

Salim 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 as a result of a comprehensive study of all localities in Nablus Governorate, which aims to depict the overall living conditions in the governorate and present developmental plans to assist in developing the livelihood of the population in the area. It was accomplished through the "Village Profiles and Needs Assessment"; the project was 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 programs and activities needed to mitigate the impact of the current insecure 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 in order 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>.

Table of Contents

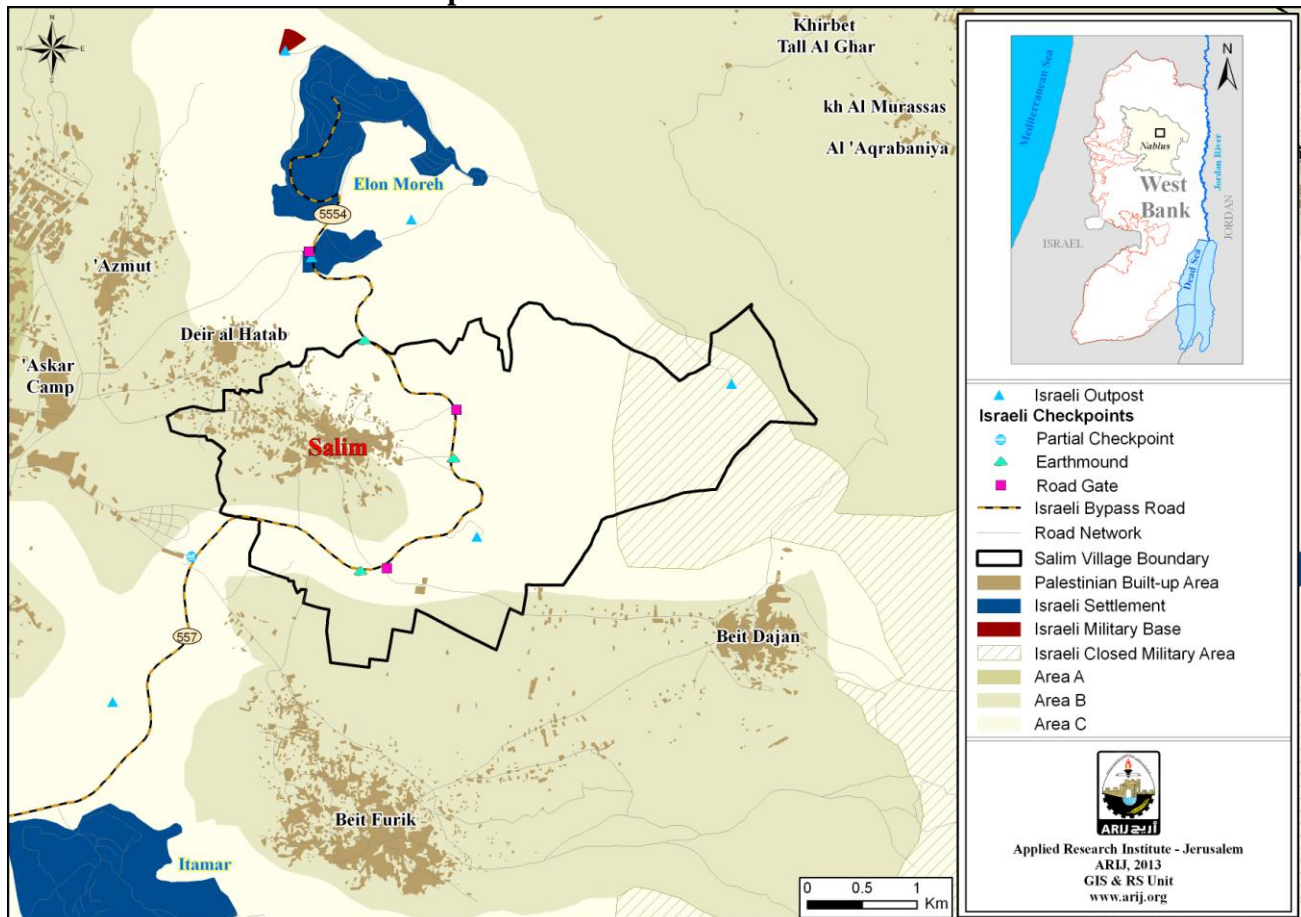
<i>Location and Physical Characteristics</i>	4
<i>History</i>	5
<i>Religious and Archaeological Sites</i>	6
<i>Population</i>	6
<i>Education</i>	7
<i>Health Status</i>	8
<i>Economic Activities</i>	8
<i>Agricultural Sector</i>	10
<i>Institutions and Services</i>	12
<i>Infrastructure and Natural Resources</i>	12
<i>Environmental Conditions</i>	14
<i>Impact of the Israeli Occupation</i>	15
<i>Development Plans and Projects</i>	18
<i>Implemented Projects</i>	18
<i>Proposed Projects</i>	18
<i>Locality Development Priorities and Needs</i>	19
<i>References</i>	20

Salim Village Profile

Location and physical characteristics

Salim is a Palestinian village in Nablus Governorate, located 6.63 km East of Nablus City. It is bordered by Beit Dajan to the East, Deir al Hatab to the North and West, Beit Dajan and Beit Furik to the South (ARIJ-GIS, 2014) (see map 1).

Map 1: Salim location and borders



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014

Salim is located at an altitude of 515m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 410.78 mm. The average annual temperature is 19°C whilst the average annual humidity is approximately 58% (ARIJ-GIS, 2014).

The total area of Salim village consists of approximately 10,466 dunums. This is according to the new borders of the local bodies which was 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. It is also not included in the files of private land properties.

Since 1994, Salim has been governed by a Village Council which is currently administrated by 9 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA). There are also 5 employees working for the council, which owns a permanent headquarters that is included within the East Joint Services Council. The Council does not own a vehicle for the collection of solid waste (Salim Village Council, 2013).

It is the responsibility of the Village Council to provide a number of services to the residents of Salim, including:

- The establishment and maintenance of the drinking water.
- Street cleaning, road rehabilitation, construction and road paving, and the provision of social services.
- Protection of governmental properties.
- Implementation of projects and studies for the village.
- Provision of sewage disposal network.

(Salim Village Council, 2013)

History

The name of Salim village derives from the Syriac word (Salme) which means “idol”. It is said that idols existed in the village and were worshiped as part of the Canaanites customs at that time. During the Roman Period it was called “Sanim” and “Salim” (Al-Dabbagh, 1991)

The village was established more than 600 years ago with its residents originating from Yemen and Saudi Arabia. (Salim Village Council, 2013).

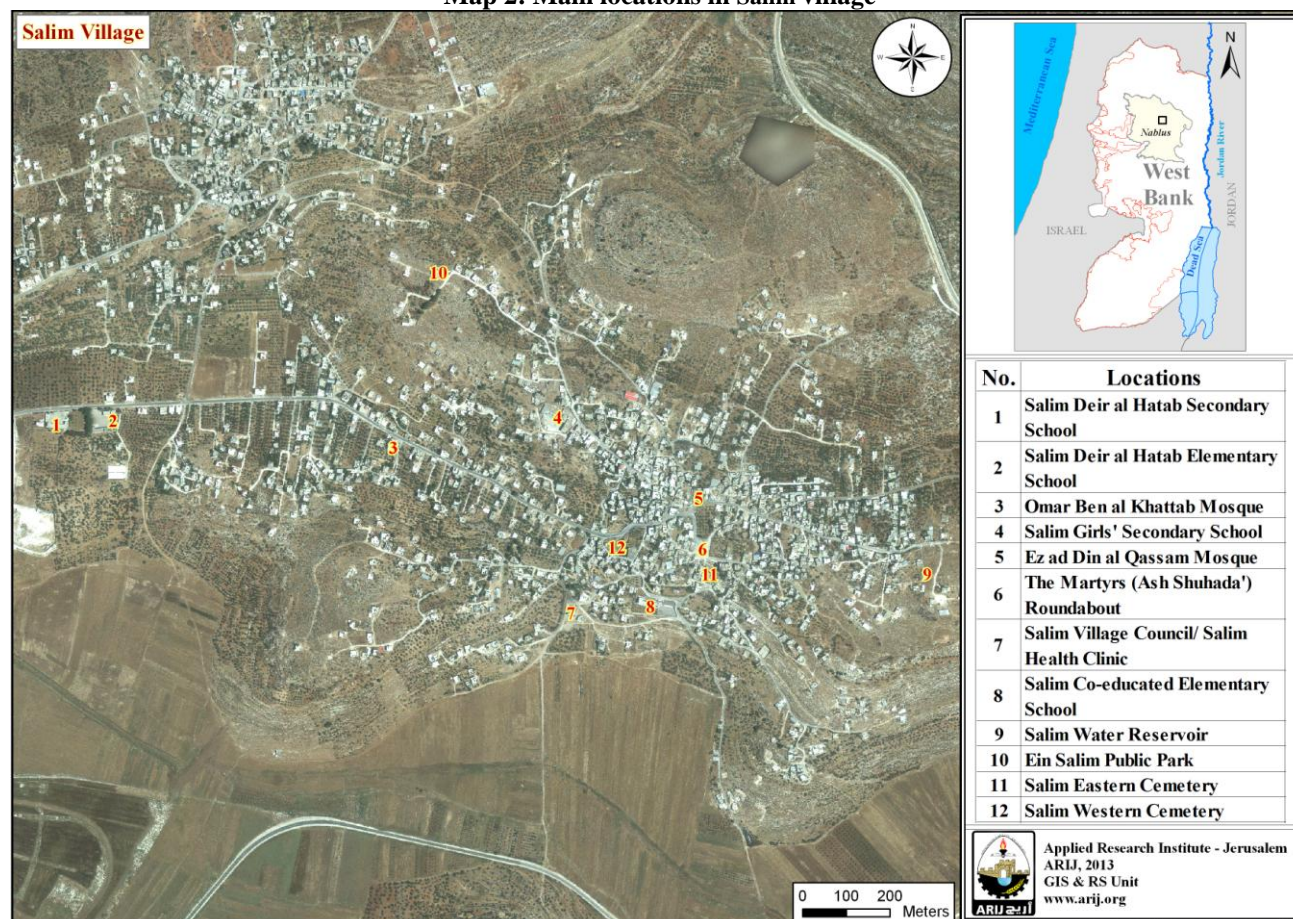
Photo of Salim



Religious and archaeological sites

There are two mosques in the village (Umar ibn Al Khattab and Izz ad-Din al Qassam Mosques). The village has several sites of archaeological interest including, the shrine of Al Sheikh Nasralla, and the old Salim mosque (more than 100 years old). However, none of these sites are suitable for tourism as determined by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiques (Salim Village Council, 2013) (see map 2).

Map 2: Main locations in Salim village



source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Salim in 2007 was 4,986, of whom 2,451 were male and 2,535 female. There were 841 households registered as living in 923 housing units.

Age groups and gender

The General Census of Population and Housing carried out by the PCBS in 2007 showed the distribution of age groups in Salim was as follows: 40.3% were less than 15 years of age, 56.6% were between 15 and 64 years of age, and 3.1% were 65 years or older. Data also showed that the

gender ratio of males to females in the village was 96.7:100, meaning that males and females constituted 49.2% and 50.8% of the population, respectively.

Families

Salim residents are from several families, including Shtaie, Issa, and Jabour families (Salim Village Council, 2013).

Immigration

According to the results of a field survey conducted by the ARIJ team in 2013, there are 20 individuals who emigrated from the village since the uprising (Al-Aqsa Intifada, 2000) (Salim Village Council, 2013).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census - 2007, the illiteracy rate among the population of Salim is approximately 8.2%, of whom 78.9% are females. Of the total population, 16% could only read and write with no formal education, 24.5% had elementary education, 27% had preparatory education, 15.4% had secondary education, and 9% had completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the village of Salim by sex and educational achievement in 2007.

Table 1: Salim population (10 years and above) by sex and educational attainment

Sex	Illiterate	Can read & write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Masters	PhD	Unknown	Total
M	62	268	410	531	294	77	98	7	10	0	0	1,757
F	233	310	474	446	261	49	78	0	6	0	0	1,857
T	295	578	884	977	555	126	176	7	16	0	0	3,614

Source: PCBS, 2009

There are four public schools in the village, all of which are run by the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education (Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012) (see table 2).

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

School name	Supervising authority	Sex
Salim co-educational Elementary School	Government	Co-educational
Salim Girls Secondary School	Government	Female
Salim-Deir al Hatab Boys' Elementary School	Government	Male
Salim- Deir al Hatab Boys' Secondary School	Government	Male

Source: Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012

There are 1755 students, 92 teachers, and 58 classes in the village. The average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 19, whilst the average number of students per class is approximately 30 (Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012).

There is one kindergarten in Salim village which is run by a private organization (Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012) (see table 3 below).

Table 3: Kindergartens in Salim village by name and supervising authority

Name of kindergarten	No. of classes	No. of teachers	Supervising authority
Zuhoor Salim Kindergarten	4	5	Private

Source: Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012

The educational sector in Salim village faces a number of obstacles, mainly:

- The lack of classrooms in some schools and the overcrowded classrooms.
- The village schools are old and in need of rehabilitation.
- The need to construct a building for new elementary schools.
- The lack of educational supplies and equipment provided in the village schools.

(Salim Municipal Council, 2013)

Health status

Salim has several health facilities; Salim health clinic that includes an NGO dental clinic (Health Work Committee), a General Practitioner/ doctor, and a private pharmacy. In the absence of required health services or in emergencies, patients are transferred to Rafidia Governmental Hospital, The National governmental hospital in Nablus City (7km away) (Salim Village Council, 2013).

The health sector in the village faces a number of obstacles and problems, principally:

- The lack of a governmental health center working on a daily basis.
- The lack of specialized doctors in the health center working 24/7.
- The lack of an ambulance for emergencies.

(Salim Village Council, 2013)

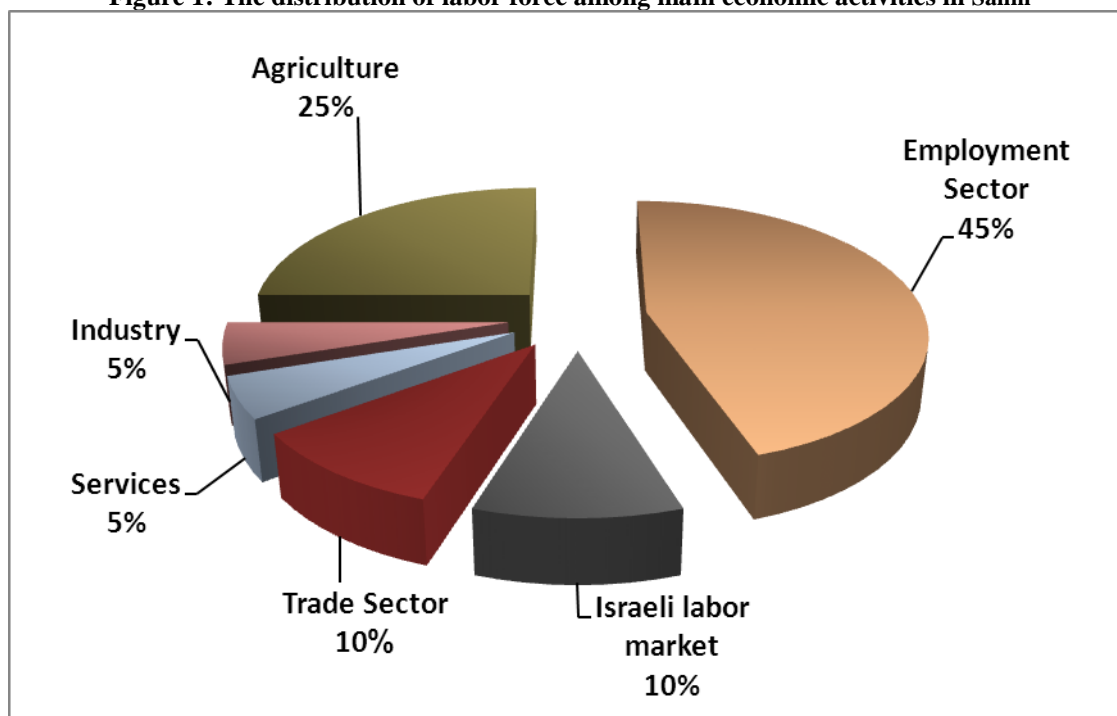
Economic activities

The economy in Salim is dependent mainly on the employee sector (government and private), which absorbs 45% of the village's workforce (Salim Village Council, 2013) (see figure 1).

The results of a field survey conducted by the ARIJ team in 2013 measuring the distribution of labour by economic activity in Salim are as follows:

- Employees sector (45%)
- Agriculture sector (25%)
- Israeli labor market (10%)
- Trade sector (10%)
- Services sector (5%)
- Industry (5%)

Figure 1: The distribution of labor force among main economic activities in Salim



Source: Salim Village Council, 2013

Salim has 10 grocery stores (supermarkets), 2 butchers, 4 fruit and vegetable stores, 5 services stores, 2 professional workshops (such as blacksmiths, carpenters...etc.) (Salim Village Council, 2013).

In 2013, the unemployment rate in Salim reached 15%. The group most affected economically by Israeli restrictions has been the agricultural sector (Salim Village Council, 2013).

Labor force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census - 2007, 36.5% of Salim's labor force was economically active, of whom 84.9% were employed, 63.5% were not economically active, 56.4% were students, and 31.2% were housekeepers (see table 4).

Table 4: Salim population (10 years of age and above) by sex and employment status

Sex	Economically active				Not economically active						Not stated	Total
	Employed	Currently unemployed	Unemployed (never worked)	Total	Student	Housekeeping	Unable to work	Not working & not looking for work	Others	Total		
M	834	118	37	989	619	2	90	6	51	768	0	1,757
F	285	18	26	329	676	715	103	2	32	1,528	0	1,857
T	1,119	136	63	1,318	1,295	717	193	8	83	2,296	0	3,614

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

Source: PCBS, 2009

Agricultural sector

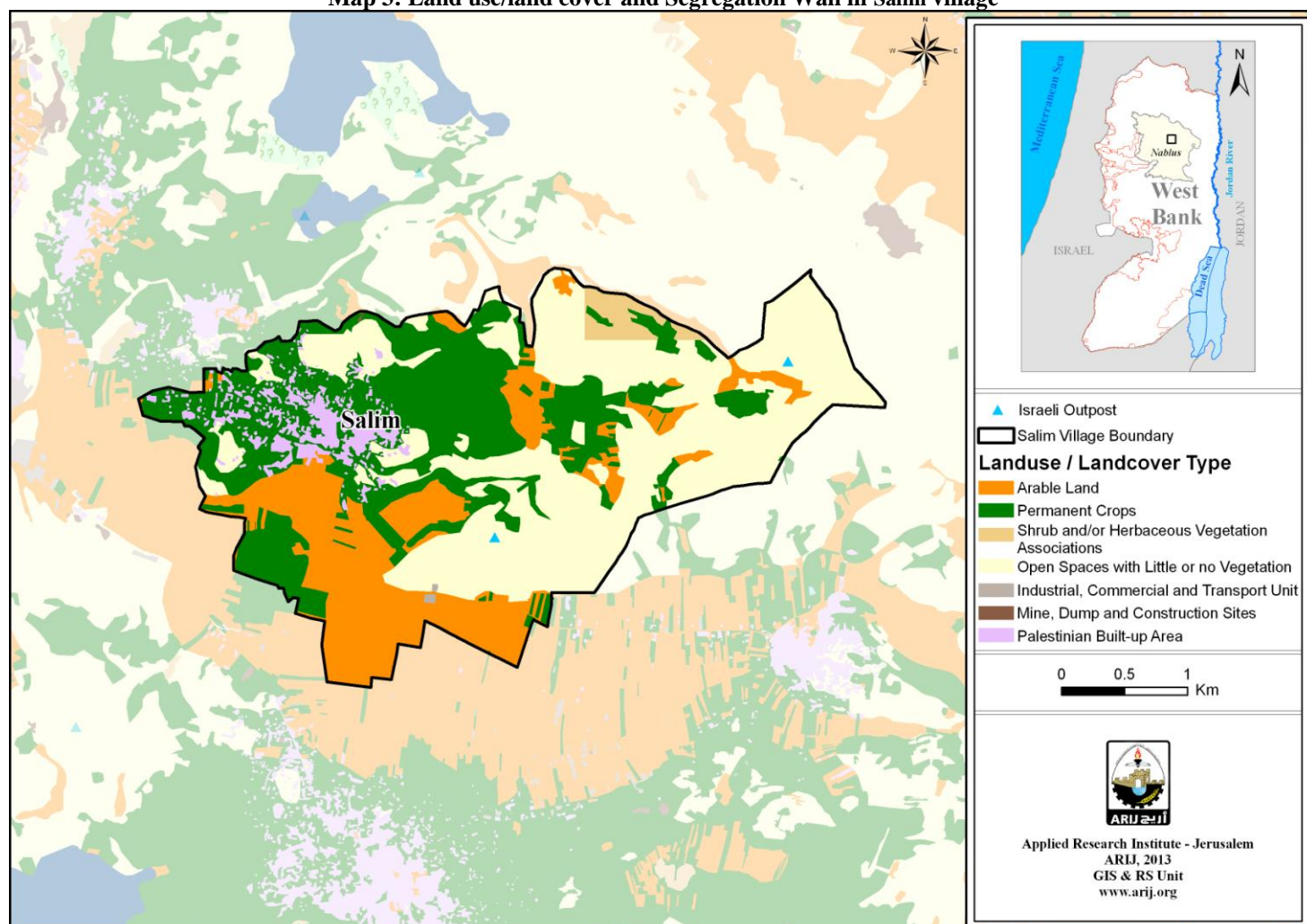
Salim has a total area of approximately 10.466 dunums of which 5.669 are arable land and 469 dunums are registered as residential (see table 5 and map 3).

Table 5: Land use and land cover in Salim village (area in dunums)

Total area	Built up area	Agricultural area (5,669)				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					
10.466	469	3.233	0	196	2.240	0	0	4.291	12	25

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2014

Map 3: Land use/land cover and Segregation Wall in Salim village



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014

There are different types of rain-fed and irrigated and open-cultivated vegetables in Salim village. Green beans is the most cultivated vegetables in the village as there are approximately 3 rain-fed dunums cultivated (Ministry of agriculture - Nablus, 2010).

Table 6 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open-cultivated vegetables in Salim. Salim is famous for olive cultivation and there are approximately 3.538 dunums of land planted with olive trees in the village.

Table 6: Total area of horticulture and olive trees in Salim (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.
3.538	0	0	0	12	0	1	0	217	0	39	0	3.807	0

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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture - Nablus, 2010

In terms of field crops and forage in Salim, cereals (particularly wheat) are the most widely cultivated, covering an area of approximately 1.050 dunums (see table 7).

Table 7: Total area of forage and field crops in Salim (area in dunums)

Cereals		Bulbs		Dry legumes		Oil crops		Forage crops		Stimulating crops		Other crops		Total area	
Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.
1.050	0	8	0	65	0	0	0	350	0	0	0	19	0	1.492	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 size 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 they did not consider fragmented and small seasonal cultivated areas in residential and agricultural areas. ARIJ's survey, however, indicated the existence of a high proportion of small and fragmented holdings (home gardens) throughout the occupied Palestinian territories. This therefore accounts for the larger area of agricultural holdings calculated by ARIJ.

The field survey conducted by the ARIJ team shows that 10% of the residents in Salim rear and keep domestic animals such as cows and sheep (see table 8).

Table 8: Livestock in Salim

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Beehives
111	2.700	250	0	0	0	0	100.000	2.500	80

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Nablus, 2010

There are approximately 25km of agricultural roads in the village, divided as follows:

Table 9: Agricultural roads in Salim village and their lengths

Suitability of agricultural roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	5
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	15
For animals only	5
Unsuitable	-

Source: Salim Village Council, 2013

The agricultural sector in the village faces some problems, including:

- The lack of capital for agricultural projects.
- The lack of water resources albeit the availability of flatland suitable for cultivation.
- The limited economic feasibility of agricultural production.
- The vicinity of 10.000 dunums of agricultural lands near Elon Moreh settlement.
- The existence of a small Israeli Outpost in few parts of the village's agricultural lands.
- The lack of agricultural roads leading to the agricultural lands, and the deteriorating situation of the existing roads.

(Salim Village Council, 2013)

Institutions and services

Salim village has no governmental institutions, but it has a number of local organizations which provide services to various sectors of society. These include:

- **Salim Village Council:** Founded in 1994 and was later registered by the Ministry of Local Government, with the aim of addressing different issues concerning the village and providing various services to its population, as well as infrastructural services.
- **Salim Women Society:** Founded in 2010 by Ministry of interior with the aim of training women concerning different issues, and providing some aid for the penurious families.
- **Salim Society for Development:** Founded in 2006 by the Ministry of Interior. The society aims to implement different instructional and educational courses, such as embroidery, sewing...etc.
- **Salim Sports Club :** Founded in 2012 by the Ministry of Youth and Sports with the aim of providing sports, social and cultural activities.

(Salim Village Council, 2013)

Infrastructure and natural resources

Electricity and telecommunication services:

Salim has been connected to a public electricity network since 1982. It is served by the Israeli Qatari Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the village, and 100% of the housing units in the village are connected to the network. The village residents face a number of problems concerning electricity, primarily :

- The weak electrical power supplied to the town.
- Electricity transformers are in poor condition.
- The lack of maintenance for the public network
- The shortage in the number of transfer stations

(Salim Village Council, 2013).

Salim is also connected to a telecommunications network and approximately 40% of the housing units within the village boundaries are connected to phone lines (Salim Village Council, 2013).

Transportation services:

There are 13 taxis in Salim village, and 1000 private cars. Because there is no efficient public transportation network, residents use their own private cars (Salim Village Council, 2013). There are 5 km of main roads and 17 km of secondary roads in Salim village (Salim Village Council, 2013) (see table 10).

Table 10: Roads in Salim village

Status of internal roads	Road length (km)	
	Main	Sub
1. Paved and in good condition	5	5
2. Paved and in poor condition	-	5
3. Unpaved	-	7

Source: Salim Village Council, 2013

Water resources:

Salim is provided with water by Mekorot, Israel's National Water Company through the public water network established in 1984. All housing units are connected to the public water network (Salim Village Council, 2013).

The quantity of water supplied to Salim village in 2012 was recorded as approximately 276,000 cubic meters per year (Salim Village Council, 2013). Therefore the estimated rate of water supply per capita is approximately 135 liters/day. However, no Salim citizen consumes this amount of water due to water losses which are estimated at 30% (Salim Village Council, 2013). These losses occur at the main source, along major transportation lines, within the distribution network and at the household level. Therefore the rate of water consumption per capita in Salim is more likely to be around 94 liters per day (Salim Village Council, 2013). The average water consumption of Salim residents is considered low compared to the minimum quantity of 100 liters per capita per day proposed by the World Health Organization. In addition, the village has 800 individual household rainwater harvesting cisterns and 2 cisterns with a capacity of 170 and 70 cubic meters. (Salim Village Council, 2013). Each cubic meter of water from the public network costs 4 NIS (Salim Village Council, 2013).

Sanitation:

Salim has a public sewerage network since 2007. Approximately 60% of the housing units within the village boundaries are connected to the public sewage network and the rest of the residents use cesspits and septic tanks as the main means of wastewater disposal (Salim Village Council, 2013).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the approximate quantity of wastewater generated per day is 423 cubic meters, or 155 thousand cubic meters annually. At the individual level, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is approximately 75 liters per day. The wastewater collected by cesspits is discharged by wastewater tankers directly into open areas or nearby valleys with little regard for the environment. It is noted that there is no wastewater treatment either at the source or at the disposal sites and this poses a serious threat to both the environment and public health (ARIJ - WERU, 2013).

Solid waste management:

The Joint Services Council for Solid Waste in Nablus is responsible for the collection and disposal of solid waste generated by citizens and establishments in the village. As the process of solid waste management is costly, a monthly fee amounting to 15 NIS per household is charged to the residents and facilities served by domestic solid waste collection and transportation services. 70% of these fees are collected from the citizens (Salim Village Council, 2013).

Most of the population in Salim benefits from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops and public squares in plastic bags and placed in 70 containers (of 1m³ capacity), located at various points in the village. The Joint Council collects the solid waste once daily and transports it using a waste vehicle to Zahret al Finjan dumping site in Jenin Governorate, 30km from the village, where it is subsequently buried in an environmentally friendly way (Salim Village Council, 2013).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Salim is 1.05 kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Salim residents is nearly 6 tons, or 2,154 tons per year (ARIJ - WERU, 2013).

Environmental conditions

Like other towns and villages in the Governorate, Salim experiences several environmental problems which must be addressed and solved. These problems can be identified as follows:

Water crisis

- A high rate of water losses which reaches up to 30%.

Wastewater management

Wastewater is collected by a public sewerage network in the village. Salim residents are forced to use unhygienic cesspits for the disposal of wastewater, and/or to discharge wastewater into the streets. This is particularly common in winter, as citizens cannot afford the high cost of sewage tankers during this period. These methods facilitate environmental damage, health problems, and the spread of epidemics and diseases in the village. This wastewater also contaminates the groundwater because most cesspits are built without lining to avoid the need to use sewage tankers and allow wastewater to enter into the ground. Moreover, the untreated wastewater collected from cesspits by sewage tankers is disposed of in open areas without concern for the damage it causes to the environment and to the residents' health.

Solid waste management

Salim village does not face any problems concerning 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, as well as most of the other localities in the Nablus Governorate.

Impact of the Israeli Occupation

Geopolitical status in Salim village

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28th September 1995 by the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Salim village was divided into Area B and Area C. Approximately 2,808 dunums (27% of the village's total area) were classified as Area B, where the Palestinian National Authority has complete control over civil matters but Israel continues to retain overriding responsibility for security. The rest of the village's area, constituting 7,658 dunums (73% of the total area), was classified as Area C, where Israel retains full control over security and administration related to the territory. In Area C, Palestinian building and land management is prohibited unless through consent or authorization by the Israeli Civil Administration. The majority of Salim's population resides in Area B while most of the land lying within Area C is open spaces or agricultural land. (See Table 11).

Table 11: The Geopolitical Divisions of Salim village according to the Oslo Agreement 1995

Area	Area in dunums	Percentage of Total village area %
Area A	0	0
Area B	2,808	27
Area C	7,658	73
Nature Reserve	0	0
Total	10,466	100

Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2014

Israeli occupation practices in Salim village

Hundreds of dunums of land belonging to Salim village have been confiscated by Israel, primarily for the purpose of establishing settlements, military bases and the construction of Israeli settlement roads. The following is a breakdown of the Israeli confiscations of land of the village of Salim:

Israeli occupation practices in Salim village

Despite the fact that there are no current settlements and camps established on Salim village lands, the village still suffers from Israeli occupation practices; settlements, camps and Israeli military checkpoints still exist not far from the village. Some of Salim village land has been taken by Israeli settlers for the purpose of establishing two settlement outposts on the eastern side of the settlement , and as a result, control more Palestinian land. These outposts are 4km away from "Elon Moreh" settlement and to the south-east. Elon Moreh was founded in 1979, and contains approximately 1,595 Israeli settlers. It is built on the village lands of Deir Al Hatab and 'Azmout, and occupies an area of approximately 1,377 dunums. The related outposts occupy an area of approximately 50 dunums, and contain more than 15 mobile caravans. The settlers use the land around these outposts for cultivation and occupy more land.

During the past two decades, Israel has built 232 outposts in the West Bank, which later became known as settlement outposts. The outposts are foundations for new settlements, and tend to be extended branches of a mother settlement a few miles away. The process usually begins with the establishment of mobile caravans on the land that has been taken by the settlers. Establishing settlement outposts was encouraged by Ariel Sharon; the aim was for Jewish settlers to occupy Palestinians hill tops and create facts on the ground, so that Palestinians could not claim the land if there was ever to be a future solution between the two sides. Consecutive Israeli governments have provided security and logistical support for these outposts. Since 2001 when Ariel Sharon became Prime Minister, there has been a significant increase in the number of outposts across the West Bank. The Israeli army has also supported illegal Israeli settlers in their relocation to the settlements, in addition to providing security and infrastructure support. This is to ensure the permanence of the settlements.

Settler attacks on Salim village

Attacks and violence perpetrated by settlers living in the settlements on Salim village 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, which is located near the settlements.

Israel has confiscated some lands from Salim village 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 according to the Land Research Center , the settlement "Elon Moreh" became a daily threat on the inhabitants living in the neighboring Palestinian villages. Since the establishment of "Elon Moreh" settlement in 1979, 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 base on the territory of Salim village

Israeli occupation authorities have confiscated an area of 20 dunums for the establishment of a military base on the north side of Salim, where this military site. The base is located on the settlement road that leads to "Elon Moreh".

Israeli checkpoints around Salim village

During the Second Intifada in 2000, the Israeli occupation authorities established a checkpoint at the entrance of Salim village. This checkpoint consists of an iron gate at the entrance that leads to the villages of Salim, Deir Al Hatab, and 'Azmout, in addition to other checkpoints such as two iron gates and three earth mounds barriers on the road which leads to "Elon Moreh" settlement. These checkpoints are used by the occupation forces to protect the settlement.

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 Salim 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 affecting Salim 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 on these roads. Israel has confiscated further Salim village territory in order to construct Israeli bypass road No. 555 (constructed in 1996), which connects "Elon Moreh" settlement to "Itamar" settlement in Huwwara. The length of this road is 15km and it extends approximately 5km onto the village territory of Salim. It is 20 meters wide, extending width-ways on Salim, Deir Al-Hatab and 'Azmout land. This road blockades the villages from the east side, isolating them from their agricultural lands. Approximately 7,000 dunums of agricultural land belonging to Salim village are isolated from the village; this constitutes more than 65% of the total village area (Land Research Center).

Israeli military orders in Salim village

In August 2009, a military order was served in order to halt the construction of 17 houses in Salim village, under the pretext of prohibition of building without a license in Area C, as per the Oslo agreements. It is worth noting that the Israeli authorities reject the majority of building license application submitted by Palestinians.

Development plans and projects

Implemented projects

Salim Village Council has implemented several development projects in Salim during the past six years (see table 12).

Table 12: Implemented development plans and projects in Salim during the last six years

Name of the project	Type	Year	Donor
Establishing retaining walls	Infrastructure	2007	COOPI organization
Building Salim Village Council premises	Public Services	2007	CHF
Building Salim co-educational elementary school	Educational	2010	USAID
Construction and paving main and secondary roads (4km)	Infrastructure	2010	Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Public Works and Housing

Source: Salim Village Council, 2013

Proposed projects

Salim 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 workshop participants:

1. Renovating the Public Water Network (12km long).
2. Constructing a new elementary school and increasing the number of classrooms in the existing schools.
3. Constructing premises for Salim sports club that contains a public library and a sports hall.
4. Building retaining walls (approx. 6 km).
5. Building premises for Salim women's Society.
6. Rehabilitating and renovating Salim kindergarten with playgrounds, sunshades, restrooms, and water coolers.
7. Rehabilitation of agricultural roads (10km).
8. Rehabilitation of agricultural lands (100 dunums).
9. Rehabilitating and Paving the secondary roads (7 km).
10. Rehabilitating roads and providing it with a rainwater disposal system.
11. Continuing the construction of the sewage disposal network.
12. Rehabilitating the health clinic and providing it with computers, medical labs, and paving its yard and adding umbrellas.
13. Implementing productive projects on the level of individuals and groups.
14. Implementing projects that support livestock raisers and the provision of agricultural supplies and veterinary drugs.

Locality development priorities and needs

Salim suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 13 shows the development priorities and needs in the village, according to the Village Council's perspective:

Table 13: Development priorities and needs in Salim

No.	Sector	Strongly needed	Needed	Not a priority	Notes
Infrastructural needs					
1	Construction and paving of roads	*			37km [^]
2	Rehabilitation of old water networks	*			10km
3	Extending the water network to cover new built up areas			*	
4	Construction of new water networks			*	
5	Rehabilitation/construction of new wells or springs			*	
6	Construction of water reservoirs			*	
7	Construction of a sewage disposal network	*			8km
8	Construction of a new electricity network			*	
9	Providing containers for solid waste collection	*			70 containers
10	Providing vehicles for collecting solid waste			*	
11	Providing a sanitary landfill			*	
Health needs					
1	Building new clinics or health care centres	*			Building a health center
2	Rehabilitation of old clinics or health care centres			*	
3	Purchasing medical equipment and tools			*	
Educational needs					
1	Building new schools	*			Elementary school, adding new classrooms
2	Rehabilitation of old schools		*		Salim secondary girls' school
3	Purchasing new school equipment	*			Computer lab for Salim- Deir al Hatab Boys' Secondary School
Agriculture needs					
1	Rehabilitation of agricultural lands	*			5000 dunums
2	Building rainwater harvesting cisterns		*		50 Cisterns
3	Construction of livestock barracks	*			10 barracks
4	Provision of veterinary services	*			
5	Provision of seeds and hay for animals	*			200 tons per year
6	Construction of new greenhouses			*	
7	Rehabilitation of greenhouses			*	
8	Provision of field crops seeds	*			
9	Provision of plants and agricultural supplies	*			

[^] 5km main roads, 12km secondary roads, and 20km agricultural roads

Source: Salim Village Council, 2013

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