Umm Safa Village Profile

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Acknowledgments

Background

This report is part of a series of booklets, which contain compiled information about each city, village, and town in the Ramallah Governorate. These booklets came as a result of a comprehensive study of all villages 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 the 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 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 the focus on the agricultural sector.

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

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Umm Safa Village Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Umm Safa is a Palestinian village in the Ramallah Governorate located 12.1km north of Ramallah City. Umm Safa is bordered by 'Ajjul and 'Atara villages lands to the east, Deir as Sudan and 'Ajjul villages to the north, An Nabi Salih and Deir Nidham territories to the west, and Jibiya and Burham villages and Kobar territories to the south (See Map 1) (ARIJ GIS, 2012).

Map 1: Umm Safa location and borders
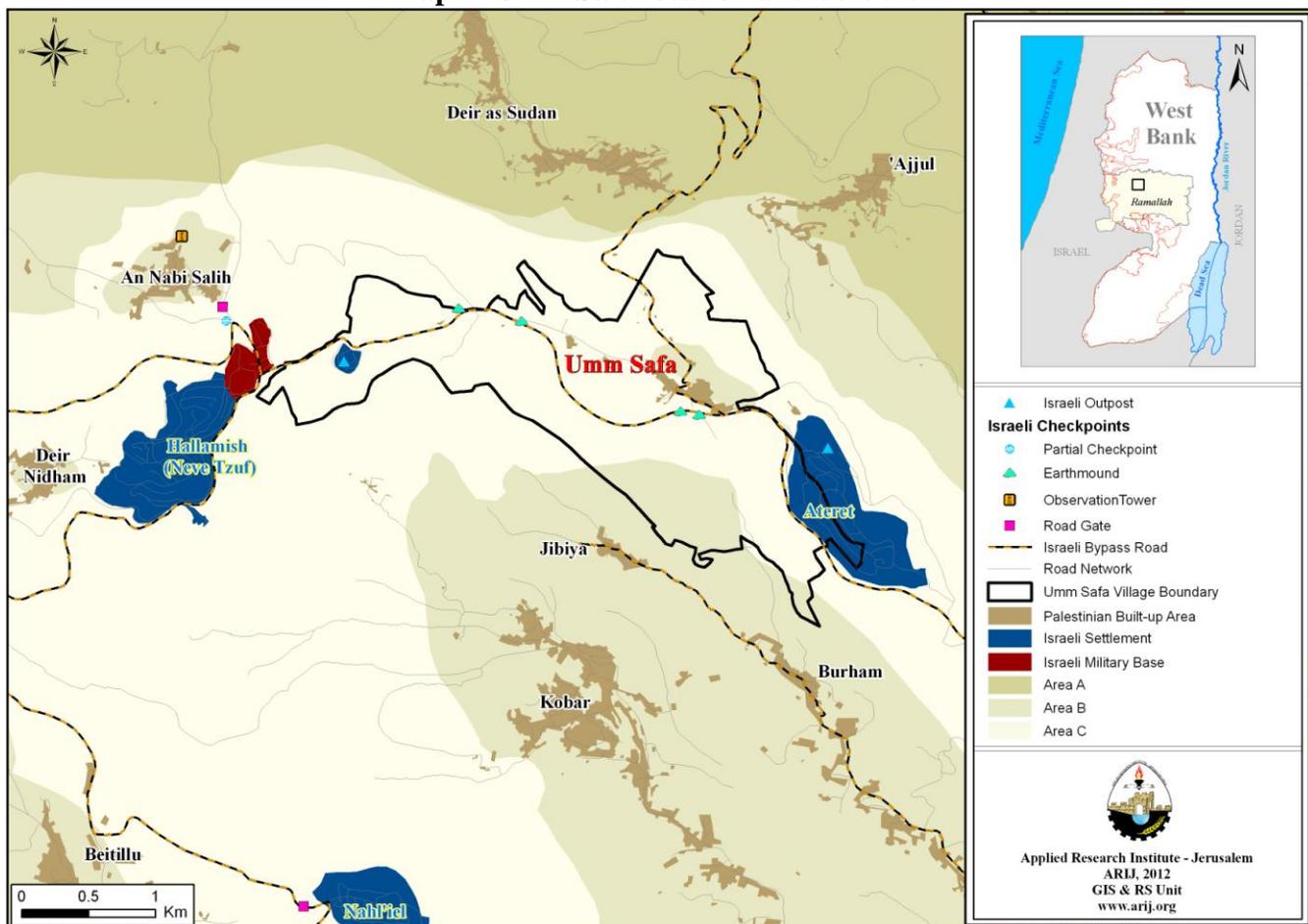
Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

Umm Safa is located at an altitude of 647m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 701.5mm. The average annual temperature is $16\,^{\circ}$C and the average annual humidity is approximately 61% (ARIJ GIS, 2012).

Since 1996, Umm Safa has been governed by a Projects Committee, which is currently administrated by 5 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority. The Projects Committee owns a permanent headquarters, but does not possess a vehicle for the collection of solid waste (Umm Safa Projects Committee, 2011).

It is the responsibility of the Projects Committee to provide a number of services to the residents of Umm Safa, including:

1. Infrastructure services such as water and electricity management.
2. Solid waste collection and providing social services.

History

'Safa' literally means 'rock'. Due to the large number of large rocks in the village and the surrounding area, the village was named Umm Safa (Umm Safa Projects Committee, 2011).

The village was established during the Ottoman era and its residents are descended from the native citizens of the village (Umm Safa Projects Committee, 2011) (See photo below for Umm Safa village).

Photos of Umm Safa

ARIJ Photo Courtesy

Religious and Archaeological Sites

There is one mosque in the village, Bilal ben Rabah Mosque. The village has no sites of archaeological interest (See Map 2) (Umm Safa Projects Committee, 2011).

Map 2: Main locations in Umm Safa Village

No.	Locations
1	Umm Safa Cemetery
2	Umm Safa Old Co-educated School
3	Bilal ben Rabah Mosque
4	Umm Safa Co-educated Elementary School
5	Umm Safa Services Complex & Umm Safa Village Council

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ARIJ, 2012
GIS & RS Unit
www.arij.org
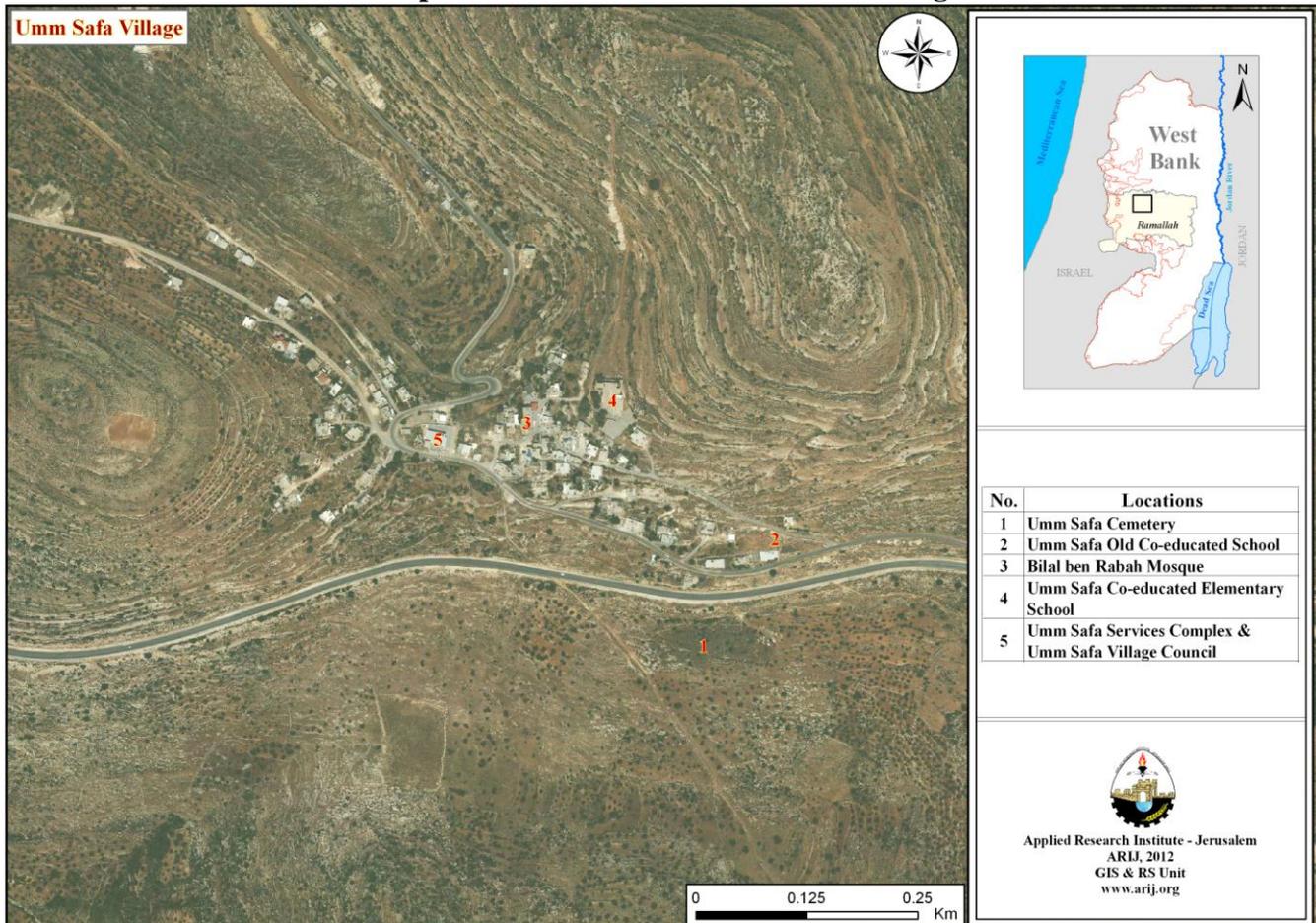
Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Umm Safa in 2007 was 575, of whom 295 were males and 280 females. There were 114 households living in 119 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 Umm Safa was as follows: 32.3% were less than 15 years of age, 64.2% were between 15 - 64 years of age, and 3% were 65 years of age or older category. Data additionally showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the village is 105.4:100, meaning that males and females constituted 51.3% and 48.7% of the population respectively.

Families

Umm Safa residents are from several families, primarily the Tanatra, Sabah, Musleh, Bahr, 'Arqoob, Qannah and Hamad families (Umm Safa Projects Committee, 2011).

Immigration

The field survey conducted by the ARIJ team in 2011 shows that around 30 persons have left Umm Safa village since the Al Aqsa Intifada in 2000 (Umm Safa Projects Committee, 2011).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among Umm Safa population was approximately 8.3%, of whom 62.2% were females. Of the literate population, 8.8% could only read and write, with no formal education, 27.9% had elementary education, 32.4% had preparatory education, 12.4% had secondary education, and 10.1% completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the village of Umm Safa by sex and educational attainment in 2007.

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

S E x	Illiterate	Can read & write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Unknown	Total
M	14	19	69	79	24	11	10	1	1	-	-	**228**
F	23	20	55	65	31	10	12	-	-	-	-	**216**
T	37	39	124	144	55	21	22	1	1	-	-	**444**

Source: PCBS, 2009.

There is one public school in the village, Umm Safa Co-educational Elementary School, which is run by the Palestinian Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE). There are no kindergartens in the village (Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011).

In the village, there are 124 students, 16 teachers, and 10 classes (Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011). The average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 8, while the average number of students per class is approximately 12.

Due to the lack of secondary education in Umm Safa, students of the village attend schools in Bir Zeit, 6km from the village (Umm Safa Projects Committee, 2011). However, students attending these schools struggle with accessing education because of the earth mounds and military checkpoints on roads leading to the schools (Umm Safa Projects Committee, 2011).

Health Status

There is one governmental physician clinic in Umm Safa village. Therefore, due to the lack of health services, residents of Umm Safa use health clinics and centers in Ramallah city, 20km from the locality (Umm Safa Projects Committee, 2011).

The health sector in the village suffers many obstacles and problems, including:

1. The lack of medical staff; despite the existence of an integrated health center in the village, the Palestinian Ministry of Health has not provided a special medical team for the health center.
2. The lack of an ambulance in the village.

Economic Activities

The economy in Umm Safa is dependent on several economic sectors, mainly the services sector, which absorbs 49% of the village workforce (See Figure 1).

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

- Services Sector (49%)
- Government or Private Employees Sector (17%)
- Agriculture Sector (15%)
- Trade Sector (10%)
- Industry (5%)
- Israeli labor market (4%)

Figure 1: Economic Activity in Umm Safa Village
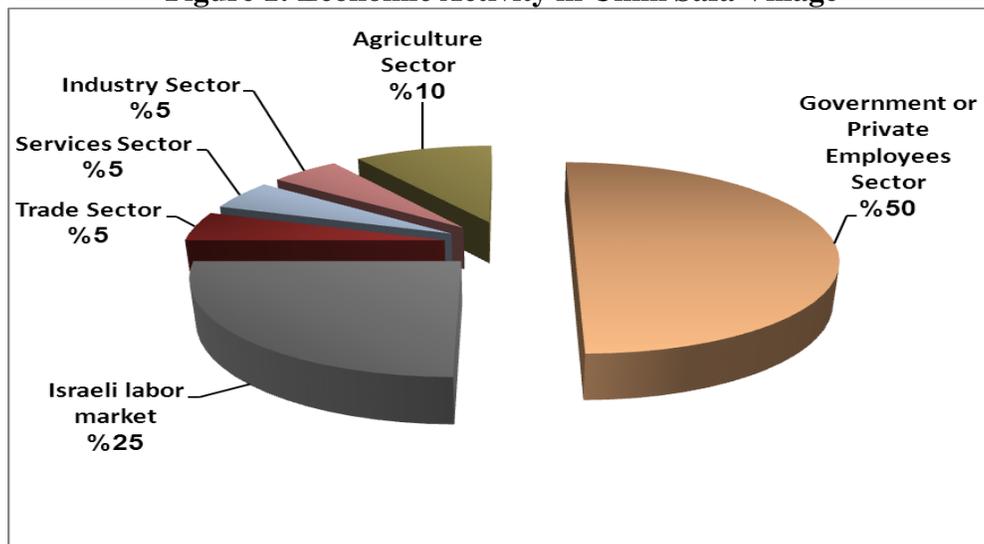
Source: Umm Safa Projects Committee, 2011

There are 3 grocery stores, 2 professional workshops and 2 different service stores in Umm Safa (Umm Safa Projects Committee, 2011).

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

1. Workers in the services sector.
2. Workers in the agricultural sector.
3. Workers in industry.
4. Workers in the trade sector.

Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 41.9% of the Umm Safa labor force was economically active, of whom 88.7% were employed, and 58.1% were not economically active, 44.2% were students, and 39.1% were housekeepers (See Table 2).

Table 2: Umm Safa population (10 years and above) by sex and employment status-2007

S E X	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	140	9	5	**154**	52	-	18	1	3	**74**	-	**228**
F	25	2	5	**32**	62	101	12	-	9	**184**	-	**216**
T	165	11	10	**186**	114	101	30	1	12	**258**	-	**444**

Source: PCBS, March 2009.

Agricultural Sector

Jifna lies on a total area of about 4,403 dunums of which 2,811 dunums are arable land and 83 dunums are residential land (See Table 3 and Map 3).

Table 3: Land use and land cover in Umm Safa village in 2010 (area in dunum)

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (2,811)				Inland water	Forests	Open Spaces	Area of Industrial, Commercial & Transport Unit	Area of Settlements, Military Bases & Wall Zone
		Permanent Crops	Green-houses	Range-lands	Arable lands					
4,403	83	2,150	0	544	117	0	236	1,061	10	202

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012.

Map 3: Land use/land cover and Segregation Wall in Umm Safa Village
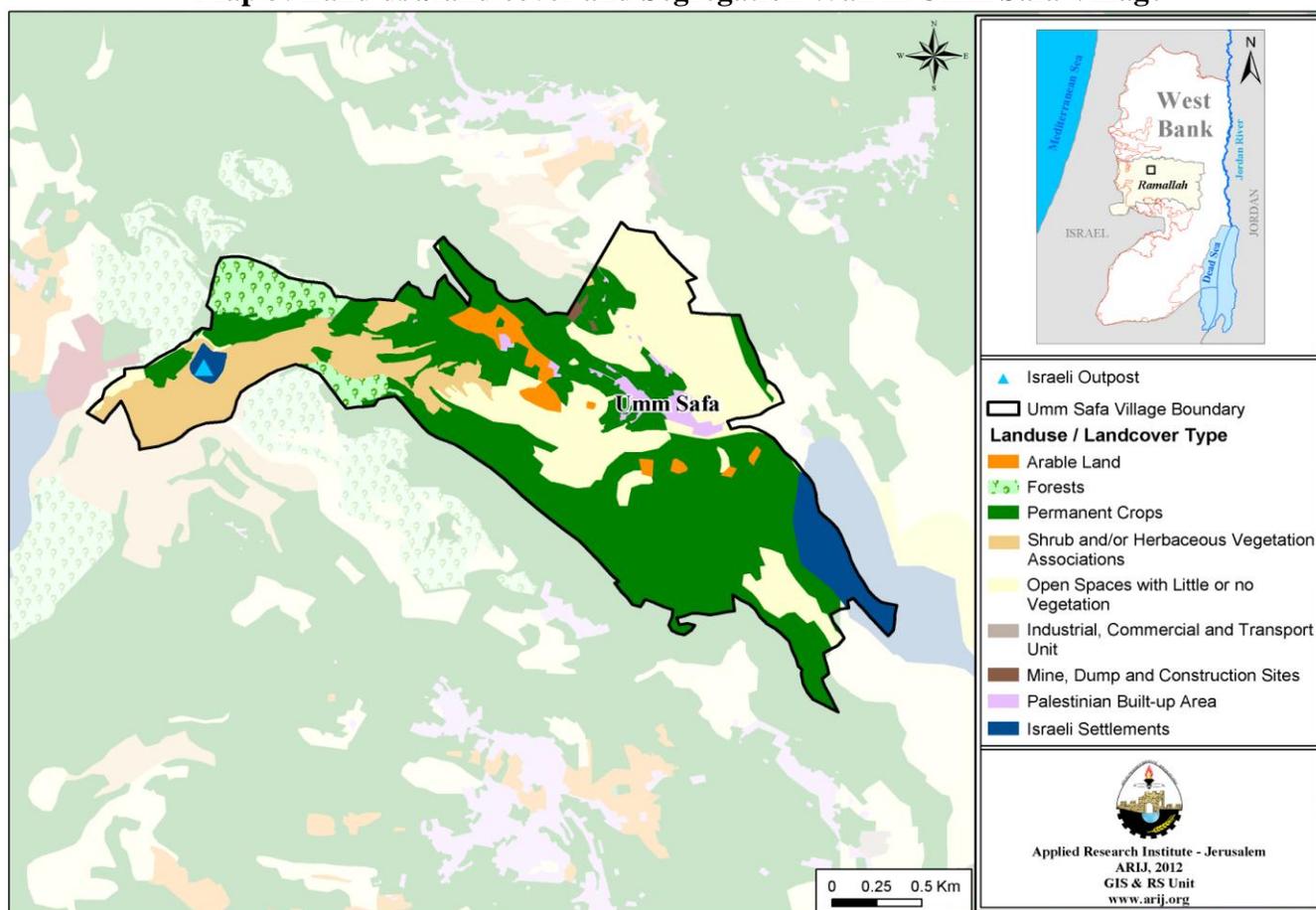
Table 4 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open-cultivated vegetables in Umm Safa. The most commonly cultivated crop within this area is squash.

Table 4: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Umm Safa 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.
15	0.5	0	0	7	0	3	0	0	0	**25**	**0.5**

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated
Source: *Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009*

Table 5 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. Umm Safa is famous for olive cultivation; there are 386 dunums of land planted with olive crops.

Table 5: Total area of fruit and olive trees in Umm Safa 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.
386	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	25	0	45	0	**463**	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated
Source: *Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009*

In terms of field crops and forage in Umm Safa, cereals (in particular wheat) are the most cultivated, covering an area of about 65 dunums, in addition to the cultivation of dry legumes such as beans (See Table 6).

Table 6: Total area of field crops in Umm Safa 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
65	0	8	0	7	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	**120**	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 the ARIJ team in 2011 shows that 4% of the residents in Umm Safa rear and keep domestic animals such as sheep and goats (See Table 7).

Table 7: Livestock in Umm Safa village

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
0	133	318	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls
Source: *Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009*

There are no agricultural roads in the village (Umm Safa Projects Committee, 2011).

The agricultural sector in the village suffers many obstacles and problems, including (Umm Safa Projects Committee, 2011):

- The lack of water sources.
- The lack of support for farmers.
- The lack of consumer markets.
- The lack of capital.
- The lack of economic feasibility.
- The confiscation of lands.
- The lack of rainwater harvesting cisterns.

Institutions and Services

Umm Safa village has no governmental institutions but a number of local institutions and associations that provide services to various sectors of society. These include (Umm Safa Projects Committee, 2011):

- **Umm Safa Projects Committee**: Founded in 1996 by the Ministry of Local Government with the goal of taking care of all the issues in the village and providing various services to its population, in addition to implementing the projects provided by the Palestinian National Authority's Institutions.
- **Umm Safa Sports Club**: Founded in 1974 by the village's youth and registered by the Ministry of Youth & Sport, this club aims to provide young people in the village with sports, cultural and social activities.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services:

Umm Safa has been connected to a public electricity network since 1978. It is served by Jerusalem Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the village. Approximately 100% of the housing units in the village are connected to the network. However, the village residents face some problems concerning electricity, mainly (Umm Safa Projects Committee, 2011):

1. The old and worn out network.
2. The lack of street lightings.
3. The network does not cover all residential areas.
4. The high prices of the new electricity subscription.

Umm Safa is connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 50% of the housing units within the village boundaries are connected to phone lines (Umm Safa Projects Committee, 2011).

Transportation Services:

There is no public transportation in Umm Safa village; resident of the village use public transport available in neighboring villages (including Deir as Sudan, 'Arora, Beit Rima and Deir Abu Mash'al) (Umm Safa Projects Committee, 2011). There are 3km of main roads and 5km of secondary roads in the village (See Table 8) (Umm Safa Projects Committee, 2011).

Table 8: Roads in Umm Safa village

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

Source: Umm Safa Projects Committee, 2011

Water Resources:

The Jerusalem Water Authority provides the village with water through a water network constructed in 1982. This network supplies water to almost all housing units in the village. The quantity of water supplied to the village in 2010 has reached approximately 15,596 m^3/ year, and thus the amount of water consumed per person is estimated to be 74 liter/capita/day (Jerusalem Water Authority, 2011). However, residents of Umm Safa do not consume this amount of water due to water losses from the transfer of water and distribution through the network. Water losses are approximately 26.5 %, and thus the average water consumption per capita is 55 liter/capita/day (Jerusalem Water Authority, 2011). The average water consumption of Umm Safa residents is low compared with the minimum quantity of 100 liters per capita per 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 9 shows the price of water by category of consumption.

Table 9: Water tariffs of Jerusalem Water Authority adopted since 01.01.2012

Consumption Category (m³)	Domestic (NIS/m³)	Industrial (NIS/m³)	Tourist (NIS/m³)	Commercial (NIS/m³)	Public Institutions (NIS/m³)
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

Sanitation:

Umm Safa lacks a public sewerage network with most of the village residents using cesspits as their main means of wastewater disposal (Umm Safa Projects Committee, 2011).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day is approximately 22 cubic meters, or 8,024 cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the village, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is approximately 38 liters per day (ARIJ WERU, 2012). The wastewater collected by cesspits is discharged by wastewater tankers directly to open areas or nearby valleys without any regard 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.

Solid Waste Management:

Umm Safa Projects Committee is responsible for managing the collection and disposal of solid waste generated by citizens and establishments in the village. As the process of solid waste management is costly (about 1,500 NIS/month), a monthly fee is charged to the population serviced by domestic solid waste collection and transportation services which is about 3.5 NIS/month per capita. However, the collected fees are not sufficient for good management of solid waste; only 80% of these fees are collected from the citizens (Umm Safa Projects Committee, 2011).

Most of the population in Umm Safa benefit from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags. The Projects Committee collects the solid waste twice a week and transports it using a waste vehicle to a random dumping site 1 km from the village, where it is burnt (Umm Safa Projects Committee, 2011). According to Umm Safa Projects Committee, the village is served by a waste vehicle rented from a neighboring locality (Umm Safa Projects Committee, 2011).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Umm Safa is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Umm Safa residents is nearly 0.4 ton, or 147 tons per year (ARIJ WERU, 2012).

Environmental Conditions

Like other villages and towns in the governorate, in Umm Safa 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 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 distribution among 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.

Wastewater Management

- The absence of a public sewage network means that in Umm Safa 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 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 sufficient waste collection services mean that waste accumulates in streets and residential areas.
- The lack of a central sanitary landfill to serve Umm Safa 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 the Israeli Occupation

Geopolitical status in Umm Safa

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28th September 1995 between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Umm Safa village was divided into areas "B" and "C". Approximately 706 dunams (16% of the village's total area) were classified as area B, where the PNA has 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 very small area compared to the total area of the village. The rest of the village's area, comprising 3,697 dunams (84% 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. Most of the lands lying within the area C are agricultural areas and open spaces (table 10).

Table 10: The Geopolitical Divisions of Umm Safa – Ramallah Governorate

Area	Area in dunams	Percent of Total village area
Area A	0	0
Area B	706	16
Area C	3,697	84
Nature Reserve	0	0
Total	**4,403**	**100**

Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2011

Umm Safa Village and the Israeli Occupation Practices

During its occupation of Palestine, Israel confiscated an area of 227 dunams (5.2% of the village's total area) from Umm Safa village for the construction of the Ateret and Hallamish Israeli settlements. These settlements are currently inhabited by around 1,054 Israeli settlers (table 11).

Table 11: Israeli Settlements constructed over Umm Safa village's lands

Settlement Name	Year of construction	Area confiscated	Population of settlers
Ateret	1981	186	763
Hallamish	1977	41	1,054
Total		**227**	**1,817**

Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2011

Moreover, during the last two decades Israel has 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 land stolen by the settlers. Outposts are a branch of a nearby mother settlement. 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 continuity. In 2001, the Prime Minister 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, as well as protecting and providing them with the necessary infrastructure to guarantee their continued existence. Umm Safa is one of the Palestinian villages that had their lands seized forcefully for the establishment of the Tzufit outpost in 1999. This outpost includes 26 caravans inhabited by approximately 40 Israeli settlers.

The Israeli Government confiscated more lands from Umm Safa to open bypass roads 465 and 4665 to connect the Israeli settlements established on its land with those surrounding it. The real threat of bypass roads lies in the buffer zone formed by the IOF along these roads, extending approximately 75 m on each side. These buffer zones dramatically increase the total land area affected by the construction of the bypass roads.

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

Umm Safa projects Committee has implemented several development projects in Umm Safa during the past five years (See Table 12).

Table 12: Implemented Development Plans and Projects in Umm Safa During the Last Five Years

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Construction of Umm Safa services center	Public Services	2008	Ministry of Local Government, UNDP & PECDAR
Construction of classrooms for the village's school	Educational	2010	Pontifical Mission
Source: Umm Safa Projects Committee, 2011			

Proposed Projects

Umm Safa Projects Committee, 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:

1. Expanding the village's structural plan to increase the area allowed for construction.
2. Expanding the electricity network in the village through the addition of 50 electricity poles and providing street lighting.
3. Renovating the public water network (about 5 km) and establishing a new network (2 km) to cover all houses in the village.
4. Establishing a science laboratory, a computer lab and a library in the village's school.
5. Establishing a women's center to support various projects such as sewing, sheep breeding, beehives, food processing projects, and others.
6. Constructing internal roads (4 km) and agricultural roads (25 km) and paving main and sub roads (8 km).
7. Reclaiming agricultural lands (approximately 5000 dunums).
8. Developing the health services provided by the village's clinic through the establishment of a laboratory, a radiology center and a dental clinic, and the provision of an ambulance.
9. Establishing a sewage network (8 km) and a waste landfill in the village, and providing a vehicle for solid waste collection.
10. Establishing a home garden, a public park, a public library, a kindergarten and a playground (sports club) to serve all age groups in the village.
11. Providing agricultural equipment to support farmers.
12. Constructing 50 domestic rainwater harvesting cisterns.

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Umm Safa suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 13 shows the development priorities and needs in the village, according to the Projects Committee's feedback (Umm Safa Projects Committee, 2011).

Table 13: Development Priorities and Needs in Umm Safa

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*			20km✕
2	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks	*			8km
3	Extending the Water Network to Cover New Built up Areas	*			3km
4	Construction of New Water Networks	*			3km
5	Rehabilitation/ Construction of New Wells or Springs			*	
6	Construction of Water Reservoirs	*			1000 cubic meters
7	Construction of a Sewage Disposal Network	*			10km
8	Construction of a New Electricity Network	*			3km
9	Providing Containers for Solid Waste Collection	*			30 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			*	
2	Rehabilitation of Old Clinics or Health Care Centres			*	
3	Purchasing of Medical Equipment and Tools	*			
Educational Needs					
1	Building of New Schools	*			development facilities including scientific laboratories & libraries
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools	*			elementary level
3	Purchasing of New Equipment for Schools	*			computer labs & cameras
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands	*			1,000 dunums
2	Building Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns	*			50 cisterns
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock		*		30 barracks
4	Veterinary Services			*	
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals		*		20 tons per year
6	Construction of New Greenhouses	*			7 greenhouses
7	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses			*	
8	Field Crops Seeds			*	
9	Plants and Agricultural Supplies	*			

*5 km are main roads, 7 km are sub roads and 8 km are agricultural.

Source: *Umm Safa Projects Committee*, 2011

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