

# 'Ein Qiniya Village Profile



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## *Acknowledgments*

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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 "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 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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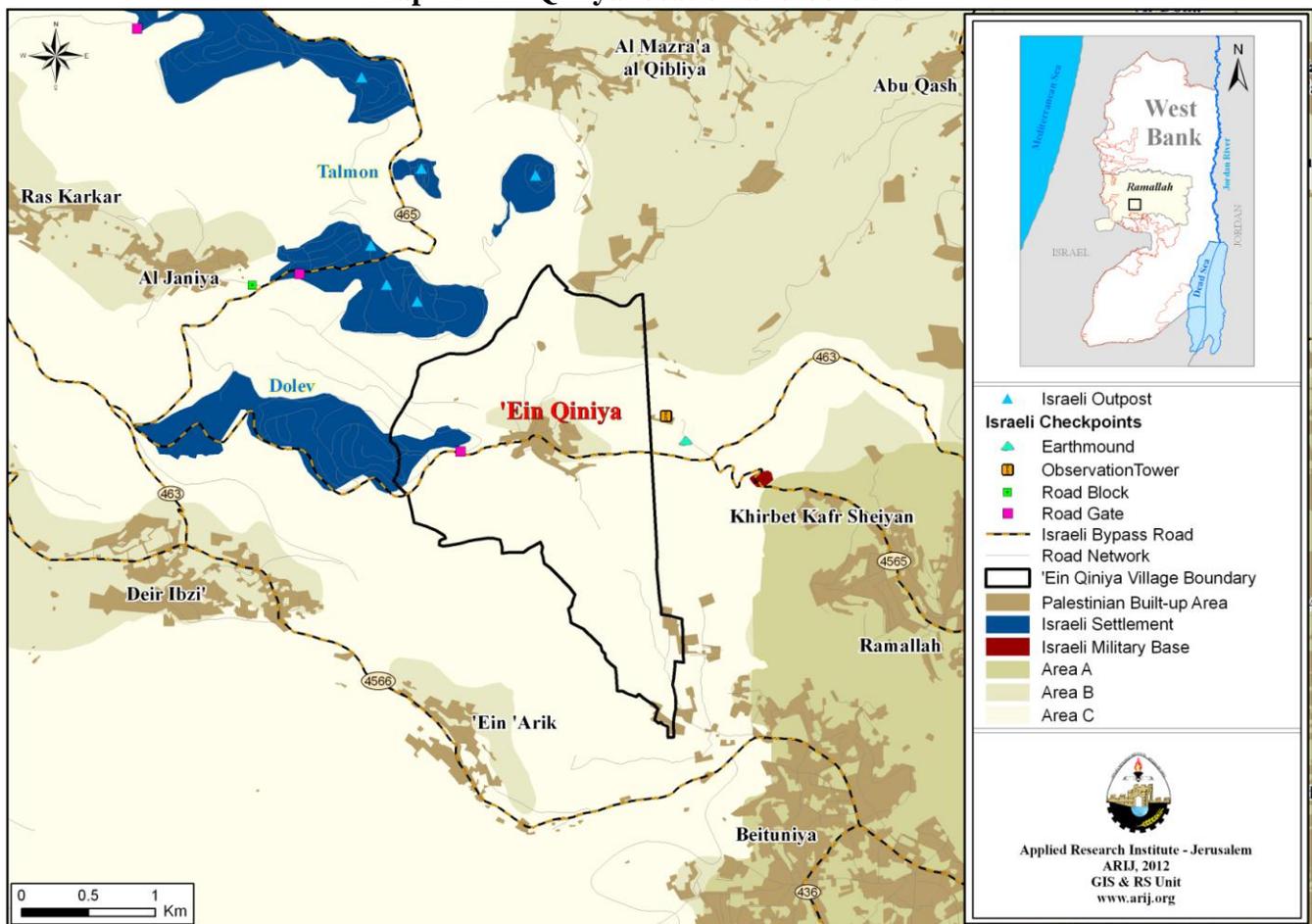
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# 'Ein Qiniya Village Profile

## Location and Physical Characteristics

'Ein Qiniya is a Palestinian village in the Ramallah Governorate located (horizontally) 5.5km west of Ramallah City. 'Ein Qiniya is bordered by Ramallah city lands to the east, Al-Zaytouneh town to the north, Al Janiya and Deir Ibzi' to the west, and 'Ein 'Arik and Beituniya to the south (ARIJ GIS, 2012) (See map 1)

Map 1: 'Ein Qiniya location and borders



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

'Ein Qiniya is located at an altitude of 543m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 597mm. The average annual temperature is 16 °C, and the average annual humidity is approximately 61% (ARIJ GIS, 2012).

Since 1995, 'Ein Qiniya has been governed by a village council, which is currently administrated by 7 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority. However, the Village Council does not own a permanent headquarters or a vehicle to collect solid waste ('Ein Qiniya Village Council, 2011).

It is the responsibility of the village council to provide a number of services to the residents of 'Ein Qiniya, including ('Ein Qiniya Village Council, 2011):

- Infrastructure services such as water and electricity management.
- Solid waste collection and social development services.
- Organization of the construction and issuing of licenses processes.
- Means of transportation.

## History

During the Ottoman era, 'Ein Qiniya village was called 'Al Mahatta', literally meaning the station, as it was the station for travelers between the coast and Ramallah and Jerusalem cities. Later on, the village was renamed 'Ein Qiniya due to the many springs in the village; which total 4 ('Ein Qiniya Village Council, 2011) (See photo below for 'Ein Qiniya village).

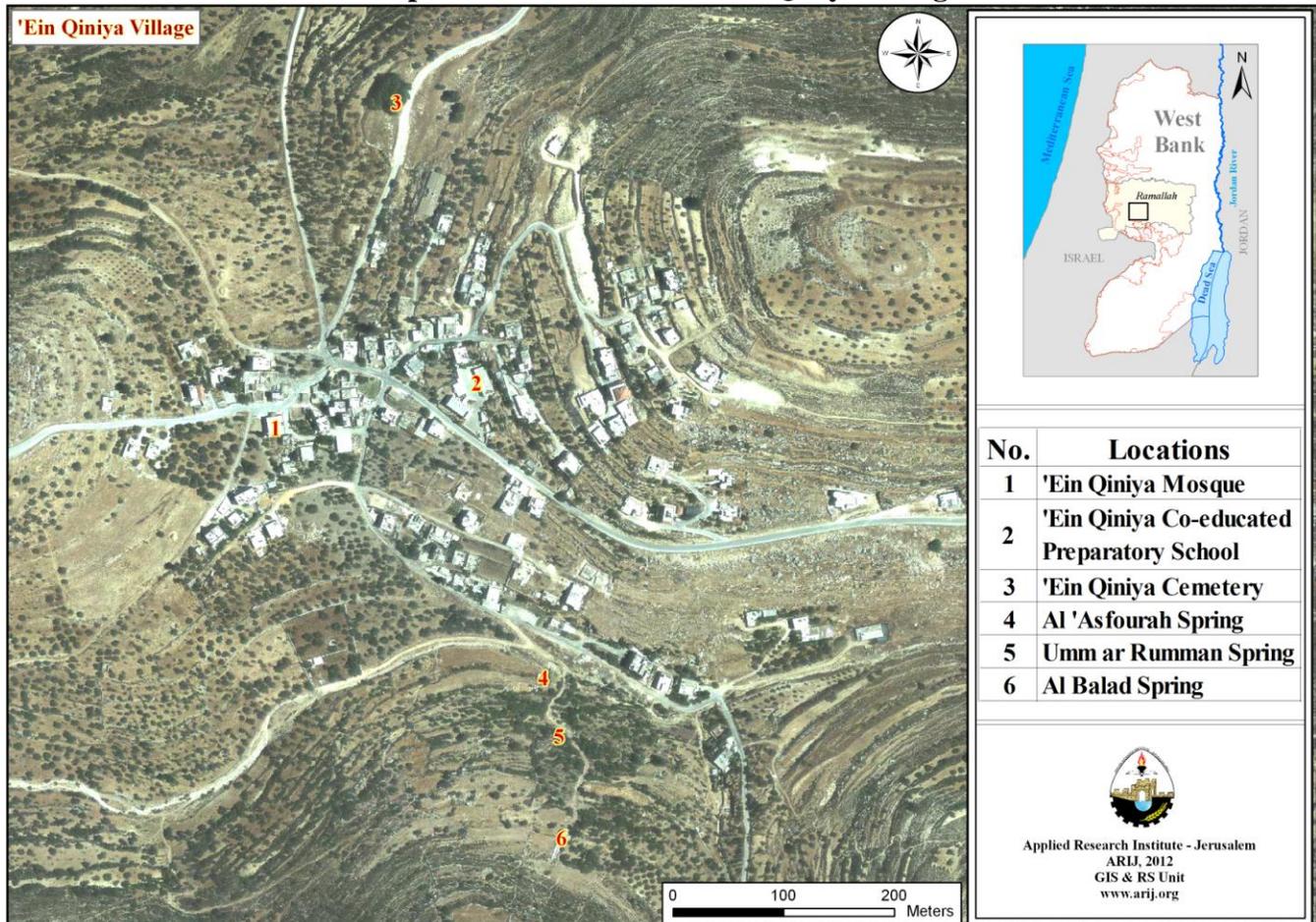
**Photos of 'Ein Qiniya**



## Religious and Archaeological Sites

In terms of religious establishments, there is only one mosque in the village; 'Ein Qiniya Mosque. As for the archaeological sites; there are a few: shrines of the Prophets, the remains of water mills, and the caves and caverns ('Ein Qiniya Village Council, 2011) (See Map 2).

**Map 2: Main locations in 'Ein Qiniya Village**



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

## Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of 'Ein Qiniya in 2007 was 763; of whom 388 were male and 375 female. There were additionally registered 130 households living in 137 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 'Ein Qiniya was as follows: 45.1% were less than 15 years, 52.2% between 15 - 64 years,

whilst 2.6% fell in the 65 years and older category. Data additionally showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the village is 103.5:100, meaning that males and females constituted 50.9% and 49.1% of the population, respectively.

## Families

'Ein Qiniya is composed of several families, mainly: Abu Zayed, Ya'qoob, Shneinah, Marar, Al Maleh, 'Alqam, Jarbu'a and Hassunah ('Ein Qiniya Village Council, 2011).

## Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among 'Ein Qiniya population was approximately 10%, of whom 60.3% were females. Of the literate population, 15.3% could only read and write with no formal education, 40.3% had elementary education, 24% had preparatory education, 7.6% had secondary education, and 2.8% completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the village of 'Ein Qiniya, by sex, and educational attainment in 2007.

**Table 1: 'Ein Qiniya population (10 years and above) by sex and educational attainment**

Sex	Illiterate	Can read & write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Unknown	Total
M	21	44	105	71	18	3	1	1	-	-	-	264
F	32	37	108	56	22	7	3	-	-	-	-	265
T	53	81	213	127	40	10	4	1	-	-	-	529

Source: PCBS, 2009.

In regards to basic and secondary education institutions and schools in 'Ein Qiniya in the academic year 2010/2011, there is only one public school in the village; 'Ein Qiniya Co-educated Elementary School. This school is run by the Palestinian Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE) but there are no kindergartens (Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011).

In the village there are also 166 students, 12 teachers, and 8 classes (Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011). It should be noted here that the average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 14, while the average number of students per class is approximately 21.

Consequently, the village suffers the lack of secondary level of education, thus, students of 'Ein Qiniya head to Ramallah city schools; 7km from the village, in order to complete their education ('Ein Qiniya Village Council, 2011).

## Health Status

There are a few health centers available in 'Ein Qiniya village; a governmental unstable physician clinic a clinic run by a nongovernmental institution and another clinic run by a charitable society. However, in case of the absence of required health services and emergency cases, residents of 'Ein Qiniya head to Ramallah city health centers and clinics or to the UNRWA clinic in Al Am'ari Camp; each is 7km from the locality ('Ein Qiniya Village Council, 2011).

However, the health sector in the village suffers many obstacles and problems, including:

1. The lack of physicians with different specialties in the clinic working on a daily basis.
2. The absence of an ambulance in the village.
3. The lack of a sufficient supervision and support for the health sector in the village.

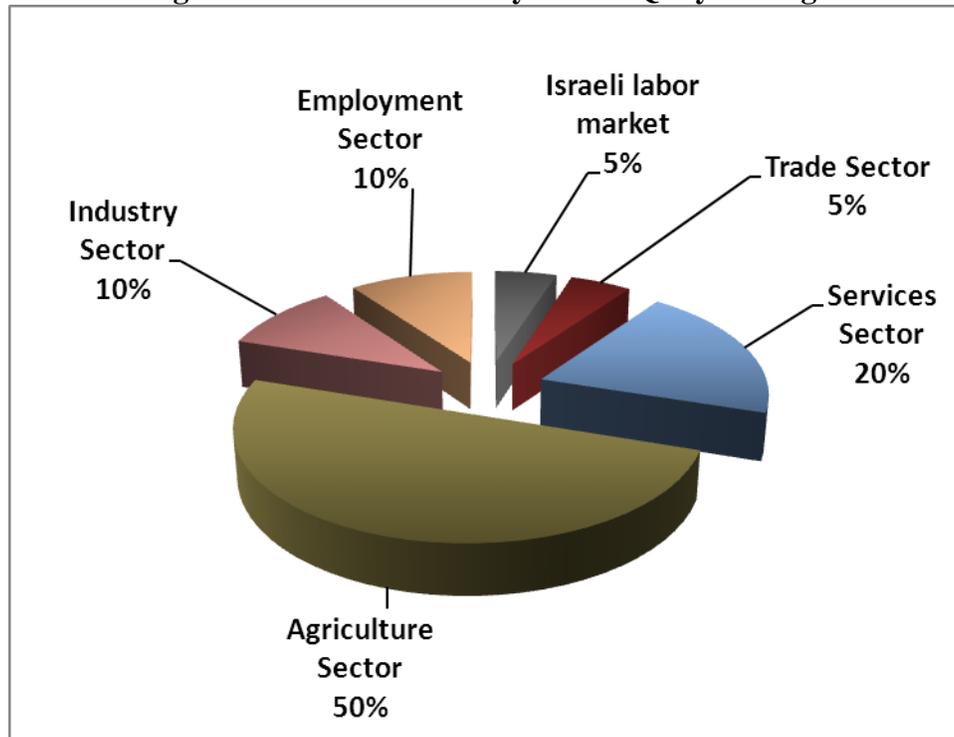
## Economic Activities

The economy in 'Ein Qiniya is dependent on several economic sectors, mainly: the agricultural sector, which absorbs 50% of the village workforce ('Ein Qiniya Village Council, 2011) (See Figure1).

The results of a field survey conducted by ARIJ team in 2011 for the distribution of labor by economic activity in 'Ein Qiniya are as follows ('Ein Qiniya Village Council, 2011):

- Agriculture Sector (50%).
- Services (20%)
- Government or Private Employees Sector (10%)
- Industry (10%)
- Israeli labor market (5%)
- Trade Sector (5%)

**Figure 1: Economic Activity in 'Ein Qiniya Village**



Source: 'Ein Qiniya Village Council, 2011

In terms of commercial and industrial productions in 'Ein Qiniya village, there are no industrial facilities but primitive industries, including two grocery stores and one agricultural nursery ('Ein Qiniya Village Council, 2011).

However, the unemployment rate in 'Ein Qiniya reached around 20% in 2011 and it was found that the social groups most affected in the village as a result of the Israeli restrictions and procedures were the following ('Ein Qiniya Village Council, 2011):

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

**Labor Force**

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 29.5% of 'Ein Qiniya labor force was economically active, of whom 71.2% were employed, 70.5% were not economically active, 46.9% were students, and 38.3% were housekeepers (See table 2).

Table 2: 'Ein Qiniya population (10 years and above) by sex and employment status-2007

SEX	Economically Active				Not Economically Active						Un-known	Total
	Employed	Currently Unemployed	Unemployed (Never worked)	Total	Students	House-keeping	Unable to work	Not working & Not looking for work	Other	Total		
M	107	42	1	<b>150</b>	88	2	21	1	2	<b>114</b>	-	<b>264</b>
F	4	2	-	<b>6</b>	87	141	18	1	12	<b>259</b>	-	<b>265</b>
T	111	44	1	<b>156</b>	175	143	39	2	14	<b>373</b>	-	<b>529</b>

Source: PCBS, 2009.

## Agricultural Sector

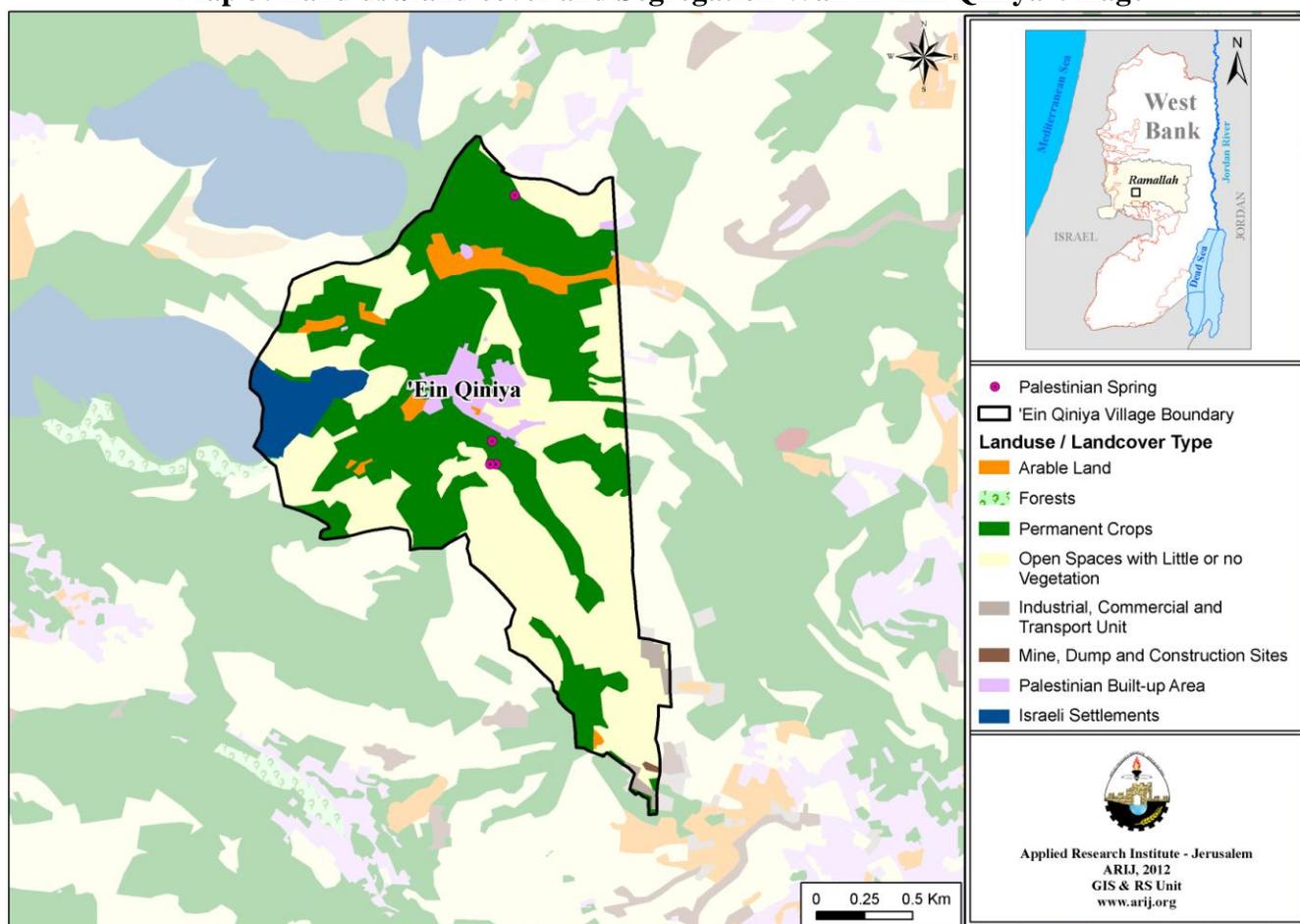
'Ein Qiniya village lies on an area of 3,851 dunams, of which 1,855 dunams are considered arable lands, and 135 dunams are dedicated to residential services (see table 3 and map 3).

Table 3: Land use and land cover in 'Ein Qiniya village in 2010 (area in dunam)

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (1,855)				Inland water	Forests	Open Spaces	Area of Industrial, Commercial & Transport Unit	Area of Settlement, Military Bases & Wall Zone
		Permanent Crops	Green-houses	Range-lands	Arable lands					
3,851	135	1,722	0	0	133	0	1	1,667	35	157

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012.

**Map 3: Land use/land cover and Segregation Wall in 'Ein Qiniya Village**



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

Table 4 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open-cultivated vegetables in 'Ein Qiniya. The most commonly cultivated crop within this area is tomato.

**Table 4: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in 'Ein Qiniya village(dunam)**

Fruity vegetables		Leafy vegetable		Green legumes		Bulbs		Other vegetables		Total area	
RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.
27	93	0	10	26	17	5	0	0	0	58	120

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

Table 5 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. 'Ein Qiniya is famous for its olives; there being a total of 624.5 dunams planted with olive crops.

**Table 5: Total area of fruit and olive trees in 'Ein Qiniya village (dunam)**

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.
624.5	0	0	25	77	0	1	0	20	0	77.5	0	800	25

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

As for the field crops in 'Ein Qiniya, cereals (in particular wheat) are the most cultivated covering an area of about 65 dunams (See table 6).

**Table 6: Total area of field crops in 'Ein Qiniya village (dunam)**

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
65	0	14	0	40	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	152	0

*Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated*

*Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 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.

The field survey conducted by ARIJ team in 2011 shows that 7% of the residents in 'Ein Qiniya rear and keep domestic animals such as sheep, goats and broiler chicken (See Table 7).

**Table 7: Livestock in 'Ein Qiniya village**

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
0	146	1,125	0	0	0	0	38,000	0	0

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

*Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009*

There are also around 3 kilometers of agricultural roads in the village suitable only for vehicles ('Ein Qiniya Village Council, 2011).

The agriculture sector in the village suffers many obstacles and problems, including ('Ein Qiniya Village Council, 2011):

- The lack of capital.
- The spread of agricultural pests, the threat caused by swine and the lack of effective means to control and reduce the damage it causes to the crops.
- The problem of marketing the village products.
- The lack of appropriate seedlings and agricultural medicines.
- The lack of grazing areas due to the settlements and the occupation authorities' harassment.
- The high prices of feed.

## Institutions and Services

'Ein Qiniya village has no governmental institutions; only two local institutions that provide services to various segments of society in the areas of culture, sports and others, including ('Ein Qiniya Village Council, 2011):

- **'Ein Qiniya Village Council:** Founded in 1995 by the Ministry of Local Governorate with the goal of taking care of all the issues in the village and providing various services to its population.
- **'Ein Qiniya Sports Club:** Founded in 2004 by the Ministry of Youth and Sports, aiming at providing the young people in the village with sports, cultural and social activities.

## Infrastructure and Natural Resources

### Electricity and Telecommunication Services:

'Ein Qiniya has been connected to a public electricity network since 1987; served by Jerusalem Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the village. Approximately 100% of the housing units in the village are connected to the network ('Ein Qiniya Village Council, 2011).

However, 'Ein Qiniya is not connected to a telecommunication network ('Ein Qiniya Village Council, 2011).

### Transportation Services:

There are 2 public taxis which are considered to be the main means of transportation in 'Ein Qiniya village. These are used by the resident to transport them from the village to Ramallah city and vice-versa. However, these are considered insufficient ('Ein Qiniya Village Council, 2011). As for the road network in the village; there are a total of 7km of main roads and 5km of secondary roads (See Table 8) ('Ein Qiniya Village Council, 2011).

**Table 8: Roads in 'Ein Qiniya village**

Status of Internal Roads	Road Length (km)	
	Main	Sub
<b>1. Paved &amp; in good condition</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>2. Paved but in poor condition</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>3. Unpaved</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>

Source: 'Ein Qiniya Village Council, 2011

### Water Resources:

'Ein Qiniya is provided with water by the Jerusalem Water Authority, through the public water network established in 2007. Approximately, 98% of the housing units are connected to the water network ('Ein Qiniya Village Council, 2011).

The quantity of water supplied to 'Ein Qiniya in 2010 was about 18,229 cubic meters/ year. The estimated rate of water supply per capita is about 65 liters/day (Jerusalem Water Authority, 2011). Here it should be noted that no 'Ein Qiniya citizen in fact consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are about 26.5%. The losses happen at the main source, major transport lines, the distribution network, and at the household level, thus the rate of water consumption per capita in 'Ein Qiniya is 48 liters per day (Jerusalem Water Authority, 2011). This is a very low rate compared with the minimum quantity proposed by the World Health Organization, which is 100 liters per capita per day.

To regulate water costs, the water authority has adopted an upward rate where the price of water increases with increasing consumption. Table 9 shows the price of water by category of consumption.

**Table 9: Water tariffs of Jerusalem Water Authority adopted since 01.01.2012**

Consumption Category (m <sup>3</sup> )	Domestic (NIS/m <sup>3</sup> )	Industrial (NIS/m <sup>3</sup> )	Tourist (NIS/m <sup>3</sup> )	Commercial (NIS/m <sup>3</sup> )	Public Institutions (NIS/m <sup>3</sup> )
0 – 5	4.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4
5.1 – 10	4.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	4.5
10.1 – 20	5.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	5.6
20.1 – 30	6.8	8.1	8.1	8.1	6.8
30.1+	9	9.9	10.8	9	9

Source: Jerusalem Water Authority, 2012

### Sanitation:

'Ein Qiniya lacks a public sewage network with most of the village residents using cesspits and endocrines as their main means of waste-water disposal ('Ein Qiniya Village Council, 2011).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day is approximately 29 cubic meters, or 11 thousand cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the village, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is approximately 34 liters per day. The wastewater collected by cesspits is discharged by tankers directly to open areas or nearby valleys without any regard for the environment. Here it should be 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 and the public health (ARIJ - WERU, 2012).

### Solid Waste Management:

Ramallah Municipality is considered the official body responsible for managing solid waste, i.e. solid waste collection and disposal, generated from the citizens and establishments in the village, which is currently represented by solid waste collection and disposal ('Ein Qiniya Village Council, 2011).

Most of the population in 'Ein Qiniya benefits from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected

from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags and then transferred to 20 containers spread throughout the locality; each with a capacity of 1m<sup>3</sup>. Ramallah Municipality collects the solid waste from the containers two times a week and transports it through a waste vehicle to Ramallah municipality dumping site where solid waste is being treated randomly through burning and burial ('Ein Qiniya Village Council, 2011).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in 'Ein Qiniya is 0.7kg, thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the 'Ein Qiniya residents is nearly 0.5 tons, or 195 tons per year (ARIJ - WERU, 2012).

## Environmental Conditions

Like other villages and towns in the governorate, 'Ein Qiniya experiences several environmental problems which must be addressed. These problems can be identified as follows:

### Water Crisis

- Water is cut off by the Jerusalem Water Authority for long periods of time during summer in several neighborhoods of the village for several reasons:
  - (1) Israeli control over Palestinian water resources causes problems in the organization of water pumping and its distribution among populations. The Jerusalem Water Authority distributes water to various areas on an interval basis because the amount of water available is not sufficient to supply everyone's needs simultaneously.
  - (2) High rate of water losses, because the water network is old and in need of rehabilitation and renovation.
- Lack of a public water reservoir in the village to be used by residents during water shortages.

### Wastewater Management

- The absence of a public sewage network means that in 'Ein Qiniya residents are forced to use unhygienic cesspits and endocrines 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 and water collected in household cisterns (rainwater harvesting cisterns), as it mixes with the waste water thus becomes unsuitable for drinking. This is due to the fact that most cesspits are built without lining, allowing wastewater to enter into the ground. The cesspits are built in order to avoid the use of 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 'Ein Qiniya 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.

## Impact of the Israeli Occupation

### Geopolitical status in 'Ein Qiniya Village

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed in 28<sup>th</sup> September 1995 between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, 'Ein Qiniya village was divided into areas "B" and "C". Approximately 466 dunams (12% of the village's total area) were assigned as area B, where the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) has a 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 camps. It is worth mentioning that most of the village's population resides in area B with several residential houses being located in area C. The rest of the village's area, constituting 3,385 dunams (88% 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 through consent or authorization by the Israeli Civil Administration. It is worth mentioning that most of the lands lying within area C in the village are agricultural areas and open spaces (table 10).

**Table 10: The Geopolitical Divisions of 'Ein Qiniya Village according to Oslo II Agreement 1995 – Ramallah Governorate**

Classification	Area in dunams	Percent from Total village area
Area A	0	0
Area B	466	12.1
Area C	3385	87.9
Nature Reserve	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3851</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2011

## **‘Ein Qiniya Village and the Israeli Occupation Practices**

During the Israeli Occupation of the Palestinian territory, the Israeli government confiscated 157 dunams in ‘Ein Qiniya village to establish the Israeli settlement “Dolev” which the major part of it was constructed on land of Al Janiya neighboring locality. This settlement was established in 1983 on a total area of 1,033 dunams and is currently inhabited by 1,137 Israeli settlers.

Attacks carried out by Israeli settlers living in the illegal settlements around ‘Ein Qiniya have had a serious and significant impact on the village people and their properties. These attacks allow settlers to control more Palestinian lands adjacent to the settlements by preventing landowners from accessing their land. Settlers near ‘Ein Qiniya have also enclosed land using barbed wire and planted trees on Palestinian lands to increase their control. They have also uprooted and burned trees and crops planted and owned by Palestinians and attacked landowners to intimidate them and deter them from returning to their lands.

Following the outbreak of the Second Palestinian Intifada in September 2000, the Israeli occupation authorities established hundreds of Israeli military checkpoints throughout the West Bank; including an iron gate west of the village that separates it from villages west of Ramallah, and closes the western entrance of the village. This gate isolates it from the Dolev Israeli settlement. Due to this military checkpoint; Palestinian residents are forced to use alternative roads and walk long distances in order to reach neighboring localities.

### **Some Issued Military Orders in ‘Ein Qiniya Village**

The Israeli occupation Army has issued many military orders to confiscate lands in ‘Ein Qiniya village, following is one of them:

- Israeli Military Order No. (03/98/H): Issued on the 4<sup>th</sup> of November 1998. It confiscates land from ‘Ein ‘Arik, ‘Deir ‘Ibzi’, Beituniya and ‘Ein Qiniya localities for the construction of a 4470m length and 80m width road.

## Development Plans and Projects

### Implemented Projects

The 'Ein Qiniya Village Council has not implemented any development during the last five years ('Ein Qiniya Village Council, 2011).

### Proposed Projects

'Ein Qiniya Village Council, in cooperation with the civil society organizations in the village and the village residents, looks forward to the implementation of 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:

1. Establishing a kindergarten to serve residents of the village.
2. Establishing a health center that operates seven days a week and providing a building, medical devices and a specialized crew.
3. Establishing a sewage network (5km) to be connected to all houses in the village along with a wastewater treatment unit to be used for the irrigation of crops.
4. Rehabilitating the pavement, sidewalks and lighting of village's main streets (4 km) and secondary streets (5 km).
5. Establishing harvesting pools near water springs and supplying them with water pumps to transport water to remote agricultural lands. Sewerage
6. Reclaiming, rehabilitating and fencing around 150 dunams of land, constructing 15km agricultural roads, and providing farmers with a variety of trees and fertilizers.
7. Constructing a cultural, sport and social club that serves different age groups in the village and providing it with all needed equipment.
8. Constructing harvesting cisterns (1000 cups) to provide houses with water during water shortages from the public network.
9. Constructing four classrooms in the village's school to accommodate the rest of the educational levels; from the ninth to twelfth grades.
10. Constructing domestic harvesting cisterns.
11. Implementing small productive development projects to serve needy families (sheep farms, beehives, poultry farms and greenhouses).
12. Establish a women center to encourage the role of women in the village and encouraging their skills and capacities.

## Locality Development Priorities and Needs

'Ein Qiniya suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 11 shows the development priorities and needs in the village, according to the village council's feedback.

**Table 11: Development Priorities and Needs in 'Ein Qiniya**

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
<b>Infrastructural Needs</b>					
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*			5km*
2	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks			*	
3	Extending the Water Network to Cover New Built up Areas			*	
4	Construction of New Water Networks			*	
5	Rehabilitation/ Construction of New Wells or Springs	*			2 springs
6	Construction of Water Reservoirs			*	
7	Construction of a Sewage Disposal Network			*	
8	Construction of a New Electricity Network	*			2km
9	Providing Containers for Solid Waste Collection			*	
10	Providing Vehicles for Collecting Solid Waste			*	
11	Providing a Sanitary Landfill			*	
<b>Health Needs</b>					
1	Building of New Clinics or Health Care Centres			*	
2	Rehabilitation of Old Clinics or Health Care Centres			*	
3	Purchasing of Medical Equipment and Tools			*	
<b>Educational Needs</b>					
1	Building of New Schools	*			
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools	*			
3	Purchasing of New Equipment for Schools	*			
<b>Agriculture Needs</b>					
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands	*			500 dunams
2	Building Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns			*	
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock			*	
4	Veterinary Services			*	
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals			*	
6	Construction of New Greenhouses			*	
7	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses			*	
8	Field Crops Seeds			*	
9	Plants and Agricultural Supplies			*	

\*5km are sub roads

Source: 'Ein Qiniya Village Council, 2011

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