

Atouf Village Guide



Prepared by



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(ARIJ)**

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Introduction

This booklet is part of a series aimed at documenting and analyzing the social and economic conditions in the Palestinian Jordan Valley, specifically in the governorates of Tubas and Jericho, through a comprehensive study of the population clusters, monitoring developmental needs, and setting future plans to improve the living standards of the residents and enhance their resilience in the face of challenges.

In this context, the Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem (ARIJ) is implementing the project:

"Identifying and Diagnosing the Livelihoods of Palestinian Rural Women and Their Economic Empowerment in Area C."

The project addresses the economic and social impacts of Israeli military orders and occupation practices, which directly affect Palestinian rural women, particularly in Area C of the West Bank. The project aims to empower rural women by raising awareness of their rights and developing their capabilities to face various challenges, such as settler attacks and the risks of displacement, in addition to supporting their participation in developmental planning to ensure a more stable future for them and their families.

The project relies on an integrated methodology that includes field data collection, documenting life stories of affected women, engaging with media and social media platforms, and fostering cooperation with local and international stakeholders. It also focuses on developing effective advocacy strategies to raise awareness of the challenges faced by rural women and push for the adoption of policies that support their access to necessary resources for their economic projects, particularly in the agricultural sector, which is a primary livelihood source for many of them.

This booklet aims to provide a comprehensive picture of the reality of the population clusters in the Tubas and Jericho governorates, highlight the challenges faced by women in these areas, and review the opportunities available to enhance sustainable rural development. It also seeks to serve as a reference that contributes to supporting efforts aimed at improving the economic and social conditions of the residents of the Jordan Valley and strengthening their resilience in the face of increasing political and economic challenges.

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Geographic Location and Natural Characteristics

Atouf village is one of the villages of Tubas Governorate. It lies to the east of Tubas city, approximately 12 km aerial distance. It is bordered to the near east by the Jordan Valley and the settlements of Beka'ot and Ro'i, and to the far east by the Jordanian border. To the north, it is bordered by Yarza and Al-Maleh communities, to the west by the town of Tammun, and to the south by Al-Nasariah area (which belongs to Nablus Governorate). (*Atouf Village Council, 2024*)

Land Use and Land Cover Analysis: Atouf Village

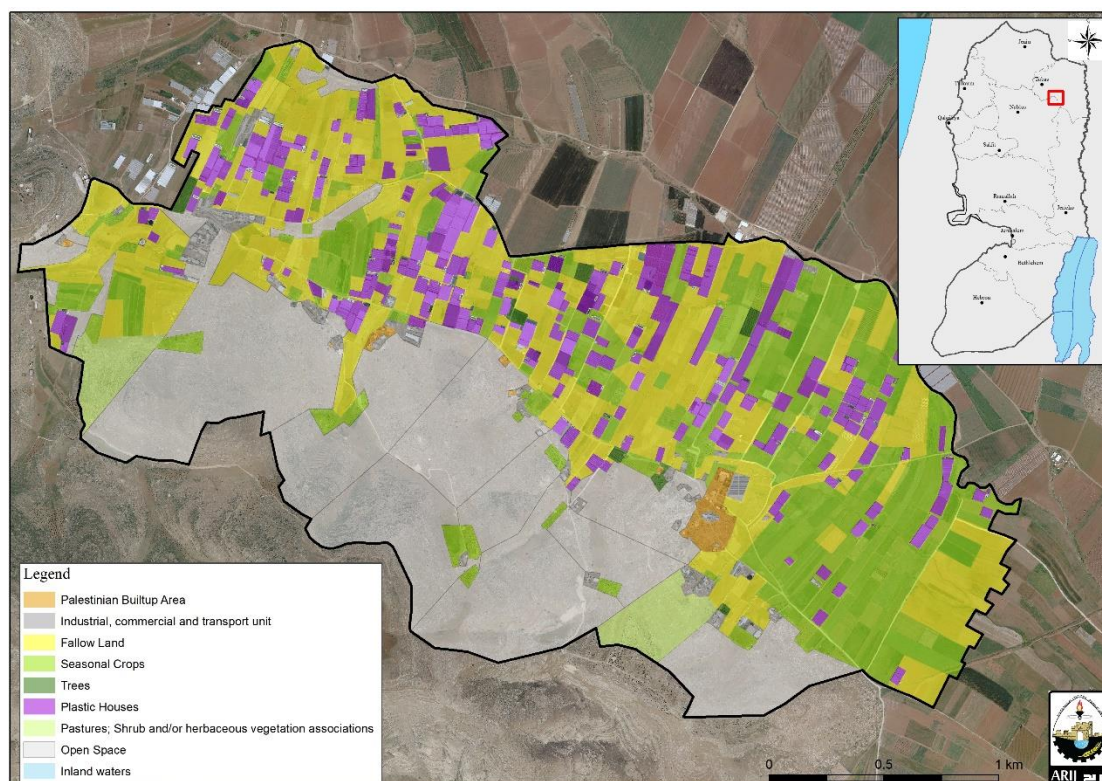
The land use and land cover analysis for Atouf village using Arial Photographs for year 2021 highlights the diverse distribution of the total area, which amounts to **6,990 dunums** (see the map below the table). The largest portion consists of **open spaces with little or no vegetation**, covering approximately **2,354 dunums**. **Uncultivated (barren) lands** make up **1,861 dunums**. **Seasonal crops** are cultivated on **1,745 dunums**, reflecting the agricultural nature of the village.

Built-up areas, including infrastructure and housing, occupy **43 dunums**, while **industrial, commercial, and transport units** extend over **173 dunums**. **Internal water sources** cover **47 dunums**. Additionally, **greenhouses** occupy **579 dunums**, indicating investment in protected agriculture. **Pastures and shrub lands** cover **189 dunums**, showing areas designated for grazing.

This land use pattern reflects the **agricultural and rural character** of the village, with limited urban and commercial development. See table 1

Type	Area (Dunums)
Barren lands	1,861
Built-up areas	43
Seasonal crops	1,745
Industrial, commercial, and transport units	173
Internal water sources	47
Open areas with little or no vegetation	2,354
Greenhouses	579
Pastures and shrublands	189
Total Area	6,990

Data Source: Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem (ARIJ), GIS & Remote Sensing Unit, 2024



Map (1): Land Use and Land Cover in Atouf Village, 2021

Atouf Village Council: Establishment and Responsibilities

The Ministry of Local Government established the village council in 2012. Previously, it was known as the Atouf Projects Committee, founded in 1997. The current council consists of 9 members, with 2 paid staff members. The council owns a permanent headquarters. The council possesses the following equipment (see Table 2):

Equipment Type	Quantity	Year Acquired	Funding Source	Ownership Type
Agricultural Tractor	1	2023	Ministry of Agriculture	Council-owned
Electrical Network Maintenance Tools	1	2023	World Vision	Council-owned
Water Network Maintenance Tools	1	2021	AFC Foundation	Council-owned

Council Responsibilities include:

1. Organizing construction and issuing licenses
2. Protecting public properties and archaeological/historical sites
3. Organizing community affairs
4. Maintaining and operating infrastructure services (roads, electricity, water)
5. Coordinating with local and international institutions and facilitating their work in the village

6. Monitoring violations and coordinating with relevant authorities
7. Conducting projects and studies and attracting agricultural and service assistance
8. Working to initiate a structural master plan in cooperation with the Ministry of Local Government
9. Protecting public properties and historical and archaeological sites

Historical Background

The village of Atouf was named after the martyr "Atif," who was martyred in the Crusades. He was one of the original residents of the village. The residents of Atouf originally come from the town of Tammun and work primarily in livestock herding. Atouf comprises three localities: Ras Al-Ahmar, Irqan Al-Hamam, and Al-Thi'la. (Atouf Village Council 2024)

Religious and Archaeological Sites

There is one mosque in the village: "Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq Mosque." As for archaeological sites, there are many old buildings and caves listed under the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities. However, they are not eligible for tourism use and are prohibited from being restored by the occupation authorities. (Atouf Village Council 2024)

Population

According to the 2017 General Census of Population and Housing conducted by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, the population of Atouf was 213 individuals: 107 males and 106 females, distributed among 83 households and 39 housing units. It is important to note that the population difference compared to previous years is due to not counting seasonal agricultural migrants as permanent residents. The village council reports that the population in 2024 has reached approximately 1,300, including residents of Atouf, Ras Al-Ahmar, and Al-Thi'la.

Age and Gender Distribution

Census data from 2017 indicates the age distribution in Atouf was as follows:

- 42% under the age of 14
- 52% between the ages of 15-64
- 5% aged 65 and over

The gender ratio was 102 males for every 100 females, with males constituting 50.5% and females 49.5%.

Families

The population of Atouf consists of several families, including:

- Bsharat
- Bani Odeh (originally from Tammun)
- Displaced families such as Rashaida, Masaeed, and Ka'abneh (originally from Jericho, the Jordan Valley, Al-Jiftlik, and Ein Al-Beida)

Migration

Field surveys indicate that 10 families left the village since the Second Intifada in 2000.

Education Sector

The illiteracy rate in Atouf in 2017 was about 5%, with females accounting for 87% of illiterate individuals. Among the educated population (see table 3):

- 21% could read and write
- 22% completed primary school
- 28% completed preparatory school
- 18% completed secondary school
- 5% completed higher education

Gen der	Illite rate	Lite rate	Prim ary	Pr ep	Secon dary	Dipl oma	B A	High er Dipl oma	M A	P h D	Not Sta ted	To tal
Mal es	1	18	17	24	12	1	1	-	-	-	-	74
Fem ales	7	15	18	19	16	2	4	-	-	-	-	81
Tota l	8	33	35	43	28	3	5	-	-	-	-	155

Source: PCBS, 2017 Census

As of the 2024/2025 academic year, the village has one co-educational school managed by the Palestinian Ministry of Education. The school has 10 classes, from Grade 1 to Grade 10, with 87 students and 19 teachers.

- Student-teacher ratio: 6 students per teacher
- Average class size: 8 students
- The school needs expansion

For secondary education, students travel to schools in Tammun, 9 km away. A public kindergarten was established in 2021, serving 8 children.

Challenges facing education in Atouf include:

1. Harassment by occupation forces toward students and teachers
2. Students needing to commute to Tammun for secondary education
3. Lack of public transportation
4. Flying checkpoints near the village and school
5. Fear and insecurity due to settlement proximity
6. Inadequate roads leading to school
7. No secondary school in the village

Names and locations of schools providing educational services in case a certain educational level is not available within the community (see Table 4):

Table 4: Schools Serving Students from Atouf (when not available in village)

Education Level	Locality	School Name	Distance
Secondary	Tammun	Tammun Girls Secondary School	9 km
Secondary	Tammun	Tammun Boys Secondary School	9 km

Health Sector

A governmental health center (Atouf Health Clinic) is available in the village of Atouf. It was established in 2016 and includes a public general physician clinic, an X-ray unit, a pharmacy unit, and a medical analysis unit.

However, the health sector in Atouf village faces numerous challenges, including:

1. Weak services provided at the government health clinic, which do not meet the community's needs.
2. The clinic operates only two days a week.
3. The X-ray and medical analysis units are insufficient to meet the demand.
4. No ambulance service is available.
5. No pharmacies exist in the village.
6. Presence of fixed and mobile military checkpoints in the main access points of the area and between Atouf and Al-Ras Al-Ahmar.
7. The village's distance from health centers in neighboring communities.
8. Lack of public transportation in the village.
9. Harassment and practices imposed by occupation forces on the community and its facilities.

In emergency cases, patients seek treatment in the health facilities located in the town of Tammun or the city of Tubas, which are 9 km and 18 km away from the village, respectively.

Health facilities accessed in emergency cases are presented in table 5.

Table 5: Available Health Facilities:			
Type of Facility	Community	Name of Center	Distance
Clinic	Tammun	Tammun Health Clinic	9 km
Clinic	Tubas	Al-Shifa Clinic – Tubas	18 km
Hospital	Tubas	Turkish Government Hospital – Tubas	18 km
Medical Analysis & X-ray	Tubas	Med-Clinic Center – Tubas	18 km

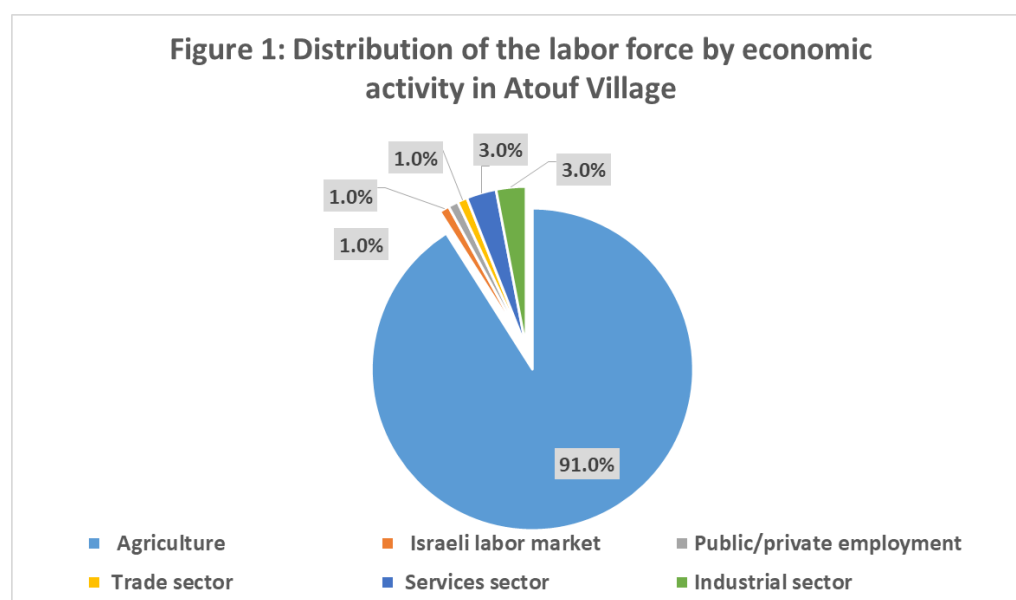
Economic Activities

The economy of Atouf village primarily depends on livestock farming and both rain-fed and irrigated agriculture, which together employ about **91%** of the workforce (see Figure 1).

The results of the field survey on the distribution of the workforce by economic activity in Atouf village showed the following:

- **Agricultural sector:** 91% of the workforce
- **Israeli labor market:** 1%
- **Employment sector (public/private jobs):** 1%
- **Services sector:** 1%
- **Trade sector:** 3%
- **Industrial sector:** 3%

(Atouf Village Council, 2024)



Over the past ten years, there has been some improvement in other economic activities in the village, such as industrial and commercial sectors. Among the most significant are trade in vegetables, trade in animal products and their derivatives. There are also a limited number of other commercial establishments with little variety. For example, the village has only **two grocery stores**, **four workshops** (such as blacksmithing and carpentry), **one agricultural supplies store**, and **one car repair garage**.

The **unemployment rate** in Atouf village has reached **10%**. The social groups most affected by Israeli policies in the village, listed from most to least affected, are:

1. Agriculture
2. Israeli labor market
3. Industry
4. Trade
5. Services
6. Public/private jobs

Labor Force

According to the 2017 Population and Housing Census conducted by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, **44%** of the population in Atouf and Al-Ras Al-Ahmar (aged 10 years and above) were economically active (with 98% of them employed). Meanwhile, **55%** were economically inactive, with the following breakdown: **24% students, 66.5% homemakers, 7.5% unable to work (illness/disability), and 2% retirees** (see Table 6).

Sex	Economically Active			Economically Inactive				Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Total Active	Students	Homemakers	Unable	Retired	
Male	47	0	47	6	–	5	2	60
Female	7	1	8	10	45	0	0	63
Total	54	1	55	16	45	5	2	123

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2017, Population and Housing Census – Final results.

Agricultural Sector

The village of 'Atuf is located on the vast fertile plain of Al-Baqi'a, where residents primarily rely on livestock breeding, in addition to rain-fed and irrigated agriculture. Recently, a water source (artesian wells) was secured, and an agricultural water network was established, leading 30% of farmers to adopt irrigated agriculture alongside livestock breeding. This has contributed to improved economic conditions in the village.

The agricultural area covered by greenhouses has expanded significantly in recent years. According to a GIS & RS analysis of 2021 aerial photographs conducted by RIJ, the total greenhouse area reached **579 dunums**.

It is important to note that Israeli occupation policies hinder the development of the agricultural road network in 'Atuf, where the total length of agricultural roads is **82 kilometers**, classified as follows:

Condition of Agricultural Roads in the Community:

- **21 kilometers:** Suitable for vehicle traffic.
- **39 kilometers:** Suitable only for tractors and agricultural machinery.
- **22 kilometers:** Unsuitable for any vehicles (only livestock pathways).

A field survey revealed that **88%** of 'Atuf's residents engage in livestock breeding (sheep, goats). Poultry farms (broilers and layers) are owned by **3%** of households, while only **3 farmers** keep beehives alongside livestock (see **Table 7**).

Beehives	Goats	Sheep	Draft Animals*	Cattle**
6	306	3,224	51	45

*Includes horses, mules, and donkeys.

**Includes cows, calves, heifers, and bulls.

Source: *Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2021 Livestock Census.*

However, the Village Council noted a shift in farmers' trends regarding livestock in 'Atuf. According to 2024 council data, livestock numbers were as follows:

- **Cattle:** 5
- **Sheep:** 12,500
- **Goats:** 400
- **Broiler Chickens:** 80,000
- **Beehives:** 60

Source: *'Atuf Village Council, 2024.*

Challenges Facing the Agricultural Sector in 'Atuf:

1. **Land confiscation:** Israeli occupation forces have seized approximately **two-thirds** of the village's land.
2. **Settler encroachment:** Settlers surrounding the community have taken over large grazing areas and attack farmers who attempt to graze their livestock nearby.
3. **Restricted access:** Military barriers prevent farmers from reaching agricultural lands.
4. **Lack of investment capital:** Insufficient funds for agricultural development.
5. **Destruction by occupation forces:** Burning of pastures and sabotage of crops.
6. **No veterinary clinic:** Absence of animal healthcare services.
7. **Forced displacement:** Demolition of homes and livestock barns (especially in the Al-Ras Al-Ahmar community) to pressure residents to leave.
8. **Poor infrastructure:** Roads to Al-Ras Al-Ahmar become impassable in winter, hindering fodder transport.
9. **Livestock confiscation:** Sheep are seized and chased by all-terrain vehicles (e.g., "Tracton").

Reasons for Underutilization of Arable Land:

1. Occupation forces control parts of the land for military training.
2. Lack of water access in some areas.
3. Insecurity near settlements.
4. Occupation restrictions on farming/grazing in confiscated lands.

Obstacles to Agricultural Development (Crop/Livestock):

1. No nurseries or shortages of fodder/agricultural supply stores.
2. No permanent veterinary services.

3. Shrinking grazing land due to occupation practices.
4. Occupation bans on farming/grazing in many areas.

Institutional and Service Sector

There are **no government institutions** available in the community.

Religious Institutions:

- Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq Mosque – Atouf

Service Institutions and Bodies in the Community:

- **Atouf Village Council**, established in **1997**, under the supervision of the **Ministry of Local Government**. It provides services such as **electricity, water, and road paving**. The responsible person is **Abdullah Khader Bisharat**.

Agricultural Institutions and Cooperatives in the Community:

- *Atouf Cooperative Association for Livestock Development*, established in 2005 by the Ministry of Labor. It provides agricultural services such as bulk feed purchasing and agricultural project implementation.
- *Atouf Cooperative Association for Agriculture and Irrigation*, established in 2005 by the Ministry of Labor, provides services like installing water lines for bulk purchasing and export purposes.
- *Atouf Women's Center*, established in 2016, is a charitable organization licensed by the Ministry of Interior. It offers services related to processing agricultural products.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunications

Atouf village has been connected to a public electricity network since 2009, with Tubas Electricity Company being the main supplier. About **95%** of housing units in the village are connected to the electricity grid.

The community faces several challenges related to electricity, including:

1. **5%** of the housing units are not connected to the electricity grid because they are located in Area C, where the occupation prohibits connection. These units also lack solar panels due to the absence of funding.
2. No lighting at the village entrances.
3. High electricity prices from the source.
4. Ongoing vandalism by the occupation targeting infrastructure.

There is **no landline network** (wired telecommunications) in Atouf. The village relies on wireless telecommunications networks, which cover **100%** of the housing units.

Transportation and Mobility

The main means of transportation in Atouf include **private vehicles, agricultural tractors, and animals**, in addition to **taxis** from the **Tammoun Taxi Office**, the nearest service provider. **There is no public transportation** available within the village.

Obstacles to movement to and from nearby towns and communities include:

- Military or dirt barriers.
- Poor condition of main and secondary roads.
- Few vehicles in the village and limited services they offer.
- Periodic destruction and vandalism of infrastructure by occupation forces at the village entrance.
- Fear of vehicle assault or confiscation when traveling outside the community.

The following table presents the conditions of main, secondary, and agricultural roads in Atouf village.

Road Condition	Main Roads (km)	Secondary Roads (km)	Agricultural Roads (km)
Paved and in good condition	7	2	–
Paved but in poor condition	2	–	–
Unpaved roads	6	2	82

Water

Atouf village has had a public water network since 2014, and **60%** of housing units are currently connected to it. Water supply sources are presented in Table 9.

Source	Quantity (cubic meters/month)
Tubas Water Facility	9,000
Artesian Wells	20,000

Alternative water sources include **115 household rainwater harvesting cisterns**. Most water consumption in the village is for **agricultural purposes**. There is one **public agricultural water tank** with a **capacity of 1,000 m³**. The **total monthly water need** for the village is **29,000 m³**, which is sufficient for drinking and irrigation. The estimated **water loss** from the public network is around **10%**.

It's important to note that **remote areas** such as the **eastern region** and **Ras Al-Ahmar** depend on **water tankers** due to the lack of a water network. The cost per cubic meter from tankers is **15 shekels**. (*Atouf Village Council, 2024*)

Water-related challenges include:

1. Lack of a public water tank dedicated to drinking water.
2. Ongoing and deliberate vandalism of the irrigation network by occupation forces.
3. Frequent and intentional water supply disruptions lasting several days, especially during military incursions in Tammoun (where the water source is located), with future disruptions likely.
4. The existing agricultural water network is inadequate and requires maintenance.
5. Drinking water network does not reach all areas of the village.

Sewage

Atouf village lacks a **public sewage network**. Residents use **cesspits** as the main method for wastewater disposal.

Solid Waste

There is **no solid waste collection system** in Atouf village. No entity is responsible for waste collection or transport, and the local council does not have a department dedicated to solid waste management. Waste is disposed of **randomly** by **gathering, burning, and burying it** within the village.

Israeli Occupation Measures in Khirbet ‘Atuf

According to the 1995 Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on September 28 between the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, the lands of ‘Atuf Village in Tubas Governorate were divided into **Area B** and **Area C**.

- **Area B** (4,624 dunums, 66% of the village’s total area) is under full Palestinian **civil control** but remains under full Israeli **military control**.
- **Area C** (2,367 dunums, 34% of the village) is under full Israeli control, where Palestinian construction or land use is prohibited without permits from the Israeli Civil Administration. This includes agricultural and open lands. (See **Table 10**).

Land Classification	Area (Dunums)	% of Total Village Area
Area A	0	0%
Area B	4,624	66%
Area C	2,367	34%
Nature Reserve	0	0%
Total Area	6,991	100%

Source: ARIJ GIS Database, 2025

Illegal Israeli Land Seizures and Restrictions

The Israeli occupation authorities have imposed **illegal classifications** on Khirbet 'Atuf's lands to control and deny Palestinian access:

1. **"State Land" Declarations:**
 - 2,430 dunums (34.8% of the village) were declared "state land."
 - Later, 2,315 dunums were redesignated as a "**nature reserve**" under **Military Order No. 363 (1969)**, legitimizing land seizures and banning Palestinian agricultural or construction activities.
2. **Settlement Expansion:**
 - These measures aim to **reduce Palestinian presence**, confiscate land, and expand illegal settlements while depriving Palestinians of natural resources.
 - The policies threaten Palestinian livelihoods, hinder development, and could ultimately force displacement.

Surrounding Illegal Settlements & Environmental Damage

Khirbet 'Atuf is encircled by Israeli settlements, including **Roi** and **Beqa'ot** (established illegally in the 1970s). The settlements cause severe **environmental and health hazards**, including:

1. **Pollution from military drills** (especially near the Al-Ras Al-Ahmar area).
2. **Air, water, and soil contamination** due to illegal sewage dumping from settlements.
3. **Mosquito and pest infestations** from settlement wastewater.
4. **Burning of agricultural waste** near Palestinian homes.
5. **Dumping of chemical fertilizers/pesticides** on Palestinian land.

Military Zones & Forced Displacement

- The northern area is classified as a "**closed military zone**," where training exercises forcibly displace Palestinians under military orders.
- Residents face property destruction (homes, farmland, livestock pens) and life-threatening risks from unexploded ordnance.

Systematic Displacement & Home Demolitions

Israeli authorities continuously target Palestinian homes, structures, and Bedouin encampments under the pretext of "**unlicensed construction**" in Area C. For documented cases of demolitions, see:

- <http://www.poica.org/>
- <http://orders.arij.org/>

Separation Barrier & Land Confiscation

- A **2.5 km earthen/concrete wall** (constructed in 2002) cuts through the village, with plans to extend it to **6 km**.

- **500 dunums** were confiscated for the wall, affecting:
 - **191 homes damaged**
 - **8 homes issued demolition orders**
 - **4 km of roads destroyed**
 - **15 families isolated** in the Eastern Baq'a area (30,000 dunums severed from 'Atuf and neighboring communities).
- Since **2024**, the eastern side has been **completely closed**, whereas previously only workers could pass.
- **500 trees** (150 olive, 350 acacia/cypress) were uprooted or damaged since

Development Plans and Projects Implemented in 'Atuf Village

Implemented Projects

Over the past five years, the 'Atuf Village Council has executed several development projects (see **Table 11**). (*Source: Village Council, 2024*)

Project Name	Type	Year	Funding Entity
Solar Energy Project	Infrastructure	2024	Arab Funds
Rehabilitation of Greenhouses	Agricultural	2024	ARIJ
Rehabilitation of Animal Shelters	Agricultural	2024	ARIJ
Agricultural Road Projects	Agricultural	2023–2024	Land Research Center
Solar Units for Al-Ras Al-Ahmar	Infrastructure	2024	Palestinian Energy Authority
Electrical Equipment Supply	Infrastructure	2023	Palestinian Energy Authority
Solar Energy for Al-Ras Al-Ahmar Residents	Infrastructure	2022	Peace NGO (Comet-ME)
Public Park	Services	2015	French Agency
School Renovations (Structural Repairs)	Educational	2024	Ma'an Development Center
Psychosocial Support & Essential Supplies	Social	2024	World Vision

Proposed developmental Projects

The 'Atuf Projects Committee, in collaboration with civil society organizations and villagers, aims to implement the following projects (prioritized during a participatory workshop organized by the **Applied Research Institute–Jerusalem (ARIJ)**):

- **Establishing a permanent veterinary clinic** in the village.
- **Creating an agricultural nursery** to reduce farmers' costs.
- **Paving internal village roads.**
- **Supporting livestock breeders** with fodder and production inputs.

- **Providing public transportation** to ease mobility.
- **Constructing agricultural wells** for rainwater harvesting (critical in mountainous areas).
- **Expanding the water network.**
- **Building a public drinking water tank.**
- **Extending the electricity grid.**

Development Priorities and Needs

Table 12 outlines the village's urgent needs as identified by the Village Council (*'Atuf Village Council, 2024*).

Table 12: Development Priorities for 'Atuf Village				
Priority	Urgent	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructure Needs				
Does the village need new/upgraded roads?				Length (meters):
- Main roads	✓			5,000
- Secondary roads	✓			7,000
- Agricultural roads	✓			4,000
Does the village need water network repairs?	✓			12 km
Does the village need water network expansion?	✓			3 km
Does the village need a new water network?			✓	—
Does the village need spring/well rehabilitation?	✓			4 wells
Does the village need a public water tank?	✓			1,000 m ³
Does the village need a sewage network?			✓	3 km
Does the village need electricity grid expansion?			✓	3 km
Does the village need waste containers?	✓			50 containers
Does the village need waste collection vehicles?			✓	—
Does the village need a landfill?			✓	—
Health Needs				
Does the village need new health clinics?	✓			1 clinic
Does the village need clinic renovations?			✓	—
Does the village need medical equipment?	✓			—

Education Needs				
Does the village need new schools?	✓			Secondary school
Does the village need school renovations?	✓			Primary school (additional classrooms)
Does the village need educational supplies?	✓			Primary school
Agricultural Needs				
Does the village need land reclamation?	✓			2,000 dunums (mountainous)
Does the village need rainwater harvesting wells?		✓		50–100 household wells
Does the village need livestock shelters?	✓			30 shelters
Does the village need veterinary services?	✓			Clinic, vet, medicines, supplies
Does the village need livestock fodder?	✓			400 tons/year
Does the village need new greenhouses?	✓			50
Does the village need greenhouse rehabilitation?	✓			50
Does the village need crop seeds?		✓		10 tons/year
Does the village need saplings/agricultural inputs?		✓		2,000 olive trees, 5,000 grapevines, 500K vegetable seedlings/year

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