

Zeita Jamma'in 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, which aims to depict the overall living conditions in the governorate and presenting developmental plans to assist in improving 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 insecure political, economic and social conditions in 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 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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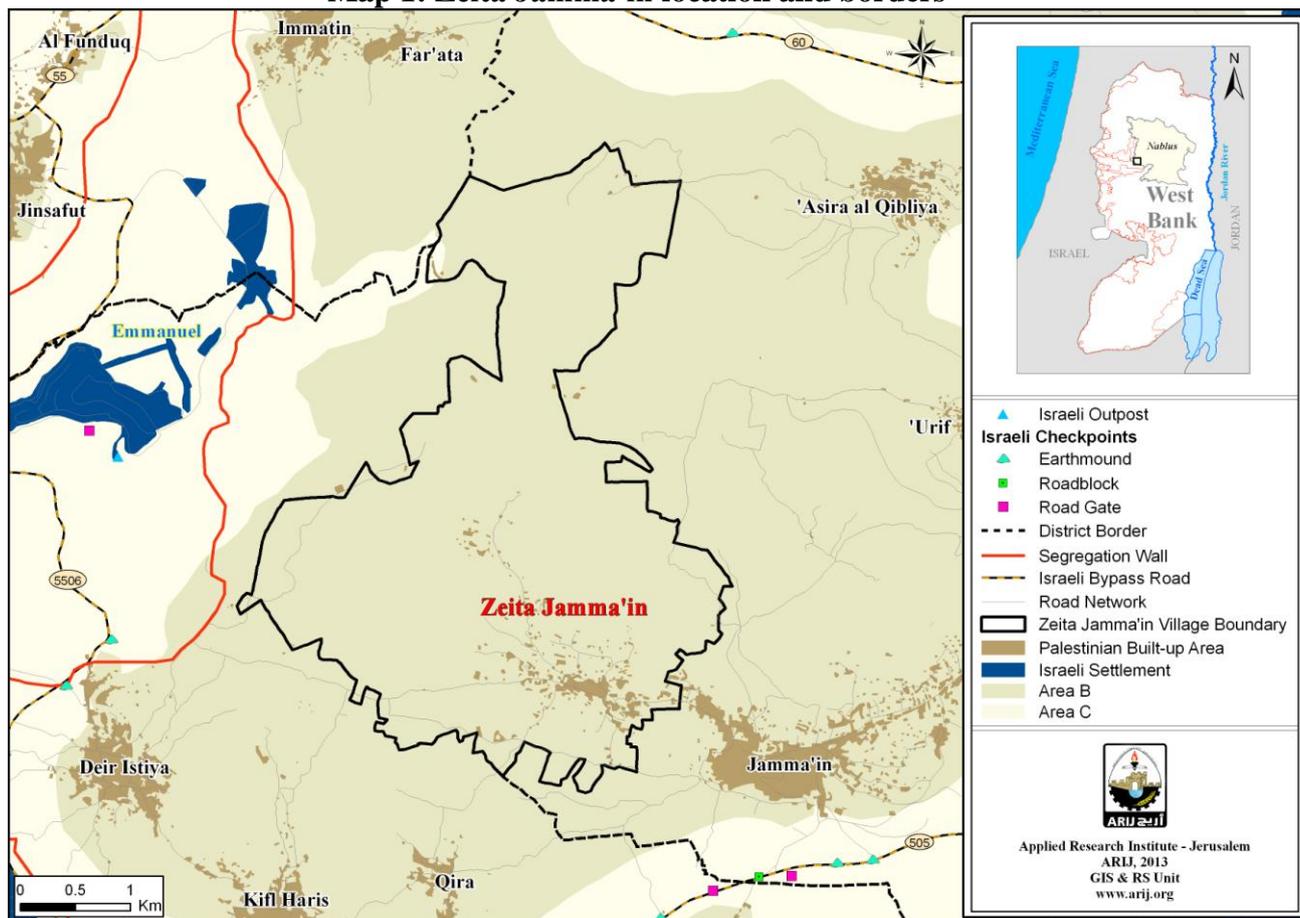
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Zeita Jamma'in Village Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Zeita Jamma'in is a Palestinian village in Nablus Governorate, located 11.6km southwest of Nablus City. It is bordered by Jamma'in and 'Asira al Qibliya to the east, Tell to the north, Deir Istiya to the west, Kifl Haris, Qira and Jamma'in to the south (ARIJ-GIS, 2014) (See Map 1).

Map 1: Zeita Jamma'in location and borders



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

Zeita Jamma'in is located at an altitude of 465 m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 645.9 mm. The average annual temperature is 17°C whilst the average annual humidity is approximately 61% (ARIJ-GIS, 2014).

The total area of Zeita Jamma'in town consists of approximately 12,864 dunums. This is according to the new borders of the local bodies which was stipulated by the Palestinian Ministry of local government, prepared by the Palestinian National Authority and represented by the Ministry of Local Government, the Central Elections Commission, the Ministry of Planning and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics 2011. These governmental institutions redeveloped and altered the borders of the local bodies for the purpose of the elections. ARIJ adopted these new borders in this project for the purposes of research and study. The adopted borders, to a certain extent, suited the demographic

variables and the environmental and agricultural facts on the ground. These borders do not represent the space and the borders of private property in the district. It is also not included in the files of private land properties.

Since 1995, Zeita Jamma'in has been governed by a Village Council which is currently administrated by 8 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA). There are also 5 employees working in the council, which has a permanent headquarters included within the Joint Council of East Salfit (Zeita Jamma'in Village Council, 2013).

It is the responsibility of the Village Council to provide a number of services to the residents of Zeita Jamma'in, including (Zeita Jamma'in Village Council, 2013):

- The establishment and maintenance of the drinking water and electricity networks.
- Waste collection, streets cleaning and public services.
- Road rehabilitation, construction and paving.
- Implementation of projects and studies for the village.
- Protection of governmental properties.
- Protection of historical and archeological sites.
- Provision of means of transportation.

History

Zeita Jamma'in village was named relating to olive groves and it's oil, where 90% of its land area is planted with olive trees. Another reason why it is believed to be named Zeita Jamma'in, is that the wife of the Roman Emperor was named "Zeita", while "Jamma'in" is used to distinguish it from the other villages in the West Bank.

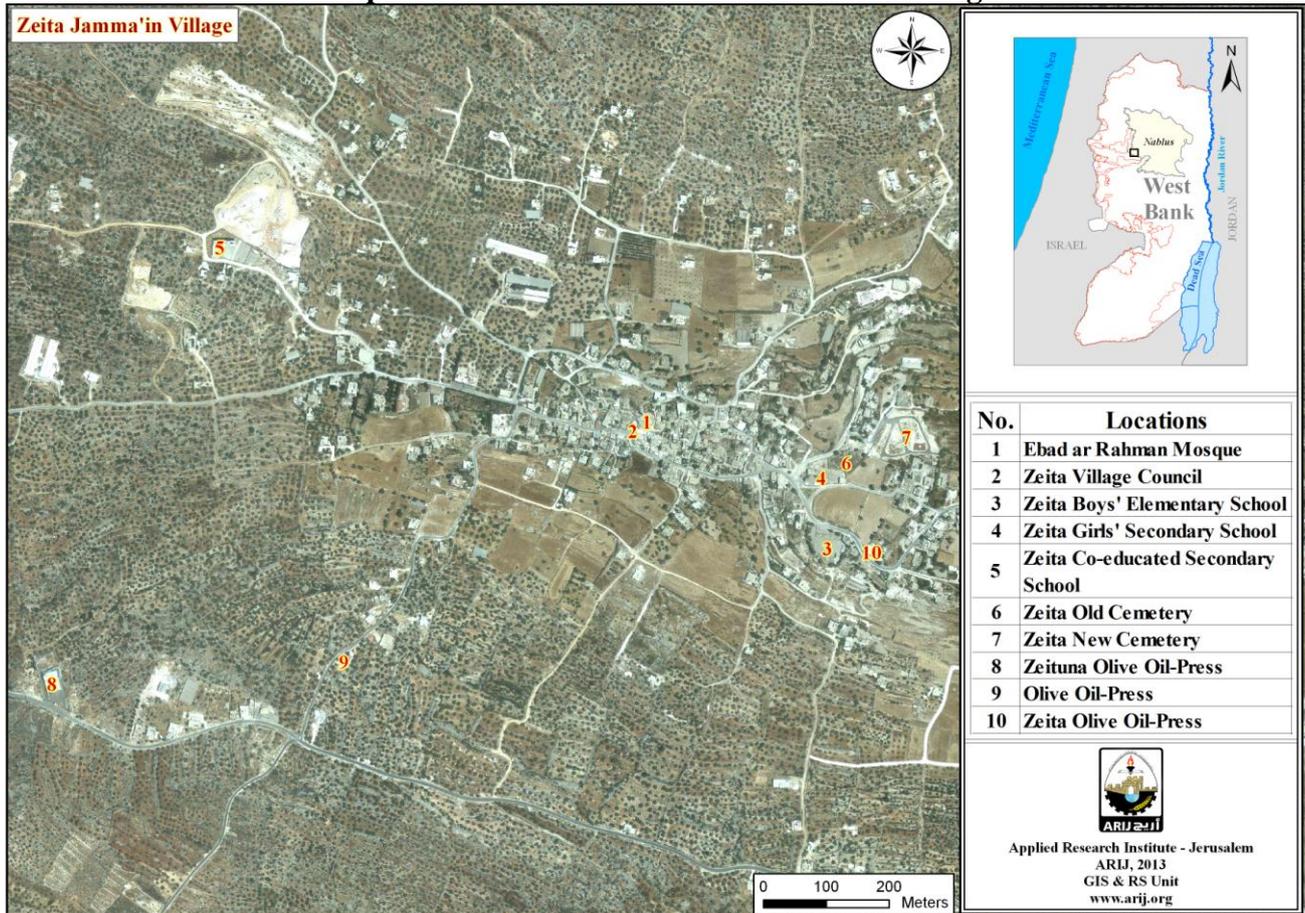
The current village was established more than 1000 years ago, with its residents descending from the Arabian Peninsula , Jordan , Syria , Iraq, Biddya, Az Zawiya, Bruqin, Jalud (Nablus), Sarta (Salfit), Surif and Nuba (Hebron), Deir Jarir and Deir Ghassana (Ramallah), Jenin, Tulkarm, Gaza, Beit Sahour , Beit Fajjar, Ramlah, Haifa, Be'er Sheva, Jaffa, Nazareth, Golan, Tiberias, Beit She'an, Acre, Umm al Fahm (Zeita Jamma'in Village Council, 2013).

Photo of Zeita Jamma'in

Religious and Archaeological Sites

There is only one mosque in the village (Abdul Rahman Mosque). The village has few sites of archaeological interest, including the Old City, Al Hosh Safe, Abu at Taher Shrine, 'Elm al Huda Shrine, Ash Sheikh Naser Shrine, Al Jiza Palace, Al Hanash House, Khadija Shed and others. None of these sites are qualified for tourism as determined by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities (Zeita Jamma'in Village Council, 2013)(See Map 2).

Map 2: Main locations in Zeita Jamma'in Village



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Zeita Jamma'in in 2007 was 2,083, of whom 1,093 were male and 990 female. There were additionally 309 households registered as living in 351 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 Zeita Jamma'in is as follows: 43.9% were less than 15 years of age, 52.9% were between 15 and 64 years of age, and 2.9% were 65 years or older. Data also showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the village is 110.4:100, meaning that males and females constitute 52.5% and 47.5% of the population, respectively.

Families

Zeita Jamma'in residents are from several families, including Hussein, Ramadan, Hayek, Jamus, Ismail, Ghabbar, Rayyan and Al Hanash (Zeita Jamma'in Village Council, 2013).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among Zeita Jamma'in population is approximately 5.8%, of whom 82.3% are females. Of the literate population, 15.8% could only read and write, with no formal education, 24.2% had elementary education, 32% had preparatory education, 16.5% had secondary education, and 5.7% completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the village of Zeita Jamma'in by sex and educational achievement in 2007.

Table 1: Zeita Jamma'in 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	15	91	190	273	124	28	33	0	1	0	0	755
F	70	142	167	199	120	5	17	0	0	0	1	721
T	85	233	357	472	244	33	50	0	1	0	1	1,476

Source: PCBS, 2009.

There are three public schools in the village run by the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education (Directorate of Education in Salfit, 2012) (see Table 2).

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

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Zeita Jamma'in co- educated Secondary School	Government	Mix
Zeita Jamma'in Girls' Secondary School	Government	Female
Zeita Jamma'in Boys' Elementary School	Government	Male

Source: Directorate of Education in Salfit, 2012

In the village there are 699 students, 43 teachers, and 26 classes. The average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 16, whilst the average number of students per class is approximately 27 (Directorate of Education in Salfit, 2012).

There is one kindergarten in Zeita Jamma'in village, which is run by private organizations (Directorate of Education in Salfit, 2012) (See table 3 below).

Table 3: Kindergartens in Zeita Jamma'in village by name and supervising authority

Name of Kindergarten	No. of Classes	No. of Teachers	Supervising Authority
Ajeal Al -Mustaqbal Kindergarten	3	4	Private

Source: Directorate of Education in Salfit, 2012

Due to the lack of variety of educational levels; students head to Nablus city schools (15 km away), and Salfit city schools (20 km away) (Zeita Jamma'in Village Council, 2013).

The educational sector in Zeita Jamma'in village faces a number of obstacles; mainly (Zeita Jamma'in Village Council, 2013):

- The lack of classrooms.
- The elementary school is old and needs rehabilitation.

Health Status

Zeita Jamma'in has no health facilities of any kind. In the absence of required health services or in emergencies, patients are transferred to Rafidiya or the National Hospitals in Nablus city (15 km away) (Zeita Jamma'in Village Council, 2013).

The health sector in the village faces a number of obstacles and problems, principally (Zeita Jamma'in Village Council, 2013):

- The lack of an ambulance service.
- The lack of health centers or clinics.

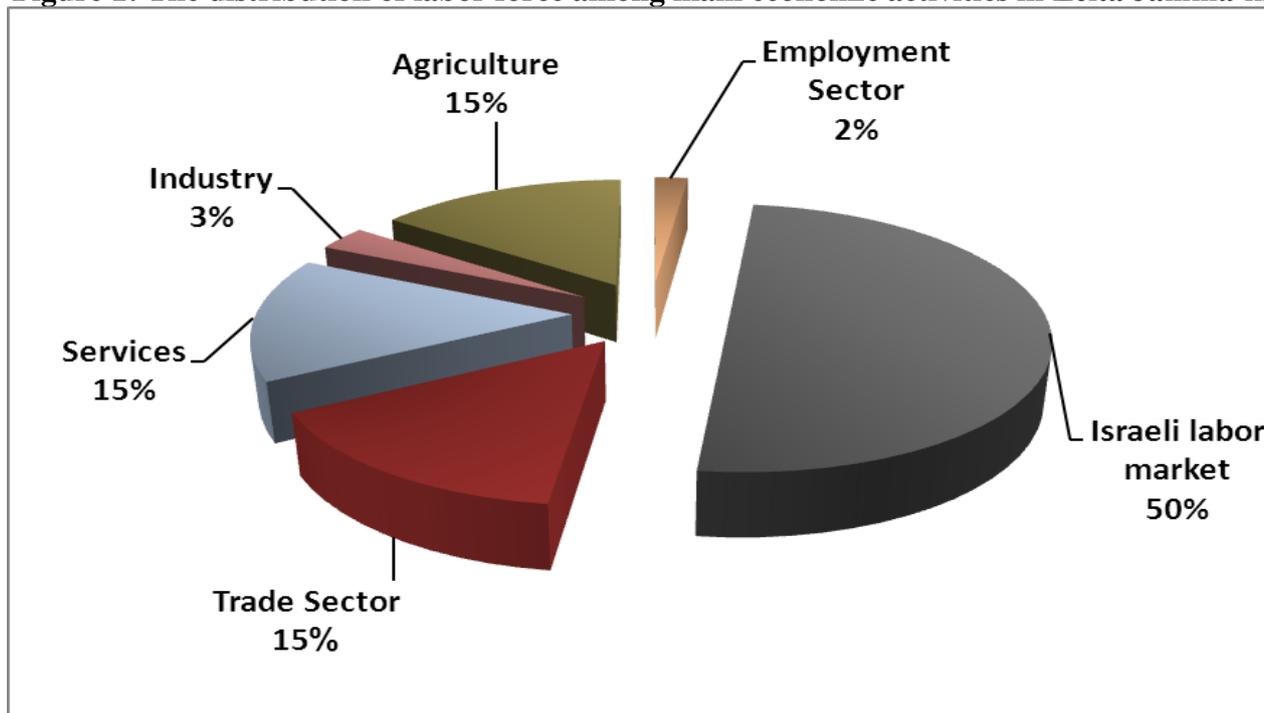
Economic Activities

The economy in Zeita Jamma'in is dependent mainly on the Israeli labour market, which absorbs 50% of the village's workforce (Zeita Jamma'in Village Council, 2013) (See Figure 1).

The results of a field survey conducted by the ARIJ team in 2013 for the distribution of labour according to economic activity in Zeita Jamma'in are as follows:

- Israeli labour market (50%)
- Agricultural sector (15%)
- Trade sector (15%)
- Services sector (15%)
- Industry (3%)
- Government or other employees sector (2%)

Figure 1: The distribution of labor force among main economic activities in Zeita Jamma'in



Source: Zeita Jamma'in Village Council, 2013

Zeita Jamma'in has 15 grocery stores, 1 fruit and vegetable store, 2 service stores, 3 different professional workshops, 2 quarries and 3 olive oil-presses (Zeita Jamma'in Village Council, 2013).

In 2013, the unemployment rate in Zeita Jamma'in reached 30% and the group most affected economically by the Israeli restrictions has been workers in the agricultural sector (Zeita Jamma'in Village Council, 2013).

Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 28% of Zeita Jamma'in's labour force was economically active, of whom 80.6% were employed, 71.9% were not economically active, 53.3% were students, and 35.6% were housekeepers (See Table 4).

Table 4: Zeita Jamma'in population (10 years of age and above) by sex and employment status

Sex	Economically active				Non-economically active						Not stated	Total
	Employed	Currently Unemployed	Un-employed (never worked)	Total	Student	House-keeping	Unable to work	Not working & not looking for work	Others	Total		
M	317	57	23	397	294	0	51	1	12	358	0	755
F	16	0	0	16	271	378	54	0	0	703	2	721
T	333	57	23	413	565	378	105	1	12	1,061	2	1,476

M: Male; F: Female; T: Total.

Source: PCBS, 2009.

Agricultural Sector

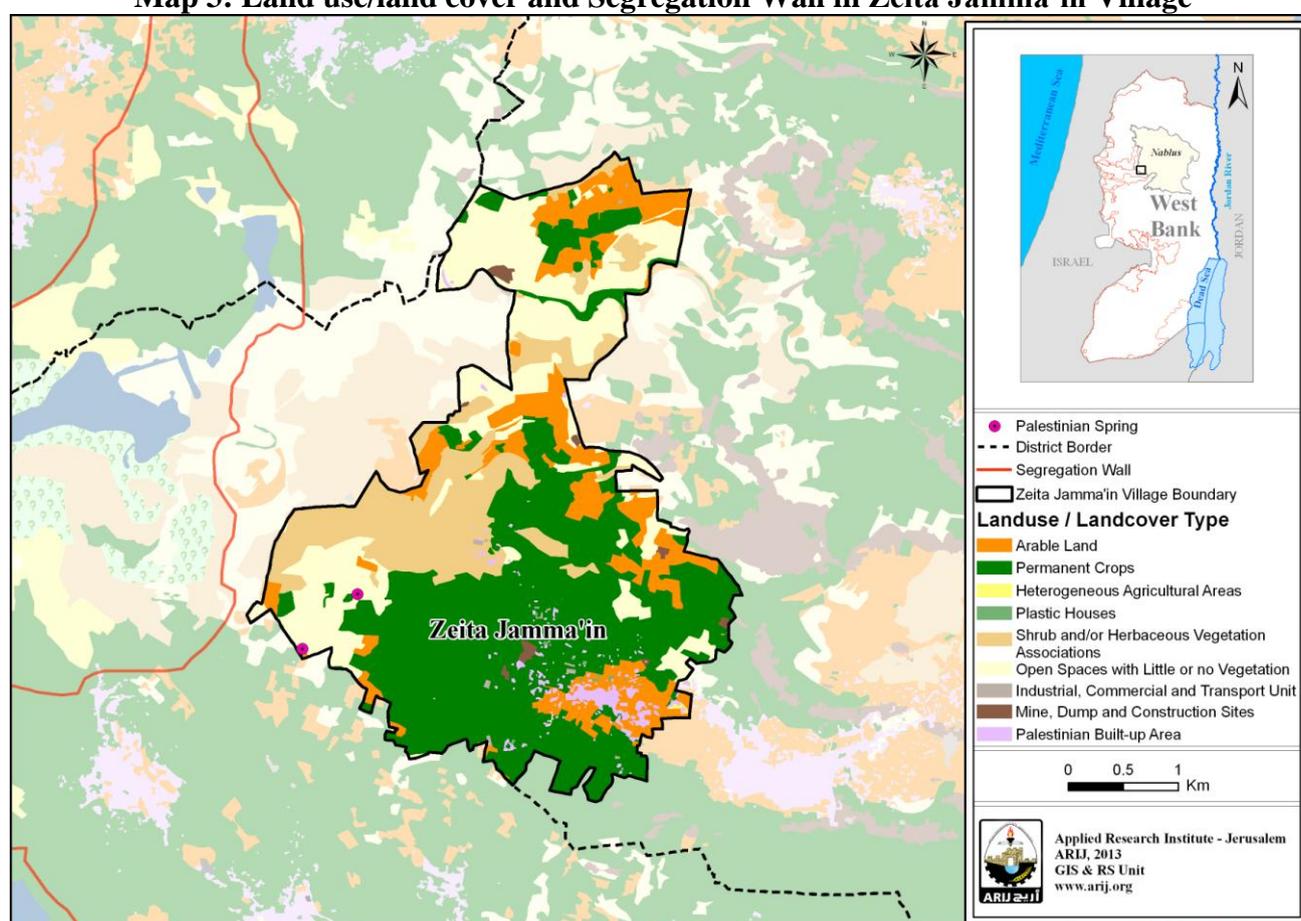
Zeita Jamma'in has a total area of approximately 12,864 dunums of which 9,752 are 'arable' land and 241 dunums are registered as 'residential' (See Table 5 and Map 3).

Table 5: Land use and land cover in Zeita Jamma'in village (area in dunum)

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (9,752)				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					
12,864	241	5,738	10	2,085	1,919	0	0	2,761	110	0

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2014.

Map 3: Land use/land cover and Segregation Wall in Zeita Jamma'in Village



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

The most commonly cultivated crop within this area is green beans. There is a total area of 2 dunums of land cultivated with green beans dependent on the rain-fed system. Moreover, there is a total area of 10 dunums of greenhouses in the village (Ministry of agriculture-Nablus, 2010).

Table 6 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. Zeita Jamma'in is famous for olive cultivation and there are approximately 5,348 dunums of land planted with olive trees in the village.

Table 6: Total area of horticulture and olive trees in Zeita Jamma'in (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.
5,348	0	0	0	97	0	14	0	167	0	97	11	5,723	11

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

Source: Ministry of agriculture-Nablus, 2010

In terms of field crops and forage in Zeita Jamma'in, cereals (particularly wheat) are the most cultivated, covering an area of approximately 220 dunums (See Table 7).

Table 7: Total area of forage and field crops in Zeita Jamma'in (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.
220	0	2	0	25	0	6	0	40	0	0	0	13	0	306	0

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

Source: Ministry of agriculture-Nablus, 2010

The difference between the two sets of results obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and ARIJ's GIS Unit in sizes of agricultural areas is explained by the difference in each organization's definition of land coverage and ownership. The MoA and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (2011) 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 and small seasonal cultivated areas in residential and agricultural areas were not considered. ARIJ's survey, however, indicated the existence of a high proportion of small and fragmented holdings (home gardens) throughout the occupied Palestinian territories. This therefore accounts for the larger area of agricultural holdings calculated by ARIJ.

The field survey conducted by the ARIJ team shows that 3% of the residents in Zeita Jamma'in rear and keep domestic animals such as sheep and goats (Zeita Jamma'in Village Council, 2013) (See Table 8).

Table 8: Livestock in Zeita Jamma'in

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
0	150	115	0	0	0	0	400,000	0	110

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Nablus, 2010

There are approximately 11 kilometers of agricultural roads in the village, divided as follows (Zeita Jamma'in Village Council, 2013):

Table 9: Agricultural Roads in Zeita Jamma'in Village and their Lengths

Suitability of Agricultural Roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	2
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	5
For animals only	4
Unsuitable	-

Source: Zeita Jamma'in Village Council, 2013

The agricultural sector in the village faces some problems, including (Zeita Jamma'in Village Council, 2013):

- The lack of interest as well as awareness by the village residents.
- The lack of agricultural wells.
- The lack of agricultural roads.

- The lack of economic feasibility for agricultural investments.

Institutions and Services

Zeita Jamma'in village has a number of local institutions and associations that provide services to various sectors of society. These include (Zeita Jamma'in Village Council, 2013):

- **Zeita Jamma'in Village Council:** Founded in 1995 and was later registered by the Ministry of Local Government, with the aim of taking care of different issues concerning the village and providing various services to its population, in addition to infrastructural services.
- **Zeita Women Society:** Founded in 2010 by the Ministry of Interior. The Society provides manual labour, embroidery and food processing courses, in addition to providing small projects such as beehives.
- **Zeita Jamma'in Agricultural Society:** Founded in 2008 by the Ministry of Interior. The Society is interested in producing and marketing organic olive oil.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services:

Zeita Jamma'in has been connected to a public electricity network since 2003. 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 approximately 100% of the housing units in the village are connected to the network. However, the residents face some obstacles concerning the electricity sector, mainly the weak electrical power supply (Zeita Jamma'in Village Council, 2013).

Zeita Jamma'in is also connected to a telecommunications network and approximately 60% of the housing units within the village boundaries are connected to phone lines (Zeita Jamma'in Village Council, 2013).

Transportation Services:

There are no public transportation means in the village, which is considered a main obstacle faced by the residents; however, the residents use their private cars for traveling from one place to another. (Zeita Jamma'in Village Council, 2013). There are 6km of main roads and 5.8km of secondary roads in Zeita Jamma'in (Zeita Jamma'in Village Council, 2013) (See Table 10).

Table 10: Roads in Zeita Jamma'in Village

Status of Internal Roads	Road Length (km)	
	Main	Secondary
1. Paved & in good condition	1	-
2. Paved & in poor condition	5	2
3. Unpaved	-	3.8

Source: Zeita Jamma'in Village Council, 2013

Water Resources:

Zeita Jamma'in is provided with water by the 'Mekorot' through the public water network established in 2004. The percentage of housing units connected to the public water reaches up to 90% (Zeita Jamma'in Village Council, 2013)

The quantity of water supplied to Zeita Jamma'in village in 2012 was recorded at approximately 60,000 cubic meters per year (Zeita Jamma'in Village Council, 2013). Therefore, the estimated rate of water supply per capita is approximately 70 liters/day. However, no Zeita Jamma'in citizen consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are estimated at 20% (Zeita Jamma'in Village Council, 2013). These losses occur at the main source, major transportation lines, along the distribution network, and at the household level. Therefore, the rate of water consumption per capita in Zeita Jamma'in is 56 liters per day (Zeita Jamma'in Village Council, 2013). The average water consumption of Zeita Jamma'in residents is low compared to the minimum quantity of 100 liters per capita per day proposed by the World Health Organization. Each cubic metre of water from the public network costs 4 NIS (Zeita Jamma'in Village Council, 2013).

In addition, the village has 400 individual household rainwater harvesting cisterns (Zeita Jamma'in Village Council, 2013).

Sanitation:

Zeita Jamma'in lacks a public sewerage network and most of the population uses cesspits and septic tanks as a main means of wastewater disposal (Zeita Jamma'in Village Council, 2013).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the approximated quantity of wastewater generated per day is 105 cubic metres, or 38,000 cubic metres annually. At the individual level, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is approximately 45 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:

The Zeita Jamma'in Village Council for Solid Waste is responsible for the collection and disposal of solid waste generated by citizens and establishments in the village.

Most of the population in Zeita Jamma'in benefits from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags. The Zeita Jamma'in Village Council collects the solid waste once daily and transports it using a waste vehicle to a random dumping site (70 km away from the village). (Zeita Jamma'in Village Council, 2013)

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Zeita Jamma'in is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Zeita Jamma'in residents is nearly 1.6 tons, or 600 tons per year (ARIJ-WERU, 2013).

Environmental Conditions

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

Water Crisis

- Interruption of water for long periods in the summer from the village.
- Public water system does not serve the entire population of the village, where 10% of the residential units is served by the public water network.
- An increase in the size of the waste water network, which reaches about 20%.

Wastewater Management

The absence of a public sewerage network in the village means that Zeita Jamma'in 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

Zeita Jamma'in village faces the problem of unavailability of containers to collect solid waste in the village. The citizens collect their solid waste in front of their homes, which is then collected by waste car twice weekly, which causes accumulation in streets and in front of homes attracting insects and stray animals.

In addition, there is the absence of a landfill in the village, as well as in the rest of the other villages and towns in Nablus Governorate. There is however, 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 Zeita Jamma'in village

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28th September 1995 by the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, most of the village lands of Zeita Jamma'in, were classified as Area B. A small area which consists of 44 dunums was classified as Area C. Approximately 12,820 dunums were classified as Area B, where the Palestinian National Authority has complete control over civil matters but Israel continues to have overriding responsibility for security. It is worth mentioning that the majority of Zeita Jamma'in's population resides in Area B (See Table 11).

Table 11: The Geopolitical Divisions of Zeita Jamma'in village according to the Oslo Agreement 1995

Area	Area in dunums	Percentage of Total village area %
Area A	0	0
Area B	12,820	99.7
Area C	44	0.3
Nature Reserve	0	0
Total	12,864	100

Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2014

The Israeli Occupation practices in Zeita Jamma'in village

Despite the fact that there are no current settlements and camps established on Zeita Jamma'in village lands, the village still suffers from Israeli occupation practices; settlements, camps and Israeli military checkpoints still exist not far from the village. To the east of the village is the settlement bloc of "Kfar Tapuah", which was established on the village territory of Yasuf. This bloc includes the settlement of Kfar Tapuah, an Israeli base, Tapuah military checkpoint. Tapuah military checkpoint is known to Palestinians as Za'tara checkpoint; it is an important site which links the North governorates and the South governorate. This outpost has been in place since the Second Intifada, and has continued to be a central point for Israeli human rights violations against Palestinian civilians where it witnessed a lot of murders, arrests and detention of citizens in addition to torture. Also they used to close it for long hours which causes traffic jams.

Zeita Jamma'in village has been directly affected by the "Tapuah" military base which is located beside Za'tara checkpoint. Through such infrastructure situated deep inside Palestinian territory, the Israeli authorities aim to increase Israeli military presence in order to reinforce the control of the Palestinian population.

Zeita Jamma'in village is also affected by Ariel settlement, which is located to the south side of the village. This settlement is considered one of the largest Israeli settlements in the West Bank in terms of territorial space. It is built on the territory of Marda village and Salfit city. It is also negatively impacted by Emmanuel settlement from the western side, which is illegally situated on the territory of the neighboring town of Deir Istiya. These settlements surround Palestinian towns and villages from all sides and put these villages at risk of daily human rights violations as a direct result. and it forms a source of abuses against Palestinians.

Zeita Jamma'in village has also been negatively affected as a result of bypass road No. 505, which is located south of the village. The occupation forces have worked to strengthen the military control on this road through establishing military checkpoints and Israeli army and police patrols. The bypass

road isolated a large area of agricultural lands from the Palestinian villages; Palestinians farmers have difficulty accessing their lands because of obstacles such as cement blocks and earth mounds on agricultural roads, or the closure of agricultural roads that are connected to the bypass road. In addition, it is difficult to transport the equipment that is needed for the cultivation process and agricultural crops. Settler violence is also a major problem in the nearby settlements .

During the second Intifada the occupation established iron gates and concrete blocks, and earth mounds in order to shut down all major and agricultural roads which connects between Jamma'in town and the neighboring bypass road. One of the roads that were closed was the main southern entrance of Jamma'in town. The closure lasted for about ten years and was only reopened again in 2010. , where the iron gate were opened and the cubes ,earth mounds, and cement blocks, after the calm conditions recently. It is worth mentioning that this entrance is used by Palestinian citizens of Jamma'in and Zeita Jamma'in.

Zeita Jamma'in village and the neighboring villages were also affected by the main Za'tara Permanent checkpoint which is considered the southern gateway for Nablus city. It still separates the West Bank, until this day, through the search procedures, but to a lesser extent than in the previous years.

These checkpoints have had a significant negative impact on the lives of Palestinians in the last decade, as they have obstructed the freedom of movement and prevent communication between the city of Nablus and the neighboring villages, as well as between these villages and their agricultural lands. It has inflicted huge material losses and increased the economic burden on these villages, as residents have been forced to travel longer distances to reach to their destinations due to the closure of these barriers.

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

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

Table 12: Implemented Development Plans and Projects in Zeita Jamma'in during the Last Five Years

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Constructing a school building	Educational	2008	Arab Development Fund (under the supervision of the Islamic Bank)
Paving the school's street	Infrastructure	2013	Zeita Jamma'in Village Council

Source: Zeita Jamma'in Village Council, 2013

Proposed Projects

Zeita Jamma'in 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. Constructing an integrated health center that will include a laboratory, a radiology center, a unit for the care of pregnant women, a unit for diabetes, a specialized and another resident doctor, in addition to an ambulance.
2. Establishing a center for people with special needs.
3. Establishing a public park, and a children's garden.
4. Establishing a sports stadium, in addition to a youth social cultural center.
5. Establishing a public water reservoir at the highest point in the village.
6. Providing buses to transport school students.
7. Establishing a sewage network along with a wastewater treatment unit.
8. Constructing agricultural roads (approximately 15 km).
9. Establishing a General Services Complex building to include a headquarters for the municipality, a hall, a Bank, an office for the Social Affairs, and others.
10. Rehabilitating and paving Al Hamra and Jarra'a Streets (approximately 6 km).
11. Expanding the public water network (approximately 5 km).
12. Establishing a high-pressure network (3 km).
13. Expanding and upgrading the low-pressure network (approximately 8 km).
14. Constructing retaining walls (approx.8 km).
15. Constructing sidewalks for streets (16 km).
16. Constructing a secondary school for boys.
17. Constructing additional classrooms at Jamma'in Boys' Secondary School.
18. Providing the municipality with equipment, such as an electricity crane, road roller, an asphalt scissor and a bulldozer.
19. Developing and rehabilitating the industrial zone.
20. Settling lands (solving the problem of ownership).
21. Rehabilitating and developing the capacity of workers in the municipality.

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Zeita Jamma'in 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 Zeita Jamma'in

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and pavement of roads	*			18 km [^]
2	Rehabilitation of old water networks			*	
3	Extending the water network to cover new built up areas			*	
4	Construction of new water networks			*	
5	Rehabilitation/ construction of new wells or springs			*	
6	Construction of water reservoirs	*			210 cubic meters
7	Construction of a sewage disposal network			*	
8	Construction of a new electricity network			*	
9	Providing containers for solid waste collection	*			80 containers
10	Providing vehicles for collecting solid waste	*			1 tractor
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			*	
2	Rehabilitation of old schools	*			constructing additional classrooms at the elementary school
3	Purchasing new school equipment	*			Scientific labs
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of agricultural lands			*	
2	Building rainwater harvesting cisterns			*	
3	Construction of livestock barracks			*	
4	Provision of Veterinary Services			*	
5	Provision of seeds and hay for animals		*		200 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	Expanding Manhal and change valves and electricity network	*			
2	Need of pickup car for several uses	*			

[^] 5 km main roads, 4 km secondary roads and 9 km agricultural roads.

Source: Zeita Jamma'in Village Council, 2013

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