

# Khallet al Maiyya Village Profile



**Prepared by**



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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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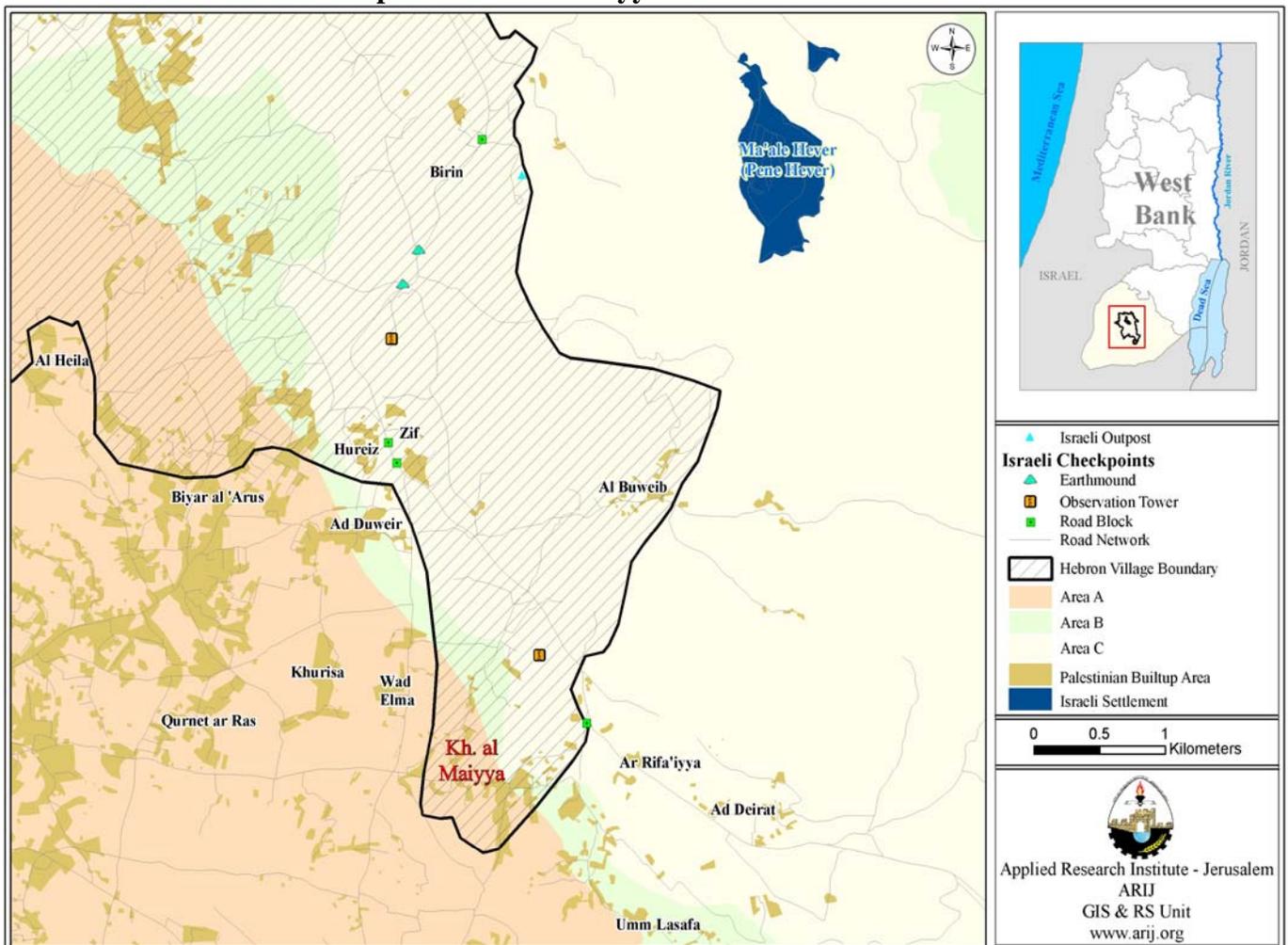
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## *Khallet al Maiyya Village Profile*

### Location and Physical Characteristics

Khallet al Maiyya is a village in the Yatta area. Khallet al Maiyya is located 10 km south of Hebron city in the southern part of the West Bank. It is bordered by Umm Lasafa village to the East, Qurnet ar Ras village and Route 60 (Israeli bypass road) to the North, Al Hadadyia village to the West, and Al Karmil village to the South (See map 1).

**Map 1: Khallet al Maiyya location and borders**



The total area of Khallet al Maiyya is estimated to be around 25,000 dunums, of which 5,000 dunums are classified as 'built up' area, 15,000 dunums as agricultural areas, 5,000 dunums open space and forest area.

The village is located on a mountain area to the south of Yatta city, at an elevation of 783 m above sea level. The mean annual rainfall is 370 mm and the average annual temperature is 16 °C. The average annual humidity in the village is 61.5 % (ARIJ GIS).

Khallet al Maiyya is considered a rural area as it meets the criteria relevant to rural areas. The village is governed by a village council which was established in 1997; the council consists of three members and no paid employees.

The services provided by the village council are:

1. Infrastructural services: providing electricity, water, and collecting solid waste.
2. Social and human services.

## **History**

The history of Khallet al Maiyya dates back to the Canaanite period, and its name is an ancient name. The origin of the residents of Khallet al Maiyya is from Yatta and Halhul.

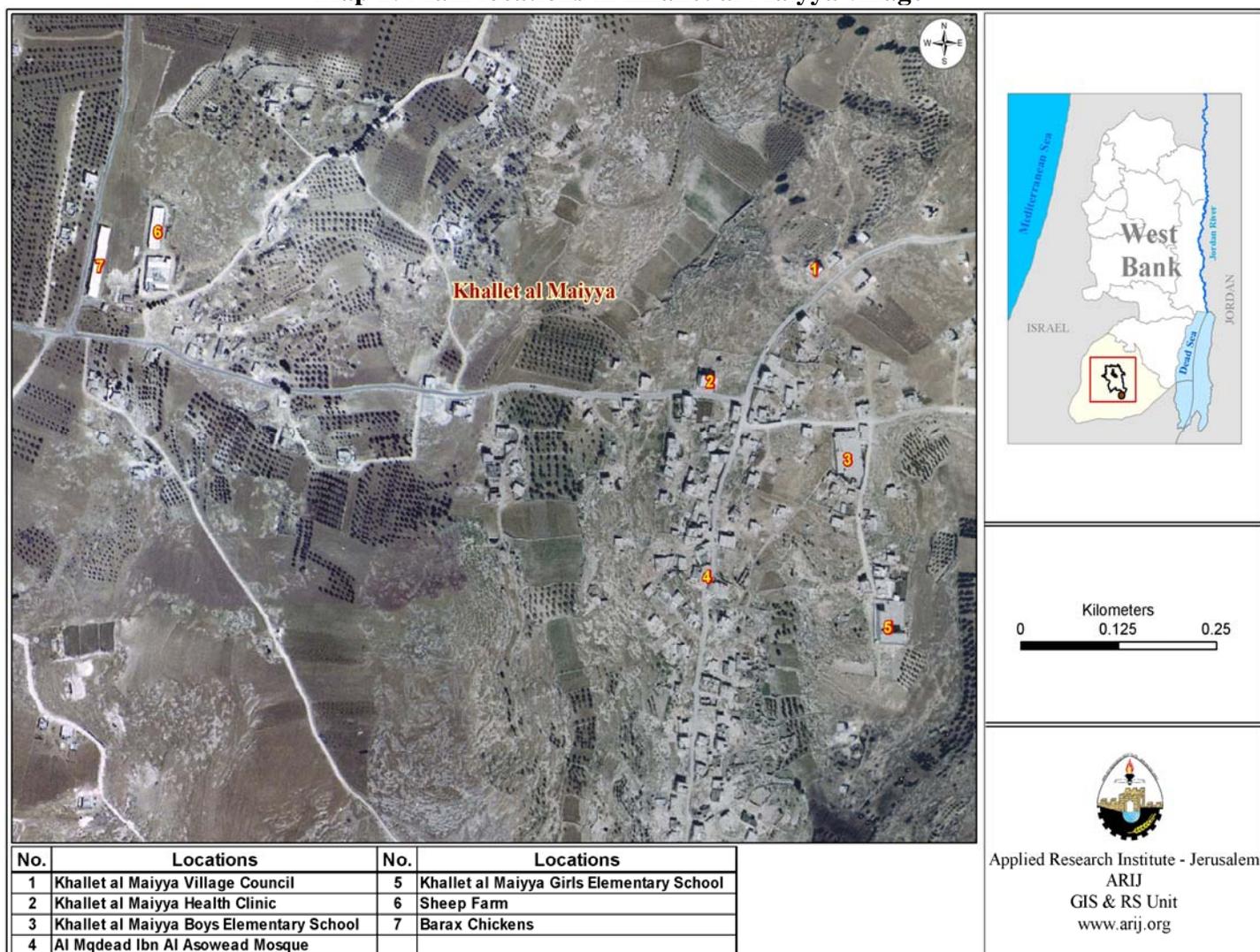
**Photo of Khallet al Maiyya Village**



## **Religious and Archaeological Sites**

In terms of religious establishments, there is only one mosque in the village, “Al Mqdead Ibin Al Asowead Mosque”. In terms of historical sites, there are no historical sites in the village.

Map 2: Main locations in Khallet al Maiyya village



## Demography and Population

According to the 2007 Population Census implemented in Palestine by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Khallet al Maiyya village was 1,412 people, of which 722 were males and 690 were females. There were 187 households resident in 188 housing units (2007 Census).

### Age Groups and Gender

The 2007 Census data reveals the classification of population of Khallet al Maiyya village by age group and sex. Census data showed that 52.9% are less than 15 years, 45% are in the age group 15-64 years and 1.8% is 65 years and above. The sex ratio in the village were 104.6 males for every 100 females. In terms of percentage, males constituted 51.1% of the population, and females constituted 48.9%.

## Families

The population of Khallet al Maiyya is comprised of the following main families: Abu Fenaar, Najaar, Jbour, Abu Hmead, and Gafey (Hosheh) family.

## Education

According to the (PCBS), Population, Housing and Establishment Census 2007 results, about 12.6% of Khallet al Maiyya residents were illiterates, of whom women comprised 65.1% of the total. 31.5% of residents could read and write although they had not received formal education, 28.9% had completed elementary education, 16.7% had completed preparatory education and 9% had completed secondary education. Table 1 shows the education status in Khallet al Maiyya by sex and education attainment in 2007.

Sex	Illiterate	Can read & write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Total
M	38	155	125	80	47	1	6	-	-	-	452
F	71	118	126	65	31	4	1	-	-	-	416
<b>T</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>868</b>

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

In Khallet al Maiyya village, there are two schools as of the 2006/2007 scholastic year. One school for Boys which is Khallet al Maiyya Boys Elementary School and one for girls which is Khallet al Maiyya Girls Elementary School. The two schools are supervised by the government sector, providing elementary education. In the same scholastic year there were 782 students (388 male and 394 female), 31 teachers and 23 classes (See table 2)

		Government	Private	Total
<b>Male</b>	No. of Schools	1	0	<b>1</b>
	No. of class	11	0	<b>11</b>
	No. of Teachers	16	0	<b>16</b>
	No. of Students	388	0	<b>388</b>
<b>Female</b>	No. of Schools	1	0	<b>1</b>
	No. of class	12	0	<b>12</b>
	No. of Teachers	15	0	<b>15</b>
	No. of Students	394	0	<b>394</b>

As there are no preparatory and secondary schools in Khallet al Maiyya village, all students in these levels are required to complete their school education in Yatta schools, which are about 3 km away.

The education status in the village suffers from many problems, including shortage of schools especially secondary education, lack of labs and computers and the lack of funds to develop the schools.

**Health Status**

There are two health centers in Khallet al Maiyya village; one is Khallet al Maiyya Health Center providing general health services and the second being a Maternity & Pediatric Center which provides health services and care to the women and children in the village. The two centers are supervised by the governmental sector. However, the village lacks private physician’s clinics, pharmacies, labs and an ambulance.

In emergency cases, patients have to travel a distance of 3 km to reach Yatta city for medical treatment and health services.

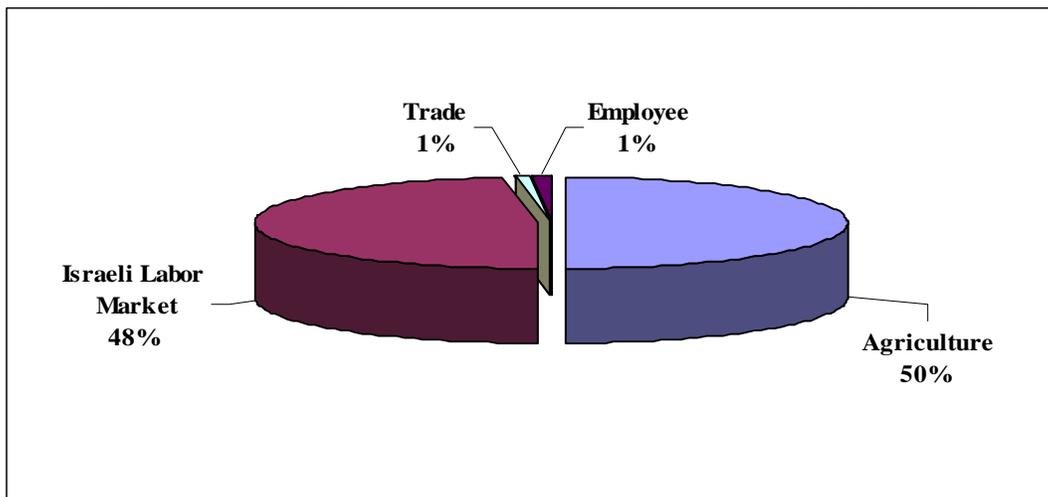
**Economic Activities**

Most residents of Khallet al Maiyya depend mainly on the agricultural sector or Israeli labor market. According to the field survey data about half of the total population in the working age is engaged in agricultural activities and almost another half of the residents are engaged in the Israeli labor market. In addition to that, there are four groceries and one services shop.

The data collected from the Village Council revealed that the shares of the population working in various sectors of economy in the village were as listed below:

- The agricultural sector (50%),
- Israeli labour market (48%).
- Trade sector (1%).
- Employees in governmental or private institutions (1%),

**Figure 1: Percentage of economic activity in Khallet al Maiyya village**



Based on the ARIJ survey conducted in 2007 in Hebron Governorate localities, the unemployment rate in KHALLET al Maiyya village stood at 60%. The survey data also indicated that the social groups most affected in the village by Israeli restrictions during the second Intifada were: 1) Small-holding farmers, 2) Workers previously employed in the Israeli market, 3) Families maintaining 6 or more individuals, 4) Small traders and 5) Housewives and children.

### Labour Force

According to PCPS, Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007 results, 63% of the total population of KHALLET al Maiyya were of working age (i.e. 10 years and above); 255 people (29.4%) were economically active (in the labour force), and 613 people (70.6%) were economically inactive (outside the labour force). The economically active people were 95.7% male, and around 63.5% of them were involved in work and activities. Of the economically inactive, 52.4% were students and 36.5% were housekeeping (See Table 3).

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	154	78	12	244	170	2	18	-	18	208	<b>452</b>
F	8	-	3	11	151	222	11	-	21	405	<b>416</b>
<b>T</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>868</b>

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

### Agricultural Sector

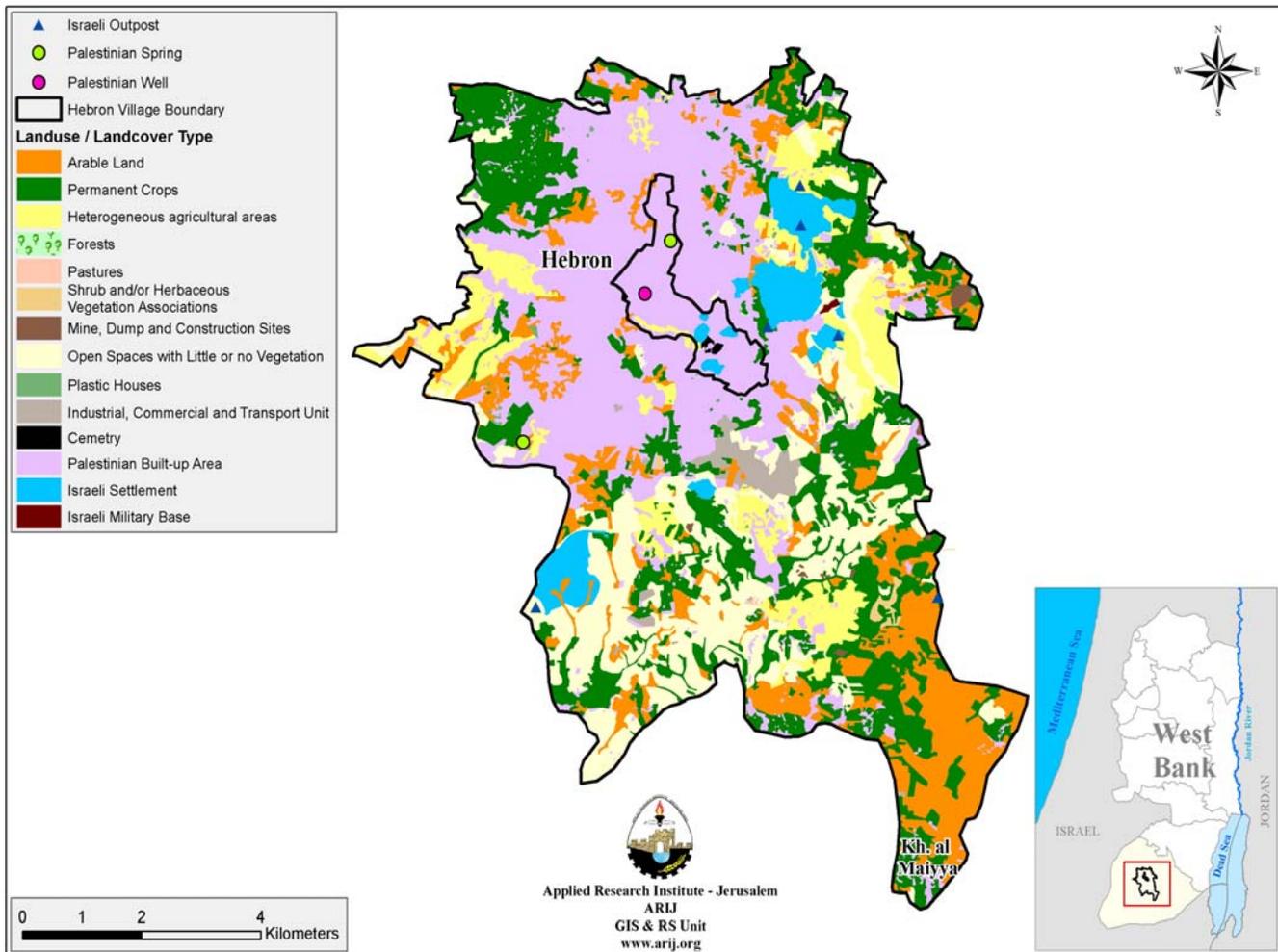
KHALLET al Maiyya is mainly dependent on the agricultural sector. About 50% of the total population is engaged in agricultural activities and the village has a large area of land, most of which is arable (15,000 dunums). There are about 130 dunums of arable land which are unutilized due to the shortage of capital and water and are unfeasible for agriculture. The main crops cultivated in the village are field crops, olive trees, grapes and almonds trees.

Most of the crops in KHALLET al Maiyya are rain fed, but the field survey data indicated that the farmers also depend on cisterns to irrigate their crops.

In spite of there being about one km of agricultural roads in KHALLET al Maiyya suitable for driving tractors and other agricultural machines, they are insufficient and the village is in need of the construction of new roads in order to cover the vast agricultural area in the village.

Data collected from KHALLET al Maiyya village Council indicates that the village residents depend on livestock rearing and dairy production. In total there are about 15 cattle, 1500 sheep and 500 goats and 30% of the village households keep domestic animals. Therefore, the village is directly impacted by the high price of livestock feed.

Map 3: Land use/ Land cover and Segregation wall route in Khallet al Maiyya village



## Institutions and Services

The main institution in the village is the Khallet al Maiyya Village Council and it was established in 1997. The Council takes over social welfare and public services in the village.

## Infrastructure and Natural Resources

- **Telecommunication Services:** Khallet al Maiyya is connected to a telecommunication network, and about 1% of the housing units are connected to it.
- **Water Services:** Khallet al Maiyya village is not connected to a water network. The alternative resource of water in the village is cisterns. The main problem of water status in the village is the unavailability of a water network.

- **Electricity Services:** Khallet al Maiyya has been connected to an electricity network since 1987. Approximately all housing units in the village are connected to the network. Khallet al Maiyya village council manages the distribution of electricity which is supplied by the Israeli National electricity company.
- **Sewage Disposal Facilities:** There is no sewage network, and the bulk of domestic and wastewater is discharged and disposed of in cesspits.
- **Solid Waste Collection Services:** Khallet al Maiyya village is a member in Yatta Joint Services Council, so the solid waste management is operated by the village council and Yatta Joint Services Council. The solid waste is collected by a special vehicle owned by the Yatta Joint Services Council and transported from the residential areas in the village to special dumping site (Al Deirat) which is 2 km from the built-up area. They dispose of solid waste by burning or burying it. Nevertheless, about one ton of solid waste is generated daily in the village.
- **Transportation Facilities:** Six illegal vehicles provide transportation services in Khallet al Maiyya. Village officials state that the residents travel by using private cars that are unsuitable for use on the main roads. 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 are 3 kilometres of main roads which paved yet not in good condition, and 2 kilometres of main roads which are un-surfaced. In addition to this there is one kilometre of internal road that is unpaved and there is one kilometres of agricultural road that is unpaved.

## **Impact of the Israeli Occupation**

As with many Palestinian localities in Yatta area, Khallet al Maiyya is subject to many Israeli procedures. Khallet al Maiyya is surrounded by an Israeli military base and bypass road to the North and by Israeli settlement (Moan) to the East and, in addition to these procedures, the village is also closed by an earth mound at the entrance of the village.

## **Development Plans and Projects**

Since 2004, the Village Council had implemented one project in the village which was to build the village council building, funded by the European Union.

## Locality Development Priorities and Needs

According to Khamlet al Maiyya Village Council, the village suffers from shortages in many infrastructural and service requirements. Table 4 shows the development priorities and needs in the village.

<b>Table 4: The development priorities and needs in Khamlet al Maiyya village</b>						
No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Moderately Needed	Not Needed	Notes
<b>Infrastructural Needs</b>						
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*				7 km ^
2	Construction of New Water Networks	*				10 km
3	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks				*	
4	Construction of Water Reservoirs	*				2000 cubic meter
5	Extending the Water Network to cover New Built up Areas	*				2 km
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>Agricultural Needs</b>						
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural lands	*				1500
2	Building Cisterns	*				30 cisterns
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock	*				30
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, 1 km internal roads and 1 km Agriculture roads

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- Ministry of Agriculture. *Agricultural Status Database in Hebron Governorate*. 2006.
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- Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. *Population, Housing and Establishment Census- Final Results*. Ramallah, Palestine. 1997 -2007.