

# **Khallet Salih Village Profile**



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## *Background*

This booklet is part of a series of booklets, which contain compiled information about each city, town, and village in Hebron Governorate. These booklets come as a result of a comprehensive study of all localities in Hebron Governorate, which aims at depicting the overall living conditions in the governorate and presenting developmental plans to assist in developing the livelihood of the population in the area. It was accomplished through the 'Village Profiles and Azahar Needs Assessment'; a project funded by the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID) and the Azahar Program.

The 'Village Profiles and Azahar Needs Assessment' was designed to study, investigate, analyze and document the socio-economic conditions and the needed programs and activities to mitigate the impact of the current unsecure political, economic and social conditions in Hebron Governorate with particular focus on the Azahar program objectives and activities concerning water, environment, and agriculture.

The project's objectives are to survey, analyze and document the available natural, human, socioeconomic and environmental resources, and the existing limitations and needs assessment for the development of the rural and marginalized areas in Hebron Governorate. In addition, the project aims at preparing strategic developmental programs and activities to mitigate the impact of the current political, social, and economic instability with the focus on the agricultural sector.

All locality profiles in Arabic and English are available online at <http://proxy.arij.org/vprofile/>

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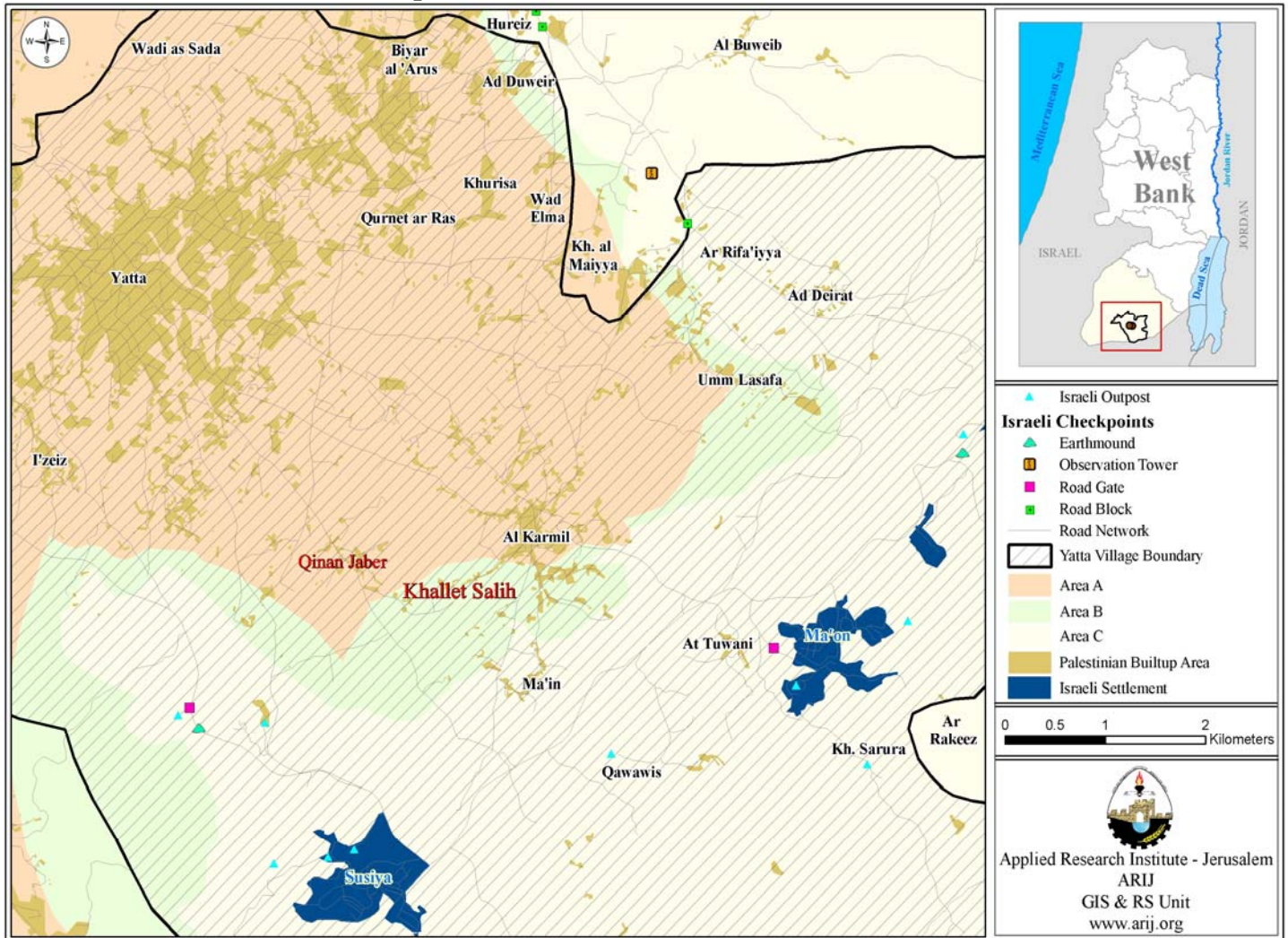
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# *Khallet Salih Village Profile*

## Location and Physical characteristics

Khallet Salih is a village south of Yatta village boundary. It is located 12 km south of Hebron city in the southern part of the West Bank. Khallet Salih is bordered by Al Karmil and Ma'in villages to the East, Yatta city to the North and West, and Susiya village to the South (See map 1).

**Map 1: Khallet Salih location and borders**



The total area of Khallet Salih village is estimated to be 14,000 dunums. Of the total area about 5,000 dunums are a built-up area and 9,000 dunums are agricultural land.

Khallet Salih village lies 7 km south of Yatta city at an elevation of 812 m above sea level. The mean annual rainfall in the village is 303 mm, the average annual temperature is about 18 °C, and the average annual humidity is 60.5% (ARIJ GIS, 2006).

Khallet Salih is considered to be a rural area as it complies with the demographic and institutional criteria relevant to rural areas. Since 1997, Khallet Salih village was governed by the village council appointed by Ministry of Local Authorities; currently the council comprises five members as volunteers who provide essential services to the residents of Khalet Salih, Qinan Jaber and Al Hino villages. The council has no building and provides infrastructural services including water, electricity, and solid waste collection.

## **History**

The history of Khallet Salih village dates back to Canaanite era, the residents being descended originally from families in Yatta.

According to the data of Khallet Salih village council, the name of the village goes back a long time, when there was a religious man called Al Sheikh Salih Bin Salim Bin ‘Awad from Al ‘Ael Tribe who was descended from Al Hareth Bin Moura Bin Malik Tribe. It is for this that the village derived its name from the name of Al Sheikh Salih.

**Photo of Khallet Salih**

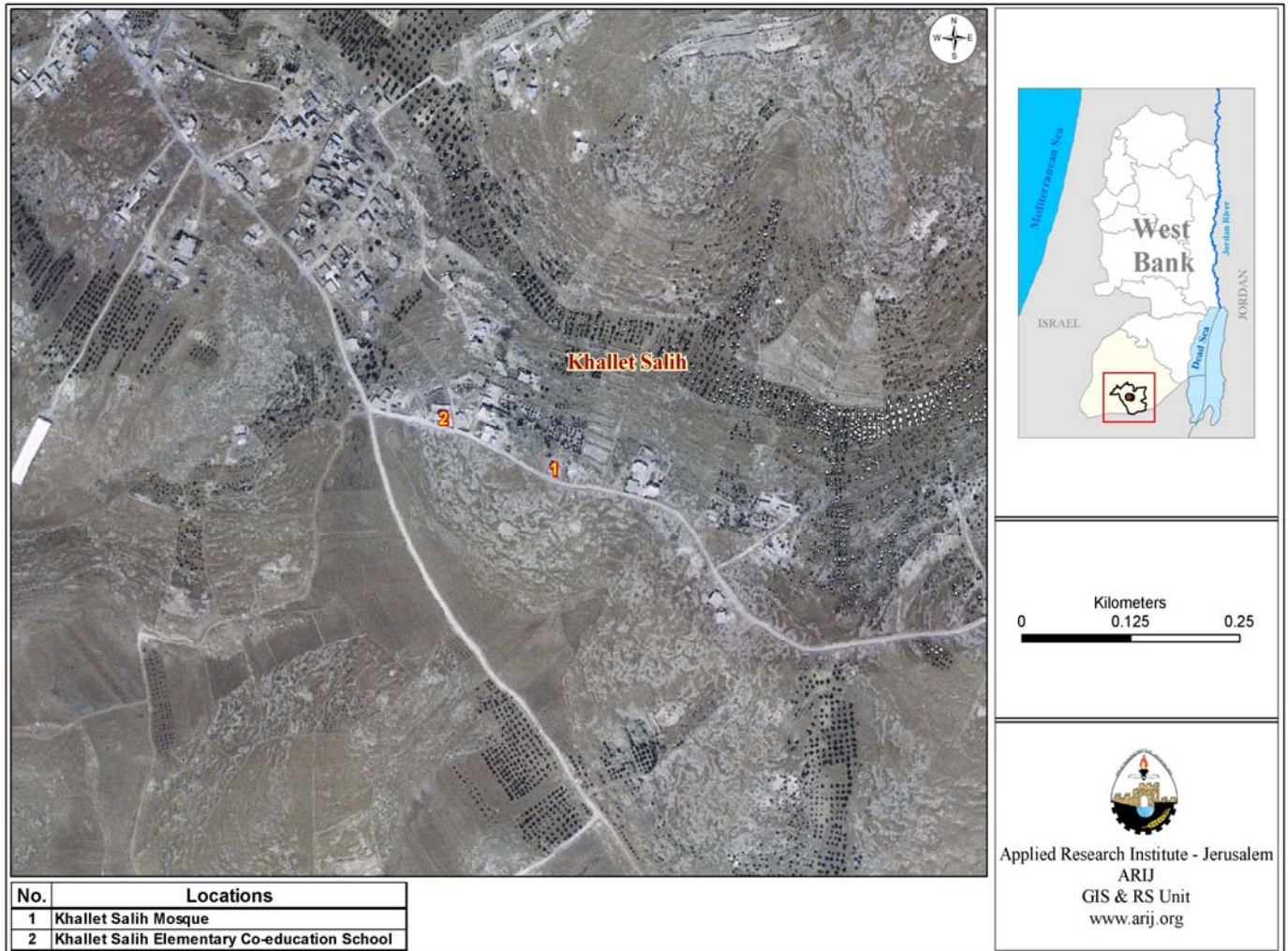


## **Religious and Archaeological Sites**

There are three mosques in the village serving the residents, these mosque are: Al Abass Mosque, Khallet Salih Mosque and Al Emamayn Mosque.

Since the village is an agricultural area, there is a historical harvesting well and several caves dating back to the Canaanite era. In addition there are Grape presses remaining from the Roman era. The village is located on an old Roman road which connects the South of Hebron with Beer Shiva.

**Map 2: Main locations in Khallet Salih village**



## Demography and Population

The total population of Khallet Salih, in 2007, is estimated to be 1,093. this is an estimate number based on the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) Census of 1997, of which 553 were in At Abaqa and 540 in Wadih. 563 of the population were males and 530 were females. There were 166 households and 206 housing units. The average household size was 6.6 people.

Village	Male	Female	Total
Khallet Salih	299	255	553
Qinan Jaber	264	275	540
<b>Total</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>1,093</b>

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

### Age groups and gender

The 2007 Census data shows the distribution of Khallet Salih population by age group and sex. That 51.4% of the total population was less than 15 years, which constituted the largest age group in the village, 46.5%, of the population was in the 15-64 age group and 2% of the total population were 65 years and over.

The sex ratio in the village was 106.2 males for every 100 females, in terms of percentage, the males accounted for 51.5% of the total population and the female, 48.5% of the total population.

### Families

The residents of Khallet Salih descend from Yatta city families, the main families in village being: Abu 'Aram , Al Jabareen , other small families, Al Ghafi , Abu Rajab , Al Juniedi , Housheyeh Families.

### Education

Table 2 shows educational attainment by sex in Khallet Salih village as in 2007, the table shows that 15.9% of the population 10 years and above were illiterate of whom 31% were males and 69% were females, 25.8% of the people could read and write, but had no formal education. The table also shows that 29.5% had completed elementary school, 18.6% had finished preparatory school. Only 7.5% of the residents had completed secondary school and 2.7% continued their higher education (Bachelor Education).

Sex	Illiterate	Can read & write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Total
M	33	101	107	56	35	2	10	-	1	-	345
F	<b>73</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>15</b>	-	<b>5</b>	-	-	-	<b>322</b>
<b>T</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	-	<b>1</b>	-	<b>667</b>

Source: PCBS, 2009. Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, Final Results  
The data included Khallet Salih and Qinan Jaber population

According to field survey data, there is one school in Khallet Salih village which is “Khallet Salih Elementary School” supervised by the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education (MOHE). It provides an elementary co-education system. There is no kindergarten in Khallet Salih village.

The data of MOHE reveals that at the end of the scholastic year 2006/2007, there were 140 students, 7 classes, and 8 teachers in Khallet Salih School.



The students in Khallet Salih village are required to travel 7 km to reach Yatta schools so as to complete their elementary and secondary education.

The educational sector in Khallet Salih is suffering from many obstacles including:

1. Lacks of schools.
2. The far away of school from the place of residing of the pupils.
3. Lacks of computer labs and libraries in the school.

## **Health Status**

Khallet Salih village lacks health institutions and services, there are no health clinics or centres, nor maternity and paediatric centres or a centre for vaccinations for children. Neither there are any ambulances or pharmacies. The sick are required to travel seven kilometres to reach Yatta hospitals and health centres in order to receive treatment.

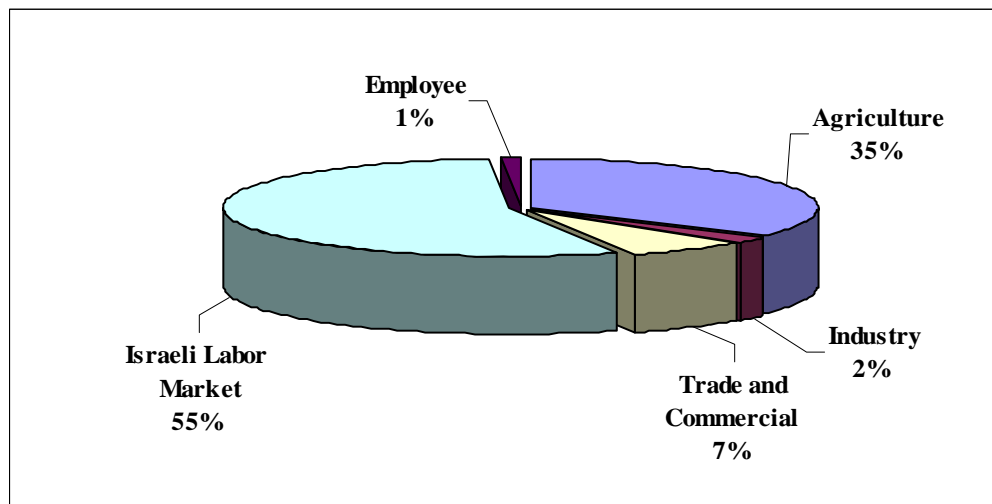
## **Economic Activities**

According to the village profile questionnaire in 2007, more than half of the entire population is working inside the Israeli labor market. The economic base in Khallet Salih indicated also that the residents depend on agricultural activities. Village residents are also engaged in the industrial and trade sectors. Regarding economic institutions there are two groceries serving the village residents.

According to village officials, the economic base of Khallet Salih is distributed as follows:

- The Israeli Labor Market (55%)
- The Agricultural Sector (35%)
- The Trade and Commercial Sector (7%)
- Industrial Sector (2%).
- Employees (government or private institutions) (1%)

**Figure 1: Percentage of economic activity in Khallet Salih village**



Village officials indicated that the unemployment rate in the village reached 65% in 2007. Also the village officials indicated that the social groups in the village most affected by Israeli activities since the Second Intifada are: 1) Previously workers in the Israeli labor market, 2) Small-holding farmers, 3) Families maintaining 6 individuals and more, 4) Small-holding traders.

### Labour Force

According to the PCBS, Population, Housing and Establishment Census- 2007, about 30% of the population ten years and above are economically active persons and 70% are non-economically active persons. Out of the economically active, 91.5% are employed persons and 8.5% are currently unemployed or have never worked. The percentage of males employed is higher than females with 98% for males and 2% for females. The largest group of non-economically active was the housekeeping with form 41.4%, the students form 45.7% of the economically inactive and 12.9% were unable to work or not working and not looking for work or other groups.

Sex	Economically Active				Not Economically Active						Total
	Employed	Currently Unemployed	Unemployed (Never Worked)	Total	Students	House keeping	Unable to work	Not working & Not looking For Work	Other	Total	
M	181	15	1	197	112	-	29	-	7	148	<b>345</b>
F	3	-	1	4	101	193	24	-	-	318	<b>322</b>
<b>T</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>667</b>

Source: PCBS, March 2009. Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, results  
The data included Khallet Salih and Qinan Jaber population

### Agricultural Sector

According to the data collected from the village council in December 2007, 60% of the village land (about 9,000 dunums) is arable lands, of which 600 dunums are unused due to the lack of water and the unfeasibility of agriculture. The reclaimed land in the village was estimated to be 600 dunums. About 35% of the residents depend on rain fed crops due to the shortage of water resources such as springs or water networks. The main crops cultivated in the village are:

- Field Crops: such as wheat, barley, lentil, and common vetch, and it often used as pastures for livestock because of lack of rain.
- Fruit Trees: such as olive trees, almonds trees and gapes trees. The production of the trees is moderate because of the lack of rain but it sufficient for the residents' needs and the surplus of olive oil is exported to Yatta markets.

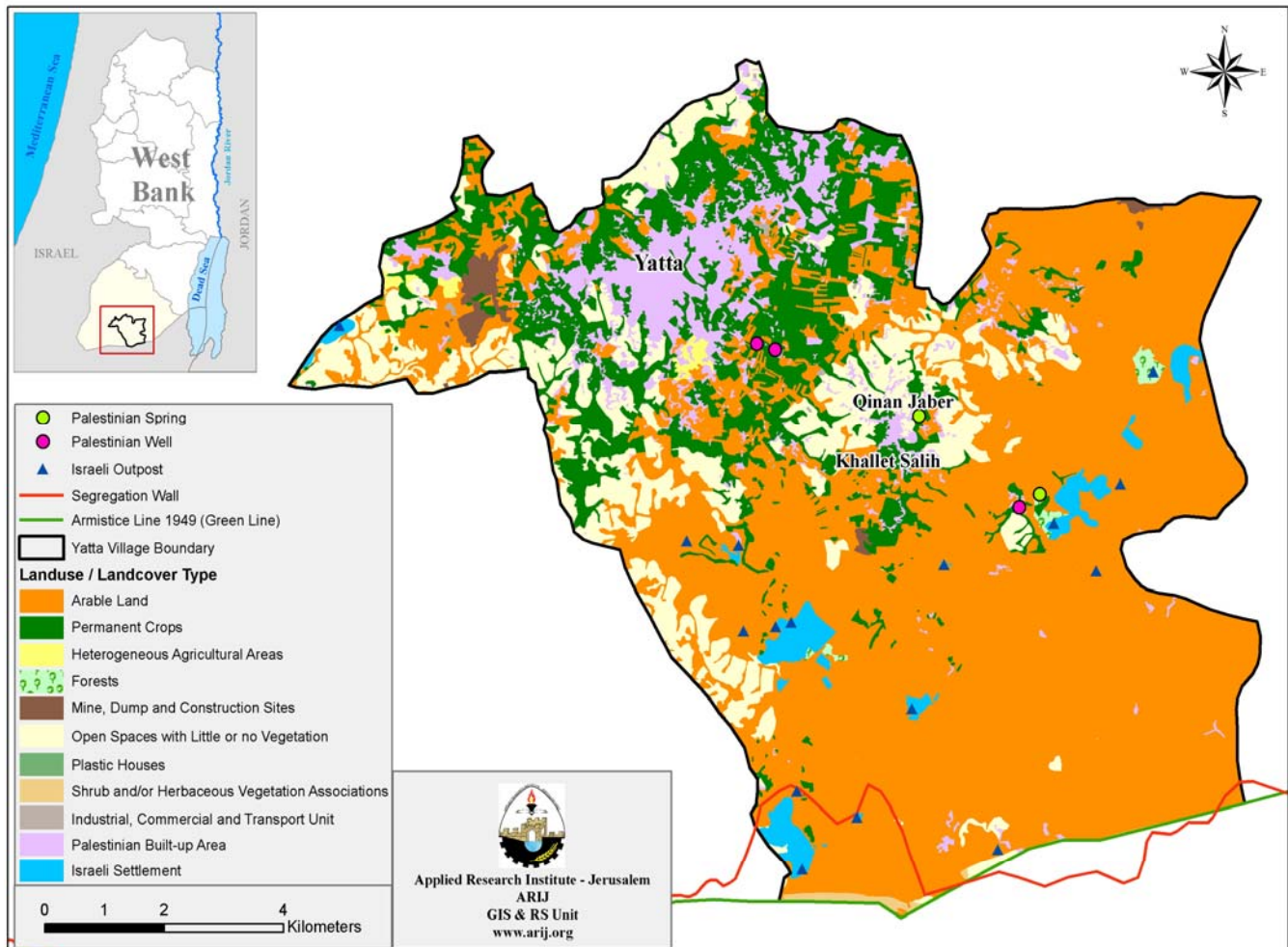
There are no irrigated agriculture crops in the village because of the following:

- Shortage of water source.
- Lacks of invested capital in agriculture projects.
- Lacks of experience and lacks of extension courses for farmers.

In Khallet Salih, the total length of agricultural roads is 9 km; these roads are suitable for driving tractors and other agricultural machinery but are insufficient.

Regarding the livestock in the village, Khallet Salih was considered to be most well known for the rearing and keeping of livestock, but the livestock wealth has decreased because of the increase of feed prices, lack of pastures and the lack of rain, in addition to the Israeli activities, all of which have contributed to the losses in this sector. The number of sheep has decreased to about 1000 and less than 20 of cattle.

**Map 3: Land use/ Land cover and Segregation wall route in Khallet Salih village**



### Institutions and Services

The village council of the village is the only institution in Khallet Salih village and was established in 1997.

## Infrastructure and Natural Resources

- **Telecommunication Services:** Khallet Salih village is not connected to a telecommunication network.
- **Water Services:** There is a water network in Khallet Salih village which was established in 1978, but, since 1997, the network doesn't work because of erosion and a lack of water. The residents depend on cisterns, but they are not sufficient and contain pollutants.

The water sector in the village is suffering from the following problems:

1. Lacks of water network.
  2. Difficulty access of water through tankers.
  3. Drought (Lack of rain).
  4. The high cost of construction wells because the area has rough rocks.
- **Electricity Services:** The village of Khallet Salih has been connected to an electricity network since 1997. The network is established in cooperation with UNDP and the Services Commission in Yatta City. All of the housing units are connected to the network. The electricity service in the village is suffering from the disconnection of electricity sometimes.
  - **Sewage Disposal Facilities:** Khallet Salih village has no sewage network. The residents in the village depend on cesspits or open channels for sewage and wastewater disposal. Khallet Salih village generates 0.0057 MCM of wastewater per year, most of which is disposed of in cesspits. While Qinan Jaber village generates 0.0026 MCM of wastewater per year, all of which is disposed of in cesspits.
  - **Solid Waste Collection Services:** Solid waste management in Khallet Salih is operated by the village council by cooperation with Joint Services Council. The solid waste is collected from the residential area by the council vehicle and is sent to a dumping site (Al Deirat) which is operated by Joint Services Council and is about 11 km from the village. Dumping and burning are the main methods used to dispose of solid waste
  - **Transportation Services:** Khallet Salih village is connected with Yatta City by old roads unsuitable even for travelling by foot; it is in bad condition because the Israeli Forces destroyed it. Regarding the agricultural and internal roads, they are unpaved and are always exposed to erosion in winter every year. Recently the village has been connected to Al Karmil village by a paved road. The transportation sector in the village is suffering from several primary obstacles including the lack of main paved roads, and a scarcity of vehicles and automotive services. In terms of road quality, there is one kilometre of main roads which are paved and in good condition, three kilometres of main roads paved but in poor condition, and five kilometres of main roads are unpaved. In addition there are five kilometres of internal roads that are unpaved. There is about nine kilometres of agricultural roads which are unpaved.

## Impact of the Israeli Occupation

One Israeli settlement constructed to the south of Khallet Salih village, "Sousiya Settlement", occupies about 3,000 dunums of the village's land.

## Development Plans and Projects

Since 2004, one project has been implemented in the village; to surface one kilometre of main road in the village, funded by the Islamic Bank.

## Locality Development Priorities and Needs

According to Khallet Salih village council, the village has been suffering from a shortage of many infrastructural and services needs. Table 4 shows the development priorities and needs in the village.

**Table 4: Development priorities and needs for Khallet Salih village**

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Moderately Needed	Not Needed	Notes
<b>Infrastructural Needs</b>						
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*				10 km ^
2	Construction of New Water Networks	*				4.5 km
3	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks	*				2.5 km
4	Construction of Water Reservoirs	*				1000 m <sup>3</sup>
5	Extending the Water Network to cover New Built up Areas				*	
6	Construction of Sewage Disposal Network	*				
<b>Health Needs</b>						
1	Building of New Clinics or Health Care Centre	*				
2	Rehabilitation of Old Clinics or Health Care Centres				*	
3	Purchasing of Medical Equipments and Tools				*	
<b>Educational Needs</b>						
1	Building of New Schools	*				Elementary & Secondary
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools		*			Elementary
3	Purchasing of New Equipments for Schools	*				
<b>Agriculture Needs</b>						
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural lands	*				300 dunums
2	Building Cisterns	*				30
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock	*				15
4	Veterinary Services	*				
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals	*				
6	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses				*	
7	Field Crops Seeds	*				
8	Plants and Agricultural Supplies	*				

^ 5 km main roads, 3 km internal roads, and 2 km agricultural roads.

The village officials state that the village needs the following projects:

1. Village Council Building: The village need a building for the village council so as they could do their tasks well. The area of the building is about 120 m<sup>2</sup>, ingredient of cement and stone and bricks, and the total cost is estimated by 30,000 US\$.
2. Paved the road between KHALLET SALIH village and Yatta City: With a length of 3 km and width of 6 m, with a total cost equal 110,000 US\$.
3. Establish health clinic: with two beds and an area equal 100 m<sup>2</sup>, ingredient of stone and bricks, with a total cost equal 20,000. The clinic should provide health services and vaccination for children to the residents of the village.
4. Establish new school: consist of 12 classes and fences and playground. The total cost is estimated at 150,000 US\$. The aim of the school is to serve the students in the village and limit the leak of students and increase the education among females.
5. Establish Water Network: for domestic used with a length of 4 km main line and 5 km internal line to provide water for domestic used and limited the pollution in water. The total cost is estimated at 30,000 US\$.
6. Establish 30 harvesting wells for domestic and agriculture use. The lands in the village are rocky, so it cost high prices to establish wells, and some people can't establish wells because of the bad economic situations and the continuous closures.
7. Provide Minibus: There is no transportation between KHALLET SALIH village and Yatta city, so they need a bus to transfer them to their schools and work outside the village. The total cost of the minibus is estimated at 40,000 US\$.
8. Build extra 6 classes and fence for KHALLET SALIH Elementary School: The total cost was estimated at 100,000 US\$. The licenses and plans are almost ready.

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