

Jibiya 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>.

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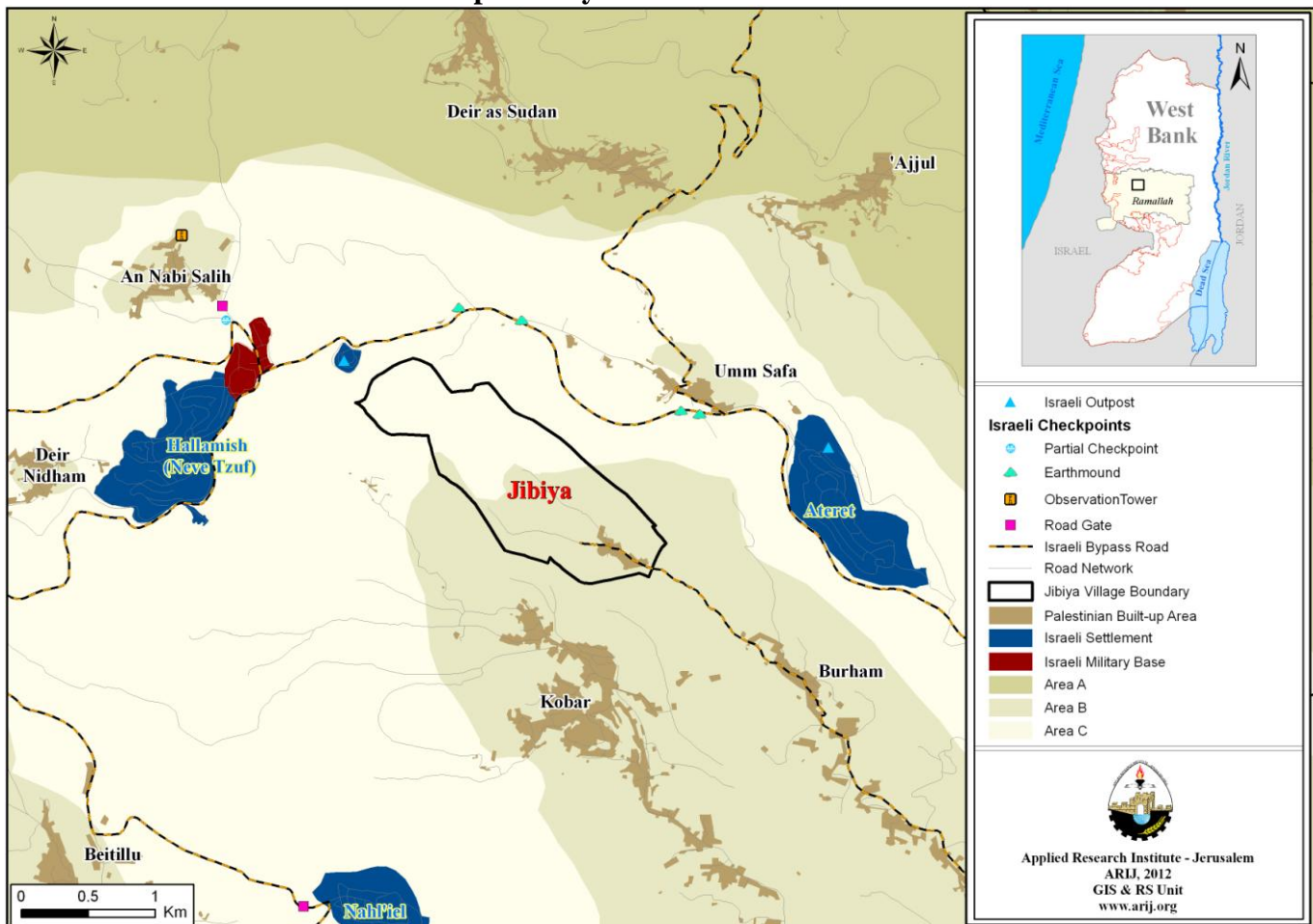
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Jibiya Village Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Jibiya is a Palestinian village in the Ramallah Governorate located 11.2km north of Ramallah City. Jibiya is bordered by Umm Safa and Burham villages' territories to the east, Umm Safa village territories to the north, Umm Safa and Kobar villages' territories to the west, and Kobar village to the south (ARIJ GIS, 2012) (See map 1).

Map 1: Jibiya location and borders



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012.

Jibiya is located at an altitude of 646m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 681.1mm. The average annual temperature is 16 °C and the average annual humidity is approximately 61% (ARIJ GIS, 2012).

Since 2000, Jibiya has been governed by a village council included within the Joint Services Council of Birzeit. The Village Council is currently administrated by 2 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority. The village council owns a permanent headquarters but does not possess a vehicle for the collection of solid waste (Jibiya Village Council, 2011).

It is the responsibility of the village council to provide a number of services to the residents of Jibiya, including (Jibiya Village Council, 2011):

- Providing and maintaining the drinking water network.
- Providing an electricity network or generators.
- Solid waste collection, street cleaning, constructing, paving and rehabilitating roads, and providing public social services.
- Organizing construction and licensing processes.
- Implementing projects and case studies for the village.
- Protecting archaeological and historical sites in the village.
- Protecting governmental properties.

History

The etymology of Jibiya's name is unknown (Jibiya Village Council, 2011). The establishment of the locality dates back to ancient times, and its current residents are descended from the indigenous inhabitants of the village (Jibiya Village Council, 2011) (See Photo 1).

Photos of Jibiya

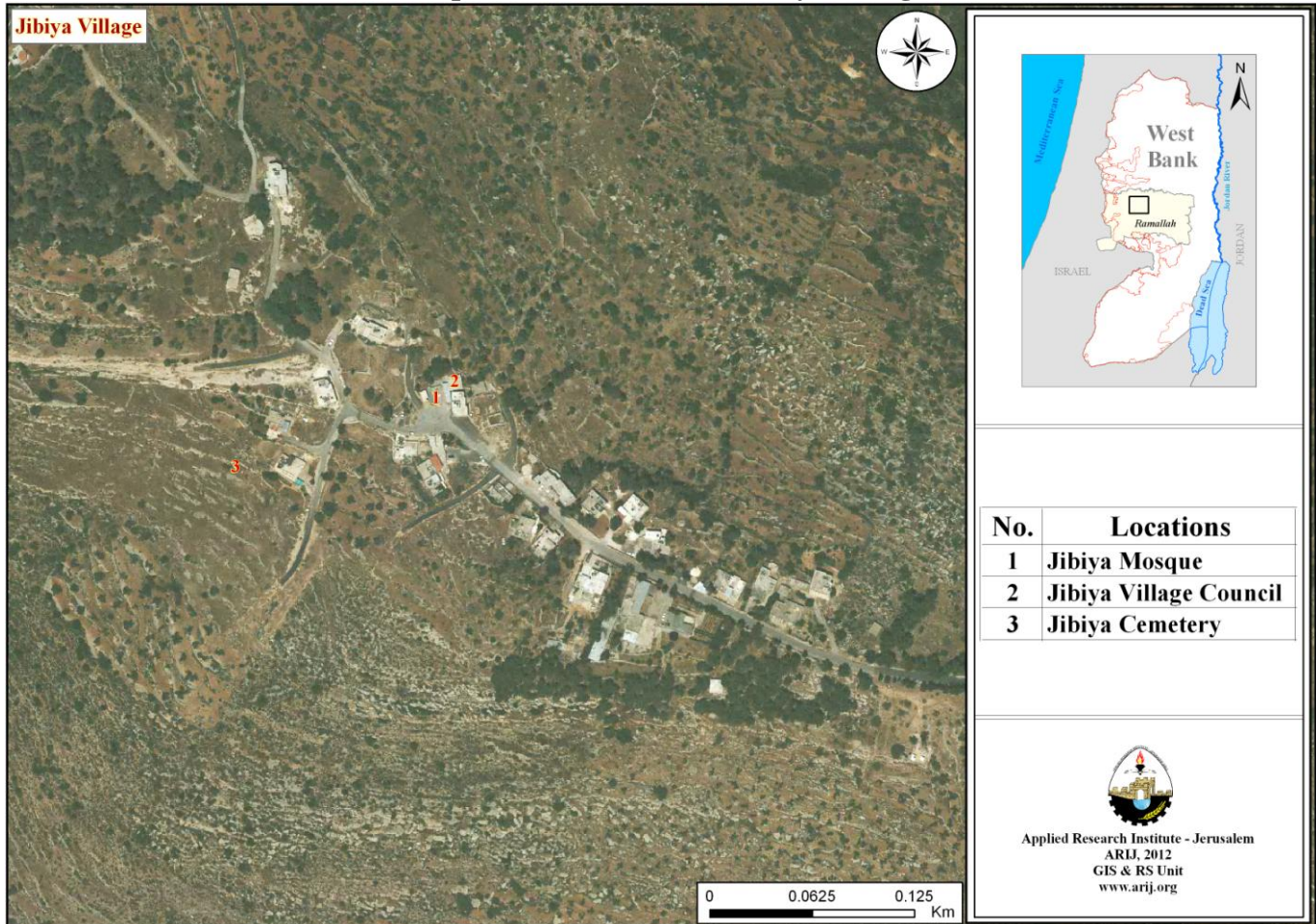


ARIJ Photo Courtesy

Religious and Archaeological Sites

There is one mosque in the village, Jibiya Mosque. There are several sites of archaeological interest: pools carved in rocks, graves, and Khirbet Massiya which contains remains of the old city, a street, columns, mosaic fragments, and oil presses (Al Dabbagh, 1991) (See Map 2).

Map 2: Main locations in Jibiya Village



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012.

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Jibiya in 2007 was 139, of whom 67 were male and 72 female. There are 26 households living in 33 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 Jibiya was as follows: 32.4% were less than 15 years of age, 59.7% between 15 - 64 years of age, and 3% in the 65 years of age or over category. Data additionally showed that the sex ratio of

males to females in the village was 93.1:100, meaning that males and females constituted 48.2% and 51.8% of the population respectively.

Families

Jibiya residents are from several families, mainly the Abu Ziyad, 'Afanah, An Najjab, Abd al Jawad, Shalash and Dar Hamad families (Jibiya Village Council, 2011).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among Jibiya population was approximately 8.7%, of whom 100% were females. Of the literate population, 11.7% could only read and write, with no formal education 19.4% had elementary education, 31.1% had preparatory education, 14.6% had secondary education, and 14.6% had completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the village of Jibiya, by sex and educational attainment in 2007.

Table 1: Jibiya population (10 years of age 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	-	4	10	15	9	1	5	-	-	-	-	44
F	9	8	10	17	6	3	6	-	-	-	-	59
T	9	12	20	32	15	4	11	-	-	-	-	103

Source: PCBS, 2009.

There are no schools or kindergartens in the village (Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011).

Due to the lack of educational provisions in the village students attend neighboring villages' schools, including Burham & Jibiya Co-educated Elementary School in Burham village, 3km from Jibiya (Jibiya Village Council, 2011).

The residents face some obstacles and problems concerning the educational sector in Jibiya, mainly:

- The lack of financial income to the educational sector.
- The lack of means of transportations to schools.
- The absence of schools and kindergartens in the village.

Health Status

There are no health services available in Jibiya village. Therefore, residents of Jibiya use health centers and clinics in Bir Zeit, 5km from the locality (Jibiya Village Council, 2011).

In addition to the lack of health centers in the village, the health sector faces some obstacles and problems including:

- The lack of an ambulance.
- The lack of financial support for the sector.

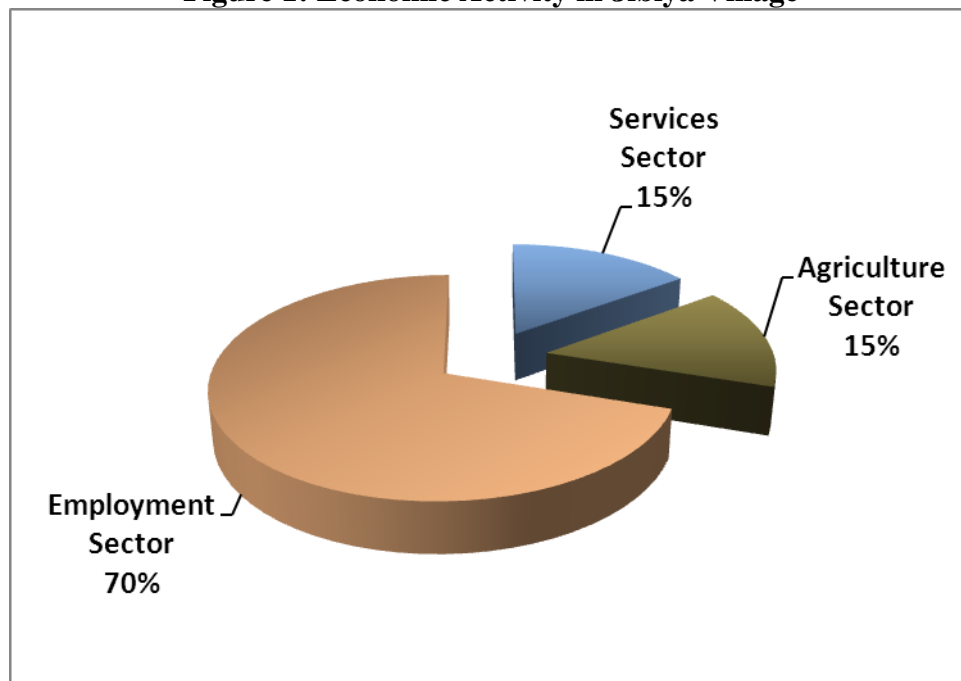
Economic Activities

The economy in Jibiya is dependent on several economic sectors, mainly the employees sector which absorbs 70% of the village workforce (See Figure 1).

The results of a field survey conducted by the ARIJ team in 2011 for the distribution of labor by economic activity in Jibiya are as follows:

- Government or Private Employees Sector (70%)
- Agriculture Sector (15%)
- Services Sector (15%)

Figure 1: Economic Activity in Jibiya Village



Source: Jibiya Village Council, 2011

There is one grocery store in the village (Jibiya Village Council, 2011).

The unemployment rate in Jibiya reached around 10% in 2011 and the economic groups most affected by the Israeli actions and restrictions in the village have been (Jibiya Village Council, 2011):

1. Workers in the agriculture sector.
2. Workers in the services sector.

Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 35% of Jibiya labor force was economically active, of whom 94.4% were employed, 65% were not economically active, 65.7% were students, and 25.4% were housekeepers (See Table 2).

Table 2: Jibiya population (10 years of age 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	26	-	-	26	17	-	-	1	-	18	-	44
F	8	2	-	10	27	17	4	-	1	49	-	59
T	34	2	-	36	44	17	4	1	1	67	-	103

Source: PCBS, March 2009.

Agricultural Sector

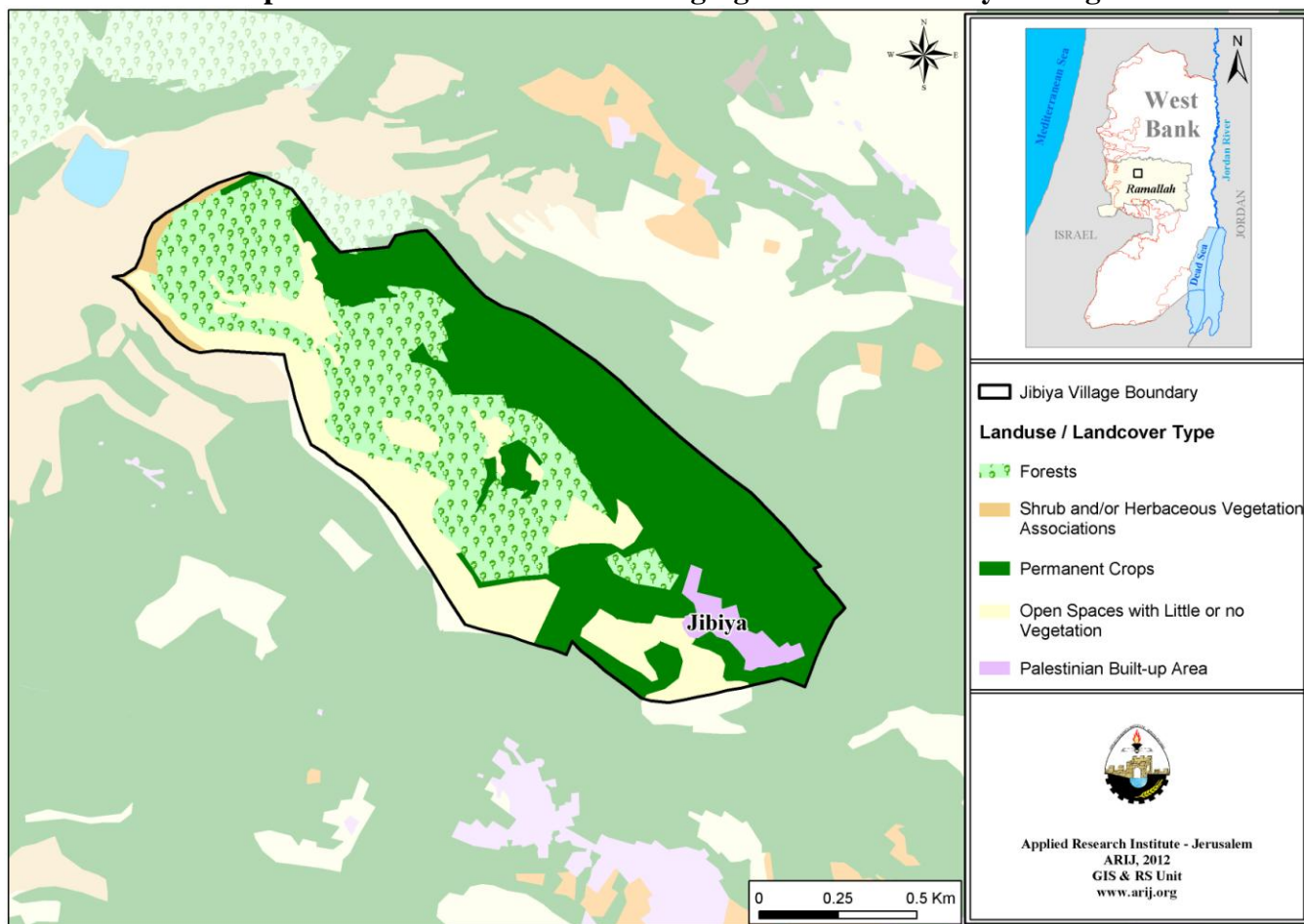
Jibiya has a total area of around 1,646 dunums of which 728 are considered 'arable' land and 41 dunums are registered as 'residential' (See Table 3 and Map 3).

Table 3: Land use and land cover in Jibiya village in 2010 (area in dunum)

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (728)				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					
1646	41	705	0	23	0	0	535	342	0	0

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012.

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



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012.

Table 4 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open-cultivated vegetables in Jibiya. The most commonly cultivated crop within this area is tomatoes.

Table 4: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Jibiya 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.
8	0	0	0	10	0	5	0	0	0	23	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

Table 5 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. Jibiya is famous for olives; there are 519 dunums of land planted with olive trees.

Table 5: Total area of fruit and olive trees in Jibiya 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.
519	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	35	0	20	0	581	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

In terms of field crops and forage in Jibiya, cereals (in particular wheat) are the most cultivated, covering an area of about 55 dunums (See Table 6).

Table 6: Total area of field crops in Jibiya 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
55	0	9	0	3	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	77	0

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 the ARIJ team in 2011 shows that 1% of the residents in Jibiya rear and keep domestic animals such as sheep and goats (See Table 7).

Table 7: Livestock in Jibiya village

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
0	24	212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009

There are also around 5 kilometers of agricultural roads in the village, divided as follows:

Table 8: Agricultural Roads in Jibiya Village and their Lengths

Suitability of Agricultural Roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	3
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	-
For animals only	2
Unsuitable	-

Source: Jibiya Village Council, 2011

However, the agricultural sector in the village suffers many obstacles and problems, including (Jibiya Village Council, 2011):

1. The lack of water resources.
2. The lack of capital.
3. Land confiscation by the Israeli occupation forces.

Institutions and Services

Jibiya village has no governmental institutions. It has one local institution, **Jibiya Village Council**, which was founded in 2000 by the Ministry of Local to solve issues in the village and provide various services to its population (Jibiya Village Council, 2011).

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services:

Jibiya has been connected to a public electricity network since 1967. 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 (Jibiya Village Council, 2011).

Jibiya is connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 70% of the housing units within the village boundaries are connected to phone lines (Jibiya Village Council, 2011).

Transportation Services:

There is one taxi in Jibiya village. Most residents use their own private cars for transportation. However, the residents encounter difficulties due to the existence of earth mounds and military checkpoints on roads (Jibiya Village Council, 2010). There are 35km of main roads and 3km of secondary roads in the village (See Table 9) (Jibiya Village Council, 2011).

Table 9: Roads in Jibiya village

Status of Internal Roads	Road Length (km)	
	Main	Sub
1. Paved & in good condition	5	3
2. Paved but in poor condition	-	-
3. Unpaved	30	-

Source: Jibiya Village Council, 2011

Water Resources:

Jibiya is provided with water by Jerusalem Water Authority through the public water network established in 1982. Approximately 100% of the housing units are connected to this network (Jibiya Village Council, 2011). The quantity of water supplied to Jibiya in 2010 was approximately 3,192 cubic meters/ year; therefore, the average rate of water supply per capita in Jibiya is 63 liters per day (Jerusalem Water Authority, 2011). However, no Jibiya citizen consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are recorded at around 26.5%. These losses happen at the main source, major transport lines, in the distribution network, and at the household level. Therefore the rate of water consumption per capita in Jibiya is 46 liters per day (Jerusalem Water Authority, 2011). The rate experienced by Jibiya residents is low compared with the minimum quantity of 100 liters proposed by the World Health Organization.

To determine water costs, the water authority has adopted an upward rate where the price of water increases with increasing consumption. Table 10 shows the price of water by category of consumption.

Table 10: Water tariffs of Jerusalem Water Authority adopted since 01.01.2012

Consumption Category (m ³)	Domestic (NIS/m ³)	Industrial (NIS/m ³)	Tourist (NIS/m ³)	Commercial (NIS/m ³)	Public Institutions (NIS/m ³)
0 – 5	4.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4
5.1 – 10	4.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	4.5
10.1 – 20	5.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	5.6
20.1 – 30	6.8	8.1	8.1	8.1	6.8
30.1+	9	9.9	10.8	9	9

Source: Jerusalem Water Authority, 2012

Sanitation:

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

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day is approximately 5.1 cubic meters, or 1,877 cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the village it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is 2 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:

Bir Zeit Municipality is the official body 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 has been charged to the population serviced by domestic solid waste collection and transportation services which is about 20 NIS/month (Jibiya Village Council, 2011).

Most of the population in Jibiya benefit from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags and then transferred to 8 containers distributed throughout the locality. Birzeit Municipality then collects the solid waste from the containers once a week and transports it through a vehicle to Bir Zeit random dumping site, 10km from the locality, where it is burnt (Jibiya Village Council, 2011).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Jibiya is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Jibiya residents is nearly 0.1 tons, or 35.5 tons per year (ARIJ WERU, 2012).

Environmental Conditions

Like other towns and villages in the governorate, Jibiya 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 Jerusalem Water Authority for long periods of time in several neighborhoods of the village for several reasons:
 - (1) Israeli control over Palestinian water resources causes problems in the organization of water pumping and distribution among populations. The Jerusalem Water Authority distributes water to various areas on an interval basis because the amount of water available is not sufficient to supply everyone's needs simultaneously.
 - (2) High rate of water losses, because the water network is old and in need of rehabilitation and renovation.
- The lack of a public reservoir in the village to cover the residents' water needs during water cut-offs.

Wastewater Management

- The absence of a public sewage network means that Jibiya residents are forced to use unhygienic cesspits for the disposal of wastewater, and/or discharge wastewater in the streets. This is particularly common in winter, as citizens cannot afford the high cost of sewage tankers during this period. These methods facilitate environmental damage, health problems, and the spread of epidemics and diseases in the village. This wastewater also contaminates the groundwater because most cesspits are built without lining, allowing wastewater to enter into the ground and avoiding the need to use sewage tankers. Moreover, the untreated wastewater collected from 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 Jibiya and the other neighboring communities in the governorate is due mainly to the obstacles created by the Israeli authorities for local and national institutions in granting licenses to establish such a landfill, because the appropriate land is within Area C and under Israeli control. Additionally, the implementation of such projects depends on funding from donor countries. The lack of a sanitary landfill is a source of pollution to the groundwater and soil through the leachate produced from the solid waste, and produces bad odors and distortion of the landscape

Impact of the Israeli Occupation

Geopolitical Status of Jibiya Village

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28th September 1995 between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Jibiya was divided into areas 'B' and 'C'. Approximately 846 dunums (51.4% of the total village area) were assigned as Area B, where the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) has complete control over civil matters but Israel continues to have overriding responsibility for security. Area B constitutes most of the inhabited Palestinian areas, including municipalities, villages, and some camps. Most of the village's population resides in Area B which constitutes a very small area in comparison to the total area of the village. Approximately 800 dunums (48.6% of the total village area) is classified as Area C, where Israel retains full control over security and administration. In Area C Palestinian building and land management is prohibited unless through a permit given by the Israeli Civil Administration. Most of the lands lying within Area C are agricultural and open spaces (Table 11).

Table 11: The geopolitical divisions of Jibiya village according to the Oslo II interim agreement in 1995

Area	Area in dunums	Percent of Total village area
Area A	0	0
Area B	846	51.4
Area C	800	48.6
Nature Reserve	0	0
Total	1,646	100

Source: ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2012

The Israeli government has confiscated lands from Jibiya to open Israeli bypass roads 4 and 566. These roads were constructed to connect the established Israeli settlements enclosing the village. The real threat of bypass roads lies in the buffer zone formed by the Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) along these roads, which extends to approximately 75 m on each side of the road, dramatically increasing the area of land affected.

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

Jibiya village council has implemented one development project in Jibiya during the last five years (See Table 12).

Table 12: Implemented Development Plans and Projects in Jibiya During the Last Five Years

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Pavement of Main Roads	Infrastructure	2005	U.N.D.P

Source: Jibiya Village Council, 2011

Proposed Projects

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

1. Rehabilitating the water network.
2. Providing a comprehensive settlement of the village territory.
3. Establishing a services complex.
4. Establishing a sewage network.
5. Establishing a wastewater treatment unit.

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Jibiya suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 13 shows the development priorities and needs in the village according to the village council's feedback (Jibiya Village Council, 2011).

Table 13: Development Priorities and Needs in Jibiya

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*			12km*
2	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks	*			20km
3	Extending the Water Network to Cover New Built up Areas	*			20km
4	Construction of New Water Networks	*			10km
5	Rehabilitation/ Construction of New Wells or Springs	*			Jibiya Spring
6	Construction of Water Reservoirs	*			2,000 cubic meters
7	Construction of a Sewage Disposal Network	*			15km
8	Construction of a New Electricity Network	*			20km
9	Providing Containers for Solid Waste Collection	*			2 containers
10	Providing Vehicles for Collecting Solid Waste	*			1
11	Providing a Sanitary Landfill	*			
Health Needs					
1	Building of New Clinics or Health Care Centres	*			a health center
2	Rehabilitation of Old Clinics or Health Care Centres			*	
3	Purchasing of Medical Equipment and Tools	*			
Educational Needs					
1	Building of New Schools	*			all levels
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools		*		
3	Purchasing of New Equipment for Schools	*			
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands	*			20 dunums
2	Building Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns	*			2 cisterns
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock	*			5 barracks
4	Veterinary Services			*	
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals			*	
6	Construction of New Greenhouses			*	
7	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses			*	
8	Field Crops Seeds			*	
9	Plants and Agricultural Supplies			*	

*7km are main roads, 5km are agricultural roads.

Source: Jibiya Village Council, 2011.

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