

# Tubas Governorate Surveillance System



## *TUBAS GOVERNORATE PROFILE JANUARY, 2006*

### **NEWSLETTER I**



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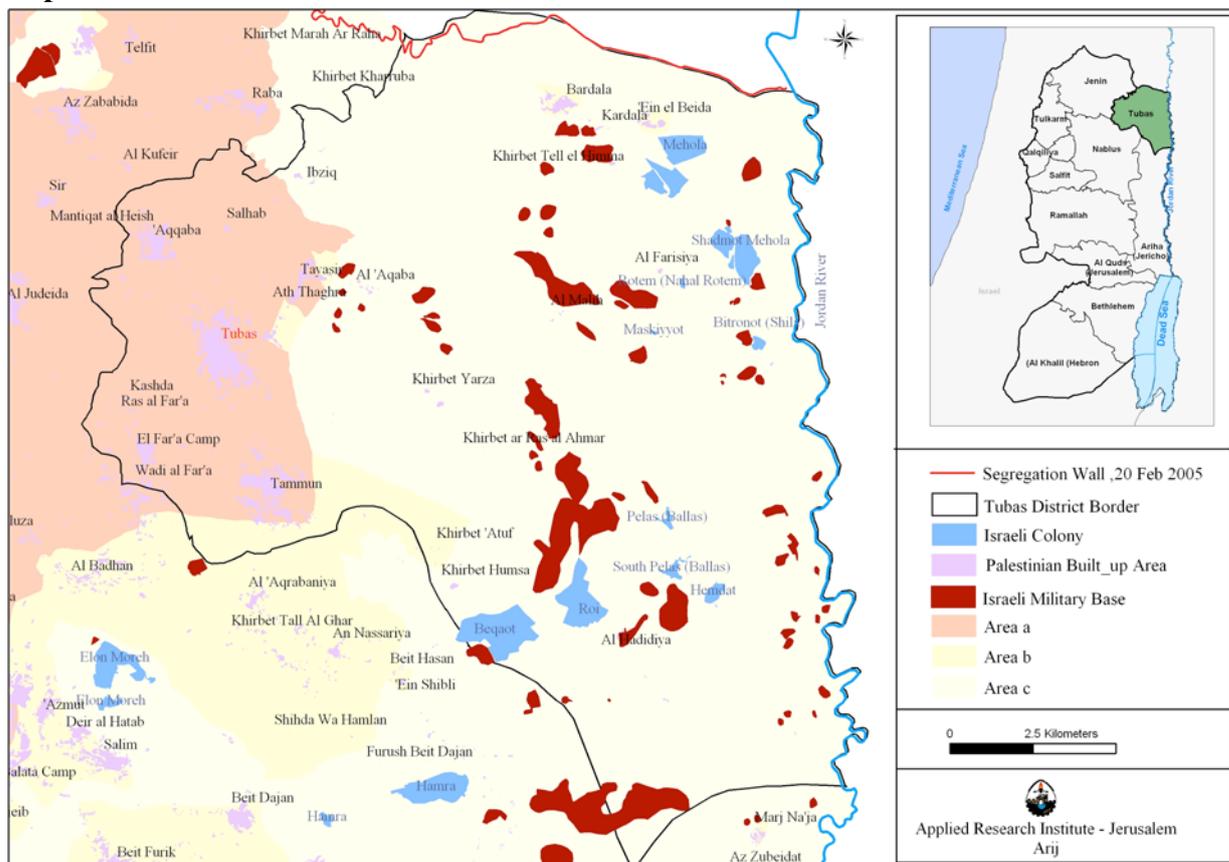
# *Tubas Governorate profile*

## Location and Physical characteristics

**TUBAS** Governorate is located in the northeastern part of the West Bank; it is bordered by Jenin Governorate and Armistice Line (1948 borders) to the north, Nablus and Jericho Governorates to the west and south, and Jordan valley to the east (See map 1).

Tubas Governorate extends on high plain area that slides eastward towards the Jordan Valley. It is located west of Jordan River and south of Bissan plain; the area is also rich in springs and flood streams. Tubas is one of the main agricultural areas in the West Bank and significant source for animal grazing due to soil fertility, water availability and the relatively warm weather.

**Map 1: Tubas Governorate borders and localities**

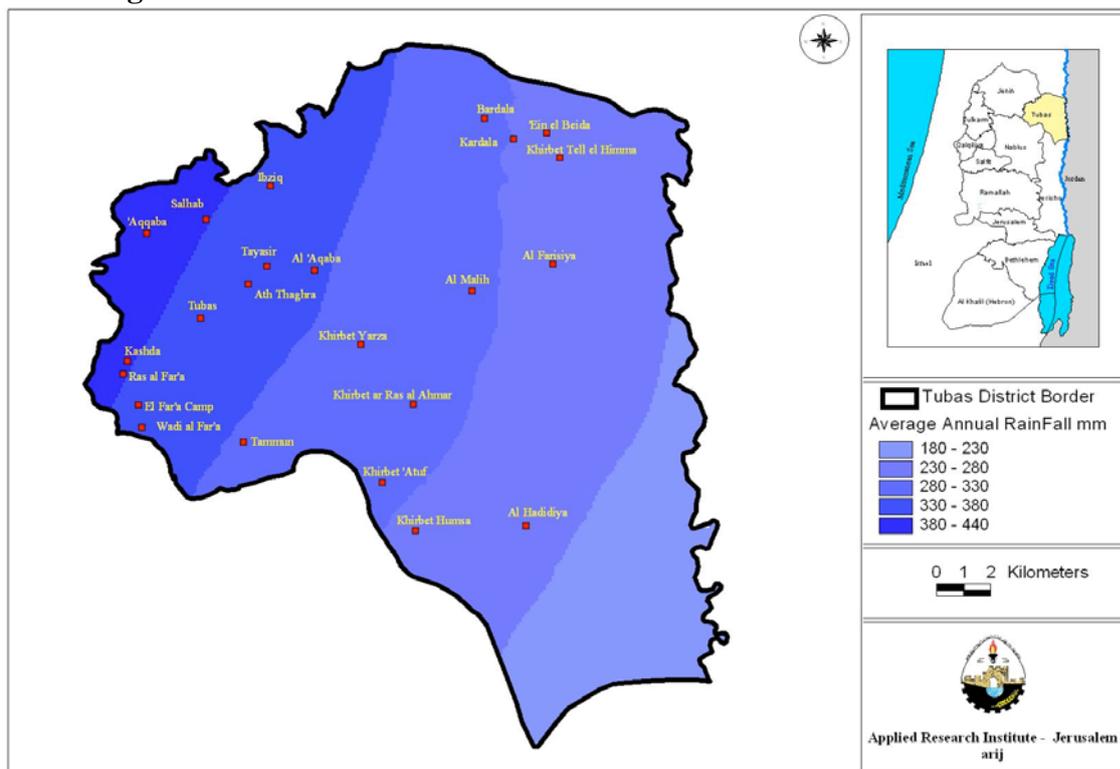


Tubas Governorate is characterized of being a moderate elevated area where its highest elevation reaches up to 495 m above the Sea level at Aqqaba and the lowest elevation reaches to 182 m below the Sea see level at Khirbet Tell el Himma.

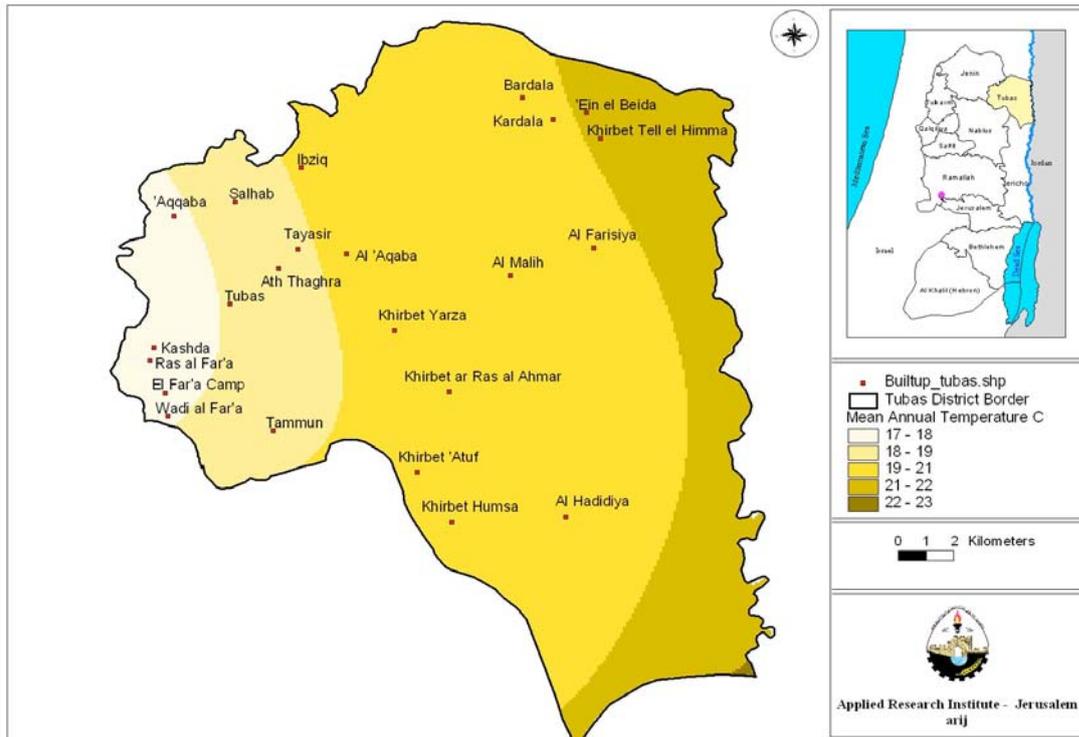
Summer in Tubas Governorate is warm and dry, while winters are moderately rainy. The mean annual rainfall in the Tubas Governorate is 329 mm (varies between 180 mm in the east to 440 in the west); noting that the western parts of Tubas enjoy greater amounts of rainfall. The average annual temperature in Tubas Governorate is 21 °C, and the average annual humidity is 56 % (ARIJ GIS), See map 2.

**Map 2: Average annual Rainfall & Temperature in Tubas Governorate**

**A. Average annual Rainfall**



**B. Average annual Temperature ranges**

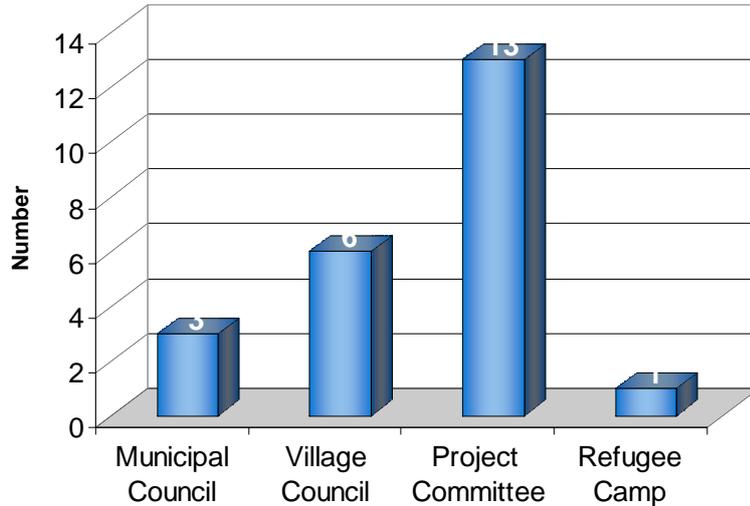


Due to its location between two main Palestinian Governorates: Nablus and Jenin, Tubas Governorate gained an important economical and political role. It is also a strategic area for the occupation activities especially for military activities.

Based on the British Mandate administrative border maps, the total area of Tubas Governorate is 366 km<sup>2</sup>. It is divided into four major village boundaries: Tubas (299 km), Tammun (95 km), Tayasir (23.5 km) and Aqqaba (8 km) (British Mandate administrative maps, ARIJ GIS, 2005).

Based on the Palestinian Ministry of Local Government classification, Tubas governorate comprises of 23 localities, of which 3 localities are managed by municipality councils, 6 localities by village councils and the rest are managed by project committees in addition to one refugee. See figure 1.

**Figure 1: Classification of Tubas localities by type of local authority**

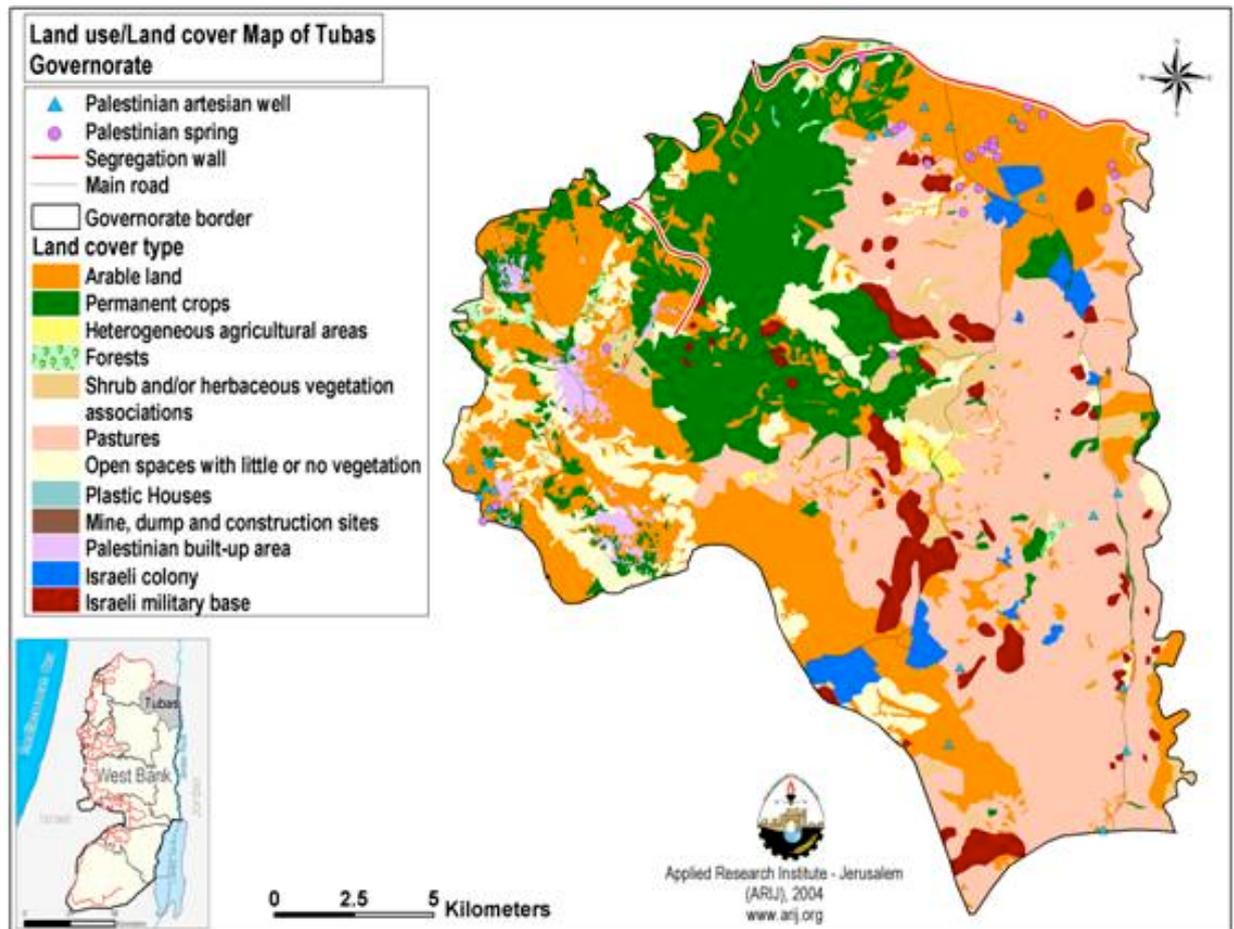


The largest locality in Tubas Governorate by area is Tubas city, which extends over 295,123 dunums, followed by Tammun, which extends over 81,000 dunums. The smallest locality by area is El Far'a Camp with 225 dunums followed by Khirbet Kardala with 800 dunums.

The conducted land use / land cover analysis for Tubas Governorate using the IKONOS satellite image for year 2002 showed that 46.9% of the Governorate area are agricultural lands and 36.7% are forests, pastures and natural vegetations. On the other hand the Israeli colonies and Military bases occupy 6.4% of the Governorate area compared with only 1.72% devoted to the Palestinian built up area and Palestinian industrial areas. (ARIJ, GIS 2002), See table 1

<b>Table 1: Land use / land cover analyses of Tubas Governorate for year 2005</b>		
<b>Classification</b>	<b>Area/ km2</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Palestinian Built-up Area	6.2	1.71
Israeli Colony	7.7	2.11
Israeli Military Base	15.8	4.30
Arable Land	99.3	27.12
Permanent crops	70.5	19.25
Heterogeneous agriculture	1.9	0.51
Mine, dump & construction sites	0.0	0.01
Forest	2.4	0.66
Open space	30.2	8.26
Shrub & or herbaceous vegetation associations	12.5	3.40
Pastures	119.6	32.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>100</b>

**Map 3: Land use/ land cover analysis for Tubas Governorate**



## History

Tubas is an old city, where the word tubas comes from the Canaanite word "Tuba Syoys" which means the light (Illuminating) star or brilliance and it was mentioned in the Roman period as "*thepas*". Archeological evidences indicated that there are many bases, cemeteries, olive presses and archaeological stones. The area was first inhabited at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when groups of shepherds and farmers living in the Jordan Valley started moving up into the hills to a more moderate climate during the summer months.

During the Jordanian period, Tubas was under the administration of Nablus Governorate. After 1967, Israeli occupation had divided Tubas area to three administrative areas, where some of Tubas villages and population were administrated by Jenin district and others by Nablus district and some others by Jericho Governorate. In 1996 the Palestinian Authority declared Tubas as an independent administrative area including Tubas city and other 22 localities.

### Aqqaba locality in Tubas Governorate

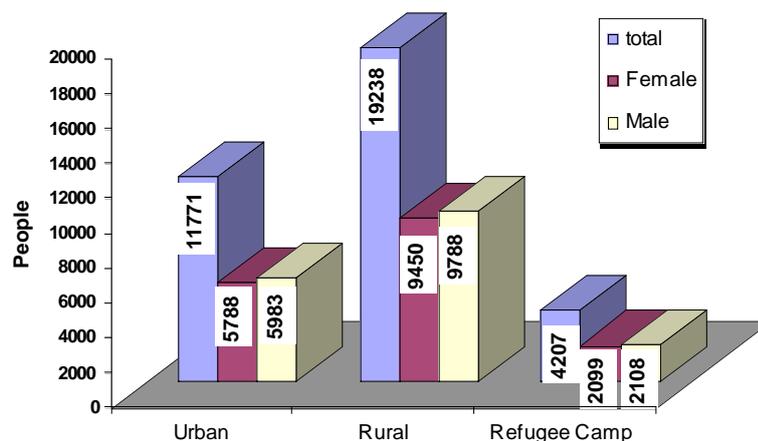


## Demography

In 1997, the conducted census showed that the total population of Tubas Governorate was 35,216 people, of which 17,879 were males and 17,337 were females (PCBS, 1997). See table 1. There were 5796 households, 5488 housing units and 6058 buildings. The population of Tubas Governorate constitutes about 3 % of the total population of the Palestinian Territory. Up to 33.4 % of Tubas Governorate population lives in urban areas, whereas 54.6 % of the population lives in rural areas and 11.9 % lives in a refugee camp (See table 2).

The population of Tubas Governorate distributed over 23 localities, one locality is urban area (Tubas city), one locality is a refugee camp (El Far'a Camp) and 21 localities are rural areas (See figure 2).

**Figure 2: Tubas Governorate population by Type of locality and sex.**



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

The largest populated locality in the governorate is Tubas city with 11,771 people followed by Tammun with 7,640 people. Khirbet Humsa, Khirbet Yarza and Kh Kishda are the least populated villages in the Governorate with 17, 23 and 29 people respectively (See table 2).

<b>Table 2: Tubas localities by population and percentage in the year 1997</b>					
No.	Locality name	Population	Male	Female	Percentage
1	Tubas	11,771	5,983	5,788	33.4
2	Tammun	7640	3,771	3,869	21.6
3	'Aqqaba	4443	2337	2106	12.6
4	El Far'a Camp	4207	2108	2099	11.9
5	Tayasir	1754	888	866	5.0
6	Wadi al Far'a	1713	878	835	4.9
7	Bardala	1154	572	582	3.3
8	'Ein el Beida	791	398	393	2.2
9	Khirbet 'Atuf	76	43	33	0.2
10	Ras al Far'a	513	277	236	1.5
11	Kh ar Ras al Ahmar	62	34	28	0.2
12	Kh Kishda	29	15	14	0.1
13	Al 'Aqaba	85	46	39	0.2
14	Ath Thaghra	189	97	92	0.5
15	Al Farisiya	156	80	76	0.4
16	Al Malih	151	77	74	0.4
17	Al Hadidiya	134	76	58	0.4
18	Kardala	121	63	58	0.3
19	Kh Ebziq	43	22	21	0.1
20	Khirbet Humsa	17	11	6	0.1
21	Kh tell el Himma	91	58	33	0.3
22	Khirbet Yarza	23	14	9	0.1
23	Kh Salhab	53	31	22	0.2
Total		35,216	17,876	17,337	100

### **Age group and sex ratio**

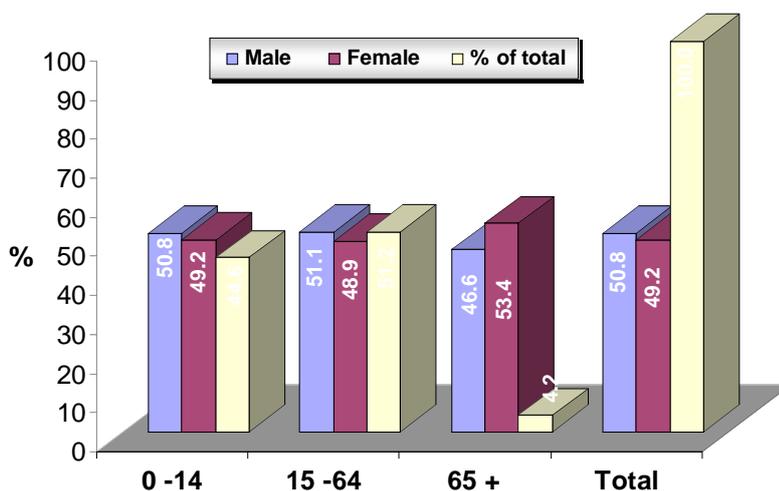
The results of 1997 census indicated that the population of Tubas Governorate is young, as the young individuals constitute high percentage of the community compared with old age groups. Children aged 0-4 years were estimated at 17.5 % of the total population. Population aged 0-14 year was estimated at 44.6 % of the total population and population aged 15-64 year was estimated at 51.2 %. As the group age increases the percentage of age group decreases. It should be mentioned that the percentage of people aged 65 years and above in Tubas Governorate constitute 4.2 % and the percentage of people aged 80 years and above decreased to less than 1 %. This shows that the dependency ratio is high in the Governorate as more than 55% of the community is too young and/or old people and nearly 48.7 % of the Governorate population is not in the labor force group. Moreover the age groups (0-14 years and 65 years and over) are the most in need for services and care such as education, health, and so forth. Therefore, the responsibility of official bodies in the Governorate is high and their plans should meet the needs of young generations and as well as the old people (See table 3).

Sex	Age			
	0 -14	15 -64	65 +	Total
Male	7,962	9,220	701	17,883
Female	7,716	8,813	804	17,333
<b>Total</b>	15,678	18,033	1,505	35,216
<b>% of total population</b>	44.6%	51.2%	4.2%	100%

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

The sex ratio shows that males in Tubas Governorate constitute 50.8% of the total population and females constitute 49.2%. Figure 3 shows the population by age group and sex in Tubas Governorate.

**Figure 3: Tubas Governorate population by age group and sex**



### Population Growth

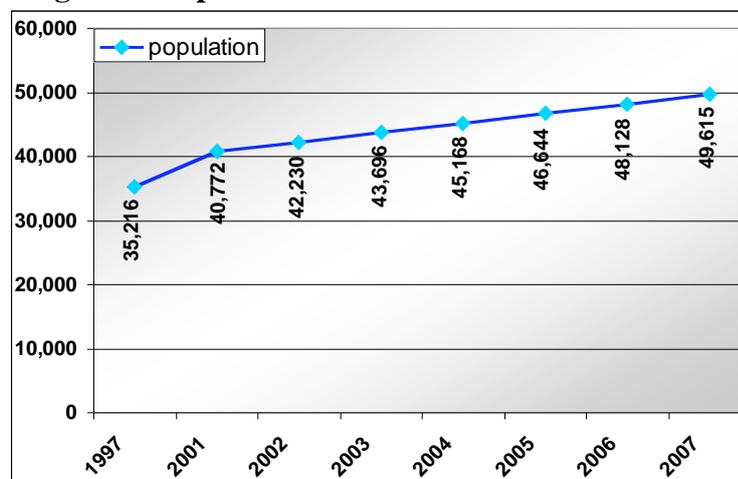
The population of Tubas Governorate had been estimated over ten years between 1997 and 2007. By mid of 2005, the estimated population of the Governorate was 46,644 people. This indicates that the Governorate population has grown by (24.5%) over the last eight years period (1997 to 2005). The projected population for the Governorate by mid 2006 is 48,128 people; this indicates that the population will increase by 3.1% (an increase of 1484 people) in 2006 and will increase by 3% in 2007 (See table 4)

Tubas governorate	Mid-year population in							
	1997	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	35,216	40,772	42,230	43,696	45,168	46,644	48,128	49,615

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

The natural population growth rate in Tubas Governorate is high compared with the other governorates or countries in the world, where the average world population growth rate is (1.4 %).

**Figure 4: Population Growth in Tubas Governorate**



The projected population of Tubas Governorate by locality from mid of year 2004 to the mid of year 2006 is presented in table 4 according to the PCBS locality classification. Up to 79.7% of Tubas governorate population is concentrated in the four main communities which are Tubas city with 33.4% followed by Tammun with 21.6%, 'Aqqaba with 12.6% and El Far'a Camp with 12.6% of Governorate population. See table 5

<b>Table 5: Projected Mid -Year Population for Tubas Governorate by Locality 2004- 2006</b>				
No.	Locality name	Mid-Year Population		
		2004	2005	2006
1	Tubas	15,097	15,591	16,087
2	Tammun	9,799	10,119	10,441
3	'Aqqaba	5,699	5,885	6,077

				2
4	El Far'a Camp	5,396	5,572	5,750
5	Tayasir	2,250	2,323	2,397
6	Wadi al Far'a	2,197	2,269	2,341
7	Bardala	1,480	1,528	1,577
8	'Ein el Beida	1,015	1,048	1,081
9	Ras al Far'a	658	679	701
10	Ath Thaghra	242	250	258
11	Al Farisiya	200	207	213
12	Al Malih	194	200	206
13	Al Hadidiya	172	177	183
14	Kardala	155	160	165
15	Other localities	614	634	655

Total		45,168	46,644	48,128
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## Economy

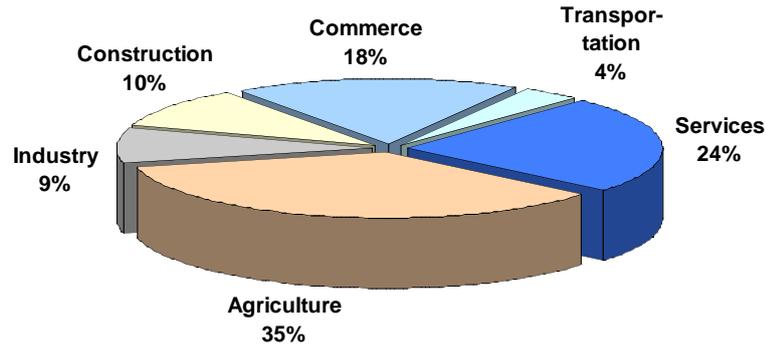
Tubas Governorate is recognized as an agricultural area. Residents of Tubas Governorate are mainly depending on agricultural sector as well as on Israeli labor market as main source of their income. Following the Israeli occupation for West Bank and Gaza Strip in 1967, a large number of Tubas Governorate labor force moved to work inside Israel and the Israeli settlements to gain higher incomes. Since the outbreak of the second Intifada in 2000, most of the workers have lost their jobs inside Israel as many Palestinians did, and they have turned to agriculture as an alternative source of income. Of the total area of Tubas Governorate about 85,172 dunums (23.3 %) are cultivated with several types of crops. There are 2,803 heads of cattle, 58,325 heads of sheep and goats, 1,888 beehives and about 100,000 poultry (broilers and layers) (PCBS, agriculture statistics, 2003/ 2004).

Furthermore the residents of Tubas Governorate recently engaged in small trade shops, small industries (like building bricks factories, textiles, olive presses and households crafts) governmental services, transportation services and other services.

According to PCBS statistics, the distribution of employed persons by economic activity, agricultural sector constitutes 35.4 % of the economic activities in Jenin and Tubas Governorates, of which 59.4 % are females and 27.3 % are males. It is considered the highest percentage in West Bank compared with other governorates, where it is 25 % in Tulkarm and Qalqiliya, 18.7 % in Nablus and Salfit and 18.0 % in Hebron. The second largest economic sector in Jenin and Tubas is services and other branches which comprises 24.2 %, followed by commerce, hotels and restaurants comprising 18.0 %. The work in Israeli labor market and construction comprises 10.3 %, industry forms 8.6 % and transportation, storage and communication form 3.5 % (See table 6).

<b>Table 6: Distribution of economic activity in Jenin and Tubas Governorates (%)</b>						
	<b>Economic activities (%)</b>					
	<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>Industry</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>Commerce</b>	<b>Transportation</b>	<b>Services</b>
<b>Jenin &amp; Tubas</b>	35.4	8.6	10.3	18.0	3.5	24.2

**Figure 5: Percentage of economic activity in Jenin and Tubas Governorate**



The conducted village profile survey by both ACH and ARIJ in November 2005, showed that 100% of khirbet Salhab, khirbet Kishda, khirbet Yarza and Al Hadidiya people are engaged in agriculture activities while more than 90 % of Bardala, khirbet Ras al Ahmer, khirbet Kardala and khirbet El Maleh residents are also engaged in agriculture activities.

The household income in Tubas governorate is affected by Israeli procedures (e.g. closures, invasions, stop issuing working permits, arresting people, and segregation wall). The analyses showed that the average monthly household income was 2439 NIS (567 USD) before intifada, whereas the current average monthly household income reaches to 717 NIS (156.5 USD). It means that the household income has decreased by 70.5 % over the five years of Intifada.

### **Labor force**

The 1997 census indicated that the total labor force in Tubas Governorate was 23,701 people, of which 38.8 % were economically active people and 61.2 % economically inactive people. Therefore, the number of economically active people in Tubas Governorate has reached to 9158. Up to 85.2 % were employed, 10 % were unemployed and used to work and about 4.8 % were unemployed and never worked. Of the 14,467 economically inactive people, 43.5 % were students, 38.3 % were housewives, 6.9 % were unable to work and 1.3 % were not working and not looking for work (See table 7).

**Table 7: Tubas Population (10 years and Over) by Sex and Employment Status**

Sex	Economically Active			Not Economically Active						
	Empl oyed	Un- Employed ever worked	Un- Employed Never Worked	Total	Students	House Wife	Unable to work	Not working & Not looking For Work	other	Total
<i>M</i>	6858	799	294	7951	3317	-	504	143	79	4043
<i>F</i>	944	118	145	1207	2973	5536	488	49	1378	10424
<i>T</i>	<b>7802</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>9158</b>	<b>6290</b>	<b>5536</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>1457</b>	<b>14467</b>

According to PCBS Labor Force Survey reports, the percentage of participants in labor force was decreased in Jenin and Tubas by 1.9 % before the second Intifada 2000 and currently, where it was 46.8 % in 2000, compared with 44.9 % in 2004. On the other hand, participation rate of women in economic activities increased from 17.7 % in 2000 to 20.9 % in 2004 (A total increase of 3.2

The percentage of unemployment in Tubas and Jenin Governorates increased from 16.2 % in 2000 to 27.6 % in 2004. Thus the unemployment increased by 11.4 % over the first three years of Intifada. In third quarter of the year 2005 the unemployment rate reached 21.5 % in Tubas governorate which estimated at 3000 people of the labour force. See table 8.

**Table 8: Percentage distribution of population (15 years and over) by labor force status and sex in 2000,2004, Q3/2005**

	2000*			2004*			Q3/2005
	M	F	T	M	F	T	
In Labor Force	74.9	17.7	46.8	68.1	20.9	44.9	47.6
Employment	64.9	87.5	69.1	48.7	74.9	54.7	-
Unemployment	18.0	8.0	16.2	29.8	20.2	27.6	21.5
Underemployment	17.1	4.5	14.7	21.5	4.9	17.7	-

\* Jenin and Tubas Governorates

The PCBS annual report of 2004 showed that the distribution of employed people in Jenin and Tubas Governorates by employment status was as follows, 4.4 % are employers, 33.4 % are self employed, 42.8 % are wage employee and 19.4 % are unpaid family members.

The village profile survey shows that the most affected groups by Israeli procedures in Tubas Governorate during the second Intifada are the previous

workers in Israeli labor market followed by families maintaining 6 individuals and more, small farmers, housewives and children and small traders, respectively.

## Education

The 1997 census showed that 14 % of the Tubas Governorate people were illiterate. Women comprise the largest percentage of illiterate people in the Governorate with 78.3 % compared with only 21.7 % for men. Up to 14.9 % of the people could read and write, 25.8 % completed their elementary education, 23.3 % completed their preparatory education and 22.1 % completed their secondary and higher education. Table 9 shows the education status in Tubas by sex and education attainment in 1997.

<b>Table 9: Tubas Population (10 years and over) by sex and Educational Attainment</b>											
Sex	Illiterate	Can read & Write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	M.A.	PhD	Total
M	245	682	1116	1013	554	265	241	1	27	6	4150
F	885	526	970	874	393	204	97	0	1	0	3950
<b>T</b>	<b>1130</b>	<b>1208</b>	<b>2086</b>	<b>1887</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8100</b>

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

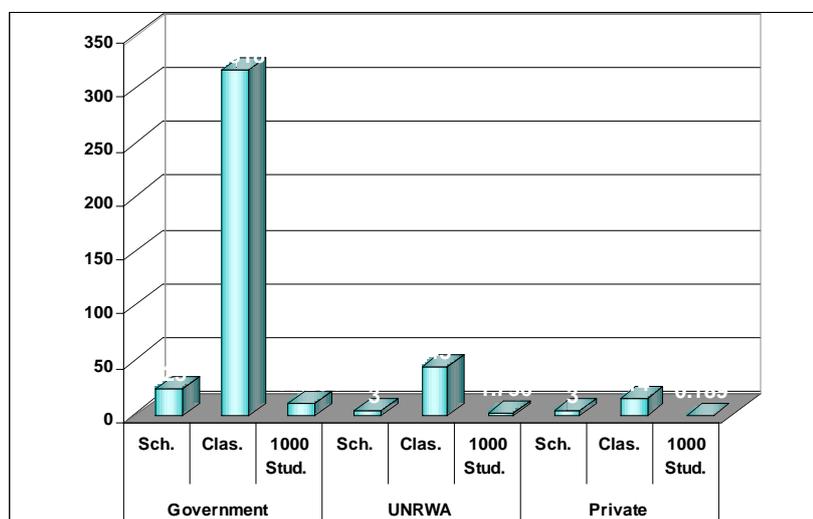
At the end of 2004/2005 scholastic year there were 31 schools in Tubas Governorate, of which 12 schools are located in Tubas city (39 % of the total schools), 16 schools are located in rural areas and 3 schools in El Far'a Refugee Camp. The Schools in Tubas Governorate are divided to 12 schools for males, 10 schools for females and 9 schools for co-education system. These schools also distributed by supervising authorities as follows: 25 governmental schools, 3 UNRWA schools, 3 charitable schools and 3 private schools. Up to 875.3% of the students are studying in governmental schools followed by 13.2% in UNRWA schools and 1.4% are studying in private schools. See figure 6. It is worth mentioning that all the UNRWA schools are located in El Far'a Refugee Camp and there are no governmental or private schools. See annex 1 table 2. The existing schools are located in the main eight localities of the Governorate while the students of the rest 15 localities they have to go to the closest schools.

### Students

At the same scholastic year the Ministry of Education data showed that there were 13129 students attending schools, of those 4924 in Tubas city, 6469 in rural areas and 1736 in the refuge camp. Those students are distributed by gender as follows: 6561 males and 6568 females. They are distributed according to supervising authority as follows: 11204 students in governmental schools, 1736 students in UNRWA schools and 189 students in private schools. See figure 6.

### Classes

The data showed also that there were 377 classes at schools, of which 141 classes in Tubas city, 188 classes in rural area and 48 classes in camp. See figure 6 The classes are distributed by gender as follows: 159 classes for males, 142 classes for females and 76 classes for co-education.



**Figure 6: Schools in Tubas Governorate by supervising authority and number of classes and students.**

### General Education Indicators

The findings also showed that for the scholastic year 2004/2005, the average number of students per class in schools varied according to supervising authorities. The average number of students per class reaches to 38 students for the UNRWA schools and 35 for governmental schools compared with only 13 students per class for the private schools. The number of schools, classes and students by supervising authority are presented in table 10.

		Government	UNRWA	Private	Total
<b>Male</b>	No. of Schools	11	1	0	12
	No. of Classes	134	25	0	159
	No. of Students	4872	913	0	5785
<b>Female</b>	No. of Schools	8	2	0	10
	No. of Classes	119	23	0	142
	No. of Students	4382	823	0	5205
<b>Co-education</b>	No. of Schools	6	0	3	9
	No. of Classes	62	0	14	76
	No. of Students	1950	0	189	2139

Source: ARIJ Data Base – 2005 - Not available

The analysis of conducted village profile survey showed that Tubas Governorate suffers from shortages of educational institutions. All the schools

in the Governorate are distributed in eight localities. Of the existing 31 schools 28 are concentrated in five main localities Tubas, Tammun, Aqqaba, Tayasir and El Far'a Camp, the remaining three schools are located in three localities (Wadi al Far'a, Khirbet 'Atuf and Al 'Aqaba), the remaining 15 localities haven't schools and their students have to travel to the closest schools in the neighboring communities. (See Annex 1- table 1& 2).

In 2005 there were about 23 kindergartens in Tubas Governorate providing pre-school education for 1715 children. All the kindergartens are concentrated in 9 localities; the rest localities are destitute of any pre-school education. (See Annex 1-table 3)

The primary obstacles facing the educational sector in Tubas Governorate are the followings:

- 1) There are no schools in most of the localities where the students forced to travel long distance to get their education.
- 2) Shortage in classrooms and educational staff in some localities,
- 3) Shortage in infrastructure services at the schools (lab, playgrounds, sewage, sanitation facilities and canteens),
- 4) Shortage of transportation facilities among the localities where students forced to walk to their schools
- 5) Difficulties in teachers' mobility especially for those living outside the village due to Israeli closures.

## **Health**

The analyses showed that all localities are facing shortage the health services in the governorate. Most of the Governorate clinics are operating on a part- time basis. Currently the 14 operating health clinics in the Governorate are distributed on 11 localities, Tubas city has 4 clinics, 10 localities have one clinic each and the remaining localities have no health services. Of the 8 clinics supervised by the Ministry of Health; 3 operate on a part-time basis (weekly, bi-weekly or monthly). Of the 5 clinics supervised by NGOs; 2 operate on a part-time basis (weekly, bi-weekly or monthly). There are also more than 10 clinics running by private physicians and located in Tubas, Tammun and Aqqaba which are mainly operating in the evening because the physicians are working in the hospitals or other medical organizations during the day. 12 localities have no health clinics at all and residents get their health services in Tubas city or nearby villages.

The health services in the Governorate are insufficient and need development. Most of the clinics are simple and lack primary health equipments and services. Only 16 pharmacies are available in the Governorate, 10 pharmacies in Tubas city and 6 distributed on 4 other localities (See Annex 2) 18 localities have no pharmacies, 2 clinics have been affected by Israeli forces in El Far'a Camp and Al 'Aqaba. There are 2 ambulances available in Tubas city. Tubas have no hospitals, in the emergency cases, thus residents depend on the hospitals in Nablus and Jenin Governorates.

## **Main institutions**

Since 1996, the Palestinian Authority has declared Tubas area as a Governorate including Tubas city and the other 22 localities. Since that time many of the Governmental, private and social institutions and organizations started operating in Tubas city and main villages in the Governorate. Most of the Ministries have established directorate offices in the Governorate to provide services to people. The established directorates and offices include, Post office, Ministry of labor office, Ministry of agriculture directorate, Ministry of social affairs office, Ministry of women affairs office, Ministry of education and higher education office, Police department and offices, Fire department and Municipalities and Village councils.

In addition to the Governmental offices, there are also several organizations that provide other services especially NGOs (e.g. ACH, ICRC and PARC), charitable societies, sport and cultural clubs and private institutions.

Tubas city is the main city in the Governorate where most of the services, institutions and governmental offices are located and partially located in the other main villages such as Tammun, Aqqaba and El Far'a Camp; provide services for the governorate as a whole, the remaining localities are deprived of the institutions and services.

There are more than 36 institutions provide services in the Governorate (governmental, NGOs, charitable, social, agriculture and woman). All of these institutions are located in 5 localities (Tubas, Tammun, Aqqaba, El Fara Comp and Bardala.). Some localities have few institutions and others haven't any of these institution. (See annex 3).

Charitable and NGO's as well as Governmental organizations are providing services as well as assistance to residents of the Governorate localities, including food, education, health, agriculture inputs and management techniques, job creation, training and capacity building and others. All existing non governmental organizations and institutes work in the social and/or economic sector. Women's centers in the villages used to provide training, education and job creation for illiterate and unemployed women who are responsible for their families through getting assistance of other existing organizations. Agricultural societies work to provide extension, seeds, and pesticide and technology transfer to improve production capacity of marginalized farmers and their members. Likewise, charitable societies provide food and health assistance to poor families.

## Infrastructure

Tubas Governorate comprises mainly from rural localities, 21 of the 23 Governorate localities are rural localities and contains up to 55% of the total Governorate population. Most of the localities are lacking basic services, 8 localities (35%) are connected with water and telecommunication networks, 11 localities (48%) are connected with electricity network. Some villages deprived from any basic services, 11 localities are not connected with the water, electricity and telecommunication networks and they depending on water provided by tankers or water springs, local generators provide electricity for certain hours a day and mobiles in telecommunication like Khirbet 'Atuf, Khirbet ar Ras al Ahmar, Al Farisiya, Al Malih, Al Hadidiya, Kh Ebziq, Kh tell el Himma, Khirbet Yarza, Kh Salhab. Some of these localities can't get water by tankers because there are unsuitable roads leading to these localities; therefore, the people used to bring water in small unhealthy plastic tanks. Additionally, the water resources are too far from these localities and there are no water reservoirs or cisterns in to which water can be harvest or collect.

The conducted village profile survey showed that Tubas city, Tammun, Aqqaba, Ath Thaghra and El Far'a Camp have full access to the three basic services: water, electricity and telecommunication networks. Tayasir, Wadi al Far'a and Al 'Aqaba are connected with electricity and communication and there is no water network. Bardala and Ein el Beida are connected with water and electricity networks and there is no telecommunication network. Kishda is connected with electricity but has no water and telecommunication networks. Kardala is connected with water network and there are no electricity and telecommunication networks. The rest of localities are inaccessible to water, electricity and telecommunications networks (See annex 4).

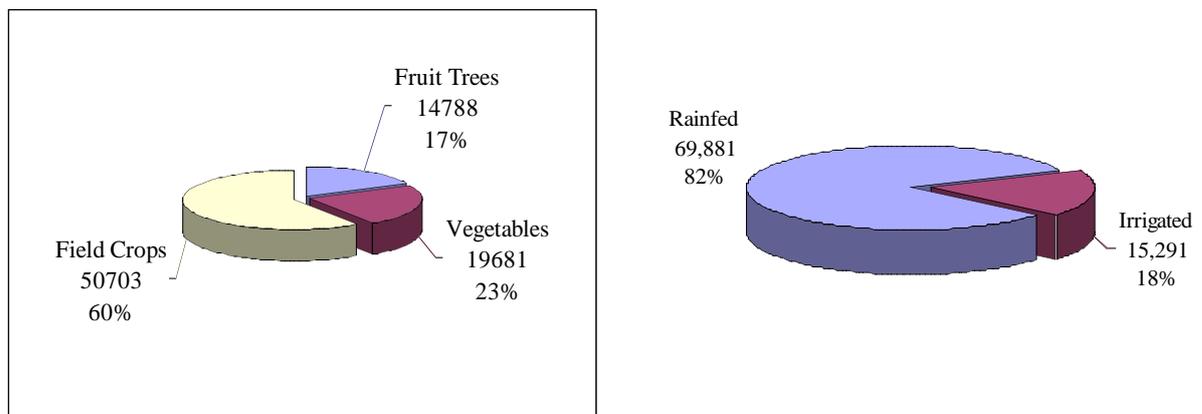
## Agriculture

Generally, Tubas Governorate is recognized as an agricultural area. Out of the total area of Tubas Governorate about 85,172 dunums (23.3 %) are cultivated with different types of crops. It has fertile soil and a suitable climate for agriculture and benefit from the warm temperatures and high rates of rainfall in the region, which has increased the productivity and diversity of plant crops in the Governorate (See map 3).

The inhabitants of Tubas Governorate are largely dependant on agriculture as one of their major source of income. On average, more than 35.4 % of the Governorate residents work in agriculture activities.

The total area of the Tubas Governorate is approximately **366000** dunums, of which 85,172 dunums are cultivated. Agriculture statistics of 2003/2004 indicated that 14,788 dunums are cultivated with fruit trees, of which 13,968 dunums are rainfed and 820 dunums are irrigated. 19,681 dunums are cultivated with vegetables of which 5,210 dunums are rainfed, 9,597 dunums are irrigated and 4,874 are protected (tunnels and plastic houses). Up to 50,703 dunums are cultivated with field crops under rainfed conditions (See figure 7).

**Figure 7: Cultivated area of fruit trees, vegetables and field crops and cropping system in Tubas Governorate.**



The total production of fruit trees is amounted to 2689 tons in Tubas Governorate, 61.4 % of the total production of fruit trees is olive, followed by orange (all kinds) 23.1 % and lemon 4.3 %. The total production of vegetables in the Governorate is 49,233 tons; the main vegetable crop is cucumber which composes 29.4 % of the total vegetables production followed by tomato with 21 % and Squash with 14.2 %. Additionally, Tubas Governorate is producing eggplant, broad bean (green), muskmelon, chickpeas (green) and maize, etc. Field crops production in Tubas Governorate is amounted to 15,827 tones, wheat ranked first with 57.8 % of total production followed by clover 12.3 %, dry onion 10.7 % followed by sern, chickpeas and dry garlic, respectively.

## Agriculture lands in Tubas Governorate



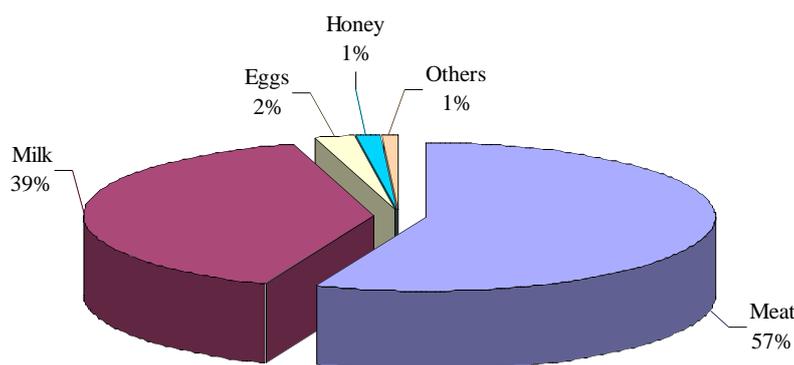
Tubas Governorate contributes with 15 % of the West Bank total production of vegetables, 14 % of field crops production and 1 % of fruit trees production. The production value of fruit trees is amounted to US\$ 1,886 million; production value of vegetables is amounted to US\$ 22,627 million and the production value of field crops is amounted to US\$ 6,002 million (See table 11).

<b>Table 11: Production value of fruit trees, vegetables and field crops in Tubas Governorate (US\$)</b>				
	Fruit Trees	Vegetables	Field crops	Total
Tubas Governorate	1,886000	22,627000	6,002000	30,515000

Furthermore, Tubas Governorate residents are engaged in livestock production. The statistics of 2003/2004 showed that Tubas Governorate contains 2803 cattle (all breeds), 51863 heads of sheep, 6462 heads of goats, 1,888 beehives, about 81,000 poultry (broilers) and about 19,000 poultry (layers).

The livestock production in the Governorate reaches to 2,171 tons of meat, of which 421 tones cattle meat, 1,478 tons sheep meat, 134 tons goats meat and 138 tons broiler meat. Milk production reaches to 8,136 tons of which 3,963 tons cattle milk, 3630 sheep milk and 543 tons goat milk. Tubas Governorate produces up to 18 tons of honey and 5 millions of eggs. The value of livestock is amounted to US\$13,223 million; of which US\$ 7,435 million from meat, US\$ 5,209 million from milk, US\$ 0.279 million from eggs, US\$ 186000 from honey and US\$ 114000 from other productions like wool and hair (See figure 8).

**Figure 8: Percentage of livestock production in Tubas Governorate.**



## Impact of occupation practices

Due to its location on the border of Jordan valley and between two main Palestinian Governorates: Nablus and Jenin, Tubas Governorate enjoys an important economic and political situation and becoming a strategic area for Israeli occupation practices. Since 1967 Israel has built 10 settlements on Tubas Governorate land, 7,708 dunums have been confiscated to construct and expand these settlements (See table 12). Additionally, many military bases were established over 15,754 dunums, which amounted (4.3 %) of the total Tubas Governorate area (See map 1). These areas are dangerous military training area, Israeli Forces use live ammunition, in the most cases the occupation forces are preventing residents from entering their lands (Yarza) and cultivating their crops and many people has affected by remained weapon parts like bombs.

**Table 15: Settlements constructed on Tubas Governorate land by area and date of establishment**

	Settlement Name	Date of Establishment	Area (dunum)
1.	South Pelas (Ballas)	-	194
2.	Maskiyyot	-	18
3.	Beqaot	-	2353
4.	Pelas (Ballas)	1975	129
5.	Rotem (Nahal Rotem)	1984	40
6.	Shadmot Mehola	1978	1259
7.	Mehola	1968	1759
8.	Bitronot (Shila)	-	128
9.	Hemdat	1980	255
10.	Roi	1976	1573
	<b>Total</b>		<b>7708</b>

- Data not available

The existing Israeli settlements and military bases have severely affected the residents of Governorate directly and indirectly. The recent conducted survey by ARIJ for Tubas Governorate localities showed that the Israeli Forces has issued 19 military orders to confiscate 425.3 dunums. Of the 19 military orders, 4 orders were for evacuation, 11 orders were for house demolition, 1 order was for military towers, 1 military order was for state lands and 2 military orders for construction the segregation wall.

Many families living in Al Hadidiya, Ebziq and Ar Ras al Ahmar have been forced or threatened to evacuate their homes and lands and subjected to land confiscation, uprooting trees, destroying crops and preventing them grazing their animals.

Under the pretext of security and protecting the settlers, Israeli occupation forces impose restrictive measures and constructed 16 barriers (permanent and flying) around the Governorate and around its localities preventing the Palestinians from moving freely and access to their lands and properties and imposing them to spend more time and money to reach their farms and places of work.

The colonies and military bases have severely affected the environment in the area, especially by polluting ground water, destroying agriculture, spraying harmful insects, and discharging the settlements sewage into the agricultural lands of adjacent Palestinian villages, which contaminate the crops and create terrible odors and unhealthy conditions.

During the second Intifada Tubas Governorate was subjected to the construction of the segregation Wall. As revealed in map 1, the Israeli segregation Wall surrounds Tubas Governorate from north direction along the Green Line. The construction of the Wall started in Tubas Governorate in 2002, with the end of 2004 the Wall length reached to 14.5 km. In fact, the Governorate is affected directly by the Wall; many families have lost their jobs in side Israel because of the Wall and others can't reach their lands.

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## ANNEXES

### Annex 1

<b>Table1: No. of Schools, Students and Classes in Tubas Governorate by Locality and sex</b>									
Village	Schools			Students			Class		
	M	F	CO-E	M	F	CO-E	M	F	CO-E
Tubas	5	3	4	2270	1997	657	62	51	28
Tammun	3	2	2	1212	1073	806	35	28	22
'Aqqaba	2	2	–	1057	985	–	29	29	–
El Far'a Camp	1	2	–	913	823	–	22	23	–
Tayasir	1	1	–	333	327	–	11	10	–
Wadi al Far'a	–	–	1	–	–	530	–	–	15
Bardala									
'Ein el Beida									
Khirbet 'Atuf	–	–	1	–	–	67	–	–	5
Ras al Far'a									
Kh ar Ras al Ahmar									
Kh Kishda									
Al 'Aqaba	–	–	1	–	–	79	–	–	6
Ath Thaghra									
Al Farisiya									
Al Malih									
Al Hadidiya									
Kardala									
Kh Ebziq									
Khirbet Humsa									
Kh tell el Himma									
Khirbet Yarza									
Kh Salhab									
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5785</b>	<b>5205</b>	<b>2139</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>71</b>

M: male F: female CO-E: co-education

**Table 2:No. of Schools, Students and Classes in Tubas Governorate by supervising authority**

Village	Government			UNRWA			Private		
	Sch.	Clas.	Stud.	Sch.	Clas.	Stud.	Sch.	Clas.	Stud.
Tubas	9	127	4735	–	–	–	3	14	189
Tammun	7	85	3091	–	–	–	–	–	–
'Aqqaba	4	58	2042	–	–	–	–	–	–
El Far'a Camp	–	–	–	3	45	1736	–	–	–
Tayasir	2	22	660	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wadi al Far'a	1	15	530	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bardala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
'Ein el Beida	–	–	–	-	–	–	–	–	–
Khirbet 'Atuf	1	5	67	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ras al Far'a	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kh ar Ras al Ahmar	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kh Kishda	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Al 'Aqaba	1	6	79	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ath Thaghra	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Al Farisiya	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Al Malih	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Al Hadidiya	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kardala	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kh Ebziq	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khirbet Humsa	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kh tell el Himma	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khirbet Yarza	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kh Salhab	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>11204</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1736</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>189</b>

Sch: school Clas: class Stud: student

<b>Table 3: No. of kindergarten and Children in Tubas Governorate by locality</b>		
<b>Village</b>	<b>No of kindergarten</b>	<b>No of Children</b>
Tubas	6	620
Tammun	6	395
'Aqqaba	3	180
El Far'a Camp	2	220
Tayasir	–	–
Wadi al Far'a	1	200
Bardala	1	60
'Ein el Beida	–	–
Khirbet 'Atuf	1	12
Ras al Far'a	–	–
Kh ar Ras al Ahmar	–	–
Kh Kishda	–	–
Al 'Aqaba	1	70
Ath Thaghra	2	160
Al Farisiya	–	–
Al Malih	–	–
Al Hadidiya	–	–
Kardala	–	–
Kh Ebziq	–	–
Khirbet Humsa	–	–
Kh tell el Himma	–	–
Khirbet Yarza	–	–
Kh Salhab	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1917</b>

## Annex 2

**Table1: No. of Clinics, Pharmacies and Ambulances in Tubas Governorate by localities and supervising authority.**

Village	Supervising authority				Pharmacies	Ambulances
	Government	NGO	Private	Total		
Tubas	1	2	1	4	10	2
Tammun	1	-	-	1	3	-
'Aqqaba	1	-	-	1	1	-
El Far'a Camp	-	1	-	1	1	-
Tayasir	1	-	-	1	-	-
Wadi al Far'a	1	-	-	1	-	-
Bardala	1	-	-	1	-	-
'Ein el Beida	1	-	-	1	-	-
Khirbet 'Atuf	-	1	-	1	-	-
Ras al Far'a	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kh ar Ras al Ahmar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kh Kishda	-	-	-	-	-	-
Al 'Aqaba	1	-	-	1	1	-
Ath Thaghra	-	-	-	-	-	-
Al Farisiya	-	-	-	-	-	-
Al Malih	-	-	-	-	-	-
Al Hadidiya	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kardala	-	1	-	1	-	-
Kh Ebziq	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khirbet Humsa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kh tell el Himma	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khirbet Yarza	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kh Salhab	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>

**Annex 3**

<b>Annex 4: No of institutions in Tubas Governorate by locality and type</b>							
Village	Type of institution						
	Gov.	Charit-able	women	NGO	Agricul-ture	sports	Worsh-ip
Tubas	7	2	-	3	1	1	7
Tammun	-	-	3	2	1	-	4
'Aqqaba	1	-	1	2	1	1	2
El Far'a Camp	1	3	1	2	-	1	2
Tayasir	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Wadi al Far'a	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bardala	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
'Ein el Beida	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Khirbet 'Atuf	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ras al Far'a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kh ar Ras al Ahmar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kh Kishda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Al 'Aqaba	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ath Thaghra	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Al Farisiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Al Malih	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Al Hadidiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kardala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kh Ebziq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khirbet Humsa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kh tell el Himma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khirbet Yarza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kh Salhab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>23</b>

#### Annex 4

<b>Table 1: Tubas localities by connection with infrastructure services</b>			
<b>Village</b>	<b>Connection with infrastructure services</b>		
	<b>Water</b>	<b>electricity</b>	<b>telecommunication</b>
Tubas	*	*	*
Tammun	*	*	*
'Aqqaba	*	*	*
El Far'a Camp	*	*	*
Tayasir	-	*	*
Wadi al Far'a	-	*	*
Bardala	*	*	-
'Ein el Beida	*	*	-
Khirbet 'Atuf	-	-	-
Ras al Far'a	-	-	-
Khirbet ar Ras al Ahmar	-	-	-
Kh Kishda	-	*	-
Al 'Aqaba	-	*	*
Ath Thaghra	*	*	*
Al Farisiya	-	-	-
Al Malih	-	-	-
Al Hadidiya	-	-	-
Kardala	*	-	-
Kh Ebziq	-	-	-
Khirbet Humsa	-	-	-
Kh tell el Himma	-	-	-
Khirbet Yarza	-	-	-
Kh Salhab	-	-	-

\* Service is available      - Service is not available

**Annex 5**

<b>Table 1: Distribution of economic activity in Tubas Governorate by locality (%)</b>						
<b>Village</b>	<b>Economic activities (%)</b>					
	<b>Agric ulture</b>	<b>Industry</b>	<b>Trade</b>	<b>Services</b>	<b>Israeli L.M</b>	<b>Construct ion</b>
Tubas	60	3	10	17	8	2
Tammun	50	0	3	10	35	2
'Aqqaba	68	1	5	20	1	5
El Far'a Camp	10	0	6	14	60	10
Tayasir	82	1	1	5	10	1
Wadi al Far'a	80	0	1	3	15	1
Bardala	93	1	3	2	1	0
'Ein el Beida	79	0	0	1	20	0
Khirbet 'Atuf	80	0	10	0	4	6
Ras al Far'a	85	0	1	10	1	3
Kh ar Ras al Ahmar	98	0	0	0	2	0
Kh Kishda	100	0	0	0	0	0
Al 'Aqaba	80	0	0	10	8	2
Ath Thaghra	74	1	4	13	0	8
Al Farisiya	90	0	0	0	10	0
Al Malih	90	0	0	0	10	0
Al Hadidiya	100	0	0	0	0	0
Kardala	90	0	0	5	5	0
Kh Ebziq	75	0	0	0	25	0
Khirbet Humsa	100	0	0	0	0	0
Kh tell el Himma	80	0	0	0	20	0
Khirbet Yarza	100	0	0	0	0	0
Kh Salhab	100	0	0	0	0	0

## Annex 6

**Table 1: Distribution of labor force in Tubas Governorate by locality**

Village	Unemployment %	Employed %					
		Public Sector	Private sector	Trade	Worker	Plant production	Livestock Production
Tubas	-	6.2	3.4	4.1	20.5	50	10
Tammun	37	2	8	2	37	15	2
'Aqqaba	38	2	13	3	14.3	16	3
El Far'a Camp	68	2	12	4	8	3	-
Tayasir	12	5	2	1	10	25	15
Wadi al Far'a	16	1	1	1	1	75	5
Bardala	16	15	2	3	10	40	25
'Ein el Beida	30	-	1	1	25	19	1
Khirbet 'Atuf	56	2	-	1	2	35	5
Ras al Far'a	5	8	2	2	-	73	10
Kh ar Ras al Ahmar	30	-	-	-	-	20	50
Kh Kishda	-	1	-	-	-	50	49
Al 'Aqaba	27	-	3	15	27	20	8
Ath Thaghra	24	18	3	2	48	2	3
Al Farisiya	10	-	-	-	-	1	89
Al Malih	10	-	-	-	-	-	90
Al Hadidiya	-	-	-	-	-	50	50
Kardala	5	2	1	-	-	60	42
Kh Ebziq	25	-	-	-	-	5	70
Khirbet Humsa	3	-	-	-	-	-	97
Kh tell el Himma	20	-	-	-	-	1	79
Khirbet Yarza	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Kh Salhab	-	-	-	-	-	5	95

**Annex 7**

<b>Table 1: Average household income in Tubas Governorate by locality Before and after Intifada in NIS</b>		
<b>Village</b>	<b>Before Intifada</b>	<b>Currently Intifada</b>
Tubas	2500	1000
Tammun	1500	600
'Aqqaba	2500	600
El Far'a Camp	1500	600
Tayasir	1500	600
Wadi al Far'a	2000	700
Bardala	1300	800
'Ein el Beida	2500	1000
Khirbet 'Atuf	3000	1000
Ras al Far'a	2000	400
Kh ar Ras al Ahmar	2000	500
Kh Kishda	1500	800
Al 'Aqaba	1800	400
Ath Thaghra	1500	500
Al Farisiya	1500	500
Al Malih	1500	500
Al Hadidiya	2500	1200
Kardala	2000	1000
Kh Ebziq	5000	2000
Khirbet Humsa	-	-
Kh tell el Himma	2000	500
Khirbet Yarza	2000	1000
Kh Salhab	200	500

- New Israeli Shekels = 4.5 USD