

Kardala Village Profile



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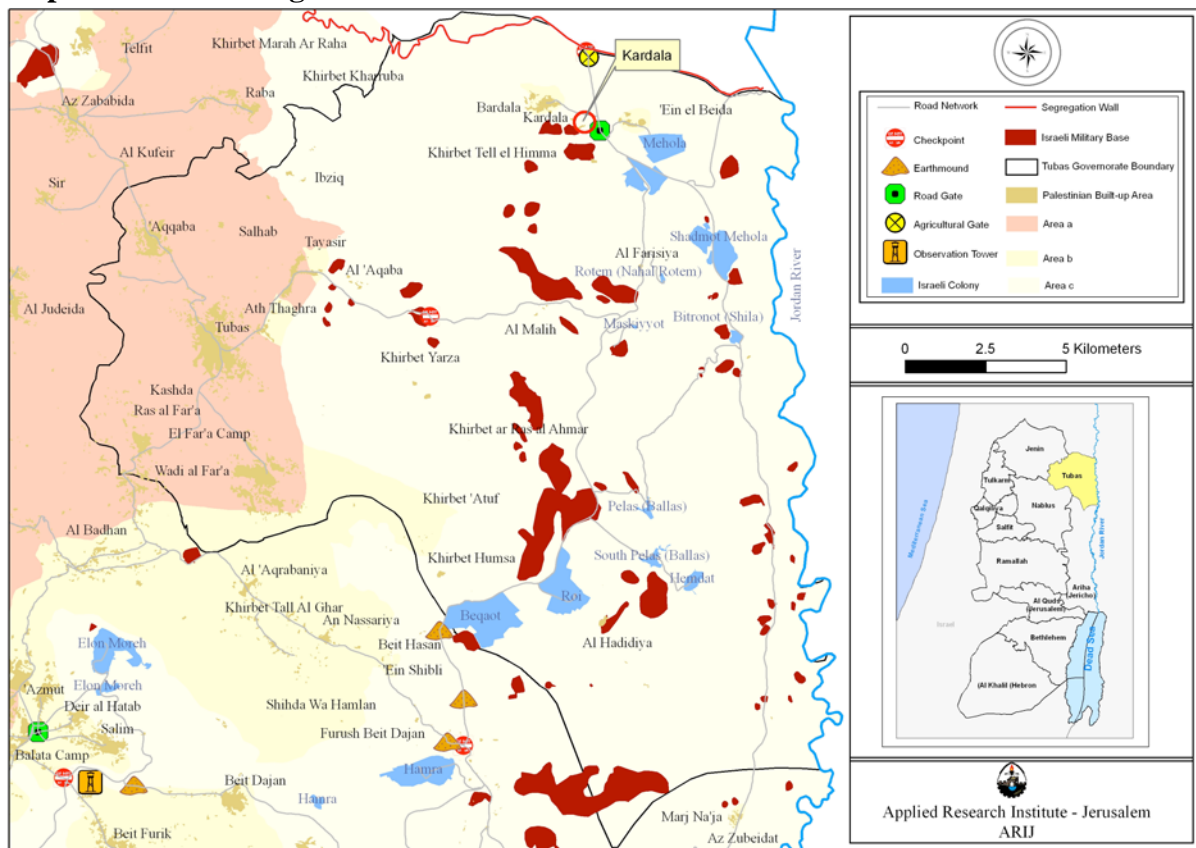
Kardala village profile

Location and Physical characteristics

Kardala is a Palestinian village in the Tubas Governorate, located 13 km northeast of Tubas city, in the north part of the West Bank. The village is located to the north of the Governorate of Tubas. Ein el Beida village lies to the east, Kardala to the north and west, and Kh Tell El Himma to the south.

The total area of Kardala village is 800 dunums, 30 dunums are classified as 'built up' area; whilst 750 dunums are agricultural.

Map 1: Kardala village location and borders



Kardala village is located on the eastern foothills of the west Jordanian Valley Mountains beside a fertile plain of land. The village is at the low elevation of -99 m below sea level. Kardala village is characterized by a warm climate; the summer is hot and dry, whilst the winter sees a little rainfall. The mean annual rainfall in Kardala village is 285 mm; the average annual temperature is 21- 22 °C, and the average annual humidity is 55 % (ARIJ GIS).

Kardala village has been governed by a village council since 1996, which today comprises 3 elected members who were elected during the 2005 local authority elections. The village council operations and responsibilities include:

1. Administration, planning and development;
2. Social development services;
3. Infrastructure maintenance water, electricity, solid waste collection, and the distribution of social services.

History

The village has been settled since the 1930s, when two families selected the area due to the abundance of water and grazing. The original residents are farmers who came from Tubas and they depend on livestock production for their livelihoods.

Photography from Kardala village



Demography and Population

In 1997, the total population of Kardala village was 121 people, of which 63 were males and 58 were females. There were 21 households resident in 24 housing units (1997 census).

Age groups and gender

The population of Kardala village is classified by age groups. The data of the 1997 census reveals that 43.0 % are less than 15 years old, 52.9 % are in the age group 15-64 years and 4.1 % are 65 years old and above (See table 1)

Sex	Age				Percentage
	0 -14	15 -64	65 +	Total	
Male	25	35	3	63	52.1
Female	27	29	2	58	47.9
Total	52	64	5	121	100

Source: PCBS, May 1999. Population, Housing and Establishment Census-1997, Final Results

The sex ratio in the village was 105 males for every 100 females in 1997. Males constitute 52.1 % of the population and females constitute 47.9 %.

The estimated population of Kardala village by mid 2005 will be 155 and in mid 2006 will increase to 160. The data in table 2 indicates that the population of Kardala village grew by 28.1 % between 1997 and mid 2005 and in 2006, it will increase by 3.1 % (an increase of 5 people).

	1997 census	Mid-year population in		
		2004	2005	2006
Tammun village	121	155	160	165

Source: <http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/populati/pop10.aspx>

Families:

95 % of the residents of Kardala village are original residents, who belong to Daragmeah family; the remaining 5 % are A'heasheah refugees who migrated from the Gaza Strip in the 1948 war.

The Economy

Most residents of Kardala rely on agriculture. The village was a roadway for passage across the river from east to west and vice versa, and it was a station for rest due to the abundance of water, plains and gardens. Of the 600 dunums of Kardala, village area 250 dunums are arable lands; also more than 90 of the residents are engaged in agricultural activities. Due to the dominance of agricultural activities in the village, other sectors comprise a low percentage of the economy. So the economic base of the village is mainly constructed from farming production.

Labor Force Construction

In 1997, the percentage of participants in the labor force in Kardala village was 66.1 % of the total population of the village. The participation of women was assessed to be 31.4 % (38 women in total). The labor force in Kardala village is 80 people in total; of which 55.0 % are economically active people and 45.0 % are 'non-economically' active people. Of the economically active people, 100 % are employed people. The largest groups of non-economically active people are the students and housewives, who constitute 41.7 % and 44.4 % respectively. Table 3 shows the labor force in Kardala village.

Table 3: Kardala Population (10 years and Over) by Sex and Employment Status

Sex	Economically Active				Not Economically Active						Total
	Employed	Un-Employed Even worked	Un-Employed Never Worked	Total	Students	House-Wife	Unable to work	Not working & Not looking For Work	Other	Total	
M	-	-	32	7	-	3	-	-	10	42	-
F	-	-	12	8	16	2	-	-	26	38	-
T	-	-	44	15	16	5	-	-	36	80	-

Source: PCBS, May 1999. Population, Housing and Establishment Census-1997, Final Results

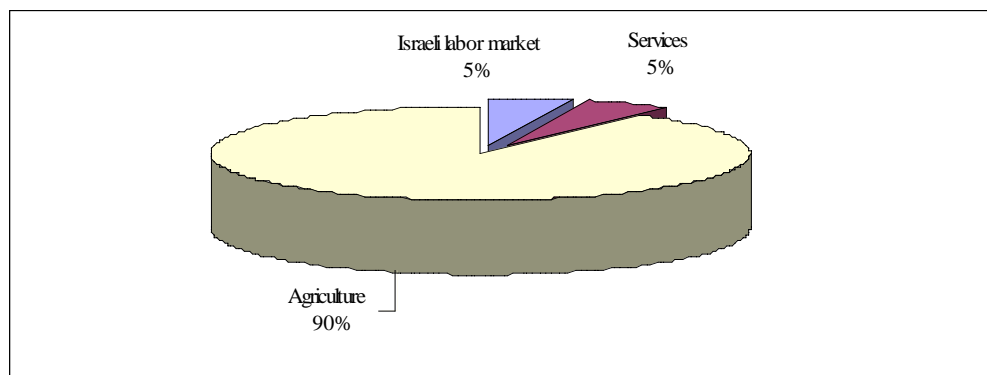
The Israeli Occupation procedures against Palestinian people since September 2000 have affected the economy of Kardala residents. From that time, Israeli forces have imposed restrictions on the residents' movements, and they cannot access their lands, or cultivate and harvest their crops. Marketing such produce as they have is also problematic due to movement restrictions. A lot of areas, crops and trees have been destroyed and uprooted. As a result, the residents have lost their primary source of income and many have become unemployed.

Based on the survey conducted by ARIJ and ACH in November 2005 the social groups most affected by Israeli measures in Kardala village during the second Intifada are: 1) former migrant workers in the Israeli labor market, 2) families maintaining 6 individuals and more 3) small farmers, 4) housewives and children.

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

- The agriculture sector 90 %,
- The service sector 5 %,
- Israeli labor market 5 %.

Figure 1: Percentage of economic activity in Kardala village



The average household income in Kardala village has been heavily affected by the second Intifada. Prior to this, the average income stood at 2000 NIS. Today however it has declined sharply to 1000 NIS. The result is that the average household income has decreased by 50.0 % in only four years.

Education

In the 1997 census of the education status in Kardala village, results indicated that about 15.0 % of the residents were illiterate, with women (67.0 %) comprising a greater percentage of illiterates than men (33.0 %). Of the literate population, 23.7% of residents could read and write, 37.5 % completed elementary education, 10.0 % completed preparatory education and 13.8% completed their secondary and higher education. Table 4 shows the education status in Kardala by sex and education attainment in 1997.

Table 4: Kardala Population (10 years and over) by sex and Educational Attainment

Sex	Illiterate	Can read & Write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	M A	P H D	Total
M	4	9	15	4	7	2	1	-	-	-	42
F	8	10	15	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	38
T	12	19	30	8	8	2	1	-	-	-	80

Source: PCBS, May 1999. Population, Housing and Establishment Census-1997, Final Results

Health Status

Kardala village is deprived of any health services or care: there are no clinics in the village or any private doctors, so residents have to go to nearby localities to get medical attention. There is a new clinic now under construction supervised by the Medical Relief Society.

Infrastructure, Natural resources and Services

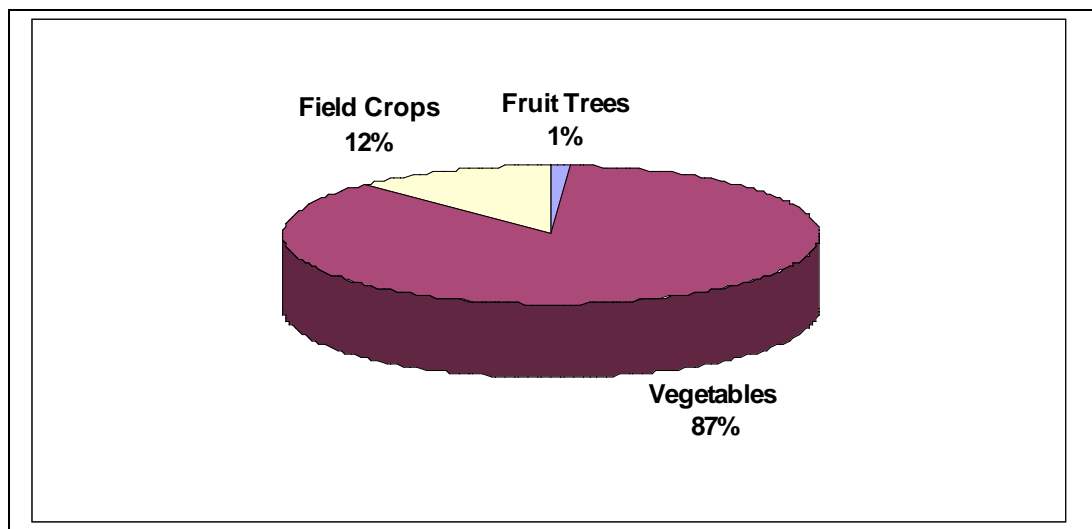
Kardala is a small rural village; the residents get most of their services from Tubas city, as it is the main city in the Governorate. There are no other institutions in the village, except for the two schools and one clinic (under construction).

- **Telecommunication services:** Kardala village is not connected to the telecommunication network. People rely on mobile phones for their telecommunications services.
- **Water services:** Kardala has been connected to the water network since 1982, Almost 90 % of the households are connected. Water resources purchased from the Israeli company "Mekorot" are the main source of water. The paradox in Kardala village is that it has three water wells but due to Israeli prevention these wells are not working, hence Mekorot provide the water. The water network provides water on only three days each week.
- **Electricity services:** Kardala has been connected to electricity network since 1991. 100 % of households in the village are connected to the electricity network. Kardala village council manages the distribution of electricity which is supplied by Israeli Electric Corporation.
- **Solid Waste Collection:** There is no solid waste collection system in Kardala village. Every household disposes of solid waste randomly in separate dumping areas.
- **Sewage Disposal Facilities:** There is no sewage network in Kardala village. All households must therefore dispose of their wastewater in cesspits. This is considered one of the main sources of pollution to the groundwater.
- **Transportation services:** There are about 11 km of internal roads in Kardala village, 2 km are paved and in a good condition, 4 km are paved yet not in good condition and 5 km are not paved at all. The only means of transportation in Kardala compromises one bus and two taxis.
There are many obstacles to transportation of passengers in the village such as:
 1. Israeli check points and barriers.
 2. Deterioration of the roads.
 3. Shortage of vehicles and transportation services

Agriculture Sector

As mentioned above 90 % of the Kardala residents are engaged in the agricultural sector. The total arable land in Kardala village is 750 dunums, 746 dunums are cultivated areas. Out of the total cultivated area 5 dunums are primarily planted with fruit trees, 430 dunums are for the cultivation of vegetables and 60 dunums are for the cultivation of field crops. (Ministry of Agriculture 2004)

Figure 2: Percentage of cultivated area of fruit trees, vegetables and field crops in Kardala village.



Kardala is rich in livestock, 10 % of the population are breeding local livestock. Data from the Ministry of Agriculture indicates the number of livestock in the village. There are 41 heads of cattle, 55 goats, 900 sheep and 13 beehives.

Based on the survey conducted by ARIJ and ACH, Kardala village produces approximately 2800 tons of vegetables and 20 tons of field crops per annum.

Impact of Occupation Practices

In the east and the main gate of Kardala Israel has constructed permanent barriers (either with cement blocks or rocks).

The Israeli occupation destroyed one house and 100 dunums of farms, and they constantly invade the area threatening to destroy it and evacuate all residents to other areas. The reason given for this is that they are considering using the area as a heavy military training ground.

The Israeli procedures to prevent the production of crops have also continued and there is continuous destruction of the planted areas by army vehicles and tanks while training.

Plans and Development Projects

The development projects set up in the plan are listed in table 5.

Table 5: Development plans and projects in Kardala village

Project	Type	Budget
Construction and paved roads	Infrastructure	NA
Build a school	Education	NA
Build a health unit	Health	NA

References

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3. Ministry of Agriculture, Tubas Office.
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