

Al Jiftlik Village Profile



Prepared by



The Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem

Funded by



Spanish Cooperation

2012

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, village, and town in the Jericho Governorate. These booklets came as a result of a comprehensive study of all localities in Jericho 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 project's objectives are to survey, analyze, and document the available natural, human, socioeconomic and environmental resources, and the existing limitations and needs assessment for the development of the rural and marginalized areas in the Jericho 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 special emphasize on agriculture, environment and water.

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

Table of Content

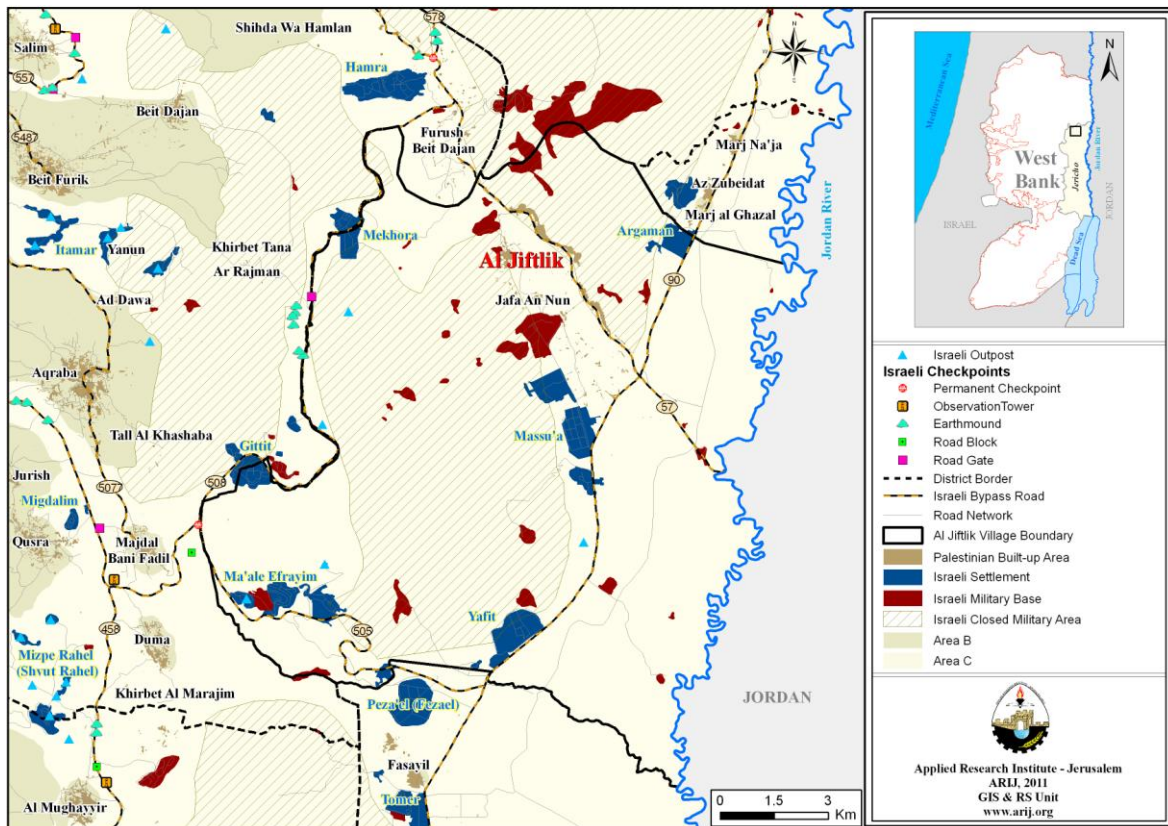
Location and Physical Characteristics.....	4
History.....	5
Religious and Archaeological Sites.....	6
Population.....	6
Education.....	7
Health Status.....	8
Economic Activities.....	8
Agricultural Sector.....	10
Institutions and Services.....	12
Infrastructure and Natural Resources.....	13
Impact of the Israeli Occupation.....	16
Development Plans and Projects.....	19
Implemented Projects.....	19
Proposed Projects.....	19
Village Development Priorities and Needs.....	21
References.....	22

Al Jiftlik Village Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Al Jiftlik is a Palestinian village in Jericho Governorate located (horizontally) 33km north of Jericho City. Al Jiftlik is bordered by the Jordan River to the east, Marj al Ghazal village and Tubas Governorate lands to the north, the surrounding villages of Nablus Governorate to the east, including Duma, Majdal Bani Fadil, Aqraba to the west and Al Fasayil village to the south (ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2010) (See map 1).

Map 1: Al Jiftlik location and borders



Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2011

Al Jiftlik is located at an altitude of 189m below sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 232mm. The average annual temperature is 22 °C, and the average annual humidity is approximately 49.2% (ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2010).

Since 2005, Al Jiftlik has been governed by a village council, which is currently administrated by 9 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority. However, the Village Council owns a permanent headquarters, but a vehicle for the collection of solid waste (Al Jiftlik Village Council, 2011).

It is the responsibility of the village council to provide a number of services to the residents of Al Jiftlik, including (Al Jiftlik Village Council, 2011):

1. Establishing and maintaining the drinking water network.
2. Establishing an electricity network and/ or generators.
3. Providing an ambulance.
4. Providing transportation services.

History

Al Jiftlik village's name comes from a Turkish origin, with "Jiftlik" in Turkish meaning 'the farm', which is descriptive of the region's agricultural nature (Al Jiftlik Village Council, 2011).

The establishment of the village goes back to ancient time, and its residents origin goes back to Al Masa'id tribe and Tammun village in Tubas Governorate (Al Jiftlik Village Council, 2011) (See photo below for Al Jiftlik village).

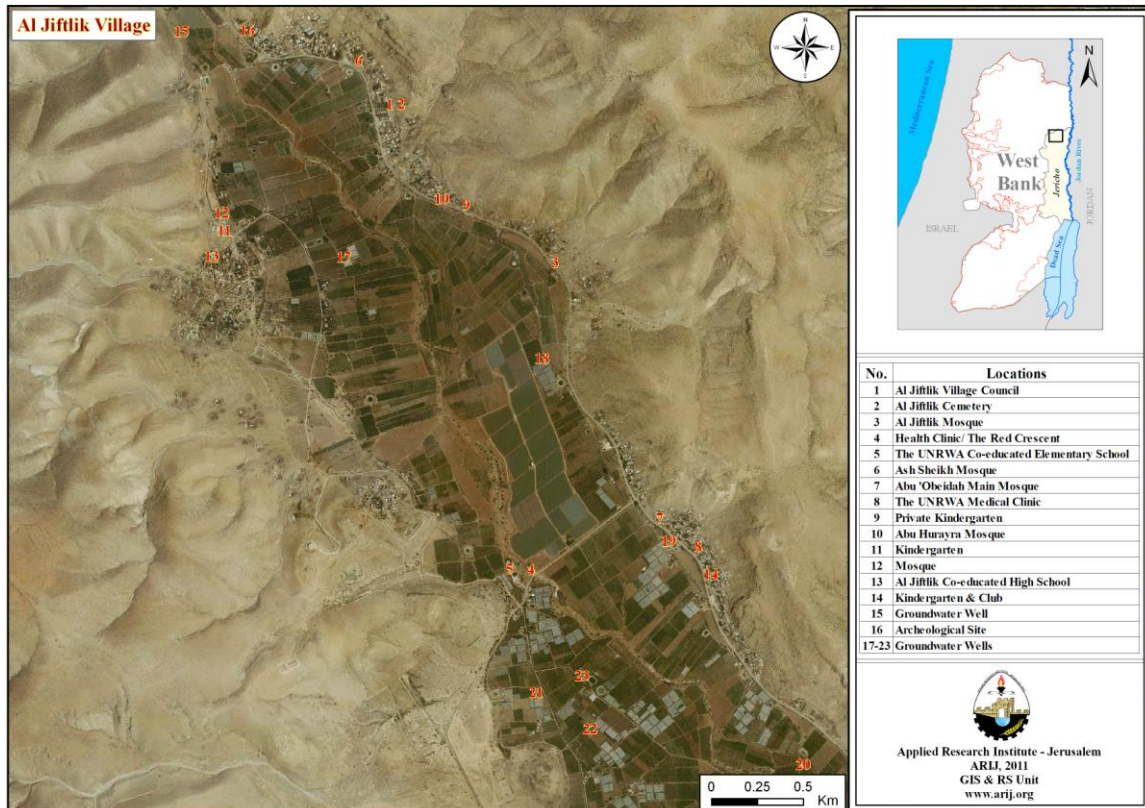
Photo 1: General landscape of Al Jiftlik village



Religious and Archaeological Sites

In terms of religious establishments, there are four mosques in the village; Abu 'Obeida, Abu Bakr, As Sahabah and Ash Shunah Mosques. As for the archaeological sites, there are just a few, mainly As Samadi Hill (Al Jiftlik Village Council, 2011) (See Map 2).

Map 2: Main locations in Al Jiftlik village



Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2011

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Al Jiftlik in 2007 was 3,546; of whom 1,773 were male and 1,773, female. There were additionally registered to be 578 households living in 692 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 Al Jiftlik was as follows: 45.5% were less than 15 years, 50.3% between 15 - 64 years, whilst 2.7% fell in the 65 years and older category. Data

additionally showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the village is 100:100, meaning that males and females constituted 50% and 50% of the population, respectively.

Families

Al Jiftlik residents are composed of several families, mainly: Arab al Masa'id, Arab al 'Ayed, Al Jahhalin tribe, Al 'Ajajrah, Abu Sreis, Abu Dlakh, Abu Dheilah, Al Nfei'at, Al 'Annuz and Al Rtimat families (Al Jiftlik Village Council, 2011).

Immigration

According to the questionnaire prepared by ARIJ in 2011 for the study of localities in the West Bank; around 100 families have left the village since the second Intifada in 2000 (Al Jiftlik Village Council, 2011).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among Al Jiftlik population was approximately 11%, of whom 74.5% were females. Of the literate population, 20.1% could only read and write, with no formal education 28% had elementary education, 29.7% had preparatory education, 8.2% had secondary education, and 2.7% completed higher education. Table 1, shows the educational level in the village of Al Jiftlik, by sex, and educational attainment in 2007.

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

S E x	Illite- rate	Can read & write	Elem- entary	Prepa- ratory	Secon- dary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Un- known	Total
M	67	226	334	400	114	14	20	3	2	-	2	1,182
F	196	253	334	308	81	14	16	-	-	-	1	1,203
T	263	479	668	708	195	28	36	3	2	-	3	2,385

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

With regards to the basic and secondary education institutions and schools in Al Jiftlik in the academic year 2010/2011, there is one governmental school run by the Palestinian Ministry of Education and Higher Education in the village and another school run by the UNRWA, however, there are no kindergartens in the village (MoEHE) (See Tale 2) (Directorate of Education in Jericho, 2011).

In the village there are 920 students, 47 teachers, and 30 classes (Directorate of Education in Jericho, 2011). It should be noted here that the average number of students per teacher

in the school is nearly 20, whilst the average number of students per class is approximately 31.

Table 2: The Schools in Al Jiftlik by name, stage, sex, and supervising authority

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Al Jiftlik Co-educated High School	Government	Mixed
Ghohr al Far'a Co-educated Elementary School	UNRWA	Mixed

Source: Directorate of Education, 2011.

Nevertheless, the educational sector in Al Jiftlik village suffers some obstacles, mainly:

1. The need for an additional elementary school in the village.
2. The need for a means of transportation for students.
3. The high dropout rates by students undertaken in order to work in settlements.
4. The lack of local teachers.

Health Status

There are a few health centers available in Al Jiftlik village; one governmental and another private physician clinic, two medical laboratories; one governmental and one private, and a motherhood and childhood care center. However, in case of the absence of required health services and in emergency cases, residents of Al Jiftlik head to Jericho Governmental Hospital or Nablus Governmental Hospital in Nablus city; 45km and 35km in distance from the village, respectively (Al Jiftlik Village Council, 2011).

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

1. The lack of a health center that is operational 24 hours a day.
2. The long distance between the village and Jericho city center.
3. The lack of snakes and scorpions' anti-bite remedies.
4. The lack of an ambulance to be available 24 hours a day.

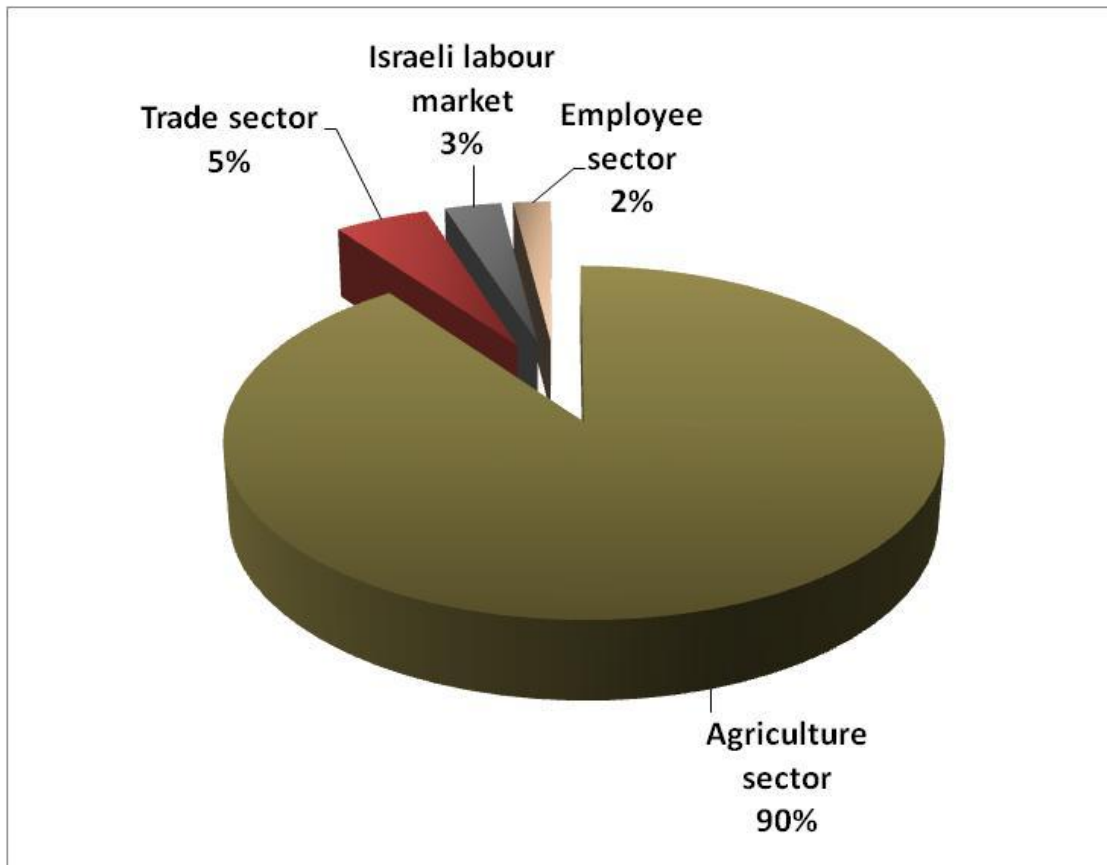
Economic Activities

The economy in Al Jiftlik is dependent on several economic sectors, mainly: the agriculture sector, which absorbs 90% of the camp workforce (See Figure 1) (Al Jiftlik Village Council, 2011).

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

- Agriculture Sector (90%)
- Trade Sector (5%)
- Israeli Labor Market (3%).
- Government or Private Employees Sector (2%)

Figure 1: Economic activity in Al Jiftlik



Source: Al Jiftlik Village Council, 2011

In terms of commercial and industrial activities in Al Jiftlik village, there are a few, including 10 grocery stores, 2 stores that provide different public services, 11 different professional workshops (carpentry, blacksmith,.. etc.), one store for agricultural tools and one agricultural nursery (Al Jiftlik Village Council, 2011).

Moreover, the unemployment rate in Al Jiftlik has reached approximately 10% and it was found that the social groups most affected in the camp as a result of the Israeli restrictions and procedures, are the following (Al Jiftlik Village Council, 2011):

1. Workers in the agriculture sector.
2. Former workers in Israeli.
3. Workers in the trade sector.

Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 53.6% of Al Jiftlik labor force was economically active, of whom 96.3% were employed, and 45.5% were not economically active; of whom 53.5% were students and 34.3% were housekeepers (See table 3).

Table 3: Al Jiftlik population (10 years and above) by sex and employment status, 2007

SEX	Economically Active				Not Economically Active						Un-known	Total
	Employed	Currently Un-employed	Un-employed (Never worked)	Total	Students	House-keeping	Unable to work	Not working & Not looking for work	Other	Total		
M	774	33	6	813	291	7	54	1	10	363	6	1,182
F	458	5	3	466	289	365	64	1	2	721	16	1,203
T	1,232	38	9	1,279	580	372	118	2	12	1,084	22	2,385

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

Agricultural Sector

Al Jiftlik lies on a total area of approximately 185,032 dunums of which 63,402 dunums are considered 'arable' land, and 972 dunums are classified as 'residential' lands (See table 4 and map 3).

Table 4: Land use and land cover in Al Jiftlik in 2010 (areas in dunum)

Total Area	Built-up area	Agricultural area (63,402)				Inland water	Forests	Open Spaces	Area of Industrial, Commercial & Transport Unit	Area of Settlements and Military Bases
		Permanent Crops	Green-houses	Range-lands	Arable lands					
185,032	972	8,575	913	31,195	22,719	521	161	108,606	77	11,293

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2011.

Agricultural production in Al Jiftlik depends mostly on springs and artesian wells, with the village residents cultivating different kinds of vegetables, mainly cucumbers and tomatoes (See table 5).

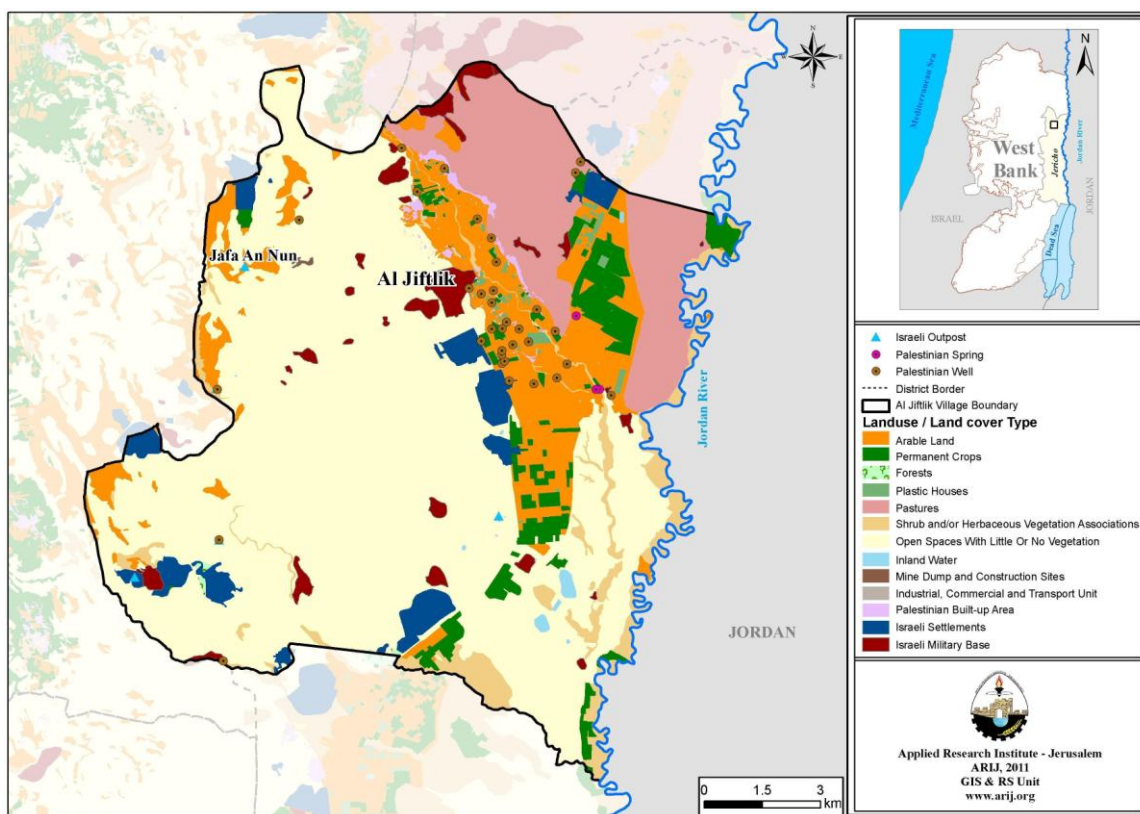
Table 5: Total area of cultivated lands in Al Jiftlik village (dunum)

Vegetables	Citrus	Grapes	Palm		Banana	Total area
			area	No. of trees		
7,616	29	33	1,472	16,975	0	9,150

Source: Jericho & Al Aghwar Directorate of Agriculture – Jericho, 2011

The difference in the two sets of results of agricultural areas, obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and by ARIJ's GIS Unit, is explained by the fact that the Ministry of Agriculture, who in combination with the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (2011) conducted a survey considering a definition of agricultural areas based on the size of ownership. Thus, the areas included in the survey were those of actual holdings of agricultural areas instead of seasonal ones. The survey did not consider fragmented and small seasonal cultivated areas in residential and agricultural areas which contains some springs. ARIJ's survey however indicated the existence of a high proportion of small and fragmented holdings (home gardens) throughout the occupied Palestinian territories. This illustrates the bigger area of agricultural holdings calculated by ARIJ.

Map 3: Land use/land cover in Al Jiftlik village



Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2011

The field survey shows that only 30% of the residents in Al Jiftlik rear and keep domestic animals such as cows, sheep and bees (Al Jiftlik Village Council, 2011) (See Table 6).

Table 6: Livestock in Al Jiftlik village

Cows*	Sheep	Camels	Poultry	Bee Hives
65	15,544	0	0	180

* Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Jericho & Al Aghwar Directorate of Agriculture – Jericho, 2011

There are also around 14 kilometers of agricultural roads in the village, divided as follows:

Table 7: Agricultural Roads in Al Jiftlik Village and their Lengths

Suitability of Agricultural Roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	4
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	10
For animals only	0
Unsuitable	0

Source: Al Jiftlik Village Council, 2011

However, the agriculture sector in the village suffers many obstacles and problems, mainly (Al Jiftlik Village Council, 2011):

1. The lack of a permanent water source.
2. The high costs of agricultural materials and products.
3. Marketing problems in terms of local industry; including the lack of export capacity and border crossing problems.

Institutions and Services

Al Jiftlik village has few governmental institutions, including an office for the Ministry of Agriculture. Additionally there are a number of local institutions and associations that provide services to various segments of society, including: children, youth, and women. The services are in the areas of culture, sports and others, including (Al Jiftlik Village Council, 2011):

- **Al Jiftlik Village Council:** Founded in 2005 by the Ministry of Local Government with the goal of taking care of all the issues in the village and providing various services to its population including infrastructure services.
- **Al Jiftlik Society for Food Manufacturing:** Founded in 2008 by the Ministry of Action. The Society is interested in food manufacturing, embroidery work and computer courses.
- **The Agricultural Land Society:** Founded in 2007 by the Ministry of Action, in order to assist farmers and provide them with agricultural guidance.
- **The Poultry Society:** Founded in 2008 by the Ministry of Action, in order to provide all kind of services relating to poultry production.
- **The Farmers Union:** Founded in 1994 by the Farmers Union in Jericho Governorate, in order to provide farmers with different assistance and guidance.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services

Al Jiftlik has been connected to a public electricity network since 2008; served by Al Qatariya Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the village. Approximately 95% of the housing units in the village are connected to this network. However, the village residents suffer some problems concerning electricity, mainly: the need for transformers and renovating the electricity network (Al Jiftlik Village Council, 2011).

However, Al Jiftlik is not connected to a telecommunication network (Al Jiftlik Village Council, 2011).

Transportation Services

There are 2 public taxis and one bus considered to be the main means of transportation in Al Jiftlik village (Al Jiftlik Village Council, 2011). As for the road network in the village; there are a total of 8km of 'main' roads and 15km of 'secondary' ones (Al Jiftlik Village Council, 2011) (See Table 8).

Table 8: Roads in Al Jiftlik village

Status of Internal Roads	Road Length (km)	
	Main	Sub
1. Paved & in good condition	-	-
2. Paved but in poor condition	8	8
3. Unpaved	-	7

Source: Al Jiftlik Village Council, 2011

Water Resources

Al Jiftlik is provided with water by Mekorot Israeli Company, through the public water network established in 1984. Approximately, 90% of the housing units are connected to the water network, whilst the remaining units depend on other sources for water, such as water tanks and cisterns (Al Jiftlik Village Council, 2011).

The quantity of water supplied to Al Jiftlik in 2008 was approximately 7,022 cubic meters/ month. The estimated rate of water supply per capita equates to approximately 62 liters/day. Here it should be noted that no Al Jiftlik citizen in fact consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are recorded at around 20%. The losses happen at the main source, major transport lines, distribution network, and at the household level, thus

the rate of water consumption per capita in Al Jiftlik is calculated at around 53 liters per day (PWA, 2009). This is a low rate compared with the minimum quantity proposed by the World Health Organization, which is 100 liters per capita per day.

However, located in the village are 23 underground wells used for agricultural purposes. The quantity of water taken from these wells in 2008 was approximately 2,885,249 cubic meters/ year (PWA, 2009).

Nevertheless, the water sector in the village suffers many obstacles and problems; mainly (Al Jiftlik Village Council, 2011):

1. The old and worn out condition of the network.
2. The large and extended residential area; as it does not receive full water coverage.

Sanitation

Al Jiftlik lacks a public sewerage network with most of the village residents using cesspits as their main means of waste -water disposal (Al Jiftlik Village Council, 2011).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day, is approximately 131 cubic meters, or 48 thousands cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the village, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is approximately 37 liters per day. The wastewater collected by cesspits, is discharged by wastewater tankers directly to open areas or nearby valleys without any regard for the environment. Here it should be noted that there is no wastewater treatment either at the source or at the disposal sites and this poses a serious threat to both environmental and public health (ARIJ - WERU, 2012).

Solid Waste Management

Al Jiftlik village has no system for the solid waste collection and disposal management; residents of Al Jiftlik dispose their waste randomly, and sometimes they would set it on fire after it's accumulated near their houses (Al Jiftlik Village Council, 2011).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Al Jiftlik is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from Al Jiftlik residents is nearly 2.5 ton, or 906 tons annually (ARIJ - WERU, 2012).

Environmental Conditions

Like other villages and camps in the governorate, Al Jiftlik experiences several environmental problems which must be addressed and solved. These problems can be identified as follows:

Water Crisis

Groundwater sources have been depleted through 'Mekorot' Israeli owned wells, which have been given a monopoly on the excavation, restoration, distribution and selling of water, whilst Palestinians have been forbidden from constructing new wells and/or restoring existing ones. In many cases, as is the case in Al Jiftlik village, the local authority relies heavily on the purchase of water from Mekorot Israeli Company to provide the village with water. The Company, through the wells it owns, extracts large quantities of ground water, where it pumps the bulk of this water for the benefit of the illegal Israeli settlements, as settlers, mainly those in the Jordan Valley area, use huge quantities of water (ARIJ, 2011). Moreover, there is one well in Al Jiftlik village belonging to the private Israeli owned Mekorot Company, which is; Jericho well no. 1 (ARIJ-WERU, 2012).

Wastewater Management

- There is an absence of a public sewage network, thus, cesspits are used for the disposal of wastewater, and the discharge of wastewater in the streets, especially in winter, because the citizens can not afford the high cost of sewage tankers. All of this causes environmental damages, health problems, and the spread of epidemics and diseases in the village. The use of cesspits pollutes the groundwater and water collected in domestic cisterns (rainwater harvesting cisterns) as the wastewater mixes with water and contaminates it, thus making it inappropriate for human consumption. This is due to the fact that most cesspits are built without lining, which allows wastewater to enter into the ground and avoids from time to time the need to use sewage tankers. Moreover, the untreated wastewater collected from cesspits by sewage tankers is disposed of in open areas without taking into account the damage it causes to the environment and residents' health (ARIJ WERU, 2012).

Solid Waste Management:

- The lack of a central sanitary landfill to serve Al Jiftlik and other communities in the governorate proves to be a health hazard and a source of pollution to both groundwater and soil through the leachate produced from the solid waste. In addition, this produces bad odors and a visual distortion of the landscape. In some cases, the villagers resort to the burning of waste for disposal, thus contaminating the air with smoke and harmful gases resulting from the burning of some hazardous wastes, like plastics, which causes the spread of asthma, allergies and other respiratory diseases (ARIJ WERU, 2012).

Impact of the Israeli Occupation

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28th September 1995 between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Al Jiftlik lands, approximately 185,032 dunums were classified as area “C”, where Israel retains full control over security and administration related to the territory. In area “C” Palestinian building and land management is prohibited unless through a consent or authorization by the Israeli Civil Administration (table 9).

Table 9: The geopolitical divisions of Al Jiftlik according to the Oslo II Interim Agreement in 1995

Area	Area in dunums	Percent of Total village area
Area A	0	0
Area B	0	0
Area C	185,032	100
Nature Reserve	0	0
Total	185,032	100

Source: ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2011

Al Jiftlik Village and Israeli Occupation Practices

Thousands of dunums have been lost in Al Jiftlik through Israeli land confiscations for the purpose of building settlements and outpost on village lands, to construct Israeli bypass roads to connect neighboring settlements, and for the establishment of Israeli military bases.

Israel has confiscated 6,740 dunums (3.6% of the total village’s area) since Israel’s occupation of the West Bank. Lands have been confiscated to build 7 Israeli settlements which are currently inhabited by more than 2,500 Israeli settlers (ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2011) (table 10).

Table 10: Israeli Settlements constructed over Al Jiftlik lands

Settlement Name	Year of construction	Area confiscated (dunums)	Population of settlers
Massu'a	1970	2,209	172
Ma'ale Efraim	1970	1,464	1400
Yafit	1980	1,294	127
Peza'el	1972	176	272
Gitit	1973	514	283
Mekhora	1973	438	122
Argaman	1970	645	166
Total		6,740	2,542

Source: ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2011

Israeli confiscations have continued, resulting in the seizure of more Al Jiftlik lands leading to the loss of more areas for Israeli plans/purposes, including the establishment of an Israeli military base over an area of 4,553 dunums in order to protect the Israeli settlements existing on village and neighboring regions lands.

The Israeli Government additionally confiscated lands in the village to open bypass roads no.90, no. 50, no. 505 and no. 508, to connect the established Israeli settlements with each other and with the nearby settlements (ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2011). It is worth mentioning that the real threat of bypass roads lies in the buffer zone formed by the Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) along these roads, extending to approximately 75 m on the both sides of the road.

Moreover, more lands of Al Jiftlik were seized forcefully by Israeli settlers to establish 5 outposts. These are; "Ma'ale Efraim Preparatory", "North Ma'ale Efraim", "South Massu'a", "East Gitit", and "South Mekhora". It is worth mentioning that during the last two decades Israel constructed 232 outposts within the West Bank. These outposts are considered the nucleus for the development of new settlements and are composed of mobile caravans on the lands stolen by the settlers creating contiguity to a mother settlement that is near. It is worth mentioning that the epidemic of Israeli outposts started with a "Sharonian" call for Jewish settlers to take control over Palestinian hilltops to prevent transferring them to Palestinians in negotiations. Although the successive Israeli governments haven't legalized this phenomenon, they managed to find a security and logistic cover to justify the act and its continuity. After 2001 the then Prime Minister Ariel Sharon unleashed the expansion of outposts which has led to a significant increase in the number of these constructions within Palestinian areas. Additionally the Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) helped settlers to move and settle in those outposts, in addition to protecting and providing them with the necessary infrastructure to guarantee their continued existence (ARIJ - Urbanization & Monitoring Unit, 2011).

Israeli Demolition and Displacement Policies in Al Jiftlik Village

The status of Al Jiftlik village does not differ from other Palestinian villages in area “C” whereby Palestinian citizens suffer the lack of a master plan for urban planning, and the rejection of the Israeli Civil Administration to give Palestinians construction licenses to expand. Consequently, Palestinians are threatened by housing demolitions under the pretext of ‘building without a permit.’ The Israeli bulldozers demolish those Palestinians’ houses, who dare defy Israeli regulations and construct in area “C”, despite the fact that their construction management means each Palestinian to be able to build a new house or even build an additional room to a house has to pass through long, complex and expensive procedures, which are normally denied and rejected by the Israeli Civil Administration because of their claims that those Palestinians do not meet their deliberately discriminatory criteria for constructing in these areas (ARIJ - Urbanization & Monitoring Unit, 2011).

It is worth mentioning that prior to the announcement of the Oslo agreement in 1993 the Israeli government provided a unilaterally defined Master Plans for all Palestinian cities, municipalities and villages in the West Bank in order to define the urban borders and limits of these communities according to Israeli future needs and plans. The Israeli plans confined future Palestinian drawn up development plans in areas “A” and “B”, but served the plans for the expansion and establishment of the Israeli settlements in areas “C” in the West Bank together with other Israeli plans.

After the Israeli occupation of the West Bank in 1967, Israel announced large areas of the eastern side of the West Bank would be determined as “Closed Military Areas”, with the aim of impeding Palestinians from urban and economic development here, and to displace them from their homes so that Israel can implement its colonizing plans and strengthen their presence in the occupied Palestinian territory. As Al Jiftlik village lies within the eastern area of the West Bank, Israeli policies formed an obstacle against its development along with other villages in the same area, by which it is prohibited construct there without a special permit given by the Israeli Civil Administration. In addition, Israel over-exploited the natural resources in this area, such as agricultural lands and water resources (wells and springs), and employed them for the neighboring Israeli settlements through the construction of the artesian wells, so as to enforce Palestinians to leave the area. The Israeli policies driven towards gaining control the lands of the area in the West Bank were confirmed in a statement by former Israeli prime-minister Benjamin Netanyahu 3rd June 2005, when he claimed that *“the Jordan Valley would never be included in any Israeli withdrawals. The Jordan Valley will stay under Israel control forever. It is the eastern defensive shield of Israel... We will not return to the '67' borders, which were indefensible”*¹ (Israel National News, June 2005).

¹ Netanyahu Warns Against PA Terror State, Leaving Jordan Valley.' Israel National News, 03 June

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

Al Jiftlik Village Council has implemented several development projects in Al Jiftlik, during the last five years (See Table 11).

Table 11: Implemented Development Plans and Projects in Al Jiftlik During the Last Five Years

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Establishing the water network in Ash Shunah area	Infrastructure	2009	ANERA
Finishing the construction of Al Jiftlik High School	Educational	2009	CHF
Constructing Al Jiftlik Village Council Headquarters	Construction	2010	JICA
Establishing Al Jiftlik Buses Company for Transportation	Public Services	2010	JICA
Restoring pools and water pipes	Public Services	2009-2010	Spanish Government & Palestinian Hydrology Group
Establishing water pipes	Public Services	2010	The Red Cross

Source: Al Jiftlik Village Council, 2011

Proposed Projects

Al Jiftlik Village Council, in cooperation with the civil society organizations in the village and the village residents, looks forward to the implementation of several projects in the coming years. The project ideas were developed during the PRA workshop that was conducted by ARIJ staff in the village. The projects are as follows, in order of priority, from the perspectives' of the participants in the workshop:

1. Providing permanent sources of water for irrigation.
2. Providing potable water sources.
3. Expanding the electricity network.
4. Establishing export-oriented agricultural projects.
5. Establishing a mobile veterinary clinic.
6. Paving internal roads and rehabilitating agricultural roads.
7. Establishing factories for the manufacture and packaging of agricultural and animal products.
8. Establishing a headquarters for the women center and establishing a youth center.
9. Establishing a rehabilitation center for people with special needs.

10. Establishing a center for the marketing of agricultural products.
11. Solving the problem of unemployment.
12. Providing internal means of transportation for students.
13. Providing awareness and educational programs on the risks of using agricultural medications.
14. Establishing greenhouses in the village.

Village Development Priorities and Needs

Al Jiftlik suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 12 shows the development priorities and needs in the village, according to the village council's feedback (Al Jiftlik Village Council, 2011).

Table 12: Development Priorities and Needs in Al Jiftlik

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*			20km*
2	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks	*			8km
3	Extending the Water Network to Cover New Built up Areas	*			8km
4	Construction of New Water Networks			*	
5	Rehabilitation/ Construction of New Wells or Springs			*	
6	Construction of Water Reservoirs	*			250 cups
7	Construction of a Sewage Disposal Network			*	
8	Construction of a New Electricity Network			*	
9	Providing Containers for Solid Waste Collection	*			8 containers
10	Providing Vehicles for Collecting Solid Waste		*		1 vehicle
11	Providing a Sanitary Landfill		*		
Health Needs					
1	Building of New Clinics or Health Care Centres	*			one health center
2	Rehabilitation of Old Clinics or Health Care Centres			*	
3	Purchasing of Medical Equipment and Tools	*			the radiology center & the dental clinic
Educational Needs					
1	Building of New Schools	*			elementary level
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools		*		
3	Purchasing of New Equipment for Schools	*			computer devices
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands	*			200 dunums
2	Building Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns			*	
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock	*			200 barracks
4	Veterinary Services		*		
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals	*			600 tons per year
6	Construction of New Greenhouses	*			150 greenhouses
7	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses			*	
8	Field Crops Seeds	*			
9	Plants and Agricultural Supplies	*			

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

Source: Al Jiftlik Village Council, 2011

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