

# Jilijliya Village Profile



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## *Acknowledgments*

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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 Ramallah Governorate. These booklets came as a result of a comprehensive study of all localities 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 "Town Profiles and Needs Assessment;" the project funded by the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID).

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

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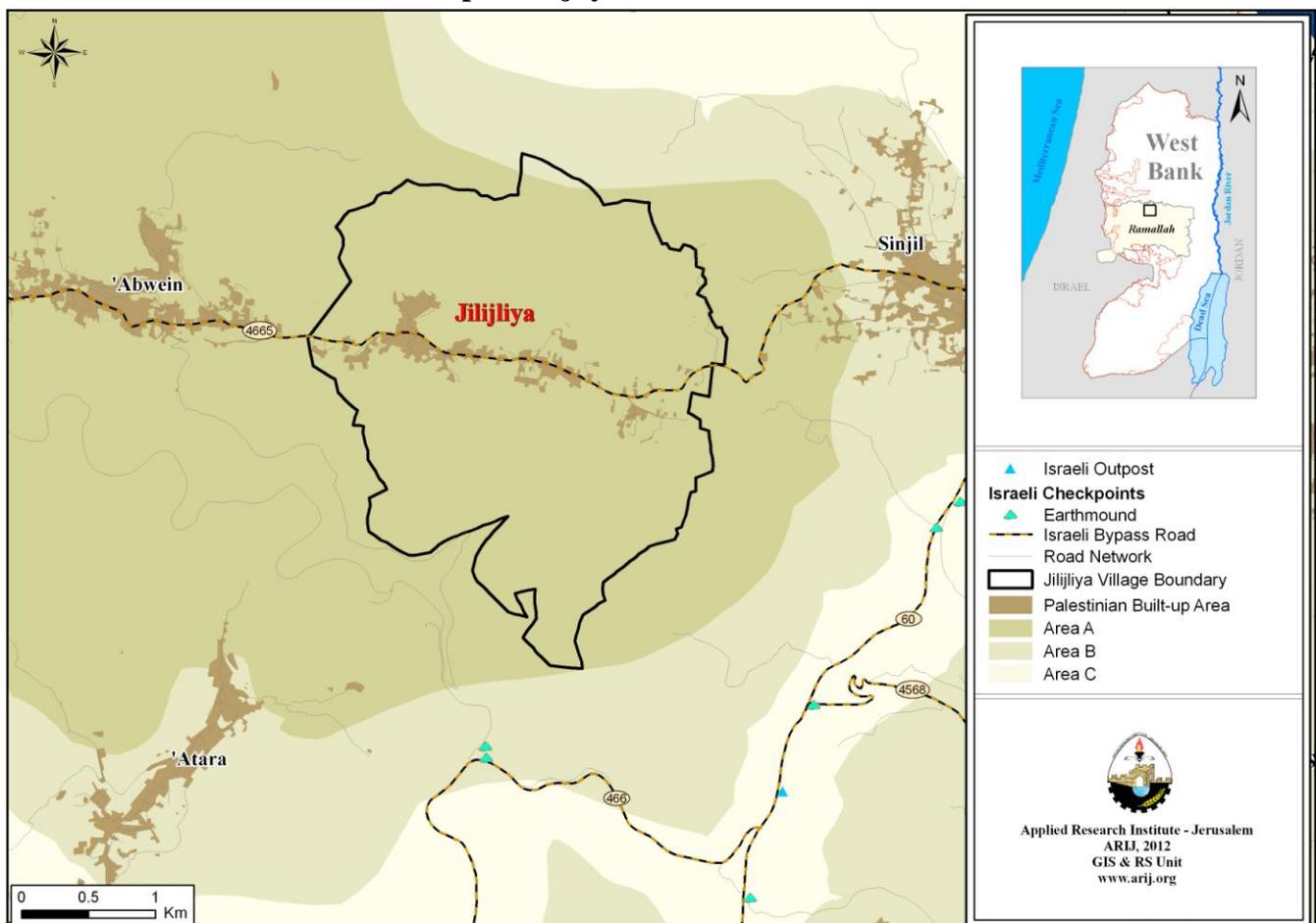
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# Jilijliya Village Profile

## Location and physical characteristics

Jilijliya is a Palestinian village in Ramallah Governorate, located (horizontally) 14.1km northeast of Ramallah City. It is bordered by Al Mazra'a ash Sharqiya village territories and Sinjil to the east, 'Abwein and Sinjil villages' territories to the north, 'Abwein to the west, and by Silwad and 'Abwein villages territories to the south (ARIJ-GIS, 2012) (See Map 1).

**Map 1: Jilijliya location and borders**



Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2012

The village is located at an altitude of 749 m above sea level. The mean annual rainfall in the village is 628.3 mm, the average annual temperature is 16 °C, and the average annual humidity is 60% (ARIJ-GIS, 2012).

A village council was established in 1997, which is included within the Joint Services Council for Sinjil, ‘Abwein and Jilijliya. It consists of 8 members, appointed by the Palestinian National Authority and one employee. It does not have a permanent headquarters but it owns a tractor for the collection of solid waste (Jilijliya Village Council, 2011). Main responsibilities of the Council include:

- Implementing major projects and studies pertaining to village development.
- Waste collection, street cleaning, pavement, rehabilitation and construction of roads, and providing social development services.
- Protecting historical and archeological places.

## History

According to the Village Council, the village was called Jilijliya in relation to the word “Jiljil” which means the loud sound of a bell or the high place (Jilijliya Village Council, 2011).

The village was constructed in 1700 AD and its population is composed of the native residents of the village (Jilijliya Village Council, 2011) (See photo below for Jilijliya village).

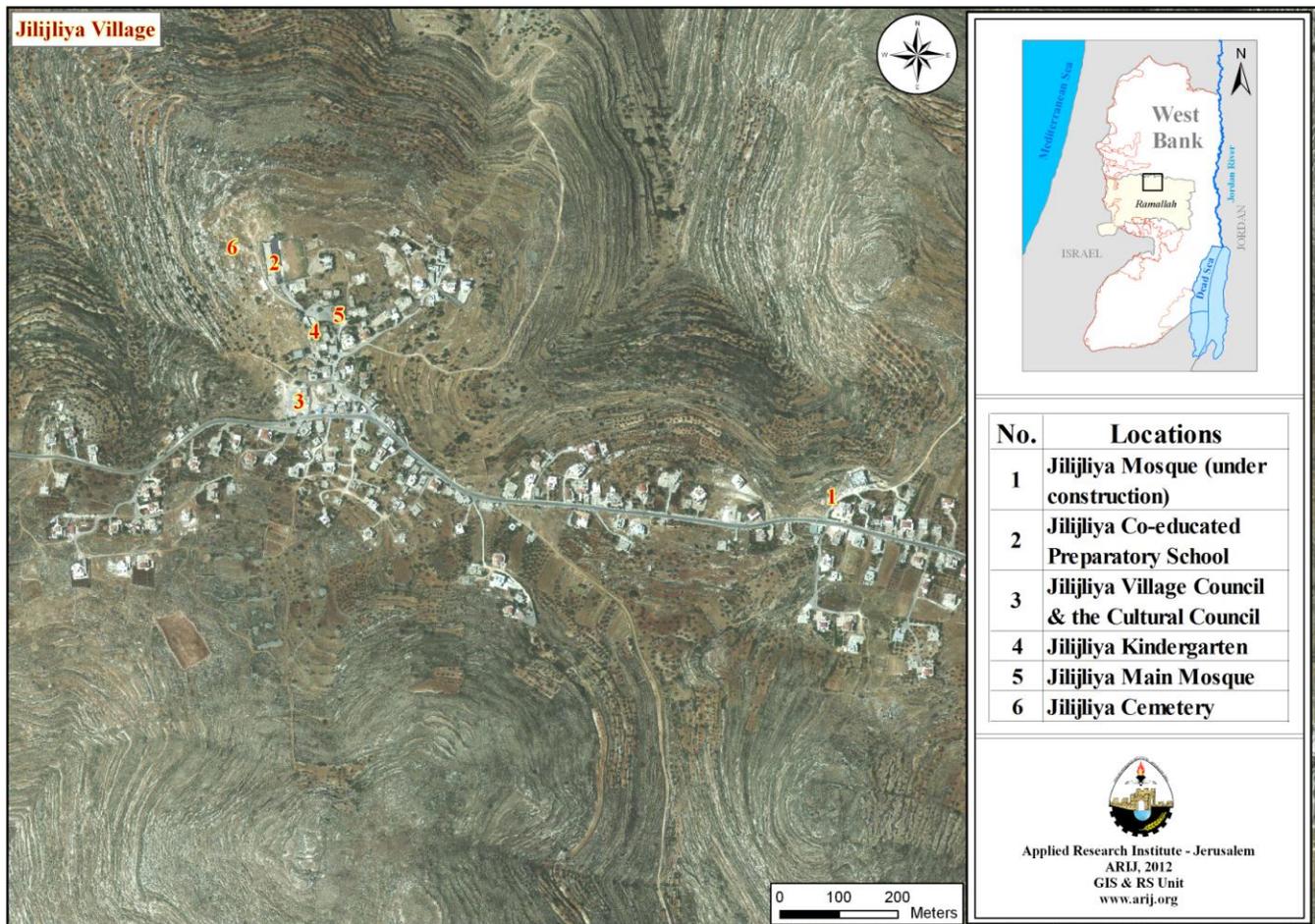
**Photo of Jilijliya**



## Religious and Archaeological Sites

Centers of community worship in the village include one mosque; Jilijliya Mosque. As for the archaeological sites, there are some important sites such as Khirbet ‘Alyata, Khirbet Sal’a and Khirbet Mas’ood (Jilijliya Village Council, 2011) (See map 2).

**Map 2: Main location in Jilijliya Village**



Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2012

## Demography and Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) Census in 2007, the total population of Jilijliya was 697 inhabitants, of whom 330 were males and 367 were females. There were also recorded to be 154 households and 222 housing units in the village.

## Age Group and Gender

The 2007 Census results for Jilijliya village showed the distribution of the population in terms of age group and sex, demonstrating that 36.3% of the total population was less than 15 years of age, 55.5% were in the 15-64 age group and 8% were recorded to be 65 years and above. The sex ratio in the village was 89.9:100, meaning that males and females constituted 47.3% and 52.7 % of the population, respectively.

## Families

There are many families living in the village, the most known being; Qattoom, 'As'ad, Ali, Qa'dan and Salem (Jilijliya Village Council, 2011).

## Immigration

The ARIJ conducted Survey in the village showed that there are around 150 persons have immigrated from the village since Al Aqsa Intifada in 2000 (Jilijliya Village Council, 2011).

## Education

According to the results of the PCBS, Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 11% of the population was illiterate, of whom the majority were females, constituting 91.8%. Of the literate population, 15.8% could only read and write with no formal education, 30.8% completed elementary education, 14.4% completed preparatory education, 4.3% completed secondary education, and 20.3% had a specialized academic degree (See table 1).

**Table 1: Jilijliya population (10 years and above) by sex and educational statement**

S e x	Illite- rate	Can read and write	Elem- entary	Prep- aratory	Secon- dary	Assoc- iate Diploma	Bache- lor	Higher Diploma	Master	Docto- rate	Not stated	Total
<b>M</b>	5	33	87	66	44	3	6	-	2	1	2	<b>249</b>
<b>F</b>	56	55	84	62	36	4	8	-	-	-	2	<b>307</b>
<b>T</b>	61	88	171	128	80	7	14	-	2	1	4	<b>556</b>

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

Source: PCBS, 2009.

As for educational institutions and schools, in 2010/2011 there are no schools or kindergartens run by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE). Due to the lack of schools in the village, which is a major problem suffered by its residents, most students seek education by going to Sinjil

Secondary School or ‘Abwein Secondary School (around 6 km and 3 km in distance from the village respectively) (Jilijliya Village Council, 2011).

## Health Sector

There are very few medical and health centers in the Village of Jilijliya; only one private physician clinic.

In case of emergencies, patients are transferred to hospitals or medical centers in neighboring villages for treatment, including the Relief Health Clinic in Sinjil, Ash Sheikha Fatima Hospital in Turmus’ayya, Masqat Hospital in ‘Arora or Ramallah Governmental Hospital in Ramallah city; around 6km, 10km, 5km and 30km in distance from the village respectively (Jilijliya Village Council, 2011).

However, the health sector in the village faces some obstacles and problems, mainly (Jilijliya Village Council, 2011):

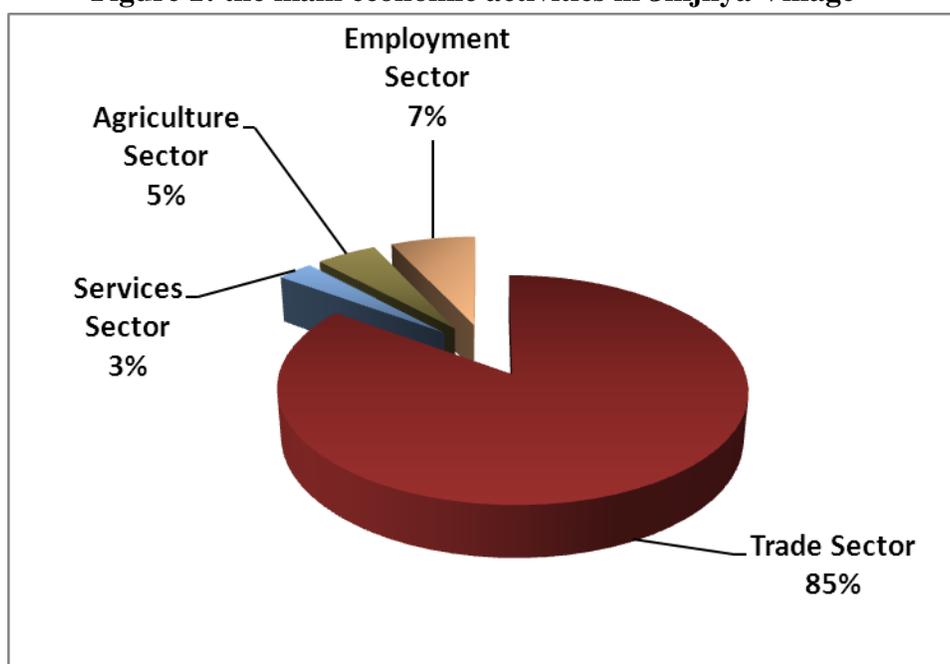
- The lack of an ambulance.
- The lack of health centers.

## Economic Activities

The economy of Jilijliya Village depends on many sectors, with the *trade sector* being the most important, (constituting 85% of Jilijliya labor force). Results of ARIJ field survey (in 2011) indicated that the second important sector is that of employment (Figure 1).

In Jilijliya there are only one grocery store and one weddings hall. Unemployment in Jilijliya has reached approximately 7% in 2011 (Jilijliya Village Council, 2011).

**Figure 1: the main economic activities in Jilijliya Village**



Source: Jilijliya Village Council, 2011

### Labor Force

According to the PCBS, Population, Housing and Establishment Census in 2007, 20.7% of the population was considered economically active of which 73% were employed, and 78.8% of the population were non-economically active of which 44.7% were students and 37.4% were involved in housekeeping (Table 2).

**Table 2: Jilijliya population (10 years 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		
<b>M</b>	79	5	14	<b>98</b>	104	2	28	8	8	<b>150</b>	1	<b>249</b>
<b>F</b>	5	5	7	<b>17</b>	92	162	33	1	-	<b>288</b>	2	<b>307</b>
<b>T</b>	84	10	21	<b>115</b>	196	164	61	9	8	<b>438</b>	3	<b>556</b>

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

## Agricultural Sector

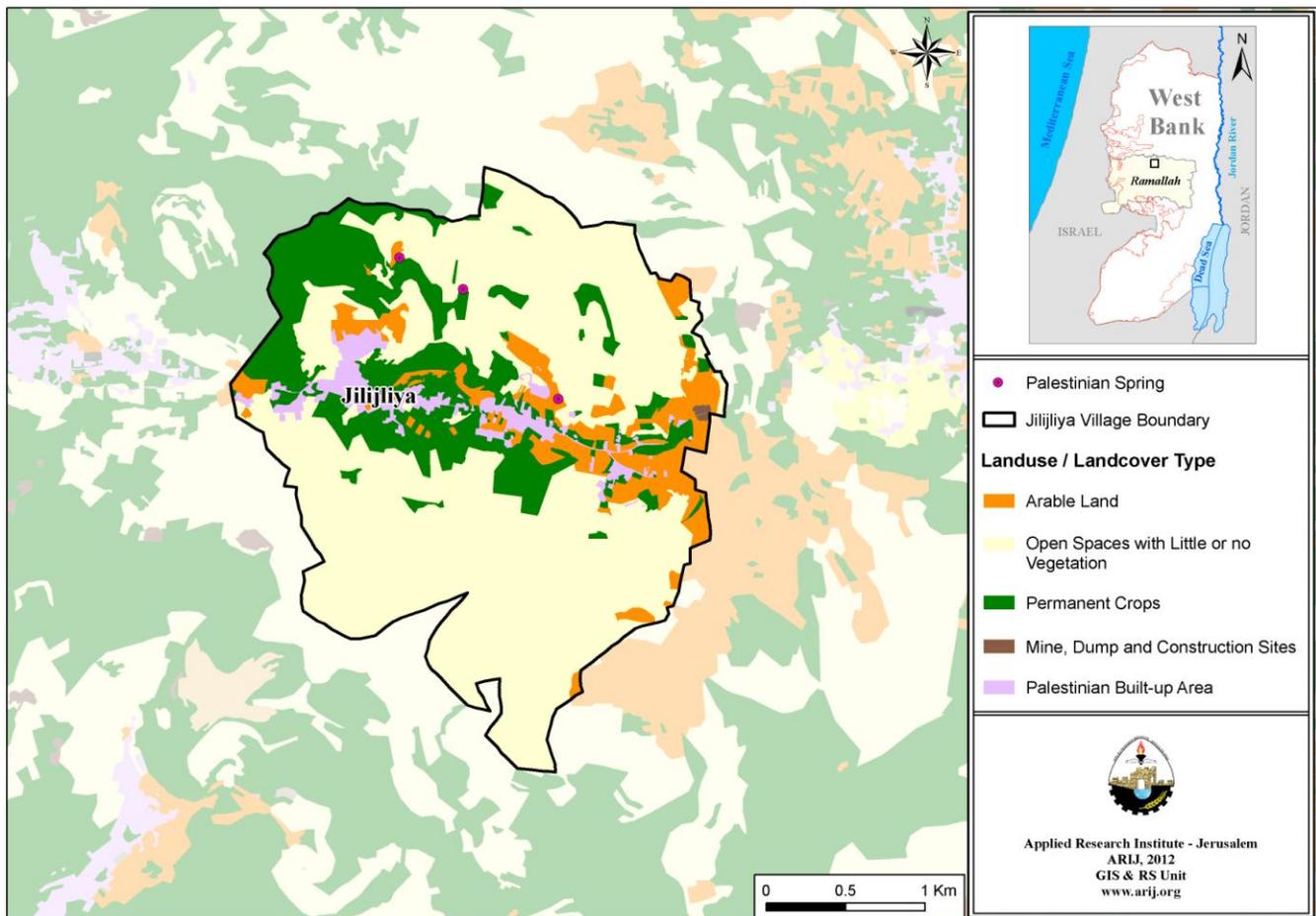
Jilijliya Village lies on an area of 7,499 dunams, of which 2,198 dunams are considered arable land, and 329 dunams are dedicated to residential services.

**Table 3: Land use and land cover in Jilijliya village in 2010 (area in dunam)**

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (2,198)				Inland water	Forests	Open Spaces	Area of Industrial, Commercial & Transport Unit	Area of Settlement, Military Bases & Wall Zone
		Permanent Crops	Green-houses	Range-lands	Arable lands					
7,499	329	1,472	0	0	726	0	0	4,963	8	0

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012.

**Map 3: Land use and land cover of Jilijliya Village, 2010**



Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2012

Table 4 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Jilijliya. Tomatoes are the main cultivated vegetables in the Village.

**Table 4: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Jilijliya Village (area in dunams)**

Fruity vegetables		Leafy vegetables		Green legumes		Bulbs		Other vegetables		Total area	
Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.
23	0	0	0	5	0	8	0	0	0	36	0

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

Source: Ministry of agriculture-Ramallah, 2009

As for cultivating fruits, Jilijliya Village is famous for olive trees, around 755 dunams are planted with olives (table 5).

**Table 5: Total area of horticulture and olive trees in Jilijliya Village (area in dunams)**

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.
755	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	10	0	50	0	817	0

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

Source: Ministry of agriculture-Ramallah, 2009

Table 6 shows the total area of field crops cultivated in Jilijliya, with cereals covering the largest area (approx. 470 dunams). The most important cultivated cereals include wheat. In addition, dry legumes are cultivated, with lentils cultivation being considered the most important.

**Table 6: Total area of horticulture and olive trees in Jilijliya Village (area in dunams)**

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.
470	0	24	0	37	0	2	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	583	0

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

Source: Ministry of agriculture-Ramallah, 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 staff shows that only 1% of the residents in Jilijliya rear and keep domestic animals; such as sheep, goats and bees (See Table 7).

**Table 7: Livestock in Jilijliya village**

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
0	105	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	18

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

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Ramallah, 2009

There are additionally around 20 km of agricultural roads in the village, divided as follows (Jilijliya Village Council, 2011) (See table 8).

**Table 8: Agricultural Roads in Jilijliya village and their Lengths**

Suitability of Agricultural Roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	-
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	-
For animals only	10
Unsuitable	10

Source: Jilijliya Village Council, 2011

The agricultural sector in Jilijliya suffers from many problems, mainly the lack of agricultural roads suitable for vehicles and/or tractors (Jilijliya Village Council, 2011).

## Institutions and Services

Jilijliya village has no governmental institutions, but a number of local institutions and associations that provide services to various sectors of society: children, youth, and women. The services are in the areas of culture, sports and others, including (Jilijliya Village Council, 2011):

- **Jilijliya Village Council:** Founded in 1997 with the goal of taking care of all the issues in the village and providing all kinds of services to its population.
- **Jilijliya Cultural Center:** Founded in 2003 by the village residents. The Center provides cultural and social services for the village residents.

## Infrastructure and Natural Resources

### Electricity & Telecommunication

Jilijliya has been provided with electricity network since 1986; served by Jerusalem Electricity Company, this being the main source of electricity in the Village. Approximately 85% of the housing

units in the Village are connected to the network. However, Jilijliya suffers some problems concerning the electricity sector, mainly (Jilijliya Village Council, 2011):

1. The high prices of electricity.
2. The networks need for maintenance.
3. The danger of the high pressure line in some areas.
4. Impeding the population development due to the high pressure.

Furthermore, the Village is connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 90% of the housing units are connected to phone lines (Jilijliya Village Council, 2011).

### Transportation Services:

Private cars are considered the main means of transportation in Jilijliya; with about 20 cars in the village, in addition to public taxis of neighboring villages, however, in addition to the lack of vehicles and services provided by them in the village, residents suffer from the existence of earth mounds and military checkpoints on roads (Jilijliya Village Council, 2011). As for the road network in the village; there are a total of 7.5 km of main roads and 3.9 km internal roads (Jilijliya Village Council, 2011).

**Table 9: Roads in Jilijliya village**

Status of Internal Roads	Road Length (km)	
	Main	Sub
<b>1. Paved &amp; in good condition</b>	3	0.7
<b>2. Paved but in poor condition</b>	2	0.7
<b>3. Unpaved</b>	2.5	2.5

Source: Jilijliya Village Council, 2011

### Water Resources:

The water company in Jerusalem provides the village with water through a water network that has been constructed since 1986. This network supplies water to 75% of housing units in the Village (Jilijliya Village Council, 2011). The quantity of water supplied to the village in 2010 reached approximately 29,000 m<sup>3</sup>/year (Jerusalem Water Authority, 2011), and thus the amount of water consumed per person is estimated to be 114 liter/capita/day. Nevertheless, residents of Jilijliya do not really consume this amount of water due to the water loss from transfer of water and distribution through the network from the main company provider to housing units, and it reaches to 26.5 %, and thus the average of water consumption per capita is 83.8 liter/capita/day (Jerusalem Water Authority, 2011).

It is worth mentioning that household rainwater harvesting cisterns are considered the alternative resource of water for the public network. There are 80 cisterns in the village; however, these are considered insufficient to meet the residents' needs of water. Also, there are 2 public water springs in the village; Al Balda spring and Sil'ah spring; with an average pumping rate of 10 and 40 cup/day respectively (Jilijliya Village Council, 2011).

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 <sup>3</sup> )	Domestic (NIS/m <sup>3</sup> )	Industrial (NIS/m <sup>3</sup> )	Tourist (NIS/m <sup>3</sup> )	Commercial (NIS/m <sup>3</sup> )	Public Institutions (NIS/m <sup>3</sup> )
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:**

Jilijliya village lacks a public sewage network; most of the population uses cesspits as main means for wastewater disposal (Jilijliya Village Council, 2011).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day, is approximately 46.7 cubic meters, or 17,057 cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the village, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is approximately 58.7 liters per day. The wastewater collected by cesspits is discharged by wastewater tankers directly to open areas or nearby valleys without any regard for the environment. Here it should be 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 and the public health (ARIJ WERU, 2012).

### **Solid Waste Management:**

Jilijliya Village Council is considered the official body responsible for the management of solid waste, i.e. solid waste collection and disposal, generated from the citizens and establishments in the Village. Due to the fact that the process of solid waste management is costly, a monthly fee has been charged on the population serviced by domestic solid waste collection and transportation services. The total collected comes to about 300 NIS a year. However, only 90% of these fees are collected from the citizens (Jilijliya Village Council, 2011).

Most of the population in Jilijliya benefit from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags and then transferred to 150 containers (each is half cubic meter capacity). The Village Council collects the solid waste two times a week and transports it using a waste vehicle to Sinjil dumping site. The common method for solid waste treatment in this dumping site is setting waste on fire (Jilijliya Village Council, 2011).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Jilijliya is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Jilijliya residents is nearly 0.5 tons, or 178 tons per year (ARIJ WERU, 2012).

## **Environmental Conditions**

Like other villages and towns in the governorate, in Jilijliya 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 during summer in several neighborhoods of the town for several reasons:
  - (1) Israeli control over Palestinian water resources. Consequently, the Jerusalem Water Authority purchases water from the Israeli company of Mekorot in order to satisfy residents' needs.
  - (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 sewerage network means that in Jilijliya 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 and water collected in household cisterns (rainwater harvesting cisterns), as it mixes with the waste water thus becomes unsuitable for drinking, 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 in Jilijliya 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 in Jilijliya

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed in 28<sup>th</sup> September 1995 between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Jilijliya was divided into areas “A” and “B”. Approximately 7,443 dunams (99.3% of the village’s total area) were assigned as area A where the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) holds all responsibilities for internal security and Public order, while 56 dunams (0.7% of the village’s total area) were classified as area B, where the PNA has a complete control over civil matters but Israel continues to have overriding responsibility for security (table 11).

**Table 11: The Geopolitical Divisions of Jilijliya – Ramallah Governorate**

Area	Area in dunams	Percent of Total village area
Area A	7,443	99.3
Area B	56	0.7
Area C	0	0
Nature Reserve	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,499</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2012*

### Jilijliya village and the Israeli Occupation Practices

Israeli government confiscated lands in Jilijliya to open Israeli bypass road no. 4665. This road is constructed and open to connect the established Israeli settlements with the ones north of the West Bank, thereby enclosing the village from the northern side. The real threat of bypass roads lies in the buffer zone formed by the Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) along these roads, extending approximately 75 m on the roads’ sides.

## Development Plans and Projects

### Implemented projects

The Village Council of Jilijliya has implemented several development projects in the last 5 years. For more details please see table 12.

**Table 12: Implemented development projects and plans in Jilijliya during the last five years**

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Constructing Wadi Balat Road	Infrastructure	2008	Village Residents
Constructing agricultural roads	Infrastructure	2008	Village Residents
Constructing a school	Educational	2010	One of the Village Residents
Transferring the high pressure poles	Infrastructure	2010/2011	One of the Village Residents
Installing an electrical transformer	Infrastructure	2009	Jerusalem Electricity Company

Source: Jilijliya Village Council

### Proposed Projects

Jilijliya Village Council, in cooperation with the civil society organizations in the village and the village residents, looks forward to the implementation of several projects in the coming years. The project ideas were developed during the PRA workshop that was conducted by the ARIJ staff in the village. The projects are as follows, in order of priority, from the viewpoint of the participants in the workshop:

1. Providing an organizational chart for the village to determine roads, construction zones and others.
2. Constructing 3 km new internal structural roads, rehabilitating and paving another 2 km and paving the village main street and rehabilitating its sidewalks (3 km).
3. Constructing new agricultural roads (3 km) and rehabilitating open agricultural roads that need the addition of piscors (2 km).
4. Expanding the electricity and water networks to be connected to all houses in the village, and rehabilitating the internal electricity network due to damage of columns and the sagging wires, in addition to addressing the competent authorities to strengthen the intensity of the electric current connected to the village and increasing the amount of water it receives from the Water Authority.
5. Establishing a public services complex in the village that includes the health center, the village council and the Cultural Center, as well as a meeting hall (land is available).
6. Rehabilitating and reclaiming about 3,000 dunams of agricultural land in order to re-use, protect and preserve it, as well as rehabilitating Sil'ah spring and exploiting its water for drinking and irrigating plants.
7. Establishing recreational centers in the village such as public parks and swimming pools to serve different age groups.
8. Rehabilitating the school's playground to be used for the benefit of young people and the different age groups in the village.

## Locality Development Priorities and Needs

The village suffers from a significant shortage in infrastructure and services. The following table shows the development priorities and needs in the village, according to the Jilijliya Village Council's point of view and feedback from ARIJ surveying.

**Table 13: Development Priorities and Needs in Jilijliya**

No.	Sector	Strongly needed	Needed	Not a priority	Notes
<b>Infrastructural Needs</b>					
1	Opening and pavement of roads	*			10.5 km*
2	Rehabilitation of old water networks	*			3 km
3	Extending the water network to cover new built up areas	*			1 km
4	Construction of new water networks		*		1.5 km
5	Rehabilitation/ Construction of new wells or springs	*			2 springs
6	Construction of water reservoirs	*			1000 m <sup>3</sup>
7	Construction of a sewage disposal network	*			3 km
8	Construction of a new electricity network	*			1 km
9	Providing containers for solid waste collection			*	
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	*			1 health center
2	Rehabilitation of old clinics or health care centres			*	
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	*			computer lab & scientific laboratory
<b>Agriculture Needs</b>					
1	Rehabilitation of agricultural lands	*			800 dunams
2	Building rainwater harvesting cisterns	*			10 cisterns
3	Construction of barracks for livestock			*	
4	Veterinary services			*	
5	Forage and hay for animals			*	
6	Construction of new greenhouses		*		2 greenhouses
7	Rehabilitation of greenhouses			*	
8	Field crops seeds			*	
9	Plants and agricultural supplies		*		2000 fruitful seedlings

\*2.5 km are main roads, 2 km are sub roads and 6 km are agricultural.

Source: Jilijliya Village Council, 2011

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