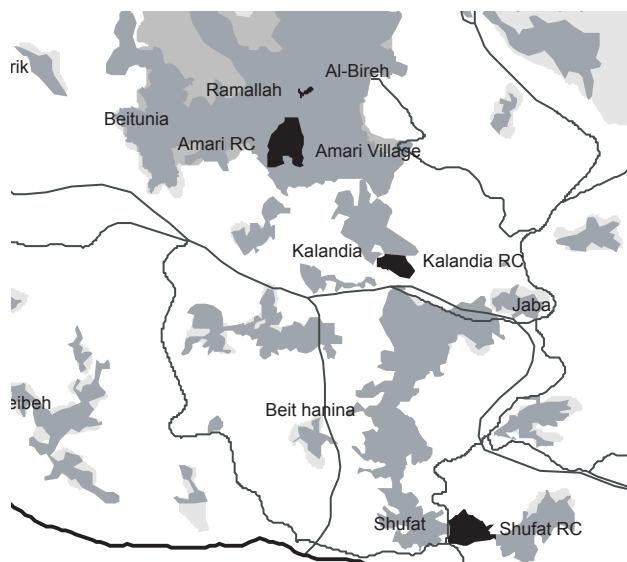


Kalandia Refugee Camp Profile



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



source: OFEK aerial photography LTD/ date: 2005

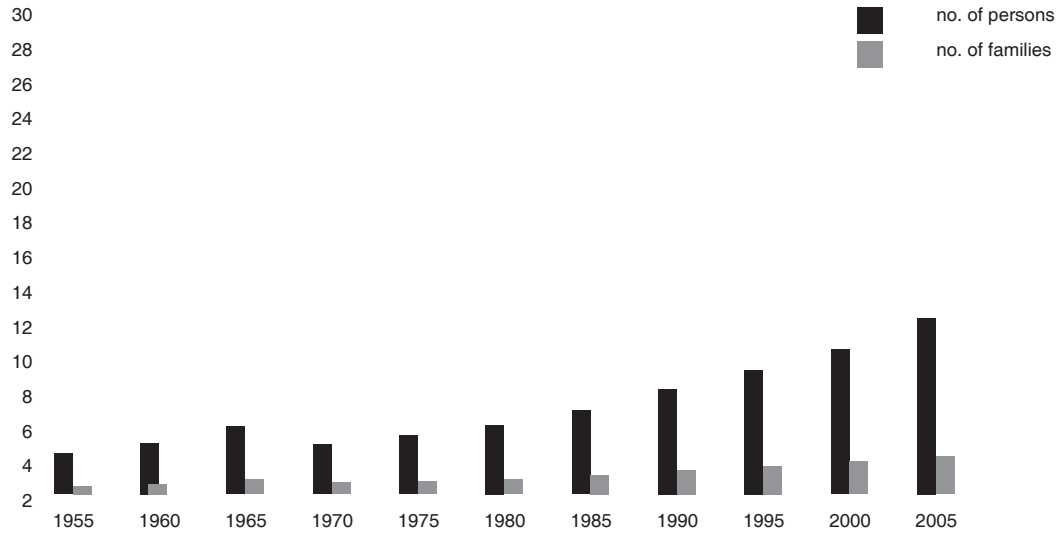
1. General Information

HQ or Field	West Bank
Camp name/ area	Kalandia Camp/ Jerusalem Area
Location	Eleven km north of Jerusalem, on the main road connecting Jerusalem to Ramallah
Status of camp (official, non-official, gathering)	official camp
Year of establishment	1949
Legal status of land	private land (97.6% -including 11.5% Custodian of Enemy Property), government land (2.4%), see notes below
Historical background	Original inhabitants came from 52 villages in the Lydd, Ramleh, Haifa, Jerusalem and Hebron areas, mainly Beir Al Mouein, Sarees and Sadoun. Initially all shelters were built in local bricks or uncut stones, with iron sheet ceilings.
Places of origin	There are some families descending from the same origin or village, such as Assarees, Beir Maein, Barseelia, Innabeh, Kheryeh and Al Safryeh neighbourhoods
Area at establishment (UNRWA records)	353 dunums/ 0.353 km sq
Area at present (CD Pilot Research Project, 2006)	353 dunums/ 0.353 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	5,471 persons (UNRWA record before March 1967)	
UNRWA registered camp population at present	10,981 persons (UNRWA Registration Statistical Bulletin/ Q4,2007)	
Estimated actual camp residents inside UNRWA's official camp boundaries	total:	11,581 (estimate by CSO, 2007)
	local camp code:	11,031 (estimate by CSO, 2007)
	other camp codes:	450 (estimate by CSO, 2007)
	non-refugees:	100 (estimate by CSO, 2007)
Gender (HHE Study/ WB Field, 2nd half 2007)	M	51.3%
	F	48.7%
Age groups (HHE Study/ WB Field, 2nd half 2007)	0-14	41.3%
	15-24	21.9%
	25-60	33.1%
	over 60	3.8%
Age average (HHE Study/ WB Field, 2nd half 2007)	22.1	

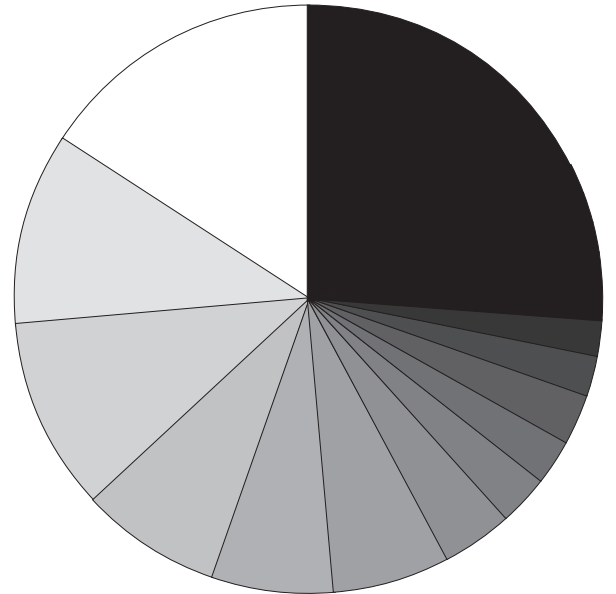
Demographic development



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

Places of origin with camp code

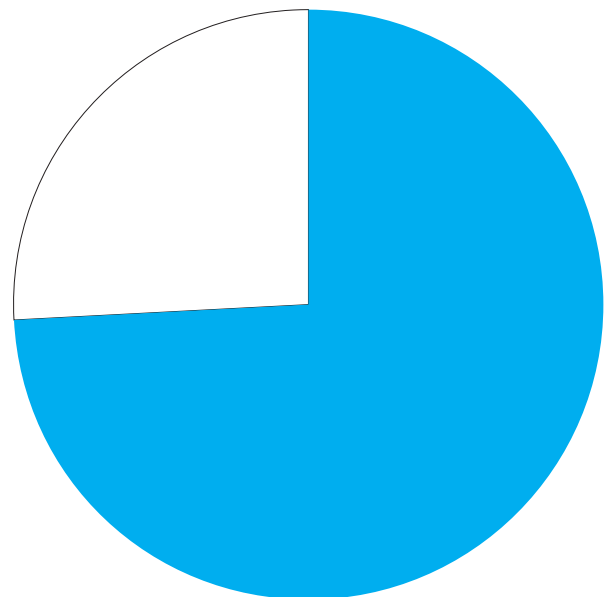
- other
- Jaffa
- Kasla
- Jaffa El MAnshia
- Jerusalem Nw City
- Barriya
- Allar
- Burj
- Deir Ayub
- Beit Susin
- Qubeira
- Khirbit El Laus
- LYDDA



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

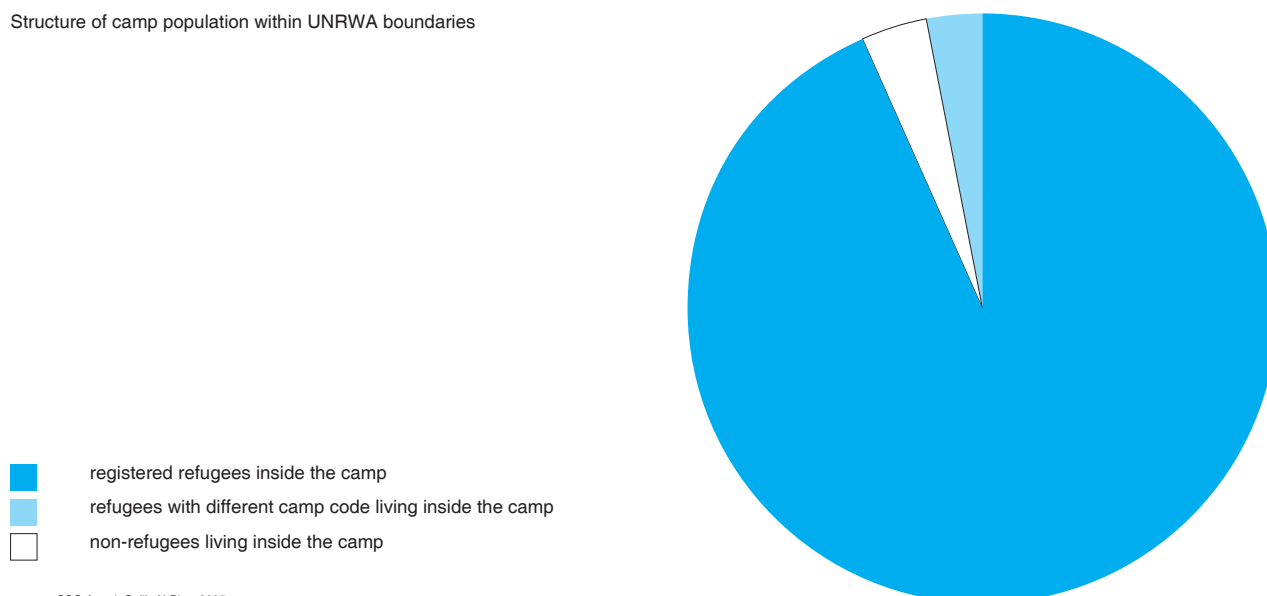
Out-migration of refugees with camp code

- 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 Amari, Galib Al-Biss, 2005

Marital status > 14 years of age (RSSP/ WB Field, Dec. 2007)	single	M 43.2%	F 41.4%
	married	M 56.5%	F 50.5%
	divorced	M 0.2%	F 1.4%
	widow	M 0.2%	F 6.7%
Average family size (HHE Study/ WB Field, 2nd half 2007)	5.1		
Average household size (HHE Study/ WB Field, 2nd half 2007)	5.5		





3. Spatial/ Physical Conditions

No of shelters at establishment (UNRWA records)	250 units built by UNRWA	
No of shelters at present (CSO/ 2007)	935 units, including upper floors	
Building materials (HHE Study/ WB Field, 2nd half 2007)	stone	10%
	concrete	4.1%
	cement bricks	85.9%
	asbestos, wood, zinc	0%
	cloth, mud, straw	0%
	other	0%
Verticalisation/ number of floors (CSO/2007)	ground floor	8%
	1 floor	45%
	2 floor	40%
	more than 2 floors	7%
Estimation of density (CD Pilot Research Project, 2006)	est. actual population/ total area (Hac) 411.3 persons/hac	
(CD Pilot Research Project, 2006)	percentage of built up area 39.7	
(CD Pilot Research Project, 2006 based on floor area estimate by CSO)	Floor Space Index FSI (built up area x average no. of floors / total area) 0.93	
Names of main quarters & blocks (CSO/2007)	1. The Stadium neighbourhood	
	2. The Market neighbourhood	
	3. Al-Barafla'a neighbourhood	
	4. Abu Shkheidem neighbourhood	
	5. Al Louza neighbourhood	
	6. Al-Asaf block	
	7. Beer Um Maen block	
	8. Sariees block	
External communal/ public spaces (CSO/ 2007)	playground	1
	parks	0
	football field	1 (at the youth centre)
	other open spaces used by residents	2 (basketball & volleyball fields)
		2 theaters
	6 wedding & solidarity halls	
Vehicles and parking (CSO/2007)	There are more than 300 private and public vehicles in the camp.	
Notes	Distance between shelters is 0.5m and in most cases negligible. Ventilation is absent.	

4. Technical Infrastructure/ Services

Water supplier (UNRWA Sanitation Division/ WB Field, Dec. 2007)	Jerusalem Water Company JWC (Palestinian)	
Owner of distribution network (UNRWA Sanitation Division/ WB Field, 2007)	Jerusalem Water Company JWC (Palestinian)	
Average water available per person (UNRWA Sanitation Div./WB Field, 2007)	75 l/ day (capacity)	
Water quality (UNRWA Sanitation Division/ WB Field, Dec. 2007)	100% of water sample meeting WHO standards for bacteriology test	
Water supply to individual shelters (per cent)	100% (all shelters have indoor water connection)	
Electrical services (CSO/ 2007)	Jerusalem District Electrical Company (100% of shelters)	
Provider for telecommunications (land lines) (CSO/ 2007)	PAL-COM (Palestinian)	80%
	Bezek (Israeli)	20%
	cesspits	yes
Sewer disposal facilities	public sewage network	yes
	private sewage connection (sharing)	no
	open channels	no
Solid waste collection services (garbage collection)	UNRWA	yes
	dumped on road sides/ vacant lots	yes
Storm-water drainage	no	
Road surfaces (CSO/ 2007)	asphalt	80%
	unpaved	3%
	concrete	17%

Internal spatial distribution

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



source : Camp Development Pilot Research Project, 2006

No. of sanitation labourers (Needs Assessment Report/ WB Field, Jun. 2008) 9

Notes

Two percent of camp dwellers have private latrines connected to percolation pits. All others are linked to an unsuitable sewerage network, originally designed only for liquid waste. People usually make the connection themselves, therefore leakages are frequent especially in the market area which could lead to entering the houses in strong storms. Since Sep. 2007 JWC started replacing the water network without any coordination with UNRWA, as a result more old paved roads and alleys were destroyed leaving the majority of the camp roads in bad conditions. There is no participatory community arrangement for preserving the camp environment. Households dispose solid garbage in plastic bags, without separating degradable and non-degradable products. Only one garbage container is available in the camp, 60-70% of camp dwellers dump their garbage at the sides of the roads. The Camp Committee members also highlighted that butchers and shopkeepers throw their rubbish together with all the others, overloading containers and making the surroundings unhealthy and unpleasant especially during summer time. A contractor collects garbage daily and dumps it in a close-by canyon 100m away from the camp. The presence of containers obstacle the work of the compactor in the narrow camp alleways. During 2007, a stronger adaptor was replaced with the old one to solve the weak power supply problem.

5. Socio-Economic Profile

(RSSP/ WB Field, Dec, 2007)	Special Hardship Cases (SHC)	232 families
	emergency cases	2,311 families
	beneficiaries of MMD	0
Household poverty rate (HHE Study/ WB Field, 2nd half 2007)		17.4% (9.5% absolute poverty)
Average monthly household income (HHE Study/ WB Field, 2nd half 2007)		NIS 1,305
Employment statistics (HHE Study/ WB Field, 2nd half 2007)	male employment rate	81.9%
	female employment rate	NA
Unemployment statistics (HHE Study/ WB Field, 2nd half 2007)	unemployment rate	18.1% (ILO Definition)
	female unemployment rate	NA
Classification of active labour force (HHE Study/ WB Field, 2nd half 2007)	UNRWA employees	8%
	public sector	15%
	private sector	73%
	Inter/NGO organisation	3%
Number of commercial stores (CSO/ 2007)		153
Location of commercial activity (CSO/2006)		The majority of enterprises occur in the middle of the camp and few small groceries that were established within the home premises scatter all over the camp.
Commercial sector rating (CSO & UNRWA Research Office/WB,2006)	1. Grocery & minimarket	34%
	2. Carpentries & furniture selling	12%
	3. Manufacturing/selling cont. material	8%
	4. Butchery	7%
Other economic activity (CSO/ 2006)	workshops	3 (aluminum, glass, cars body)
	factories	6 (bricks, clothes, tissue making)
	other	1 (media office)
Owners of enterprises (CSO/ 2007)	camp residents	99%
	residents of neighboring areas	1%
Customers of enterprises (CSO/ 2007)	camp residents	75%
	from outside the camp	25%
Notes		

6. Organisations/ Programmes/ Activities

UNRWA services within refugee camps (2007)	Camp Service Office (CSO)	1
	Boys schools	2 (elementary 574, prep.337)
	Girls schools	2 (element.611, prep.348)
	Health centre	1 (2,019 active family files)
	Distribution Centre	0
	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)		56.6%
Other institutions: NGOs, CBOs (CSO/ 2007)	Women Programme Centre	1
	Youth Activity Centre	1
	Kindergartens	3
	Community Based Rehab. Centre	1
	Other communal organisations	2 mosque
		1 library
		1 Kalandia Charity Association
		1 Kalandia Camp Cooperative Society
		1 Palestinian Child Club
Local Committees/ Popular Committees	Head of Local Committee	Mr. Jamal Lafa'e
	number of active members	6
	location of LC building	The camp main entrance
	date of establishment	NA
	main activities in the camp	NA
Notes		UNRWA Girls school premises were expanded in 2007 through constructions of additional classrooms thanks to Norwegian funding.
		The following services are also available in the camp:
		The Swedish Individual Relief Institution - an office based in the Community Based Rehabilitation Centre for conducting activities to the Child Club
		5 private clinics (2 dental and 3 specialized)
		1 laboratory and 2 pharmacies.
		1 Health Centre (Kopat Holeem)
		1 Taxi Office