

# Hebron City 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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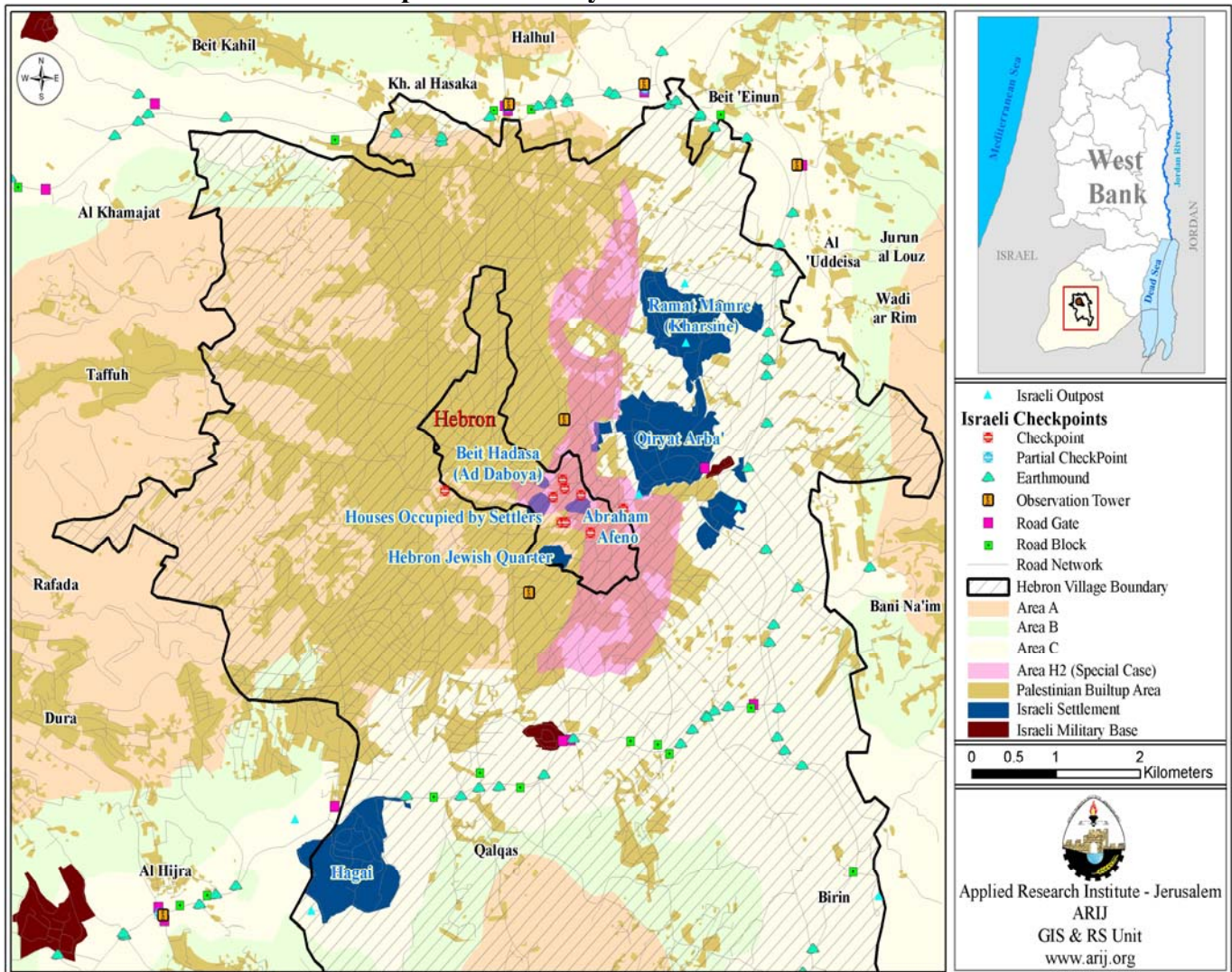
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# Hebron City Profile

## Location and Physical Characteristics

Hebron city is a city in the Hebron Governorate, located in the southern part of the West Bank. It is bordered by Bani Na'im to the east, Halhoul to the north, Taffuh to the west, and Yatta to the south (See map 1).

Map 1: Hebron city location and borders



Hebron city is located on a mountainous area at an elevation of 888 m above the sea level, with a mean rainfall 370 mm, an average annual temperature of 16 °C, and average annual humidity at 61% (ARIJ GIS).

Hebron city has been governed by a municipal council since 1971, which today comprises of 8 elected members with 941 paid employees. In addition to drafting and implementing development programs, the council provides a number of services to the residents of Hebron, including:

- Infrastructure Services such as water and solid waste disposal.
- Health Services.
- Social development services.
- Road construction and repair, and construction of public buildings, particularly schools.

Hebron municipality has ten departments so as to facilitate services for the residents, these departments include:

1.	Administration	6.	Engineering
2.	Public relations	7.	Study and Planning
3.	Financial	8.	Water
4.	Traffic	9.	Computer Services
5.	Collection and computer services	10.	Health and Environment

## **History**

The city of Hebron (al-Khalil in Arabic) is one of the oldest inhabited cities in the world, and its history dates back more than 4,000 years. According to Islamic tradition, God chose Abraham as his friend. Hebron houses the tomb of Abraham: Khalil al-Rahman.

The name "Hebron" traces back to the same root as *Haver*, or "friend" in both Hebrew and Arabic. In Arabic, "Ibrahim al-Khalil" ("إبراهيم الخليل") means "Ibrahim the friend", signifying that, according to Islamic teaching, Allah (God) chose Ibrahim (i.e. Abraham) as his friend.

Hebron is the fourth holiest city for Muslims after Mecca, Medina, and al-Quds. Al-Haram al-Ibrahimi, the Sanctuary of Abraham or the Tomb of the Patriarchs, in the old city of Hebron is one of the ancient historical, religious, and heritage sites in Palestine. Throughout the centuries, the city of Hebron was a constant target for Persian and Roman invaders until the Islamic conquest during which the city prospered and Muslim emirs and caliphs showed unwavering concern for the city. The ancient architecture of the old city, which dates back to the Mamluk and Ottoman periods, has witnessed the development and sophistication of the city of Hebron.

Photo of Hebron city



## Religious and Archeological Sites

There are 170 mosques in Hebron city. There are also a number of archeological and historical sites in the city of which:

1- the most famous historic site in Hebron sits on the Cave of the Patriarchs. The site is holy to all three Abrahamic faiths, Judaism, Christianity, and Islam, due to their traditional connections to Abraham. He purchased the cave and the field surrounding it to bury his wife Sarah, and subsequently Abraham, Isaac, Rebecca, Jacob and Leah were also buried in the cave (the remaining Matriarch, Rachel, is buried outside Bethlehem).

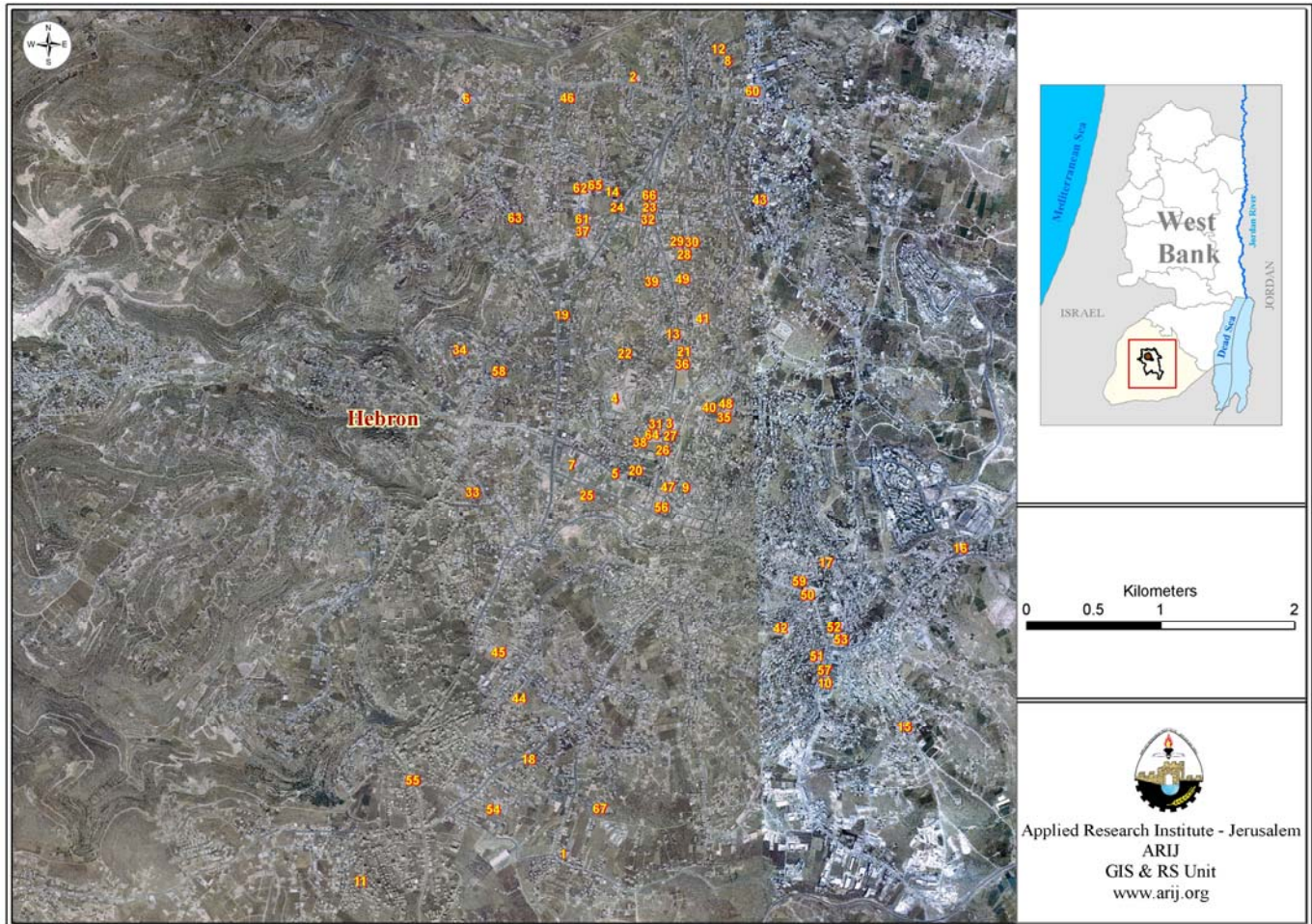
2- Al Sultan pool: located in the center of the city to the south-west of the Ibrahimi Mosque, built by Sultan Saif Al-Din Qlaon. Because of the many incidents of drowning, the proliferation of mosquitoes, and the stench; the Islamic Waqf agreed with the Municipality of Hebron and the Department of Health, to drain the water and close the channels leading to it.

3- The Hebron Museum: It is located in Haret Hebron near Khan Dari. It is a real estate trust and the archaeological mission in the city, it was originally known as the Turkish bath Ibrahim al-Khalil, but on the decision of the late Palestinian President Yasser Arafat, it was renovated and turned into a museum.

4- Al Balluta: Located near the Church of the Russian Compound is today almost derelict, it has branches all around it, and heavy wire fence surrounding it. No one is allowed to enter the site even for maintenance,

5- Al Maskubiya Church: Located in the garden, it was built by the Greek Orthodox in the western city at the beginning of last century. It is the only site for Christians in the city. It has an area of 600 square meters and is built of stone.

Map 2: Main Locations in Hebron City



No.	Locations	No.	Locations	No.	Locations	No.	Locations
1	Palestine Polytechnic University	18	Sahabet Rasol Allah Mosque	35	Water Tank	52	Alhajiriyeh School
2	Traffic Department	19	Alansar Mosque	36	AL Hosayn ben Ali School	53	Tareq Ben Zeyad School
3	Hebron Municipality	20	Chamber of Commerce	37	Almalek Khaled School	54	Municipality Industry School
4	Governorate Office	21	Red Cross	38	Ibn roshd School	55	Ghirnata School
5	Hebron District Office	22	Save the Children Center	39	Rabitet Algamiyeen School	56	Widad Nassir Edden School
6	Alahli Hospital	23	Palestinian Bureau of Statistics Office	40	Fahed Alkaawasme School	57	Municipality Library
7	Red Crescent Hospital	24	Palestinian Communication	41	Almaziniyeh School	58	Church
8	Al Mezan Hospital	25	Medicines Sans Frontiers	42	Alnahda School	59	Alsoltan Pool
9	Hebron Government Hospital	26	Committee Service	43	Al Rashideen School	60	Beer Haram Alrameh
10	Mhamad Ali Almohtaseb Hospital	27	Medical Relief Center	44	Abd Alhay Shaheen School	61	Agriculture Dep {H.university}
11	Hamdan Hospital	28	Engineers Syndicate	45	Al Shafi'1 School	62	Hebron Univercity
12	Al Mezan Hotel	29	Palestinian Youth Association International	46	Alkhansa' School	63	PPU
13	Economic Ministries	30	General Union of Disabled Palestinians	47	Education Menistry Office	64	PPU
14	Ministry Of Information	31	Alwakala Stores	48	Mhamad Ali Alja'bari School	65	Hebron Univercity
15	Alshohada Mosque	32	Alharas Police Station	49	Almanolayt School	66	Al-Quds Open University
16	Khaled Iben Alwaleed Mosque	33	Raservior Abo Majooneh	50	Alibraheemiyeh School	67	Palestine Polytechnic University
17	Ibraheem Al Khalil Mosque	34	Tank	51	Alzahra' School		



## Demography and Population

According to the 2007 Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) Census, the total population of Hebron city in 2007 was approximately 163,146 residents, of whom 84,223 were males and 78,923 were females. Furthermore, there were 28,563 households living in 34,106 housing units.

The population of Hebron city village constitutes approximately 29.6% of the total population of Hebron Governorate, earning it a rural area designation.

### Age groups and gender

The 2007 Census showed the distribution of the Hebron city population by age group and sex, the largest group between 15-64 year of age constituting 51.8% of the total population, followed by the 0-14 age group which constituted 44%, and the age group 65 and above, which constituted 2.4% of the total population. The sex ratio in the village was 107 males for every 100 females, with males making up 51.6% of the population and females 48.4%.

### Families

The population of Hebron is predominantly from the following families: Al Tamimi, Al Kurady, Al Natshea, Abu Sneineh, Al Qawasmi, Al Jabary, Al Alaoyey and Al Rujby family.

## Education

According to (PCBS), Population, Housing and Establishment Census 2007 results, about 4,114 persons were illiterate (3.8% of the total population) in Hebron city, of whom 58.6% were female. Of the literate population, 15,058 persons (14.1%) received no schooling, 61,514 persons (57.5%) had elementary and preparatory education, 15,503 persons (14.5%) had a secondary degree, and 10,653 persons (10%) had an associate diploma or a bachelor's degree and other degree. Table 1 shows the education status in Hebron by sex and education attainment in 2007.

Sex	Illiterate	Can read & write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Not Stated	Total
M	1,444	8,187	16,599	16,129	7,425	1,919	2,920	71	366	201	76	55,337
F	2,670	6,871	12,794	15,992	8,078	2,242	2,799	30	92	13	99	51,680
<b>T</b>	<b>4,114</b>	<b>15,058</b>	<b>29,393</b>	<b>32,121</b>	<b>15,503</b>	<b>4,161</b>	<b>5,719</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>107,017</b>

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

The survey data indicated that there are three levels of education in Hebron city: pre-school (kindergartens); basic and secondary education. The data also reveals that there were 131 schools, of which 50 schools were for males, 56 schools for females and 25 schools for co-education system. Most of the schools supervised by public sector (101 schools), 28 schools are supervised

by private sector and two schools are supervised by UNRWA sector. The number of schools by name, stage, sex and supervising authority shows in table 2.

No.	School Name	Stage	Sex	Supervising Authority
1.	Hussein bin Ali Secondary Boys School	Secondary	Male	Governmental
2.	Al Rashedean Secondary Boys School	Secondary	Male	Governmental
3.	King Khalid Secondary Boys School	Secondary	Male	Governmental
4.	Hikmat Al Mohtaseab Secondary Boys School	Secondary	Male	Governmental
5.	Al Jabari Secondary Boys School	Secondary	Male	Governmental
6.	Tariq ibn Ziyad Secondary Boys	Secondary	Male	Governmental
7.	Abdul Hadi Asrahna Boys Elementary School	Elementary	Male	Governmental
8.	Rabieh Dajani Boys Elementary School	Elementary	Male	Governmental
9.	Ibn Khaldoun's Boys Elementary School	Elementary	Male	Governmental
10.	Abrahamic Boys Elementary School	Elementary	Male	Governmental
11.	Al Jawhra Boys Elementary School	Elementary	Male	Governmental
12.	Mutanabbi's Boys Elementary School	Elementary	Male	Governmental
13.	Hebron Boys Elementary School "A"	Elementary	Male	Governmental
14.	Beersheba's Boys Elementary School	Elementary	Male	Governmental
15.	Abraham Hebron's Boys Elementary School	Elementary	Male	Governmental
16.	Algeria's Boys Elementary School	Elementary	Male	Governmental
17.	Al Sadeak Boys Elementary School	Elementary	Male	Governmental
18.	Abdel Hayy Shaheen Boys Elementary School "A"	Elementary	Male	Governmental
19.	Al Farowoq Boys Elementary School	Elementary	Male	Governmental
20.	Khalid El-Hadji Zaatari's Boys Elementary School	Elementary	Male	Governmental
21.	Fahd El-Qawasmi's Boys Elementary School	Elementary	Male	Governmental
22.	Ibn Rushd's Boys Elementary School	Elementary	Male	Governmental
23.	Prince Mohamed Secondary Boys School	Elementary	Male	Governmental
24.	Ebin Al Moqanea' Boys Elementary School	Elementary	Male	Governmental
25.	Imam Ali Boys Elementary School "A"	Elementary	Male	Governmental
26.	Mohammedia Boys Elementary School	Elementary	Male	Governmental
27.	Hebron Boys Elementary School "B"	Elementary	Male	Governmental
28.	Ibrahim Abu Dayeh' Boys Elementary School	Elementary	Male	Governmental
29.	Ayyubiya Boys Elementary School	Elementary	Male	Governmental
30.	Jawad Hashlamouni Boys Elementary School	Elementary	Male	Governmental
31.	Shafei's Boys Elementary School	Elementary	Male	Governmental
32.	Shuhada' of the Ibrahimi Mosque Boys School	Elementary	Male	Governmental
33.	Al-Aqsa Shuhada' Boys Elementary School	Elementary	Male	Governmental
34.	Hoda Abdel-Nabi's Boys Elementary School	Elementary	Male	Governmental
35.	Khawarizmi Boys Elementary School	Elementary	Male	Governmental
36.	Abdel Hayy Shaheen Boys Elementary School "B"	Elementary	Male	Governmental
37.	Imam Ali Boys Elementary School "B"	Elementary	Male	Governmental
38.	Rabieh Dajani Boys Elementary School "B"	Elementary	Male	Governmental
39.	Harbey Abu Al-Dabat Boys Elementary School "A"	Elementary	Male	Governmental
40.	Harbey Abu Al-Dabaa Boys Elementary School "B"	Elementary	Male	Governmental
41.	Misbah Abu Haneak Boys Elementary School	Elementary	Male	Governmental
42.	Wasaya Al Rasull Boys Elementary School	Elementary	Male	Governmental
43.	Osama bin Al Mongeath of the Boys School	Elementary	Male	Governmental
44.	Yusra Al Natseha Boys Elementary School	Elementary	Male	Governmental
45.	Jawad Hashlamouni Boys Elementary School	Elementary	Male	Governmental
46.	Muslim Youth Association School	Elementary	Male	Private
47.	Ashreya' Boys Secondary School	Secondary	Male	Private

48.	Association of University Secondary Boys School	Secondary	Male	Private
49.	Al Rahma Boys Elementary School	Elementary	Male	Private
50.	Hebron Boys Elementary School	Elementary	Male	UNRWA
51.	Khadija Abdeen Secondary Girls School	Secondary	Female	Governmental
52.	Nusseibeh Almazinih Secondary Girls School	Secondary	Female	Governmental
53.	Aseda Sarah Secondary girls School	Secondary	Female	Governmental
54.	Widad Nasser Eddin Secondary Girls School	Secondary	Female	Governmental
55.	Alhaji Ibrahim Abu Al-Dabaa Secondary Girls	Secondary	Female	Governmental
56.	Alhaji Taleab Salhab secondary Girls School	Secondary	Female	Governmental
57.	Al Othqa Secondary Girls School	Secondary	Female	Governmental
58.	Kawlea Bent Azores Secondary Girls School	Secondary	Female	Governmental
59.	Alhaji Ibrahim Barakat Secondary Girls School	Secondary	Female	Governmental
60.	Alhaji Ishaq Qawasmi Secondary Girls School	Secondary	Female	Governmental
61.	Ashead Abdul Aziz Abu Sneineh Secondary Girls	Secondary	Female	Governmental
62.	Abdul Khaleq Yaghmour Secondary Girls	Secondary	Female	Governmental
63.	Asmea' Bant Aby Bakr Girls Elementary School "A"	Elementary	Female	Governmental
64.	Alhaji Ibrahim Hassouna Girls Elementary School	Elementary	Female	Governmental
65.	Ahmed Sidr's Girls Elementary School	Elementary	Female	Governmental
66.	Al Zahra's Girls Elementary School	Elementary	Female	Governmental
67.	Al-Hajri's Girls Elementary School	Elementary	Female	Governmental
68.	Halima Asadeya Girls Elementary School	Elementary	Female	Governmental
69.	Al Rayyan's Girls Elementary School	Elementary	Female	Governmental
70.	Ameana Bent Aby Waheab Girls Elementary School	Elementary	Female	Governmental
71.	Al Safa Girls Elementary School	Elementary	Female	Governmental
72.	Ameana Bent Aby Waheab Girls Elementary School	Elementary	Female	Governmental
73.	Alhaji Taleab Salhab Elementary Girls School	Elementary	Female	Governmental
74.	Granada Girls Elementary School "A"	Elementary	Female	Governmental
75.	Al Ma'araf Girls Elementary School "B"	Elementary	Female	Governmental
76.	Al Sea'd Girls Elementary School	Elementary	Female	Governmental
77.	Faha's Girls Elementary School	Elementary	Female	Governmental
78.	Yaacobia Girls Elementary School	Elementary	Female	Governmental
79.	Shagrat Al Dor Girls Elementary School	Elementary	Female	Governmental
80.	Raba Adaweyya Girls Elementary School	Elementary	Female	Governmental
81.	Granada Girls Elementary School "B"	Elementary	Female	Governmental
82.	Al Ma'araf Girls Elementary School "A"	Elementary	Female	Governmental
83.	Aeshea' Um Al Mo'menean Girls Elementary School	Elementary	Female	Governmental
84.	Khadija Bint Khuwaylid's Girls Elementary School	Elementary	Female	Governmental
85.	Umm Ammar bin Yasser Girls Elementary School	Elementary	Female	Governmental
86.	Al Yaqthea' Girls Elementary School	Elementary	Female	Governmental
87.	Tho Al Nooreyan Girls Elementary School	Elementary	Female	Governmental
88.	Asmea' Bant Aby Bakr Girls Elementary School "B"	Elementary	Female	Governmental
89.	Abdul Khaleq Yaghmour's Girls Elementary School	Elementary	Female	Governmental
90.	Tyaseer Msweady Girls Elementary School "A"	Elementary	Female	Governmental
91.	Alhaji Ibrahim Hassouna Girls Elementary School	Elementary	Female	Governmental
92.	Aseda Sarah Elementary girls School	Elementary	Female	Governmental
93.	Sodeqya Abu Al-Dabaa Girls Elementary School	Elementary	Female	Governmental
94.	Khawarizmi's Girls Elementary School	Elementary	Female	Governmental
95.	Taha Yassin's Girls Elementary School	Elementary	Female	Governmental
96.	Al Nasr Girls Elementary School	Elementary	Female	Governmental
97.	Omar ibn Al-Khattab Girls Elementary School	Elementary	Female	Governmental
98.	Radwan Girls Elementary School	Elementary	Female	Governmental
99.	Tyaseer Msweady Girls Elementary School "B"	Elementary	Female	Governmental
100.	Souad Al-Natsheh's Girls Elementary School	Elementary	Female	Governmental
101.	Rabe'y Sharif's Girls Elementary School	Elementary	Female	Governmental

102.	Rushdih Al mohtaseab Girls Elementary School	Elementary	Female	Governmental
103.	Shuhada' Al Haram Girls Elementary School	Elementary	Female	Governmental
104.	Ashreya' Girls Secondary School	Secondary	Female	Private
105.	Misbah Abu Haneak Girls Elementary School	Elementary	Female	Private
106.	Hebron Girls Elementary School	Elementary	Female	UNRWA
107.	Qrtuba Elementary Co-education School	Elementary	Co-education	Governmental
108.	Hebron secondary industrial Co-education School	Secondary	Co-education	Governmental
109.	Abd Alkader El-Qawasmi Co-education School	Elementary	Co-education	Governmental
110.	Sultan Secondary Co-education School	Secondary	Co-education	Private
111.	A Sharif Elementary Co-education School	Elementary	Co-education	Private
112.	Al Manahil Elementary Co-education School	Elementary	Co-education	Private
113.	Al Amml Elementary Co-education School	Elementary	Co-education	Private
114.	Beit Al Maqdeas Elementary Co-education School	Elementary	Co-education	Private
115.	Al Ajea'al Elementary Co-education School	Elementary	Co-education	Private
116.	Al Riyadh Elementary Co-education School	Elementary	Co-education	Private
117.	Anas Bin Malik Elementary Co-education School	Elementary	Co-education	Private
118.	Al Mostaqbeal Elementary Co-education School	Elementary	Co-education	Private
119.	Zahrat Al madi'aen Elementary Co-education School	Elementary	Co-education	Private
120.	Al Byaan Elementary Co-education School	Elementary	Co-education	Private
121.	Al Zahaar Al Eslamyia Co-education School	Elementary	Co-education	Private
122.	Tale'a Falestean Elementary Co-education School	Elementary	Co-education	Private
123.	Iqra' Elementary Co-education School	Elementary	Co-education	Private
124.	Al Qaseam Elementary Co-education School	Elementary	Co-education	Private
125.	Young Elementary Co-education School	Elementary	Co-education	Private
126.	Al Jama'a Elementary Co-education School	Elementary	Co-education	Private
127.	Rabitat Al Jameyen Elementary Co-education School	Elementary	Co-education	Private
128.	Dar Al Iytam Al Eajelya Co-education School	Elementary	Co-education	Private
129.	Al Ehead Elementary Co-education School	Elementary	Co-education	Private
130.	Al Nohbea Elementary Co-education School	Elementary	Co-education	Private
131.	Olmal' Al moslemen Co-education School	Elementary	Co-education	Private

Source: ARIJ database, 2006

According to Ministry of Higher Education (MOHE) data, by the end of the 2006/2007 scholastic year there was 50,809 students, 2,014 teachers and 1,526 classes in Hebron schools (See table 3).

		<b>Government</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>UNRWA</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Male</b>	No. of Schools	45	4	1	<b>50</b>
	No. of class	584	58	20	<b>662</b>
	No. of Teachers	776	87	22	<b>885</b>
	No. of Students	20,559	1,838	703	<b>23,100</b>
<b>Female</b>	No. of Schools	53	2	1	<b>56</b>
	No. of class	643	37	18	<b>698</b>
	No. of Teachers	854	52	22	<b>928</b>
	No. of Students	22,361	1,149	648	<b>24,158</b>
<b>Co-education</b>	No. of Schools	3	22	-	<b>25</b>
	No. of class	39	127	-	<b>166</b>
	No. of Teachers	39	162	-	<b>201</b>
	No. of Students	721	2,830	-	<b>3,551</b>

Source: ARIJ Data Base – 2006

As of 2007, there were 49 kindergartens in the city; all of them supervised by private sector. These kindergartens provide pre-school education services to more than 3,972 children in the city. The educational sector in Hebron city is suffering from a lack of classrooms. Many schools have been forced to rent classrooms to meet an increase in student enrolments.

## Health Status

The health sector in the city is served by governmental, private and society sectors. The main health institutions in Hebron city are the Alya Governmental Hospital, Al Ahli Private Hospital, Al Mizan private Hospital, Hamdan Maternity Hospital, Mohammad Ali Al Muhtaseb Hospital and Red Crescent Hospital., Hebron clinic and Maternity & Pediatric Centres (11). The city is also served by a governmental health centre which provides doctors, as well as, for example, vaccination services for children. Table 4 below shows the health institution in the city by supervising authority.

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Governmental</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>NGOs</b>	<b>Society</b>
Hospital	1	4	-	2
Physician Clinic	9	80	-	6
Dental Clinic	2	106	2	2
Health Clinic	9	-	2	2
X-Ray Centre	1	5	4	-
Medical Lab	3	32	4	1
Maternity & Pediatric Centre	9	-	2	-
Pharmacy	10	71	2	1
Physiotherapy Centre	21	10	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13</b>

## Economic Activities

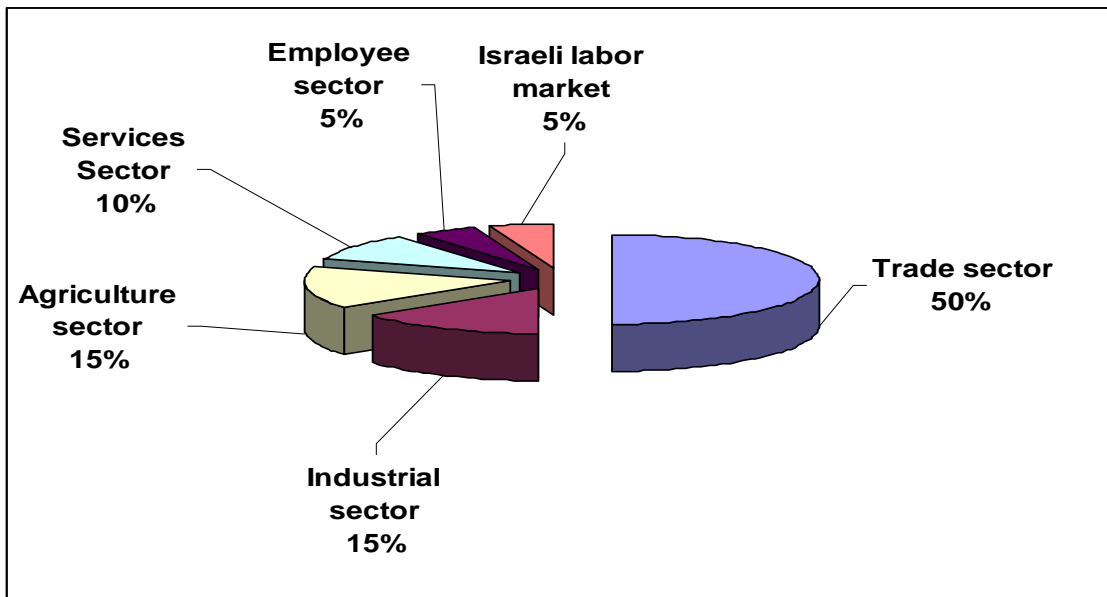
Data collected from the Hebron municipality indicated that Hebron's population is mainly dependent on Trade Sector in their livelihood; nearly 50% of the total labor force in the city engaged in Trade sector. Agriculture sector forms the second sector which the residents depend on, where 15% of the labor force is engaged in this sector. The industrial sector is similar to the agriculture sector as about 15% of the labor force works in this sector. A reliance on Employment in governmental and private sector decreased in Hebron city in last year, only about 5% of the labor force working in this sector. The Israeli labor market sector comprises of about 5% of Hebron workers.

The economic base of Hebron city also depends on many economic institutions including factories: Petropal Factory, Spongy Mattress Factory, Plastic Factory, Sandpaper Factory, Cleaning Substances Factory, Milk Products Factory, Electrode Factory, Shoes Factory, Solar Heat Factory, Metallic Manufacture, Concrete Factory and Cutting Stone Factory.

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

- The trade sector 50%,
- The agriculture sector 15%,
- The industrial sector 15%,
- The Services Sector 10%,
- The Employee sector 5% ,
- Israeli labor market 5%.

**Figure 1: Percentage of economic activity in Hebron city**



Hebron also has 12 Oil stations, nine of stone cutting, 14 of soap factories, small crafts and additionally to more than 85 grocers, 105 clothing shops, 27 butchers, 250 blacksmiths, 250 carpenters, 36 services and 82 other shops.

Based on a survey conducted in December 2007 by ARIJ in Hebron localities indicated that the social groups most affected in the city by the Israeli restrictions during the Second Intifada were: 1) Workers that had previously worked in the Israeli labor market, 2) Small scale traders, 3) Families with six individuals and more, 4) Others and 5) Small scale farmers.

**Labor Force**

In 2007, the percentage of participants in labor force in Hebron was 67.3% of the total population of the city. The participation of women was assessed to be 48.3% (51,680 women in total). The labor force in Hebron is 107,017 people in total; of which 34.4% are economically active people and 65.2% are 'non-economically' active people. Of the economically active people, 89% are employed people. The largest groups of non-economically active people are the students and housekeeping, who constitute 51.5% and 38.6% respectively. Table 5 shows the labor force in Hebron city.

**Table 5: Hebron city population (10 years and above) by sex and employment status**

S E X	Economically Active				Not Economically Active						Not Stated	Total
	Employed	Currently Unemployed	Unemployed (Never worked)	Total	Students	House keeping	Unable to work	Not working & Not looking For Work	Other	Total		
M	29,418	1,475	1,945	32,838	17,641	72	2,854	719	913	22,199	300	55,337
F	3,311	172	498	3981	18,303	26,885	1,804	185	377	47,554	145	51,680
<b>T</b>	<b>32,729</b>	<b>1,647</b>	<b>2,443</b>	<b>36,819</b>	<b>35,944</b>	<b>26,957</b>	<b>4,658</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>69,753</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>107,017</b>

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

The Israeli procedures against Palestinian people since September 2000, has severely affected the economy of Hebron residents. Israeli forces imposed restrictions on the residents' movements, and they cannot access their lands, cultivated and harvesting their crops. Therefore farmers cannot market their products. A lot of areas have seen crops and trees destroyed and uprooted. As a result, the residents have lost their primary source of income and many have become unemployed.

### Agricultural Sector

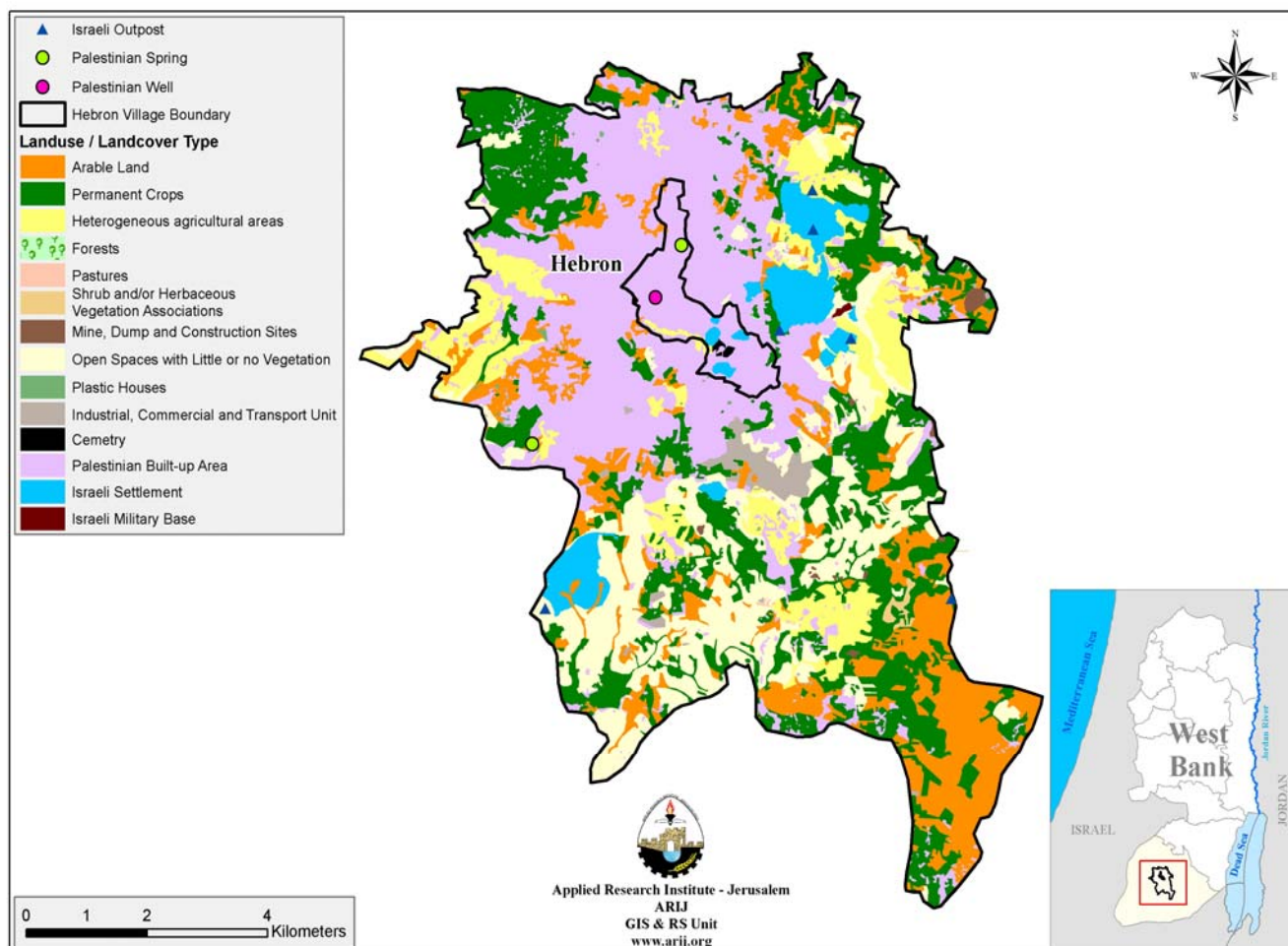
Hebron city lies on a total area of 74,102 dunums. 43,000 dunums are considered arable land; however, only 36,208 dunums are cultivated area and 6,792 dunums are uncultivated area

**Table 6: Land Use in Hebron City (dunum)**

Total Area	Arable Land		Built up Area	Forests Area	Open Spaces and Rangelands
	Cultivated Area	Uncultivated Area			
<b>74,102</b>	<b>36,208</b>	<b>6,792</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>452</b>

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agricultural (MoA), 2006

**Map 3: Land use/land cover and segregation wall in Hebron city**



There are about 46 dunums of plastic houses in Hebron city. About 24 dunums of this area are used for growing Cucumber and 18 dunums of this area are used for growing Tomato.

Table 7 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in the city of Hebron. The rain-fed fruity vegetables, such as white tomato, squash, and snake cucumber are the most cultivated vegetables with an area of about 1315 dunums.

**Table 7: Total area of rain fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Hebron City (dunum)**

Fruity vegetables		Leafy vegetable		Green legumes		Bulbs		Other vegetables		Total area	
Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.
1,315	74	5	71	50	24	0	70	240	160	1,610	399

*Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated*

There are two types of aromatic medical plants in the Hebron city which spread over a total area of about 26 dunums. These plants are Za'tar and Mint.



In the city of Hebron, there is a total area of 10,392 dunums planted with olive trees. Other trees planted in the area are mostly grape vines, almond trees, fig trees and stone fruits.

**Table 8: Total area of horticulture and olive tree in Hebron City (dunum)**

Olives		Citrus		Stone-fruits		Ppome fruits		Nuts		Other fruit		Total area	
Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr
10,392	0	0	0	216	0	16	0	786	0	1624	0	13,034	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Table 9 shows the total field crops cultivated in Hebron city. Cereals, in particular, wheat and barley are the most commonly cultivated crops with an area of about 21,750 dunums. In addition, the cultivation of forage crops such as common and bitter vetch and lentil is common in Hebron.

**Table 9: Total Field crops in Hebron City (dunum)**

Cereals		Bulbs		Dry legumes		Forage crops		Stimulating crops		Other crops		Total area	
Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr
21,750	0	140	0	3,545	0	3,787	0	200	0	3	0	29,425	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

The data also indicates that the residents of Hebron city are also dependent upon rearing livestock, such as cows, sheep, goats and chicken, in addition to about 1,157 bee hives.

**Table 10: Live Stock in Hebron City**

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
3,981	6,500	7,500	200	620	400	1,138,000	7,000	1,157

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

Rainwater is the main source of irrigated in Hebron city, but the survey indicated that farmers in the city depend on water network and cisterns for irrigated their crops. The agricultural roads in the city are only suitable for tractors and agricultural hardware and are largely insufficient for the villages needs. The city is need of new roads in order to cover the vast agricultural area of the city.

## Institutions and Services

Hebron has many public institutions and ministry offices; these include:

- Office of Ministry of Social Affairs
- Office of Ministry of Agriculture.
- Office of Ministry of Post.
- Security Office.
- Department of the Interior
- Office of Ministry of Labor Force.
- Police station.
- Center firefighter.

- Traffic Department.
- Economic Ministries.
- Al Moqat'a.
- Governmental Departments.
- Office of Ministry of High Education.
- Highest Judiciary council.
- Ministry Of Information.
- Education Directorate.
- Vehicle Registration Office.

In addition to the public institutions, Hebron has 7 societies and clubs, these are:

1. Hebron Municipality: established in 1971, it is a public “service” organization working under specific regulations and by-laws enacted and improved over years in order to render the best municipal services for its citizens.
2. Hebron Women charitable society.
3. Friend's patients Society.
4. Islamic charitable Society.
5. Red Crescent Society.
6. Association of University
7. Planning Family Society.

## Infrastructure and Natural Resources

- **Telecommunication Services:** Hebron city is connected to the telecommunication network. Approximately 100% of the households have a telephone connection.
- **Water Services:** Hebron has been connected with a water network since 1936, Almost 80% of the households are currently connected. Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) and Israeli Water Company (MECOROT) are the main water providers for Hebron. The water network provides water three days in a week. The city also has many water reservoirs with a capacity of total 1,000 m<sup>3</sup>. This is primarily used to provide water to the city in the summer time and is available only a once on a weekly basis. The alternative sources of water network is cisterns There are ten springs and three wells in the city ,the water of springs and wells are not currently used. The main obstacles faces Hebron are: general reduction in water supply; insufficiency of the water network in meeting demands, water pollution, and an increase in water losses through the unavailability of technicians.
- **Electricity Services:** Hebron has been connected to electricity network since 1960. Approximately 100% of households in the city are connected to the electricity network. Hebron municipality manages the distribution of electricity which is supplied by Israeli National Electrical Company (Qutria).

- **Solid Waste Collection:** In Hebron city, there is a solid waste management system operated by the Hebron Municipality. The solid waste is collected by special vehicles and transported from the residential areas to special dumping site (Hebron Municipality Dumping site) which far 20 km from the built-up area, where the wastes are dumping. Nevertheless, about 4,000 tons of solid waste is generated in Hebron city daily (about 1,460,000 yearly).
- **Sewage Disposal Facilities:** Hebron Municipality constructed sewage network in 1890. The network covered more than 70 % of the city housing units, the rest rely on cesspits.
- **Transportation Services:** Hebron city transportation network consists largely of 148 buses and 944 taxis dispatched from a central office. Transportation is made difficult by military checkpoint to the west of the city and flying checkpoints elsewhere, in addition to metal gates in the segregation wall. There are about 206 km roads in Hebron city, 112 km are paved and in a good condition, 85 km are paved but not in good condition and 9 km are not paved at all (see table 11). The only means of transportation in Hebron compromises two office taxis. There are obstacles in front of transportation of passengers is the deterioration of the roads.

Road Condition	Road length (km)		
	Main roads	Internal roads	Agricultural roads
Paved roads in good condition	60	52	-
Paved roads in bad condition	35	50	-
Unpaved roads	6	3	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>105</b>	-

## Impact of Israeli Occupation

Hebron city has suffered considerably from the Israeli occupation, particularly as a result of the construction of the segregation wall. According to municipal officials, some 40 square kilometer of (Hebron Governorate) lands were confiscated during the Second Intifada. Furthermore, Hebron city is surrounded by the Israeli settlements of Qiryat Arbaa' and Ramat Mamre (Kharsine) to the east, Hagai to the south and Hebron Jewish Quarter in the center of the Hebron city; a bypass road that runs through the northern parts of the city, and the segregation wall that borders Hebron city to the east and the north.

## Development Plans and Projects

The city municipality has established a plan which includes development projects. Since 2004, the municipality has implemented 6 projects in Sewage Disposal Facilities funded by external donors.

## Locality Development Priorities and Needs

According to Hebron municipality the city has suffered from shortages in many infrastructure and service requirements. Table 12 below summarizes development priorities in the city.

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Moderately Needed	Not Needed	Notes
<b>Infrastructural Needs</b>						
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads			*		9 km roads ^
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			*		
<b>Health Needs</b>						
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	*				
<b>Educational Needs</b>						
1	Building of New Schools	*				
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools	*				
3	Purchasing of New Equipments for Schools	*				
<b>Agriculture Needs</b>						
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural lands	*				
2	Building 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	*				

^ 9 km (6km main roads and 3km internal roads)

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