

Rabud Village Profile



Produced by



The Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem

Funded by



Spanish Cooperation



Azahar program

2009

Acknowledgments

ARIJ hereby expresses its deep gratitude to the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID) for their funding of this project through the Azahar Program.

ARIJ is grateful to the Palestinian officials in the ministries, municipalities, joint services councils, village committees and councils, and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) for their assistance and cooperation with the project team members during the data collection process.

ARIJ also thanks all the staff who worked throughout the past couple of years towards the accomplishment of this work.

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/>

Table of Contents

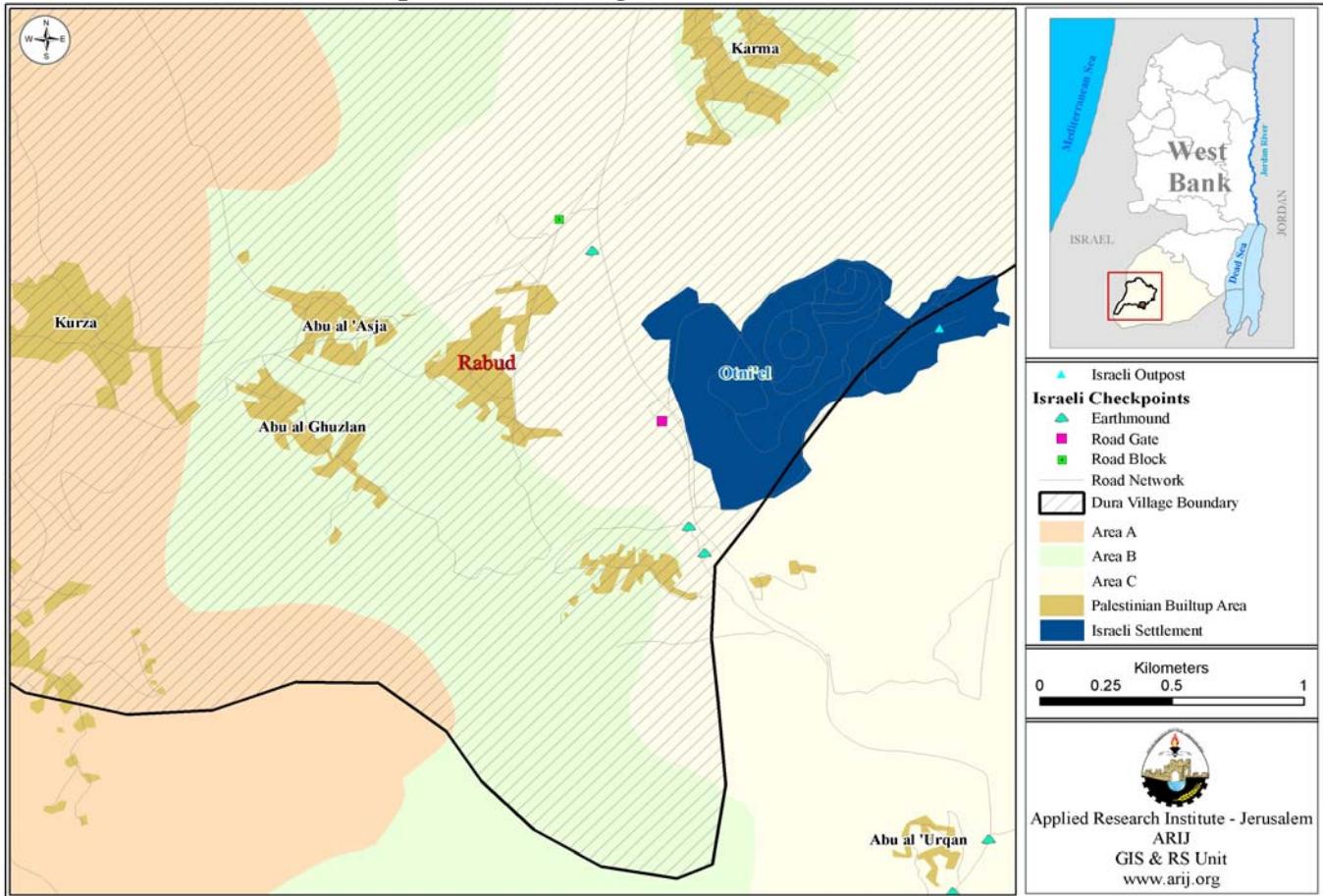
<i>Location and Physical Characteristics</i>	4
<i>History</i>	5
<i>Religious and Archaeological Sites</i>	5
<i>Demography and Population</i>	6
<i>Education</i>	7
<i>Health Status</i>	8
<i>Economic Activities</i>	8
<i>Agricultural Sector</i>	9
<i>Institutions and Services</i>	11
<i>Infrastructure and Natural Resources</i>	11
<i>Impact of Israeli Occupation</i>	12
<i>Development Plans and Projects</i>	12
<i>Locality Development Priorities and Needs</i>	13
<i>References</i>	14

Rabud Village Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Rabud is a village in Dura area located 13 km southwest the city of Hebron in the southern part of the West Bank. It is bordered by the As Samu' village to the east, Karma village to the north, Abu al Urgan village to the south and the Abu al' Asja and Kurza village to the west.

Map 1: Rabud village location and boundaries



The total area of Rabud village is approximately 2,200 dunums, of which 280 dunums are classified as built-up areas, 1,120 dunums as agricultural areas, 190 dunums are forests, 430 dunums uncultivated and open land and 50 dunums of Rabud village have been confiscated by the Israeli forces.

Rabud is located at an elevation of 647 m above sea level. The mean annual rainfall in Rabud is 436 mm, and the average annual temperature is 16 °C, whereas the average annual humidity is 61% (ARIJ GIS).

Rabud village is considered. The village is governed by a Village Council which was established in 1993 with 7 members appointed by the Palestinian Authority (PA); however, this council does not have any formal building. The main operations and responsibilities of the Rabud Village Council include: Infrastructural services including, water, electricity, paved and maintained roads.

History

Rabud has a long history; its history can be dated back to the Canaanite period. The name of Rabud derives from the Canaanite word "Dabier", the original Rabud residents came from Saudi Arabia.

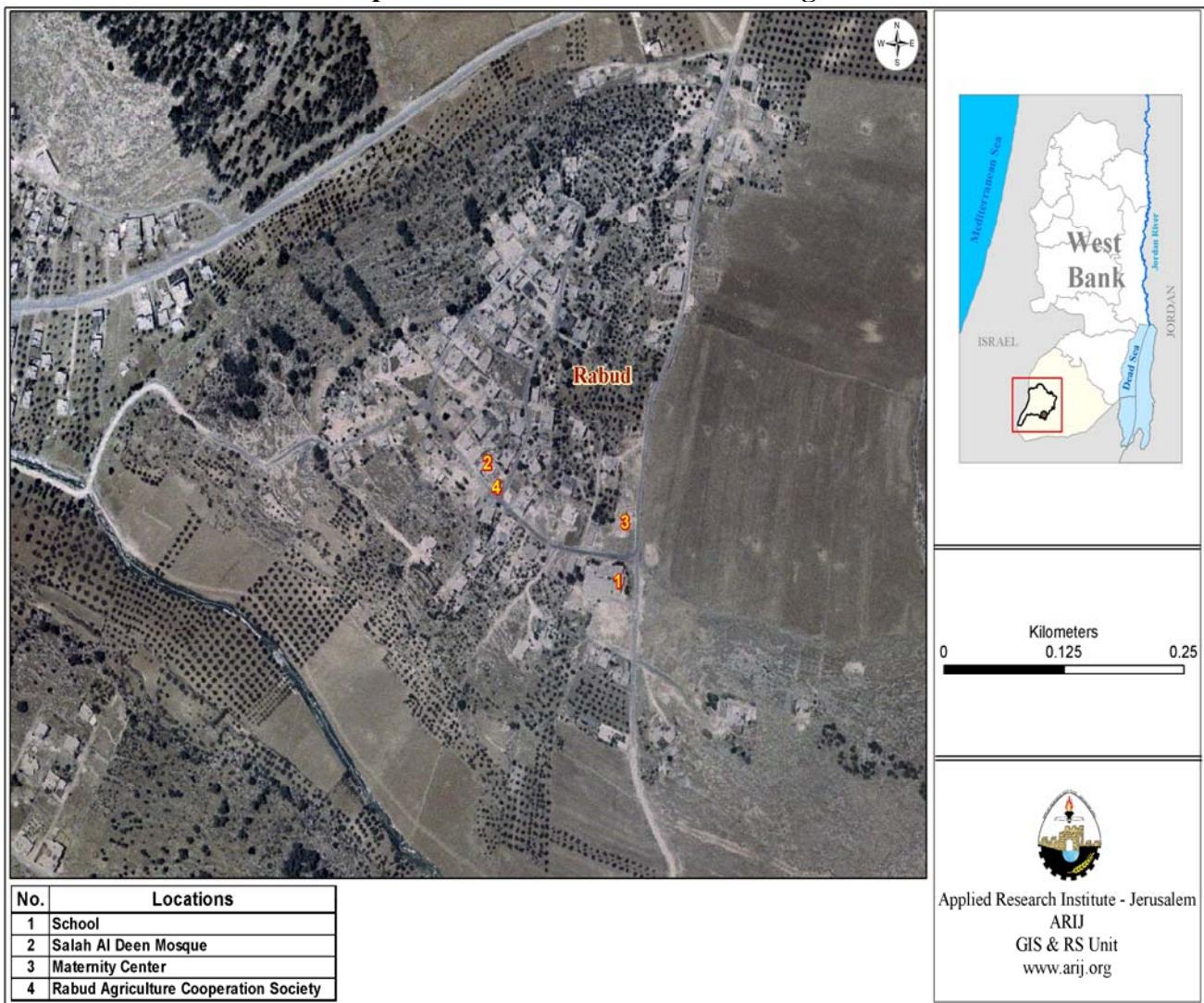
Photo of Rabud



Religious and Archaeological Sites

There is only one main mosque serving the village called 'Salah Al Deen' mosque. There are no other historical sites in Rabud.

Map 2: Main locations in Rabud village



Demography and Population

The total population of Rabud, in 2007, is estimated to be 605. this is an estimate number based on the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) Census of 1997, of which 312 were males and 293 were females.

Age groups and gender

The 2007 census data showed the distribution of Rabud population by age groups and sex. The data shows that 44.4% are less than 15 years old, 52.9% are in the 15-64 age group, and 2.7% are aged 65 years and above. The sex ratio in the village was 97.1 males for every 100 females. Males constitute 49.3% of the population in Rabud. ((This data includes population figures from the villages of Rabud, Abu al 'Asja & Abu AL Ghuzlan, and, Abu al 'Urqan)).

Families

There are four families in Rabud village. These are the: Al-Hreibat, Quteinah, Al-Uqela, Shanan

Education

According to the 2007 PCBS, Population, Housing and Establishment Census final results, about 133 persons (aged 10 years and above) were illiterate. Of these 73% were female. 12.5% of the population could read and write but received no formal schooling. 22.8% had completed elementary education. 29% had completed preparatory education. 15.2% had completed secondary education and 11.8% had completed higher education (See table 1).

Table 1: Rabud population (10 years and above) by sex and educational attainment											
Sex	Illiterate	Can read & Write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PHD	Total
M	36	86	163	209	130	28	83	1	7	-	743
F	97	103	183	231	100	22	38	-	-	-	774
T	133	189	346	440	230	50	121	1	7	-	1,517

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

This data includes population figures from the villages of Rabud, Abu al 'Asja & Abu AL Ghuzlan, and, Abu al 'Urqan

There is just one co-education governmental school in Rabud village, Rabud Elementary Co-education School. The school provides elementary education to the students.

The data of the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education reveals that at the end of 2006/2007 scholastic year there were 193 students, 10 classes, and 13 teachers in Rabud schools.

As of 2006, there are two kindergartens in the village. These two kindergartens provide pre-education to about 45 children, (See table 2).

Table 2: The kindergartens in Rabud by name, number of children and supervising authority			
No.	Kindergarten Name	Number of Children	Supervising Authority
1.	Rabud Kindergarten	20	Private sector
2.	AlNujom Kindergarten	25	Private sector

Source: ARIJ database, 2006

As there is no secondary school educational facility in the village, students are forced to travel ten kilometres to reach Dura, 6 kilometres to reach Adh Dhahiriya, or 3 kilometres to reach Karza to complete their Secondary education. The educational sector in the village is suffering from the following problems:

- Shortage of schools especially secondary schools and shortage of class rooms
- Lack of science laboratories and libraries.
- Lack of playgrounds.

Health Status

Rabud suffers from an absence of health services provided to the residents. The only centre in the village is the centre for Maternity & Pediatrics which provides simple services. There is no ambulance, or pharmacy. This, combined with the distance of medical facilities in neighbouring villages' makes medical treatment inconvenient and difficult: as residents are forced to travel to either Dura village (10 km) or Adh Dhahiriya (20 km).

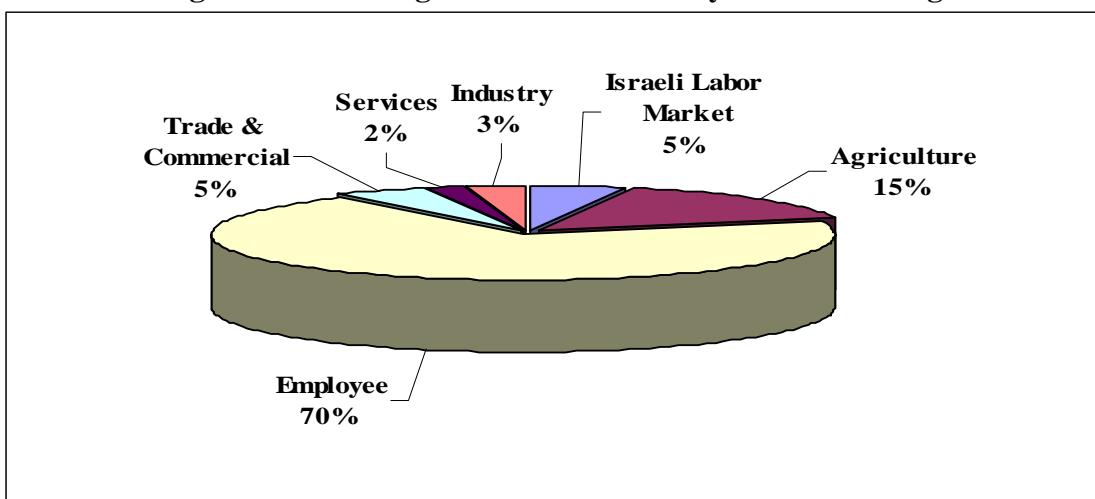
Economic Activities

According to the Hebron localities survey conducted by ARIJ, Rabud residents depend mainly on the public and private sector. Approximately 70% of the workers in the village are engaged in such activity. In addition to that, the residents also depend on; the agriculture sector (15%), the trade sector (5%), Israeli labor market (5%) industry (3%) and services (2%). Additionally there are 3 groceries and one black smith workshop.

According to village officials' estimates, the economic base of the village consists of the following sectors. It is indicated by percentage in the following list and figure 2:

- Employee in Governmental or private sector (70%)
- Agricultural Sector (15%)
- The Israeli Labor Market (5%)
- Trade and the Commercial Sector (5%)
- Industry Sector (3%)
- Services Sector (2%)

Figure 1: Percentage of economic activity in Rabud village



The field survey indicated that the most affected social groups in the village as a result of Israeli restrictions during the Second Intifada were:

1. Small-scale farmers.

2. Previous workers in the Israeli labor market.
3. Families maintaining six individuals and more.
4. Small-scale traders.
5. Housekeeping and children.

Labor Force

According to the 2007 PCBS, Population, Housing and Establishment Census, there were 418 economically active persons in Rabud village, of whom 80.6% were employed. Of 1,099 economically inactive persons in the village, 55.4% were students, 32.6% were housekeeping and 10.4% were unable to work, (see table 3).

Table 3: Rabud population (10 years and above) by sex and employment status											
S e x	Economically Active			Not Economically Active							Total
	Employed	Currently Unemployed	Unemployed (Never Worked)	Total	Students	House keepi ng	Unable to work	Not working & Not looking For Work	Other	Total	
M	306	27	41	374	292	-	66	2	9	369	743
F	31	-	13	44	317	358	48	2	5	730	774
T	337	27	54	418	609	358	114	4	14	1,099	1,517

Source: PCBS, March 2009. Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, results

This data includes population figures from the villages of Rabud, Abu al 'Asja & Abu AL Ghuzlan, and, Abu al 'Urqan

Agricultural Sector

Rabud village lies on a total area of 2,200 dunums. About 1,120 dunums are considered to be arable land; however, only 477 dunums are used for growing crops.

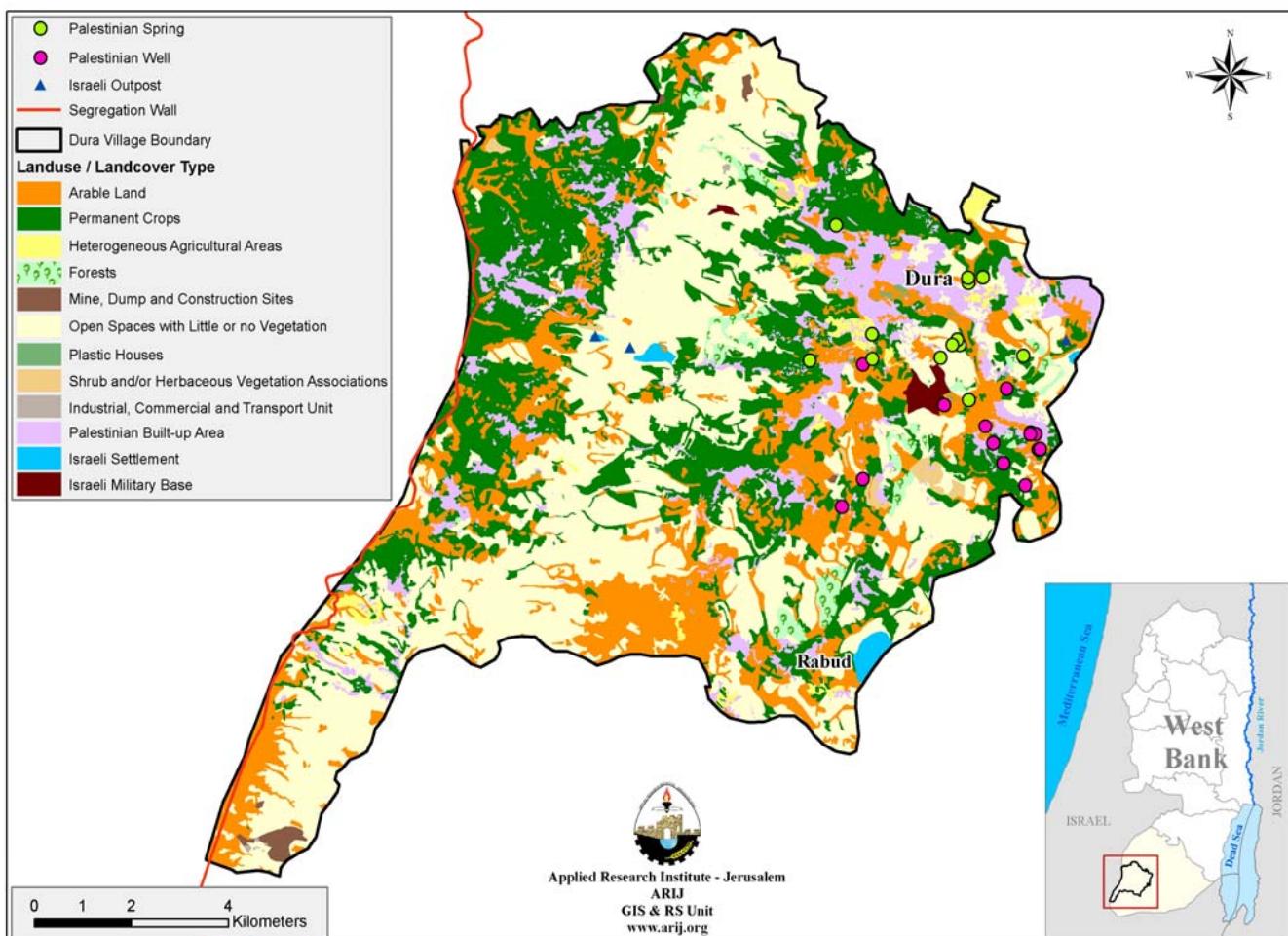
Many elements, such as land confiscation and lack of available investment capital for agricultural development have interfered with the unsuitability of arable farming in the village.

Another important element includes the lack of water resources in the village, as the only main resource for irrigated open cultivation is the harvesting wells.

Table 4: Land Use in Rabud village (dunum)					
Total Area	Arable Land		Built up Area	Forests Area	Open Spaces and Rangelands
	Cultivated Area	Uncultivated Area			
2,200	477.2	642.8	280	190	430

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agricultural (MoA), 2006

Map 3: Land use/land cover in Rabud village



In Rabud, there is one greenhouse (about 0.15 dunums in size), and it is used for growing tomatoes.

Table 5 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Rabud. The fruity vegetables are the most cultivated with an area of about 39 dunums, where the most common vegetables cultivated within this area are squash and snake cucumber.

Table 5: Total area of rain-fed and irrigated open cultivated vegetables in Rabud village (dunum)							
Fruity vegetables		Green legumes		Other vegetables		Total area	
Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.
39	0	1	0	4	0	44	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

There is also a total area of 178 dunums planted with olive trees. Other trees panted in the area are mostly almond trees, fig trees and grape vines (See table 6)

Table 6: Total area of horticulture and olive trees in Rabud village (dunum)

Olives		Stone-fruits		Nuts		Other fruit		Total area	
Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.
178	0	7	0	58	0	30	0	273	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Cereals, in particular wheat and barley, are considered the most cultivated crops; they cover an area of about 88 dunums. The cultivation of forage crops is considered to be very common in the village, and it includes the common vetch and bitter vetch, with an area of about 38 dunums. Lentils are also considered one of the important cultivated field crops in the village and they cover an area of 30 dunums.

Table 7: Total area of field crops cultivated in Rabud village (dunum)													
Cereals		Bulbs		Dry legumes		Seeds		Forage crops		Other crops		Total area	
Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.
88	0	2	0	38	0	0	0	30	0	2	0	160	0

Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated

Rabud Village Council has stated that Rabud residents depend on livestock rearing and dairy production. The data indicates that around 30% of the households keep animals.

Table 8: Livestock in Rabud village							
Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
0	560	480	8	0	46,200	0	0

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

There is about 2000 meters of agricultural road in Rabud, that is suitable for tractors and agricultural hardware but this is largely insufficient and the village needs to construct new roads in order to cover the vast agricultural area of the village

The agricultural sector in Rabud village suffers from many problems. Lack of water and capital are the main obstacles standing in the way of agricultural development. Israeli activities are also accountable; around 200 olive trees, a further 150 dunums, have been confiscated since the beginning of the Second Intifada

Institutions and Services

The main institute in the village is the village council, established in 1993, supervising the village affairs.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Telecommunication services: Rabud village is connected to the telecommunication network. Approximately 40% of the housing units in Rabud are connected to this telephone network.

Water services: Rabud has not been connected to the water network. Cisterns and water tanks provide alternative resources of water network for the residents. A village official cites the problem in the village as regards water status to be the non availability of water network in the village.

Electricity services: The village has been supplied with electricity by the Israeli National Power Electrical Company (Qurtia) since 1990. Approximately 100% of the housing units in

the village are connected to the network. The main problem of the electricity services in the village is the weakness of the current.

Sewage Disposal Facilities: There is no sewage network in Rabud village. All housing units in the village rely on cesspits and an open sewage system.

Solid Waste Collection: There is no solid waste management system in Rabud. Residents dispose of solid waste on random sites.

Transportation services: The village has no transportation services, residents mainly use the Edahreyeh transportation taxi and in another cases they walk and reach near villages by foot. The primary obstacles faces the transportation in the village are:

1. Israeli check points and barriers.
2. The lack of vehicles and automotive services.

In terms of roads, there are 2 kilometers of paved road that are in good condition - of which all are internal. There are 3.4 kilometers of unpaved roads of which 1,400 m are main roads and 2,000 m are agricultural roads.

Impact of Israeli Occupation

Since the beginning of the second Intifada about 50 dunums of the village's land has been confiscated. Rabud is surrounded by Atna'eel Israeli settlement (to the North) and by Route 60 (Israeli bypass road) to the east, which occupies 2000 meters of Rabud total area.

Development Plans and Projects

The village council in Rabud has prepared a simple plan for the development of the village. The village has implemented three projects in the village as shown in the table below.

Table 9: Development plans and projects in Rabud village			
No.	Project name	Type	Funded by
1	Paved roads (entrance of the village)	Infrastructure	Agricultural Relief Committee
2	Paved internal roads	Infrastructure	Islamic Development Bank
3	Construction of walls surrounding Rabud school	Infrastructure	Holland and Norwegian project

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

According to Rabud village council the village suffers from a shortage of many infrastructural services. Table 10 shows the development priorities in the village.

Table 10: Development Priorities and Needs in Rabud village

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Moderately Needed	Not Needed	Notes
Infrastructural Needs						
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*				Internal roads: 1500m
2	Construction of New Water Networks	*				2 k.m
3	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks			*		
4	Construction of Water Reservoirs	*				1500m ³
5	Extending the Water Network to cover New Built up Areas			*		
6	Construction of Sewage Disposal Network	*				
Health Needs						
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				*	
Educational Needs						
1	Building of New Schools	*				
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools	*				Elementary
3	Purchasing of New Equipments for Schools		*			
Agricultural Needs						
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural lands	*				300 dunum
2	Building Cisterns	*				30
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock	*				20
4	Veterinary Services		*			
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals		*			
6	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses		*			No water
7	Field Crops Seeds	*				
8	Plants and Agricultural Supplies		*			

References:

- Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem (ARIJ). *GIS Database*. 2006-2009.
- Ministry of Agriculture. *Agricultural Status Database in Hebron Governorate*. 2006.
- Ministry of Higher Education. *Educational Status Database*. 2006-2007.
- Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. *Population, Housing and Establishment Census- Final Results*. Ramallah, Palestine. 1997 -2007.