

Wadi as Sada 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/>

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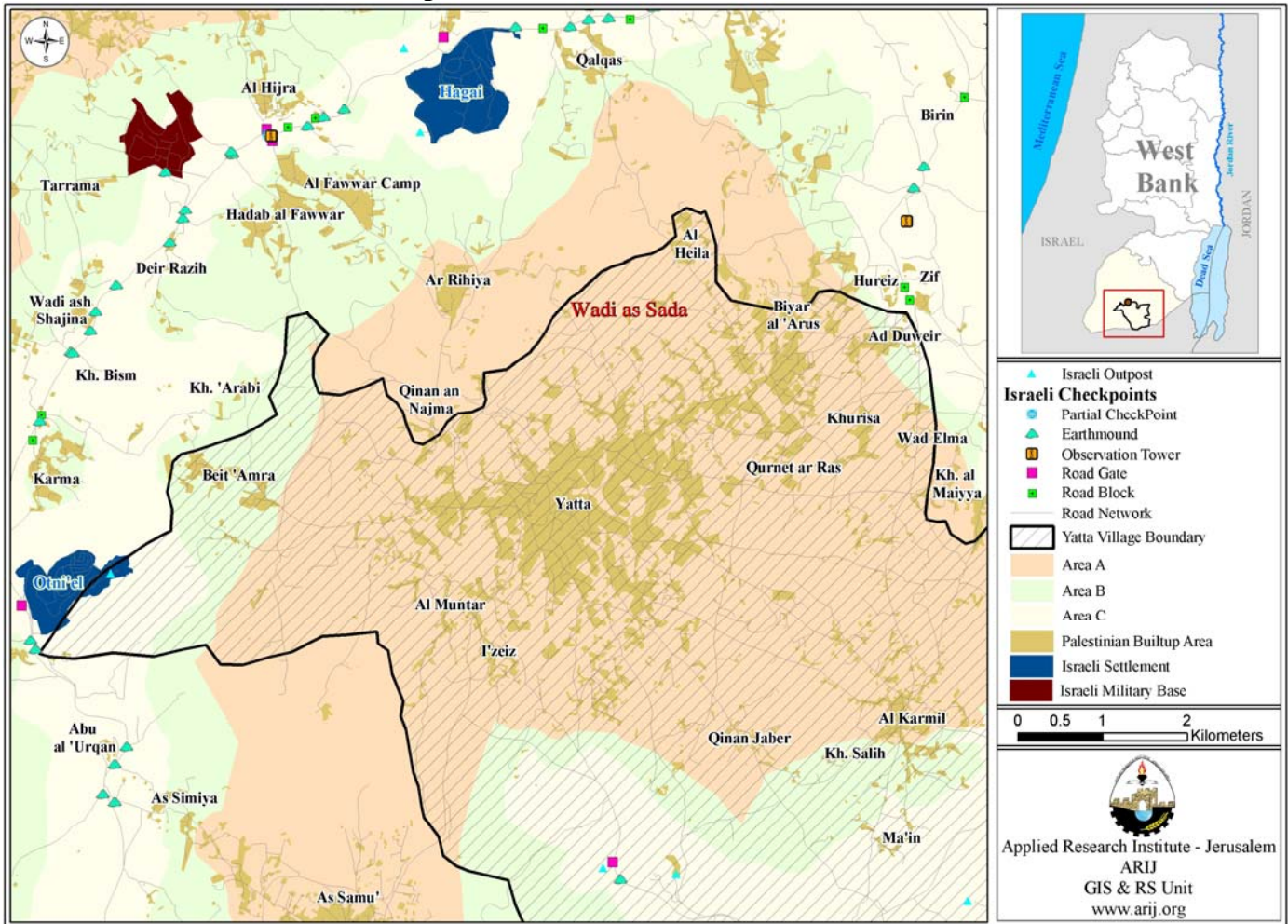
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Wadi as Sada Village Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Wadi as Sada is a village in the Yatta area which is located 15 kilometers south of Hebron city in the southern part of the West Bank. It is bordered by Al Duweir village to the East, Khamat Al Abed village to the North, Yatta city to the South and Ar Rihya village to the West (See Map 1).

Map 1: Wadi as Sada location and borders



The total area of Wadi as Sada village is approximately 2,000 dunums. 600 dunums are classified as Palestinian built-up areas and the remaining is agricultural land constituting 1400 dunums.

The village of Wadi as Sada lies at an elevation of 727 m above Sea level. The mean annual rainfall in Wadi as Sada village is 303 mm; the average annual temperature is 18° C, and the average annual humidity is 60% (ARIJ GIS).

Wadi as Sada village is considered to be rural as it meets the criteria relevant to rural areas. The village is governed by a Project committee, established in 2002, which consists of five members without paid employees. The main duty of the Project committee is to provide social development services.

History

The history of Wadi as Sada village dates back to the Canaanite period. Regarding its name, some narratives say that the name Wadi as Sada is derived from the name of a mountain which was used as a hideaway for bandits. The village residents are all indigenous people of the area.

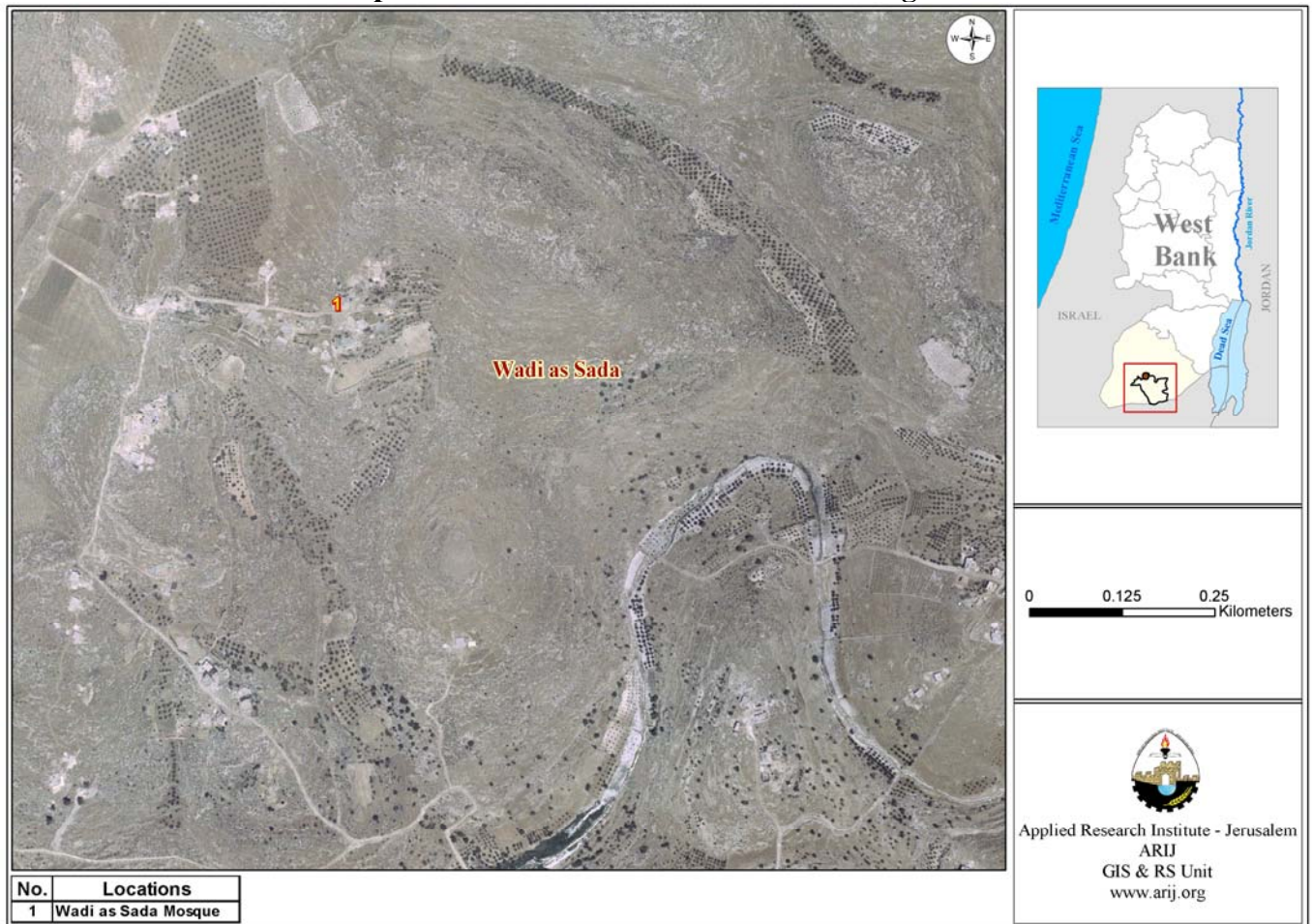
Photo of Wadi as Sada village



Religious and Archaeological Sites

In Wadi as Sada village, there is only one mosque “Abdullah Ebn Mas’oud Mosque”. In terms of historical sites, there is Khirbet Wadi as Sada.

Map 2: Main location in Wadi as Sada village



Demography and Population

The total population of Wadi as Sada, in 2007, is estimated to be 231. This is an estimate number based on the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) Census of 1997, of which 132 were males and 99 were females.

Families

There are three main families in Wadi as Sada village, Al Hamamdeh which contributes about 98% of the total population and another two families, Abu Suneid and Rabie’.

Education

Wadi as Sada village was not counted as a single locality during the 2007 PCBS Census. Based upon the PCBS divisions, Wadi as Sada village was counted as part of Yatta city. Therefore, the labor force data for Wadi as Sada village is not available. Table 1 shows the education status in

Yatta, Rafada, Al Muntar, Khurisa, Qurnet ar Ras, Ad Duweir, I'zeiz, Wadi as Sada , Hureiz and Khallet 'Arabi

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

Sex	Illiterate	Can read & write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Total
M	908	3,216	4,765	3,824	2,009	271	731	8	54	19	15,805
F	2,476	3,136	3,999	3,686	1,699	193	536	3	6	2	15,736
T	3,384	6,352	8,764	7,510	3,708	464	1,267	11	60	21	31,541

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

This data includes population figures from the villages of Yatta, Al Muntar, Khurisa, Qurnet ar Ras, Ad Duweir, I'zeiz, Wadi as Sada , Hureiz and Khallet 'Arabi

The field survey data indicated that there were no schools in the village therefore the students in Wadi as Sada village were forced to travel three km to reach Yatta city and Ar Rihya village so as to complete their elementary and secondary education. The educational sector in the village is suffering from the lack of schools in the village.

Health Status

Wadi as Sada village lacks any health services; the village lacks health centers, ambulances, and pharmacies. In the event of emergency residents of Wadi as Sada travel to Yatta (3 km from the village) hospitals and health centers. The project committee officials cite that the main obstacles facing the health sector in the village is the lack of specialized clinics.

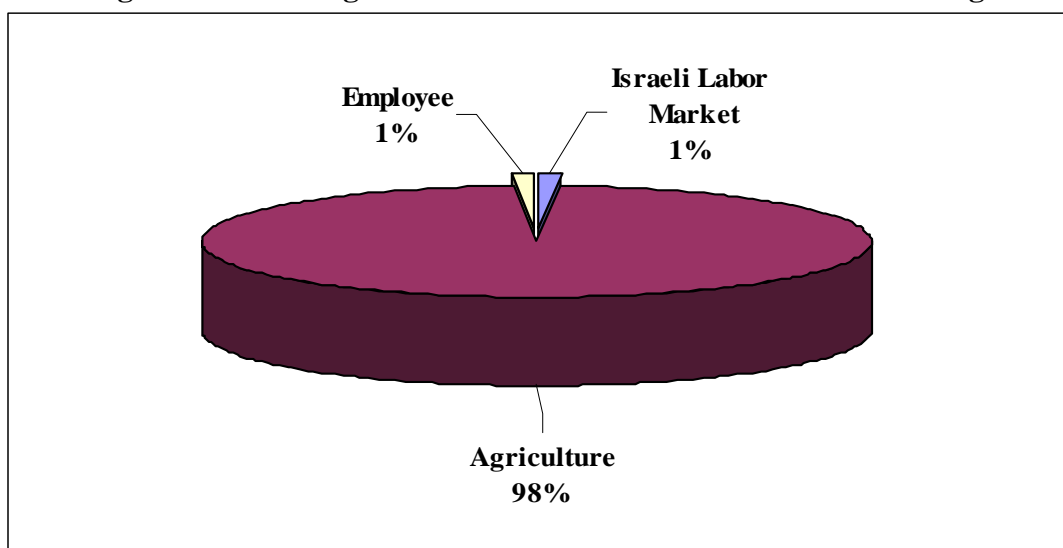
Economic Activities

Wadi as Sada village is an agriculture village, according to Hebron localities surveys conducted by ARIJ, Wadi as Sada residents depend mainly on the agriculture sector. Approximately 98% of the workers in the village are engaged in such activity. Small portion of the residents also work in Israeli labor market (1%), and in the public and private sector (1%).

According to village officials' estimates, the economic base of the village consists of the following sectors:

- Agricultural Sector (98%)
- The Israeli Labor Market (1%)
- Government or Other Employees (1%).

Figure 1: Percentage of economic activities in Wadi as Sada village



The survey also indicated that the most affected of social groups in the village as a result of Israeli restrictions during the Second Intifada were:

1. Workers previously employed on the Israeli labor market.
2. Small-holding farmers.
3. Families maintaining 6 individuals or more.
4. Housewives and children.

Labor Force

Wadi as Sada village was not counted as a single locality during the 2007 PCBS Census. Based upon the PCBS divisions, Wadi as Sada village was counted as part of Yatta city. Therefore, the labor force data for Wadi as Sada village is not available. Table 2 shows the labor force status in Yatta, Rafada, Al Muntar, Khurisa, Qurnet ar Ras, Ad Duweir, I'zeiz, Wadi as Sada , Hureiz and Khallet 'Arabi.

Table 2: Yatta population (10 years and above) by sex and employment status											
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	
<i>M</i>	6,432	902	986	8,320	5,853	44	1,009	106	473	7,485	15,805
<i>F</i>	571	22	170	763	5,901	7,987	785	34	266	14,973	15,736
T	7,003	924	1,156	9,083	11,754	8,031	1,794	140	739	22,458	31,541

Source: PCBS, March 2009. Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, results
 This data includes population figures from the villages of Yatta, Al Muntar, Khurisa, Qurnet ar Ras, Ad Duweir, I'zeiz, Wadi as Sada , Hureiz and Khallet 'Arabi.

Agricultural Sector

As mentioned above Wadi as Sada is an agriculture village, most of the residents are engaged in agricultural activities especially the rearing of livestock. Regarding the agricultural land, Wadi as Sada lies on 2000 dunums, 1400 dunums of the total area are arable land, of which 1000 dunums have been cultivated and 400 are uncultivated due to many reasons like shortage of water and unfeasibility of agriculture in the area. The main crops cultivated in the village are olive trees, field crops and stone fruits trees

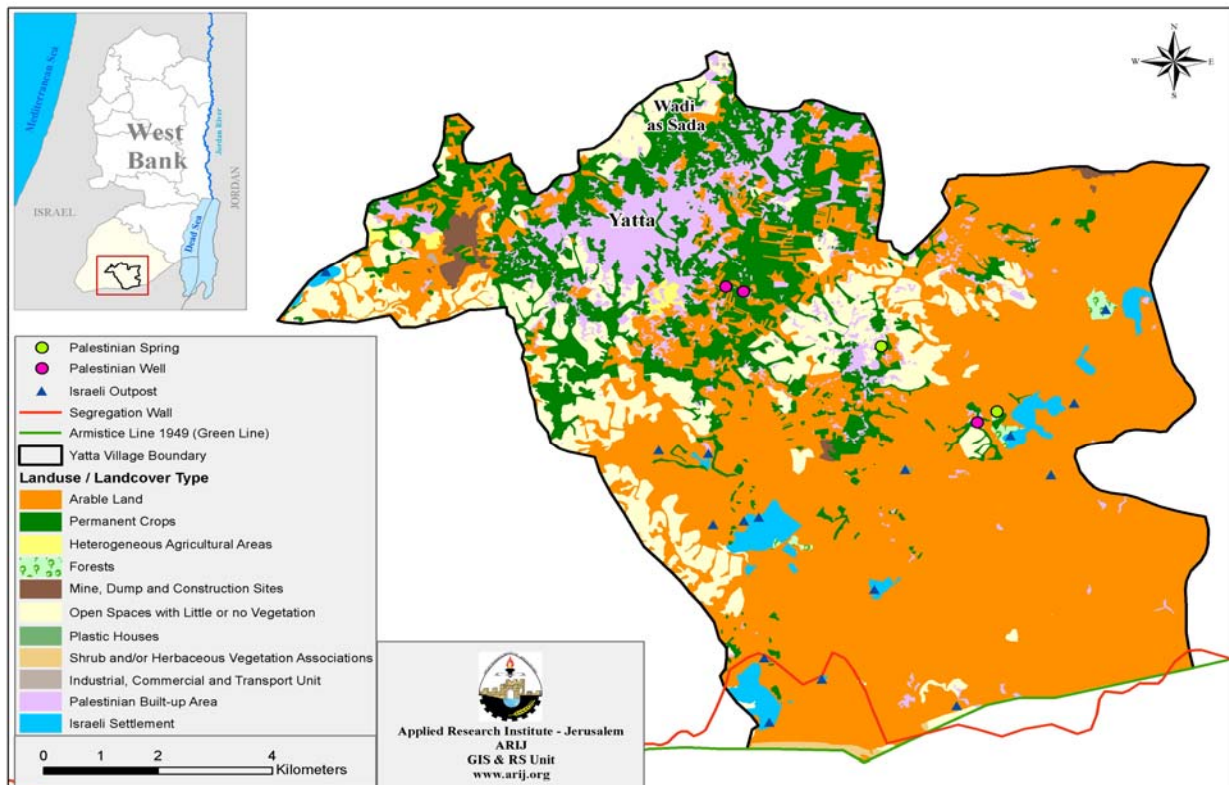
The data of field survey indicated that nearly 90% of the residents of Wadi as Sada are keeping and rearing local animals, in total they keep about 800 sheep and 50 goats.

In Wadi as Sada there are about 2 km of agricultural roads, mostly it is not sufficient and needing resurfacing now being suitable only for animals.

Wadi as Sada village is facing many obstacles and problems restricting the development of the agricultural sector (plants and livestock), of these problems:

1. Absence of agriculture roads.
2. Shortage of water.
3. Flood stream of Wad Abu Alsumun sewage near the village, which destroyed the most important and fertile land in the area.

Map 3: Land use/land cover and Segregation Wall in Wadi as Sada village



Institutions and Services

The main institution in the village is the project committee, founded in 2002.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Telecommunication Services: Wadi as Sada village has not yet been connected to a telecommunication network.

Water Services: Wadi as Sada village is not connected to water network. The alternative resources of water in the village are the cisterns and water tankers. In Wadi as Sada there is one small spring (Wadi as Sada spring) used only for drinking because the water supply from the spring is too weak. The village officials cite several obstacles facing the water conditions which are the non-existent water network and dehydration.

Electricity Services: Since 2001, Wadi as Sada village has been connected to an electricity network provided from Ar Rihya village council. According to village officials, 100% of the housing units are connected to the network however, the major problem with the electricity network is the weak currents.

Sewage Disposal Facilities: As the village is not connected to the sewage disposal network, wastewater is disposed of in cesspits.

Solid Waste Collection Services: As there are no solid waste services in the village, residents dispose of solid waste on random burning sites. The village suffers environmental problems due to the Wad Abu Alsumun sewage which destroyed about 1000 dunum of land.

Transportation Facilities: The village has no formal transportation network, the transportation in the village is composed of three private cars; otherwise residents have to walk or use tractors and the illegal cars. The primary obstacles to transportation in the village are the lack of maintenance of main roads and the lack of vehicles and automotive services. In terms of road quality there are about 5.5 km of agricultural roads which are unpaved (3.5 km main roads and 2 km are internal).

Development Plans and Projects

The project committee of Wadi as Sada village implemented a project in 2007; the project was extension of water network in the village funded by OXFAM.

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

According to Wadi as Sada Project committee the village has suffered from a shortage of many infrastructural and service needs. Table 3 below 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	*				5.5 km ^
2	Construction of New Water Networks	*				
3	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks				*	
4	Construction of Water Reservoirs	*				500 m ³
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 & Secondary
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools				*	
3	Purchasing of New Equipments for Schools				*	
Agriculture Needs						
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural lands	*				200 dunums
2	Building Cisterns	*				10 cisterns
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock	*				15 barracks
4	Veterinary Services	*				
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals	*				
6	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses				*	
7	Field Crops Seeds	*				
8	Plants and Agricultural Supplies	*				

^ 3.5 km main roads and 2 km internal roads

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