

# Kafr Malik 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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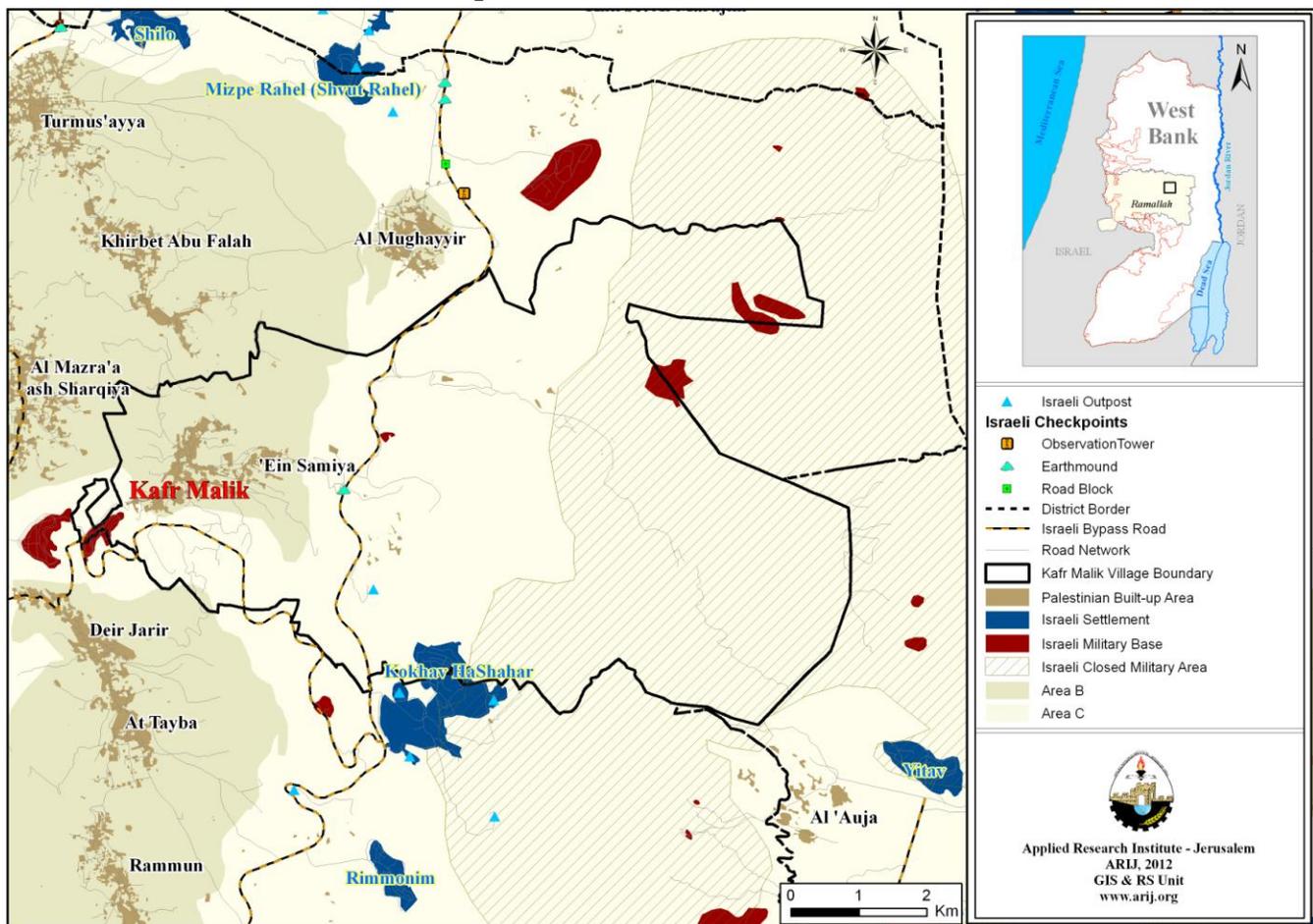
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# Kafr Malik Village Profile

## Location and physical characteristics

Kafr Malik is a Palestinian village in Ramallah Governorate, located 13.8km northeast of Ramallah City. It is bordered by Al ‘Auja and Al Mughayyir villages to the east, Al Mughayyir and Khirbet abu Falah to the north, Al Mazra’a ash Sharqiya to the west, and by Deir Jarir village to the south (ARIJ-GIS, 2012) (See Map 1).

Map 1: Kafr Malik location and borders



Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2012

The village is located at an altitude of 772 m above sea level. The mean annual rainfall in the village is 433.4 mm, the average annual temperature is 17 °C and the average annual humidity is 58% (ARIJ-GIS, 2012).

A village council was established in 1997. It consists of 11 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority. It is included within the Joint Services Council for Al Mazra'a ash Sharqiya, Khirbet abu Falah, Al Mughayyir and Kafr Malik. It owns a permanent headquarters where one employee works but does not possess a vehicle for the collection of solid waste (Kafr Malik Village Council, 2011). Main responsibilities of the Council include:

- Implementing major projects and studies pertaining to village development.
- Waste collection, street cleaning and pavement, rehabilitation and construction of roads, and providing social services.
- Protecting governmental properties.
- Protecting archeological and historical sites in the village.

## History

The village was named after an inhabitant named Malik, while 'Kafr' means 'village' in Aramaic (Kafr Malik Village Council, 2011).

The village's original residents are believed to have been tribes that came with Salah ad Din and settled in the area (Kafr Malik Village Council, 2011) (See photo below for Kafr Malik village).

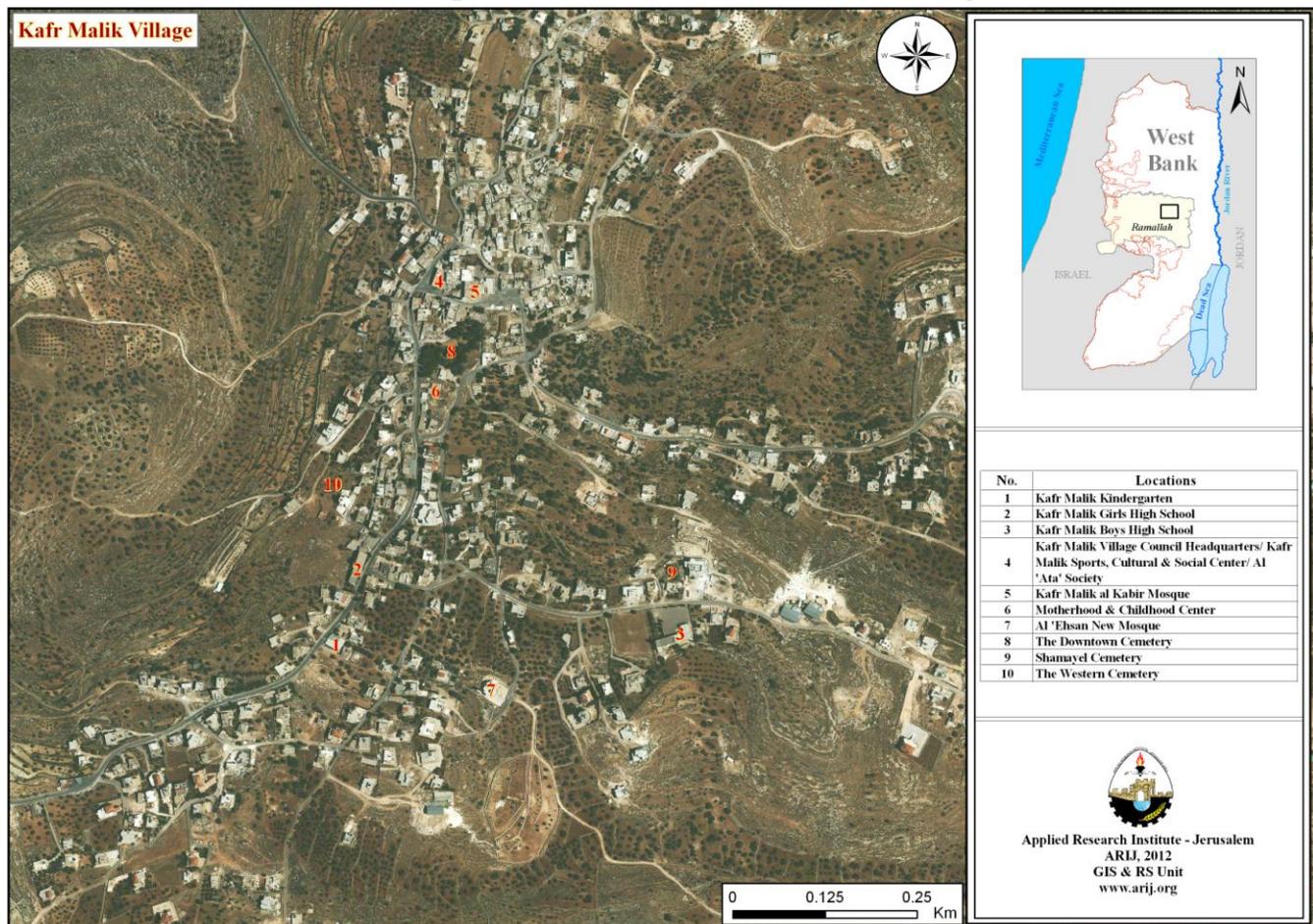
**Photo of Kafr Malik**



## Religious and Archaeological Sites

The village has two mosques, Kafr Malik Grand Mosque and Al ‘Ehsan Mosque. There are several sites of archaeological interest, including the judge’s house, an ancient mill, Samiya spring, the remains of an old palace, and the remains of an ancient church (Kafr Malik Village Council, 2011) (See Map 2).

**Map 2: Main location in Kafr Malik Village**



Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2012

## Demography and Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) Census in 2007, the total population of Kafr Malik was 2,620 inhabitants, of whom 1,284 were male and 1,336 were female. There were 561 households and 664 housing units in the village.

## Age Group and Gender

The 2007 Census results for Kafr Malik village showed the distribution of the population in terms of age group and sex, demonstrating that 34.2% of the total population was less than 15 years of age, 57.1% were in the 15-64 age group and 7.4% were 65 years old and above. The sex ratio in the village was 96.1:100, meaning that males and females constituted 49% and 51 % of the population respectively.

## Families

There are many families living in the village, including the Turshan, Ma'di, Rustom, Farraj, Ibrahim, Awad, Salameh, Al Ghneimat and Matarik families (Kafr Malik Village Council, 2011).

## Education

According to the results of the PCBS, Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 9.6% of the population were illiterate, of whom 86.9% were females. Of the literate population, 14.1% could only read and write with no formal education, 21.1% completed elementary education, 24.4% completed preparatory education, 22.4% completed secondary education, and 8.4% had a specialized academic degree (See Table 1).

**Table 1: Kafr Malik population (10 years and above) by sex and educational statement**

Sex	Illite- rate	Can read and write	Elem- entary	Prep- aratory	Secon- dary	Assoc- iate Diploma	Bache- lor	Higher Diploma	Master	Docto- rate	Not stated	Total
M	25	154	225	253	244	12	37	3	7	2	-	962
F	166	127	194	231	200	42	59	1	4	-	-	1,024
T	191	281	419	484	444	54	96	4	11	2	-	1,986

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

Source: PCBS, 2009.

There are two registered governmental schools in the village, run by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE): Kafr Malik Boys Secondary School, and Kafr Malik Girls Secondary School. The village lacks a secondary scientific stream school, meaning that most students obtain secondary education at Et Taiyiba Latin School in Et Taiyiba (6 km from the village). There are no kindergartens in the village (Directorate of Education – Ramallah, 2011).

The MoEHE stated that for the 2010/2011 school year, there were 24 classes occupied by 576 male and female students, with 39 teaching staff. Classroom density was recorded at 15 students per class, and the average number of students per teacher was 24 (Directorate of Education – Ramallah, 2011).

The education sector in Kafr Malik struggles with some problems, including (Kafr Malik Village Council, 2011):

- There is a high turnover of teaching staff, affecting communication and relationships between teachers and students.
- The lack of resources for weaker or less able students.
- The lack of an appropriate building for the girls' school.
- Israeli occupation harassments which prevent students from accessing education, primarily partial and permanent checkpoints on roads around the village.

## Health Sector

There are a few medical and healthcare facilities in Kafr Malik, including a governmental physician's clinic, a motherhood and childhood center, a private dental clinic, and a private pharmacy.

In case of emergencies or in the absence of required health services, patients use Silwad Health Center in Silwad town or Ramallah Governmental Hospital in Ramallah city, 8km and 24km from the village respectively (Kafr Malik Village Council, 2011).

The health sector in Kafr Malik faces some problems, including (Kafr Malik Village Council, 2011):

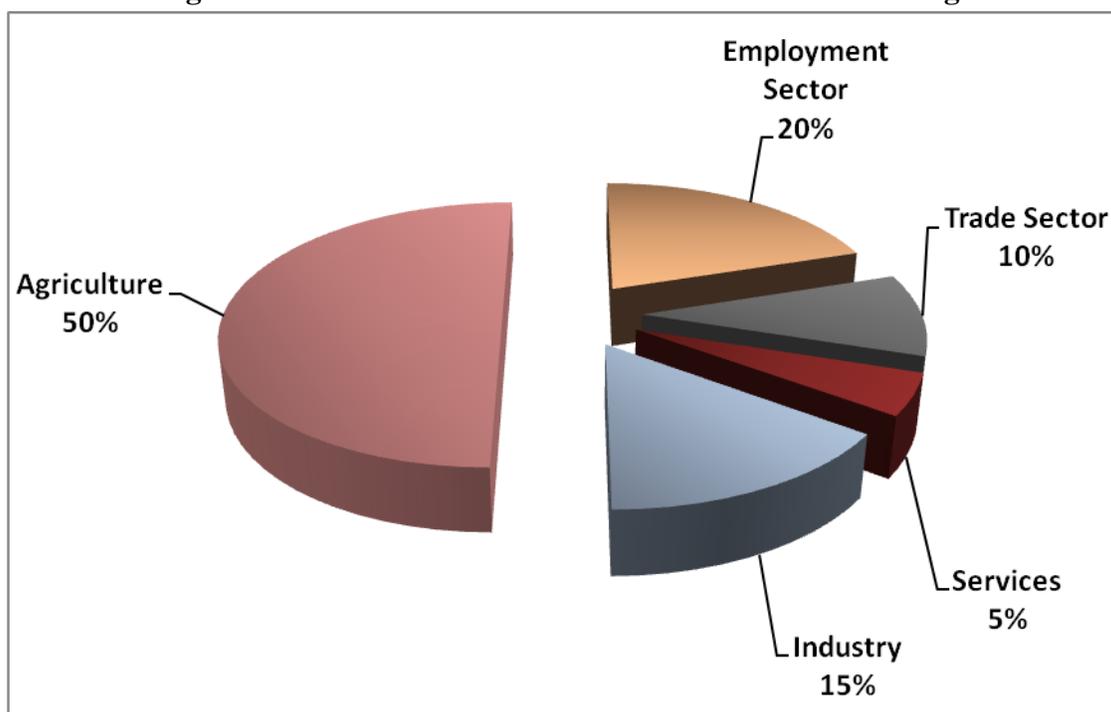
- The lack of radiology centers and medical laboratories.
- The lack of a resident physician in the governmental clinic.
- The lack of medicines available on a permanent basis in the governmental clinics and its subordinated pharmacies.
- The lack of health awareness amongst the village residents.

## Economic Activities

The economy of Kafr Malik Village depends on many sectors, with the *agricultural sector* being the most important as it hosts 50% of the Kafr Malik labor force. The results of ARIJ's field survey

(conducted in 2011) indicate that the second most important sector is that of employment, followed by industry in third place (Figure 1).

**Figure 1: the main economic activities in Kafr Malik Village**



Source: Kafr Malik Village Council

In Kafr Malik there are 18 grocery stores, 2 butcheries, one bakery, 4 vegetable and fruit shops, 5 service offices, 3 shops for occupational industries, one stone cutter, 4 quarries, an olive oil-press, 2 agricultural tools stores, 2 agricultural nurseries, a library, and a gas station (Kafr Malik Village Council, 2011).

Unemployment in Kafr Malik reached approximately 25% in 2011 and it persists mostly amongst people depending on the agricultural, industrial, and commercial sectors, primarily because of policies and procedures associated with the Israeli occupation (Kafr Malik Village Council, 2011).

### Labor Force

According to the PCBS, Population, Housing and Establishment Census in 2007, 35.5% of the population was considered economically active of which 89.4% were employed, and 64.5% of the population were non-economically active of which 45% were students and 34.1% were involved in housekeeping (Table 2).

Table 2: Kafr Malik population (10 years 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	523	38	17	578	274	-	86	11	13	384	-	962
F	107	7	13	127	302	437	73	2	82	896	1	1,024
T	630	45	30	705	576	437	159	13	95	1,280	1	1,986

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

Source: PCBS, 2009.

## Agricultural Sector

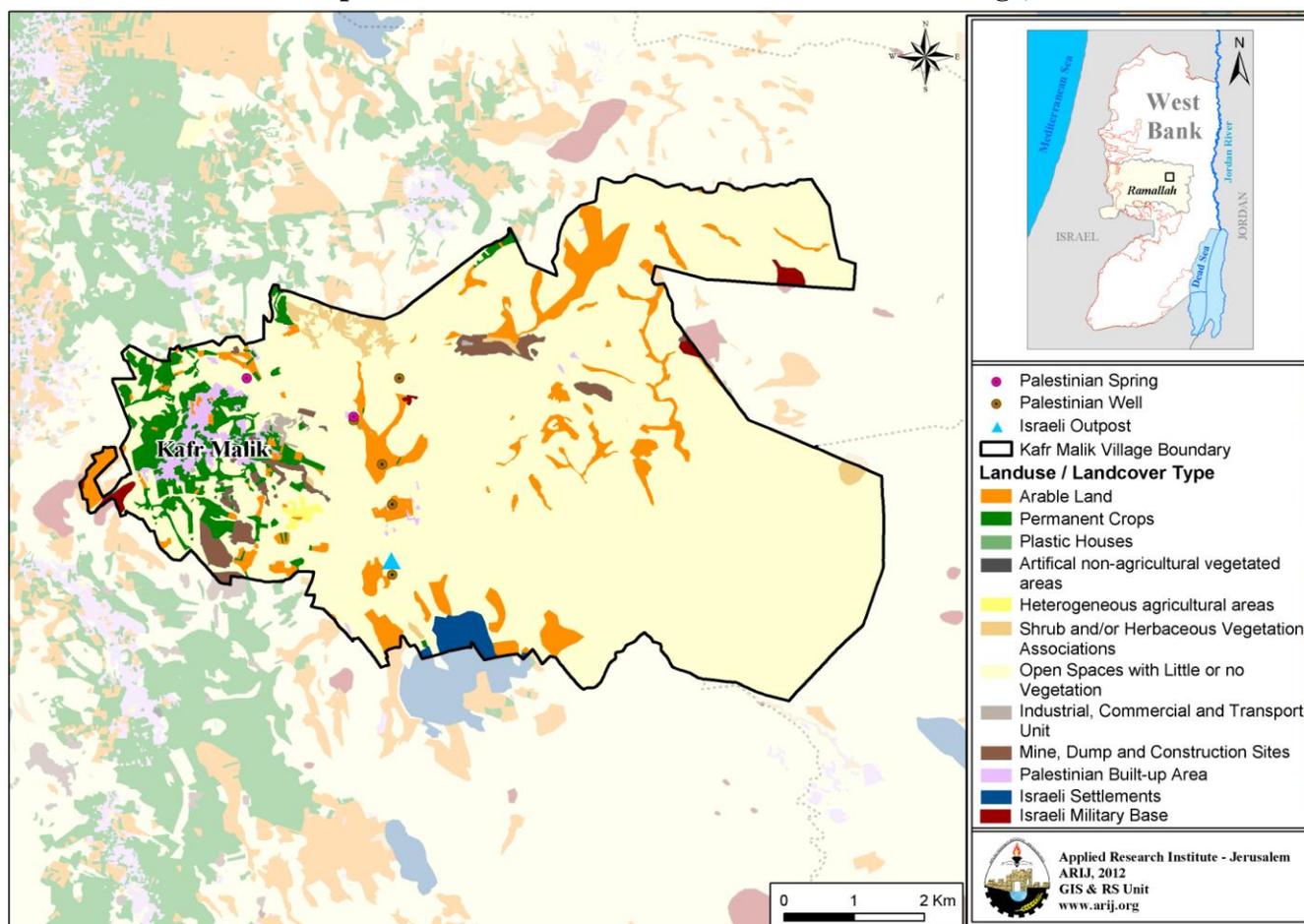
Kafr Malik Village lies on an area of 51,893 dunums, of which 7,058 dunums are arable land and 732 dunums are dedicated to residential services.

Table 3: Land use and land cover in Kafr Malik village in 2010 (area in dunum)

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (7,058)				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					
51,893	732	2,415	2	575	4,066	0	0	42,464	949	690

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012.

Map 3: Land use and land cover of Kafr Malik Village, 2010



Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2012

Table 4 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Kafr Malik. Tomatoes are the most-cultivated vegetables in the village.

Table 4: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Kafr Malik 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.
65	53	0	8	25	2	10	0	12	4	112	67

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

Source: Ministry of agriculture-Ramallah, 2009

Kafr Malik is famous for olive cultivation and approximately 1,633 dunums of land are planted with olives (Table 5).

**Table 5: Total area of horticulture and olive trees in Kafr Malik 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.
1,633	0	0	1	69.5	0	53	0	192	0	200	0	2,147.5	1

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

Source: Ministry of agriculture-Ramallah, 2009

Table 6 shows the total area of field crops cultivated in Kafr Malik, with cereals covering the largest area (approximately 2,300 dunums). Wheat and barley are the most cultivated cereals. Dry legumes are also cultivated, and bean, lintel and chickpeas are the most important.

**Table 6: Total area of horticulture and olive trees in Kafr Malik 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.
2,300	0	34	0	130	0	10	0	125	0	0	0	8	0	2,607	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.

The field survey conducted by ARIJ team shows that 10% of the residents in Kafr Malik rear and keep domestic animals such as sheep and goats (See Table 7).

**Table 7: Livestock in Kafr Malik village**

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
2	751	413	0	0	0	0	106,000	0	215

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

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Ramallah, 2009

There are around 35 km of agricultural roads in the village, divided as follows (Kafr Malik Village Council, 2011).

**Table 8: Agricultural Roads in Kafr Malik village and their Lengths**

Suitability of Agricultural Roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	7
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	8
For animals only	5
Unsuitable	15

Source: Kafr Malik Village Council, 2011.

The agricultural sector in Kafr Malik faces many problems, including (Kafr Malik Village Council, 2011):

- Lack of capital.
- Lack of water resources.
- Difficulties regarding access to agricultural lands.
- Confiscation of lands.
- Lack of pastures and high prices of fodder.
- Disqualified agricultural lands.
- Lack of economic feasibility.

## Institutions and Services

Kafr Malik village has no governmental institutions but has a number of local institutions and associations that provide services to various sectors of society. These include (Kafr Malik Village Council, 2011):

- **Kafr Malik Village Council:** Founded in 1997 by the Ministry of Local Government with the goal of taking care of issues in the village and providing various services to its population.
- **Kafr Malik Sports Club:** Founded in 1974 by the village's youth and is currently registered by the Ministry of Youth & Sport, aiming to provide young people in the village with sports, cultural, and social activities.
- **Kafr Malik Cooperative Agricultural Society:** Founded in 1982 by the Union of Charities and concerned with agricultural matters in the village.
- **Al 'Ata' (Tender) Society for Kafr Malik Women:** Founded in 2008 by the Ministry of Interior and concerned with supporting Kafr Malik's women.

## Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Kafr Malik is provided with electricity by the Jerusalem Electricity Company through a network established in 1975. Approximately 85% of housing units in the village are connected to this network. However, Kafr Malik faces some problems concerning the electricity sector, mainly (Kafr Malik Village Council, 2011):

1. Weak electricity current which causes an imbalance in electric devices.
2. Lack of access to the electricity network for many housing units in the village.
3. High costs of electricity.
4. Power outages from time to time due to the poor condition of the network.

The village is connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 90% of the housing units are connected to phone lines (Kafr Malik Village Council, 2011).

### Transportation Services:

10 public taxis and one bus provide transportation for the residents of Kafr Malik. In addition to the lack of vehicles in the village, residents face problems in traveling due to the unqualified roads and earth mounds and military checkpoints on roads in the vicinity of the village (Kafr Malik Village Council, 2011). There are 14 km of main roads and 9 km of internal roads in the village (Kafr Malik Village Council, 2011) (See Table 9).

**Table 9: Roads in Kafr Malik village**

Status of Internal Roads	Road Length (km)	
	Main	Sub
<b>1. Paved &amp; in good condition</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2. Paved but in poor condition</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>3. Unpaved</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>

### Water Resources:

The Jerusalem Water Authority for Ramallah and Al Bireh provides the village with water through a water network constructed in 1970. This network supplies water to almost 85% of the housing units in the village. The quantity of water supplied to the village in 2010 was approximately 98,112 m<sup>3</sup> (Jerusalem Water Authority, 2011), and therefore the amount of water consumed per person is estimated to be 102.6 liter/capita/day. However, no resident of Kafr Malik consumes this amount of water due to

water losses from the transfer of water and its distribution through the network from the main company provider to housing units. Such losses reach 26.5%, and therefore the average water consumption per capita is 75.4 liter/capita/day (Jerusalem Water Authority, 2011). This average is less than the recommended amount of 100 liter/capita/day proposed by the World Health Organization (WHO). However, household rainwater harvesting cisterns form an alternative water resource; the village has 100 harvesting cisterns, but these cannot supply enough water to meet all residents' needs (Kafr Malik Village Council, 2011).

To determine water costs, the water authority has adopted an upward rate where the price of water increases with increasing consumption. Table 10 shows the price of water by category of consumption.

**Table 10: 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:**

Kafr Malik Village lacks a public sewage network; most of the population therefore uses cesspits and endocrines as their main means of wastewater disposal (Kafr Malik Village Council, 2011).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day is approximately 158 cubic meters, or 57,000 cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the village, it is estimated that per capita wastewater generation is approximately 52.8 liters per day. The wastewater collected by cesspits is discharged by wastewater tankers directly to open areas or nearby valleys without concern for the environment. There is no wastewater treatment either at the source or at the disposal sites and this poses a serious threat to the environment and to public health (ARIJ WERU, 2012).

### **Solid Waste Management:**

Kafr Malik Village Council 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 about 200 NIS/year is charged to the population served by domestic solid waste collection and transportation services. However, the collected fees are not sufficient for good

management of solid waste; only 30% of these fees are collected from the citizens (Kafr Malik Village Council, 2011).

Most of the population in Kafr Malik benefit from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags. The Village Council collects the solid waste twice a week and transports it using a 3 cup-sized tractor to the village dumping site, 2 km from the village center, where it is burnt (Kafr Malik Village Council, 2011).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Kafr Malik is 0.7kg. Therefore, the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day by Kafr Malik residents is nearly 1.8 tons, or 669.4 tons per year (ARIJ WERU, 2012).

## **Environmental Conditions**

Like other villages and towns in the governorate, Kafr Malik 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 Jerusalem Water Authority for long periods of time in several neighborhoods of the village for several reasons:
  - (1) Israeli control over Palestinian water resources. Consequently, the Jerusalem Water Authority purchases water from the Israeli company of Mekorot 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.
- Weak pumping of water and the difficulty of accessing it in areas on higher ground at certain times of the year.
- Lack of water in some of the village's outlying areas.

### **Wastewater Management**

- The absence of a public sewage network means that in Kafr Malik residents are forced to use unhygienic cesspits and endocrines for the disposal of wastewater, and/or to 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) 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 in Kafr Malik 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 Kafr Malik

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel on 28<sup>th</sup> September 1995, Kafr Malik was divided into politically classified areas “B” and “C”. Approximately 6,603 dunums (12.7% of the village’s total area) are classified as area B, where the Palestinian National Authority has complete control over civil matters and Israel continues to have over riding responsibility for security. Area B currently constitutes the majority of inhabited Palestinian areas, including municipalities, villages and some refugee camps. It is noted that the majority of the village’s population resides in area B classified locations. The remainder of the village’s lands, constituting 45,291 dunums (87.3% of the total area) is classified as area C, where Israel retains full control over security and administration related to the territory (table 11). In area C, Palestinian building and land management is prohibited unless through consent or authorization by the Israeli Civil Administration. The majority of lands lying within area C is classified as agricultural areas and open spaces in addition to Israeli settlements, military camps, and bypass roads.

**Table 11: The Geopolitical Divisions of Kafr Malik– Ramallah Governorate**

Area	Area in dunums	Percent of Total village area
Area A	0	0
Area B	6,603	12.7
Area C	45,291	87.3
Nature Reserve	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,894</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2011*

It is noted that that 42,129 dunums of land in Kafr Malik village (81.2% of the village total area) are located within the eastern region of the West Bank, known today as the, ‘Eastern Segregation Zone.’ Following the Israeli occupation of the West Bank including East Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip in 1967, Security Council Resolution 242 was drawn up. This resolution provides for the 'Termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force. 'Israel used this Resolution to begin making amendments to the borders

that existed before the 1967 war, through considering the Resolution's provisions for 'secure and recognized borders' to apply to the State of Israel in this case. The amendments to the State's borders made at this time paved the way for future settlement plans in the region. The deputy Israeli Prime Minister at the time, Yigal Allon, proposed to the Israeli cabinet, immediately after the 1967 war, that Israel create new borders based mainly on control of the eastern slopes of the West Bank and towards the bottom of the Jordan Valley, as well as the Western Sahara of the West Bank adjacent to the Dead Sea. It was suggested that this could be achieved through building a series of Israeli settlements of approximately 20 kilometers width from the West Bank as a first step towards formally annexing these proposed regions to the State of Israel. The series of Israeli settlements built upon Yigal Allon's plan covers most of the Palestinian areas in the Jordan Valley, lands surrounding East Jerusalem, the Gush Etzion bloc south of Bethlehem, and the southern area of Hebron city

During June 2002, Israeli authorities began implementing a unilateral isolation policy between Israel and the occupied Palestinian territories through the creation of an isolated area in the western part of the West Bank, stretching from its north to its south. This plan has enabled Israel to take over additional areas of agricultural fertile lands and buffer Palestinian communities into small parts, thus undermining regional integration between Palestinian villages and towns, controlling the natural resources and connecting the majority of Israeli settlements. Israel has further created an eastern isolation zone along the Jordan Valley area through the Israeli army's tight control over all roads leading to the eastern region in the West Bank thus increasing the suffering of Palestinian residents in the area through restricting human movements and the movement of agricultural products. These actions confirm former Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon's 2004 statement, in response to a question asked about the wall in the Jordan Valley area; **"I do not see a wall in the eastern region unless need arises. Here and there, we will conceal access to the eastern region through military barriers."**

### **Kafr Malik Village and the Israeli Occupation Practices**

Kafr Malik village has been subjected to numerous Israeli confiscations for the benefit of the various Israeli objectives, represented in the construction of Israeli settlements, outposts and military checkpoints on village territories in addition to the construction of Israeli bypass roads to connect settlements. That which follows is a breakdown of the Israeli confiscations which have negatively impacted Kafr Malik village territories:

IOF confiscated 257 dunums of land in Kafr Malik village for the establishment of a number of Israeli military bases. One is located at the village's western entrance, on the road linking it to neighboring Deir Jarir village. The remainder of military bases are established along the village's eastern located lands. Furthermore, during its occupation of Palestine, Israel confiscated an area of 433 dunums from Kafr Malik village for the construction of 'Kokhav HaShahar' settlement which was established on both Kafr Malik and Deir Jarir neighboring village's lands. This settlement was established on a total area of 1,592 dunums of land (table 12).

**Table 12: Israeli Settlements constructed over Kafr Malik village lands**

<b>Settlement Name</b>	<b>Year of construction</b>	<b>Area confiscated</b>	<b>Population of settlers (2009)</b>
Kokhav HaShahar	1977	433	1690
<b>Total</b>		<b>433</b>	<b>1,690</b>

*Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2011*

In addition, land from Kafr Malik had been forcefully seized by Israeli settlers in 1999 to build Mitzpe Kramim Israeli outposts on it, approximately 700 meters north of Kokhav HaShahar settlement, in order to expand the settlement and gain control of additional Palestinian lands.

During the past two decades, Israel has constructed a total of 232 outposts across the West Bank and are considered the nucleus for new settlement development. Outposts are typically composed of mobile caravans located on land stolen by settlers and represent a branch of a nearby mother settlement. It is noted that the epidemic of Israeli outposts started with a “Sharonian<sup>1</sup>” call for Jewish settlers to take control of Palestinian hilltops to prevent transferring them to Palestinians in negotiations. Although successive Israeli governments haven’t legalized this phenomenon, they have managed to find both security and logistical cover to justify the act, its existence and continuity. In 2001, the Prime Minister of the time, Ariel Sharon, unleashed an expansion of outposts which has led to a significant increase in their number within Palestinian areas. Finally, the IOF have consistently aided and protected Israeli settlers in their move to these outposts, through providing them with security protection in addition to the necessary infrastructure to guarantee their continued existence.

It is noteworthy that during August 2012, a group of Israeli settlers living in Mitzpe Kramim Israeli outpost located near Kokhav HaShahar settlement set up a number of mobile houses in the outpost on an area of 50 dunums of land belonging to both Kafr Malik and Deir Jarir villages. Despite the presence of a lawsuit submitted before the Israeli Supreme Court by Palestinian landowners against Israeli settlers who built this settlement point, the settlers completed the apartments in the outpost and put them on the market to new Jewish families. This outpost is currently inhabited by 50 Israeli settler families. Approximately one year ago Palestinian landowners submitted an appeal before the Israeli Supreme Court against the establishment of this outpost. This resulted in a halting of construction works, however soon after settlers started defying the Israeli court decisions and set up a 20 caravans at the outpost. Currently, there exists 16 fixed buildings and at least 55 caravans at the outpost which have been set up despite the Israeli Supreme Court’s decision to freeze construction in this outpost.

### **Israeli Military Checkpoints Established on Kafr Malik Village Lands**

Following the outbreak of the second Palestinian Intifada in September 2000, the IOF constructed hundreds of military checkpoints within the West Bank, one of which was an Israeli earth mound to the east of Kafr Malik village on the Israeli bypass road 458. This mound was constructed with the aim of preventing Palestinians from using this road for security reasons, thus forcing them to use alternative roads.

### **Israeli Bypass Roads in Kafr Malik Village**

The Israeli Government has confiscated thousands of agricultural and non-agricultural lands to open several bypass roads that stretch thousands of kilometers from the north to the south of the West Bank. This has been carried out with the purpose of linking Israeli settlements with one another, dividing

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<sup>1</sup> Initiated by Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon (2001-2006)

Palestinian lands and enhancing security control over them. Israel has further confiscated land from Kafr Malik and its neighboring villages' lands for the construction of Israeli bypass roads 458 and 449. However, it is noted that the real threat of bypass roads lies in the buffer zone formed by the Israeli Occupation Force (IOF) along these roads, extending approximately 75 m on each side. These buffer zones dramatically increase the total area of land affected by the construction of the bypass roads.

## Development Plans and Projects

### Implemented projects

The Village Council of Kafr Malik has implemented several development projects in the past 5 years. For more details please see Table 13.

**Table 13: Implemented development projects and plans in Kafr Malik, 2011**

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Rehabilitating internal roads	Infrastructure	2007	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa through the Islamic Development Bank
Paving internal roads	Infrastructure	2010	Ministry of Finance
Rehabilitating health units in the girls' and boys' secondary schools	Educational/ Public Services	2010	Pontifical Mission & Kafr Malik Village Council

Source: Kafr Malik Village Council

### Proposed Projects

Kafr Malik 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 conducted by ARIJ staff in the village. The projects are as follows, in order of priority from the viewpoint of the participants in the workshop:

1. Preparing an organizational chart to provide details of the village's lands.
2. Establishing greenhouses on lands near Samiya spring.
3. Constructing agricultural roads, reclaiming lands, and constructing agricultural cisterns.
4. Rehabilitating an irrigation network using Samiya spring.
5. Providing public services, such as electricity, water and paving main streets in the village's outskirts areas.
6. Establishing a cultural center for young people, and encouraging them to support women.
7. Providing assistance in the establishment of a secondary school in the village.
8. Establishing a sewage network.

## 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 Kafr Malik Village Council's point of view and the feedback from ARIJ's survey.

**Table 14: Development Priorities and Needs in Kafr Malik**

No.	Sector	Strongly needed	Needed	Not a priority	Notes
<b>Infrastructural Needs</b>					
1	Opening and pavement of roads	*			34 km*
2	Rehabilitation of old water networks	*			13 km
3	Extending the water network to cover new built up areas	*			3 km
4	Construction of new water networks	*			15 km
5	Rehabilitation/ Construction of new wells or springs			*	
6	Construction of water reservoirs	*			500 m <sup>3</sup>
7	Construction of a sewage disposal network	*			12 km
8	Construction of a new electricity network	*			20 km
9	Providing containers for solid waste collection	*			200 containers
10	Providing vehicles for collecting solid waste	*			1 vehicle
11	Providing a sanitary landfill	*			
<b>Health Needs</b>					
1	Building of new clinics or health care centres	*			1 health clinic
2	Rehabilitation of old clinics or health care centres	*			1 health clinic
3	Purchasing of medical equipment and tools	*			
<b>Educational Needs</b>					
1	Building of new schools	*			elementary & secondary levels
2	Rehabilitation of old schools	*			elementary & secondary levels for girls
3	Purchasing of new equipment for schools	*			elementary & secondary levels for the girls school
<b>Agriculture Needs</b>					
1	Rehabilitation of agricultural lands	*			800 dunums
2	Building rainwater harvesting cisterns	*			150 cisterns
3	Construction of barracks for livestock			*	
4	Veterinary services		*		
5	Forage and hay for animals		*		100 tons per year
6	Construction of new greenhouses	*			10 dunums of greenhouses
7	Rehabilitation of greenhouses	*			2 dunums of greenhouses
8	Field crops seeds		*		
9	Plants and agricultural supplies		*		

\*13 km are main roads, 6 km are sub roads and 15 km are agricultural

Source: Kafr Malik Village Council, 2011

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