

Khirbet Ar Rahwa 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/>

Table of Contents

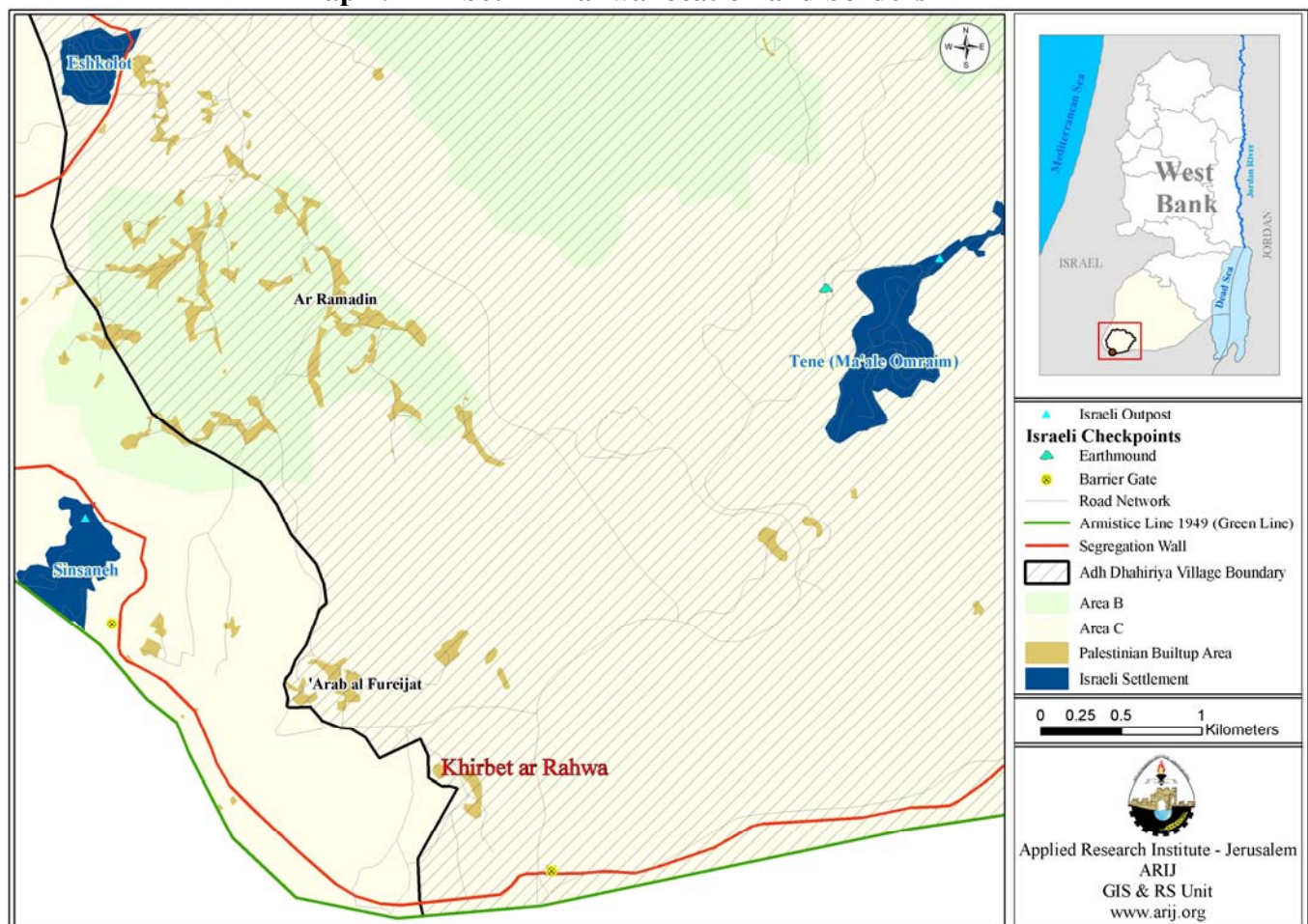
<i>Location and Physical Characteristics</i>	<u>3</u>
<i>History</i>	<u>4</u>
<i>Religious and Archaeological Sites</i>	<u>4</u>
<i>Demography and Population</i>	<u>4</u>
<i>Education</i>	<u>5</u>
<i>Health Status</i>	<u>6</u>
<i>Economic Activities</i>	<u>6</u>
<i>Agricultural Sector</i>	<u>7</u>
<i>Infrastructure and Natural Resources</i>	<u>8</u>
<i>Impact of the Israeli Occupation</i>	<u>8</u>
<i>Development Plans and Projects</i>	<u>8</u>
<i>Locality Development Priorities and Needs</i>	<u>9</u>
<i>References:</i>	<u>10</u>

Khirbet Ar Rahwa Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Khirbet Ar Rahwa is a Bedouin village in Adh Dhahiriya area, located about 25 kilometers southwest of Hebron city in southern area of the West Bank, on the public road which connected Addahria with Bir Alsabaa (Aldabag, 1991). Khirbet Ar Rahwa is bordered by Khirbet Zanuta to the east, Adh Dhahiriya city to the north, Ar Ramadin village to the west and Arab al Fureijat to the south (See Map 1).

Map 1: Khirbet Ar Rahwa location and borders



Khirbet Ar Rahwa is located on hills area at an elevation of 423 m above sea level, with a mean rainfall 337 mm, an average annual temperature of 19°C, and average annual humidity at 59% (ARIJ GIS). Khirbet Ar Rahwa is a Bedouin area and it has no local authority.

History

Khirbet Ar Rahwa history dates back to 1920 when a group of people from Adh Dhahiriya city began dwelling in the area, seeking to graze their animals and do agricultural activities in the area.

Photos of Khirbet Ar Rahwa



Religious and Archaeological Sites

There are no a religious places or archaeological or historical sites in Khirbet Ar Rahwa.

Demography and Population

According to the 1997 Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) Census, the total population of Khirbet Ar Rahwa was estimated in 2007 are 36 inhabitants, comprising three households living in three housing units.

Age Group and Gender

The 1997 Census data classifies the population of Khirbet Ar Rahwa village by age group, with 41.7% of the population less than 15 years of age, and the remaining 58.3% between 15 and 64 years of age. Males constituted 52.8% of the population, with a ratio of males to females of 112 to 100 (See table 1).

Sex	Age Group			Total	Percent (%)
	0-14	15-64	65+		
Male	8	11	-	19	52.8
Female	7	10	-	17	47.2
Total	15	21	-	36	100.00

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

Population Growth

According to village officials, the total population of Khirbet Ar Rahwa as in 2007 is about 120 inhabitants, an increase of 84 inhabitants over ten years.

Families

The population of Khirbet Ar Rahwa is comprised of the five main families: Jabarin , Muslam (A Ttal) , Shaaban , As Samamera and Mkhazha .

Education

According to PCBS, Population, Housing and Establishment Census 1997 results, about six persons are illiterate (20.7% of the total population), of whom 71.4% were female. Of the literate population, nine persons (31%) received no schooling and fourteen persons (48.3%) had elementary and preparatory education. Table 2 shows educational attainment by sex in Khirbet Ar Rahwa:

Sex	Illiterate	Can read & write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Total
M	2	4	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
F	4	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
T	6	9	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	29

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

The field survey data indicated that there are no schools in the village and students in Khirbet Ar Rahwa village travel 15 km to Adh Dhahiriya where they receive elementary and secondary

education. The educational sector in the village suffers from the lack of a school and a kindergarten in the village.

Health Status

Khirbet Ar Rahwa village lacks health services and there is not a health center, physician or pharmacy. In the event of an emergency, residents of Khirbet Ar Rahwa access Adh Dhahiriya (15 km from the village) hospitals and health centers. The main obstacles facing the health sector in the village are:

- Lack of a maternity and pediatric center;
- The distance of health centres from the village.

Economic Activities

According to Hebron localities survey conducted by ARIJ in 2007, Khirbet Ar Rahwa residents are primarily dependent upon the agricultural sector and approximately all residents are engaged in agricultural activities. Khirbet Ar Rahwa village lacks shops, groceries or other economic institutions.

Data indicates that small farmers are the most affected social group in the village because of Israeli restrictions during the Second Intifada.

Labor Force

According to the PCBS, Population, Housing and Establishment Census-1997 results, 80.5% of the population of Khirbet Ar Rahwa were of working, of which 34.5% were economically active people – in the labor force – all of whom are employed. The total number of economically non-active persons (i.e. those out of the labor force) stood at 19.5%, 42.1% of whom were students and 52.6% were housewives (See table 3).

Table 3: Khirbet Ar Rahwa population (10 years and above) by sex and employment status-1997

Sex	Economically Active				Not Economically Active						Total
	Employed	Currently Unemployed	Unemployed (Never Worked)	Total	Students	House-wives	Unable to work	Not working & Not looking For Work	Other	Total	
M	10	-	-	10	6	-	-	1	-	7	17
F	-	-	-	-	2	10	-	-	-	12	12
T	10	-	-	10	8	10	-	1	-	19	29

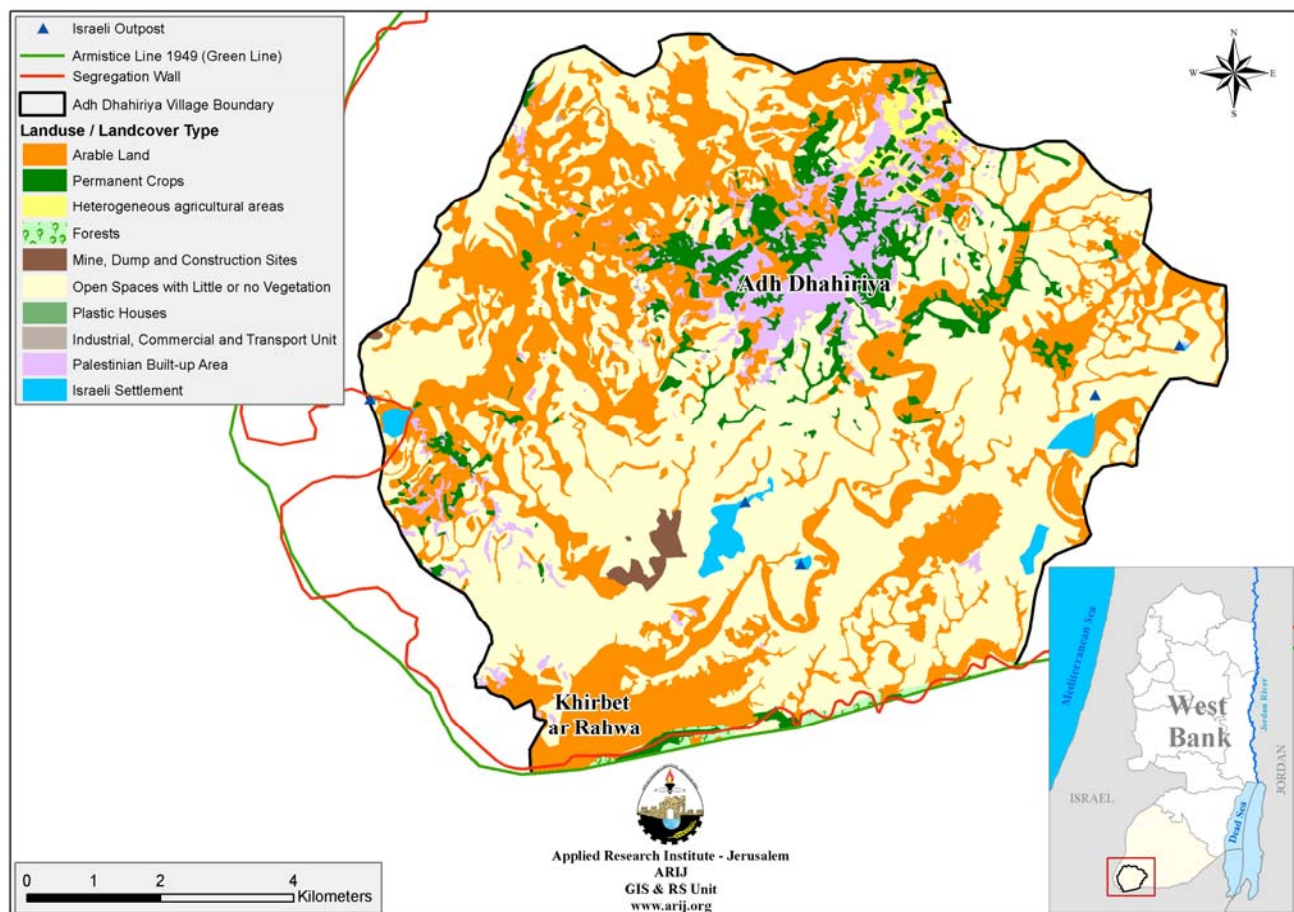
Source: PCBS, May 1999. Population, Housing and Establishment Census-1997, Final Results

Agricultural Sector

Since Khirbet Ar Rahwa is a Bedouin area, there are no limiting boundaries, though village officials estimate the total area of the village to be 2,000 dunums. The area is divided into a built-up area, which consists of tents, and an open area for grazing animals. (See Map2)

Khirbet Ar Rahwa is an agricultural village and, as mentioned above, all residents are engaged in agriculture activities, the rearing and keeping of livestock animals and dairy production. The main crops cultivated in Khirbet Ar Rahwa are field crops, which are used as forage crops to feed the animals. In total, there are 1500 head of sheep and 600 head of goats. The village is directly impacted by the high price of livestock feed.

Map 2: Land use/ land cover and the Segregation Wall in Khirbet Ar Rahwa village



Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Telecommunication Services: Khirbet Ar Rahwa village is not yet connected to a telecommunication network.

Water Services: Khirbet Ar Rahwa is not connected to a water network. Alternative resources of water in the village are cisterns and water tankers. Village officials cite several obstacles facing water conditions in the village, which are:

- The lack of a water network, and
- The shortage of water, especially during summer months.

Electricity Services: Khirbet Ar Rahwa village is not connected to electricity 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, each family disposed of its own garbage randomly, usually by burning.

Transportation Facilities: The only transportation means available in the village are informal vehicles. The primary obstacles to transportation in the village are the lack of vehicles and automotive services. There are nine km of road in the village, all of which is unpaved.

Impact of the Israeli Occupation

Khirbet Ar Rahwa is located adjacent to the Green Line, and has suffered considerably from the Israeli occupation. The village is surrounded by the Israeli settlements of Shima to east, Tene to the north and Sinsaneh to the south, as well as a bypass road, which runs on the southern side of the village.

Development Plans and Projects

Since 2004, Khirbet Ar Rahwa has implemented two development projects:

No.	Project name	Type	Funded by
1	Distribution of water tanks	Water	NGO
2	Distribution of field crop seeds	Agriculture	NGO

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Since Khirbet Ar Rahwa is a Bedouin area, most its priorities and needs are concentrated on agriculture needs. According to the locality official, the village has suffered from a shortage of many infrastructural and service needs, which are listed below in Table 5.

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Moderately Needed	Not Needed	Notes
Infrastructural Needs						
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	-	-	-	-	
2	Construction of New Water Networks		*			15 km
3	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks	-	-	-	-	
4	Construction of Water Reservoirs	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	
3	Purchasing of New Equipments for Schools	-	-	-	-	
Agriculture Needs						
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural lands	*				
2	Building Cisterns		*			
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock	*				
4	Veterinary Services	*				
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals	*				
6	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses				*	
7	Field Crops Seeds	*				
8	Plants and Agricultural Supplies		*			

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