

Hadab Al 'Alaqa 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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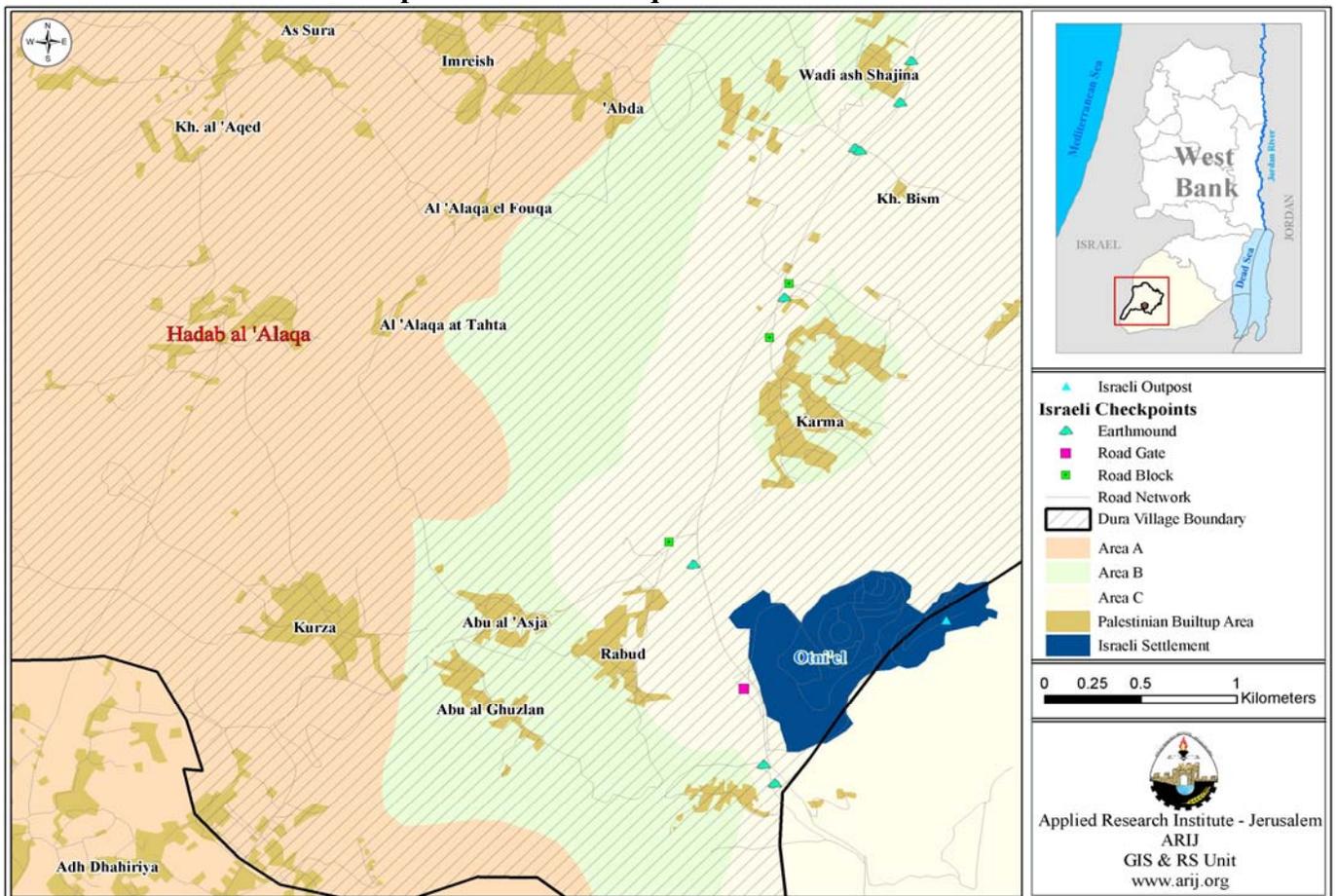
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Hadab Al 'Alaqa Village Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Hadab Al 'Alaqa is a Palestinian village in Dura area which is located 12 km southwest of Hebron City in southern West Bank. It is bordered by 'Abda (Al 'Alaqa al Fauqa) to the east, As Sura to the north, 'Deir al 'Asal at Tahta and Iskeik to the west and it is bordered by Kurza to the south.

Map1: Hadab Al 'Alaqa location and borders



The total area of the village is estimated to be 1,100 dunums, of which 230 dunums are Palestinian built-up areas, 830 dunums are agricultural land, and 61 dunums are forest or open spaces with little or no vegetation.

Hadab Al 'Alaqa village lies on top of mountain where it overlooks the Palestinian Coast, at an evaluation of 764 m above Sea level. The mean annual rainfall in Hadab Al 'Alaqa village is 436

mm; the average annual temperature is 15.7 °C, and the average annual humidity is 60.6% (ARIJ database, 2006).

Hadab Al 'Alaqa is considered to be a rural area. The village is governed by village council since 1997; the council consists of five members and one full time employee. It was founded to offer services to the entire village, including road and street construction and maintenance, electricity, and water supply.

History

The history of the village "Hadab Al 'Alaqa" dates back to 1948. After the Israeli occupation of Palestine, its inhabitants migrated from destroyed villages. Some came from Dura city after the establishment of the village. The name of "Hadab" means high place in Arabic, due to the village location on a mountain. The village is also located near a place called "Al 'Alaqa", hence the name "Hadab Al 'Alaqa".

Photos of Hadab Al 'Alaqa village



Religious and Archaeological Sites

There is only one mosque in the village “Abu Bakr Al Sadeiq Mosque”, it is currently under-construction. The village has no archaeological or historical sites.

Map 2: Main locations in Hadab Al 'Alaqa village



Demography and Population

According to the first Palestinian Central Bureau of statistics (PCBS) census of 2007, the total population of Hadab Al 'Alaqa was 641 people, of which 309 were males and 332 were females. There were 111 households residing in 119 housing units.

Age groups and gender

The population of Hadab Al 'Alaqa village as classified by sex and age group in 2007 census data recorded 46.7% of the population to be less than 15 years of age, 51.4 % in the 15-64 age group, and 1.9% aged 65 and over .The sex ratio in the village was 91.2 males for every 100 females. Males constitute 48.2 % of the population.

Families

Most of Hadab Al 'Alaqa residents have descended from one single family, the Al Awawda Family, which consists 98% of the total population. The remaining percentage comes from two other small families (Abu Aharar and al-Darabi’).

Education

According to PCBS, Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, about 34 people (10 years and above) were illiterate (7.9%). The percentage of illiterate among females is higher than males with 85.3% for females and 14.7% for males. Of the literate population, 13.9% of residents could read and write, 25.9%, 24.5% and 22.9% of the population (10 years and over) completed their elementary, preparatory and secondary education respectively. 4.9% of the literate population have an associate diploma, or a bachelor’s degree, see table 1.

Sex	Illiterate	Can read & write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Total
M	5	33	57	52	49	2	13	1	1	-	213
F	29	27	55	54	50	1	3	-	-	-	219
T	34	60	112	106	99	3	16	1	1	-	432

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

As of the 2006/2007 scholastic year, there was only one school in Hadab Al 'Alaqa village, the Al Beyader Elementary Co-education School. This was supervised by the government sector, and provides elementary education. In the same scholastic year there were 123 students, 12 teachers and 7 classrooms (See table2).

		Government	Private	Total
Co-education	No. of Schools	1	-	1
	No. of class	7	-	7
	No. of Teachers	12	-	12
	No. of Students	123	-	123

Source: ARIJ Data Base – 2005

In 2006, there was one kindergarten in Hadab Al 'Alaqa which is the ‘Al Anwaar’ Kindergarten provided pre-school education services to 22 children.

Students of Hadab Al 'Alaqa village are forced to travel a distance of three km to reach Kurza and As Sura villages schools to complete their secondary education.

Health Status

The village also lacks major health services. There are no clinics, ambulance or pharmacies. There is only one governmental Mother and Child Care center; this provides health services only

one day a week. The village official's cite major health obstacles to include: the lack of specialized clinics, the lack of doctors in the village, and the absence of a close hospital to the village.

In emergencies, the residents of Hadab Al 'Alaqa receive their health services from neighboring cities and villages, such as Dura and Hebron.

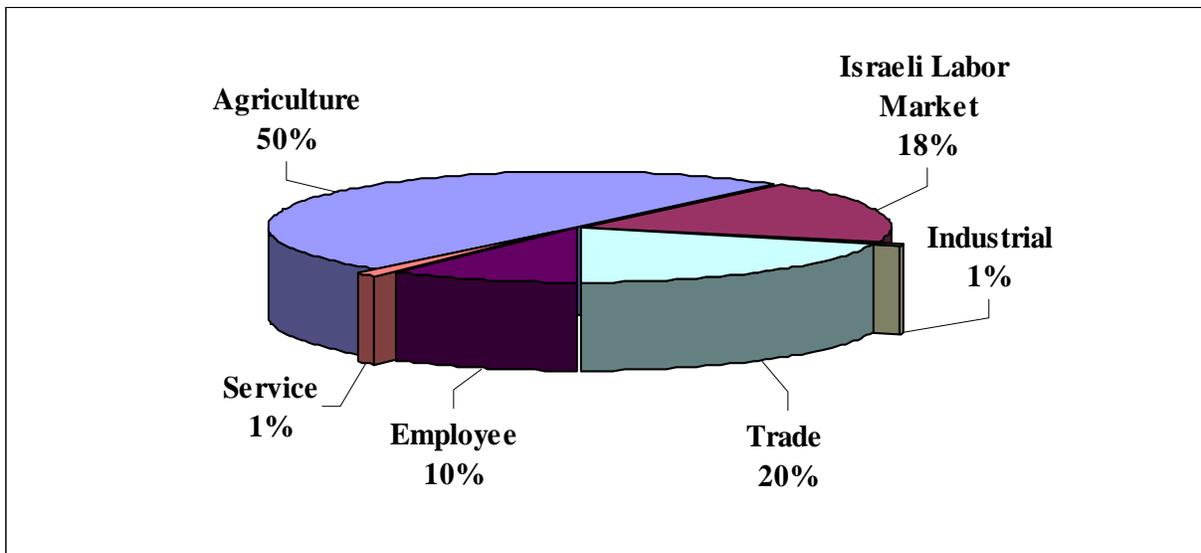
Economic Activities

Hadab Al 'Alaqa is an agriculture village, and the residents depend heavily on agriculture activities for their livelihood. As mentioned before, 75.4% of the total area (830 dunums) is an agriculture area, and about 50% of the populations in the working age (aged 10 and above) are engaged with the agricultural activities. In addition to the agriculture sector, the residents depend on the Israeli labor market, where 18% of the residents in the working age are working inside Israel. 20% of the populations in the working age work with trade activities. In terms of industrial institutions, a Hadab Al 'Alaqa village lacks any major industrial institutions. The village does have three groceries, one black smith, one carpenter and one services shop.

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

- The agricultural sector 50 %,
- The service sector 1 %,
- Israeli labor market 18 %.
- The industrial sector 1 %,
- The trade sector 20 %,
- The employee sector 10 %,

Figure 1: Percentage of economic activity in Hadab Al 'Alaqa village



The social groups most affected in the village by the Israeli restrictions during the Second Intifada were: 1) previous worker in Israeli labor market, 2) small-scale farmers, 3) families

maintaining 6 individuals and more, 4) small-scale traders and 5) housekeeping and children. (ARIJ database, 2006)

Labor Force

The 2007 census data showed that about 69.1% of the population of Hadab Al 'Alaqa was of a working age (10 and above). Of 432 working age residents, only 122 (28.2%) were economically active, in the potential labor force. 310 (71.8%) were economically inactive, outside the labor force. All of the economically active were male, though 71.3% of these were employed. The largest groups of economically inactive included students and housekeeping which constituting 52.3% and 39.7% of the population, respectively. Table 3 shows the labor force status in Hadab Al 'Alaqa village.

Sex	Economically Active				Not Economically Active						Total
	Employed	Currently Unemployed	Unemployed (Never work)	Total	Students	House keeping	Unable to work	Not working & Not looking for Work	Others	Total	
M	81	1	31	113	84	-	12	-	4	100	213
F	6	-	3	9	78	123	9	-	-	210	219
T	87	1	34	122	162	123	21	-	4	310	432

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

Agricultural Sector

Hadab al 'Alaqa village lies on a total area of 1,100 dunums, 830 dunums are considered arable land; however, only 613 dunums are currently cultivated.

Total Area	Arable Land		Built up Area	Forests Area	Open Spaces and Rangelands
	Cultivated Area	Uncultivated Area			
1100	613	217	230	6	55

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agricultural (MoA), 2006

Map 3: Land use/ land cover in Hadab Al 'Alaqa village

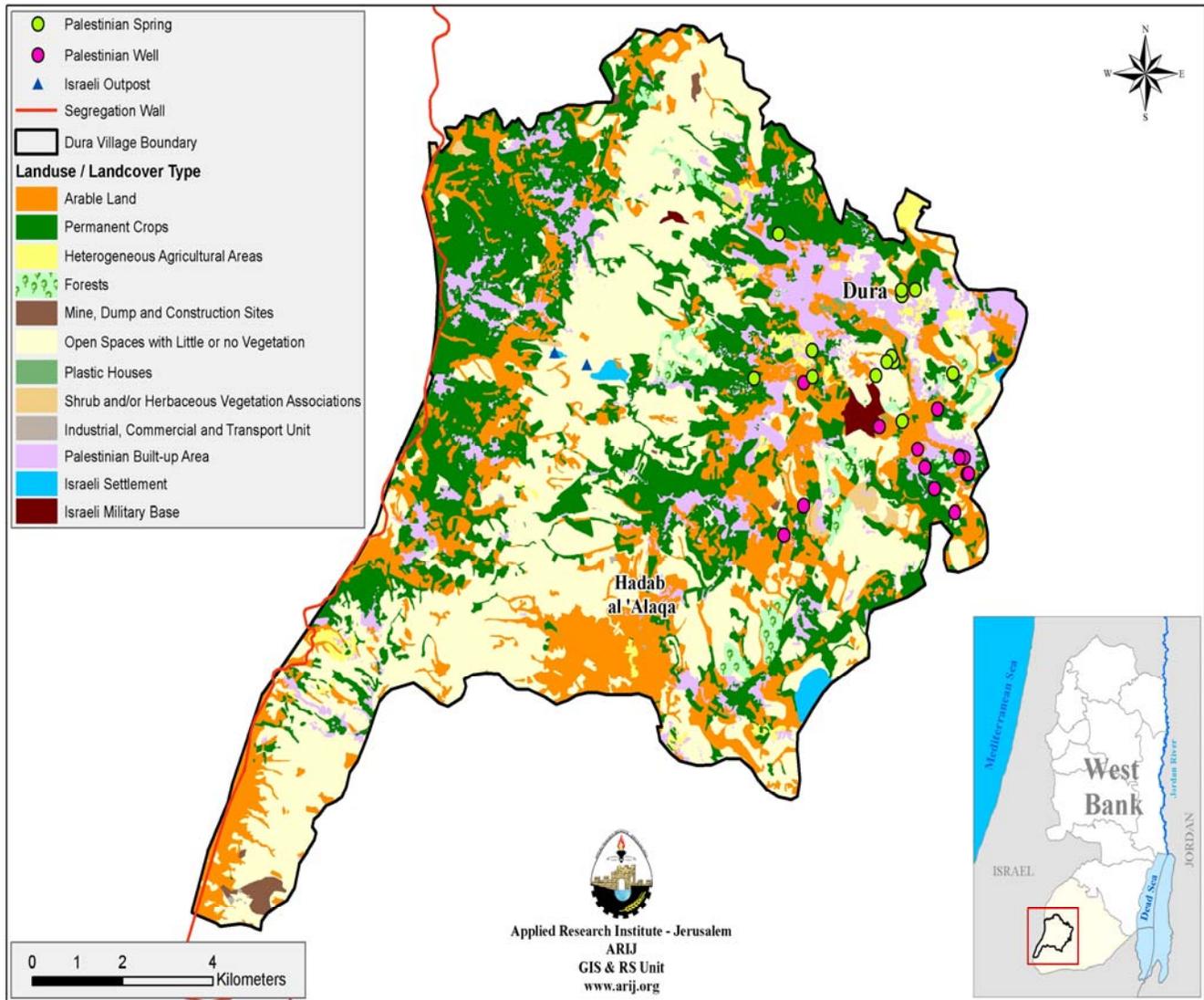


Table 5 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Hadab al Alaqa. The rain-fed fruity vegetables are the most cultivated with an area of about 53 dunums. The most common vegetables cultivated within this area are zucchini, squash and snack cucumber (Faqous). There are no plastic houses and no tunnels in Hadab al 'Alaqa village. There are no aromatic medical plants in the village of Hadab al Alaqa.

Table 5: Total area of rain fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Hadab al 'Alaqa village (dunum)

Fruity vegetables		Leafy vegetable		Green legumes		Bulbs		Other vegetables		Total area	
Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.
53	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	59	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

In the village of Hadab al Alaqa, there is a total area of 187 dunums of olive tree plantations. Other trees planted in the area include almond trees, fig trees and grape vines.

Olives		Citrus		Stone-fruits		Pome fruits		Nuts		Other fruit		Total area	
Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	RF	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr
187	0	0	1	12	0	0	0	25	0	30	0	254	1

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Table 7 shows the total field crops cultivated in the village of Hadab al Alaqa. Cereals, in particular wheat and barley, are the most cultivated crops with an area of about 199 dunums. In addition, the cultivation of dry legumes crops, mainly lentils, and forage crops such as common vetch and bitter vetch is prevalent in the village of Hadab al Alaqa.

Cereals		Bulbs		Dry legumes		Seeds		Forage crops		Stimulating crops		Other crops		Total area	
Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr
199	0	4	0	31	0	1	0	60	0	1	0	3	0	299	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

The data also indicates that the residents of Hadab al 'Alaqa village are also dependent upon rearing livestock, such as sheep, goats and chickens.

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
132	240	40	0	0	16	0	39500	0	0

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

The main source of water for irrigation in the village is the rainwater. The total length of the agricultural roads in the village is 6 km, which it is unpaved and only suitable for tractors and other agricultural machines. The agriculture sector in the village suffers greatly from the Israeli activities, and the lack of capital, and water.

Institutions and Services

The main institution in the village is the village council, founded in 1997. There are no other institutions in the village that serves the residents.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

- **Telecommunication Services:** Hadab Al 'Alaqa village has been connected to a telecommunication network, and about 5% of the housing units are connected to this network
- **Water Services:** Hadab Al 'Alaqa village is not connected to any water network. The alternative resources of water in the village are the rainwater cisterns. The village officials

cite several obstacles with the village's water supply, these include: a shortage in water, and the pollution of water because it is collected from open lands.

- **Electricity Services:** Since 2003, Hadab Al 'Alaqa village has been connected to an electricity network provided from South Electricity Company. According to village officials, 100% of the housing units are currently connected to the network.
- **Sewage Disposal Facilities:** The village is not connected to sewage disposal network, and the waste water is disposed of in cesspits.
- **Solid Waste Collection Services:** There are no solid waste services in the village, and each household must dispose its own garbage by burning it.
- **Transportation Services:** There are about 8 km of roads in Hadab Al 'Alaqa village, 0.5 km is paved and in a good condition, 1.5 km are paved but in poor condition and 6 km are not paved at all. In terms transportation services; the village has no transportation services and the residents are forced to use 'Adh Dhahiriya transportation taxis which pass near the village.

The main obstacles facing transportation of passengers in the village include Shortage of vehicles and transportation services.

Development Plans and Projects

Village officials cite that since 2004, no projects were implemented in the village.

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

According to Hadab Al 'Alaqa village council, the village suffers from a shortage of many important services. Table 9 below shows the development priorities in the village.

Table 9: Development priorities and needs for Hadab Al 'Alaqa village						
No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Moderately Needed	Not Needed	Notes
Infrastructural Needs						
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*				1 km main road 2 km internal roads
2	Construction of New Water Networks	*				2.5 km
3	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks				*	
4	Construction of Water Reservoirs		*			500 cubic meter
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	*				Secondary
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools	*				
3	Purchasing of New Equipments for Schools	*				
Agriculture Needs						
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	*				

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