



Development & Investment Plan

for Communities in Al-Mashareeq Area
(Central West Bank)

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**Development and Investment Plan for Communities in Al-Mashareeq Area
(Central West Bank)**

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Acknowledgments

The overall goal of this study is to compile an investment plan for the Al-Mashareeq area, located in the center West Bank, that assesses the area's needs for community development projects. The area includes the following villages and communities: Marda, Yasoof, Skaka, Al-Libban – Ammouria, Al-Sawiya, Qabalan, Yutma, Talfit, Qusra, Jorish, Qaryut and Jalud.

The study's objectives include the following:

1. To identify community development projects by assessing needs and priorities.
2. To estimate the cost of implementing these projects.
3. To identify project implementation stakeholders, including governmental agencies and NGOs.
4. To define the role that the NGO Development Center (NDC) can play.
5. To identify risks that may impede the implementation of these projects & determine mechanisms that could mitigate its adverse effects.
6. To make practical recommendations in order to initiate the implementation plan.

The projects proposed in this plan aim to support the resilience of Palestinian communities facing Israeli settlement expansion in the Al-Mashareeq area.

The NDC would like to express its appreciation to the French Development Agency (AFD) for funding this study as part of the Fourth Palestinian NGO project (PNGO IV) in partnership with the World Bank. We would also like to express our gratitude to the researcher of this study, Basem Makhool, and the assistant researcher, Rida Al-Zorba, for their time and effort spent on developing this plan.

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Ghassan Kasabreh,
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Introduction

NDC Overview

The NGO Development Center (NDC) is an innovative Palestinian non-profit organization that empowers Palestinian NGOs to better provide vital services to Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza, especially the poor and marginalized. Conceived in partnership with leading Palestinian NGOs, unions and networks, NDC mobilizes donor funding to deliver a unique combination of direct grants and capacity building programs that enhance the efficiency, self-reliance and sustainability of Palestinian NGOs.

NDC advocates for greater NGO transparency, accountability & credibility by promoting professional financial and management practices, sector-wide coordination & facilitating the sharing of best practices within its programs and through its Masader portal (www.masader.ps).

NDC is uniquely fit to serve as the management body for agencies implementing programs throughout the West Bank and Gaza Strip. NDC has over 14 years of experience managing and monitoring funding, implementing development programs and projects, and building organizational capacities of local organizations.

NDC provides a unique combination of direct grants to NGOs that help them improve the quality of their performance and arrive at better directed outcomes.

NDC provides granting schemes that encourage NGOs with various capacities & expertise to focus on sectors and themes where they have a comparative advantage. Funding for the implementation of the Fourth Palestinian NGO Project (PNGO IV) focused on the NGO sector through a financial agreement between the French Development Agency (AFD) and the World Bank for a total amount of \$8 million US dollars over a period of three and a half years.

NDC's sector development program aims to strengthen the NGO sector and support organizations in becoming more responsive, transparent, and accountable to Palestinian communities and the donor community by setting standards, promoting cooperation within sectors, as well as strategic policy research and planning.

NDC is responsible for channeling pooled donor funding, supporting and coordinating joint capacity building initiatives, and strengthening dialogue between NGOs that are working to promote good governance and protect human rights in the West Bank and Gaza Strip at the policy-level.



Study Background

The sector development program under the PNGO IV project is composed of three elements: (a) establishment of a code of conduct for Palestinian NGOs, (b) coordination and exchange of information between these NGOs, and (c) policy and research. Under the umbrella of policy and research, funding was granted to develop this investment plan for the Al-Mashareeq area and identify specific programs, activities and interventions that NGOs can implement in partnership with pertinent stakeholders (local authorities, relevant ministries and the private sector.) This plan was crafted in response to a study by the Palestine Economic Policy Research Institute (MAS) in 2010 for the Information Center for Wall and Settlement Affairs of the Ministry of State that identified priority needs for the Al-Mashareeq area.

Area C

Under the Oslo Accords, the interim series of agreements negotiated by the Palestinians and Israelis in mid 1990s, the West Bank territory was divided into three areas: Area A, Area B and Area C. In Area A, the Palestinian Authority (PA) has full control over civil and security affairs. In Area B, the PA assumes responsibility for managing civil affairs but it shares security control with Israel. In Area C, which makes up about 60% of the West Bank, Israel is responsible for most civil affairs, including construction and structural planning, and also retains full control of security related affairs. This arrangement was intended to be temporary until final status issues for the establishment of Palestinian state were resolved. Estimates indicate that around 150,000 Palestinians live in this area, including 27,500 residing in Bedouin and other herding communities.

In the report Displacement and Insecurity in Area C published in August 2011, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) noted that, Area C contains the most significant land reserves, the bulk of Palestinian agricultural and grazing land, and is also the only available space for the expansion of Palestinian population centers. These are all critical elements required for the future sustainability of a Palestinian State.

The report also addresses the Israeli-imposed restrictions on access to education, water & health services across Area C. In particular, the report shows how the restrictions imposed by the stringent planning and permit systems have resulted in inadequate infrastructure for public services. Other factors that impede the development of adequate infrastructure include the frequent closures, restrictions on movement and access, water shortages, as well as the risk of settler violence.

Years of neglect have left Area C residents in a desperate situation under constant threat of displacement and isolated from other areas in the West Bank. Persons leaving this area contribute to the numbers of urban poor who are dependent on assistance in nearby towns. Nonetheless, many people remain in Area C with no other option, continuing to live under these harsh conditions, Those whose livelihoods depend on herding and agriculture are especially vulnerable and face additional obstacles.



Al-Mashareeq Communities

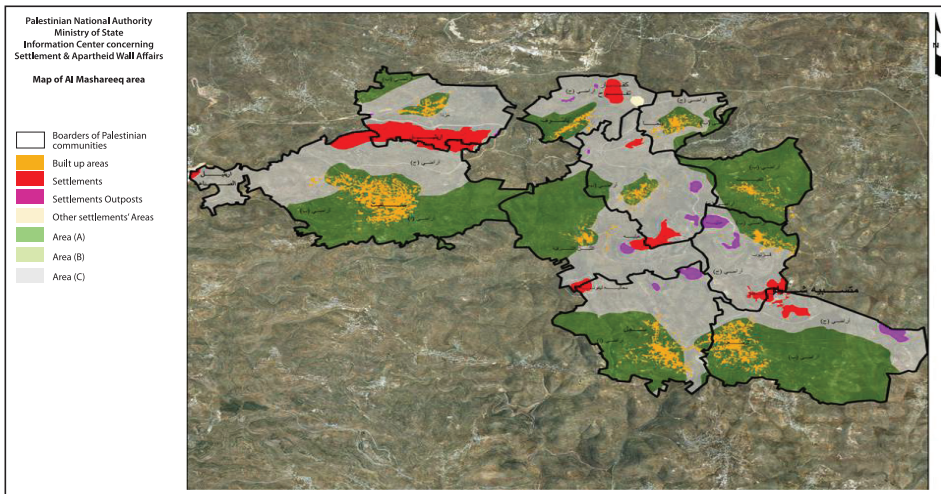
Located in the heart of the West Bank, the Al-Mashareeq area comprises of 10 communities classified by the previous Ministry of State for Wall and Settlement Affairs as: Salfit, Yasooof, Marda, Qaryut, Talfit, Yutma, Al-Libban Al-Sharqiya, Al-Sawiya, Sinjel and Turmus'aya. Other communities that are considered part of the area include: Qabalan, Jorish, Qusra, Jalud, Ammouria and Skaka. A significant portion of the land in the Al-Mashareeq area are classified as Area C (see Map 1). About 32,000 people live in these communities in an area of 96,680 dunums.

The area has a unique geographic importance as it connects the northern and southern parts of the West Bank. It faces severe threats and risks associated with the continued Israeli attempts to isolate the Palestinian communities and disrupt their contiguity. Some communities in the area are completely surrounded by Israeli settlements and are isolated from their natural environment due to settlement expansion on their lands.

Attention from the PA

The PA has been attentive to this area due to its geographic significance & the continuous threat from nearby Israeli settlement activity. As part of its work to accelerate planning in Area C as a mechanism to preserve Palestinian rights, the Information Center for Wall and Settlement Affairs of the Ministry of State in the previous government is currently finalizing a detailed study of the area that will address the immense challenges faced by this population

The need for this investment plan was emphasized heavily in a meeting held on 8 November 2012 between the NDC team and staff from the Information Center of the Ministry of State in the previous government (currently attached to the Ministry of Local Government – MOLG). This study has been developed to complement the government's current development plans.



Map 1: Boundaries of the Al-Mashareeq Area – Central West Bank



NDC's Experience in Area C

As part of its mission to serve as a sustainable mechanism of support to the Palestinian NGO sector with the aim of providing quality services, particularly to the poor and marginalized population groups, the NDC has paid particular attention to activities, interventions and programs in Area C. In 2011, under the jointly funded PNGO IV project, the NDC launched a key project in close cooperation and coordination with the Palestinian Ministry of State for Wall and Settlement Affairs, the French Consulate and AFD to rehabilitate 13 houses in Beit Skaria village in the Bethlehem Governorate to support residents' resilience in their homes.

Beit Skaria is surrounded by the Gosh Itzion settlement bloc, which is composed of 12 settlements, a military camp and civil administration offices. Approximately 600 people live in Beit Skaria, on an area of around 6,000 dunums. Beit Skaria has a small mosque and one basic school of 50 students that goes up to the 7th grade. After 7th grade, the students typically either drop out or continue their education in a school in one of the neighboring villages. The community consists of 50 households, of which 47 are connected to water networks. The Ministry of State is working to connect the remaining households to water and electricity networks. A few number of organizations have begun working in the area. For example, the YMCA offers training courses to local women and is implementing a land reclamation project and the Red Crescent Society offers humanitarian assistance to the residents.

While the rehabilitation of homes is perceived as the key priority for the community, the NDC proposed to implement more integrated interventions by including a women empowerment component. This project is still ongoing and is being implemented by NGOs in line with the NDC's mandate.

Depending on the outcome of the current project being implemented in Beit Skaria, the NDC hopes to expand its intervention with other types of activities in the Al-Mashareeq area.

Overall Objectives of the Study

The study seeks to develop a comprehensive vision for the socio-economic development of the Al-Mashareeq area that strengthens the resilience of the population, supports their survival on their lands, and effectively supports coordinated efforts of all development stakeholders in the area.

The study primarily consists of a detailed comprehensive investment plan for the Al-Mashareeq communities, including interventions and programs ranked by priority, with the potential to be implemented by NGOs in cooperation and coordination with all development stakeholders (local government authorities, international NGOs, ministries, donors and the private sector).



We hope that this investment plan can serve as a reference point to inform decision makers when conducting socio-economic development activities and interventions in this area.

Communities included in this investment plan are:

1. Yasoof
2. Marda
3. Qaryut
4. Talfit
5. Yutma
6. Al-Libban Al-Sharqiya
7. Al-Sawiya
8. Qabalan
9. Jorish
10. Qusra
11. Jalud
12. Ammouria
13. Skaka



Summary

Development Vision for the Al-Mashareeq Area

There is wide consensus among decision-makers, NGOs and community organizations on the importance of the Al-Mashareeq area (home to around 35,000 people, according to PCBS 2013 estimates) in terms of ensuring the contiguity of the future Palestinian state. Additionally, the fierce Israeli settlement campaign in the area puts local residents at risk of displacement and requires immediate action. In general, the area has been ignored by government institutions, which reflects itself in the weak provision of public services.

The investment developmental plan for Al-Mashareeq is underpinned by a vision of “preserving the land and reinforcing the population’s resilience through the provision of resources for survival and development, including the provision of appropriate public services, livelihood opportunities and income sources.”

Plan Objectives and Methodology

The study seeks to develop an investment plan by assessing the community development needs of the villages in the Al-Mashareeq area, including the villages of Marda, Yasoof, Skaka, Al-Libban – Ammouria, Al-Sawiya, Qabalan, Yutma, Talfit, Qusra, Jorish, Qaryut and Jalud. The study’s objectives are as follows:

1. To identify community development projects by assessing needs and priorities.
2. To estimate the cost of implementing these projects.
3. To identify possible stakeholders, including governmental agencies and NGOs.
4. To define the role that the NDC can play in these projects.
5. To review risks that may impede the implementation of these projects and how to mitigate their adverse effects.
6. To make practical recommendations that can initiate the implementation plan.

The projects proposed in this plan are expected to strengthen the resilience of the population of the Al-Mashareeq communities against encroaching Israeli settlement activity in the area.

In order to achieve the objectives of the study, the following activities were conducted: a review of literature related to this area, numerous field visits, interviews with village council officials and representatives of community-based organizations (CBOs), two workshops with representatives from village councils, meetings and interviews with NGOs working in the area, as well as meetings and interviews with relevant governmental agencies to assess their ability to implement the proposed projects. Maps and schemes for villages under study were obtained from the MOLG Department for Wall and Settlement Affairs.



The estimated cost for the implementation of public utilities and infrastructure projects in the plan is around 13 million USD. The plan also identifies community projects for persons with disabilities, women, youth, children and farmers, with a focus on the provision of office spaces, capacity building, training programs for the target groups, as well as the provision of equipment and assistive devices to persons with disabilities that facilitate social inclusion, and, finally, the provision of equipment to farmers to increase their income. The estimated cost of development projects for all of these groups is approximately 3,745,000 USD. In addition, the estimated cost of joint public utilities and infrastructure project is around 19.5 million USD and the cost of joint community projects around 365,000 USD.

Risks, Challenges and Mitigation Mechanisms

The implementation of projects proposed in this plan could be impeded or delayed by a number of risks and challenges. These may include:

1. Political instability.
2. Low cost-effectiveness of some projects.
3. Low technical quality of fundraising proposals.
4. Low interest from donors in funding projects in this area.
5. The possibility some donors halting their support.
6. A lack of financial resources required to implement the projects.
7. Poor coordination between civil society organizations working in the area.
8. The inability of beneficiaries to contribute or pay for services offered by the proposed projects.



Chapter One

**OVERVIEW OF AL-MASHAREEQ
AREA AND COMMUNITIES**

LOCATION AND DEMOGRAPHY

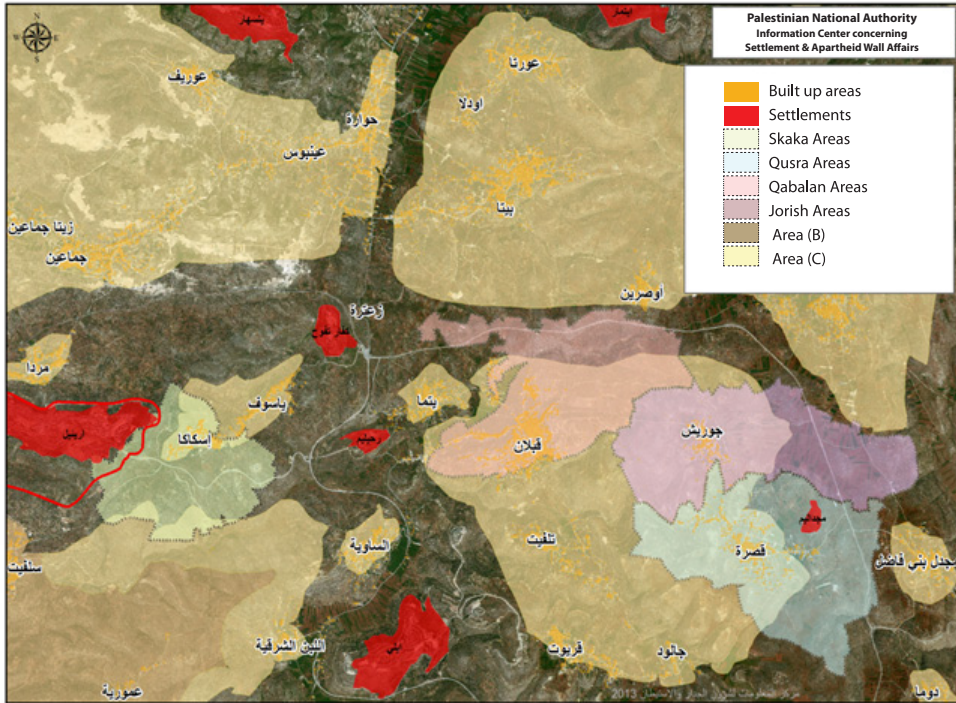
BASIC SERVICES

**ACTIVE NGOS IN AL-MASHAREEQ
NGOs**

**DEVELOPMENT VISION FOR AL-
MASHAREEQ AREA**



Chapter One: An Overview of the Al-Mashareeq Area and Communities



Map 2: Al-Mashareeq Communities Included in the Investment Plan

Location and Demography

The Al-Mashareeq area is located between the cities of Nablus, Salfit and Ramallah, concentrated in areas around the Za'tara Checkpoint. This area has strategic significance for the West Bank because its centrally located and connects the north and central areas of the West Bank. The area also overlooks the Jordan Valley and Jericho. There is no official definition of communities that are considered part of the Al-Mashareeq area. For the purposes of this study, however, these communities include: Qaryut, Talfit, Yutma, Qabalan, Al-Sawiya, Al-Libban Al-Sharqiya and Ammouria, Yasoof, Skaka, Jorish, Qusra, Jalud and Marda. The total population of the villages in the Al-Mashareeq area (communities part of this study) is around 35, 266. They live on an area of around 93.36 square kilometers. The total area constructed is about 3.22 km². The area is known for its abundance of water resources and springs. The lands are mostly used to grow cereals and fruit trees (see Table1).



Table 1: Population and Area Data for the Al-Mashareeq Area

Community / Village	Estimated population as of 2013*	Construction area in sq. k. (2011)	Total land area in sq. k.
Qaryut	2636	0.267	7.48
Talfit	3207	0.278	6.21
Yutma	3240	0.28	3.72
Qabalan	8097	0.867	8.27
Al-Sawiya	2717	0.233	10.76
Al-Libban Al-Sharqiya and Ammouria	3142	0.198	12.59
Yasoof	1841	0.214	6.08
Skaka	1036	0.147	5.33
Jorish	1590	0.162	8.16
Qusra	4971	0.427	8.9
Jalud	527	0.075	15.86
Marda	2262	0.072	9.05
Total	35266	3.22	102.41

* PCBS

Source: Information Center for Wall and Settlement Affairs, 2012.

The Al-Mashareeq area has suffered from Israeli settlement activity since the 1970s. These communities are surrounded by settlements (Ariel, Eli, Shilo, Kfar Tapoah, Maale Levona and Rechelim) the occupying mountaintops overlooking the area (see Table 2). These communities are still subjected to daily attacks by Israeli settlers and occupation forces. In addition, the area is marginalized and has received little attention from official bodies, partially due to its location at the periphery of three governorates (Salfit, Nablus and Ramallah and Al-Bireh), a long distance from the city centers.

Table 2: Data on Settlement Activity in the Al-Mashareeq Area

Settlement	Population, 2009	Construction area in sq. k.
Ariel	16613	2.54
Eli	2625	0.48
Shilo	2171	0.52
Kfar Tapoah	798	0.18
Maale Levona	559	0.17
Rechelim	N/A	0.048
Total	22766	3.94

Source: Information Center for the Wall and Settlement Affairs, 2012.



Basic Services

The infrastructure and development services in the Al-Mashareeq area are weak. The level of unemployment is high and there is a little investment in these communities. Its distance from urban centers (Nablus, Salfit and Ramallah) is one factor that has contributed to its marginalization. Its long distance from these cities has prevented it from receiving adequate attention from official decision-making bodies, NGOs and donors alike. This has impacted every community in the area, particularly with regard to the following basic services:

- **Sanitation:** All communities rely on cesspits for their sanitation in the absence of a sewage network. Wastewater is pumped out on a monthly basis – a high-cost process for residents that range between 300-500 NIS annually.
- **Health Services:** Communities have a health clinic with a part-time physician and a full-time nurse. The area lacks basic healthcare services, such as lab testing and radiology, largely due to lack of medical equipment. Therefore, patients are often forced seek treatment in cities such as Nablus or Ramallah.
- **Emergency Services:** Communities face difficulties responding to emergencies because civil defense centers and emergency clinics are too far from the area. Personnel are often delayed or prevented from accessing to the area when Za'tara Checkpoint is closed.

Active NGOs in Al-Mashareeq communities

A variety of international donors and local institutions actively operate in Al-Mashareeq communities (see Table 3). A large part of these projects are implemented in cooperation or coordination with relevant ministries, governmental and local bodies. These development projects are mostly engaged with building infrastructure, including water, electricity and road networks, and public services, especially schools.

Table 3: Institutions that have been Active in Al-Mashareeq Area over the Last Three Years

Institutions	Projects	Communities	Cost
Municipal Development and Lending Fund – Project under implementation*	Infrastructure, public utilities, community services	Talfit, Jalud, Qaryut, Qusra, Jorish*	Around 2.5 million USD under the Local Councils' Merging Program
The French First Aid International	Constructing a retaining wall for the secondary school and a retaining wall in the village's center	Al-Sawiya	150,000 NIS
Palestinian Energy Authority	Renewing electricity cables		100,000 USD



Institutions	Projects	Communities	Cost
World Vision	Rehabilitation of basic school's playground, 2012	Al-Sawiya	20,000 NIS
	Construction of agricultural roads, 2011		140,000 NIS
	Construction of agricultural roads, 2011	Jalud	45,000 NIS
	Springs project	Skaka	11,000 NIS
	Building retaining walls and widening roads, 2012	Qusra	14,000 NIS
	Paving the primary school's playground, 2012		85,000 NIS
	Construction of agricultural roads, 2012	Marda	40,000 NIS
	Maintenance of Yasooof spring, 2012	Yasooof	
Ministry of Local Government (MOLG)	Renewing the asphaltting of internal roads	Al-Sawiya	250,000 NIS
United Nations Development Program	Renewing the asphaltting of internal roads	Talfit	
	Construction of school classrooms	Jalud	60,000 EUR
	Rehabilitation of roads leading to houses under demolition threats	Yutma	200,000 USD
	Premises for Jorish Development Society	Jorish	200,000 USD
	Public park	Skaka	89,000 EUR
	Construction of the ground floor (new premises), 2012	Qabalan	115,000 USD
	Construction of five classrooms in the girls secondary school, 2012	Yasooof	121,000 EUR
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	Rehabilitation of a connecting road – Bir Mizyed, 2010	Qabalan	115,000 USD
	Building a second floor for a school	Qaryut	90,000 USD
	Constructing and equipping classrooms	Talfit	



United States Agency for International Development	Main water cistern, 2010	Al-Libban Al-Sharqiya and Ammouria	350,000 USD
Global Communities (Formerly CHF International)	Agricultural roads – 700 m, 500 m		
	Installation of pumps, 2011	Marda	7,000 USD
	Rehabilitation of village entrance, 2011		37,500 NIS
	Agricultural road	Yasoof	
Al-Aqsa Fund	Rehabilitation of electricity network	Jalud	66,000 USD
Belgian Government	Construction of classrooms for the school		No information (MOE has the data)
UNICEF	Construction of sanitary units for the basic school		No information (MOE has the data)
Municipality	Asphalting of internal roads, 2011	Qabalan	150,000 USD
	Asphalting of internal roads, 2012		125,000 USD
Ministry of Finance	Asphalting of roads	Qaryut	220,000 USD
Bread for the World	Construction and rehabilitation of sanitary units		40,000 USD
Ministry of Agriculture	Construction of agricultural roads, 2011	Qusra	58,000 USD
COOPI	Expansion and demolition of old houses, 2012		120,000 USD
Médecins du Monde, France	Medical emergency room, 2011	Marda	
RIWAQ	Restoration of old houses, 2010-2011	Yasoof	
Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), managed by Al-Aqsa Fund/Islamic Development Bank	Village council premises, 2011	Yutma	130,000 USD
Businessman Abdul-Rahim Snowbar	Abdul-Rahim Snowbar school, 2011		~ 400,000 USD

* The project is funded by a Danish grant and mainly aims to encourage these communities to merge in the near future. Currently, a needs assessment is being conducted in these communities for infrastructure projects, public utilities and community activities. Individual projects will be implemented for each community separately, in addition to joint projects, particularly social activities that would enhance communication between the communities.



The Al-Mashareeq communities have a large number of community-based organizations (CBOs) which, in addition to local government bodies (municipalities and village councils), could play a significant role in the implementation of some development projects (see Table 4). Most CBOs, however, have scarce financial resources and modest administrative and managerial capacity, which limits their role in local development. Therefore, they are in urgent need for capacity development so that they are able to fulfill their expected roles.

Table 4: CBOs in the Al-Mashareeq Communities

Communities	CBOs
Al-Sawiya	Al-Sawiya Sports Club, Al-Sawiya Women's Society, Ahbab Al-Aqsa Society for Persons with Special Needs
Al-Libban and Ammouria	Al-Libban Al-Sharqiya Youth Club, Women's Committee for Social Work, Al-Libban Al-Sharqiya Women's Society for Social Development
Talfit	Talfit Sports Club, Talfit Women's Center, Talfit Cooperative
Jalud	No CBOs
Jorish	Jorish Development Society
Skaka	Skaka Youth Center, Skaka Women's Club, Skaka Women's Society, Skaka Society for Popular Dance and Heritage Revival
Qabalan	Social Development and Welfare Society, Mediterranean Forum Society, Qabalan Agricultural Charitable Society, Al-Mustaqbal Saving and Lending Cooperative, Qabalan Cooperative for Olive Pressing and Marketing, Al-Qastal Sports Club, Qabalan Cultural Forum, Qabalan Cooperative for Rural Development, Rab'ia Al-Adawiya Charitable Society – Qabalan Branch
Qaryut	Qaryut Sports Club, Qaryut Women's Society, Qaryut Charitable Society
Qusra	Qusra Union Sports Club, Qusra Women's Society, Qusra Charitable Society
Marda	Marda Charitable Society
Yasooif	Yasooif Youth Club, Yasooif Women's Club, Yasooif Children's Club, Saving and Lending Cooperative, Olive Marketing and Pressing Cooperative, Palestinian Farmers Society – Yasooif
Yutma	Yutma Women's Society, Mothers School Society



Development Vision for the Al-Mashareeq Area

There is a strong consensus amongst decision-makers, NGOs and community organizations on the importance of the Al-Mashareeq area. These officials and organizations are committed to ensuring contiguity of the future Palestinian state and supporting the local residents at risk of displacement due to the Israeli settlement activity. Nonetheless, the area has been largely ignored by official institutions, which is reflected in the poor attention given to the villages and weak provision of public services in the area.

The investment and developmental plan is underpinned by a vision of ***“preserving the land, preventing its Judaization and reinforcing the population’s resilience through the provision of resources for survival and development, including the provision of appropriate public services, livelihood opportunities and income sources.”***



Chapter Two

**INVESTMENT & DEVELOPMENT
PLAN OBJECTIVES &
METHODOLOGY**

INVESTMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES

INVESTMENT PLAN METHODOLOGY



Chapter Two: Investment and Development Plan Objectives and Methodology

Investment Plan Objectives

The plan aims to identify possible development projects by assessing the needs of a selected number of villages and communities in the Al-Mashareeq area, including the villages of Marda, Yasooof, Skaka, Al-Libban and Ammouria, Al-Sawiya, Qabalan, Yutma, Talfit, Qusra, Jorish, Qaryut and Jalud. The study objectives are the following:

1. To identify priority development projects in the areas of infrastructure, public utilities and community development projects, in addition to drafting an investment plan for each individual community, as well as joint projects for several communities.
2. To estimate the cost of implementing these projects.
3. To identify project implementation stakeholders, including governmental agencies and NGOs.
4. To define the role that the NDC can play.
5. To review risks that may impede the implementation of these projects and how to mitigate their adverse effects.
6. To draw attention to the area, especially suffering caused by settlement expansion and military checkpoints, and influence Palestinian officials and government bodies to prioritize the implementation of development and service delivery projects in the area in order to strengthen the resilience of its population.

Investment Plan Methodology

In order to achieve the objectives of the study, the following methodology was adopted:

1. A literature review was conducted, which included a review of studies relevant to the area (the list of references consulted is attached in Annex 1).
2. Field visits were conducted and interviews were held with village council officials and representatives of local CBOs during the period 16 to 26 February 2013 (for more details, see a list of interviews held in the Annexes). A questionnaire was designed and administered to obtain information on the demography and existed infrastructure and utilities in the area to assess the needs for community development and investment plans, as well as joint projects involving several villages, towards achieving the study's objectives.
3. Two workshops were held with representatives from village councils. The first was held in Talfit village council on February 23rd, 2013 and the second in Qabalan municipality on March 9th, 2013. The study and its objectives were introduced to participants. Discussions addressed the general needs of the villages and challenges faced.



4. Meetings and interviews were held with NGOs working in the area to assess their potential financial contribution to the project (for more details, see a list of interviews held in the Annexes).
5. Meetings and interviews were held with relevant governmental agencies to assess their ability to adopt some of the proposed projects in the area (for more details, see a list of interviews held in the Annexes).
6. Maps and schemes for villages under study were obtained from the MOLG's Department for Wall and Settlement Affairs.
7. A specialized engineering office was consulted to estimate the cost of implementing the proposed projects.
8. A general meeting was held on 2 May, 2013 to discuss the draft report with relevant stakeholders. Participants included representatives from some NGOs, public agencies, and municipal and local council officials from the Al-Mashareeq communities.



Chapter Three

**INVESTMENT PLAN PER EACH
COMMUNITY**

INVESTMENT PLAN FOR AL-SAWIYA

**INVESTMENT PLAN FOR AL-LIBBAN
AL-SHARQIYA AND AMMOURIA**

INVESTMENT PLAN FOR TALFIT

INVESTMENT PLAN FOR JALUD

INVESTMENT PLAN FOR JORISH

INVESTMENT PLAN FOR SKAKA

INVESTMENT PLAN FOR QABALAN

INVESTMENT PLAN FOR QARYUT

INVESTMENT PLAN FOR QUSRA

INVESTMENT PLAN FOR MARDA

INVESTMENT PLAN FOR YASOOF

INVESTMENT PLAN FOR YUTMA



Chapter Three: Investment Plan for Individual Communities

Investment Plan for Al-Sawiya

- **Area, Borders and Population**

1. There are a total of 11,000 dunums of land in Al-Sawaiya that are excluded from the land registry. Of this land, 6,000 dunums are cultivated and 5,200 dunums that have been confiscated or closed for security reasons by the Israeli military. Only 233 dunums are included in the structural plan of the village. The population is around 3,000. The village is bordered by Yutma to the north, Al-Libban Al-Sharqiya to the south, Qaryut and Talfit to the east and Skaka and Yasoof to the west.
2. **Threats from Israeli settlement activity:** Al-Sawiya is encircled by three Jewish settlements – Rechelim (97 dunums) to the north and Eli to the south and east occupying 7 hilltops. An Israeli military training camp is located to the west. In addition, settlers control a spring known as Al-Rahot. Settler violence against the residents of Al-Sawiya include: uprooting olive trees (around 11,000 trees), burning wheat plains, attacking schoolchildren, and releasing wild boars to damage crops.

- **Infrastructure**

Al-Sawiya has poor infrastructure due to continuing Israeli control over the land and water resources and the lack of adequate financial resources to support development projects, such as electricity, sanitation and roads.

1. **Water network:** The 4 km long water network is in poor condition, with around 60% of wastage. The Israeli Mekorot Company is the main provider of water. The village owes about 200,000 NIS to the water and electricity providers.
2. **Electricity:** The Israel Electric Corporation is the main provider of electricity, providing a current of 450 amp. The network is in average condition. Currently, a pre-paid system is used. Residents are permitted to pay previous debts through installments in accordance to a resolution of the Council of Ministers. This would help reduce the amount of debt the village owes to the Israeli company.
3. **Solid waste:** The collection of solid waste is carried out by a designated tractor. The village council collects a monthly fee of NIS 8 per household for this service.
4. **Education indicators:** There are three public schools in Al-Sawiya, a co-ed primary school that is hosted in an old building in poor condition, a girls secondary school in good condition, and a boys secondary school for both the Al-Libban and Al-Sawiya villages, which is in acceptable condition. About 1,050 students are enrolled.



In addition, two kindergartens operate in Al-Sawiya. One of them is managed by the village council and the other is privately run. Together they accommodate around 100 children.

- **Al-Sawiya Project Needs**

1. **Infrastructure and public utilities projects:** Based on a situation analysis of infrastructure in Al-Sawiya, priority development projects would include the construction of a basic school, expansion and renovation of the electricity network, rehabilitation of internal roads, and the utilization of Ras Al-Ein spring water as a local water resource. Table 5 provides an overview of the development projects needed.

Table 5: Al-Sawiya Development Projects Needs

Project Description	Project Objectives	Duration	Priority in the next 3 years	Cost in USD 1000	Potential Funding, Implementing and/or Overseeing Agencies
Primary school project: 300 students, 10 classrooms, 1500 meters of construction area.	Address the problem of classroom overcrowding and create a conducive learning environment.	One year	First year	800	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PECДАР • Ministry of Education • ANERA
Expansion and renovation of the electricity network, using insulated cables of 3 km in length and purchasing a transformer to increase the strength of current up to 1200 amp.	Mitigate the dangers of the present network, reduce wastage and the associated financial burden, address power cuts in winter and confront the Israeli occupation authorities' decision to demolish 50 houses in the village on the basis of lack of permit and poor infrastructure.	2 months	First year	150	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Palestinian Energy Authority (PEA). The project can be implemented by the North Electricity Distribution Company once its services are expanded. However, there are no strong signs that this will be feasible in the near future. In addition, A regulation agreement should be signed with the PEA.*



Rehabilitation of internal roads totaling 3 km in length.	Prevent damage to vehicles due to damaged roads, prevent storm water from accumulating in the streets, improve communication between nearby communities (Al-Libban and Yasooif), facilitate access to schools, local councils and other community institutions.	One month	First year	90	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOLG • PECДАР
Utilization of water from Ras Al-Ein spring – a water cistern of 300 cubic meter capacity along with a distribution network.	Provide water for drinking and irrigation purposes, prevent settler control over the spring and reduce the financial burden on local residents.	3 months	Third year	300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Authority • KfW • ANERA

* The North Electricity Distribution Company policy applies to all communities.

2. **Community development projects:** Various social groups in Al-Sawiya face difficulties in meeting their development needs and suffer marginalization in the absence of development projects and programs to strengthen their capacity and enhance their living standards. The following provides an account of the needs of specific social groups in the village (Table 6).



Table 6: Al-Sawiya needs for community projects

Group	Characteristics	Needs	Estimated cost in USD 1000	Potential funding, implementing and/or overseeing agencies
Women	Around 80 women, including university students and housewives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural programs to advance the situation of women • Vocational courses, equipment and tools for vocational works, mainly for handicrafts and food processing 	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Vision
Youth	Around 180 youth with university degree or final school certificates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports equipment, especially a tennis table and sports uniforms. • Uniforms for the scout group • Youth capacity building programs • A display screen in the council 	35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welfare Association (WA) to fund youth development & employment program by end of 2013. An application can be filed at WA website. • Sharek Youth Forum to fund youth initiatives.
Children	Around 250	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children's park and recreation facilities • Rehabilitating the current kindergarten • A bus to transport school children. 	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA • World Vision
Farmers	Around 300 farmers of various ages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural equipment and tools, especially tractors • Fertilizers and seeds • Courses and extension services 	140	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Vision • Ministry of Agriculture • Agricultural Relief

3. Projects for community institutions and restoration of old houses: Al-Sawiya community institutions are weak due to inadequate premises and shortage of equipment needed to offer services to residents. The following is a summary of the needs of community institutions in the village (Table 7).



Table 7: Needs of Community Institutions in Al-Sawiya

Institution	Needs	Estimated cost in USD 1000	Potential funding, implementing and/or overseeing agencies
Local council	• Equipping and furnishing the Council's premises	80	• World Vision
Youth facilities	• Construction of facilities for the Youth Club, as well as a sports field		• World Vision • Higher Council for Youth and Sports
Women's facilities	• Furnished facilities for the Women's Society		• World Vision
Medical facilities	• Rehabilitating and furnishing the medical cli		• Medical Relief Society • Red Crescent Society
Renovation of old houses	• An old house located in the central area of Al-Sawiya can be renovated and used as a public multipurpose facility	20	• RIWAQ



Investment Plan for Al-Libban Al-Sharqiya and Ammouria

• Area, Borders and Population

1. The villages of Al-Libban Al-Sharqiya and Ammouria merged in 2012 to be governed under a single village council. The total 20,000 dunums not included in the land registry of the villages, including 1,500 dunums of cultivated lands and 1,000 dunums that have been confiscated or closed for security reasons. The area of land included in the structural plan is around one square kilometer only. The population is around 3,200. The village is bordered by Al-Sawiya to the north, Skaka to the south, Sinjel to the east and Salfit to the west.
2. Threats of Israeli settlement activity: Al-Libban is surrounded by two Jewish settlements – Eli (174 dunums) to the east, in addition to a settlers post, and Maale Levona (91 dunums) to the south. In addition, settlers control water from the Wad Ali and Al-Khan springs. Settler violence against the village include burning and uprooting olive trees, attacking schoolchildren and releasing wild boars to damage crops.

• Infrastructure

Al-Libban has poor infrastructure due to Israeli control over the lands and water resources and the lack of adequate financial resources to support development projects, such as electricity, sanitation and roads.

1. **Water network:** The 3 km long water network is obsolete and in poor condition, with around 50 per cent of wastage. The Israeli Mekorot company is the main provider of water. The village owes the water providers around 1,500,000 NIS in debt.
2. **Electricity:** The Israel Electric Corporation is the main provider of electricity, providing a current of 300 amp. Part of the network is in good condition and part is in need for renovation. Currently, a pre-paid system is used while residents are also permitted to pay previous debts through installments, in accordance with a resolution of the Council of Ministers. This would help reduce the amount of debt the village owes to the Israeli company, which is estimated at around 3,500,000 NIS.
3. **Solid waste:** The collection of solid waste is carried out by a designated tractor that costs 2,500 NIS per month. The village council collects a monthly fee of 8 NIS per household for this service. A rented landfill is available to the north of Al-Libban for an annual fee of 1,900 NIS.



4. **Education indicators:** There are three public schools in Al-Libban, which include: a coed primary school in good condition, but requiring rehabilitation and the addition of two new classrooms, a girls secondary school in poor condition, and a boys secondary school for both Al-Libban and Al-Sawiya in an acceptable condition. Around 1,038 students are enrolled.

In addition, there is a kindergarten in Al-Sawiya run by the Women’s Committee for Social Work that accommodates around 150 children

• Al-Libban Projects Needs

1. **Infrastructure and public utilities projects:** Based on a situation analysis of infrastructure in the village, priority development projects would include renovation of the water network and provision of machinery to pump water to the cistern, renovation of electricity network, rehabilitation of internal roads, and construction of agricultural roads. Table 8 provides the details of development projects needed.

Table 8: Al-Libban Development Project Needs

Project Description	Project Objectives	Duration	Priority in the next 3 years	Cost in USD 1000	Potential Funding, Implementing and/or Overseeing Agencies
Renovation of water network’s connection to the main pipeline (3 km) and 1500 m of internal distribution pipes and equipment to pump water to the cistern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce wastage • Reduce the cost of water bills • Improve water quality 	3 months	First year	90	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PECDAR • Ministry of Education • ANERA
Electricity network: collecting all old lines in a special room Number of poles: 40 Cables: 90 Construction of a room for electricity supply equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the strength of current up to 1200 amp 	2 months	Second year	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Palestinian Energy Authority (PEA)
Rehabilitation of internal roads totaling 4 km in length	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the infrastructure and prevent damages resulting from damaged roads • Facilitate access to schools, local councils and other community institutions 	One month	Second year	120	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOLG • PECDAR



Rehabilitation of agricultural lands – 3 km	Facilitate farmers' access to agricultural lands, facilitate transport of crops and save time, effort and money.	2 months	Third year	45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Vision • Agricultural Relief
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2. **Community development projects:** Various social groups in Al-Libban face difficulties in meeting the village's development needs. The absence of development projects & programs to enhance the capacity these groups and raise the village's living standards further marginalizes the village. The following provides an account of needs of specific social groups in the village (Table 9).

Table 9: Al-Libban needs for community projects

Group	Characteristics	Needs	Estimated cost in USD 1000	Potential funding, implementing and/or overseeing agencies
Persons with disability	The number of persons with disability is estimated at 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion into disability institutions providing health and psychological care. 	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA • Medical Relief • World Vision • Red Crescent Society
Women	Around 100 women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of centers for working women in the village. • Capacity building for women. 	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Vision
Youth	Around 200 youth with university and intermediate degrees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing a sports club with a well-equipped gym • Provision of a playground and sports equipment 	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOLG • Higher Council for Youth and Sports.
Children	About 250 children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children's park and recreation facilities • Rehabilitating the current kindergarten 	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA Kindergarten Program • World Vision
Farmers	About 350 farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural equipment & tools, specifically tractors • Fertilizers and seeds • Courses and extension services 	140	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Vision • Ministry of Agriculture • Agricultural Relief



3. Projects for community institutions and restoration of old houses: Community institutions in Al-Libban and Ammouria are weak due to inadequate facilities and a lack of equipment needed to offer services to residents. The following is a summary of the needs of community institutions in the village (Table 10).

Table 10: Community institutions' needs in Al-Libban

Institution	Needs	Estimated cost in USD 1000	Potential funding, implementing and/or overseeing agencies
Local council	• The Council's premises need office equipment (computers, a photocopier, desks for staff).	30	• World Vision
Youth facilities	• Construction of premises for the Youth Club, equipped with furniture, office equipment and sports equipment.		• World Vision • Higher Council for Youth and Sports.
Women's facilities	• Provision of well-furnished and equipped premises for the Women's Society and Women's Committee.		• World Vision
Renovation of old houses	• An old house located on the main road Ramallah-Nablus needs renovation and can be used for public projects	200	• RIWAQ



Investment Plan for Talfit

- **Area, Borders and Population**

1. The total area 6,300 dunums of Talfit land is not included in the land registry, including 3,000 dunums of cultivated land and 400 dunums that have been confiscated or closed for security reasons by the Israeli military. Only 279 dunums are included in the structural plan of the village. The population is around 3,200. The village is bordered by Qabalan village to the north, Qaryut to the south, Qusra to the east and Al-Sawiya to the west.

- **Infrastructure**

Talfit's infrastructure is poor due to Israeli control over the land and water resources and lack of adequate financial resources to support development projects, such as electricity, sanitation and roads.

1. **Water network:** Currently, a project is being implemented to install a main pipeline and internal distribution pipes with funding from KfW. This is part of a project covering 11 villages in the Aqraba area that will be connected to the Rojib water well.
2. **Electricity:** The Israel Electric Corporation is the main provider of electricity, providing a current of 450 amp. The network is in good condition. Currently, a pre-paid system is used while residents are also permitted to pay previous debts in installments, in accordance with a resolution of the Council of Ministers. This would help reduce the amount of debt the village owes to the Israeli company, which is estimated at about 300,000 NIS.
3. **Solid waste:** The collection of solid waste is carried out by a designated tractor. There are no garbage bins in the community. The village council collects a monthly fee of 12 NIS per household for this service.
4. **Education indicators:** There are two secondary schools in Talfit, one for boys and one for girls. They are both in acceptable condition. About 900 students are enrolled in these schools.
In addition, there are two kindergartens, one run by the Society and the other privately run. They both accommodate a total of about 85 children.

- **Talfit needs for projects**

1. **Infrastructure and public utilities' projects:** Based on a situation analysis of infrastructure in the village, priority development projects would include the construction of a



co-ed primary school, expansion of internal roads, construction of retaining walls, provision of a sports playground and a well-equipped gym. Table 11 provides the details of development projects needed. It should be noted that the Municipalities Fund will implement some of these projects in the near future following a detailed study through a Danish grant.

Table 11: Talfit Development Project Needs

Project Description	Project Objectives	Duration	Priority in the next 3 years	Cost in USD 1000	Potential Funding, Implementing and/or Overseeing Agencies
Co-ed primary school project on an area of around 700 m, made of two stories and including all facilities, to accommodate around 400 students.	Address the problem of classroom overcrowding and create a conducive learning environment.	One year	First year	900	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PECDAR • Ministry of Education • ANERA
Widening of internal roads from 2 to 4 meters for a total of 1 km in length, and construction of retaining walls 1 km long and 3 meters high	Provide safe and suitable roads and pedestrian sidewalks, especially for school students and children. Enhance communication with nearby villages (Qabalan and Qaryut) and facilitate people's access to schools, local councils and other community institutions.	One month	First year	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOLG • PECDAR • World Vision
A sports playground and a gym	Provide sports facilities and youth centers to enhance the development of youth capacity and skills and activate sports action in the village	One year		60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOLG • PECDAR

2. **Community development projects:** Various social groups in Talfit face difficulty meeting their development needs and suffer marginalization in the absence of development projects and programs to enhance the current capacity level and living standards. The following provides an account of needs of specific social groups in the village (Table 12).



Table 12: Talfit Community Project Needs

Group	Characteristics	Needs	Estimated cost in USD 1000	Potential funding, implementing and/or overseeing agencies
Persons with disability	About 40 people of both sexes, in mid-level social status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In need for experts in health and psychological rehabilitation for persons with disability. 	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WA Disability Program: to be initiated next month and implemented over 2013-2014 World Vision
Women	About 100 women with very good educational level, with many being university graduates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support projects to integrate women in society and activate their economic, social and educational role, such as awareness raising projects, vocational capacity building, etc 	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Vision
Youth	About 300 youth with varied educational levels and mid-level economic status.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sports equipment and tools. Training & capacity building programs to improve employability. A cultural center for youth to enhance awareness and develop various types of skills. 	35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WA to fund youth development & employment program by end of 2013. An application can be filed at WA website. Sharek Youth Forum to fund youth initiatives.
Children	About 400 children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A center to enhance children's awareness and talents. 	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WA Kindergarten Program World Vision
Farmers	About 250 farmers (most households in the village)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural equipment and tools, especially tractors Fertilizers and seeds Courses and extension services Construction of retaining walls and agricultural roads. 	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Vision Ministry of Agriculture Agricultural Relief

3. **Projects for community institutions:** Community institutions in Talfit are weak due to inadequate facilities and a lack of equipment needed to offer services to residents. The following is a summary of the needs of community institutions in the village (Table 13).



Table 13: Community institutions' needs in Talfit

Institution	Needs	Estimated cost in USD 1000	Potential funding, implementing and/or overseeing agencies
Local council	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Creation of a room for public meetings• Provision of furniture and curtains	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• MOLG
Youth facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Club rehabilitation and maintenance	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• World Vision
Children's facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provision of playgrounds and recreational facilities for children	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• WA• World Vision



Investment Plan for Jalud

- **Area, Borders and Population**

1. There are a total 20,000 dunums of Jalud land excluded from the land registry, including 3,500 dunums of cultivated lands and 16,000 dunums that have been confiscated or closed for security reasons by the Israeli military. Only 500 dunums are included in the structural plan of the village. The population is around 550. The village is bordered by Talfit to the north, Turmus'aya and Al-Mughayer villages to the south, Qusra and Doma to the east and Qaryut to the west.
2. Threat of Israeli settlement activity: Jalud is surrounded by Jewish settlements from three sides: to the south there are the settlements of Shvut Rachel, Adei Ad, Keeda, Achiya, Habayit Ha'adom and Chavat Mizra, to the east there is Esh Kodesh settlement and a military camp, and to the west there is Shilo settlement. Settler violence includes attacks against Palestinian lands, properties and people.

- **Infrastructure**

Jalud has poor infrastructure, due to both Israeli control over the lands and water resources as well as a lack of adequate financial resources to support development projects, such as electricity, sanitation and roads.

1. **Water network:** Currently, a project is being implemented to install a main pipeline and internal distribution pipes with funding from KfW. This is part of a project covering 11 villages in Aqraba area to be connected to Rojib water well.
2. **Electricity:** The Israel Electric Corporation is the main provider of electricity in Jalud, providing a current of 250 amp. The network is in good condition. Currently, a pre-paid system is used while residents are permitted to pay previous debts in installments in accordance with a resolution of the Council of Ministers. This would help reduce the amount of debt the village owes to the Israeli company.
3. **Solid waste:** There are 12 garbage bins in Jalud, where garbage is collected and transported by a compactor truck to Al-Sairafi landfill and afterwards to Zahrat Al-Finjan landfill. The village council collects a monthly fee of 15 NIS per household for this service. The cost of transporting one ton is 130 NIS per month.
4. **Education indicators:** There is one co-ed primary school only in Jalud, which is in good condition. Around 150 students are enrolled in the school. There are no kindergartens in the village. However, the Ministry of Education, in cooperation with UNICEF, plans to build a kindergarten within the village's school next year.



- **Jalud project needs**

1. **Infrastructure and public utilities' projects:** Based on a situation analysis of infrastructure in the village, priority development projects would include the pavement & asphaltting of internal roads, construction of four additional classrooms for the school to accommodate secondary classes, construction of retaining walls and agricultural roads. Table 14 provides the details of development projects needed. It should be noted that the Municipalities Fund will implement some of these projects in the near future following a detailed study funded by a Danish grant.

Table 14: Jalud Development Project Needs

Project Description	Project Objectives	Duration	Priority in the next 3 years	Cost in USD 1000	Potential Funding, Implementing and/or Overseeing Agencies
Pavement of internal roads of 3 km in total length.	Facilitate residents' passage, especially on dirt roads, connect internal roads together and facilitate access to schools and other community institutions.	One month	First year	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOLG • PEC DAR • World Vision
Construction of 4 classrooms for an estimated number of 150 students	Address the problem of classroom overcrowding and provide a conducive learning environment.	4 months	Second year	80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Education • World Vision
Construction of cement retaining walls 3 meters high and 500 meters of length	Prevent the collapse of the main road.	One month	Second year	150	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOLG • PEC DAR
Construction of agricultural roads of 3 km in length	Facilitate farmers' access to their lands, especially those at risk of land confiscation.	Two months	Second year	45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Authority • KfW • ANERA

2. **Community development projects:** Various social groups in Jalud face difficulties meeting their development needs and suffer marginalization due to both the absence of development projects and programs to enhance their level of their capacity and living standards. The following provides an account of needs of specific social groups in the village (Table 15).



Table 15: Jalud Community Project Needs

Group	Characteristics	Needs	Estimated cost in USD 1000	Potential funding, implementing and/or overseeing agencies
Persons with disability	About 14 people with physical disability and 7 with speech impairment, all with poor educational level (illiterate)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and speech therapy • Provision of electric wheelchairs 	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA Disability Program: to be initiated next month and implemented over 2013-2014 • World Vision
Women	About 200 women with few having good educational level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising programs for women 	40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Vision
Youth	About 200 youths of both sexes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports equipment and tools • Youth capacity building programs • Provision of job opportunities. 	35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA to fund youth development & employment program by end of 2013. An application can be filed at WA website. • Sharek Youth Forum to fund youth initiatives.
Children	About 35 children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children's park and recreational facilities. 	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA Kindergarten Program • World Vision
Farmers	About 80 farmers with varying educational levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land reclamation • Seedlings • Agricultural equipment, fertilizers and seeds • Courses and extension services. 	70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Vision • Ministry of Agriculture • Agricultural Relief

3. **Projects for community institutions:** Community institutions in Jalud are weak due to inadequate facilities and a lack of equipment needed to offer services to residents. The following is a summary of the needs of community institutions in the village (Table 16).



Table 16: Needs of Community Institutions in Jalud

Institution	Needs	Estimated cost in USD 1000	Potential funding, implementing and/or overseeing agencies
Local council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal maintenance works on the Council's premises • Creation of a room for public meetings within the Council. 	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Vision
Youth facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a sports club • Creation a playground 	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher Council for Youth and Sports • World Vision
Women's facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of premises for a women's center 	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Vision



Investment Plan for Jorish

- **Area, Borders and Population**

1. A total area of 10,000 dunums of Jorish lands are excluded from the land registry, including 6,000 dunums of cultivated lands. Only 279 dunums are included in the structural plan of the village. The population is around 1,600. The village is bordered by Osarin village to the north, Qusra to the south, Aqraba to the east and Qabalan to the west.

- **Infrastructure**

Jorish has poor infrastructure due to a lack of financial resources aimed at supporting development projects, such as electricity, sanitation and roads.

1. **Water network:** Currently, a project is being implemented to install a main pipeline and internal distribution pipes with funding from KfW. This is part of a project covering 11 villages in Aqraba area that will be connected to the Rojib water well.
2. **Electricity:** The Israel Electric Corporation is the main provider of electricity, providing a current of 320 amp. The network is in an average condition. Currently, a pre-paid system is used. The village has no prior debt.
3. **Sanitation:** Jorish relies on cesspits for its sanitation, as it lacks a sewage network. The wastewater is pumped out on monthly basis, imposing high costs on local residents, ranging between NIS 300-500.
4. **Solid waste:** The collection of solid waste is carried out by the Nablus District Joint Service Council's garbage truck. There are 12 garbage bins in the community. The village council collects a monthly fee of NIS 10 per household for this service and pays 130 NIS per ton of garbage transported.
5. **Education indicators:** There are two secondary schools in Jorish, one for boys and one for girls. They are in an acceptable condition. Around 465 students are enrolled. The village has also a kindergarten run by Jorish Development Society accommodating around 40 children.



- **Jorish Project Needs**

1. **Infrastructure and public utilities' projects:** Based on a situation analysis of infrastructure in the village, priority development projects would include the pavement of internal roads for a total of 3 km long, construction of agricultural roads of a total of 3 km long, and reclamation of 150 dunums of agricultural lands. Table 17 provides the details of development projects needed. It should be noted that the Municipalities Fund will implement some of these projects in the near future following a detailed study funded through a Danish grant.

Table 17: Jorish Development Project Needs

Project Description	Project Objectives	Duration	Priority in the next 3 years	Cost in USD 1000	Potential Funding, Implementing and/or Overseeing Agencies
Pavement of internal roads of 3 km in total length	Improve the infrastructure and activate development projects	Two months	First year	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PECDAR • MOLG • World Vision
Construction of agricultural roads of 3 km in length for 50 farming households	Facilitate farmers' access to their lands, and contribute to the development of the agricultural sector in Jorish	One month	First year	45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture • Agricultural Relief • World Vision
Reclamation of 150 dunums of agricultural lands	Counter the land confiscation policy, encourage investment in the agricultural sector, and improve farmers' income	Three months	First year	450	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture • Agricultural Relief • World Vision

2. **Community development projects:** Various social groups in Jorish face difficulties in meeting development needs. They are marginalized in part due to the absence of development projects and programs that enhance their current level of their capacity and living standards. The following provides an account of the needs of specific social groups in the village (Table 18).



Table 18: Jorish Community Project Needs

Group	Characteristics	Needs	Estimated cost in USD 1000	Potential funding, implementing and/or overseeing agencies
Persons with disability	Around 40 people of both sexes with physical disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specialists in rehabilitation in health and social aspects 	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WA Disability Program: to be initiated next month and implemented over 2013-2014 World Vision
Women	Around 100 women with good level of education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects to support women's inclusion into society (economic, social and educational roles), such as awareness raising programs and vocational training courses 	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDC World Vision
Youth	About 300 youths with varying educational levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of sports equipment and tools Youth capacity building programs to improve employability. Provision of a cultural center to enhance awareness and develop various types of skills 	35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WA to fund youth development & employment program by end of 2013. An application can be filed at WA website. Sharek Youth Forum to fund youth initiatives.
Children	About 50 children in the society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment to assist in learning Games Health and social care programs, healthy meals for children 	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WA Kindergarten Program World Vision
Farmers	About 50 households dependent on farming activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land rehabilitation Provide fruit tree seedlings Construction of agricultural roads to serve farmers 	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Vision Ministry of Agriculture Agricultural Relief

3. **Projects for community institutions:** Community institutions in Jorish are weak due to due to poor facilities and a lack of equipment needed to offer services to residents. The following is a summary of the needs of community institutions in the village (Table 19).



Table 19: Needs of Community Institutions in Jorish

Institution	Needs	Estimated cost in USD 1000	Potential funding, implementing and/or overseeing agencies
Local council	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Full internal and external maintenance works.• Full furniture and electric appliances.	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• MOLG
Youth facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establishment of a sports youth club with halls for sports activities, computers and training courses.	35	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• World Vision• WA



Investment Plan for Skaka

• Area, Borders and Population

1. There are a total of 12,500 dunums of Skaka land excluded from the land registry, including 4,300 dunums of cultivated land and 2,100 dunums that have been confiscated by the Israeli military. Only 800 dunums are included in the structural plan. The population is around 1,030. The village is bordered by the villages of Jamma'in and Marda to the north, Al-Sawiya and Al-Libban to the south, Yasoof and Yutma to the east and Salfit to the west.
2. Threat of Israeli settlement activity: Skaka has lost around one third of its land to the continuously expanding Ariel settlement and the construction of the Wall. In addition, several outposts and military bases have been built on the eastern side of the village's lands. Farmers are subjected to various violations, including the confiscation of their farming machinery and denial of access to their lands.

• Infrastructure

Skaka has poor infrastructure due to the lack of adequate financial resources to support development projects, such as electricity, sanitation and roads, as well as due to land confiscation and persistent settlers' attacks on its lands and resources.

1. **Water network:** There is a network of around 5.4 km in length in good condition. About 80% of the population are connected to the network. The proportion of wastage is around 30%. The main water provider in the village is the Israeli Mekorot Company.
2. **Electricity:** The Israel Electric Corporation is the main provider of electricity in Skaka, providing a current of 320 amp. The network is in average condition. Currently, a prepaid system is used. The village has no previous debts.
3. **Sanitation:** Skaka relies on cesspits for its sanitation, as it lacks a sewage network. The wastewater is pumped out on a monthly basis, imposing high costs on local residents, that range between 300-500 NIS.
4. **Solid waste:** The collection of solid waste is carried out by the Nablus District Joint Service Council's garbage truck. There are 35 garbage bins in the community. The village council collects a monthly fee of 12 NIS per household for this service and pays 500 NIS for transportation of garbage to the landfill.



5. **Education indicators:** There are three schools in the village: one co-ed primary school, which is in good condition, and two secondary schools shared by the villages of Skaka and Yasooof, one for boys and one for girls. They are both in excellent condition. A total of about 650 students are enrolled.

The village has also a kindergarten run by the village council that accommodates around 42 children.

- **Skaka Project Needs**

1. **Infrastructure and public utilities projects:** Based on a situation analysis of infrastructure in the village, priority development projects would include the construction & pavement of roads to connect to new houses; expansion of the current water network, including internal lines, a main line and connections; expansion of the electricity network to connect new houses; and construction of retaining walls. Table 20 provides the details of development projects needed.

Table 20: Skaka Development Project Needs

Project Description	Project Objectives	Duration	Priority in the next 3 years	Cost in USD 1000	Potential Funding, Implementing and/or Overseeing Agencies
Construction and pavement of internal roads of 6 km in total length.	Initiate development projects that challenge land confiscation policies & settlement expansion, enhance communication with nearby communities (Yasooof) and facilitate residents' access to public facilities, such as schools, the village council and health clinic.	One month	First year	300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PECDAR • MOLG • World Vision
Expansion of the water network by 5 km	Provide water to new residential areas that are not yet connected to the network.	Three months	First year	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Palestinian Water Authority
Expansion of the electricity network by 2 km to connect to new houses	Provide electricity to a number of new houses in areas with new construction activity.	Two months	First year	80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Palestinian Energy Authority
Construction of retaining walls in the village center of 3800 meters in length and 1-2 m in height	Support village beautification and prevent collapse of roads.	Two months	Second year	220	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Vision



2. **Community development projects:** Various social groups in Skaka face difficulties meeting their development needs. They remain marginalized due in part to the absence of development projects and programs that enhance their current level of capacity and living standards. The following provides an account of the needs of specific social groups in the village (Table 21).

Table 21: Skaka Community Project Needs

Group	Characteristics	Needs	Estimated cost in USD 1000	Potential funding, implementing and/or overseeing agencies
Persons with disability	7 cases of males & females between 2 and 38 years of age. Two of them have completed university education, one is still in university, 2 are still in school, a 2 year old girl, and another child not enrolled in school.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alterations inside the houses. Changes on roads and public spaces. Training courses and workshops. Inclusion in training courses & community organizations. Creation of a facility to support their social inclusion. 	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WA Disability Program: to be initiated next month and implemented over 2013-2014 World Vision
Women	About 40% of women in the village between the ages of 18 and 60.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of facilities. Furniture and equipment Training and educational courses on project management. Training facilities (for training on cosmetics, home economics, etc.). 	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Vision
Youth	Around 120 youths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of a sports hall. Expansion of the sports playfield and provision of sanitary facilities. Youth qualification, leadership and counseling courses. Provision of furniture and equipment for the facilities. 	35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WA to fund youth development & employment program by end of 2013. An application can be filed at WA website. Sharek Youth Forum to fund youth initiatives.
Children	About 250 children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of the work to build a park with playing facilities. Kindergarten expansion & rehabilitation. A bus to transport kindergarten and school children, especially during the winter. 	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WA Kindergarten Program World Vision
Farmers	About 70 farmers, mostly elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extension services. Providing agricultural tools & equipment. Assistance in marketing agricultural products. 	70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Vision Ministry of Agriculture Agricultural Relief



3. **Projects for community institutions:** Community institutions in Skaka are weak due to inadequate facilities and a lack of equipment needed to offer services to residents. The following is a summary of the needs of community institutions in the village (Table 22).

Table 22: Needs of Community Institutions in Skaka

Institution	Needs	Estimated cost in USD 1000	Potential funding, implementing and/or overseeing agencies
Local council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipping with furniture, computers, a library and a hall to be built above the existing building 	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOLG
Youth facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipping sports hall with sports equipment Expansion of the sports field and providing sanitation facilities attached 	40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher Council for Youth and Sports
Children's facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of the work to build a park with playing facilities Kindergarten expansion and rehabilitation 	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WA World Vision
Women's facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of facilities and providing furniture and equipment. Special training facilities (for training on cosmetics, home economics, etc.). 	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Vision



Investment Plan for Qabalan

- **Area, Borders and Population**

1. There are a total of 24,000 dunums of Qabalan lands excluded from the land registry, including 4,300 dunums of cultivated lands and 2,100 dunums of confiscated land. Only 2,700 dunums are included in the structural plan of the village. The population is around 8,000. The town is bordered by Beita and Osarin to the north, Talfit, Jalud and Qaryut to the south, Jorish and Qusra to the east and Al-Libban, Al-Sawiya and Yutma to the west.

- **Infrastructure**

Qabalan has relatively good infrastructure. However, the village is in need of further development of services to cater to the expansion of newly constructed areas and the population growth. The lack of adequate financial resources limits the town's ability to implement a wide range of projects.

1. **Water network:** There is a network of around 4 km in length s in good condition. Around 98 per cent of the population are connected to the network. The proportion of wastage is around 20 per cent. The fee collection rate is 75% . The main water provider in the town is the Israeli Mekorot Company. The municipality has an accumulative debt of water costs reaching up to NIS 2,200,000.
2. **Electricity:** The Israel Electric Corporation is the main electricity, with a current of 400 -1000 amp. The network is in average condition, with a proportion of wastage estimate. Currently, a pre-paid system is used. The municipality has an accumulative debt of electricity costs that reaches up to 7,750,000 NIS.
3. **Sanitation:** Qabalan relies on cesspits for its sanitation, as it lacks a sewage network. The wastewater is pumped out on monthly basis, imposing high costs on local residents, ranging between 300-500 NIS.
4. **Solid waste:** The collection of solid waste is carried out by municipality-owned garbage collection trucks. There are 90 garbage bins in the community. The municipal council collects a monthly fee of 15NIS per household and 30 per business NIS for this service.



- **Education and Health indicators**

1. **Education indicators:** There are 6 public schools in Qabalan: two primary and four secondary. Three of these are for boys and three for girls. Three schools are in good condition, one in excellent condition and one in poor condition. Around 2,080 students are enrolled.

In addition, Qabalan has three private basic schools, which are in excellent condition. They accommodate around 300 students. The town has also three private kindergartens accommodating around 350 children.

2. **Health indicators:** There is a governmental health clinic in Qabalan that physical examination, laboratory tests, mother and child care, diabetes care and dispensation of medicines. The clinic is staffed by a general practitioner working two days per week, a diabetes physician – one day per week, a mother and child care physician – one day per week, a lab technician – two days per week, and three full time nurses.

In addition, an NGO known as the Medical Scientific Society runs a private health center, which offers dentistry, general medicine, laboratory and x-ray services. The center hosts specialist physicians each for one day per week. The general practitioner, dentist and technicians work full time.

- **Qabalan Project Needs**

1. **Infrastructure and public utilities' projects:** Based on a situation analysis of infrastructure in the town, priority development projects would include an increase in water supply to the village (Jorish line), a basic school project, the creation of a craft industrial zone, and construction of a municipal building. Table 23 provides the details of development projects needed.



Table 23: Qabalan Development Project Needs

Project Description	Project Objectives	Duration	Priority in the next 3 years	Cost in USD 1000	Potential Funding, Implementing and/or Overseeing Agencies
Installation of a water pipeline of 3 inches in diameter from Jorish to Al-Thahra area in Qabalan, 2.5 km long, and construction of a water cistern with 400 cubic meter capacity .	Increase water supply to address the significant shortage, especially in summer. Mitigate the burden of relying on the private sector by residents. Secure an additional water source other than the Israeli Mekorot Company. Develop the village's agricultural sector. Enhance water quality.	Three months	First year	235	• KfW in coordination with the Palestinian Water Authority
Construction of a primary school with appropriate specifications, including 10 classrooms, teachers and administration rooms, and all essential facilities.	Address the problem of overcrowding in schools, provide a conducive learning environment, separate the basic & secondary levels and provide schools in all neighborhoods in the town.	One year	First year	860	• Ministry of Education
Construction of a craft industrial zone by allocating a plot and providing the required infrastructure, such as water, electricity, communications and roads.	Organize the town's structure by grouping craft businesses in an appropriate area away from residential neighborhoods. Promote investment in small-scale craft enterprises. Improve the environmental and health conditions. Provide job opportunities.	One year	Second year	600	• Ministry of Economy

* The North Electricity Distribution Company policy applies to all communities.

2. **Community development projects:** Various social groups in Qabalan face difficulties in meeting their development needs. They are even more marginalization in the absence of development projects and programs that lack the current capacity level & living standards. The following provides an account of needs of specific community segments in the town (Table 24).



Table 24: Qabalan Community Project Needs

Group	Characteristics	Needs	Estimated cost in USD 1000	Potential funding, implementing and/or overseeing agencies
Persons with disability	About 130 people, including 80 with congenital disability and 50 due to accidents. There are 46 males and 34 females with congenital disabilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjustments inside the houses, as well as on the roads and public spaces • Training courses and workshops suited for their abilities • Creation of a special facility to support the implementation of recreational, educational and training activities for them. 	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA Disability Program: to be initiated next month and implemented over 2013-2014 • World Vision
Women	About 1500 women between the ages of 20 and 60.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training programs for women in various aspects. 	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Vision
Youth	About 2250 youths (in the age group 15-30 years old)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovation of old houses to be used as a youth-led heritage center. • Creation of a small-scale unit for media and documentary production. 	35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA to fund youth development & employment program by end of 2013. An application can be filed at WA website. • Sharek Youth Forum to fund youth initiatives. • RIWAQ Center to renovate old houses.
Children	About 2500 children in the town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization of summer camps for children. 	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA Kindergarten Program • World Vision
Farmers	All owners & beneficiaries of agricultural lands in the town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land reclamation • Construction of rainwater harvesting cisterns • Farmers' support program • Construction and rehabilitation of agricultural roads 	300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Vision • Ministry of Agriculture • Agricultural Relief

3. **Projects for community institutions:** Community institutions in Qabalan are weak due to inadequate facilities and a lack of equipment needed to offer services to residents. The following is a summary of the needs of community institutions in the town (Table 25).



Table 25: Needs of Community Institutions in Qabalan

Institution	Needs	Estimated cost in USD 1000	Potential funding, implementing and/or overseeing agencies
Construction of a town hall	• Construction of a complete building for the municipality to bring all sections and departments in one location since some sections are located at distance from each other.	600	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOLG • World Vision • PECNDAR
Youth centers	• Rehabilitation of the municipal playing field	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipality • Higher Council for Youth and Sports
Children's facilities	• Rehabilitation and utilization of the existing park	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA • World Vision
Women's Society	• Construction of permanent facilities to implement activities for women	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Vision



Investment Plan for Qaryut

• Area, Borders and Population

1. There are a total of 22,473 dunums of land in Qaryut are excluded from the land registry, both inside and outside of the village. The area of land inside the village is around 7,484 dunums, including 5,586 dunums of cultivated land. Up to 15,114 dunums have been confiscated by the Israeli military. According to the new structural plan, only 1,673 dunums are included in the structural plan of the village. The population is around 2,600. The village is bordered by Talfit to the north, Turmus'aya to the south, Jalud to the east and Al-Libban and Al-Sawiya to the west.
2. Threat of Israeli settlement activity: Qaryut is surrounded by two settlements– Shilo to the east and Mitzpe Shilo to the south. Farmers in Qaryut are subjected to regular settler attacks, causing the killing of two individuals in the last decade, uprooting of around 1200 trees, burning other trees, intimidation of farmers, construction of settler roads, erection of military checkpoints and control over water springs.

• Infrastructure

Qaryut's infrastructure is poor & needs further development of services to accommodate the expansion of newly constructed areas and the population growth. The lack of adequate financial resources limits the village's ability to implement a wide range of projects.

1. **Water network:** Currently, a project is being implemented to install a main pipeline and internal distribution pipes with funding from KfW. This is part of a project covering 11 villages in Aqraba area to be connected to Rojib water well.
2. **Electricity:** The Israel Electric Corporation is the main provider of electricity, providing a current of 630 KV. The network is in average condition, with a proportion of wastage estimate at 15%. Currently, a pre-paid system is used. The municipality has an accumulative debt of electricity costs that reach up to 935,000.
3. **Sanitation:** Qaryut relies on cesspits for its sanitation, as it lacks a sewage network. The wastewater is pumped out on monthly basis, imposing high costs on local residents that range between 300 and 500 NIS.
4. **Solid waste:** The collection of solid waste is carried out by the Joint Service Council's garbage collection truck. There are no garbage bins in the community. The village council collects a monthly fee of 15 NIS per household for this service and pays 6,000 NIS for garbage transport per month.



5. **Education indicators:** There are two secondary schools in Qaryut, one for boys and one for girls. They are both in good condition. With about 405 students enrolled in grades one through twelve, the classrooms are very overcrowded. It is necessary to build a primary school in order to solve this issue. The village has also a kindergarten run by the Qaryut Charitable Society, which accommodates about 93 children.

- **Qaryut Projects Needs**

1. **Infrastructure and public utilities' projects:** Based on a situation analysis of infrastructure in the village, priority development projects would include the rehabilitation of electricity network, the basic school project, and pavement of southern entrance to the village. Table 26 provides the details of development projects needed. It should be noted that the Municipalities Fund will implement some of these projects in the near future following a detailed study through a Danish grant.

Table 26: Qaryut development project needs

Project Description	Project Objectives	Duration	Priority in the next 3 years	Cost in USD 1000	Potential Funding, Implementing and/or Overseeing Agencies
Rehabilitation of the electricity network – 3 km, purchase of a main switch, and rehabilitation of internal network.	Meet the village's electricity needs, especially those areas with poor supply.	Two months	First year	100	• In coordination with the Palestinian Energy Authority
Construction of a co-ed primary school of appropriate specifications, including 10 classrooms, teachers and administration rooms, and all essential facilities.	Provide a conducive learning environment for primary school students and address the overcrowding issue in existing classrooms and schools.	One year	First year	850	• Ministry of Education • PECDAR
Pavement of the southern entrance connecting the village to Ramallah, which is 3 km in total length	Rehabilitation of the entrance that has been closed by the Israeli military, and facilitate people's access to Ramallah & reduce the travel time by 40 minutes. The delayed implementation of this project is due to denial of approval from the Israeli side.	One month	Second year	150	• PECDAR • MOLG • Ministry of Public Works



2. **Community development projects:** Various social groups in Qaryut face difficulties meeting their development needs. They groups are further marginalized because of the absence of development projects and programs to enhance their level of their capacity and living standards. The following provides an account of needs of specific community segments (Table 27).

Table 27: Qaryut Community Project Needs

Group	Characteristics	Needs	Estimated cost in USD 1000	Potential funding, implementing and/ or overseeing agencies
Persons with disability	About 25 people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of wheelchairs and walkers to facilitate mobility of people with disabilities. • Provision of hearing aids as needed by persons with hearing impairments. • Creation of a physiotherapy center to support therapy and rehabilitation. • Provision of certain expensive medicines for persons with disability, whose families cannot afford purchasing them. • Distribution of crutches and medical bandages for legs and arms for certain types of disabilities. 	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA Disability Program: to be initiated next month & implemented over 2013-2014 • World Vision
Women	About 80 women mostly with midlevel educational background, housewives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of sewing machines to secure livelihood in the village. • Office equipment and furniture for the Society, including 5 computers, office appliances, and kitchen utensils to run a food processing kitchen. 	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Vision
Youth	Around 300 youth between 18-30 years of age, mostly unemployed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to graduates and provision of youth enterprises and initiatives. 	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA to fund youth development & employment program by end of 2013. An application can be filed at WA website. • Sharek Youth Forum to fund youth initiatives.



Children	About 500 children (both male and female).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to the kindergarten. • Provision of recreational & educational tools for children. • Organization of fun and cultural events for children. 	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA Kindergarten Program • World Vision
Farmers	About 300 farmers of low economic status.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various types of agricultural machinery (tractor, threshing machine, pesticide dispensing equipment, etc.). • Land reclamation. • Construction of agricultural wells. • Rehabilitation of water springs to protect them from appropriation by settlers. 	200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Vision • Ministry of Agriculture • Agricultural Relief

3. **Projects for community institutions:** Community institutions in Qaryut are weak due to inadequate facilities and a lack of equipment needed to offer services to residents. The following is a summary of the needs of community institutions in the village (Table 28).

Table 28: Needs of Community Institutions in Qaryut

Institution	Needs	Estimated cost in USD 1000	Potential funding, implementing and/or overseeing agencies
Youth centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of facilities for a sports club, including a multipurpose sports hall, uniforms and sports team equipment. • Rehabilitation of sports field. 	45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA • Higher Council for Youth and Sports • World Vision



Investment Plan for Qusra

- **Area, Borders and Population**

1. There are a total of 8,900 dunums of land in Qusra that are excluded from the land registry, including 4,500 dunums of cultivated lands. Up to 8,000 dunums have been confiscated by the Israeli military. Only 400 dunums are included in the structural plan of the village. The population is around 5,000. The village is bordered by Jorish to the north, Jalud to the south, Majdal Bani Fadhel to the east and Talfit to the west.
2. Threat of Israeli settlement activity: Three Jewish settlements are located on Qusra village lands south of Nablus. The oldest is Migdalim, which was built on the Hafar mountain in the eastern part of the village, while Esh Kodesh, established in 2000, and Keeda, established in 1997, occupy the southwest lands of the village. The Qusra village population lives under continuous threats of aggressions, including power and water cuts by the Israeli occupation, uprooting of their trees (around 2,900 trees) and slaughtering of their animals by settlers. These actions have severely damaged the residents' daily lives and livelihoods. In addition, settlers often set fire to mosques, destroy electricity supply cables of 1,800 meters, and have, so far, injured 63 people by shooting live ammunition, rubber-coated metal bullets, and issuing demolition orders against houses, wells and farms.

- **Infrastructure**

Qusra's infrastructure is relatively good, but requires further development of services to accommodate the expansion of new areas and the general population growth. The lack of adequate financial resources limits the village's ability to implement a wide range of projects.

1. **Water network:** There is a network of around 18 km in length that is in good condition. All households are connected to the network. The proportion of wastage is around 40% due to water theft and settler attacks. The fee collection rate is 100%. The main water provider in the village is the Israeli Mekorot Company. The municipality has an accumulative debt of water costs that reach up to 3,000,000 NIS.
2. **Electricity:** The Israel Electric Corporation is the main supplier of electricity, providing a current of 1,000 amp. The network is in good condition, but with weak generators and with a proportion of wastage estimated at 15%. Currently, a pre-paid system is used. The municipality has an accumulative debt of electricity costs of up to 539,000 NIS.



3. **Sanitation:** Qusra relies on cesspits for its sanitation because it lacks a sewage network. The wastewater is pumped out on a monthly basis, imposing high costs on local residents that range between 300-500 NIS.
4. **Solid waste:** The collection of solid waste is carried out by a designated tractor. There are 20 garbage bins in the community. The village council collects a monthly fee of 5 NIS per household for this service.
5. **Education indicators:** There are four public schools in Qusra. They include two primary schools, an old one requiring rehabilitation and another one in good condition (rehabilitated in 2009 using funds from the Islamic Development Bank). There are also two secondary schools—one for boys and one for girls. Around 2,000 students are enrolled in these schools.
The village has also two kindergartens-- one is run by a charitable society and one is privately run. They accommodate around 160 children.

- **Qusra Project Needs**

1. **Infrastructure and public utilities projects:** Based on a situation analysis of infrastructure in the village, priority development projects would include the expansion of the village's structural plan, supplying an electric generator, a primary school project, pavement and rehabilitation of internal roads, creation of a public park, land reclamation and rehabilitation of 120 dunums of lands. Table 29 provides the details of development projects needed. It should be noted that the Municipalities Fund will implement some of these projects in the near future following a detailed study funded through a Danish grant.



Table 29: Qusra Development Project Needs

Project Description	Project Objectives	Duration	Priority in the next 3 years	Cost in USD 1000	Potential Funding, Implementing and/or Overseeing Agencies
Expansion of the village's structural plan	Increase area allocated for construction for essential facilities since the area currently allocated is inadequate	One year	First year	---	• MOLG
Paving internal roads – 5 km	Provide basic services, improve infrastructure, facilitate residents' access to their houses and public facilities, such as schools, clinic and village council. Currently internal roads are in poor condition causing damage to vehicles.	One month	First year	250	• MOLG • PEC DAR • World Vision
Supplying community with an electricity generator	Meet the village's electricity needs, particularly the southern part which has poor supply.	Two months	First year	50	• Palestinian Energy Authority
Construction of a primary school of appropriate specifications in the southern part with an area of 1080 sq. meters, including 10 classrooms, teachers and administration rooms, and all essential facilities	Address the classroom overcrowding issue, provide a conducive environment, separate the primary and secondary levels, and build a school in the southern part of the village.	One year	First year	800	• Ministry of Education • PEC DAR • ANERA
Public park on an area of 5 dunums, including playing facilities and sanitation units	Provide children and young people with spaces for recreation.	Two months	Second year	50	• World Vision • PEC DAR
Land reclamation – 300 dunums targeting 65 households	Challenge the Israeli settlement policy and improve the economic status of farmers.	Two months	Second year	900	• Ministry of Agriculture • Agricultural Relief • World Vision
Rehabilitation of 120 dunums of land, targeting 30 households	Improve the economic situation of farmers and strengthen their resilience.	Two months	Second year	120	• Ministry of Agriculture • Agricultural Relief • World Vision



2. **Community development projects:** Various social groups in Qusra face difficulties in meeting their development needs and suffer from further marginalization due to the absence of development projects and programs that enhance their current capacity level and living standards. The following provides an account of needs of specific community segments (Table 30).

Table 30: Community Project Needs in Qusra

Group	Characteristics	Needs	Estimated cost in USD 1000	Potential funding, implementing and/or overseeing agencies
Persons with disability	Around 31 individuals with hearing and speech impairment, mental and physical disabilities. Most physical disabilities are among children and youth in result of settler and army attacks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of a physiotherapy center for disability care. 	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WA Disability Program: to be initiated next month and implemented over 2013-2014 World Vision
Women	Around 80 active women in the village, with midlevel educational background, mostly housewives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vocational training courses on computer, food processing and cosmetics. Psychosocial counseling courses. 	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Vision
Youth	Around 2200 youths, including unemployed graduates and poorly paid agricultural workers. The educational level is declining due to the lack of financial resources available to meet educational expenses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to furnish and equip the club's facilities with sports equipment, and a meeting and training hall. 	40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WA to fund youth development & employment program by end of 2013. An application can be filed at WA website. Sharek Youth Forum to fund youth initiatives.



Children	About 20% of residents are children, living in poor economic conditions, low education-levels, and difficult psychosocial conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a special club to develop and nurture children's capacities. 	70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA Kindergarten Program • World Vision
Farmers	About 350 farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of agricultural roads. • Land reclamation in the southern area under threat of confiscation. • Construction of rainwater harvesting cisterns. • Providing agricultural materials and equipment. 	150	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Vision • Ministry of Agriculture • Agricultural Relief

3. **Projects for community institutions:** Community institutions in Qusra are weak due to inadequate facilities and a lack of equipment needed to offer services to residents. The following is a summary of the needs of community institutions in the village (Table 31).

Table 31: Needs of Community Institutions in Qusra

Institution	Needs	Estimated cost in USD 1000	Potential funding, implementing and/or overseeing agencies
Local council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of a hall attached to the council. The required land is available. 	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOLG
Youth facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to furnish and equip the club's premises with sports materials and a meeting and training hall. • Creation of a cultural center for youth. 	35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA • World Vision
Children's facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of a park for children with playing, recreation, and sanitary facilities. • Establishment of a model kindergarten. 	45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA • World Vision



Investment Plan for Marda

- **Area, Borders and Population**

1. There are a total of 9,050 dunums of Marda land excluded in the land registry, including 3,000 dunums of cultivated land. In addition, about 4,500 dunums have been confiscated by the Israeli military. Only 721 dunums are included in the structural plan of the village. The population is around 2,200. The village is bordered by Jamma'in and Zeita villages to the north, Ariel settlement to the south, Yasooof and Skaka to the east and Qira and Kifl Hares to the west.
2. Threats of Israeli settlement activity: According to figures published by the Jerusalem-based Land Research Center, 44% of the village's lands either have been confiscated or will be confiscated and separated from the village following the completion of the Wall. The following is of the confiscation of these lands and their fate: 3,660 dunums for the construction of Ariel settlement, 120 dunums for the construction of the first phase of the Trans-Samaria road, 110 dunums for the construction of the second phase of the Trans-Samaria road, and 1,000 dunums for the construction of the Apartheid Wall. In addition, 1,000 olive trees were destroyed and 500 uprooted for the construction of the Trans-Samaria road. One hundred forty trees burnt by settlers, who have also seized control over the water spring, set fire to homes, and released wild boars at farmers.

- **Infrastructure**

Marda's infrastructure is poor and needs requires further development of services to accommodate newly constructed areas and general growth of the population. The lack of adequate financial resources limits the village's ability to implement a wide range of projects.

1. **Water network:** There is a network around 5 km in length, which is in very poor condition. All households are connected to this network. The proportion of wastage is around 40% due to water theft and settler attacks. The fee collection rate is 100%. The main water provider in the village is the Israeli Mekorot Company. The village has an accumulative debt of water costs reaching up to 850,000 NIS.
2. **Electricity:** The Israel Electric Corporation is the main provider of electricity, providing a current of 600 amp. The network is in poor condition, with weak generators and with a proportion of wastage estimated at 15%. Currently, a pre-paid system is used. The village has an accumulated debt of electricity costs of up to 1,200,000 NIS.



3. **Sanitation:** Marda relies on cesspits for its sanitation, as it lacks a sewage network. The wastewater is pumped out on a monthly basis, imposing high costs on local residents that range between 300-500 NIS.
4. **Solid waste:** The collection of solid waste is carried out by a designated truck owned by the Joint Service Council two days per week (Monday and Thursday). There are 20 garbage bins in the community. The village council collects a monthly fee of 8 NIS per household for this service.
5. **Education indicators:** There are three public schools in Marda. They include one primary school located in an old building requiring rehabilitation and two secondary schools that remain in good condition. About 655 students are enrolled in these schools.
The village has also three private kindergartens that accommodate around 80 children.

- **Marda Project Needs**

1. **Infrastructure and public utilities projects:** Based on a situation analysis of infrastructure in the village, priority development projects would include the rehabilitation of the electricity network, installation of an electric transformer of 1,200 amp to strengthen the power supply, rehabilitation of the water network, including a main pipeline 3 km in length and distribution lines 2 km in length, reconstruction of Marda boys primary school, and the rehabilitation of an agricultural road. Table 32 provides the details of development projects needed.

Table 32: Marda Development Project Needs

Project Description	Project Objectives	Duration	Priority in the next 3 years	Cost in USD 1000	Potential Funding, Implementing and/or Overseeing Agencies
Rehabilitation of electricity network and installation of new insulated cables.	Address the power cut issue, reduce wastage, and reduce the cost for the village council.	One month	First year	130	• Palestinian Energy Authority
Installation of an electrical transformer of 1,200 amp	Strengthen the power supply to prevent frequent power cuts, encourage small-scale handicraft enterprises in the village (olive press, smithery, etc.)	One month	First year	15	• Palestinian Energy Authority



Rehabilitation of water network – 5 km	Reduce wastage, decrease costs, and improve water quality.	Three months	First year	150	• Palestinian Water Authority
Reconstruction of Marda Boys Primary School in an area of 400 sq. meters	Create a conducive learning environment, and eliminate hazards to students, including, cracked walls and ceilings as well as water leakage in classrooms.	Six months	First year	800	• Ministry of Education • PECDAR • ANERA
Rehabilitation of agricultural roads – 1.5 km to access lands adjacent to settlements	Assist farmers in accessing their lands (especially during the olive-picking season), facilitate transport of agricultural products, and maximize use and investment in agricultural lands.	Two months	Second year	15	• World Vision • PECDAR

2. **Community development projects:** Various social groups in Marda face difficulties meeting their development needs. The lack of development projects and programs that exist in the village to enhance capacity levels and living standards further exacerbates the marginalization of these groups. The following provides an account of the needs of specific segments of the community (Table 33).

Table 33: Marda Community Project Needs

Group	Characteristics	Needs	Estimated cost in USD 1000	Potential funding, implementing and/or overseeing agencies
Persons with disability	Around 11 persons (two of which are blind, five with speech impediments and four with physical disabilities). Nine are children and two are elderly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making adjustments to houses and institutions that accommodate individuals with disabilities. • Providing white canes for the blind, speech therapy sessions, wheelchairs and hearing aids. 	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA Disability Program: to be initiated next month and implemented over 2013-2014 • World Vision
Women	Around 50 women between the ages of 18-22 years of age, university students in an average economic situation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational training, courses on embroidery, sewing, cosmetics, computer and food processing. 	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Vision



Youth	About 200 youths.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building courses, including computers, project management, and life skills. 	35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WA to fund youth development & employment program by end of 2013. An application can be filed at WA website. Sharek Youth Forum to fund youth initiatives.
Children	Up to 300 children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summer camps 	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WA Kindergarten Program World Vision
Farmers	About 100 farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of agricultural roads. Construction of retaining walls. Land reclamation. Supplying various types of seedlings. Agricultural extension courses. Providing of agricultural materials and equipment. 	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Vision Ministry of Agriculture Agricultural Relief

3. **Projects for community institutions:** Community institutions in Marda are weak due to poor facilities premises and a lack of equipment needed to offer services to residents. The following is a summary of the needs of community institutions in the village (Table 34).

Table 34: Needs of Community Institutions in Marda

Institution	Needs	Estimated cost in USD 1000	Potential funding, implementing and/or overseeing agencies
Youth centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Premises for a sports, cultural, and social club as well as a public library 	35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WA World Vision
Children's facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Model kindergarten Children's park Facilities for arts and musical activities in schools. 	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WA World Vision
Women's facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of a women's society 	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Vision



Investment Plan for Yasooif

- **Area, Borders and Population**

1. There are a total of 6,600 dunums of Yasooif land excluded from the land registry, including 2,460 dunums of cultivated land and 2,000 dunums that have been confiscated by the Israeli military. Only 1,400 dunums are included in the structural plan of the village. The population is around 2,000. The village is bordered by the villages of Huwara and Jamma'in to the north, Skaka to the south, Yutma and Al-Sawiya to the east and Marda and Jamma'in to the west.
2. Threat of Israeli settlement activity: The Kfar Tapoah settlement was first built on Yasooif lands in 1978. This settlement occupies 233 dunums of land and is registered as a civil settlement (according to Safnit Municipality website). An additional 2,000 dunums were confiscated from the village for the construction of Za'tara military checkpoint and Trans-Samaria road. Some of the areas have been closed to farmers. One of the most infamous settler attacks in this area was the burning of the village's mosque in 2009. The settlers have also burned a number of cars belonging to local residents.

- **Infrastructure**

Marda's infrastructure is poor and needs requires further development of services to accommodate newly constructed areas and general growth of the population. The lack of adequate financial resources limits the village's ability to implement a wide range of projects.

1. **Water network:** There is a network of around 9 km in length, which is in excellent condition. All households are connected to this network. The proportion of wastage is around 10%. The fee collection rate is 100%. The main water provider in the village is the Israeli Mekorot Company. The village has an accumulative debt of water costs that reach up to 134,000 NIS.
2. **Electricity:** The Israel Electric Corporation is the main electricity provider, supplying a current of 400 amp. The network is in good condition, but with weak generators and with a proportion of wastage estimated at 20%. Currently, a pre-paid system is used. The village has an accumulative debt of electricity costs of 200,000 NIS.
3. **Sanitation:** Yasooif relies on cesspits for its sanitation, as it lacks a sewage network. The wastewater is pumped out on a monthly basis and costs local residents between 300-500 NIS.



4. **Solid waste:** The collection of solid waste is carried out by a designated truck owned by the Joint Service Council. There are 50 garbage bins in the community. The village council collects a monthly fee of 13 NIS per household for this service and pays 500 NIS per month for the transport of garbage.
5. **Education indicators:** There are three public schools in Yasoof. They include one primary school in excellent condition and two secondary schools shared with the village of Skaka-one for boys and the other for girls. Both of them are in excellent condition. About 700 students are enrolled in these schools.
In addition, the village has one kindergarten run by the village council that accommodates about 80 children.

- **Yasoof Project Needs**

1. **Infrastructure and public utilities projects:** Based on a situation analysis of infrastructure in the village, priority development projects would include the installing connections between springs and the water cistern, rehabilitation and expansion of the electricity network, and rehabilitation and construction of agricultural roads. Table 35 provides the details of development projects needed.

Table 35: Yasoof Development Project Needs

Project Description	Project Objectives	Duration	Priority in the next 3 years	Cost in USD 1000	Potential Funding, Implementing and/or Overseeing Agencies
Connecting the water cistern to springs, creating a network to connect the spring to the water cistern	Increase water supply, reduce payment for water to Mekorot and increase self-reliance on water sources in the village.	Three months	First year	100	• Palestinian Water Authority
Rehabilitation & construction of agricultural roads – 12 km	Assist farmers in accessing their lands (especially during olive-picking season), facilitate transport of agricultural products and machinery, encourage investment in agriculture and challenge the land confiscation policy.	Two months	Second year	50	• Ministry of Agriculture • World Vision • Agricultural Relief



Upgrading of electricity network – 2 km long: 80 new poles, 90 cables 4 km long	Eliminate the dangers of current network for residents. Supply new houses with electricity.	Three months	First year	150	
Football field with stands and sanitary facilities	Enhance the performance of the sports team, improve youth skills, and provide infrastructure for sports in Yasoof.	One year	Second year	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher Council for Youth and Sports • World Vision

2. **Community development projects:** Various social groups in Yasoof face difficulties in meeting their development needs. These groups suffer from further marginalization in the absence of development projects and programs to enhance the current level of their capacity and living standards. The following provides an account of needs of specific community segments (Table 36).

Table 36: Yasoof Community Project Needs

Group	Characteristics	Needs	Estimated cost in USD 1000	Potential funding, implementing and/or overseeing agencies
Persons with disability	Around 35 persons (both male and female), all are illiterate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobility assistive devices, including electric wheelchairs and walkers to 19 persons with physical disabilities. • Hearing aids for 15 people with hearing impairments. 	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA Disability Program: to be initiated next month and implemented over 2013-2014 • World Vision
Women	About 400 women with good educational background but in an average economic situation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational training courses to enhance employability and living standards • Social and health awareness programs. • Provision of credit to finance small-scale group enterprises by women. • Assistance in marketing products created from women's enterprises. 	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Vision
Youth	About 800 youths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of the club and provision of sports equipment and trainers. 	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA to fund youth development & employment program by end of 2013. An application can be filed at WA website. • Sharek Youth Forum to fund youth initiatives.



Children	About 200 children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of a kindergarten. • Summer camps. • Equipment for a scout group. • Scientific and educational camps 	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA Kindergarten Program • World Vision
Farmers	About 200 farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance in marketing olive oil. • Capacity building for farmers to handle their main crop (olives) and manage diseases and pests that may affect olive trees. • Construction of agricultural roads to enable farmers to access their land and harvest their products freely and conveniently. 	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Vision • Ministry of Agriculture • Agricultural Relief

3. **Projects for community institutions:** Community institutions in Yasooof are weak due to both inadequate facilities and a lack of equipment needed to offer services to residents. The following is a summary of the needs of community institutions in the village (Table 37).

Table 34: Needs of Community Institutions in Marda

Institution	Needs	Estimated cost in USD 1000	Potential funding, implementing and/or overseeing agencies
Youth facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building of a sports field (a plot of land has been assigned and technical designs and a feasibility study have been developed). • A lecture hall and office furniture for the sports club. 	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA • World Vision • Higher Council for Youth and Sports
Children's facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public park for children. 	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA • World Vision
Restoration of old houses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration of old houses to be connected to the road network, as part of the restoration project that renovated the houses currently being used to host the sports club and the saving and lending society. 	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RIWAQ Center



Investment Plan for Yutma

- **Area, Borders and Population**

1. There are a total of 4,000 dunums of Yutma land that are excluded from the land registry, including 1,500 dunums of cultivated land and 1,000 dunums that have been confiscated by the Israeli military. Only 280 dunums of the village's land are included in the structural plan. The population is around 4,000. The village is bordered by the main Jericho road to the north, Al-Sawiya and Al-Libban to the south, Qabalan to the east and Yasooof and Skaka to the west.
2. Threat of Israeli settlement activity: Yutma is surrounded by the settlements of Rechelim and Kfar Tapoah. Part of the village's land has been confiscated for the construction of settlement bypass roads. Nine houses in the village are at risk of demolition.

- **Infrastructure**

Yutma's infrastructure is good, but requires further development of services to accommodate to the expansion, newly constructed areas, and the general population growth. The lack of adequate financial resources limits the village's ability to implement a wide range of projects.

1. **Water network:** There is a network of around 5 km in length in average condition. All households are connected to this network. The proportion of wastage is around 30%. The fee collection rate is around 50%. The main water provider in the village is the Israeli Mekorot Company. The village has a debt for water costs that totals 1,000,000 NIS. The amount owed is being paid in scheduled installments as part of a program approved by the Council of Ministers. The village faces water shortages primarily due to the fact that water is being redistributed by the Israeli authorities to the nearby settlement. General expansion of the village's residential areas and growth of the population are also contributing factors to the shortage of water.
2. **Electricity:** The Israel Electric Corporation is the main electricity supplier, providing a current of 350 amp. The network is in poor condition, with weak generators and with a proportion of wastage estimated at 50%. Currently, a pre-paid system is used. The village has a debt for electricity costs totaling 3,000,000 NIS. The amount owed is being paid in scheduled installments as part of a program approved by the Council of Ministers at a rate of 30% of the amount provided to each household.



3. **Sanitation:** Yutma relies on cesspits for its sanitation, as it lacks a sewage network. The wastewater is pumped out on a monthly basis, costing local residents, between 300-500 NIS.
4. **Solid waste:** The collection of solid waste is carried out by a designated truck owned by the Joint Service Council. There are 25 garbage bins in the community. The village council collects a monthly fee of 15 NIS per household for this service and pays 130 NIS per ton of garbage for transport.
5. **Education indicators:** There are three public schools in Yutma. There is one primary school based in an old building with poor conditions, and two secondary schools; one for boys which is located in a new building in excellent condition donated by business man Abdul-Rahim Snowbar, and one for girls in a very poor condition. Around 530 students are enrolled in these schools.
In addition, the village has three kindergartens, that are privately run and one run by Yutma Women's Society. They accommodate around 115 children

- **Yutma needs for projects**

1. **Infrastructure and public utilities' projects:** Based on a situation analysis of infrastructure in the village, priority development projects would include the installation of an electric transformer of 700 amp, paving the main and internal roads, construction of a secondary school for girls, construction of a water cistern of 700 cubic meter capacity connected to the main pipeline, renovation of water network of 5 km long, and the rehabilitation of the health clinic. Table 38 provides the details of development projects needed.



Table 38: Yutma Development Projects Needs

Project Description	Project Objectives	Duration	Priority in the next 3 years	Cost in USD 1000	Potential Funding, Implementing and/or Overseeing Agencies
Provision of an electrical transformer of 700 amp	Accommodate the expansion of residential areas in the village, and respond to the needs of craft workshops and economic establishments.	One month	First year	15	• Energy Authority and Northern Electricity Company
Pavement and rehabilitation of roads – 5 km	Facilitate residents' access to their houses, encourage construction and development in the village, and provide incentives to invest in crafts enterprises.	One month	Second year	120	• MOLG • PECDAR
Construction of a secondary girls school composed of 12 classrooms as well as rooms for administration and utilities. A plot of 3.5 dunums of land has been designated for this purpose.	Address the school and classroom and school overcrowding issue (current school building is old and inadequate for the size of the student body).	One year	First year	700	• Ministry of Education • PECDAR
Construction of a water cistern to be connected to the main pipeline.	Address the issue of acute water shortage due to population growth.	Three months	First year	500	• Palestinian Water Authority
Renovation of the water network – 5 km.	Reduce wastage and provide water to houses isolated from the rest of the village, in light of construction activity.	Three months	Second year	150	• Palestinian Water Authority
Rehabilitation of the health clinic on an area of 100 sq. meters and construction of a second floor on an area of 100 sq. meters	Provide a clinic offering emergency and other basic services, (current clinic opened part time only).	Three months	Second year	20	• Ministry of Health • Red Crescent Society • Medical Relief • World Vision

2. **Community development projects:** Various social groups in Yutma face difficulties meeting their development needs and are further marginalized due to the lack of development projects and programs to enhance the current capacity level and living standards. The following provides an account of the needs of specific segments of the community (Table 39).



Table 39: Yutma Community Project Needs

Group	Characteristics	Needs	Estimated cost in USD 1000	Potential funding, implementing and/or overseeing agencies
Persons with disability	About 20 males and 25 females	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A resource room equipped to serve persons with mental disabilities. • Assistive devices (wheelchairs, walkers, hearing aids). • Renovation of houses and some public institutions to be more handicap friendly. • Recreational trips. 	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA Disability Program: to be initiated next month and implemented over 2013-2014 • World Vision • Red Crescent Society
Women	All women in the village (particularly to improve economic status of housewives & unemployed female graduates).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income generation projects for low-income families to (to have a consistent income and improve living standards). • Health needs, especially antenatal examinations. 	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Vision
Youth	Young people between the ages of 14-17 years old (particularly during school breaks).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of sports equipment and trainers. 	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA to fund youth development & employment program by end of 2013. An application can be filed at WA website. • Sharek Youth Forum to fund youth initiatives.
Children	About 200 children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summer camps. • Scientific and educational camps. 	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA Kindergarten Program • World Vision
Farmers	Around 60 households relying on agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of agricultural roads. • Support and funding of projects relying on modern irrigation that reduce costs. • Construction of home gardens to provide for basic needs. • Rainwater harvesting cisterns. 	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Vision • Ministry of Agriculture • Agricultural Relief



3. **Projects for community institutions:** Community institutions in Yutma are weak due to both inadequate facilities and a lack of equipment needed to offer services to residents. The following is a summary of the needs of community institutions in the village (Table 40).

Table 40: Needs of Community Institutions in Yutma

Institution	Needs	Estimated cost in USD 1000	Potential funding, implementing and/or overseeing agencies
Youth facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sports club to respond to the health, psychological and fitness needs of young people. 	35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA • World Vision
Children's facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational park for children. • Creation of a public library for children and students. 	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA • World Vision





Chapter Four

JOINT PROJECTS

PUBLIC UTILITIES AND
INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

JOINT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
PROJECTS



Chapter Four: Joint Projects

First: Public Utilities and Infrastructure Projects

- 1. Sanitation Sector:** All villages under this study lack a sanitation network and rely on cesspits, leading to adverse results affecting the agriculture, underground water and soil. It is recommended to construct a sanitation network and wastewater treatment plant for the villages of Qabalan, Yutma, Al-Libban Al-Sharqiya, Al-Sawiya, Talfit, Qaryut, Jalud, Jorish and Qusra, which will benefit around 30,000 people and will help improve the health and overall environment of these communities. The treated water can be used for crop irrigation. Such projects are estimated to cost around 15 million USD.

Because the villages of Yasooif and Skaka are so close in proximity, one sanitation network and treatment plant can be developed to be shared between the two villages. This network would benefit around 4,000 people. It is also possible for the village of Marda village to be connected as well. This project is estimated to cost 4 million USD. The implementation of these projects will take a large amount of time due to the extremely poor condition of the existing water networks in some communities, the coordination that must be obtained from the Israeli authorities, and the process of securing the required donor funds to carry out the project.

- 2. Health Sector:** The health center in Qabalan can be refurbished and equipped to offer a wide range of health services, including lab testing, x-rays, emergency services, and maternity care, to the residents of neighboring villages of Yutma, Talfit, Jorish, Qaryut, Qusra, Jalud, Al-Libban and Al-Sawiya. The project will help reduce the costs and time needed for residents to transport patients to hospitals and clinics in Nablus & Ramallah cities, particularly with military checkpoints at the Za'tara or Sinjel crossroads. However, this project may fail to comply with the licensure requirements applied of the Ministry of Health (MOH), which takes into account the population size and health status. Operational costs may create a burden for the Ministry. In addition, finding specialized medical personnel may not be possible. The MOH recently established an advanced health center in the village of Huwara, meaning the possibility of building another one in the area unlikely.
- 3. Road Sector:** Because the villages of Yutma and Qabalan are so close in proximity to one another, a road can be built to connect the two and help maintain social ties between these villages. Another road can link Al-Libban Al-Sharqiya and Al-Sawiya to Yasooif. A third road can connect Qaryut, Talfit and Jorish to the main road between Ramallah and Nablus. This project can support the new construction in these villages and reduce the risk of Israeli settlements confiscating more land from the villages. Such roads would also facilitate students' access to schools in nearby villages and reinforce social ties and relations between the communities.



- 4. Sports and Youth Sector:** There is a sports field in Qabalan that serves all the villages located between Nablus, Ramallah, Salfit, and Jericho. Because there is no other sports field with international specifications in this area, the field was created on a plot of 12 dunums in Qabalan. It is still in need of an extension and facilities such as public stands, changing rooms for players, sanitary facilities, lights, and turf. This project would help meet the needs of young people, while also creating job opportunities and supporting investment in small and medium-scale business projects.

The project has not been implemented yet due to a lack of funds, as well as efforts on part of local institutions and governmental bodies and ministries to publicly promote the initiative.

- 5. Civil Defense Center:** This project entails the construction of a two-story building with the necessary equipment, including a fire truck and water cistern. This project aims to relieve the financial burdens on residents and reduce the time and effort needed for fire trucks to arrive from Nablus or Ramallah in case of an emergency. Access to the area is impeded by the Israeli military checkpoints. Since there is already a civil defense center in Burin village south of Nablus, it may be difficult for relevant national authorities to approve this project. It could also be difficult to secure the approval of the Israeli side. In this case, it is recommended that village councils are provided with manual firefighting equipment to respond to fires by settlers and other urgent situations. The estimated cost of building the center is around 500,000 USD.

Second: Joint Community Development Projects

A number of joint community development projects that can simultaneously serve several communities were identified (see Table 41). The implementation of these projects can rely on support from the private sector under social responsibility commitments. However, CBOs in the area lack the required capacity to plan and fundraise for such projects and in coordinating with public institutions, NGOs and donors, which hampers the implementation of these projects.



Table 41: Joint Community Development Projects for the Al-Mashareeq Communities

Target group	Characteristics	Projects	Needs to Implement them	Priority in the next 3 years	Cost in USD 1000	Potential Funding, Implementing and/or Overseeing Agencies
Persons with disabilities	Around 600 people with different types of physical, hearing and mental disabilities.	Medical, psychological & vocational rehabilitation program (based in Qabalan), with the aim of supporting their social inclusion and improve their social and health conditions.	Requires the establishment of a center with physiotherapy equipment, a bus to transport the disabled, and a venue for training and psychosocial rehabilitation.	First year	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment for the center can be funded by the private sector. • Project activities and programs can be funded by the WA, Medical Relief Society and Red Crescent Society. • Activities can be coordinated with disability NGOs and Ministry of Social Affairs through its social workers.
Farmers	Farmers in Qusra, Talft, Jorish, Jalud and Qaryut.	An extension center, procurement of farming materials (Qusra has the largest cultivated area and the village council has the capacity to provide an office for the project). The project entails providing materials like seeds, seedlings, pesticides and others, as well as modern farming equipment, and a training component to improve farmers' awareness and expertise.	Provision of farming materials and equipment, provision of a venue for training and extension services, development of extension materials and brochures.	First year	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Vision • Agricultural Relief Society • Ministry of Agriculture
Children	Around 500-700 children	A mobile library project providing children with books and games through regular visits to their communities. The project aims to develop children's skills (especially intellectual), encourage reading, and offer recreational opportunities to provide them with psychological support. The project will improve cooperation among CBOs in the area and invest in their capacities.	Provision of a bus, books, stories and games, appointment of two supervisors and development of a schedule	Second year	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA •World Vision •UNICEF •The private sector as part of their social responsibility



<p>Youth</p>	<p>In most communities, youth account for around 40% of the population</p>	<p>An annual cultural & sports festival to improve visibility of the area and mobilize CBOs to get involved with youth centers by engaging with various sports and cultural agencies.</p>	<p>Provision of a suitable space for activities, technical and logistical equipment and a center to sell heritage- products made by local women.</p>	<p>Second year</p>	<p>100</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private sector institutions Ministry of Culture
<p>Youth and children</p>	<p>The project targets all residents in the area (about 35,000 people) in addition to residents from nearby villages in the Ramallah and Salft districts.</p>	<p>A children's park project in Qabalan, which has suitable infrastructure and the largest population size): A recreational facility is proposed to be developed, with a park, swimming pool, children's playground, and a hall for social gatherings, where hospitality services and snacks can be offered.</p>	<p>The project requires assigning a plot of land and creating gardens, paths, a swimming pool, games for children and offices for the admin staff.</p>	<p>Second year</p>	<p>100</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project can be funded by private sector investors. Ministries and government agencies can ensure facilitations for such investment to support economic and social development in the area. The project can be funded by the WA.
<p>Women</p>	<p>Around 400 women in Qabalan, Qusra, Talft, Qaryut, Jalud, Yutma and Jorish</p>	<p>A heritage production center & exhibit for women's products: A heritage and cultural center is proposed to be created in Jalud to make use of old houses renovated by RIWAQ. The project aims to promote heritage related crafts, support women production, increase the area's visibility, support its resilience against settler violence, improve household living standards and provide women with job opportunities.</p>	<p>Equipping a room to offer training creating craft and heritage products, providing a hall where women's products can be displayed, a supervisor for the center and exhibit.</p>	<p>Second year</p>	<p>15</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project can be funded by the WA.
<p>CBOs</p>	<p>Capacity building of CBO officials, including around 40 CBOs, as well as members of local councils.</p>	<p>Capacity building program for CBOs: The program seeks to develop the capacity, performance and services of CBOs, facilitate exchange of information and experience, and improve networking with other institutions. The project includes training courses on computer use and Microsoft programming, courses on admin and finance, project management, fundraising and networking.</p>	<p>Development of a training needs assessment plan, provision of qualified trainers, suitable training venues and training materials.</p>	<p>Second year 20</p>	<p>20</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project can be funded by the WA and World Vision.





Chapter Five

**RISKS, CHALLENGES AND
MITIGATION MECHANISMS**

Chapter Five: Risks, Challenges and Mitigation Mechanisms

The implementation of projects proposed under this plan is expected to encounter a number of risks and challenges that can impede the project execution and thwart the desired outcomes. These can be classified under the following:

- 1. Political instability:** Inability to obtain the required licenses and permits from the Israeli side for projects in Area C. To address this challenge, documents and studies for the required projects should be prepared and tracked on the Israeli side to obtain the approvals.
- 2. Low cost-effectiveness.** Realistic feasibility studies need to be developed to reflect the actual cost-effectiveness, and joint projects should be encouraged. This could weaken the justification to implement a certain project.
- 3. Low quality of project proposals.** This will reduce the chances to obtain donor funding. The solution is to develop the capacity of relevant officials in these communities to write clear proposals at a high professional standard.
- 4. Lack of interest from donors in funding projects in this area.** This is especially true in land in Area C and areas adjacent to settlements. To address this risk, campaigns need to be developed to make the donor community aware of threats facing these communities and the importance of implementing development projects in the area. Recently, there has been increased international concern with development in Area C.
- 5. Possibility that donors suspend the funding of some projects** due to political considerations. Local councils should diversify their sources of funding and continue to search for alternative funding sources.
- 6. Scarcity of financial resources to implement the projects,** which may limit achievement of the desired outcomes. A solution is to collect symbolic fees for services from project beneficiaries and encourage relevant governmental agencies to include operational budgets for these projects in their general budgets.
- 7. Poor coordination among active civil society organizations in the area.** This resulted in duplication of some projects and neglect of other important projects. Capacities should be enhanced to promote communication and coordination among CBOs and local councils. The NDC can play a major role in this regard.



8. **Inability of beneficiaries to contribute or pay user fees** for services offered by the proposed projects. Efforts need to be made to increase awareness among beneficiaries of the importance of making contributions to the funding of services in order to ensure sustainability. Enhancing efficiency on the project management side will also reduce the capital and operational expenses.
9. **Low administrative, financial and technical capacity of local CBOs.** The weak capacity of CBOs limits their ability to fundraise for and implement development projects.





Chapter Six

EXPECTED ROLE FROM THE NDC

Chapter Six: Expected Role of the NDC

The NDC can have a major role in facilitating the implementation of the investment plan for the Al-Mashareeq area, through the following steps:

1. Contribute to the capacity building of local councils with regards to proposal writing and preparing feasibility studies for development projects.
2. Build the capacity of local organizations to access and communicate with donors.
3. Initiate coordination and communication between NGOs, donors and official agencies concerned with Al-Mashareeq area to ensure that interventions complement each other, maximize coverage and duplication of activities is avoided.
4. Contribute to the development of administrative, organizational and financial capacity of community officials in the area.





Chapter Seven

RECOMMENDATIONS AND NEXT ACTIONS TO IMPLEMENT THE PLAN

Chapter Seven: Recommendations and Next Actions to Implement the Plan

The implementation of projects proposed within this plan will require some of the following actions:

1. Present the findings of this study to officials in these communities in order to adopt them.
2. Develop funding proposals and train local councils on proposal development.
3. Communicate with relevant NGOs and government agencies that can fund and implement projects, arrange for visits to relevant agencies, invite them to visit the various locations, and obtain information on funding opportunities and how to access donors.
4. Conduct public awareness raising campaigns to encourage residents to contribute to the financing of projects in their communities.
5. Enhance communication with the NDC and assess opportunities for cooperation and networking in fundraising and tapping donor support to these projects.
6. Activate NDC role in:
 - Fundraising for the proposed projects.
 - Capacity building of community institutions.
 - Capacity building of community officials in administrative, financial and technical aspects.
 - Coordination among agencies interested in funding and implementing projects in the Al-Mashareeq area.
7. Demand international pressure to be exerted on the Israeli authorities to facilitate the required permits for the implementation of development projects in Area C localities, and find alternative ways to overcome Israeli measures that impede the implementation of these projects.
8. Enhance communication with private sector institutions that designate budgets to support community activities in order to secure funding for some of the proposed projects, especially community development projects (PalTel Group Foundation, Padico, Bank of Palestine, Arab Bank, National Beverage Company, Wataniya Mobile, etc.)
9. Enhance administrative and technical capacity of CBOs to make them more efficient and effective.



10. Network with relevant institutions to lobby with PA decision-makers to increase attention to Al-Mashareeq area and encourage economic activities in the area through (a) fundraising for development projects, and (b) provision of incentives to running private sector projects in the area.
11. Enhance communication with private sector investors to encourage investment in the area and make use of its natural assets, especially agricultural production such as olive oil and stone cutting industry.
12. Encourage a culture of internal tourism in the area by organizing cultural and recreational events, such as an annual Al-Mashareeq festival and sports events for clubs in the area.
13. Activate the functioning of the Joint Service Council in the area, which includes 22 communities, in order to improve the quality of public services.
14. Enhance communication with the North Electricity Distribution Company in order to expand its services to include Al-Mashareeq communities and enhance the quality of electricity supply.
15. Enhance activities of CBOs, particularly agricultural cooperatives, to secure a regular source of income for their members



Reference list



Reference list

- Palestine Economic Policy Research Institute (MAS), Realities and Needs of Al-Mashareeq Villages, 2012.
- Qabalan Municipality Strategic Plan, 2009.
- Eng. Abdullah Abdul-Razeq, A Study of Al-Mashareeq Village Cluster and Wadi Al-Sha'er (Developmental Vision).
- Mustafa Abed Mahmoud, Qabalan: Historical and Social Study, 2009.
- Salfit Municipality website.
- Land Research Center website



Annexes

**LIST OF INTERVIEWS WITH
REPRESENTATIVES OF MUNICIPAL &
LOCAL COUNCILS**

**LIST OF INTERVIEWS WITH OFFICIALS
FROM RELEVANT GOVERNMENTAL &
NON-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES**

**DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS PROPOSED
FOR EACH COMMUNITY SEPARATELY
& THEIR COST**

Annexes

List of interviews with representatives of municipal and local councils

COMMUNITY	PERSON	JOB TITLE	MOBILE
Al-Libban and Ammouria	Abdul-Hadi Oweis	Head of local council	0599315495
	Abdul-Rahim Suleiman	Head of local council	0598918155
Al-Sawiya	Ali Abdul-Jalil Kafila	Ex-head and member of council	0598918150
	Arafat Ahmad Said Abu Ras	Current member of council	0598802163
	Amer Mutlaq Abu Ras	Water maintenance officer	0569605950
	Anwar Odeh Mohammed Deek	Fee collector for the council	0598404903
	Ibrahim Ismail Doleh	Ex-head of council, currently, council's accountant	0597923265
	Mohammed Hasan Hamed Khalil	Teacher	0598462083
	Nawaf Izziddin Khatib	Unemployed	0598918150
Marda	Osama AL-Khafash	Head of local council	0598451797
	Talal Al-Khafash	Head of council supporting committee	0599376277
Qabalan	Hisham Al-Az'ar	Mayor	0598232520
	Jaser Subhi Abed	Council member	0597334725
	Jamil Hussein Qasem Odeh	Head of Qabalan Charitable Society	059984983
	Jaser Yousef Khalil	Council member	0599210475
	Eng. Fathi Muna	Municipality's engineer	0599672472
	Ali Qasem Az'ar	Head of admin and finance section	0599672473
Yutma	Abdul-Mun'em Jibril	Head of local council	0599108784
	Najeh Abdulla Snowbar	Council member	0568735029
	Taleb Ali Snowbar	Community leader	0598809760
	Amal Khalil Snowbar	Head of Mothers' School Society	0598306770
	Sarah Mohammed Snowbar	Mothers' School Society	0598322482
	Houriya Hasan	Mothers' School Society	0597270448
	Walid Faleh Mohammed	Ex-council member	0597181213



COMMUNITY	PERSON	JOB TITLE	MOBILE
Yasoof	Hafeth Mahmoud	Head of local council	0595650533
	Basem Rashed Abu Salah	Deputy head of council	0598638141
	Ahmad Naji Hussein	Council secretary	0598155972
	Sa'd Naji Hammoudeh	Council member	092510115
	Jamileh Ahmad Obeid	Council member	092510115
	Mohammed Ibrahim Musleh	Head of Yasoof Children's Club	0598950130
	Joudeh Mohammed Abdullah	Carpenter	0598117642
Talfit	Khaled Bashar	Head of local council	0599111373
	Ali Jamal	Council member	0595444558
	Osama Haj Mohammed	Head of Talfit Society	0599034903
	Fakhri Yousef Hussein	Council member	0598959743
	Younes Haj Mohammed	Council member	0598070999
	Hussein Ibrahim Faraj	Head of sports club	0599170592
	Tha'er Rizq Musallam	Club member	0598161984
Jorish	Ghaleb Farah	Head of local council	0598314445
Qusra	Ghaleb Farah	Head of local council	0599995367
	Abdul-Athim	Head of local council	0598506448
Qaryut	Ziad Odeh	Council member	0595901097
	Shaher Mahmoud	Head of local council	0599579553
Jalud	Ra'ed Muhsen	Council member	0569107079
	Abdullah Haj Hamad	Head of local council	0599375089
Skaka	Haikal Mahmoud Theeb	Council member	0597313195
	Mohammed Muhsen	Deputy head of council	0599730851
	Samir Lami	Head of local council	



List of interviews with officials from relevant governmental and non-governmental agencies

AGENCY	OFFICIAL	TEL/MOBILE
Government agencies		
PECDAR	Hisham Shkokani, project director	022974340
Ministry of Education	Eng. Abdul-Salam Abu Zahra	0599375851
Palestinian Water Authority	Adel Yassin, Director of Sanitation Department	
	Ziad Daraghmeh, Director of Water Networks Department	0598914042
Ministry of Health	Dr. Khaled Qaderi, General Director of Nablus Health Directorate	0598816661
Ministry of Local Government	Jihad Rabay'a, Zoning and Structural Planning officer	0569569748
	Muayyad Shehadeh, General Director of Monitoring and Supervision – General Directorate of Projects	0598944333
Ministry of Social Affairs	Khaled Barghouthi, Poverty Reduction Department	0599328586
	Issam Abu Hweilih, Directorate of Social Affairs in South Nablus – Huwara	
Municipal Development and Lending Fund	Hazem Qawasmi, Director of Operations	022966610
Non-governmental institutions (private and non-profit)		
Red Crescent Society	Khaled Naser, Director Red Crescent Society – Nablus	092382153
Welfare Association	Najad Ghannam	
RIWAQ Center for Architectural Conservation	Khaldoun Bishara	022406887
North Electricity Distribution Company	Yehya Arafat, Executive Director	0599293596
ANERA	Eng. Rabah Odeh, Director of Nablus Office	092330861
CHF	Iyad Innab	022413616
Medical Relief Society	Dr. Ghassan Hamdan, Nablus Director	0599877793
World Vision	Naser Ma'ali, District Manager	0599268109
Sharek Youth Forum	Bader Zama'reh, Executive Director	0599268109
Palestinian Hydrology Group	Eng. Sami Daoud, Director of Nablus Office	0599369193
NGO Development Center	Eng. Ghassan Kasabreh, Arij Daibes, Eng. Basima Bashir	





Development projects proposed for each community separately and their cost

Infrastructure and public utility projects	Communities and cost of implementation in USD 1,000					
	Marda	Yasoof	Skaka	Al-Libban & Ammouria	Al-Sawiya	Qabalan
Construction and expansion of schools	800				800	860
Expansion and renovation of electricity network	145	150	80	60	150	
Roads and retaining walls			520	120	90	
Utilization of spring water		100			300	
Expansion and renovation of water network, cisterns	150		60	90		235
Public park						
Construction and rehabilitation of agricultural roads	15	50		45		
Sports field		50				
Land reclamation						
Municipal building						600
Crafts and industrial zone						600
Community projects						
For women	15	20	35	20	20	50
For youth	35	15	35	60	35	40
For children	15	20	50	15	15	30
For persons with disability	10	10	10	10		30
For farmers	60	100	70	140	140	300
Construction & rehabilitation of CBOs, restoration of old houses	105	120	140	230	100	65
Total	1350	635	1000	790	1650	2810



Yutma	Talfit	Qusra	Jorish	Qaryut	Jalud	Total	Agencies that may fund these projects
700	900	800		850	80	5790	2, 6, 12
15		50		100		750	4, 7
	60	250	60	150	210	1460	1, 6, 7, 11
						400	3, 9, 10
650						1185	3, 7
		50				50	17
			45		45	200	9, 10
	60					110	5, 16, 19
		1300	450			1750	9, 10
						600	19
						600	18
20	15	15	20	30	40	300	13, 14
50	35	40	35	60	35	475	13, 16
20	15	70	10	15	15	290	13, 14
15		10	10	10	10	125	14
50	100	150	50	200	70	1430	9, 10
65	40	95	55	45	65	1125	1, 5, 6, 11, 12, 14, 16, 19
1585	1225	2830	735	1460	570	16640	



Legend for funding/implementing agencies:

1. Palestinian Economic Council for Reconstruction and Development-PECDAR,
2. Ministry of Education,
3. Palestinian Water Authority,
4. Palestinian Energy Authority,
5. World Vision,
6. Cooperative Housing Foundation-CHE,
7. KfW Bankengruppe,
8. Medical Relief Society,
9. Agricultural Relief Society,
10. Ministry of Agriculture,
11. Ministry of Local Government,
12. American Near East Refugee Aid-ANERA,
13. Sharek Youth Forum,
14. Welfare Association,
15. Red Crescent Society,
16. Higher Council for Youth and Sports,
17. United Nations Development Program -UNDP,
18. Agence Francaise Development -AFD,
19. Islamic Development Bank.

