

# Ein el Beida village profile



**Produced by**



**The Applied Research Institute - Jerusalem**

**In cooperation with**



**Funded by**

EUROPEAN COMMISSION



Humanitarian Aid

*February, 2006*

**This document has been produced with the financial assistance of the European Community. The views expressed herein should not be taken, in any way, to reflect the official opinion of the European Community**

***Table of Content***

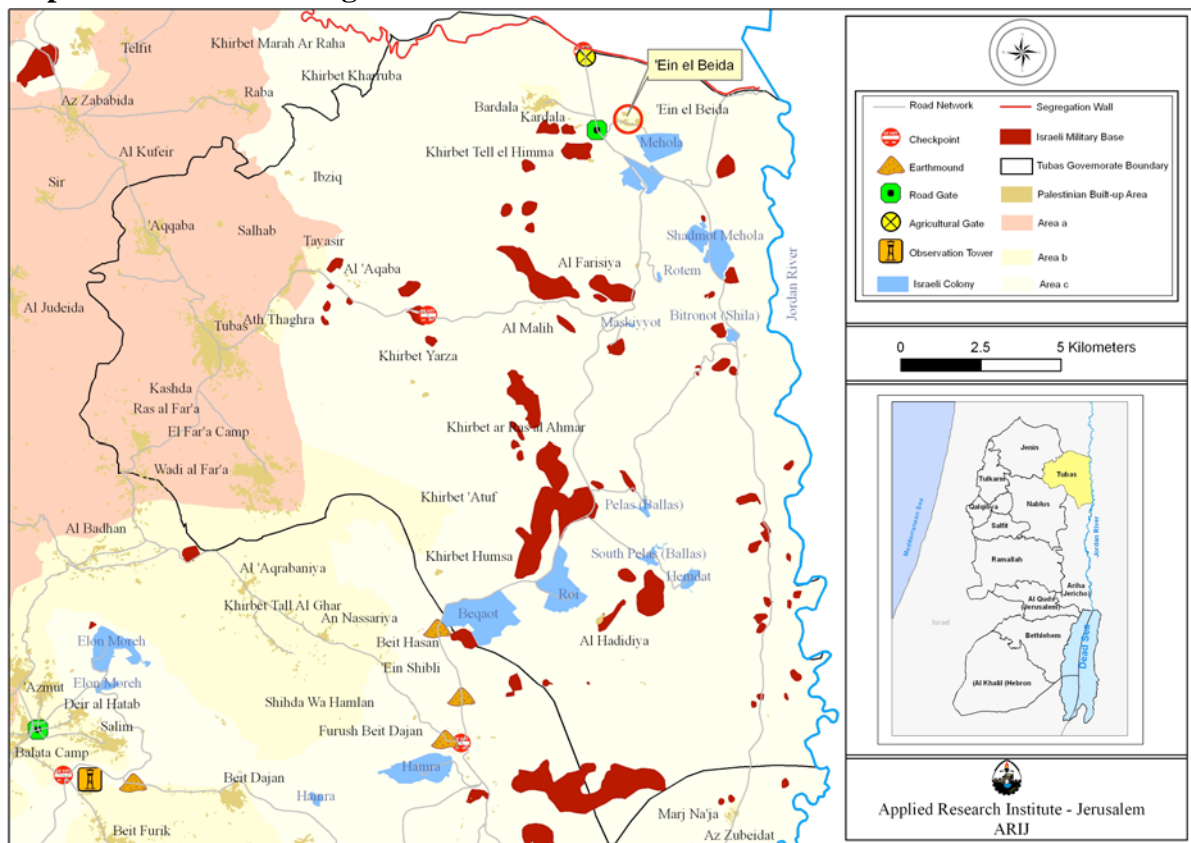
<b><u>LOCATION AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS</u></b>	<b><u>2</u></b>
<b><u>HISTORY</u></b>	<b><u>3</u></b>
<b><u>DEMOGRAPHY</u></b>	<b><u>3</u></b>
<b><u>RELIGIOS AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES</u></b>	<b><u>5</u></b>
<b><u>ECONOMY</u></b>	<b><u>5</u></b>
<b><u>EDUCATION</u></b>	<b><u>7</u></b>
<b><u>HEALTH</u></b>	<b><u>7</u></b>
<b><u>INFRASTRUCTURE</u></b>	<b><u>8</u></b>
<b><u>AGRICULTURE</u></b>	<b><u>8</u></b>
<b><u>IMPACT OF OCCUPATION PRACTICES</u></b>	<b><u>9</u></b>
<b><u>PLANS AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS</u></b>	<b><u>9</u></b>
<b><u>REFERENCES</u></b>	<b><u>10</u></b>

## *Ein el Beida village profile*

### Location and Physical characteristics

**EIN EL BEIDA** is a Palestinian village in the Tubas Governorate which is located 15 km north of Tubas city, in the north eastern part of the West Bank. It is bordered by the Jordan River to the east, Armistice Line and Besan Plain to the north, Kardala and Bardala villages to the west and the Jordan Valley Mountains and an Israeli settlement (Mehola) to the south.

**Map 1: Ein el Beida village location and borders**



The total area of Ein el Beida village is 15,000 dunums, which represents approximately 3 % of the Tubas Governorate's land area. 480 dunums are classified as 'built up' area, whilst 8,500 dunums are agricultural area cultivated in deferent crops.

Ein el Beida village is located in the depth area in the middle of the valley in the north east of the Tubas Governorate. It is surrounded by mountains and hills and the area is characterized by a vast plain area, at an elevation of -166 m below sea level.

Ein el Beida village is characterized by a warm climate; the summer is hot and dry, whilst the winter sees a lot of rainfall. The mean annual rainfall in Ein el Beida village is 275 mm; the average annual temperature is 21-22 °C, and the average annual humidity is 54 % (ARIJ GIS).

Since 1996 Ein el Beida village has been governed by a village council, which today comprises of 7 members who were elected during the 2005 local authorities' elections. There is one person employed in the village council and its operations and responsibility include:

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

## History

The word "Ein el Beida" is derived from the tranquil water spring which used to flow in the village, but at present has run dry to the excessive water exploitation practices of the Israeli occupation. The village has been inhabited by its current population since 1952, when some of the lands owners moved from Tubas city to work on their lands and cultivating and harvesting crops and due to the abundance of water available and the fertility of the land. They also began dwelling in the area.

### Photography of Ein el Beida village



## Demography and Population

In 1997, the total population of Ein el Beida village was 791 people, of which 398 were males and 393 were females. There were 118 households resident in 142 housing units (1997 census).

The population of Ein el Beida village constitutes about 2.2 % of the total population of the Tubas Governorate, which is considered the governorates rural population.

### Age groups and gender

The population of Ein el Beida village has been classified by age groups and sex in 1997 census. The data of the census reveals that 42.9 % are less than 15 years, 54.1 % are in the age group 15-64 years and 3 % are 65 years and above (See table 1)

Sex	Age			Total	percentage
	0 -14	15 -64	65 +		
Male	167	218	13	398	50.3
Female	172	210	11	393	49.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>100</b>

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

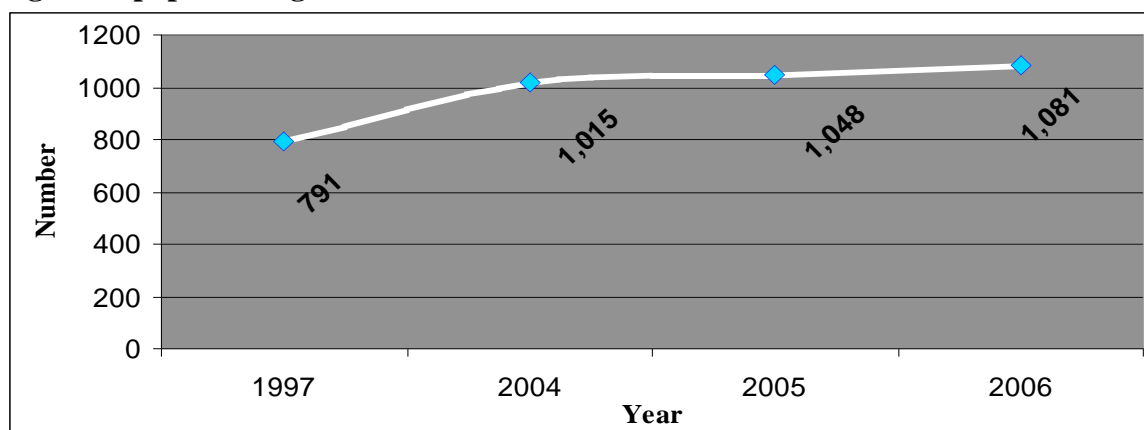
The sex ratio in the village was 101.3 males for every 100 females. Males constitute 53.3 % of the population and females constitute 49.7 %.

The estimated population of Ein el Beida village by mid 2005 was 1,048 and in mid 2006 it will increase to 1,081. The data in table 2 indicates that the population of Ein el Beida village grew by 24.5 % between 1997 and mid 2005 and in 2006 it will increase by 3.1 % (an increase of 496 people).

Ein el Beida village	1997 census	Mid-year population in		
		2004	2005	2006
	791	1,015	1,048	1,081

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

**Figure 1: population growth in Ein el Beida**



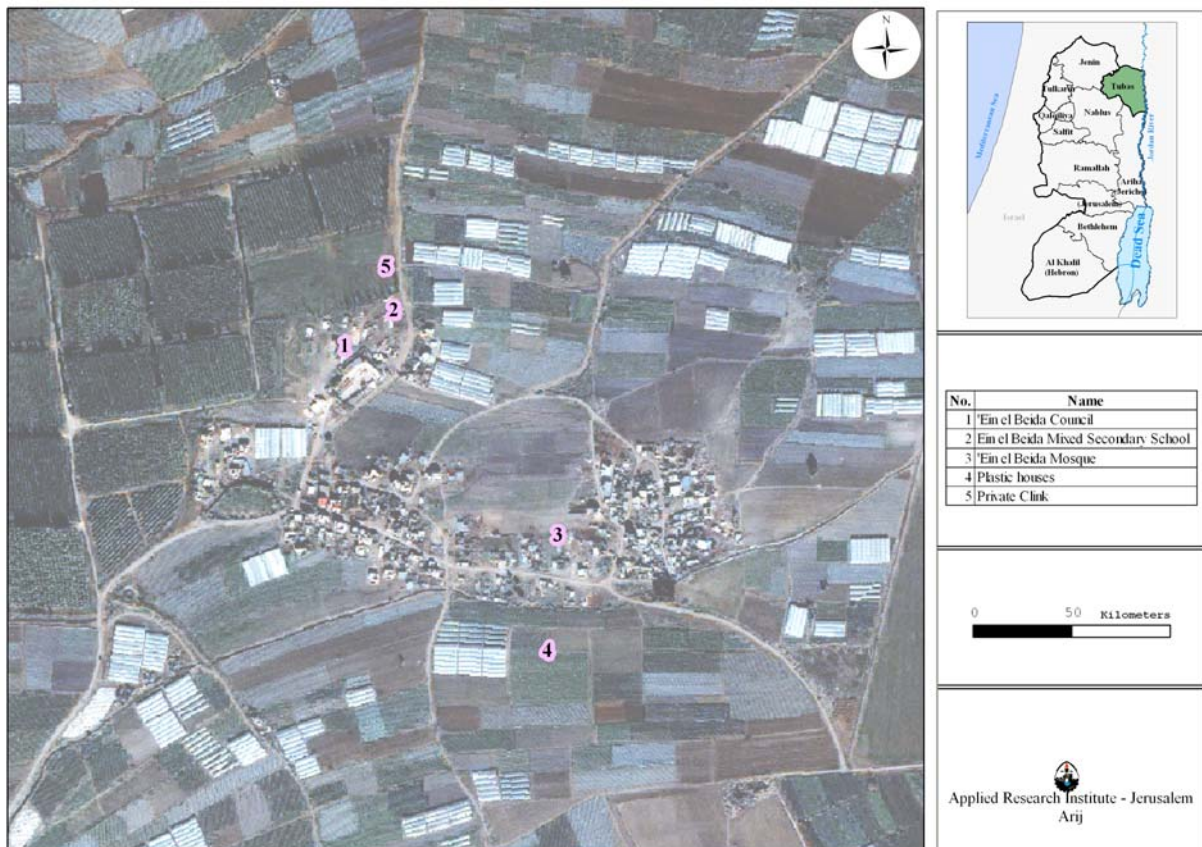
**Families:**

Ein el Beida village comprises of two main families: Fuquha 80 %, Daragmah 20 %.

## Religious and Archeological Sites

Ein el Beida village is a small village. There is only one mosque in the village called Ein el Beida mosque and one site of archeological interest qualified for tourism known "tall al hema".

**Map 2: Main locations in Ein el Beida village**



## The Economy

Ein el Beida is a small rural village; most of the people in the village depend on the agricultural sector. 79 % of the residents are engaged in agricultural activities. They cultivate vegetable, field crops and breeding livestock. The second source of livelihood for the residents is Israeli labor market. The village lacks a local market and shop or other services which residents require. To satisfy their needs they must go to a nearby village or Tubas city.

### Labor Force Construction

In 1997, the percentage of participants in labor force in Ein el Beida village was 71.3 % of the total population of the village. The participation of women was assessed to be 35 % (277 women in total). The labor force in Ein el Beida village was 564 people in total, of which 48.6

% are 'economically active' people and 51.4 % are 'non-economically' active people. Of the economically active people 96.7 % are employed people, 3.3 % are unemployed people. The largest groups of non-economically active people are the students and housewives, who constitute 53.4 % and 33.8 % respectively. Table 3 shows the labor force in Ein el Beida village.

**Table 3: Ein el Beida Population (10 years and Over) by Sex and Employment Status**

Sex	Economically Active				Not Economically Active						Total
	Empl-oyed	Currently Un-Employed	Un-Employed Never Worked	Total	Stud-ents	House -Wife	Unable to work	Not working & Not looking For Work	Other	Total	
M	184	5	3	192	80	-	12	1	2	95	287
F	81	-	1	82	75	98	13	1	8	195	277
<b>T</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>564</b>

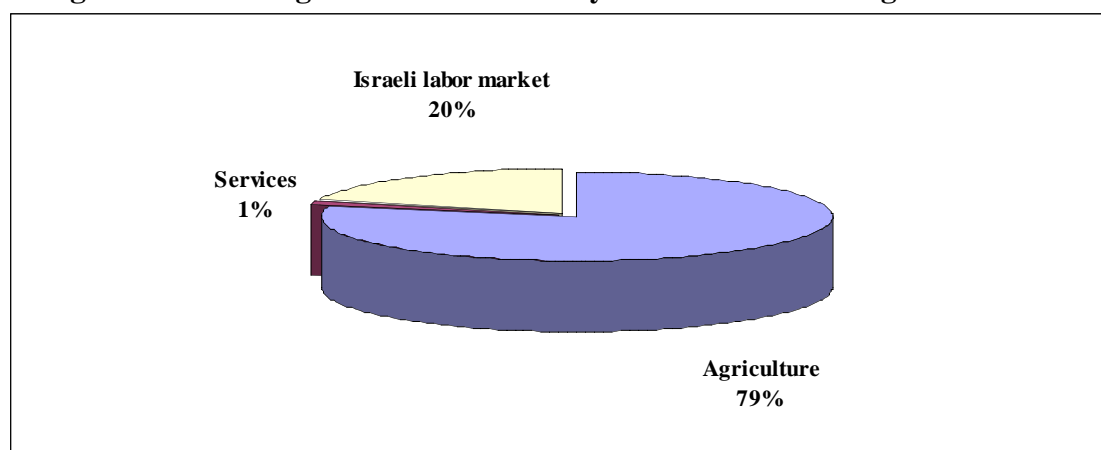
Source: PCBS, May 1999. Population, Housing and Establishment Census-1997, Final Results

Since the Israeli military imposed a closure on the West Bank in 2000, the economic situation has grown worse in Ein el Beida village. The people are unable to access their lands and the workers cannot reach their places of work in Israel and the settlements. As a result the workers have lost their primary source of income and has unemployment increased.

Based on the survey conducted by ARIJ and ACH in November 2005, the share of the population working in the various sectors of the economy is listed below by percentage:

- The agriculture sector 79 %,
- The service sector 1 %,
- Israeli labor market 20 %.

**Figure 2: Percentage of economic activity in Ein el Beida village**



The survey also indicated that the social groups most affected by Israeli measures in Ein el Beida village during the second Intifada are: 1) small farmers, 2) former migrant workers in the Israeli labor market, 3) housewives and children, 4) families maintaining 6 individuals and more.

The average household income in Ein en Beida has been heavily affected by the second Intifada. Prior to this the average income stood at 2500 NIS. Today however it has declined sharply to 1000 NIS. The result is that the average household income has decreased by 60 % in only four years.

## Education

In the 1997 census the education status in Ein el Beida village indicated that about 15.4 % of the residents were illiterate, with women (77.3 %) comprising a greater percentage of illiterates than men (22.7 %). Of the literate population, 20.9 % of residents could read and write, 33.9 % completed elementary education, 19.5 % completed preparatory education and 10.4 % completed their secondary and higher education. Table 2 shows the education status in Ein el Beida by sex and education attainment in 1997.

**Table 4: Ein el Beida Population (10 years and over) by sex and Educational Attainment**

Sex	Illite- rate	Can read & Write	Elemen- tary	Prepa- rator y	Secon- dary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	M A	P H D	Total
M	20	62	96	60	39	10	-	-	-	-	287
F	68	57	97	51	10	-	-	-	-	-	283
<b>T</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>10</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>570</b>

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

At the end of the 2004/2005, scholastic year there was one co-education school in Ein el Beida village. It has no kindergarten to provide pre-education schools to the infants.

The main problems in the educational status of the village are

- 1) The shortage of classrooms in the schools,
- 2) The difficulties of transportation due to Israeli closure and check points,
- 3) The shortages of facilities in the school.

## Health Status

There is one Governmental health clinic providing health services in Ein en Beida village. The clinic provides services daily with one nurse and physician visit in the village twice a week.

The main problems in the health services in Ein el Beida village are:

1. There is no pharmacy in the village.
2. There is no specialized clinic.
3. There is no ambulance.
4. There is a shortage of qualified specialist physicians in the local clinic.
5. Physicians face difficulties in mobility - especially for those coming from outside the village - due to Israeli closures and barriers.



## Infrastructure, Natural resources and Services

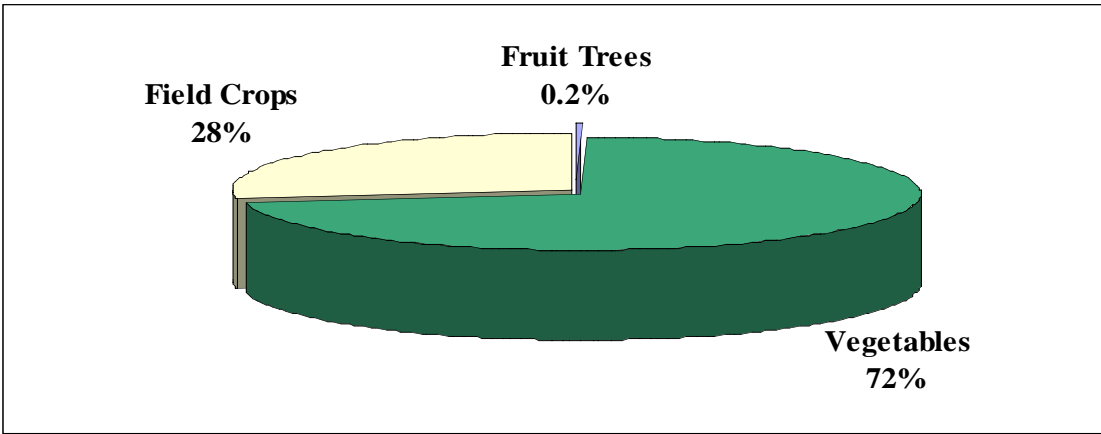
There are not many institutions in Ein en Beida; only one school and one clinic available in the village. The residents get most of their services from Tubas city as it is the main city in the Governorate.

- **Telecommunication services:** Ein el Beida village is not connected to the telecommunication network. The residents use mobiles as in their connections.
- **Water services:** Ein el Beida village has been connected to the water network since 1985. Almost 100 % of the households are connected to the water supplied by the Palestinian Water Authority. The water is clean for domestic consumption. There is one spring in the village used for agriculture.
- **Electricity services:** The Israeli Electric Company supplies Ein el Beida village with electricity since 1991 on 24 hours basis. Almost 100 % of the households in the village are connected to the electricity network.
- **Solid Waste Collection:** Solid waste disposal and management in Ein el Beida is the main problem for the village council. There is no solid waste management in the village; solid waste can be seen on road sides, backyards and in open space. Mostly the solid waste disposal by households by burning in open space and back yards.
- **Sewage Disposal Facilities:** Ein el Beida village is not connected to the sewage network. 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:** Ein el Beida village has a simple road network; eight km of roads have been paved for a long time and are now in a bad situation. The remaining four km are not paved at all and all the roads in the village need rehabilitation and repaving. The means of transportation in Ein el Beida compromise of one bus and two taxis. The shortage of vehicles, Israeli check points and the deterioration of the roads are the main problems for the transportation of passengers in the village.

## Agriculture Sector

The dominant economic activity in Ein el Beida village is agriculture; approximately 79 % of the population of Ein el Beida is engaged in agricultural activities. Most of the Ein el Beida village area is arable land which was estimated by Ministry of Agriculture to be 8500 dunums. The cultivated area has reached 6087 dunums. Of which 10 dunums are primarily planted with fruit trees, 2910 dunums are for the cultivation of vegetables and 1130 dunumes 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 Ein el Beida village.**



Based on the survey conducted by ARIJ, Ein el Beida village produces 42700 tons of vegetables and 200 tons of field crops per annum.

20 % of the residents of Ein el Beida also rear livestock. Data from the Ministry of Agriculture indicates that there are 573 heads of cattle, 295 goats, 5250 sheep and 160 bee hives.

**Impact of Occupation Practices**

Ein el Beida village is bordered in the south by one Israeli settlement and from the north and east by the segregation Wall which was constructed adjacent to the Armistice Line in this area. The length of the Wall which reaches 8 km around Ein el Beida village comprises mainly of fences. The village is therefore closed from three directions; this situation imposes restrictions on the residents to access to their lands and grazing fields.

Since four years the restrictions placed on access to health services, hospitals and social relations with other relatives. Farmers are facing problems reaching their fields and cultivated crops.

**Plans and Development Projects**

Considering the severity of the issues surrounding agriculture the remoteness of the village and the political impact of conditions on the village, the local council is concerned with all fields of development in its plans and projects. It wishes to improve conditions in agriculture, infrastructure and the educational and health sectors. The last project implemented in the village was an agricultural water pools project to irrigate vegetables crops. The strategic plan for Ein el Beida includes implementing a lot of projects based around developing and promoting the villages' infrastructure and services.

The developmental projects set up in the plan are listed in table 7.

**Table 7: Development plans and projects in Ein el Beida village**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Budget</b>
Build new school in the village	Education	222,225 USD
Build kindergarten	Education	62,223 USD
Purchase ambulance	Health	111,000 USD
Rehabilitation and repair electricity network	Electricity	111,000 USD
Build sport and cultural club	Social	111,000 USD
Project of paved minor roads	Infrastructure	-

## References

1. ARIJ, 2005. Socio-economic field survey- Tubas Governorate, co-operation with Ein el Beida.
2. Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistic, 1999. Population, Housing and Establishment Census-1997, Final result-Tubas district, first part Ramallah – Palestine.
3. Ministry of Agriculture, Tubas Office.
4. Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistic and Palestinian Union of Local Authorities, 2000. Guide of Local Authorities 2000. Ramallah- Palestine.