

# **Al Midya Village Profile**

**Prepared by**



**The Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem**

**Funded by**



**Spanish Cooperation**

**2012**

## *Acknowledgments*

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

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

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

## Background

This report is part of a series of booklets which contain compiled demographic information and a needs assessment of the populations of each city, town, and village in the Ramallah Governorate. These publications come as a result of the comprehensive study of all localities in the Governorate and aim to depict the overall living conditions there, whilst also presenting plans to assist in developing the livelihood of the Jerusalem population. This was accomplished through the "Village Profiles and Needs Assessment;" a 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 of the Ramallah region, along with reporting the programs and activities needed to mitigate the impact of the current insecure political, economic and social conditions there.

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

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

## Table of Content

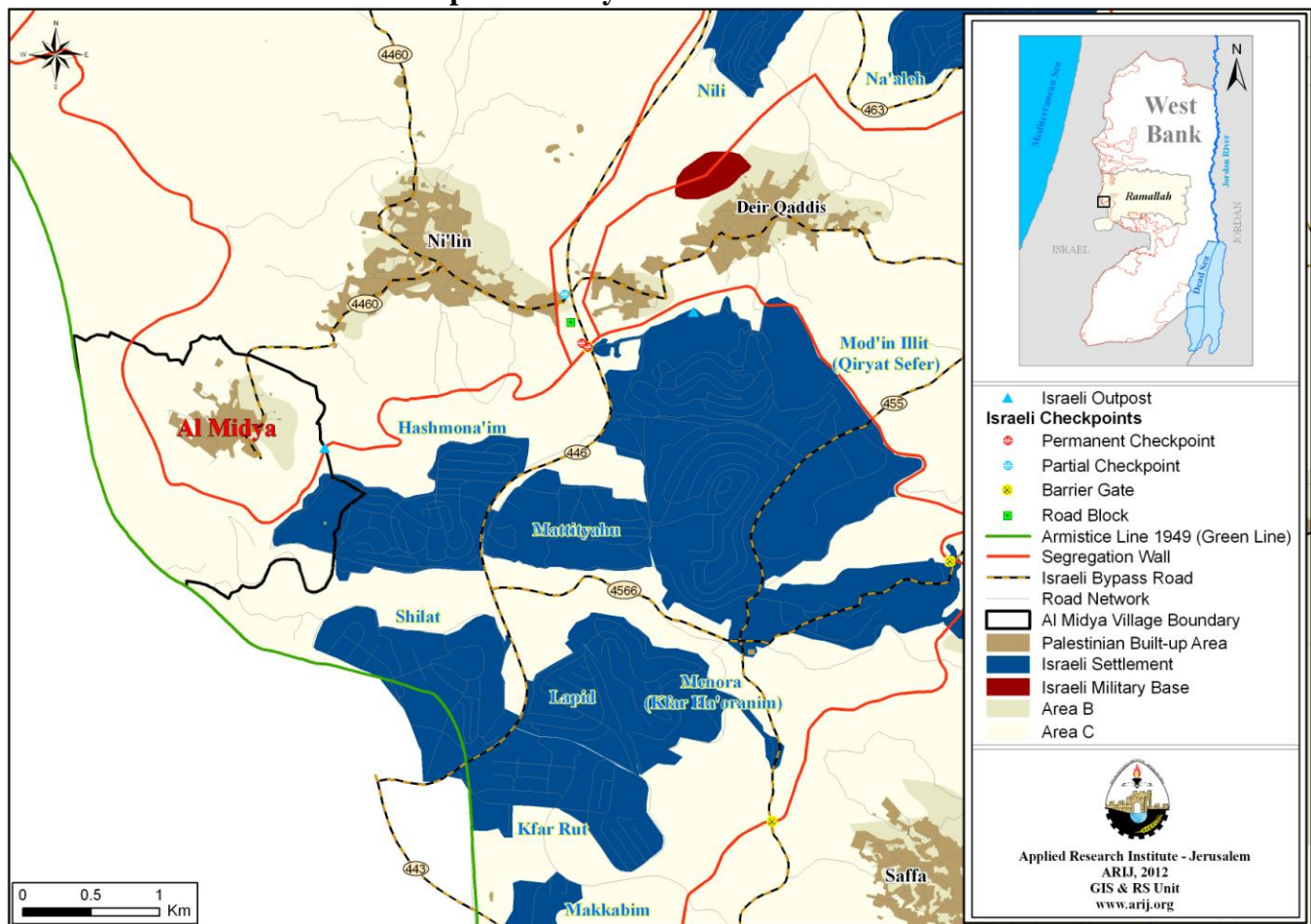
<i>Location and Physical Characteristics</i> _____	4
<i>History</i> _____	5
<i>Religious and Archaeological Sites</i> _____	5
<i>Population</i> _____	6
<i>Education</i> _____	7
<i>Health Status</i> _____	8
<i>Economic Activities</i> _____	8
<i>Agricultural Sector</i> _____	10
<i>Institutions and Services</i> _____	12
<i>Infrastructure and Natural Resources</i> _____	12
<i>Impact of Israeli Occupation</i> _____	15
<i>Development Plans and Projects</i> _____	17
<i>Implemented Projects</i> _____	17
<i>Proposed Projects</i> _____	17
<i>Locality Development Priorities and Needs</i> _____	18
<i>References:</i> _____	19

# Al Midya Village Profile

## Location and Physical Characteristics

Al Midya is a Palestinian village in the Ramallah Governorate located (horizontally) 18.9km west of Ramallah City. Al Midya is bordered by Ni'lin lands to the east, Ni'lin town to the north, the Green Line (the Armistice Line 1949) lands to the west, and Saffa village lands to the south (ARIJ GIS, 2012) (See map 1).

**Map 1: Al Midya location and borders**



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

Al Midya is located at an altitude of 234m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 528.8mm. The average annual temperature is 19 °C, and the average annual humidity is about 61% (ARIJ GIS, 2012).

Since 1996, Al Midya has been governed by a village council, which is currently administrated by 5 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority. The village council owns a permanent headquarters and a vehicle to collect solid waste (Al Midya Village Council, 2011).

It is the responsibility of the village council to provide a number of services to the residents of Al Midya, including (Al Midya Village Council, 2011):

- Infrastructure services; such as provision of water and electricity.
- Solid waste collection, road construction and restoration, and social development services.
- Means of transportations.

## **History**

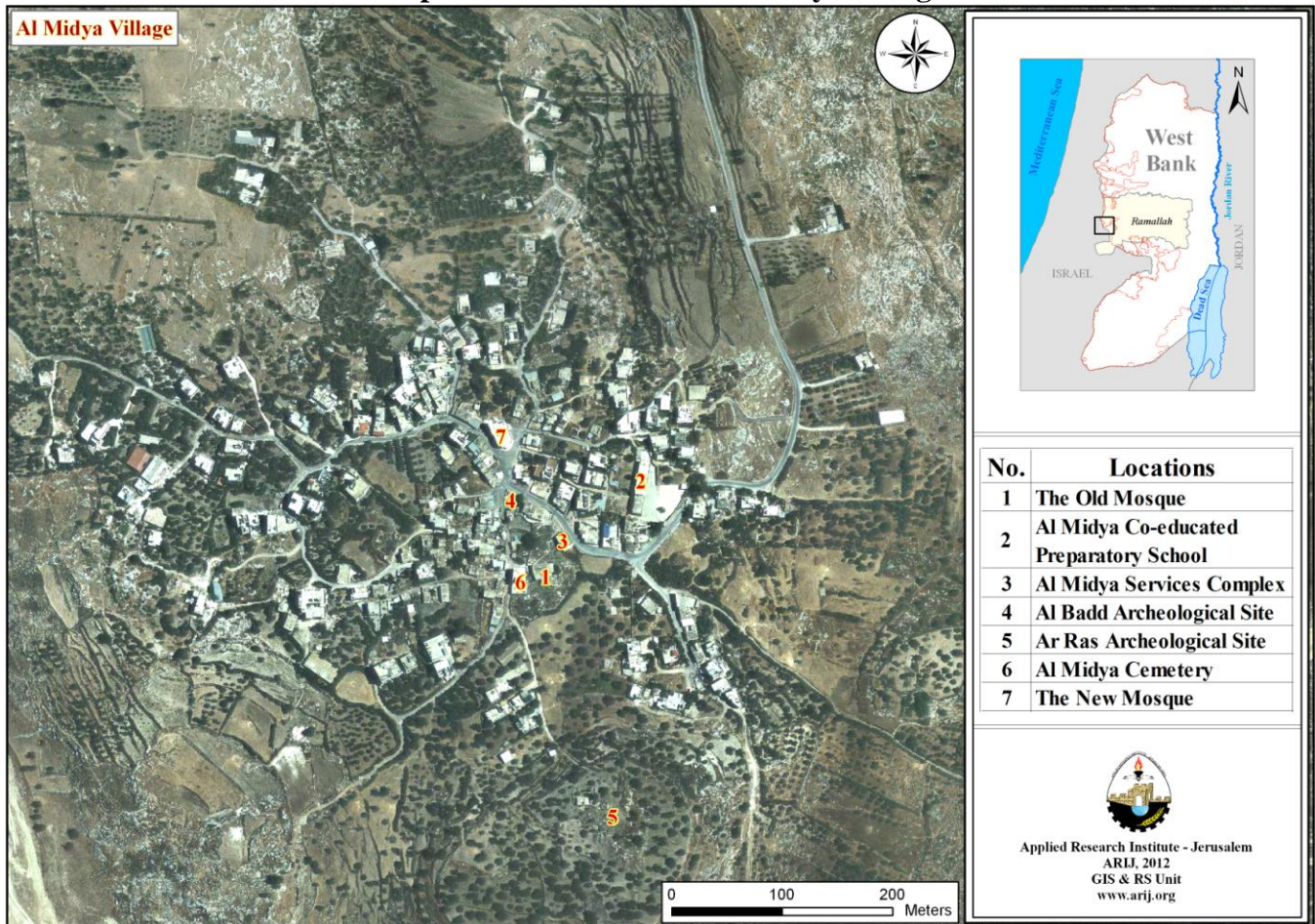
Al Midya's name derives from the Syriac word, "Midna," meaning 'cellar' or 'alcohol storehouse' (Al Midya Village Council, 2011).

The village establishment dates back more than 300 years ago and its residents originate from the Green Line villages (1949); such as Umm al Fahim and Umm az Zinat (Al Midya Village Council, 2011) (See photo below for Al Madiya village).

## **Religious and Archaeological Sites**

In terms of religious establishments, there is only one mosque in the village; Al Midya Mosque. There are none archaeological site found in the area (Al Midya Village Council, 2011).

Map 2: Main locations in Al Midya Village



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

## Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Al Midya in 2007 was 1,223; of whom 626 are males and 597 are females. There were 216 households recorded to be living in 224 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 Al Midya is as follows: 44.4% are less than 15 years, 53.2% are between 15 - 64 years, 2.4% are 65 years and older. Data also showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the village is 104.9:100, meaning that respectively males constitute 51.2% of the population, and females, 48.8%.

## Families

Al Midya residents are composed of several families, mainly: Sidqi and Suleiman (Al Midya Village Council, 2011).

## Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among Al Midya population is approximately 7.2%; of whom 70% are females. Of the literate population, 20.2% can only read and write with no formal education, 23.9% had just elementary education, 30.2% had preparatory education, 13.7% had secondary education, and 4.6% had completed higher education. Table 1, shows the educational level in the village of Al Midya, by sex, and educational attainment in 2007.

Table 1: Al Midya population (10 years and above) by sex and educational attainment												
Sex	Illiterate	Can read & write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Unknown	Total
M	19	81	110	134	82	7	16	-	-	-	-	449
F	44	95	99	130	38	7	10	-	-	-	1	424
<b>T</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>873</b>

Source: PCBS, 2009.

With regards to the basic and secondary education institutions and schools in Al Midya, in the academic year 2010/2011, there was recorded only one public co-educated elementary school in the village, run by the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education but there are no kindergartens (Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011).

At this school, there are 340 students, 17 teachers, and 10 classes (Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011). It should be noted here that the average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 20, while the average number of students per class is approximately 34.

Due to the lack of secondary levels of education in the village's school, students head to Ni'lin secondary schools which are 3km in distance from the village (Al Midya Village Council, 2011).

However, the educational sector in Al Midya village suffers some obstacles, mainly (Al Midya Village Council, 2011):

- The lack of an area of land adequate enough for the construction of a secondary school.
- The lack of playgrounds and yards.



## Health Status

There is only one public physician clinic in Al Midya village. In case of emergencies or the absence of any particular health service in the village, residents of Al midya use Ni;lin or Ramallah city hospitals and health centers; which are located 3 and 30km away from the village respectively (Al Midya Village Council, 2011).

The health sector in the village suffers some obstacles and problems, including (Al Midya Village Council, 2011):

- The absence of an X-ray center and medical laboratories in the village.
- The lack of specialized doctors.
- The absence of an ambulance in the village.
- The lack of some needed medicines.

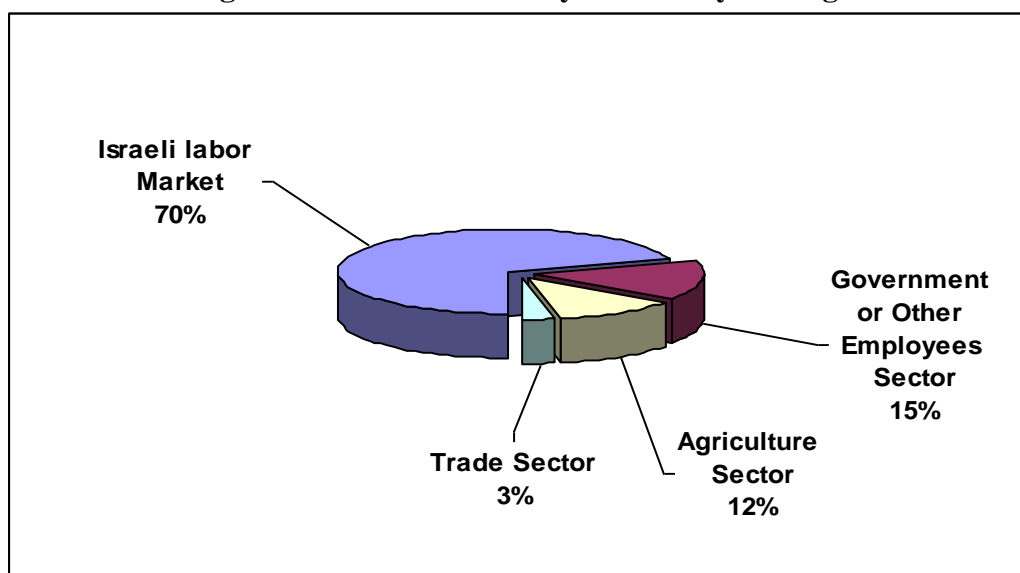
## Economic Activities

The economy in Al Midya is dependent on several economic sectors, mainly: the Israeli labor market, which absorbs 70% of the village workforce (Al Midya Village Council, 2011) (See Figure1).

The results of a field survey conducted by ARIJ team in 2011 for the distribution of labor by economic activity in Al Midya are as follows (Al Midya Village Council, 2011):

- Israeli Labor Market (70%)
- Government or Private Employees Sector (15%)
- Agriculture Sector (12%)
- Trade Sector (3%)

**Figure 1: Economic Activity in Al Midya Village**



Source: Al Midya Village Council, 2011

In term of industrial productions in Al Midya village, there are only 11 grocery stores (Al Midya Village Council, 2011).

The unemployment rate in Al Midya has reached around 35% in 2011, and the economical groups most affected by the Israeli restrictions were (Al Midya Village Council, 2011):

- Former workers in Israel.
- Workers in the agriculture sector.

### Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 33.8% of Al Midya labor force was economically active, of whom 87.8% were employed, 65.9% were not economically active, 53.9% were students, and 39.3% were housekeepers (See table 2).

**Table 2: Al Midya population (10 years and above) by sex and employment status-2007**

SEX	Economically Active				Not Economically Active						Un-known	Total
	Employed	Currently Unemployed	Unemployed (Never worked)	Total	Students	House-keeping	Unable to work	Not working & Not looking for work	Other	Total		
M	237	20	11	<b>268</b>	159	-	17	1	2	<b>179</b>	2	<b>449</b>
F	22	2	3	<b>27</b>	151	226	15	-	4	<b>396</b>	1	<b>424</b>
<b>T</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>873</b>

Source: PCBS, 2009.

## Agricultural Sector

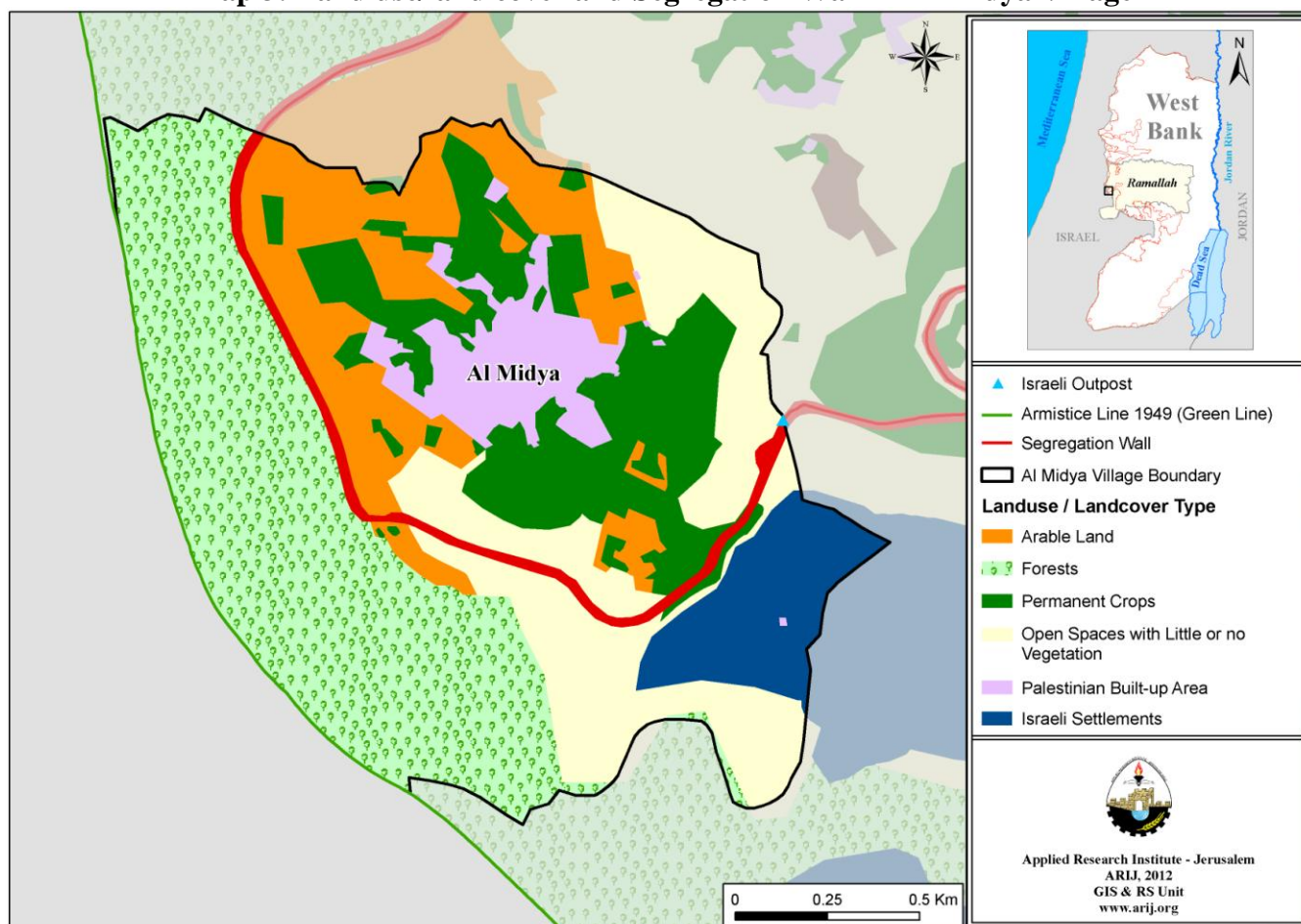
Al Midya village lies on an area of 2,763 dunams, of which 871 dunams are considered arable lands and 182 dunams are dedicated to residential services (see table 3 and map 3).

**Table 3: Land use and land cover in Al Midya village in 2010 (area in dunam)**

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (871)				Inland water	Forests	Open Spaces	Area of Industrial, Commercial & Transport Unit	Area of Settlement, Military Bases & Wall Zone
		Permanent Crops	Green-houses	Range-lands	Arable lands					
2,763	182	461	0	0	410	0	925	526	0	258

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012.

**Map 3: Land use/land cover and Segregation Wall in Al Midya Village**



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

Table 4 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open-cultivated vegetables in Al Midya. The most common crop cultivated within this area is squash.

**Table 4: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Al Midya village (dunam)**

Fruity vegetables		Leafy vegetable		Green legumes		Bulbs		Other vegetables		Total area	
RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.
19	0	0	0	15	0	8	0	0	0	42	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

Table 5 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. Al Midya is famous for olive crops; there being a total of 492 dunams planted with olive trees.

**Table 5: Total area of fruit and olive trees in Al Midya village (dunam)**

Olives		Citrus		Stone-fruits		Pome fruits		Nuts		Other fruits		Total area	
Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.
492	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	50	0	552	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

As for the field crops and forage in Al Midya, cereals (in particular wheat) are the most cultivated covering an area of about 90 dunams (See table 6).

**Table 6: Total area of field crops in Al Midya village (dunam)**

Cereals		Bulbs		Dry legumes		Oil crops		Forage crops		Stimulating crops		Other crops		Total area	
Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr
90	0	13	0	49	0	6	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	228	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

The difference between the two sets of results obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and by ARIJ's GIS Unit in sizes of agricultural areas is explained by the fact that the Ministry of Agriculture and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (2010) conducted a survey which used a definition of agricultural areas based on land ownership. Therefore, the areas included in the survey were those of actual holdings of agricultural areas instead of seasonal ones. The survey did not consider fragmented and small seasonal cultivated areas in residential and agricultural areas. ARIJ's survey, however, indicated the existence of a high proportion of small and fragmented holdings (home gardens) throughout the occupied Palestinian territories, thus accounting for the larger area of agricultural holdings calculated by ARIJ.

The field survey conducted by ARIJ team in 2011 shows that 2% of the residents in Al Midya are rearing and keeping domestic animals such as sheep, goats and others (Al Midya Village Council, 2011) (See Table 7).

**Table 7: Livestock in Al Midya village**

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
6	544	376	0	0	0	0	73,600	250	8

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

*Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009*

There are approximately 6 kilometers of agricultural roads in the village; 3km of which are suitable for tractors and agriculture machinery and 3km are suitable for animals only (Al Midya Village Council, 2011).

The agricultural sector in Al Midya suffers from many problems, including (Al Midya Village Council, 2011):

1. Lack of water resources.
2. Lack of access to agricultural lands.
3. Lack of capital.
4. Lack of economic feasibility.

## Institutions and Services

There is only a village council and a post office division in Al Midya village (Al Midya Village Council, 2011).

## Infrastructure and Natural Resources

### Electricity and Telecommunication Services:

Al Midya has been connected to a public electricity network since 1987; served by Jerusalem Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the village. Approximately 95% of the housing units in the village are connected to this network. However, the village residents suffer some problems concerning electricity, including the high price of electricity, the weak electric current, and the power outages mainly in winter (Al Midya Village Council, 2011).

Furthermore, Al Midya is connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 20% of the housing units within the village boundaries are connected to phone lines (Al Midya Village Council, 2011).

### Transportation Services:

There are only 3 public buses considered the main means of transportation in Al Midya village, in addition to private cars; these are considered insufficient (Al Midya Village Council, 2011). As for the road

network in the village; there are a total of 6km of main roads; 3km of which are paved and in good condition, and 3km are unpaved. There are also a total of 3km of secondary unpaved roads (Al Midya Village Council, 2011).

### **Water Resources:**

Al Midya is provided with water by the West Bank Water Department, through the public water network (Al Midya Village Council, 2011).

The quantity of water supplied to Al Midya in 2008 is approx 72,640 cubic meters/ year (PWA, 2009). The estimated rate of water supply per capita is about 163 liters/day (Al Midya Village Council, 2011). Here it should be noted that no Al Midya citizen consumes this amount of water due to water losses (calculated at approx 20%). The losses happen at the main source, major transport lines, distribution network, and at the household level; thus the rate of water consumption per capita in Al Midya is 130 liters per day (Al Midya Village Council, 2011). This is a good rate compared with the minimum quantity proposed by the World Health Organization, which is 100 liters per capita per day (Al Midya Village Council, 2011).

Also, located in Al Midya are 30 rainwater harvesting cisterns. Moreover, the price of one cubic meter of water from the public water network is 4 NIS (Al Midya Village Council, 2011).

### **Sanitation:**

Al Midya lacks a public sewerage network; most of the village residents use endocrines for the disposal of waste water (Al Midya Village Council, 2011).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day, is approximately 172 cubic meters, or 46 thousand cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the village, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is approximately 91 liters per day. The wastewater collected by cesspits is discharged by wastewater tankers directly to open areas or nearby valleys without regard for the environment. Here it should be noted that there is no wastewater treatment either at the source or at the disposal sites and this poses a serious threat to the environment and the public health (ARIJ - WERU, 2012).

### **Solid Waste Management:**

Al Midya Village Council is considered the official body responsible for managing solid waste, i.e. solid waste collection and disposal, generated from the citizens and establishments in the village, which is currently represented by solid waste collection and disposal. Due to the fact that the process of solid waste management is costly, a monthly fee has been charged on the population serviced by domestic solid waste collection and transportation services. This is charged at approximately 10 NIS. However, the collected fees are not considered sufficient for good management of solid waste; only 40% of these fees being collected from the citizens (Al Midya Village Council, 2011).

Most of the population in Al Midya benefit from solid waste services; waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags and then transferred to 8 containers,

spread throughout the neighborhoods. The village council collects the solid waste from the containers three days a week and transports it by a waste vehicle to Qibya random dumping site; which is 6km away from the village. The common method for solid waste treatment in this dumping site is setting waste on fire (Al Midya Village Council, 2011).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Al Midya is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Al Midya residents is nearly 0.9 tons, or 313 tons per year (ARIJ - WERU, 2012).

## **Environmental Conditions**

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

### **Water Crisis**

- Water is cut off by the West Bank Water Department for long periods of time during summer in several neighborhoods of the village for several reasons:
  - (1) Israeli control over Palestinian water resources.
  - (2) High rate of water losses, because the water network is old and in need of rehabilitation and renovation.

### **Wastewater Management**

- The absence of a public sewerage network means that in Al Midya residents are forced to use unhygienic endocrines for the disposal of wastewater, and/or discharge wastewater in the streets. This is particularly common in winter, as citizens cannot afford the high cost of sewage tankers during this period. These methods facilitate environmental damage, health problems, and the spread of epidemics and diseases in the village. This wastewater also contaminates the groundwater and water collected in household cisterns (rainwater harvesting cisterns), as it mixes with the waste water thus becomes unsuitable for drinking. This happens because most cesspits are built without lining, allowing wastewater to enter into the ground and avoiding the need to use sewage tankers. Moreover, the untreated wastewater collected from cesspits by sewage tankers is disposed of in open areas without concern for the damage it causes to the environment and to residents' health.

### **Solid Waste Management:**

- The lack of a central sanitary landfill to serve in Al Midya and the other neighboring communities in the governorate is due mainly to the obstacles created by the Israeli authorities for local and national institutions in granting licenses to establish such a landfill, because the appropriate land is within Area C and under Israeli control. Additionally, the implementation of such projects depends on funding from donor countries. The lack of a sanitary landfill is a source of pollution to the groundwater and soil through the leachate produced from the solid waste, and produces bad odors and distortion of the landscape.

## Impact of Israeli Occupation

### Geopolitical status in Al Midya Village

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed in 28<sup>th</sup> September 1995 between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Al Midya village was divided into areas “B” and “C”. Approximately 204 dunams (7.4% of the village’s total area) were assigned as area B, where the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) has a complete control over civil matters but Israel continues to have overriding responsibility for security. Area B constitutes most of the inhabited Palestinian areas, including municipalities, villages and some camps. The rest of the village’s area, constituting 2,559 dunams (92.6% of the total area), is classified as area C, where Israel retains full control over security and administration related to the territory. In area C Palestinian building and land management is prohibited unless through consent or authorization by the Israeli Civil Administration. It is worth mentioning that most of the population in Al Midya village resides in area C and most of the lands lying within area C in the village are forests, agricultural areas, open spaces and Palestinian built-up areas (table 8).

**Table 8: The Geopolitical Divisions of Al Midya Village according to Oslo II Agreement 1995 – Ramallah Governorate**

Classification	Area in dunams	Percent from Total village area
Area A	0	0
Area B	204	7.4
Area C	2559	92.6
Nature Reserve	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2763</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2011*

### Al Midya Village and the Israeli Occupation Practices

Al Midya village has received its share of the Israeli confiscations for the benefit of the various Israeli targets, represented in the construction of Israeli settlements and outposts on the town territories, in addition to the segregation plan represented in the construction of the segregation wall. Following is a breakdown of the Israeli confiscations of Al Midya village territories:

During the Israeli Occupation of the Palestinian territory, the Israeli government confiscated 186 dunams in Al Midya village to establish the Israeli settlement “Hashmona'im” which is located south-east of the village and the major part of it was constructed on Ni'lin land. This settlement was established in 1985 and is currently inhabited by 2,588 Israeli settlers.

Also, lands of Al Midya village have been forcefully seized by Israeli settlers to build the Israeli outpost North Hashmona'im in an attempt to expand the Hashmona'im settlement by controlling more



Palestinian land. It is worth mentioning that the Hashmona'im settlement and all its surrounding outposts are part of the Mod'in Illit (Qiryat Sefer) settlement bloc which the Israeli authorities are trying to keep under their control (including East Jerusalem) as part of Israel by building the segregation wall and intensifying the settlement building. This is a unilateral method to draw the Israeli borders and preserve the state and the Jewish majority within it.

During the last two decades, Israel built 232 outposts in the West Bank. These outposts are considered the nucleus for the development of new settlements. Outposts are composed of mobile caravans that are located on land stolen by the settlers and they are a branch of a mother settlement nearby. It is worth mentioning that the epidemic of Israeli outposts started with a "Sharonian" call for Jewish settlers to take control of Palestinian hilltops to prevent transferring them to Palestinians in negotiations. Although the successive Israeli governments haven't legalized this phenomenon, they managed to find security and logistical cover to justify the act and its existence and continuity. In 2001 the Prime Minister at that time, Ariel Sharon, unleashed the expansion of outposts which has led to a significant increase in their number within Palestinian areas. Also, the Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) helped the Israeli settlers to move and settle in those outposts, in addition to protecting and providing them with the necessary infrastructure to guarantee their continued existence.

### The Israeli Segregation Wall plan in Al Midya village

The Israeli segregation wall plan has a negative and destructive impact on Al Midya village. According to the latest revised route of the Israeli segregation wall plan published on the Israeli Ministry of Defense's website on 30th April 2007, the wall which was constructed on Al Midya lands in the western and southern directions, extends a length of 2.6 km on its land and causes the isolation and confiscation of 1,429 dunams. Most of this isolated area; which includes the Hashmona'im settlement, was annexed to the Mod'in Illit settlement bloc located to the south of Al Midya village in west Ramallah area. This is near the armistice line of 1967, and this bloc includes eight Israeli settlements. The majority of the isolated lands are forests, open spaces and Israeli settlements (table 9).

**Table 9: Land Classification of the Isolated lands in Al Midya village – Ramallah Governorate**

Land Classification	Area (in dunams)
Forests and open Areas	925
Open spaces	249
Israeli settlements	186
Wall Zone	42
Agricultural Lands	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,429</b>

*Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2011*

### Some Issued Military Orders in Al Midya Village

The Israeli occupation Army has issued many military orders to confiscate lands in Al Midya village, following are some of them:

- Israeli Military Order No. (113/03/T): Issued on the 31<sup>st</sup> of December 2003. It confiscates a total land area of 265.7 dunams of the lands of Al Midya and Ni'lin villages for military purposes.

- Israeli Military Order No. (114/03/T): Issued on the 31<sup>st</sup> of December 2003. It confiscates a total land area of 590 dunams from the land of Ni'lin and Al Midya villages for security purposes and to construct the Israeli Segregation Wall.
- Israeli Military Order No. (42/07/T-amendment): Issued on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of January 2011. It confiscates a total land area of 64.8 dunams from the land of Al Midya village for security purposes and to construct the Israeli Segregation Wall.

## Development Plans and Projects

### Implemented Projects

Al Midya village council has implemented several development projects in Al Midya, during the last five years, as shown in Table 10.

**Table 10: Implemented Development Plans and Projects in Al Midya**

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Pavement of internal roads	Infrastructure	2009	Ministry of Finance
Connecting households to the water network and setting up new water meters	Infrastructure	2009	Ministry of Finance
Construction of 4 classrooms	Educational	2005	USAID
Establishing a main line for water and renovating the internal water network	Infrastructure	2004	United Nations Development Program

Source: Al Midya Village Council, 2011

### Proposed Projects

Al Midya Village Council, in cooperation with the civil society organizations in the village and the village residents, looks forward to the implementation of several projects in the coming years. The project ideas were developed during the PRA workshop that was conducted by ARIJ staff in the village. The projects are as follows, in order of priority, from the perspective of the workshop's participants:

1. Constructing and rehabilitating agricultural roads.
2. Constructing agricultural greenhouses.
3. Establishing women development projects such as sewing, development and literacy.
4. Establishing a fence and Cheek around lands near the wall.
5. Constructing domestic and agricultural wells.
6. Reclaiming lands near the wall.
7. Expanding the Main Street linking Al Midya with Ni'lin.
8. Paving the rest of internal roads in the village.
9. Constructing a model school to separate females from males.
10. Providing street lighting in the village internal roads.

## Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Al Midya suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 11 shows the development priorities and needs in the village, according to the village council's point of view.

**Table 11: Development Priorities and Needs in Al Midya**

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
<b>Infrastructural Needs</b>					
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads		*		9km*
2	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks			*	
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	*			200m <sup>3</sup>
7	Construction of a Sewage Disposal Network	*			5km
8	Construction of a New Electricity Network			*	
9	Providing Containers for Solid Waste Collection		*		10 containers
10	Providing Vehicles for Collecting Solid Waste			*	
11	Providing a Sanitary Landfill		*		
<b>Health Needs</b>					
1	Building New Clinics/ Health Care Centres		*		a health center
2	Restoring Old Clinics/ Health Care Centres			*	
3	Purchasing of Medical Equipment and Tools			*	
<b>Educational Needs</b>					
1	Building New Schools	*			elementary & secondary levels
2	Rehabilitating old Schools			*	
3	Purchasing New Equipment for Schools			*	
<b>Agriculture Needs</b>					
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands		*		200 dunams
2	Building Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns		*		20 cisterns
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock			*	
4	Veterinary Services		*		
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals	*			500 tons/ year
6	Construction of New Greenhouses			*	
7	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses			*	
8	Providing Field Crops Seeds	*			
9	Providing plants and Agricultural Supplies	*			

\*3km are main roads and 6km are agricultural roads

Source: Al Midya Village Council, 2011

## References:

- *Al Midya Village Council, 2011.*
- *Applied Research Institute - Jerusalem (ARIJ), 2012. Geographic Information Systems and Remote Sensing Unit; Land Use Analysis (2010) – Half Meter High Accuracy. Bethlehem - Palestine.*
- *Applied Research Institute - Jerusalem (ARIJ), 2012. Geographic Information Systems and Remote Sensing unit Database. Bethlehem - Palestine.*
- *Applied Research Institute - Jerusalem (ARIJ). 2012. Water & Environment Research Unit Database (WERU). Bethlehem - Palestine.*
- *Ministry of Education & Higher Education (MOHE) - Ramallah, 2011. Directorate of Education; A database of schools (2010/2011). Ramallah – Palestine.*
- *Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), 2009. Directorate of Agriculture data (2008/2009). Ramallah - Palestine.*
- *Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. 2009. Ramallah, Palestine: General Census of Population and Housing Censuses, 2007.*
- *Palestinian Water Authority. 2009. Ramallah, Palestine: Quantities of Water Supply & Consumption in the West Bank Governorates, 2008.*