

## QANA VILLAGE PROFILE

### 1. LOCATION AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Qana is a village located in the district of Tyre a city in the Southern Governorate of Lebanon (one of the eight governorates). It is around 90 kilometres away from Beirut, and around 14 kilometres from the centre of the Caza'. Its elevation is around 300 meters above sea level, and is characterized by a moderate climate with an average annual rainfall of 600-700 mm.

Qana is situated at the foot of a mountain in Tyre and is bordered by Hanouweyh to the west, Aitit to the north, Al Ramadieh and Sadiqayn to the south, and Deir Ames and Al Biyad to the east.

The village is distinguished by its white soil suitable for the cultivation of crops such as olives and figs, and by the rocky of its land.

### 2. POPULATION

The total population of Qana is around 11,827. The village inhabitants witnessed internal displacement, by which around 1500 villagers were displaced to other parts of the country, such as Tyre, and the Southern Suburbs of Beirut. Additionally, a number of the village inhabitants around 3850 migrated to countries such as Africa, Kuwait, Senegal, Abidjan, Congo, Zaire and the United States of America (See Table 1).

Table 1: Distribution of Population

Population	Number	In Percent
Residents	6500	54.9
Displaced	1500	12.7
Migrants	3837	32.4
Total	11837	100.0

There are 6500 residents during winter in Qana, while the number rises to around 7000 people during the summer. The number of registered voters is around 6571 voters, according to the 2010 summer elections.

#### 2.1 Age Groups

The distribution of the population age groups in Qana is as follows: 44.5 % are less than 21 years, 50.4 % are between 21 - 64 years, and 5.1 % are 65 years and older (See Table 2).

Table 2: Distribution of Population by Age Groups

Age Group	Number	In Percent
Under 21	5266	44.5%
Between 21-65	5971	50.4%

<b>Above 65</b>	600	5.0%
<b>Total</b>	11837	100.0

## 2.2 Labour Force

Labour force participation in Qana is 35 % of the total resident population of the village. Unemployment in Qana is low and estimated at around 3 per cent.

More than half of the labour force is employed in crafts and trade. The working women participate in agricultural work of the village (such as the cultivation tobacco, and zaatar), in addition to a few who occupy positions in the educational sector (public and private educational institutions) in Qana or nearby villages. The percentage of working women is around 20% of the labour force.

## 3. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

### 3.1 AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Qana lies on a total area of about 10,000 dunums of which 4000 dunums are considered arable land. There are only 25 farmers in Qana (See table 3).

**Table 3: Land use**

Land use	Area (in dunums)
<b>Outlying area of the village</b>	10,000
<b>Area of arable land</b>	4,000
<b>Cultivated areas</b>	3,000
<b>Irrigated areas</b>	200
<b>Areas of non-arable land</b>	6,000

The most common cultivated products In Qana are olives, grains, zaatar, and tobacco. Qana also produces a range of agro-foods, mainly: Cheese and dairy products, and olive oil.

The village also has a cooperative, the Qana's Agriculture Cooperative.

There are however some problems facing the agricultural sector in Qana such as:

- Lack of agricultural labour force.
- The lack of irrigation water
- Lack of areas suitable for cultivation

### 3.2 LIVESTOCK

The amount of livestock in Qana is very small. There are around 5 farmers who own one or two heads of cows for the production of milk. Some of the village inhabitants own chicken farms (around 3 chicken farms).

### 3.3 INDUSTRIAL, CRAFTS AND TRADE SECTORS

There are several industries in Qana such a factory for cheese (currently not operational), 4 concrete plants, 1 tiling factory, 1 plastic bottles factory, and 2 marble factories. Additionally, there are some craft and trade activities in Qana, mainly in carpeting, furniture painting, and concrete carpeting etc.. (Table 4).

Table 4: Crafts and Trades

<b>Profession</b>	<b>Number of Workers or enterprises</b>
<b>Carpenter</b>	10 people
<b>Concrete carpeting</b>	8 people
<b>Industrial Smith</b>	5 people
<b>Car mechanics</b>	4 people
<b>Painters</b>	4 people
<b>Furniture painters</b>	6 people
<b>Construction</b>	6 people
<b>Sanitary and plumbing</b>	12 people
<b>Tiling</b>	4 people
<b>Electricians</b>	10 people
<b>Bakers</b>	7 bakeries
<b>Butchers</b>	7 people
<b>Barber</b>	9 people
<b>Aluminium</b>	6 people
<b>Car mechanics</b>	4 people
<b>Car electricity</b>	4 people
<b>Oil changing</b>	4 people
<b>Super markets</b>	1
<b>Cellular shops</b>	4 shops
<b>Groceries</b>	3 groceries
<b>Restaurants</b>	6 restaurants
<b>Mini markets</b>	25
<b>Furniture shops</b>	3
<b>Sanitary and electricity tool shops</b>	3
<b>Pharmacies</b>	8
<b>Stone dressing</b>	10 people
<b>Water shops</b>	2 shops

## 4. EDUCATION

100 % of school children had primary education. Students receive their education in public (2 schools) and private (1 school) schools, as well as in schools in Tyre, Abasiyah, Ain Ebel and Aitit.

## **5. HEALTH STATUS**

Qana health facilities are limited, as there is one public health clinic that belongs to the Ministry of Health and is currently run by the municipality. Additionally, there is one hospital in Qana but is currently not operational. Qana has some health doctors that provide general health services and check up to the village inhabitants.

## **6. ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS**

Qana experiences several environmental problems, these problems can be identified as follow by: its reliance on the Rais Al Ain for the provision of water of drinking water and irrigation services; lack of proper wastewater management and the absence of a public sewage network; the discharge of wastes in public valleys near the village, which pollutes the water; and the improper solid waste management due to the lack of a sanitary landfill. Solid wastes are usually collected in one placed and then burned without treatments to the hazards emitted and with no considerations to the environments.

Additionally, the village faces improper pollution management and the inability to control pollutants from neighbouring towns such as the burning of wastes odours and hazards emitted by Tirfliseh.

## **7. RELATIONSHIPS WITH NEARBY VILLAGES AND THE ROLE OF THE IMMIGRANTS**

Qana has a public market and this attracts shoppers from the village and neighbouring villages and towns. There is a high rate of inter-marriages between the villagers from Qana and its surroundings.

Additionally, part of the remittances financed the construction of the plastic bottles factory.

## **8. INSTITUTIONS AND SERVICES**

Qana is governed by a municipal council which was founded in 1950, and is currently administrated by 15 members elected by the locals of the area. The council is assisted by several committees composed of locals from the village.

Additionally, Qana has a number of local institutions dealing with social matters in the village, they are:

- Women Association of Qana.
- Association of Qana Al Jalil.
- Association of Saint Joseph.
- Sports Club (gym).