

Kafr ad Dik Town Profile



Prepared by



The Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem

Funded by



Spanish Cooperation

2013

Acknowledgments

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

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

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

Background

This report is part of a series of booklets, which contain compiled 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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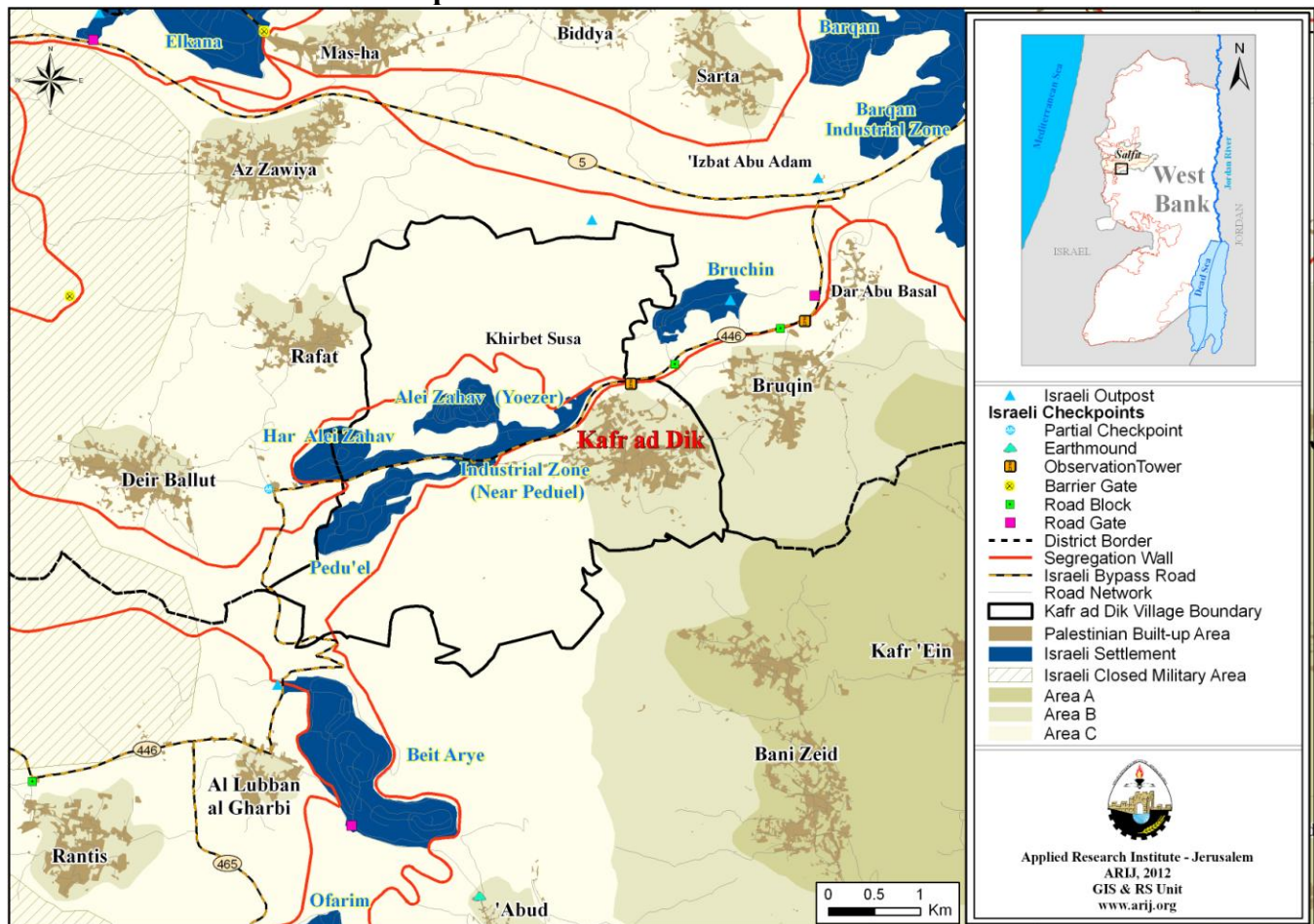
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Kafr ad Dik Town Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Kafr ad Dik is a Palestinian town in Salfit Governorate located 9.59 km west of Salfit City. It is bordered by Bruqin village to the east, Bani Zaid town (in Ramallah Governorate) to the south, Rafat and Deir Ballut villages to the west, and Bidhya and Sarta villages to the north (ARIJ-GIS, 2013) (See Map 1).

Map 1: Kafr ad Dik location and borders



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2013.

Kafr ad Dik is located at an altitude of 375 m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 587.9 mm. The average annual temperature is 18 C° and the average annual humidity is approximately 61.7% (ARIJ-GIS, 2013).

Since 1997, Kafr ad Dik has been governed by a Municipal Council which is currently administrated by 8 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA). There are 10 employees working in

the council, which owns a permanent headquarters that is included within the ‘Joint Services Council of West Salfit.’ The Council also owns a pickup car but not a vehicle for the collection of solid waste (Kafr ad Dik Municipality, 2012).

It is the responsibility of the Municipal Council to provide a number of services to the residents of Kafr ad Dik, including (Kafr ad Dik Municipality, 2012):

- The establishment and maintenance of the drinking water and electricity networks.
- Road construction, pavement and restoration, street cleaning and social development services.
- Organization of construction and licensing processes.
- Implementation of projects and studies for the town.
- Protection of historical and archeological sites in the town.
- Protection of governmental properties.
- Provision of transportation.
- Provision of educational kindergartens.

History

Kafr ad Dik town is said to be named after a man called “Ad Dik” who is believed to have come from the Arabian Peninsula and lived in the Jordan Valley area for a period of time before he moved to the town and settled in it. Prior to his arrival the region was called “Kafir Ben Muhanna.”

The town was established in 1700 with its residents descending from Arab al Masa’id tribe from the Arabian Peninsula (Kafr ad Dik Municipality, 2012).

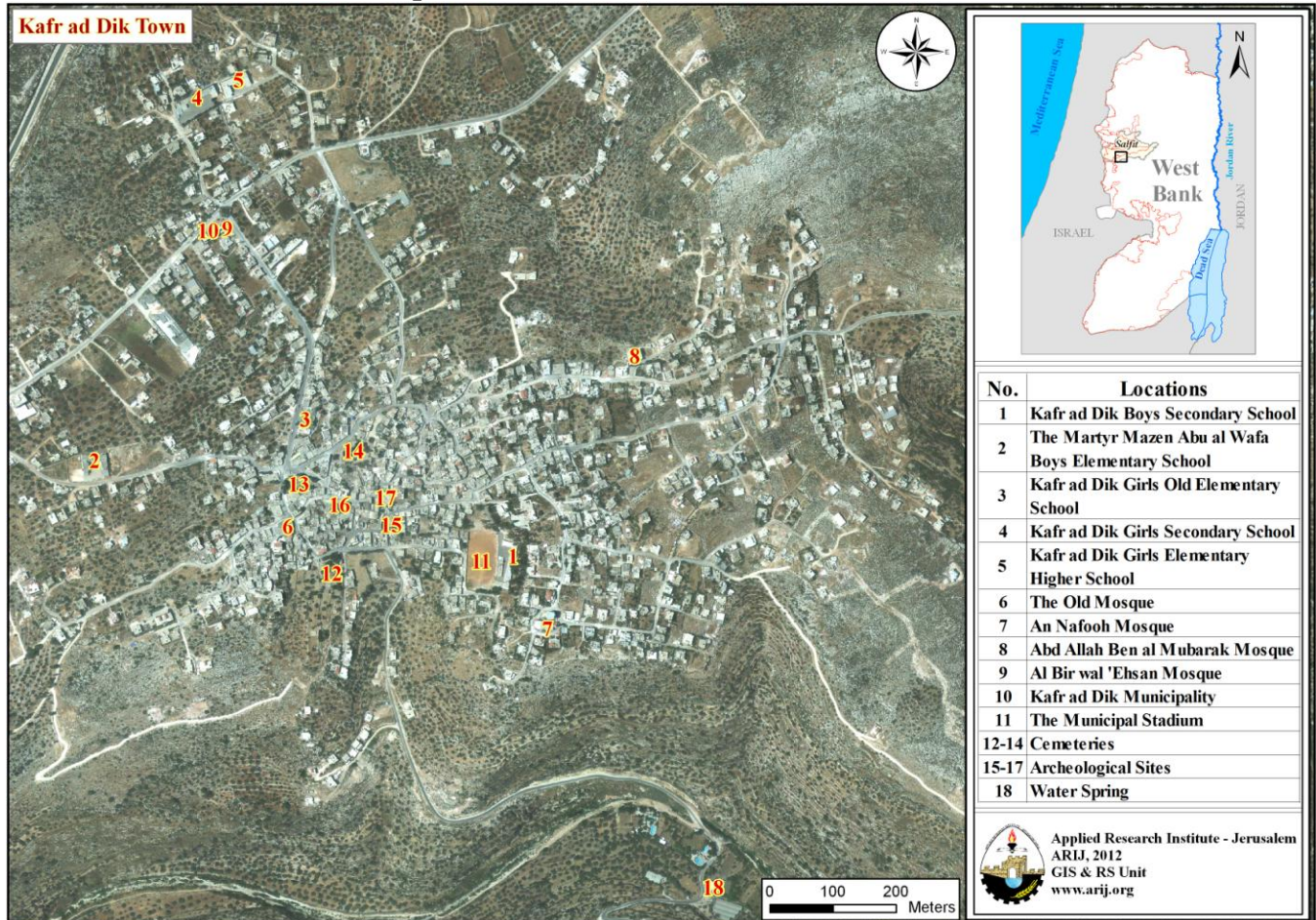
Photo of Kafr ad Dik



Religious and Archaeological Sites

There are four mosques in the town (Abdul Rahman Ben Mubarak, An Nafookh, the Downtown (located under the Municipality) and the Grand Mosque). The town has several sites of archaeological interest including: Abu ‘Etaf Shrine, Hajj ‘Erman Shrine, Ash Sheikh Khirfan Shrine, Al Wa’r Mosque, Khirbet Sweisah, Abu Simon Convent, the Castle Convent, Diriyah area and the Pool, in addition to old city buildings (Kafr ad Dik Municipality, 2012) (See Map 2).

Map 2: Main locations in Kafr ad Dik Town



Population Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2013.

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Kafr ad Dik in 2007 was 4,494, of whom 2,259 were male and 2,235 female. There were additionally 884 households recorded as living in 990 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 Kafr ad Dik is as follows: 38.5% were less than 15 years of age, 56.7% were between 15 and 64 years of age, and 4.8% were 65 years of age or older. Data also showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the town is 101.1:100, meaning that males and females constitute 50.3% and 49.7% of the population, respectively.

Families

Kafr ad Dik residents are from several families, including Ad Dik, Ali Ahmad and Naji (Kafr ad Dik Municipality, 2012).

Immigration

The field survey conducted by ARIJ staff showed that around 5 families have left the town since the Al Aqsa Intifada in 2000 (Kafr ad Dik Municipality, 2012).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among Kafr ad Dik population is approximately 7.8%, of whom 83.7% are females. Of the literate population, 11.9% could only read and write, with no formal education, 20.1% had elementary education, 27.7% had preparatory education, 17.3% had secondary education, and 15.3% completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the town of Kafr ad Dik by sex and educational attainment in 2007.

Table 1: Kafr ad Dik 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	42	188	334	495	314	91	167	5	30	6	1	1,673
F	217	206	332	423	259	66	136	0	5	0	0	1,644
T	259	394	666	918	573	157	303	5	35	6	1	3,317

Source: PCBS, 2009.

There are five public schools in the town, all of which are run by the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education (Directorate of Education in Salfit, 2012) (see Table 2).

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

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Kafr ad Dik Boys’ Secondary School	Government	Male
Martyr Mazen Abu al Wafa School	Government	Male
Kafr ad Dik Girls’ Secondary School	Government	Female
Kafr ad Dik Girls’ Elementary School	Government	Female
Kafr ad Dik Girls’ New Elementary School	Government	Female

Source: Directorate of Education in Salfit, 2012

In the town there are 1,319 students, 84 teachers, and 51 classes. The average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 16, whilst the average number of students per class is approximately 26 (Directorate of Education in Salfit, 2012).

There are two kindergartens in Kafr ad Dik town, both run by a private organization (Directorate of Education in Salfit, 2012) (See table 3 below).

Table 3: Kindergartens in Kafr ad Dik town by name and supervising authority

Name of Kindergarten	No. of Classes	No. of Teachers	Supervising Authority
An Noor Kindergarten	2	2	Private
Children of Peace Kindergarten	3	4	Private
Source: Directorate of Education in Salfit, 2012			

The educational sector in Kafr ad Dik town faces a number of obstacles, including (Kafr ad Dik Municipality, 2012):

- The Kafr ad Dik Girls Elementary and Secondary Schools' need for maintenance, renovation and addition of classrooms.
- The lack of classrooms compared to the annual increase in student numbers.

Health Status

Kafr ad Dik has a governmental health center, three general physicians clinics (one governmental and two private), two private dental clinics, a governmental medical laboratory, a governmental mother and child care center and a governmental pharmacy. The town also has two ambulances; one is owned by the Red Crescent Society and the other is privately owned. In the absence of required health services or in emergencies, patients are transferred to Yasir Arafat Governmental Hospital in Salfit city (15 km away), to Nablus city governmental hospitals (45 km away) or to the Palestine Medical Complex in Ramallah city (25 km away) (Kafr ad Dik Municipality, 2012).

The health sector in the town faces some obstacles and problems, principally (Kafr ad Dik Municipality, 2012):

- The small size of the health center which is in need of expansion and a resident physician; to be used as an emergency center for the town as well as the neighboring villages Bruqin and Deir Ballut.
- The lack of some medicines for intractable diseases.
- The lack of an ambulance.

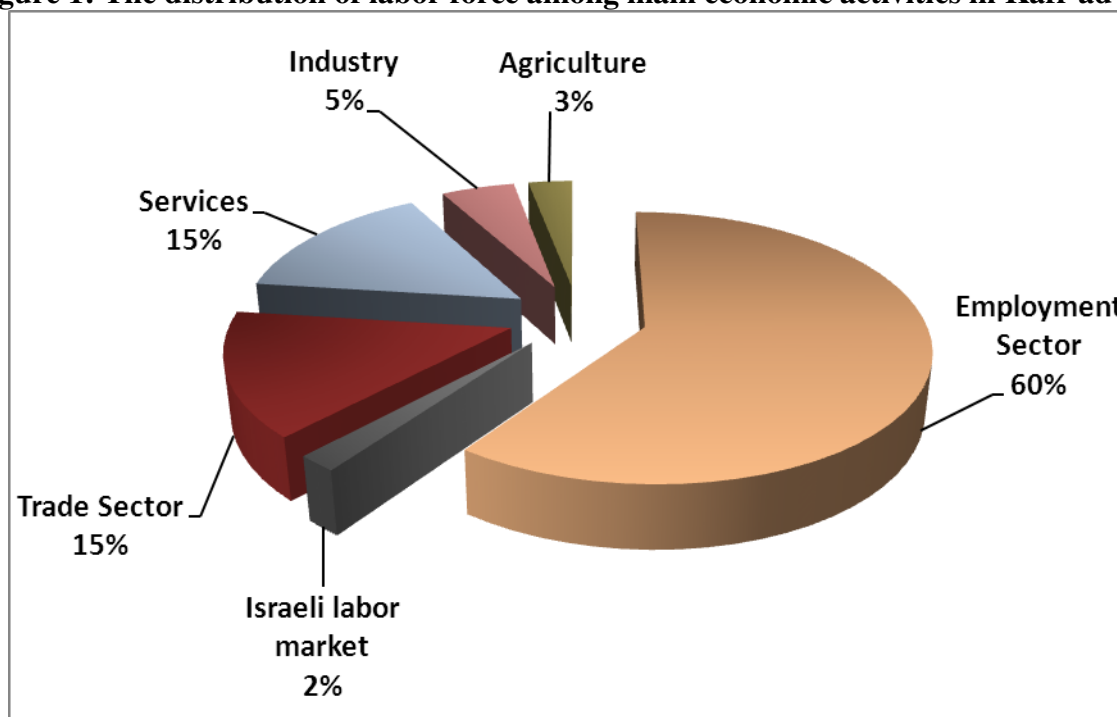
Economic Activities

The economy in Kafr ad Dik is predominantly dependent on the employees sector (private and governmental) which absorbs approximately 60% of the town's workforce (Kafr ad Dik Municipality, 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 Kafr ad Dik are as follows:

- Government or other employees sector (60%)
- Services sector (15%)
- Trade sector (15%)
- Industry (5%)
- Agriculture sector (3%)
- Israeli labor market (2%)

Figure 1: The distribution of labor force among main economic activities in Kafr ad Dik



Source: Kafr ad Dik Municipality, 2012

Kafr ad Dik has a concrete factory and a marble factory in addition to 3 groceries, 50 fruits and vegetables stores, 2 bakeries, a butchery, 12 service stores, 7 different professional workshops, a stone cutter and 3 olive oil-presses (Kafr ad Dik Municipality, 2012).

In 2012, the unemployment rate in Kafr ad Dik reached 40% and the group most affected economically by Israeli restrictions has been agricultural workers (Kafr ad Dik Municipality, 2012).

Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 37.3% of Kafr ad Dik labor force was economically active, of whom 80% were employed, 62.7% were not economically active, 55.9% were students, and 29.1% were housekeepers (See Table 4).

Table 4: Kafr ad Dik 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	805	103	52	960	554	4	114	18	22	712	1	1,673
F	185	21	71	277	609	602	138	7	11	1,367	0	1,644
T	990	124	123	1,237	1163	606	252	25	33	2,079	1	3,317

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

Source: PCBS, 2009.

Agricultural Sector

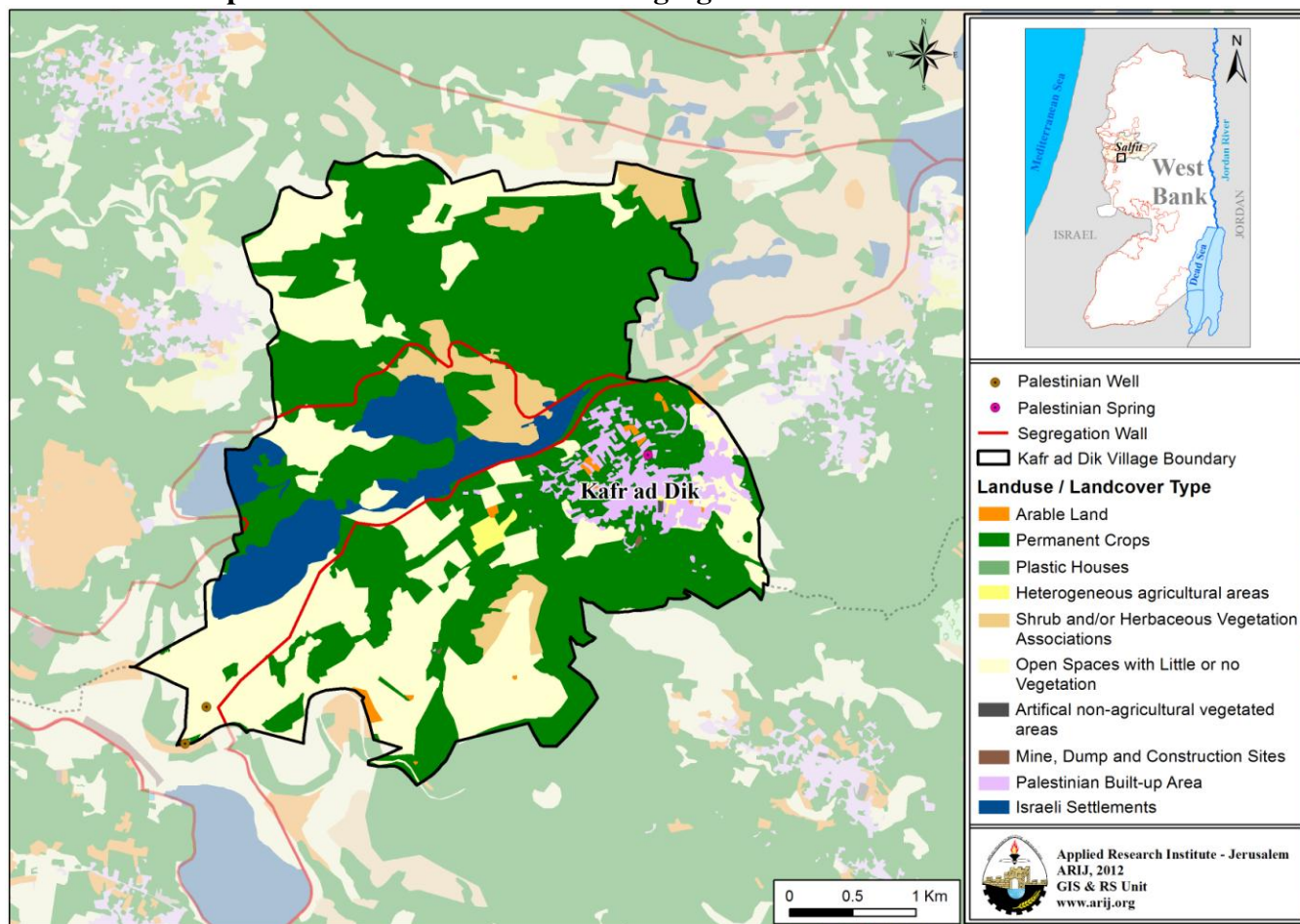
Kafr ad Dik has a total area of approximately 15,529 dunums of which 9,014 are 'arable' land and 621 dunums are registered as 'residential' (See Table 5 and Map 3).

Table 5: Land use and land cover in Kafr ad Dik town (area in dunum)

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (9,014)				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					
15,529	621	8,135	0	806	73	0	0	4,594	9	1,291

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012.

Map 3: Land use/land cover and Segregation Wall in Kafr ad Dik Town



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2013.

Table 6 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open-cultivated vegetables in Kafr ad Dik. The most commonly cultivated crops within this area are spinach, jew’s melon and cauliflower.

Table 6: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Kafr ad Dik (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.
14	46.5	0	29	0	12	0	6	0	0	14	93.5

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

Source: Ministry of agriculture-Salfit, 2010

Table 7 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. Kafr ad Dik is famous for olive cultivation and there are approximately 3,495 dunums of town lands planted with olive trees.

Table 7: Total area of horticulture and olive trees in Kafr ad Dik (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.
3,495	0	0	16	79	0	2	0	2	0	20	0	3,598	16

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

Source: Ministry of agriculture-Salfit, 2010

In terms of field crops and forage in Kafr ad Dik, cereals (particularly wheat) are the most cultivated, covering an area of approximately 80 dunums (See Table 8).

Table 8: Total area of horticulture and olive trees in Kafr ad Dik (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.
80	0	15	0	28	0	2	0	25	0	0	0	13	0	163	0

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

Source: Ministry of agriculture-Salfit, 2010

The difference between the two sets of results obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and ARIJ's GIS Unit in terms of the sizes of agricultural areas is explained by the difference in each organization's definition of land coverage and ownership. The MoA and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (2011) conducted a survey using a definition of agricultural areas based on land ownership. Therefore, the areas included in the survey were those of actual holdings of agricultural areas and 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. This therefore accounts for the larger area of agricultural holdings calculated by ARIJ.

The field survey conducted by ARIJ shows that just 5.5% of the residents in Kafr ad Dik rear and keep domestic animals such as sheep and goats (See Table 9).

Table 9: Livestock in Kafr ad Dik

Cows*	Sheep	Camels	Poultry	Bee Hives
-	666	-	41,000	431

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Salfit, 2010

There are approximately 20 kilometers of agricultural roads in the town, divided as follows (Kafr ad Dik Municipality, 2012):

Table 10: Agricultural Roads in Kafr ad Dik Town and their Lengths

Suitability of Agricultural Roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	0.5
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	7.5
For animals only	7
Unsuitable	5

Source: Kafr ad Dik Municipality, 2012

The agricultural sector in the town faces a number of problems, including (Kafr ad Dik Municipality, 2012):

- The lack of financial capacities for the development of the agricultural sector due to the farmers' poor economic situation.
- The confiscation of agricultural lands with occupation soldiers hindering the access of a number of farmers to their lands.

- The lack of economic feasibility for agricultural projects.
- The lack of water sources for agricultural production.

Institutions and Services

Kafr ad Dik town 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 (Kafr ad Dik Municipality, 2012):

- **Kafr ad Dik Municipal Council:** Founded in 1997 by the Ministry of Local Government, with the aim of taking care of the town's issues and providing various services to its population, such as infrastructure services.
- **Kafr ad Dik Women Club:** Founded in 2011 by the Ministry of Interior. The Club organizes various training workshops in the fields of awareness, culture, embroidery as well as providing different women's services
- **Kafr ad Dik Sports Club:** Founded in 1982 and was later registered by the Ministry of Youth and Sports. The Club is interested in sports, cultural and social activities for young persons.
- **The Child Creativity Society:** Established in 1990 by the Palestinian National Liberation Movement (Fatih). The Society is interested in providing cultural, social and educational services as it has organized many courses including assisting education, accountancy and others.
- **Butool Center:** Founded in 2004 by UNESCO, and is interested in cultural, social and educational activities as it has organized many training courses, free medical services days and others.
- **Youth Development Society:** Founded in 2008 by the Ministry of Interior, and is interested in agricultural, cultural and social activities.
- **The Rural Agricultural Society:** Founded in 2010 by the Ministry of Interior, and is mainly interested in providing farmers with agricultural services.
- **The Agricultural Development Society:** Founded in 2010 by the Ministry of Interior, to assist farmers affected by the occupation through the implementation of various agricultural activities.
- **Kafr ad Dik Agricultural Society:** Founded in 2007 by the Ministry of Interior, and is mainly interested in providing farmers with agricultural services.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services:

Kafr ad Dik has been connected to a public electricity network since 1995. It is served by the Israeli 'Qatariya Electricity Company,' which represents the main source of electricity in the town. Approximately all of the housing units in the town are connected to the network. The town residents face a number of problems concerning electricity, primarily the weak electrical current due to the lack of power generators, the poor network and its need for maintenance (Kafr ad Dik Municipality, 2012).

Kafr ad Dik is also connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 95% of the housing units within the town boundaries are connected to phone lines (Kafr ad Dik Municipality, 2012).

Transportation Services:

There are 14 taxis and 4 public buses in Kafr ad Dik. However, residents suffer from the existence of earth mounds and/or military checkpoints on roads in addition to the lack of transportation vehicles; mainly vehicles working on Nablus city line (Kafr ad Dik Municipality, 2012). There are 7 km of main roads and 9 km of secondary roads in Kafr ad Dik (Kafr ad Dik Municipality, 2012) (See Table 11).

Table 11: Roads in Kafr ad Dik town

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

Source: Kafr ad Dik Municipality, 2012

Water Resources:

Kafr ad Dik is provided with water by the ‘West Bank Water Department’ through the public water network established in 2010. Approximately 99% of the housing units are connected to the water network (Kafr ad Dik Municipality, 2012)

In 2010, the quantity of water supplied to Kafr ad Dik town in 2010 was approximately 168,000 cubic meters/year which makes the estimated rate of water supply per capita around 93 liters/day (Kafr ad Dik Municipality, 2012). However, no Kafr ad Dik 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, taking into account water losses, the rate of water consumption per capita in Kafr ad Dik is 73 liters per day (Kafr ad Dik Municipality, 2012). The average water consumption of Kafr ad Dik residents is low compared with the minimum quantity of 100 liters per capita per day proposed by the World Health Organization. Each cubic meter of water from the public network costs 4 NIS (Kafr ad Dik Municipality, 2012).

The town has a water spring with a pumping rate of 10,000 cubic meter/ month, with water being utilized for agricultural and recreational purposes. In addition, there is a public water reservoir in the town with a capacity of 500 cubic meters in addition to 800 rainwater harvesting cisterns (Kafr ad Dik Municipality, 2012).

Sanitation:

Kafr ad Dik lacks a public sewerage network and most of the population use cesspits and septic tanks, as a main means for wastewater disposal (Kafr ad Dik Municipality, 2012).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the approximated quantity of wastewater generated per day, is 287 cubic meters, or 104,832 cubic meters annually. At the individual level, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is approximately 58 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 as well as to public health (ARIJ - WERU, 2012).

Solid Waste Management:

The Joint Services Council of West Salfit is responsible for the collection and disposal of solid waste generated by citizens and establishments in the town. As the process of solid waste management is costly, a monthly fee amounting to 11 NIS/ month is charged to the population served by domestic solid waste collection and transportation services. All of the fees are collected from the citizens (Kafr ad Dik Municipality, 2012)

Most of the population in Kafr ad Dik benefits from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags, and placed in 40 containers (of 1 m³ capacity) located around the municipality. The Joint Council in cooperation with the Municipality collects the solid waste three times a week and transports it using a waste vehicle to the town's dumping site, 12 km from the town, where it is subsequently burnt and/or buried in a non-environmental way (Kafr ad Dik Municipality, 2012)

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Kafr ad Dik is 1.05kg. Thus the estimated quantity of solid waste produced per day from the Kafr ad Dik residents is nearly 5.2 tons, or 1,893 tons per year (ARIJ-WERU, 2012).

Environmental Conditions

Like other towns and villages in the Governorate, Kafr ad Dik 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 numerous neighborhoods of the town for several reasons:
 1. Israeli control over Palestinian water resources causes problems in the organization of water pumping and its distribution among populations. The West Bank Water Department distributes water to various areas on an interval basis because the amount 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 needs of water.
 2. High rate of water losses, because of the water network's aged condition in need of rehabilitation and renovation.

Wastewater Management

- The absence of a public sewage network in the town means that Kafr ad Dik residents are forced to use unhygienic cesspits for the disposal of wastewater, and/or to 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 town. This wastewater also contaminates the groundwater because most cesspits are built without lining, to avoid the need to use sewage tankers and thus 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 the 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 serious health risks, and leading to the proliferation of harmful flies, insects, and mice, as well as bad odors, toxic gases and black smoke which emits when burned. All of these have harmful effects on human health as well as the environment.
- The lack of a central sanitary landfill to serve Kafr ad Dik 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. This is due to the required land for such a landfill site falling on area C regions (Oslo Accords II) and thus under full 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, which produces bad odors and a distortion of the landscape.

Impact of the Israeli Occupation

Geopolitical status in Kafr ad Dik

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel on 28th September 1995, Kafr ad Dik was divided into areas “B” and “C.” Approximately 2,254 dunums (14.5% of the town’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 refugee camps. It is worth mentioning that most of the town’s population resides in area B which constitutes a small area compared to the total area of the town. The rest of the town’s area, constituting 13,275 dunums (85.5% of the total area), is classified as area C, where Israel retains full control over security and administration related to the territory (table 12). 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 area “C” are agricultural areas, open spaces, Israeli settlements and lands isolated behind the Segregation Wall.

Table 12: The Geopolitical Divisions of Kafr ad Dik – Salfit Governorate

Area	Area in dunums	Percent of Total town area
Area A	0	0
Area B	2,254	14.5
Area C	13,275	85.5
Nature Reserve	0	0
Total	15,529	100

Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2013

The Israeli Occupation Practices in Kafr ad Dik Town

Kafr ad Dik town has been subjected to numerous Israeli confiscations for the benefit of various Israeli objectives, represented in the construction of Israeli settlements, checkpoints, outposts and bypass roads on the town territories, in addition to the segregation plan represented by the Segregation Wall. That which follows is a breakdown of the Israeli confiscations to have negatively affected Kafr ad Dik town territories.

Throughout the years of occupation, Israel has confiscated 1,444 dunums of Kafr ad Dik town lands (9.3% of the total town area) for the establishment of four Israeli settlements; Pedu'el, Alei Zahav (Yoezer), Har Alei Zahav and Industrial Zone (Near Peduel). All of these settlements are located on the town’s western lands and are planned to become part of Israel upon the completion of the Wall in the area. It is noted that these settlements are inhabited by more than 1500 Israeli settlers (See Table 13).

Table 13: Israeli settlements established on lands of Kafr ad Dik town

Settlement Name	Establishment Date	Lands confiscated from Kafr ad Dik town	Population
Pedu'el	1984	594	1,096
Alei Zahav (Yoezer)	1982	300	458
Har Alei Zahav	1983	144	-
Industrial Zone (Near Peduel)	1991	246	-
Total		1,284	1,554

Source: The Geo-informatics Department – ARIJ, 2013

Following the outbreak of the second Palestinian Intifada in September 2000, Israeli occupation authorities established an Israeli military checkpoint on Kafr ad Dik western entrance, which is represented as an iron gate that the occupation forces used to close at certain periods of political

tensions. On these occasions, Palestinians were forced to walk long distances to reach neighboring villages to the west, including Deir Ballut and Rafat. Also, the occupation forces established a military observation tower north of the town on an Israeli bypass road, in addition to another checkpoint (Deir Ballut Military Checkpoint) near Kafr ad Dik town, which represents a main site of the many violations against Palestinian citizens. These include harassments, injuries, inspection, arrest and delay and obstruction to free movement between Palestinian towns and villages.

Moreover, the Israeli Government has confiscated thousands of dunums of agricultural and non-agricultural lands to open several bypass roads stretching thousands of kilometers from the north to the south of the West Bank. This has been carried out in order to link Israeli settlements, dismember Palestinian lands and enhance security control over them. Israel has also confiscated more land from Kafr ad Dik, for the construction of Israeli bypass road no. 446. This road extends for 4km on the town's land dividing it into two northern and southern parts. The real threat of these bypass roads however lies in the buffer zone formed by the IOF, extending approximately 75 m on each side. These buffer zones dramatically increase the total area of land affected by the construction of the roads.

Kafr ad Dik town has been exposed to various forms of Israeli attacks such as of the confiscation and razing of lands, and the demolition of homes and water wells, among others.

An example of settler violence against residents of Kafr ad Dik town can be seen in an unprovoked and unexpected attack on September 27 2008, whereby approximately 60 Israeli settlers, aided and abetted by the Israeli army attacked a number of houses in the town. Settlers attacked houses belonging to citizens Yazid Darwish and his brother Ziad Darwish, located at the entrance of Kafr ad Dik town. During this assault, settlers threw stones at the houses causing severe damages to the property, including broken glass and external and internal damages. In addition, settlers repeated xenophobic anti-Arab phrases in the presence of citizens in a threatening manner. Later on, settlers, guarded by Israeli soldiers, headed through the main road to the roundabout area located in the middle of town, where they threw stones towards houses aiming at breaking glass¹. The settlers' attacks also caused the glass breaking of 4 cars in the attack area.

Additionally, on June 23 2010, the Construction and Organization Committee of the Israeli Civil Administration distributed notices to six citizens of Kafr ad Dik to stop the construction of their residential houses. These notifications were issued under the pretext that construction within the area C has taken place without obtaining the required licenses. However it is noted that within Area C, the Israeli authority which controls all civil and administrative matters pertaining to the area often make the process of granting licenses near impossible for Palestinian citizens in a process that is marred in bureaucracy and lack of transparency. Often legitimate requests for housing extensions or construction are rejected on non-justified pretexts. The Israeli Civil Administration had given the notified homeowners until July 8 2010 to provide official documents for the completion of licensing procedures through the Beit El court. The notified homes belong to citizens Fadi Farahat Abdul Rahim Taha, Nawal Ali Hamad Ali Ahmad, Samer Othman Omar Naji, Jamal Saleh Hammad Ali Ahmad, Zayed at Taher Mustafa Dar Ahmad and Khalid Tahseen Hussein Ali Ahmad.

¹ Alei Zahav colonists attack Palestinians of Kafr ad Dik village
http://www.poica.org/editor/case_studies/view.php?recordID=1607

In addition, during November 2011, the occupation authorities razed large areas of land in “Abu Simon Convent” archaeological area northwest of the town in order to expand Alei Zahav Israeli settlement. Citizens estimated the razed area at 400 dunums of land surrounding the archaeological site which was included to the previously mentioned settlement.

Moreover, at the end of 2011 and beginning of 2012, Israeli occupation authorities stepped up its campaign against wells and agricultural facilities. On October 4 2011, they demolished 2 agricultural wells, two agricultural rooms (storehouses), 4 houses made of tin and burlap and 14 agricultural barracks in Ath Thahr ash Shami area.

On October 9 2011, the Israeli Civil Administration notified residents of Kafr ad Dik of the demolition of 6 agricultural rooms. In addition to this notifications were given to halt work on the agricultural road (approximately 4km in length) connecting “Thuhr Suboh” area with the town which is implemented by the Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committees PARC with funding from the Dutch Representation. The notified agricultural rooms are used by Karf ad Dik residents for the storage of storing cereals and olives, as well as being used as resting rooms for farmers. According to the military notifications issued by the Civil Administration office, the owners were given until October 31 2011 to initiate the licensing procedures. Nevertheless, concerning the agricultural road implemented by PARC, the supervising contractor road was handed notifications twice within a week to stop construction , after the Israeli occupation forces, on 2nd October, stopped the works through adding a layer of base course on this agricultural road connecting Kafr ad Dik town with its lands in Al Wajh ash Shami (Thuhr Suboh) area.

Furthermore, on December 21 2011, Israeli occupation authorities demolished five agricultural wells and three agricultural rooms in “Thuhr Suboh” area northwest of the town. Also, on April 16 2012, the Israeli occupation authorities demolished four agricultural wells and three agricultural rooms in the same area. In all of these cases, Israeli occupation authorities’ pretext was building without a permit in areas classified as “C” according to the Oslo II agreement.

The Israeli Segregation Wall Plan in Kafr ad Dik Town

The Israeli Segregation Wall plan has had a negative and destructive impact on Kafr ad Dik residents. The latest route of the Israeli Segregation Wall Plan, published on the Israeli Ministry of Defense's website (April 30 2007), shows that planned wall on Kafr ad Dik town’s land to the west will extend for 9 km on the town lands and thus will confiscate 3,586 dunums, equivalent to 23% of the town’s total area, and will isolate more lands for Israeli settlement activities. The majority of lands planned to be isolated by the Wall includes agricultural areas, open spaces and Israeli settlements constructed on the town’s lands (See Table 13).

Table 13: Land Classification of the Isolated lands in Kafr ad Dik Town – Salfit Governorate

No.	Land Classification	Area (in dunums)
1	Israeli Settlements	1,285
2	Open Spaces	1,004
3	Agricultural Areas	980
4	Shrubs and Herbaceous Vegetation	317
Total		3,586
Source: The Geo-informatics Department – ARIJ 2013		

Upon the completion of the Segregation Wall plan the Wall will isolate Kafr ad Dik town from villages and towns north and west of Salfit, aiming at dismembering Palestinian land, restricting Palestinian's movement and confiscating and isolating more lands for Israeli settlement purposes. Furthermore, upon the implementation of the wall scheme west of Kafr ad Dik, Palestinian farmers in the town will be deprived by Israeli occupation authorities from accessing their land isolated behind the wall, which will not be able to be accessed without special permits issued by the Israeli civil administration office (ICA) and through a special gate to be established on the Wall. One should also note that Salfit Governorate villages are known for their fertile soil, their beautiful nature and the abundance of water and large trees, especially olive trees. This makes the region an important target for Israeli settlement activities, in order to take control over and utilize natural resources. This makes Salfit second Governorate after Jerusalem in terms of land confiscation, wall and settlement construction (ARIJ-UMD, 2012).

Israeli Military Orders Issued in Kafr ad Dik Town

The Israeli authorities issued a series of military orders to confiscate land or notices to stop construction or evacuation in Kafr ad Dik town:

1. Israeli Military Order No. (01/07/T): Issued on the 7th February 2007, confiscating a total area of 404.6 dunums of Kafr ad Dik and Bruqin towns' lands in order to construct the Israeli Segregation Wall.
2. Israeli Military Order No. 82/06/T: Issued on the 20th of November 2006, confiscating a total area of 538.7 dunums of Deir Ballut and Kafr ad Dik towns' lands in order to construct the Israeli Segregation Wall.
3. A series of Israeli military orders (27 military order of which are given as an example below) holding the following numbers: 121725, 121726, 121727, 121728, 121729, 121730, 121731, 121732, 121733, 122297, 122298, 122299, 140141, 140142, 146137, 146139, 146140, 146141, 146142, 147350, 147351, 147360, 147361, 147362, 147363, 147364 and 147550. All orders were issued between 2007 and 2011 and required construction to stop on a number of buildings, most of which are homes for citizens in Kafr ad Dik. This was ordered under the pretext that the targeted residents had not obtained a building license from the Israeli authorities for construction amendments in Area C.

On December 9 2011, the Israeli occupation authorities handed a number residents of Kafr ad Dik town as well as Deir Ballut town a plan to seize vast areas of agricultural land estimated at more than 1,000 dunums. The main areas targeted are basin No. 2 in Khillet Abu Matar site, Al Hajar, Al Malsa and Abu Simon Convent, in addition to lands in Deir Ballut; specifically basin no. 6, in Athahrat and Khallit Sirisiya sites². The Israeli occupation justified the process of land confiscation under the pretext that the targeted lands being classified as state property, which cannot be used in any way by Palestinian farmers. Although they have owned, lived and farmed in these areas for many years.

² Confiscation orders for tens of dunums in Kafr ad Dik
http://www.poica.org/editor/case_studies/view.php?recordID=5400

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

Kafr ad Dik Municipal Council has implemented several development projects in Kafr ad Dik during the past five years (See Table 14).

Table 14: Implemented Development Plans and Projects in Kafr ad Dik during the Last Five Years

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Developing the electricity network	Infrastructure	2008	Municipal Fund
Renovating and outdoor works in Kafr ad Dik Boys' School	Educational	2011	ANERA
Constructing additional classrooms in Kafr ad Dik Girls' School	Educational	2012	Ministry of Local Government

Source: Kafr ad Dik Municipality, 2012

Proposed Projects

Kafr ad Dik Municipal Council, in cooperation with the town's civil society organizations and 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 town. The projects are as follows, in order of priority from the viewpoints of the workshop participants:

1. Expanding and developing the water network according to the new organizational chart, in addition to developing the electricity network and providing it with new power adapters.
2. Rebuilding a school for girls' to replace the existing elementary school. Also, maintaining the town schools and constructing additional classrooms, in addition to developing the existing municipal stadium.
3. Constructing new agricultural and secondary roads, providing them with infrastructure, paving and planting trees around them.
4. Developing the existing health center, through making it a qualified health center provided with necessary medical equipment, an ambulance and a resident physician working throughout the week.
5. Establishing a sewerage network (approximately 27 km) in addition to a wastewater treatment unit, providing an additional 60 containers for waste collection, providing the municipality with a vehicle for waste collection, and fighting harmful insects and reptiles in the town.
6. Activating and developing social centers in the town, with a focus on women's groups.
7. Restoring monuments existing on the town's outskirts and the old city entrances.
8. Establishing a complex for cars and public buses.

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Kafr ad Dik suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 15 shows the development priorities and needs in the town, according to the Municipal Council's perspective.

Table 15: Development Priorities and Needs in Kafr ad Dik

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and paving roads	*			19 km [^]
2	Rehabilitation of old water networks	*			0.5 km
3	Extending the water network to cover new built up areas	*			2 km
4	Constructing new water networks			*	
5	Rehabilitation/ construction of new wells and/ or springs	*			1 spring
6	Construction of water reservoirs			*	
7	Construction of a sewage disposal network	*			9 km
8	Construction of a new electricity network			*	
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 new clinics or health care centres	*			1 health clinic
2	Rehabilitation of old clinics or health care centres	*			1 health clinic
3	Purchasing medical equipment and tools	*			
Educational Needs					
1	Building new schools	*			1 elementary school for girls
2	Rehabilitating old schools	*			Kafr ad Dik Girls Elementary School
3	Purchasing new equipment for schools	*			
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitating agricultural lands	*			1000 dunums
2	Building rainwater harvesting cisterns	*			100 cisterns
3	Constructing livestock barracks	*			50 barracks
4	Provision of veterinary services	*			
5	Provision of seeds and hay for animals		*		150 tons per year
6	Construction of new greenhouses		*		10 greenhouses
7	Rehabilitation of greenhouses		*		2 greenhouses
8	Provision of field crops seeds		*		
9	Provision of plants and agricultural supplies		*		

[^] 3 km main roads, 4 km secondary roads and 12 km are agricultural roads

Source: Kafr ad Dik Municipality, 2012

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