

# Al Janiya Village Profile



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## Background

This report is part of a series of booklets, which contain compiled information about each city, village, and town in the Ramallah Governorate. These booklets came as a result of a comprehensive study of all villages in Ramallah Governorate, which aims at depicting the overall living conditions in the governorate and presenting developmental plans to assist in developing the livelihood of the population in the area. It was accomplished through the "Village Profiles and Needs Assessment;" the project funded by the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID).

The "Village Profiles and Needs Assessment" was designed to study, investigate, analyze and document the socio-economic conditions and the needed programs and activities to mitigate the impact of the current unsecure political, economic and social conditions in the Ramallah Governorate.

The project's objectives are to survey, analyze, and document the available natural, human, socioeconomic and environmental resources, and the existing limitations and needs assessment for the development of the rural and marginalized areas in the Ramallah Governorate. In addition, the project aims at preparing strategic developmental programs and activities to mitigate the impact of the current political, social, and economic instability with the focus on the agricultural sector.

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

## Table of Contents

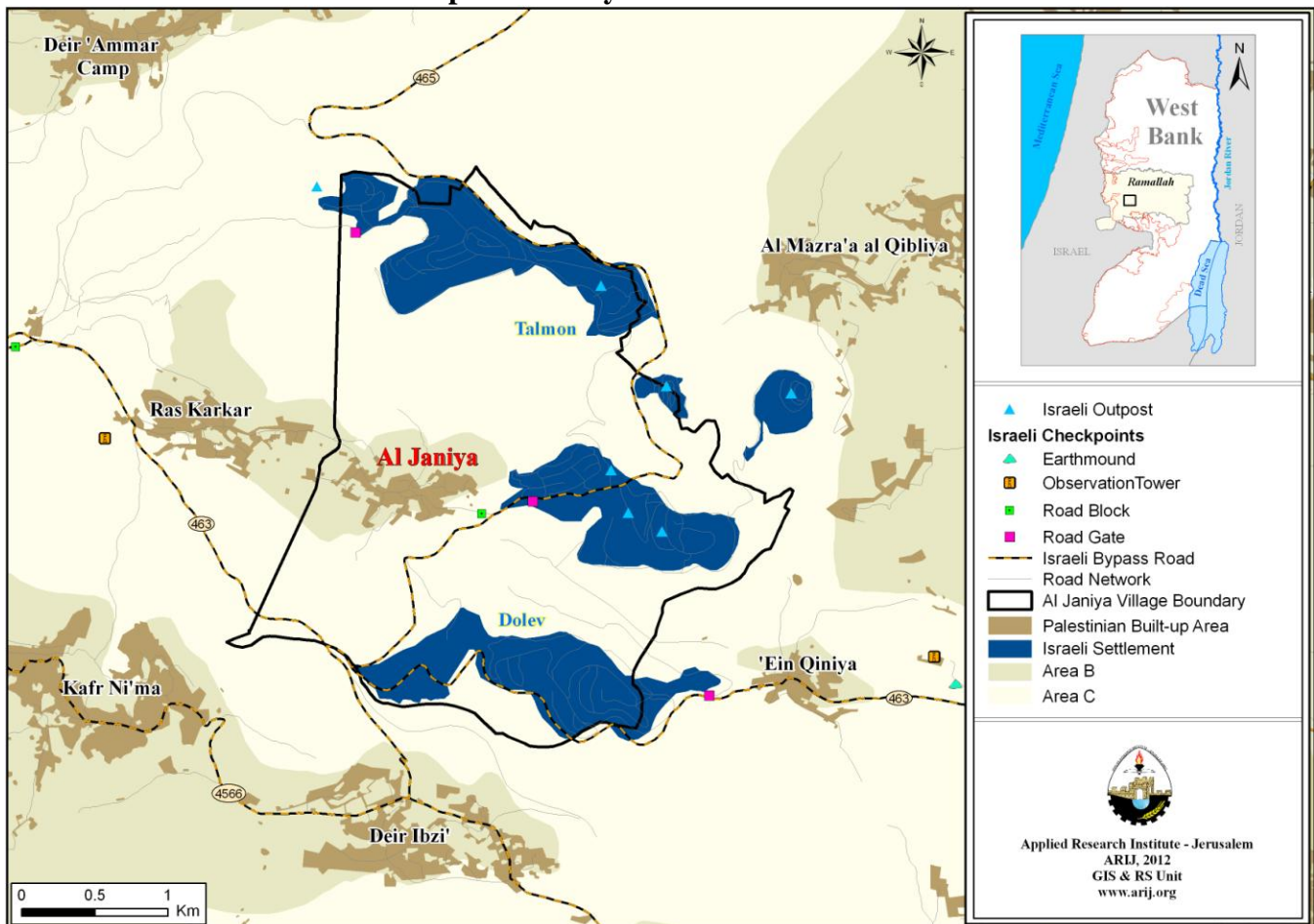
<i>Location and Physical Characteristics</i> _____	4
<i>History</i> _____	5
<i>Religious and Archaeological Sites</i> _____	6
<i>Population</i> _____	6
<i>Education</i> _____	7
<i>Health Status</i> _____	8
<i>Economic Activities</i> _____	8
<i>Agricultural Sector</i> _____	10
<i>Institutions and Services</i> _____	12
<i>Infrastructure and Natural Resources</i> _____	12
<i>Environmental Conditions</i> _____	14
<i>Impact of Israeli Occupation</i> _____	15
<i>Development Plans and Projects</i> _____	17
<i>Implemented Projects</i> _____	17
<i>Proposed Projects</i> _____	17
<i>Locality Development Priorities and Needs</i> _____	18
<i>References:</i> _____	19

# Al Janiya Village Profile

## Location and Physical Characteristics

Al Janiya is a Palestinian village in the Ramallah Governorate located 8.5km west of Ramallah City. Al Janiya is bordered by Al-Zaytouneh and ‘Ein Qiniya villages’ territories to the east, Ras Karkar and Kafr Ni’ma territories to the west, Al-Zaytouneh and Al-Itihad territories to the north, and Deir ‘Ibzi’ village to the south (ARIJ GIS, 2012) (See map 1).

**Map 1: Al Janiya location and borders**



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

Al Janiya is located at an altitude of 551m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 584.4mm. The average annual temperature is 17 °C and the average annual humidity is about 61% (ARIJ GIS, 2012).

Since 1996, Al Janiya has been governed by a village council, which is currently administrated by 9 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority. There are also two employees working in the council. The village council owns a permanent headquarters but does not possess a vehicle for the collection of solid waste (Al Janiya Village Council, 2010).

It is the responsibility of the village council to provide a number of services to the residents of Al Janiya, including:

- Infrastructure services such as water and electricity management.
- Solid waste collection, road construction and restoration, street cleaning, and social development services.
- Organization of construction and licensing processes in the village.
- Protection of governmental properties and archeological and historical sites.
- Implementation of projects and case studies for the village.

## History

There are several stories behind the name of Al Janiya village. Some believe the name of the village was originally ‘Dajaniyah’ after a man named Ahmed Dajani from Jaffa, who has a shrine in the village, and was later converted into Al Janiya. Others believe the village was the center of surrounding villages during the Roman period and was called ‘Narjishiya’; amongst its most famous rulers was Jiny, who gave the village its name so that it was known as Jiniya before this was converted into Al Janiya (Al Janiya Village Council, 2010).

The village’s establishment dates back to the Roman era (Al Janiya Village Council, 2010) (See photo 1 for Al Janiya village).

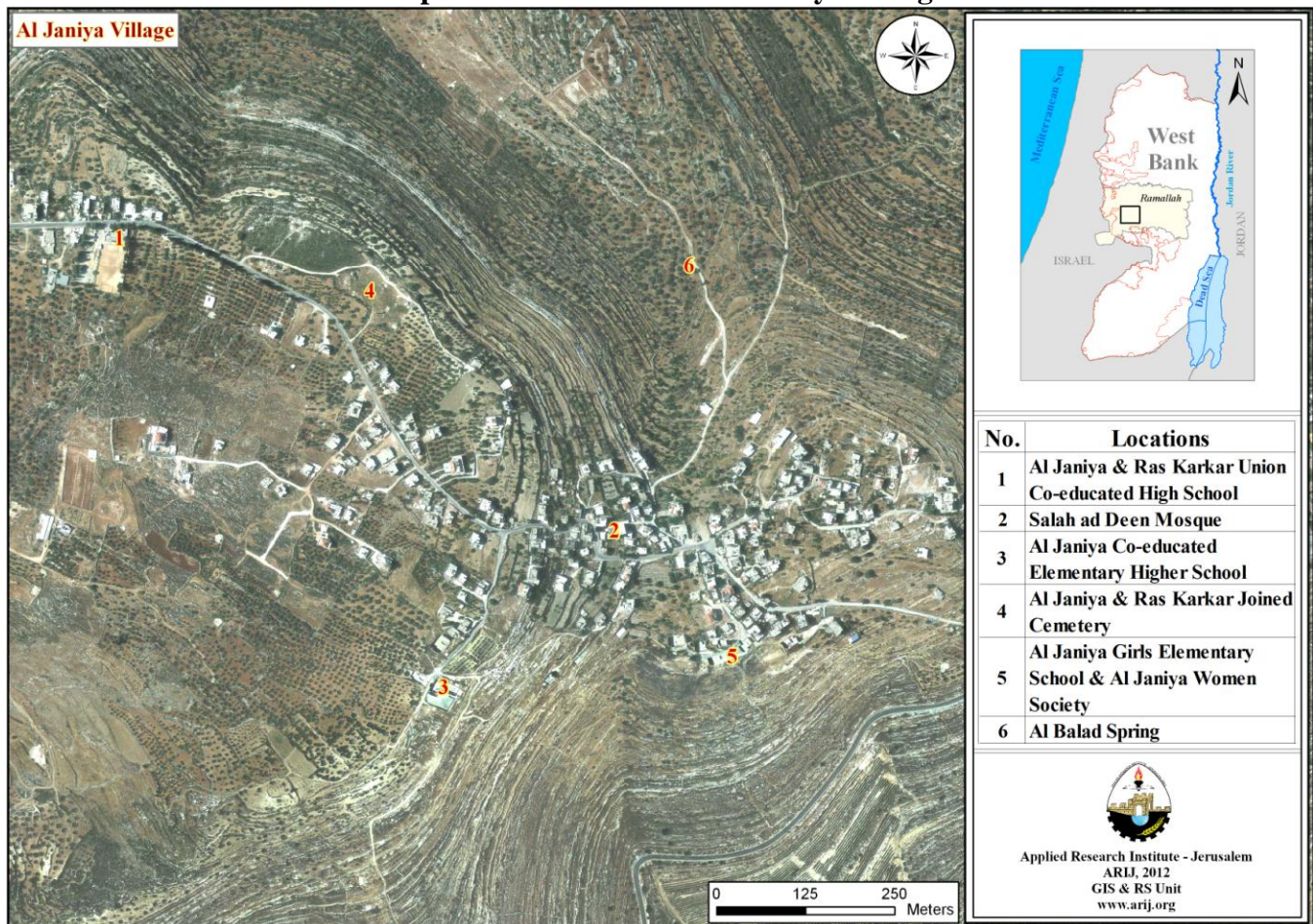
**Photo 1: Al Janiya Village**



## Religious and Archaeological Sites

In terms of religious establishments, there are two mosques in the village, Al Janiya Old Mosque and Salah ad Deen Mosque. There are several sites of archaeological interest: the old mosque, Ash Sheikh ‘Aqel Shrine, Ash Sheikh Mousa Shrine, Ash Sheikh Salem Shrine and Ash Sheikh Yasin Shrine (Al Janiya Village Council, 2010) (See Map 2).

**Map 2: Main locations in Al Janiya Village**



Source: ARIJ GIS Unit, 2012

## Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Al Janiya in 2007 was 1,093, of whom 546 were male and 547 were female. There were 180 households living in 209 housing units.

### Age Groups and Gender

The General Census of Population and Housing carried out by PCBS in 2007 showed the distribution of age groups in Al Janiya was as follows: 40% were less than 15 years of age, 55.4% were between 15 -

64 years of age, and 4.3% were 65 years of age or over. Data also showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the village is 100:100, meaning that males and females constitute 50% of the population respectively.

### Families

Al Janiya residents are from several families, mainly the Shabayih, Samman, Khalil, Mathloom, Nassar and Fkheidah families (Al Janiya Village Council, 2010).

### Immigration

The field survey conducted by the ARIJ team showed that around 40 people have left the village since the Al Aqsa Intifada in 2000 (Al Janiya Village Council, 2010).

### Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among Al Janiya population is about 7.5%, of whom 76.3% are females. Of the literate population, 13.2% can only read and write, with no formal education, 27.8% had elementary education, 25.2% had preparatory education, 17.2% had secondary education, and 8.9% had completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the village of Al Janiya, by sex and educational attainment in 2007.

**Table 1: Al Janiya 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	14	47	116	97	68	12	23	-	4	2	1	384
F	45	57	103	101	67	12	17	-	-	-	1	403
T	59	104	219	198	135	24	40	-	4	2	2	787

Source: PCBS, 2009.

There are two public schools in the village run by the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education, but no kindergartens (See Table 2) (Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011).

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

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Al Janiya Co-educated Elementary School	Government	Mixed
Al Janiya Co-educated Elementary Higher School	Government	Mixed

Source: Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011

In the village there are 243 students, 15 teachers, and 10 classes (Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011). The average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 16, and the average number of students per class is approximately 24.



Due to the lack of high schools in the village, students from Al Janiya attend Al Janiya Ras Karkar Union Co-educated High School in Ras Karkar village, 1km from the village, in order to complete their secondary education (Al Janiya Village Council, 2010). However, students attending this school suffer from the existence of permanent and partial checkpoints on the roads (Al Janiya Village Council, 2010).

Moreover, the educational sector in Al Janiya village faces some obstacles, mainly:

- The lack of educational staff in some specialties.
- The lack of equipment in some schools.
- The lack of financial support.

## Health Status

There are no health centers or services available in Al Janiya village, causing great difficulties for the village residents, who must use health centers and clinics in Ramallah city to obtain treatment and services (Al Janiya Village Council, 2010).

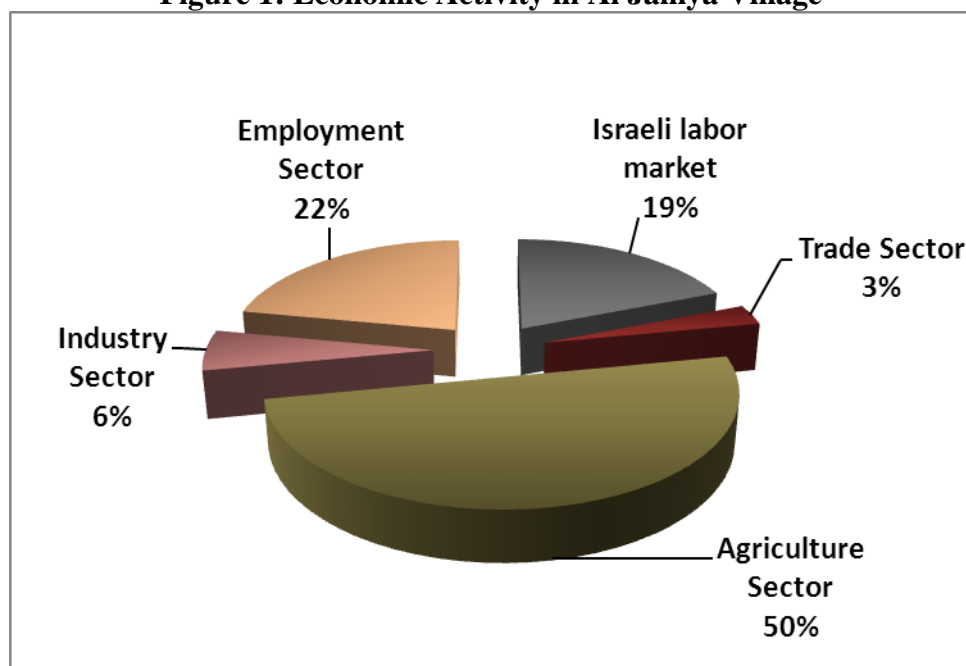
## Economic Activities

The economy in Al Janiya is dependent on several economic sectors, mainly the agricultural sector, which absorbs 50% of the village workforce (See Figure 1).

The results of a field survey conducted by the ARIJ team in 2010 for the distribution of labor by economic activity in Al Janiya are the following:

- Agriculture Sector (50%)
- Government or Private Employees Sector (22%)
- Israeli Labor Market (19%)
- Industry (6%)
- Trade Sector (3%)

**Figure 1: Economic Activity in Al Janiya Village**



Source: Al Janiya Village Council, 2010

There are 3 grocery stores in Al Janiya (Al Janiya Village Council, 2010).

The unemployment rate in Al Janiya has reached (in 2010) approximately 20%, and the economic group most affected by the Israeli restrictions was workers in the agriculture sector (Al Janiya Village Council, 2010).

### Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 30.7% of the Al Janiya labor force was economically active, of whom 86.4% were employed, 69.1% were not economically active, 50.6% were students, and 34.6% were housekeepers (See Table 3).

**Table 3: Al Janiya population (10 years and above) by sex and employment status-2007**

SEX	Economically Active				Not Economically Active						Un-known	Total
	Employed	Currently Unemployed	Unemployed (Never worked)	Total	Students	House-keeping	Unable to work	Not working & Not looking for work	Other	Total		
M	185	20	10	215	131	-	34	1	2	168	1	384
F	24	2	1	27	144	188	40	-	4	376	-	403
T	209	22	11	242	275	188	74	1	6	544	1	787

Source: PCBS, March 2009. Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, Final Results

## Agricultural Sector

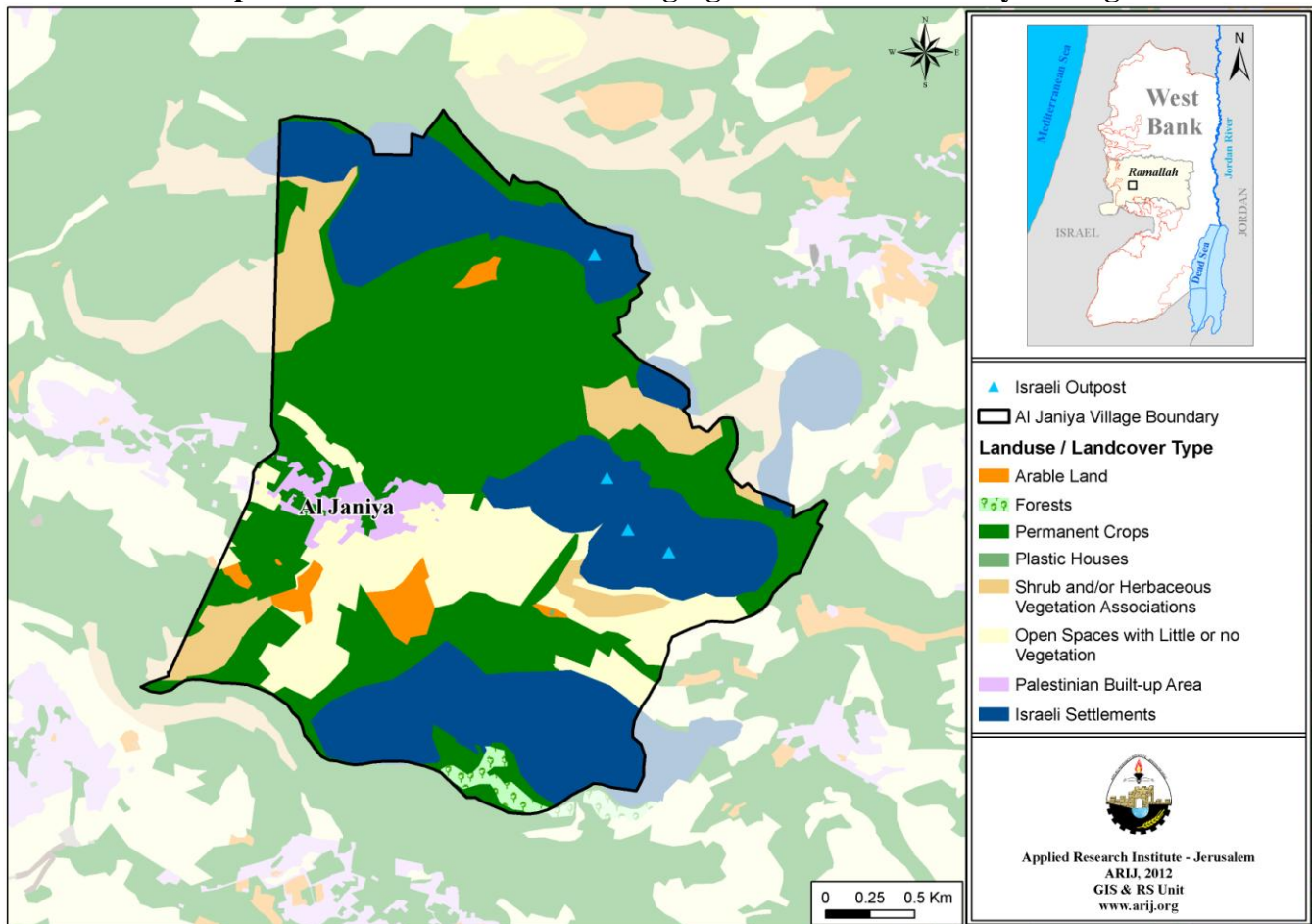
Al Janiya has a total area of around 8,519 dunums of which 4,452 are considered ‘arable’ land and 189 dunums are registered as ‘residential’ (See Table 4 and Map 3).

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

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (4,452)				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					
8,519	189	3,643	1	628	180	0	68	1,142	0	2,668

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012.

**Map 3: Land use/land cover and Segregation Wall in Al Janiya Village**



Source: ARIJ GIS Unit, 2012

Table 5 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open-cultivated vegetables in Al Janiya. The most common crop cultivated within this area is tomato.

**Table 5: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Al Janiya village (dunum)**

Fruity vegetables		Leafy vegetable		Green legumes		Bulbs		Other vegetables		Total area	
RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.
31	0	0	0	10	0	3	0	0	0	<b>44</b>	<b>0</b>

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

Table 6 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. Al Janiya is famous for olive cultivation; there are 3,146 dunums of land planted with olive trees.

**Table 6: Total area of fruit and olive trees in Al Janiya Village (dunum)**

Olives		Citrus		Stone-fruits		Pome fruits		Nuts		Other fruits		Total area	
Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.
3,146	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	20	0	57	0	<b>3,248</b>	<b>0</b>

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

In terms of field crops and forage in Al Janiya, cereals, particularly wheat, are the most cultivated covering an area of about 130 dunums, in addition to the cultivation of dry legumes such as beans (See Table 7).

**Table 7: Total area of field crops in Al Janiya village (dunum)**

Cereals		Bulbs		Dry legumes		Oil crops		Forage crops		Stimulating crops		Other crops		Total area	
Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr
130	0	11	0	29	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	<b>210</b>	<b>0</b>

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

The difference between the two sets of results obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and by ARIJ's GIS Unit in sizes of agricultural areas is explained by the fact that the Ministry of Agriculture and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (2010) conducted a survey which used a definition of agricultural areas based on land ownership. Therefore, the areas included in the survey were those of actual holdings of agricultural areas instead of seasonal ones. The survey did not consider fragmented and small seasonal cultivated areas in residential and agricultural areas. ARIJ's survey, however, indicated the existence of a high proportion of small and fragmented holdings (home gardens) throughout the occupied Palestinian territories, thus accounting for the larger area of agricultural holdings calculated by ARIJ.

The field survey conducted by ARIJ shows that 9% of the residents in Al Janiya are rearing and keeping domestic animals such as sheep and goats (See Table 8).

**Table 8: Livestock in Al Janiya village**

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
0	74	29	0	0	0	0	40,000	1,000	0

\*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

*Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009*

There are also around 4 kilometers of agricultural roads in the village, suitable only for tractors and agricultural machinery (Al Janiya Village Council, 2010):

The agricultural sector in the village faces some obstacles, mainly (Al Janiya Village Council, 2010):

- The lack of financial and material support for farmers.
- The lack of equipment and seedlings.
- The confiscation of lands by the occupation forces.
- The lack of access to agricultural lands due to the occupation.
- The lack of water resources.
- The existence of military checkpoints

## Institutions and Services

Al Janiya village has very few governmental institutions. These include a post office division, in addition to a number of local institutions and associations that provide services to various sectors of society. These include (Al Janiya Village Council, 2010):

- **Al Janiya Village Council:** Founded in 1996 by the Ministry of Local Government with the goal of taking care of issues in the village and providing various services to its population.
- **Al Janiya Sports Club:** Founded in 1988 with an interest in all sports and cultural activities and services.
- **Al Janiya Women Society:** Founded in 2004 and is interested in women's issues and affairs in the village. The Society also provides different activities for women, including embroidery courses.

## Infrastructure and Natural Resources

### Electricity and Telecommunication Services:

Al Janiya has been connected to a public electricity network since 1985. It is served by Jerusalem Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the village. Approximately 100% of the housing units in the village are connected to the network. However, the village residents face some problems concerning electricity, mainly (Al Janiya Village Council, 2010):

1. The weak electrical power supply.
2. The location of the high pressure network near residential areas.
3. The network's need for expansion.
4. The high costs of electricity.

Al Janiya is connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 97% of the housing units within the village boundaries are connected to phone lines (Al Janiya Village Council, 2010).

### **Transportation Services:**

8 buses are the main means of transportation in Al Janiya and are used by the residents to travel from the village to Ramallah city. In addition to the lack of vehicles and services provided in the transportation sector, travelers suffer from the existence of earth mounds and military checkpoints (Al Janiya Village Council, 2010). There are 3.5km of main roads, 1km of which are paved and in good condition and 2.5km which are paved but in poor condition, and 7km of secondary unpaved roads (Al Janiya Village Council, 2010).

### **Water Resources:**

Al Janiya is provided with water by the West Bank Water Department through the public water network established in 1984. Approximately 100% of the housing units are connected to this network (Al Janiya Village Council, 2011). The quantity of water supplied to Al Janiya in 2008 was approximately 19,854 cubic meters/ year (PWA, 2009); therefore, the average rate of water supply per capita in Al Janiya is 50 liters per day. However, no Al Janiya citizen consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are recorded at around 42%. 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 Al Janiya is 29 liters per day (Al Janiya Village Council, 2011). The rate experienced by Al Janiya residents is low compared with the minimum quantity of 100 liters proposed by the World Health Organization.

There are 18 household harvesting cisterns in the village. Each cubic meter of water from the public network costs 2.7 NIS (Al Janiya Village Council, 2011).

### **Sanitation:**

Al Janiya lacks a public sewerage network with most of the village residents using cesspits as the main means of waste water disposal (Al Janiya Village Council, 2011).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day is approximately 25 cubic meters, or 9,212 cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the village it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is 20 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:**

Al Janiya Village Council is the official body responsible for managing 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 has been charged to the population serviced by domestic solid

waste collection and transportation services which is about 1 NIS/month per capita. However, the collected fees are not considered sufficient for good management of solid waste, as only 60% of fees are collected from the citizens (Al Janiya Village Council, 2011).

Most of the population in Al Janiya benefit from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags and then transferred to certain locations due to lack of containers in the locality. The Village Council collects the solid waste twice a week and transports it using a private tractor to the village dumping site, 1km from the locality, where it is burnt (Al Janiya Village Council, 2011).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Al Janiya is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Al Janiya residents is nearly 0.8 tons, or 279 tons per year (ARIJ WERU, 2012).

## **Environmental Conditions**

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

### **Water Crisis**

- Water is cut off by the West Bank Water Department for long periods of time during summer in several neighborhoods of the village for several reasons:
  - (1) Israeli control over Palestinian water resources.
  - (2) High rate of water losses, because the water network is old and in need of rehabilitation and renovation.

### **Wastewater Management**

- The absence of a public sewage network means that Al Janiya residents are forced to use unhygienic cesspits for the disposal of wastewater, and/or to discharge wastewater in the streets. This is particularly common in winter, as citizens cannot afford the high cost of sewage tankers during this period. These methods facilitate environmental damage, health problems, and the spread of epidemics and diseases in the village. This wastewater also contaminates the groundwater because most cesspits are built without lining, allowing wastewater to enter into the ground and avoiding the need to use sewage tankers. Moreover, the untreated wastewater collected from cesspits by sewage tankers is disposed of in open areas without concern for the damage it causes to the environment and to residents' health.

### **Solid Waste Management:**

The lack of a central sanitary landfill to serve Al Janiya 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 Israeli Occupation

### Geopolitical status of Al Janiya

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed in 28<sup>th</sup> September 1995 between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Al Janiya lands were divided into areas B and C. Approximately 675 dunums (7.9% of the village's total 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. The rest of the village area, constituting 7,844 dunums (92.1% of the total area), was 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 consent or authorization from the Israeli Civil Administration. Most of the lands lying within Area C are agricultural areas and open spaces (table 9).

**Table 9: The Geopolitical Divisions of Al Janiya village according to the Oslo II Interim Agreement**

Area	Area in dunums	Percent of Total village area
Area A	0	0
Area B	675	7.9
Area C	7,844	92.1
Nature Reserve	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,519</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2012*

### Al Janiya Village and the Israeli Occupation

Thousands of dunums of land have been lost by Al Janiya due to Israeli confiscations to build settlements or to construct Israeli bypass roads to connect neighboring settlements. Approximately 2,534 dunums have been confiscated by Israel in Al Janiya (29.7% of the total village area) since the Israeli occupation of the West Bank began. Lands have been confiscated to build the Dolev and Talmon settlements, which are inhabited by more than 4,000 Israeli settlers (Table 10).



**Table 10: Israeli Settlements constructed over Al Janiya village's lands**

Settlement Name	Year of construction	Area confiscated	Population of settlers
Dolev	1983	867	1,266
Talmon	1989	1,667	2,872
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,534</b>	<b>4,138</b>

*Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2011*

In 2009, Israeli Defense Minister Ehud Barak ordered the Israeli civil administration to prepare plans for the construction of 300 settlement units in the Giv'at HaBricha outpost of the Israeli settlement Talmon. The construction plan will be implemented on lands previously confiscated by the Israeli Government and assigned as governmental property. The confiscation was carried out to cover up ongoing constructions in the outpost, which included building an additional 60 settlement units without a license. Palestinians living in the village presented a petition to the Israeli Supreme Court to stop the ongoing construction at Giv'at HaBricha, but in October 2011 the court announced its complete rejection of this petition; additionally, the court rejected the petitioners' request to ensure access to their agricultural lands in the vicinity of the settlement.

Attacks by Israeli settlers living in settlements near Al Janiya are a significant problem for Palestinian residents of the village. Frequent Israeli attacks have meant that the nearby settlements dominate more Palestinian land; settlers have vandalized Palestinian properties and attacked agricultural lands, uprooting hundreds of fruit trees. In October 2011 a group of settlers from Dolev and Talmon damaged and uprooted tens of olive trees in the village, posting signs on some other trees which read "The ownership of this tree has been transferred to a Jewish property. You are prohibited from getting near it". Israeli settlers also control a water spring in the village and ban the village's residents from using it.

During the last two decades Israel has constructed 232 outposts within the West Bank. These outposts form the nucleus for the development of new settlements and are composed of mobile caravans stationed on the stolen lands by settlers; they tend to be contiguous of nearby mother settlements. The epidemic of Israeli outposts began with a Sharonian call for Jewish settlers to take control over Palestinian hilltops to prevent their transfer to Palestinians in negotiations. Although successive Israeli governments have not legalized this phenomenon, the administration frequently justifies the act and its continuity on security grounds. Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) have helped Israeli settlers to move and settle in these outposts, in addition to protecting and providing them with the necessary infrastructure to guarantee their continued existence. Al Janiya is one of the Palestinian villages that have had their lands seized for the establishment of four outposts during the last years. These outposts are the 'Pool hill compound', the 'Caravan compound', the 'School compound', and Niria.

The Israeli Government has also confiscated lands from Al Janiya village to open bypass roads 463 and 465, connecting the established Israeli settlements with each other and with the nearby settlements to the west (Modi'in Illit Settlement), east, and north. The real threat of bypass roads lies in the buffer zone formed by the IOF along these roads, which extends to approximately 75 m on each side of the road and therefore dramatically increases the area of land confiscated to build the road.

## Issued Military Orders in Al Janiya Village

The Israeli Occupation Army has issued military order 95/15/T to confiscate lands in Al Janiya and Beitillu villages to construct a bypass road.

## Development Plans and Projects

### Implemented Projects

Al Janiya village council has implemented several development projects in Al Janiya, during the last five years (See Table 11).

**Table 11: Implemented Development Plans and Projects in Al Janiya During the Last Five Years**

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Construction of toilet units & walls around the school	Educational	2010	UNDP
Pavement of the school's yard	Educational	2010	UNDP
Rehabilitation of the kindergarten	Educational	2011	Al Janiya Residents
Pavement of part of the main street	Infrastructure	2009	PECDAR
<b>Source: Al Janiya Village Council, 2010</b>			

### Proposed Projects

Al Janiya 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 perspective of the participants in the workshop:

1. Renovating 7km of the water network (external and internal).
2. Providing financial support and funds to finish the construction of the stadium.
3. Constructing agricultural roads (6km).
4. Constructing agricultural wells for the irrigation of crops.
5. Reclaiming agricultural lands and providing land fences to protect them from external threats.
6. Constructing a services complex to include medical and social services on the village land.
7. Establishing a village park and recreational places for children.
8. Supporting the village club.
9. Establishing youth and educational institutions and providing courses in different fields.
10. Providing women's projects, such as sewing and food processing.
11. Establishing a sewage network (6km).
12. Supporting poor families in the village through livestock and agricultural projects.

## Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Al Janiya suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 12 shows the development priorities and needs in the village according to the village council's point of view (Al Janiya Village Council, 2010).

**Table 12: Development Priorities and Needs in Al Janiya**

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
<b>Infrastructural Needs</b>					
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*			9km*
2	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks	*			5km
3	Extending the Water Network to Cover New Built up Areas	*			6.5km
4	Construction of New Water Networks	*			5km
5	Rehabilitation/ Construction of New Wells or Springs	*			2 springs
6	Construction of Water Reservoirs	*			1500 cups
7	Construction of a Sewage Disposal Network	*			6km
8	Construction of a New Electricity Network	*			5km
9	Providing Containers for Solid Waste Collection	*			120 containers
10	Providing Vehicles for Collecting Solid Waste	*			1 vehicle
11	Providing a Sanitary Landfill	*			
<b>Health Needs</b>					
1	Building of New Clinics or Health Care Centres	*			a health center
2	Rehabilitation of Old Clinics or Health Care Centres	*			a health center
3	Purchasing of Medical Equipment and Tools	*			
<b>Educational Needs</b>					
1	Building of New Schools	*			secondary level
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools	*			
3	Purchasing of New Equipment for Schools	*			libraries & laboratories
<b>Agriculture Needs</b>					
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands	*			100 dunums
2	Building Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns		*		40 cistern
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock		*		15 barracks
4	Veterinary Services		*		
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals		*		60 tons per year
6	Construction of New Greenhouses		*		3 greenhouses
7	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses			*	
8	Field Crops Seeds		*		
9	Plants and Agricultural Supplies		*		

\*3km are main roads, 3km are sub roads and 3km are agricultural roads

Source: Al Janiya Village Council, 2010

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