

Qaryut Village Profile (including Jalud Locality)



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Background

This report is part of a series of booklets which contain compiled information about each city, town, and village in the Nablus Governorate. These booklets came about as a result of a comprehensive study of all localities in the Nablus Governorate, and aim to depict the overall living conditions in the governorate and present developmental plans to assist in improving the livelihood of the population in the area. It was accomplished through the "Village Profiles and Needs Assessment" 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 programs and activities needed to mitigate the impact of the current insecure political, economic and social conditions in the Nablus Governorate.

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

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

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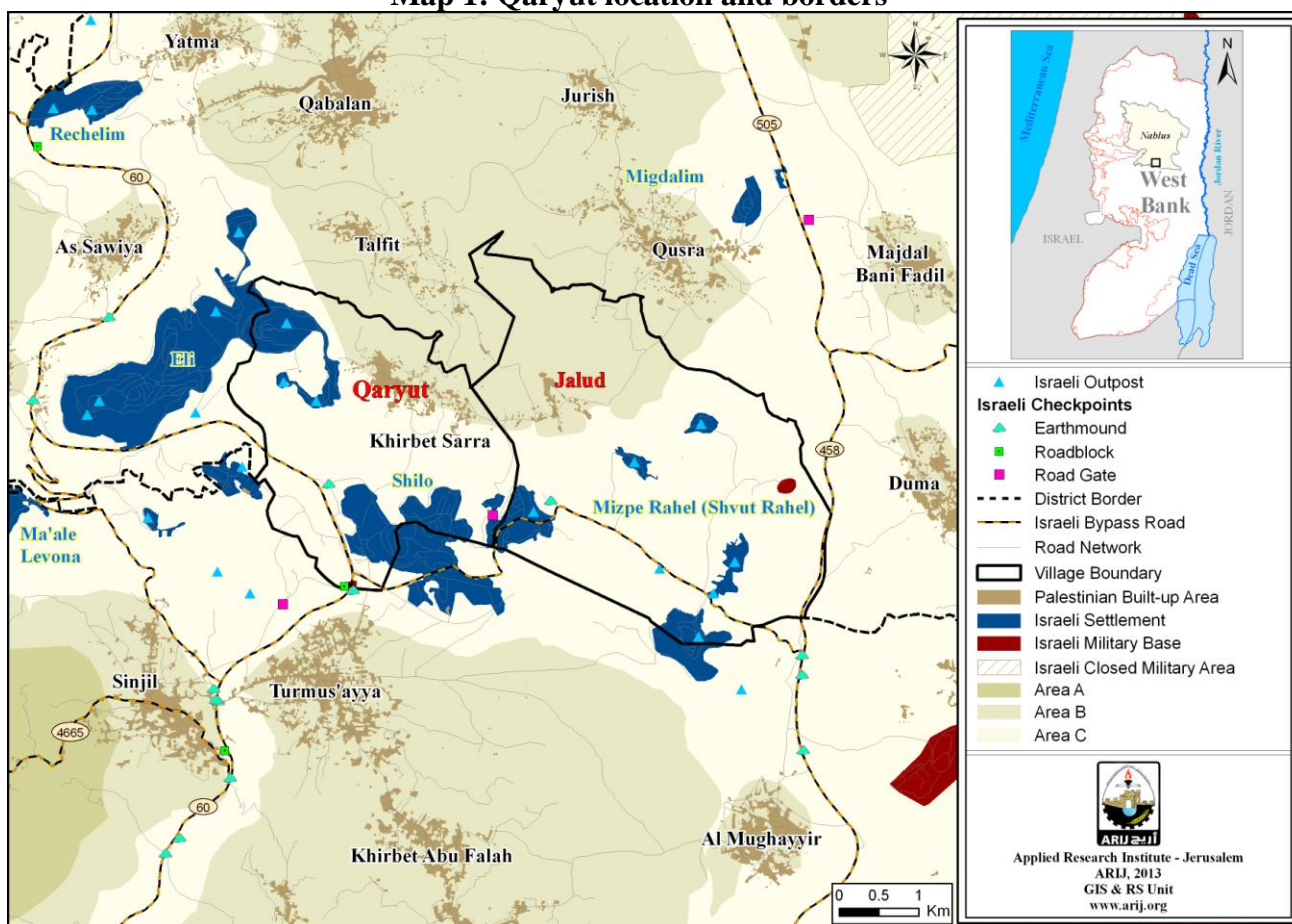
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Qaryut Village Profile (including Jalud Locality)¹

Location and Physical Characteristics

Qaryut (including Jalud) is a Palestinian village in the Nablus Governorate, located 17km south of Nablus City (distance from the center of the village to the city center of Nablus). It is bordered by Duma to the east, Qusra and Talfit to the north, As Sawiya and Qaryut to the west, and Turmus'ayya to the south (ARIJ-GIS, 2014) (See Map 1).

Map 1: Qaryut location and borders



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

Qaryut is located at an altitude of 785m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 443-460mm. The average annual temperature is 18°C whilst the average annual humidity is approximately 59% (ARIJ-GIS, 2014).

Until 2012, a village council was responsible of Jalud locality. However, this locality was incorporated within the boundaries of the larger population center, Qaryut . This was done via a resolution adopted by the Palestinian Cabinet and the Ministry of Local Government in 2012, and

¹ The information in this profile include Qaryut village and Jalud locality data; based on the local government's decision to merge Qaryut village and Jalud locality in 2012.

according to this resolution, Jalud and Qaryut came under the administrative authority of one municipal council which is called Qaryut Municipal Council.

The total area of Qaryut village consists of approximately 22,473 dunums. The borders of this locality are set according to the new local councils' borders which were defined by the Palestinian Ministry of Local Government. The new borders of the Palestinian localities were set by the Palestinian National Authority; represented by the Ministry of Local Government, the Central Elections Commission, the Ministry of Planning and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics in the year 2011. These governmental institutions reset the borders of the localities for the purpose of the Palestinian elections that took place in the year 2011. Accordingly, ARIJ adopted these new borders in this report since it found that the newly adopted borders, to a certain extent, better suit the demographic, environmental and agricultural variables and facts on the ground. Also, ARIJ uses these defined borders only for the sake of this research and study. It is worth noting that these borders do not represent the areas and borders of the private properties at the locality level and are not included in the PNA files of the private land holdings.

Since 1994, Qaryut has been governed by a Village Council which is currently administrated by 9 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA). There is also 1 employee working in the council, which has a permanent headquarters. It is located within the Services Council of Aqraba. The Council does not own a waste collection vehicle (Qaryut Village Council, 2013).

It is the responsibility of the Village Council to provide a number of services to the residents of Qaryut, including:

- The establishment and maintenance of the drinking water network
- The establishment and maintenance of the electricity network
- Solid waste collection, road rehabilitation, construction and paving, and provision of social services
- Provision of space for government services
- Implementation of projects and studies for the village
- Protection of historical and archaeological sites
- Provision of transportation

(Qaryut Village Council, 2013)

History Background:

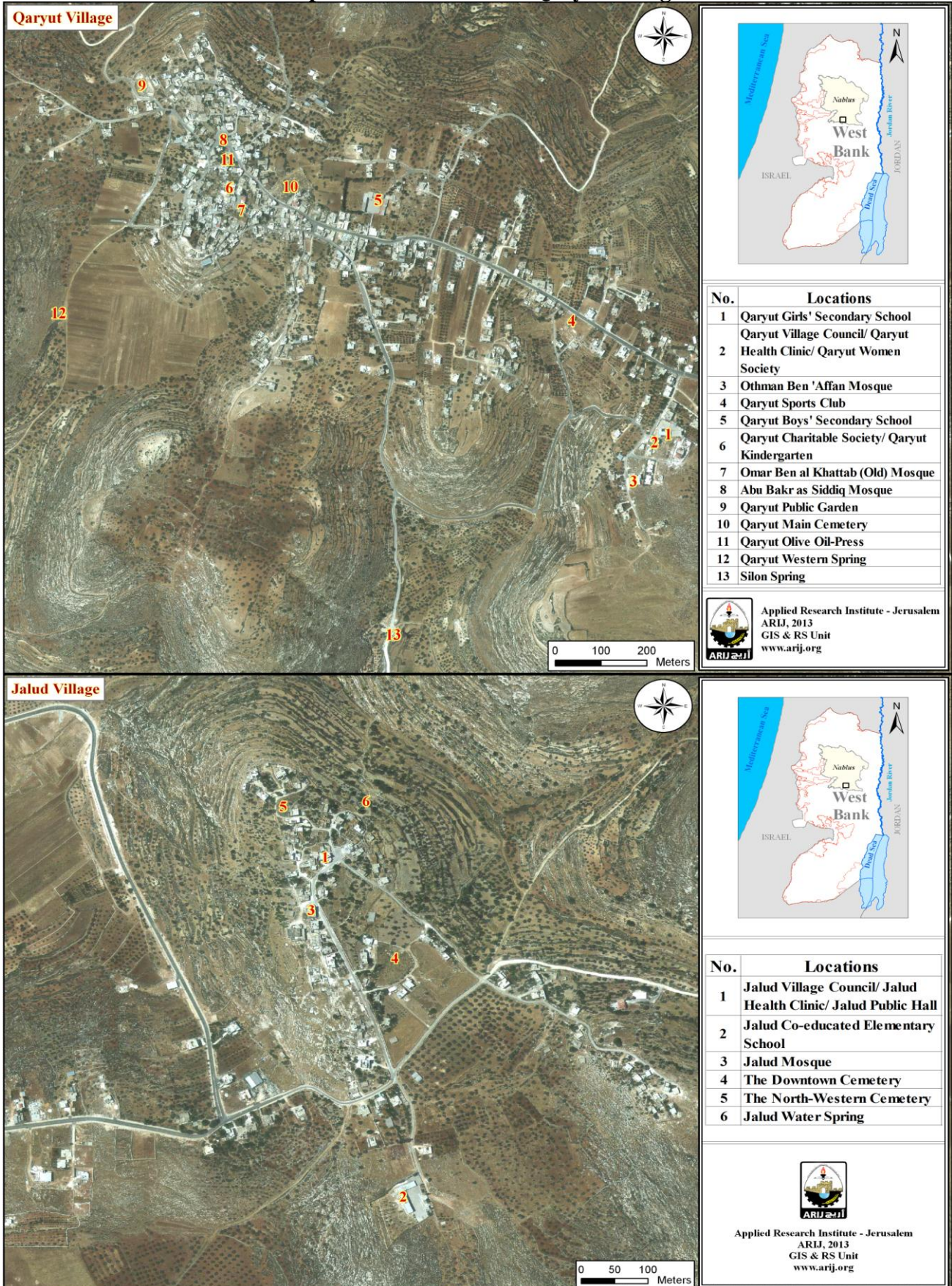
The name of Qaryut comes from the Canaanite language and has two parts: the first part "Qar" meaning "center", and the second part "Yut" meaning "village" (Qaryut Village Council 2013). The establishment of the village dates back to the time of the Canaanites. The residents of Qaryut originally come from the Arabian Peninsula. (Qaryut Village Council, 2013) (see photo 1).

Photo of Qaryut

Religious and Archaeological Sites

There are four mosques in Qaryut: Jalud, Al Shamale, Al Janobe, and Al Sharqe Mosques. There are also a number of historic and archeological sites in the village, including: Khirbet Ceylon, the tomb of Shaykh Bishar, and the Old Mosque. It is worth noting that none of them are currently eligible for designation as an official tourism site (Qaryut Village Council, 2013) (See Map 2).

Map 2: Main locations in Qaryut Village



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Qaryut in 2007 was 2,884, of whom 1,450 were male and 1,434 female. There were 481 households registered as living in 525 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 Qaryut as follows: 43.8% were less than 15 years of age, 51.6% were between 15 and 64 years of age, and 4.2% were 65 years of age or older. Data also showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the village is 100:101.1, meaning that males and females constitute 50.3% and 49.7% of the population, respectively.

Families

Qaryut residents are from several families, including: Al Haj Mohammad, ‘Abad, Amteer, Hamoud, Mo’amar, ‘Azim, Kasab, Khalil, Abo Najem families, and others. (Qaryut Village Council, 2013).

Immigration

The field survey conducted by ARIJ staff shows that approximately 15 people have left the village since the Al Aqsa Intifada in 2000 (Qaryut Village Council, 2013).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among Qaryut population is approximately 7.8%, of which 78% are females. Of the literate population, 14.1% could only read and write, with no formal education, 28.2% had elementary education, 29.8% had preparatory education, 13.4% had secondary education, and 6.7% completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the village of Qaryut by sex and educational attainment in 2007.

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

Sex	Illite- rate	Can read & write	Element- ary	Preparat- ory	Second- ary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Un- known	Total
M	34	157	296	300	127	24	46	1	5	0	0	990
F	122	127	271	298	142	24	34	0	1	0	0	1,019
T	156	284	567	598	269	48	80	1	6	0	0	2,009

Source: PCBS, 2009.

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

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

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Qaryut Co-educated Secondary School	Government	Mixed
Qaryut Girls Secondary School	Government	Female
Jalud Co-educated Elementary School	Government	Mixed

Source: Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012

In the village there are 878 students, 61 teachers, and 39 classes. The average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 14, whilst the average number of students per class is approximately 23 (Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012).

There is one kindergarten in Qaryut Village, which is run by a private organization (See Table 3 below).

Table 3: Kindergartens in Qaryut Village by name and supervising authority

Name of Kindergarten	No. of Classes	No. of Teachers	Supervising Authority
Qaryut Charity Association Kindergarten	3	4	Private

Source: Directorate of Education in Nablus, 2012

The educational sector in Qaryut village faces a number of obstacles, mainly:

- The lack of classrooms in the village schools
 - The lack of scientific labs in the village schools
- (Qaryut Village Council, 2013)

Health Status

Qaryut has several health facilities available, including a governmental Health Center (Qaryut), which includes a governmental physician clinic, a private heart and arteries Clinic, and a private pharmacy.

In the absence of necessary health services or in emergencies, patients are transferred to Rafidiya or the National Hospital, or Ar Rahmah (Mercy) health clinic, or go to private health clinics, all in Nablus City, which is about 2 km away. some also go to Qabalan Health Clinic (11km away) (Qaryut Village Council, 2013).

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

- The lack of an ambulance
 - The lack of private clinics
 - The need for more health centers in the village
- (Qaryut Village Council, 2013)

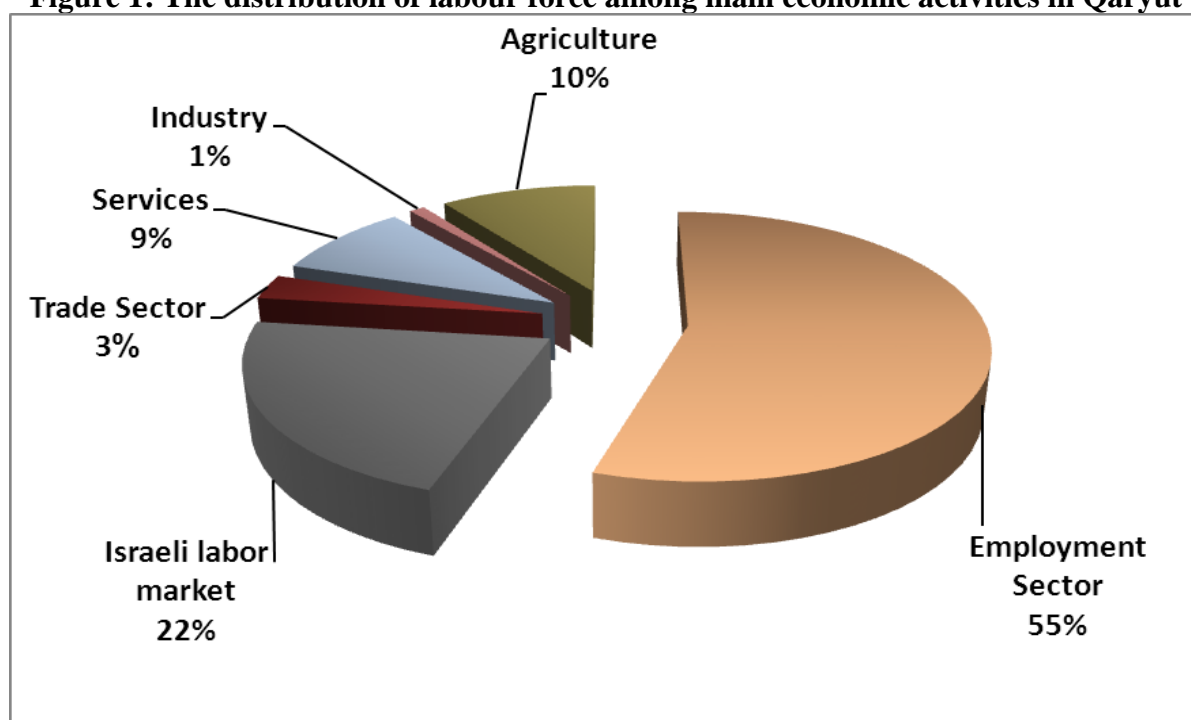
Economic Activities

The economy in Qaryut is dependent mainly on the public employees sector, which absorbs 55% of the village's workforce (Qaryut Village Council, 2013) (See Figure 1).

The results of a field survey conducted by the ARIJ team in 2013 looking at the distribution of labor according to economic activity in Qaryut are as follows:

- Public employees sector (55%)
- Israeli labor market (22%)
- Agricultural sector (10%)
- Services sector (9%)
- Trade sector (3%)
- Industry (1%)

Figure 1: The distribution of labour force among main economic activities in Qaryut



Source: Qaryut Village Council, 2013

Qaryut has 34 markets, 4 fruits and vegetables stores, 3 different professional workshops, 10 industrial shops (blacksmith, carpentry, etc), and 1 oil press (Qaryut Village Council, 2013).

In 2013, the unemployment rate in Qaryut reached 10% and the groups most affected economically by the Israeli restrictions have been (Qaryut Village Council, 2013):

- Workers in the agricultural sector
- Workers in the Israeli labor market
- Workers in the Services sector
- Workers in the Industry sector

Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 31% of Qaryut's labor force was economically active, of whom 87% were employed. 69% were not economically active, of whom 49.3% were students, and 37.4% were housekeepers (See Table 4).

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

Sex	Economically active				Non-economically active						Not stated	Total
	Employed	Currently Unemployed	Un-employed (never worked)	Total	Student	House-keeping	Unable to work	Not working & not looking for work	Others	Total		
M	503	28	50	581	336	1	55	13	4	409	0	990
F	36	1	4	41	348	518	84	4	24	978	0	1,019
T	539	29	54	622	684	519	139	17	28	1,387	0	2,009

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

Source: PCBS, 2009.

Agricultural Sector

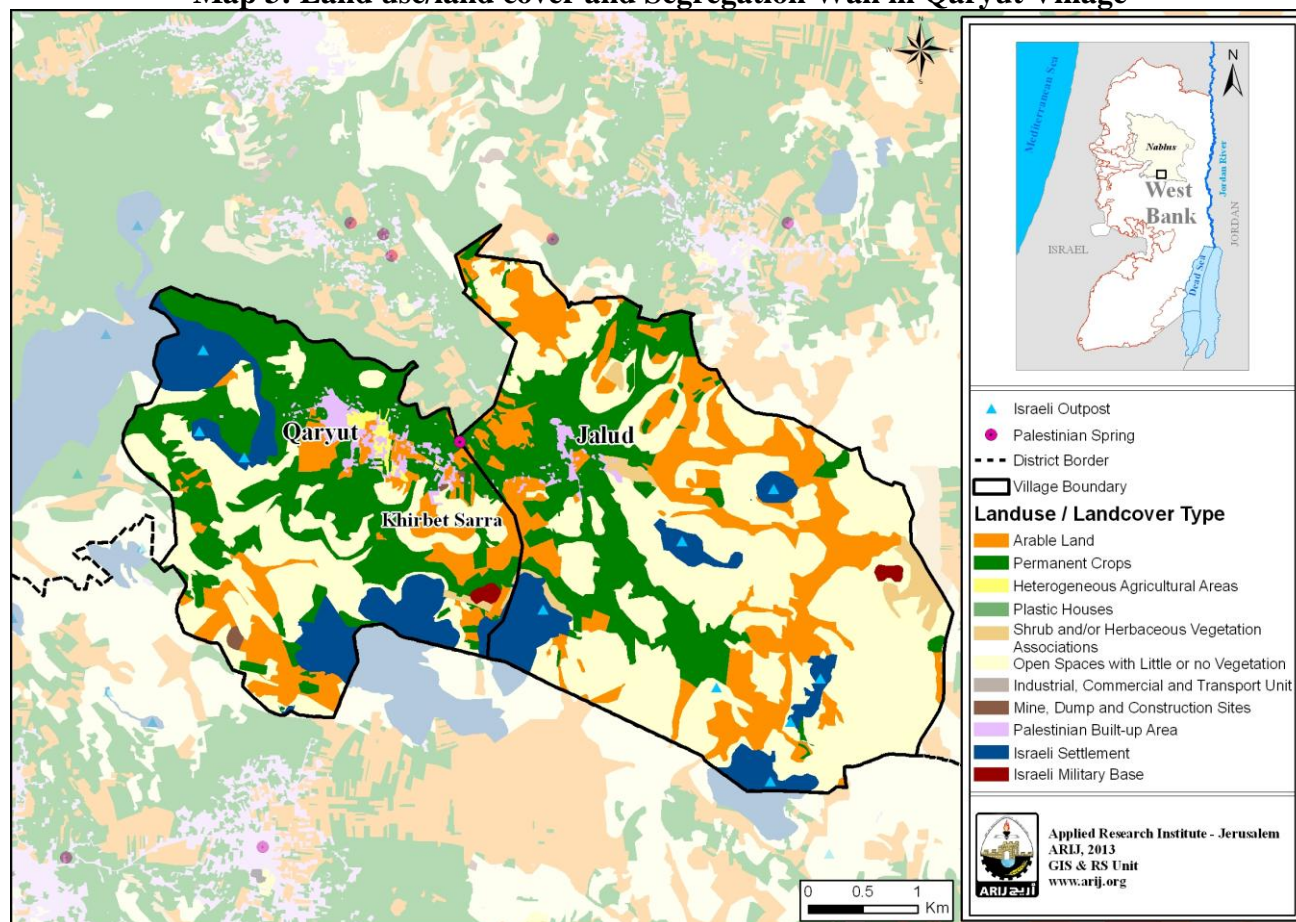
Qaryut has a total area of approximately 22,473 dunums of which 13,594 are 'arable' land and 368 dunums are registered as 'residential' (See Table 5 and Map 3).

Table 5: Land use and land cover in Qaryut village (area in dunum)

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (13,594)				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					
22,473	368	9,013	1	331	4,249	0	0	9,181	37	2,293

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2014.

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



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014.

Table 6 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. Qaryut is famous for olives and there are approximately 2,915 dunums of land planted with olive trees in the village.

Table 6: Total area of horticulture and olive trees in Qaryut (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.
2,915	0	0	0	15	0	9	0	118	0	102	0	3,159	0

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

Source: Ministry of agriculture-Nablus, 2010

Table 7 shows the field and forage crops in the village, which cover about 845 dunums, mostly wheat.

Table 7: Total area of field and forage crops in Qaryut (area in dunums)

Grain		Bulbs, Tubers, and Roots		Dry Legumes		Oily Crops		Forage Crops		Qaryuttale Crops		Other Crops		Total Area	
Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Rf.	Irr.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.	Rf.	Irr.
845	0	4	0	105	0	10	0	85	0	0	0	59	0	1,108	0

Rf: Rain-fed; Irr: Irrigated

Source: Ministry of agriculture- Nablus, 2010

The difference in size of agricultural areas between the two sets of results obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and ARIJ's GIS Unit is explained by the difference in each organization's definition of land coverage and ownership. The MoA and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (2011) conducted a survey which used a definition of agricultural areas based on land ownership. Therefore, the areas included in the survey were those of actual holdings of agricultural areas and did not include 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. This therefore, accounts for the larger area of agricultural holdings calculated by ARIJ.

The field survey conducted by the ARIJ team shows that 9% of the residents in Qaryut rear and keep domestic animals such as cows, sheep and others (See Table 8).

Table 8: Livestock in Qaryut

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broiler Chickens	Layer Chickens	Bee Hives
57	340	580	0	0	0	0	40,000	0	0

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Nablus, 2010

There are approximately 33 kilometers of agricultural roads in the village, categorized as follows:

Table 9: Agricultural Roads in Qaryut Village and their Lengths

Suitability of Agricultural Roads	Length (km)
For vehicles	8
For tractors and agricultural machinery only	12
For animals only	13
Unsuitable	0

Source: Qaryut Village Council, 2013

The agricultural sector in the village faces several problems, including:

- Confiscation of land
- The lack of access to agricultural land
- The lack of water sources.
- The lack of economic feasibility
- The lack of marketing of agricultural products, particularly olive oil
- The lack of agricultural development and insufficient awareness of the farmers

Institutions and Services

Qaryut village has a number of local institutions and associations that provide services to various sectors of society. These include:

- **Qaryut Village Council:** Founded in 1994, and later registered by the Ministry of local Government, its aim is bringing attention to the issues of the village, and providing all services to the population, in addition to providing infrastructure services.
- **Qaryut Sports Club:** It was established in 1993, and was later registered by the Ministry of Youth and Sports, with the aim to aid young athletes culturally, and socially. (Qaryut Village Council, 2013)
- **Qaryut Charity Association:** Founded in 1986, and later registered by the Ministry of Social Affairs, it was concerned with providing educational services, such as a kindergarten.
- **Qaryut Women's Association:** Founded in 2004 and registered by the Ministry of Social Affairs, it offers courses dealing with food processing and handicrafts.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services

Qaryut and Jalud has been connected to a public electricity network since 1984 and 2004 respectively. It is served by the Israeli Qatariya Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the village, through the North Electricity Company. 100% of the housing units in the village are connected to the network. The village residents face a number of problems concerning electricity, primarily the lack of electrical power (Qaryut Village Council, 2013).

Qaryut and Jalud is also connected to a telecommunications network and approximately 25% and 50% of the housing units within the village boundaries are connected to phone lines, respectively (Qaryut Village Council, 2013).

Transportation Services

There are 11 taxis in Qaryut, however, if there is a lack of transportation, private cars will be used (Qaryut Village Council, 2013). There are a number of problems facing the citizens such as the presence of military checkpoints. There are 17 km of main roads and 14 km of secondary roads in Qaryut (See Table 10).

Table 10: Roads in Qaryut Village

Status of Internal Roads	Road Length (km)	
	Main	Secondary
1. Paved & in good condition	13	6
2. Paved & in poor condition	0	0
3. Unpaved	4	8

Source: Qaryut Village Council, 2013

Water Resources

Qaryut is not provided with a public water network, so the citizens buy water via a water tank with high prices ranging around 12 NIS/cubic meter (Qaryut Village Council, 2013). In addition, Qaryut

village has 520 domestic wells to collect rain water, a water spring, and a public water tank with a 10 cubic meter capacity (Qaryut Village Council, 2013).

Wastewater Status

Qaryut village lacks a public sewerage network and most of the population uses cesspits and septic tanks as a main means for wastewater disposal (Qaryut village council, 2013).

The wastewater collected by cesspits and septic tanks is discharged by wastewater tankers directly to open areas or nearby valleys with little regard for the environment. Here it is noted that there is no wastewater treatment either at the source or at the disposal sites and this poses a serious threat to the environment in addition to public health (ARIJ - WERU, 2013).

Solid Waste Management

The Joint Services Council for Solid Waste Management for the Nablus City is responsible for managing solid waste collection and disposal of the waste generated by citizens and establishments in the village. Due to the fact that solid waste management is costly, a monthly fee of 15 NIS per house per month is charged to the population for the service of domestic solid waste collection and transportation. The rate of fees collected is 100% (Qaryut village council, 2013).

Most of the population in Qaryut benefits from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags, and placed in 15 containers (of 1m³ capacity), located at various points in the village. The Joint Services Council collects the solid waste twice per week and transports it using a waste collection vehicle to the waste landfill Zahrat Al Fanjan in Jenin Governorate, 30km from the village. Here the waste is subsequently buried in an environmentally sound way (Qaryut village council, 2013).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Qaryut is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Qaryut residents is nearly 2.2 tons, or 790 tons per year (ARIJ-WERU, 2013).

Environmental Conditions

The village of Qaryut and other towns in the district of Nablus suffer from several environmental problems which must be addressed. For instance:

Water Sector

The lack of water supply service in the village because of the lack of a public water network forces the citizens to buy water at high prices.

Wastewater Management

The absence of a public sewerage network means that the residents are forced to use unhygienic cesspits and septic tanks for the disposal of water and often dispose of 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 cause environmental damage, health problems and the spread of

epidemics and diseases in the village. The wastewater also contaminates the groundwater and water collected in household cisterns (rainwater-harvesting cisterns). Most cesspits are built without lining, allowing wastewater to enter into the ground, avoiding the need to use sewage tankers. Thus, groundwater cannot be used as drinking water. 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 village of Qaryut does not suffer from any problems in solid waste management. The Joint Services Council for Solid Waste Management for the Nablus City, disposes of their solid waste in the Zahret al Finjan landfill in Jenin Governorate. This landfill is the main environment-friendly landfill serving the town in addition to most of the localities in the Nablus Governorate.

Geopolitical Status in Qaryut village

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28th September 1995 by the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Qaryout was divided into Area B and Area C. Approximately 5,104 dunums (23% of the village's total area) were classified as Area B, where the Palestinian National Authority has complete control over civil matters but Israel continues to retain overriding responsibility for security. The rest of the village's area, constituting 17,369 dunums (77% of the total area), was 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 unless through consent or authorization by the Israeli Civil Administration. The majority of Qaryout's population resides in Area B, while most of the land lying within Area C is Israeli settlements, agricultural land or open spaces. (See Table 11).

Table 11: The Geopolitical Divisions of Qaryout village according to Oslo Agreement 1995

Area	Area in dunums	Percentage of Total village area %
Area A	0	0
Area B	5,104	23
Area C	17,369	77
Nature Reserve	0	0
Total	22,473	100

Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2014

Israeli occupation practices in Qaryout village

Hundreds of dunums of land belonging to Qaryout village have been confiscated by Israel, primarily for the purpose of establishing settlements, military bases and the construction of Israeli settlement roads. The following is a breakdown of Israeli land confiscations affecting Qaryout.

Israel has confiscated an area of 2,221 dunums from Qaryout village for the establishment of three settlements, "Eli", "Shilo" and "Mizpe Rahel" settlements. These settlements contain a total of 6,266 Israeli settlers. (See Table 12).

Table 12: Israeli settlement established on the territory of Qaryout village

Settlement Name	establishing year	Area confiscated from the territory of Qaryout village	Number of settlers living in the settlement
Alie	1984	623	1,769
Shilo	1978	635	1,106
Mizpe Rahel	1992	963	600
Total		2,221	6,266
Source: Source: ARIJ-GIS, 2014			

Israel has also confiscated 72 dunums from Qaryout village land to set up two military bases. One of them is located on the southern side of the village near “Shilo” settlement. The second is on the eastern side of the Jalud, near “Esh Kodesh” settlement outpost. The occupation authorities aim to establish military bases deep inside the Palestinian territories in order to establish further control over the Palestinian population. They are often a source of human rights violations against Palestinian citizens.

Israeli outposts in the village of Qaryout

Qaryout village territory has been confiscated by force by Israeli settlers for the purpose of establishing 10 outposts in the east, west, and south of the village, in the vicinity of “Eli”, “Shilo” and “Mizpe Rahel” settlements. These outposts include: Esh Kodesh, Adei Ad, Ahiya, Shvut Rahel, Kida, Habayit Ha'adom, Nof Harim, and Hakaron. Qaryout and Jalud villages are the most affected villages as a result of these outposts in Nablus Governorate.

Some of these outpost are the following names: (Esh Kodesh, Adei Ad, Ahiya , Shvut Rahel , Kida , Habayit Ha'adom, Nof Harim, Hakaron) . The aim of these outposts is to extend the aforementioned settlements and in turn, control more Palestinian land. These outposts create a barrier around the Palestinian areas and population, as well as being a source of abuse and human rights violations against Palestinian civilians and their land.

During the past two decades, Israel has built 232 outposts in the West Bank, which later became known as settlement outposts. The outposts are foundations for new settlements, and tend to be extended branches of a mother settlement a few miles away. The process usually begins with the establishment of mobile caravans on the land that has been taken by the settlers. Establishing settlement outposts was encouraged by Ariel Sharon; the aim was for Jewish settlers to occupy Palestinians hill tops and create facts on the ground, so that Palestinians could not claim the land if there was ever to be a future solution between the two sides. Consecutive Israeli governments have provided security and logistical support for these outposts. Since 2001 when Ariel Sharon became Prime Minister, there has been a significant increase in the number of outposts across the West Bank. The Israeli army has also supported illegal Israeli settlers in their relocation to the settlements, in addition to providing security and infrastructure support. This is to ensure the permanence of the settlements.

Israeli checkpoints around Qaryout village

During the Second Intifada, Israeli occupation authorities established checkpoints upon Qaryout and Jalud lands near bypass road No.60 and the Israeli settlements on the eastern and southern sides of the village. Earth mound barriers were constructed to close the agricultural roads that link Qaryout village and Israeli bypass road No. 60 (the southern entrance of Qaryout), as well as to cut the road between Qaryout and Jalud and the agricultural lands near the Israeli settlements to the east. Some of these checkpoints have since been removed after years of human rights violations.

Residents of Qaryout and Jalud villages, as well as the villages of southern Nablus, have been negatively impacted by Za'tara permanent checkpoint; it is considered an important checkpoint as the site cuts through the West Bank, as previously mentioned. Palestinians are often detained and searched. This checkpoint has been a source of attacks on Palestinian citizens. However Israeli forces have reduced such actions in recent years.

Over the last decade, military checkpoints in the area have continued to have a negative impact on the daily lives of residents. Checkpoints continue to hinder freedom of movement and sever the links between Nablus city and the surrounding villages, as well as the connection between the villages and their agricultural lands. This has resulted in heavy economic losses for residents of the village as they are forced to travel further distances which takes more time, in order to reach their agricultural land, especially when checkpoints are closed.

For example, the closure of the southern entrance to the village of Qaryout forced residents to travel an extra 20km extra and that's in case they decided to go south toward Turmus'ayya and neighboring areas, where they will have to go north, passing through the villages of Talfit ,Qabalan and As Sawiya then back to the village through the bypass road number 60.

Israeli bypass roads in Qaryout town

Israeli authorities have constructed a number of bypass roads that stretch hundreds of kilometers from the north to the south of the West Bank. These roads have led to the confiscation of hundreds of agricultural and non-agricultural lands in order to link Israeli settlements with each other. It also impedes Palestinian territorial continuity, enabling further Israeli control over Palestinian territory.

Israel has confiscated land from Qaryout and Jalud in order to construct Israeli bypass road No. 60 on the southern-western side of the villages. They have also constructed a settlement road which links between "Shilo" and "Mizpe Rahel" settlements, the settlement outposts on the eastern side, and bypass road No. 458. These roads extend 8km along the villages' territory.

It should be noted that the real danger of the bypass roads lies in the confiscated land that were taken for the benefit of what is known as the buffer zone. The buffer zone is imposed by the Israeli army and usually occupies 75 meters on both sides of the road.

Israeli military orders in Qaryout and Jalud villages

Israeli occupation authorities have issued several military orders confiscating land in Qaryout and Jalud villages. and the confiscation of land the following are two commands :

- Israeli occupation authorities represented by the Guard of Absentee Property, issued a military order on 26th June 2011, confiscating 189 dunums from Qaryout, claiming that it is "government property" according to the Military Order of State Property number 59-1967.

- Israeli occupation authorities issued military order which holds the number (10/23 / T) on 22nd August 2010, confiscating land from Jalud village for the establishment of a military building.

Settler attacks on Qaryout village

Attacks and violence perpetrated by settlers living in the settlements on Qaryout land has had a profoundly negative impact on village residents and their property. Palestinian land owners are unable to access their lands, as they have been fenced off with barbed wire. Settlers have planted trees in these areas to reinforce their control over the area. The settlers have damaged and burned a number of Palestinian owned trees and plants. Settlers have also attacked the land owners in an attempt to intimidate and deter them from returning to their land.

Israel has confiscated some lands from Qaryout and the neighboring villages in order to establish illegal settlements in the area for the purpose of the establishment of Israeli settlements, but also . These settlements pose a constant threat to Palestinians on their own land. Since the establishment of these settlements, Palestinian residents have been subjected to several violent attacks, for example farmers have been attacked in order to prevent them from reaching their agricultural land. Settlers have also stolen crops, damaged trees and attacked homes, places of worship, cars and other private property.

The village of Qaryout has been is the most village that were subjected to more attacks and violations than any other village in Nablus. It is possible to see more details, images and reports of these violations from 2012 and 2013 on the Land Research Center's website. These violations include:

- 1 - 107 Roman trees damaged in Qaryout village (19/10/2013) (*Report in Arabic*).
- 2 - Dozens of farmers prevented from harvesting olives in the village of Qaryout (13/10/2013) (*Report in Arabic*).
- 3 - Qaryout village residents prevented from establishing two agricultural roads on Qaryout land (23.09.2013) (*Report in Arabic*).
- 4 - Expansion work for a number of outposts in the countryside south of Nablus (08.08.2013) (*Report in Arabic and English*).
- 5 – Announcement of 166 settlement units in "Eli" settlement built on Palestinian lands, (06.06.2013) (*Report in Arabic*).
- 6 –Residentsof Qaryout prevented using and taking advantage of 25 dunums of agricultural land in Al Sarasra region (02/06/2013) (*Report in Arabic*).
- 7 –Settlers in "Shilo" settlement burned 13 dunums of Qaryout land (14/05/2013) (*Report in Arabic*).
- 8 - 78 olive trees destroyed in the village of Qaryout, Nablus Governorate (13/03/2013) (*Report in Arabic and English*).
- 9 – Master plan developed to convert agricultural lands to residential areas for “Shilo” settlement (11/28/2012) (*Report in Arabic*).
- 10 - Israeli occupation imposes arbitrary procedures against the people of Qaryout village (28/11/2012) (*Report in Arabic*).
- 11 - Settlers from “Shilo" settlement close the southern entrance to the village Qaryout again (25/11/2012) (*Report in Arabic and English*).
- 12 – Settlers from “Adei Ad” settlement control 10 dunums in the village of Qaryout (23/10/2012) (*Report in Arabic and English*).
- 13 – Settlers of “Eli" settlement burn olive trees in Qaryout (14/10/2012) (*Report in Arabic and English*).

14 - Qaryout becomes a target for the occupation and settlers (10/10/2012) (*Report in Arabic and English*).

15 – Settlers in "Elie" settlement destroy 86 olive trees in the village of Qaryout, (10/10/2012) (*Report in Arabic and English*).

16 – Expansion of settlement outposts in the countryside south of Nablus (18/07/2012) (*Report in Arabic and English*).

17 - Settlers cut down 40 olive trees in the village of Qaryout (12/03/2012) (*Report in Arabic and English*).

18 – Settlers from “Shvut Rachel” uproot 60 olive trees in Qaryout territory (09/02/2012) (*Report in Arabic and English*).

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

Qaryut Village Council has implemented several development projects in Qaryut during the past five years (See Table 13).

Table 13: Implemented Development Plans and Projects in Qaryut during the Last Five Years

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Built an additional floor to Jalud Co-educated Elementary School	Educational	2010	
Expansion of the electricity network in Jalud	Service	2011	
Paving internal roads / Qaryut	Infrastructure	2011	Islamic Bank
Adding classrooms / Qaryut	Educational	2011	UNDP

Source: Qaryut Village Council, 2013

Proposed Projects

Qaryut Village Council, in cooperation with the village’s civil society organizations and the village residents, hopes to implement several projects in the coming years. The project ideas were developed during the Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) workshop conducted by ARIJ staff in the village. The projects are as follows, in order of priority from the viewpoints of the participants in the workshop:

- 1 - The need to build a primary school and add classrooms to schools in the village
- 2 - The need to establish a scientific center including computers
- 3 -The need for a project for vocational education programs and equipment
- 4 - The need to provide the village with a transportation bus for students to and from kindergarten
- 5 - The need to prepare the public electricity network, and implementing of renewable energy projects

- 6 - The need for agricultural projects, including:
 - a. Providing farmers with agricultural tools, seeds, saplings, and others
 - b. Agricultural roads along approximately 13km
 - c. Reclamation of 500 dunums of agricultural land
 - d. Assembling of agricultural holdings and rehabilitation of springs in the village
- 7 - The need to create retaining walls along approximately 5km
- 8 - The need for paving internal roads length of 5.5 km
- 9- The need for projects for women productions such as sewing, embroidery, food processing, projects of sheep, poultry farms, home gardens, handicrafts, and others
- 10 - The need to provide job opportunities for young people
- 11 - The need to support the steadfastness of houses near the settlements with projects such as restoration, fencing, home gardens, and others
- 12 - The need to build a multi-purpose hall
- 13 - The need to rehabilitate the stadium in the village and to provide furniture in the library
- 14 - The need to create a plant to purify wastewater
- 15 - The need to create a public park for children
- 16 - The need to furnish the public hall in the village
- 17 – Providing a Red Crescent Center with an ambulance service and advanced medical equipment

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Qaryut suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 14 shows the development priorities and needs in the village, according to the Village Council's perspective:

Table 14: Development Priorities and Needs in Qaryut

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and paving of roads	*			43 km [^]
2	Rehabilitation of old water networks			*	
3	Extending the water network to cover new built up areas			*	
4	Construction of new water networks	*			13 km
5	Rehabilitation/ construction of new wells or springs		*		2 wells
6	Construction of water reservoirs	*			500 cubic meters
7	Construction of a sewage disposal network	*			13 km
8	Construction of a new electricity network		*		2 km
9	Providing containers for solid waste collection	*			170 containers
10	Providing vehicles for collecting solid waste	*			One vehicle
11	Providing a sanitary landfill	*			
Health Needs					
1	Building new clinics or health care centres	*			Health center
2	Rehabilitation of old clinics or health care centres			*	
3	Purchasing medical equipment and tools	*			
Educational Needs					
1	Building new schools	*			Secondary school
2	Rehabilitation of old schools	*			Elementary School
3	Purchasing new school equipment	*			
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of agricultural lands	*			600 dunums
2	Building rainwater harvesting cisterns		*		80 wells
3	Construction of livestock barracks		*		20 barracks
4	Provision of veterinary services		*		
5	Provision of seeds and hay for animals			*	
6	Construction of new greenhouses	*			25 greenhouses
7	Rehabilitation of greenhouses	*			5 greenhouses
8	Provision of field crops seeds	*			
9	Provision of plants and agricultural supplies	*			

[^] 14 km main roads, 12 km secondary roads , 17 km agricultural roads

Source: Qaryut Village Council, 2013

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