

Kobar 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 Ramallah Governorate. These booklets came as a result of a comprehensive study of all localities in Ramallah Governorate, which aims at depicting the overall living conditions in the governorate and presenting developmental plans to assist in developing the livelihood of the population in the area. It was accomplished through the "Village Profiles and Needs Assessment;" the project funded by the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID).

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

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

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

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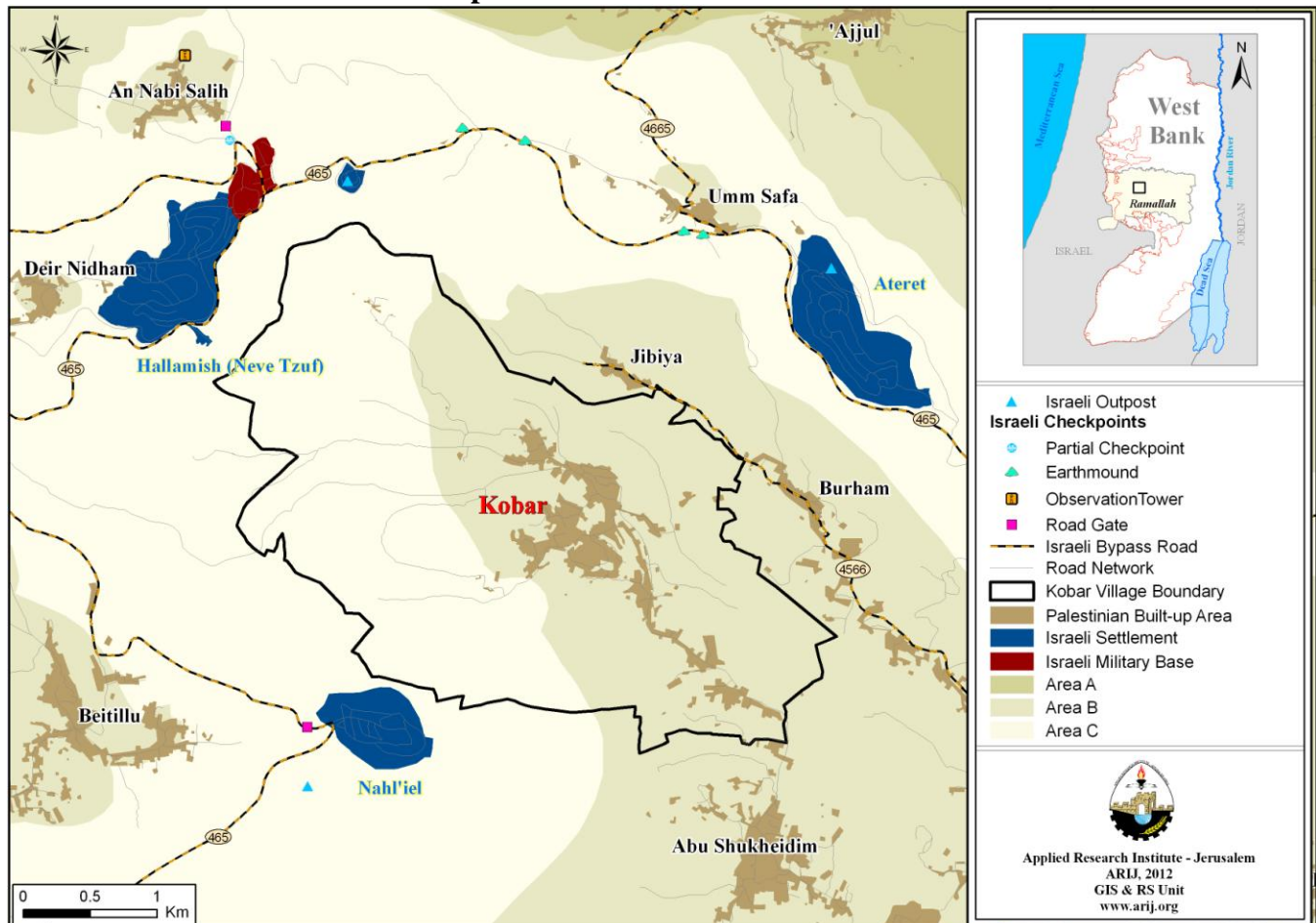
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Kobar Village Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Kobar is a Palestinian village in the Ramallah Governorate located 10.1 km north of Ramallah City. Kobar is bordered by Burham village to the east, Jibiya and Umm Safa lands to the north, Al Itihad to the west, and Al-Zaytouneh and Bir Zeit lands to the south (ARIJ GIS, 2012) (See Map 1)

Map 1: Kobar location and borders



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

Burqa is located at an altitude of 670m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 669.8mm. The average annual temperature is 16 °C and the average annual humidity is approximately 61% (ARIJ GIS, 2012).

Since 1996, Kobar has been governed by a village council which is currently administrated by 11 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority. There are two further employees working in

the Council; the village council owns a permanent headquarters and is included within a Joint Services Council for neighboring localities (Kobar Village Council, 2011).

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

- Managing and maintaining the water network.
- Supplying an electricity network or generators.
- Solid waste collection, street cleaning and providing social development services
- Implementation of projects and case studies for the village.

History

Kobar can be translated literally as ‘the place where the gypsum was’, as the village was renowned for its gypsum resources (Kobar Village Council, 2011).

The establishment of the village dates back to ancient times (Kobar Village Council, 2011) (See photo below for Kobar village).

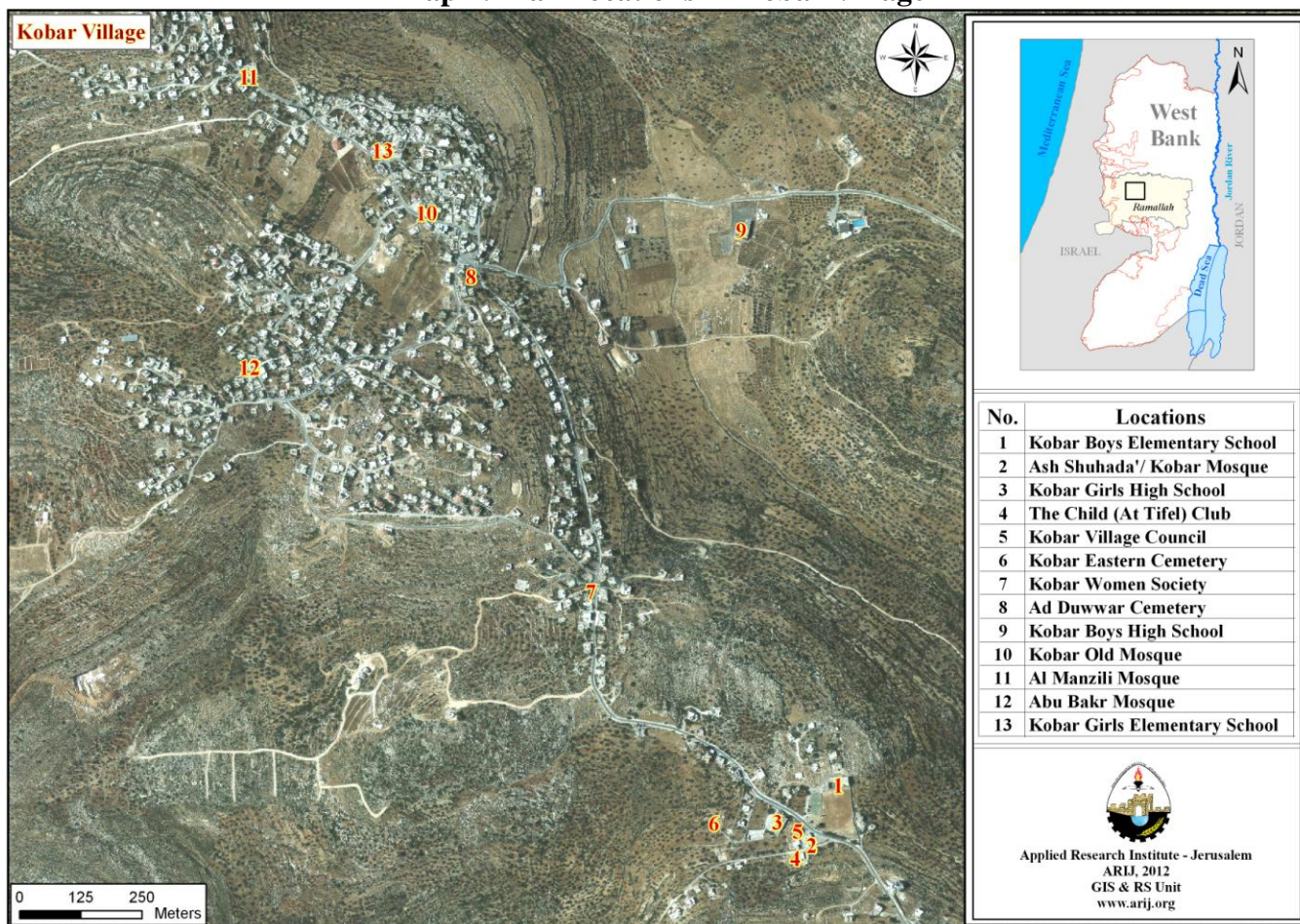
Photos of Kobar



Religious and Archaeological Sites

There are four mosques in the village: Kobar New, Ash Shuhada', Abu Bakr as Siddiq and Al 'Atqiya' Mosques. There are several sites of archaeological interest, including Ad Dweir, Kafr Fidiya, Ash Sheikh Jameel shrine, Al Juwani Convent, Al Butool and the old city. None of these sites are used for tourism and all are in need of renovation and rehabilitation (Kobar Village Council, 2011) (See Map 2).

Map 2: Main locations in Kobar Village



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Kobar in 2007 was 3,456, of whom 1,772 were male and 1,684 female. There were 668 households living in 707 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 Kobar was as follows: 39.1% were less than 15 years of age, 55.7% were between 15 and

64 years of age, and 5% were 65 years old or older. Data additionally showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the village is 105:100, meaning that males and females constituted 51.3% and 48.7% of the population respectively.

Families

Kobar residents are from several families, mainly the Al Barghouthi, Dar Yousef, Dar Yasin, Dar 'Amriyah, Dar Badwan, Dar Abu al Hajj, Dar al Fahel, Al Masa'da families (Kobar Village Council, 2011).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate amongst the Kobar population was approximately 6.5%, of whom 79.5% were females. Of the literate population, 12.5% could only read and write, with no formal education 20.9% had elementary education, 30.6% had preparatory education, 15.7% had secondary education, and 13.4% completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the village of Kobar by sex and educational attainment in 2007.

Table 1: Kobar population (10 years of age and above) by sex and educational attainment

Sex	Illiterate	Can read & write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Unknown	Total
M	34	164	268	426	248	57	109	5	14	2	1	1,328
F	132	155	265	354	152	64	80	2	8	-	6	1,218
T	166	319	533	780	400	121	189	7	22	2	7	2,546

Source: PCBS, 2009.

There are three public schools in the village, run by the Palestinian Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE), but there are no kindergartens (Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011).

Table 2: The Schools in : Kobar by name, stage, sex, and supervising authority

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Kobar Boys Secondary School	Government	Males
Kobar Girls Secondary School		Females
Kobar Co-educated Elementary School		Mixed
Source: Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011		

There are 905 students, 55 teachers, and 33 classes in the village (Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011). The average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 16, and the average number of students per class is approximately 27.

The educational sector in Kobar village faces some obstacles, mainly (Kobar Village Council, 2011):

1. The lack of teachers specializing in particular subjects.

2. The schools and playgrounds are in need of maintenance.
3. The impact of the negative economic situation on students and their families.
4. The lack of entertaining and engaging programs for students, combined with the need to upgrade and modernize school curriculums.

Health Status

There are a few health centers available in Kobar village: Kobar governmental health center, a governmental physician's clinic, three private clinics (one dental, one ophthalmology and one general physician's clinic), and a private pharmacy. In the absence of required health services and in emergencies, residents of Kobar go to Abu Shukheidim health center or health centers in Ramallah city, 5km and 15km from the locality respectively (Kobar Village Council, 2011).

The health sector in the village experiences many problems, including (Kobar Village Council, 2011):

- The lack of a fully-qualified health center in the village.
- The lack of an ambulance for emergency cases.
- The lack of a radiology center and a medical laboratory.
- The lack of medicines in the health center.

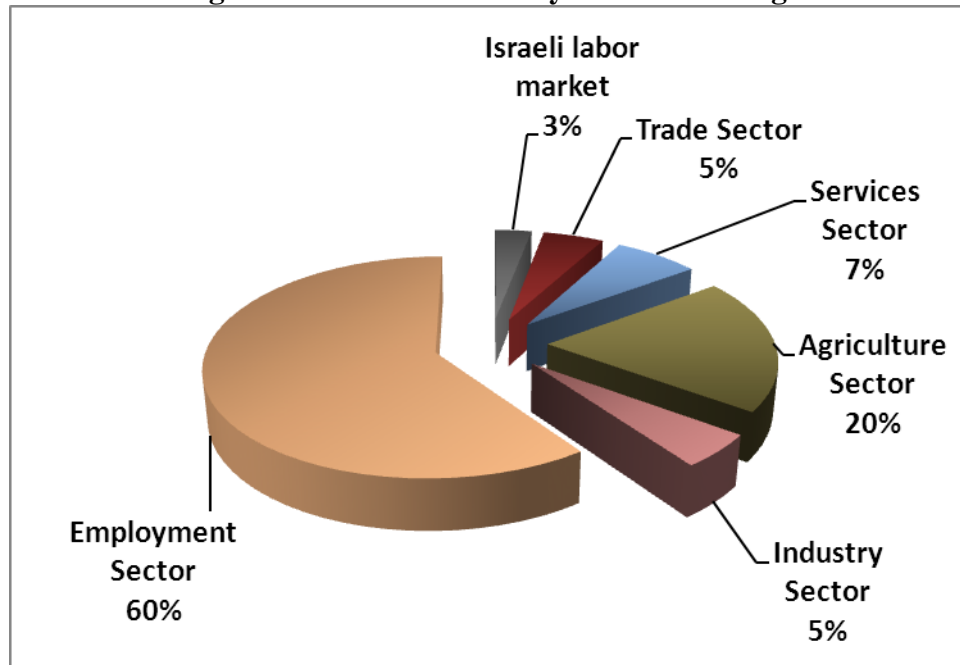
Economic Activities

The economy in Kobar is dependent on several economic sectors, mainly the employees sector, which absorbs 60% of the village workforce (Kobar Village Council, 2011) (See Figure1).

The results of a field survey conducted by ARIJ staff in 2011 for the distribution of labor by economic activity in Kobar are as follows:

- Government or Private Employees Sector (60%)
- Agriculture Sector (20%)
- Services (7%)
- Industry (5%)
- Trade Sector (5%)
- Israeli labor market (3%)

Figure 1: Economic Activity in Kobar Village



Source: Kobar Village Council, 2011

The village has an olive oil-press and two stone quarries, in addition to 14 grocery stores, one fruit and vegetable store, 5 different professional workshops, 3 different service stores, and one store for agricultural tools (Kobar Village Council, 2011).

The unemployment rate in Kobar reached around 15% in 2011, and it was found that the social groups most affected in the village as a result of Israeli restrictions and procedures are (Kobar Village Council, 2011):

- Former workers in Israel.
- Workers in the agricultural sector.
- Workers in industry.

Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 37.2% of the Kobar labor force was economically active, of whom 92% were employed, 62.5% were not economically active, 51% were students, and 35.9% were housekeepers (See Table 3).

Table 3: Kobar population (10 years of age 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	715	30	35	780	420	2	88	13	18	541	7	1,328
F	156	3	7	166	392	570	75	1	13	1,051	1	1,218
T	871	33	42	946	812	572	163	14	31	1,592	8	2,546

Source: PCBS, 2009.

Agricultural Sector

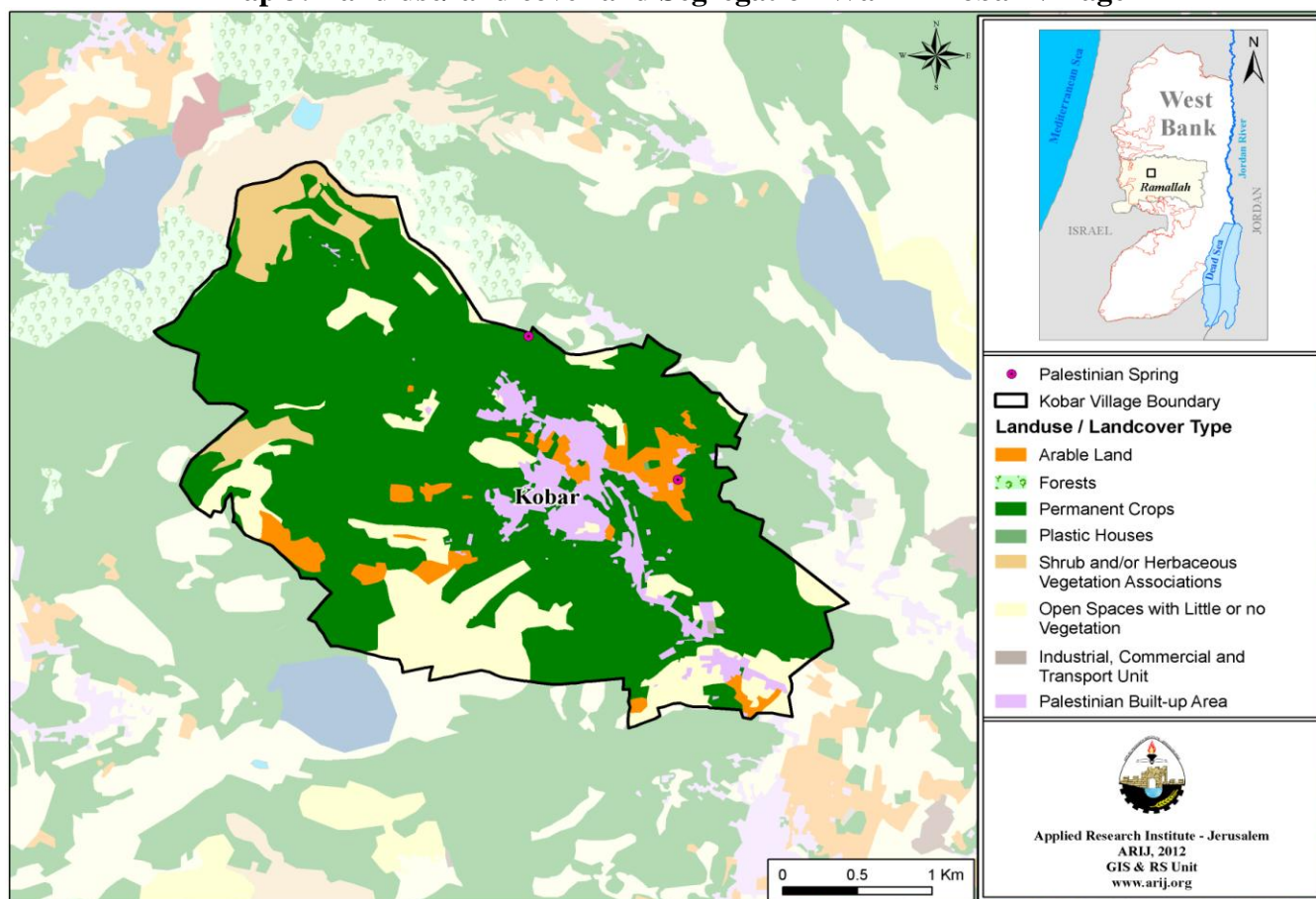
Kobar lies on an area of 9,905 dunums, of which 7,713 dunums are arable land and 643 dunums are residential (see Table 4 and Map 3).

Table 4: Land use and land cover in Kobar village in 2010 (area in dunum)

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (7,713)				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					
9,905	643	6,768	2	488	455	0	7	1,537	5	0

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012.

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



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

Table 5 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open-cultivated vegetables in Kobar. The most commonly cultivated crop within this area is tomato.

Table 5: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Kobar village (dunum)

Fruity vegetables		Leafy vegetable		Green legumes		Bulbs		Other vegetables		Total area	
RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.
30	0	0	0	15	0	5	0	0	0	50	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

Table 6 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. Kobar is famous for olive cultivation; the village has 1,658 dunums of land planted with olive crops in total.

Table 6: Total area of fruit and olive trees in Kobar village (dunum)

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.
1,658	0	0	0	57	0	7	0	71	0	150	0	1,943	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

Cereals (particularly wheat) are the most cultivated field crop in Kobar, covering an area of about 135 dunums (See Table 7).

Table 7: Total area of field crops in Kobar village (dunum)

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
135	0	22	0	52	0	6	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	255	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 in 2011 shows that 5% of the residents in Kobar rear and keep domestic animals such as sheep and goats (See Table 8).

Table 8: Livestock in Kobar village

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
3	304	297	0	0	0	0	46,800	0	12

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

There are around 30 kilometers of agricultural roads in the village, divided as follows (Kobar Village Council, 2011):

Table 9: Agricultural Roads in Kobar Village and their Lengths

Suitability of Agricultural Roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	10
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	5
For animals only	15
Unsuitable	-

Source: Kobar Village Council, 2011

The agriculture sector in the village faces many obstacles and problems, including (Kobar Village Council, 2011):

- The lack of water sources.
- The lack of capital for agricultural production.

- The inability to reclaim lands necessary for development.
- The lack of financial and technical support for farmers and agricultural businesses.
- The weak economic feasibility of agricultural enterprise.

Institutions and Services

Kobar village has a post office division in addition to a number of local institutions and associations that provide services to various sectors of society. These include (Kobar Village Council, 2011):

- **Kobar Village Council:** Founded in 1996 by the Ministry of Local Governorate with the goal of taking care of issues in the village and providing various services to its population.
- **Kobar Sports Club:** Founded in 1973 by the village's youth and currently registered in the Ministry of Youth and Sports, aiming to provide young people in the village with sport, cultural, and social activities.
- **Kobar Women Center:** Founded in 2010 by Ministry of Interior, providing services including canteen management, women's activities, and the women's club.
- **Kobar Women and Young Women Center:** Founded in 2010 by the Ministry of Interior, the center provides women with educational and cultural activities.
- **Kobar Consuming Society:** Founded in 2003 by the Ministry of Labor, the society includes a supermarket and a kindergarten.
- **Kobar Women Agricultural Society:** Founded in 2003 by the Ministry of Labor, aiming to provide agricultural and embroidery services.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services:

Kobar has been connected to a public electricity network since 1981. It is served by Jerusalem Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the village. Approximately 90% of the housing units in the village are connected to the network. However, the village residents experience some problems concerning electricity, primarily the high costs of electricity; as the company has no competitors, prices are high. Additionally, the network is in need of rehabilitation and expansion and the electrical current is weak in outlying areas of the village (Kobar Village Council, 2011).

Kobar is connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 90% of the housing units within the village boundaries are connected to phone lines (Kobar Village Council, 2011).

Transportation Services:

There are 14 taxis and two buses as the main means of transportation in Kobar village. In addition to the lack of vehicles in the village, residents experience problems due to earth mounds and military checkpoints on roads (Kobar Village Council, 2011). There are a total of 3km of main roads and 16km of secondary roads in the village (See Table 10) (Kobar Village Council, 2011).

Table 10: Roads in Kobar village

Status of Internal Roads	Road Length (km)	
	Main	Sub
1. Paved & in good condition	3	7
2. Paved but in poor condition	-	4
3. Unpaved	-	5

Source: Kobar Village Council, 2011

Water Resources:

Kobar is provided with water by the Ramallah Water Company through the public water network established in 1984. Approximately, 95% of the housing units are connected to the water network (Kobar Village Council, 2011). The quantity of water supplied to Kobar in 2010 was about 84,897 cubic meters/year and the estimated rate of water supply per capita is about 67 liters/day (Jerusalem Water Authority, 2011).

However, no Kobar citizen consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are estimated at approximately 26.5%. The losses happen at the main source, in the major transport lines, throughout the distribution network, and at the household level (Jerusalem Water Authority, 2011); therefore, the rate of water consumption per capita in Kobar is 50 liters/day. This is a low rate compared to the minimum quantity of 100 liters/capita/day proposed by the World Health Organization.

To determine water costs, the water authority has adopted an upward rate where the price of water increases with increasing consumption. Table 11 shows the price of water by category of consumption.

Table 11: Water tariffs of Jerusalem Water Authority adopted since 01.01.2012

Consumption Category (m ³)	Domestic (NIS/m ³)	Industrial (NIS/m ³)	Tourist (NIS/m ³)	Commercial (NIS/m ³)	Public Institutions (NIS/m ³)
0 – 5	4.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4
5.1 – 10	4.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	4.5
10.1 – 20	5.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	5.6
20.1 – 30	6.8	8.1	8.1	8.1	6.8
30.1+	9	9.9	10.8	9	9

Source: Jerusalem Water Authority, 2012

The village has 350 rainwater harvesting cisterns (Kobar Village Council, 2011). Additionally, there are 7 springs in Kobar; small agricultural projects have been established on four of these (See Table 12):

Table 12: Water springs in Kobar village by name, their use and quantity of water produced

	Spring Name	Daily Pumping Rate (cup)	Ownership	Area of Cultivated Land (dunum)	Types of Crops	Irrigation System
1	'Ein al Balad	6	public	3	vegetables	Manual
2	'Ein Jadida	2	public	0	-	-
3	'Ein al Qubbah	5	public	0	-	-
4	'Ein ar Rihanah	5	public	0	-	-
5	Wadi al Bir ash Sharqi	3	public	undefined	vegetables	Manual
6	Wadi al Bir al Gharbi	2.5	public	undefined	vegetables	Manual

Source: Kobar Village Council, 2011

Sanitation:

Kobar lacks a public sewerage network with most of the village residents using cesspits as their main means of wastewater disposal (Kobar Village Council, 2011).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day is approximately 119.7 cubic meters, or 43,680 cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the village, it is estimated that per capita wastewater generation is approximately 35 liters per day. The wastewater collected by cesspits is discharged by wastewater tankers directly to open areas or nearby valleys without concern for the environment. There is no wastewater treatment either at the source or at the disposal sites and this poses a serious threat to the environment and to public health (ARIJ - WERU, 2012).

Solid Waste Management:

Kobar Village Council 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 of 15 NIS is charged to the population serviced by domestic solid waste collection and transportation services. However, the collected fees are not sufficient for good solid waste management, because only 60% of these fees are collected from the citizens (Kobar Village Council, 2011).

Most of the population in Kobar benefit from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags and then transferred to containers spread throughout the locality. The Village Council collects the solid waste from the containers three times a week and transports it using a waste vehicle¹ to a dumping site in 'Ein ar Rihaniya valley, where it is burnt (Kobar Village Council, 2011). Household waste, industrial waste, and medical waste are collected together and dumped into the same landfill; there is no system for the collection and separation of hazardous waste (Kobar Village Council, 2011).

¹ The waste vehicle is used by Kobar and its neighboring localities.

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Kobar is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day by Kobar residents is nearly 2.4 tons, or 885 tons per year (ARIJ - WERU, 2012).

Environmental Conditions

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

Water Crisis

- Water is cut off by the Jerusalem Water Authority for long periods of time during summer in several neighborhoods of the village for several reasons:
 - (1) Israeli control over Palestinian water resources causes problems in the organization of water pumping and its distribution amongst populations. The Jerusalem Water Authority distributes water to various areas on an interval basis because the amount of water available is not sufficient to supply everyone's needs simultaneously.
 - (2) High rate of water losses, because the water network is old and in need of rehabilitation and renovation.
- Lack of a public water reservoir in the village for the use of residents during water shortages.

Wastewater Management

- The absence of a public sewage network means that in Kobar residents are forced to use unhygienic cesspits for the disposal of wastewater, and/or discharge wastewater in the streets. This is particularly common in winter, as citizens cannot afford the high cost of sewage tankers during this period. These methods facilitate environmental damage, health problems, and the spread of epidemics and diseases in the village. This wastewater also contaminates the groundwater and water collected in household cisterns (rainwater harvesting cisterns) because most cesspits are built without lining, allowing wastewater to enter into the ground and avoiding the need to use sewage tankers. 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 Kobar 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.

- There is an absence of a system in the village and the governorate in general that separates hazardous waste from non-hazardous waste. Hazardous solid waste is collected with non-hazardous waste and transported to 'Ein ar Rihaniya valley landfill for disposal by burning.

Impact of the Israeli Occupation

Geopolitical status in Kobar

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed in 28th September 1995 between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Kobar was divided into areas “B” and “C”. Approximately 5,324 dunums (53.7% 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. It is worth mentioning that all of the village’s population resides in area “B”. The rest of the village’s area, constituting 4,581 dunums (46.3% 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 a consent or authorization by the Israeli Civil Administration. Most of the lands lying within the area “C” are agricultural areas and open spaces (table 13).

Table 13: The Geopolitical Divisions of Kobar – Ramallah Governorate

Area	Area in dunums	Percent of Total village area
Area A	0	0
Area B	5,324	53.7
Area C	4,581	46.3
Nature Reserve	0	0
Total	9,905	100

Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2011

There are no Israeli settlements on Kobar lands, although some settlement blocs are very close to the village and located on neighboring villages' lands on the western side of the village. These include Hallamish settlement bloc and Hallamish military base, both of which are built on lands of An Nabi Salih and Deir Nidham. Nahl'iel settlement is located to the south-west of Kobar, 1500 meters from the village. Both settlements were constructed on 853 dunums of land and are currently inhabited by approximately 1500 Israeli settlers.

Attacks carried out by Israeli settlers living in the illegal settlements around Kobar have had a serious and significant impact on the village people and their properties. These attacks allow settlers to control more Palestinian lands adjacent to the settlements by preventing landowners from accessing their land. Settlers near Kobar have also enclosed land using barbed wire and planted trees on Palestinian lands to increase their control. They have also burnt and uprooted trees planted and owned by Palestinians and attacked landowners to intimidate them and deter them from returning to their lands.

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

Kobar Village Council has implemented several development projects in Kobar during the past five years (See Table 14).

Table 14: Implemented Development Plans and Projects in Kobar During the Last Five Years

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Construction and pavement of roads	Infrastructure	2008	Ministry of Finance
Construction and pavement of roads	Infrastructure	2009	CHF
Construction and pavement of roads	Infrastructure	2010	Ministry of Finance
Rehabilitation of a road network and provision of street lighting	Infrastructure	2010	Ministry of Finance
Construction of a secondary school	Educational	2011	Belgium
Rehabilitation of part of the boys' elementary school	Educational	2011	German Governorate
Source: Kobar Village Council, 2011			

Proposed Projects

Kobar Village Council, in cooperation with the civil society organizations in the village and the village residents, hopes to implement several projects in the coming years. The project ideas were developed during the PRA workshop conducted by ARIJ staff in the village. The projects are as follows, in order of priority from the perspectives of the participants in the workshop (Kobar Village Council, 2011):

1. Establishing a landfill and providing the village with a waste vehicle.
2. Establishing a reserved water reservoir for the village.
3. Establishing a sewerage network.
4. Providing headquarters for the women and youth societies.
5. Providing an elementary school in the village.
6. Establishing public parks and recreational places.
7. Rehabilitating the springs and using them for agricultural purposes.
8. Constructing harvesting cisterns.
9. Constructing agricultural roads.
10. Marketing olive oil.
11. Paving the village streets.
12. Supporting farmers in the village.
13. Rehabilitating the stadiums.
14. Finding a solution to the problem of transportation.
15. Providing special poisons to get rid of feral pigs.

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Kobar suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 15 shows the development priorities and needs in the village according to the village council's feedback (Kobar Village Council, 2011).

Table 15: Development Priorities and Needs in Kobar

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*			10km*
2	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks		*		2km
3	Extending the Water Network to Cover New Built up Areas	*			2km
4	Construction of New Water Networks			*	
5	Rehabilitation/ Construction of New Wells or Springs	*			5 springs
6	Construction of Water Reservoirs	*			1000 cubic meters
7	Construction of a Sewage Disposal Network	*			10km
8	Construction of a New Electricity Network		*		2km
9	Providing Containers for Solid Waste Collection		*		50 containers
10	Providing Vehicles for Collecting Solid Waste	*			1
11	Providing a Sanitary Landfill	*			
Health Needs					
1	Building of New Clinics or Health Care Centres	*			a health center
2	Rehabilitation of Old Clinics or Health Care Centres			*	
3	Purchasing of Medical Equipment and Tools	*			
Educational Needs					
1	Building of New Schools			*	
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools		*		elementary & secondary schools
3	Purchasing of New Equipment for Schools	*			
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands	*			1,000 dunums
2	Building Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns	*			200 cisterns
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock		*		20 barracks
4	Veterinary Services		*		
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals		*		50 tons/year
6	Construction of New Greenhouses		*		10 greenhouses
7	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses			*	
8	Field Crops Seeds		*		
9	Plants and Agricultural Supplies		*		

* 3km are main roads, 2km are sub roads and 5km are agricultural

Source: Kobar Village Council, 2011

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