

Rujeib Village Profile



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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 Nablus Governorate. These booklets came as a result of a comprehensive study of all localities in Nablus Governorate, and aim to depict the overall living conditions in the governorate and present developmental plans to assist in improving the livelihood of the population in the area. It was accomplished through the "Village Profiles and Needs Assessment" 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 programs and activities needed to mitigate the impact of the current insecure political, economic and social conditions in the Nablus 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 Nablus Governorate. In addition, the project aims to prepare strategic developmental programs and activities to mitigate the impact of the current political, social, and economic instability with a focus on the agricultural sector.

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

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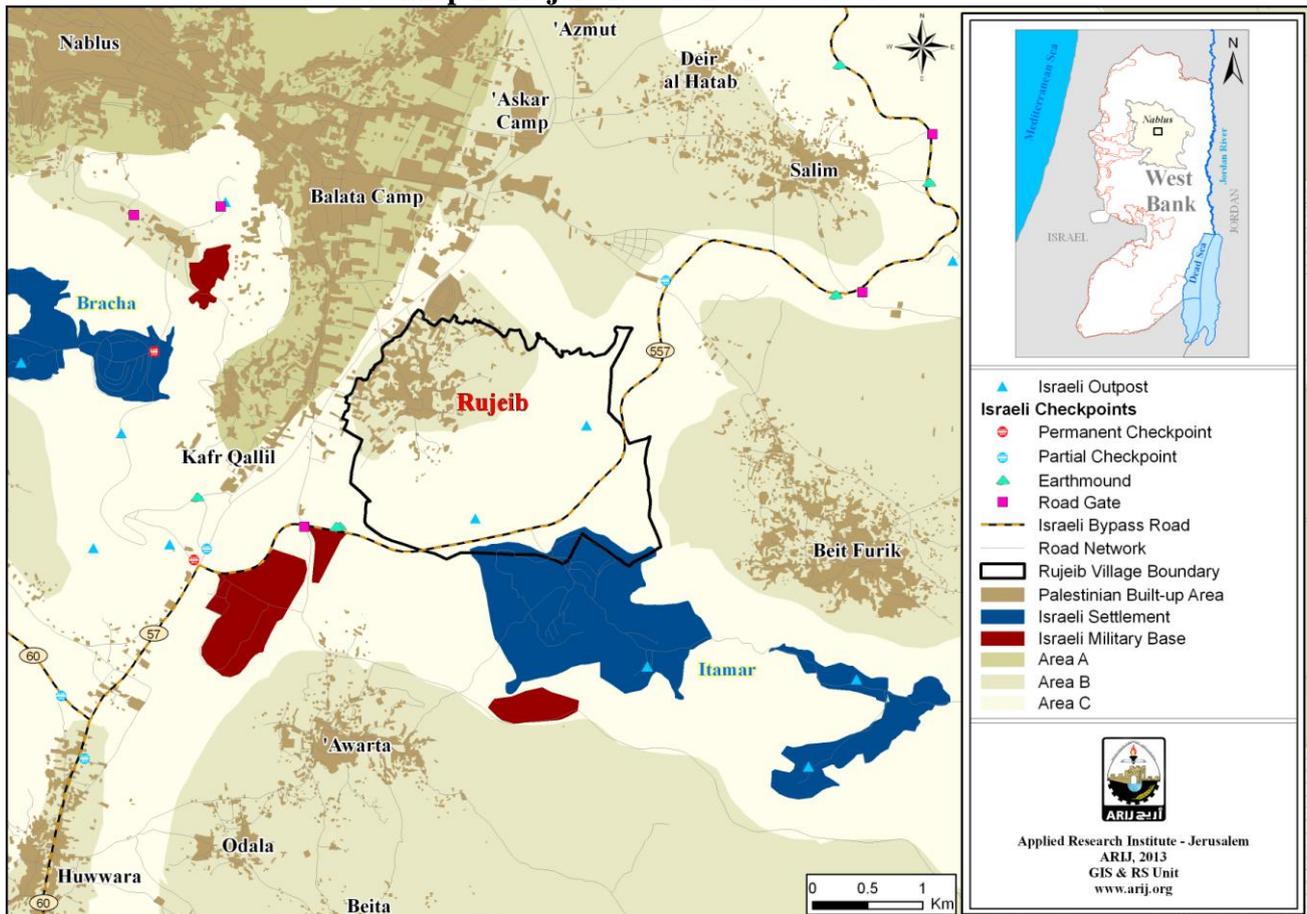
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Rujeib Village Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Rujeib is a Palestinian village in the Nablus Governorate, located 4.32km south of Nablus City. It is bordered by Beit Furik to the east, 'Awarta to the south, Nablus City to the north and west (ARIJ-GIS, 2014) (See Map 1).

Map 1: Rujeib location and borders



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

Rujeib is located at an altitude of 525m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 510mm. The average annual temperature is 17°C whilst the average annual humidity is approximately 60% (ARIJ-GIS, 2014).

The total area of Rujeib village consists of approximately 4,918 dunums. The borders of this locality were set according to the new local councils' borders which were defined by the Palestinian Ministry of Local Government. The new borders of the Palestinian localities were set by the Palestinian National Authority, represented by the Ministry of Local Government, the Central Elections Commission, the Ministry of Planning and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, in the year 2011. These governmental institutions reset the borders of the localities for the purpose of the Palestinian elections that took place in 2011. Accordingly, ARIJ adopted these new borders in this report since it found that the newly adopted borders, to a certain extent, better suit the demographic, environmental and agricultural variables and facts on the ground. Also, ARIJ used these defined

borders only for the sake of this research and study. It is worth noting that these borders do not represent the areas and borders of the private properties at the locality level and are not included in the PNA files of the private land holdings.

Rujeib Village Council was established in 1994 and is currently administrated by 9 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA). There are also 10 employees working for the council, which has its own permanent headquarters. It is located within the Joint Services Council East of Nablus. The Council has a vehicle to collect waste, a pickup truck, an electricity crane, and a bus to transfer students (Rujeib Village Council, 2013).

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

- The establishment and maintenance of the drinking water and electricity networks
- Solid waste collection, street cleaning and social services
- Road rehabilitation, construction and paving
- Protection of governmental properties
- Protection of historical and archeological sites
- Implementation of projects and studies for the village
- Provision of a sewerage network
- Provision of a kindergarten

(Rujeib Village Council, 2013).

History

The name Rujeib originates from the word "Rugem" or "Ragem" for being a rugged area, thus it has been converted to the word Rujeib. There is another saying that the village was named after the indigenous population and people who belong to the Rowajeba family. The establishment of the locality dates back more than 300 years. The origin of the residents of the village are from Hijazi, who came and lived in the city of Hebron, then moved to Beita, and lastly to Rujeib (Rujeib Village Council, 2013)(see photo 1).

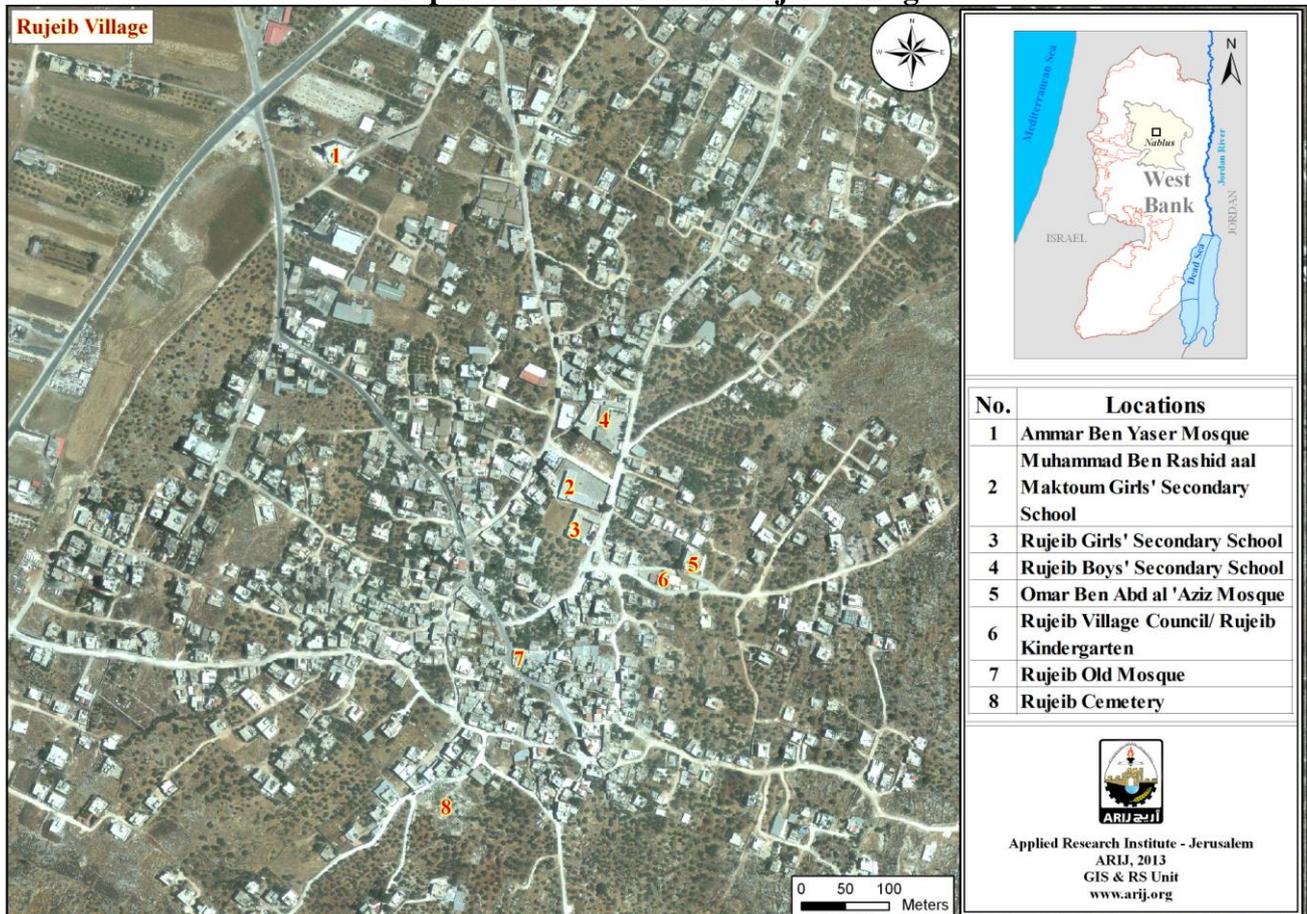
Photo of Rujeib



Religious and Archaeological Sites

here are three mosques in the village named Ammar ibn Yasir, Umar ibn Abd al-Aziz, and the Old Mosque. There are also many archeological sites in the village, including the old town and the old mosque (Rujeib Village Council, 2013).

Map 2: Main locations in Rujeib Village



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Rujeib in 2007 was 4,138, of whom 2,138 were male and 2,000 female. There were 770 households registered as living in 869 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 Rujeib as follows: 39.6% were less than 15 years of age, 57.2% were between 15 and 64 years of age, and 3.1% were 65 years of age or older. Data also showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the village was 106.9:100, meaning that males and females constituted 51.7% and 48.3% of the population, respectively.

Families

Rujeib residents come from several families, including: Rowajeba, Doyakat, Al Halabe, Al Asmar, Abo 'Eisha, Darwish, Jawabara, Shareem families, and others (Rujeib Village Council, 2013).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among Rujeib population is approximately 5.8%, of whom 74.4% are females. Of the literate population, 17.1% could only read and write, with no formal education, 25.8% had elementary education, 28.3% had preparatory education, 14.6% had secondary education, and 8.4% completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the village of Rujeib by sex and educational achievement in 2007.

Table 1: Rujeib population (10 years and above) by sex and educational attainment

Sex	Illiterate	Can read & write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Unknown	Total
M	44	269	436	419	222	43	92	3	13	1	0	1,542
F	128	243	336	428	213	23	75	0	0	0	0	1,446
T	172	512	772	847	435	66	167	3	13	1	0	2,988

Source: PCBS, 2009.

There are three public schools in the village run by the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education and one private school (see Table 2).

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

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Rujeib Boys' Secondary School	Government	Males
Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum Girls' Secondary School	Government	Females
Rujeib Co- educated Elementary School	Government	Mixed
Doha Al- 'Adab Al 'Ahleyia Elementary School	Private	Mixed

Source: Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012

In the village there are 1,153 students, 68 teachers, and 43 classes. The average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 17, whilst the average number of students per class is approximately 27 (Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012).

There are two kindergartens in Rujeib village, both of which are run by private organizations (See Table 3).

Table 3: Kindergartens in Rujeib village by name and supervising authority

Name of Kindergarten	No. of Classes	No. of Teachers	Supervising Authority
Rujeib Ideal Kindergarten	3	6	Private
Doha Al- 'Adab Al 'Ahleyia Kindergarten	4	7	Private

Source: Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012

Due to the absence of some educational opportunities, such as secondary level industrial and scientific sectors, some students attend school in Nablus City, 5km away (Rujeib Village Council, 2013).

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

- Far distance of the school from the village center
- The lack of classrooms
- Overcrowding of students
- The old school buildings and their need for renovation
- The lack of yards and playgrounds in the schools

(Rujeib Village Council, 2013)

Health Status

Rujeib has a few health facilities including a Governmental Health Clinic and a private pharmacy. In the absence of necessary health services or in emergencies, patients are transferred to Rafidiya or the National Hospital in Nablus city (5km away) (Rujeib Village Council, 2013).

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

- The lack of an ambulance service
- The lack of a permanent doctor working at all times throughout the week
- The health clinic inadequately equipped and the need to rehabilitate and provide medical equipment and devices

(Rujeib Village Council, 2013)

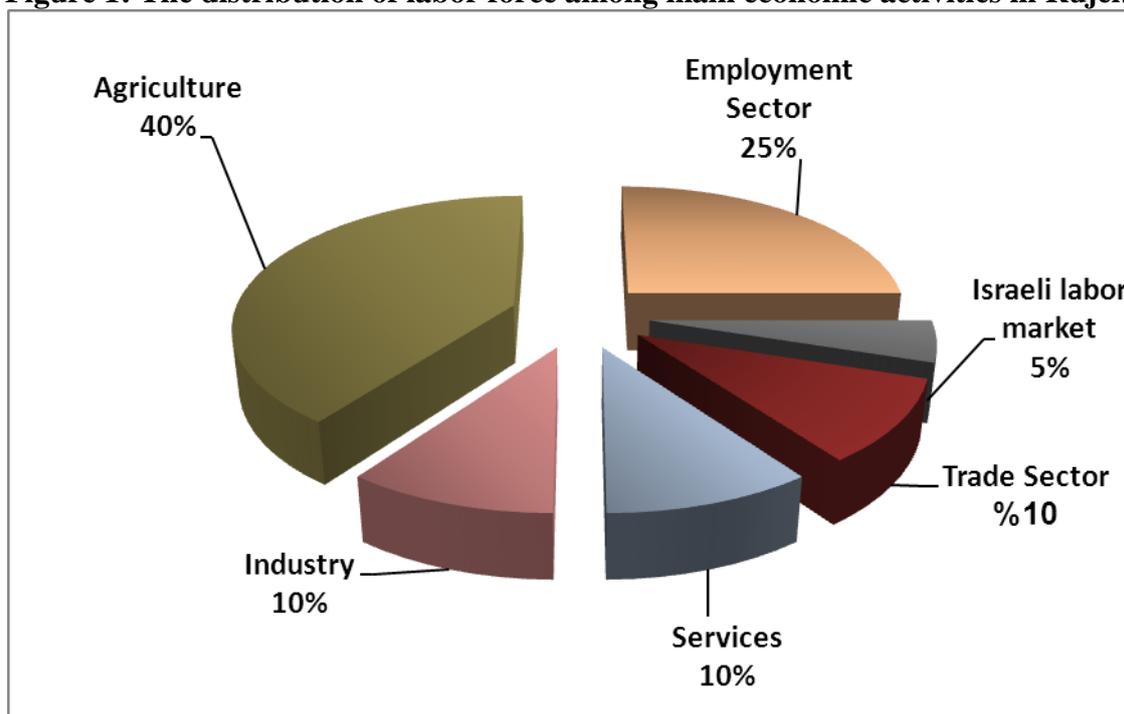
Economic Activities

The economy in Rujeib is dependent mainly on the agricultural sector, which absorbs 40% of the village's workforce (Rujeib Village Council, 2013) (See Figure 1).

The results of a field survey conducted by the ARIJ team in 2013 for the distribution of labor by economic activity in Rujeib are as follows:

- Agricultural sector (40%)
- Government or other employees sector (25%)
- Services sector (10%)
- Trade sector (10%)
- Industry (10%)
- Israeli labor market (5%)

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



Source: Rujeib Village Council, 2013

Rujeib has 30 grocery stores, 3 butcheries, 10 service providers, 20 different professional workshops, 1 stone cutter and an olive oil press (Rujeib Village Council, 2013).

In 2013, the unemployment rate in Rujeib reached 20% and the groups most affected economically by the Israeli restrictions were as follows (Rujeib Village Council, 2013):

- Workers in the agricultural sector
- Israeli labor market
- Services sector

Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 34.5% of Rujeib’s labor force was economically active, of whom 92% were employed. 65.4% were not economically active, of whom 48.3% were students, and 41.1% were housekeepers (See Table 4).

Table 4: Rujeib population (10 years of age and above) by sex and employment status

Sex	Economically active				Non-economically active						Not stated	Total
	Employed	Currently Unemployed	Unemployed (never worked)	Total	Student	House-keeping	Unable to work	Not working & not looking for work	Others	Total		
M	875	35	33	943	459		88	14	36	597	2	1,542
F	75	2	12	89	485	803	50	1	17	1,356	1	1,446
T	950	37	45	1032	944	803	138	15	53	1,953	3	2,988

M: Male; F: Female; T: Total.
Source: PCBS, 2009.

Agricultural Sector

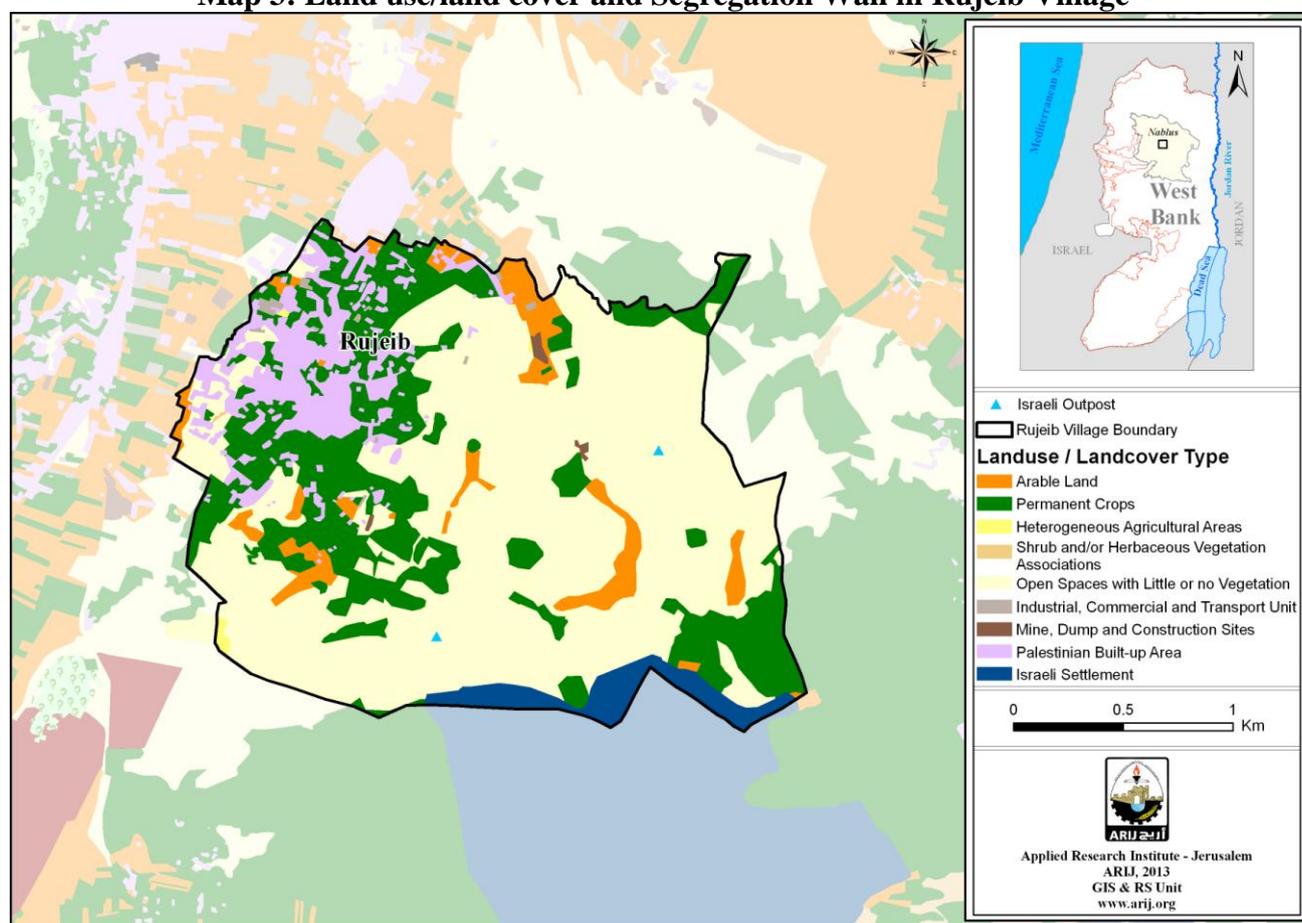
Rujeib has a total area of approximately 4,918 dunums of which 1,449 are ‘arable’ land and 438 dunums are registered as ‘residential’ (See Table 5 and Map 3).

Table 5: Land use and land cover in Rujeib village (area in dunum)

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (1,449)				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					
4,918	438	1,183	0	1	265	0	0	2,836	26	169

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2014.

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



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

Table 6 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. Rujeib is famous for olive cultivation and there are approximately 2,046 dunums of land planted with olive trees in the village.

Table 6: Total area of horticulture and olive trees in Rujeib (area in dunums)

Olives		Citrus		Stone-fruits		Pome fruits		Nuts		Other fruits		Total Area	
Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.
2,046	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	54	0	2,130	0

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

Source: Ministry of agriculture-Nablus, 2010

In terms of field crops and forage in Rujeib, cereals (particularly wheat) are the most cultivated, covering an area of approximately 310 dunums (See Table 7).

Table 7: Total area of forage and field crops in Rujeib (area in dunums)

Cereals		Bulbs		Dry legumes		Oil crops		Forage crops		Stimulating crops		Other crops		Total Area	
Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.
310	0	2	0	35	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	55	0	502	0

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

Source: Ministry of agriculture-Nablus, 2010

The field survey conducted by ARIJ team shows that 50% of the residents in Rujeib rear and keep domestic animals such as cows, sheep and others (See Table 8).

Table 8: Livestock in Rujeib

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broiler Chickens	Layer Chickens	Bee Hives
80	3,950	260	0	0	0	0	140,000	3,500	5

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Nablus, 2010

There are approximately 23 kilometers of agricultural roads in the village, categorized as follows:

Table 9: Agricultural Roads in Rujeib Village and their Lengths

Suitability of Agricultural Roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	-
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	8
For animals only	15
Unsuitable	-

Source: Rujeib Village Council, 2013

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

- The lack of agricultural equipment
- proximity of some village lands to the settlement
- The lack of capital
- The lack of enough agricultural roads
- The lack of water resources

(Rujeib Village Council, 2013)

Institutions and Services

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

- **Rujeib Village Council:** Founded in 1994, and later registered by the Ministry of Local Government, its aim is to bring attention to the issues in the village, and to provide all services to the population, in addition to providing infrastructure services.

- **Nashama Youth Association:** Founded in 2006 by the Ministry of Youth and Sports, it is working to provide education.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services

Rujeib has been connected to a public electricity network since 1984. It is served by the Israeli Qatariya Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the village, through the North Electricity Company, and 100% of the housing units in the village are connected to the network. The village residents face a number of problems concerning electricity, primarily the weak electrical current, the need for expansion of the electricity network to cover new sites in the village, and the need for renovation of the electrical poles which are outdated (Rujeib Village Council, 2013).

Rujeib is also connected to a telecommunications network and approximately 80% of the housing units within the village boundaries are connected to phone lines (Rujeib Village Council, 2013).

Transportation Services

There are 7 taxis, 2 buses and 300 private cars in Rujeib village. There are 25.7km of main roads and 7km of secondary roads in Rujeib (See Table 10).

Table 10: Roads in Rujeib Village

Status of Internal Roads	Road Length (km)	
	Main	Secondary
1. Paved & in good condition	0.7	-
2. Paved & in poor condition	10	2
3. Unpaved	15	5

Source: Rujeib Village Council, 2013

Water Resources

Rujeib is provided with water by the private Rujeib Under Ground Well and through the public water network established in 1986. The percentage of housing units connected to the public water is 100% (Rujeib Village Council, 2013).

The quantity of water supplied to Rujeib village in 2012 was recorded at approximately 240,000 cubic meters per year. Therefore, the estimated rate of water supply per capita is approximately 141 liters/day. However, no Rujeib citizen consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are estimated at 40%. These losses happen at the main source, major transport lines, along the distribution network, and at the household level. Therefore, the rate of water consumption per capita in Rujeib is 85 liters per day (Rujeib Village Council, 2013). The average water consumption of Rujeib residents is low compared with the minimum quantity of 100 liters per capita per day proposed by the World Health Organization.

In addition, the village has one underground well, which is used to supply the citizens with water. In addition, the village has 500 privately owned wells, with water used for agriculture and irrigation of crops. The village also has two water tanks with 500 and 90 cubic meter capacity, respectively. Each cubic meter of water from the public network costs 5 NIS (Rujeib Village Council, 2013).

Sanitation:

Rujeib has a public sewerage network, which was established in 2011. The percentage of housing units connected to sanitation in the village is 60%. Most of the remaining population use cesspits and septic tanks as the primary means for wastewater disposal (Rujeib Village Council, 2013).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the approximated quantity of wastewater generated per day is 316 cubic meters, or 115,000 cubic meters annually. At the individual level, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is approximately 68 liters per day. The wastewater collected by cesspits and septic tanks is discharged by wastewater tankers directly into open areas or nearby valleys with little regard for the environment. Here it is noted that there is no wastewater treatment either at the source or at the disposal sites and this poses a serious threat to the environment in addition to public health (ARIJ - WERU, 2013).

Solid Waste Management:

Rujeib Village Council is responsible for the collection and disposal of solid waste generated by citizens and establishments in the village. As the process of solid waste management is costly, a monthly fee amounting to 10 NIS/ month per household is charged to the population and facilities served by domestic solid waste collection and transportation services. The percentage of fees collected is 100% (Rujeib Village Council, 2013).

Most of the population in Rujeib benefits from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags. The Village Council collects the solid waste once weekly and transports it using a waste vehicle to a random dumping site 4km from the village, where it is subsequently burned and buried in an unhealthy way (Rujeib Village Council, 2013).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Rujeib is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Rujeib residents is nearly 3.3 tons, or 1,192 tons per year (ARIJ-WERU, 2013).

Environmental Conditions

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

Water Crisis

- An increase in the proportion of loss in the water network of up to 40%
- Need for the rehabilitation of old water network and expansion of the network to serve new areas

Wastewater Management

The wastewater collected by sewage network in Rujeib village is disposed of without treatment in open areas because there is no station in the village for wastewater treatment. In addition, some Rujeib residents are forced to use unhygienic cesspits for the disposal of wastewater, and/or to discharge wastewater into the streets, as citizens cannot afford the high cost of sewage tankers. This is particularly common in winter. These methods facilitate environmental damage, health problems, and the spread of epidemics and diseases in the village. This wastewater also contaminates the groundwater because most cesspits are built without lining, to avoid the need to use sewage tankers

and allow wastewater to enter into the ground. Moreover, the untreated wastewater collected from cesspits by sewage tankers is disposed of in open areas without concern for the damage it causes to the environment and to residents' health.

Solid Waste Management

The lack of a sanitary landfill and a central service for the village, like other villages and towns of the Nablus Governorate, requires them to dump their waste in Zahret al Finjan landfill in Jenin Governorate. This landfill is the main environmentally-friendly landfill serving the village in addition to most of the localities in the Nablus Governorate.

Impact of the Israeli Occupation

Geopolitical status in Rujeib village

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28th September 1995 by the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Rujeib was divided into Area B and Area C. Approximately 1,398 dunums (28% of the village's total area) were classified as Area B, where the PNA has complete control over civil matters but Israel continues to retain overriding responsibility for security. The rest of the village's area, constituting 3,520 dunums (72% of the total area), was 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. The majority of Rujeib's population resides in Area B while most of the land lying within Area C is agricultural land, open spaces or has been taken for Israeli settlements. (See Table 11).

Table 11: The Geopolitical Divisions of Rujeib village according to the Oslo Agreement 1995

Area	Area in dunums	Percentage of Total village area %
Area A	0	0
Area B	1,398	28
Area C	3,520	72
Nature Reserve	0	0
Total	4,918	100

Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2014

Israeli occupation practices in Rujeib village

Hundreds of dunums of land belonging to Rujeib village have been confiscated by Israel, primarily for the purpose of establishing settlements, military bases and the construction of Israeli settlement roads. The following is a breakdown of the Israeli confiscations of land of the village of Rujeib:

Israel has confiscated 169 dunums from Rujeib village for the establishment of "Itamar" settlement, located on the south-eastern side of the village. Founded in 1984 and containing approximately 3,564 Israeli settlers, it occupies an area of approximately 1,181 dunums. It is also partially built on the territory of the neighboring villages of 'Awarta, Beit Furik, and Yanun neighboring villages.

Israeli authorities have also confiscated 3,000 dunums from Rujeib, 'Awarta, Beit Furik, Yanun and Aqraba village lands for "Itamar" settlement and the adjacent settlement outposts, in order to create a barrier between the Palestinian villages and this settlement. Most of these isolated lands are agricultural and an important source of income for the residents of the aforementioned Palestinian villages.

Israeli checkpoints around Rujeib village

After the outbreak of the Second Intifada in 2000, the Israeli occupation authorities established a number of checkpoints near Rujeib village. A permanent checkpoint and iron gate were constructed on the road which links Awarta to the west of Rujeib on the southern side of the village. These checkpoints remain in operation and the road is still closed, still exist until today, and they closes this road for many years, since this area has been designated as a military zone by the Israeli army.

Occupation forces established a permanent checkpoint and observation tower and placed cement blocks at the entrance of the neighbouring village of Beit Furik, on a settlement road leading to "Elon Moreh" settlement. This checkpoint is situated on the north-eastern side of Rujeib. After 2009, some of this occupation infrastructure was removed; however the observation tower is still in place, in addition to a flying checkpoint at the entrance of Beit Furik village. However, Israeli forces have decreased their presence at this checkpoint.

Rujeib village alongside Nablus City and the other surrounding villages have been affected by "Huwwara" main checkpoint. "Huwwara" is located to the south side of the village. It was considered the most important checkpoint in the West Bank, as it separates the northern governorate from the southern and central governorates. "Huwwara" checkpoint was partly removed in 2009 when Israeli forces reduced their presence in their area and reduced their control over the movement of Palestinian civilians under calm conditions.

Over the last decade, military checkpoints in the area have continued to have a negative impact on the daily lives of residents. Checkpoints continue to hinder freedom of movement and sever the links between Nablus city and the surrounding villages, as well as the connection between the villages and their agricultural lands. This has resulted in heavy economic losses for residents of the village as they are forced to travel further distances which takes more time, in order to reach their agricultural land, especially when checkpoints are closed.

Israeli bypass roads on Rujeib village

Israeli authorities have established multiple bypass roads across the West Bank, confiscating thousands of dunums of agricultural and non-agricultural lands in order to link Israeli settlements to each other and to separate the Palestinian community. These roads also serve to enhance Israeli security control on these roads. Israel has confiscated land to the south and east side of the village territory for the construction of a new Israeli bypass road, which links between Huwwara checkpoint and "Elon Moreh" settlement. The length of this road extends approximately 2km onto the village territory of Rujeib, and separates it from Beit Furik neighboring village, that I located near the village on the east.

It should be noted that the real danger of the bypass roads lies in the amount of the confiscated lands which will be taken for the purpose of what is known as the (buffer zone). The buffer zone is imposed by the Israeli army and usually occupies 75 meters on both sides of the road.

Since 2000, Israeli occupation forces have closed the road which links Rujeib and Awarta village to the south. This road has been closed for many years for Israeli military use.

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

Rujeib Village Council has implemented several development projects in Rujeib during the past five years (See Table 12).

Table 12: Implemented Development Plans and Projects in Rujeib during the Last Five Years

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Establishing retaining walls	Infrastructure	2008	Kobe Financing
Purchasing prepaid electric meters	Service	2008	Rujeib Village Council
Purchasing more pieces of land	Service	2009-2011	Rujeib Village Council
Building Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum school	Education	2009	Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum Association
purchasing an electricity crane	Service	2009	Rujeib Village Council
Expanding the high pressure electricity	Service	2010	Rujeib Village Council and Energy Authority
purchasing a pickup truck	Service	2010	Rujeib Village Council
Building a sewerage network project	Infrastructure	2011	Ministry of Finance
Building a water tank	Water	2012	UNESCO and Water Authority

Source: Rujeib Village Council, 2013

Proposed Projects

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

1. The need to pave internal roads, length of 13km
2. The need to rehabilitate the public water network, length of 5km, and the line from the reservoir to the public of the eastern region for 1km
3. The completion of the sewerage network, length of 3km
4. The need to replace existing street lamps with new lamps (11-watt)
5. The need to build storage for the village council
6. The need to expand and develop the existing hall of the village council
7. The construction of a sports/social/cultural gym
8. The need to rehabilitate the stadium to serve the youth sector
9. The need to establish a center for the disabled
10. The need to construct 3km of roads, and rehabilitate and expand agricultural roads, length of 10km
11. The need to create an agricultural area to support livestock breeders
12. The need for small productive projects to contribute to employment opportunities
13. The need to build retaining walls along 5km
14. The need for agricultural land reclamation projects with an area of 50 dunums, providing wells to collect water and planting trees

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Rujeib 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 perspective:

Table 13: Development Priorities and Needs in Rujeib

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and paving of roads	*			55 km [^]
2	Rehabilitation of old water networks	*			30 km
3	Extending the water network to cover new built up areas	*			7 km
4	Construction of new water networks			*	
5	Rehabilitation/ construction of new wells or springs			*	
6	Construction of water reservoirs			*	
7	Construction of a sewage disposal network	*			8 km
8	Construction of a new electricity network	*			3 km
9	Providing containers for solid waste collection	*			100 containers
10	Providing vehicles for collecting solid waste	*			One vehicle
11	Providing a sanitary landfill			*	
Health Needs					
1	Building new clinics or health care centres	*			1 health center
2	Rehabilitation of old clinics or health care centres			*	
3	Purchasing medical equipment and tools	*			
Educational Needs					
1	Building new schools	*			Elementary co-educated school
2	Rehabilitation of old schools	*			All schools
3	Purchasing new school equipment	*			All schools
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of agricultural lands	*			300 dunums
2	Building rainwater harvesting cisterns	*			100 cisterns
3	Construction of livestock barracks	*			20 barracks
4	Provision of veterinary services	*			
5	Provision of seeds and hay for animals	*			5000 tons per year
6	Construction of new greenhouses			*	
7	Rehabilitation of greenhouses			*	
8	Provision of field crops seeds	*			
9	Provision of plants and agricultural supplies	*			
Other Needs					
1	Bagger bulldozer	*			
2	Computers for village council	*			
3	Maintenance for sewerage network	*			
4	Construct services building in the village				

[^] 25 km main roads, 7 km secondary roads and 23 km agricultural roads.

Source: Rujeib Village Council, 2013

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