

Tammun Village Profile



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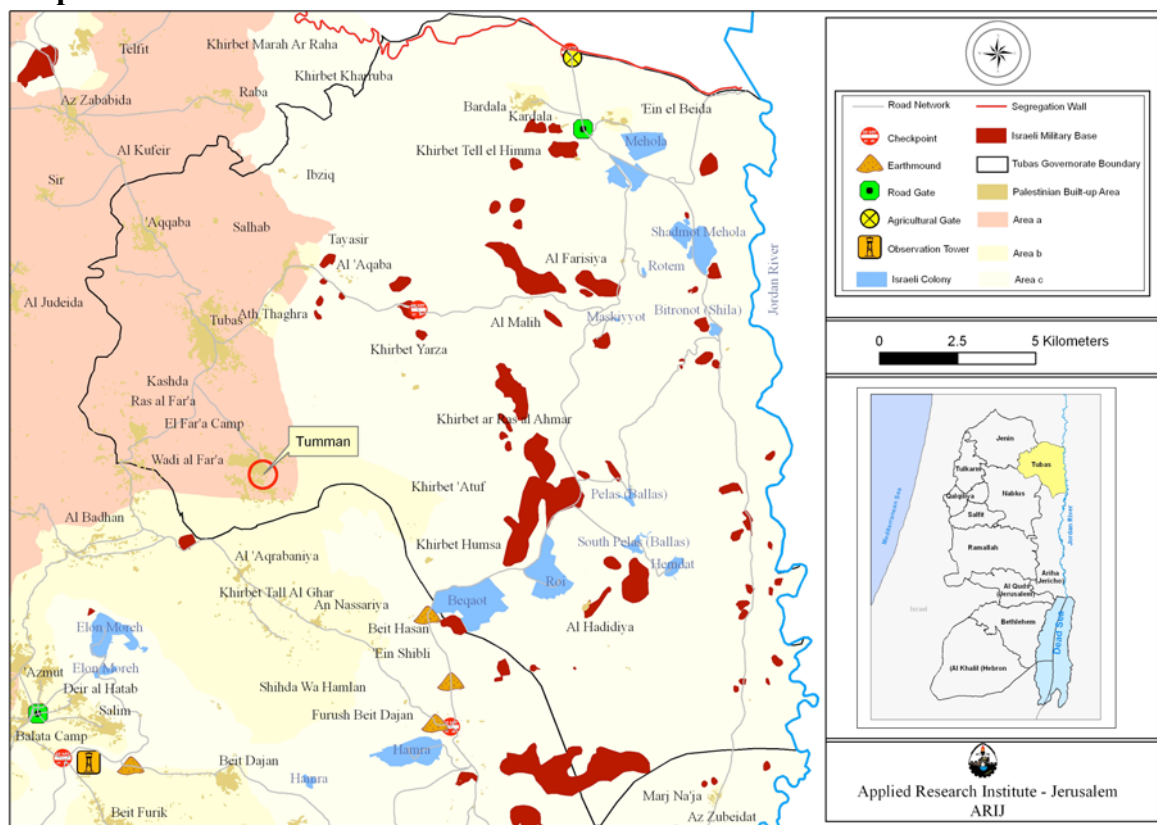
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Tammun village profile

Location and Physical characteristics

TAMMUN is a Palestinian village in the Tubas Governorate which is located 5 km south of Tubas city, in the north eastern part of the West Bank. It is bordered by Khirbet 'Atuf (Al beqah plains to Jordanian River) to the east, Tubas city to the north, Wadi Al Far'a village and El Far'a Camp to the west and Al aqrabaniah and Al-Nasaria (Nablus Governorate) to the south.

Map 1: Tammun location and borders



The total area of Tammun village is estimated to 81,000 dunums, which represents approximately 15.2 % of Tubas Governorate total area. 5,000 dunums are classified as 'built up' areas; whilst 25,000 dunums are for agricultural use, 20,000 dunums are classified as forests and a total area of 15,000 duumus is confiscated area.

Tammun village is in a characteristically moderate area at an elevation of 332 m above sea level. The mean annual rainfall in Tammun village is 331 mm, the average annual temperature is 20 °C and the average annual humidity is 57 % (ARIJ GIS).

Tammun village has been governed by a municipal council since 1997; at present the municipal council has 15 elected members who were elected during the 2005 local authorities'

elections. The municipality has 22 paid employees and its operations and responsibilities include:

1. Administration, planning and development;
2. Social development services;
3. Infrastructural and maintenance, water, electricity, solid waste collection, and
4. Issuing of building licenses.

History

The word 'Tammun' is possibly derived from the Arabic word "Tammen" means quiet place, as it is believed to be a tranquil and peaceful place. However, there is some debate about this as another narrative believes that the word derived from the word for castle or tower. Further interpretation suggests that 'Tammun' was the name of castles leader.

The recorded history of Tammun goes back to 600 years ago, when two people arrived from the Arab Peninsula to the area and settled there in an area which they thought was safe and fortified with a view over the near-by localities.

The current residents of Tammun are direct descendents of the original inhabitants in addition to some residents from other areas like kufer qadam, Azmut, Halhul and Egypt.

Photographs from Tammun village



Demography and Population

In 1997 the total population of Tammun village was 7,640 people, of which 3,771 were males and 3,869 were females. There were 1281 households and 1541 housing units (1997 census). The population of Tammun village constitutes about 21.6 % of the total population of the Tubas Governorate which is considered a rural population.

Age groups and gender

The population of Tammun village is classified by age groups and sex as indicated in 1997 census. The data of census reveals that, 45.5 % are less than 15 years, 49.9 % are in age group 15-64 years and 4.6 % are 65 year and above (See table 1).

Sex	Age group				Percent
	0 -14	15 -64	65 +	Total	
Male	1723	1887	159	3769	49
Female	1753	1921	190	3864	51
Total	3476	3808	349	7633	100

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

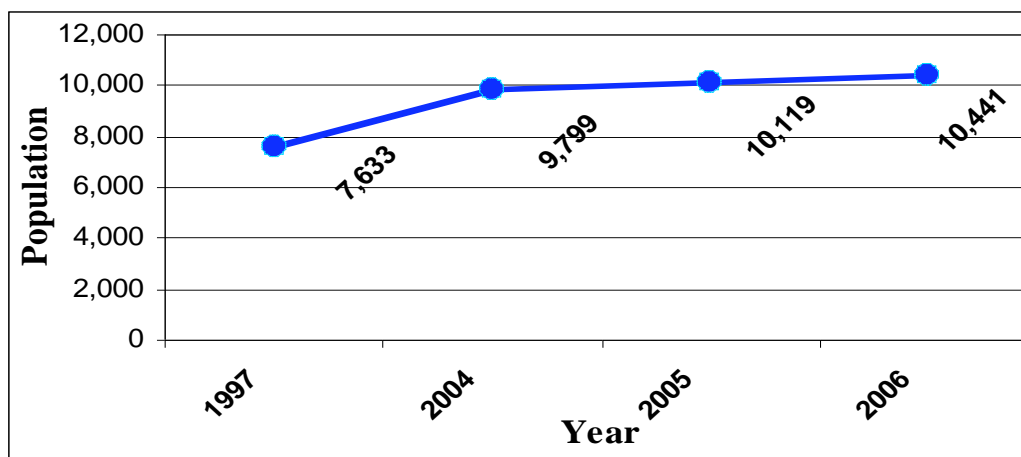
The sex ratio in the village was 97.5 males for every 100 females, the males constitute 49 % of the population and females constitute 51 %.

The estimated population of Tammun village by mid 2005 was 10,119 and it's estimated to reach 10,441 by mid 2006. The data in table 2 indicates that the population of Tammun grew by 32.6 % between 1997 and mid 2005 and will increase by a further 3.2 % by mid 2006 (See table 2).

	1997 census	Mid-year population in		
		2004	2005	2006
Tammun village	7,633	9,799	10,119	10,441

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

Figure 1: population growth in Tammun village



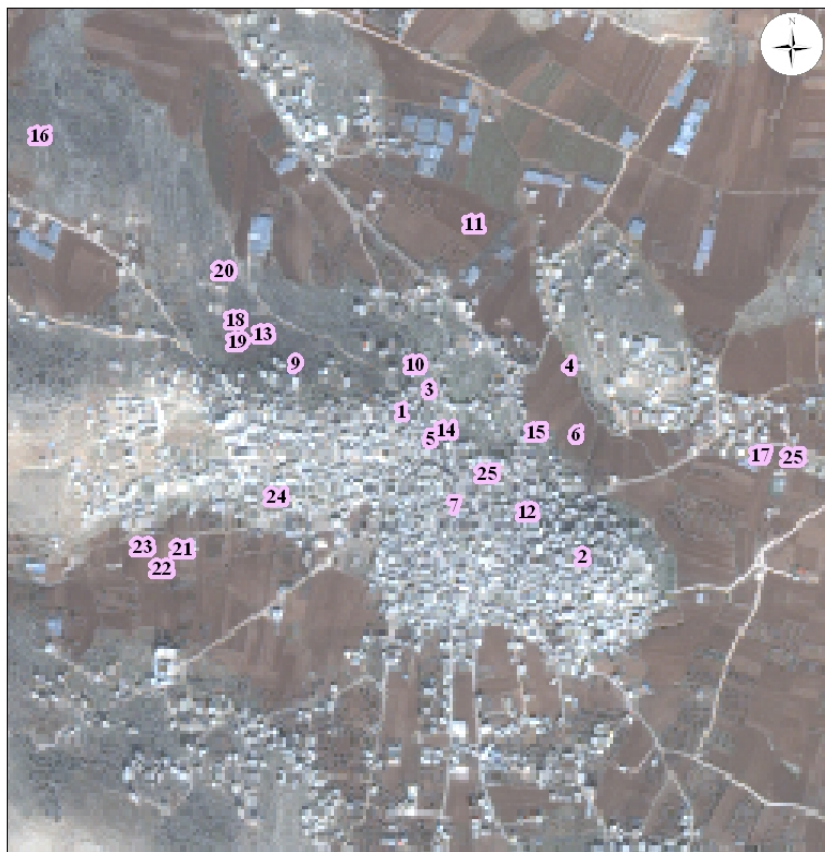
Families:

Residents of Tammun village belongs to two main families, they are: Bani Odeh 54 % and Bsharat 44 %.

Religious and Archeological Sites

In Tammun there are four mosques as well as many other historical and archeological sites such as: Almadafa which is a very old building, Alkhaser which is also believed to have early origins in the village; and the Sanctuary of Alshik Alagme.

Map 2: Main locations in Tammun village



No.	Location
1	Agricultural Association
2	Al iman kindergarten
3	Al Khlis Kindergarten
4	Al majed kindergarten
5	Al Namar pharmacy
6	Al shafa Kindergarten
7	Al'almal Kindergarten
8	AlNoor kindergarten
9	General Garden
10	Geomorate Clinic
11	Khalid Ibn Alwaled Mosque
12	martyr Mosque
13	Mosque Old
14	Omar Ibn Alkhtab Mosque
15	Plastic Houses
16	Servies Council
17	Tammun Boys First Elementary School
18	Tammun Boys Second Elementary School
19	Tammun Boys Secondary School
20	Tammun Girls First Elementary School
21	Tammun Girls Second Elementary School
22	Tammun Girls Secondary School
23	Tammun Mixed Elementary School
24	Tammun Municipality
25	Tumman pharmacy
26	Women Club

0 50 Kilometers

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The Economy

As for the source of income of the population of Tammun village, most of the residents used to rely on farming and livestock before the year 1967. Since 1967 and until the beginning 1990s a large segment of the population shifted from being farmers to work as laborers in the Israeli labor market as well as working in the commerce. This was mostly due to the fact that the migrant workers could gain higher incomes by leaving behind their farms, lands and subsistence way of life. It is also important to note that many were deprived from work in subsistence agriculture due to the land confiscation and stiff competition from Israeli agriculture goods. The nature of the occupation also meant that there were no real opportunities for employment in the public sector.

Since 1993 the Palestinian authority has provided new opportunities for employment in areas such as the public sector, trade and the service sectors.

Currently the economic base of Tammun village depends upon agriculture sector, as most of the residents back to work in their own farms by planting it with different crops or rearing domestic animals. The second source of income in the village is Israeli labor market where part of the residents work inside Israel and settlements.

In Tammun village there are more than 212 shops and stores, 8 restaurants, a wheat milling facility, a pickles factory and other cottage industries like cheese and jam production

Based on the survey conducted in November 2005 by ARIJ and ACH the social groups most affected by the Israeli restrictions during the second Intifada were: 1) previous worker in Israeli labor and market, 2) families maintaining 6 individuals and more, 3) housewives and children 4) small farmers 5) small traders.

Labor Force Construction

In 1997, the percentage of participants in the labor force in Tammun village was 67 % of the total population. The participation of women was assessed to be 34.3 % (2615 women). The total labor force in Tammun village amounted to 5111 people, of which 33.7 % are economically active and 66.3 % are non-economically active. Of the economically active people 75.2 % are employed people (1293 people) and 24.8 % are unemployed people. The largest groups of non-economically active people are the students and housewives, who constitute 44.4 % and 38 % respectively. Table 3 shows the labor force in Tammun village (See table 3).

Table 3: Tammun 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	1197	323	75	1595	768	-	77	38	18	901	2496
F	96	21	8	125	738	1287	79	2	384	2490	2615
T	1293	344	83	1720	1506	1287	156	40	402	3391	5111

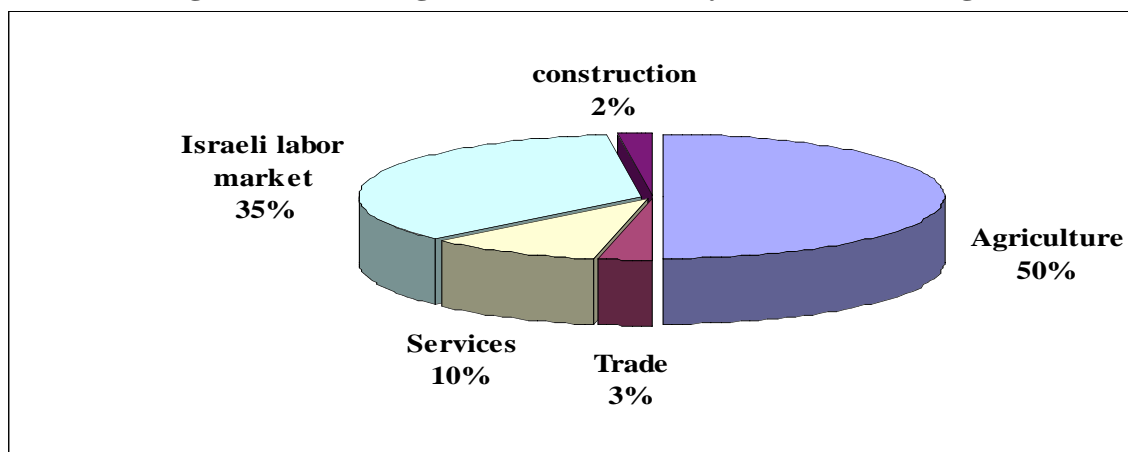
Source: PCBS, May 1999. Population, Housing and Establishment Census-1997, Final Results

Since the outbreak of the second Intifada in September, 2000, most of the Palestinian workers in Israel and Israeli settlements could not reach their places of work in Israel and the Israeli settlements. As a result the workers have lost most of their source of income and have generally returned to work on their lands.

Based on a survey conducted by ARIJ and ACH in November 2005, the population of Tammun village is classified by the sectors listed below with their percentages:

- The agricultural sector 50 %,
- The trade sector 3 %,
- The services and employment sectors 10 %,
- Israeli labor market 35 %.
- The construction sector 2 %.

Figure 1: Percentage of economic activity in Tammun village



The average household income in Tammun was severely affected by the second Intifada. Where it was 1500 NIS before the intifada, and currently decreased to 600 NIS, a total decrease of 60 % in four years.

Education

In the 1997 PCBS census the education status of Tammun village indicated that about 15.7 % of the residents were illiterate, with women comprising 80 % of this figure, a much higher rate than the men. 20 % of the residents could read and write, 27.2 % completed elementary education, 20 % completed preparatory education and 17 % completed their secondary and higher education. Table 2 shows the education status in Tammun village by sex and education attainment in 1997.

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

Sex	Illite-rate	Can read & Write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	P H D	Total
M	160	486	709	560	353	115	106	4	7	-	2500
F	642	540	685	465	200	54	31	1	-	-	2618

T	802	1026	1394	1025	553	169	137	5	7	-	5119
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Source: PCBS, May 1999. Population, Housing and Establishment Census-1997, Final Results

There are four levels of education available in Tammun village: pre-school (kindergartens); elementary education; preparatory education and secondary education which provide the *Tawjihi* exam for local students.

At the end of 2004/2005 scholastic year there were 7 schools in Tammun village, three schools for males, two schools for females and two schools using the co-education system. The education status in Tammun village is shown in table 5.

Table 5: Total No. of Schools, Classes and Students by Sex in Tubas city (2004-2005)

		Government	Private	Total
Male	No. of Schools	3	0	3
	No. of class	32	0	32
	No. of Teachers	0	0	0
	No. of Students	1212	0	1212
Female	No. of Schools	2	0	2
	No. of class	28	0	28
	No. of Teachers	0	0	0
	No. of Students	1073	0	1073
Co-education	No. of Schools	2	0	2
	No. of class	22	0	22
	No. of Teachers	0	0	0
	No. of Students	806	0	806

Source: ARIJ Data Base – 2005

In 2005 there were about six kindergartens in Tammun village providing pre-education schools for 395 children.

There are many obstacles facing education in Tammun village which are listed below:

- 1) Shortage of classrooms in Tammun schools, where the average number of students per class is 40.
- 2) Streets leading to local schools are unpaved.
- 3) Teachers' mobility - especially for those coming from outside the village – is restricted due to the Israeli closures and barriers.

Health Status

In spite of the fact that the total population of Tammun village has reached 10,119, there is only one governmental clinic providing health services in the village. In addition to four private physician's clinics providing services on a part time bases, three dentists' clinics and three pharmacies.

The main problems in the health services in Tammun village are:

1. No medical laboratory in the village.
2. No specialized clinic.
3. No ambulance.
4. No maternity clinic.
5. Shortage of qualified specialist physicians in the local clinic.
6. Difficulties in physicians' mobility - especially for those coming from outside the village - due to Israeli closures and barriers.

Infrastructure, Natural resources and Services

In addition to schools and clinics Tammun village has five institutions as NGOs and charitable organizations which are:

- Agriculture Industry Society, which provides services to local farmers.
- Women Center, which provide training and extension programs to the women.
- Woman society, which provide services and cultural training for women.
- Protection of Agriculture Society, which provides services to farmers such as green houses material.
- Women Co-operation society, which provides training for housewives in the village.

Table 6: No of institutions in Tammun village by type

	Type of institution						
	Gov.	Charitable	women	NGO	Agriculture	sports	Worship
Tammun village	-	-	3	-	2	-	4

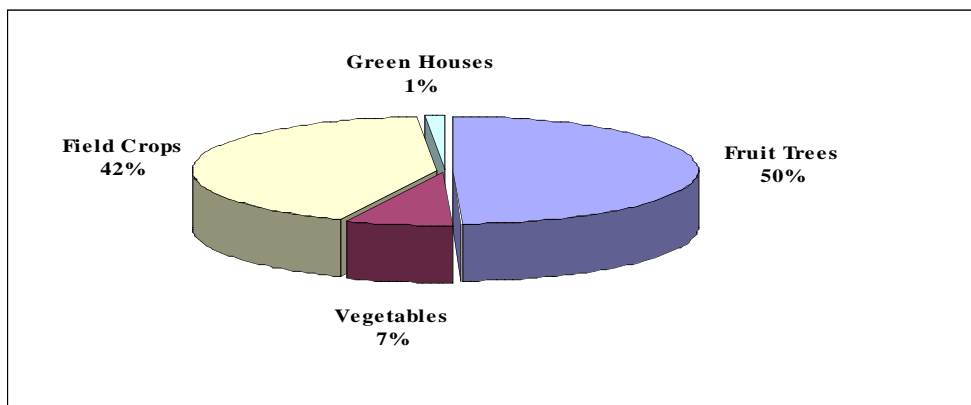
- **Telecommunication services:** Tammun village is connected to the national telecommunication network and nearly 60 % of households have a telephone.
- **Water services:** Water supply is the main problem in Tammun village and is the first challenge for any local authority. Tammun until now is not connected to the water network; the first step to overcome of this problem was to construct water well in the village, but Israeli restrictions hindered this project and it is going slowly. In order to relieve the problem for the residents, Tammun Municipality has taken some steps which are:
 - 1) Construction of tens of water cisterns with assistance from the Ministry of Agriculture, PHG and Oxfam GB organization.
 - 2) A water reservoir has been built, with 300 m³ capacity. This provides water during the summer season funded by Oxfam GB organization

- 3) Water tanks have been provided from the Palestinian water authority to decrease the transportation water cost for residents.
 - 4) Water distribution is subsidized; the Municipality cooperates with other organizations to cover the water costs for residents supported by Palestinian Water Authority, RCS and USD. Due to the fact that there is no water network in the village there are several problems including:
 1. High prices of water for household consumption.
 2. Water deterioration due to the fact that the tanks used are not up to health standards.
 3. Illnesses increased due to water pollution.
 4. Regular shortages of water because Israeli barriers prevent tankers from accessing water resources.
- **Electricity services:** Tammun village has been connected to the electricity network since 2000. The village is connected with the Tubas Area Electricity Network which was provided by Israeli Electric Cooperation. 98 % of households in the city are connected to the electricity network.
 - **Solid Waste Collection:** Solid waste management in Tammun is operated by the municipality and Joint Services Council. According to the field work survey conducted by ARIJ and ACH, solid waste is collected daily from the residential areas and sent to a dumping site which is shared with other localities that is found 7 km from Tubas city. Burning is the main methods used to dispose of solid waste.
 - **Sewage Disposal Facilities:** Tammun village is not connected to the sewage network. All households dispose of their wastewater using cesspits, which is considered one of the main sources of pollution to the groundwater.
 - **Transportation services:** The road network in Tammun is in need of rehabilitation and expansion. Out of 46,500 meters of road, only 20,000 meters are paved and in a good condition, 1,500 meters are deteriorating paved roads and 25,000 meters are entirely unpaved. The only transportation services available in Tammun village are provided by 5 buses and 40 informal Taxis.

Agriculture Sector

At most 50 % of the population is dependent on agriculture activities in Tammun village. All of Tammun area (98,000 dunums) are arable land due to its location in a level area, 25,000 dunums in total are cultivated. Out of the 25,000 dunums which are cultivated, 4,166 dunums are planted with fruit trees, 600 dunums are for the cultivation of vegetables and 3,560 dunums are for the cultivation of field crops. There are also atotal 120 dunums of green houses.

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



Based on the survey conducted by ARIJ, Tammun village produces 5 tons of olives, 3,500 tons of vegetables and 2,500 tons of field crops per annum.

10 % of the residents of Tammun village also keep livestock; there are 137 head of cattle, 480 goats, 5,250 sheep, 138 bee hives and 37,000 poultry (Ministry of Agriculture 2004).

Agriculture fields in Tammun village



Impact of Occupation Practices

The total area confiscated and under siege in Tammun is estimated to be 33,000 dunums, Two Israeli settlements have been built on the lands of Tammun village, in addition to one military base and one permanent check point (Alhamra check point). In addition to the permanent checkpoint, Israeli forces periodically also construct flying check points on village entrance.

The trenches constructed around Khirbet 'Atuf and Kh ar Ras al Ahmar by Israeli forces have affected the Tammun residents access to their lands, as well as restricting access to

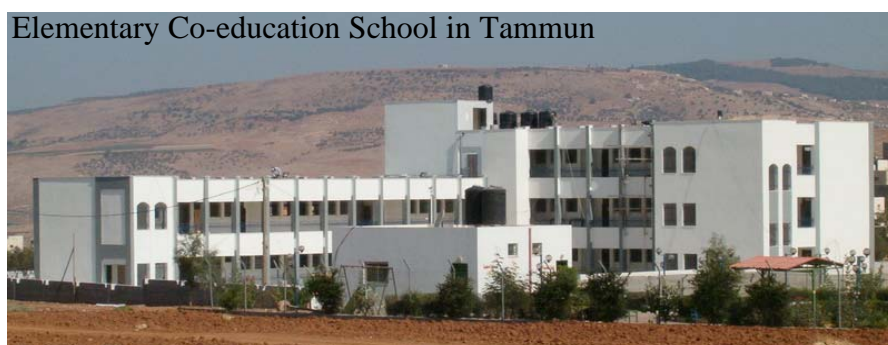
neighboring villages, 15,000 dunums are locked behind these trenches and are very difficult to access for cultivating and harvesting crops.

The Israeli military forces have also destroyed and bulldozed 500 dunums of field crops, 2 houses and partly damaged a further 4. About 100 families are directly affected by Israeli restrictions. These procedures have a dire impact upon the essential rights of the residents, such as the right to food security and access to health and water requirements. Tammun village is therefore directly affected by the closures, restrictions and the impact of the construction the segregation Wall on freedom of movement.

The new route of the Israeli segregation Wall will pass through Tammun lands when it is completed. In this area it will be 8 km in length and will come at the cost of destroying many lands and crops for its construction.

Plans and Development Projects

As is the case with all Palestinian localities Tammun village was neglected for consideration for projects and development plans in the time period of direct Israeli military rule. The consequently the municipal council has implemented many development projects in Tammun; the latest project to be implemented was the building of a public center and library in the village which was funded by Dutch Development Bank.



Municipality council in Tammun village has set up a plan to develop the village and implement new projects. The development projects set up in the plan are listed in table 7.

Table 7: Development plans and projects in Tammun village

Project	Type	Budget
Open and paved new roads	Infrastructure	100,000 USD
Built health center	health	300,000 USD
Construction and rehabilitation of village gate.	Infrastructure	84444 USD
Built new kindergarten	education	80,000

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