

Jayyus Town Profile (including Khirbet Sir Locality)



Prepared by



The Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem

Funded by



Spanish Cooperation

2013

Acknowledgments

ARIJ hereby expresses its deep gratitude to the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID) for their funding of this project.

ARIJ is grateful to the Palestinian officials in the ministries, municipalities, joint services councils, village committees and councils, and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) for their assistance and cooperation with the project team members during the data collection process.

ARIJ also thanks all the staff who worked throughout the past couple of years towards the accomplishment of this work.

Background

This report is part of a series of booklets, which contain compiled information about each city, town, and village in the Qalqiliya Governorate. These booklets came as a result of a comprehensive study of all localities in Qalqiliya 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 Qalqiliya 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 Qalqiliya 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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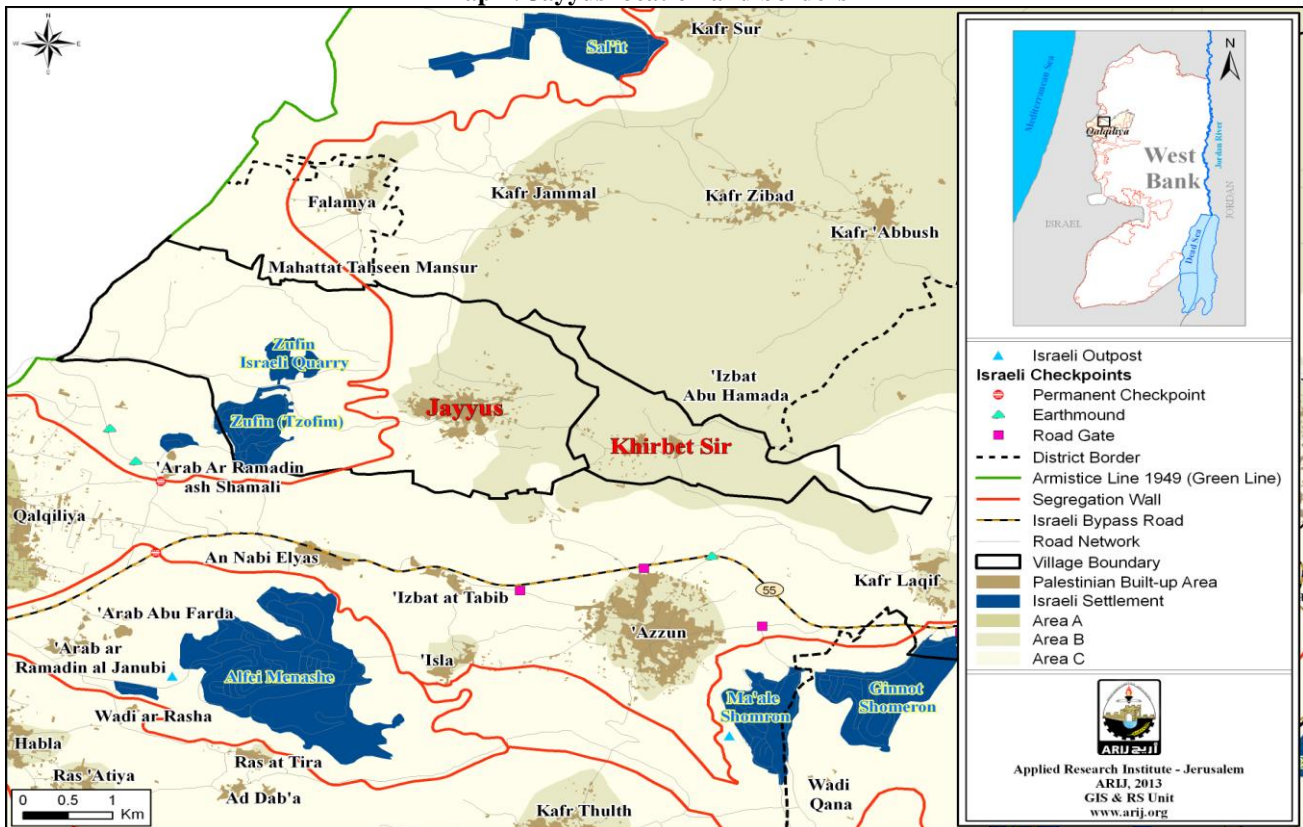
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Jayyus Town Profile¹

Location and physical characteristics

Jayyus (including Khirbet Sir) is a Palestinian town in Qalqiliya Governorate, located 7-9km northeast of Qalqiliya City. It is bordered by Baqat al Hatab and Kafr Laqif to the east, Kafr Jamal, Kafr Zibad and Kafr ‘Abbush (in Tulkarem Governorate) to the south, ‘Azzun ‘Izbat at Tabib, An Nabi Elyas and ‘Arab Abu Farda to the west, and the Green Line (lands of 1948) to the north (ARIJ-GIS, 2013) (see map 1).

Map 1: Jayyus location and borders



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2013

Jayyus is located at an altitude of 188-233m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 580-583mm. The average annual temperature is 19°C whilst the average annual humidity is approximately 63% (ARIJ-GIS, 2013).

Until 2012, Khirbet Sir had been governed by a Projects Committee. However, in 2012, after a decision by the Palestinian Ministry of Councils and the Ministry of Local Government, Khirbet Sir was merged with the bigger locality of Jayyus town under Jayyus Municipal Council.

The classification of the residential areas borders has been adopted in this profile based on the administrative division of Palestinian communities, according to the Palestinian National

¹ The information listed in this profile includes the information of both Jayyus town and Khirbet Sir; based on the Local Government's decision in 2012 to merge the two localities under one local council.

Authority(PNA). This administrative division system has been developed by the Palestinian Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Local Government, the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics(PCBS), and the Central Election Commission (CEC).

Since 1997, Jayyus has been governed by a Municipal Council which is currently administrated by 8 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) along with 12 other employees who work within the council. The council owns a permanent headquarters that is included within the 'Middle Joint Services Council.' The Council possesses a vehicle for the collection of solid waste and a pick-up car (Jayyus Municipal Council, 2012).

It is the responsibility of the Municipal Council to provide a number of services to the residents of Jayyus, including (Jayyus Municipal Council, 2012):

- The establishment and maintenance of the drinking water and electricity networks.
- Waste collection and street cleaning.
- Provision of road networks and road rehabilitation, construction and paving.
- Implementation of projects and studies for the town.
- Protection of historical and archeological sites.
- Protection of governmental properties.
- Provision of part of the sewerage network.
- Organization of the construction and licensing processes.
- Provision of transportation.

History

Jayyus town was named after a Roman military commander named 'Larjyus', in addition to its strategic location which rendered it the meeting place of military armies who entered the area. Khirbet Sir was named after an old town called Khirbet Sir, which according to history books is linked to the historical kingdom of Sir.

The town was established more than 1000 years ago with its residents descending from Al Hijazz and Hajja village (Jayyus Municipal Council, 2012).

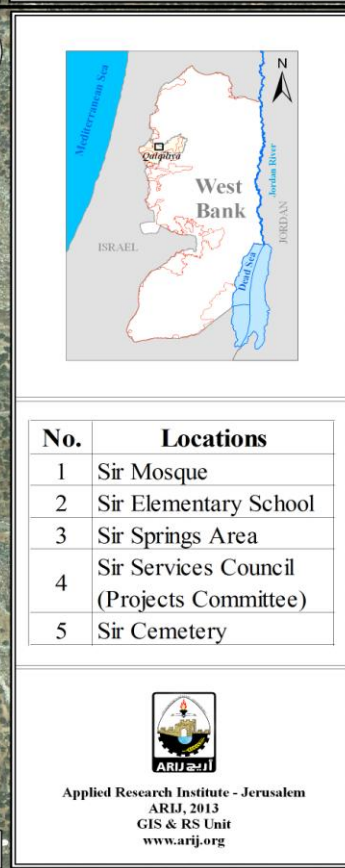
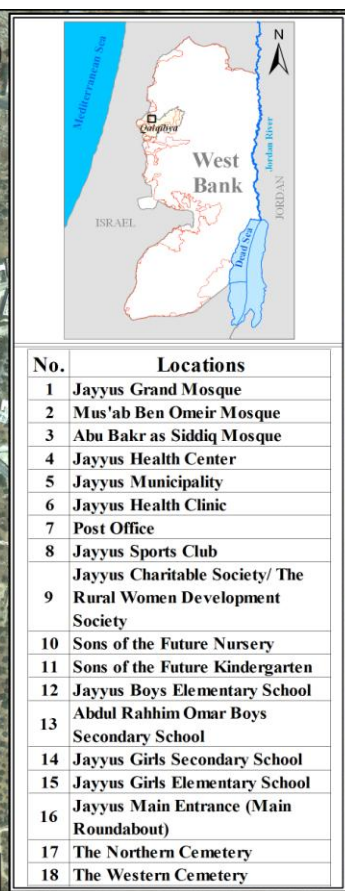
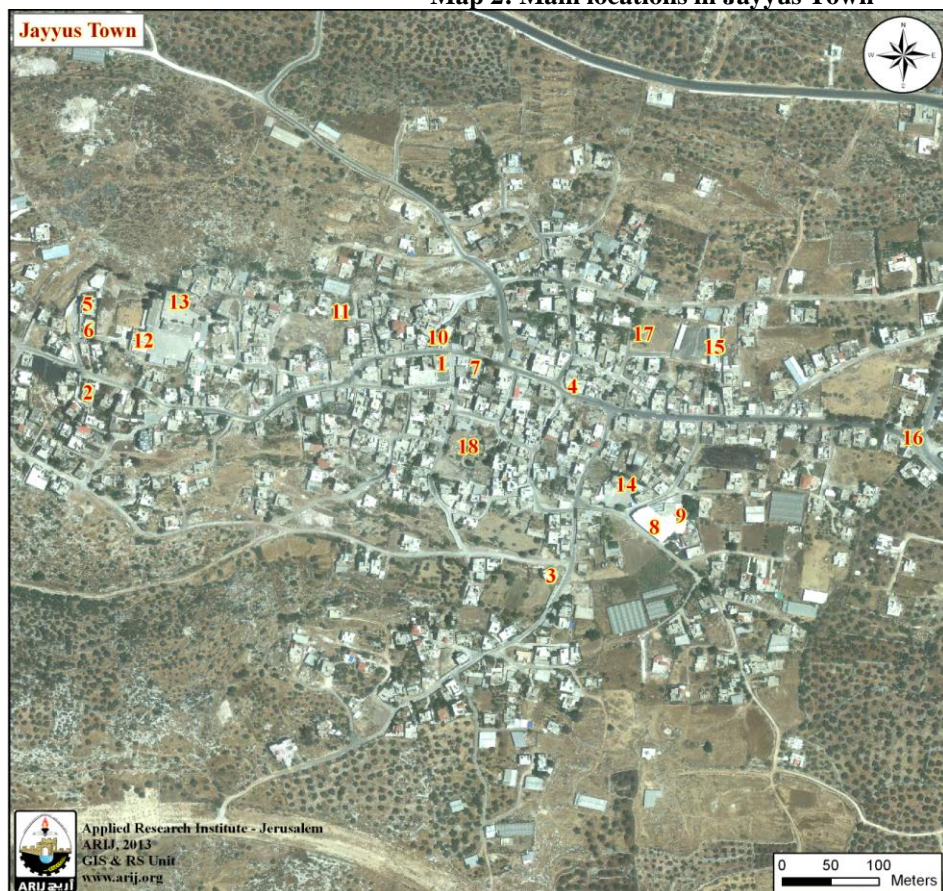
Photo of Jayyus



Religious and archaeological sites

There are five mosques in the town (Sa'id Ben al Maseeb, Abu Bakr as Siddiq, the Old, the New and Sir Grand Mosques). The town has several sites of archaeological interest including; the Old Mosque, an old rainwater harvesting pool and Sir spring. All of these sites are in need of rehabilitation in order to be suitable for tourism, as determined by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities (Jayyus Municipal Council, 2012) (see map 2).

Map 2: Main locations in Jaiyyus Town



Source: ARJI - GIS Unit, 2013.

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Jayyus in 2007 was 3,244, of whom 1,655 were male and 1,589 female. There were 630 households registered as living in 675 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 Jayyus was as follows: 37.9% were less than 15 years of age, 57% were between 15 and 64 years of age, and 4.7% were 65 years of age or older. Data also showed that the gender ratio of males to females in the town was 104.2:100, meaning that males and females constituted 51% and 49% of the population, respectively.

Families

Jayyus residents are from several families, including Khalid, Salim, Shamasna, Beida, Khreisha, Qaddumi, Za'roor, 'Alwan, Hantash, Shirri, Rubo' and Qadiry (Jayyus Municipal Council, 2012).

Immigration

The field survey conducted by ARIJ staff showed that approximately 70 families have left the town since Al Aqsa Intifada in 2000 (Jayyus Municipal Council, 2012).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census - 2007, the illiteracy rate among the Jayyus population is approximately 6.1%, 84.8% of whom are females. Of the total population, only 12.7% could read and write with no formal education, 21.1% had elementary education, 24.9% had preparatory education, 20.9% had secondary education, and 14.3% had completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the town of Jayyus by gender and educational attainment in 2007.

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

Sex	Illiterate	Can read & write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Masters	PhD	Unknown	Total
M	22	152	239	303	286	88	117	3	12	4	0	1,226
F	123	150	263	288	210	48	67	0	1	0	0	1,150
T	145	302	502	591	496	136	184	3	13	4	0	2,376

Source: PCBS, 2009

There are five public schools in the town, all of which are run by the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education (Directorate of Education in Qalqiliya, 2012) (see table 2).

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

School name	Supervising authority	Sex
Khirbet Sir Co-educational Elementary School	Government	Mixed
Jayyus Boys' Elementary School	Government	Male
Jayyus Girls' Secondary School	Government	Female
Abdul Rahim Omar Boys' Secondary School	Government	Male
Jayyus Girls' Elementary School	Government	Female

Source: Directorate of Education in Qalqiliya, 2012

There are 865 students, 63 teachers, and 39 classes in the town. The average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 14, whilst the average number of students per class is approximately 22 (Directorate of Education in Qalqiliya, 2012).

There is also one kindergarten in the town (Jayyus Charitable Society Kindergarten) which is run by a private organization. The kindergarten consists of 5 classes which are supervised by 6 teachers (Directorate of Education in Qalqiliya, 2012).

Due to the lack of certain educational facilities, including the secondary/scientific branch, students of the town attend Kafr Zibad Co-educational Secondary School in Tulkarem Governorate (7km away) or 'Azzun secondary schools in 'Azzun (4km away) (Jayyus Municipal Council, 2012).

The educational sector in Jayyus town faces a number of obstacles; mainly:

- The lack of classrooms.
- The lack of secondary/scientific level of education.
- The lack of specialized and experienced teaching staff.

The lack of a good sewerage network at schools.(Jayyus Municipal Council, 2012)

Health status

Jayyus has one governmental and another private general physicians clinic, a private dental clinic, a medical laboratory and a private pharmacy. In the absence of required health services or in emergencies, patients are transferred to Darweesh Nazzal Hospital or Qalqiliya Health Center in Qalqiliya city (13km away) or to 'Azzun clinic in 'Azzun (5km away) (Jayyus Municipal Council, 2012).

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

- The lack of a resident physician at the health clinic.
- The restrictions of movement placed on town residents through travel sanctions imposed by the Israeli army.
- The lack of an ambulance.

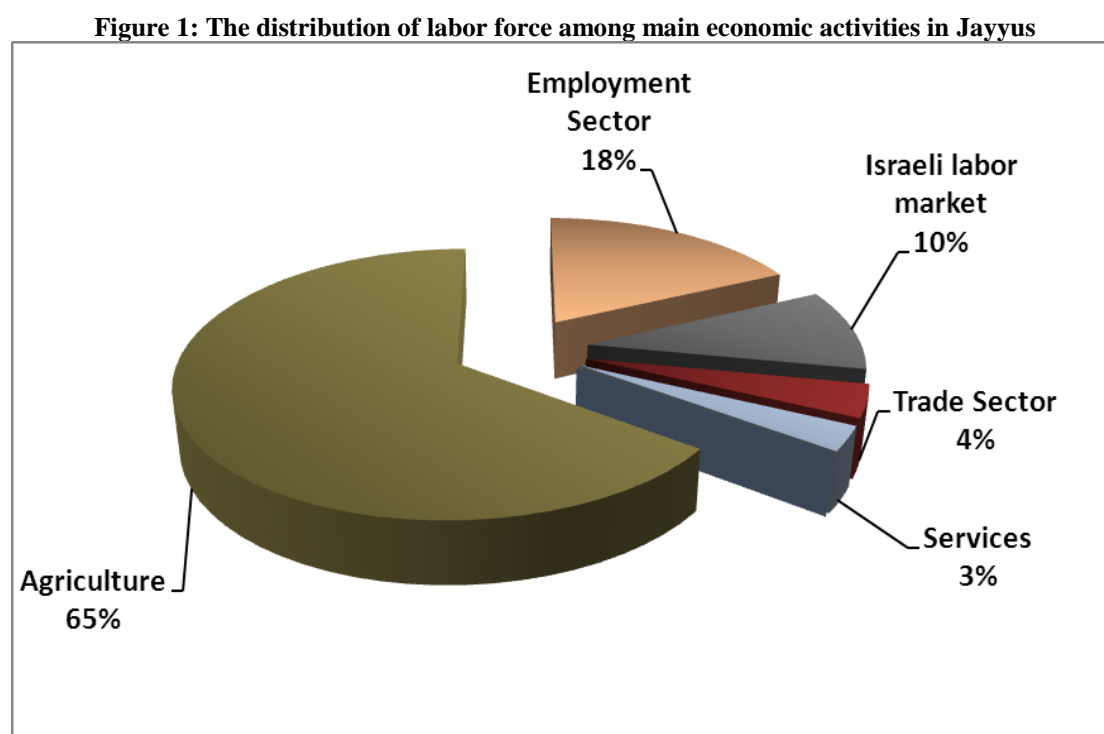
(Jayyus Municipal Council, 2012)

Economic activities

The economy in Jayyus is dependent mainly on the agricultural sector, which absorbs 65% of the town's workforce (Jayyus Municipal Council, 2012) (see figure 1).

The results of a field survey conducted by the ARIJ team in 2012 for the distribution of labor by economic activity in Jayyus are as follows:

- Agriculture sector (65%)
- Government or other employees sector (18%)
- Israeli labor market (10%)
- Trade sector (4%)
- Services sector (3%)



Source: Jayyus Municipal Council, 2012

Jayyus has 22 grocery stores, 5 fruit and vegetable stores, 3 bakeries, 1 butcher, 3 service stores, 4 different professional workshops, 1 olive oil press and 1 store for agricultural tools (Jayyus Municipal Council, 2012).

In 2012, the unemployment rate in Jayyus reached 60%. The groups most affected economically by the Israeli restrictions have been;

- Former workers in Israel.
- Workers in the agriculture sector.
- Workers in the trade sector.
- Workers in the services sector.
- Workers in the employees sector.

(Jayyus Municipal Council, 2012)

Labor force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census - 2007, 35.1% of Jayyus's labor force was economically active, of whom 89.7% were employed, 64.9% were not economically active, 51.1% were students, and 35.3% were housekeepers (see table 4).

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

Sex	Economically active				Non-economically active						Not stated	Total
	Employed	Currently unemployed	Unemployed (never worked)	Total	Student	House-keeping	Unable to work	Not working & not looking for work	Others	Total		
M	634	53	16	703	412	0	75	12	23	522	1	1,226
F	114	4	12	130	376	545	88	1	10	1,020	0	1,150
T	748	57	28	833	788	545	163	13	33	1,542	1	2,376

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

Source: PCBS, 2009

Agricultural sector

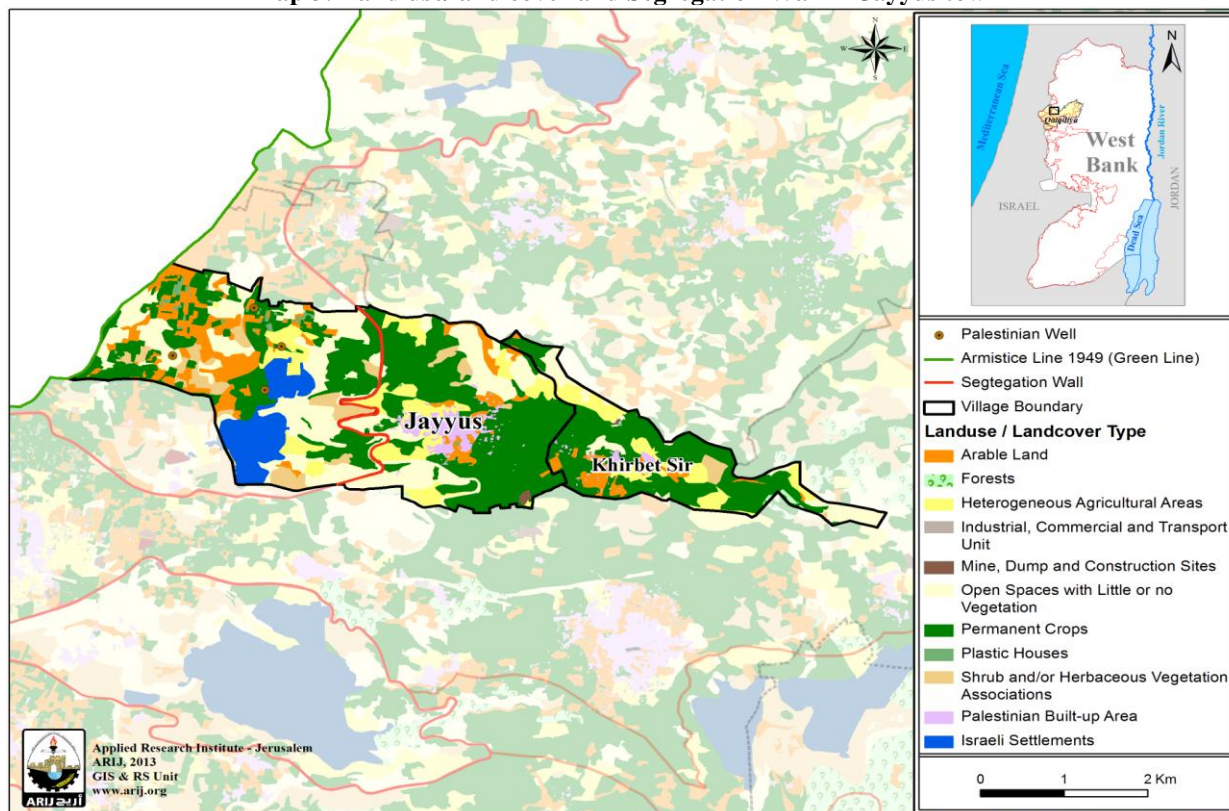
Jayyus has a total area of approximately 14,099 dunums of which 9,655 are arable land and 421 dunums are registered as residential (see table 5 and map 3).

Table 5: Land use and land cover in Jayyus town (area in dunums)

Total area	Built up area	Agricultural area (9,655)				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					
14,099	421	7,495	92	667	1,401	0	26	3,054	29	913

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2013

Map 3: Land use/land cover and Segregation Wall in Jayyus town



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2013

Table 6 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open-cultivated vegetables in Jayyus. The most commonly cultivated crops in this area are cauliflowers and white cabbages. About 116 dunums in Jayyus are cultivated with different types of vegetables in Green-houses.

Table 6: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Jayyus (area in dunums)

Fruity vegetables		Leafy vegetables		Green legumes		Bulbs		Other vegetables		Total area	
Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.
2	70	0	37	42	5	10	5	0	55	54	172

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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture - Qalqiliya, 2010

Table 7 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. Jayyus is famous for olive cultivation and there are approximately 3,556 dunums of land planted with olive trees in the town.

Table 7: Total area of horticulture and olive trees in Jayyus (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.
3,556	0	0	206.3	0	30	0	2	30	0	10	58.7	3,596	297

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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture - Qalqiliya, 2010

In terms of field crops and forage in Jayyus, cereals (particularly wheat) are the most cultivated, covering an area of approximately 150 dunums (see table 8).

Table 8: Total area of horticulture and olive trees in Jayyus (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.
150	0	6	10	8	0	0	0	55	0	5	0	6	0	230	10

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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture - Qalqiliya, 2010

The difference between the two sets of results obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and ARIJ's GIS Unit in size 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. ARIJ's survey, however, included the existence of a high proportion of family run, 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 ARIJ shows that 15% of the residents in Jayyus rear and keep domestic animals such as sheep and goats (see table 9).

Table 9: Livestock in Jayyus

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee hives
18	3,985	665	0	0	0	0	115,000	85	255

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Qalqiliya, 2010

There are approximately 36km of agricultural roads in the town, divided as follows (Jayyus Municipal Council, 2012):

Table 10: Agricultural roads in Jayyus Town and their lengths

Suitability of agricultural roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	10
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	21
For animals only	-
Unsuitable	5

Source: Jayyus Municipal Council, 2012

The agricultural sector in the town faces some problems, including:

- The confiscation of land by the Israelis
- The lack of access to agricultural lands
- The lack of capital for agricultural projects
- The lack of water resources
- The existence of the Segregation Wall
- The poor infrastructure of agricultural roads
- The lack of projects supporting the agricultural sector

(Jayyus Municipal Council, 2012)

Institutions and services

Jayyus town has a post office and a post office division in addition to a number of local institutions and associations that provide services to various sectors of society. These include;

- **Jayyus Municipal Council:** Founded in 1997 by the Ministry of Local Government, with the aim of addressing different issues concerning the town and providing various services and infrastructure for its residents.
- **Jayyus Charitable Society:** Founded in 1965 by the town residents and responsible for supervising the kindergarten and a wedding hall, in addition to organizing summer camps.
- **Jayyus Youth Sports Club:** Founded in 1969 by the town residents, with the aim of providing young people with sports, cultural and social activities.
- **The Rural Women Development Society:** Founded in 2002 by the Agricultural Relief and interested in training women in particular professions.
- **The Cooperative Consuming Society:** A cooperative society founded in 2001 by the town's women and interested in women's issues.
- **Sons of Future Center:** Founded in 2006 by the Union of the Health Work Committees. The Center provides a kindergarten and assists with educational courses.
- **The Cooperative Agricultural Society:** Founded in 2009 by Jayyus farmers with an interest in developing organic cultivation and providing its members with different services.
- **Sir Cooperative Society:** Founded in 2005 by the Ministry of Labor. The Society is interested in producing and marketing organic oil, offering the society members with numerous services and providing its members and the farmers with needed tools and guidance.

(Jayyus Municipal Council, 2012)

Infrastructure and natural resources

Electricity and telecommunication services:

Jayyus and Khirbet Sir have each been connected to public electricity networks since 2007 and 2008 respectively. Both are served by the Israeli Qatariya Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in both localities, and 100% of the housing units in both localities are connected to the networks. However, the town suffers some obstacles concerning the electricity sector, primarily the poor condition of the network, the high level of damage to the lines and the high costs of electricity (Jayyus Municipal Council, 2012).

Jayyus and Khirbet Sir are also each connected to telecommunication networks and approximately 50% and 90% respectively of the housing units within the localities' boundaries are connected to phone lines (Jayyus Municipal Council, 2012).

Transportation services:

There are 8 taxis, 5 large taxis (7 passengers) and 1 public bus in Jayyus. However the residents suffer from a lack of vehicles in the town as well as from the existence of earth mounds and military checkpoints on roads (Jayyus Municipal Council, 2012). There are 7km of main roads and 20km of secondary roads in Jayyus (Jayyus Municipal Council, 2012) (see table 11).

Table 11: Roads in Jayyus town

Status of internal roads	Road length (km)	
	Main	Sub
1. Paved and in good condition	4	10
2. Paved and in poor condition	-	2
3. Unpaved	3	8

Source: Jayyus Municipal Council, 2012

Water resources:

Jayyus is provided with water purchased from 'Azzun Municipality and delivered by Jayyus Municipal Council through the public water network, established in 1984. All of the housing units are connected to the network (Jayyus Municipal Council, 2012).

The quantity of water supplied to Jayyus town in 2012 was recorded at approximately 144,200m³ per year (Jayyus Municipal Council, 2012). Therefore the estimated rate of water supply per capita is approximately 105 litres per day. However, no Jayyus citizen consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are estimated at 22% (Jayyus Municipal Council, 2012). These losses happen at the main source, along major transport lines, in the distribution network, and at the household level. Therefore, the rate of water consumption per capita in Jayyus is approximately 82 liters per day (Jayyus Municipal Council, 2012). The average water consumption of Jayyus residents is low compared with the minimum quantity of consumption of 100 litres per capita per day proposed by the World Health Organization. Each cubic meter of water from the public network costs 5 NIS (Jayyus Municipal Council, 2012).

In addition, the town has 240 individual household rainwater harvesting cisterns, as well as 2 water reservoirs of 250m³ and 200m³ capacity. Also, located in Khirbet Sir are 2 artesian wells used for agricultural purposes (Jayyus Municipal Council, 2012).

Sanitation:

Jayyus lacks a public sewerage network and most of the population use cesspits and septic tanks as the main means of wastewater disposal. Khirbet Sir, however, has had a sewerage network since 2009 connected to approximately 40% of the housing units, although the rest of the housing units still use cesspits as the main means of wastewater disposal (Jayyus Municipal Council, 2012).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the approximate quantity of wastewater generated per day is 446.5m³, or 90,000m³ annually. At an individual level, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is approximately 66 litres per day. Part of this wastewater is collected through the sewerage network, while the rest of the wastewater is collected by cesspits and septic tanks and is discharged by wastewater tankers directly to open areas or nearby valleys with little regard for the environment. 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 Joint Services Council for Solid Waste is responsible for the collection and disposal of the solid waste generated by citizens and establishments in the town. As the process of solid waste management is costly, a monthly fee amounting to 25 NIS per household is charged to the population

for domestic solid waste collection and transportation services. All of these fees are collected directly from the citizens (Jayyus Municipal Council, 2012).

Most of the population in Jayyus benefits from the solid waste services; waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags, and placed in 251 containers. 11 containers are of 1m³ capacity, 40 are of 0.5m³ and 200 are of 150 litres capacity, all located at various points in the town. The Joint Council collects the solid waste three times a week and transports it using a waste vehicle to Zahret al Finjan dumping site in Jenin Governorate, 50-70km from the town, where it is subsequently buried in an environmentally friendly way (Jayyus Municipal Council, 2012).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Jayyus is 1.05kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Jayyus residents is nearly 4 tons, or 1,441 tons per year (ARIJ-WERU, 2013).

Environmental conditions

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

Water crisis

Water is cut off by 'Azzun Municipality for long periods of time because the quantity of water available does not meet the citizens' water needs. There is also a high rate of water losses due to the aged network which is in need of renovation and the residents complain of high water prices.

There are also resources which have been confiscated by the Israeli occupation, such as the 5 underground wells located on the town's lands which are isolated by the Segregation Wall (Jayyus Municipal Council, 2012).

Wastewater management

The absence of a public sewage network to cover all areas in the town means that Jayyus residents are forced to use unhygienic cesspits for the disposal of wastewater, and/or to discharge wastewater into the streets. Sewage tankers are very expensive and residents cannot afford to pay for them to remove the sewage. This is particularly common in winter. These methods facilitate environmental damage, health problems, and the spread of epidemics and diseases in the town. This wastewater also contaminates the groundwater because most cesspits are built without adequate lining, allowing wastewater to enter 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

Jayyus town does not suffer any problems concerning the management of solid waste. This is due to the adequate organization and management of waste disposal services by 'Azzun Municipality and the Joint Council for the Management of Solid Waste. Waste is disposed of in Zahret al Finjan

landfill in Jenin Governorate which is the main environmentally sound landfill serving the town, as well as most of the other localities in the Qalqiliya Governorate.

Impact of the Israeli Occupation

Geopolitical status in Jayyus

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28th September 1995 between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Jayyus was divided into areas “B” and “C”. Approximately 2,954 dunums (26.6% of the town 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 refugee camps. It is worth noting that most of the population of Jayyus resides in area B. The rest of the village’s area, constituting 8,151 dunums (73.4% of the total), is classified as area C, where Israel retains full control over security and administration related to the territory. In area C, Palestinian building and land management is prohibited without the prior consent or authorization of the Israeli Civil Administration. Most of the lands lying within area C are agricultural areas, open spaces and Israeli settlements built on the village’s territory (see table 12).

Table 12: The geopolitical divisions of Jayyus according to the Oslo II Interim Agreement in 1995

Area	Area in dunums	Percentage of total village area
Area A	0	0
Area B	2,954	26.6
Area C	8,151	73.4
Nature reserve	0	0
Total	11,105	100

Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2013

Israeli occupation practices in Jayyus town

Jayyus has been subjected to numerous Israeli confiscations for the benefit of the various Israeli objectives, demonstrated by the construction of Israeli settlements, and mines which follow these settlements on the town territories. This is in addition to the establishment of the Segregation Wall which isolated thousands of dunums of land from this village, in order to be included in the western isolation zone. Israel aims to include these areas within their borders after the completion of the Separation Wall in the Occupied West Bank. Throughout the time of the Israeli occupation, Israel has confiscated 753 dunums approximately (6.8%) from the town lands of Jayyus, for the purpose of establishing the settlement Tzofim, in addition to the mine site which is connected to this settlement, located to the west.

The Israeli Segregation Wall plan in Jayyus Town

The implementation of the Israeli Segregation Wall plan has been ongoing since 2002. This began after the decision of the Israeli Authorities to implement the separation policy between Israel and the occupied Palestinian territories by establishing an isolation zone in the western part of the West Bank. This isolation zone stretches from the north to the south of the West Bank, confiscating lands and isolating Palestinian societies and separating communities from one another and controlling natural resources. The aim is to connect most of the Israeli settlements to each other and greater Israel in an attempt to legitimize the route of the Separation Wall within the West Bank borders. The isolation area also undermines the regional interaction between Palestinian towns and villages, and controls the natural resources. The construction of the wall has ignored the ruling of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) made on July 9th 2004, in which they recommended that the route of the Wall should be changed and Palestinians affected by the Wall in those areas should be offered compensation. However, on 30th April, 2007, new amendments were made to the route of the Separation Wall which focused on removing obstacles in the West Bank territories to the route of the wall. These changes worsened the situation for the affected villages, making them more isolated from one another. According to the latest amendments of the Wall route on April, 30th, 2007 published on the web page of the Ministry of Israeli Defense, 6km of the Wall has been built on the village lands of Jayyus town, isolating more than 61% of the total town area including agricultural lands and open spaces. 61% equates to an area size of 6,725 dunums.

Israeli bulldozers have already begun to clear the land in jayyus in preparation for the Separation Wall construction to begin. In October, 2002 they announced the confiscation of the town lands as a first step towards the construction of the Wall, followed by the destruction of agricultural lands in the town and the uprooting of fruit trees (mostly from olive trees) to build the wall. In March 2003, the official web site of the Israeli army published a new map for the path of the Segregation Wall in the occupied West Bank, showing the new amendments to the route of the wall. The amendments affected the neighboring Palestinian communities such as Qalqiliya City and the villages of 'Arab Abu Farda, Habla and Ras 'Atiya and An Nabi Elyas village, but not the town of Jayyus. The main objective behind the Israeli modifications to the Wall route, issued in 2003, is to connect the surrounding Israeli settlements with each other without care for the devastating impacts this will have on the Palestinian communities' in the area. During the years, 2005, 2006 and 2007, the Israeli army published several amendments to the Wall route Israel in the occupied West Bank, however, none of these amendments included Jayyus. These amendments were made despite increasing protests to the wall and its construction. In spite of the protests made by the villagers and the neighboring villages to object on the difficult situation which the wall is making and effecting the villagers with its isolation. These amendments serve the interests of Israeli settlements and how to ensure the inclusion of the new boundaries drawn by Israel through its construction of the wall. The inclusion of these settlements in what will become greater Israel through the newly established border of the Wall.

In March, 2007 (one month before issuing another amendment to the wall in April, 2007), the Israeli army issued Military Order No. 07/09 / T, which includes an amendment on part of the Wall in the

Jayyus, 'Izbat at Tabib, An Nabi Elyas toward Tzofim Israeli settlement based on the objections made by the villagers of Jayyus and the surrounding villages about the Wall Route, and the serious damage which it causes to the living situation and life in general . According to the Israeli military order, Jayyus will reclaim only 524 dunums of its total agricultural lands that have been previously isolated by the Wall, from the village total which consists of 6,752 dunums. However, the town will still be deprived from the rest of its territory which was isolated by the Wall, consisting of 6,228 dunums. It is worth mentioning that this Israeli military order failed to respect villagers requirements rendering more than 50% of the total territory of the village remained within the area of the Israeli separation zone. The villagers are now suffering from the negative effects of the Wall such as; land destruction, isolation zones and isolated farmland and the overall difficult living situation that this has rendered them living in. On February, 2009, Israeli bulldozers resumed work on the village territory and the neighboring villages where many of the Palestinian lands in the town and the neighboring villages were razed so as to alter the Wall route in the village, according to the Israeli Military Order No. 07/09/ T. Below is a breakdown of the vegetation of the land that have been isolated by the wall in the Palestinian village of Jayyus: -

Table 13: Land classification of the isolated area behind the Segregation Wall ‘Jayyus

No.	Land classification	Area (dunums)
1.	Open spaces	2,219
2.	Agricultural areas	3,157
3.	Israeli settlements	753
4.	Segregation Wall	98
5.	Palestinian built up area	1
Total		6,228

Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2013

The Israeli Checkpoints on Jayyus Town

The Israeli military checkpoints are considered uniform procedures for the Israeli army in the occupied Palestinian territories. Checkpoints became a main feature in the West Bank after the second Intifada broke out in September 2000 and are aimed at restricting movements of Palestinians across the West Bank. Even whilst crossing checkpoints there are a number of restrictions and human rights violations that occur regularly towards Palestinians, often meaning that many would prefer to walk long distances to avoid crossing checkpoints rather than attempt crossing. Meanwhile, the Israeli occupation has built tunnels under Israeli settlement tunnels which has allowed some villages to in some form remain connected. This procedure has been considered as part of the isolation zone policies which were announced in October 2004 which included the construction of alternative routes for Palestinians in the West Bank forming non-contiguous ghettos for Palestinians and ensuring that Israeli roads remain Palestinian free. The town of Jayyus has been targeted heavily

throughout the Israeli occupation. In the sections of the Wall which border the town gates have been established to control the entry and work of landowners from the town, this is done via the setting of hours during which they can work and which gate they are allowed to use to access the land.

Israeli occupation authorities tighten their actions against Palestinian farmers and their agricultural lands which are located to the west of the Separation Wall:

The Israeli occupation authorities are responsible for granting permits to Palestinian farmers in Jayyus for accessing their farmland. The Israeli occupation authorities deprived a large number of farmers from reaching their land isolated behind the wall and gave permits for only a few of the land owners. The number of farmers who were given permits did not exceed 3% of the total number of Palestinian farmers who applied for permits to enter their isolated lands, which is approximately 450 of farms according to the Council (POICA, 2008). It is worth mentioning that the Palestinian farmers who were prevented from obtaining permits, already had permits based on the evidence and the papers that confirms their ownership of their agricultural lands and to the lands that have been isolated behind the Segregation Wall, but during the process of renewal, the Israeli occupation refused their permissions and also refused to renew their permits granted to them previously by the Israeli occupation. The Israeli occupation authorities continued its practices against the farmers in the village of Jayyus through the detention of the farmers for long periods on the agricultural gates, in addition to not opening the gates on time and commit to the closing and opening hours of those gates, in addition to the emphasis and control on the quantity and quality of agricultural fertilizers that is carried by the farmers in the village in order to help them farm the isolated agricultural lands in those areas. They also control the equipment that is used in agriculture. However, if some farmers gets permits in order to access their lands, the Israeli occupation deliberately to manipulate with the gate numbers, which allows farmers from the village of Jayyus to enter their lands. For example, if one of the farmers wanted to access his land to the north side of the village and he received a permit to enter there, the occupation will force him to pass through the southern gate not the northern one, which have long distance from his land not less than 4 km and there is no agricultural roads inside the wall to make it easier for Palestinian farmer to pass through to their isolated lands.

Israeli military orders which targeted Jayyus Town

Israel have repeatedly avoided their responsibilities to the occupied Palestinian territories as the occupying power, under the pretext of " security concerns, the military orders they issue are in direct violation of international humanitarian laws and decision made by the UN Security Council. Throughout the years of Israeli occupation, the town of Jayyus has been targeted with many military orders which have affected lands and properties. Below are examples of the military orders which have been issued to Jayyus in recent years:

- Israeli military order no.07/09/T: issued on February 6th 2007 to confiscate an area of 79.6 dunums of lands from the Jayyus for the purpose of building the Segregation Wall on the village lands of 'Azzun, and Jayyus.
- Israeli military order no.08/19/T: issued on January 11th 2011 to confiscate an area of 472 dunums of lands from the Jayyus for the purpose of building the Segregation Wall.

- Israeli military order no.26/02/T: issued on January 31st 2002 to confiscate an area of 293 dunums of lands from the Jayyus and Falamyia, for the purpose of building the Segregation Wall.
- Israeli military order no.37/02/T: issued on February 5th 2005 to confiscate an area of 560 dunums of lands from the Qalqiliya, Jayyus, and ‘Azzun, for the purpose of building the Segregation Wall.
- Israeli military order no. 74/05/T: issued on April 7th 2005 to confiscate an area of 8.6 dunums of lands from the Jayyus and Falamyia for Military purposes which is not revealed yet .

The waste dump landfill on Jayyus lands

There is a waste dump landfill located on Jayyus’s lands, this dump was established in 1980 for Jayyus. Over the years, the Israeli settlement located inside the Green Line in (Wadi Qana), Salfit, (Emmanuel, Yakir, Nofim, Shomron settlement Block, Neve Oramin), started to dump a huge amount of Israeli artificial waste in this site. The waste comes from the Israeli settlements factories within the area and the results are negative environmental impacts on the neighboring Palestinian villages. It is also important to note , that the artificial waste which is moved to be buried and burned in the waste dump close to the village of Khirbet Sir, does not go under any process of stipulation or treatment as stated necessary by the international standards. This disposal method causes soil pollution and quality degradation as well as polluted crops and a smell which affects the quality of life for the local population.

Geopolitical status in Khirbet Sir

According to the Oslo Accords II Interim Agreement signed on 28th September 1995, between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Khirbet Sir was divided into areas “B” and “C”. Approximately 2,663 dunums (88.9% of the village’s total area) were assigned as area B, where the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) retained complete control over civil matters but Israel continued to have overriding responsibility for security. Area B constitutes most of the inhabited Palestinian areas including municipalities, villages and some refugee camps, most of the population of Khirbet Sir resides in area B. the remaining village area, constituting 331 dunums (11.1% of the total), is classified as area C, where Israel retains full control over security and administration related to the territory. In area C, Palestinian building and land management is prohibited without prior consent or authorization of the Israeli Civil Administration. (see table 14).

Table 14: The geopolitical divisions of Khirbet Sir according to the Oslo II Interim Agreement in 1995

Area	Area in dunums	Percentage of total village area
Area A	0	0
Area B	2,663	88.9
Area C	331	11.1
Nature reserve	0	0
Total	2,994	100

Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2013

The waste dump landfill for solid wastes is located to the south-east of Khirbet Sir, this dump was established in 1980 on village territory which belongs to the residence of the neighboring village Jayyus. Over the years, the Israeli settlements which were located inside the Green Line in (Wadi Qana) in Salfit, (Emmanuel, Yakir, Nofim, Shomron settlement Block, Neve Oramin), started to dump a huge amount of Israeli artificial waste, that results from the Israeli factories that belongs to these settlements, which had a negative effect on the surrounding Palestinian villages such as the villages of Khirbet Sir, Jayyus, and 'Azzun. The artificial waste which is moved to be buried and burned in the waste dump close to the village of Khirbet Sir, does not go under any process of stipulation or treatment as required by international standards regarding methods of solid waste and artificial disposal. The waste is buried without any treatment which causes decomposition within the soil leading to the pollution of crops and trees planted in this soil. There is also constant smell pollution from the decomposition of this waste which results from such kinds of landfills.

Development plans and projects

Implemented projects

Jayyus Municipal Council has implemented several development projects in Jayyus during the past five years (see table 15).

Table 15: Implemented development plans and projects in Jayyus during the last five years

Name of the project	Type	Year	Donor
Establishing a sewerage network	Infrastructure	2008	Agricultural Relief
Paving the main road in Khirbet Sir	Infrastructure	2009	Ministry of Finance
Constructing retaining walls on road sides	Infrastructure	2009	CHF
Rehabilitating secondary roads	Infrastructure	2009	Ministry of Finance & the Palestinian National Authority
Constructing and finishing an elementary school	Educational	2010	USAID
Rehabilitating secondary roads	Infrastructure	2011	Municipal Fund
Rehabilitating the internal water network	Infrastructure	2011	Ministry of Finance
Rehabilitating secondary roads	Infrastructure	2012	Municipal Fund

Source: Jayyus Municipal Council, 2012

Proposed projects

Jayyus Municipal Council, in cooperation with the town's civil society organizations and 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 town. The projects are as follows, in order of priority from the viewpoints of the participants in the workshop:

1. Rehabilitating the 5 artesian wells located behind the Wall and connecting them to the electricity network.
2. Establishing an artesian well.
3. Establishing a water reservoir with a capacity of approximately 500 liters.
4. Establishing a sewerage network (approximately 12.5km).
5. Establishing a public park to serve the region.

6. Rehabilitating internal roads within the structural chart (approximately 10km).
7. Rehabilitating and expanding the public electricity network to cover new areas within the structural plan of the town (approximately 10km).
8. Rehabilitating and expanding the internal public water network to cover new areas within the structural plan of the town (approximately 11.5km).
9. Establishing a commercial and residential complex in the town.
10. Establishing a health center headquarters.
11. Providing the municipal building with urgently needed devices and equipment.
12. Providing the municipality with a bulldozer to be used for public benefit as well.
13. Establishing a multi-purpose hall (land for the purpose is available).
14. Establishing a kindergarten.
15. Constructing a filling and packaging factory to invest in the agricultural production and provide job opportunities.
16. Creating a food manufacturing project for the production and packaging of thyme due to the high level of production of it; in order to employ the unemployed women.
17. Rehabilitating and developing the children public park.
18. Expanding Sir Co-educational Elementary School by constructing 6 additional classrooms.
19. Expanding agricultural roads (approximately 2km) and constructing new agricultural roads (approximately 2km).
20. Reclaiming agricultural lands with an area of approximately 100 dunums.

Locality development priorities and needs

Jayyus suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 16 shows the development priorities and needs in the town, according to the Municipal Council's perspective:

Table 16: Development priorities and needs in Jayyus

No.	Sector	Strongly needed	Needed	Not a priority	Notes
Infrastructural needs					
1	Construction and paving of roads	*			25.5km [^]
2	Rehabilitation of old water networks	*			11.5km
3	Extending the water network to cover new built up areas	*			11km
4	Construction of new water networks	*			1.5km
5	Rehabilitation/construction of new wells or springs	*			4 underground wells and 3 springs
6	Construction of water reservoirs	*			700 cubic meters
7	Construction of a sewage disposal network	*			26km
8	Construction of a new electricity network			*	
9	Providing containers for solid waste collection	*			70 containers
10	Providing vehicles for collecting solid waste			*	
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	*			1 health center
3	Purchasing medical equipment and tools	*			
Educational needs					
1	Building new schools	*			
2	Rehabilitation of old schools	*			All schools in the town and adding new classrooms
3	Purchasing new school equipment	*			Computer labs
Agriculture needs					
1	Rehabilitation of agricultural lands	*			450 dunums
2	Building rainwater harvesting cisterns	*			165 cisterns
3	Construction of livestock barracks	*			54 barracks
4	Provision of veterinary services	*			
5	Provision of seeds and hay for animals	*			400 tons per year
6	Construction of new greenhouses	*			60 greenhouses
7	Rehabilitation of greenhouses	*			80 greenhouses
8	Provision of field crops seeds	*			
9	Provision of plants and agricultural supplies	*			

[^] 3km main roads, 9.5km secondary roads and 13km agricultural roads

Source: Jayyus Municipal Council, 2012

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