

Tammun Village Profile



Prepared by



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Introduction

This booklet is part of a series aimed at documenting and analyzing the socio-economic conditions in the Palestinian Jordan Valley, with a focus on the governorates of **Tubas and Jericho**. Through a comprehensive assessment of population clusters, developmental needs, and future planning, this initiative seeks to improve living standards and strengthen the resilience of local communities in the face of ongoing challenges.

In this context, the **Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem (ARIJ)** is implementing the project titled

"Identifying and Diagnosing the Livelihoods of Palestinian Rural Women and Their Economic Empowerment in Area C"

The project addresses the economic and social repercussions of **Israeli military orders and occupation practices**, which disproportionately affect **Palestinian rural women in Area C of the West Bank**. The project aims to empower rural women by raising awareness of their rights and enhancing their capacity to confront challenges—including **settler attacks, displacement risks, and restricted access to resources**—the initiative empowers women to engage in developmental planning, securing a more stable future for themselves and their families.

Utilizing an **integrated methodology**, the project combines **field data collection, firsthand testimonies from affected women, media engagement, and collaboration with local and international stakeholders**. Additionally, it focuses on **advocacy strategies** to amplify the voices of rural women, advocating for policies that facilitate their access to essential resources—particularly in **agriculture**, a key livelihood source for many.

This booklet documents the realities faced by Tammun Community, which is one of targeted communities in **Tubas and Jericho**. **It provides a comprehensive analysis of socioeconomic conditions, with a special focus on the unique challenges women encounter** while exploring opportunities for **sustainable rural development**. Serving as a **valuable reference**, it aims to support efforts to enhance socio-economic conditions in the communities in the Jordan Valley and bolster community resilience amid escalating political and economic challenges.

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Geographic Location and Natural Characteristics

The town of Tammun, a municipality in Tubas Governorate covering **62,345** dunums, is situated 5 km north of Tubas city and borders 'Atuf village to the east, Al-Nassariya (Nablus Governorate) to the south, Al-Far'a (Nablus Governorate) to the west, and Tubas city to the north.

Tammun Town is located 341 meters above sea level, with an annual climate average of 332 mm rainfall, 19°C temperature, and 57% relative humidity (*GIS Unit – ARIJ, 2024*).

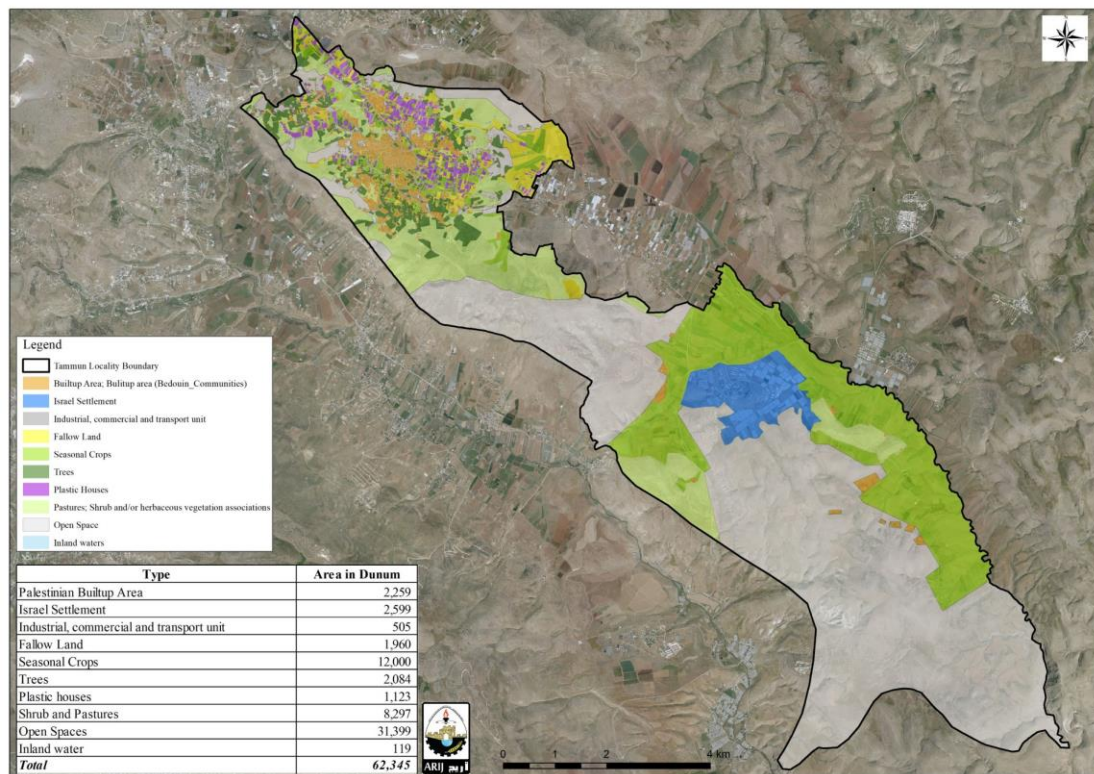
Land use/ Land cover analysis:

Land Use/Land Cover Analysis of Tammun Town

The analysis of Tammun Town's land cover in 2021 reveals a predominantly open landscape, with **open spaces with little or no vegetation** covering the largest area (31,057 dunums, ~49.8% of the total). **Seasonal crops** (11,956 dunums, ~19.2%) and **pastures & shrubs** (8,296 dunums, ~13.3%) constitute significant portions, reflecting the town's agricultural activity. **Built-up areas** (2,267 dunums) and **Israeli settlements** (2,964 dunums) cover smaller but notable shares, while **fallow land** (1,975 dunums) and **plastic houses** (1,123 dunums) indicate varying agricultural practices. **Trees** (2,084 dunums) and **inland water** (119 dunums) represent minor ecological features, whereas **industrial/commercial/transport units** (506 dunums) highlight limited economic infrastructure. The total analyzed area was **62,346 dunums**, illustrating a landscape shaped by agriculture, sparse urbanization, and open arid spaces. See Table (1) and map (1).

Table (1): land use/ land cover analysis for Tammun Town, 2021 Arial photograph	
Type	Area in Dunum
Palestinian Built-up Area	2,259
Israel Settlement	2,599
Industrial, commercial and transport unit	505
Fallow Land	1,960
Seasonal Crops	12,000
Trees	2,084
Plastic houses	1,123
Shrub and Pastures	8,297
Open Spaces	31,399
Inland water	119
Total	62,345

Map (1): Land Use Land cover for Tammun town, 2021



Source of Data: ARIJ, GIS and Remoting Sensing Unit, 2024.

Municipal Council

The Tammun Municipal Council was established in 1998. The current council comprises 13 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority, with 22 employees. The municipality owns its permanent headquarters.

The Municipality owns the following equipment, which are presented in table 2 (Tammun Municipality, 2024)

Equipment Type	Quantity	Acquisition Year	Funding Source
Pickup truck	1	2008	Municipal budget
Tractor	2	2008	Oxfam, Ministry of Finance
Bulldozer	1	2008	Ministry of Local Government
Peugeot vehicle	1	2008	Municipal budget

Municipal Responsibilities

1. Organizing community affairs and facilitating access to services
2. Maintaining and managing water networks
3. Maintaining electrical networks/generators
4. Up keeping public facilities

5. Waste collection and street cleaning
6. Building regulation and permit issuance
7. Road networks (rehabilitation, paving, construction)
8. Providing government service centers (post office/security)
9. Implementing development projects and studies

Historical Background

The town of Tammun derives its name from the concepts of tranquility and reassurance, reflecting its rich and resilient history. Known for their hospitality, the people of Tammun welcomed Mujahideen during their journey from the Eastern to the Western Bank. The town's roots date back to the founding of Palestine, and the origin of its inhabitant's traces back to the indigenous Canaanites of Tammun itself.



Religious and Archaeological Sites

The town of Tammun has seven mosques: the Old Tammun Mosque, Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq Mosque, Umar ibn Al-Khattab Mosque, Khalid ibn Al-Walid Mosque, Al-Shahid Mosque, Al-Salihin Mosque, Fatima Al-Zahra Mosque, Ammar Mahameed Mosque, and Hudhaifa ibn Al-Yaman Mosque.

As for archaeological sites, the town has the "Tammun Guesthouse" (Madafa), an ancient landmark that is rehabilitated and used for educational purposes.

(Tammun Municipal Council, 2024)

Population

According to the general population and housing census conducted by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics in 2017, the population of Tammun reached 12,930, of whom 6,531 were male and 6,399 were female. The number of households was 2,450, and the number of housing units was 2,600.

Data from the Municipal Council indicates that the current population has reached 16,500. (*Tammun Municipal Council, 2024*)

Age Groups and Gender

Data from the general population and housing census conducted by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics showed the distribution of age groups in the Town of Tammun in 2017 as follows:

- 34.7% under 14 years old
- 61.3% between 15–64 years old
- 4.0% 65 years and older

The data also revealed that the male-to-female ratio in the Town was 101:99, meaning males constituted 50.5% and females 49.5%.

Families

The population of Tammun consists of several families, including Bisharat, and Bani Odeh.

Migration

Field surveys in Tammun indicate that no one has migrated from the town since the Al-Aqsa Intifada in 2000.

Education Sector

In 2017, the illiteracy rate in Tammun village was **4%**, with **87% of illiterate individuals being female**. Among the educated population:

- **13%** could read and write
- **19%** completed primary education
- **24%** completed preparatory education
- **21%** completed secondary education
- **23%** completed higher education

Table 3 illustrates the educational attainment in Tammun by gender and academic level (2017). (PCBS)

Gender	Illiterate	Basic Literacy	Primary	Preparatory	Secondary	Diploma	Bachelor's	Higher Diploma/Master's +	Total
Male	56	568	909	1,348	1,018	224	698	77	4,898
Female	374	635	855	934	941	136	993	29	4,897
Total	430	1,203	1,764	2,282	1,959	360	1,691	106	9,795

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2018 (Population, Housing, and Establishment Census, 2017 – Final results).

Educational Institutions (2024/2025 Academic Year)

Tammun has 11 schools serving 3,611 students - comprising 5 boys' schools, 4 girls' schools, and 2 mixed schools - all administered by the Palestinian Ministry of Education and Higher Education (see Table 4).

Additionally, Tammun has eight privately supervised kindergartens: Al-Amal, Al-Ikhlās, Ajjal, Baraem Al-Iman, Riyad Al-Saleheen, Atfal Falasteen, Al-Shifa, and Falasteen (Tammun Municipality, 2024).

School Name	Supervising Authority	Type
1. Tammun Secondary Boys School	Government	Boys
2. Tammun Basic First Boys School	Government	Boys
3. Tammun Basic Second Boys School	Government	Boys
4. Tammun Basic Upper Boys School	Government	Boys
5. Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum Basic Boys School	Government	Boys
6. Tammun Basic First Girls School	Government	Girls
7. Tammun Basic Second Girls School	Government	Girls
8. Tammun Basic Indian Girls School	Government	Girls
9. Tammun Secondary Girls School	Government	Girls
10. Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum Mixed Basic School	Government	Mixed

Table (4): Distribution of Schools in Tammun by Type and Supervising Authority (2024/2025 Academic Year)		
School Name	Supervising Authority	Type
11. Abu Hassan Mixed Basic School	Government	Mixed

Source: Tammun Municipality, 2024.

Challenges Facing the Education Sector in Tammun

1. **Centralized school locations**, particularly secondary schools (both boys' and girls'), which are concentrated in the town center, making them distant for students in outlying areas.
2. **Overcrowded classrooms.**
3. **Insufficient school facilities.**
4. **Lack of adequate educational equipment in some schools.**
5. **Poor condition of playgrounds and schoolyards.**
6. **Inadequate health units in schools.**

Health Sector

Tammun's healthcare system consists of both government and private facilities. The **government** provides health services through two health centers offering maternal and childcare (2 units), general medicine (2 clinics), radiology (1 unit), pharmacy services (2 dispensing units), and diagnostic support (2 laboratories), along with 3 private doctors.

Private sector healthcare includes 5 general practice clinics, 5 specialty clinics (covering pediatrics, orthopedics and gynecology), 7 dental clinics, 4 pharmacies, 2 private medical labs, and a single ambulance for emergencies. When advanced care is required, patients are transferred to medical facilities in Tubas city, particularly the Tubas Governmental Hospital located 7 kilometers from the Town.

Challenges Facing the Health Sector

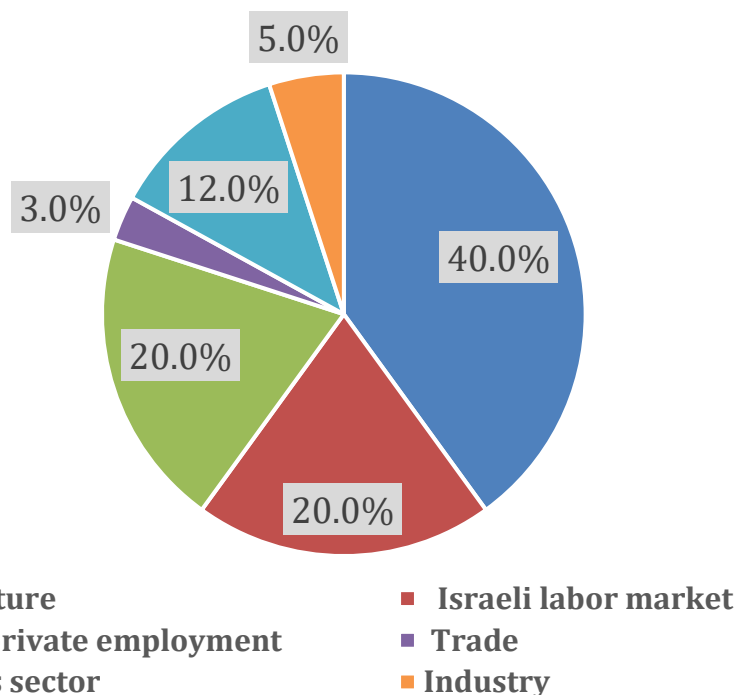
1. Lack of sufficient medical specialties
2. Absence of advanced medical laboratories
3. Need for a centralized medical center covering multiple specialties

Economic Sector

The economy of Tammun Town relies primarily on the **agricultural sector**, which employs **40% of the workforce** (see **Figure 1**). Field survey results on workforce distribution by economic activity in Tammun reveal the following breakdown:

- **Agriculture:** 40% of the workforce
- **Israeli labor market:** 20% of the workforce
- **Public/private employment:** 20% of the workforce
- **Trade/commerce:** 3% of the workforce
- **Industry:** 5% of the workforce
- **Services sector:** 12% of the workforce.

Figure 1: Distribution of Economic Activities by Sector in Tammun Town



Source: Tammun Municipality

The Tammun town has one agricultural nursery, 5 shops for agricultural tools and supplies, a pickle factory, a dairy production facility, and 28 professional workshops (blacksmithing, carpentry, stone cutting, etc.). The town also has 5 bakeries, 6 butcher shops, 10 supermarkets, 60 grocery stores and vegetable shops, 18 various service shops (photography, repairs), and 2 sewing workshops.

The unemployment rate in Tammun has reached **20%**.

It has been found that the social groups most affected by Israeli measures in the town are as follows:

- Workers in the Israeli labor market.
- Workers in the agricultural sector.

Labor Force

Data from the Population, Housing, and Establishment Census conducted by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) in 2017 showed that 44.8% of the population was economically active (of whom 86% were employed), while 55.2% were economically inactive (of whom 32.6% were students, 52% were homemakers, 11.4% were ill, and 4% were retirees). (See Table 5).

Table (5): Population of Tammun Town (10 years and older) by Sex and Relationship to the Labor Force - 2017

Sex	Economically Active			Full-time Student	Economically Inactive					Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Total		Homemaker	Unable to Work	Retired	Total	Unknown	
Males	2,781	349	3,130	670	0	260	140	1,070	-	4,200
Females	482	174	656	843	2,420	270	45	3,578	-	4,234
Total	3,263	523	3,786	1,513	2,420	530	185	4,648	-	8,434

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), 2018, Population, Housing, & Establishment Census 2017.

Agricultural Sector

Approximately **70%** of the town's land area depends on **rain-fed agriculture**, while the remaining portion is cultivated under **irrigation**, as the town has only **one groundwater well**.

As for **agricultural roads**, their total length is about **50 km**, distributed as follows:

- **15 km** suitable for vehicle traffic
 - **20 km** suitable for tractors and agricultural machinery
 - **5 km** suitable only for animal-drawn carts
 - **10 km** unsuitable for any use
- (Tammun Municipal Council, 2024)

The field survey revealed that the residents of Tammun engage in **livestock farming**, including sheep, goats, broiler chickens, layer chickens, and beekeeping. (See **Table 6**).

Table (6): Livestock in Tammun Town

Beehives	Layer Chickens	Broiler Chickens	Mules	Donkeys	Horses	Camels	Goats	Sheep	Cattle*
89	350	315,000	0	49	6	0	411	5,959	68

*Total cattle (cows, calves, heifers, and bulls).

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), Agricultural Census 2021, Final Results.

Challenges Facing the Agricultural Sector in Tammun

The agricultural sector in Tammun faces numerous problems, including:

1. **Attacks and harassment** against farmers and agricultural activities by Israeli occupation forces.
2. **Land confiscation**, destruction of crops, and sabotage of water lines.
3. **Poor condition of most agricultural roads**.
4. **Difficulty accessing farmland**.
5. **Inefficient and inadequate agricultural water network**.
6. **Lack of expertise** among workers.
7. **Outdated farming practices**, with continued reliance on traditional methods.
8. **Lack of funding** to support agricultural projects.

9. **Absence of export markets** for agricultural products.
10. **High water prices.**
11. **High cost of agricultural inputs.**
12. **High feed prices.**

Institutions and Services Sector

The town of **Tammun** has a number of **local institutions and associations** that provide services to various segments of the community in cultural, sports, and other fields, including:

Government Institutions

- **Tammun Municipal Council** – Established in **1998** by the **Ministry of Local Government**.
- **Other government institutions** – A **police station** and a **post office branch**.
- **Tammun Zakat Committee** – Provides **assistance to people with disabilities and the poor**.
- **Tammun Sports Club** – Organizes **sports and social activities**.

Religious Institutions

There are **seven mosques** in the town:

1. **Tammun Old Mosque**
2. **Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq Mosque**
3. **Umar ibn Al-Khattab Mosque**
4. **Khalid ibn Al-Walid Mosque**
5. **Al-Shahid Mosque**
6. **Al-Saliheen Mosque**
7. **Fatima Al-Zahra Mosque**
8. **Ammar Mahameed Mosque**
9. **Hudhaifa ibn Al-Yaman Mosque**

Cooperative and Women's Associations

Table 7 presents the cooperatives and women associations.

Institution Name	Founding Entity	Brief Description	Responsible Person
Union of Palestinian Women's Committees	Private	Empowering women socially and economically	Bushra Khader
Women's Center	Private	Providing cultural and social training courses	Raba'a Bani Odeh
Al-Aqsa Freedom Association	Private	Offering health and educational services to citizens	Fawaz Abush

Tammun Free Women's Association	Private	Providing financial and moral support activities and courses	Najah Bani Odeh
Tammun Zakat Committee	Private	Providing aid to people with disabilities and the poor	Ahmed Khader Bisharat
Tammun Women's Cooperative Association	Private	Organizing social activities and guidance programs	Sa'ida Bisharat
Local Agriculture Cooperative Association	Private	Supporting farmers	Mohammed Hussein
Food Processing Cooperative Association	Public	Assisting farmers and empowering women	Saeed Fayyad
Tammun Cooperative Association for Medicinal Herbs	Private	Providing support and services to farmers	Yousef Khalil

(Tammun Municipality, 2024)

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunications

Tammun has had a public electricity network since 2000, with the Tubas Governorate Electricity Company serving as the town's primary electricity provider. Approximately 98% of residential units in Tammun are connected to the public electricity grid.

Challenges facing the community:

1. Prolonged power outages due to occupation practices.
2. Weak electricity network and insufficient power capacity.
3. Continuous destruction of infrastructure by occupation forces.
4. Lack of network coverage for residential units located in remote areas of the town.

The town also has a landline telephone network operating through an automatic exchange within Tammun, with nearly 90% of residential units connected to it.

Transportation and Mobility

Tammun has various means of transportation within the community and to other towns and cities. Public taxis are one of the primary modes of transport inside and outside the town. There are currently **10 operating taxis** (in addition to **25 taxi office cars and 3 public minibuses** with a capacity of 7 passengers each).

It is important to note that **10 additional unlicensed vehicles** operate to transport residents due to the lack of adequate public transportation services. Private vehicles are also widely used for transportation.

Regarding the **internal road network**, the total length of roads in Tammun is **33 km**, including both main and secondary roads:

- **Main roads:** 13 km total, with **10 km paved in good condition, 2 km paved in poor condition, and 1 km unpaved.**
- **Secondary roads:** 20 km total, with **5 km paved in good condition, 10 km paved in poor condition, and 5 km unpaved.**

The town’s **road network requires significant upgrades and rehabilitation** to accommodate future urban, economic, and social development. The following table summarizes the total length and classification of all roads (Tammun Municipality, 2024). See Table 8

Table (8): Condition of Internal Roads			
Internal Road Conditions	Road Length in km		
	Main	Secondary	Agricultural
Main Road			
Good and paved roads	10	5	–
Paved but in poor condition	2	10	5
Unpaved roads	1	10	45

Obstacles to Passenger Movement to Cities and Neighboring Communities

1. Destruction of transportation infrastructure by occupation forces.
2. Presence of military or dirt roadblocks.
3. Poor condition of main roads.
4. Inadequate public transportation services due to an insufficient number of licensed vehicles.
5. Restrictions imposed by the occupation, including frequent military incursions into the town.

Environmental Resources, Status, and Services in Tammun

Tammun, like many communities across the occupied Palestinian territories, faces complex environmental challenges that intersect with political, economic, and infrastructural constraints. The town’s natural resources—particularly its water, land, and agricultural potential—are under increasing pressure due to rapid urbanization, occupation policies, and climate vulnerability. This section provides a comprehensive

overview of Tammun’s environmental conditions, examining both available resources and systemic challenges across water supply, sanitation, waste management, and land use.

1. Water Resources and Supply Challenges

Tammun’s water infrastructure has seen gradual improvements since the establishment of its public water network in 2013, which now serves all residential units. The system primarily depends on the **Tammun productive well**, managed by the Joint Water Services Council, which pumps approximately **250 cubic meters per hour**. This well not only supplies the town but also supports neighboring communities, highlighting its regional importance. To supplement municipal water, residents rely on **1,000 rainwater harvesting wells** for domestic and agricultural use, alongside two additional groundwater wells dedicated to irrigation. Storage capacity includes a **1,500-cubic-meter reservoir**, helping regulate distribution.

Despite these provisions, Tammun’s water system operates under severe strain. The town’s **monthly water consumption of 60,000 cubic meters** barely meets demand, with **20% lost due to leaks and inefficiencies** in the aging network. Household wells compensate for some shortages, but their water quality is increasingly compromised by wastewater infiltration (discussed later). Residents pay **4 shekels per cubic meter**, a significant burden for low-income families.

Critical Challenges:

The water sector’s most pressing issues stem from both infrastructural neglect and Israeli occupation policies. **Military raids frequently target water infrastructure**, damaging pipelines and wells. Repairs are hindered by movement restrictions and funding shortages, leaving communities without reliable access for extended periods. Even when water flows, **low pressure due to erratic electricity** disrupts supply, particularly in elevated neighborhoods. Agricultural water needs are especially underserved, as the irrigation network—largely unchanged for decades—fails to meet modern demands. Climate change exacerbates these problems, with erratic rainfall patterns reducing groundwater recharge rates.

2. Sanitation and Wastewater Crisis

Tammun’s **complete lack of a sewage network** represents one of its most severe environmental and public health risks. Nearly all households (98.5%) depend on **improperly constructed cesspits and septic tanks**, while the remaining 1.5%—often in marginalized areas—resort to **direct discharge into streets or open land**. During winter rains, these pits frequently overflow, creating stagnant pools that spread contamination.

The absence of treatment options compounds the crisis. Vacuum trucks contracted by the municipality **collect sewage only to dump it untreated in nearby valleys**, including areas upstream of agricultural lands. This not only pollutes soil and groundwater but also **contaminates household wells**, as fissures in the rocky terrain allow wastewater to seep into aquifers. Farmers report rising salinity and bacterial counts in irrigation water, threatening both crop yields and food safety.

Health Impacts:

Local clinics note recurring outbreaks of waterborne diseases (e.g., hepatitis A, parasitic infections), particularly among children. The stench from open sewage and proliferating insects degrade living conditions, while **long-term exposure to contaminants** raises risks of chronic illnesses.

Systemic Barriers to Solutions:

- **Funding gaps** prevent investment in sewage pipelines or treatment plants.
- **Israeli restrictions** on Area C (71% of Tammun's land) block infrastructure projects.
- **No municipal wastewater master plan** exists due to political instability.

3. Solid Waste Management and challenges:

Tammun's waste management system, operated by the Tubas Joint Services Council, reflects broader struggles with limited resources and growing waste volumes. Daily operations involve collecting **15 tons of waste** from 350 metal bins and 250 plastic containers scattered across the town. Two aging garbage trucks transport this waste to the **Zahret Al-Finjan landfill** 35 km away—a costly and environmentally hazardous process.

Key Issues:

- **Hazardous waste** (medical, electronic, agricultural chemicals) is **mixed indiscriminately** with household trash, creating toxic landfill leachate.
- Open burning at the landfill releases **dioxins and particulate matter**, affecting air quality as far as Tammun.
- **Collection fees (21 shekels/month/household)** cover only basic costs, leaving no funds for recycling or composting programs.

Innovative Efforts:

The municipality seeks partnerships to pilot **waste-to-energy technologies**, aiming to reduce landfill dependence. However, these initiatives face bureaucratic delays and donor hesitancy given the occupation context.

4. Occupation Policies and Environmental Degradation

Israeli policies systematically undermine Tammun's environmental resilience through land confiscations, discriminatory water allocation, and restricted access to natural resources. These measures exacerbate ecological fragility while entrenching occupation.

A. Land Confiscations and Restricted Access

- 19,799 dunums (31.8%) of Tammun lands already confiscated by the Israeli occupation for settlements, designated lands as nature reserve, and closed military areas.
- These designations serve as **de facto land grabs**, preserving territory for future settlement expansion while criminalizing Palestinian agricultural activity. Also, the impact is extended to make the settlers monopolizing water resources, blocking Palestinian access to grazing and farmland, making the biodiversity hotspot now off-limits to Palestinian farmers, Prevents expansion of residential areas.

B. Water Apartheid:

- Settlements receive **continuous water supply**, while Tammun faces rationing.
- Palestinian well-drilling permits are **routinely denied** in Area C.

5. Means for Improvement

Short-Term:

- **Emergency water tankering** for neighborhoods with chronic shortages.
- **Lined cesspit pilot program** and installation of wastewater treatment units on household level to reduce groundwater contamination.

Long-Term:

- **International pressure** to halt settlement expansion and land confiscations.
- **Decentralized wastewater treatment.**

Grassroots Advocacy:

Local organizations document environmental violations to support legal cases against settlement industries polluting Tammun's land and water.

Impact of Israeli Occupation Practices and Policies

1. Geopolitical status of Tammun town:

Under the **1995 Oslo Accords**, Tammun's lands were divided into **Areas A, B, and C**:

- **Area A (9,189 dunums, 14.5%)**: Full Palestinian administrative and security control.
- **Area B (9,149 dunums, 14.5%)**: Palestinian civil control but Israeli military control.

- **Area C (43,997 dunums, 71%):** Full Israeli control, where Palestinian construction is banned without Israeli permits.

Most residents live in **Areas A and B (29% of the town)**, while **Area C—mostly agricultural and open land—is the primary income source** for locals. (See Table 9).

Table (9): Classification of Tammun’s Land Under the Oslo Accords (1995)		
Land Classification	Area (Dunums)	% of Tammun’s Land
Area A	9,189	14.5%
Area B	9,149	14.5%
Area C	43,997	71%
Natural Reserves	0	0%
Total	62,335	100%

Source: GIS Unit, ARIJ 2025

2. Tammun and Israeli Occupation Practices

a. Israeli Statements:

Israel has **confiscated 2,603 dunums (4.2%)** of Tammun’s land for settlements and bypass roads:

- **Beqa’ot (est. 1972):** 2,599 dunums, 227 settlers (2025).
- **Roi (est. 1976):** 4.5 dunums, 167 settlers (2025). See Table 10

Table (10): Israeli Settlements on Tammun’s Land				
Settlement	Est.	Population (2025)	Total Area (Dunums)	Land Confiscated (Dunums)
Beqa’ot	1972	227	2,599	2,599
Roi	1976	167	1,587	4.5
Total		394	4,186	2,603.5

Source: GIS Unit, ARIJ 2025

b. Land Designated as "Israeli State Property"

Under **Military Order No. 59 (1967)**, Israel classified **31,735 dunums (51%)** of Tammun as "state land," later used for settlements like **Beqa’ot**.

c. Israeli Military Bases on Tammun’s Land

To protect settlements, Israel seized **4,317 dunums (7%)** as "**closed military zones**", converting them into bases and training areas that endanger Palestinian lives.

d. Land Designated as "Israeli Nature Reserves"

Israel illegally declared **12,879 dunums (21%)** as "nature reserves" to block Palestinian use and expand settlements. Key reserves include:

- **Kharuba (436 dunums, est. 1983)**
- **Har Tammun (12,443 dunums, est. 1983)**

(See Table 11).

Table 11: Israeli-Declared Nature Reserves in Tammun			
Reserve Name	Military Order No.	Area (Dunums)	Est.
Kharuba	363 (29)	436	1983
Har Tammun	363 (25)	12,443	1983
Total		12,879	

Source: GIS Unit, ARIJ 2025

e. Key Notes:

- **Military Order No. 363 (1969)** allows Israel to declare any West Bank area a "nature reserve," imposing strict bans on Palestinian construction.
- These designations serve to **entrench settlements, sever Palestinian territorial continuity, and preempt future negotiations.**

Development Plans and Implemented Projects in Tammun Town

Implemented Projects

Over the past five years, Tammun Municipality has executed several development projects (see **Table 12**):

Table 12: Projects Implemented by Tammun Municipality (2019–2024)			
Project Name	Type	Year	Funding Entity
Rehabilitation & Paving of Al-Asharin Street	Infrastructure	2020	Islamic Development Bank
Rehabilitation & Paving of Phase (5) Ring Road	Infrastructure	2020	Arab Fund

Construction of Retaining Wall in Al-Batta Area	Infrastructure	2023	Local Government
Rehabilitation & Paving of Al-Batta Area Street	Infrastructure	2023	Local Government
Opening 8 km of Agricultural Roads	Agricultural	2022	Ministry of Agriculture

Source: Tammun Municipality, 2024.

Proposed Priority Projects for Tammun Town Development

The Tammun Municipal Council, in collaboration with civil society organizations and residents, aims to implement the following priority projects (developed during a participatory rapid assessment workshop conducted by the **Applied Research Institute–Jerusalem (ARIJ)**):

1. Development and expansion of the agricultural water network
2. Opening and rehabilitating agricultural roads in Area C
3. Upgrading school infrastructure
4. Rehabilitation and paving of internal roads
5. Providing public transportation services
6. Rehabilitation of Al-Salmi Link Road
7. Establishing an agricultural credit bank/institution
8. Creating cultural institutions for educated youth

Development Priorities and Needs Development in Tammun

The following table highlights the development needs of Tammun town based on priorities and requirements.

Table 13: Priority Needs Assessment				
Priorities	Urgent Need	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructure Needs				
Does the community need road paving or opening?	✓			
What are the lengths of these roads according to:				Length (meters)
1. Main roads	✓			2000
2. Secondary roads	✓			5000
3. Agricultural roads	✓			8000
Does the community need repairs/renovation of the existing water network?		✓		Network length: meters

Table 13: Priority Needs Assessment				
Priorities	Urgent Need	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Does the community need to expand the old water network to cover new areas?		✓		Network length (km):
Does the community need a new water network?		✓		Network length (km):
Does the community need renovation/rehabilitation of springs or groundwater wells?		✓		Number: __ Type: __
Does the community need a public water reservoir?		✓		
Does the community need a sewage network?	✓			Network length (km): 10 km
Does the community need a new electricity network?		✓		Network length (km): __
Does the community need solid waste collection containers?		✓		Number: __
Does the community need solid waste collection trucks?		✓		Number: 1
Does the community need a sanitary landfill for solid waste?		✓		
Health Needs				
Does the community need new health centers/clinics?		✓		Number: 1
Does the community need rehabilitation/renovation of existing health centers/clinics?		✓		Number: 1
Does the community need to purchase medical equipment for existing health centers or clinics?		✓		
Educational Needs				
Does the community need new schools? If yes, specify the level (primary, secondary, or both).	✓			Two schools (Primary & Secondary)
Does the community need rehabilitation of existing schools? If yes, specify the level (primary, secondary, or both).		✓		Secondary school (adding classrooms, rehabilitating health units, improving yards)
Does the community need educational equipment?		✓		
Agricultural Needs				
Does the community need land reclamation for agriculture?		✓		Area (dunums): __

Table 13: Priority Needs Assessment				
Priorities	Urgent Need	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Does the community need the construction of rainwater harvesting wells?		✓		
Does the community need the construction of livestock barns/sheds?		✓		Number (as per study): __
Does the community need veterinary services?		✓		
Does the community need fodder and hay for livestock?	✓			Tons per year: __
Does the community need plastic greenhouses?		✓		Number (as per study): __ dunums
Does the community need rehabilitation of existing plastic greenhouses?		✓		Number (as per study): __ dunums
Does the community need plowing seeds?	✓			Tons per year: __
Does the community need seedlings and agricultural materials?		✓		250,000 seedlings, 3 tons of fertilizer
Other Needs				
Establishment of a wedding and events hall		✓		
Providing an alternative energy source – solar energy cells	✓			

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