roads in Sanniriya village and their lengths

Suitability of agricultural roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	4
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	14
For animals only	-
Unsuitable	5

Source: Sanniriya Village Council, 2012

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

- The need to construct agricultural roads for some agricultural lands which in turn need reclamation.
- The lack of access to agricultural lands.
- The lack of water resources for agricultural production.
- The poor economic situation experienced by some citizens.

(Sanniriya Village Council, 2012)

Institutions and services

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

- **Sanniriya Village Council:** Founded in 1995 by the Ministry of Local Government, with the aim of addressing different issues concerning the village and providing various services to its population, as well as infrastructure services.
- **Sanniriya Agricultural Cooperative Society:** Founded in 2010 by the Ministry of the Interior. The society assists farmers through the marketing of organic olive oil.
- **The Cooperative Society for the Development of Livestock:** Founded in 2007 by the Ministry of Labor. The society aims to support its members through the implementation of agricultural livestock projects.

(Sanniriya Village Council, 2012)

Infrastructure and natural resources

Electricity and telecommunication services:

Sanniriya 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. The village residents face a number of problems concerning electricity, primarily the need for renovation and expansion of the electrical network, the need to increase the power voltage and to update many of the electricity poles (Sanniriya Village Council, 2012).

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

Transportation services:

There are 5 taxis and 5 public buses in Sanniriya (Sanniriya Village Council, 2012). There are 4.5km of main roads and 11km of secondary roads in Sanniriya (Sanniriya Village Council, 2012) (see table 10).

Table 10: Roads in Sanniriya village

Status of internal roads	Road length (km)	
	Main	Sub
1. Paved and in good condition	2	4
2. Paved and in poor condition	1	3
3. Unpaved	1.5	4

Source: Sanniriya Village Council, 2012

Water resources:

Sanniriya is provided with water by the West Bank Water Department through the public water network established in 1998. All housing units are connected to the network (Sanniriya Village Council, 2012).

The quantity of water supplied to Sanniriya village in 2012 was recorded at approximately 96,000 cubic meters per year (Sanniriya Village Council, 2012). Therefore the estimated rate of water supply per capita is approximately 84 liters per day. However, no Sanniriya citizen consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are estimated at 30% (Sanniriya Village Council, 2012). 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 Sanniriya is 59 liters per day (Sanniriya Village Council, 2012). The average water consumption of Sanniriya residents is low 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 4NIS (Sanniriya Village Council, 2012).

In addition, the village has 150 individual household rainwater harvesting cisterns (Sanniriya Village Council, 2012).

Sanitation:

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

Based on the estimated daily water consumption per capita, the approximate quantity of wastewater generated per day is 147 cubic meters, or 53,760 cubic meters annually. At the individual level, it is estimated that the wastewater generation per capita is approximately 47 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 to the environment in addition 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 20 NIS per household is charged to the residents

and facilities served by domestic solid waste collection and transportation services. All of these fees are collected from the citizens (Sanniriya Village Council, 2012).

Most of the population in Sanniriya benefits from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops and public squares in plastic bags and placed in 40 containers (of 1m³ capacity), located at various points in the village. The Joint Council collects the solid waste three times weekly and transports it using a waste vehicle to Zahret al Finjan dumping site in Jenin Governorate, 70km from the village, where it is subsequently buried in an environmentally friendly way (Sanniriya Village Council, 2012).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Sanniriya is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Sanniriya residents is nearly 2.2 tons, or 799 tons per year (ARIJ - WERU, 2013).

Environmental conditions

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

Water crisis

Water is often cut off by the West Bank Water Department for long periods of time during the summer in several village neighborhoods, for numerous reasons:

1. Israeli control over Palestinian water resources causes problems in the organization of water pumping and its distribution among residents. The West Bank Water Department distributes water to various areas on an interval basis because the quantity of water available is not sufficient to simultaneously supply everyone's needs. In addition, the West Bank Water Department purchases water from Israeli companies in order to meet the citizens' water needs.
2. Annexing of the main water line (which provides the village with water), inside the Segregation Wall.
3. Settlers tampering with the main water line, thus leading to the diversion of large quantities of water away from the village for periods of time.

The village needs to expand the internal water network to cover all areas, as well as renovate it in order to minimize water losses.

Wastewater management

The absence of a public sewage network in the village means that Sanniriya 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. 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. The untreated wastewater collected from cesspits by sewage tankers is also often disposed of in open areas without concern for the damage it causes to the environment and to residents' health.

Solid waste management

Sanniriya 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 Sanniriya

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel on 28th September 1995, Sanniriya was divided into areas “B” and “C”. Approximately 768 dunums (21.6% 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 2,785 dunums (78.4% 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 without prior consent or authorization from the Israeli Civil Administration. Most of the lands lying within area C are agricultural areas, open spaces and Israeli settlements built on the village’s territory (see table 11).

Table 11: The geopolitical divisions of Sanniriya according to the Oslo Agreement of 1995

Area	Area in dunums	Percentage of total village area
Area A	0	0
Area B	768	21.6
Area C	2,785	78.4
Nature reserve	0	0
Total	3,553	100

Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2013

Israeli occupation practices in Sanniriya village

On the lands of Sanniriya, to the south west, lies a small part of the Israeli settlement Sha'are Tikva. This settlement, along with other neighboring ones such as Etz Efrayim and Elkana, threaten the only possibility for development and growth of the village. The Israeli Occupation Authorities continue to expand these settlements over the Palestinian lands in order to prevent any future Palestinian urban development in this area and take control over more Palestinian lands.

In addition to being considered an illegal settlement established on the lands of Sanniriya and thenearby Palestinian villages, Sha'are Tikva settlement is a source of pollution to the Palestinian environment. The settlement pollutes the land and damages the agricultural crops by discharging huge amount of waste water in Sanniriya village, reaching as far as Wadi Beit Amin and then towards to the Green Line (1949 Armistice Line). This waste water has a negative impact on the

ground water available in the area, as there are more than three underground water wells. It also impacts the agricultural lands which are abundant with citrus trees and green houses and destroys all of the natural vegetation growing in the area. Occasionally, Israeli settlers living in Sha'are Tikva discharge huge amount of waste water towards the Palestinian schools, often targeting 'Azzun 'Atma Elementary school (ARIJ & LRC, 2013).

The Segregation Wall plan in Sanniriya village

The Israeli Segregation Wall plan has had a negative and destructive impact on Sanniriya 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 1km on to Sanniriya lands to the south west of the village and isolates 117 dunums (3.3% of the village's total area). The confiscated lands include open spaces and agricultural lands (see table 12).

Table 12: Classification of land confiscated by the construction of the Segregation Wall in Sanniriya village

No.	Land classification	Area in dunums
1	Agricultural lands	60
2	Open spaces	33
3	Israeli settlements	1
4	Segregation Wall Zone	23
	Total	117

Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2013

Israeli occupation attacks on lands and properties in Sanniriya village

On 25th February 2013, the Ariel land registration office announced through the Al Quds newspaper (a Palestinian newspaper) that it was confiscating 74 dunums in Sannariya and Az Zawiya villages for the use of the Israeli company Badal Holdings. The confiscated land is owned by four Palestinian farmers from Sannariya and Az Zawiya villages. According to the announcement, the confiscated land lies within the borders of the Elkana settlement west of Salfit City, specifically within the docks (3, 4). It is worth mentioning that the confiscated land has been inaccessible for Palestinian farmers since the outbreak of the second Intifada in 2000, as the land was classified by the Israeli Occupation Forces as a closed military area despite the fact that the farmer possess documentation to prove their land ownership. The Israeli company Badal Holdings is an active colonizing company in the West Bank which has built tens of settlement units both within and outside of the illegal settlement borders in the West Bank. The newspaper announcement also stated that the Ariel land registration office had assigned a period of 45 days starting from the day of the announcement to appeal against the registration of the confiscated land as being owned by Badal Holdings (LRC, 2013).

On 5th April 2013 the Land Department of Israel published an announcement in Al Quds newspaper on registering 29 dunums and 629 m² in Sanniriya village, to the south east of Qalqiliya City, under the name of the Israeli company "Nahla" – Israel Land Fund in Karne Shomron. The targeted land lies in an area known as KHALLET AL MASAYA of docks no. 7, and section no. 72 of Sanniriya village. According to the announcement, a period of 40 days starting from the date of the announcement was given to appeal against the plan to confiscate the agricultural land. It is worth mentioning that the targeted land lies behind the Segregation Wall. Since the establishment of the Segregation Wall on the lands of Sanniriya and the nearby villages, the Israeli Occupation Authorities have imposed many restrictions and procedures to make it difficult for Palestinian farmers and citizens to access their

agricultural lands, unless during specified periods within the year and with prior permission from the Israeli Civil Administration (LRC, 2013).

Israeli military orders in Sanniriya village

The Israeli Occupation Authorities have published a series of Israeli military orders against Palestinians living in Sanniriya village, as follows:

- Military order no.07/14/T: issued on 17th September 2007 to confiscate 389.5 dunums of land in Sanniriya village for the construction of the Segregation Wall.
- Military order no.02/35/T: issued on 25th December 2002 to confiscate 280 dunums for the construction of the Segregation Wall in Sanniriya and Kafr Thulth.
- Military order no.06/78/T: issued on 13th September 2007 to confiscate 16.5 dunums in Sanniriya for the construction of the Segregation Wall and the installation of a gate.
- Amendment to military order no.02/35/T: issued on 11th January 2011 to confiscate 224 dunums for the construction of the Segregation Wall in Sanniriya. Due to numerous petitions to the Israeli Supreme Court regarding the legitimacy and impacts of the Wall, the period for the construction of the Wall detailed on the original military order expired before the Wall could be completed. The Israeli Authorities were therefore forced to issue an amendment to the original order to extend the construction time period to 2014.

Development plans and projects

Implemented projects

Sanniriya Village Council has implemented several development projects in Sanniriya during the past five years (see table 13).

Table 13: Implemented development plans and projects in Sanniriya during the last five years

Name of the project	Type	Year	Donor
Constructing additional classrooms in the secondary school	Educational	2007	Ministry of Finance
Constructing retaining walls	Infrastructure	2008	CHF
Paving secondary roads	Infrastructure	2009	Ministry of Finance

Source: Sanniriya Village Council, 2012

Proposed projects

Sanniriya 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 workshop participants:

1. Establishing a girls' elementary school
2. Establishing a sewerage network (15km in length)
3. Paving roads (approx. 5km long)
4. Restoring and expanding the public water network
5. Increasing the electricity capacity of the network to a three phase, expanding the network and installing new adapters
6. Restoring the archeological sites in the Old City
7. Establishing a sports club in addition to a social and cultural center to serve the youth
8. Constructing and rehabilitating agricultural roads (approx. 3km), and reclaiming approximately 300 dunums of village lands
9. Restoring, rehabilitating and expanding Sanniriya Elementary School
10. Establishing a compound to include the village's working associations and activate them
11. Restoring and rehabilitating the bridge linking Sanniriya and Kafr Thulth villages as well as the bridge linking Sanniriya and Beit 'Amin; both bridges are used as main streets for vehicles
12. Creating small development projects to serve poor families with limited incomes
13. Providing the schools with scientific and computer laboratories
14. Rehabilitating the artesian well isolated behind the Wall so that it may be exploited for increased water availability
15. Rehabilitating the greenhouses isolated behind the Wall for agricultural exploitation

Locality development priorities and needs

Sanniriya suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 14 shows the development priorities and needs in the village, according to the Village Council's perspective:

Table 14: Development priorities and needs in Sanniriya

No.	Sector	Strongly needed	Needed	Not a priority	Notes
Infrastructural needs					
1	Construction and paving of roads	*			6.5km [^]
2	Rehabilitation of old water networks			*	
3	Extending the water network to cover new built up areas	*			2km
4	Construction of new water networks			*	
5	Rehabilitation/construction of new wells or springs			*	
6	Construction of water reservoirs			*	
7	Construction of a sewage disposal network	*			12km
8	Construction of a new electricity network			*	
9	Providing containers for solid waste collection			*	
10	Providing vehicles for collecting solid waste			*	
11	Providing a sanitary landfill			*	
Health needs					
1	Building new clinics or health care centres			*	
2	Rehabilitation of old clinics or health care centres			*	
3	Purchasing medical equipment and tools			*	
Educational needs					
1	Building new schools	*			A secondary school for girls and adding classrooms to the boys' elementary school
2	Rehabilitation of old schools	*			
3	Purchasing new school equipment			*	
Agriculture needs					
1	Rehabilitation of agricultural lands	*			80 dunums
2	Building rainwater harvesting cisterns	*			50 cisterns
3	Construction of livestock barracks	*			10 barracks
4	Provision of veterinary services	*			
5	Provision of seeds and hay for animals	*			500 tons per year
6	Construction of new greenhouses	*			10 greenhouses
7	Rehabilitation of greenhouses	*			15 greenhouses
8	Provision of field crops seeds	*			
9	Provision of plants and agricultural supplies	*			

[^] 4km main roads and 2.5km secondary roads

Source: Sanniriya Village Council, 2012

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