

Jaba' Village Profile



Prepared by



The Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem

Funded by



Spanish Cooperation

2012

Acknowledgments

ARIJ hereby expresses its deep gratitude to the Spanish agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID) for their funding of this project.

ARIJ is grateful to the Palestinian officials in the ministries, municipalities, joint services councils, village committees and councils, and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) for their assistance and cooperation with the project team members during the data collection process.

ARIJ also thanks all the staff who worked throughout the past couple of years towards the accomplishment of this work.

Background

This report is part of a series of booklets, which contain compiled information about each city, village, and town in the 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>.

Table of Content

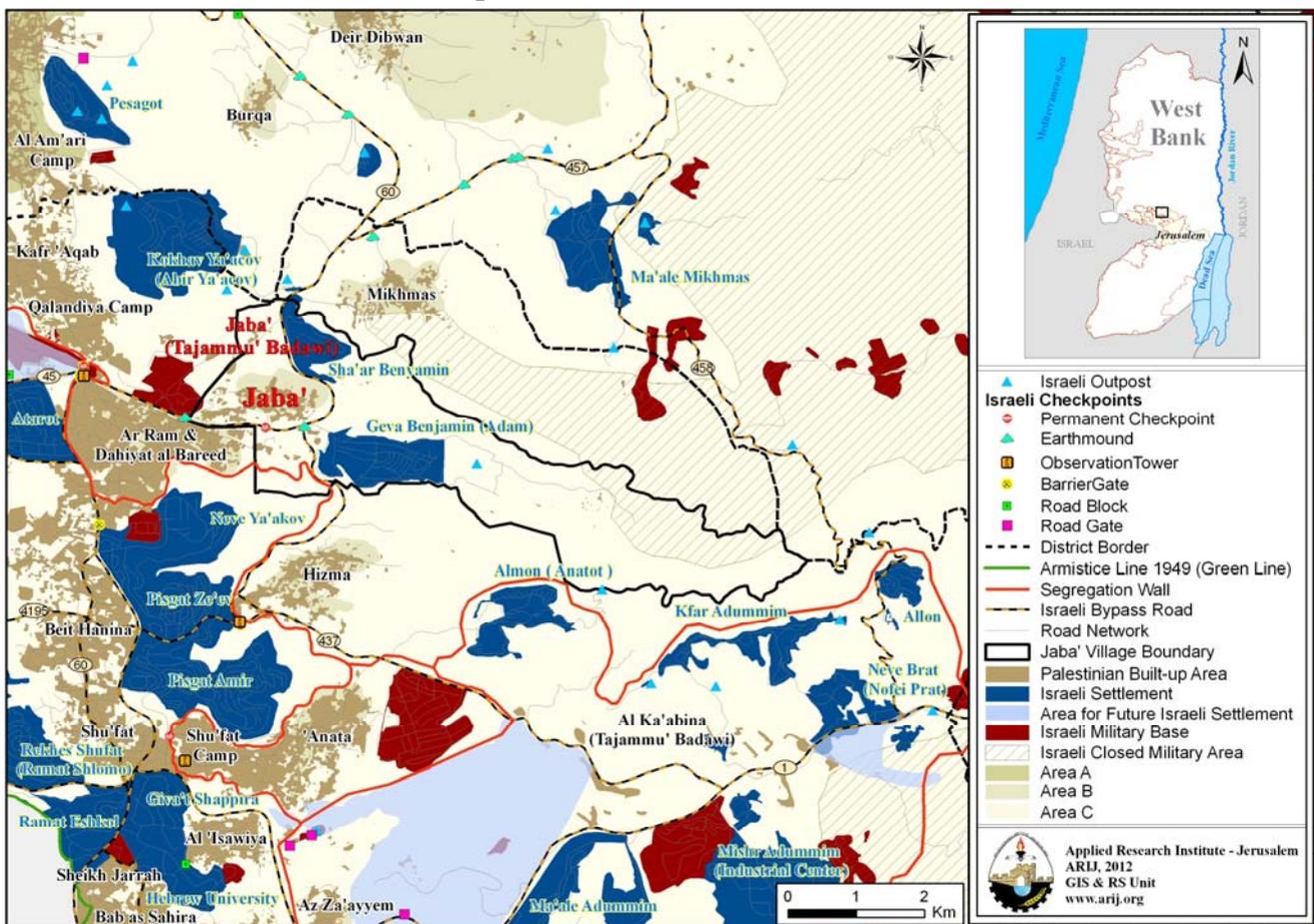
Location and Physical Characteristics	4
History	5
Religious and Archaeological Sites	6
Population	6
Education	7
Health Status	8
Economic Activities	9
Agricultural Sector	10
Institutions and Services	13
Infrastructure and Natural Resources.....	13
Impact of the Israeli Occupation.....	16
Development Plans and Projects.....	19
Village Development Priorities and Needs	20
References.....	21

Jaba' Village Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Jaba' is a Palestinian village in Jerusalem Governorate located (horizontally) 9.12km north-west of Jerusalem City. It is bordered by Mikhmas and 'Anata to the east, Mikhmas to the north, Ar Ram to the west, and Hizma and 'Anata to the south (ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2012). In 2011, the Ministry of Local government included the Bedouin Community Jaba' to the borders of the village. The Bedouin community is located 10.1 km away from Jerusalem City (See map 1).

Map 1: Jaba' location and borders



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012

Jaba' is located at an altitude of 664m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 427.3mm. The average annual temperature is 17 °C and the average annual humidity is approximately 60% (ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2012).

As for the Bedouin Community Jaba', it is located at an altitude of 591 m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 444.2 mm. the average annual temperature is 17 °C, and the average humidity is approximately 60% (ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012).

Since 1996, Jaba' has been governed by a village council, which is currently administrated by 9 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority in addition to 5 permanent employees. The village council owns a permanent headquarters, but does not possess a vehicle for the collection of solid waste (Jaba' Village Council, 2011).

The only service performed by the village council for the residents of Jaba' is the collection of solid waste (Jaba' Village Council, 2011).

It is worth mentioning that when ARIJ team carried out a field visit to the Bedouin Community Jaba' in 2011, they found it to be uninhabited. Therefore some data related to public services were not collected for that community.

History

Jaba' village's name is thought to have come from the Aramaic word 'Jaba' ('the high hill'). It is mentioned in the Old Testament (Jaba' Village Council, 2011).

The establishment of the village dates back to approximately three thousand years ago. Its residents were originally Arab Muslims migrants from the Arabian Peninsula (Jaba' Village Council, 2011) (See photo below for Jaba' village).

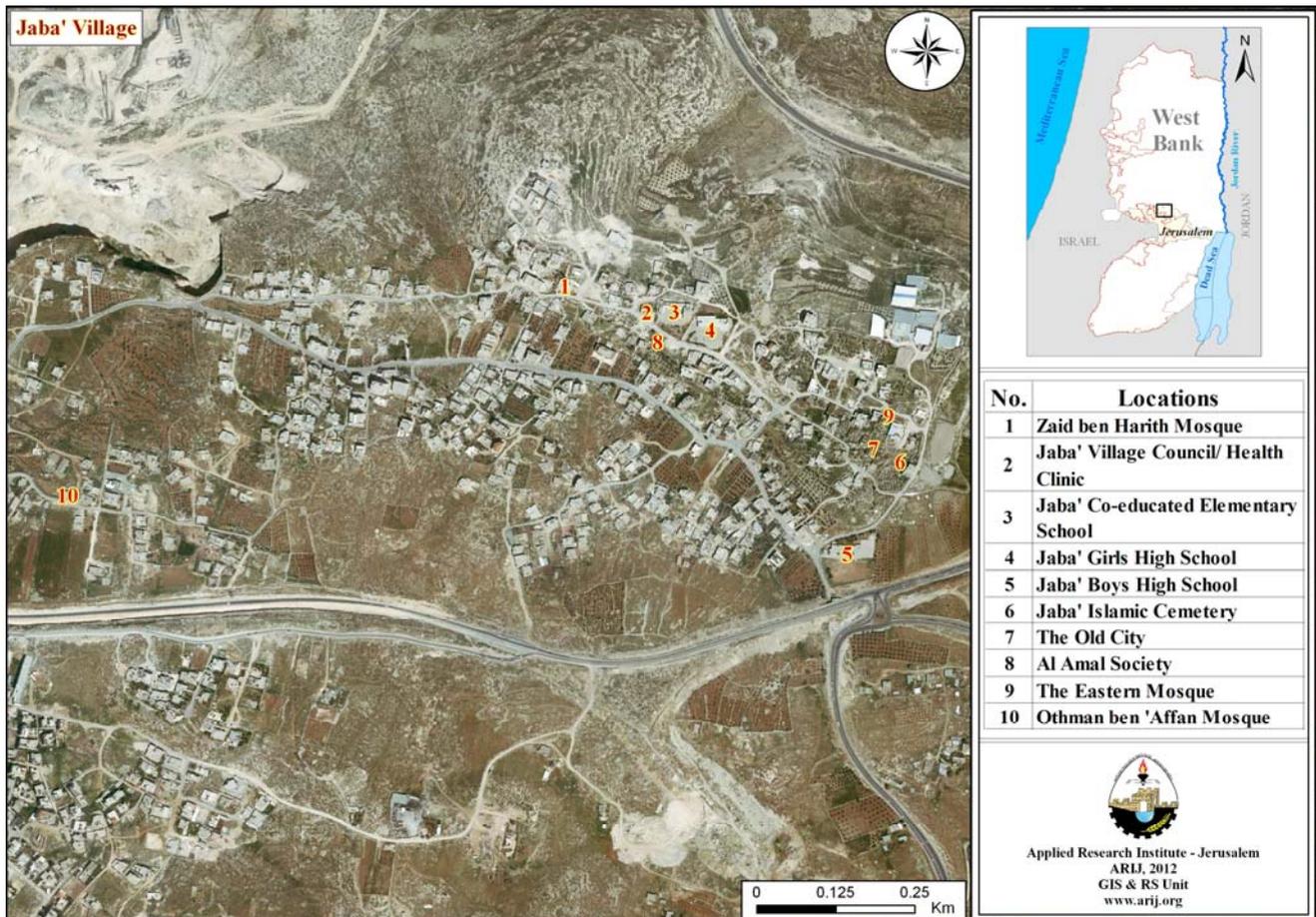
Photo 1: Jaba' village



Religious and Archaeological Sites

There are three mosques in the village, Zaid ben Haritha, Al 'Atqiya' and 'Othman ben 'Affan Mosques. The village has several sites of archaeological interest: the old mosque, a crusader's castle built on the ruins of a Roman fortress, and a Roman pool (Jaba' Village Council, 2011) (See Map 2).

Map 2: Main locations in Jaba' Village



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012.

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Jaba' village and the Bedouin community Jaba' in 2007 was 2,934, of whom 1,523 were male and 1,411 female. There were 478 households living in 576 housing units. It is worth mentioning that the Bedouin community Jaba' is currently uninhabited.

Age Groups and Gender

The General Census of Population and Housing carried out by PCBS in 2007 showed the distribution of age groups in Jaba' and the Bedouin Community of Jaba' was as follows: 42.8% were less than 15 years old, 48.8% between 15 - 64, and 2.4% 65 or older. Data additionally showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the village is 107.9:100, meaning that males and females constituted 51.9% and 48.1% of the population respectively.

Families

Jaba' residents are from several families, mainly the Al Bisharat, Dar Kan'an, Dar Nassar, Dar Yousif, Al 'Akkoush and Dar Sleem families (Jaba' Village Council, 2011).

Immigration

According to the field survey conducted by ARIJ, approximately 70 families have left the village since the Second Intifada in 2000 (Jaba' Village Council, 2011).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census (2007)¹, the illiteracy rate amongst the population of Jaba' and the Bedouin Community was approximately 5.8%, of whom 79.4% were females. Of the literate population, 18.2% could only read and write with no formal education, 30.3% had elementary education, 30.1% had preparatory education, 11.3% had secondary education, and 4.2% completed higher education. Table 1, shows the educational level in the village of Jaba' by sex and educational attainment in 2007.

Table 1: Jaba' and Bedouin community Jaba' population (10 years of age and above) by sex and educational attainment, 2007

Sex	Illite- rate	Can read & write	Elem- entary	Prepa- ratory	Second- ary	Associate Diploma	Bach- elor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Un- known	Total
M	25	170	292	312	125	17	21	-	3	1	-	966
F	94	174	275	247	83	21	16	-	-	-	3	913
T	119	344	567	559	208	38	37	-	3	1	3	1,879

Source: PCBS, 2009.

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

¹ The data presented includes that of Jaba' and the Bedouin Community of Jaba'.

Table 2: The Schools in Jaba' by name, stage, sex, and supervising authority during the scholastic year 2010/2011

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Jaba' Boys High School	Government	Males
Jaba' Girls High School		Females
Jaba' Co-educated Elementary School		Mixed

Source: Directorate of Education in Jerusalem, 2011

In the village there are 829 students, 51 teachers, and 30 classes (Directorate of Education in Jerusalem, 2011). The average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 16, whilst the average number of students per class is approximately 28 (Directorate of Education in Jerusalem, 2011).

There are no kindergartens in the village (Directorate of Education in Jerusalem, 2011).

Due to the lack of secondary scientific education in the village students attend neighboring villages' schools, including Al 'Ummah High school and Ar Ram Girls High school, both located in Ar Ram, 6km from the village (Jaba' Village Council, 2011).

The Israeli occupation has caused students some difficulties, primarily Israeli soldiers breaking into some schools including including Jaba' Boys High School (Jaba' Village Council, 2011).

The educational sector in Jaba' village faces some obstacles, mainly:

1. The overcrowded classrooms.
2. The lack of secondary scientific education in the village's schools.
3. The lack of teaching equipment and facilities, including laboratories.
4. The lack of playgrounds for students.

Health Status

There are some health facilities available in Jaba' village. These are a governmental health center, two physician's clinics (one governmental and one run by a private body), two private dental clinics, a governmental medical laboratory, and a governmental motherhood and childcare center. In case of the absence of required health services and in emergencies residents of Jaba' go to As Salam Health Center or Al Amal Center in Ar Ram, each of which is 6km from the locality, or to Ramallah Governmental Hospital in Ramallah Governorate (18km from Jaba'), Al Maqasid Charitable Society Hospital in Jerusalem Governorate (18km from Jaba'), or Rafidia Hospital in Nablus Governorate (70km from Jaba') (Jaba' Village Council, 2011).

The health sector in the village faces some problems, including (Jaba' Village Council, 2011):

1. The lack of a physician working on a permanent basis in the governmental clinic.
2. The lack of an ambulance in the village.
3. The difficulties in obtaining medicines and prescriptions.

4. The clinic's irregular opening hours.

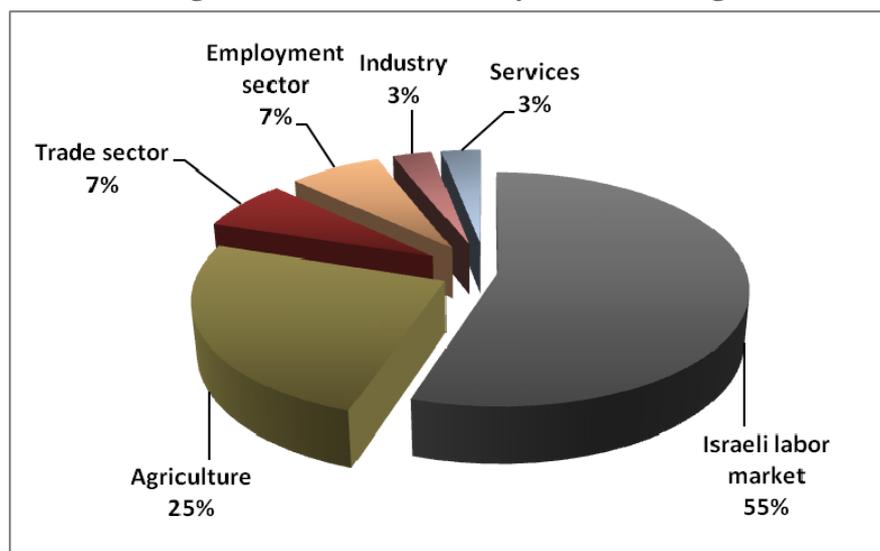
Economic Activities

The economy in Jaba' is dependent on several sectors, primarily the Israeli labor market, which absorbs 55% of the workforce (Jaba' Village Council, 2011) (See Figure1).

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

- Israeli labor market (55%)
- Agriculture sector (25%)
- Trade sector (7%)
- Government or private employees sector (7%)
- Industry (3%)
- Services sector (3%)

Figure 1: Economic activity in Jaba' village



Source: Jaba' Village Council, 2011

In terms of commercial and industrial productions in Jaba' village, there are 7 grocery stores, one vegetable and fruit store, 5 different services stores, 3 different professional workshops (blacksmith, carpentry etc.) and 7 stone quarries (Jaba' Village Council, 2011).

The unemployment rate in Jaba' is approximately 15%, and it was found that the social groups most affected in the village as a result of Israeli restrictions and procedures are (Jaba' Village Council, 2011):

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), 30.4% of labor force Jaba' and the Bedouin Community was economically active, of whom 72.6% were employed, and 68.9% were not economically active, of whom 50.3% were students and 37.5% were housekeepers (See table 3).

Table 3: Jaba' and Bedouin community population (10 years and above) by sex and employment status-2007

SEX	Economically Active				Not Economically Active						Un-known	Total
	Employed	Currently Un-employed	Un-employed (Never worked)	Total	Students	House-keeping	Unable to work	Not working & Not looking for work	Other	Total		
M	387	106	32	525	339	3	65	12	10	429	12	966
F	28	16	3	47	312	483	64	6	1	866	-	913
T	415	122	35	572	651	486	129	18	11	1,295	12	1,879

Source: PCBS, 2009.

Agricultural Sector

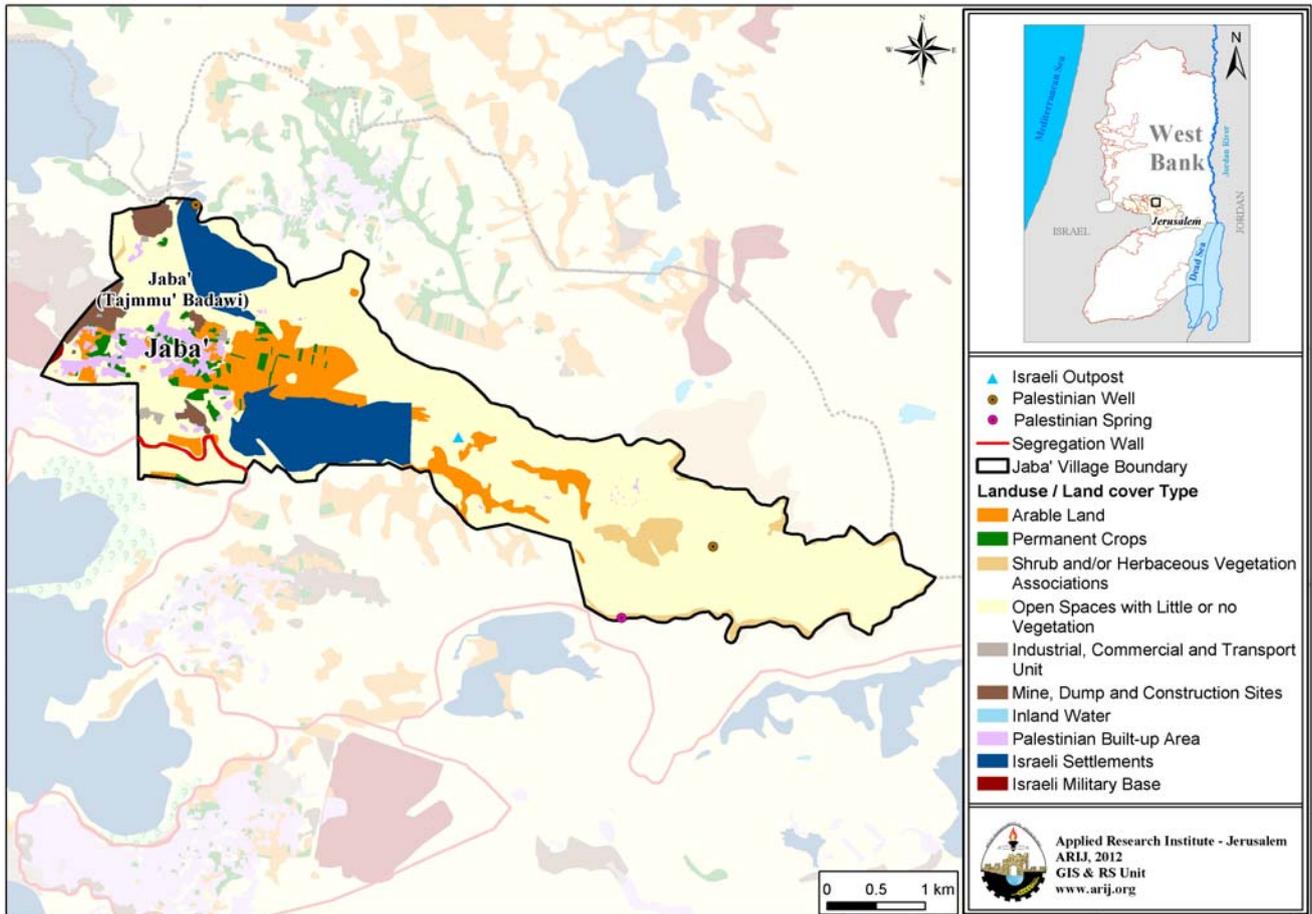
Jaba' has a total area of around 13,624 dunums of which 2,171 are considered 'arable' land, and 481 dunums are registered as 'residential' (See table 4 and map 3).

Table 4: Land use and land cover in Jaba' and the Bedouin community in 2010 (area in dunum)

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (2,154)				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					
13,624	481	238	0	541	1,392	3	0	8,856	355	1,758

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012.

Map 3: Land use/land cover in Jaba' village



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012.

Table 5 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. Jaba' and the Bedouin community are known for the cultivation of olives; there are 1,164 dunums planted with olive trees.

Table 5: Total area of fruit and olive trees in Jaba' and the Bedouin community Jaba' (dunum)

Fruit trees	Rainfed	Irrigated
Olives	1,164	0
Citrus	0	0
Stone-fruits	4	0
Pome fruits	0	0
Nuts	0	0
Other fruits	8	0
Total Area	1,176	0

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Jerusalem, 2010

In terms of field crops and forage in Jaba' and Bedouin Community cereals, particularly wheat and barley, are the most cultivated covering an area of about 110 dunums planted in the village, and about 50

dunums planted in the Bedouin Community. Dry legumes, such as chickpeas and beans, are the second most cultivated crops (See table 6).

Table 6: Total area of field crops in Jaba' and the Bedouin community Jaba' (dunum)

Fruit trees	Rainfed	Irrigated
Cereals	160	0
Bulbs	0	0
Dry legumes	4	0
Oil crops	0	0
Forage crops	16	0
Stimulating crops	0	0
Other crops	0	0
Total Area	180	0

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 1% of the residents in Jaba' are rearing and keeping domestic animals such as cows, sheep, and goats (See Table 7).

Table 7: Livestock in Jaba' and the Bedouin community Jaba'

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
43	900	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Jerusalem, 2010

There are no agricultural roads in the village (Jaba' Village Council, 2011).

The village faces some obstacles concerning the agricultural sector, primarily:

- The existence of stone crushers in the north-west area of the village.
- The closure of agricultural lands and pastures..
- The high price of feed.
- The confiscation of lands
- The lack of access to agricultural lands.

- The lack of labor.
- The lack of economic feasibility.
- The lack of capital.
- The lack of water sources.

Institutions and Services

Jaba' village has no governmental institutions, but has a number of local institutions and associations that provide services to various sectors of society. These services include (Jaba' Village Council, 2011):

- **Jaba' 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.
- **Jaba' Sports Club:** Founded in 2011 by the village's young people, focusing on sports, cultural, and social activities for youth.
- **Amal Society for Jaba' Women:** Founded in 2008 by Jaba' Village Council, the Society provides various services for women.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services

Jaba' has been connected to a public electricity network since 1973. It is served by Jerusalem Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the village. Approximately 80% of the housing units in the village are connected to this network (Jaba' Village Council, 2011). The village residents face some problems concerning electricity, principally (Jaba' Village Council, 2011):

- The network is old and in need of expansion.
- Some wooden electricity poles are damaged and some are inconsistently aligned with streets and houses.

Jaba' is connected to a telecommunications network and approximately 60% of the housing units within the village boundaries are connected to phone lines (Jaba' Village Council, 2011).

Transportation Services

4 public taxis and 6 unlicensed/illegal cars are the main means of transportation in Jaba' village (Jaba' Village Council, 2011). There are 4km of designated 'main' roads and 10km of 'secondary' roads (Jaba' Village Council, 2011) (See Table 8).

Table 8: Roads in Jaba' Village

Status of Internal Roads	Road Length (km)	
	Main	Sub
Paved & in good condition	3	-
Paved but in poor condition	1	-
Unpaved	-	10

Source: Jaba' Village Council, 2011

Water Resources

Jaba' is provided with water by Jerusalem Water Authority through the public water network established in 1978. Approximately 80% of the housing units are connected to this network (Jaba' Village Council, 2011). The quantity of water supplied to Jaba' in 2010 was approximately 61,622 cubic meters/ year; therefore, the average rate of water supply per capita in Jaba' is 59 liters per day (Jerusalem Water Authority, 2011). However no Jaba' 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 Jaba' is 43 liters per day (Jerusalem Water Authority, 2011). Water consumption by Jaba' residents is low compared with the minimum quantity of 100 liters a day proposed by the World Health Organization (Jaba' Village Council, 2011). The village has 55 rainwater harvesting cisterns which, in addition to water tanks, are an alternative source of water (Jaba' Village Council, 2011).

The water authority has adopted an upward rate for the cost of water where the price of water rises with increased 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

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

Jaba' lacks a public sewerage network with most of the village residents using cesspits as their main means of wastewater disposal (Jaba' Village Council, 2011).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day, is approximately 99 cubic meters, or 36,234 cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the village, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is 35 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

Jaba' Village 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 15 NIS/month) has been charged on 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 40% of these fees are collected from the citizens (Jaba' Village Council, 2011).

Most of the population in Jaba' benefits from the solid waste services whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags and then transferred to 50 containers² distributed throughout the village. The Village Council collects the solid waste on a tri-weekly basis, then transports it using a waste vehicle to El 'Eizariya dumping site, 18km from the village, where it is buried or burnt (Jaba' Village Council, 2011).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Jaba' is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from Jaba' residents is nearly 2 tons, or 733 tons per year (ARIJ-WERU, 2012).

Environmental Conditions

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

Water Crisis (Jaba' Village Council, 2011):

- Water is cut off by Jerusalem Water Authority for long periods of time in several neighborhoods of the village during summer.
- High rate of water losses because the water network is old and in need of rehabilitation and renovation.
- Water pressure and water pumping in the network are weak.

Wastewater Management

- The absence of a public sewage network means that Jaba' residents are forced to use unhygienic cesspits 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 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

² Each with a capacity of 1m³

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 Jaba' 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 the Israeli Occupation

Geopolitical Status of Jaba' and the Bedouin community Jaba'

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28th September 1995 by the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Jaba' village was divided into areas 'B' and 'C'. Approximately 741 dunums (6% 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. Approximately 12,391 dunums (94% of the total village area) is classified as area 'C', where Israel retains full control over security and administration. 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 (Table 10).

Table 10: The geopolitical divisions of Jaba' and the Bedouin community Jaba' according to the Oslo II interim agreement in 1995

Area	Area in dunums	Percent of Total village area
Area A	0	0
Area B	741	5
Area C	12,883	95
Nature Reserve	0	0
Total	13,624	100

Source: ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2012

Jaba' Village and the Israeli Occupation Practices

Many dunums have been confiscated in the village by the Israeli authorities for different purposes. These include the construction of Israeli settlements, outposts and bypass roads, in addition to the establishment of Israeli military bases and checkpoints.

During the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territory the Israeli government confiscated 1,684 dunums in the village (13% of the total village area) to establish the settlements of Giva' BenYamin (Adam) to the south-east of the village, and Shi'ar BenYamin to the north of the village. Table 11 shows details of the established settlements on Jaba' lands.

Table 11: Israeli Settlements constructed over Jaba' lands

Settlement Name	Year of construction	Area confiscated (dunums)	Population of settlers
Giva' Ben Yamin (Adam)	1983	1,139	4,157
Shi'ar BenYamin	1999	545	-
Total		1,684	4,157

Source: ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2012

The Israeli government has confiscated lands in Jaba' village to construct Israeli bypass road including road 60 and road 437, connecting Israeli settlements in the area with neighboring settlements. Buffer zones created by the Israeli occupation forces, extending to 75m on either side of the bypass roads, are more problematic and threatening than the road itself.

Israeli authorities have also confiscated part of the village's land to establish a military base on the western side of the village.

The Israeli occupation authorities established the Jaba' checkpoint on the village's lands as a permanent checkpoint controlling the southern entrance to Ramallah city. This checkpoint has created a significant obstacle for Palestinians' movement from and to Ramallah city, generating daily problems which include arrests, traffic jams, closures, and shootings.

It is worth mentioning here that Jaba' village has two entrances. The main entrance from the eastern side, through a tunnel leading to the village, intersects with Israeli bypass road 60. This entrance was blocked with mounds of earth and closed after the outbreak of the Second Intifada in 2000. The second entrance to the village is from the western side, through an overpass above Israeli bypass road 60; currently this is the main entrance to the village. Palestinians must travel to Ar Ram, where there is usually heavy traffic, in order to cross the overpass and enter the village. This has increased travel times, generating significant stress and economic costs.

The village has experienced several attacks from Israeli settlers aimed at confiscating part of its lands to establish an Israeli outpost, Bani Adam (East Adam), to the east of the village. During the past twenty years, Israel has built 232 outposts in the West Bank. Typically mobile caravans established by settlers on stolen lands, outposts often form the nuclei of new settlements and tend to be an extension of a

nearby ‘mother settlement’. The epidemic of Israeli outpost construction began with a Sharonian call for Jewish settlers to take control over Palestinian hilltops to prevent transferring them to Palestinians in negotiations. Although consecutive Israeli governments have not officially sanctioned these illegal outposts, the state provides them with military protection and infrastructure services, facilitating their permanent existence and encouraging further expansion. After 2001 Prime Minister Ariel Sharon implicitly sanctioned the expansion of outposts, leading to an increasing number of outposts. Israeli occupation forces have assisted the Israeli settlers in moving to and settling in these outposts, in addition to protecting them and providing infrastructure to guarantee their continuing survival.

Jaba' Village and the Israeli Segregation Wall Plan

The Israeli Segregation Wall Plan has had a negative and destructive impact on Jaba' village. According to the last amendment, published on the webpage of the Israeli Defense Ministry (30th April 2007), the Wall extends 2 km over the village's lands and isolates 322 dunums, which comprises 2.5% of the village's total area. The isolated lands include agricultural areas and open spaces (Table 12).

Table 12: The land classification of the isolated lands to the west side of the Segregation Wall in Jaba' Village - Jerusalem Governorate

No.	Land classification	Area (dunums)
1	Agricultural areas	20
2	Open space	272
3	Wall zone	31
Total		322

Source: ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2012

Farmers in Jaba' village experience difficulties in accessing their lands which are isolated behind the Wall. They cannot access their lands without a special permit issued by the area's Israeli Liaison Office.

Since the outbreak of the Second Intifada in 2000, Palestinians living in Jaba' and many other Palestinian towns and villages have lost their connection with Jerusalem City, previously the main provider of educational, health, and employment services. As an alternative, Palestinians from Jaba' now travel to Ramallah City to fulfill these needs.

The Bedouin Community of Jaba' and the Israeli Occupation Practices

On 26th February 2012 Israeli bulldozers demolished two houses in Jaba' owned by two brothers, Musa Salem Ka'abneh, and Ahmed Salem Musa Ka'abneh. Allegedly, these houses were demolished under claims of unlicensed building in Area C. Musa has stated that on the day of the demolition of his brother's house, the bulldozers were accompanied by officers from the Israeli civil administration, a police officer from the Adam settlement, and over 60 members of the IDF. The Israeli forces prevented anyone from approaching the site and threatened that they would arrest Ahmed if he attempted to prevent the demolition. Musa states *“Our suffering is indescribable; we are living here surrounded by fear. During the night the place turns into a semi-military area because of the many occupation forces in*

the area and on our lands; there are continued and persistent attacks on our houses by Israeli settlers. Also, our children have difficulties in reaching their schools, as Death Street [Hizma Street, where many Palestinians have died] is between our houses and the schools in Jaba'. Their only access to schools is through a 1m high tunnel to other side of Jaba' village. This tunnel is full of mud in winter and in summertime it is a den for poisonous snakes and reptiles". Arab Al Ka'abnah have been living in Jaba' since the seventies, before the establishment of the settlement which is encroaching steadily on village lands. The Israeli occupation authorities are trying to demolish residential installations and evict Palestinians from the area in the interest of settlement expansion and the continuing annexation of village lands.

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

Jaba' Village Council has implemented several development projects in Jaba' during the past five years (See Table 13).

Table 13: Implemented development plans and projects in Jaba' during the last five years

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Pavement of roads and sidewalks	Infrastructure	2009	Ministry of Finance
Pavement of internal roads	Infrastructure	2009	Jaba' Village Council
Construction of a women center	Public Services	2011	UNDP

Source: Jaba' Village Council, 2011

Proposed Projects

Jaba' 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 perspectives of the participants in the workshop:

1. Reclaiming agricultural lands.
2. Providing street lighting.
3. Establishing a public park.
4. Restoring the old city.
5. Establishing a decent entrance to the village.
6. Providing agricultural machinery.
7. Providing a center to care for people with special needs.
8. Construction of walls and umbrellas in the village.
9. Constructing a public water reservoir.
10. Establishing a sewage network.

Village Development Priorities and Needs

Jaba' suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 14 shows the development priorities and needs in the village according to the village council's feedback (Jaba' Village Council, 2011).

Table 14: Development priorities and needs in Jaba'

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*			8.1km*
2	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks	*			7.5km
3	Extending the Water Network to Cover New Built up Areas	*			1km
4	Construction of New Water Networks	*			8.5km
5	Rehabilitation/ Construction of New Wells or Springs			*	
6	Construction of Water Reservoirs	*			3,000 cubic meters
7	Construction of a Sewage Disposal Network	*			10km
8	Construction of a New Electricity Network		*		4km
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	*			a health center
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		*		girls high school
3	Purchasing of New Equipment for Schools	*			
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands	*			500 dunums
2	Building Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns	*			30 cisterns
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock			*	
4	Veterinary Services			*	
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals	*			750 tons per year
6	Construction of New Greenhouses			*	
7	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses			*	
8	Field Crops Seeds			*	
9	Plants and Agricultural Supplies	*			

*1.1km are main roads, 5km are sub roads and 2km are agricultural.

Source: Jaba' Village Council, 2011

References

- *Applied Research Institute - Jerusalem (ARIJ)*, 2012. Geographic Information Systems and Remote Sensing Unit Database. Bethlehem - Palestine.
- *Applied Research Institute - Jerusalem (ARIJ)*, 2012. *Geographic Information Systems and Remote Sensing Unit; Land Use Analysis (2010) – Half Meter High Accuracy*. Bethlehem - Palestine.
- *Applied Research Institute - Jerusalem (ARIJ)*. 2012. Water & Environment Research Unit Database (WERU). Bethlehem - Palestine.
- *Jaba' Village Council*, 2011.
- Ministry of Education & Higher Education (MOHE) - Jerusalem, 2011. Directorate of Education; A database of schools (2010/2011). Jerusalem – Palestine.
- *Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics*. 2009. Jerusalem, Palestine: General Census of Population and Housing Censuses, 2007.
- *Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)*, 2010. Directorate of Agriculture data (2009/2010). Jerusalem - Palestine.
- *Jerusalem Water Authority (for Ramallah & Al Bireh areas)* (2011). Detection showing the amount of water sold from 1/1/2010 till 31/12/2010. Ramallah – Palestine.
- *Jerusalem Water Authority* (2012). Jerusalem Water Authority's Website; Data Retrieved on the first of March. <http://www.jwu.org/newweb/atemplate.php?id=87>.