

# Khallet al Haddad Village Profile



Prepared by



The Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem

Funded by



Spanish Cooperation



Azahar Program

2010

## *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 Bethlehem Governorate. These booklets came as a result of a comprehensive study of all localities in Bethlehem 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," the 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 Bethlehem 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 Bethlehem 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 Content

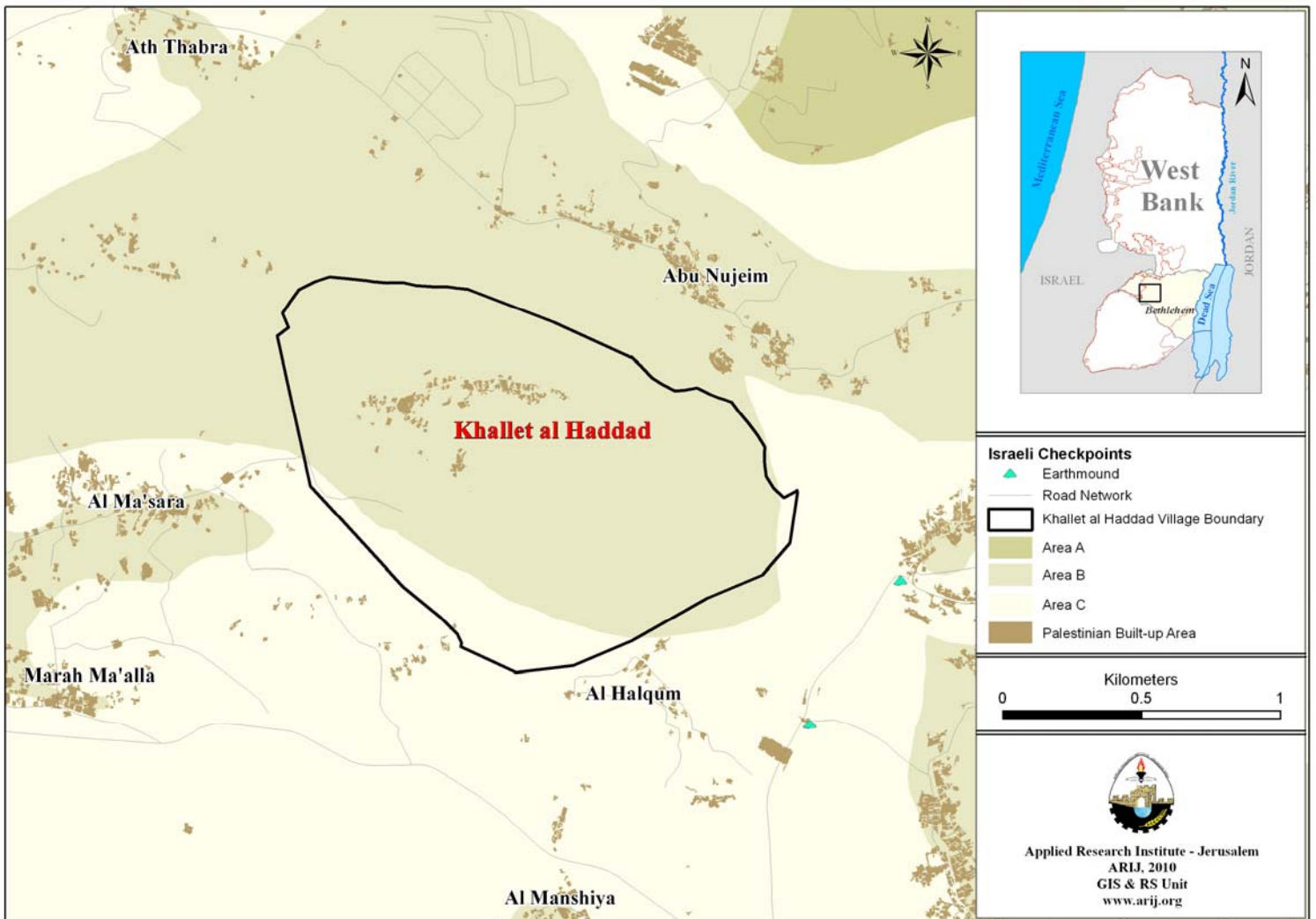
<i>Location and Physical Characteristics</i> _____	4
<i>History</i> _____	5
<i>Religious and Archaeological Sites</i> _____	6
<i>Population</i> _____	7
<i>Education</i> _____	7
<i>Health Status</i> _____	8
<i>Economic Activities</i> _____	8
<i>Agricultural Sector</i> _____	10
<i>Institutions and Services</i> _____	12
<i>Infrastructure and Natural Resources</i> _____	12
<i>Environmental Conditions</i> _____	14
<i>Impact of the Israeli Occupation</i> _____	16
<i>Development Plans and Projects</i> _____	16
<i>Implemented Projects</i> _____	16
<i>Proposed Projects</i> _____	17
<i>Locality Development Priorities and Needs</i> _____	18
<i>References:</i> _____	19

# Khallet al Haddad Village Profile

## Location and Physical Characteristics

Khallet al Haddad is a Palestinian village in Bethlehem Governorate located 5.5km (horizontal distance) south of Bethlehem City. Khallet al Haddad is bordered by Tuqu' town to the east, Jannatah town to the north, Al Ma'sara village to the west, and Tuqu' village territories to the south (See map 1).

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



Khallet al Haddad is located at an altitude of 834m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 525mm. The average annual temperature is 16.2° C, and the average annual humidity is about 61 percent (ARIJ GIS, 2009).

Since 1997, Khallet al Haddad has been governed by a voluntary projects committee which is currently administrated by five members appointed by the Palestinian Authority. The projects committee owns a permanent headquarters.

It is the responsibility of the projects committee to provide a number of services to the residents of Khallet al Haddad, including:

1. Infrastructure services such as water and electricity.
2. Protection of religious and archaeological sites.
3. Implementation of projects and case studies for the village.

## **History**

The name Khallet al Haddad (trait of the blacksmith), came in relation to a man who was previously working in the field of blacksmithing, and who used to come every year to this area of the city in order to make the people horses and mules shoes, accordingly, the village was later called by the name Khallet al Haddad.

Khallet al Haddad village dates back to 1953, and its residents were originally nomads.

### **Photo of Khallet al Haddad**

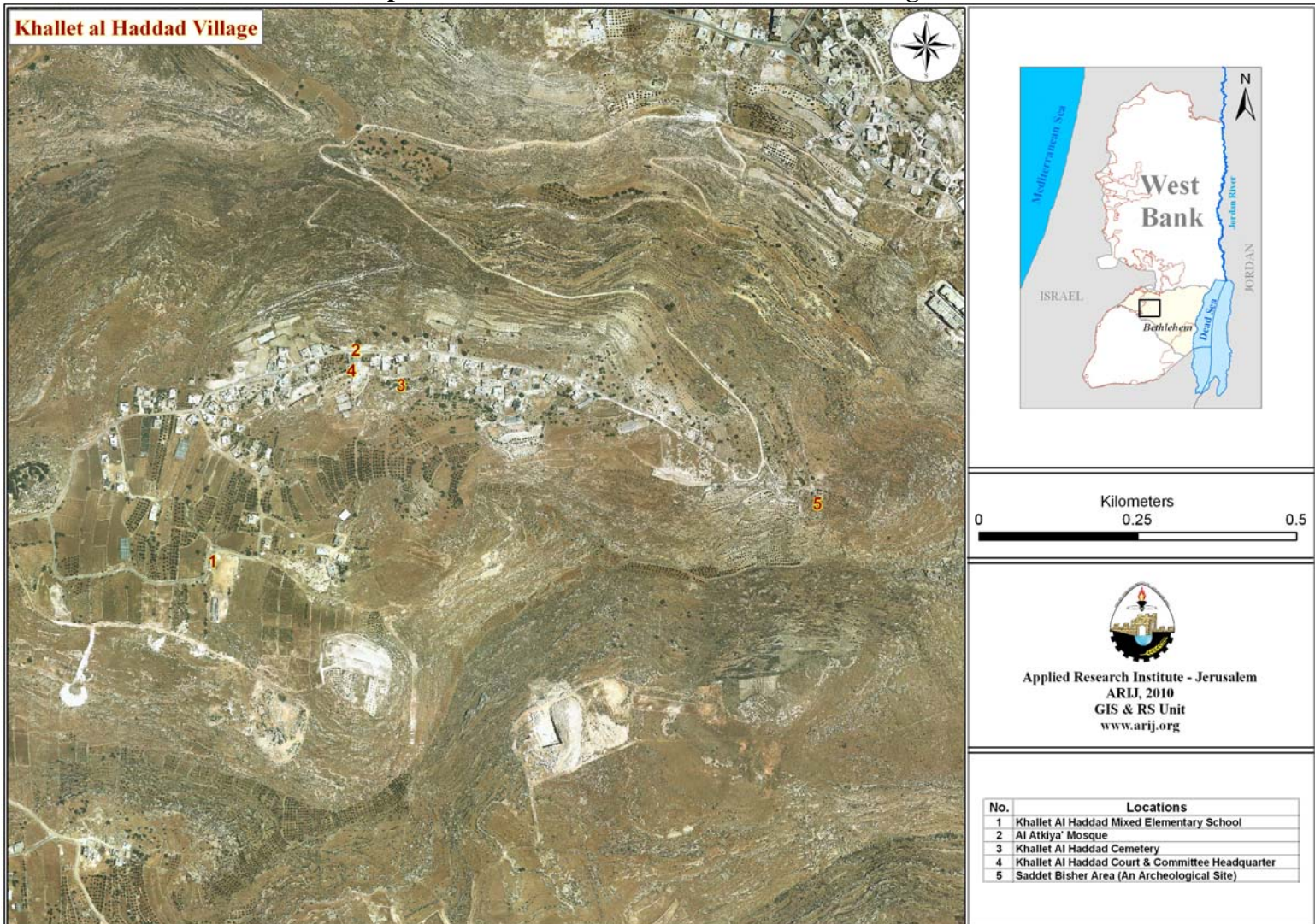


## Religious and Archaeological Sites

In terms of religious establishments, there is only one mosque in Khamlet al Haddad: Al Atkiya' Mosque.

As for the archaeological sites in the village, there is a dam carved by nature called Saddet Bisher and As Sawafeer channel to collect rainwater, which was established in the Roman era (See map 2).

**Map 2: Main locations in Khamlet al Haddad village**



## Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Khallet al Haddad in 2007 was 407; of whom 220 are males and 187 are females. There are 73 households living in 79 housing units.

### Age Groups and Gender

The General Census of Population and Housing carried out by PCBS in 2007 showed that the distribution of age groups in Khallet al Haddad is as follows: 35.5 percent are less than 15 years, 59.4 percent are between 15 - 64 years, and 5.1 percent are 65 years and older. Data also showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the village is 117.8:100, meaning that males constitute 54.1 percent of the population, and females constitute 45.9 percent of the population.

### Families

The inhabitants of Khallet al Haddad village are composed of several families, mainly: Mustafa, Mousa, Hasan, Hajjaj, and Khalaf.

### Immigration

The field survey showed that about 7 persons have left the village.

## Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among Khallet al Haddad population is about 13.8 percent, of whom 70.7 percent are females. Of the literate population, 9.7 percent can read and write, 22.2 percent had elementary education, 31.1 percent had preparatory education, 24.2 percent had secondary education, and 12.8 percent completed higher education. Table 1, shows the educational level in the village of Khallet al Haddad, by sex, and educational attainment in 2007.

Sex	Illiterate	Can read & write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Total
M	12	11	31	34	37	3	24	-	1	-	<b>162</b>
F	29	14	26	37	25	1	4	-	-	-	<b>136</b>
<b>T</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>298</b>

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



In regards to the basic and secondary education institutions and schools in Khallet al Haddad in the academic year 2008/2009, there is only one public mixed school in the village, called Khallet al Haddad Elementary school, which is run by the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education. There are no private schools in Khallet al Haddad.

There is a total number of 40 students, 3 teachers, and 4 classes (Directorate of Education in Bethlehem, 2009). It should be noted here that the average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 14, while the average number of students per class is approximately 10.

## Health Status

There are no health facilities of any kind available in Khallet al Haddad village.

In emergency cases, residents of Khallet al Haddad use Al Ma'sara village hospitals and health centers, such as: the Health Center which provides health services to the countryside, south of Bethlehem and which is about 3km from the village.

The health sector in Khallet al Haddad faces several problems, such as:

1. The absence of a health clinic.
2. The lack of an ambulance.
3. The lack of the health authorities' concern for the village.

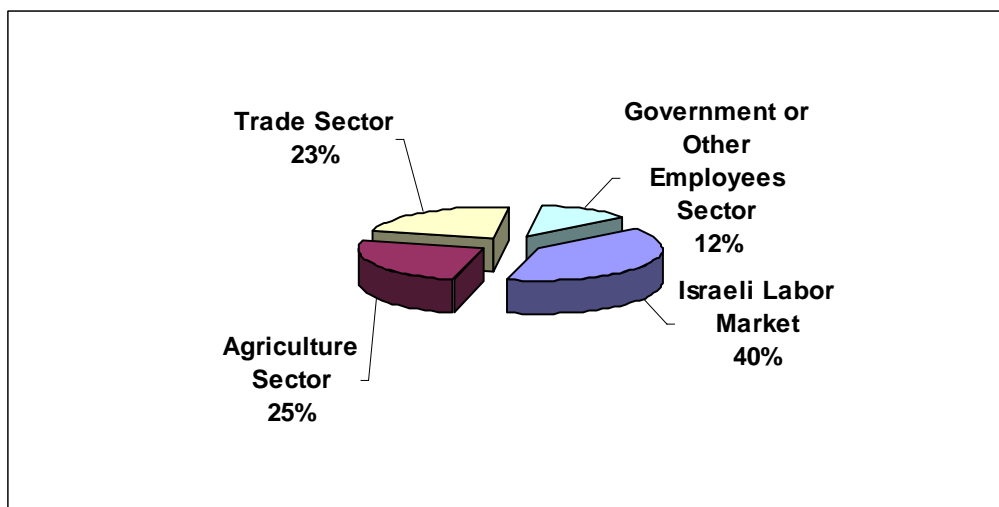
## Economic Activities

The economy in Khallet al Haddad is dependent on several economic sectors, mainly: the Israeli labor market, which absorbs 40 percent of the village workforce (See Figure1).

The results of a field survey for the distribution of labor by economic activity in Khallet al Haddad are the following:

- Israeli Labor Market (40%)
- Agriculture Sector (25%)
- Trade Sector (23%)
- Government or Other Employees Sector (12%)

**Figure 1: Economic Activity in Khallet al Haddad Village**



There are some agricultural activities in Khallet al Haddad, as most of the residents rear domestic animals, produce dairy and cheese, and they cultivate different vegetables in greenhouses and open lands. Moreover, there are three grocery stores in the village.

As a result of the Israeli occupation and restrictions, the economic status of the population has severely declined, as many citizens have lost their jobs and have become unemployed, thus forcing them to work in the service sector and agricultural activities, as a last resort for obtaining a minimum income.

The unemployment rate in Khallet al Haddad has reached about 13 percent. It was found that the most vulnerable social groups in the town, as a result of Israeli actions, are:

1. Former workers in Israel.
2. Workers in agricultural sector.

### Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 28.2 percent of Khallet al Haddad population was economically active, of whom 79.8 percent were employed, 71.8 percent were not economically active, 54.7 percent were students, and 29 percent were housekeepers (See table 2).

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	64	2	8	<b>74</b>	72	-	15	1	-	<b>88</b>	<b>162</b>
F	3	1	6	<b>10</b>	45	62	11	-	8	<b>126</b>	<b>136</b>
<b>T</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>298</b>

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

## Agricultural Sector

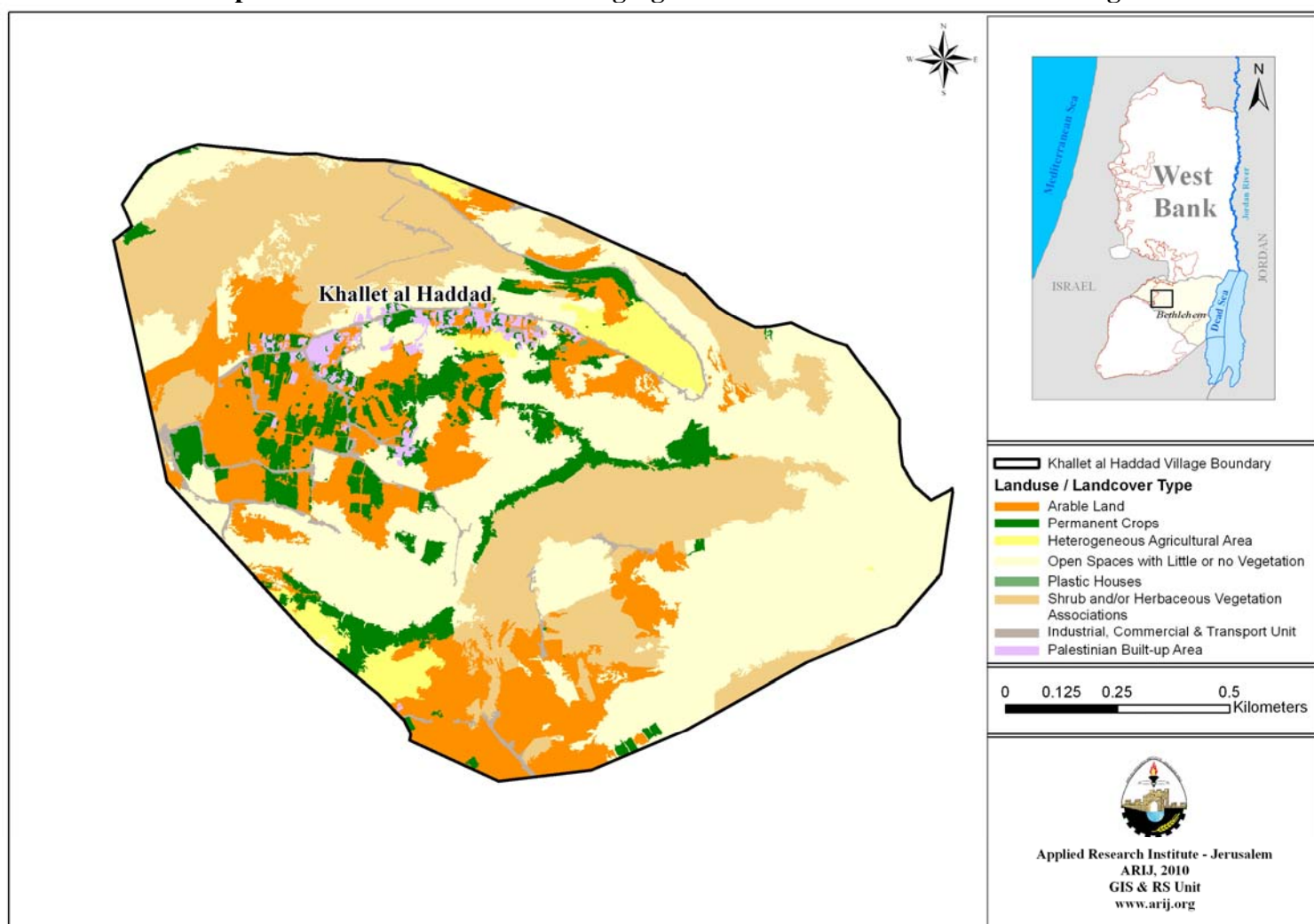
Khallet al Haddad lies on a total area of about 1,742 dunums of which 1,678 dunums are considered arable land, and 24 dunums are residential land (See table 3 and map 3).

**Table 3: Land Use in Khallet al Haddad village (dunum)**

Total Area	Built up Area	Arable Land (1,678)					Area of Industrial, Commercial & Transport Unit	Area of Settlements and Military Bases
		Seasonal Crops	Permanent Crops	Greenhouses	Forests	Open Spaces and Rangelands		
1,742	24	389	143	0	0	1,146	40	0

Source: GIS unit – ARIJ, 2008

**Map 3: Land use/land cover and Segregation Wall in Khallet al Haddad Village**



Agricultural production in Khallet al Haddad depends mostly on rainwater. As for irrigated fields, they depend on the public water network.

Table 4 shows the different types of rain-fed and irrigated open-cultivated vegetables in Khallet al Haddad. The most common crop cultivated within this area is tomato.

Fruity vegetables		Leafy vegetable		Green legumes		Bulbs		Other vegetables		Total area	
RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.	RF	Irr.
8	8.5	0	4.5	0	1.5	0	0	0	12	8	26.5

*Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated*

*Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2007*

There are also 3.5 dunums of land on which there are greenhouses planted with different vegetables, mainly: cucumber.

Table 5 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area.

Olives		Citrus		Stone-fruits		Pome fruits		Nuts		Other fruits		Total area	
Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.	Rf	Irr.
20	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	22	0

*Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated*

*Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2007*

As for the field crops and forage in Khallet al Haddad, cereals, in particular, wheat and barley are the most cultivated covering an area of about 145 dunums, while forage crops, such as bitter vetch and common vetch are the second most cultivated crops (See table 6).

Cereals		Bulbs		Dry legumes		Oil crops		Forage crops		Stimulating crops		Other crops		Total area	
Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr	Rf	Irr
145	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	18	0	2	0	0	0	178	0

*Rf: Rain-fed, Irr: Irrigated*

*Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2007*

The field survey shows that 7 percent of the residents in Khallet al Haddad are rearing and keeping domestic animals such as sheep, goats, broiler chicken, and bees (See Table 7).

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
0	515	181	0	1	8	5	8,000	0	10

\*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

*Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2007*

There are about 0.5 kilometers of agricultural roads in the village suitable for animals only.

## **Institutions and Services**

Khallet al Haddad has no local institutions or cultural, sport or agricultural associations in the village, as the only body that provides some services to the village and its residents is Khallet al Haddad projects committee which was founded in 1996 by the ministry of local governorate (Khallet al Haddad Projects Committee, 2010).

## **Infrastructure and Natural Resources**

### **Electricity and Telecommunication Services:**

Khallet al Haddad has been connected to a public electricity network since 1983; served by Jerusalem Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the village. All of Khallet al Haddad housing units (100%) are connected to the network (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2007).

Furthermore, Khallet al Haddad is connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 21.4 percent of the housing units within the village boundaries are connected to phone lines (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2007).

### **Transportation Services:**

Private cars and taxis are the two main means of transportation in Khallet al Haddad; however, the residents suffer from the lack of vehicles in the village. As for the road network in the village; there are a total of 3km of main paved roads, and a total of 1.5km of secondary roads; of which 1km is paved in good condition and 0.5km is paved but in bad condition (Khallet al Haddad projects committee, 2010).

### **Water Resources:**

Khallet al Haddad is provided with water by the West Bank Water Department through the public water network established in 1981. All of Khallet al Haddad housing units (100%) are connected to the water network (PCBS, 2007). The quantity of water supplied

to Khallet al Haddad in 2008 was about 10,070 cubic meters/year, therefore the estimated rate of water supply per capita is about 68 liters/day (PWA, 2008).

Here it should be noted that many Khallet al Haddad citizens do not in fact consume this amount of water due to water losses, which are about 5 percent. The losses happen at the main source, major transport lines, distribution network, and at the household level (Khallet al Haddad projects committee, 2010), thus the rate of water consumption per capita in Khallet al Haddad is 64 liters per day. This is a low rate compared with the minimum quantity proposed by the World Health Organization, which is 100 liters per capita per day.

Also, located in Khallet al Haddad are 47 rainwater harvesting cisterns (Khallet al Haddad projects committee, 2010).

### **Sanitation:**

Khallet al Haddad lacks a public sewage network; most of the population uses cesspits as a means for wastewater disposal. According to PCBS's Population and Housing Census in 2007 and PWA data, all of Khallet al Haddad's housing units (100%) use cesspits for wastewater disposal.

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day is approximately 21.9 cubic meters, or 8,021 cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the village, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is approximately 54 liters per day. The wastewater collected by cesspits is discharged by wastewater tankers directly to open areas without any regard for the environment. Here it should be noted that there is no wastewater treatment either at the source or at the disposal sites and this poses a serious threat to the environment and the public health.

### **Solid Waste Management:**

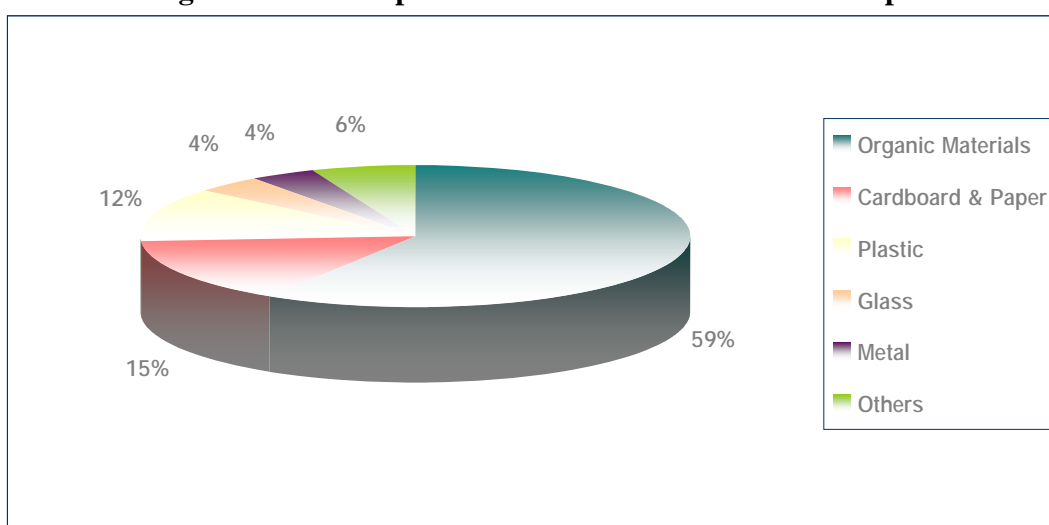
Joint Services Council for the Southern Countryside is considered the official body responsible for managing solid waste, i.e. solid waste collection and disposal, generated from the citizens and establishments in Khallet al Haddad. Due to the fact that the process of solid waste management is costly, a monthly fee has been charged on the population, serviced by domestic solid waste collection and transportation services, which is about 12.5 NIS/month. However, the collected fees are not considered sufficient for a good management of solid waste.

Most of the population in Khallet al Haddad benefits from the solid waste services, where waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags and then transferred to 5 small-size containers, spread throughout the neighborhoods. The joint services council collects the solid waste from the containers two days a week and transports it to Dar Salah dumping site, 25km from Khallet al Haddad. The common method for solid waste treatment in the dumping site is setting waste on fire or sometimes

burying it. It should be mentioned here that household waste, industrial, and medical solid waste are collected together and dumped into the same landfill, with the absence of any special system for separation and/or collection. The largest volume of solid waste is household waste which makes up around 45-50 percent of total capacity of solid waste.

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Khallet al Haddad is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Khallet al Haddad residents is nearly 285kg, or 104 tons per year. The main component of household solid waste is composed of organic materials, followed by paper, cardboard, and then plastic, as shown in Figure 2 below.

**Figure 2: The components of the household solid waste produced**



## Environmental Conditions

Like other villages in the governorate, Khallet al Haddad experiences several environmental problems which must be addressed and solved. These problems can be identified as follows:

### Water Crisis:

Water is cut off for long periods of time in summer in several neighborhoods of the village for several reasons, including: the Israeli domination over Palestinian water resources; accordingly, supplying Palestinians communities with insufficient water quantities to cover their domestic needs.

**Wastewater Management:**

The absence of a public sewage network, thus, the use of cesspits for the disposal of wastewater, and the discharge of wastewater in the streets, especially in winter, because the citizens can not afford the high cost of sewage tankers causes environmental damages, health problems, and the spread of epidemics and diseases in the village. The use of cesspits pollutes the groundwater and water collected in domestic cisterns (rainwater harvesting cisterns) as the wastewater mixes with water and contaminates it and thus makes it inappropriate for human consumption. This is due to the fact that most cesspits are built without lining, which allows wastewater to enter into the ground and avoids the need to use sewage tankers from time to time. Moreover, the untreated wastewater collected from cesspits by sewage tankers is disposed of in open areas without taking into account the damage it causes to the environment and the residents' health.

**Solid Waste Management:**

The lack of a central sanitary landfill to serve Khallet al Haddad and the other communities in the governorate is due mainly to the obstacles created by the Israeli authorities for local and national institutions, such as the difficulty to obtain licenses to establish such a landfill, because the appropriate land is within Area C, under the Israeli full control. In addition, the implementation of such projects depends on funding from donor countries. Thus, the lack of a sanitary landfill is a hazard risk for the health, and a source of pollution to the groundwater and soil through the leachate produced from the solid waste, and it also produces bad odors and distortion of the landscape. It should be noted here that a sanitary landfill is currently under construction in Al Maniya area, south of Bethlehem governorate, to serve Bethlehem and Hebron governorates.

There is an absence of a system in the village and the governorate in general that separates hazardous waste from non-hazardous waste, consequently hazardous solid waste is collected with non-hazardous waste and transported to Dar Salah landfill for disposal by burning.

**Other problems:**

- The project committee's limited role, like other project committees, councils and municipalities, to provide only certain services, without considering other various aspects for development.



## Impact of the Israeli Occupation

According to Oslo Interim Agreement, 1540 dunums (88.4%) of Khallet al Haddad lands were classified as area B, as for the remaining part of Khallet al Haddad lands, 202 dunums (11.6 percent of the total area of the village), they were classified as area C (Table 8).

**Table 8: Land classification in Khallet al Haddad according to Oslo II Agreement in 1995**

Land Classification	Area (dunums)	% of the Total Area
Area A	0	0
Area B	1540	88.4
Area C	202	11.6
<b>Total Area</b>	<b>1742</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: GIS unit –ARIJ 2009

Moreover, Khallet al Haddad village is subjected to intermittent shifting checkpoints that surround it and hinder residents' movement (Khallet al Haddad Projects committee, 2010).

## Development Plans and Projects

### Implemented Projects

Khallet al Haddad projects committee has implemented several development projects in Khallet al Haddad, during the years 2008 to 2009, as shown in Table 9.

**Table 9: Implemented Development Plans and Projects in Khallet al Haddad (2008-2009)**

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Construction of Khallet al Haddad School	Educational	2008	German development Bank - KFW
Maintenance of the Public Water Network	Infrastructure	2008	Palestinian Hydrology Group
Establishment of n New Electricity Line	Infrastructure	2008	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources
Establishment of Internal Water Network	Infrastructure	2009	Ministry of Finance

Source: Khallet al Haddad Projects committee, 2010

## Proposed Projects

Khallet al Haddad projects committee, in cooperation with the civil society organizations in the village and the village residents, looks forward to the implementation of several projects in the coming years. The project ideas were developed during the PRA workshop that was conducted by ARIJ staff in the village. The projects are as follows, in order of priority, from the viewpoint of the participants in the workshop:

1. Establishment of a Joint Service Council for the southern countryside.
2. Expansion of the south villages' structural schemes.
3. Supporting agricultural production inputs, taking care of livestock, and construction of cooperative societies in the region.
4. Construction of rainwater harvesting cisterns and water reservoirs.
5. Establishment of a sewage network or wastewater treatment plant.
6. Providing the area with ground communications network.
7. Street Lighting.
8. Building youth and women's capacities in the area.
9. Establishment of sport, recreational, and cultural centers.
10. Construction of a public park in the area.

## Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Khallet al Haddad suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 10 shows the development priorities and needs in the village, according to the projects committee's point of view (Khallet al Haddad Projects committee, 2010):

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
<b>Infrastructural Needs</b>					
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*			2.9km*
2	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks	*			1.8km
3	Extending the Water Network to Cover New Built up Areas	*			1.9km
4	Construction of New Water Networks		*		0.5km
5	Rehabilitation/ Construction of New Wells or Springs			*	
6	Construction of Water Reservoirs	*			700m <sup>3</sup>
7	Construction of a Sewage Disposal Network			*	
8	Construction of a New Electricity Network			*	
9	Providing Containers for Solid Waste Collection	*			8 containers
10	Providing Vehicles for Collecting Solid Waste			*	
11	Providing a Sanitary Landfill	*			
<b>Health Needs</b>					
1	Building of New Clinics or Health Care Centres	*			1 clinic
2	Rehabilitation of Old Clinics or Health Care Centres			*	
3	Purchasing of Medical Equipment and Tools			*	
<b>Educational Needs</b>					
1	Building of New Schools	*			elementary
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools	*			elementary
3	Purchasing of New Equipment for Schools	*			
<b>Agriculture Needs</b>					
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands	*			87 dunums
2	Building Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns	*			12 cistern
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock	*			3 barracks
4	Veterinary Services	*			
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals	*			
6	Construction of New Greenhouses	*			6 greenhouses
7	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses	*			3 greenhouses
8	Field Crops Seeds	*			
9	Plants And Agricultural Supplies	*			

\*0.4km is a main road, 0.7km internal road and 1.8km agricultural road

## References:

- *Applied Research Institute - Jerusalem (ARIJ)*. (2008 - 2009). Bethlehem, Palestine: Geographic Information Systems and Remote Sensing unit Database, 2009.
- *Directorate of Education - Bethlehem*. 2008/2009. Bethlehem, Palestine: A database of schools.
- *Khallet al Haddad Projects Committee*. 2010.
- *Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics*. 2009. Ramallah, Palestine: General Census of Population and Housing Censuses, 2007.
- *Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)*. 2007/2008. Bethlehem, Palestine: Directorate of Agriculture data.
- *Palestinian Water Authority*. 2009. Ramallah, Palestine: Quantities of Water Supply in the West Bank Governorates, 2008.