

An Nabi Salih 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 Ramallah Governorate. These booklets came as a result of a comprehensive study of all localities in Ramallah 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 "Town Profiles and Needs Assessment;" the project funded by the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID).

The "Town 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 Ramallah 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 Ramallah 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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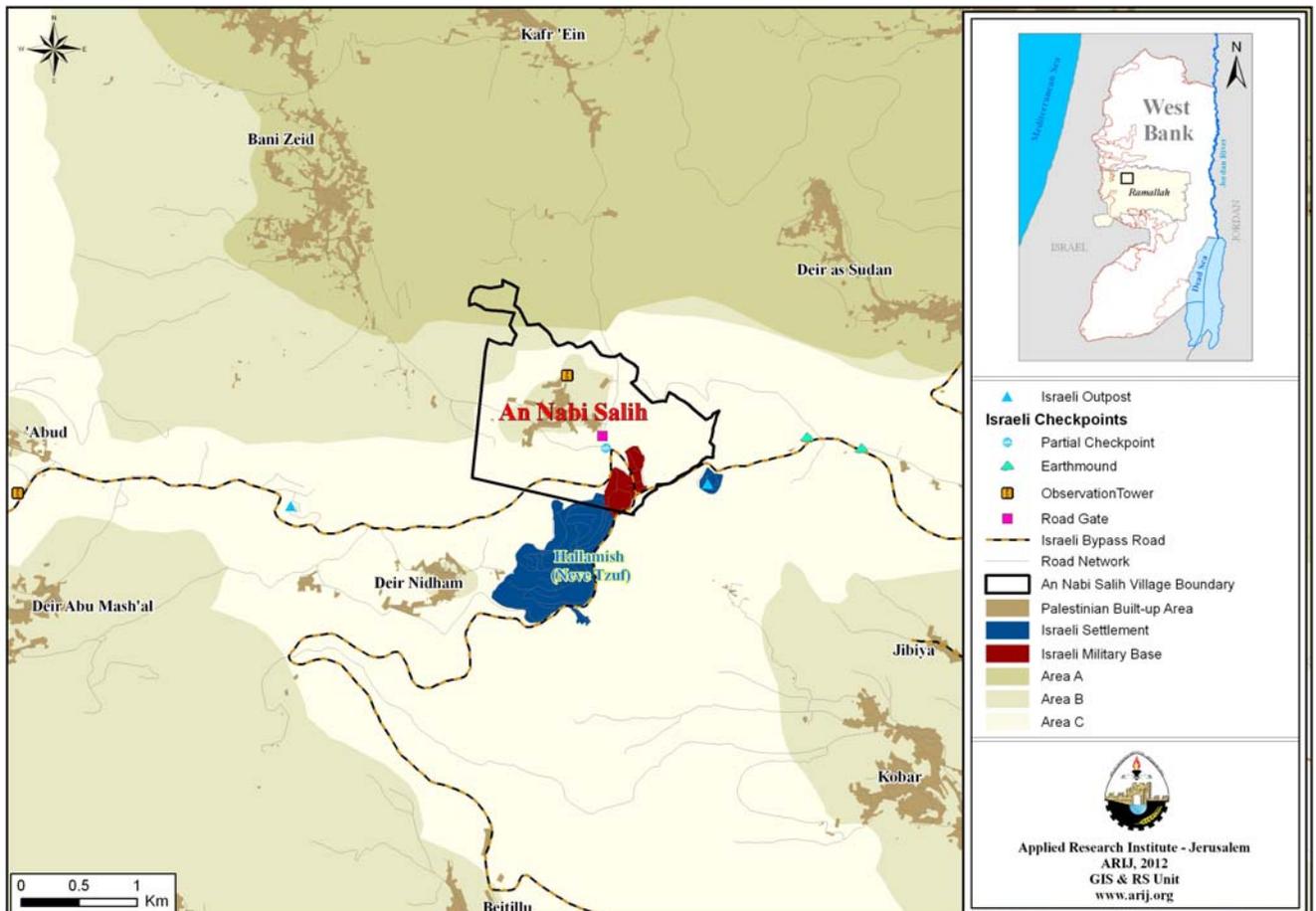
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An Nabi Salih Village Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

An Nabi Salih is a Palestinian village in Ramallah Governorate, located 14.5 km north of Ramallah City. It is bordered by Deir as Sudan Village to the east, Kafr 'Ein to the north, Bani Zeid Village to the west, and by Deir Nidham Village to the south.

Map 1: An Nabi Salih location and borders



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012.

An Nabi Salih is located at an altitude of 579 m above sea level. The mean annual rainfall in the village is 590 mm, the average annual temperature is 17 °C, and the average annual humidity is 61% (ARIJ-GIS, 2012).

A village Council was established in 1995 and consists of 7 members, appointed by the Palestinian National Authority. There is no permanent headquarters for the Council, and the current head office is a rented quarters, however, it lacks the needed tools and equipments to provide adequate services for the village. (An Nabi Salih Village Council, 2011). The main responsibilities of the Council include:

1. Providing infrastructure services such as water and electricity.
2. Protection of archaeological and historical sites.
3. Providing transportation.

History

An Nabi Salih means ‘the prophet Salih’, and the village was named so due to the existence of the shrine of prophet Salih. The village was constructed a long time ago, and the origin of its population is believed to be from Hebron (An Nabi Salih Village Council, 2011).

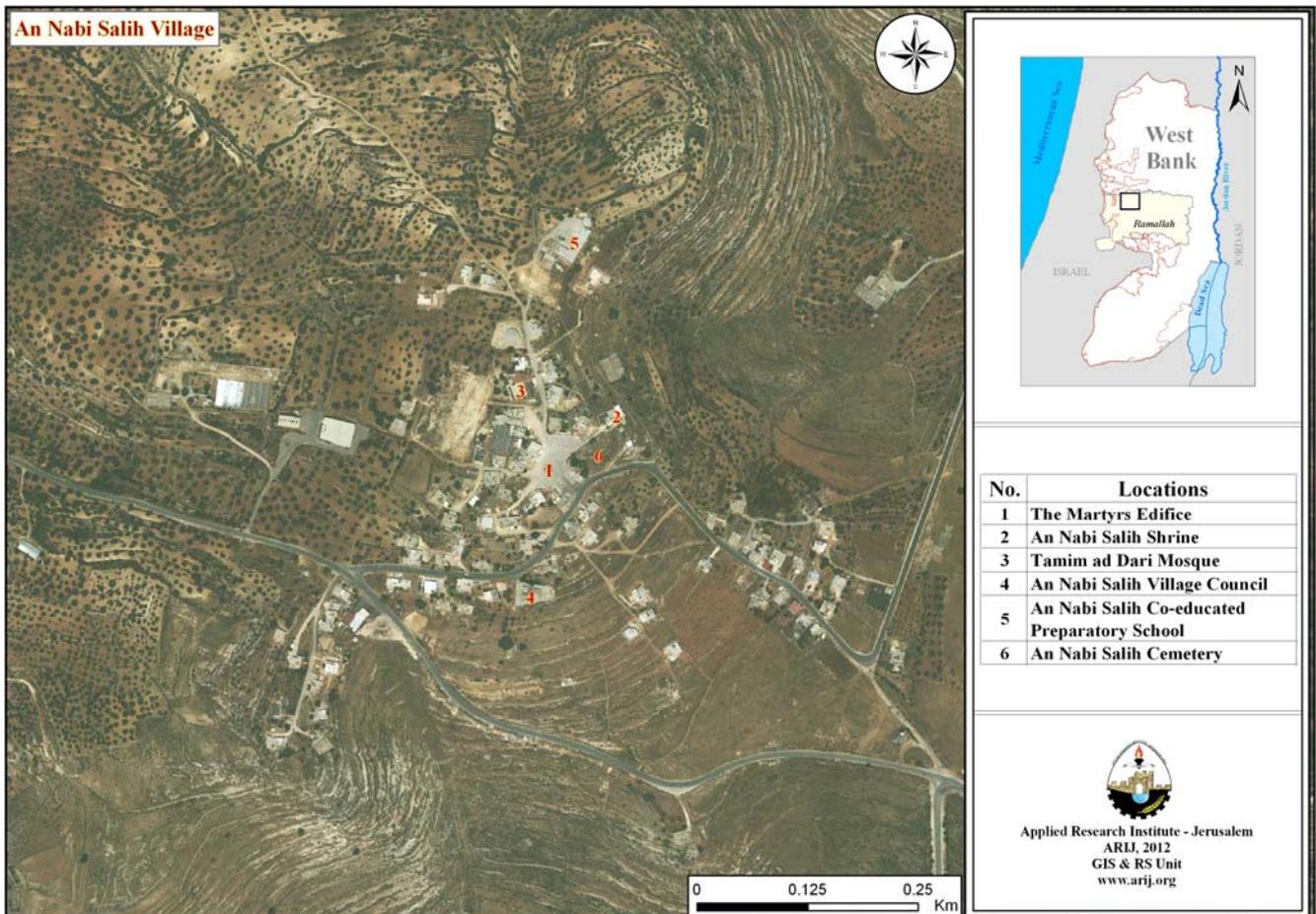
Photo 1: An Nabi Salih Village



Religious and Archaeological Sites

There is only one mosque in the Village; the ‘Mosque of Tamim Ibn Aws ad Dari’. As for the archaeological sites, The Shrine of An Nabi Salih is considered the most important historical and archaeological site in the Village (See map 2).

Map 2: Main location in An Nabi Salih Village



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012.

Demography and Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) Census in 2007, the total population of the Village was 502 inhabitants; of whom 269 were males and 233 were females. There were also registered to be 91 households and 101 housing units.

Age Group and Gender

The 2007 census 2007 results for An Nabi Salih Village showed the distribution of the population in terms of age group and sex, demonstrating that 34.7% of the total population were less than 15 years of age, 59.4% were in the 15-64 age group and 6% were 65 years and above. The sex ratio in the village was 115.5:100, that is, males and females constituted 53.6% and 46.4% of the population respectively.

Families

The most well-known family in the Village is Al Tamimi (An Nabi Salih Village Council, 2011).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS, Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 6.1% of the population were illiterate, of whom the majority were females, constituting 82.6%. Of the literate population, 11.2% could only read and write, with no formal education, 23.8% completed elementary education, 36.6% completed preparatory education, 12.3% completed secondary education, and 9.9% had a specialized academic degree (See table 1).

Table 1: An Nabi Salih population (10 years and above) by sex and educational statement

Sex	Illiterate	Can read and write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	Doctorate	Not stated	Total
M	4	24	46	72	25	5	17	-	2	1	-	196
F	19	18	43	65	21	6	5	-	1	-	-	178
T	23	42	89	137	46	11	22	-	3	1	-	374

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

Source: PCBS, 2009. Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, Final Results.

There was registered, only one elementary school for co-education in An Nabi Salih Village, run by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoHE).

The MoHE revealed that for the scholastic year 2010/2011, the school had 10 classes occupied by 106 male and female students, taught by 17 teachers. Classroom density was 10.6 students per class, and the average number of students per teacher was 6.2.

Due to the small population number in the Village, there are no preparatory or secondary schools. Students requiring education at these levels travel to Deir Ghassaneh, which is 5 km away.

Health Sector

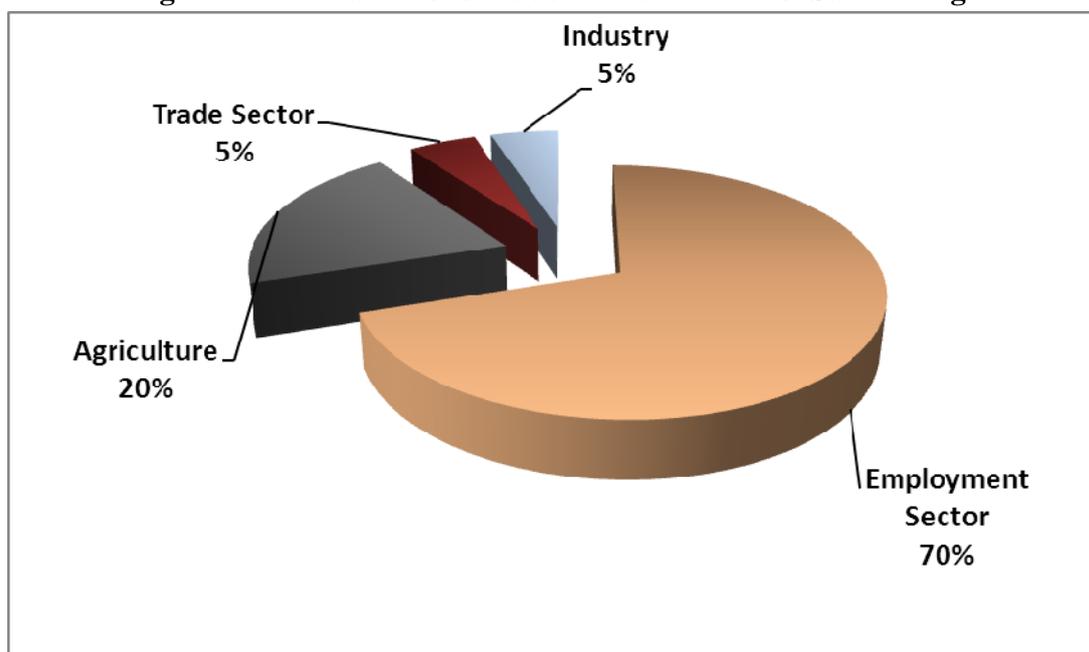
There are very few health facilities available in An Nabi Salih village; two general physician clinics run by charitable societies. In case of the absence of any required health services or emergencies, patients are sent to Beit Rima health center in Beit Rima; around 5km away from the village, the Martyr Yasser Arafat hospital in Salfit; around 18 km in distance, or Ramallah Governmental Hospital in Ramallah city; around 26km (An Nabi Salih Village Council, 2011).

The health sector in the village suffers numerous obstacles and problems, including:

- The lack of an ambulance.
- The lack of a medical laboratory.
- The long distance between An Nabi Salih village and Ramallah city.
- The lack of fully equipped health centers.

Economic Activities

The economy of An Nabi Village depends on many sectors, the employment sector being the most important, comprising 70% of labor force. The results of the ARIJ field survey indicate that the second most important sector is agriculture followed by commercial sector (Figure 1).

Figure 1: The main economic activities in An Nabi Salih Village

Source: An Nabi Salih Village Council

There is a brick manufacturer and a mill for making olive oil in the village. There are also one grocery shop and a blacksmith shop. The unemployment rate in An Nabi Salih reached 35% (An Nabi Salih Village Council, 2011).

Labor Force

According to the PCBS, Population, Housing and Establishment Census in 2007, 34.5% of the population was considered economically active of which 97.7% were employed, and 65.5% of the population were non-economically active of which 43.3% were students and 44.9% were housekeepers (Table 2).

Table 2: An Nabi Salih population (10 years and above) by sex and employment status

Sex	Economically active				Non-economically active							Total
	Employed	Currently Unemployed	Unemployed (never worked)	Total	Student	House-keeping	Unable to work	Not working & not looking for work	Others	Total	Not stated	
M	111	-	3	114	60	-	6	13	3	82	-	196
F	15	-	-	15	46	110	6	-	1	163	-	178
T	126	-	3	129	106	110	12	13	4	245	-	374

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

Source: PCBS, 2009. Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, Final Results.

Agricultural Sector

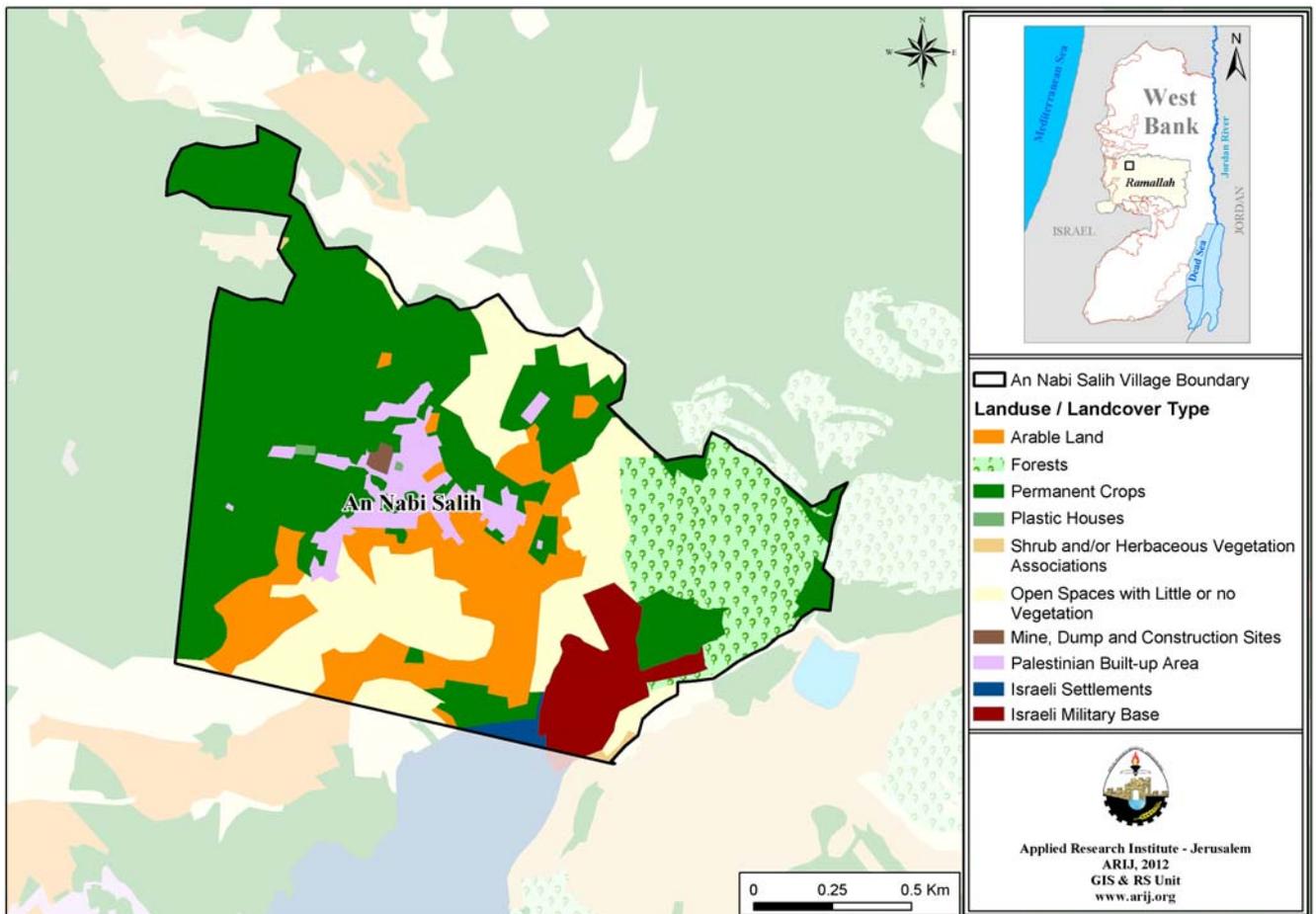
Nabi Salih has a total area of around 2,339 dunums of which 1,315 are considered ‘arable’ land and 120 dunums are registered as ‘residential’ (See table 3 and map 3).

Table 3: Land use and land cover in Nabi Salih village in 2010 (area in dunum)

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (1,531)				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					
2,339	120	968	3	5	339	0	298	461	5	140

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012.

Map 3: Land use and land cover of An Nabi Salih Village, 2010



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012.

Agriculture in An Nabi Salih is chiefly considered rain-fed agriculture. Irrigated agriculture depends for water on springs, the public water network, artesian aquifers and water harvesting cisterns. Table 4 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in the Village. Tomatoes and squash are the most commonly cultivated vegetables in the Village.

Table 4: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in An Nabi Salih Village (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.
12	6	0	13	6	0	5	0	0	0	23	19

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

Source: Ministry of agriculture-Ramallah, 2009

As for cultivating fruits, An Nabi Salih Village is famous for olive trees, where around 534 dunums are planted with olive crops (table 5).

Table 5: Total area of horticulture and olive trees An Nabi Salih Village (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.
534	0	0	0	6.5	0	0	0	21	0	30	0	591.5	0

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

Source: Ministry of agriculture-Ramallah, 2009

The difference between the two sets of results obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and by ARIJ's GIS Unit in sizes of agricultural areas is explained by the fact that the Ministry of Agriculture and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (2010) 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 instead of seasonal ones. The survey 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, thus accounting for the larger area of agricultural holdings calculated by ARIJ.

Table 6 shows the total area of field crops cultivated in An Nabi Salih, with cereal cultivation covering the largest area (approx. 50 dunums). The most important cultivated cereals include wheat and barley. In addition, dry legumes are cultivated, lentils and being the most frequently cultivated of this group.

Table 6: Total area of horticulture and olive trees in An Nabi Salih Village (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.
50	0	10	0	18	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	88	0

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

Source: Ministry of agriculture-Ramallah, 2009

The field survey shows that 20% of the residents in the village rear and keep domestic animals, such as sheep, goats and broiler chicken (See Table 7).

Table 7: Livestock in An Nabi Salih village

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
0	48	205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Ramallah, 2009

There are additionally around 2 km of agricultural roads in the village, are used only for vehicles.

Confiscation of lands, water shortage, and lack of agricultural mechanization are main problems facing agriculture improvement in the village.

Institutions and Services

There are no governmental institutions that provide public services to the community (aside from the aforementioned village council); however, there are some associations and organizations which provide various services and to the village population. These include:

- **An Nabi Salih Village Council:** Founded in 1995 to take care of village issues and to provide public services.
- **An Nabi Salih Youth Sport Club:** Founded in 1976 to help carry out cultural, social and sport activities.
- **The Cultural Center:** Founded in 1999 in order to provide the village with cultural and social services.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electric and Telecommunication Networks

An Nabi Salih has been connected to an electricity network since 1979; served by Jerusalem Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the village. Approximately all of the housing units (100%) in the village are connected to the network. However, An Nabi Salih suffers some problems concerning the electricity sector, including high prices of electricity and the frequent cuts to the electricity supply in winter (An Nabi Salih Village Council, 2011).

Furthermore, the village is connected to a telecommunication network with approximately 70% of the housing units being connected to phone lines (An Nabi Salih Village Council, 2011).

Transportation Services:

There are 3 public taxis in the village (An Nabi Salih Village Council, 2011). As for the road network; there are a total of 5 km of main roads, 2 km secondary roads, in addition to 2 km of agricultural roads, which are all paved and in a good condition (An Nabi Salih Village Council, 2011).

Water Resources:

An Nabi Salih is provided with water by West Bank Water Department through the public water network established in 1978. Approximately 100% of the housing units are connected to this network. (An Nabi Salih Village Council, 2011). The quantity of water supplied to An Nabi Salih in 2010 was approximately 30,000 cubic meters/ year; therefore, the average rate of water supply per capita in An Nabi Salih is 163 liters per day (An Nabi Salih Village Council, 2011). However, no An Nabi Salih citizen consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are recorded at around 20%. These losses happen at the main source, major transport lines, in the distribution network, and at the household level (Jerusalem Water Authority, 2011). Therefore the rate of water consumption per capita in An Nabi Salih is 131 liters per day. The rate experienced by An Nabi Salih residents is good compared with the minimum quantity of 100 liters proposed by the World Health Organization.

There are around 20 water harvesting cisterns in the village.

Sanitation:

An Nabi Salih Village lacks a public sewage network; most of the population uses cesspits as main means for wastewater disposal (An Nabi Salih Village Council, 2011).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day is approximately 52.6 cubic meters, or 19,200 cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the village it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is 91.7 liters per day, depending on the consumption rate. The wastewater collected by cesspits is discharged by wastewater tankers directly to open areas or nearby valleys with no regard for the environment. There is no wastewater treatment either at the source or at the disposal sites and this poses a serious threat to both environmental and public health (ARIJ-WERU, 2012).

Solid Waste Management:

There is no solid waste management in the village. Waste is collected every 15 days by the Municipality of Bani Zeid, and it is transferred to a joint landfill. The waste is disposed through burning. Due to the fact that the process of solid waste management is costly, a monthly fee has been charged on the population, serviced by domestic solid waste collection and transportation services, (approximately 18 NIS/month). However, the collected fees are not considered sufficient for a good management of solid waste, as only 50% of the village's residents manage to pay these fees (An Nabi Salih Village Council, 2011).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in An Nabi Salih is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the An Nabi Salih residents is nearly 0.4 tons, or 128 tons per year. (An Nabi Salih Village Council, 2011)

Environmental Conditions

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

Water Crisis

- Water is cut off by the West Bank Water Department for long periods of time in several neighborhoods of the town for several reasons:
 - (1) Israeli control over Palestinian water resources causes problems in the organization of water pumping and distribution among populations. The West Bank Water Department distributes water to various areas on an interval basis because the amount of water available is not sufficient to supply everyone's needs simultaneously. Consequently, the West Bank Water Department purchases water from Israeli companies in order to satisfy residents' needs.
 - (2) High rate of water losses, because the water network is old and in need of rehabilitation and renovation.

Wastewater Management

- The absence of a public sewage network means that An Nabi Salih residents are forced to use unhygienic cesspits for the disposal of wastewater, and/or discharge 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 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, 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 of in open areas without concern for the damage it causes to the environment and to residents' health.

Solid Waste Management:

The lack of a central sanitary landfill to serve An Nabi Salih and the other neighboring communities in the governorate is due mainly to the obstacles created by the Israeli authorities for local and national institutions in granting licenses to establish such a landfill, because the appropriate land is within Area C and under Israeli control. Additionally, the implementation of such projects depends on funding from donor countries. The lack of a sanitary landfill is a source of pollution to the groundwater and soil through the leachate produced from the solid waste, and produces bad odors and distortion of the landscape.

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

An Nabi Salih Village Council has not implemented any development projects in An Nabi Salih during the last five years (An Nabi Salih Village Council, 2011).

Proposed Projects

An Nabi Salih 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 PRA workshop that was conducted by ARIJ staff in the village. The projects are as follows, in order of priority from the perspectives of the participants in the workshop:

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

The village suffers from a significant shortage in infrastructure and services. The following table shows the development priorities and needs in the village, according to the An Nabi Salih Village Council's perspective and feedback received from the ARIJ surveying:

Table 9: Development priorities and needs in An Nabi Salih

No.	Sector	Strongly needed	Needed	Not a priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and pavement of roads	*			6 km [^]
2	Rehabilitation of old water networks	*			1.5 km
3	Extending the water network to cover new built up areas	*			1 km
4	Construction of new water networks	*			3 km
5	Rehabilitation/ Construction of new wells or springs	*			1 spring
6	Construction of water reservoirs	*			
7	Construction of a sewage disposal network	*			3 km
8	Construction of a new electricity network	*			
9	Providing containers for solid waste collection	*			5 containers
10	Providing vehicles for collecting solid waste	*			
11	Providing a sanitary landfill	*			

Health Needs					
1	Building of new clinics or health care centres	*			1 health center
2	Rehabilitation of old clinics or health care centres			*	
3	Purchasing of medical equipment and tools	*			
Educational Needs					
1	Building of new schools	*			Secondary school
2	Rehabilitation of old schools	*			
3	Purchasing of new equipment for schools	*			
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of agricultural lands	*			1500 dunums
2	Building rainwater harvesting cisterns	*			60
3	Construction of barracks for livestock	*			30
4	Veterinary services	*			
5	Forage and hay for animals	*			700
6	Construction of new greenhouses	*			10
7	Rehabilitation of greenhouses	*			4
8	Field crops seeds	*			
9	Plants and agricultural supplies	*			

^ 1km are sub roads, 5 km are agricultural roads.

Source: An Nabi Salih Village Council, 2011

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