

Kafr Ni'ma Village Profile



Prepared by



The Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem

Funded by



Spanish Cooperation

2012

Acknowledgments

ARIJ hereby expresses its deep gratitude to the Spanish agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID) for their funding of this project.

ARIJ is grateful to the Palestinian officials in the ministries, municipalities, joint services councils, village committees and councils, and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) for their assistance and cooperation with the project team members during the data collection process.

ARIJ also thanks all the staff who worked throughout the past couple of years towards the accomplishment of this work.

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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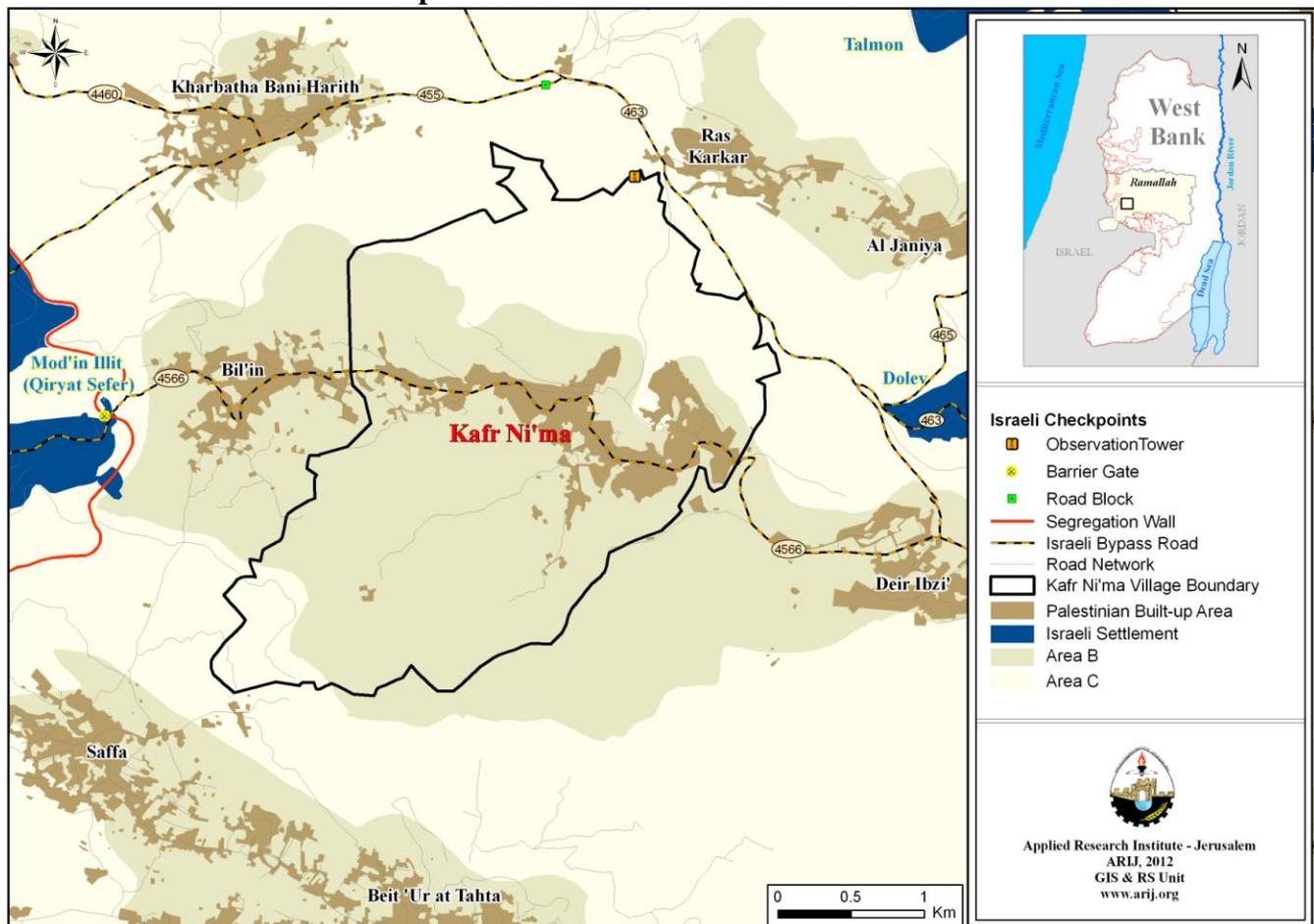
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Kafr Ni'ma Village Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Kafr Ni'ma is a Palestinian village in the Ramallah Governorate located (horizontally) 10.3km west of Ramallah City. Kafr Ni'ma is bordered by Deir 'Ibzi' village and Al Janiya land to the east, Ras Karkar village and Kharbatha Ban`i Harith land to the north, Saffa land and Bil'in village to the west, and Deir 'Ibzi' and Saffa villages land to the south (ARIJ GIS, 2012) (See map 1).

Map 1: Kafr Ni'ma location and borders



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

Kafr Ni'ma is located at an altitude of 494m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 575.4mm. The average annual temperature is 17 °C, and the average annual humidity is approximately 61% (ARIJ GIS, 2012).

Since 1996, Kafr Ni'ma has been governed by a village council, which is currently administrated by 9 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority. The Village Council is included within the Joint Council of 'Ein 'Arik, Deir 'Ibzi', Bil'in and Kafr Ni'ma. It owns a permanent headquarters where 4 employees work and a vehicle for the collection of solid waste (Kafr Ni'ma Village Council, 2010).

It is the responsibility of the village council to provide a number of services to the residents of Kafr Ni'ma, including (Kafr Ni'ma Village Council, 2010):

- Infrastructure services, such as water and electricity management
- Solid waste collection, road construction and restoration, street cleaning, and social development services.
- Protection of governmental properties and archeological sites in the village.
- Provision of transportations.
- Implementation of projects and studies pertaining to village development.

History

Kafr Ni'ma village was named after Ni'ma palace or Ni'ma house, which was the residence of the leader of the first tribe to reside in the village. The village was founded because of its fresh air coming from the Mediterranean Sea (Kafr Ni'ma Village Council, 2010).

The establishment of Kafr Ni'ma village dates back to the Roman era (Kafr Ni'ma Village Council, 2010) (See photo below for Kafr Ni'ma village).

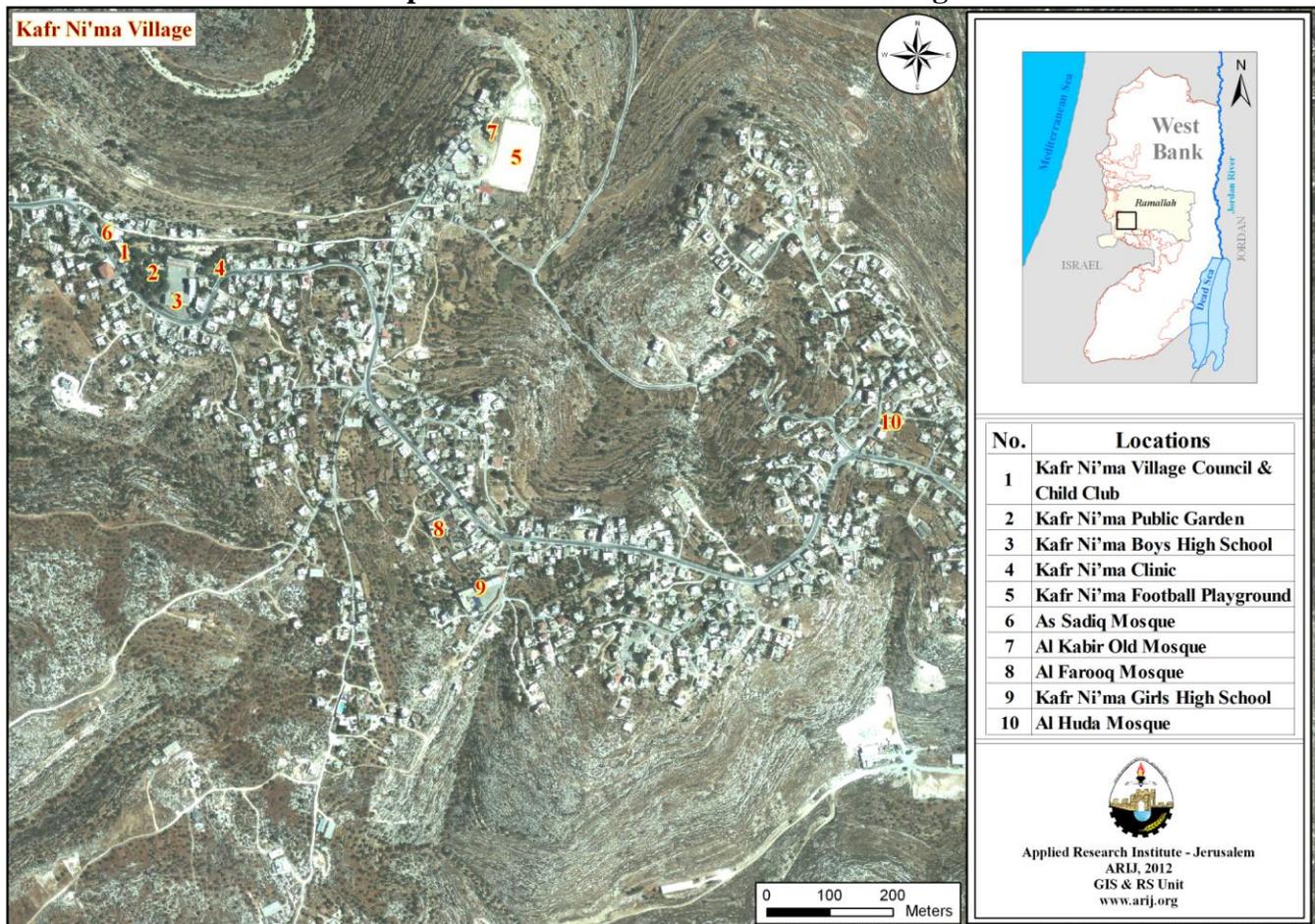
Photos of Kafr Ni'ma



Religious and Archaeological Sites

In terms of religious establishments, there are four mosques in the village; As Siddiq Mosque, Al Farooq Mosque, Al Huda Mosque and Kafr Ni'ma Old Mosque. As for the archaeological sites, there are a few, mainly: the valley well (Bir al Wad) which is qualified for tourism and Kafr Ni'ma Public Garden which is also qualified for tourism (Kafr Ni'ma Village Council, 2010) (See Map 2).

Map 2: Main locations in Kafr Ni'ma Village



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Kafr Ni'ma in 2007 was 3,525; of whom 1,775 are males and 1,750 are females. There were also recorded to be 709 households living in 770 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 Kafr Ni'ma is as follows: 38.4% are less than 15 years old, 57.5% are between 15 - 64

years old, 4% are 65 years and older. Data has also shown that the sex ratio of males to females in the village is 101.4:100, meaning that males and females constitute 50.4% and 49.6% of the population, respectively.

Families

Kafr Ni'ma residents are composed of several families, mainly: Ad Deek, Shtayyeh, Abu 'Aadi, Abu Khawlah, Qweirah, Thera', Khalifeh, Naser, Nassar, Mustafa Hamad and Dar 'Abdu (Kafr Ni'ma Village Council, 2010).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among Kafr Ni'ma population is about 7.7%, of whom 83.1% are females. Of the literate population, 13% can only read and write with no formal education, 22.9% had elementary education, 29.5% had preparatory education, 15.3% had secondary education, and 11.5% completed higher education. Table 1, shows the educational level in the village of Kafr Ni'ma, by sex, and educational attainment in 2007.

Table 1: Kafr Ni'ma 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	34	145	312	423	241	56	74	2	10	-	1	1,298
F	167	193	286	347	158	48	101	2	6	-	1	1,309
T	201	338	598	770	399	104	175	4	16	-	2	2,607

Source: PCBS, 2009.

With regards to the basic and secondary education institutions and schools in Kafr Ni'ma in the academic year 2010/2011, there were registered two public schools in the village, run by the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education, but there are no kindergartens (Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011) (see Table 2).

Table 2: The Schools in Kafr Ni'ma by name, stage, sex, and supervising authority

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Kafr Ni'ma Boys Secondary School	Government	Mixed
Kafr Ni'ma Girls Secondary School	Government	Females

Source: Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011

In the village there are 1,068 students, 61 teachers, and 40 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 18, while the average number of students per class is approximately 27.

However, the educational sector in Kafr Ni'ma village suffers some obstacles, mainly (Kafr Ni'ma Village Council, 2010):

1. Lack of single-sex secondary education for males and females
2. The need to construct two elementary schools; one for males and one for females.
3. The weak sports activity due to the lack of playgrounds in schools.
4. The lack of laboratories; both computer and scientific.

Health Status

There are few health centers and services available in Kafr Ni'ma village, including: Kafr Ni'ma Governmental Health Center, a physician's clinic, an ophthalmologist clinic, a cardiology clinic, a birth clinic, an emergency clinic, a medical analysis laboratory and motherhood and childhood care center; all run by a governmental body, additionally, there is a physician's clinic, an ophthalmologist clinic, a cardiology clinic, a birth clinic, an emergency clinic, a medical analysis laboratory and motherhood and childhood care center; all run by a non-governmental organization (NGO) (Kafr Ni'ma Village Council, 2010).

The health sector in the village suffers some obstacles and problems, including (Kafr Ni'ma Village Council, 2010):

1. The lack of evening hours at the governmental health centre.
2. The lack of medicines and the expensive cost of treatments.
3. The lack of an ambulance in the village.

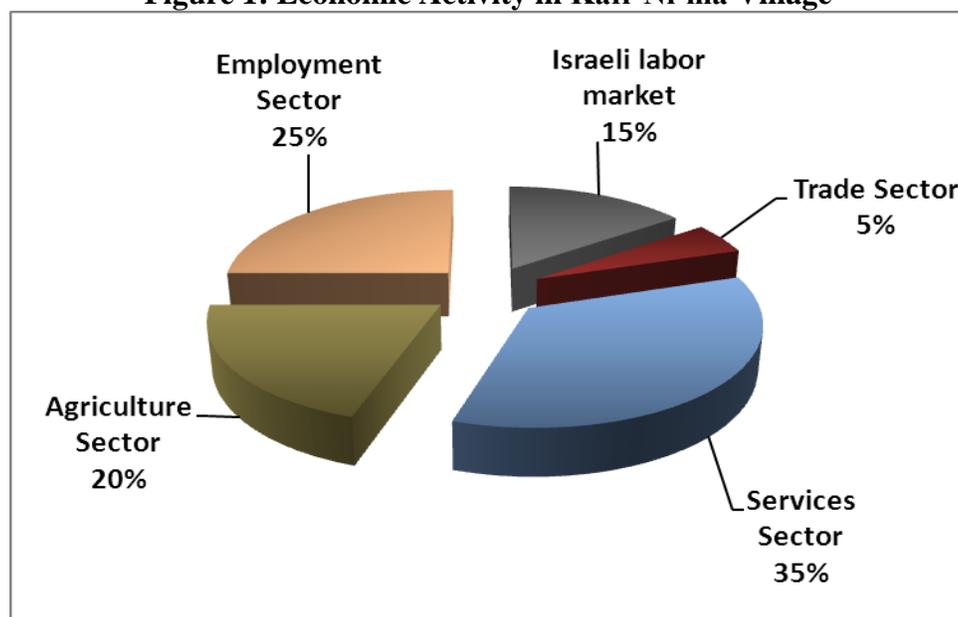
Economic Activities

The economy in Kafr Ni'ma is dependent on several economic sectors, mainly: the services sector, which absorbs 35% of the village workforce (Kafr Ni'ma Village Council, 2010) (See Figure1).

The results of a field survey conducted by ARIJ team in 2010 for the distribution of labor by economic activity in Kafr Ni'ma are as follows (Kafr Ni'ma Village Council, 2010):

- Services Sector (35%)
- Government or Private Employees Sector (25%)
- Agriculture Sector (20%)
- Israeli Labor Market (15%)
- Trade Sector (5%)

Figure 1: Economic Activity in Kafr Ni'ma Village



Source: Kafr Ni'ma Village Council, 2010

In term of industrial productions and parks in Kafr Ni'ma village, there are 12 grocery stores, 1 bakery, 1 butcher, 3 different professional workshops (carpentry, blacksmith,.. etc.), 5 different service stores and an agricultural nursery (Kafr Ni'ma Village Council, 2010).

The unemployment rate in Kafr Ni'ma reached about 16% in 2010, and the economic groups most affected by the Israeli restrictions have been (Kafr Ni'ma Village Council, 2010):

1. Workers in the agriculture sector.
2. Former workers in Israel.

Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 35.8% of Kafr Ni'ma labor force was economically active, of whom 89.7% were employed, 64.1% were not economically active, 53% were students, and 31.6% were housekeepers (See table 3).

Table 3: Kafr Ni'ma 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	659	42	27	728	408	-	93	15	52	568	2	1,298
F	179	7	20	206	477	527	94	1	3	1,102	1	1,309
T	838	49	47	934	885	527	187	16	55	1,670	3	2,607

Source: PCBS, 2009.

Agricultural Sector

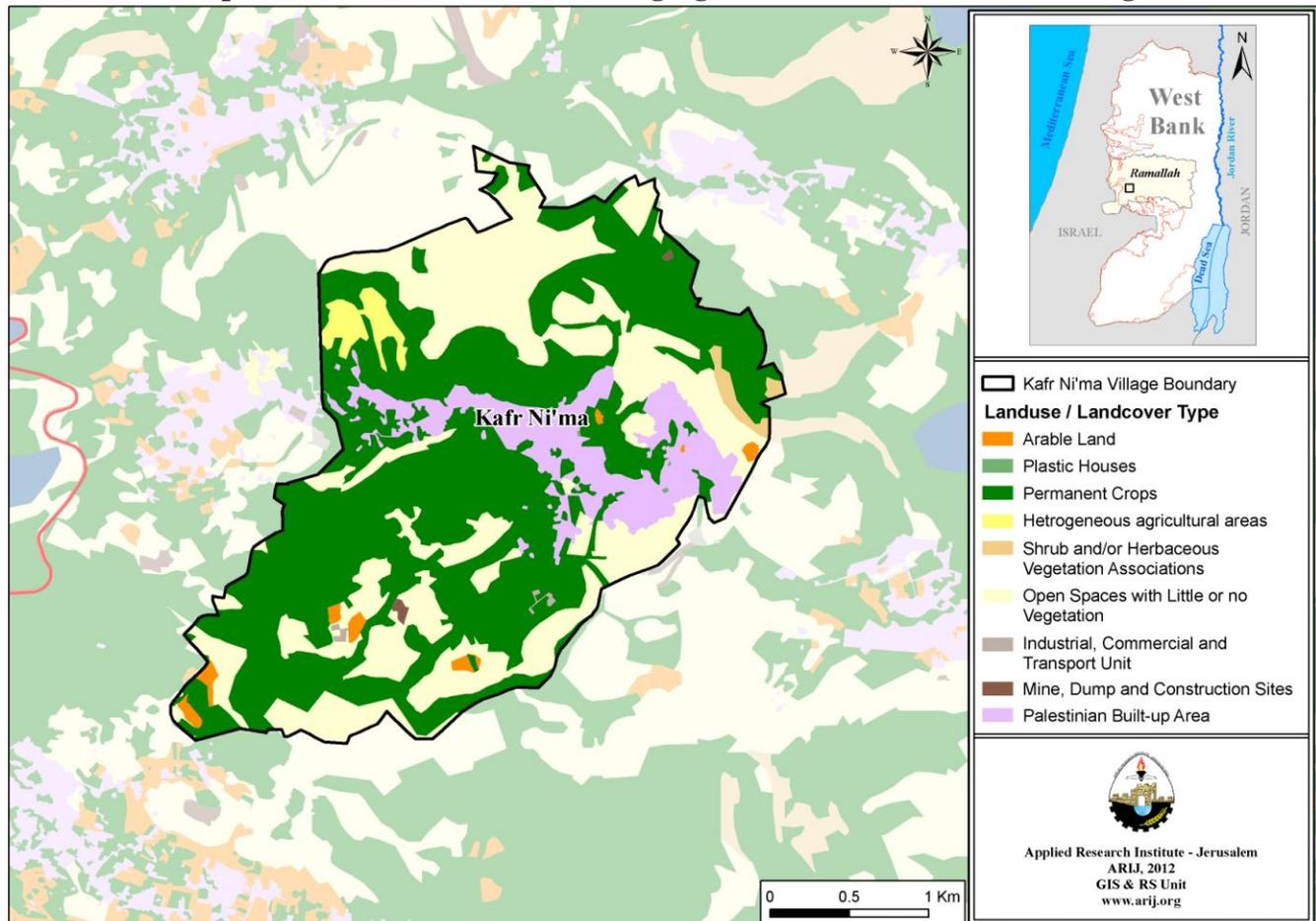
Kafr Ni'ma lies on an area of 8,191 dunams, of which 4,661 dunams are considered arable land, and 860 dunams are dedicated to residential services (see table 4 and map 3).

Table 4: Land use and land cover in Kafr Ni'ma village in 2010 (area in dunam)

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (4,661)				Inland water	Forests	Open Spaces	Area of Industrial, Commercial & Transport Unit	Area of Settlement, Military Bases & Wall Zone
		Permanent Crops	Green-houses	Range-land	Arable land					
8,191	860	4,514	2	65	80	0	0	2,646	26	0

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012.

Map 3: Land use/land cover and Segregation Wall in Kafr Ni'ma Village



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

Table 5 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open-cultivated vegetables in Kafr Ni'ma. The most common crop cultivated within this area is tomato.

Table 5: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Kafr Ni'ma 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.
35	3	0	0	25	0	15	0	5	0	80	3

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

Table 6 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. Kafr Ni'ma is famous for olives; there being a total of 2,773 dunams planted with olive trees.

Table 6: Total area of fruit and olive trees in Kafr Ni'ma 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.
2,773	0	0	0	33	0	4.5	0	50	0	151	0	3,011.5	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

As for the field crops and forage in Kafr Ni'ma, cereals, (in particular wheat) are the most cultivated covering an area of about 95 dunams (See table 7).

Table 7: Total area of field crops in Kafr Ni'ma 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
95	0	12	0	10	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	2	0	164	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 shows that 5% of the residents in Kafr Ni'ma rear and keep domestic animals such as sheep, goats and others (Kafr Ni'ma Village Council, 2010) (See Table 8).

Table 8: Livestock in Kafr Ni'ma village

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
0	23	61	0	0	0	0	165,600	16,000	82

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

There are also about 13 kilometers of agricultural roads in the village, divided as follows (Kafr Ni'ma Village Council, 2010):

Table 9: Agricultural Roads in Kafr Ni'ma Village and their Lengths

Suitability of Agricultural Roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	2
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	5
For animals only	1
Unsuitable	5

Source: Kafr Ni'ma Village Council, 2010

The agricultural sector in the village faces some obstacles and problems, including (Kafr Ni'ma Village Council, 2010):

- The location of most agricultural land near settlements.
- Economic infeasibility.
- The lack of capital.
- The lack of water sources.
- The lack of laborers.
- The lack of financial and moral support to farmers.
- The rugged agricultural land.

Institutions and Services

Kafr Ni'ma village has only one governmental institution; a post office division, in addition to a number of local institutions and associations that provide services to various segments of society, including: children, youth, and women. The services are in the areas of culture, sports and others, including (Kafr Ni'ma Village Council, 2010):

- **Kafr Ni'ma Village Council:** Founded in 1996 by the Ministry of Local Government with the goal of taking care of all issues in the village and providing various services to its population.
- **Kafr Ni'ma Youth Sports Club:** Founded in 1972 by the people of the village, it is currently registered in the Ministry of Youth & Sports. The Club is interested in all sport and cultural activities for young people.
- **Palestinian Child Club:** Founded in 1995 by the Ministry of Youth & Sports in order to serve children and the younger generation.
- **'Ayyam Zaman Cultural Center:** Founded in 2005 by the Ministry of Culture, the Center provides different activities, including scouts, and activities relating to heritage and culture.
- **Youth Development Society:** Founded in 2005 by the Agricultural Relief, the Society aims at serving the young people through agricultural programs in the village.
- **Women Development Society:** Founded in 2005 by the Agricultural Relief, the Society aims at serving women through agricultural programs in the village.

- **Women Services Society:** Founded in 1968 by a group of women in the village, the society aims at serving women through embroidery and sewing programs in addition to other services.
- **Folk Art Society:** Founded in 2005 by the Ministry of Interior, the society provides different activities, such as: scouts, heritage and culture.
- **Kafr Ni'ma Cooperative Society for the Development of Livestock:** Founded in 1985 by the Ministry of Labor and is interested in livestock in the village.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services:

Kafr Ni'ma has been connected to a public electricity network since 1985; served by Jerusalem Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the village. Approximately 95% of the housing units in the village are connected to the network. However, the village residents suffer some problems concerning electricity, mainly (Kafr Ni'ma Village Council, 2010):

- The weak electricity power supply in some neighborhoods due to urban expansion and the lack of installed transformers.
- The high costs of electricity.
- The location of electricity wires above houses.
- The elimination of much land due to high pressure voltages.

Furthermore, Kafr Ni'ma is connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 50% of the housing units within the village boundaries are connected to phone lines (Kafr Ni'ma Village Council, 2010).

Transportation Services:

There are 5 public buses and 14 taxis that are considered to be the main means of transportation used by the village residents in Kafr Ni'ma. These are considered not enough to meet the residents' needs for travels (Kafr Ni'ma Village Council, 2010). As for the road network in the village; there is a total of 4km of main paved and good condition roads, and a total of 8.5km of secondary roads; 3km of which are paved and in good condition, 2km are paved but in poor condition and 3.5km of unpaved roads (Kafr Ni'ma Village Council, 2010).

Water Resources:

Kafr Ni'ma is provided with water by the Jerusalem Water Authority, through the public water network established in 2003. Approximately, 97% of the housing units are connected to the water network (Kafr Ni'ma Village Council, 2010).

The quantity of water supplied to Kafr Ni'ma in 2010 is about 91,728 cubic meters per year. The estimated rate of water supply per capita is about 71 liters/day. Here it should be noted that no Kafr Ni'ma citizen in fact consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are estimated at around 26.5%. The losses happen at the main source, major transport lines, distribution network, and at the household level, thus the rate of water consumption per capita in Kafr Ni'ma is 52 liters per day (Jerusalem Water Authority, 2011). This is a 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 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 (m³)	Domestic (NIS/m³)	Industrial (NIS/m³)	Tourist (NIS/m³)	Commercial (NIS/m³)	Public Institutions (NIS/m³)
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

Also, located in Kafr Ni'ma are 500 rainwater-harvesting cisterns, in addition to a water reservoir with a capacity of 120 cubic meters (Kafr Ni'ma Village Council, 2010).

Sanitation:

Kafr Ni'ma lacks a public sewerage network; most of the village residents use cesspits for the disposal of waste water (Kafr Ni'ma Village Council, 2010).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day, is approximately 148 cubic meters, or 54 thousand cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the village, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is approximately 37 liters per day. The wastewater collected by cesspits is discharged by tankers directly on to open areas or nearby valleys without 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:

Kafr Ni'ma Village Council 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 (Kafr Ni'ma Village Council, 2010).

Most of the population in Kafr Ni'ma benefits from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags and then transferred to 3 large containers spread throughout the neighborhoods. The Village Council collects the solid waste from the containers twice weekly and transports it through a waste vehicle to Deir 'Ibzi' dumping site; around 3km away. The common methods for solid waste treatment in this dumping site are setting waste on fire and burying it at random (Kafr Ni'ma Village Council, 2010).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Kafr Ni'ma is 0.7kg. Thus, the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Kafr Ni'ma residents is nearly 2.5 tons, or 900 tons per year (ARIJ - WERU, 2012).

Environmental Conditions

Like other villages and towns in the governorate, in Kafr Ni'ma 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 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.

Wastewater Management

- The absence of a public sewage network means that in Kafr Ni'ma 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 and water collected in household cisterns (rainwater harvesting cisterns), as it mixes with the wastewater thus becomes unsuitable for drinking. This happens because most cesspits are built without lining, allowing wastewater to enter into the ground. These cesspits are built in order to avoid the 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 Ni'ma 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 Israeli occupation

Geopolitical status in Kafr Ni'ma

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28th September 1995 between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Kafr Ni'ma village was divided into areas "B" and "C". Approximately 5,749 dunams (70.2% of the total village 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. The rest of the village's area, constituting 2,442 dunams (29.8% 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. Most of the land lying within area C is agricultural and open spaces (table 11).

Table 11: The Geopolitical Divisions of Kafr Ni'ma – Ramallah Governorate

Area	Area in dunams	Percent of Total village area
Area A	0	0
Area B	5,749	70.2
Area C	2,442	29.8
Nature Reserve	0	0
Total	8,191	100

Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2011

Kafr Ni'ma Village and the Israeli Occupation Practices

There are no Israeli settlements on Kafr Ni'ma land, although a settlement (Dolev Settlement) is very close to the village and located mainly on the neighboring village of Al Janiya's land; 1000 meters east of Kafr Ni'ma. Dolev Settlement lies on an area of 1,033 dunams and is currently inhabited by 1,137 Israeli settlers.

Concerning the Israeli occupation practices in Kafr Ni'ma village, the occupation forces constructed the Segregation Wall west of the village on the land of Bil'in. Thousands of dunams of Bil'in and its neighboring villages' land were confiscated in order to isolate this agricultural land behind the Wall (within the western segregation area).

Moreover, following the outbreak of the second Palestinian Intifada in September 2000, the Israeli Occupation forces established hundreds of military checkpoints throughout the West Bank, one of which was a watchtower on the bypass road connecting Kafr Ni'ma with Ras Karkar village, which aims to observe the Palestinians on a daily basis to further Israeli-control under the pretext of protecting the settlers.

The Israeli Government confiscated thousands of dunams agricultural and non-agricultural land to open several bypass roads that stretch thousands of kilometers from the north to the south of the West Bank to link Israeli settlements. Effectively dismembering Palestinian land and enhancing security control over it. Israel has also confiscated more land from Kafr Ni'ma and its neighboring villages for the construction of the Israeli bypass road no. 463. The real threat of bypass roads lies in the buffer zone formed by the 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

Kafr Ni'ma village council has implemented several development projects in Kafr Ni'ma, during the last five years (See Table 12).

Table 12: Implemented Development Plans and Projects in Kafr Ni'ma During the Last Five Years

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Construction of a services complex	Public Services	2010	Ministry of Local Government
Setting-up of a public garden	Public Services/ Recreational	2009	CHF
Construction of the girls school	Educational	2008	Ministry of Local Government & CHF
Construction of classrooms for the boys school	Educational	2007	Ministry of Local Government & GTZ
Source: Kafr Ni'ma Village Council, 2010			

Proposed Projects

Kafr Ni'ma 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 perspective and feedback of the participants in the workshop (Kafr Ni'ma Village Council, 2010):

1. Establishing a sewage network (5 km).
2. Establishing an elementary school (20 classrooms).
3. Improving the infrastructure of the water, sewage and electricity networks.
4. Constructing 20 km of agricultural roads and rehabilitating agricultural land.
5. Rehabilitating the football stadium, including a water drainage network and terraces.
6. Providing and developing health services.
7. Creating job opportunities for efficiencies and graduates.
8. Supporting the agricultural and industrial sectors.
9. Providing and developing youth programs and model kindergartens.
10. Guiding young people to useful programs.
11. Supporting institutions of sports clubs and women's associations, etc.

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Kafr Ni'ma suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 13 shows the development priorities and needs in the village, according to the village council's point of view.

Table 13: Development Priorities and Needs in Kafr Ni'ma

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*			6.5 km*
2	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks			*	
3	Extending the Water Network to Cover New Built up Areas		*		1 km
4	Construction of New Water Networks			*	
5	Rehabilitation/ Construction of New Wells or Springs	*			'Ein al Fuwwar spring
6	Construction of Water Reservoirs			*	
7	Construction of a Sewage Disposal Network	*			5 km
8	Construction of a New Electricity Network			*	
9	Providing Containers for Solid Waste Collection	*			150 containers
10	Providing Vehicles for Collecting Solid Waste	*			1 vehicle (7 tons)
11	Providing a Sanitary Landfill	*			
Health Needs					
1	Building of New Clinics or Health Care Centres	*			a 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	*			two elementary schools; for males & females
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools	*			
3	Purchasing of New Equipment for Schools	*			
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands	*			1000 dunams
2	Building Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns	*			100 cisterns
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock	*			40 barracks
4	Veterinary Services	*			
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals	*			100 tons/ year
6	Construction of New Greenhouses			*	
7	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses			*	
8	Field Crops Seeds	*			
9	Plants and Agricultural Supplies	*			

*1.2km are main roads, 2.8km are sub roads and 2.5km are agricultural roads

Source: Kafr Ni'ma Village Council, 2010.

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