

# Khirbet Ad Deir 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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3. Infrastructure maintenance, water, electricity, roads, etc.

## **History**

The history of Khirbet Ad Deir dates back 300 years, when the current residents of Surif inhabited the area. Derived from the Arabic name "Deir", which means "monastery", Ad Deir village got its name from a Roman Catholic monastery that existed in the village when it was first inhabited.

Before 1993, due to shortage of facilities, infrastructure and services, people left the village to inhabit nearby communities, including Surif. However, the latest efforts of the Village Council to rehabilitate and construct a well developed infrastructure have encouraged many original inhabitants to return to their lands in the village.

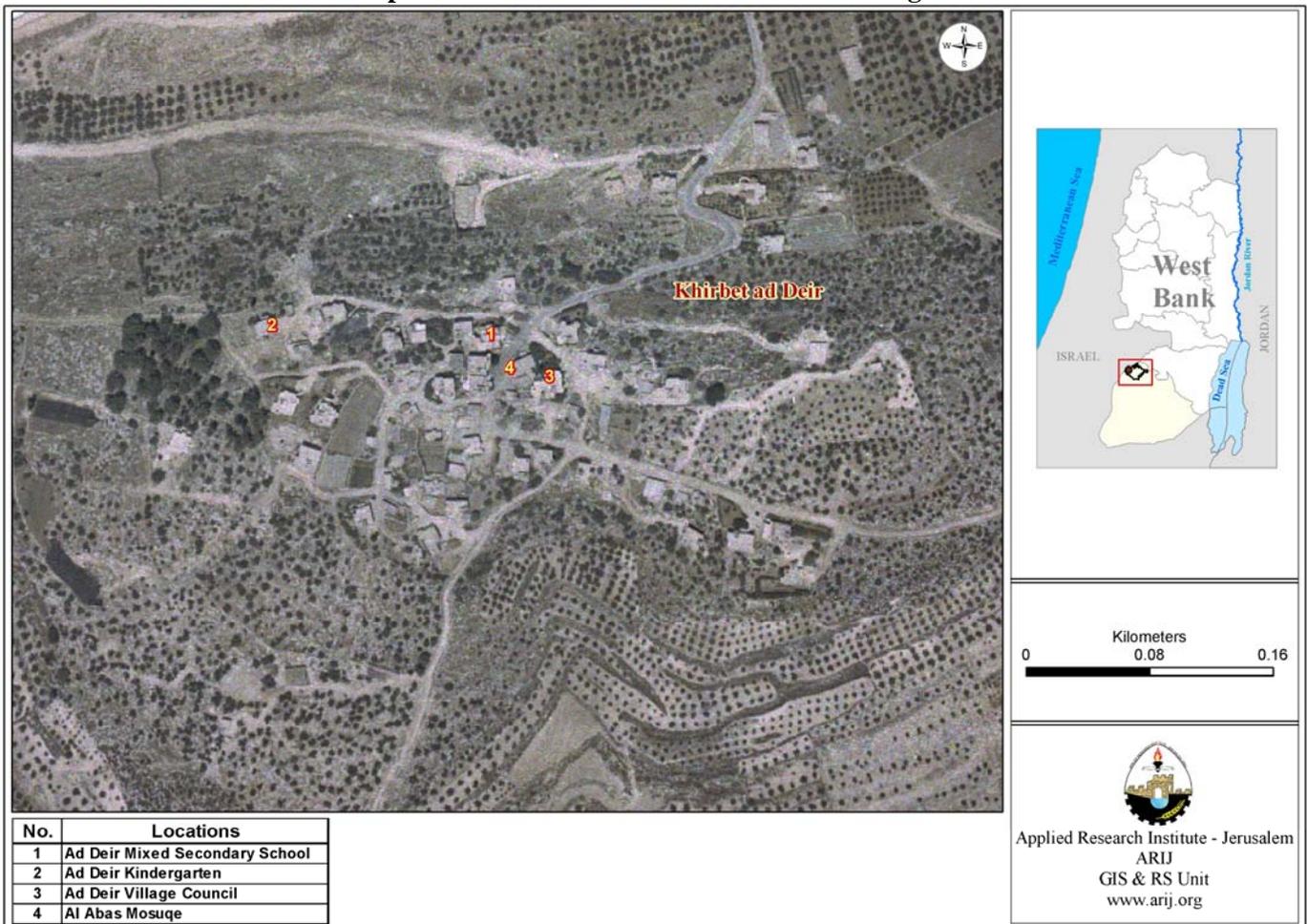
**Photos of Ad Deir**



## **Religious and Archeological Sites**

The only religious site in the village is Al Abbas Mosque. (See map 2)

Map 2: Main locations in Khirbet Ad Deir village



## Population

According to the 2007 Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) Census, the total population of Khirbet Ad Deir in 2007 was approximately 264 people, of which 127 were males and 137 were females. 47 households resided in 48 housing units.

## Age groups and gender

Census data from 2007 shows that 43.2% of the total population was less than 15 years, 53.7% were in the 15-64 age group and 3.1% were 65 years old and above. Males constituted 48.2 % of the population, and the sex ratio in the village was 93 males for every 100 females

## Families

All families in the village are descendents of one family, the Baradiyah family. The subfamilies include Afanah, Nassar, Odwan and Abu Khedeir.

## Education

Data of 2007 Census indicated that 9.6% of Khirbet Ad Deir residents were illiterate, with men comprising 58.8% of the total illiterate population. Of the literate, 14% could read and write but had received no formal education, 24.7% had completed elementary education, 38.7% had completed preparatory education and 13% had completed secondary and higher education. Table 1 shows the 2007 status in Khirbet Ad Deir by sex and educational attainment.

**Table 1: Khirbet Ad Deir population (10 years and above) by sex and educational attainment**

Sex	Illiterate	Can read & write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Total
M	10	14	22	32	8	1	-	87
F	7	11	22	37	11	1	2	91
T	17	25	44	69	19	2	2	178

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

According to the Ministry of Higher Education, during the 2006/2007 scholastic year, one school, government supervised 'Ad Deir Elementary Co-education School', existed in Khirbet Ad Deir. The school has three classes and four teachers, and provides elementary education to 45 students. There is also a kindergarten in Khirbet Ad Deir supervised by the Village Council, named 'Ad Deir Kindergarten', which provided pre-education services to 16 children in 2006. (See map 2)

As there is no secondary school for students in Khirbet Ad Deir, most students complete their school education to Surif village, located about 5 km from the village. There is a lack of a public transportation system between Surif and Khirbet Ad Deir forcing students to walk to secondary school, often discouraging students from completing their secondary education.

## Health Status

Khirbet Ad Deir lacks health institutions, except for a mother and childcare center, which was established in 1998. Once every two months the Ministry of Health conducts health visits in the village, using the center's facilities, but in general, there are no public or private health clinics in the village. In emergency cases, residents of Khirbet Ad Deir receive health services from neighboring localities such as Surif village, or they travel to Hebron City.

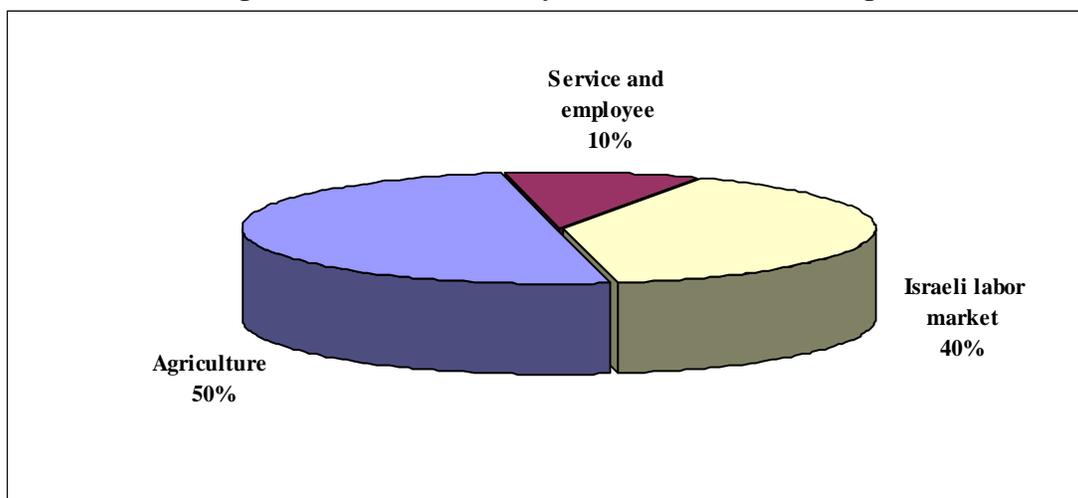
## Economic Activities

Many of Khirbet Ad Deir residents depend on agricultural activities for living with nearly 50% of the population working in the agricultural and floriculture sector. There are two flower farms in the village, each employing seven to ten workers.

ARIJ survey indicated that the economic shares of the population working are as follows:

- Agricultural sector 50 %
- Service sector 10 %
- Israeli labor market 40%

Figure 1: Economic activity in Khirbet Ad Deir village



The village lacks industrial institutions and workshops as well as economic institutions; however, there are three groceries and one small blacksmithery workshop.

Based on ARIJ survey in 2007, the demographic groups most affected by Israeli restrictions during the second Intifada are:

1. Workers previously employed in the Israeli labor market;
2. Small-holder farmers;
3. Small-holder traders; and
4. Families of six or more individuals.

### Labor Force

The 2007 Census data showed that 69.3% of the total population of Khirbet Ad Deir was within the working age (10 and above). Within this group, only 56 people (31.5%) were economically active, while 122 people (68.5%) were economically inactive. The data also showed that only males were economically active in Khirbet Ad Deir, and that 82.1% of them were employees. The largest group of economically inactive people included housekeepers and students, constituting 34.4% and 54.1% of the population, respectively. Table 2 shows the labor force statistics for Khirbet Ad Deir village.

Table 2: Khirbet Ad Deir population (10 years and above) by sex and employment status

Sex	Economically Active				Not Economically Active					
	Employed	Currently Unemployed	Unemployed (Never worked)	Total	Students	House-keeper	Unable to work	Not working & Not looking for work	Total	Total
M	41	-	8	49	30	-	8	-	38	87
F	5	-	2	7	36	42	6	-	84	91
<b>T</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>178</b>

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

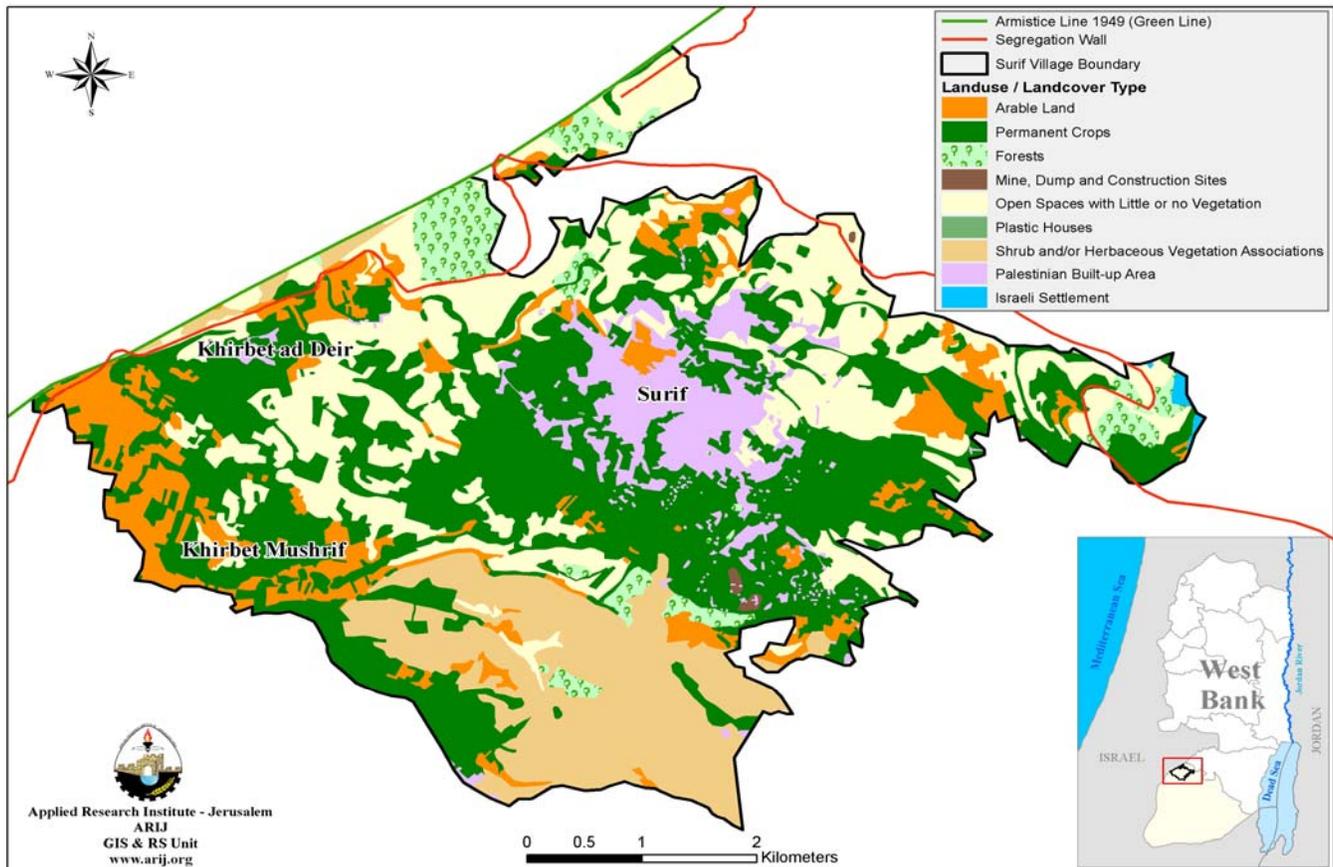
### Agricultural Sector

The total agricultural area in the village is about 3,000 dunums, 1,000 dunums of which remains uncultivated due to shortage of capital and water, and general access issues due to the Israeli restrictions. (See map 3)

Rainfall is the main source of water for irrigation in the village, but field survey data also indicates farmers' reliance on water taken from networks and cisterns. The village's main crops include vegetables and flowers, and there are two flower farms. There are about 8,000 m of agricultural roads in Ad Deir, most of which are suitable for driving tractors and other agricultural machines.

Data indicates that residents of Khirbet Ad Deir rear and keep livestock and 5% of residents breed domestic animals. There are 300 goats and 200 sheep in addition to 2 poultry farms, housing approximately 6,000 birds.

**Map 3: Land use/ Land cover and Segregation wall route in Khirbet Ad Deir village**



## Institutions and Services

Khirbet Ad Deir is a small rural village so residents receive most of their services from Hebron City. The only institution in the village is the Village Council.

## Infrastructure and Natural Resources

- **Telecommunication Services:** Ad Deir village connected to a telecommunication network in 2006.
- **Water Services:** All housing units in Khirbet Ad Deir village have been connected to a water network since 1993. The main provider of water is the Israeli Water Company (MEKROT). Other alternative water sources in the village include cisterns.
- **Electricity Services:** All housing units in Khirbet Ad Deir village have been connected to an electric network since 2003. Khirbet Ad Deir Village Council manages the distribution of electricity, which is supplied from Surif village.
- **Solid Waste Collection:** In Ad Deir village there is no solid waste management system. Households dispose of their wastes randomly; for example by burning the wastes in random open dumping sites.
- **Sewage Disposal Facilities:** Khirbet Ad Deir is not yet connected to a sewage disposal system; wastewater is collected in cesspits.
- **Transportation Services:** There are approximately 17.2 km of internal roads in Khirbet Ad Deir village. Around 4.7 km of these are surfaced and in a good condition and 12.5 km remain unsurfaced. The only transportation system available in the village is a bus from Surif, which passes in the village twice a day, at 8:00 am and at 2:00 pm.

## Impact of Israeli Occupation

There are no settlements or military bases encroaching on village land, and until 2004, the village was only affected by Israeli military flying checkpoints constructed around the village, especially on the Green Line, in order to prevent Palestinians from entering Israel for work.

However, in 2004, the Israeli Authorities started the construction of the segregation wall near the village, and 1500 meters of the wall length passes through Ad Deir lands. The wire-mesh and barbed wire wall passes close to the village in the northern and eastern sides, and it has been responsible for the confiscation of 500 dunums of land in total, with 400 of these isolated behind the wall. Construction of the wall was also responsible for the destruction and uprooting of 800 trees.

## Implemented Development Plans and Projects

Since 2004, Khirbet Ad Deir Village Council has implemented many projects to develop the village's infrastructure, receiving funding from donors from several organizations, including:

No.	Project name	Type	Funded by
1	Rehabilitation of electricity network	Infrastructure	Kuwait Arabic Fund
2	Rehabilitation of water network	Infrastructure	UNDP
3	New School	Educational	Kuwait Arabic Fund

## Locality Development Priorities and Needs

According to the Village Council, Khirbet Ad Deir suffers from a shortage of many infrastructural and services' needs. Table 4 shows the development priorities and needs of the village.

No	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Moderately Needed	Not Needed	Notes
<b>Infrastructural Needs</b>						
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*				8.5 km ^
2	Construction of New Water Networks				*	
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				*	
<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				*	
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools				*	
3	Purchasing of New Equipments for Schools				*	
<b>Agriculture Needs</b>						
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		*			

^ 4.5km internal roads and 4km agricultural roads

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