

Imneizil 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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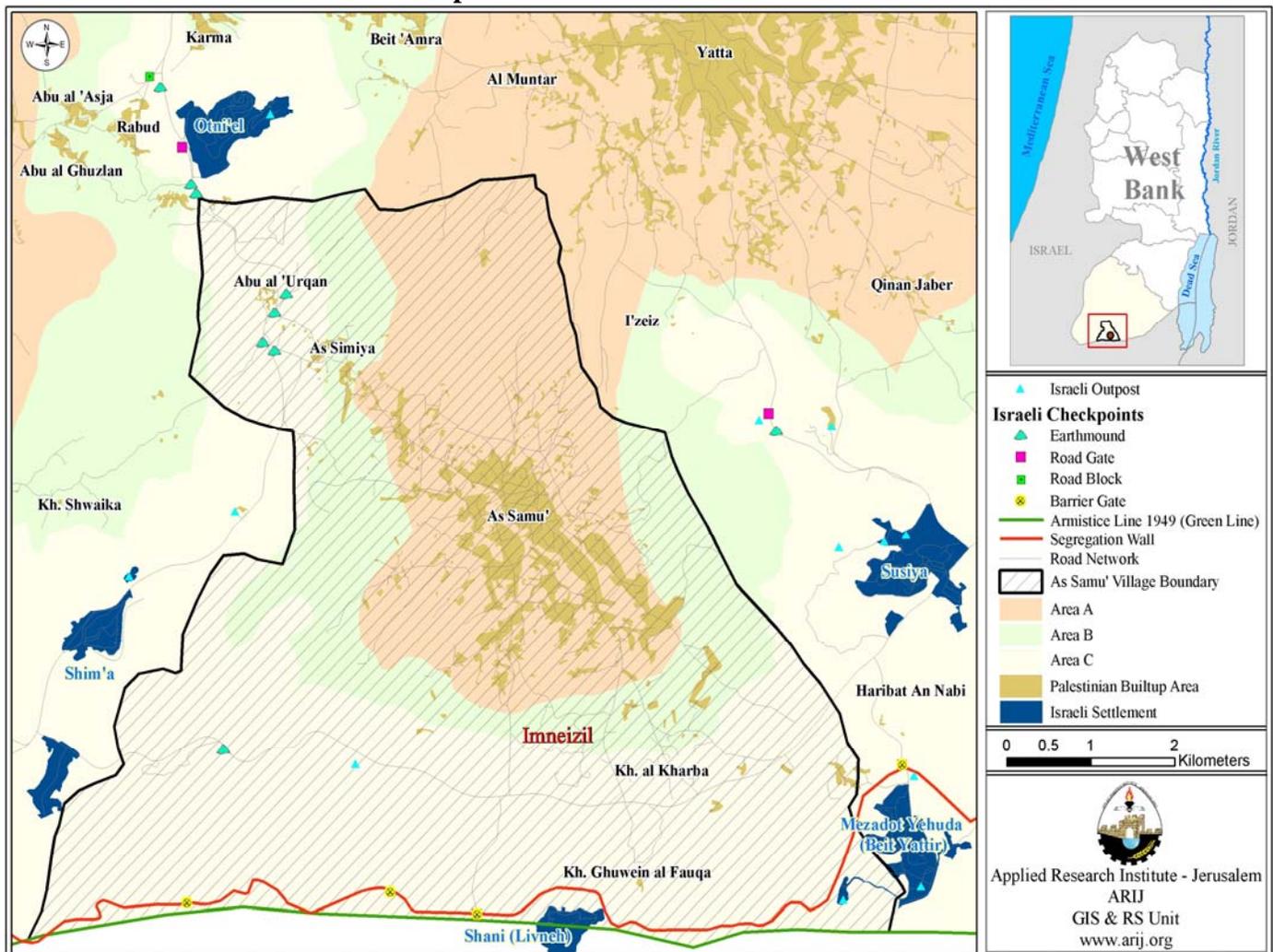
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Imneizil Village Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Imneizil is a village in the Yatta area which is located 17 km south-west of Hebron city, in the southern part of the West Bank. It is bordered by Al Khaldeyeh village to the East, Wad Ali Ismaeil to the North, the Green line to the South and the Bypass road to the West (See Map 1).

Map 1: Imneizil location and borders



The total area of Imneizil village is approximately 5,000 dunums. 1,000 dunums are classified as 'built up' area; whilst 1,500 dunums are agricultural land and 2,500 dunums had been confiscated by Israeli forces. The village has a master plan for 2,500 dunums of village land.

Imneizil lies at an elevation of 698 m above Sea level. The mean annual rainfall in Imneizil village is 306 mm; the average annual temperature is 18° C, and the average annual humidity is 61% (ARIJ GIS).

Imneizil village is considered to be a rural area as it meets the criteria relevant to rural areas. The village is governed by a village council which was established in 1948, which comprises of five members without paid employees. There are no services provided by the village council.

History

The history of Imneizil dates back to Roman period. The residents of Imneizil are origin inhabitants who came from Yatta city. According to the ministry of local authorities Imneizil includes Haribat an Nabi village (هريبة النبي).

Photo of Imneizil village



Religious and Archaeological Sites

In Imneizil village, there is only one mosque “Imneizil Mosque”. In terms of archeological sites, there are no archaeological sites in the village.

Demography and Population

According to the 2007 Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) Census, the total population of Imneizil village was 390 inhabitants, of the total Imneizil population, 204 were males and 186, females. The number of households and housing units in Imneizil village were 49 and 59 respectively.

Age groups and gender

The 2007 Census showed Imneizil village distribution of population by age group and sex. The results indicated that 53.7% of the total population were less than 15 years, 42.6% of the total population was in the age group 15-64 years and 3.7% of the total population was 65 year and above. The sex ratio in Imneizil is 110 males per 100 females. In terms of percentage, males constitute 52.4% of the total population.

Families

All the residents of Imneizil belong to one main family- the Rasheed family .

Education

According to the 2007 PCBS, Population, Housing and Establishment Census final results, about 40 persons (10 years and above) were illiterate in the village. Of these 80% were females. 32.5% of the population could read and write but received no schooling; 24.2% had completed elementary education; 20.4% had completed preparatory education; and 6.3% had completed secondary education and higher education (See table 1).

Sex	Illiterate	Can read & write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Total
M	8	44	34	28	5	-	1				120
F	32	34	24	21	7	2					120
T	40	78	58	49	12	2	1				240

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

According to field survey data, there is one school supervised by the Government sector in Imneizil village, "Imneizil Elementary Co-Education School".

The data of the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education reveals that at the end of year 2006/2007 scholastic year there were 111 students, 7 classes, and 9 teachers in Imneizil School.

Field survey data indicated that there is no kindergarten in Imneizil village and, as there is no secondary school in Imneizil village, most of the students are required to complete their secondary education in Es-Samu' village, which is about 8 km away.

The main problems facing the educational status in Imneizil village are:

- The lack of classes in the school
- The lack of teachers.

Health Status

Imneizil village has one health center but it is not open; so the village lacks health services and pharmacies. In emergency cases residents of Imneizil get health services from neighboring villages including Yatta city (12 km) as well as Es-Samu' village. The village council officials cite that the main obstacles facing the health sector in the village is:

- The lack of health clinics.
- The lack of doctors in the village.

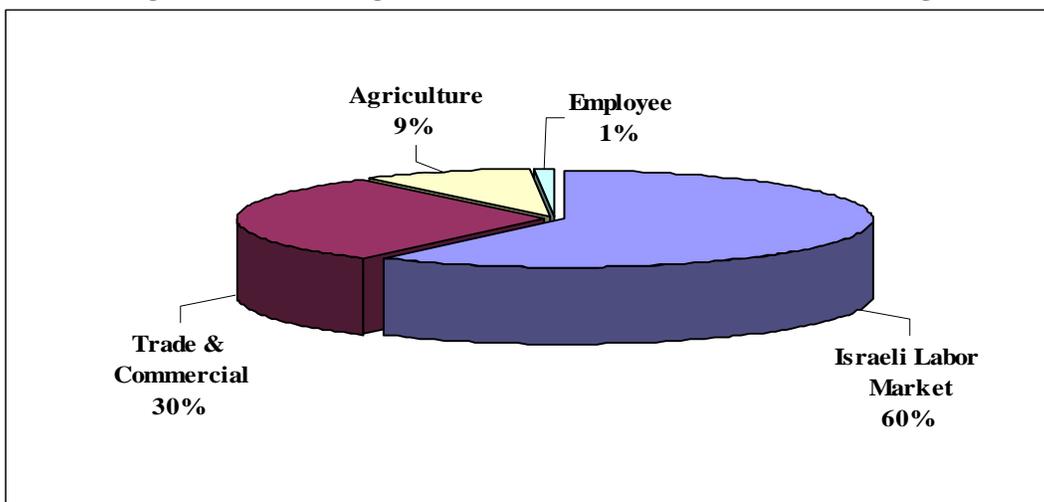
Economic Activities

According to Hebron localities surveys conducted by ARIJ, Imneizil residents depend mainly on the Israeli labor market sector. Approximately 60% of the workers in the village are engaged in such activity. In addition, there are also a significant proportion of Imneizil residents depending on the trade sector in agriculture (30%). Also, the residents depend on agricultural activities (9%) and the public and the private sector (1%). Regarding economic institutions, the village has only one grocery serving the residents.

According to village officials' estimates, the economic base of the village consists of the following sectors:

- The Israeli Labor Market (60%)
- The Trade and Commercial Sector (30%)
- The Agricultural Sector (9%).
- Employees (in government or private institutions) (1%).

Figure 1: Percentage of economic activities in Imneizil village



The survey also indicated that unemployment in the village reached 90% as of 2006, indicating the severity of the economic situation in the village. Data indicated that the most affected of social groups in the village as a result of Israeli restrictions during the Second Intifada were:

1. Workers previously employed on the Israeli labor market.
2. Families maintaining 6 individuals or more.
3. Small-holding farmers.
4. Small-holding traders.
5. Housekeeping and children.

Labor Force

According to the 2007 PCBS, Population, Housing and Establishment Census, there were 48 economically active persons in Imneizil village, of whom 66.7% were employed. Of 192 economically inactive persons in the village, 41.1% were students, 46.9% were housekeeping and 12% were unable to work, (see table 2).

Sex	Economically Active				Not Economically Active						Total
	Employed	Currently Unemployed	Unemployed (Never work)	Total	Student	House keeping	Unable to work	Not working & Not looking for Work	Others	Total	
M	32	-	15	47	43	18	-	8	4	73	120
F	-	-	1	1	36	72	-	7	4	119	120
T	32	-	16	48	79	90	-	15	8	192	240

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

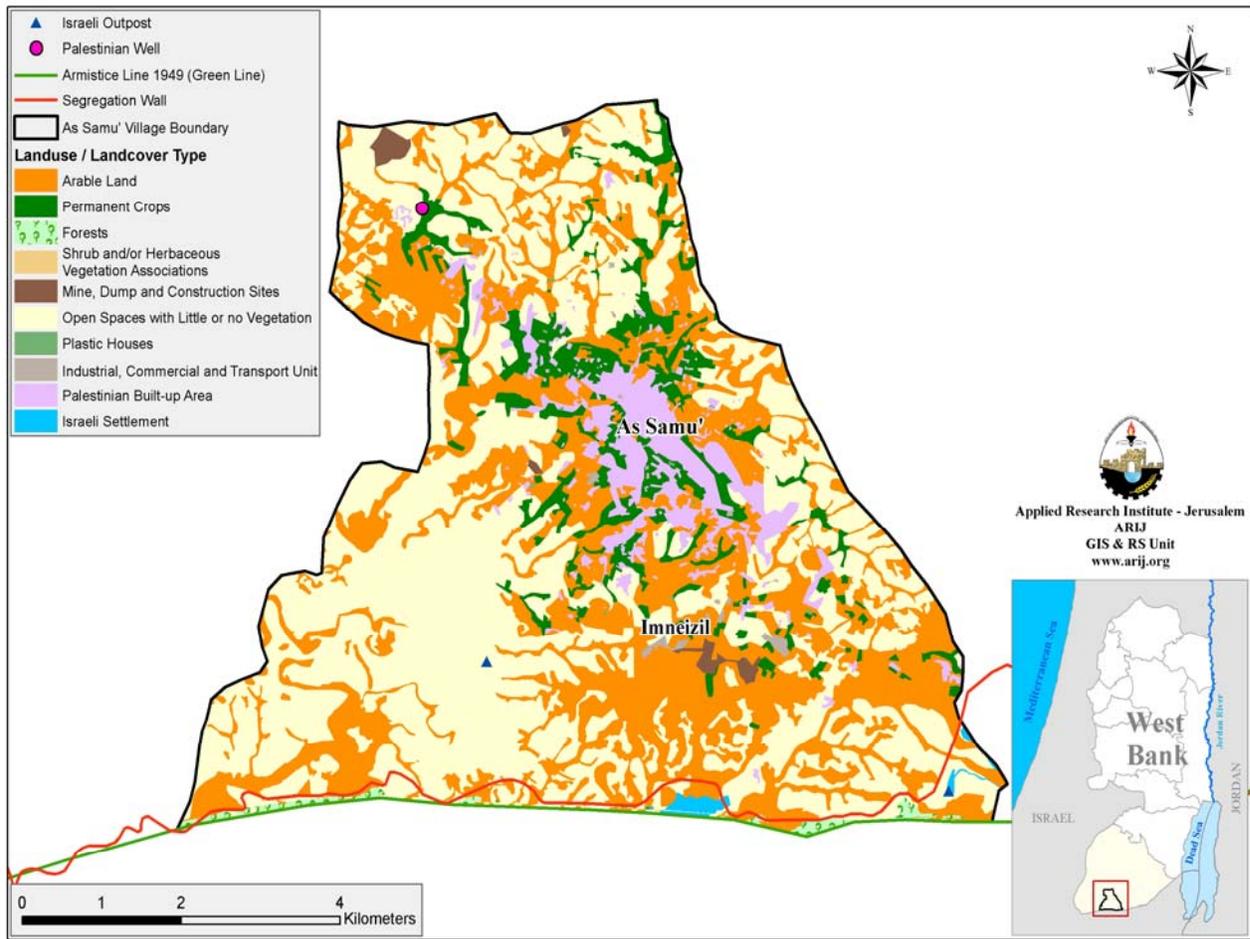
Agricultural Sector

Due to limitation of agriculture in the Imneizil village most of the residents depend on work in the Israeli labor market. In spite of that the village residents also work in agricultural activities, especially the cultivation of rain fed crops. The total arable land in the village is estimated to be 1500 dunums, but unfortunately most of this land is not utilized due to the shortage of water, lack of capital and unfeasibility of agricultural production. The main crops cultivated in the village are olive trees and field crops like wheat, barley and lentil vetch.

The field data indicated that the residents of Imneizil village rear and keep livestock. The data reveals that about 70% of the village residents keep livestock, in total there are 3000 sheep and 3000 goats. In spite of there being about 3 km of agricultural roads in the village, they are unpaved and only suitable for animal use and these roads are not sufficient for development of the agricultural sector in the village.

The Israeli procedures also affected the agricultural sector in Imneizil village; about 500 dunums of land have been destroyed by Israeli forces. Since the beginning of the second intifada in 2000, the Israeli forces have uprooted 500 olive trees, 200 vines, 100 stone fruit trees and 50 fig trees.

Map 2: Land use/ Land cover and segregation wall route in Imneizil



Institutions and Services

The main institution in the village is the village council, which was established in 1948.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Telecommunication Services: Imneizil village has not yet been connected to a telecommunication network.

Water Services: Imneizil village is not connected to a water network. The alternative resources of water in the village are the cisterns and water tankers. Village officials cite the greatest problem in the village regarding water status to be the non-existing water network.

Electricity Services: Imneizil village is not connected yet to electricity network because Israeli authorities refused to extend the network

Sewage Disposal Facilities: As the village is not connected to the sewage disposal network, wastewater is disposed of in cesspits.

Solid Waste Collection Services: As there are no solid waste services in the village, residents dispose of solid waste on random burning sites. The village suffers environmental problems due to the sewage of the Israeli settlements surrounding the village.

Transportation Facilities: In terms of road quality, 6.5 kilometers are unpaved roads of which 1,500 m are main roads, 2,000 m are internal roads and 3,000 m are agricultural roads.

The village has no transportation facilities, therefore residents have to walk or use tractors and livestock. The primary obstacles to transportation in the village are:

1. Israeli check points and barriers.
2. The lack of maintenance of main roads
3. The lack of vehicles and automotive services.

Impact of the Israeli Occupation

Since the beginning of the second Intifada about 2500 dunums of the village's land have been confiscated. Imneizil is surrounded by Suseah Israeli settlement (مستوطنة سوسيه) to the North which occupies 5,000 dunums; Beit Yateer (بيت يتير) to the South which occupies 3,500 dunums, and Yacoub Bin Dalieh checkpoint (نقطة يعقوب بن دالية) to the East occupying 1,500 dunums of the total area of Imneizil.

In addition to these restrictions, the village is subjected to two permanent checkpoints, three earth mound roadblocks and one bypass road. Since the beginning of the second Intifada ten houses have been destroyed by Israeli Forces.

In terms of the Segregation Wall, its construction around the village began in 2005, where the Wall surrounded the village from the South with three kilometres length in the land of the village on village land, and an additional three kilometres planned for construction on village land. The type of Wall in the village is made of wire. Approximately 1 km of Imneizil land was confiscated to construct the Wall and five houses, near the wall, have been served with military demolition orders.

Development Plans and Projects

Imneizil village council has implemented many projects since 2004, these include:

No.	Project name	Type	Funded by
1	Building cisterns	Infrastructure	Hebron region Association (جمعية اقليم الخليل)
2	Building health clinic	Infrastructure	Hebron region Association (جمعية اقليم الخليل)

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

According to Imneizil village council the village has suffered from a shortage of many infrastructural and service needs. Table 4 below shows the development priorities and needs in the village.

Table 4: Development priorities and needs for Imneizil village						
No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Moderately Needed	Not Needed	Notes
Infrastructural Needs						
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*				6.5 km ^
2	Construction of New Water Networks	*				2 km
3	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks				*	
4	Construction of Water Reservoirs	*				500 m ³
5	Extending the Water Network to cover New Built up Areas	*				2 km
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	*				Secondary
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools	*				Elementary
3	Purchasing of New Equipments for Schools	*				
Agriculture Needs						
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural lands	*				1000 dunums
2	Building Cisterns	*				30 cisterns
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock	*				25 barracks
4	Veterinary Services	*				
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals	*				
6	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses				*	
7	Field Crops Seeds	*				
8	Plants and Agricultural Supplies	*				

^ 1,500 m are main roads, 2,000 m internal roads, and 3,000 m agricultural roads.

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