

Shuyukh Al 'Arrub 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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Shuyukh Al 'Arrub village is governed by a Village Council, established in 1994, comprised of nine members and no paid employees. The council's activities and responsibilities include:

1. Administration, planning and development, organizing and issuing building licenses;
2. Infrastructural maintenance of water, electricity, solid waste collection, open and paved roads and the distribution of social services.

History

According to the story of the villagers, the village of Shuyukh Al 'Arrub dates back to 1850, when the ancestors of current residents came from Ash Shuyukh village and settled in the area of Al Arrub valley. The name of the village is two-part, derived from the name of resident's original village (Ash Shuyukh) and from the area which they inhabited (Al Arrub valley). Over time, the locality was called "Shuyukh Al 'Arrub".

As mentioned above, Shuyukh Al 'Arrub residents' descendents originally came from Ash Shuyukh village, which is located few kilometers north of the locality

Photos of Shuyukh Al 'Arrub Village

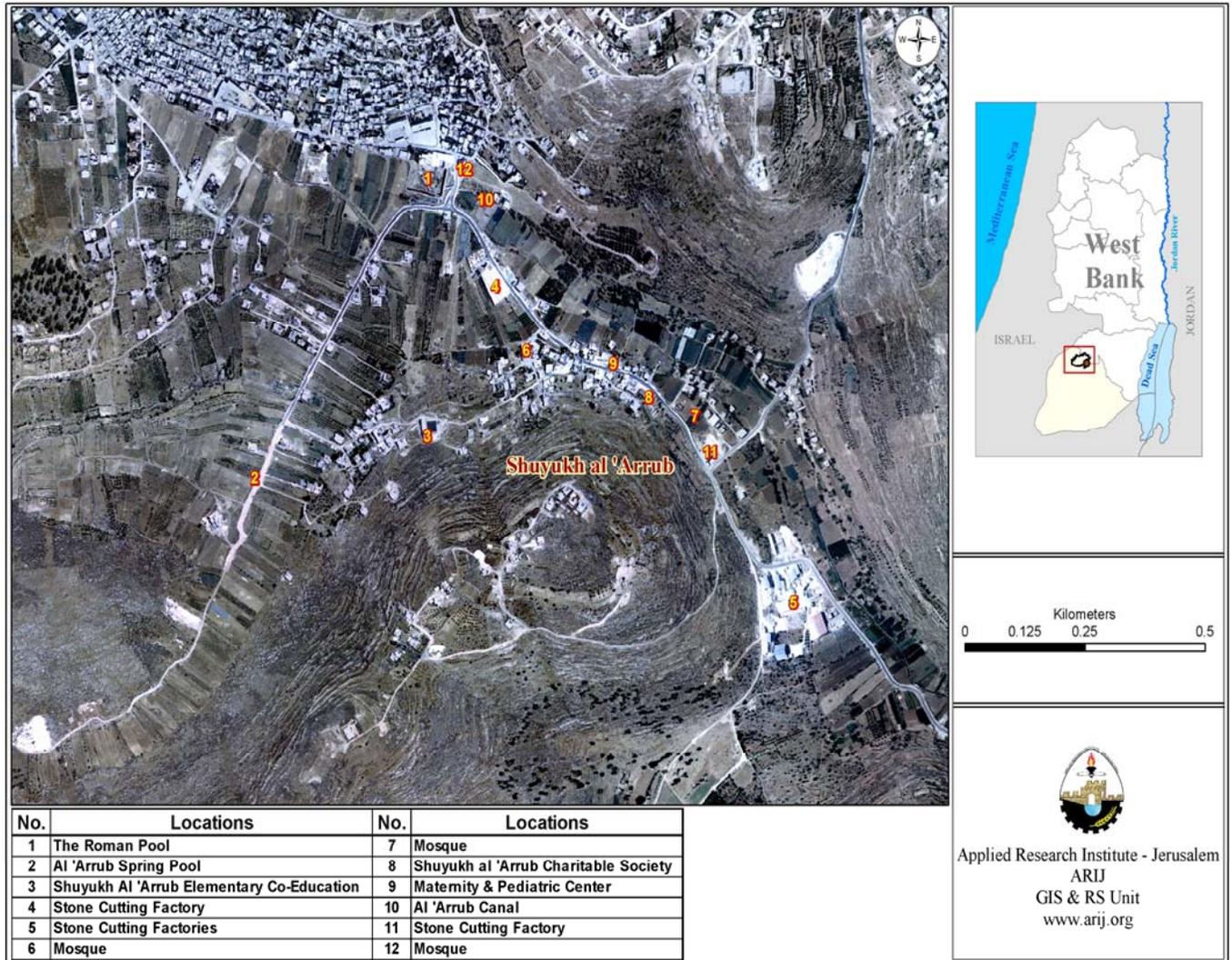


Religious and Archeological Sites

There are two mosques in the village: Oyes Alkrnni Mosque and Sahaba Mosque. There are also a few historical and archeological sites in the village, including:

1. A Roman Pool: The total area of the pool is 4,000 m² with capacity of 20,000 m³.
2. A Roman Chanel: This cistern used to supply water to Jerusalem. (See map 2)

Map 2 : Main locations in Shuyukh Al 'Arrub village



Population

According to the second Palestinian Census conducted in 2007, the total population of Shuyukh Al 'Arrub village was 1,550 people. Of these 822 were males and 728 were females. Furthermore, there were 257 households in the village residing in 287 housing units.

Age groups and gender

The data of the 2007 Census shows that 44% of the village population was less than 15 years of age, 54% are in the 15-64 years age group and 2% are 65 years old and above. The sex ratio in the village was 113 males for every 100 females. Thus, males constitute 53% of the population in Shuyukh Al 'Arrub and females constitute 47%

Families

The population of Shuyukh Al 'Arrub is comprised of seven main families: Al Warasnah, Al Halaeqa, Al E'weidat, Al Hasasneah, Al Shalaledah, Al Taqatqa and Al 'Ayaidah.

Migration

According to ARIJ field survey; there have been about 50 cases of migration from Shuyukh Al 'Arrub since 2001.

Education

According to the 2007 Population Census, approximately 6.7% of the residents were illiterate, with women representing 73.9% of this population. Of the literate population, 13.1% could read and write having received no formal education, 26.6% had completed elementary education, 24.8% had completed preparatory education and 28.7% had completed secondary and higher education. Table 1 shows the 2007 educational status in Shuyukh Al 'Arrub by sex and educational attainment.

Sex	Illiterate	Can read & write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Total
M	18	78	161	145	92	22	42	-	4	-	562
F	51	57	113	111	87	22	26	1	-	-	468
T	69	135	274	256	179	44	68	1	4	-	1,030

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

Field survey indicated that there is only one school in the village, Shuyukh Al 'Arrub elementary co-education school, supervised by governmental sector. The data collected from the Ministry of Higher Education revealed that at the end of the 2006/2007 scholastic year, there were seven classes, 9 teachers and 170 students in Shuyukh Al 'Arrub village.

In 2008, there were two kindergartens in Shuyukh Al 'Arrub, both supervised by charitable societies, providing pre-school education services to 100 children.

Shuyukh Al 'Arrub lacks secondary schools; therefore, most students attend schools in Al 'Arrub Camp or Beit Fajjar village, located about 1 and 1.5 km faraway, respectively. The educational sector in the village suffers from the following problems:

- Lack of schools especially for secondary education
- Lack of classes, causing overcrowding of current classes
- School building in need of maintenance

Health Status

In Shuyukh Al 'Arrub village, there are not many health institutions. There is only one maternity and pediatric center, which provides health care for mothers and children, in addition to one dental clinic. There are no health services or private physician clinics, pharmacies, ambulances or medical labs in Shuyukh Al 'Arrub, and in emergency cases, residents must travel to Hebron City or Bethlehem City, located 10.5 km and 11.5 km away, respectively.

The health sector in Shuyukh al 'Arrub suffers from the lack of physicians, health clinics, and medical equipments and supplies.

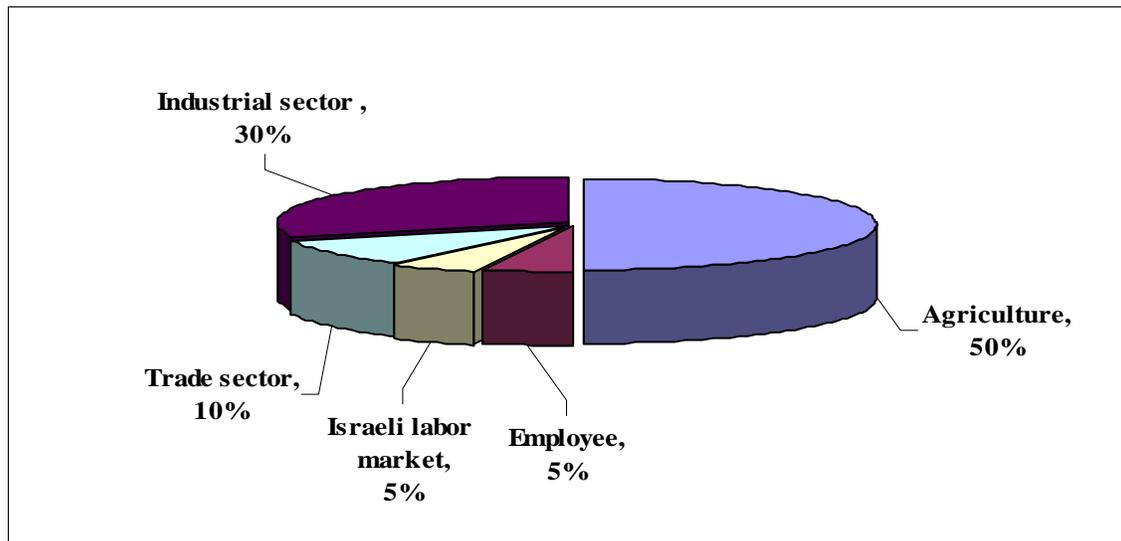
Economic Activities

The main economic institutions in the village include twelve stone cutting factories, one butcher, and six groceries and other shops.

ARIJ field survey indicated that the share of the population working in the various sectors of the economy is:

- Agriculture Sector (50%)
- Industrial Sector (30%) (mainly stonecutting factories)
- Trade and the Commercial Sector (10%)
- Government or Other Employees (5%)
- The Israeli Labor Market (5%)

Figure 1: Percentage of economic activity in Shuyukh Al 'Arrub village



The survey also indicated that unemployment in Shuyukh Al 'Arrub' village reached 20% in 2007, and that the social groups most affected in the village by the Israeli restrictions during the second Intifada are:

- 1) Workers previously employed in the Israeli labor market,
- 2) Workers of stone cutting factories,
- 3) Small traders
- 4) Small farmers
- 5) Families with six individuals and more.

Labor Force

The 2007 Census showed that labor force constituted 66.4% of the village's total population. The labor forces in Shuyukh Al 'Arrub village was 1,030 people in total, of which 32.5% were economically active, and 45.4% were women (468 women in total). The remaining 67.5% represented the 'non-economically' active. Of the economically active people, 84.2% were employed. The largest groups of non-economically active people were housekeepers and students, who constituted 33.7% and 54.8% respectively. Table 2 shows the labor force status in Shuyukh Al 'Arrub 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	258	13	38	309	197	-	38	5	13	253	562
F	24	1	1	26	184	234	21	-	3	442	468
T	282	14	39	335	381	234	59	5	16	695	1,030

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

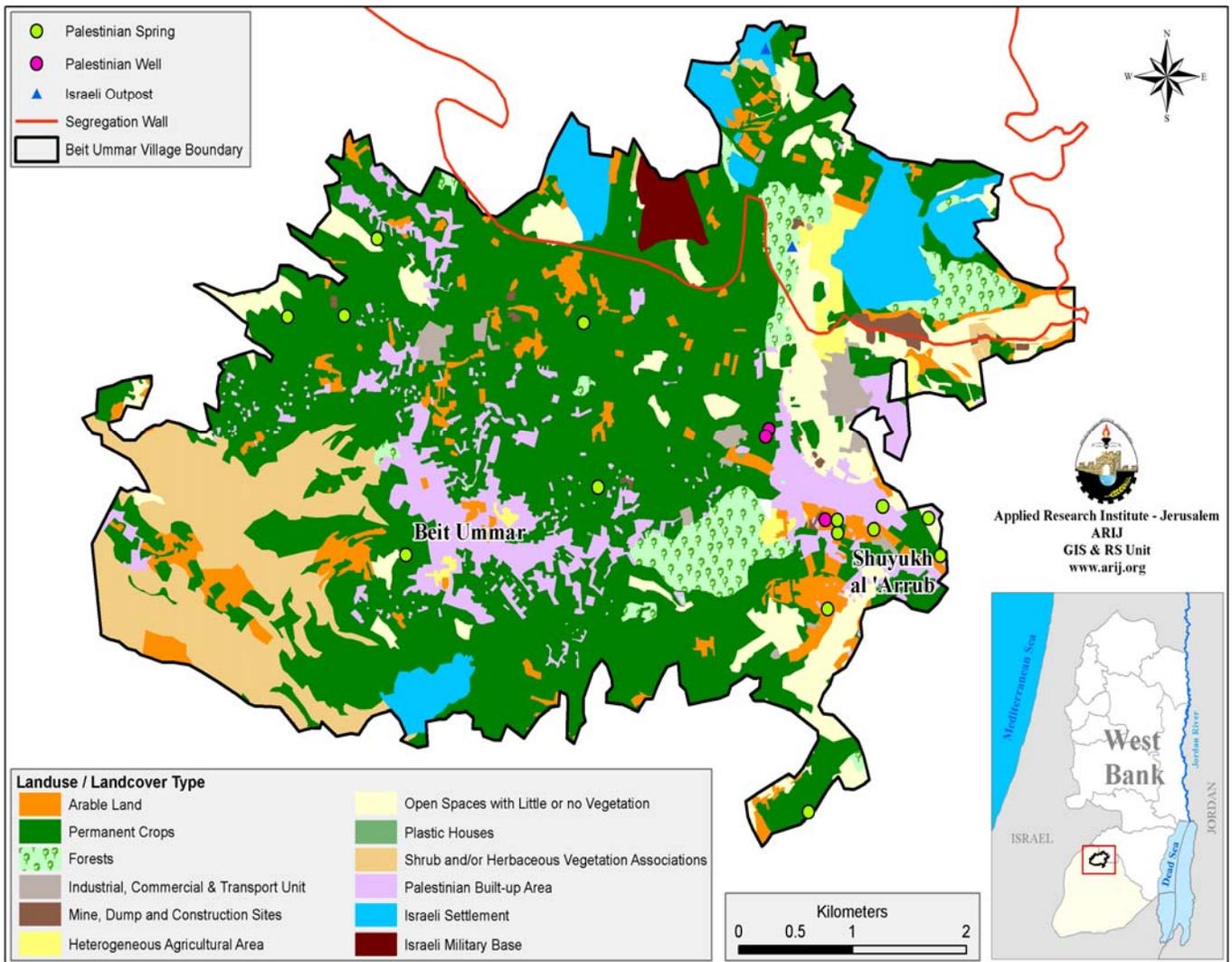
Agricultural Sector

Shuyukh Al 'Arrub is an agricultural village and, as mentioned above, has a large area of arable land; 3,200 of 4,550 dunums are considered arable lands. However, only 2,878.5 dunums are cultivated. Fifty percent of the residents are engaged in agricultural activities. (See Table 3 and map3) There are also about four dunums of greenhouses and of these; two dunums of this area are used for growing cucumber.

Total Area	Arable Land		Built up Area	Forests Area	Open Spaces and Rangelands
	Cultivated Area	Uncultivated Area			
4,550	1,121	2,079	1,200	---	150

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agricultural (MoA), 2006

Map 3: Land use/ land cover and the Segregation Wall in Shuyukh al 'Arrub Village



Agriculture in Shuyukh Al 'Arrub is primarily dependent on springs, but the field survey data indicates that farmers also depend on wells and water tanks to irrigate their crops. Table 4 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in the Shuyukh Al 'Arrub. The irrigated fruity vegetables are the most cultivated with an area of about 38 dunums. The most common vegetables cultivated within this area are squash and tomatoes.

Table 4: Total area of rain fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Shuyukh Al 'Arrub (dunum)

Fruity vegetables		Leafy vegetable		Green legumes		Bulbs		Other vegetables		Total area	
Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.
9	38	7	23	7	8	0	15	3	10	26	94

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

There are two types of aromatic medical plants in Shuyukh Al 'Arrub, thyme and mint, which spread over a total area of about three dunums.

In Shuyukh Al 'Arrub, there is a total area of 347 dunums planted with olive trees. Other trees planted in the area are mostly grape vines, stone-fruits trees such as apricot, cherry, and peach trees, in addition to almond trees.

Table 5: Total area of horticulture and olive tree in Shuyukh Al 'Arrub (dunum)													
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
347	0	0	0	129	0	26	0	25	0	364	0	891	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Table 6 shows the total area of field crops cultivated in Shuyukh Al 'Arrub. Cereals, in particular wheat and barley, are the most cultivated crops with an area of about 150 dunums. In addition, the cultivation of forage crops, in particular, common vetch and bitter vetch is common in Shuyukh Al 'Arrub.

Table 6: Total area of field crops in Shuyukh Al 'Arrub (dunum)															
Cereals		Bulbs		Dry legumes		Oil crops		Seeds		Forage crops		Other crops		Total area	
Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr
150	0	3	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	278	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

The data also indicates that about 20% of the village households are also dependent upon rearing and keeping livestock, such as cows, sheep, goats and chicken, in addition to keeping 23 beehives.

Table 7: Livestock in Shuyukh Al 'Arrub					
Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
73	550	400	20,000	2,000	23

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

In spite of the fact that there are approximately five km of agricultural roads in Shuyukh Al 'Arrub, this is insufficient and the village needs new roads to cover the agricultural area in the village.

Institutions and Services

Shuyukh al 'Arrub village has no national institutions and the residents receive most of their services from Hebron City or neighboring villages. Shuyukh al 'Arrub has three societies:

1. Shuyukh al 'Arrub Village council: Established in 1994, it consists of seven members. The Village council provides public services to the residents such as water, electricity, license issuance, solid waste management and other services.

2. The Shuyukh al 'Arrub Charitable Society: Established in 1979, it has a board with six members and is located in a building in the centre of Shuyukh Al 'Arrub. The society has a kindergarten that provides educational and cultural training, as well as health activities.
3. Shuyukh al 'Arrub Women's Club: It was established in 2006. (Refer to map 2)

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

- **Telecommunication Services:** Shuyukh Al 'Arrub village is connected to the telecommunication network; approximately 70% of households are connected.
- **Water Services:** Shuyukh Al 'Arrub has been connected to the water network since 1976 and nearly 90% of housing units are connected. Water in the village is provided by Hebron Municipality. Water tanks and springs provide an alternative resource to the water network. Some of the springs include: Beir Al Bas (17,086 m³/y), Ein Al Bas (12,741 m³/y) Ein Wad Ad Dur, Ad Dalba (private spring), Ein Al Arrub, Ein Al Brad. The water sector in the village suffers from the following problems:
 1. Frequently cut of water from the source
 2. Old and deteriorated water networks
 3. Some springs are in need for rehabilitation.
- **Electricity Services:** Shuyukh al 'Arrub village connected to the electricity network in 1983 and approximately 80% of the housing units in the village are currently connected. Shuyukh Al 'Arrub Village Council manages the supply of electricity, which is provided by the Israeli Electric Cooperation.
- **Solid Waste Collection:** There is no solid waste services system in the village, and each household must dispose its own garbage randomly by burning it in open areas.
- **Sewage Disposal Facilities:** Shuyukh Al 'Arrub village had been partially connected to the sewage network since 2004, which covers an estimated 50% to 70% of the village. The remainder of the village disposes of wastewater in cesspits. This is considered one of the main sources of pollution to local groundwater.
- **Transportation Services:** There are about 9.3 km of roads in Shuyukh Al 'Arrub; 2.3 km of which are paved and in good condition, 1 km is paved yet not in good condition, and 6 km are unpaved. Shuyukh Al 'Arrub village lacks official transportation services and most people use private transportation or go to the nearby villages for public transportation services.

Impact of Israeli Occupation

Shuyukh Al 'Arrub village is subject to the multiple Israeli closure procedures. The village is closed by two Israeli checkpoints, one roadblock on the entrance of north of Al 'Arrub Camp, and another in the south. These checkpoints place restrictions on residents' movements, making it difficult to access health services in other localities, hindering physicians in reaching clinics and health centres, interfering with teachers and students in accessing schools and universities, as well as limiting farmers' access to their lands.

Implemented Development Plans and Projects

The Village Council of Shuyukh Al 'Arrub has implemented many projects in the village. The objective of these projects is to develop the infrastructure and services available to residents. Since 2004, four projects have been implemented in the village. These include:

No.	Project name	Type	Funded by
1.	Rehabilitation of Agricultural Springs (12 springs)	Agricultural	USAID
2.	Build of Shuyukh al 'Arrub Elementary Co-education School	Education	USAID
3.	Paved and open main Road	Infrastructure	Municipal Fund
4.	Paved of internal Roads	Infrastructure	Islamic Development Bank-Jeddah

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Shuyukh Al 'Arrub Village Council has prepared a study for the developmental priorities and needs in the village. Table 9 shows these priorities.

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Moderately Needed	Not Needed	Notes
Infrastructural Needs						
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*				9 km ^
2	Construction of New Water Networks	*				1 km
3	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks				*	
4	Construction of Water Reservoirs	*				
5	Extending the Water Network to cover New Built up Areas	*				1 km
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	*				500 dunum
2	Building Cisterns	*				50 cistern
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock				*	
4	Veterinary Services				*	
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals	*				
6	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses	*				10
7	Field Crops Seeds	*				
8	Plants and Agricultural Supplies	*				

^ 9 km of paved roads include 2.5 km of main roads, 2.5 km of internal roads and 4 km of agricultural roads

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