

## **NABATIYEH VILLAGE PROFILE**

### **1. LOCATION AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Nabatiyeh is the main centre of the Nabatiyeh governorate (one of the eight Lebanese governorates) and the centre of the Caza'. It is around 75 kilometres away from Beirut. Its elevation is around 430 meters above sea level with an average annual rainfall of 600-700mm.

The village covers an area of around 869 acres (8.69 km<sup>2</sup>).

Nabatiyeh falls along the Litani River and is bordered by Al Zarariya to the north, Tirflisi to the west, Al Humayra to the east, and Dayr Qanoun Al Naher to the South.

The village is distinguished by its slopes of hills and flat meadows.

### **2. POPULATION**

The total population of Nabatiyeh is around 37000.

There are 45,000 inhabitants in winter; while the number rises to more than 65000 people during the summer (this number includes a significant number of those who are non-registered). The number of registered voters is around 18000.

During the late sixties and beginning of the seventies many of the young men in Nabatiyeh migrated to work in Africa. Additionally, the civil war affected the city and has brought severe destruction to most of its utilities. This fact encouraged more migration waves to take place. As such it is estimated that the number of immigrants reached 15,000, which constitutes around 40% of the registered population.

### **3. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES**

The economic activities of Nabatiyeh are concentrated in trade and services and real estate. Nabatiyeh is the main centre of the Caza', and is considered as the main market for villages of the Caza'. Nabatiyeh is also the administrative city for residents of the Nabatiyeh governorate.

### **4. EDUCATION**

100 % of the school children had primary, intermediate and secondary education. As for those who seeking vocational training and higher education they attend the schools and universities in Nabatiyeh, Saida and Beirut.

### **5. HEALTH STATUS**

Nabatiyeh health facilities which are limited to some health clinics and hospitals are considered as acceptable to the needs of the Kaza and the Mohafaza.

## **6. ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS**

Nabatiyeh experiences a water crisis: the water provision relies on the water of Nabaa Al Tasi which is managed by government.

Wastewater is improperly managed in this area, as there is an absence of a public sewage network. A public sewage network was built before 2006 and was funded by USAID. This network covers the entire city drawing waste water through its lines to the valley - which detaches between the villages of Kfour and Al Sharkiya- where a water treatment station has been built and equipped by CDR and the World Bank.

It has been noted that the solid waste factory is under construction. The factory which is located in Kfour, a village in the area, will be managed by Al Shkif Federation and funded by the European Union. Solid wastes are usually collected by the Al Shkif Municipalities Federation and then burned without treatments to the hazards emitted and with no considerations to the environments. The remains are then dumped in the pit found in the village of Kfar Tibnit which is governed by the Federation.

## **7. INSTITUTIONS AND SERVICES**

Nabatiyeh is governed by a municipal council and is currently administrated by 21 members elected by the locals of the area. The council is assisted by several committees composed of locals from the village. There are also 14 employees, 36 permanently contracted worker and 20 daily contracted workers divided upon the administrative sections, police, cleaning, public services, health monitoring and taxation.

Nabatiyeh has one youth gathering which is part of the UNDP Youth Gathering in the South.