

Jinsafut Village Profile (including Al Funduq Locality)



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Background

This report is part of a series of booklets, which contain compiled information about each city, town, and village in the Qalqiliya Governorate. These booklets came as a result of a comprehensive study of all localities in Qalqiliya Governorate, which aims to depict the overall living conditions in the governorate and presenting developmental plans to assist in improving 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 Qalqiliya 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 Qalqiliya Governorate. In addition, the project aims to prepare 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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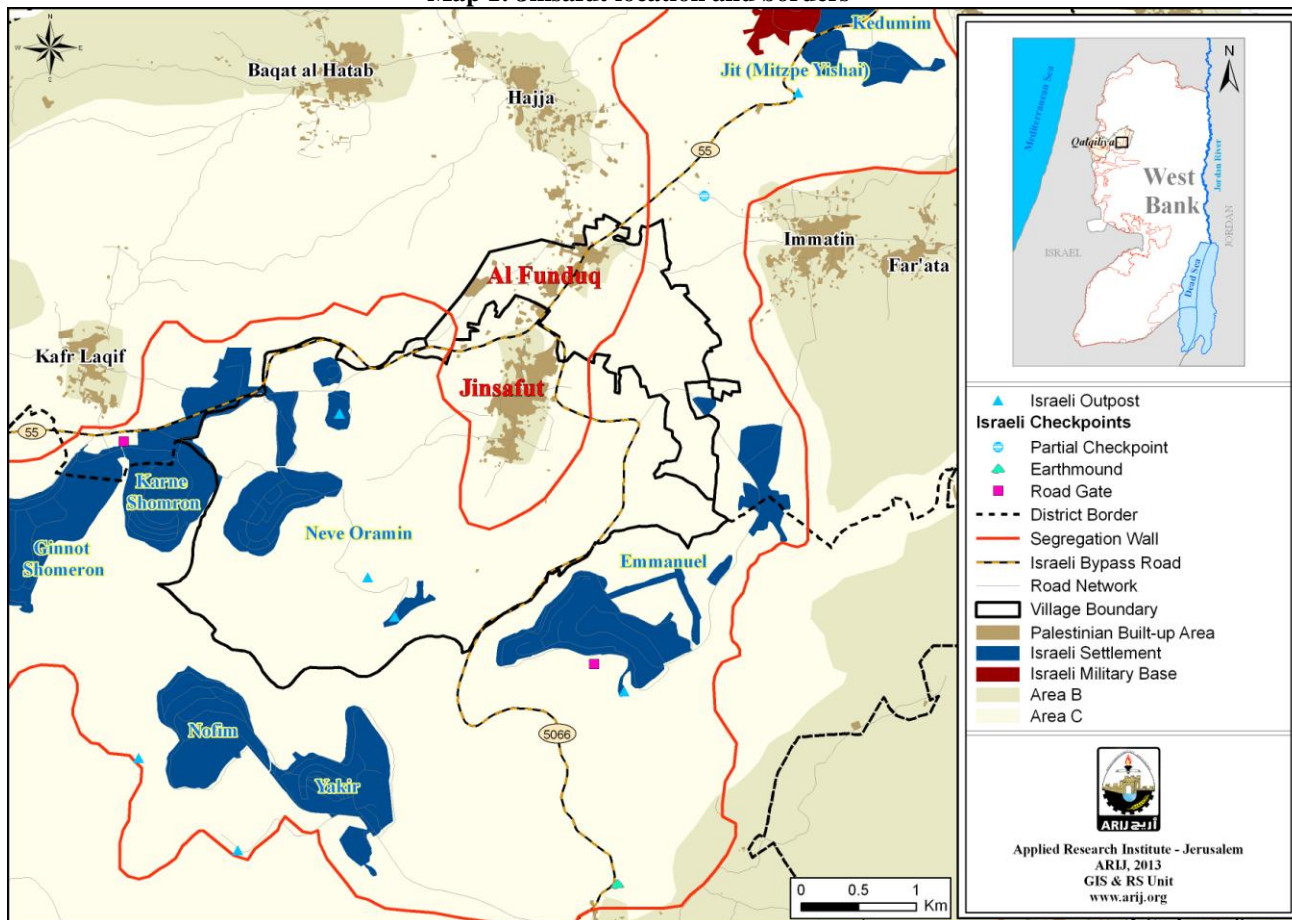
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Jinsafut Village Profile¹

Location and physical characteristics

Jinsafut (including Al Funduq locality) is a Palestinian village in Qalqiliya Governorate, located 16 km east of Qalqiliya City. It is bordered by Immatin village to the east, Deir Istiya village (in Salfit Governorate) to the south, Wadi Qana (in Salfit Governorate) to the west and Hajja to the north (ARIJ-GIS, 2013) (see map 1).

Map 1: Jinsafut location and borders



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2013

Jinsafut is located at an altitude of 404-462m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 586-588mm. The average annual temperature is 18°C whilst the average annual humidity is approximately 61% (ARIJ-GIS, 2013).

Until 2012, Al Funduq locality had been governed by a Projects' Committee. However, in 2012, upon a decision by the Palestinian Ministry of Councils and the Ministry of Local Government, Al Funduq locality was merged with the bigger locality of Jinsafut village under Jinsafut Village Council.

¹ The information listed in this profile includes the information of both Jinsafut village and Al Funduq locality; based on the Local Government's decision in 2012 to merge the two localities under one local council.

The classification of the residential areas borders has been adopted in this profile based on the administrative division of Palestinian communities, according to the Palestinian National Authority (PNA). This administrative division system has been developed by the Palestinian Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Local Government, the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), and the Central Election Commission (CEC).

Since 1966, Jinsafut has been governed by a Village Council which is currently administrated by 9 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA). There are also 5 employees working in the council, whose permanent headquarters is included within the First Joint Services Council. The Council possesses a vehicle for the collection of solid waste (Jinsafut Village Council, 2012).

It is the responsibility of the Village Council to provide a number of services to the residents of Jinsafut, including:

- The establishment and maintenance of the drinking water and electricity networks.
- Waste collection and street cleaning
- Provision of road networks and road restoration, construction and paving
- Implementation of projects and studies for the village
- Protection of historical and archeological sites
- Protection of governmental properties
- Provision of educational kindergartens

(Jinsafut Village Council, 2012)

History

Jinsafut's name descends from a Roman commander named Jin Safut, while Al Funduq locality (literally meaning the hotel) was named so because it was a connection station between Jaffa and Nablus and a rest place for traders and scientists.

The village was established more than 1000 years ago, with its residents descending from Jordan, Kafr Qalil village and Jaba' in Jenin, as well as some families who came from Kafr Bara which was occupied in 1948 and Al Judeira village (Jinsafut Village Council, 2012).

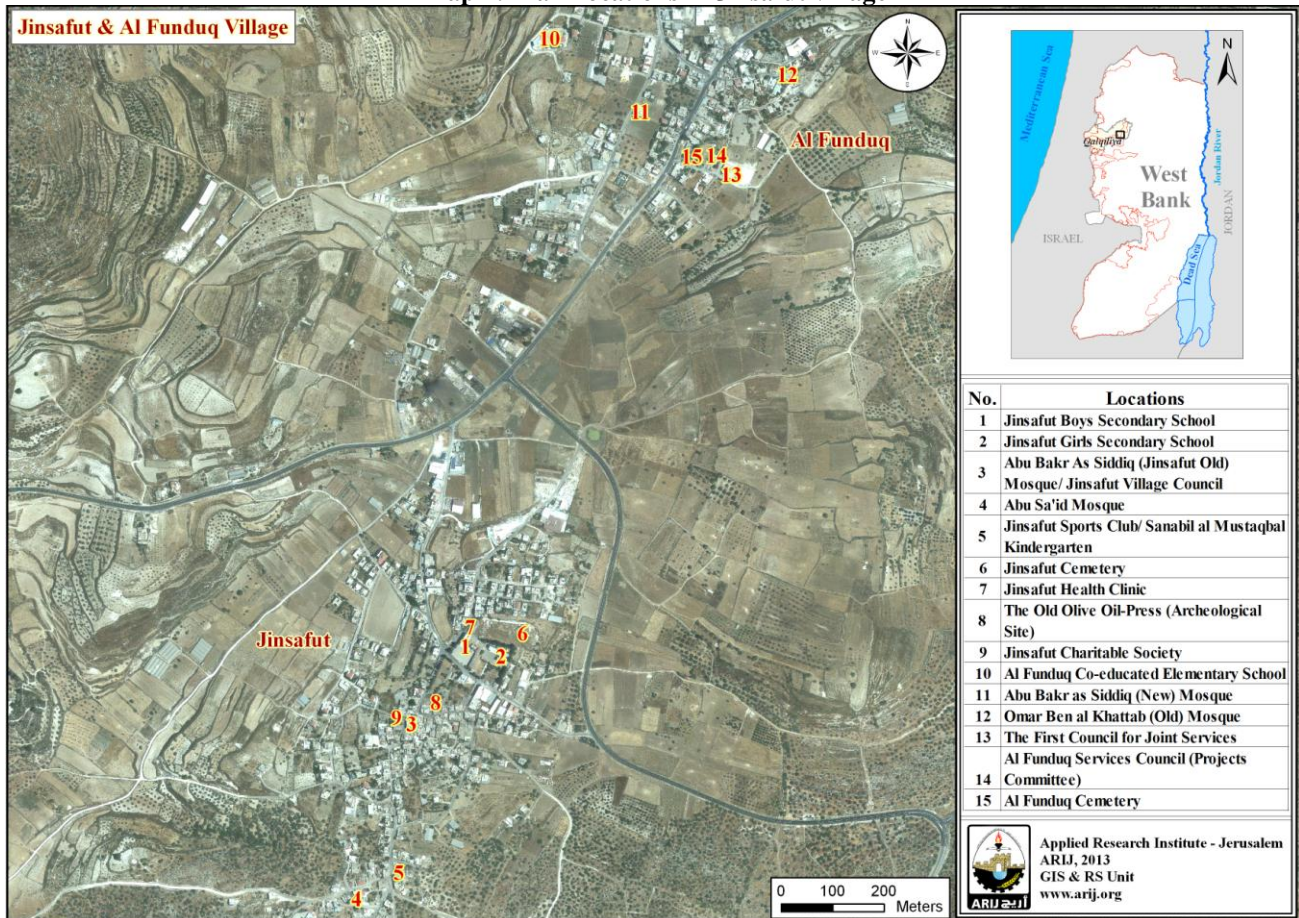
Photo of Jinsafut



Religious and archaeological sites

There are five mosques in the village (Othman Ben ‘Affan, Abu Bakr as Siddiq, ‘Abadah Ben al Samet, the Omari and the Old Mosques). The village has several sites of archaeological interest including the Omari Mosque, the Old City, prophets’ tombs, the Old mosque and underground passages. (Jinsafut Village Council, 2012) (see map 2).

Map 2: Main locations in Jinsafut village



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2013

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Jinsafut in 2007 was 2,792, of whom 1,432 were male and 1,360 female. There were 500 households registered as living in 549 housing units.

Age groups and gender

The General Census of Population and Housing carried out by the PCBS in 2007 showed that the distribution of age groups in Jinsafut was as follows: 42.2% were less than 15 years of age, 53.7% were between 15 and 64 years of age, and 3.2% were 65 years of age or older. Data also showed that the gender ratio of males to females in the village is 105.3:100, meaning that males and females constituted 51.3% and 48.7% of the population, respectively.

Families

Jinsafut residents are from several families, including ‘Aal Shir, ‘Aal ‘Eid, ‘Aal Sabra, ‘Aal Sukkar, ‘Aal ‘Allan, ‘Aal Nabhan, ‘Aal Jaber, ‘Aal ‘Einash, ‘Aal ‘Ayyub, Taym, Jib’ini, Muheisin and ‘Odah (Dhiyab) (Jinsafut Village Council, 2012).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census - 2007, the illiteracy rate among Jinsafut's population is approximately 5.7%, of whom 82.8% are females. 14.9% could only read and write with no formal education, 22.3% had elementary education, 28.5% had preparatory education, 18.2% had secondary education, and 10.1% had completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the village of Jinsafut by gender and educational attainment in 2007.

Table 1: Jinsafut 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 s	PhD	Unknown	Total
M	19	157	217	309	187	40	69	0	14	1	5	1,018
F	92	134	218	247	168	19	54	0	1	0	3	936
T	111	291	435	556	355	59	123	0	15	1	8	1,954

Source: PCBS, 2009

There are three public schools in the village, all of which are run by the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education (Directorate of Education in Qalqiliya, 2012) (see table 2).

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

School name	Supervising authority	Sex
Jinsafut Boys' Secondary School	Government	Male
Jinsafut Girls' Secondary School	Government	Female
Al Funduq Co-educational Elementary School	Government	Mixed

Source: Directorate of Education in Qalqiliya, 2012

There are 836 students, 56 teachers, and 34 classes in the village. The average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 15, whilst the average number of students per class is approximately 25 (Directorate of Education in Qalqiliya, 2012).

There is also one kindergarten in the village (An Noor Kindergarten) which is run by a private organization. The kindergarten consists of 1 class that is supervised by 1 teacher (Directorate of Education in Qalqiliya, 2012).

Due to the lack of some educational levels, including secondary/scientific, industrial and commercial branches, students from the village often attend Qalqiliya Industrial School in Qalqiliya city (15km away) or Hajja secondary schools (2-5km away) (Jinsafut Village Council, 2012).

The educational sector in Jinsafut village faces a number of obstacles, mainly:

- The lack of classrooms
- The lack of schools

The lack of interest from the Ministry of Education in the village's schools (Jinsafut Village Council, 2012)

Health status

Jinsafut has one health center (Jinsafut Governmental Health Center), a governmental medical laboratory, a government-run mother and child care center, one governmental and two private general physician clinics, a private dental clinic and two private pharmacies. In the absence of required health services or in emergencies, patients are transferred to Darweesh Nazzal Hospital in Qalqiliya city (15km away) or to Rafidiya Hospital in Nablus city (15-17km away) (Jinsafut Village Council, 2012).

The health sector in the village faces a number of obstacles and problems, principally:

- The lack of specialized doctors
- The ageing governmental health center which is in need of renovation
- The limited working hours of the general physician in the governmental center(only present two days a week)
- The irregular work of the medical lab employee at the governmental center

The lack of an ambulance service(Jinsafut Village Council, 2012)

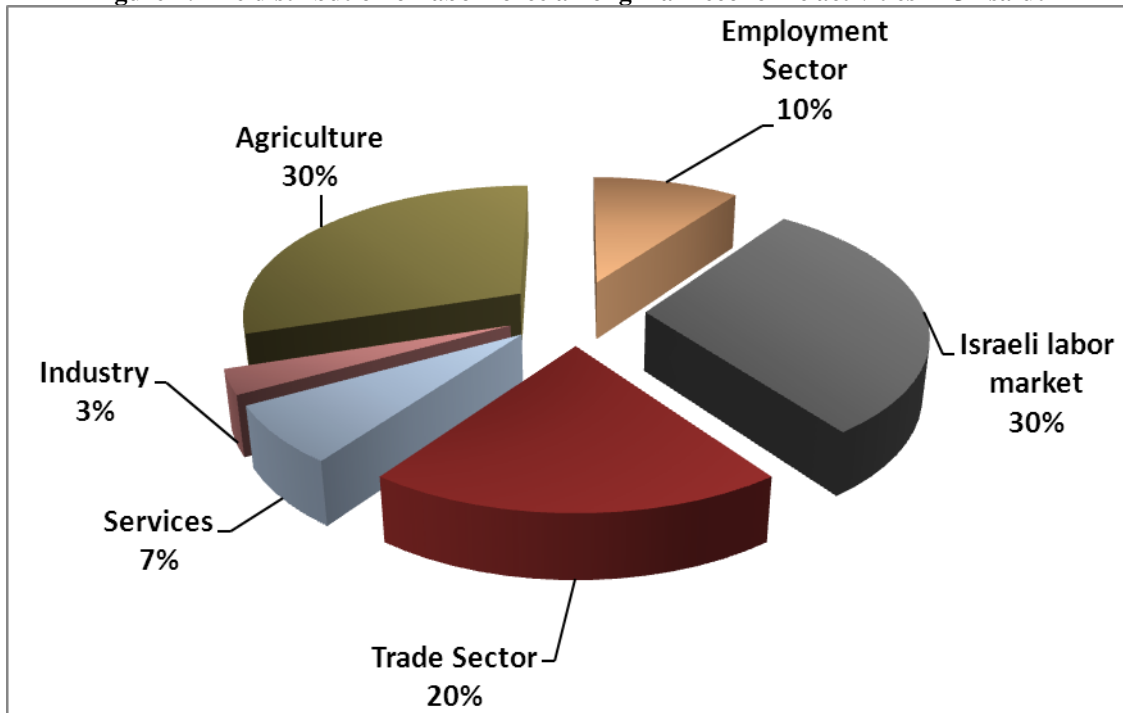
Economic activities

The economy in Jinsafut is dependent mainly on both the agricultural sector and the Israeli labor market, with each absorbing 30% of the village's workforce (Jinsafut Village Council, 2012) (see figure 1).

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

- Agriculture sector (30%)
- Israeli labor market (30%)
- Trade sector (20%)
- Government or other employees sector (10%)
- Services sector (7%)
- Industry (3%)

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



Source: Jinsafut Village Council, 2012

Jinsafut has 16 groceries, 5 fruit and vegetable stores, 2 bakeries, 2 butchers, 13 service stores, 30 different professional workshops, 2 olive oil presses, 4 stonemasons, 1 store for agricultural tools and 1 agricultural nursery (Jinsafut Village Council, 2012).

In 2012, the unemployment rate in Jinsafut reached 19%. The groups most affected economically by the Israeli restrictions have been

- Workers in the agriculture sector
- Former workers in Israel
- Industrial workers
- Workers in the trade sector
- Workers in the services sector
- Workers in the employees sector

(Jinsafut Village Council, 2012)

Labor force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census - 2007, 35% of Jinsafut’s labor force were economically active, of whom 87.9% were employed, 64.6% were not economically active, 53.3% were students, and 36.8% were housekeepers (see table 4).

Table 4: Jinsafut 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	529	46	19	594	359	0	48	7	5	419	5	1,018
F	72	9	8	89	320	464	55	0	4	843	4	936
T	601	55	27	683	679	464	103	7	9	1,262	9	1,954

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

Source: PCBS, 2009

Agricultural sector

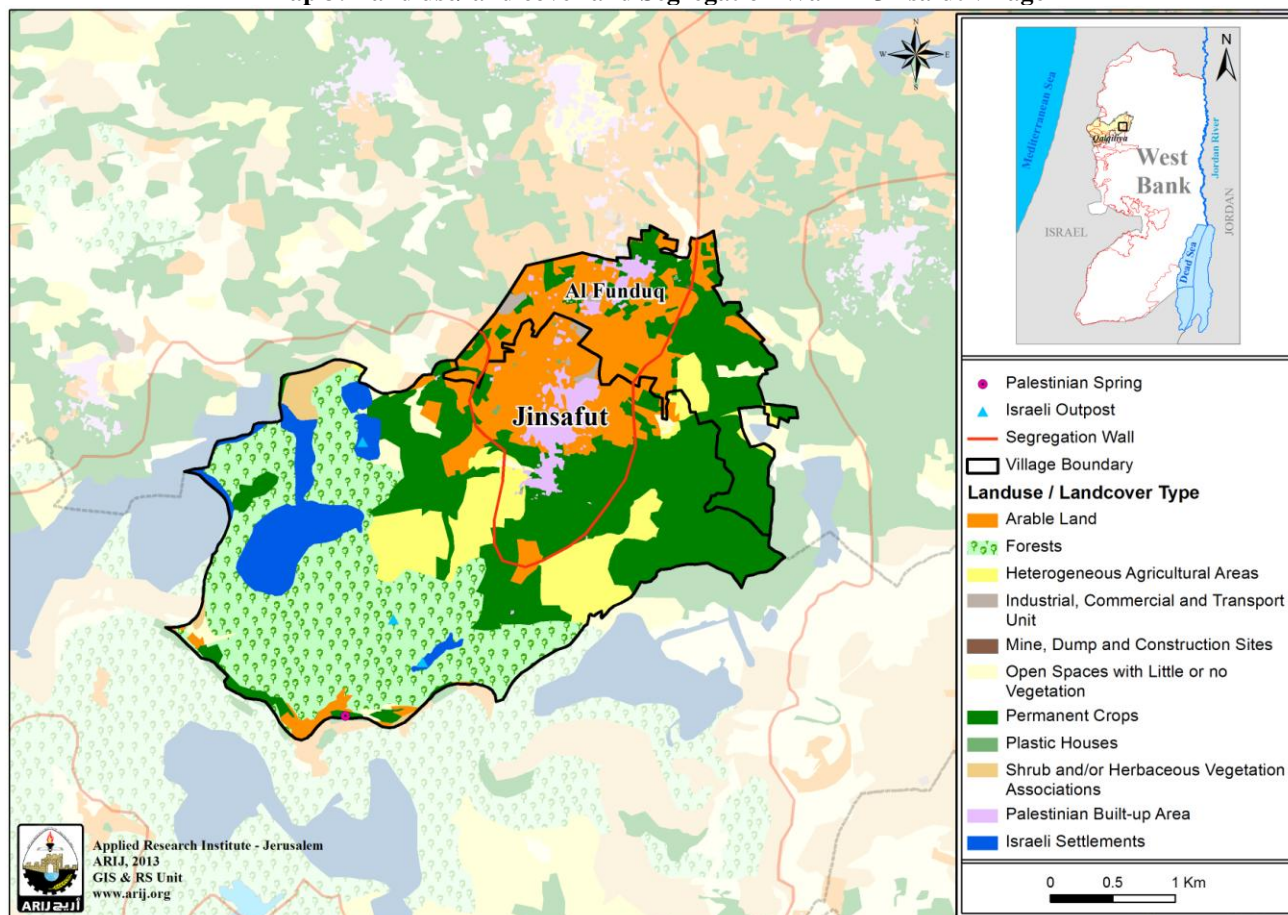
Jinsafut has a total area of approximately 11,893 dunums of which 7,710 are arable land and 369 dunums are registered as residential (see table 5 and map 3).

Table 5: Land use and land cover in Jinsafut village (area in dunums)

Total area	Built up area	Agricultural area (7,170)				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					
11,893	369	5,009	8	134	2,019	0	3,382	191	61	719

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2013

Map 3: Land use/land cover and Segregation Wall in Jinsafut village



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2013

Table 6 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open-cultivated vegetables in Jinsafut. The most commonly cultivated crops within this area are snake cucumber and green bean. About 15 dunums in Jinsafut are cultivated with different types of vegetables in Green-houses.

Table 6: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Jinsafut (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.
65	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	115	0

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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture - Qalqiliya, 2010

Table 7 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. Jinsafut is famous for olive cultivation and there are approximately 4,150 dunums of land planted with olive trees in the village.

Table 7: Total area of horticulture and olive trees in Jinsafut (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.
4,150	0	0	4	84	0	0	0	55	0	100	0.1	4,389	4.1

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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture - Qalqiliya, 2010

In terms of field crops and forage in Jinsafut, cereals (particularly wheat and barley) are the most cultivated, covering an area of approximately 180 dunums (see table 8).

Table 8: Total area of forage and field crops in Jinsafut (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.
180	0	8	0	13	0	3	0	45	0	0	0	168	5	417	5

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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture - Qalqiliya, 2010

The difference between the two sets of results obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and ARIJ's GIS Unit in size 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 which used a definition of agricultural areas based on land ownership. Therefore, the areas included in the survey were those of actual holdings of agricultural areas and they 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 the ARIJ team shows that 33.5% of the residents in Jinsafut rear and keep domestic animals such as sheep and goats (see table 9).

Table 9: Livestock in Jinsafut

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee hives
107	1,284	242	0	0	0	0	59,500	11,500	497

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Qalqiliya, 2010

There are approximately 50km of agricultural roads in the village, divided as follows:

Table 10: Agricultural roads in Jinsafut village and their lengths

Suitability of agricultural roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	13
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	21
For animals only	12
Unsuitable	4

Source: Jinsafut Village Council, 2012

The agricultural sector in the village faces some problems, including:

- The confiscation of lands by the Israelis
- The lack of economic feasibility for agricultural investment
- The lack of capital for agricultural projects
- The Israeli settlements which surround the village lands and the Israeli occupation harassments
- The lack of adequate water resources
- The high prices of water

- The high prices of feed
 - The lack of supporting donors for the agricultural sector
- (Jinsafut Village Council, 2012)

Institutions and services

Jinsafut village has a post office and a number of local institutions and associations that provide services to various sectors of society. These include:

- **Jinsafut Village Council:** Founded in 1966 and registered by the Ministry of Local Government. Aims to address different issues concerning the village and providing various services and infrastructure to its residents.
- **Jinsafut Charitable Society:** Founded in 2004 by the Ministry of the Interior and provides charitable assistance and support to students in need.
- **Jinsafut Sports Club:** Founded in 1996 and currently registered by the Ministry of Sports & Youth Aims to provide young people with sports and social activities.
- **Jinsafut Agricultural Society:** Founded in 2010 by the Ministry of Labor, it provides its members and farmers with agricultural services and guidance.
- **Jinsafut Agricultural Society:** Founded in 2009 by the Ministry of Interior. The Society provides training courses, agricultural activities and guidance to farmers.
- **Joret 'Amra Agricultural Society:** Founded in 2004 by the Ministry of Interior. The Society works to improve the quality of olive oil.(Jinsafut Village Council, 2012)

Infrastructure and natural resources

Electricity and telecommunication services:

Jinsafut and Al Funduq have been connected to public electricity networks since 1985 and 1984 respectively. Both are served by the Israeli Qatariya Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in both localities, and 100% of the housing units in both localities are connected to the networks (Jinsafut Village Council, 2012).

Jinsafut and Al Funduq are also each connected to telecommunication networks and approximately 40% and 30% of the housing units within the localities' boundaries are connected to phone lines, respectively (Jinsafut Village Council, 2012).

Transportation services:

There are 15 taxis, 6 private cars and a taxi office in Jinsafut (Jinsafut Village Council, 2012). There are 15km of main roads and 13km of secondary roads in Jinsafut (see table 11).

Table 11: Roads in Jinsafut village

Status of internal roads	Road length (km)	
	Main	Secondary
1. Paved and in good condition	11	7

2. Paved and in poor condition	2	3
3. Unpaved	2	3

Source: Jinsafut Village Council, 2012

Water resources:

Jinsafut is provided with water by the West Bank Water Department through the public water network established in 1991. Approximately 99% of the housing units are connected to the network (Jinsafut Village Council, 2012).

The quantity of water supplied to Jinsafut village in 2012 was recorded as approximately 127,200 cubic meters/year (Jinsafut Village Council, 2012). Therefore the estimated rate of water supply per capita is approximately 108 liters/day. However, no Jinsafut citizen consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are estimated at 33% (Jinsafut Village Council, 2012). These losses happen at the main source, along major transport lines, in the distribution network and at the household level. Therefore the rate of water consumption per capita in Jinsafut is more likely to be 72 liters per day (Jinsafut Village Council, 2012). The average water consumption of Jinsafut 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 (Jinsafut Village Council, 2012).

In addition, the village has 150 individual household rainwater harvesting cisterns (Jinsafut Village Council, 2012).

Sanitation:

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

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the approximate quantity of wastewater generated per day is 187 cubic meters, or 68,000 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. 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, 2013).

Solid waste management:

The Joint Services Council for Solid Waste is responsible for the collection and disposal of solid waste generated by citizens and establishments in the village. As the process of solid waste management is costly, a monthly fee amounting to 15 NIS per household is charged to the population and facilities served by domestic solid waste collection and transportation services. All of these fees are collected from the citizens (Jinsafut Village Council, 2012).

Most of the population in Jinsafut benefits from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops and public squares in plastic bags, and placed in 68 containers (of 1m³ capacity), located at various points in the village. The Joint Council collects the solid waste

three times a week and transports it using a waste vehicle to Zahret al Finjan dumping site in Jenin Governorate, 80km from the village, where it is subsequently buried in an environmentally friendly way (Jinsafut Village Council, 2012).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Jinsafut is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Jinsafut residents is nearly 2.3 tons, or 827 tons per year (ARIJ-WERU, 2013).

Environmental conditions

Like other towns and villages in the Governorate, Jinsafut 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 due to the Israeli control over Palestinian water resources. This causes problems in the organization of water pumping and its distribution amongst the population. The West Bank Water Department distributes water to various areas on an interval basis because the quantity of water available is not sufficient to supply everyone's needs simultaneously. The West Bank Water Department purchases water from Israeli companies in order to meet the citizens' water needs.

The secondary network needs to be expanded in order to cover all areas and the aged network is in need of renovation. . Moreover, the water meters are old and need to be replaced with new ones.

Wastewater management

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

Solid waste management

Jinsafut village does not suffer any problems concerning the management of solid waste. This is due to the adequate organization and management of waste disposal services by the Joint Council for the Management of Solid Waste. In addition, village residents meet their requirements (the payment for waste services) in terms of facilitating waste disposal. Waste is disposed of in Zahret al Finjan landfill in Jenin Governorate which represents the main environmentally sound landfill serving the village, as well as most of the localities in Qalqiliya Governorate.

Impact of the Israeli Occupation

Geopolitical status in Jinsafut

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel on 28th September 1995, Jinsafut was divided into areas “B” and “C”. Approximately 567 dunums (4.8% of the village’s total area) were assigned as area B, where the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) has complete control over civil matters but Israel continues to have overriding responsibility for security. Area B constitutes most of the inhabited Palestinian areas, including municipalities, villages and some refugee camps. It is worth noting that most of the village’s population resides in area B. The rest of the village’s area, constituting 11,326 dunums (95.2% of the total), is classified as area C, where Israel retains full control over security and administration related to the territory. In area C, Palestinian building and land management is prohibited without the prior consent or authorization of the Israeli Civil Administration. Most of the lands lying within area C are agricultural areas, open spaces and Israeli settlements built on the village’s territory (see table 12).

Table 12: the geopolitical divisions of Jinsafut according to the Oslo Agreement of 1995

Area	Area in dunums	Percentage of total village area
Area A	0	0
Area B	567	4.8
Area C	11,326	95.2
Nature reserve	0	0
Total	11,893	100

Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2013

Israeli Occupation practices in Jinsafut village

Jinsafut has been subjected to numerous Israeli confiscations for the benefit of the various Israeli objectives, demonstrated by the construction of Israeli settlements, outposts, and bypass roads in addition to the construction of the Segregation Wall. Below is a breakdown of the Israeli confiscations of land of the Jinsafut village:

Israel has confiscated 713 dunums (6%) of land in Jinsafut to establish two settlements; Karne Shomron and Neve Oramin. Parts of the two settlements are built over land confiscated from Jinsafut, in addition to that of other Palestinian villages such as Deir Istiya and Hajja. It is worth noting that the Karne Shomron and Neve Oramin settlements form a part of the Israeli settlement bloc Ariel Kedumim, which is to be annexed into Israel borders inside the Segregation Wall according to the Israeli plan issued in 2005. This plan also includes the annexation of the Ma'ale Adummim, Ariel, Giv'at Ze'ev, Gush Etzion, and Mod'in Illit settlements into Israel, considering them to be an essential part of the Israeli State as they “... contribute to security, to political standing, to the economy and to the demographics of the Jewish people in the land of Israel” as stated by former Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon to former American president George Bush (11th April 2005). And to be completed by the implementation of the scheme wall of racial segregation and planned for completion in 2014, will be able to Israel's annexation of the large settlement blocs in addition to other settlements to the west of the wall, which raises the total settlements which will include Israel with the end of the wall to the 107 Israeli settlements.

During the last two decades, Israel has built 232 outposts in the West Bank. Typically mobile caravans established by settlers on stolen lands, outposts often form the nuclei of new settlements

and tend to be an extension of a nearby ‘mother settlement’. The epidemic of Israeli outpost construction began with a call from Sharon for Jewish settlers to take control of Palestinian hilltops in order to prevent them from being transferred to Palestinians during negotiations. Although consecutive Israeli governments have not officially sanctioned these illegal outposts, the state provides them with military protection and infrastructure services, facilitating their permanent existence and encouraging further expansion. After 2001, Prime Minister Ariel Sharon implicitly sanctioned the expansion of outposts, leading to an increasing number being constructed. Israeli Occupation Forces have assisted the Israeli settlers in moving to and settling in these outposts, in addition to protecting them and providing infrastructure to guarantee their continuing survival. Jinsafut is one of the Palestinian villages from which territory has been seized by force for the purpose of outpost construction, as there are now three outposts on the territory of Jinsafut village.

Table 13: Israeli outposts built on the land of Jinsafut village

No.	Outpost name	Mother settlement	No. of caravans	Date of establishment
1	Ramat Gil'ad	Karne Shomron	9	January 2002
2	Neve Menachem	Karne Shomron	2	January 2002
3	Alonei Shilo (Nof Kane Farm)	Karne Shomron	38	January 1999

Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2013

The Segregation Wall plan in Jinsafut village

The Israeli Segregation Wall plan has had a negative and destructive impact on Jinsafut village. According to the latest amendments to the route of the Israeli Segregation Wall plan, published on the Israeli Ministry of Defense's website on 30th April 2007, the Wall extends 5.4km on Jinsafut lands from the south, west and east. The Wall will isolate 9,009 dunums (75.8% of the village's total area) for the purposes of Israeli settlement construction. The confiscated lands include open spaces, agricultural lands, forests, and agriculture lands (see table 14).

Table 14: Classification of land confiscated for the construction of the Segregation Wall in Jinsafut – Qalqiliya Governorate

No.	Land classification	Area in dunums
1	Israeli settlements	713.5
2	Agricultural lands	4,591
3	Open spaces	314
4	Palestinian urban areas	2
5	Israeli outposts	6
6	Forests	3,382
7	Mines, dumps and construction sites	0.5
	Total	9,009

Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2013

The Israeli Occupation Authorities have also confiscated lands in Jinsafut to construct bypass roads no.50 and no.5066 (with a length of 8km) to link Israeli settlements in the West Bank. It should be noted that there are also buffer zones created along the bypass roads, extending to 75m on each side of the roads.

Israeli attacks against Jinsafut village's lands and properties

Jinsafut village has witnessed many Israeli attacks and violations against its lands and properties. These include the following:

On 15th July 2009, the Israeli Civil Administration sent a notice to the people in Jinsafut and Al Funduq villages to stop construction in areas classified as C under the pretext of not obtaining the necessary permits. The Administration gave the residents a period of a month to appeal at Beit El Court of the Israeli Occupation. Adnan Mahmoud Eid and Ghalib Fawzi Muhammad Eid were the people residents affected in Jinsafut village.

The Civil Administration also sent a notice to three Palestinian families in Hajja and Jinsafut villages in February 2010, ordering them to stop construction work under the pretext of unlicensed construction of facilities in area C. These facilities were owned by Riyadh Abd el Rahim Bashir and Mohammed Abed Sabra.

On 21st July 2010, the Israeli Occupation Forces handed notices to 6 families from Jinsafut village ordering them to stop constructing eight buildings under the pretext of unlicensed construction in the area classified as "C" according to the Oslo II Interim Agreement of 1995. The installations targeted were owned by Yihya Hikmat Nabhan (a house of two storeys), Basil Abed Sabra (a wood shop), Atiya Fahmi Rayyan (a marble factory), Hammad saleh Eid (a house in the first phase of construction), Muhamad Abed Sabra (a poultry farm under construction) and Abdul Fattah Rashid Bashir and his family (a house under construction and a poultry farm).

In mid-January 2012 the Israeli Authorities allowed Palestinian farmers to access their lands in the western area of Jinsafut village, notbaly Al Karniyeen. However, one Palestinian farmer Khader Mustafa Eid found that most of the olive trees (around 60) on his land had been cut by the Israeli settlers living in Karne Shomron. The method and materials used by the settlers to cut the trees had caused severe damage.

On 15th October 2012, the Israeli Occupation Forces handed the people of Jinsafut village a military order to stop the construction of an agricultural road connecting the village with Wad Khalid to the south east of Jinsafut village. The length of the road under construction was 1km and was planned by the Union Of Agricultural Work Committee (UAWC) under the scope of a project to improve livelihoods in the occupied territories. The Israeli Occupation enforced the order with the reasoning that the work was being carried out in an area classified as a nature reserve, as well as being classified as area "C" which lies under complete Israeli civil and security control according to the Oslo Interim Agreement of 1995. They threatened to confiscate the Palestinians' agricultural machinery and fine the farmers if they continued to work on the road.

On 1st May 2013, the Israeli Occupation Forces demolished three industrial facilities in Jinsafut under the pretext of unlicensed building as they were in area "C", which lies under complete Israeli civil and security control according to the Oslo Interim Agreement of 1995. These facilities were built from tin and wood, and were located on Israeli bypass road no.55. They were owned by Khalil Abdul Hadi Tayyoun and Muhammad Abdul Karim Abdullah abu Muteir.

Development plans and projects

Implemented projects

Jinsafut Village Council has implemented several development projects in Jinsafut during the past five years (see table 15).

Table 15: Implemented development plans and projects in Jinsafut during the last five years

Name of the project	Type	Year	Donor
Paving secondary roads	Infrastructure	2010	Ministry of Finance
Constructing rooms for teachers	Educational	2009	Ministry of Finance & France
Rehabilitating part of the water network	Infrastructure	2008	ANERA & the Development Bank
Establishing a water network	Infrastructure	2007	PECDAR
Constructing roads	Infrastructure	2007	Ministry of Local Government
Paving secondary roads	Infrastructure	2009	The Islamic Bank

Source: Jinsafut Village Council, 2012

Proposed projects

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

1. Establishing a water reservoir of 500 cubic meters capacity and providing a transmission line.
2. Establishing a sewerage network (5km).
3. Building a primary school in the village.
4. Establishing two secondary schools; one for boys and one for girls.
5. Establishing a civil defense headquarters to serve the village and its neighboring communities (a firefighter center).
6. Providing the kindergarten with a transportation vehicle (student bus).
7. Reclaiming and rehabilitating agricultural lands, constructing retaining walls and establishing metal fences for at least 350 dunums.
8. Constructing a public services complex to include the Village Council and the working institutions in the village.
9. Restoring and rehabilitating the health center to serve the village and its neighboring communities.
10. Constructing and paving roads (approximately 4.2km) and supporting them with retaining walls when needed.
11. Constructing agricultural roads (approximately 15km).
12. Restoring and developing the public electricity network and solving the problem of high voltage .
13. Restoring the old city and its historic buildings.
14. Establishing a covered hall for the sports club.
15. Establishing women's centers and societies.

16. Providing the main road that passes through the village with sidewalks and speed bumps, in order to secure the safety of pedestrians and reduce fatal accidents caused by speeding.

Locality development priorities and needs

Jinsafut suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 16 shows the development priorities and needs in the village, according to the Village Council's perspective:

Table 16: Development priorities and needs in Jinsafut

No.	Sector	Strongly needed	Needed	Not a priority	Notes
Infrastructural needs					
1	Construction and paving of roads	*			35.5km [^]
2	Rehabilitation of old water networks	*			2.5km
3	Extending the water network to cover new built up areas		*		2.5km
4	Construction of new water networks			*	
5	Rehabilitation/construction of new wells or springs			*	
6	Construction of water reservoirs	*			1,000 cubic meters
7	Construction of a sewage disposal network	*			22km
8	Construction of a new electricity network			*	
9	Providing containers for solid waste collection		*		20 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 center
2	Rehabilitation of old clinics or health care centres		*		1 health center
3	Purchasing medical equipment and tools	*			
Educational needs					
1	Building new schools	*			Elementary and secondary levels
2	Rehabilitation of old schools	*			All levels
3	Purchasing new school equipment	*			
Agriculture needs					
1	Rehabilitation of agricultural lands	*			100 dunums
2	Building rainwater harvesting cisterns	*			80 cisterns
3	Construction of livestock barracks	*			30 barracks
4	Provision of veterinary services		*		
5	Provision of seeds and hay for animals		*		100 tons per year
6	Construction of new greenhouses		*		10 greenhouses
7	Rehabilitation of greenhouses		*		3 greenhouses
8	Provision of field crops seeds		*		
9	Provision of plants and agricultural supplies	*			

[^] 1.5km main roads, 5km secondary roads and 29km agricultural roads

Source: Jinsafut Village Council, 2012

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