

Al Judeira Village Profile



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Background

This report is part of a series of booklets, which contain compiled information about each city, village, and town in the Jerusalem Governorate. These booklets came as a result of a comprehensive study of all villages in Jerusalem 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 the Jerusalem 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 the Jerusalem 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 village profiles in Arabic and English are available online at <http://vprofile.arij.org>.

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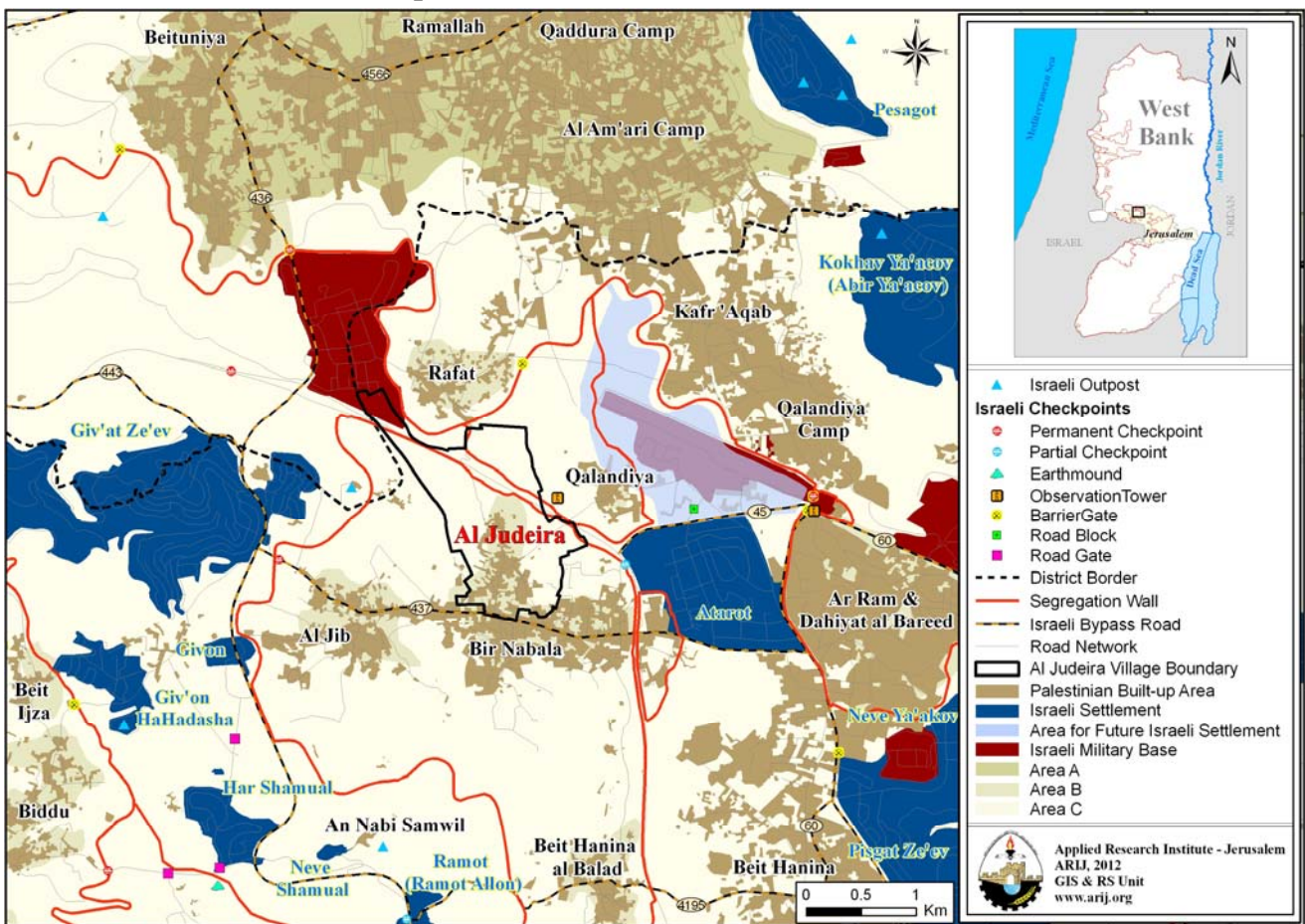
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Al Judeira Village Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Al Judeira is a Palestinian village in Jerusalem Governorate located (horizontally) 9.3km north-west of Jerusalem City. It is bordered by Qalandiya to the east, Rafat to the north, Al Jib to the west, and Bir Nabala to the south (ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2012) (See map 1).

Map 1: Al Judeira location and borders



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012

Al Judeira is located at an altitude of 737m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 549.7mm. The average annual temperature is 16 °C and the average annual humidity is approximately 60.5% (ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2012).

Since 1996 Al Judeira has been governed by a village council, which is currently administrated by 9 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority in addition to 4 permanent employees. The

Village Council owns a permanent headquarters and a pick-up that it uses to serve the community but does not possess a vehicle for the collection of solid waste (Al Judeira Village Council, 2010).

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

1. Solid waste collection, road construction, pavement and rehabilitation, and social development services.
2. Implementing projects and case studies for the village.
3. Establishing a sewage network.
4. Establishing and supervising kindergartens.

History

The name 'Al Judeira' has been attributed to three sources (Al Judeira Village Council, 2010):

1. The village initially contained a sheep barn and so was called Al Judeira ('sheep barn').
2. The village was a noteworthy garden and was therefore named Al Judeira ('the worthy').
3. Thanks to its fertile land and abundant water the village was named Al Judeira ('the island').

The establishment of the village can be traced to the Roman period; its residents were originally from Yemen and Al 'Arish in Egypt (Al Judeira Village Council, 2010) (See photo below for Al Judeira village).

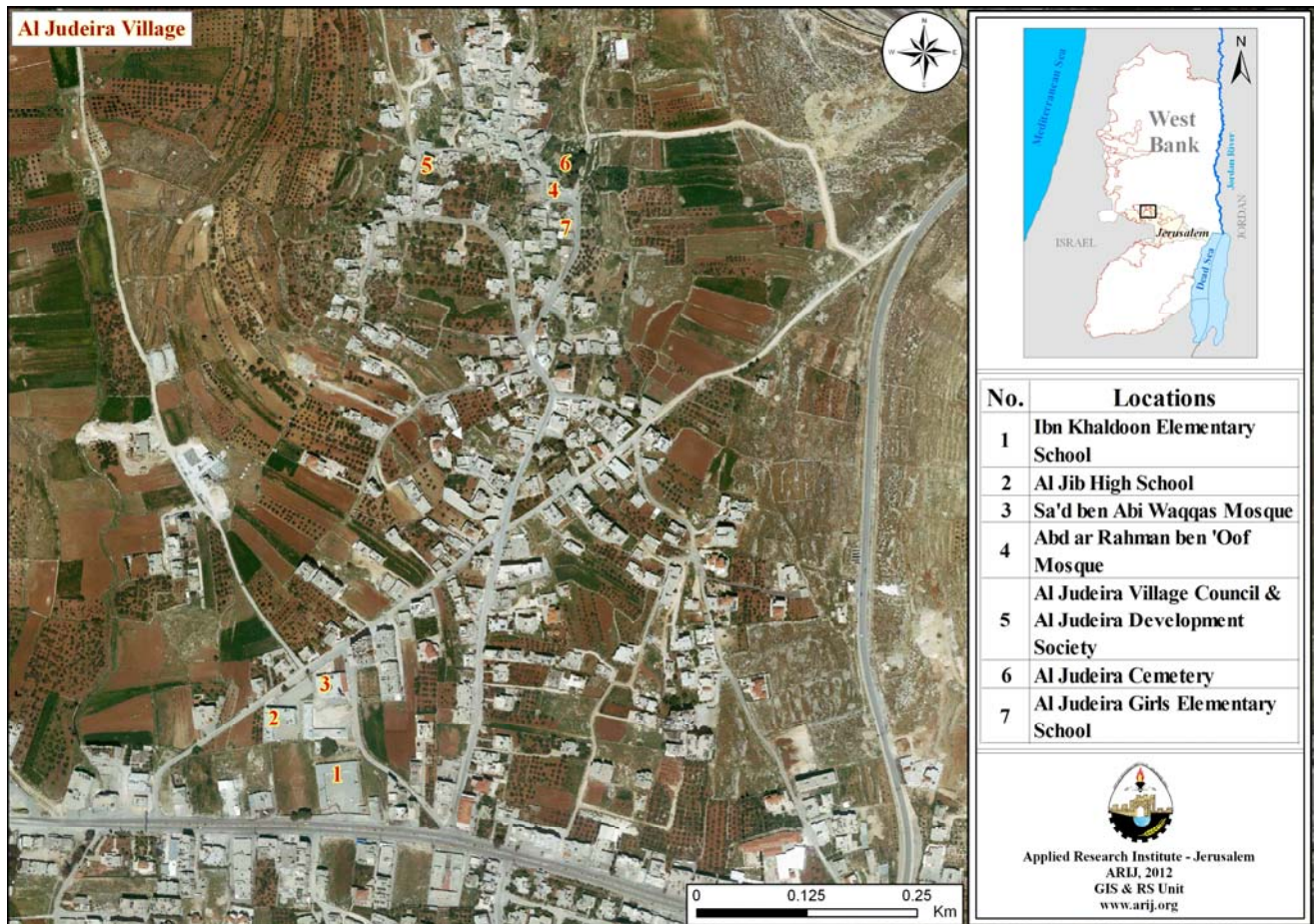
Photo 1: Al Judeira village



Religious and Archaeological Sites

There are two mosques in the village, 'Abd ar Rahman ben 'Oof and Sa'd ben Abi Waqqas Mosques. In terms of archaeological sites, Al Judeira contains a cave thought to be a Roman jail; additionally the village well is fed by an old spring, but was destroyed by the Israeli occupation. The Al 'Omari Mosque, which dates from the Islamic period and contains a tomb of one of the righteous (Al Judeira Village Council, 2010), is also within the village boundaries. There are also some "Khirab" (ruins), such as: Khirbet Bir al Bayarr which contains walls, and Khirbet al Jafeer (Al Dabbagh, 1991) (See Map 2)

Map 2: Main locations in Al Judeira Village



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012.

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Al Judeira in 2007 was 2,052, of whom 1,026 were male and 1,026 female. There were 410 households living in 482 housing units.

Age Groups and Gender

The General Census of Population and Housing carried out by PCBS in 2007 showed the distribution of age groups in Al Judeira was as follows: 40.2% of residents were under 15, 46.6% from 15 - 64 years, and 2.1% above the age of 65. Data showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the village is 100:100, meaning that males and females each constituted 50% of the population.

Families

Al Judeira residents are composed of several families, mainly the Dar 'Azzam, Dar Qasem, Dar Al Hindi, Dar 'Atem, Dar Shihada and Birjis families (Al Judeira Village Council, 2010).

Immigration

According to the field survey conducted by ARIJ, approximately 30 persons have left the village since the second Intifada in 2000 (Al Judeira Village Council, 2010).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census (2007), the illiteracy rate amongst the Al Judeira population was approximately 5.8%, of whom 72.6% were females. Of the literate population, 12.5% could read and write with no formal education, 36.8% had elementary education, 26.1% had preparatory education, 13.3% had secondary education, and 5.4% had completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the village of Al Judeira, by sex and educational attainment in 2007.

Table 1: Al Judeira population (10 years and above) by sex and educational attainment, 2007

| S E x | Illite- rate | Can read & write | Elem- entary | Prepa- ratory | Second- ary | Associate Diploma | Bach- elor | Higher Diploma | Master | PhD | Un- known | Total |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------|-----|--------------|--------------|
| M | 20 | 76 | 263 | 154 | 68 | 8 | 21 | 2 | 3 | - | 1 | 616 |
| F | 53 | 81 | 198 | 173 | 98 | 9 | 23 | 1 | - | - | - | 636 |
| T | 73 | 157 | 461 | 327 | 166 | 17 | 44 | 3 | 3 | - | 1 | 1,252 |

Source: PCBS, 2009.

There are two schools in the village, one public school run by the Palestinian Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE) and one private school (see Table 2) (Directorate of Education in Jerusalem, 2011).

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

| School Name | Supervising Authority | Sex |
|--|-----------------------|---------|
| Al Judeira Co-educated Elementary School | Government | Females |
| 'Ahabab Allah School | Private | Mixed |

Source: Directorate of Education in Jerusalem, 2011

In the village there are 198 students, 18 teachers, and 10 classes (Directorate of Education in Jerusalem, 2011). The average number of students per teacher is nearly 11, whilst the average number of students per class is approximately 20 (Directorate of Education in Jerusalem, 2011).

There is one kindergarten in the village, 'Ahabab Allah kindergarten, which is supervised by a private body and responsible for 60 children (Directorate of Education in Jerusalem, 2011).

Students also attend schools in neighboring villages if the village schools cannot provide a specific level of education. These schools include Al Mughtaribeen Boys Elementary School and Bir Nabala Boys Elementary School in Bir Nabala, and Al Jib Preparatory School and Fatima az Zahra' Girls High School in Al Jib, each of which is 1km from the village (Al Judeira Village Council, 2010).

The Israeli occupation means that physical access to schools can be difficult. Affected schools include 'Ebn Khaldoon Elementary School. Additionally, there are permanent and partial checkpoints on the road leading to Fatima az Zahra' High School and Al Judeira Elementary School (Al Judeira Village Council, 2010).

The educational sector in Al Judeira village faces other obstacles, mainly:

1. Insufficient number of schools in the village.
2. Lack of qualified teaching staff.
3. Difficult access to schools for students.
4. Transportation difficulties.

Health Status

There are very few health centers available in Al Judeira village. There is one private physician clinic, a private pharmacy, and two ambulances in the village. However, in case of the absence of required health services and in emergencies, residents of Al Judeira go to Palestine Medical Center in Ramallah Governorate (5km from Al Judeira), Al Maqasid Hospital in Bir Nabala (1km from Al Judeira), Al Jib Medical Center in Al Jib village (3km from Al Judeira) or Biddu Health Center in Biddu town (5km from Al Judeira) (Al Judeira Village Council, 2010).

Some health centers are exposed to difficulties caused by the Israeli occupation. These problems include difficulties in accessing Bir Nabala Health Center, and permanent and partial checkpoints on the road leading to Al Jib and Biddu health centers (Al Judeira Village Council, 2010).

The health sector in the village suffers many obstacles and problems, principally the lack of health centers in the village (Al Judeira Village Council, 2010).

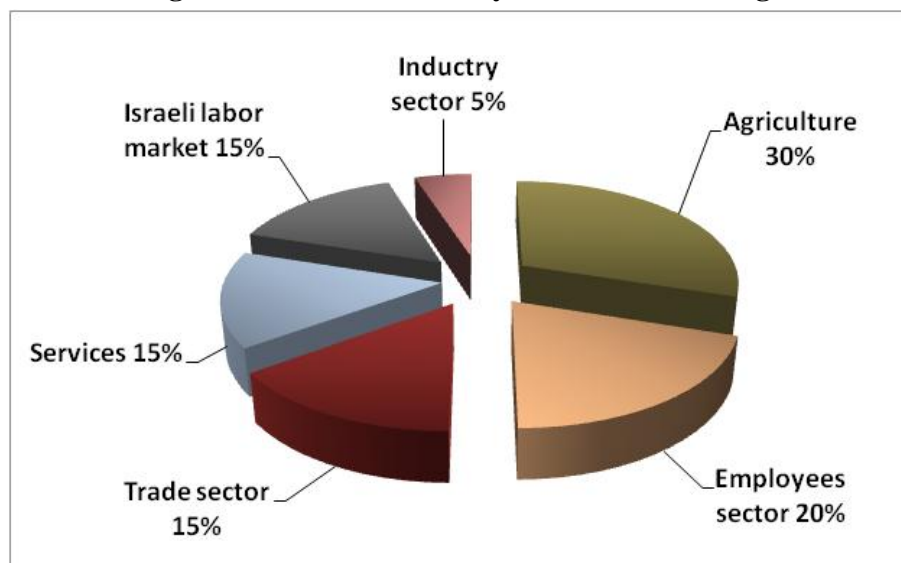
Economic Activities

The economy in Al Judeira is dependent on several economic sectors, primarily the agricultural sector, which absorbs 30% of the workforce (Al Judeira Village Council, 2010) (See Figure 1).

A field survey conducted by ARIJ in 2011 showed that the distribution of labor by economic activity in Al Judeira is as follows:

- Agriculture sector (30%)
- Government or private employees sector (20%)
- Trade sector (15%)
- Services sector (15%)
- Israeli labor market (15%)
- Industry (5%)

Figure 1: Economic activity in Al Judeira village



Source: Al Judeira Village Council, 2010

In terms of commercial and industrial productions in Al Judeira village, there are the stone and marble industries, 4 grocery stores in the village, 2 bakeries, 2 butcheries, 2 vegetable and fruit stores, 10 different services stores, 8 different professional workshops (blacksmith, carpentry etc.), a stone quarry and 3 stone crushers (Al Judeira Village Council, 2010).

The unemployment rate in Al Judeira has reached around 20%. The social groups most affected in the village by Israeli restrictions and procedures are (Al Judeira Village Council, 2010):

1. Workers in the agriculture sector.

2. Former workers in Israel.
3. Workers in the trade sector.
4. Workers in industry.
5. Workers in the services sector.
6. Workers in the employees sector.

Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census (2007), 33% of the labor force was economically active, of whom 91.5% were employed, and 67% were not economically active, of whom 48% were students and 42% were housekeepers (See table 3).

Table 3: Al Judeira population (10 years of age and above) by sex and employment status-2007

| SEX | Economically Active | | | | Not Economically Active | | | | | | Un-known | Total |
|-----|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|----------|-------|
| | Employed | Currently Un-employed | Un-employed (Never worked) | Total | Students | House-keeping | Unable to work | Not working & Not looking for work | Other | Total | | |
| M | 339 | 24 | 8 | 371 | 190 | 3 | 27 | 17 | 6 | 243 | 2 | 616 |
| F | 39 | 1 | 2 | 42 | 209 | 350 | 26 | 8 | 1 | 594 | - | 636 |
| T | 378 | 25 | 10 | 413 | 399 | 353 | 53 | 25 | 7 | 837 | 2 | 1,252 |

Source: PCBS, 2009.

Agricultural Sector

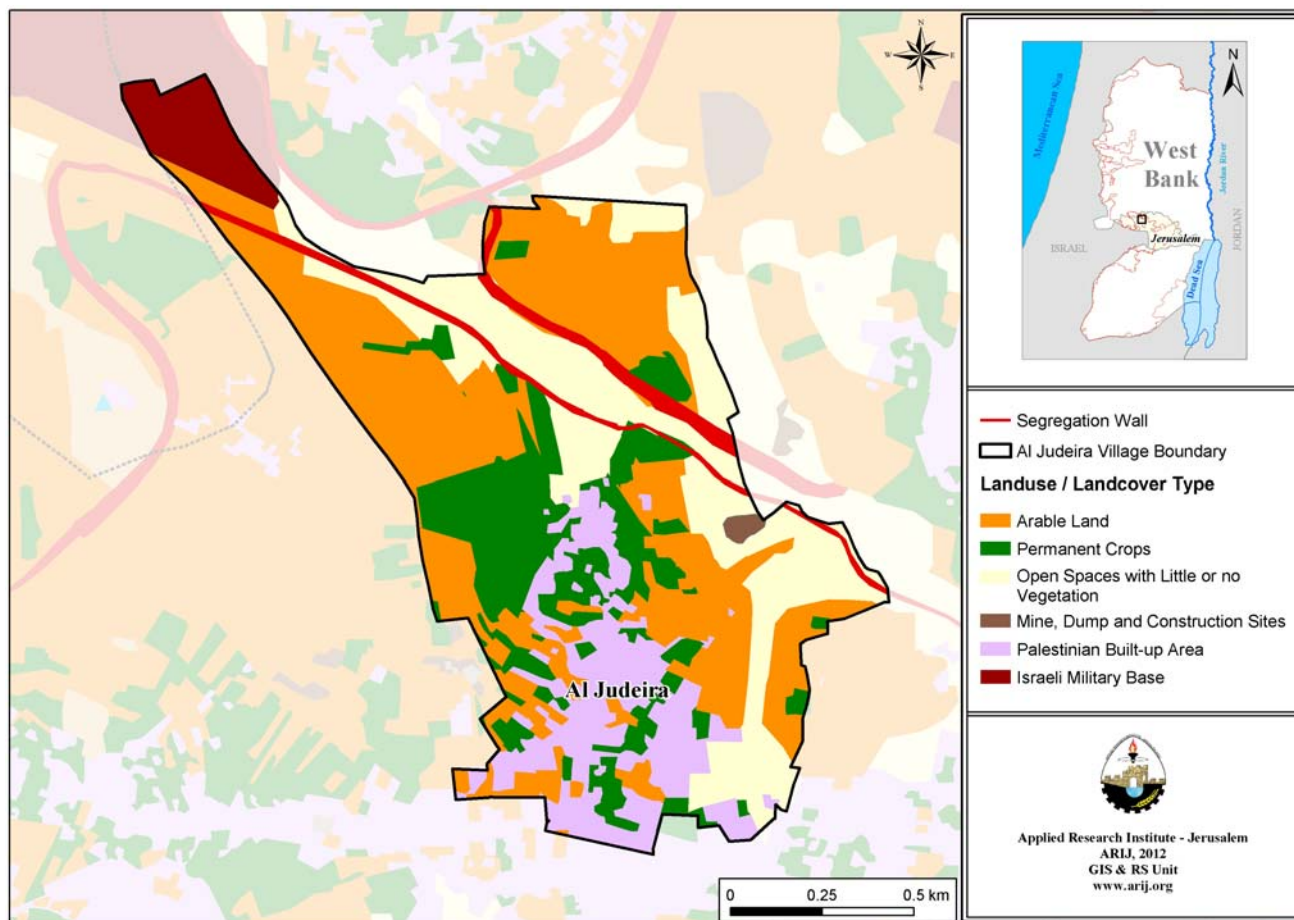
Al Judeira has a total area of around 1,754 dunums of which 971 are considered 'arable' land, and 243 dunums are registered as 'residential' (See table 4 and map 3).

Table 4: Land use and land cover in Al Judeira village in 2010 (area in dunum)

| Total Area | Built up Area | Agricultural area (971) | | | | 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 | | | | | |
| 1,755 | 243 | 294 | 0 | 0 | 677 | 0 | 0 | 394 | 6 | 141 |

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012.

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



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012.

Table 5 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. Al Judeira village is known for the cultivation of olives; in total 280 dunums of land are planted with olive trees.

Table 5: Total area of fruit and olive trees in Al Judeira 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. |
| 280 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 329 | 0 |

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Jerusalem, 2010

In terms of field crops and forage in Al Judeira cereals, particularly wheat and barley, are the most cultivated covering an area of about 35 dunums (See table 6).

Table 6: Total area of field crops in Al Judeira 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 |
| 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 0 |

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Jerusalem, 2010

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 shows that almost 40% of the residents in Al Judeira are rearing and keeping domestic animals (Al Judeira Village Council, 2010). However, according to the statistics of the Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture in Jerusalem, there is no livestock reared in the village.

There are also around 5 kilometers of agricultural roads in the village (Al Judeira Village Council, 2010), divided as follows:

Table 7: Agricultural roads in Al Judeira village and their lengths

| Suitability of Agricultural Roads | Length (km) |
|--|-------------|
| For vehicles | 2 |
| For tractors and agricultural machinery only | 0.5 |
| For animals only | 0.5 |
| Unsuitable | 2 |

Source: Al Judeira Village Council, 2010

The residents are suffering some difficulties concerning the agricultural sector, primarily:

- Lack of access to agricultural lands.
- Lack of water sources.
- Lack of capital.
- Lack of employment.
- Difficulties in accessing their agricultural lands.
- Lack of pastures in the village and the high price of feed and grains.
- Overgrazing by Bedouins from Bir Nabala and Al Jib.

Institutions and Services

Al Judeira village has no governmental institutions but has several local institutions and associations that provide services to various sectors of society, including children, youth, and women. These include (Al Judeira Village Council, 2010):

- **Al Judeira Village Council:** Founded in 1996 by the Ministry of Local Government with the goal of solving issues in the village and providing various services to its population.
- **Al Judeira Society for Development:** Founded in 2009 by the Ministry of Interior, the AJSD focuses on youth and provides educational services.
- **Women Society:** Founded in 2009 by the Ministry of Interior and concerned with women's issues.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services

Al Judeira has been connected to a public electricity network since 1972. It is served by Jerusalem Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the village. Approximately 100% of the housing units in the village are connected to this network. However, the village faces some problems concerning electricity, including (Al Judeira Village Council, 2010):

1. Actions of some residents, including thefts from the electricity main line and the street lighting line.
2. Lack of commitment on the part of citizens in paying the bills.

Al Judeira is connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 80% of the housing units within the village boundaries are connected to phone lines (Al Judeira Village Council, 2010).

Transportation Services

11 public taxis, one bus, and 10 unlicensed/illegal cars are the main means of transportation in Al Judeira village (Al Judeira Village Council, 2010). There are a total of 3km of designated 'main' roads and 2.5km of 'secondary' roads (Al Judeira Village Council, 2010) (See Table 8).

Table 8: Roads in Al Judeira Village

| Status of Internal Roads | Road Length (km) | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----|
| | Main | Sub |
| Paved & in good condition | 2 | 2 |
| Paved but in poor condition | 1 | 0.5 |
| Unpaved | - | - |

Source: Al Judeira Village Council, 2010

Water Resources

Jerusalem Water Authority provides Al Judeira with water through the public water network. Approximately 95% of housing units are connected to this network and rainwater harvesting cisterns form an alternative source of water for the public network; there are 150 harvesting cisterns in the village (Al Judeira Village Council, 2010).

The quantity of water supplied to Al Judeira in 2010 was approximately 59,694 cubic meters/ month; therefore, the average rate of water supply per capita in Al Judeira is 72 liters per day (Al Judeira Village Council, 2010). However, no Al Judeira 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, distribution network, and at the household level. Therefore, the rate of water consumption per capita in Al Judeira is 53 liters per day. Water consumption by Al Judeira residents is low compared with the minimum quantity of 100 liters a day proposed by the World Health Organization (Al Judeira Village Council, 2010).

The water authority has adopted a rate of water costs where the price of water increases with the increase in the amount of water consumption. Table 9 shows the price of water by category of consumption.

Table 9: Water tariffs of Jerusalem Water Authority adopted since 01.01.2012 (a month bill cycle)

| 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

Al Judeira has a public sewerage network built between 1998 and 2004 (Al Judeira Village Council, 2010). According to the results of a community survey conducted by the Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem (ARIJ) in 2010 as part of the project "A Proposed Environmentally Sound Wastewater Management System for the West Bank", the majority of Al Judeira housing units (90%) use the sewerage network as a major means for wastewater disposal, while the rest of housing units (10%) use cesspits (ARIJ & CENTA, 2010).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day is approximately 96 cubic meters, or 35,100 cubic meters annually. At the individual level in Al Judeira, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is 42 liters per day, depending on the consumption rate. The wastewater collected through the sewerage network and by cesspits is discharged by wastewater tankers directly in 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

Al Judeira Local Council is the official body responsible for managing the collection and disposal of solid waste generated by the citizens and establishments in the village. As the process of solid waste management is costly, a monthly fee (around 180 NIS/year) is been charged to the population served by domestic solid waste collection and transportation services. However, the collected fees are not considered sufficient for good management of solid waste, especially as only 60% of these fees are collected from the citizens (Al Judeira Village Council, 2010).

Most of the population in Al Judeira benefit from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags and then transferred to 50 containers¹ (30 of which are in poor condition) distributed throughout the village. Bir Nabala Local Council collects the solid waste once a week and then transports it using a waste vehicle to Ramallah Municipality dumping site, 5km outside the village, where it is buried.

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Al Judeira is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day by Al Judeira residents is nearly 1.6 tons, or 582 tons per year (ARIJ-WERU, 2012).

Environmental Conditions

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

Water Crisis

- The water is cut off by Jerusalem Water Authority for long periods of time in summer in several neighborhoods of the village. Additionally, the amount of water supplied to citizens is insufficient as the rate of consumption per capita is very low.
- High rate of water losses because the water network is old and in need of rehabilitation and renovation.

Wastewater Management

- The absence of a public sewage network in some neighborhoods forces the residents 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

¹ The capacities of containers range between 1 and 3m³

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.

- The untreated wastewater collected by the public sewage network is also disposed of in open areas without taking into account the damage it causes to the environment and residents' health.

Solid Waste Management

1. The lack of a central sanitary landfill to serve Al Judeira and the other 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. Ramallah Municipality, in partnership with Al Bireh and Beituniya Municipalities, is seeking to establish a regional landfill in accordance with approved international standards. However, the project faces many obstacles (Ramallah Municipality, 2011):
 1. Problems regarding purchasing and acquisition of land due to technical reasons related to its owners.
 2. Lack of availability of funding for the purchase of land, despite a formal commitment from the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Finance to cover the cost of lands.
 3. Inability to acquire approved lands due to their location in area C according to the Oslo Agreement.
- There is no system in the village and the governorate to separate hazardous waste from non-hazardous waste, so hazardous and industrial solid waste are collected with non-hazardous waste and transported to Ramallah Municipality and El 'Eizariya landfills for disposal.

Impact of the Israeli Occupation

Geopolitical Status of Al Judeira Village

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28th September 1995 between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Al Judeira village was divided into areas “B” and “C”. Approximately 445 dunums (25.4% of the total village 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 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. On the other hand, approximately 1,310 dunums (74.6% of the total village 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 a permit given by the Israeli Civil Administration. Most of the lands lying within the area “C” are agricultural and open spaces, and others (table 10).

Table 10: The geopolitical divisions of Al Judeira village according to the Oslo II interim agreement in 1995

| Area | Area in dunums | Percent of Total village area |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Area A | 0 | 0 |
| Area B | 445 | 25.4 |
| Area C | 1,310 | 74.6 |
| Nature Reserve | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 1,755 | 100 |

Source: ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2012

Al Judeira Village and the Israeli Occupation Practices

Al Judeira village has received its share of the Israeli confiscations for the benefit of the various Israeli targets, represented in the construction of Israeli military bases and settlements on the village territories and its surroundings, and ending with the Racial Segregation plan, through which Israel seeks to control the northern region of Jerusalem Governorate, as it contains the Israeli settlements.

The Israeli government confiscated 75 dunums in Al Judeira village to establish the Israeli military base "Ofar" in the northern-western area of the village, also, it established "Atarot" Israeli industrial settlement near the village from its eastern side, as well as on the territories of Bir Nabala and Qalandiya.

Al Judeira Village and the Israeli Plan of the Segregation Wall

The Israeli plan of the Segregation Wall had a negative and destructive impact on Al Judeira Village. According to the last amendment of the plan that was published on the webpage of the Israeli Defense Ministry on the 30th of April, 2007, the Wall extends 3km on both sides of the Israeli bypass road number 443 over Al Judeira's lands and isolates 237 dunums of the village, which comprises 13.5% of the village's total area. The isolated lands include Israeli military bases established on the village territories, in addition to open areas and the area of the Segregation Wall (table 11).

Table 11: the land classification of lands to be isolated by the Segregation Wall in Al Judeira Village - Jerusalem Governorate

| No. | Land classification | Area (dunums) |
|--------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Israeli military Bases | 75 |
| 2 | Open spaces | 147 |
| 3 | Forests | 15 |
| Total | | 237 |

Source: ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2012

The Suffering of Palestinians in Al Judeira by the Construction of the Segregation Wall

According to the Segregation Wall plan that was published on the webpage of the Israeli Defense Ministry on the 30th of April, 2007, the urbanized areas of Al Judeira and a number of neighboring Palestinian villages (Beit Hanina al Balad, Al Jib and Bir Nabala) will become isolated by the Wall from neighboring Palestinian main communities and from Jerusalem city in particular, as it, along with the neighboring localities, will be surrounded by the Wall from the four sides, thus it will completely be isolated. Al Judeira and its neighboring Palestinian villages (Beit Hanina al Balad, Al Jib and Bir Nabala) will be linked to Ramallah through a tunnel passing under the Israeli bypass road number 443, thus these four localities were completely isolated outside the city of Jerusalem.

Moreover, the Segregation Wall, mainly in the northern and western areas of the village, has prevented urbanization in Al Judeira from all sides. It is worth mentioning that the Israeli occupation authorities constructed the Wall close to the urbanized areas in the village, the thing which has led to increase the total of area confiscated in the village, and minimizing the area available for future urban expansion for the people of Al Judeira; this move will create a new reality on the village residents that will be difficult to change, as the Israeli policies and plans - particularly in Jerusalem - and the rest of the Palestinian land, have led to a high population and urbanization density in the village due to the lack of land for construction and expansion; as construction became limited within the area classified as "B", which constitutes a very small area of the village territory, thus leading the population to internal and vertical urban expansion. All of this will make Jerusalem city and the surrounding towns of the highest population densities in the world.

Ramallah City as a Substitute of Jerusalem City

Since the outbreak of the Second Intifada in 2000, Palestinians living in Al Judeira and other neighboring villages lost their connection with Jerusalem City, after being their main destination for educational and health services, and work. Instead, they changed their place to Ramallah City to cover their needs. Also, the Israeli plans, through the construction of the Segregation Wall around the city of Jerusalem, had excluded many of the Palestinian residential localities outside the holy city borders in order to maintain the Israeli demographical preference in opposition to the Palestinian minority. Of these localities that have been separated from Jerusalem and became part of Ramallah is the quartet communion of Al Judeira, Beit Hanina al Balad, Al Jib and Bir Nabala, which were enclosed by the wall from four sides and were linked to a tunnel that passes under the Israeli bypass road no. 443 and reaching Ramallah city. It is worth mentioning that after the second intifada, the Israeli occupation authorities prevented Palestinians to travel on the Israeli bypass road no. 443, which has greatly impacted the movement of Palestinians, especially in areas north and northwest of Jerusalem, including Al Judeira village. This forced the citizens of the village to travel through alternative double longed roads of poor infrastructure, and through tunnels to reach neighboring villages, which has increased the suffering of the population and contributed in cutting off their daily geographical and social interdependence.

Long tunnel to connect the north with the north-west of Jerusalem

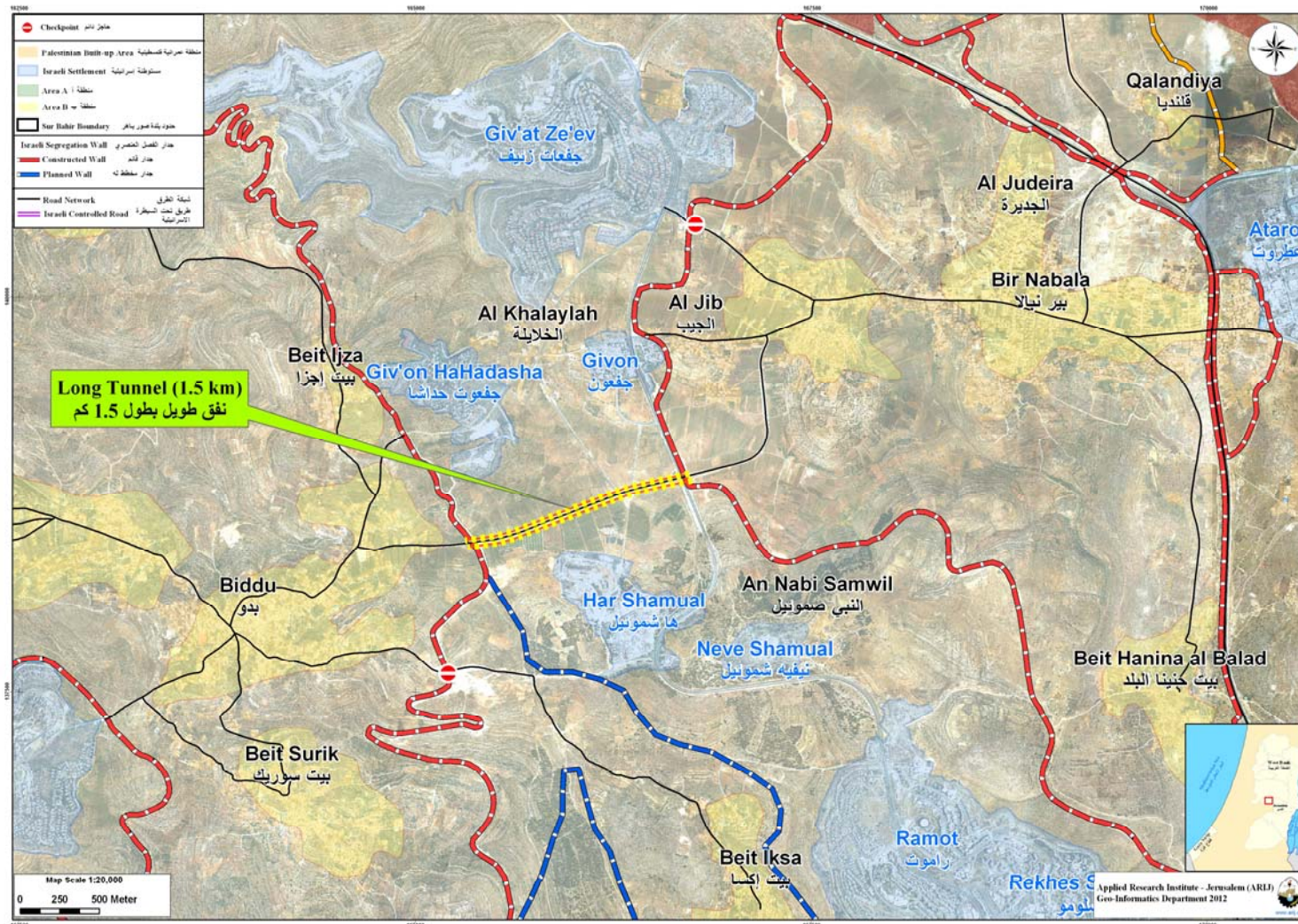
After the construction of the Segregation Wall by the Israeli occupation authorities around the city of Jerusalem, many of the surrounding Palestinian communities were separated from the city itself. Also, the Wall separated Palestinian villages north of Jerusalem, from those in the north-west through the annexation of the Israeli settlement block "Giv'at Ze'ev", which prompted the Israeli occupation authorities to establish an round 1.5 kilometers tunnel underground to connect north of Jerusalem with its north west; as it connects the villages north of Jerusalem (about six villages) through Al Jib village with the north west villages of Jerusalem (about nine) through Biddu town; through which Palestinians are forced to travel every day to reach the north of Jerusalem and Ramallah city (map 4).

Israeli Military Orders Issued in Al Judeira Village

The Israeli occupation authorities have issued a set of military orders to confiscate lands in Al Judeira village for different military purposes. The following are of the main orders issued:

1. Israeli military order no. 11/05/T: it was issued on the 16th of January 2005 to confiscate 177 dunums in Al Judeira for the Segregation Wall construction.
2. Israeli military order no. 52/05/T: it was issued on the 22nd of March 2005 to confiscate 108 dunums in Al Judeira, Rafat, Qalandiya and Bir Nabala for the Segregation Wall construction.

Map 4: the long tunnel to connect the north with the north-west of Jerusalem



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

Al Judeira village council has implemented several development projects in Al Judeira during the past five years (See Table 12).

Table 12: Implemented development plans and projects in Al Judeira during the last five years

| Name of the Project | Type | Year | Donor |
|---|----------------|------|----------------------------|
| Provision of street lightings | Infrastructure | 2005 | Al Judeira Village Council |
| Establishment of a sewage network | Infrastructure | 2006 | Municipal Fund |
| Establishment of sidewalks for internal roads | Infrastructure | 2007 | Al Judeira Village Council |
| Construction of retaining walls | Infrastructure | 2008 | Ministry of Finance |
| Construction of Al Judeira High School | Educational | 2010 | CHF |

Source: Al Judeira Village Council, 2010

Proposed Projects

Al Judeira 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. These 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 perspectives of the participants in the workshop:

1. Implementing productive projects such as greenhouses and agricultural equipment.
2. Reclaiming agricultural lands and constructing agricultural roads.
3. Establishing health centers.
4. Improving agricultural seeds and seedlings.
5. Forming a board of directors.
6. Cultivating forest and pastoral trees in non-agricultural lands.
7. Establishing a college for applied science and agricultural scientific studies.

Village Development Priorities and Needs

Al Judeira 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 feedback (Al Judeira Village Council, 2010).

Table 13: Development priorities and needs in Al Judeira

| No. | Sector | Strongly Needed | Needed | Not a Priority | Notes |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------|--------|----------------|---|
| Infrastructural Needs | | | | | |
| 1 | Opening and Pavement of Roads | * | | | 6.5km* |
| 2 | Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks | | * | | 2km |
| 3 | Extending the Water Network to Cover New Built up Areas | * | | | 1km |
| 4 | Construction of New Water Networks | * | | | 1km |
| 5 | Rehabilitation/ Construction of New Wells or Springs | | | * | |
| 6 | Construction of Water Reservoirs | * | | | 1,000 cubic meters |
| 7 | Construction of a Sewage Disposal Network | | * | | 1km |
| 8 | Construction of a New Electricity Network | | * | | 1km |
| 9 | Providing Containers for Solid Waste Collection | * | | | 50 containers |
| 10 | Providing Vehicles for Collecting Solid Waste | * | | | 1 vehicle |
| 11 | Providing a Sanitary Landfill | * | | | |
| Health Needs | | | | | |
| 1 | Building of New Clinics or Health Care Centres | * | | | 2 health centers |
| 2 | Rehabilitation of Old Clinics or Health Care Centres | | | * | |
| 3 | Purchasing of Medical Equipment and Tools | * | | | |
| Educational Needs | | | | | |
| 1 | Building of New Schools | * | | | primary; one for boys & one for girls and secondary; one for boys & one for girls |
| 2 | Rehabilitation of Old Schools | * | | | primary level |
| 3 | Purchasing of New Equipment for Schools | * | | | |
| Agriculture Needs | | | | | |
| 1 | Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands | * | | | 50 dunums |
| 2 | Building Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns | * | | | 10 cisterns |
| 3 | Construction of Barracks for Livestock | * | | | 7 barracks |
| 4 | Veterinary Services | * | | | |
| 5 | Seeds and Hay for Animals | * | | | 100 tons per year |
| 6 | Construction of New Greenhouses | * | | | 10 greenhouses |
| 7 | Rehabilitation of Greenhouses | | | * | |
| 8 | Field Crops Seeds | * | | | |
| 9 | Plants and Agricultural Supplies | * | | | |
| Other Needs | | | | | |
| 1 | Ambulance | * | | | |
| 2 | Tractor | * | | | |
| 3 | A machine for cleaning manholes and pumping water | * | | | |

*1km is a main road, 2km are sub roads and 3.5km are agricultural.

Source: Al Judeira Village Council, 2010.

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