

Tarrama Village Profile



Prepared by



**The Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem
ARIJ**

Funded by



Spanish Cooperation



Azahar program

2009

Acknowledgments

ARIJ hereby expresses its deep gratitude to the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID) for their funding of this project through the Azahar Program.

ARIJ is grateful to the Palestinian officials in the ministries, municipalities, joint services councils, village committees and councils, and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) for their assistance and cooperation with the project team members during the data collection process.

ARIJ also thanks all the staff who worked throughout the past couple of years towards the accomplishment of this work.

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

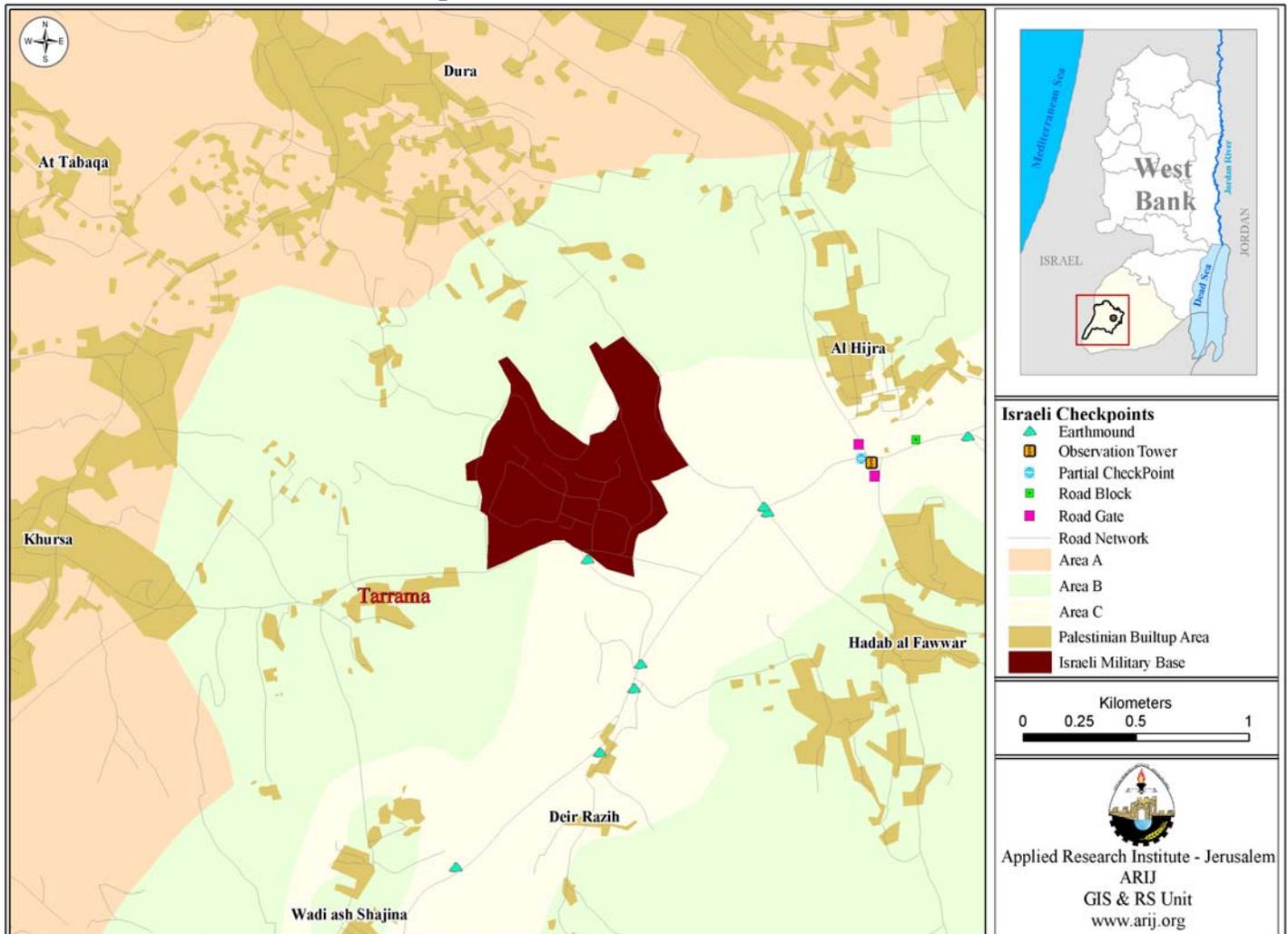
<i>Location and Physical Characteristics</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>History</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Religious and Archaeological Sites</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Population</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Education</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Health Status</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Economic Activities</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Agricultural Sector</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Institutions and Services</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Infrastructure Services</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Impact of the Israeli Occupation</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Development Plans and Projects</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Locality Development Priorities and Needs</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>References</i>	<i>13</i>

Tarrama Village Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Tarrama is a Palestinian village in Dura area which is located three km southwest of Hebron City. It is bordered by Hadab al Fawwar and Deir Razih to the east, Dura city to the north, Khursa village to the west and Wadi ash Shajina village to the south (See Map1).

Map 1: Tarrama location and borders



Tarrama village extends over a mountainous area southwest of Hebron, with an elevation of 858 m above sea level. The mean annual rainfall is 436 mm; the average annual temperature is 16 °C, and the average annual humidity is 61 % (ARIJ GIS).

The village is considered a rural area. The village is governed by a project committee, which was established in 1995, and consists of six members, but it lacks a permanent building. The services provided by the committee are:

1. Infrastructure services: providing the people with electricity and water, and collecting solid waste.
2. Social and human services.

History

Tarrama village has existed for years, dating back to the Roman and Byzantine era. The village name derives from a local narrative. It was said that there was an old woman in the village suffering from deafness (in Arabic “Tarma”) and the name became “Tarrama”. The inhabitants of the village have lived there since ancient times.

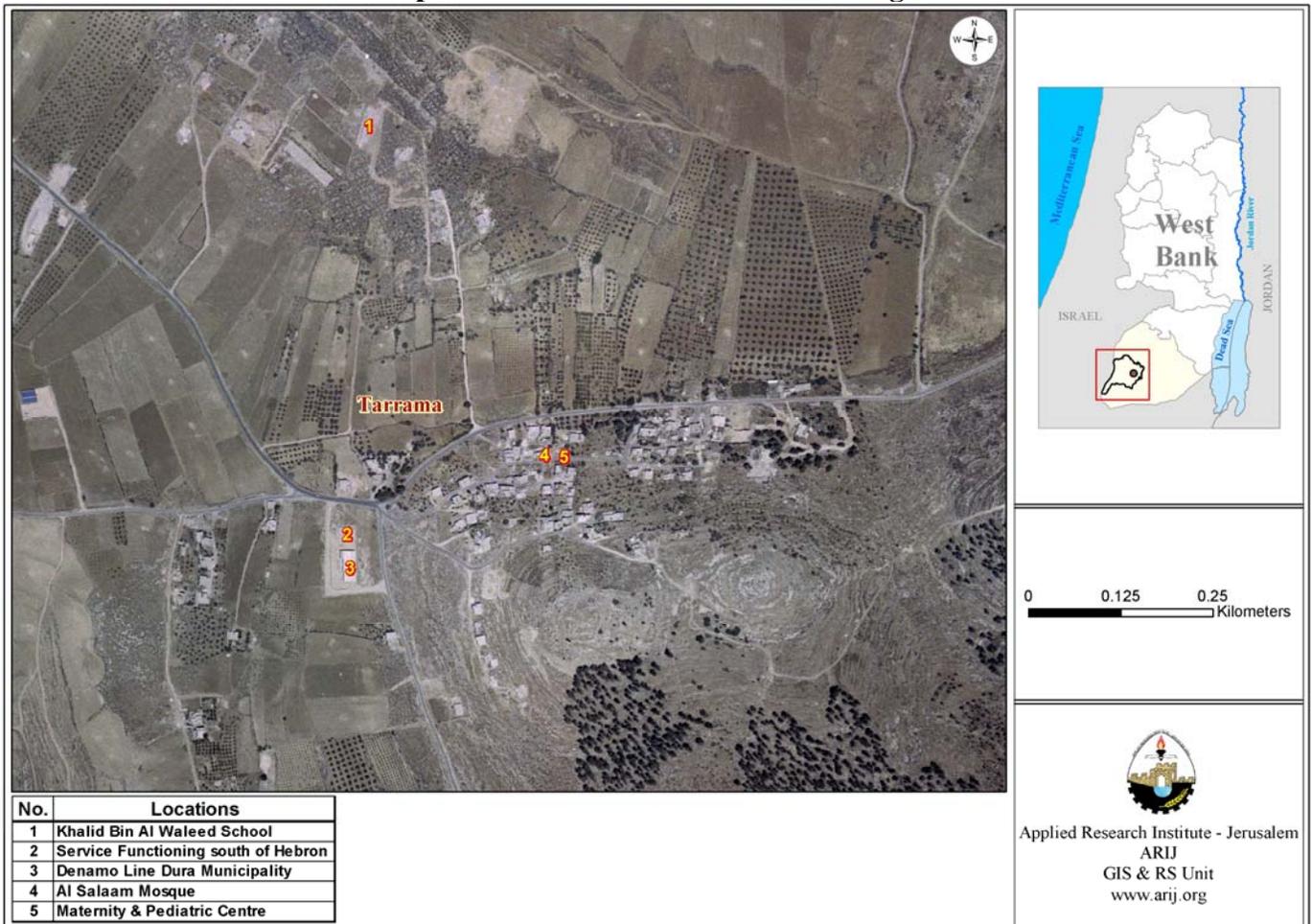
Photos of Tarrama village



Religious and Archaeological Sites

There is one mosque in Tarrama village “Al Salaam Mosque”. In terms of archeological sites, there are two sites: Al Qarna and Umm Al Touq sites.

Map 2: Main locations in Tarrama village



Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) Census in 2007, the total population of the village was 631 inhabitants, of whom 300 inhabitants were males and 331 inhabitants were female. There are 106 households in the village living in 121 housing units.

Age Group and Gender

Population, Housing and Establishment Census – 2007, Final Results shows the distribution of population by age group and sex in the village. The results indicated that the 15-64 age group is the biggest in the village, where it constitutes 50.7% of the total population, while the 0-14 age groups constitutes 46.7% of the total population and the 65 years or above constitutes only 2.6% of the total population. The sex ratio in the village is 90.4 males per 100 females. In terms of percentage, the males in the village constitute 47.5% of the total population while the females constitute 52.5%.

Families

All the residents of Tarrama village belong to one family which is “Ghanam Family”.

Education

According to PCBS, Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, about 5.6% of the population (aged 10 years and above) were illiterate, where the percentage of illiterate among female is higher, with 87.5% for female and 12.5% for male. Of the literate population, 11.8% of residents could read and write, 19.8%, 31.5% and 17.9% of the population (10 years and above) completed their elementary, preparatory and secondary education respectively in the village and 13.4% have an associate diploma or above, see table 1.

Sex	Illiterate	Can read & write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Total
M	3	34	38	56	40	9	17	-	5	-	202
F	21	16	46	78	36	8	17	-	1	-	223
T	24	50	84	134	76	17	34	-	6	-	425

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

The field survey data indicated that there is one school serving the village called “Tarrama Elementary Co-education School”. The school is supervised by the Palestinian Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MOHE). According to MOHE database, there are 94 students, 7 teachers and 6 classes in the school. In Tarrama village there is one Kindergarten “Green Garden Kindergarten”, it is for 20 children and is supervised by private sector.

The students in the village are forced to travel to neighboring schools as to complete their preparatory and secondary education. They travel about 1 km to reach Kharsa’s schools to complete their preparatory education and 3 km to reach Dura’s schools to complete their preparatory and secondary education. The educational sector in the village suffers from many obstacles, these include:

- A lack of schools especially for preparatory and secondary education.
- An overcrowding of classes.

Health Status

In Tarrama village there is one Maternity and Pediatric Center that provides health services once a week and is supervised by the MOH. The village’ officials state that the residents in the village suffer from a lack of a health center. The residents of Tarrama are forced to travel about 3 km to access Dura hospitals and health centers. The village also lacks centers with full-time duty-, medical equipments, doctors, ambulances, and pharmacies; these severely threaten the health situation in the village.

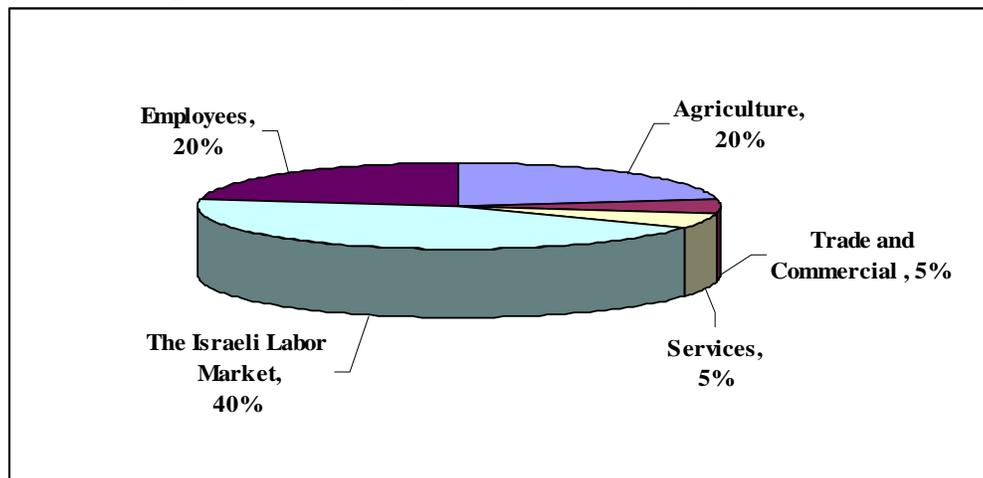
Economic Activities

Tarrama village is a small village; and most of the residents depend mainly on the Israeli labor market. 40% of the population in the working age (aged 10 and above) work inside Israel. Also the residents depend heavily on agricultural activities with a percentage of 20% and government and private employees, where about 20% of the population in the working age is employees. There are about 5% of the people engaged in the trade and commercial sector and 5% working in services sector.

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

- The Israeli Labor Market (40%),
- Agricultural Sector (20%),
- Trade and the Commercial Sector (5%),
- Services sector (5%),
- Government or Other Employees (20%).

Figure 1: Percentage of economic activity in Tarrama



In terms of shops and economic services, there are three groceries in the village; in addition there is a "Governmental Transport Directorate". According to the field surveyed, 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, and 3) Families maintaining 6 individuals and more (ARIJ database, 2007).

Labor Force

According to PCBS Census in 2007, the final results indicated that about 28.5% of the population of the village was economically active, of whom 77% were employed and 23 were unemployed. The non-economically active in the village formed 71.5% of the population (aged ten years and above), of which 60.9% were students, 31.3% were housekeeping and 7.6% were unable to work, or not working and not looking for work (see table 1)

Table 2: Tarrama Population (10 years and above) by sex and activity 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	Others	Total	
M	75	11	8	94	91	1	14	1	1	108	202
F	18	1	8	27	94	95	6	1	-	196	223
T	93	12	16	121	185	96	20	2	1	304	425

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

Agricultural Sector

The total area of the village is 2,000 dunums, of which 1,180 dunums are arable lands. Out of the arable lands, there are about 860.5 dunums cultivated with vegetables, fruit trees and filed crops.

Table 3: Land Use in Tarrama Village (dunum)

Total Area	Arable Land	Cultivated Area	Build up Area	Forests Area	Open Spaces and Rangelands
2,000	1,180	860.5	140	70	340

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agricultural (MoA), 2006

Map 3: Land use/ land cover and the Segregation Wall in Tarrama village

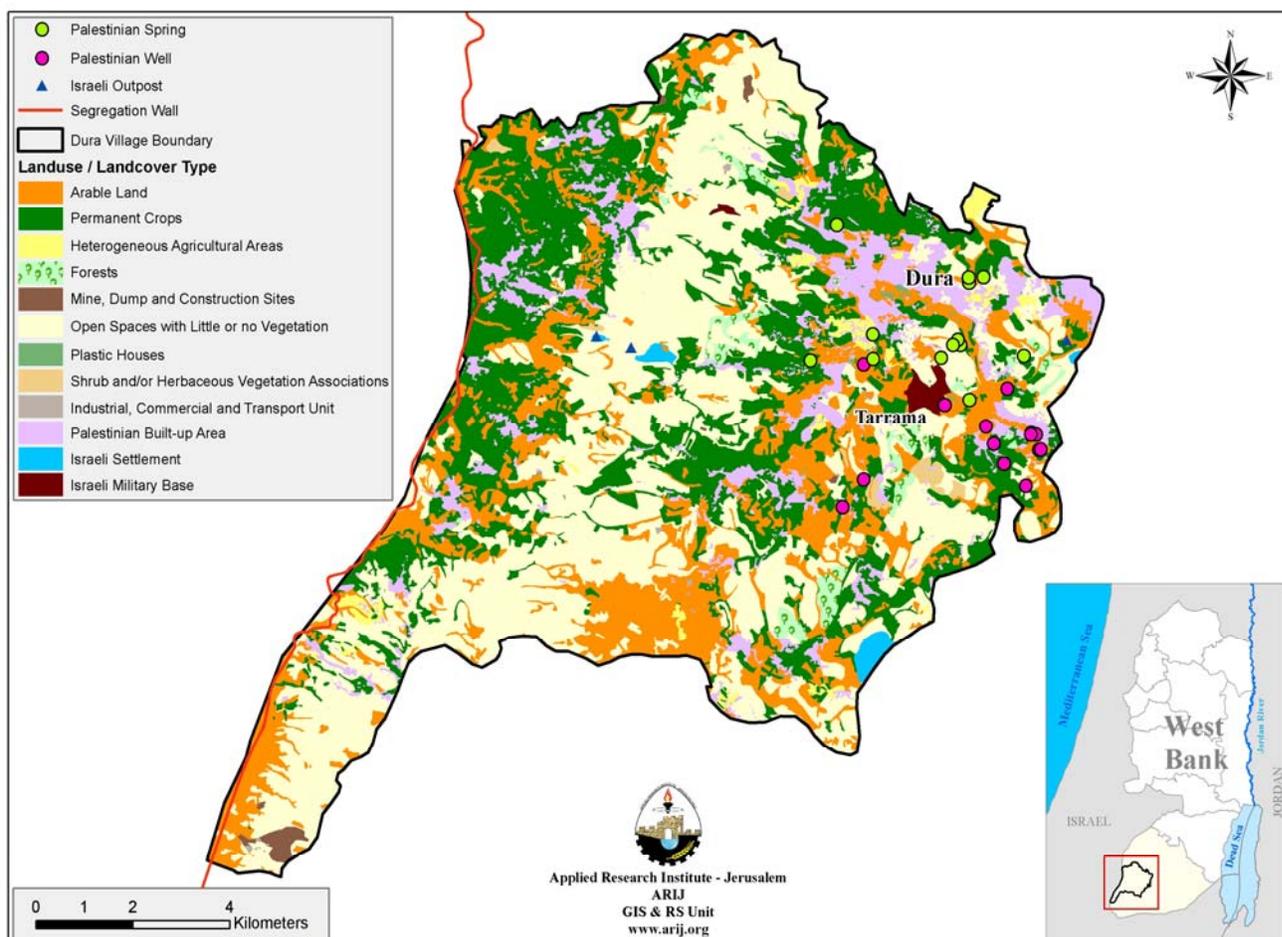


Table 6 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in the village of Tarrama. The rain-fed fruity vegetables are the most commonly cultivated with an area of about 34 dunums. The most common vegetables cultivated within this area are tomato, squash and snake-cucumber. There are about 8.5 dunums of irrigated lands are cultivated with leafy vegetables such as white cabbage, spinach, lettuce and parsley.

Fruity Vegetables		Leafy Vegetable		Green Legumes		Bulbs		Other Vegetables		Total	
RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.
34	2	0	8.5	2	1	0	6	1	4	37	21.5

RF: Rain-fed, IRR: Irrigated

There are 3 types of aromatic medical plants in the village of Tarrama which is spread over a total area of about three dunums. These plants are thyme, mint and sage.

The olive trees are the main crops cultivated in Tarrama village with a total area equal to 441 dunums. Nuts are also planted in the village with a total area equal 47 dunums, where most of the area is planted with almond trees. Other fruit tree plantations total an area of about 84 dunums; these trees are mostly grape vines.

Olives		Stone-Fruits		Pome Fruits		Nuts		Other Fruit		Total	
RF	Irr	RF	Irr	RF	Irr	RF	Irr	RF	Irr	RF	Irr
441	0	22	0	2	0	47	0	84	0	596	0

RF: Rain-fed, IRR: Irrigated

Table 6 shows the total field crops cultivated in the village of Tarrama. Cereals, in particular wheat and barley, are the most cultivated crops with an area of about 130 dunums. In addition, the cultivation of forage crops such as bitter vetch and common vetch are prevalent in the village of Tarrama. There are about 14 dunums of dry legumes cultivated in the area, mainly lentils and chick-peas.

Cereals		Dry Legumes		Seeds		Forage Crops		Total	
RF	Irr	RF	Irr	RF	Irr	RF	Irr	RF	Irr
130	0	14	0	1	0	58	0	203	0

RF: Rain-fed, IRR: Irrigated

The data also indicates that the residents of the village depend upon rearing livestock; about 20% of residents keep livestock. The number of cows in the village is 4, and there are 370 sheep and 297 goats. In addition, there are 27 donkeys, 5 poultry farms with approximately 94,500 birds, and 16 bee hives belong to Tarrama residents.

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Donkeys	Broilers	Bee Hives
4	370	297	27	94,500	16

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

The main source of water for irrigation in the village is the springs. The agricultural roads in the village of Tarrama are only suitable for animals use.

Institutions and Services

The main institution in the village is the project committee, founded in 1995.

Infrastructure Services

Telecommunication Services: Tarrama village is connected to a telecommunication network, and about 90% of the housing units are connected to this network.

Water Services: Tarrama village is not connected to any water network. The alternative resources of water used in the village are the cisterns and water tanks. There are three springs in Tarrama village located in Wad Al Jamed which are used for agricultural projects in the village. The village officials state that the village is not provided with water for 14 years.

The domestic water supply in the village reached to 100 L/day per capita and the domestic water use in the village was 61 L/day per capita as in year 2006 (ARIJ database, 2006).

Electricity Services: In Tarrama village, the electricity network was connected since 1991 which is provided by Southern Electric Company. The network covers about 99% of the housing units in the village.

Sewage Disposal Facilities: Tarrama village is not connected to any sewage disposal network, and the waste water is disposed of in cesspits. The annual volume of wastewater produced in Tarrama village was 0.0089 MCM/yr - all of which disposed in cesspits.

Solid Waste Collection Services: There is no solid waste service in the village, and each household must dispose its own garbage randomly by burning or by burying it. The total amount of solid waste generated yearly in the village was estimated at 112.2 tons.

Transportation Facilities: Tarrama village has an informal transportation network comprising of seven private cars. The primary obstacle to transportation in the village is the lack of vehicles and automotive services.

In terms of road qualities, 1,200 meters of main roads are paved and in good condition, and 1,200 meters of internal roads are currently unpaved.

Impact of the Israeli Occupation

Tarrama village is subject to Israeli flying checkpoints on the main entries of the village.

Development Plans and Projects

Village officials cite that in 2006, the village implemented one project which was the construction of the Tarrama school, which funded by Norway.

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

The project committee of Tarrama village mentioned that the village suffers from a shortage of many infrastructure and services needs. Table 8 below shows the development priorities in the village.

No	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Moderately Needed	Not Needed	Notes
Infrastructural Needs						
1.	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*				3 km of main 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			*		
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		*			Preparatory
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	*				

References:

- Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem (ARIJ). *GIS Database*. 2006-2009.
- Ministry of Agriculture. *Agricultural Status Database in Hebron Governorate*. 2006.
- Ministry of Higher Education. *Educational Status Database*. 2006-2007.
- Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. *Population, Housing and Establishment Census- Final Results*. Ramallah, Palestine. 1997 -2007.