

Kafr Qallil Village Profile



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Background

This report is part of a series of booklets, which contain compiled information about each city, town, and village in the Nablus Governorate. These booklets came about as a result of a comprehensive study of all localities in the Nablus Governorate, which aims to depict the overall living conditions in the governorate and present developmental plans to assist in improving the livelihood of the population in the area. It was accomplished through the "Village Profiles and Needs Assessment;" the project funded by the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID).

The "Village Profiles and Needs Assessment" was designed to study, investigate, analyze and document the socio-economic conditions and the needed programs and activities to mitigate the impact of the current unsecure political, economic and social conditions in Nablus Governorate.

The project's objectives are to survey, analyze and document the available natural, human, socioeconomic and environmental resources, and the existing limitations and needs assessment for the development of the rural and marginalized areas in Nablus Governorate. In addition, the project aims to prepare strategic developmental programs and activities to mitigate the impact of the current political, social, and economic instability with a focus on the agricultural sector.

All locality profiles in Arabic and English are available online at <http://vprofile.arij.org>.

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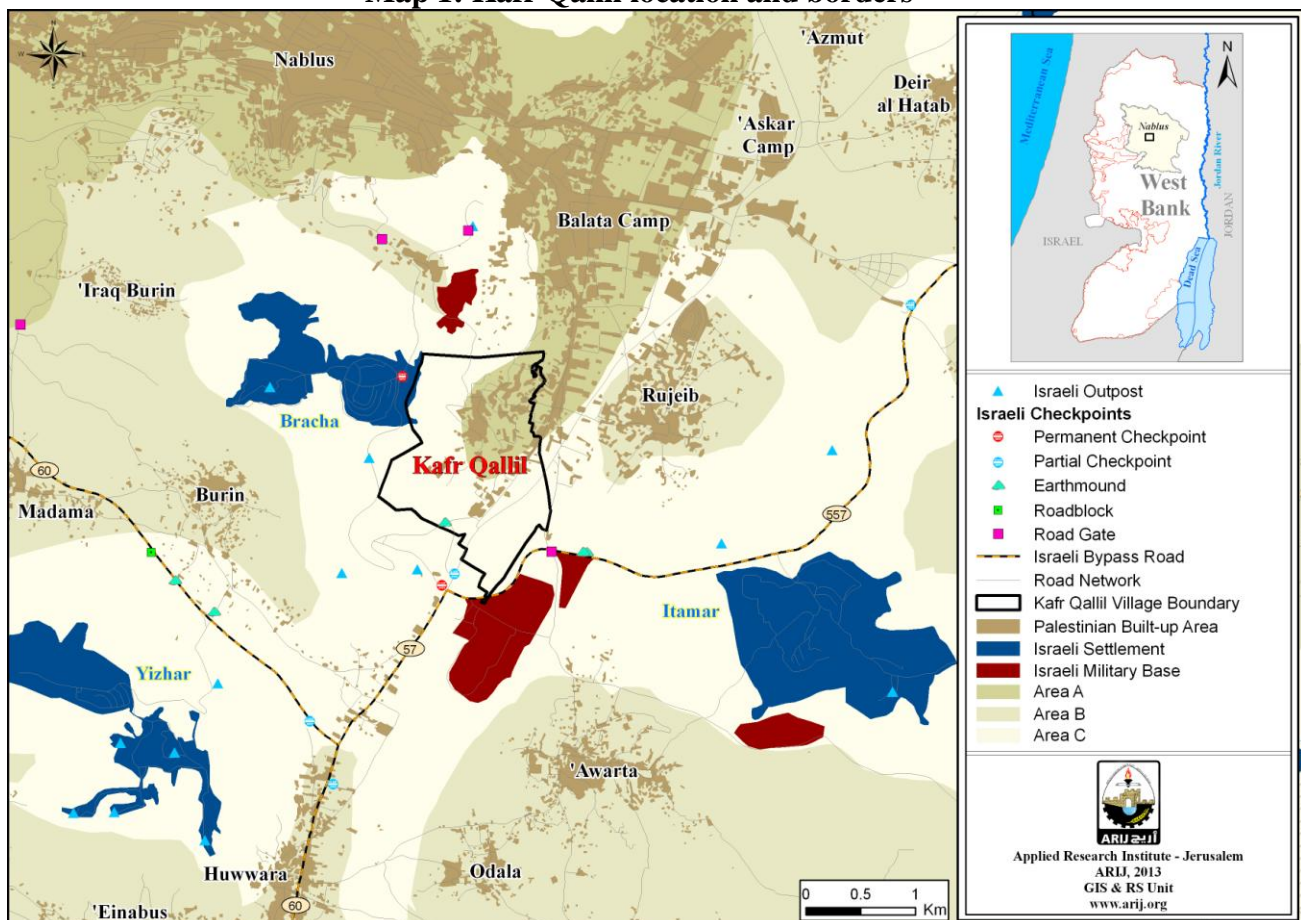
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Kafr Qallil Village Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Kafr Qallil is a Palestinian village in the Nablus Governorate, located 4.30km south of Nablus City. It is bordered by Nablus City to the north and east, and by Burin to the south and west (ARIJ-GIS, 2014) (See Map 1).

Map 1: Kafr Qallil location and borders



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

Kafr Qallil is located at an altitude of 537m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 550.17mm. The average annual temperature is 17°C whilst the average annual humidity is approximately 60% (ARIJ-GIS, 2014).

The total area of Kafr Qallil village consists of approximately 2,194 dunums. This is according to the new borders of the local bodies which were stipulated by the Palestinian Ministry of Local Government, prepared by the Palestinian National Authority and represented by the Ministry of Local Government, the Central Elections Commission, the Ministry of Planning and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics 2011. These governmental institutions redeveloped and altered the borders of the local bodies for the purpose of the elections. ARIJ adopted these new borders in this project for the purposes of research and study. The adopted borders, to a certain extent, suited the

demographic variables and the environmental and agricultural facts on the ground. These borders do not represent the space and the borders of private property in the district and are not included in the files of private land properties.

Since 1964, Kafr Qallil has been governed by a Village Council which is currently administrated by 9 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA). The Council has a permanent headquarters, located within the Council Shared Services east of Nablus. The council does not own a solid waste car (Kafr Qallil Village Council, 2013).

It is the responsibility of the Village Council to provide a number of services to the residents of Kafr Qallil, including (Kafr Qallil Village Council, 2013):

- The establishment and maintenance of the drinking water network.
- Road rehabilitation and paving and provision of social services.
- Protection of historical and archeological sites.
- Organization of transportation.
- Provision of sewage network.
- Provision of kindergartens.

History

The village's name is of Syriac origin meaning "fortress" and "village oligarchs"; the word Kafr means "fort" and the word Qallil means "oligarch". The establishment of the village assembly dates back to 1860. Inhabitants originate from the east of Jordan and the Hejaz (Kafr Qallil Village Council, 2013) (See Photo 1).

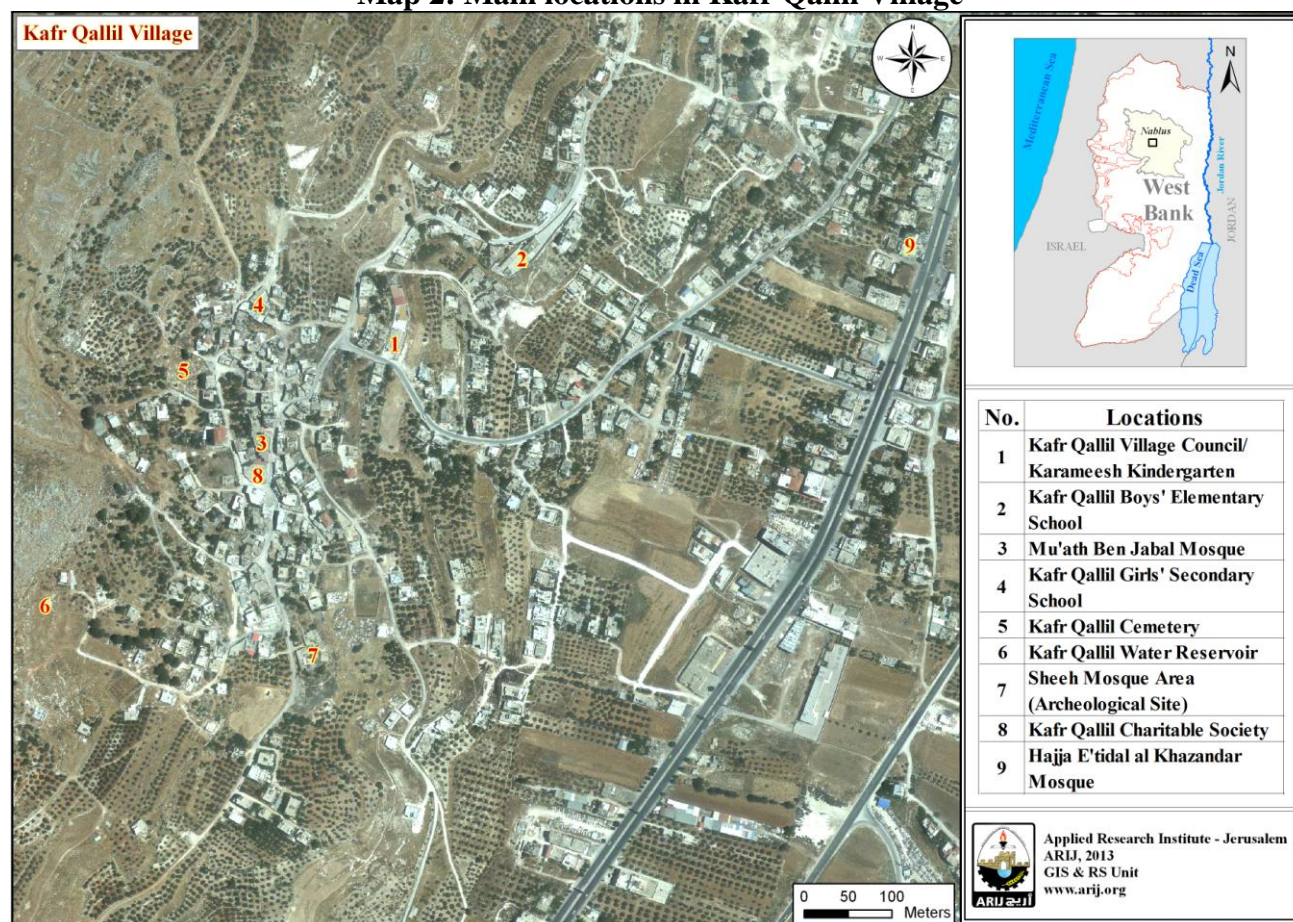
Photo of Kafr Qallil



Religious and Archaeological Sites

There are three mosques in the village; Muadh ibn Jabal, Al Hajat 'Etedal Al Khaznader, and Fatooh mosques. The village has several sites of archaeological interest including: Sheikh Ghanem shrine on Mount Sinai, which is currently under the control of the Israeli authorities, as well as two other mosques; Qarman and Sheeh. These sites are in need of restoration in order to qualify as tourist locations, as determined by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities (Kafr Qallil Village Council, 2013) (See Map 2).

Map 2: Main locations in Kafr Qallil Village



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Kafr Qallil in 2007 was 2,414, of whom 1,216 were male and 1,198 female. There were additionally 423 households registered as living in 475 housing units.

Age Groups and Gender

The General Census of Population and Housing carried out by PCBS in 2007 showed the distribution of age groups in Kafr Qallil is as follows: 39.6% were less than 15 years of age, 57.2% were between 15 and 64 years of age, and 2.2% were 65 years of age or older. Data also showed that the sex ratio

of males to females in the village is 100:101.5, meaning that males and females constitute 50.4% and 49.6% of the population, respectively.

Families

Kafr Qallil residents are from several families, including Amer, Mansour, and Theab families (Kafr Qallil Village Council, 2013).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census 2007, the illiteracy rate among Kafr Qallil population is approximately 4.8%, of which 79.7% are females. Of the literate population, 18.2% could only read and write, with no formal education, 32.5% had elementary education, 22.1% had preparatory education, 13.5% had secondary education, and 8.5% completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the village of Kafr Qallil by sex and educational attainment in 2007.

Table 1: Kafr Qallil (10 years and above) by sex and educational attainment

Sex	Illite-rate	Can read & write	Element-ary	Preparat-ory	Second-ary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Un-known	Total
M	17	173	279	202	122	42	26	2	3	0	4	870
F	67	143	284	180	111	36	39	0	0	0	2	862
T	84	316	563	382	233	78	65	2	3	0	6	1,732

Source: PCBS, 2009.

There are two public schools in the village run by the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education (Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012) (See Table 2).

Table 2: Schools in Kafr Qallil by name, stage, sex, and supervising authority (2011/2012)

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Kafr Qallil Boys Elementary School	Government	Male
Kafr Qallil Girls Secondary School	Government	Female

Source: Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012

In the village there are 541 students, 35 teachers, and 22 classes. The average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 15, whilst the average number of students per class is approximately 25 (Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012).

There is also one kindergarten in Kafr Qallil village (Karmesh Kindergarten) which is run by a private organization. The kindergarten consists of 3 classrooms that are supervised by 4 teachers (Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012).

Due to the lack of education options, for example, secondary level for boys in the village schools, students head to Nablus City schools (5km away). There is also a lack of a commercial branch for females in the village schools, so female students head to As Salaheah girls school in Nablus City (5km away) (Kafr Qallil Village Council, 2013).

The educational sector in Kafr Qallil village faces a number of obstacles; mainly (Kafr Qallil Village Council, 2013):

- The dilapidation of the boys school, as well as other old schools in the village.
- Shortage of teachers in the schools.

Health Status

Kafr Qallil has one private general practitioner and a private pharmacy. In the absence of required health services or in emergencies, patients are transferred to Rafidiya, the national hospitals, Ar Rahmah clinic (Mercy) or other private clinics in Nablus City (5km away) (Kafr Qallil Village Council, 2013).

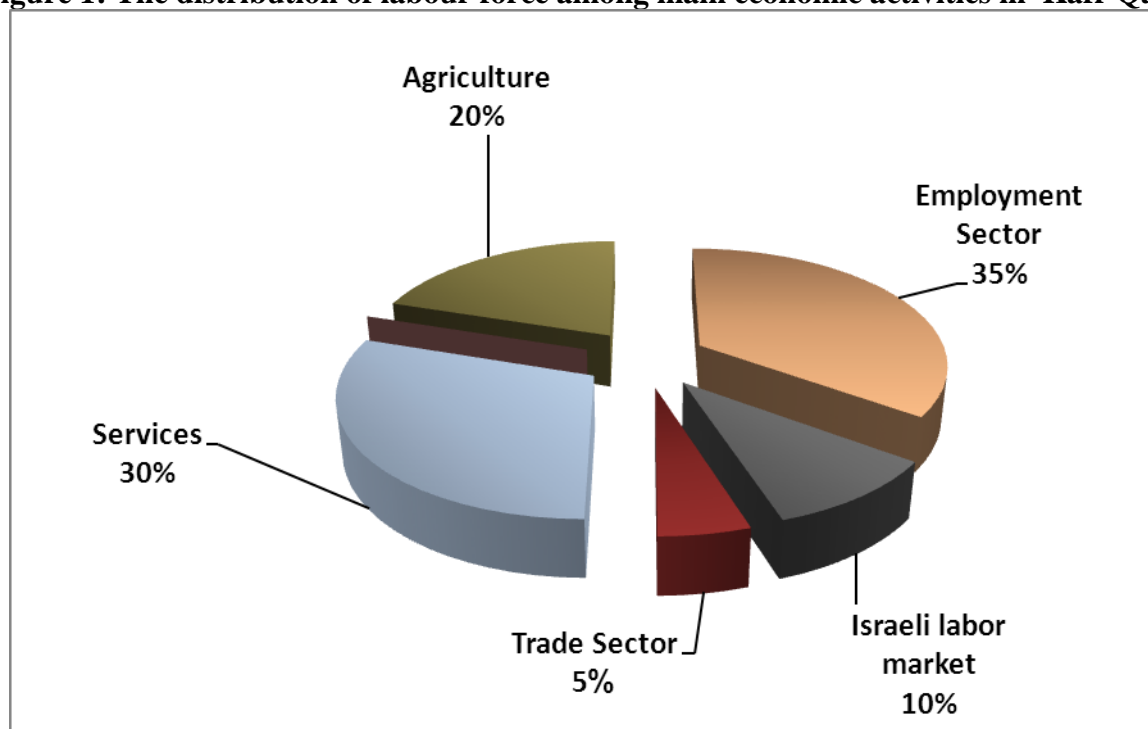
The health sector in the village faces of problems such as the lack of a health center in the village (Kafr Qallil Village Council, 2013).

Economic Activities

The economy in Kafr Qallil is dependent mainly on the Government or other employees sector, which absorbs 35% of the village's workforce (Kafr Qallil Village Council, 2013) (See Figure 1).

The results of a field survey conducted by the ARIJ team in 2013 looking at the distribution of labor according to economic activity in Kafr Qallil are as follows:

- Government or other employees sector (35%)
- Services sector (30%)
- Agricultural sector (20%)
- Israeli labor market (10%)
- Trade sector (5%)

Figure 1: The distribution of labour force among main economic activities in Kafr Qallil

Source: Kafr Qallil Village Council, 2013

Kafr Qallil has 10 supermarkets, 12 different professional workshops, 9 industry stores (blacksmith, carpentry, etc...) (Kafr Qallil Village Council, 2013).

In 2013, the unemployment rate in Kafr Qallil reached 15% and the groups most affected economically by the Israeli restrictions have been (Kafr Qallil Village Council, 2013):

- Workers in the agricultural sector.
- Workers in the Israeli labor sector.

Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census 2007, 34.2% of Kafr Qallil's labor force was economically active, of whom 87.5% were employed, 63.9% were not economically active, 46.5% were students, and 40.3% were housekeepers (See Table 3).

Table 3: Kafr Qallil population (10 years of age and above) by sex and employment status

Sex	Economically active				Non-economically active						Not stated	Total
	Employed	Currently Unemployed	Un-employed (never worked)	Total	Student	House-keeping	Unable to work	Not working & not looking for work	Others	Total		
M	450	47	21	518	234	5	40	4	48	331	21	870
F	69	1	5	75	281	44	41	2	11	776	11	862
T	519	48	26	593	515	446	81	6	59	1,107	32	1,732

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

Source: PCBS, 2009.

Agricultural Sector

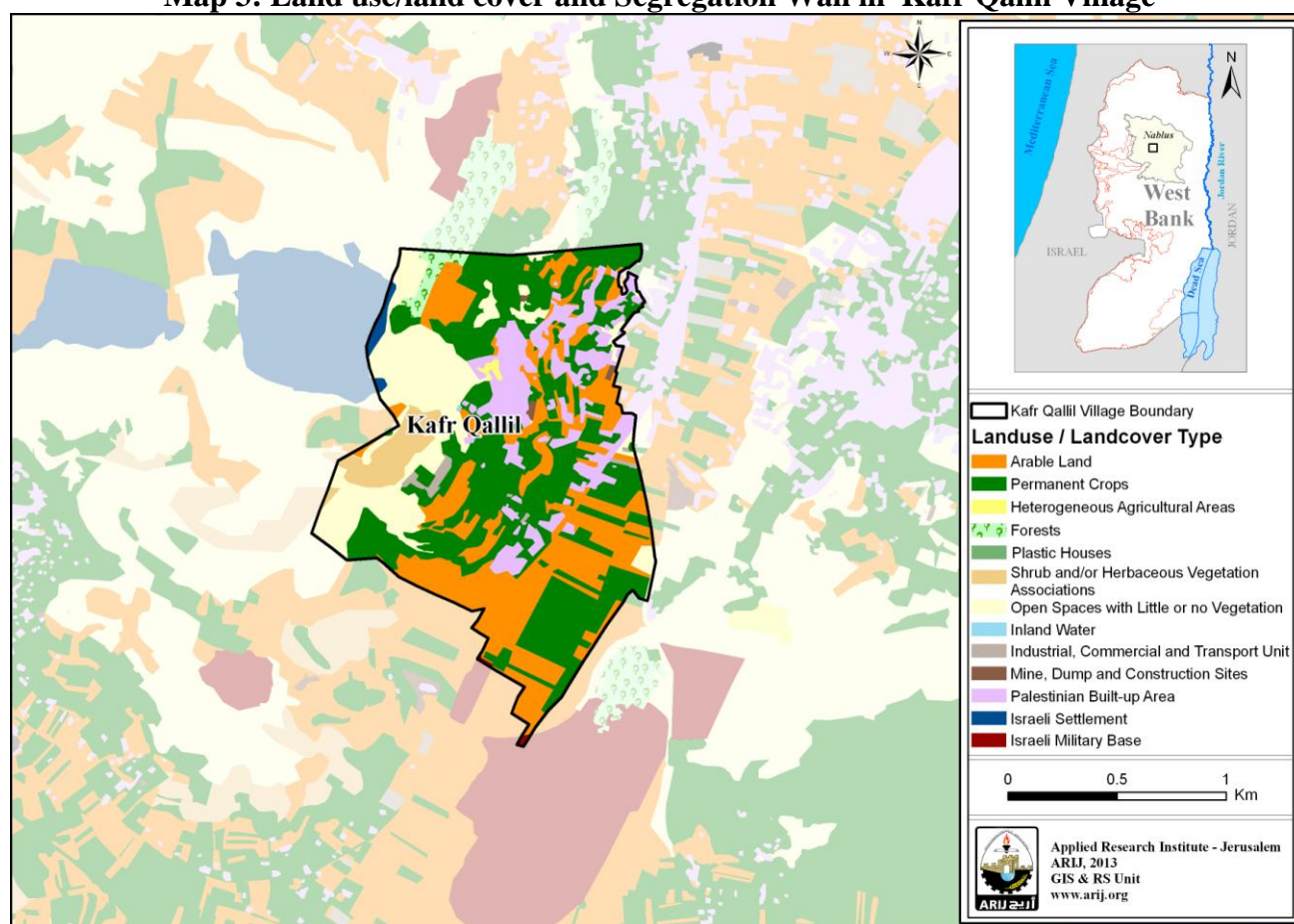
Kafr Qallil has a total area of approximately 2,194 dunums of which 1,496 are 'arable' land and 265 dunums are registered as 'residential' (See Table 4 and Map 3).

Table 4: Land use and land cover in Kafr Qallil village (area in dunum)

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (1,496)				Inland water	Forests	Open Spaces	Area of Industrial, Commercial & Transport Unit	Area of Settlements, Military Bases & Wall Zone
		Permanent Crops	Green-houses	Range-lands	Arable lands					
2,194	265	816	0	79	601	1	28	364	22	18

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2014.

Map 3: Land use/land cover and Segregation Wall in Kafr Qallil Village



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

Table 5 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open-cultivated vegetables in Kafr Qallil. The most commonly cultivated crops are olives trees and there is 1,188 dunums of olive trees.

Table 5: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Kafr Qallil (area in dunums)

Olives		Citrus		Stone-fruits		Pome fruits		Nuts		Other Fruits		Total Area	
Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.
1,188	10	0	0	3	0	0	0	80	0	27	0	1,298	10

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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture Nablus, 2010

Table 6 shows the field and forage crops in the village of Kafr Qallil. There are 70 dunums of seeds and the most important is wheat.

Table 6: Total area of horticulture and olive trees in Kafr Qallil (area in dunums)

Nuts		Bulbs, Tubers, and Roots		Dry Legumes		Oily Crops		Forage Crops		Telltale Crops		Other Crops		Total Area	
Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.
70	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	15	0	176	0

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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture Nablus, 2010

The difference between the two sets of results obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and ARIJ's GIS Unit in sizes of agricultural areas is explained by the difference in each organization's definition of land coverage and ownership. The MoA and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (2011) conducted a survey which used a definition of agricultural areas based on land ownership. Therefore, the areas included in the survey were those of actual holdings of agricultural areas and not considered fragmented and small seasonal cultivated areas in residential and agricultural areas. ARIJ's survey, however, indicated the existence of a high proportion of small and fragmented holdings (home gardens) throughout the occupied Palestinian territories. This therefore, accounts for the larger area of agricultural holdings calculated by ARIJ.

The field survey conducted by ARIJ team shows that 50% of the residents in Kafr Qallil rear and keep domestic animals such as cows and sheep (See Table 7).

Table 7: Livestock in Al Badhan

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
1	280	48	0	0	0	0	30,000	0	50

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture Nablus, 2010

There are approximately 90km of agricultural roads in the village, divided as follows (Kafr Qallil Village Council, 2013):

Table 8: Agricultural Roads in Kafr Qallil Village and their Lengths

Suitability of Agricultural Roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	10
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	10
For animals only	20
Unsuitable	50

Source: Kafr Qallil Village Council, 2013

The agricultural sector in the village faces some problems, including (Kafr Qallil Village Council, 2013):

- The lack of funding and technical support for the agricultural sector.
- The lack of economic feasibility for agricultural investment.
- The inability for citizens to access more than 500 dunums of agricultural land due to the Israeli occupation.
- The lack of water sources for agricultural use.

Institutions and Services

Kafr Qallil has a number of local institutions and associations that provide services to various sectors of society. These include: (Kafr Qallil Village Council, 2013):

- **Kafr Qallil Village Council:** Founded in 1964 and registered later by the Ministry of Local Government, with the aim of taking care of different issues concerning the village and providing various services to its population, in addition to infrastructural services.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services:

Kafr Qallil has been connected to a public electricity network since 1960. It is served by the Israeli Qatariya Electricity Company, through the North Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the village. 100% of the housing units in the village are connected to the network. The village residents face a number of problems concerning electricity, particularly as the network is old (Kafr Qallil Village Council, 2013).

Kafr Qallil is also connected to a telecommunications network. Approximately 80% of the housing units within the village boundaries are connected to phone lines (Kafr Qallil Village Council, 2013).

Transportation Services:

There are 2 main buses 10 taxis, and 20 uninsured cars in Kafr Qallil village. When there is a lack of transportation the residents use private taxi offices from Jerusalem Street (Kafr Qallil Village Council, 2013). The village lacks a main transportation line of its own, which makes it difficult to get to different places (Kafr Qallil Village Council, 2013). There are 7.2km of main roads and 4km of secondary roads in Kafr Qallil (Kafr Qallil Village Council, 2013) (See Table 9).

Table 9: Roads in Kafr Qallil Village

Status of Internal Roads	Road Length (km)	
	Main	Secondary
1. Paved & in good condition	2	0
2. Paved & in poor condition	1.2	0
3. Unpaved	4	4

Source: Kafr Qallil Village Council, 2013

Water:

The public water network in Kafr Qallil was created in 2006 and is provided by Nablus Municipality. Around 80% housing units are connected to the public water network (Kafr Qallil Village Council, 2013).

In 2012, the supplied water to the village was about 50,400 cubic meters per year (Kafr Qallil Village Council, 2013). Therefore, the rate of water per capita in Kafr Qallil is 51 liters per day. However, the residents do not consume this much water due to 55% water losses, thus the water consumption is only 23 liters per day. According to the World Health Organization, this rate is critically low as the recommended average water consumption intake should be 100 liters per capita per day (Kafr Qallil Village Council, 2013). The village also has 5 springs, 350 household wells for collecting rain water, and two tanks with 300 cubic meters capacity each (Kafr Qallil Village Council, 2013). The price of one cubic meter of water is 5 NIS (Kafr Qallil Village Council, 2013).

Wastewater:

There is a public sewage network in Kafr Qallil which was created in 2006. Around 70% of housing units are connected to the network, whilst the rest of the housing units use cesspits and septic tanks as a main means for wastewater disposal (Kafr Qallil Village Council, 2013).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the approximated quantity of wastewater generated per day is 50 cubic meters, or 18,000 cubic meters annually. At the individual level, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is approximately 18 liters per day. The wastewater collected by cesspits and septic tanks is discharged by wastewater tankers directly into open areas or nearby valleys with little regard for the environment. Here it is noted that there is no wastewater treatment either at the source or at the disposal sites and this poses a serious environmental threat in addition to a public health risk (ARIJ - WERD, 2013).

Solid Waste:

The Joint Services Council is responsible for managing solid waste collection and disposal of the waste generated by citizens and establishments in the village. Due to the fact that solid waste management is costly, a monthly fee of 15 NIS per house per month is charged to the population for the service of domestic solid waste collection and transportation. However, only 50% of the fees are collected and are not considered sufficient for good management of solid waste (Kafr Qallil Village Council, 2013).

Most of the population in Kafr Qallil benefits from solid waste services, where waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags and placed in 35 containers located at various points in the village. The Council collects the solid waste twice a week and transports it using a dedicated waste vehicle to the waste landfill 40km from the village center. Here the waste is subsequently buried in an environmentally sound way (Kafr Qallil Village Council, 2013).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Kafr Qallil is 0.7 kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Kafr Qallil residents is nearly 2 tons, or 695 tons per year (ARIJ - WERD, 2013).

Environmental Conditions

The village of Kafr Qallil and other towns in the district of Nablus suffer environmental problems, which should be addressed with solutions, for instance:

Wastewater Management:

The wastewater in Kafr Qallil is collected by the drainage network and is disposed in open areas without a main disposal facility. In addition, the use of cesspits is another way of disposing wastewater in the village. The disposal of wastewater, especially during winter, causes environmental problems because the villagers cannot cover the high costs needed for flushing. This can lead to problems in the environment and for public health, as diseases may be spread throughout the village. The use of cesspits threatens to contaminate the groundwater and water collected by rainwater harvesting cisterns, which makes it unfit for human consumption. As well, avoiding the use of cars to unload seepage pits, thus the untreated wastewater must be disposed in open areas without harming the environment and peoples health (Kafr Qallil Village Council, 2013).

Solid Waste Management:

Kafr Qallil does not have any problems regarding the management of solid waste, as the Joint Council for the Management of Solid Waste is responsible for the process of collecting waste from the village and disposing it in Zahret al Finjan landfill in Jenin Governorate. This landfill is the main environmentally-friendly landfill serving the village, in addition to most of the localities in the Nablus Governorate.

Geopolitical Status in Kafr Qallil village

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28th September 1995 by the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Kafr Qallil was divided into Area A and C. Approximately 593 dunums (27% of the village's total area) were assigned as Area A where the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) holds all responsibilities for internal security and public order. The rest of the village's area, constituting of 1,601 dunums (73% of the total area) were classified as Area C, where Israel retains full control over the security and administration of the territory. In Area C, Palestinian building and land management is prohibited unless through the consent or authorization of the Israeli Civil Administration. The majority of Kafr Qallil's population resides in Area A, while most of the land lying within Area C is agricultural land and open space. (See Table 10).

Table 10: The Geopolitical Divisions of Kafr Qallil village according to Oslo Agreement 1995

Area	Area in dunums	Percentage of Total village area %
Area A	593	27
Area B	0	0
Area C	1,601	73
Nature Reserve	0	0
Total	2,194	100

Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2014

Israeli occupation practices in Kafr Qallil village

Hundreds of dunums of land belonging to Kafr Qallil village have been confiscated by Israel, primarily for the purpose of establishing settlements, military bases and the construction of Israeli settlement roads.

Israel has confiscated 15 dunums from Kafr Qallil village to establish "Bracha" settlement, located on the western side of the village. Founded in 1982 and containing approximately 1,769 Israeli settlers, it occupies an area of approximately 986 dunums. It is also built on the territory of the neighboring village of Burin.

Israeli authorities have also confiscated 11 dunums from Kafr Qallil to set up a military base on the southern side of the village, near to "Huwwara" military checkpoint. The occupation authorities aim to establish military bases deep inside the Palestinian territories in order to establish further control over the Palestinian population. They are often a source of human rights violations against Palestinians.

Israeli checkpoints around Kafr Qallil village

During the Second Intifada, the Israeli military established checkpoints upon Kafr Qallil land. Residents of the village, as well as the neighboring villages, were negatively impacted by "Huwwara" checkpoint, established on Burin village land. It has been a hot spot for a number of violations against Palestinians. This checkpoint was partly removed in 2009, when Israeli forces reduced their presence in this area. Palestinians now have more freedom of movement than when the checkpoint was in place.

Over the last decade, military checkpoints in the area have continued to have a negative impact on the daily lives of residents. Checkpoints continue to hinder freedom of movement and sever the links between Nablus city and the surrounding villages, as well as the connection between the villages and their agricultural lands. This has resulted in heavy economic losses for residents of the village as they are forced to travel further distances which takes more time, in order to reach their agricultural land, especially when checkpoints are closed.

Israeli bypass roads on Kafr Qallil village

Israeli authorities have established multiple bypass roads across the West Bank, confiscating thousands of dunums of agricultural and non-agricultural lands in order to link Israeli settlements to each other and to separate the Palestinian community. These roads also serve to enhance Israeli security control.

Israel has confiscated Kafr Qallil village territory to construct two Israeli bypass roads. The first links "Huwwara" checkpoint with "Bracha" settlement, and the other bypass road links between "Huwwara" checkpoint and "Elon Moreh" settlement.

It should be noted that the real danger of the bypass roads lies in the amount of the confiscated lands which will be taken for the purpose of what is known as the (buffer zone). The buffer zone is imposed by the Israeli army and usually occupies 75 meters on both sides of the road.

Settler attacks on Kafr Qallil village

Attacks and violence perpetrated by settlers living in the settlements on Kafr Qallil land have had a profoundly negative impact on village residents and their property. Palestinian land owners are unable to access their lands, as they have been fenced off with barbed wire. Settlers have planted trees in these areas to reinforce their control over the area. The settlers have damaged and burned a number of Palestinian owned trees and plants. Settlers have also attacked the land owners in an attempt to intimidate and deter them from returning to their land.

Israel has confiscated land from Kafr Qallil and the neighboring villages in order to establish illegal settlements in the area for the purpose of the establishment of Israeli settlements, but also these settlements pose a real threat for the Palestinians on their own land. Where "Bracha" and "Yizhar" settlement became a daily threat on the inhabitants living in the neighboring Palestinian villages. Since the establishment of "Bracha" and "Yitzhar" settlements, Palestinian residents have been subjected to several violent attacks, for example farmers have been attacked in order to prevent them from reaching their agricultural land. Settlers have also stolen crops, damaged trees and attacked homes, places of worship, cars and other private property.

Israeli military orders issued in Kafr Qallil village

The Israeli occupation authorities have issued a series of military orders in order to confiscate land in the village of Kafr Qallil. Israeli Military Order No. 13/11/ T issued on 27th May 2013 confiscated an area of 3.55 dunums from Kafr Qallil lands for "security purposes."

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

Kafr Qallil Village Council has implemented several development projects in Kafr Qallil over the past five years (See Table 11).

Table 11: Implemented Development Plans and Projects in Kafr Qallil during the Last Five Years

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Sewage network project	Infrastructure	2010	Ministry of Finance

Source: Kafr Qallil Village Council, 2013

Proposed Projects

Kafr Qallil Village Council, in cooperation with the village's civil society organizations and the village residents, hopes to implement several projects in the coming years. The project ideas were developed during the Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) workshop conducted by ARIJ staff in the village. The projects are as follows, in order of priority from the viewpoints of the participants' in the workshop:

1. Paving the inner and outer streets; 7km and 3km respectively.
2. Establishing a sewerage network of 5km in the village.
3. Building a second floor and meeting rooms in the Council building.
4. Building retaining walls to necessary streets.
5. Building a women's center in the village.
6. Building a special needs center.
7. Providing a health center.
8. Aiding poor families in the village.
9. Supporting the livestock sector, veterinary medicine, and others.
10. Creating 20 agricultural wells and 10 domestic wells.
11. Building an elementary boys' school.
12. Creating a new cemetery for the village.

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Kafr Qallil suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 12 shows the development priorities and needs in the village, according to the Village Council's perspective:

Table 12: Development Priorities and Needs in Kafr Qallil

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and pavement of roads	*			29km [^]
2	Rehabilitation of old water networks			*	
3	Extending the water network to cover new built up areas	*			1km
4	Construction of new water networks			*	
5	Rehabilitation/ construction of new wells or springs	*			3 springs
6	Construction of water reservoirs			*	
7	Construction of a sewage disposal network	*			5km
8	Construction of a new electricity network	*			10km
9	Providing containers for solid waste collection	*			20 containers
10	Providing vehicles for collecting solid waste			*	
11	Providing a sanitary landfill			*	
Health Needs					
1	Building new clinics or health care centres	*			1 health center
2	Rehabilitation of old clinics or health care centres			*	
3	Purchasing medical equipment and tools			*	
Educational Needs					
1	Building new schools	*			Establishing a secondary boys school
2	Rehabilitation of old schools	*			Establishing an elementary boys' school and a secondary girls' school
3	Purchasing new school equipment	*			
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of agricultural lands	*			50 dunums
2	Building rainwater harvesting cisterns	*			10 wells
3	Construction of livestock barracks	*			5 barracks
4	Provision of Veterinary Services	*			
5	Provision of seeds and hay for animals	*			360 tons per year
6	Construction of new greenhouses	*			10 greenhouses
7	Rehabilitation of greenhouses	*			1 greenhouse
8	Provision of field crops seeds	*			
9	Provision of plants and agricultural supplies	*			
Other Needs					
1	Creating a wall around the water reservoir of 50 meters wide and 5 meters high				
2	Constructing a headquarters for the Women Society				
3	Constructing a Youth Athletic Club				

[^] 5km main roads, 4km secondary roads and 20 km agricultural roads.

Source: Kafr Qallil Village Council, 2013

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