Israel A Settlement Geography



Rural Settlements

Types

Moshav(im)

Rural agricultural settlements organized around family farms with selected resource sharing and cooperation

Kibbutz(im)

Agricultural settlements organized around shared inputs and outputs and communal living

Ethnic Arab Communities

North: Druze

South: Bedouin

Rural Settlements

Commonalities

- -All lands are leased from the government to the settlement and private ownership of real property does not occur
- -Individuals own their structures

Settled in three plots (A, B, & C)

Family homes allocated to A plot

Farming activities allocated to B plot

Shared assets allocated to C



Homesteading and Smallholding

Family farms originally included a single small home and one additional housing structure could be built for a son or daughter

Sustainability of moshavim has resulted in on-going transition and the 115% rule

- -Increased demand for housing within the community
- -Changing income dynamics (plurality)

115% rule resulted in residential in-filling



Agricultural Practices

- -Highly efficient and productive
- -Crop/livestock selection often includes dairy, melons, sunflowers, wheat and eggplant



Manure sludge from dairy used to fertilize the fields

Shared Assets

- -Plot C land used to expand settlement under 115% rule
 - -Graineries and silos
 - -Large scale farm implements



Originally rural agricultural systems organized around communal principles

- -Evolved into vertically integrated agricultural production systems
- -Now include manufacturing (such as furniture) and service activities (child care and retail)



Kindergarten for children on the kibbutz
Increasingly these services are available to outsiders

Householding

- -Families are housed in duplexes
- -Single members of the kibbutz are house in small apartments
- -Dormitories were made available to short-term volunteers (i.e., American visitors)





Family Duplexes



Small duplex apartments





The kibbutz system is undergoing a radical transformation as "the magic is gone"

The communal system is transforming and income diversification and privatization are occurring

Individuals and families can "purchase" their labor inputs and work outside of the community Outside labor increasingly used on the kibbutz



Givat Brenner's Nursery



Landscape Services & Retail Greenhouse at Givat Brenner

Rural Arab Towns

Druze Communities – Isifya & Daliyat El Karmel

Local Tourism economy is important—Ethnically Arabic but not Muslim





Rural Arab Settlements

Bedouin Communities of the Negev

Ethnically Arabic and Muslim Severely under developed





Environmental Degradation

Waste Management a major concern-particularly in non-Jewish settlements



Daliyat



Bedouin Settlement near Beer Sheva