

Khirbet Zanuta 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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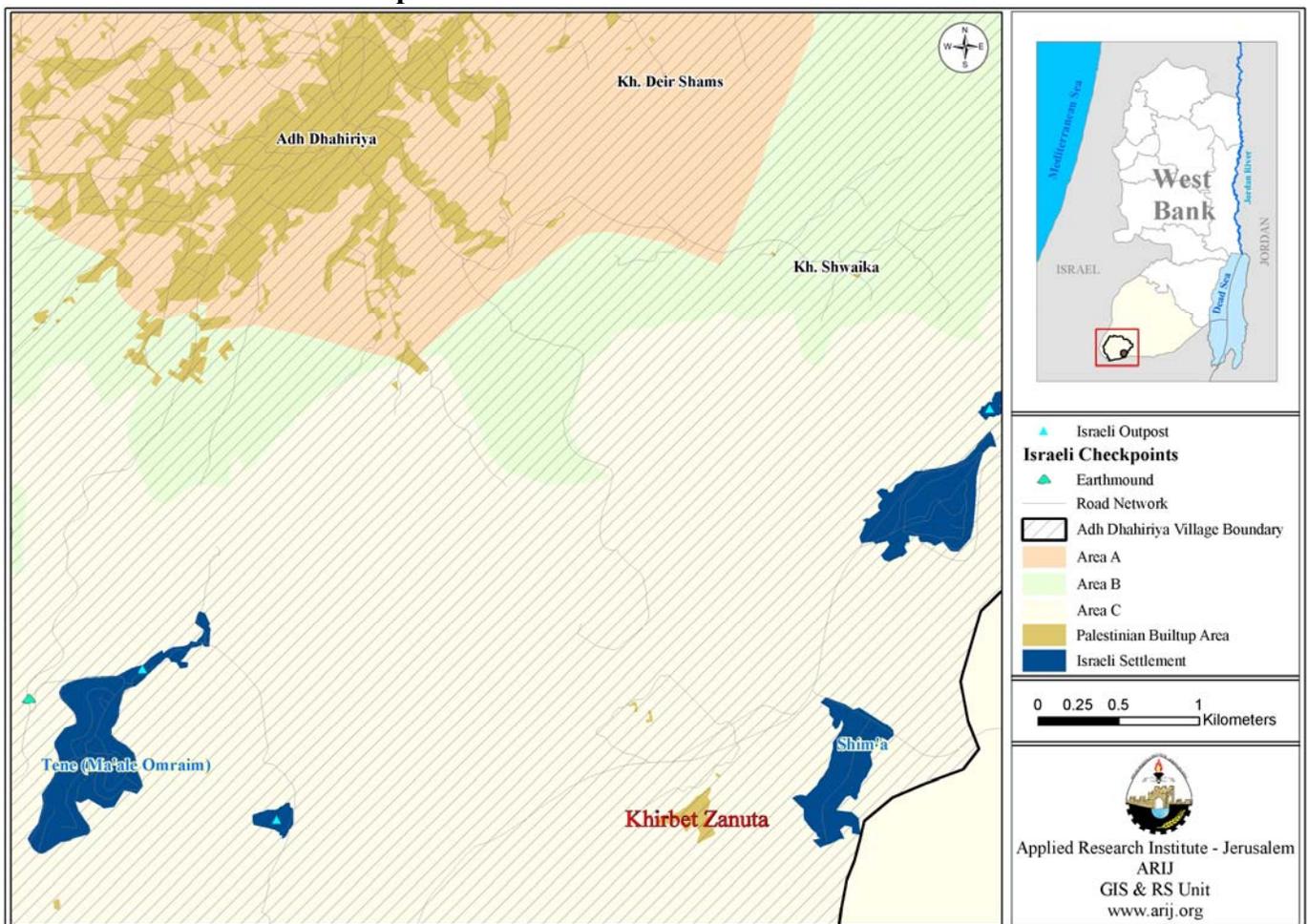
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Khirbet Zanuta Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Khirbet Zanuta is a village in Adh Dhahiriya area located about 20 km southwest of Hebron city in the southern West Bank. Khirbet Zanuta is bordered by As Samu' village to the east and north, Khirbet At Taeryan to the west and the Segregation Wall to the south (*See Map 1*).

Map 1: Khirbet Zanuta location and borders



Khirbet Zanuta is located in a mountainous area at an elevation of 570 m above sea level, with a mean rainfall 337 mm, an average annual temperature of 19 °C, and average annual humidity of 59.4 % (ARIJ GIS).

Khirbet Zanuta is considered rural as it meets the criteria relevant to rural areas and it has no local authority and services.

History

Khirbet Zanuta is considered an old archaeological area and currents residents are descendents from Adh Dhahiriya city.

Photos of Khirbet Zanuta



Religious and Archaeological Sites

No mosques serving the village and the village lacks to archaeological or historical sites.

Demography and Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), in 2007, the total population of Khirbet Zanuta was 60, of which 32 were males and 28 were females. There were 13 households and 16 housing units' in the village.

Age Group and Gender

Population statistics from Khirbet Zanuta are classified by age group, the data of the 2007 census revealing that 65.5% of the population (38 people) was in the age group 15-64 and 20 person, 34.5% of the population was less than 15 years old.

Families

The population of Khirbet Zanuta is comprised from four main families: As Samamera , Al Tel , Al Batat and Al Qaysiyah .

Education

According to (PCBS), Population, Housing and Establishment Census 2007 results, 10 persons are illiterate and 16 persons had elementary and preparatory school education. Table 1 shows educational attainment by sex in Khirbet Zanuta.

Sex	Illiterate	Can read & write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Total
M	4	8	6	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	26
F	6	3	3	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	17
T	10	11	9	7	4	1	1	-	-	-	43

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

Field survey data indicates that no schools exist in the village and students in Khirbet Zanuta village must travel 10 km to Adh Dhahiriya to complete their elementary and secondary education. The educational sector in the village suffers from a lack of schools and kindergartens and the high cost of transportation.

Health Status

Khirbet Zanuta village lacks health services and there are no health centers or pharmacies. In the event of an emergency, residents of Khirbet Zanuta travel to Adh Dhahiriya (10 km from the village) to access hospitals and health centers. The main obstacles facing the health sector in the village are:

- Lack of a maternity and pediatric center.
- There are no health centers.
- The distance of health centres from the village.

Economic Activities

According to Hebron localities surveys conducted by ARIJ in 2007, Khirbet Zanuta residents depend mainly on agriculture for their livelihoods and all village residents are engaged in such activities. There are no industrial institutions in Khirbet Zanuta village.

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

Labor Force

According to PCPS, Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007 results, 23 people living in Khirbet Zanuta were of working age (i.e. 10 years and above) and were economically active and employed in the labor force (*See Table2*).

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	20	-	-	20	4	-	-	-	2	6	26
F	3	-	-	3	4	10	-	-	-	14	17
T	23	-	-	23	8	10	-	-	2	20	43

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

Agricultural Sector

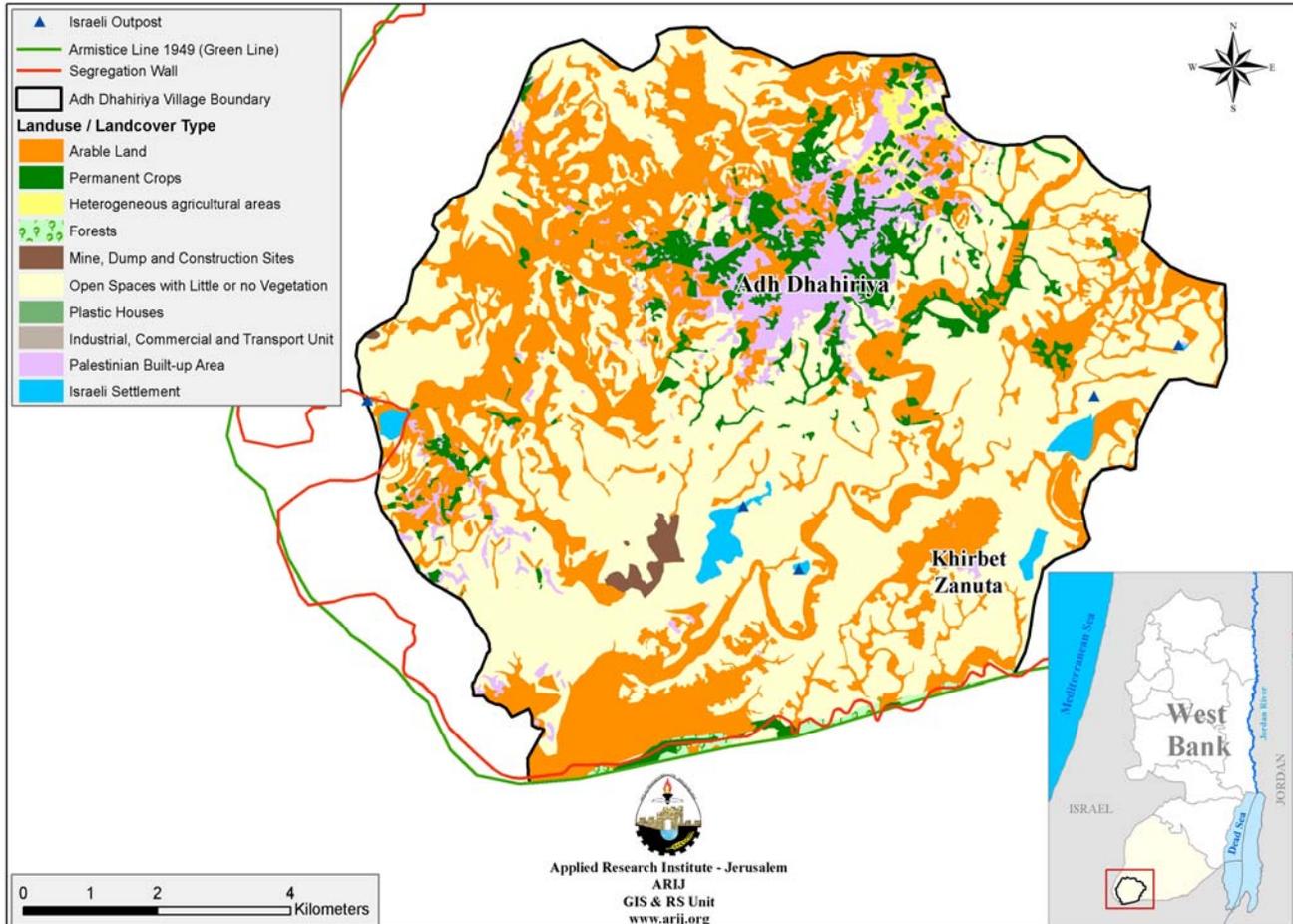
The total area of Khirbet Zanuta estimated to be 12,000 dunums, of which one dunum is built-up area, whilst 3,000 dunums are agricultural land, and approximately 9,000 dunums are classified as open space area.

Khirbet Zanuta is an agricultural village and, as mentioned above, has a large agriculture area. Of this area, about 3,000 dunums are cultivated and about 2,500 dunums uncultivated due to a shortage of capital, shortage of water and unfeasibility of the land for agriculture. All of the residents are engaged in agriculture activities. Field crops are the main crops cultivated in the area.

Data collected from Khirbet Zanuta village indicates that the village residents depend on livestock rearing and dairy production and all village households' rear and keep domestic

animals. In total, there are 4,000 head of sheep and 700 head of goats. The village is directly impacted by the high price of livestock feed. (See Map 2)

Map 2: Land use/land cover and the Israel segregation wall in Khirbet Zanuta



Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Telecommunication Services: Khirbet Zanuta is not connected to a telecommunication network.

Water Services: Khirbet Zanuta is not connected to water network, though villagers use cisterns and water tankers as alternative water sources. Village officials cite the lack of a water network and the shortage of water, especially during summer months, as obstacles facing the village.

Electricity Services: Khirbet Zanuta 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: There are no solid waste services in the village and each family disposes of its own garbage, usually by burning.

Transportation Facilities: The village has no transportation services and residents usually walk or use animals to access nearby localities. The primary obstacles to transportation in the village are the lack of vehicles and automotive services.

Impact of the Israeli Occupation

Khirbet Zanuta is adjacent to the Green Line, and has suffered considerably from the Israeli occupation, particularly due to the construction of the segregation wall. About 200 dunums of village lands were confiscated during the Second Intifada. Furthermore, Khirbet Zanuta is surrounded by the Israeli settlements of Shima and Tene to the west, and a bypass road runs through the center of the village from west to east.

Approximately six kilometers of the segregation wall have been constructed on Khirbet Zanuta land since 2004. Five cisterns have been destroyed due to the construction the wall.

Development Plans and Projects

Since 2004, the Khirbet Zanuta has implemented two development projects:

No.	Project name	Type	Funded by
1	Construction of cisterns	Water	PHG
2	Distribution of field crop seeds	Agriculture	British institution

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Khirbet Zanuta 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 Khirbet Zanuta						
No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Moderately needed	Not Needed	Notes
Infrastructural Needs						
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*				500 m
2	Construction of New Water Networks	*				1 km
3	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks				*	
4	Construction of Water Reservoirs	*				500 ³
5	Extending the Water Network to cover New Built up Areas				*	
6	Construction of Sewage Disposal Network	*				
Health Needs						
1	Building New Clinics or Health Care Centre	*				
2	Rehabilitation of Old Clinics or Health Care Centres				*	
3	Purchasing Medical Equipment and Tools				*	
Educational Needs						
1	Building New Schools	*				Elementary & Secondary
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools				*	
3	Purchasing New Equipment 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	*				

References:

- 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