

Farkha 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 Salfit Governorate. These booklets came as a result of a comprehensive study of all localities in Salfit 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 Salfit 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 Salfit 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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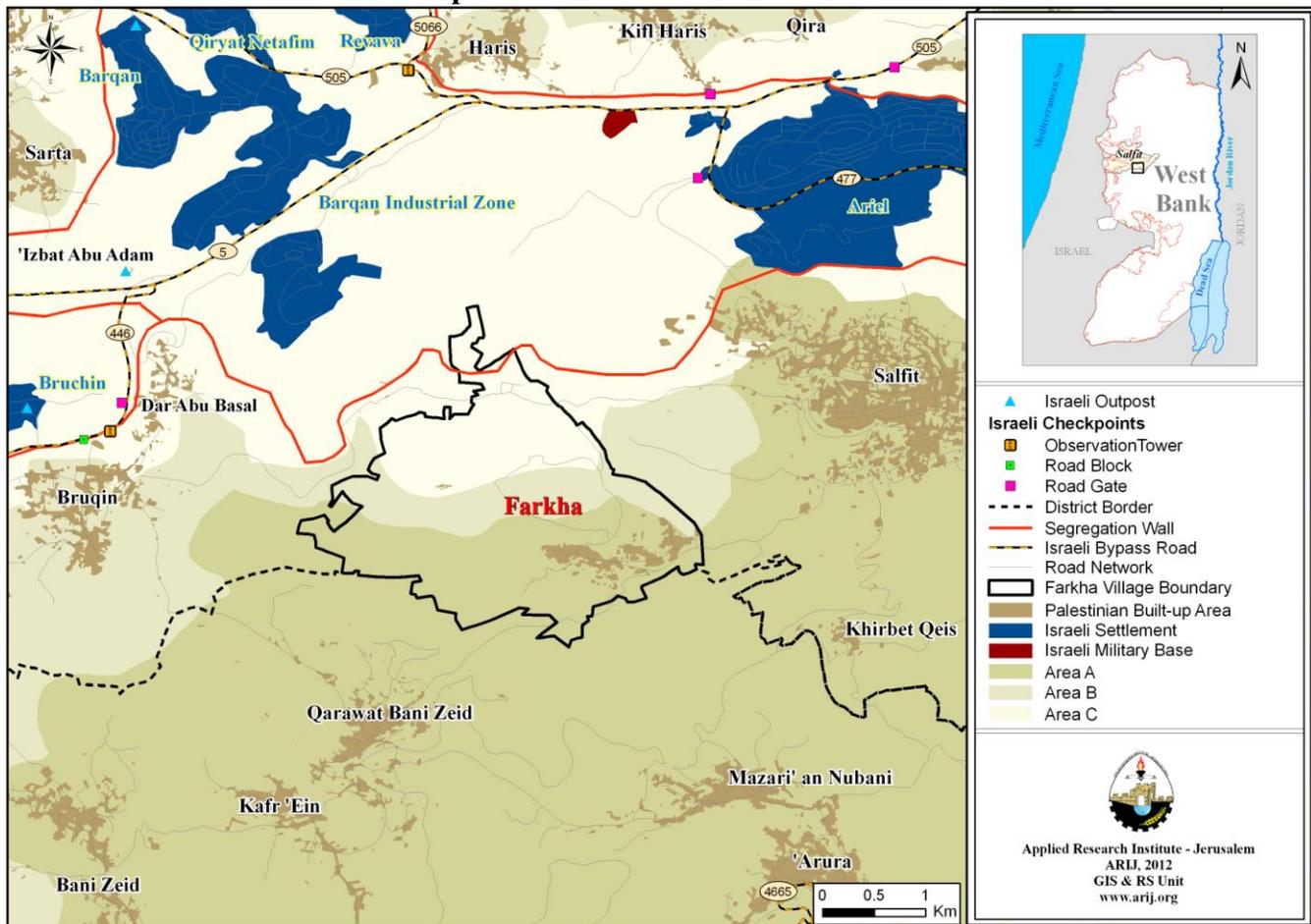
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Farkha Village Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Farkha is a Palestinian village in Salfit Governorate located 3.2 km west of Salfit City. It is bordered by Salfit city to the east and north, Qarawat Bani Zaid and Bani Zaid ash Sharqiya (in Ramallah Governorate) to the south, and Bruqin village to the west (ARIJ-GIS, 2013) (See Map 1).

Map 1: Farkha location and borders



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2013.

Farkha is located at an altitude of 587 m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 645 mm. The average annual temperature is 17 C° whilst the average humidity is approximately 61% (ARIJ-GIS, 2013).

Since 1997, Farkha has been governed by a Village Council which is currently administrated by 9 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA). There are 2 employees working in the council, which owns a permanent headquarters that is included within the 'Joint Services Council of

South Salfit.’ The Council owns an agricultural tractor but it does not possess a vehicle for the collection of solid waste (Farkha Village Council, 2012).

It is the responsibility of the Village Council to provide a number of services to the residents of Farkha, including (Farkha Village Council, 2012):

- The establishment and maintenance of the drinking water and electricity networks.
- Waste collection, road construction and restoration, and social development services.
- Implementation of projects and studies for the village.
- Provision of transportation.
- Provision of educational kindergartens.

History

Farkha village was named after leading Arab scientist ‘Abdul Rahman bin Abdullah al Farkhawi’, while “Al Farkh” literally means a chick or spear blade of wide teeth.

The village was established 250 years ago (Farkha Village Council, 2012). Its residents however are descended from the Hijazi tribes (Ad Dabbagh, 1991).

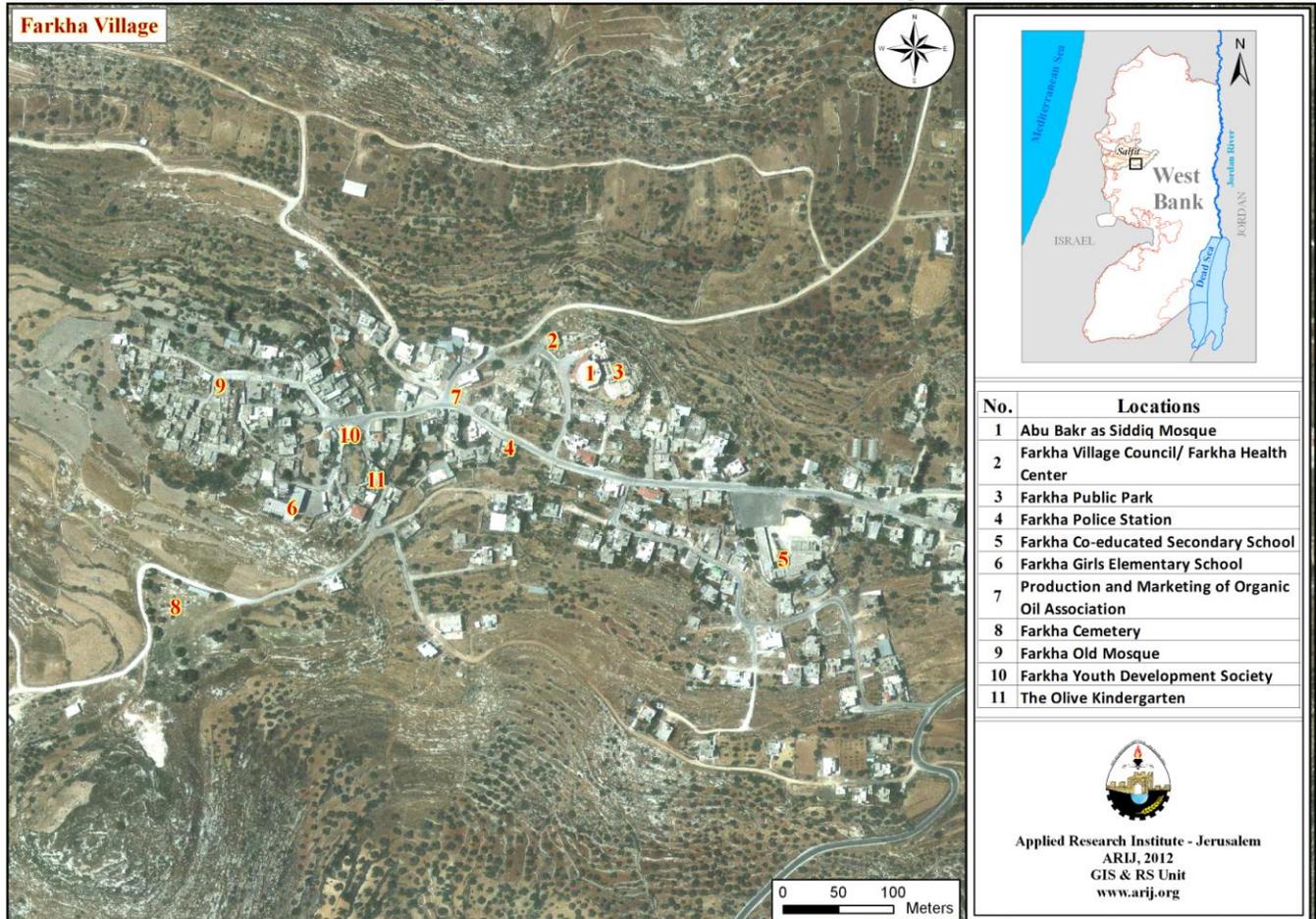
Photo of Farkha



Religious and Archaeological Sites

There are two mosques in the village called Abu Bakr as Siddiq and the Old Mosques. The village has several sites of archaeological interest including, the Old Mosque, ancient graves and the Old City (Farkha Village Council, 2012) (See Map 2).

Map 2: Main locations in Farkha Village



Population Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2013.

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Farkha in 2007 was 1,348, of whom 684 were male and 664 female. There were 222 households registered as living in 265 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 Farkha is as follows: 41% were less than 15 years of age, 53.5% were between 15 and 64

years of age, and 5.5% were 65 years of age or older. Data also showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the village is 103:100, meaning that males and females constitute 50.7% and 49.3% of the population, respectively.

Families

Farkha residents are from several families, including Damdoom, Al Khatib, Rizq Allah, Shibak, Zeidiya, Qanbaz, Al Ashqar, Badah, 'Aqel, Ismail, Abu Hannun, Abu 'Aisha and Wahdan families (Farkha Village Council, 2012).

Immigration

The field survey conducted by ARIJ staff showed that around 10 families have left the village since Al Aqsa Intifada in 2000 (Farkha Village Council, 2012).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among Farkha population is approximately 11.2%, of whom 76.5% are females. Of the literate population, 13.7% could only read and write, with no formal education, 27.7% had elementary education, 18.7% had preparatory education, 18.6% had secondary education, and 9.9% completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the village of Farkha by sex and educational attainment in 2007.

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

Sex	Illite- rate	Can read & write	Element- ary	Preparat- ory	Second- ary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Un- known	Total
M	26	78	118	105	100	34	33	0	3	0	0	497
F	85	57	155	80	84	8	20	0	0	0	1	490
T	111	135	273	185	184	42	53	0	3	0	1	987

Source: PCBS, 2009.

There are two public schools in the village, both of which are run by the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education (MoEHE) (Directorate of Education in Salfit, 2012) (see Table 2).

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

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Farkha Co-educated Elementary School	Government	Mixed
Farkha Co-educated Secondary School	Government	Mixed

Source: Directorate of Education in Salfit, 2012

In the village there are 373 students, 33 teachers, and 20 classes. The average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 11, whilst the average number of students per class is approximately 19 (Directorate of Education in Salfit, 2012).

There are two kindergartens in Farkha village run by a private organization (Directorate of Education in Salfit, 2012) (See table 3 below).

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

Name of Kindergarten	No. of Classes	No. of Teachers	Supervising Authority
Az Zaytoun Kindergarten	2	2	Private
Al Muna Typical Kindergarten	2	3	Private
Source: Directorate of Education in Salfit, 2012			

Due to the lack of scientific, commercial and industrial/ secondary levels of education in the village, male students go to Salfit Boys' Secondary School in Salfit city for scientific and commercial education which is 5 km away, or to Salfit Industrial School in Salfit city for industrial education which is also 5 km in distance (Farkha Village Council, 2012).

The educational sector in Farkha village faces a number of obstacles, mainly (Farkha Village Council, 2012):

1. The lack of classrooms.
2. The lack of school playgrounds.

Health Status

Farkha has only a governmental health center and a governmental mother and child care center. In the absence of required health services or in emergencies, patients are transferred to Yasir Arafat Governmental Hospital in Salfit city (3 km away) (Farkha Village Council, 2012).

The health sector in the village faces a number of obstacles and problems, principally (Farkha Village Council, 2012):

- The physicians just work part time in the health center so there is the lack of a full time working clinic.
- The unsanitary building of the health center, which is located within the Village Council headquarters.
- The lack of an ambulance.

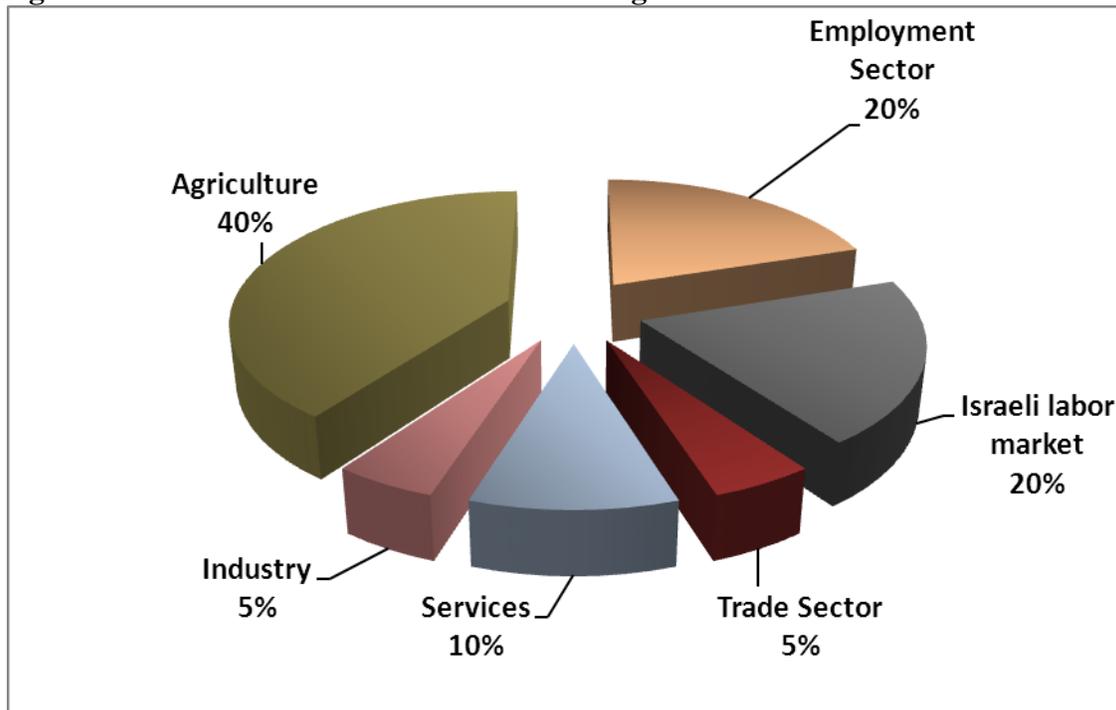
Economic Activities

The economy in Farkha is dependent mainly on the agricultural sector which absorbs 40% of the village's workforce (Farkha Village Council, 2012) (See Figure 1).

The results of a field survey conducted by the ARIJ team in 2012 for the distribution of labor by economic activity in Farkha are as follows:

- Agriculture sector (40%)
- Israeli labor market (20%)
- Government or other employees sector (20%)
- Services sector (10%)
- Trade sector (5%)
- Industry (5%)

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



Source: Farkha Village Council, 2012

Farkha has 7 groceries, 1 fruit and vegetables store, 4 service stores and 5 different professional workshops such as blacksmiths and carpentry (Farkha Village Council, 2012). In 2012, the unemployment rate in Farkha reached 20% (Farkha Village Council, 2012).

Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 33.3% of Farkha labor force was economically active, of whom 85.7% were employed, 66.7% were not economically active, 52.7% were students, and 32.8% were housekeepers (See Table 4).

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

Sex	Economically active				Non-economically active						Not stated	Total
	Employed	Currently Unemployed	Unemployed (never worked)	Total	Student	House-keeping	Unable to work	Not working & not looking for work	Others	Total		
M	248	6	32	286	170	0	36	4	1	211	0	497
F	34	1	8	43	177	216	53	1	0	447	0	490
T	282	7	40	329	347	216	89	5	1	658	0	987

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

Source: PCBS, 2009.

Agricultural Sector

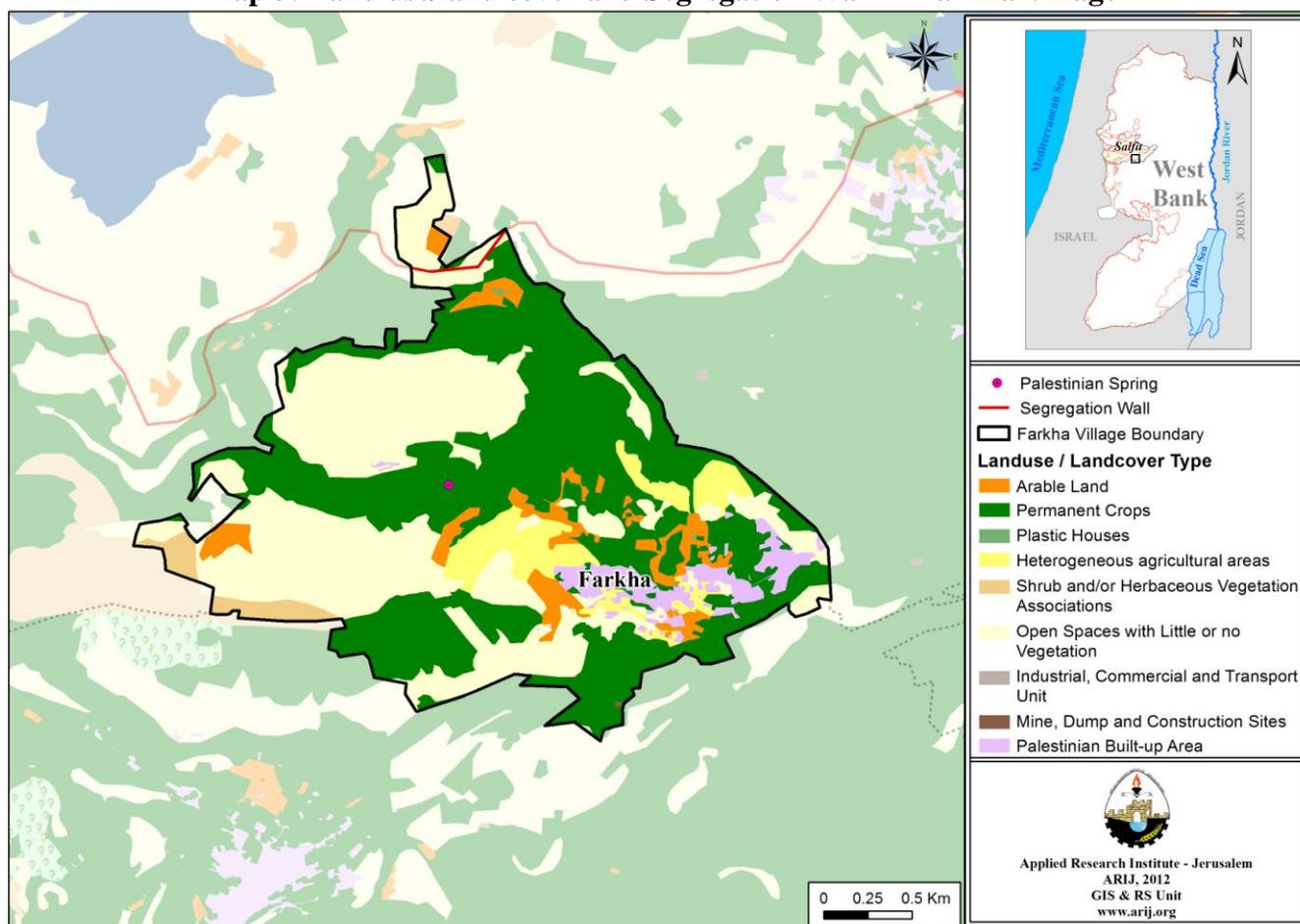
Farkha has a total area of approximately 5,898 dunums of which 3,449 are 'arable' land and 241 dunums are registered as 'residential' (See Table 5 and Map 3).

Table 5: Land use and land cover in Farkha village (area in dunum)

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (3,449)				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					
5,898	241	3,001	4	115	329	0	0	2,207	2.5	0

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012.

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



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2013.

Table 6 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open-cultivated vegetables in Farkha. The most commonly cultivated crops within this area are tomatoes, cabbages and cauliflowers.

Table 6: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Farkha (area in dunums)

Fruity vegetables		Leafy vegetables		Green legumes		Bulbs		Other vegetables		Total Area	
Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.
6	48	0	25	0	9	0	5	0	0	6	87

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

Source: Ministry of agriculture-Salfit, 2010

Table 7 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. Farkha is famous for olive cultivation and there are approximately 3,535 dunums of land planted with olive trees in the village.

Table 7: Total area of horticulture and olive trees in Farkha (area in dunums)

Olives		Citrus		Stone-fruits		Pome fruits		Nuts		Other fruits		Total Area	
Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.
3,535	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	1	0	72	0	3,708	0

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

Source: Ministry of agriculture-Salfit, 2010

In terms of field crops and forage in Farkha, cereals (particularly wheat) are the most cultivated, covering an area of approximately 65 dunums (See Table 8).

Table 8: Total area of horticulture and olive trees in Farkha (area in dunums)

Cereals		Bulbs		Dry legumes		Oil crops		Forage crops		Stimulating crops		Other crops		Total Area	
Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.
65	0	17	0	26	0	3	0	18	0	0	0	16	0	145	0

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

Source: Ministry of agriculture-Salfit, 2010

The field survey conducted by ARIJ team shows that 9% of the residents in Farkha rear and keeps domestic animals such as sheep and goats (See Table 9).

Table 9: Livestock in Farkha

Cows*	Sheep	Camels	Poultry	Bee Hives
49	1,278	-	-	94

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Salfit, 2010

There are approximately 50 kilometers of agricultural roads in the village, divided as follows (Farkha Village Council, 2012):

Table 10: Agricultural Roads in Farkha Village and their Lengths

Suitability of Agricultural Roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	5
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	25
For animals only	-
Unsuitable	20

Source: Farkha Village Council, 2012

The agricultural sector in the village faces a number of problems, including (Farkha Village Council, 2012):

- The agricultural sector's lack of economic feasibility.
- The difficulty of marketing agricultural products.
- The lack of water resources.
- The farmer's lack of capital for agricultural projects.

Institutions and Services

Farkha village has a police station, in addition to a number of local institutions and associations that provide services to various sectors of society. These include (Farkha Village Council, 2012):

- **Farkha Village Council:** Founded in 1997 by the Ministry of Local Government, with the aim of taking care of different issues concerning the village and providing various services to its population, in addition to infrastructure services.
- **Farkha Youth Center:** Founded in 2009 and was registered by the Ministry of Youth & Sport. It is a youth, sport, social and cultural center that organizes sport teams and participates in the different social and cultural activities.
- **White Hands Society:** Founded in 2009 by the Ministry of Women Affairs. It is a women's charitable society interested in activating women's roles both socially and physiologically. It also assists poor families.
- **Farkha Children Club:** Founded in 2011 and registered by the Ministry of Youth & Sport. The Club is interested in developing children's talents and capacities through organizing educational courses, summer camps and art and musical groups.
- **The Society for Marketing Organic Oil:** Founded in 2008 and registered by the Ministry of Labor, aiming to market organic oil at good prices.
- **The Cooperative Society for the Marketing of Olive Products:** Founded in 1983 and was registered by the Ministry of Labor. The Society is interested in marketing organic olive oil and selling its products.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services:

Farkha has been connected to a public electricity network since 1978. It is served by the 'Israeli Qatariya Electricity Company', through Salfit Municipality, 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. The village residents face some problems concerning electricity, primarily the faulty electric meters and the lack of electricity transformers; there being only one transformer for the whole village (Farkha Village Council, 2012).

Farkha is also connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 70% of the housing units within the village boundaries are connected to phone lines (Farkha Village Council, 2012).

Transportation Services:

There are 5 public taxis in Farkha and the Village Council recorded that residents of Farkha do not face any problems concerning transportations (Farkha Village Council, 2012). In addition, there are 17 km of main roads and 3 km of secondary roads in Farkha (Farkha Village Council, 2012) (See Table 11).

Table 11: Roads in Farkha Village

Status of Internal Roads	Road Length (km)	
	Main	Sub
1. Paved & in good condition	5	-
2. Paved but in poor condition	2	3
3. Unpaved	10	-

Source: Farkha Village Council, 2012

Water Resources:

Farkha is provided with water by the ‘West Bank Water Department’ through the public water network established in 2004 and 90% of the housing units are connected to the network while the rest of housing units use cesspits (Farkha Village Council, 2012).

The quantity of water supplied to Farkha village in 2010 was recorded at approximately 24,000 cubic meters/year (Farkha Village Council, 2012). Therefore, the estimated rate of water supply per capita is approximately 44 liters/day. However, no Farkha citizen consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are estimated at 22% (PWA, 2010). These losses happen at the main source, major transport lines, in the distribution network, and at the household level. Therefore, the rate of water consumption per capita in Farkha is 35 liters per day (Farkha Village Council, 2012). The average water consumption of Farkha residents is very low compared with the minimum quantity of 100 liters per capita per day proposed by the World Health Organization. Moreover, each cubic meter of water from the public network costs 5 NIS (Farkha Village Council, 2012).

The village has 2 springs with a pumping rate of 74 cubic meters of water per day but are not used by residents (Farkha Village Council, 2012). Moreover, a public water reservoir with a capacity of 170 cubic meters is located in the village in addition to 200 individual household rainwater harvesting cisterns (Farkha Village Council, 2012).

Sanitation:

Farkha lacks a public sewerage network and most of the population use cesspits and septic tanks, as a main means for wastewater disposal (Farkha Village Council, 2012).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the approximated quantity of wastewater generated per day, is 41 cubic meters, or 14,976 cubic meters annually. At the individual level, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is approximately 28 liters per day. The wastewater collected by cesspits and septic tanks is discharged by wastewater tankers directly to open areas or nearby valleys with little regard for the environment. Here it is noted that there is no wastewater treatment either at the source or at the disposal sites and this poses a serious threat to the environment in addition to public health (ARIJ - WERU, 2012).

Solid Waste Management:

The ‘Joint Services Council of South Salfit’ is responsible for the collection and disposal of solid waste generated by citizens and establishments in the village. As the process of solid waste management is costly, a monthly fee amounting to 13 NIS/ month per household is charged to the population and

facilities served by domestic solid waste collection and transportation services. However, only 90% of these fees are collected from the citizens (Farkha Village Council, 2012)

Most of the population in Farkha benefits from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags, and placed in 35 containers (of 1 cup capacity), located at various points in the village. The Joint Council collects the solid waste three times a week and transports it using a waste vehicle to the village's dumping site, 10 km from the village, where it is subsequently burnt (Farkha Village Council, 2012)

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Farkha is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Farkha residents is nearly 1 ton, or 379 tons per year (ARIJ-WERU, 2012).

Environmental Conditions

Like other towns and villages in the Governorate, Farkha 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 village neighborhoods, for numerous reasons:
 1. Israeli control over Palestinian water resources causes problems in the organization of water pumping and its distribution amongst populations. The West Bank Water Department distributes water to various areas on an interval basis because the quantity of water available is not sufficient to simultaneously supply everyone's needs. In addition, the West Bank Water Department purchases water from Israeli Companies in order to meet the citizens' water needs.
 2. High rate of water losses, due to the water networks- aged condition in need of rehabilitation.
 3. Many households are not connected to the water network.

Wastewater Management

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

Solid Waste Management:

- Zahrat al Finjan landfill, in Jenin Governorate (approximately 32 km in distance from the center of Salfit Governorate), is considered the central sanitary landfill which is supposed to serve Salfit Governorate. However, the Municipalities and Village Councils in Salfit Governorate do not transfer the solid waste to Zahrat al Finjan landfill, but rather get rid of waste in random dumps scattered throughout Salfit Governorate. This is due to the high costs of transporting and disposing waste in the landfill. As a result, wastes are being disposed randomly in these landfills causing an abomination to health, and leading to the proliferation of harmful flies, insects, and mice, as well as bad odors, toxic gases and black smoke emitted when burned. All of this has harmful effects on human health in addition to the environment.
- The lack of a central sanitary landfill to serve Farkha and 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. The main impediment cited is that the appropriate land is within 'Area C' (Oslo Accords II) and under Israeli administrative and security 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 Farkha**

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel on 28th September 1995, Farkha was divided into areas "A", "B" and "C". Approximately 2,833 dunums (48% of the village's total area) were assigned as area "A" where the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) holds all responsibilities for internal security and public order. It is worth noting that all of the village's population resides in area A. However, 1,274 dunums (21.6% of the village's total area) were classified as area "B", where the PNA has a complete control over civil matters but Israel continues to have overriding responsibility for security. The rest of the village's area, constituting 1,790 dunums (30.4% of the total area), was classified as area "C", where Israel retains full control over security and administration related to the territory (see Table 12). 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 includes agricultural areas and open spaces.

Table 12: The Geopolitical Divisions of Farkha – Salfit Governorate

Area	Area in dunums	Percent of Total village area
Area A	2,833	48
Area B	1,274	21.6
Area C	1,790	30.4
Nature Reserve	0	0
Total	5,898	100

Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2013

Israeli Occupation Practices in Farkha Village

Despite the fact that there are no Israeli settlements in Farkha, there are three settlements near to it northern and western sides, established on lands of neighboring villages. These are “Ariel”, “Barqan” and “Bruchin” settlements.

The Israeli Segregation Wall plan has had a negative and destructive impact on Farkha residents. The latest route of the Israeli Segregation Wall Plan, published on the Israeli Ministry of Defense's website in 2007, shows that the Wall planned to be constructed on Farkha's northern lands, will confiscate and isolate 151 dunums of the village's total area. The majority of lands planned to be isolated by the Wall includes agricultural areas and open spaces (See Table 13).

Table 13: Land Classification of the Isolated lands in Farkha Village – Salfit Governorate

No.	Land Classification	Area (in dunums)
1	Open Spaces	123
2	Agricultural Areas	28
Total		151

Source: The Geo-informatics Department – ARIJ 2013

According to the latest version of the Segregation Wall plan, the Wall will surround Farkha from its northern side. Also, the Wall section built on Farkha village land is considered part of the Wall scheme which will surround “Ariel” settlement bloc (Ariel Finger which includes 6 settlements; of which Ariel settlement is the largest in terms of area), and will annex the “Ariel Finger” to the Western Segregation Zone and then to Israel. Upon the construction of the Wall on Farkha lands, the village will be isolated from villages north and west of Salfit, as the road that was used by its residents to enter villages north of Salfit; west of Ariel settlement, will be closed by the Wall, which will lead to dismembering the village's connections with neighboring localities to the north and west, restricting the movement of the Palestinian population and confiscating and isolating more lands for Israeli settlement purposes.

Moreover, upon the Wall's completion, Palestinian farmers will be prevented from accessing their lands isolated behind the Wall. They cannot access their lands without a special permit that will be issued from the Israeli Liaison Office to pass through special gates built within the Wall.

It should further be noted that villages of Salfit Governorate are known for their fertile soil, beautiful nature and the abundance of water and large trees; especially olive trees. This makes the region an

important target for Israeli settlement activities, and it is the second Governorate after Jerusalem in terms of land confiscation, wall and settlement construction. (ARIJ, UMD 2012)

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

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

Table 14: Implemented Development Plans and Projects in Farkha during the Last Five Years

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Establishing a public park	Public Services	2009	CHF
Rehabilitating the village's schools	Educational	2010	KFW
Connecting new households to the electricity network	Infrastructure	2010	Ministry of Finance

Source: Farkha Village Council, 2012

Proposed Projects

Farkha Village Council, in cooperation with civil society organizations and village residents hopes to implement several projects in the coming years. The project ideas were developed during the Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA_ workshop conducted by ARIJ staff in the village. The projects are as follows, in order of priority from the viewpoints of the participants' in the workshop:

1. Constructing a school for all levels.
2. Constructing a public services complex.
3. Expanding the water, electricity and roads networks.
4. Constructing agricultural roads and reclaiming and foresting lands.
5. Restoring the village's schools and providing them with the necessary facilities and educational equipment (scientific and computer labs, stationary, etc.).
6. Rehabilitating and paving secondary roads (10 km).
7. Supplying the health center with medical devices and specialized medical staff.
8. Rehabilitating and developing the already established compost project.
9. Supplying the local institutions and organizations with electronic devices.

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Farkha 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 perspective:

Table 15: Development Priorities and Needs in Farkha

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and pavement of roads	*			26 km [^]
2	Rehabilitation of old water networks		*		2 km
3	Extending the water network to cover new built up areas	*			3 km
4	Construction of new water networks		*		5 km
5	Rehabilitation/ construction of new wells or springs		*		2 springs
6	Construction of water reservoirs		*		150 m ³
7	Construction of a sewage disposal network	*			3 km
8	Construction of a new electricity network			*	
9	Providing containers for solid waste collection	*			30 containers
10	Providing vehicles for collecting solid waste			*	
11	Providing a sanitary landfill	*			
Health Needs					
1	Building new clinics or health care centres	*			1 health center
2	Rehabilitation of old clinics or health care centres	*			1 health center
3	Purchasing medical equipment and tools	*			
Educational Needs					
1	Building new schools	*			preparatory school (1 st to 4 th grade)
2	Rehabilitation of old schools	*			Farkha Co-educated Elementary School
3	Purchasing new school equipment	*			
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of agricultural lands	*			1000 dunums
2	Building rainwater harvesting cisterns			*	
3	Construction of livestock barracks		*		5 barracks
4	Provision of Veterinary Services			*	
5	Provision of seeds and hay for animals			*	
6	Construction of new greenhouses			*	
7	Rehabilitation of greenhouses			*	
8	Provision of field crops seeds			*	
9	Provision of plants and agricultural supplies			*	
Other Needs					
1	Constructing an additional multi purposes hall for the Village Council	*			

[^] 3 km main roads, 3 km secondary roads and 20 km are agricultural roads

Source: Farkha Village Council, 2012

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