

# Deir 'Ibzi' Village Profile



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## Background

This booklet is part of a series of booklets, which contain compiled information about each city, town, and village in Ramallah Governorate. These booklets came as a result of a comprehensive study of all localities in Ramallah Governorate, which aims at depicting the overall living conditions in the governorate and presenting developmental plans to assist in developing the livelihood of the population in the area. It was accomplished through the "Village Profiles and Needs Assessment," the project funded by the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID).

The "Village Profiles and Needs Assessment" was designed to study, investigate, analyze and document the socio-economic conditions and the needed programs and activities to mitigate the impact of the current unsecure political, economic and social conditions in Ramallah 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 Ramallah Governorate. In addition, the project aims at preparing strategic developmental programs and activities to mitigate the impact of the current political, social, and economic instability with the focus on the agricultural sector.

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

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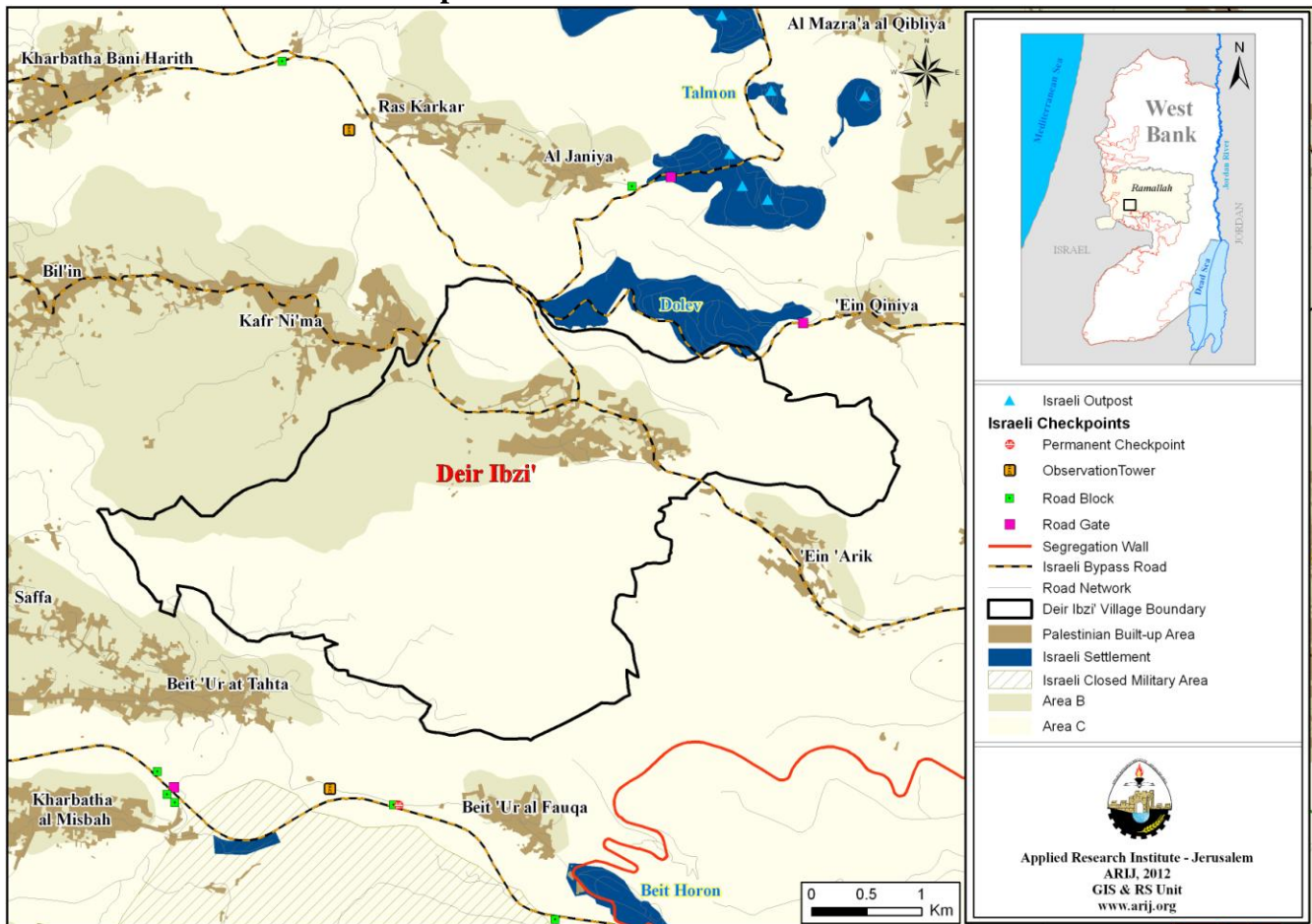
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# Deir 'Ibzi' Village Profile

## Location and Physical Characteristics

Deir 'Ibzi' is a Palestinian village in the Ramallah Governorate located 7.74km west of Ramallah City. Deir 'Ibzi' is bordered by 'Ein 'Arik and 'Ein Qiniya villages lands to the east, Al Janiya village and 'Ein Qiniya lands to the north, Kafr Ni'ma village and Saffa lands to the west, and Beit 'Ur at Tahta, Beit 'Ur al Fauqa and 'Ein 'Arik villages, and Beituniya lands to the south (ARIJ GIS, 2012) (See Map 1).

**Map 1: Deir 'Ibzi' location and borders**



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012.

Deir 'Ibzi' is located at an altitude of 568m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 582.6mm. The average annual temperature is 17 °C and the average annual humidity is approximately 61% (ARIJ GIS, 2012).

Since 1996, Deir 'Ibzi' has been governed by a village council which is currently administrated by 9 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority. It is included within the Joint Services Council for 'Ein 'Arik, Kafr Ni'ma, Deir 'Ibzi' and Bil'in. The village council has a permanent (rented) headquarters where one employee works, and a vehicle for the collection of solid waste (Deir 'Ibzi Village Council, 2010).

It is the responsibility of the village council to provide a number of services to the residents of Deir 'Ibzi', including (Deir 'Ibzi Village Council, 2010):

1. Infrastructure services such as water management.
2. Solid waste collection, road construction and restoration, and social development services.
3. Providing slaughterhouses and organizing the slaughter of animals.

## History

The village has been known as Deir 'Ibzi ('the well-spoken') since its establishment in the Roman era (Deir 'Ibzi Village Council, 2010) (Deir 'Ibzi Village Council Website, 2010) (See Photo 1).

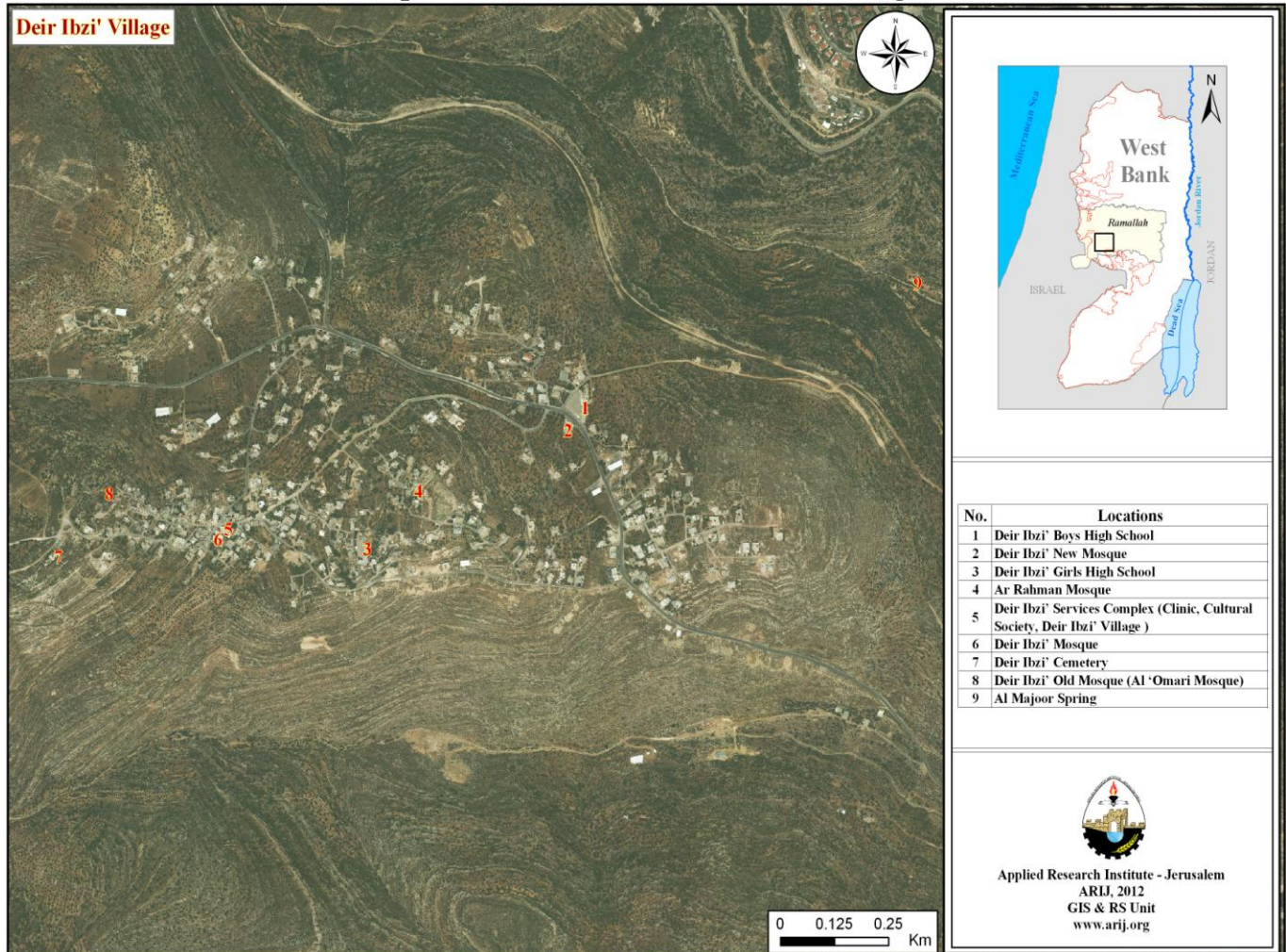
**Photos of Deir 'Ibzi'**



## Religious and Archaeological Sites

There are three mosques in the village: Deir ‘Ibzi’ Town Mosque, Deir ‘Ibzi’ New Mosque and Ar Rahman Mosque. There are several sites of archaeological interest in the town. These include an Omari mosque constructed over 600 years ago, Khirbet Rdoof, Khirbet Al Khreibah and Al Shboni (Deir ‘Ibzi Village Council, 2010), in addition to Khirbet Ras al Wadd and Khirbet Abu Qasma (Al Dabbagh, 1991) (See Map 2).

**Map 2: Main locations in Deir ‘Ibzi’ Village**



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012.

## Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Deir ‘Ibzi’ in 2007 was 1,945, of whom 992 are male and 953 are female. There were 354 households living in 362 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 Deir 'Ibzi' is as follows: 38.8% are less than 15 years of age, 57.1% are between 15 and 64 years of age, and 3.4% are 65 years of age or older. Data also showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the village is 104.1:100, meaning that males and females constitute 51% and 49% of the population respectively.

## Families

Deir 'Ibzi' residents are from several families, mainly the At Taweel, Mansoor, Ibrahim, Malasah, Hujeir, Omar, Ghanem, Ja'wan, Yaghi and Tleib families (Deir 'Ibzi Village Council, 2010).

## Immigration

The field survey showed that approximately 7 people have left the village since the Al Aqsa Intifada in 2000 (Deir 'Ibzi Village Council, 2010).

## Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate amongst the Deir 'Ibzi' population is about 5.5%, of whom 77.2% are females. Of the literate population, 13.8% can only read and write with no formal education, 26.2% had elementary education, 27.6% had preparatory education, 17% had secondary education, and 9.8% completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the village of Deir 'Ibzi' by sex and educational attainment in 2007.

**Table 1: Deir 'Ibzi' population (10 years of age and above) by sex and educational attainment**

Sex	Illiterate	Can read & write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Unknown	Total
M	18	102	210	229	112	23	44	-	7	1	2	748
F	61	97	168	169	134	21	42	-	3	-	1	696
T	79	199	378	398	246	44	86	-	10	1	3	1,444

Source: PCBS, 2009.

There are two public schools in the village run by the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education, but there are no kindergartens (Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011) (see Table 2)

**Table 2: The Schools in Deir 'Ibzi' by name, stage, sex, and supervising authority**

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Deir 'Ibzi' Girls Secondary School	Government	Female
Deir 'Ibzi' Boys Secondary School	Government	Male

Source: Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011



In 2011 the village had 551 students, 39 teachers, and 24 classes (Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011). The average number of students per teacher in the school was nearly 14, whilst the average number of students per class was approximately 23.

The educational sector in Deir 'Ibzi' village faces some obstacles, mainly (Deir 'Ibzi Village Council, 2010):

- The lack of teachers for specialized subjects.
- The lack of facilities such as scientific laboratories, sports fields, and gyms in schools.
- Israeli occupation harassments such as partial and permanent checkpoints and the difficult access to the boys' school.

## Health Status

There are several health centers and services available in Deir 'Ibzi' village: Deir 'Ibzi' Governmental Health Center, a governmental clinic, a private physician's clinic, and a motherhood and childhood care center. In the absence of any required health services or in emergencies, residents of Deir 'Ibzi' use Kafr Ni'ma village's health centers and clinics, 5km from the locality (Deir 'Ibzi Village Council, 2010).

The health sector in the village faces some obstacles and problems, including (Deir 'Ibzi Village Council, 2010):

- The unavailability of some essential medicines.
- The clinic does not open every day of the week.
- The lack of specialized physicians and medical services.
- The lack of a medical analysis laboratory.
- The lack of an ambulance.

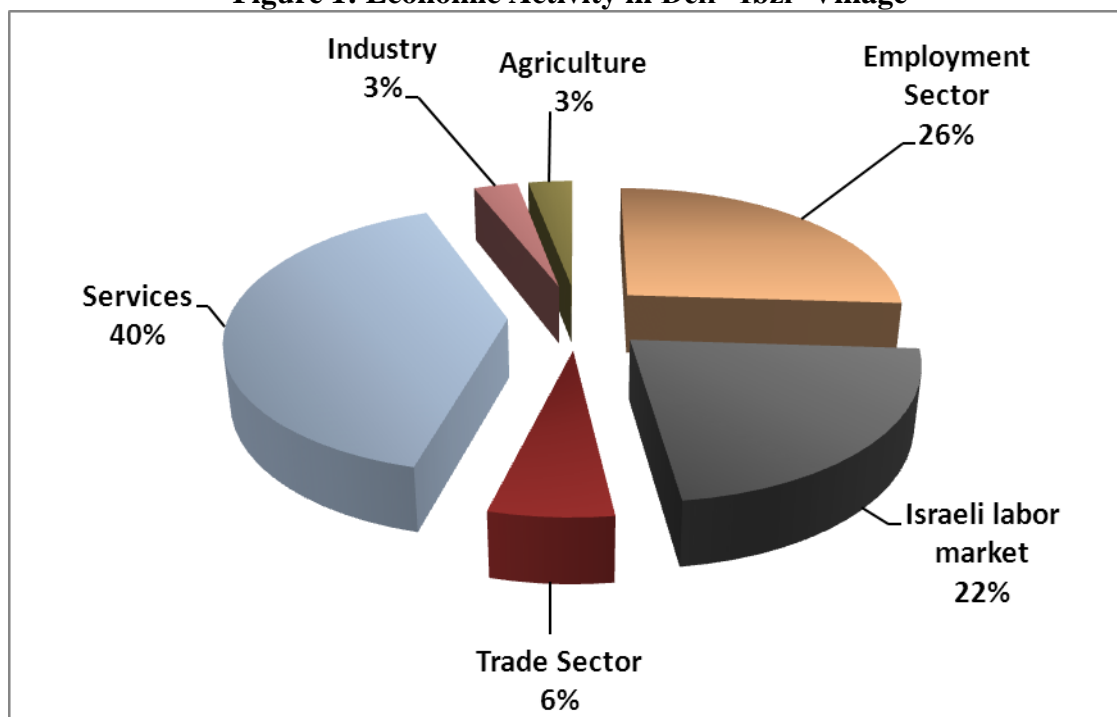
## Economic Activities

The economy in Deir 'Ibzi' is dependent on several economic sectors, mainly the services sector, which absorbs 40% of the village workforce (Deir 'Ibzi Village Council, 2010) (See Figure 1).

The results of a field survey conducted by the ARIJ team in 2010 for the distribution of labor by economic activity in Deir 'Ibzi' are as follows (Deir 'Ibzi Village Council, 2010):

- Services Sector (40%)
- Government or Private Employees Sector (26%)
- Israeli Labor Market (22%)
- Trade Sector (6%)
- Agriculture Sector (3%)
- Industry (3%).

**Figure 1: Economic Activity in Deir ‘Ibzi’ Village**



Source: Deir ‘Ibzi’ Village Council, 2010

Deir ‘Ibzi’ village has 8 grocery stores, one bakery, 2 different professional workshops, and an olive oil-press (Deir ‘Ibzi Village Council, 2010).

The unemployment rate in Deir ‘Ibzi’ reached about 11% in 2010, and the economic groups most affected by the Israeli restrictions have been (Deir ‘Ibzi Village Council, 2010):

- Former workers in Israel.
- Workers in the agriculture sector.
- Workers in the trade sector.

**Labor Force**

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 32.4% of the Deir ‘Ibzi’ labor force was economically active, of whom 89.3% were employed, and 66.8% were not economically active, 56.3% were students, and 33.5% were housekeepers (See Table 3).

**Table3: Deir 'Ibzi' population (10 years of age and above) by sex and employment status-2007**

SEX	Economically Active				Not Economically Active						Un-known	Total
	Employed	Currently Unemployed	Unemployed (Never worked)	Total	Students	House-keeping	Unable to work	Not working & Not looking for work	Other	Total		
M	358	18	25	<b>401</b>	286	2	43	3	7	<b>341</b>	6	<b>748</b>
F	60	-	7	<b>67</b>	257	321	37	1	7	<b>623</b>	6	<b>696</b>
T	418	18	32	<b>468</b>	543	323	80	4	14	<b>964</b>	12	<b>1,444</b>

Source: PCBS, 2009.

## Agricultural Sector

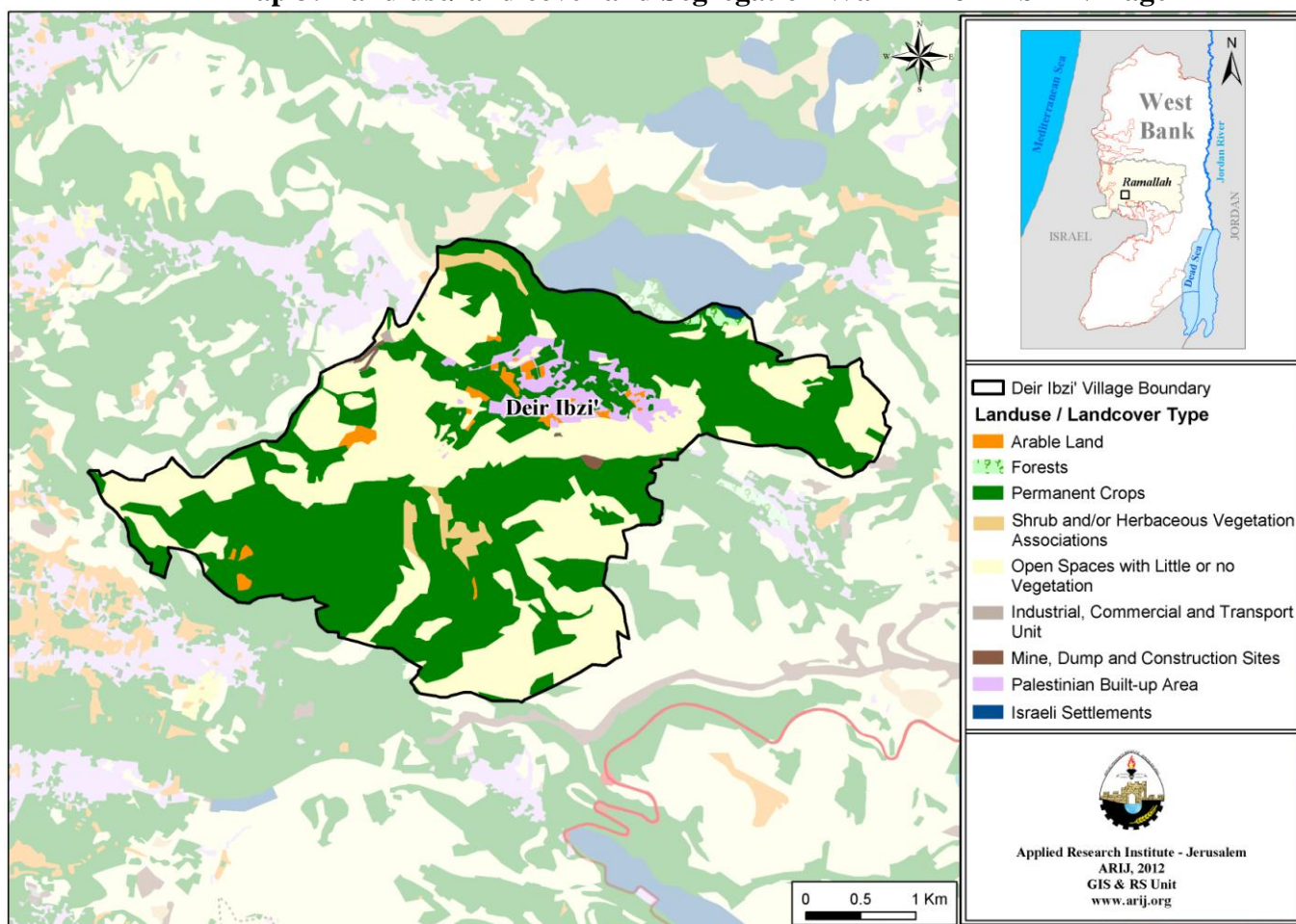
Deir Ibzi' has a total area of around 14,325 dunums of which 8,279 are arable land and 527 dunums are registered as 'residential' (See Table 4 and Map 3).

**Table 4: Land use and land cover in Deir Ibzi' village in 2010 (area in dunum)**

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (8,279)				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					
14,325	527	7,841	0	262	176	0	41	5,409	47	22

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012.

Map 3: Land use/land cover and Segregation Wall in Deir ‘Ibzi’ Village



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012.

Table 5 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open-cultivated vegetables in Deir ‘Ibzi’. The most common crop cultivated within this area is squash.

Table 5: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Deir ‘Ibzi’ village (dunum)

Fruity vegetables		Leafy vegetable		Green legumes		Bulbs		Other vegetables		Total Area	
RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.
25	0	0	0	18	0	10	0	0	0	53	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

Table 6 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. Deir ‘Ibzi’ is famous for olive cultivation; there are 3,450 dunums of land planted with olive trees.

**Table 6: Total area of fruit and olive trees in Deir ‘Ibzi’ village (dunum)**

Olives		Citrus		Stone-fruits		Pome fruits		Nuts		Other fruits		Total Area	
Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.
3,450	0	3	0	23	0	12	0	127	0	128	0	3,743	0

*Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated*

*Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009*

In terms of field crops and forage in Deir ‘Ibzi’, cereals (particularly wheat) are the most cultivated, covering an area of about 80 dunums, in addition to the cultivation of dry legumes such as beans (See Table 7).

**Table 7: Total area of field crops in Deir ‘Ibzi’ village (dunum)**

Cereals		Bulbs		Dry legumes		Oil crops		Forage crops		Stimulating crops		Other crops		Total Area	
Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr
80	0	16	0	39	0	10	0	35	0	0	0	3	0	183	0

*Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated*

*Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009*

The difference between the two sets of results obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and by ARIJ’s GIS Unit in sizes of agricultural areas is explained by the fact that the Ministry of Agriculture and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (2010) 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 instead of seasonal ones. The survey 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, thus accounting for the larger area of agricultural holdings calculated by ARIJ.

The field survey conducted by ARIJ team shows that 5% of the residents in Deir ‘Ibzi’ rear and keep domestic animals such as sheep, goats, and chickens (See Table 8).

**Table 8: Livestock in Deir ‘Ibzi’ village**

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
0	365	168	0	0	0	0	147,200	8,800	128

\*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

*Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009*

There are approximately 20 kilometers of agricultural roads in the village (Deir ‘Ibzi’ Village Council, 2010), divided as follows:

**Table 9: Agricultural Roads in Deir ‘Ibzi’ Village and their Lengths**

Suitability of Agricultural Roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	5
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	0
For animals only	8
Unsuitable	7

*Source: Deir ‘Ibzi’ Village Council, 2010*

The agricultural sector in the village faces some obstacles and problems, mainly (Deir 'Ibzi Village Council, 2010):

- The inability to access agricultural lands.
- Economic infeasibility.
- The lack of capital.
- The lack of water sources for irrigation.
- The lack of interest in agricultural work.
- The losses suffered by farmers without compensation.
- The high costs of feed and grain.
- The problem of marketing agricultural products.
- The Israeli market speculation over domestic production.
- The harassments that residents experience from Israeli settlers, preventing them from accessing their lands.

## Institutions and Services

Deir 'Ibzi' village has no governmental institutions, but a number of local institutions and associations that provide services to various sectors of society. These include (Deir 'Ibzi' Village Council, 2010):

- **Deir 'Ibzi' Village Council:** Founded in 1996 by the Ministry of Local Government with the goal of taking care of issues in the village and providing various services to its population.
- **Deir 'Ibzi' Sports Club:** Founded in 1999 by the village's youth and currently registered in the Ministry of Youth & Sports with an interest in all sports and cultural activities for young people.
- **Deir 'Ibzi' Cultural Society:** Founded in 2003 by the Ministry of Interior in order to provide cultural services in addition to computer training courses.
- **Deir 'Ibzi' Agricultural Society:** Founded in 2004 by the Ministry of Agriculture to provide farmers with agricultural services.
- **Deir 'Ibzi' Cooperative Society:** A charitable society founded in 2004 by the Ministry of Interior.

## Infrastructure and Natural Resources

### Electricity and Telecommunication Services:

Deir 'Ibzi' has been connected to a public electricity network since 1985. It is served by Jerusalem Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the village, and approximately 93% of the housing units in the village are connected to the network. However, the village residents face some problems concerning electricity, primarily (Deir 'Ibzi' Village Council, 2010):

- Some neighborhoods within the locality are not connected to the network.
- The weak electrical current.
- The lack of generators to cover power outages.
- The age of the network and its need for rehabilitation.
- The high cost of electricity.

Deir ‘Ibzi’ is connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 70% of the housing units within the village boundaries are connected to phone lines (Deir ‘Ibzi’ Village Council, 2010).

### Transportation Services:

There are 17 public buses, one taxi and 180 illegal/unlicensed cars as the main means of transportation in Deir ‘Ibzi’ village; however, travelers suffer from the unqualified main roads and the existence of earth mounds and military checkpoints on the roads (Deir ‘Ibzi’ Village Council, 2010). There are 10km of main roads and 6km of secondary roads in the village (See Table 10) (Deir ‘Ibzi’ Village Council, 2010).

**Table 10: Roads in Deir ‘Ibzi’village**

Status of Internal Roads	Road Length (km)	
	Main	Sub
<b>1. Paved &amp; in good condition</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2. Paved but in poor condition</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3. Unpaved</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>

Source: Deir ‘Ibzi’ Village Council, 2010

### Water Resources:

Deir ‘Ibzi is provided with water by Jerusalem Water Authority through the public water network established in 2003. Approximately 90% of the housing units are connected to this network (Deir ‘Ibzi Village Council, 2010). The quantity of water supplied to Deir ‘Ibzi in 2010 was approximately 79,924 cubic meters; therefore, the average rate of water supply per capita in Deir ‘Ibzi is 113 liters per day (Jerusalem Water Authority, 2011). However, no Deir ‘Ibzi citizen consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are recorded at around 26.5%. These losses happen at the main source, major transport lines, in the distribution network, and at the household level. Therefore, the rate of water consumption per capita in Deir ‘Ibzi is 83 liters per day (Jerusalem Water Authority, 2011). The rate experienced by Deir ‘Ibzi residents is low compared with the minimum quantity of 100 liters proposed by the World Health Organization.

To determine water costs, the water authority has adopted an upward rate where the price of water increases with increasing consumption. Table 11 shows the price of water by category of consumption.

**Table 11: Water tariffs of Jerusalem Water Authority adopted since 01.01.2012**

Consumption Category (m <sup>3</sup> )	Domestic (NIS/m <sup>3</sup> )	Industrial (NIS/m <sup>3</sup> )	Tourist (NIS/m <sup>3</sup> )	Commercial (NIS/m <sup>3</sup> )	Public Institutions (NIS/m <sup>3</sup> )
<b>0 – 5</b>	4.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4
<b>5.1 – 10</b>	4.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	4.5
<b>10.1 – 20</b>	5.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	5.6
<b>20.1 – 30</b>	6.8	8.1	8.1	8.1	6.8
<b>30.1+</b>	9	9.9	10.8	9	9

Source: Jerusalem Water Authority, 2012

The village has around 120 household harvesting cisterns, which form an alternative resource of water to the public network (Deir Ibzi village Council, 2010).

Deir ‘Ibzi’ also has two water springs (Deir ‘Ibzi’ Village Council, 2010):

- **Bubeen spring:** a public spring with a pumping rate of 15 cubic meters per day used for irrigating trees and vegetables on 35 dunums of agricultural lands.
- **Al Majoor spring:** this spring has a pumping rate of 4 cubic meters per day, but the spring is unused because wastewater from Dolev settlement is pumped into it.

### Sanitation:

Deir ‘Ibzi’ lacks a public sewerage network; most of the village residents use cesspits for the disposal of wastewater (Deir ‘Ibzi’ Village Council, 2010).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day is approximately 129 cubic meters or 46,995 cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the village it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is 58 liters per day, depending on the consumption rate. The wastewater collected by cesspits is discharged by wastewater tankers directly to open areas or nearby valleys with no regard for the environment. 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:

Deir ‘Ibzi’ Village Council (in addition to the Joint Services Council “Group VI” for Waste) is responsible for managing 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 of 20 NIS is charged to the population served by domestic solid waste collection and transportation services. However, the collected fees are not sufficient for good management of solid waste, and only 70% of these fees are collected from the citizens (Deir ‘Ibzi’ Village Council, 2010).



Most of the population in Deir 'Ibzi' benefit from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags and then transferred to 10 containers distributed amongst neighborhoods. The Joint Council collects the solid waste from the containers once a week and transports it using a waste vehicle to Deir 'Ibzi' random dumping site, 2.5km from the locality, where it is burnt (Deir 'Ibzi' Village Council, 2010).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Deir 'Ibzi' is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Deir 'Ibzi' residents is nearly 1.4 tons, or 497 tons per year (ARIJ-WERU, 2012).

## Environmental Conditions

Like other villages and towns in the governorate, Deir 'Ibzi' 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 Jerusalem Water Authority for long periods of time during summer in several neighborhoods of the village for several reasons:
  - (1) Israeli control over Palestinian water resources causes problems in the organization of water pumping and distribution among populations. The Jerusalem Water Authority distributes water to various areas on an interval basis because the amount of water available is not sufficient to supply everyone's needs simultaneously.
  - (2) High rate of water losses, because the water network is old and in need of rehabilitation and renovation.
- The lack of a public reservoir in the village to cover the residents' water needs during water cut-offs.
- The contamination of the spring's water with the waste water flooding from the neighboring Israeli settlement.

### Wastewater Management

- The absence of a public sewage network means that Deir 'Ibzi' residents are forced to use unhygienic cesspits for the disposal of wastewater, and/or to discharge wastewater in the streets. This is particularly common in winter, as citizens cannot afford the high cost of sewage tankers during this period. These methods facilitate environmental damage, health problems, and the spread of epidemics and diseases in the village. This wastewater also contaminates the groundwater because most cesspits are built without lining, allowing wastewater to enter into the ground and avoiding the need to use sewage tankers. 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:

- The lack of a central sanitary landfill to serve Deir ‘Ibzi’ and the other neighboring communities in the governorate is due mainly to the obstacles created by the Israeli authorities for local and national institutions in granting licenses to establish such a landfill, because the appropriate land is within Area C and under Israeli control. Additionally, the implementation of such projects depends on funding from donor countries. The lack of a sanitary landfill is a source of pollution to the groundwater and soil through the leachate produced from the solid waste, and produces bad odors and distortion of the landscape.

## Impact of Israeli Occupation

### Geopolitical status in Deir ‘Ibzi’

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28<sup>th</sup> September 1995 between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Deir ‘Ibzi’ village was divided into areas B and C. Approximately 3,887 dunums (27% of the total village 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 camps. Most of the village’s population resides in Area B, which constitutes a very small area in comparison to the total area of the village. The rest of the village’s area, 10,437 dunums (73% of the total area), 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 unless with the consent and authorization of the Israeli Civil Administration. Most of the lands lying within Area C are agricultural areas and open spaces (Table 12).

**Table 12: The Geopolitical Divisions of Deir ‘Ibzi’ – Ramallah Governorate**

Area	Area in dunums	Percent of Total village area
Area A	0	0
Area B	3,887	27
Area C	10,437	73
Nature Reserve	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,324</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2011*

### Deir ‘Ibzi’ Village and the Israeli Occupation Practices

Land has been lost by the village through Israeli confiscations of lands for various purposes, including the construction of Israeli settlements and bypass roads. Below are details regarding Israeli confiscations of the village’s lands:

Israel confiscated 22 dunums of land from Deir ‘Ibzi’ for the construction of Dolev settlement; the majority of this settlement was constructed on lands belonging to Al Janiya, north of Deir ‘Ibzi’. Dolev is inhabited by more than 1,000 Israeli settlers (Table 13).

**Table 13: Israeli Settlements constructed on Deir ‘Ibzi’ village’s lands**

Settlement Name	Year of construction	Area confiscated	Population of settlers
Dolev	1983	22	1,137
<b>Total</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>1,137</b>

*Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2011*

Attacks carried out by Israeli settlers living in the illegal settlements around Deir ‘Ibzi’ have had a serious and significant impact on the village people and their properties. These attacks allow settlers to control more Palestinian lands adjacent to the settlements by preventing landowners from accessing their land. Settlers near Deir ‘Ibzi’ have also enclosed land using barbed wire and planted trees on Palestinian lands to increase their control. They have also burnt and uprooted trees planted and owned by Palestinians and attacked landowners to intimidate them and deter them from returning to their lands.

The Israeli Government also confiscated land from Deir ‘Ibzi’ to open bypass road 463, connecting Israeli settlements with each other. The real threat of bypass roads lies in the buffer zone formed by the IOF along these roads, extending to approximately 75 m on each side of the road; these buffer zones dramatically increase the total area of land affected by the construction of the bypass roads.

### Israeli Military Orders in Deir ‘Ibzi’ Village

The Israeli Occupation Army has issued several military orders to confiscate land from Deir ‘Ibzi’ for the construction of the Segregation Wall, including the following:

- Israeli Military Order 50/05/T: issued on 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2005, this order confiscates 1123 dunums of land from Deir ‘Ibzi’, Beit ‘Ur at Tahta and Beit ‘Ur al Fauqa for the construction of a new settlement road that runs south of Deir ‘Ibzi’, separating Beit ‘Ur al Fauqa from Beit ‘Ur at Tahta. The road is 17 km long, with a width of 100 meters. If this scheme is completed, hundreds of dunums of agricultural land will be isolated, most of which belong to Deir ‘Ibzi’ village (742 dunums). The road will also isolate these villages from each other, threatening Palestinian territorial contiguity and enhancing the Israeli presence in the area.

## Development Plans and Projects

### Implemented Projects

Deir ‘Ibzi’ village council has implemented several development projects in Deir ‘Ibzi’ during the past five years (See Table 14).

**Table 14: Implemented Development Plans and Projects in Deir 'Ibzi' During the Last Five Years**

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Construction of sidewalks and retaining walls	Infrastructure	2010	CHF
Pavement of the village's southern entrance	Infrastructure	2010	Islamic Development Bank
Pavement of internal roads	Infrastructure	2008	Ministry of Finance
Construction of classrooms	Educational	2009	Norway Government
<b>Source: Deir 'Ibzi' Village Council, 2010</b>			

## Proposed Projects

Deir 'Ibzi' Village Council, in cooperation with the civil society organizations in the village and the village residents, hopes to implement several projects in the coming years. The project ideas were developed during the PRA workshop conducted by ARIJ staff in the village. The projects are as follows, in order of priority from the viewpoint and feedback of the participants in the workshop (Deir 'Ibzi' Village Council, 2010):

1. Establishing a multi-services complex to include the Village Council headquarters and headquarters of the various societies.
2. Establishing a headquarters for the club and establishing sports fields.
3. Paving and constructing agricultural roads (15 km).
4. Completing the public park project.
5. Rehabilitating and expanding the main street (12 km).
6. Establishing a sewage network (8 km).
7. Assisting in the development and marketing of agriculture.
8. Paving internal roads (10 km).
9. Establishing a medical laboratory and a maternity and childhood clinic.
10. Constructing an elementary school for females and males.
11. Constructing retaining walls and sidewalks for streets.
12. Establishing a model kindergarten.
13. Reclaiming agricultural lands.

## Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Deir 'Ibzi' suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 15 shows the development priorities and needs in the village according to the village council's point of view.

**Table 15: Development Priorities and Needs in Deir 'Ibzi'**

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
<b>Infrastructural Needs</b>					
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*			13km*
2	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks			*	
3	Extending the Water Network to Cover New Built up Areas	*			2km
4	Construction of New Water Networks			*	
5	Rehabilitation/ Construction of New Wells or Springs			*	
6	Construction of Water Reservoirs	*			100m <sup>3</sup>
7	Construction of a Sewage Disposal Network	*			7km
8	Construction of a New Electricity Network			*	
9	Providing Containers for Solid Waste Collection	*			60 containers
10	Providing Vehicles for Collecting Solid Waste	*			1
11	Providing a Sanitary Landfill	*			
<b>Health Needs</b>					
1	Building of New Clinics or Health Care Centres	*			a health center
2	Rehabilitation of Old Clinics or Health Care Centres			*	
3	Purchasing of Medical Equipment and Tools	*			
<b>Educational Needs</b>					
1	Building of New Schools	*			elementary level
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools	*			elementary & secondary levels
3	Purchasing of New Equipment for Schools	*			a hall
<b>Agriculture Needs</b>					
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands	*			250 dunums
2	Building Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns	*			40 cisterns
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock	*			15 barracks
4	Veterinary Services	*			
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals	*			50 tons by year
6	Construction of New Greenhouses	*			13 greenhouses
7	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses			*	
8	Field Crops Seeds	*			
9	Plants and Agricultural Supplies	*			

\*3km are main roads, 3km are sub roads and 7km are agricultural roads

Source: Deir 'Ibzi' Village Council, 2010

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