

Hadab Al Fawwar Village Profile



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Background

This booklet is part of a series of booklets, which contain compiled information about each city, town, and village in Hebron Governorate. These booklets come as a result of a comprehensive study of all localities in Hebron 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 Azahar Needs Assessment'; a project funded by the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID) and the Azahar Program.

The 'Village Profiles and Azahar 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 Hebron Governorate with particular focus on the Azahar program objectives and activities concerning water, environment, and agriculture.

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 Hebron 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://proxy.arij.org/vprofile/>

Table of Contents

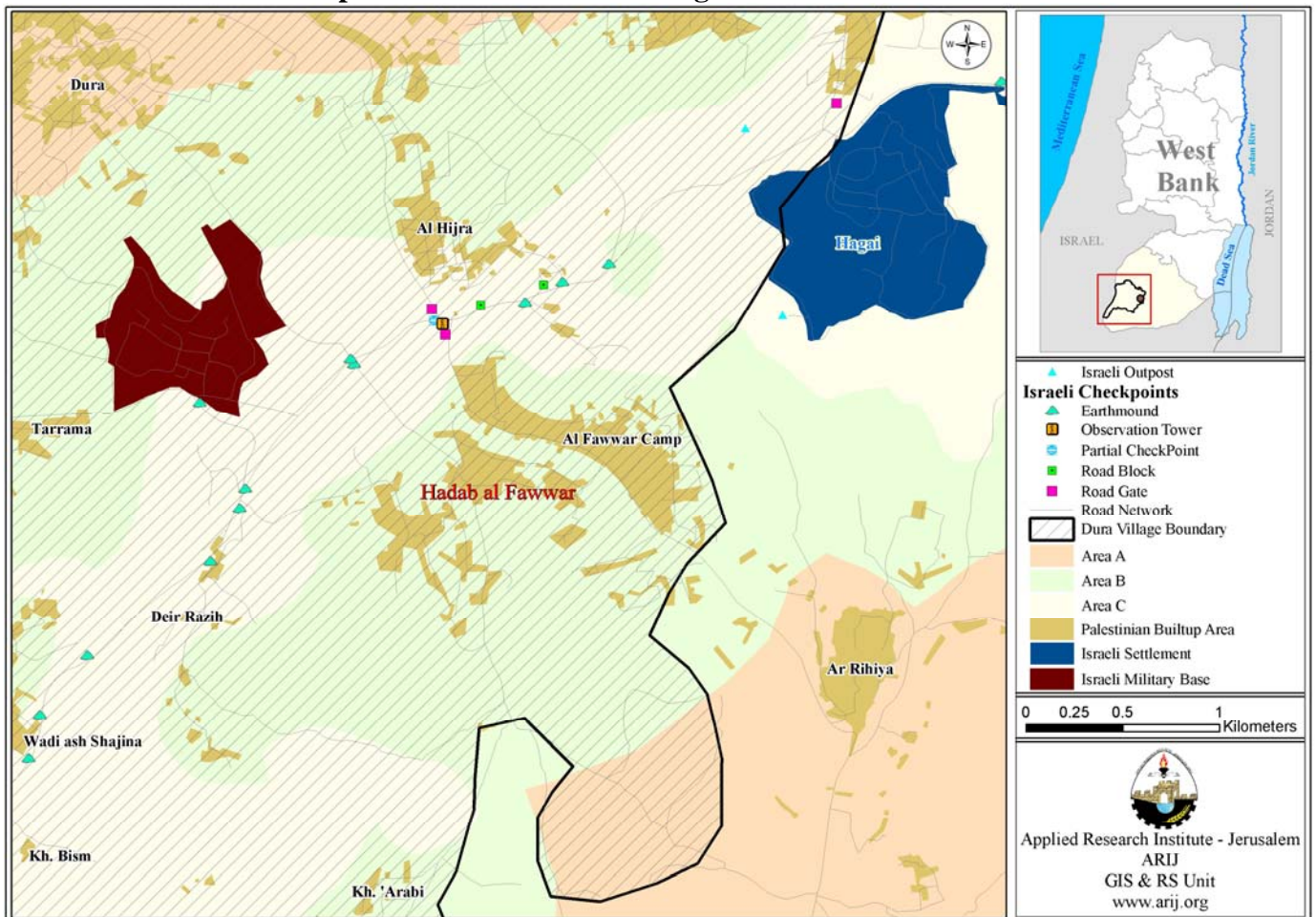
<i>Location and Physical Characteristics</i>	<u>4</u>
<i>History</i>	<u>5</u>
<i>Religious and Archaeological Sites</i>	<u>5</u>
<i>Population</i>	<u>6</u>
<i>Education</i>	<u>7</u>
<i>Health Status</i>	<u>7</u>
<i>Economic Activities</i>	<u>8</u>
<i>Agricultural Sector</i>	<u>9</u>
<i>Institutions and Services</i>	<u>12</u>
<i>Infrastructure and Natural Resources</i>	<u>12</u>
<i>Impact of the Israeli Occupation</i>	<u>12</u>
<i>Development Plans and Projects</i>	<u>13</u>
<i>Locality Development Priorities and Needs</i>	<u>13</u>
<i>References</i>	<u>14</u>

Hadab al Fawwar Village Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Hadab al Fawwar is a Palestinian village in Hebron Governorate located 7 km southwest of Hebron city, in the southern part of the West Bank. It is bordered by Al Fawwar Refugee Camp to the east, Dura city to the north, Yatta to the south and the Deir Razih to the west.

Map 1: Hadab al Fawwar village location and borders



Hadab al-Fawwar village extends over the mountainous area south of Hebron, with an elevation of 761 m above Sea level. The mean annual rainfall in Hadab al-Fawwar is 436 mm; the average annual temperature is 16°C, and the average annual humidity is 61% (ARIJ GIS).

Hadab al-Fawwar is considered a rural area. The village is governed by village council since 1998; the council consists of seven members, though it currently has no employees. It was

founded to offer services to the entire village including road and street construction and maintenance, electricity, and water.

History

The history of Hadab al Fawwar dates back to the Roman and Byzantine periods. The village's name is derived from "Hadab" meaning 'mountainous land' in Arabic, and Fawwar meaning 'abundant spring'. Its name was due to its location on a mountainous land, at an evaluated of about 800m above sea level near an old spring called Al Fawwar. The original residents of Hadab Al Fawwar village came from Egypt and from Hebron city.

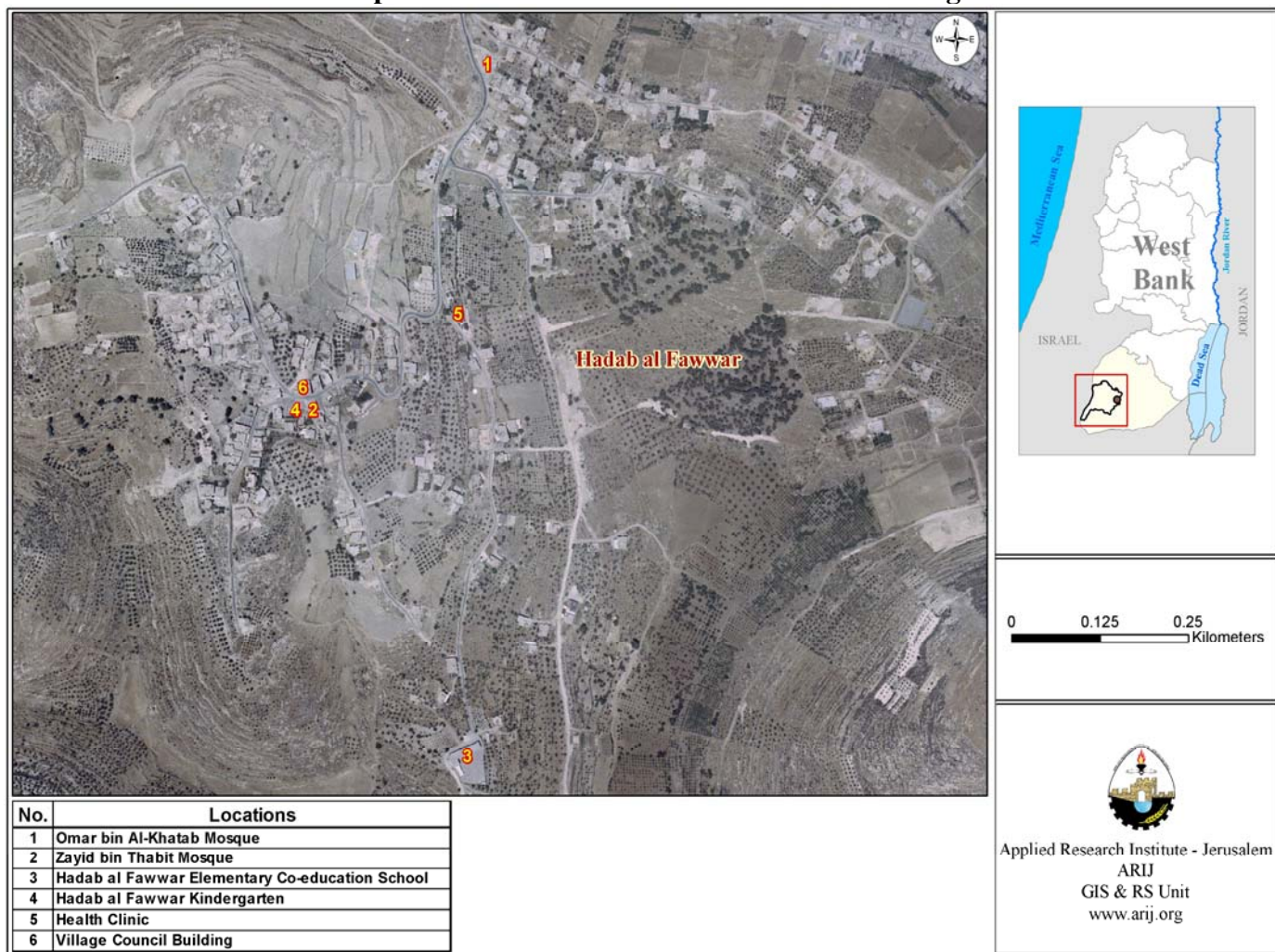
Photos of Hadab al Fawwar



Religious and Archaeological Sites

In terms of religious establishments, there are two mosques serving the community; the Zayid bin Thabit Mosque, and Omar bin al-Khattab mosque. In terms of historical sites, there are the ruins of the old village.

Map 2: Main locations in Hadab al Fawwar village



Population

The total population of Hadab al-Fawwar in 2007 was 1,918 people, of whom 964 are males and 954 are females (PCBS census 2007). There are 308 households and 347 housing units, and the average household size is 6.2 people.

Age Group and Gender

The 2007 census data shows the distribution of the Hadab al-Fawwar population by age group and sex. The largest age group is between 15-64 years, which constitutes 50.1% of the total population, followed by the 0-14 age group which constitutes 45.9%. The people aged 65 and above constitute 2.9% of the total population. The sex ratio in the village was 101 males for every 100 females. In Hadab al-Fawwar, males constitute 50.3% of the population and females constitute 49.7%.

Families

The inhabitants of Hadab al-Fawwar are predominantly from the following families: Al Kumi, Asfour, and Kalaf. Other families include the Najeeb Family, Al Hattab, Al Darabi', 'Atbisha and Abu Waad

Education

According to the 2007 census, approximately 7.2% of the residents were illiterate, with women (64.8%) comprising a greater percentage of illiterates than men (35.2%). Of the literate population, 14% of residents could read and write although having received no formal education, 28.6% had completed their elementary education, 30.4% had completed their preparatory education and 19.8 % had completed both their secondary and higher education. Table 1 shows the education status in Hadab al Fawwar by sex and education attainment in 2007.

Sex	Illiterate	Can read & write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Total
M	32	96	204	210	64	17	24	2	3	1	653
F	59	80	156	172	83	16	38	-	1	-	605
T	91	176	360	382	147	33	62	2	4	1	1,258

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

The survey also showed that there was one school in the village called the Hadab al Fawwar Elementary Co-education School which was supervised by public sector. However, students who want to undertake their higher levels of education went had to travel to Dura and Al Fawwar Refugee Camp schools, 5 km away.

The data of Ministry of Higher Education (MOHE) reveals that at the end of the 2006/2007 scholastic year there were 11 classes (3 for males, 3 for females and 5 is co-education) 13 teachers and 297 Students in Hadab Al Fawwar school.

In 2007, there was one kindergarten in Hadab Al Fawwar village called Hadab al Fawwar kindergarten. This provided pre-school education services to 58 children and is supervised by private sector. The main problems facing the education system in Hadab al Fawwar include:

1. Small classroom area.
2. No secondary level schools.
3. Needs for laboratories or halls for students.

Health Status

The village lacks of the basic any kind of health services, as there are no clinics, ambulance and pharmacies. There is only one governmental Maternity & Pediatric Center. The village official's cite obstacles about the health status in the villages which to include:

- The lack of specialized clinics
- The lack of doctors and pharmacies in the village
- The absence of close hospitals

Similarly, in emergency cases residents of Hadab al Fawwar have to receive their health services from neighboring village including Dura and Hebron city.

Economic Activities

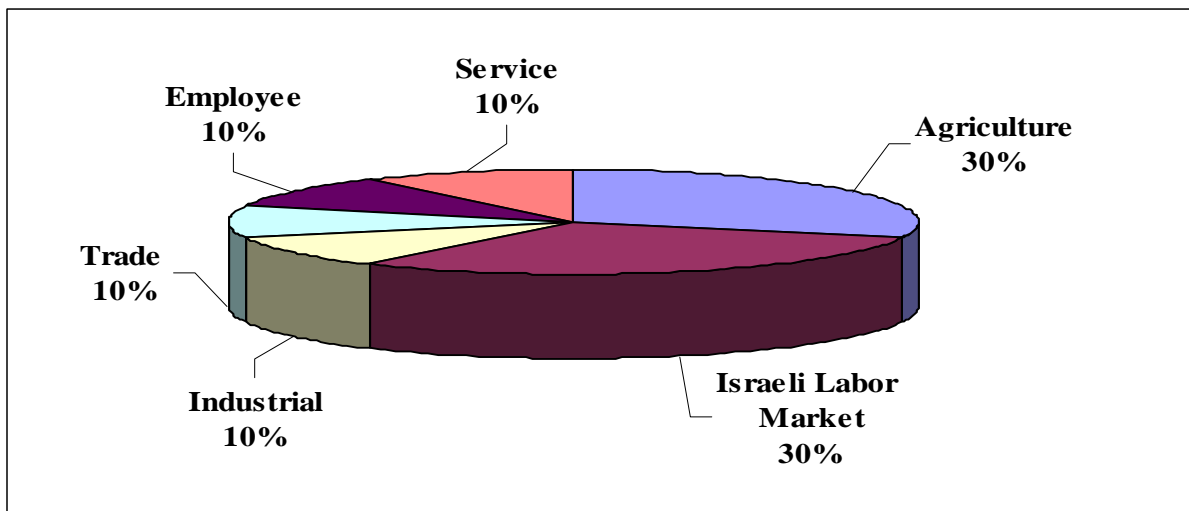
Since the Israel occupation of the West Bank in 1967, residents of Hadab al Fawwar depend heavily on the Israeli labor market. As of the mid of 2007 more than 30% of the Hadab al Fawwar labor force depended on the Israel labor market. In addition to the Israeli labor market the economy of Hadab al Fawwar also depends on the agricultural sector which similarly accounts to 30% of the total labor force. The remaining proportion of residents depends on industry, trade and the public sector.

Since September 2000, Israeli procedures have affected the economy of Hadab al Fawwar. Initially, Israeli forces imposed restrictions on residents' movements, impeding workers from accessing their place of work in Israel and areas around the settlements, as well as preventing farmers reaching their lands, cultivating and harvesting crops. As a result, residents have lost their primary source of income and many have been forced into unemployment.

The survey also indicates that the share of the population working in the various sectors of the economy, listed below by percentage:

- The agricultural sector 30 %,
- The service sector 10 %,
- Israeli labor market 30 %.
- The industrial sector 10 %,
- The trade sector 10 %,
- The employee sector 10 %,

Figure 1: Percentage of economic activity in Hadab al Fawwar village



Hadab al Fawwar has only two institutions, one is an olive oil press and another factory for iron covers. The village also has six groceries providing trading services for the residents.

Based on the ARIJ 2007 survey conducted in Hebron Governorate localities, social groups most affected in the village by Israeli restrictions during the second Intifada were: 1) workers previously employed on the Israeli labor market, 2) small-holder farmers.

Labor Force

In 2007, about 67.3 % of the total population of Hadab al Fawwar was within the working age group (10 years and above). Out of 1,258 people in the working age, 426 people (34%) were economically active (in the labor force) and 832 people (66%) were economically inactive (not in the labor force). Of the economically active, 87.6% were males; however 84% were currently employed. The largest groups of economically inactive were the students and housekeeping, who constitute 53.7% and 36.2% respectively. Table 2 shows the labor force status in Hadab al Fawwar village in 2007.

Sex	Economically Active				Not Economically Active						Total
	Employed	Currently Unemployed	Unemployed (Never Worked)	Total	Students	House keeping	Unable to work	Not working & Not looking For Work	Other	Total	
M	317	7	49	373	223	3	34	14	6	280	653
F	41	2	10	53	224	298	25	4	1	552	605
T	358	9	59	426	447	301	59	18	7	832	1,258

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

Agricultural Sector

The total area of Hadab al Fawwar village is approximately 3,500 dunums of which 520 dunums are Palestinian built-up areas, 1,535 dunums are agricultural land; however, only 1,362 dunums are cultivated and 150 dunums are categorized as forest, uncultivated, or public land.

Total Area	Arable Land		Build up Area	Forests Area	Open Spaces and Rangelands
	Cultivated Area	Uncultivated Area			
3,500	1,362	173	520	100	50

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agricultural (MoA), 2006

Map 3: Land use/ Land cover and Segregation wall route in Hadab al Fawwar village.

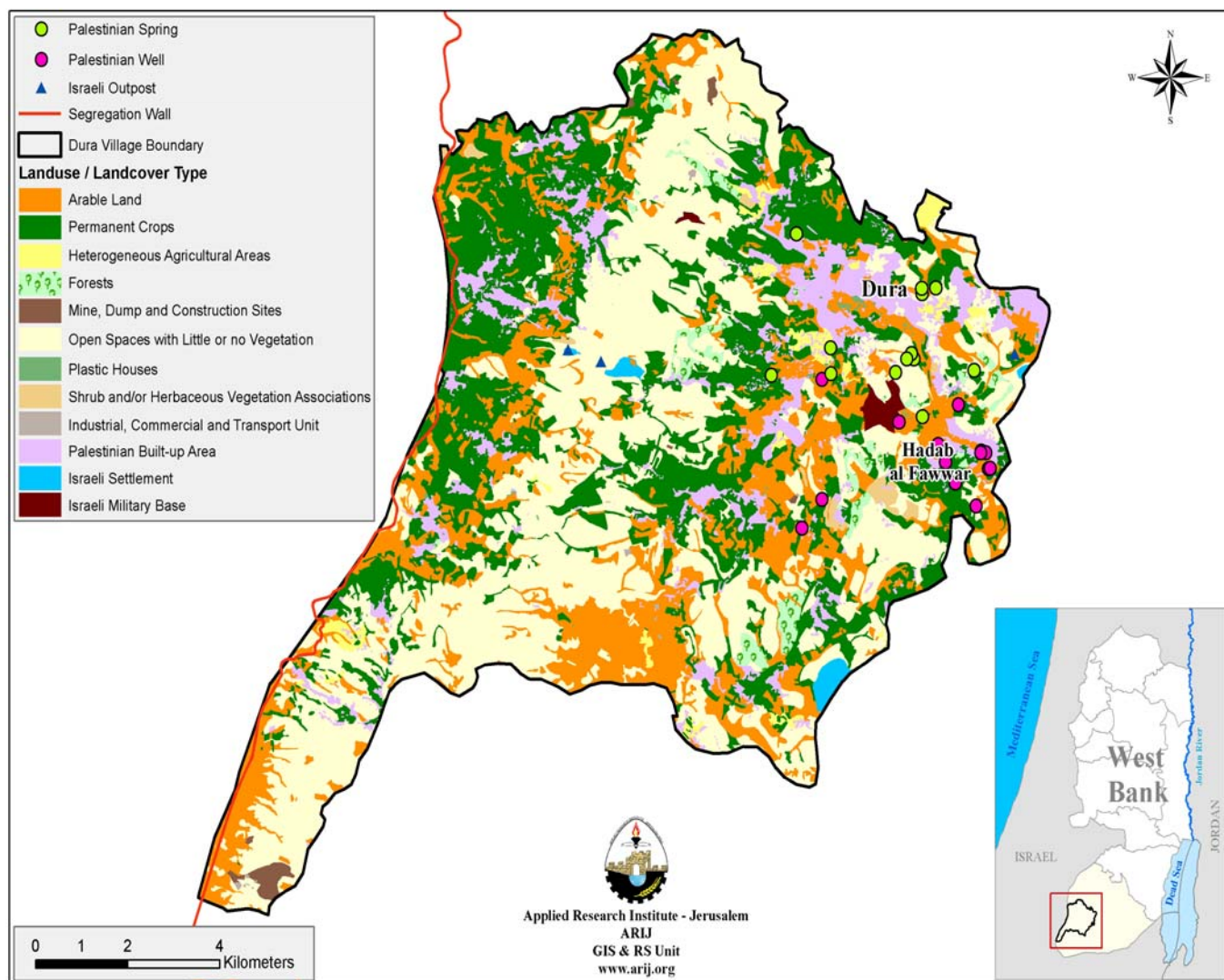


Table 4 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in the village of Hadab al Fawwar. The rain-fed fruity vegetables are the most commonly cultivated with an area of about 57 dunums. The vegetables most regularly cultivated within this area are tomatoes, zucchini and snack cucumber (Faqous).

Table 4: Rain Fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Hadab al Fawwar Village (dunum)											
Total fruity vegetables		Total leafy vegetable		Total green legumes		Total bulbs		Total other vegetables		Total rain fed and irrigated open vegetables	
RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.
57	2	0	6	2	0	0	0	10	5	69	13

RF: Rain-fed, IRR: Irrigated

There are 3 types of aromatic medical plants in Hadab al Fawwar which consist of a total area of about 3 dunums. These plants are Thyme, Mint and Sage. In Hadab al Fawwar, there is a total area of 442 dunums of Olive Tree plantations. Other trees planted in the area are mostly stone-fruits trees, plums trees and cherry trees.

Total area of olives		Total area of citrus		Total area of stone-fruits		Total area of pome fruits		Total area of nuts		Total area of the other fruit		Total area of horticulture and olive tree	
RF	Irr	RF	Irr	RF	Irr	RF	Irr	RF	Irr	RF	Irr	RF	Irr
442	0	0	1	383	0	2.5	0	35	0	211	0	1078	1

RF: Rain-fed, IRR: Irrigated

Table 6 shows the total field crops cultivated in Hadab al Fawwar. Cereals, in particular wheat and barley, are the most commonly cultivated crops with an area of about 115 dunums. In addition, the cultivation of forage crops, mostly common vetch and bitter vetch, is prevalent in Hadab al Fawwar.

Total Cereals		Total bulbs		Dry legumes		Total forage crops		Total Stimulating crops		Total other crops		Total Field crops	
RF	Irr	RF	Irr	RF	Irr	RF	Irr	RF	Irr	RF	Irr	RF	Irr
115	0	0	0	12	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	198	0

RF: Rain-fed, IRR: Irrigated

The data also indicates that the residents of Hadab al Fawwar also depend on rearing livestock, such as sheep, goats and chickens.

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
20	540	340	0	1	18	0	115000	---	0

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Hadab al Fawwar is agricultural village and as mentioned above it has a large area of which most is arable land. 30% of the residents are engaged in agriculture activities. According to the data recorded, the cultivated area in Hadab al Fawwar is approximately 1,362 dunums, and there is about 173 dunum uncultivated due to shortage of capital, shortage of water or because the land is unworkable .

There are about 2 km of agricultural roads in Hadab al Fawwar suitable for driving tractors and other agricultural machines but this is insufficient and the village is in need of the construction of new roads to cover the vast agricultural area in the village.

Institutions and Services

The most prominent institution in the village is the Hadab al-Fawwar village council, established in 1998. There are no other institutions in the village serving the residents.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

- **Telecommunication Services:** Hadab al Fawwar is connected to a telecommunication network. Approximately 40% of Hadab al Fawwar's households are connected to this telephone network.
- **Water Services:** Hadab al Fawwar has recently been connected to the water network in 2007. Almost all the households are connected to the new network system. However, the main source of water to the village still is supplied by Al Fawwar well. Cisterns and water tanks provide alternative resources: there are about 40 cisterns in the village.
- **Electricity Services:** The village has been supplied with electricity by the South Electricity Company since 1988. According to village officials, 100% of village housing units are connected to the power grid. However problems still remain, these include weak currents, old wires, and insufficient power to meet village demand.
- **Solid Waste Collection:** There is no solid waste management system in Hadab al Fawwar. Residents dispose of solid waste by burning it.
- **Sewage Disposal Facilities:** There is no sewage network in Hadab al Fawwar village. All housing units in the village rely solely on cesspits.
- **Transportation Services:** There are about 3.5 km of internal roads in Hadab al Fawwar village: 1.2 km are main roads and 2 km are agricultural roads. 3.7 km of these roads are paved and in good condition, and 3 km are unpaved roads. The transportation services in Hadab al Fawwar are provided by three informal taxis. The main obstacles facing transportation of passengers in the village include:
 1. Israeli checkpoints and barriers.
 2. Deterioration of roads.
 3. Shortage of vehicles and transportation services.

Impact of the Israeli Occupation

Hadab al Fawwar village is surrounded by Israeli structures, from the northwest there is the Israeli military base call "Al Majnona" and from the east there is the Al Fawwar permanent checkpoint. In the south Israeli forces have closed the old road to Adh Dhahiriya by a roadblock and earth mounds. These procedures severely restrict movement of people in the village. Other flying checkpoint can also be found on the main roads leading to Hadab al Fawwar

Development Plans and Projects

The Village council in Hadab al Fawwar has a simple plan for development of the village. In the last two years the village council has implemented two projects in the village.

No.	Project name	Type	Funded by
1.	Construction eternal water network	Water	GBC
2.	Work for food	Food security	CRS

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

According to Hadab al Fawwar village council the village suffers from a shortage of many infrastructural needs. Table 9 shows the development priorities and needs in the village.

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Moderately Needed	Not Needed	Notes
Infrastructural Needs						
1.	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*				6 km
2.	Construction of New Water Networks				*	
3.	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks				*	
4.	Construction of Water Reservoirs				*	
5.	Extending the Water Network to cover New Built up Areas				*	
6.	Construction of Sewage Disposal Network		*			
Health Needs						
1.	Building of New Clinics or Health Care Centre				*	
2.	Rehabilitation of Old Clinics or Health Care Centres		*			
3.	Purchasing of Medical Equipments and Tools	*				
Educational Needs						
1.	Building of New Schools	*				Elementary and secondary
2.	Rehabilitation of Old Schools		*			
3.	Purchasing of New Equipments for Schools	*				
Agriculture Needs						
1.	Rehabilitation of Agricultural lands	*				20 dunums
2.	Building Cisterns	*				15 cisterns
3.	Construction of Barracks for Livestock		*			
4.	Veterinary Services		*			
5.	Seeds and Hay for Animals		*			
6.	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses				*	
7.	Field Crops Seeds	*				
8.	Plants and Agricultural Supplies	*				

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