



source: Good Shepherd Engineering and Computing Company, Bethlehem/ date: 2005



source: OFEK aerial photography LTD/ date: 2005

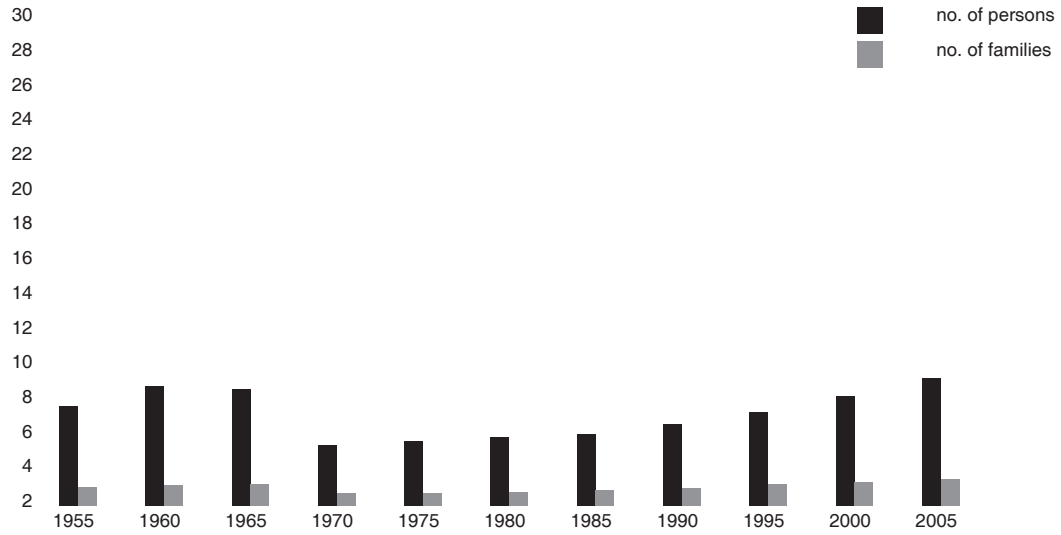
1. General Information

HQ or Field	West Bank
Camp name/ area	Fara Camp/ Nablus Area
Location	Twenty-five km north of Nablus
Status of camp (official, non-official, gathering)	official camp
Year of establishment	1948
Legal status of land	private land (100%), government land (0%), see notes below
Historical background	Original inhabitants came from 30 villages at the north-east of Haifa, mainly Al Rehaniyeh, Sabbareen, Qannir, Al Kafrin, Sindiyana, Umm Al Shouf, Al Manshiyeh, Umm Al Tout and Umm Al Zeinal.
Places of origin	NA
Area at establishment (UNRWA records)	255 dunums/ 0.255 km sq
Area at present (CD Pilot Research Project, 2006)	255 dunums/ 0.255 km sq
Notes	All West Bank camps were set up on plots of land leased by UNRWA from the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (ref. Agreement between the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and UNRWA, 14/03/1951). No lease agreement with private individuals. When camps were established, most of the land was already state land, while small private plots had been leased by the host government from local landowners

2. Demographic Profile

UNRWA registered camp population at establishment	7,060 persons (UNRWA record before March 1967)	
UNRWA registered camp population at present	7,632 persons (UNRWA Registration Statistical Bulletin/ Q4, 2007)	
Estimated actual camp residents inside UNRWA's official camp boundaries	total:	8,000 (estimate by CSO, 2007)
	local camp code:	7,897 (estimate by CSO, 2007)
	other camp codes:	49 (estimate by CSO, 2007)
Gender (HHE Study/ WB Field, 2nd half 2007)	non-refugees:	54 (estimate by CSO, 2007)
	M	49.7%
Age groups (HHE Study/ WB Field, 2nd half 2007)	F	50.3%
	0-14	43%
	15-24	18.7%
	25-60	33.5%
Age average (HHE Study/ WB Field, 2nd half 2007)	over 60	4.7%
Marital status > 14 years of age (RSSP/ WB Field, Dec. 2007)	Age average	22.6
	single	M 43.5% F 43.6%
	married	M 56.3% F 47.2%
	divorced	M 0.0% F 1.0%
	widow	M 0.2% F 8.2%
Average family size (HHE Study/ WB Field, 2nd half 2007)	5.1	

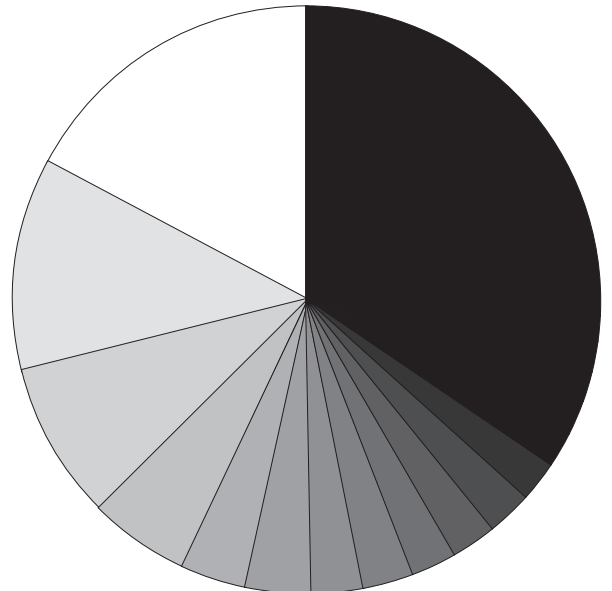
Demographic development



source: UNRWA Department of Relief and Social Services, WB Field, 2005

Places of origin with camp code

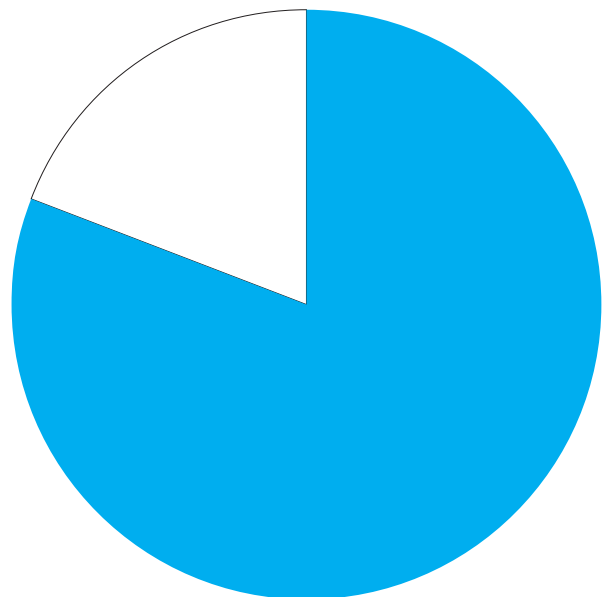
- other
- ARAB EL FUQARA
- SHAHMA
- ABU KISHK
- BARRIYA
- IJZIM
- BI>LIN
- UMM ESH SHAUF
- SAWALIMA
- BASSET EL FALEQ
- QALQILYA
- ARAB EL <AYED
- QANNIR



source: UNRWA Department of Relief and Social Services, WB Field, 2005

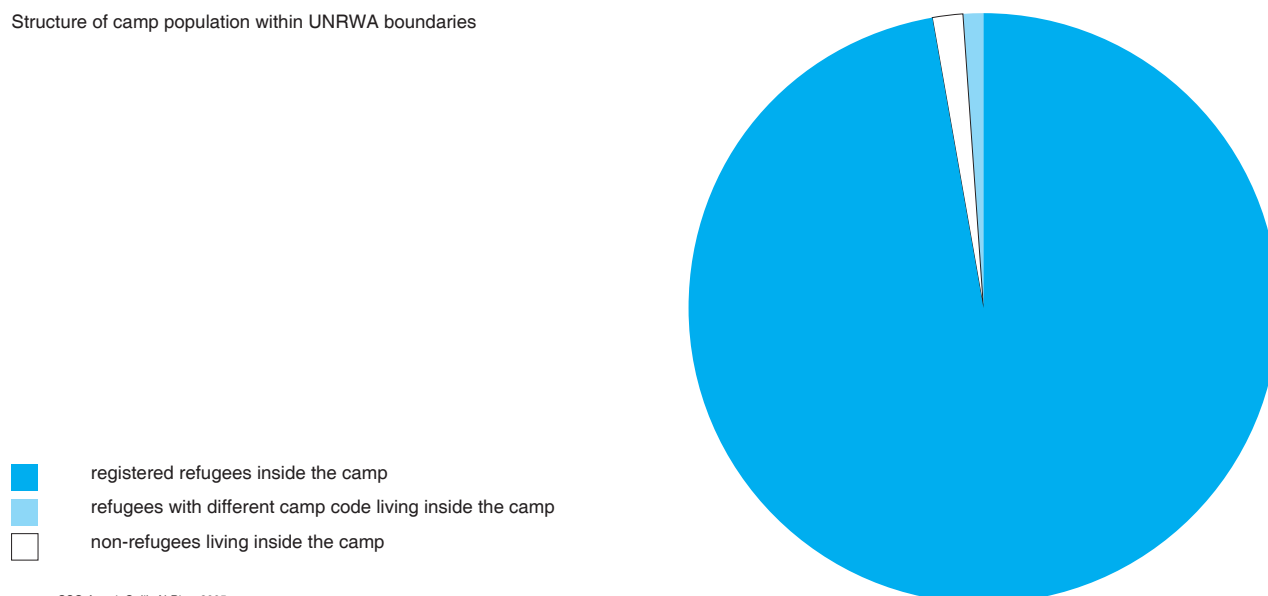
Out-migration of refugees with camp code

- registered refugee live inside camp
- registered refugee live outside camp



source : Estimate by Galib Al-Biss (CSO Amari), 2005

Structure of camp population within UNRWA boundaries



source : CSO Amani, Galib Al-Biss, 2005

Average household size (HHE Study/ WB Field, 2nd half 2007) 5.5

3. Spatial/ Physical Conditions

No of shelters at establishment (UNRWA records)	1,172 units built by UNRWA	
No of shelters at present (CSO/2007)	1,500 units, including upper floors	
Building materials (HHE Study/ WB Field, 2nd half 2007)	stone	0.1%
	concrete	41.6%
	cement bricks	56.2%
	asbestos, wood, zinc	1.9%
	cloth, mud, staw	0.1%
	other	0%
	Verticalisation/ number of floors (CSO/ 2007)	ground floor
1 floor		65%
2 floor		5%
more than 2 floors		0%
Estimation of density (CD Pilot Research Project, 2006)	est. actual population/ total area (Hac) 241.9 persons/ hac	
(CD Pilot Research Project, 2006)	percentage of built up area 38.9 %	
(CD Pilot Research Project, 2006 based on floor area estimate by CSO)	Floor Space Index FSI (built up area x avarage no. of floors / total area) 0.49	
Names of main quarters & blocks (CSO/2007)	Al-Sawalmeh, Al-Arja'eh, Al-Zeer, Al-Nady, Al-Kherbeh and Zeedan	
External communal/ public spaces (CSO/2007)	playgrounds	4
	parks	3
	football fields	1
	other open spaces used by residents	0
Vehicles and parking (CSO/ 2007)	There are more than 175 private and public vehicles in the camp.	
Notes	Almost all of camp residents park on the sides of the streets, only 1% in private spaces.	

4. Technical Infrastructure/ Services

Water supplier (UNRWA Sanitation Division/ WB Field,2007)	UNRWA & Local Camp Committee	
Owner of distribution network (UNRWA Sanitation Division/ WB Field,2007)	Local Camp Committee	
Average water available per person (UNRWA Sanitation Div./WB,2007)	95 l/ day (capacity)	
Water quality (UNRWA Sanitation Division/WB Field, 2007)	100% of water sample meeting WHO standards for bacterioloty test	
Water supply to individual shelters (per cent)	100% (all shelters have indoor water connection)	
Electrical services (CSO/2007)	Tubas Area Electical Company (100% of shelters)	
Provider for telecommunications (land lines) (CSO/2007)	PAL-COM (Palestinian)	
Sewer disposal facilities	cesspits	yes
	public sewage network	yes (not fully completed)
	private sewage connection (sharing)	no
	open channels	yes (one - 457meters long)
Solid waste collection services (garbage collection)	UNRWA	yes
	dumped on road sides/ vacant lots	yes
Storm-water drainage	no	
Road surfaces (CSO/2007)	asphalt	90%
	unpaved	0%
	concrete	10%
No. of santitation labourers (Needs Assessment Report/ WB Field, Jun. 2008)	11	

Internal spatial distribution

- UNRWA service area include open gardens and open areas
- private open spaces include private paved and garden areas
- streets/ paths
- buit up area exclude UNRWA building



source : Camp Development Pilot Research Project, 2006

Notes

Water is supplied by UNRWA from a closeby spring (Ein Far'a) pumped 3 hrs/day - 165,000 cubic meter annually. In th summer season, when the water available from the spring is not sufficient, the Local Camp Committee is responsible for the provision of water to camp dewllers costing 3NIS/ cubic meter if purchased from private wells and 80 NIS/ 1000 liters if bought through tanks. The camp electricity network was recently established and belongs to the Local Camp Committee. In the year 2007, 200 meters long of open chanals were covered; yet, open chanals are still present in the camp as a result of illegal connections to the storm waterdrainage. There is no participatory community arrangement for preserving the camp environment. Households dispose solid garabage in plastic bags, without seperating degradable and non-degradable products. All garabage is collected by UNRWA sanitation labourers and disposed by UNRWA compactor truck in Toubas area.UNRWA asphalted approximately 90% of the camp's roads, and concreted the remaining path ways with the assistance of local camp committee. Maintenance is mainly done by UNRWA.

5. Socio-Economic Profile

(RSSP/WB Field, Dec. 2007)	Special Hardship Cases (SHC)	179 families
	emergency cases	912 families
	beneficiaries of MMD	0
Household poverty rate (HHE Study/ WB Field, 2nd half 2007)	42.1% (29.8% absolute poverty)	

Average monthly household income (HHE Study/ WB Field, 2nd half 2007)		NIS 1,900
Employment statistics (HHE Study/ WB Field, 2nd half 2007)	employment rate	77.8%
	female employment rate	NA
Unemployment statistics (HHE Study/ WB Field, 2nd half 2007)	unemployment rate	22.3% (ILO Definition)
	female unemployment rate	NA
Classification of active labour force (HHE Study/ WB Field, 2nd half 2007)	UNRWA employees	14%
	public services	37%
	private sector	44%
	Inter/NGO organisations	4%
Number of commercial stores (CSO/ 2006)		110
Location of commercial activity (CSO/2006)	The majority lies in middle of the camp around UNRWA installations, and few small groceries that were established within the home premises scattering all over the camp.	
Commercial sector rating (CSO&UNRWA Research Office/WB Field, 2006)	1. Grocery & minimarket	30%
	2. Clothes & shoes	9%
	3 Manufacturing/selling of const. material	7%
	4. Restaurant, bar, coffee shop	6%
Other economic activity (CSO/2007)	workshops	6
	factories	0
	other	NA
Owners of enterprises (CSO/ 2007)	camp residents	100%
	residents of neighboring areas	0%
Customers of enterprises (CSO/ 2007)	camp residents	100%
	from outside the camp	0%
Notes	Nearly 70 commercial stores closed business in the last year due to demand reduction, debts accumulated and financial shortages; of which are 2 butcheries, 6 clothing shops, 1 smithery, 1 carpentry, 3 hairdressing salons and 26 grocery stores.	

6. Organisations/ Programmes/ Activities

UNRWA services within refugee camps (2007)	Camp Service Office (CSO)	1	
	Boys schools	1 (element. 593, prep. 344)	
	Girls schools	1 (element.345, prep.427)	
	Co-Educational	1 (element. 583, prep. 260)	
	Health centre	1 (2,084 active family files)	
	Physiotherapy Unit	0	
	Distribution Centre	1	
	Employment Guidance Centre	0	
Level of education (HHE Study/ WB Field, 2nd half 2007)			
% of individuals with health insurance (HHE Study/ WB Field, 2nd half 2007)		63.8%	
Other institutions: NGOs, CBOs (CSO/ 2007)	Women's Programme Centre	1	
	Youth Activity Centre	1(Including Al-Qadisia Scout Group)	
	Children Centre	1(located at the Martyr Salah Khalaf Centre)	
	Kindergartens	2	
	PA Institutions	1 Sports Centre - see notes below 1 Secondary Boys School	
	Health clinics	2 (1 private clinic and 1 dentist)	
	Community Based Rehab. Centre	1	
	Other communal organisations	2 mosques 2 libraries (one affiliated to WPC) 1 Educational Enhancement Centre	
	Local Committees/ Popular Committees	Head of Local Committee	Mr. Yaser Abu Kishk
		number of active members	6
		location of LC building	The Martyr Salah Khalaf Street
date of establishment		1990	
main activities in the camp			
Notes	Martyr Salah Khalaf Centre - located opposite the main road of the camp and established within 14 dunums of the camp's boundaries- is a sport centre managed and supervised under the MoY to serve all areas in the North and is equipped with all sports facilities and a park.Al-Aqsa and Ibn Anafees Centres are also active in the camp. In addition to, Jusoor Centre and the Child Association. The Zakat Committee and Al Yanbu' Charity supporting needy students were closed in 2007.		