

Ras Karkar 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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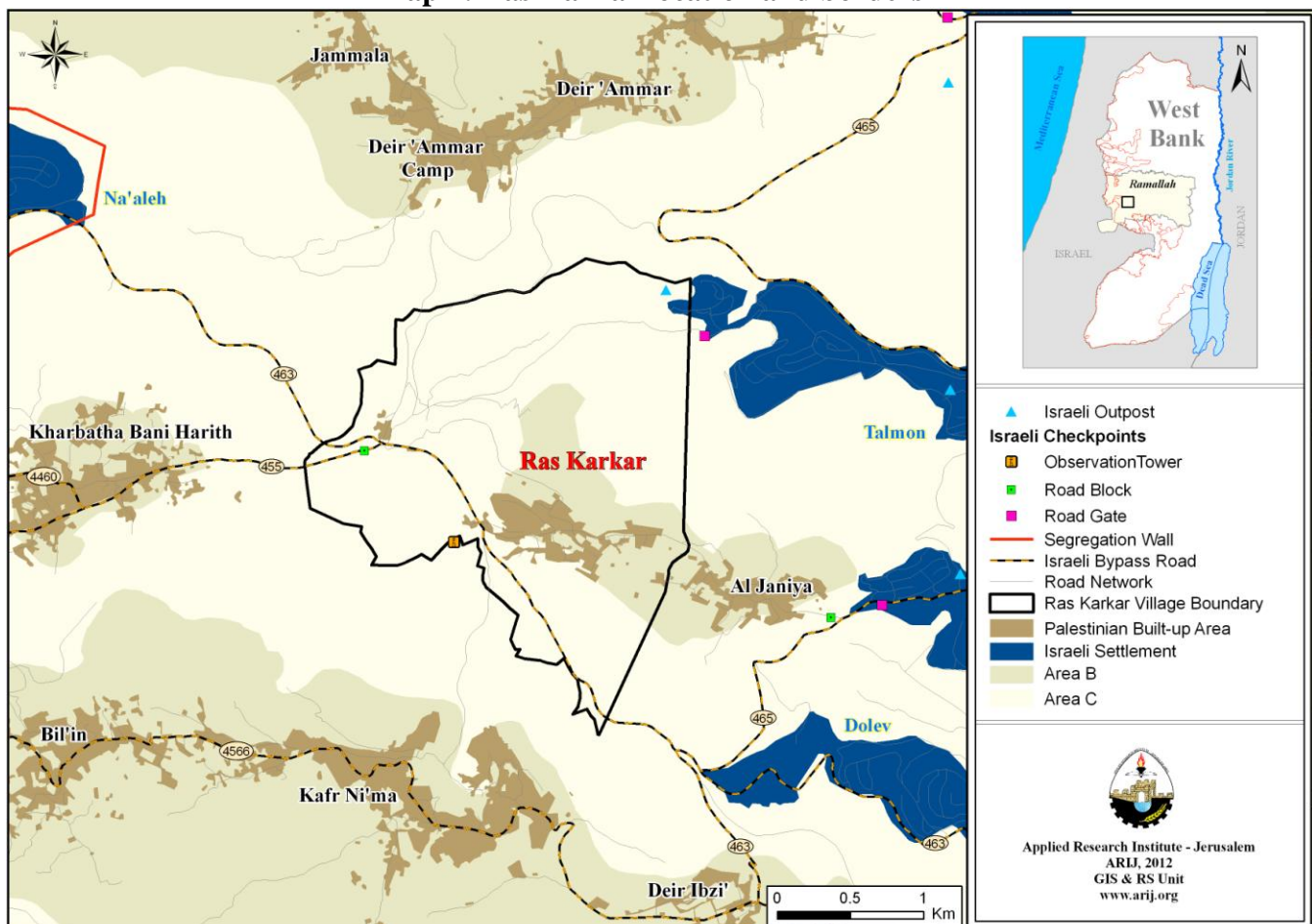
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Ras Karkar Village Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Ras Karkar is a Palestinian village in the Ramallah Governorate located 10.1km west of Ramallah City. Ras Karkar is bordered by Al Janiya village to the east, Al-Itihad to the north, Kharbatha Bani Harith to the west, and Kafr Ni'ma village to the south (ARIJ GIS, 2012) (See map 1).

Map 1: Ras Karkar location and borders



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

Ras Karkar is located at an altitude of 488m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 579.2mm. The average annual temperature is 17 °C and the average annual humidity is approximately 61% (ARIJ GIS, 2012).

Since 1998, Ras Karkar has been governed by a village council which is currently administered by 9 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority and an additional two employees working in the council. The village council has a permanent rented headquarters but does not possess a vehicle for the collection of solid waste (Ras Karkar Village Council, 2010).

It is the responsibility of the village council to provide a number of services to the residents of Ras Karkar, including (Ras Karkar Village Council, 2010):

1. Infrastructure services, such as water network provision and management.
2. Solid waste collection, road construction, pavement and rehabilitation, and social development services.
3. Protection of archeological and historical sites in the village.

History

Ras Karkar's name is derived from two words. 'Ras' (literally meaning 'head' or 'top') was chosen due to the village's location on a hilltop, and 'karkar' was added in relation to a set of ruins located in the village and known as Karkar (Ras Karkar Village Council, 2010) (See photo below for Ras Karkar village).

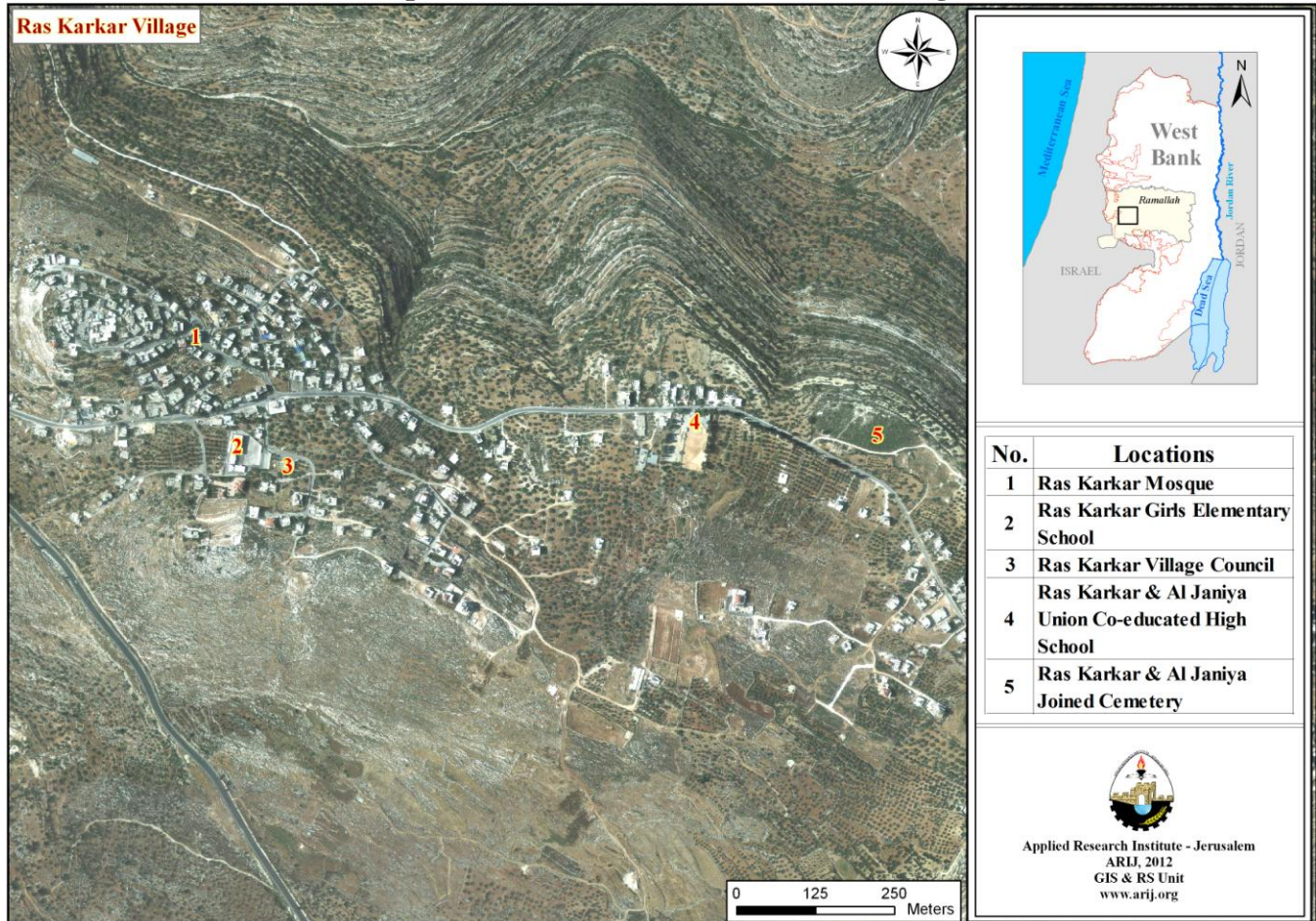
Photos of Ras Karkar



Religious and Archaeological Sites

There is one mosque in the village, Ras Karkar Mosque. There are a few sites of archaeological interest, including Samhan Castle, prophet 'Ayyub's shrine, and Ash Sheikh Anbar Shrine and Khirbah (Ras Karkar Village Council, 2010) (See Map 2).

Map 2: Main locations in Ras Karkar Village



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Ras Karkar in 2007 was 1,563, of whom 799 were male and 764 female. There were 288 households living in 308 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 Ras Karkar is as follows: 41.2% were less than 15 years of age, 55.5% were between 15

and 64 years of age, and 3% were 65 years of age or older. Data additionally showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the village is 104.6:100, meaning that males and females constitute 51.1% and 48.9% of the population respectively.

Families

Ras Karkar residents are from several families, primarily the Nofal, Samhan and Fheida families (Ras Karkar Village Council, 2010).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate amongst the Ras Karkar population was approximately 5.6%, of whom 78.5% were female. Of the literate population, 17.1% could only read and write, with no formal education 29.5% had elementary education, 22.4% had preparatory education, 17.5% had secondary education, and 7.5% completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the village of Ras Karkar by sex and educational attainment in 2007.

Table 1: Ras Karkar 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	14	92	193	123	116	14	35	-	5	-	3	595
F	51	107	149	137	87	13	20	-	-	-	2	566
T	65	199	342	260	203	27	55	-	5	-	5	1,161

Source: PCBS, 2009.

There are two public schools in the village run by the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education, but there are no kindergartens (see Table 2) (Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011).

Table 2: The Schools in Ras Karkar by name, stage, sex, and supervising authority (2010/2011)

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Ras Karkar Girls Elementary School	Government	Mixed
Al Janiya-Ras Karkar Union Co-educated Secondary School	Government	Mixed

Source: Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011

In the village (in 2011) there were 532 students, 37 teachers, and 22 classes (Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2009). The average number of students per teacher in the school was nearly 14, whilst the average number of students per class was approximately 24.

Due to the lack of secondary-level schools (scientific stream) in the village, students of Ras Karkar village attend Kafr Ni'ma village schools, 3km from the village, in order to complete their secondary education (Ras Karkar Village Council, 2010).

Moreover, the educational sector in Ras Karkar village faces some further obstacles, primarily the small size of the schools and the need to expand the school buildings (Ras Karkar Village Council, 2010).

Health Status

There is only one health facility available in Ras Karkar village, a health center under the authority of the Health Work Committees. Therefore, residents of Ras Karkar attend Kafr Ni'ma village's health clinics and centers, 3km from the locality (Ras Karkar Village Council, 2010).

Furthermore, the health sector in the village faces some additional obstacles and problems, including (Ras Karkar Village Council, 2010):

1. The lack of health facilities in the village; there is only one health center and it does not operate on a regular basis.
2. The health insurance does not cover the patients' medicine and prescription needs.

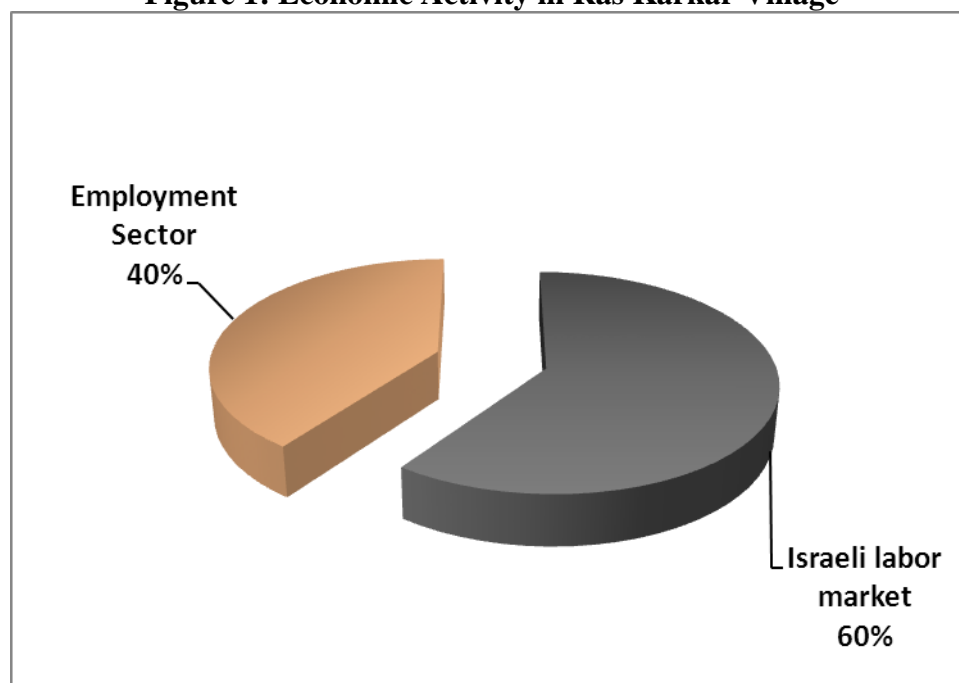
Economic Activities

The economy in Ras Karkar is dependent on several economic sectors, primarily the Israeli labor market which absorbs 60% of the village workforce (Ras Karkar Village Council, 2010) (See Figure 1).

The results of a field survey conducted by ARIJ staff in 2010 for the distribution of labor by economic activity in Ras Karkar are as follows:

- Israeli Labor Market (60%)
- Government or Private Employees Sector (40%)

Figure 1: Economic Activity in Ras Karkar Village



Source: Ras Karkar Village Council, 2010

There are 5 groceries, 2 professional workshops and one service store in Ras Karkar village (Ras Karkar Village Council, 2010).

The unemployment rate in Ras Karkar reached 30% in 2010, and the economic group most affected by the Israeli restrictions has been workers in the agricultural sector (Ras Karkar Village Council, 2010).

Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 28.8% of the Ras Karkar labor force was economically active, of whom 86.2% were employed, and 70.3% were not economically active, 56.5% were students, and 31.9% were housekeepers (See Table 3).

Table 3: Ras Karkar 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	268	25	15	308	223	2	38	7	10	280	7	595
F	20	-	6	26	238	258	32	1	7	536	4	566
T	288	25	21	334	461	260	70	8	17	816	11	1,161

Source: PCBS, March 2009. Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, Final Results

Agricultural Sector

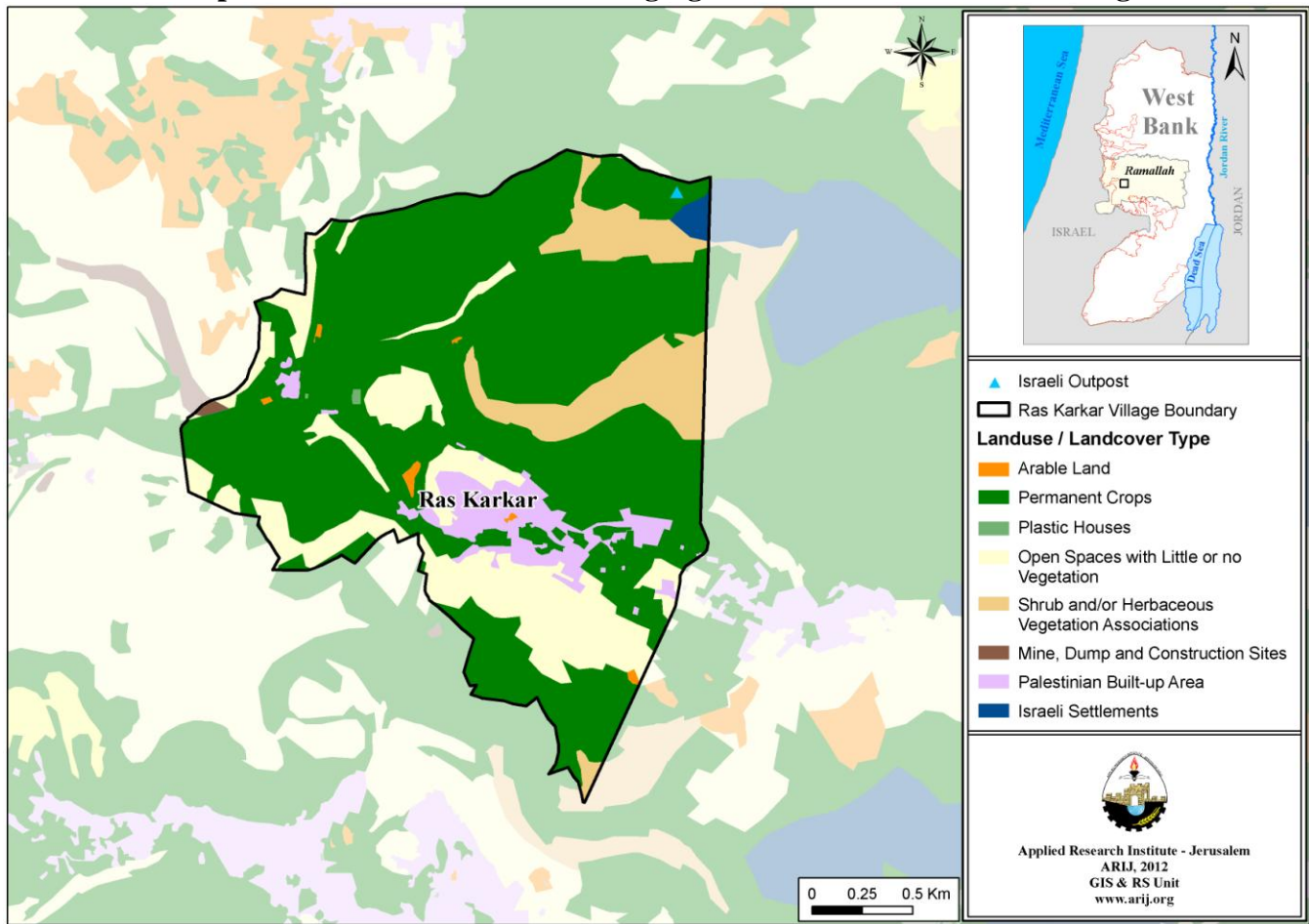
Ras Karkar Village lies on an area of 5,051 dunums, of which 3,889 dunums are arable land and 287 dunums are dedicated to residential services (see Table 4 and Map 3).

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

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (3,889)				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					
5,051	287	3,399	4	470	16	0	0	838	7	29

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012.

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



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

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

Table 5: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Ras Karkar 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.
20	4	0	0	10	0	0	0	5	0	35	4

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

Table 6 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. Ras Karkar is famous for olive cultivation; there are 3,212 dunums of land planted with olive trees in the village.

Table 6: Total area of fruit and olive trees in Ras Karkar 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.
3,212	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	15	0	62	0	3,295	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

In terms of field crops and forage in Ras Karkar, cereals (particularly wheat and barley) are the most cultivated, covering an area of about 160 dunums, in addition to the cultivation of dry legumes such as beans (See Table 7).

Table 7: Total area of field crops in Ras Karkar 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
160	0	9	0	21	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	1	0	221	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 staff shows that 4% of the residents in Ras Karkar rear and keep domestic animals such as sheep, and goats (See Table 8).

Table 8: Livestock in Ras Karkar village

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
1	24	79	0	0	0	0	82,400	5,700	19

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

There are approximately 12 kilometers of agricultural roads in the village, divided as follows (Ras Karkar Village Council, 2010):

Table 9: Agricultural Roads in Ras Karkar Village and their Lengths

Suitability of Agricultural Roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	3
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	2
For animals only	4
Unsuitable	3

However, the agricultural sector faces some obstacles and problems, including (Ras Karkar Village Council, 2010):

- The lack of financial support for farmers.
- Land confiscation by Israeli occupation forces.
- The lack of access to agricultural lands due to the occupation.
- The lands are mountainous, rugged, and in need of reclamation.

Institutions and Services

Ras Karkar village has only one governmental institution, a post office division. However, the village has a number of local institutions and associations that provide services to various sectors of society. These include (Ras Karkar Village Council, 2010):

- **Ras Karkar Village Council:** Founded in 1998 by the Ministry of Local Government with the goal of taking care of issues in the village and providing various services to its population.
- **Ras Karkar Sports Club:** Founded in 1982 by the village youth and registered in the Ministry of Youth & Sports, with an interest in all sports and cultural activities.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services:

Ras Karkar has been connected to a public electricity network since 1960. It is served by Jerusalem Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the village, and approximately 100% of

the housing units in the village are connected to the network. However, the village residents face some problems concerning electricity, mainly (Ras Karkar Village Council, 2010):

- The continuous power shortages during winter.
- The need to expand the electricity network.
- The need for a transformer.
- The need to renew or rehabilitate the high voltage lines.

Ras Karkar is connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 30% of the housing units within the village boundaries are connected to phone lines (Ras Karkar Village Council, 2010).

Transportation Services:

Public buses form the main means of transportation in Ras Karkar village; there are 7 public buses through which Ras Karkar residents travel to Ramallah city. However, during their travels, residents are often delayed due to the existence of earth mounds and military checkpoints on the road network (Ras Karkar Village Council, 2010). There are 5km of main roads and 5km of secondary roads in the village (See Table 10) (Ras Karkar Village Council, 2010).

Table 10: Roads in Ras Karkar village

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

Source: Ras Karkar Village Council, 2010

Water Resources:

The water company in Jerusalem provides the village with water through a water network established in 1986. This network supplies water to almost all housing units in the village (Ras Karkar Village Council, 2010). The quantity of water supplied to the village reached approximately 60,000m³ in 2010 (Ras Karkar Village Council, 2010), and therefore the amount of water consumed per person is estimated to be 105 liter/capita/day. However, no resident of Ras Karkar consumes this amount of water due to water losses from the transfer of water and its distribution through the network from the main company provider to housing units. Water losses are estimated at 20%, and therefore the average of water consumption per capita is 84 liter/capita/day (Ras Karkar Village Council, 2010). This average is less than the recommended amount of 100 liter/capita/day proposed by the World Health Organization (WHO).

Ras Karkar also has 20 rainwater harvesting cisterns. Each cubic meter of water from the public network costs 4.5 NIS (Ras Karkar Village Council, 2010).

Sanitation:

Ras Karkar Village lacks a public sewage network; most of the population uses cesspits as a main means of wastewater disposal (Ras Karkar Village Council, 2010).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day is approximately 105 cubic meters, or 38,000 cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the village, it is estimated that per capita wastewater generation is approximately 59 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 both environmental and public health (ARIJ - WERU, 2012).

Solid Waste Management:

Ras Karkar Village Council is responsible for managing the collection and disposal of solid waste generated by citizens and establishments in the village (Ras Karkar Village Council, 2010).

Most of the population in Ras Karkar benefit from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags and then transferred into larger containers. The Village Council then collects the solid waste twice a week and transports it using a tractor to the village's dumping site, where it is usually burnt.

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Ras Karkar is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Ras Karkar residents is nearly 1.1 tons, or 399 tons per year (ARIJ - WERU, 2012).

Environmental Conditions

Like other villages and towns in the governorate, in Ras Karkar 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.
- Lack of a water public reservoir in the village.

Wastewater Management

- The absence of a public sewage network means that in Ras Karkar 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), as it mixes

with the wastewater 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 Ras Karkar 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 by the solid waste, and produces bad odors and distortion of the landscape.

Impact of the Israeli Occupation

Geopolitical status in Ras Karkar

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed in 28th September 1995 between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Ras Karkar was divided into areas “B” and “C”. Approximately 939 dunums (18.6% 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 most of the village’s population resides in area “B” which constitutes a small area in comparison to the total area of the village. The rest of the village’s area, constituting 4,112 dunums (81.4% 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 11).

Table 11: The Geopolitical Divisions of Ras Karkar – Ramallah Governorate

Area	Area in dunums	Percent of Total village area
Area A	0	0
Area B	939	18.6
Area C	4,112	81.4
Nature Reserve	0	0
Total	5,051	100

Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2012

Ras Karkar village and the Israeli Occupation Practices

During the last two decades Israel constructed 232 outposts within the West Bank. These outposts are considered the nucleus for the development of new settlements. Outposts are composed of mobile caravans on the stolen lands by the settlers. Outposts are a contiguity of a mother settlement that is near. It is worth mentioning that the epidemic of Israeli outposts started with a “Sharonian” call for Jewish settlers to take control over Palestinian hilltops to prevent transferring them to Palestinians in negotiations. Although the successive Israeli governments haven’t legalized this phenomenon, they managed to find a security and logistic cover to justify the act and its continuity. After 2001 the Prime Minister Ariel Sharon unleashed the expansion of outposts which has led to a significant increase in the number of outposts 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. Ras Karkar is one of the Palestinian villages that had their lands seized forcefully for the establishment of outposts. In Ras Karkar, the outpost “Zayt Ra’nan” was established in 2001, and is composed of 35 mobile caravans and 2 permanent ones, taken up by 40 Israeli settlers.

The Israeli Government confiscated more lands from Ras Karkar to open bypass roads 455 and 463 to connect the Israeli settlements established on lands east of the village (Talmon settlement) with those west of Ras Karkar (Mod’in Illit settlement bloc) and with Israeli settlements inside the Green Line (1949 Armistice Line). The real threat of bypass roads lies in the buffer zone formed by the IOF along these roads, extending to approximately 75 m on each side of the road; these buffer zones dramatically increase the total area of land affected by the construction of the bypass roads.

Attacks carried out by Israeli settlers living in settlements and outposts near Ras Karkar village (Talmon settlement to the east and Nili and Na'aleh settlements to the west) have had a serious and significant impact on the village people and their properties. These attacks have contributed to material losses for the village citizens and have included setting tens of dunums of agricultural lands on fire and burning fruit trees, including olive and stone-fruit trees which are an important source of income for many Palestinian families in the village.

Issued Military Orders in Ras Karkar Village

The Israeli Occupation Army has issued many military orders to confiscate lands in Ras Karkar for the construction of the Segregation Wall, including the following:

- Israeli Military Order No. (95/16/T): it was issued on the 1st of November 2006 and confiscates an area of 145.3 dunums of the lands of Ras Karkar, Deir ‘Ammar and Beitillu for military purposes and the construction of a bypass road.
- Amendment on the Israeli Military Order No. (95/16/T): it was issued on the 1st of November 2006 and confiscates an area of 145.3 dunums of the lands of Ras Karkar, Deir ‘Ammar and Beitillu villages.

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

Ras Karkar Village Council has implemented several development projects in Ras Karkar during the past five years (See Table 12).

Table 12: Implemented Development Plans and Projects in Ras Karkar During the Last Five Years

Name of the Project	Type	Year
Renovating the water network	Infrastructure	2010
Paving the main road	Infrastructure	2010
Paving internal roads	Infrastructure	2010
Source: Ras Karkar Village Council, 2010		

Proposed Projects

Ras Karkar 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 (Ras Karkar Village Council, 2010):

1. Establishing black and gray wastewater treatment units (60 units).
2. Providing small individual projects (home gardens, beekeeping and poultry) (around 60 projects).
3. Constructing agricultural cisterns (40 projects).
4. Finding a solution to the solid waste problem.
5. Establishing centers specialized in the work of women and their participation in society.
6. Constructing a health, youth and social services integrated complex.
7. Creating childcare projects such as kindergartens and recreational centers.
8. Constructing agricultural roads (7 km) and reclaiming agricultural lands (1000 dunums).
9. Establishing a public park with facilities.
10. Rehabilitating the water springs and exploiting their water resources.
11. Restoring old houses (approximately 20 houses).
12. Providing a mechanism to get rid of harmful insects in the village.
13. Establishing a sewerage project.
14. Providing a landfill and containers.
15. Treating 'Ayoub spring water.

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Ras Karkar 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 point of view (Ras Karkar Village Council, 2010).

Table 13: Development Priorities and Needs in Ras Karkar

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*			3.8km*
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	*			2 springs
6	Construction of Water Reservoirs	*			1000 cups
7	Construction of a Sewage Disposal Network	*			3km
8	Construction of a New Electricity Network	*			3km
9	Providing Containers for Solid Waste Collection	*			1 container
10	Providing Vehicles for Collecting Solid Waste	*			1
11	Providing a Sanitary Landfill	*			
Health Needs					
1	Building of New Clinics or Health Care Centres			*	
2	Rehabilitation of Old Clinics or Health Care Centres			*	
3	Purchasing of Medical Equipment and Tools			*	
Educational Needs					
1	Building of New Schools	*			finishing the construction of the secondary school
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools			*	
3	Purchasing of New Equipment for Schools	*			a library and a scientific laboratory
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands	*			10,000 dunums
2	Building Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns	*			40 cisterns
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock		*		
4	Veterinary Services		*		
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals		*		
6	Construction of New Greenhouses		*		
7	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses		*		
8	Field Crops Seeds		*		
9	Plants and Agricultural Supplies		*		

*1.8km are sub roads and 2km are agricultural roads

Source: Ras Karkar Village Council, 2010

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