

Jifna Village Profile (including Al Doha 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 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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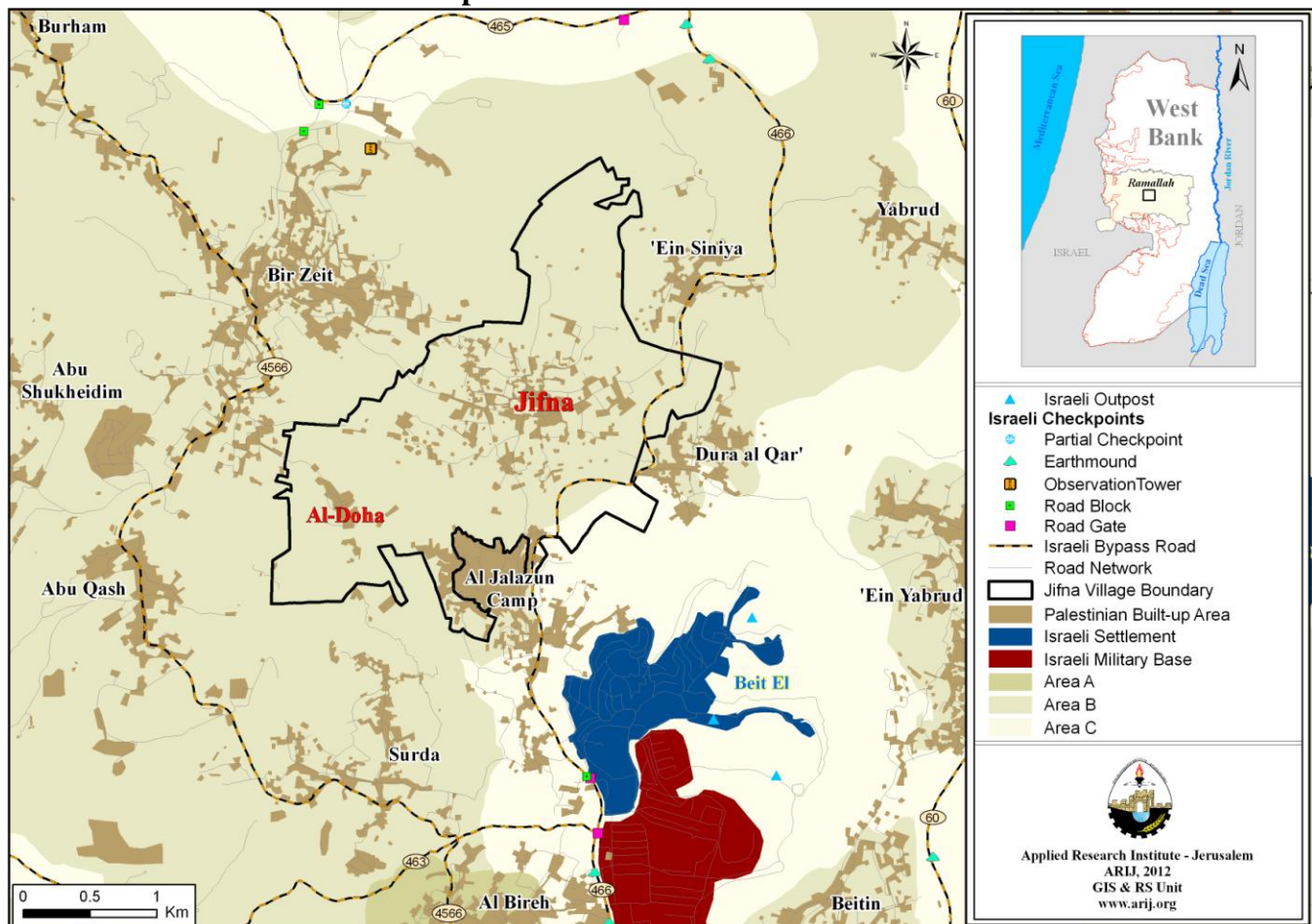
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Jifna Village Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Jifna is a Palestinian village in the Ramallah Governorate located (horizontally) 6.3km north of Ramallah City. Jifna is bordered by Dura al Qar' village to the east, Bir Zeit and 'Ein Siniya villages' land to the north, Bir Zeit and Abu Qash villages' land to the west, and Al Jalazun Camp and Surda to the south (ARIJ GIS, 2012) (See map 1).

Map 1: Jifna location and borders



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

Jifna is located at an altitude of 713m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 659mm. The average annual temperature is 15 °C, and the average annual humidity is around 61% (ARIJ GIS, 2012).

Since 1964, Jifna has been governed by a village council, which is currently administrated by 11 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority. There are also 4 employees working in the

council which is included within the Joint Services Council for Jifna, ‘Atara, Sinjil and Turmus’ayya, in addition to Al Doha locality. The Village Council owns a permanent headquarters and a tractor but does not possess a vehicle to collect solid waste (Jifna Village Council, 2011).

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

- Solid waste collection, road construction and restoration, street cleaning, and social development services.
- Implementation of projects and case studies for the village.
- Maintenance of the lighting network.
- Maintenance of the wastewater line.

History

Jifna village was mentioned in the Old Testament of the Holy Bible as “Gophna”, though the village was renamed Jifna, which means ‘the vines’, as it is known for its growth of grape vines (Jifna Village Council, 2011) (See photo below for Jifna village).

Photos of Jifna

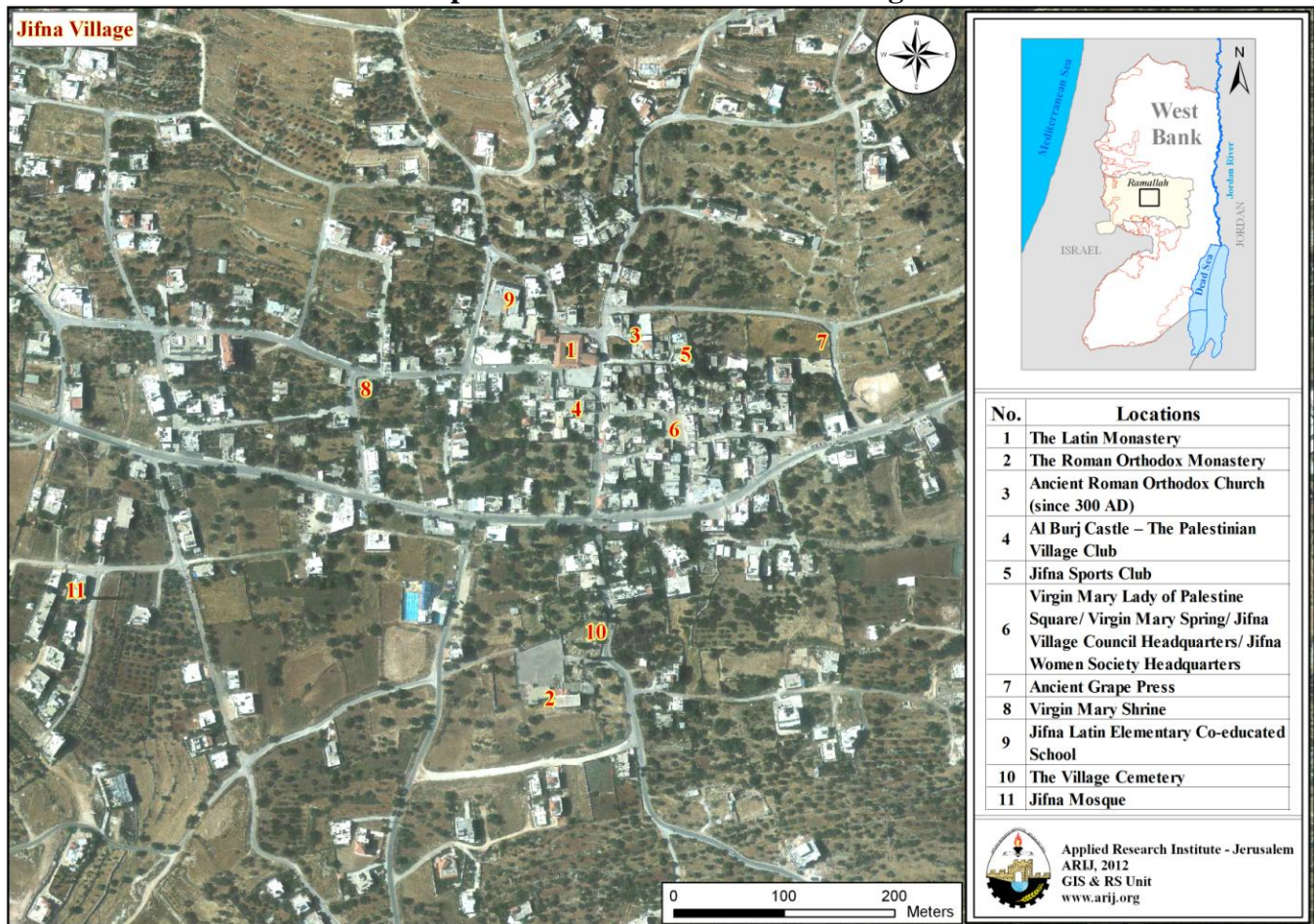


ARIJ Photo Courtesy

Religious and Archaeological Sites

In terms of religious establishments, there is only one mosque in the village; Jifna Mosque, in addition to two monasteries; the Roman Orthodox Monastery which was founded in 1858 and the Latin Monastery which was founded in 1859. As for the archaeological sites, there are a few, mainly: Al Burj Castle which dates back to the 5th century, Virgin Mary Spring, ancient Ahwash (old buildings) and the old Byzantine Church (Jifna Village Council, 2011). Also, there are remains of two churches, tombs and an ancient oil press (Al Dabbagh, 1991) (See Map 2).

Map 2: Main locations in Jifna Village



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

Population¹

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Jifna in 2007 was 1,660; of whom 837 are males and 823 are females. There were further recorded a total of 388 households living in 499 housing units.

¹ These information covers Jifna village and Al Doha locality

Age Groups and Gender²

The General Census of Population and Housing carried out by PCBS in 2007 showed the distribution of age groups in Jifna is as follows: 38.7% are less than 15 years old, 54.8% are between 15 - 64 years old, 4.7% are 65 years and older. Data also showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the village is 100: 99.4, meaning that males and females constitute 50.4% and 49.6% of the population, respectively.

Families

Jifna's population is composed of several families, mainly: 'Al Kamel, 'Al al Mubayyed, Al Masharqa, 'Al 'Awwad, 'Al al Makhalfah, 'Al al Qawwas and others (Jifna Village Council, 2011).

Education³

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among Jifna population is about 2.6%, of whom 71.8% are females. Of the literate population, 10.8% can only read and write, with no formal education, 24.9% had only elementary education, 23.9% had preparatory education, 18% had secondary education, and 19.8% completed higher education. Table 1, shows the educational level in the village of Jifna, by sex, and educational attainment in 2007.

Table 1: Jifna population (10 years and above) by sex and educational attainment⁴

Sex	Illiterate	Can read & write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Unknown	Total
M	9	60	155	156	115	42	53	1	14	1	-	606
F	23	72	148	135	104	61	61	1	6	1	1	613
T	32	132	303	291	219	103	114	2	20	2	1	1,219

Source: PCBS, 2009.

With regards to the basic and secondary education institutions and schools in Jifna in the academic year 2010/2011, there is only one school in the village; Jifna Latin Patriarch School, which is privately run, and there is no kindergartens in the village run by the Ministry of Education (Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011).

In the village there are 159 students, 13 teachers, and 7 classes (Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011). It should be noted here that the average number of students per teacher in the school is almost 12, while the average number of students per class is approximately 23.

² These information covers Jifna village and Al Doha locality

³ These information covers Jifna village and Al Doha locality

⁴ These information covers Jifna village and Al Doha locality

Due to the lack of schools and buildings in the village, students of Jifna village head to Ramallah city schools; 8km in distance from the village, in order to complete their preparatory and secondary education (Jifna Village Council, 2011).

Health Status

There is only one health center available in Jifna village; a physician clinic run by a charitable society, thus, due to the absence of required health service and in emergency cases, residents of Jifna head to Ramallah Governmental Hospital in Ramallah city; 8km in distance from the locality (Jifna Village Council, 2011).

The health sector in the village suffers many obstacles and problems, including (Jifna Village Council, 2011):

- The lack of a health center in the village.
- The lack of a resident physician.
- The lack of an ambulance.

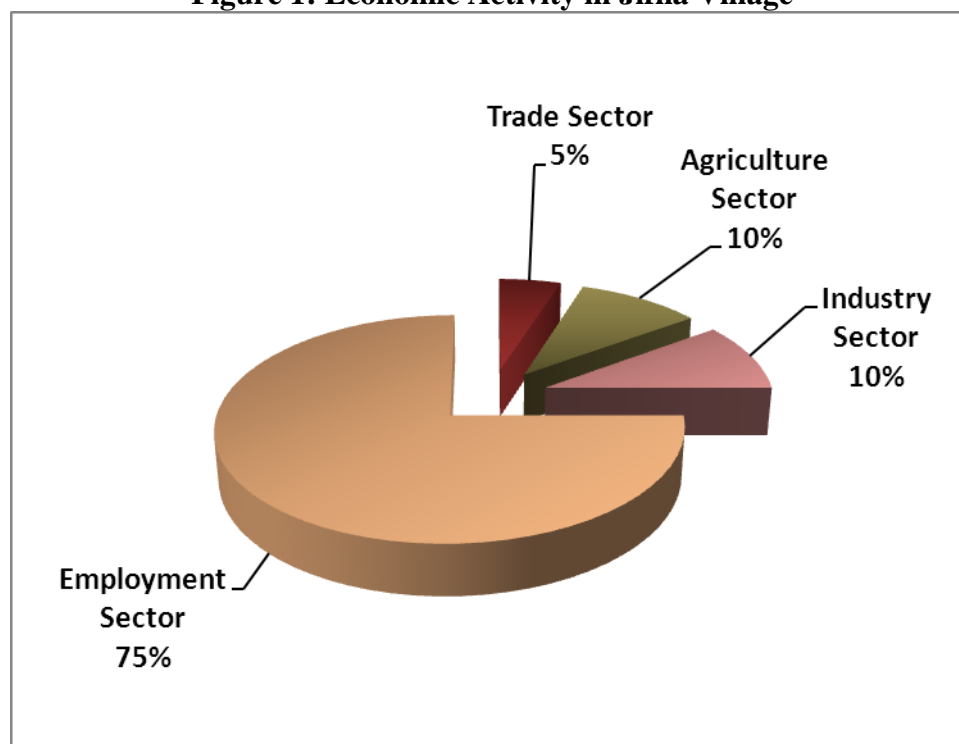
Economic Activities

The economy in Jifna is dependent on several economic sectors, mainly: the government/private employees sector, which absorbs 75% of the village workforce (Jifna Village Council, 2011) (See Figure1).

The results of a field survey conducted by ARIJ team in 2011 for the distribution of labor by economic activity in Jifna are as follows (Jifna Village Council, 2011):

- Government or Private Employees Sector (75%)
- Agriculture Sector (10%)
- Industry (10%)
- Trade Sector (5%)

Figure 1: Economic Activity in Jifna Village



Source: Jifna Village Council, 2011

In term of industrial productions and parks in Jifna village, there is an oil factory and a gas station, in addition to 8 grocery stores, one vegetables and fruits store, 20 different professional workshops (carpentry, blacksmith,.. etc.), and 10 different services stores. However, the unemployment rate in Jifna has reached around 3% in 2011 (Jifna Village Council, 2010).

Labor Force⁵

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 38.1% of Jifna labor force was economically active, of whom 89.9% were employed, 61.7% were not economically active, 52.5% were students, and 31% were housekeepers (See table 2).

Table 2: Jifna population (10 years and above) by sex and employment status-2007⁶

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	311	22	14	347	196	-	38	16	8	258	1	606
F	107	4	7	118	199	233	52	6	4	494	1	613
T	418	26	21	465	395	233	90	22	12	752	2	1219

Source: PCBS, 2009.

⁵ These information covers Jifna village and Al Doha locality

⁶ These information covers Jifna village and Al Doha locality

Agricultural Sector

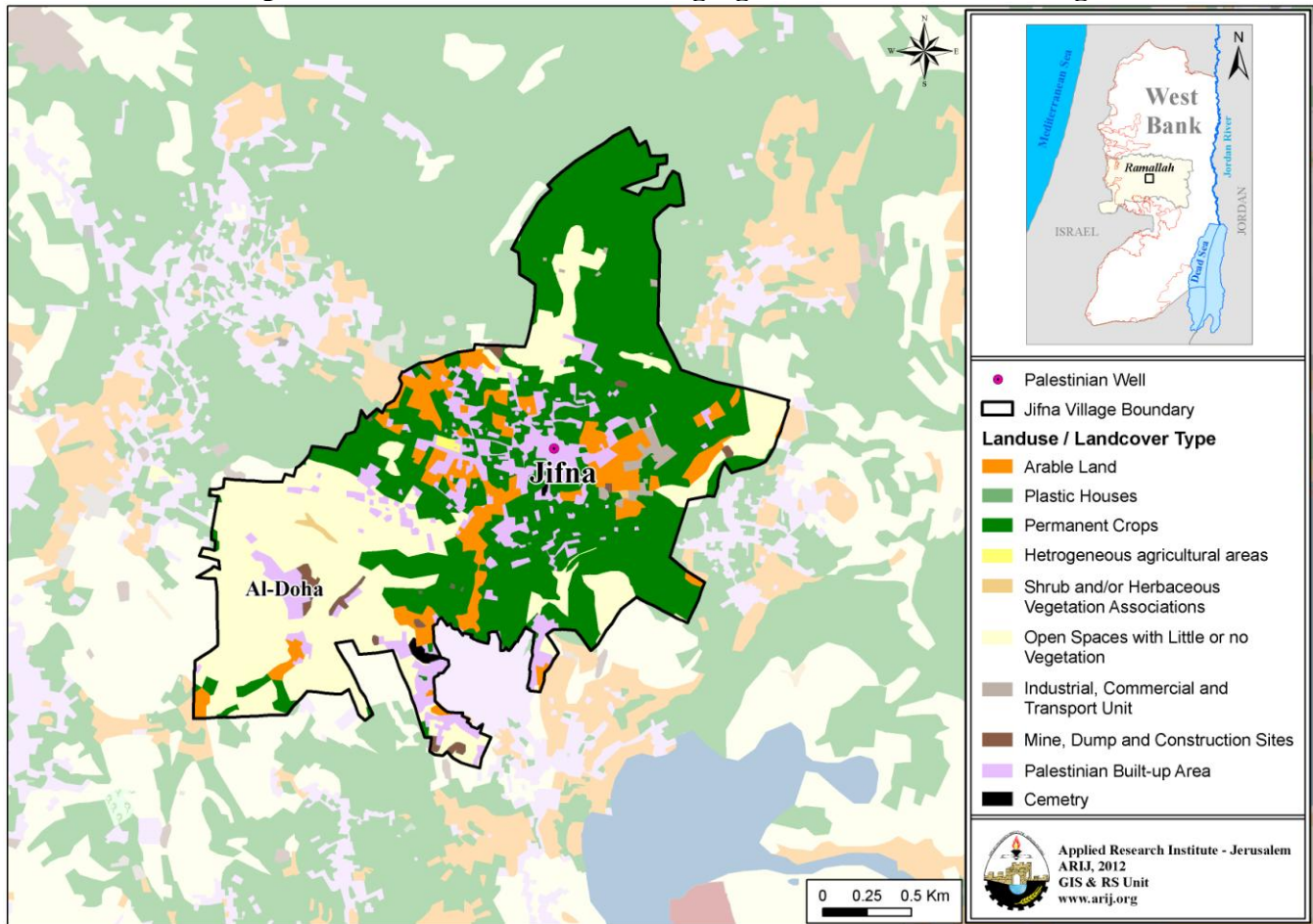
Jifna village lies on an area of 5,268 dunams, of which 2,940 dunams are considered arable lands, and 578 dunams are dedicated to residential services (see table 3 and map 3).

Table 3: Land use and land cover in Jifna village in 2010 (area in dunam)

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (2,940)				Inland water	Forests	Open Spaces	Area of Industrial, Commercial & Transport Unit	Area of Settlement, Military Bases & Wall Zone
		Permanent Crops	Green-houses	Range-lands	Arable lands					
5,268	578	2,484	1	11	444	0	0	1,638	112	0

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012.

Map 3: Land use/land cover and Segregation Wall in Jifna Village



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

Table 4 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open-cultivated vegetables in Jifna. The most commonly cultivated crop within this area is tomato.

Table 4: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Jifna village (dunam)

Fruity vegetables		Leafy vegetable		Green legumes		Bulbs		Other vegetables		Total area	
RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.
20	10	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	26	11

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

Table 5 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. Jifna is famous for olive trees; there being a total of 1,626 dunams planted with olive crops.

Table 5: Total area of fruit and olive trees in Jifna village (dunam)

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.
1,626	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	24	0	55	0	1,751	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

As for the field crops and forage in Jifna, cereals (in particular wheat) are the most cultivated covering an area of about 25 dunams (See table 6).

Table 6: Total area of field crops in Jifna village (dunam)

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
25	0	7	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	44	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 3% of the residents in Jifna rear and keep domestic animals such as sheep, goats and others (Jifna Village Council, 2011) (See Table 7).

Table 7: Livestock in Jifna village⁷

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
2	196	138	0	0	0	0	0	42,500	0

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

There are also around 3 kilometers of agricultural roads in the village (Jifna Village Council, 2011), divided as follows:

Table 8: Agricultural Roads in Jifna Village and their Lengths

Suitability of Agricultural Roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	1
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	1
For animals only	1
Unsuitable	-

Source: Jifna Village Council, 2011

However, the lack of capital and the weak economic feasibility are considered the two main obstacles faced by the village concerning the agricultural sector (Jifna Village Council, 2011).

Institutions and Services

Jifna village has no governmental institutions; however, it has a number of local institutions and associations that provide services to various segments of society: children, youth, and women. The services are in the areas of culture, sports and others, including (Jifna Village Council, 2011):

- **Jifna Village Council:** Founded in 1965 with the goal of taking care of all the issues in the village and providing various services to its population.
- **Jifna Sports Club:** Founded in 1990 by the village young people and is currently registered in the Ministry of Youth & Sports, with an interest in all sports, cultural and social activities.
- **The Palestinian Village Club:** Founded in 1965 with the goal of providing cultural and social services.
- **Jifna Women Society:** Founded in 1965. The Society essentially serves as a health clinic.

⁷ These information covers Jifna village and Al Doha locality

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services:

Jifna has been connected to a public electricity network since 1965; served by the Jerusalem Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the village. Approximately 95% of the housing units in the village are connected to the network. However, the village residents suffer some problems concerning electricity, mainly the old network and the weak electricity current which causes continuous power outages (Jifna Village Council, 2011).

Furthermore, Jifna is connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 90% of the housing units within the village boundaries are connected to phone lines (Jifna Village Council, 2011).

Transportation Services:

There are only 5 taxis considered to be the main means of transportation in Jifna village. These are not sufficient (Jifna Village Council, 2010). As for the road network in the village; there is a total of 2km of main roads and a total of 7km of secondary roads (See Table 9) (Jifna Village Council, 2011).

Table 9: Roads in Jifna village

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

Source: Jifna Village Council, 2011

Water Resources:

Jifna is provided with water by Jerusalem Water Authority through the public water network established in 1970. Approximately, 95% of the housing units are connected to the water network (Jifna Village Council, 2011).

The quantity of water supplied to Jifna in 2010 was recorded at approximately 87,446 cubic meters/year. The estimated rate of water supply per capita is about 148.5 liters/day (Jerusalem Water Authority, 2011). Here it should be noted that no Jifna citizen in fact consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are about 26.5%. 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 Jifna is 109 liters per day (Jerusalem Water Authority, 2011). This is a good rate compared with the 100 liters per capita per day minimum quantity proposed by the World Health Organization.

Also, located in the village are 30 household harvesting cisterns considered to be the alternative resources of water for the public network; however these are not sufficient and do not meet the residents' needs of water. Moreover, there is a water spring in the village; Jifna Spring which is not used by the village residents due to its need for renovation (Jifna Village Council, 2011).

To regulate water costs, the water authority has adopted an upward rate where the price of water increases with increasing consumption. Table 10 shows the price of water by category of consumption.

Table 10: Water tariffs of Jerusalem Water Authority adopted since 01.01.2012

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

Source: Jerusalem Water Authority, 2012

Sanitation:

Jifna lacks a public sewerage network, and most of the village residents use open canals and cesspits as the main means of waste water disposal (Jifna Village Council, 2011).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day is approximately 141 cubic meters, or 51,418 thousand cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the village, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is approximately 76.4 liters per day. The wastewater collected by cesspits and open canals are 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 the environment and the public health (ARIJ - WERU, 2012).

Solid Waste Management:

Jifna Village Council is considered the official body responsible for managing solid waste, i.e. solid waste collection and disposal, generated from the citizens and establishments in the village; which is currently represented by solid waste collection and disposal. Due to the fact that the process of solid waste management is costly, a monthly fee has been charged on the population serviced by domestic solid waste collection and transportation services which is about 20 NIS. However, the collected fees are not considered sufficient for good management of solid waste and only 10% of these fees are collected from the citizens (Jifna Village Council, 2011).

Most of the population in Jifna benefit from the solid waste services, through which waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags and then transferred to 50 containers of 1 cubic meter capacity spread throughout the locality. The Village Council collects the

solid waste from the containers twice a week and transports it through a waste vehicle to a dumping site located amid the village. The common method for solid waste treatment in this dumping site is burying the waste (Jifna Village Council, 2011).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Jifna is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Jifna residents is nearly 1.1 tons, or 412 tons per year (ARIJ - WERU, 2012).

Environmental Conditions

Like other villages and towns in the governorate, in Jifna 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.
- High rate of water losses, the water network is old and in need of rehabilitation and renovation.

Wastewater Management

- The absence of a public sewage network means that in Jifna residents are forced to use unhygienic cesspits and open canals for the disposal of wastewater, and/or 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 and water collected in household cisterns (rainwater harvesting cisterns), as it mixes with the waste water thus becomes unsuitable for drinking. Most cesspits are built without lining, allowing wastewater to enter into the ground. They are built in order to avoid the use of 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 Jifna 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. 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 a distortion of the landscape.

Impact of the Israeli Occupation

Geopolitical status in Jifna

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed in 28th September 1995 between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Jifna village, which includes Al Doha locality, was divided into areas “B” and “C”. Approximately 5,063 dunams (96.1% of the village’s total area) were assigned as area B, where the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) has a complete control over civil matters but Israel continues to have overriding responsibility for security. Area B constitutes most of the inhabited Palestinian areas, including municipalities, villages and some camps. It is worth mentioning that all of the village’s population resides in area B. The rest of the village’s area, constituting 205 dunams (3.9% 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 through consent or authorization by the Israeli Civil Administration. Most of the land lying within the area C are agricultural areas and open spaces (table 11).

Table 11: The Geopolitical Divisions of Jifna – Ramallah Governorate

Area	Area in dunams	Percent of Total village area
Area A	0	0
Area B	5,063	96.1
Area C	205	3.9
Nature Reserve	0	0
Total	5,268	100

Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2011

There are no Israeli settlements, military camps, military checkpoints or bypass roads on the land of Jifna, although some settlement blocs are very close to the village and are located on the land of neighboring villages. These include the Beit El settlement bloc which is located 1,000 meter southeast of the village. The settlement bloc which is built on the lands of Al Bireh, Dura al Qar’ and ‘Ein Yabrud neighboring localities, includes the Beit El settlement and military base. This bloc houses the central Israeli Civil Administration in the West Bank, a detention center, and an Israeli military camp. The Beit El settlement and military base were established on almost 2,478 dunams of land and is currently inhabited by approximately 5,500 Israeli settlers.

Jifna village was also exposed to many Israeli incursions, in order to spread terror and panic among Palestinian citizens, which sometimes included arrests of Palestinians in the village. On January 14th, 2012, Israeli occupation forces, reinforced by three military vehicles, broke into Jifna village northeast of Ramallah city and in order to conduct patrols. Also, on the 18th of June, 2012, the Israeli occupation forces, reinforced with two military vehicles, raided the village and drove through the village streets and alleys. However, Israeli then pulled out their vehicles without any arrests reported among the Palestinian civilians. Furthermore, on September 30th, 2012, the Israeli occupation forces broke into the house of Tariq Matar (a student at Bir Zeit University) in Jifna village using inspection dogs, searched his home, assaulted his family and arrested him.

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

Jifna village council has implemented several development projects in Jifna during the last five years (See Table 12).

Table 12: Implemented Development Plans and Projects in Jifna During the Last Five Years

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Pavement of internal roads	Infrastructure	2009	Ministry of Local Government
Tiling the village square (Virgin Mary Square)	Public Services	2010	Jifna Village Council
Renewing the sewage network (Al Jalazun – Jifna Line)	Infrastructure	2010	Spanish Government
Source: Jifna Village Council, 2011			

Proposed Projects

Jifna 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 viewpoint of the participants in the workshop:

1. Establishing a sewerage network to be connected to all houses in the village, as well as establishing a treatment unit for wastewater flowing from Al Jalazun and other areas.
2. Rehabilitating Jifna spring to use its water and improve the health and environmental situations.
3. Constructing a water reservoir with a capacity of at least 3,000 cups to serve the houses during water cut offs from the public network.
4. Establishing a new landfill to be located in an area far from Jifna territory, and a recycling system for the waste.
5. Establishing a number of household and agricultural harvesting cisterns.
6. Providing the agricultural tractor, which the village council obtained by its own efforts, with necessary equipment and mechanisms, such as a water tank, a plow, a wagon and others.
7. Developing the health clinic in the village and providing it with more specialties and devices.
8. Providing farmers with additional quantities of apricots, cherries, almonds and other seedlings in order to cultivate their land and exploit the agricultural product.

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Jifna suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 13 shows the development priorities and needs in the village, according to the village council's point of view.

Table 13: Development Priorities and Needs in Jifna

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*			8km*
2	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks		*		3km
3	Extending the Water Network to Cover New Built up Areas	*			3km
4	Construction of New Water Networks		*		2km
5	Rehabilitation/ Construction of New Wells or Springs	*			Jifna Spring
6	Construction of Water Reservoirs	*			500 cubic meters
7	Construction of a Sewage Disposal Network	*			7km
8	Construction of a New Electricity Network			*	
9	Providing Containers for Solid Waste Collection	*			30 containers
10	Providing Vehicles for Collecting Solid Waste			*	
11	Providing a Sanitary Landfill	*			
Health Needs					
1	Building of New Clinics or Health Care Centres		*		a health clinic
2	Rehabilitation of Old Clinics or Health Care Centres			*	
3	Purchasing of Medical Equipment and Tools		*		
Educational Needs					
1	Building of New Schools	*			secondary level
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools	*			preparatory & secondary levels for the Latin school
3	Purchasing of New Equipment for Schools	*			
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands	*			50 dunams
2	Building Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns	*			20 cisterns
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock			*	
4	Veterinary Services			*	
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals			*	
6	Construction of New Greenhouses			*	
7	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses			*	
8	Field Crops Seeds			*	
9	Plants and Agricultural Supplies			*	

*4km are main roads, 2km are sub roads and 2km are agricultural roads

Source: Jifna Village Council, 2011

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