

Khirbet Deir Shams Profile



Prepared 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

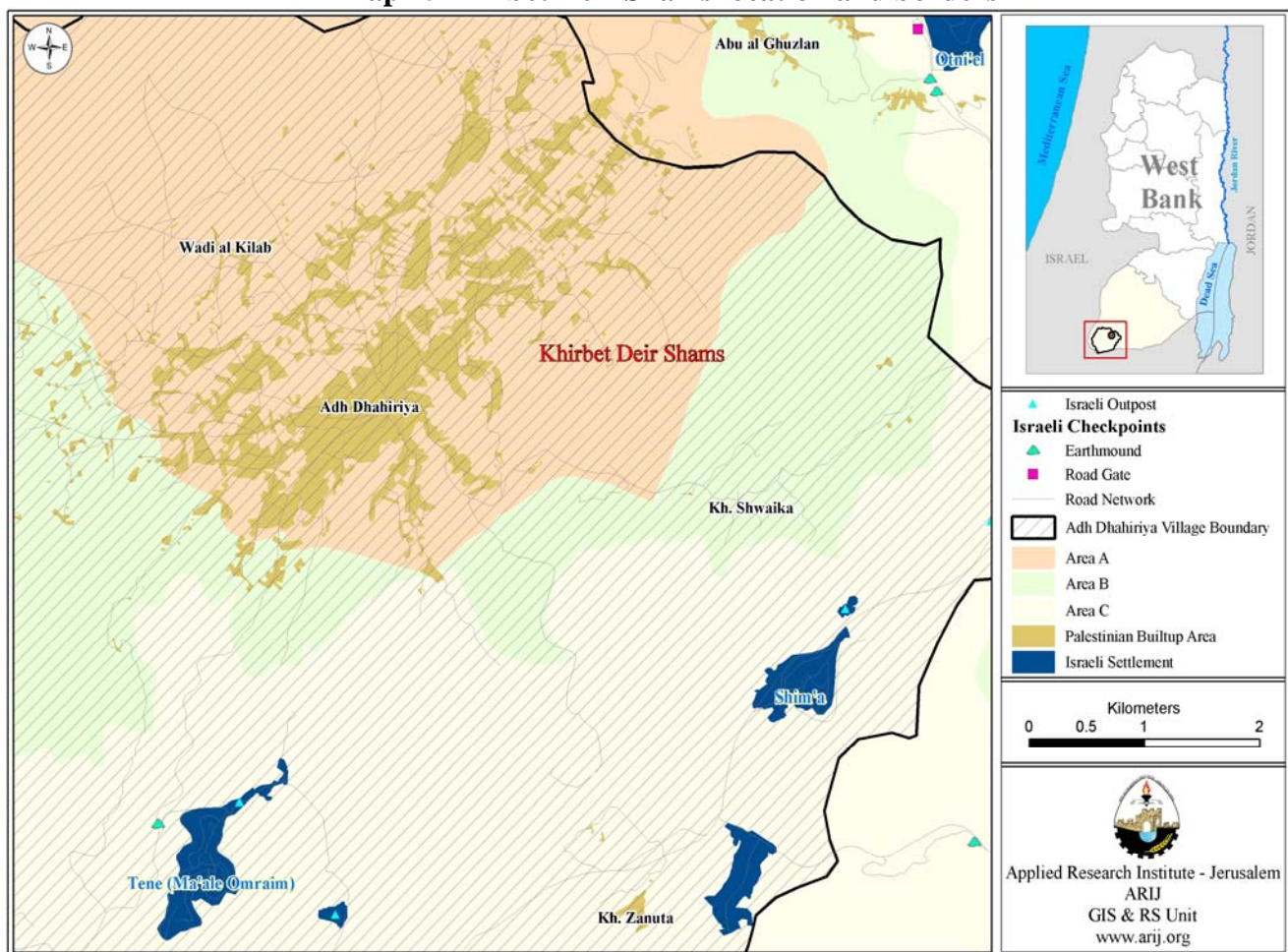
<i>Location and Physical Characteristics</i>	3
<i>History</i>	4
<i>Religious and Archaeological Sites</i>	5
<i>Demography and Population</i>	5
<i>Education</i>	5
<i>Health Status</i>	5
<i>Economic Activities</i>	6
<i>Agricultural Sector</i>	6
<i>Infrastructure and Natural Resources</i>	7
<i>Impact of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

Khirbet Deir Shams Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Khirbet Deir Shams is a Bedouin khirbet in the Adh Dhahiriya area, located about 16 kilometers southwest of Hebron city in the southern West Bank. Khirbet Deir Shams is bordered by As Samu' khirbet to the east and north, Adh Dhahiriya to the west and the 1949 Armistice Line (Green Line) and Shima Israeli settlement to the south (See Map 1).

Map 1: Khirbet Deir Shams location and borders



The total area of Khirbet Deir Shams is estimated at 100 dunums, composed of a built up area of tent dwellings and an agricultural area with barracks for animals. The residents of Khirbet Deir Shams lease lands from Adh Dhahiriya khirbet for agricultural use.

Khirbet Deir Shams is located on rolling hills at an elevation of 579 m above sea level, with a mean annual rainfall of 337 mm, an average annual temperature of 19 °C, and an average annual humidity of 59% (ARIJ GIS).

Khirbet Deir Shams is considered a rural area as it meets the criteria relevant to rural areas; it is a Bedouin locality without a local authority.

History

Khirbet Deir Shams is an old khirbet that was established many years ago. Residents of Khirbet Deir Shams are descendents from the As Samu' area.

Photos of Khirbet Deir Shams



Religious and Archaeological Sites

The Khirbet lacks a mosque and there are some destroyed places of archaeological and historical sites in the khirbet (Adabag, 1991).

Demography and Population

According to the census of population, housing and establishment in 2007, the Khirbet Deir Shams population was estimated 58 persons.

Families

The entire population of Khirbet Deir Shams is from the Dar Abu Tabeekh family.

Education

According to (PCBS), Population, Housing and Establishment Census 2007 results, there are five illiterate persons in the khirbet (28% of the total population), of whom five (71.4%) were female. Of the literate population, 10 persons (40%) received no schooling and 8 persons (32%) had elementary and preparatory education. Table 1 shows educational attainment by sex in Khirbet Deir Shams.

Sex	Illiterate	Can read & write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Total
M	2	6	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
F	5	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
T	7	10	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	25

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

The field survey data indicated that there are no schools in Khirbet Deir Shams. Students in Khirbet Deir Shams must travel two km to Khirbet Shuweika to complete their elementary education and nine km to Adh Dhahiriya city to complete their secondary education.

Health Status

Khirbet Deir Shams khirbet lacks health services and is without a health center, physician clinic and pharmacies. In the event of an emergency, residents of Khirbet Deir Shams travel to Adh Dhahiriya (9 km from the village) health centers. The main obstacles facing the health sector in the khirbet are:

- Lack of medical centers
- Lack of a maternity and pediatric center
- Lack of medical drugs and clinics
- The distance of health centres from the Kirbet.

Economic Activities

According to the Hebron localities surveys conducted by ARIJ in 2007, Khirbet Deir Shams residents are primarily dependent upon the agricultural sector for their livelihoods, specifically livestock. All households also rear and keep local animals. Khirbet Deir Shams khirbet lacks any shops, groceries or other economic institutions.

Survey data indicated that the social group most affected by Israeli restrictions during the Second Intifada was the small farmers, though the locality as a whole has been hugely affected by the restrictions.

Labor Force

According to PCPS, Population, Housing and Establishment Census-1997 results, 63.0% of the population of Khirbet Deir Shams were of working age (i.e. 10 years and above) of the 25 people above the minimum working age, 8 people (32%) were economically active people – in the labor force - of whom 87.5% were employed. The total number of economically non-active persons (i.e. those out of the labor force) stood at 17, of whom 41.2% were students and 53% were housewives (See table 2).

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	7	-	1	8	6	-	-	-	-	6	14
F	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	1	11	11
T	7	-	1	8	7	9	-	-	1	17	25

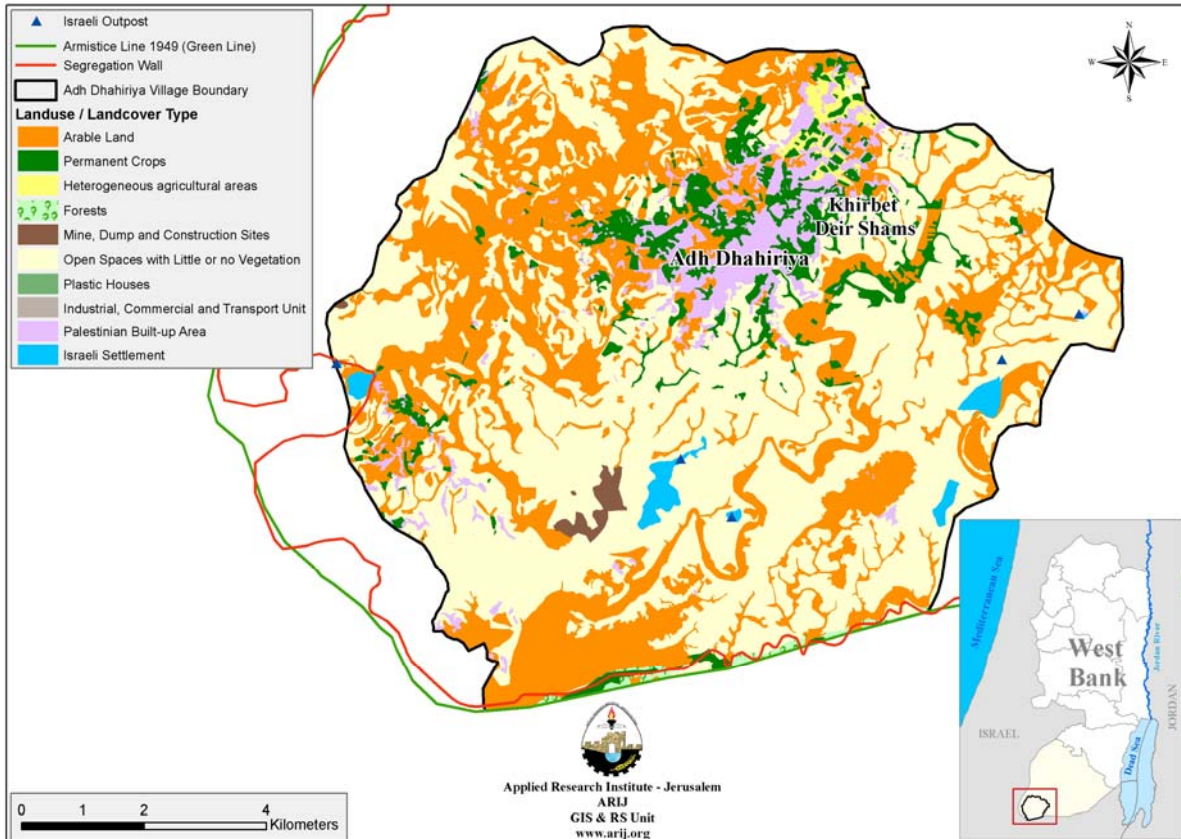
Source: PCBS, May 1999. Population, Housing and Establishment Census-1997, Final Results

Agricultural Sector

Khirbet Deir Shams is considered as agricultural area, approximately 100 dunums of land is utilized for agriculture. All the residents of Khirbet Deir Shams are engaged in agriculture activities. In addition rearing and keeping local animals, residents of Khirbet Deir Shams are cultivated field crops which are necessary for animal use.

Data collected from Khirbet Deir Shams indicates that the residents depend mainly on livestock and dairy production with all households rearing and keeping domestic animals. In total, there are 800 head of sheep and 200 head of goats. (See Map 2)

Map 2: Land use/ land cover and the Segregation Wall in Khirbet Deir Shams



Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Telecommunication Services: Khirbet Deir Shams has not yet been connected to a telecommunication network.

Water Services: Khirbet Deir Shams is not connected to a water network. Alternative resources of water in the locality are cisterns and water tankers. The khirbet officials cite several challenges facing the water conditions in the village, which are:

- The lack of water network
- The shortage of water, especially during the summer months

Electricity Services: Khirbet Deir Shams is not connected to an electricity network.

Sewage Disposal Facilities: As the locality 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 Khirbet Deir Shams, each family must dispose of its own garbage, usually by burning it.

Transportation Facilities: There have not public transportation service, the means which used to transport from the Kirbet to other localities or cities are informal system. The people in the khirbet use their tractors or walk to reach neighboring villages. In terms of road quality, there are nine km of unpaved roads.

Impact of the Israeli Occupation

Khirbet Deir Shams lies adjacent to the Green Line and has suffering considerably from the Israeli occupation. Khirbet Deir Shams has surrounded by Israeli settlement, which called Shima from the south parte.

Development Plans and Projects

Khirbet Deir Shams had not implemented any projects since 2004, primarily due to a shortage of funds and absence of grants from donor institutions.

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Khirbet Deir Shams suffers from a shortage of many infrastructural and service needs. Table 3 below shows the development priorities and needs in the village.

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Moderately needed	Not Needed	Notes
Infrastructural Needs						
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*				
2	Construction of New Water Networks	*				1 km
3	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks				*	
4	Construction of Water Reservoirs	*				1000 cm
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	*				Elementary & Secondary
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools				*	
3	Purchasing of New Equipments for Schools				*	
Agriculture Needs						
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural lands	*				50 dunums
2	Building Cisterns	*				10 cisterns
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock	*				10
4	Veterinary Services	*				
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals	*				
6	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses				*	
7	Field Crops Seeds	*				
8	Plants and Agricultural Supplies	*				

References:

- Adabag, Mustafa. “*BELADUNA FALESTINE*” Kufr Qaree, Palestine: Dar Alhuda Press, 1991. (*In Arabic*).
- Applied Research Institute- Jerusalem (ARIJ). GIS Database. 2006-2009
- Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. Population, Housing and Establishment Census-Final Results. Ramallah, Palestine. 1997-2007