

Shu'fat Camp Profile

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Background

This report is part of a series of booklets, which contain compiled information about each city, village, and town in the Jerusalem Governorate. These booklets came as a result of a comprehensive study of all localities in Jerusalem 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 Needs Assessment;" the project funded by the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID).

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 the Jerusalem 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 special emphasize on agriculture, environment and water.

All locality profiles in Arabic and English are available online at <http://vprofile.arij.org>.

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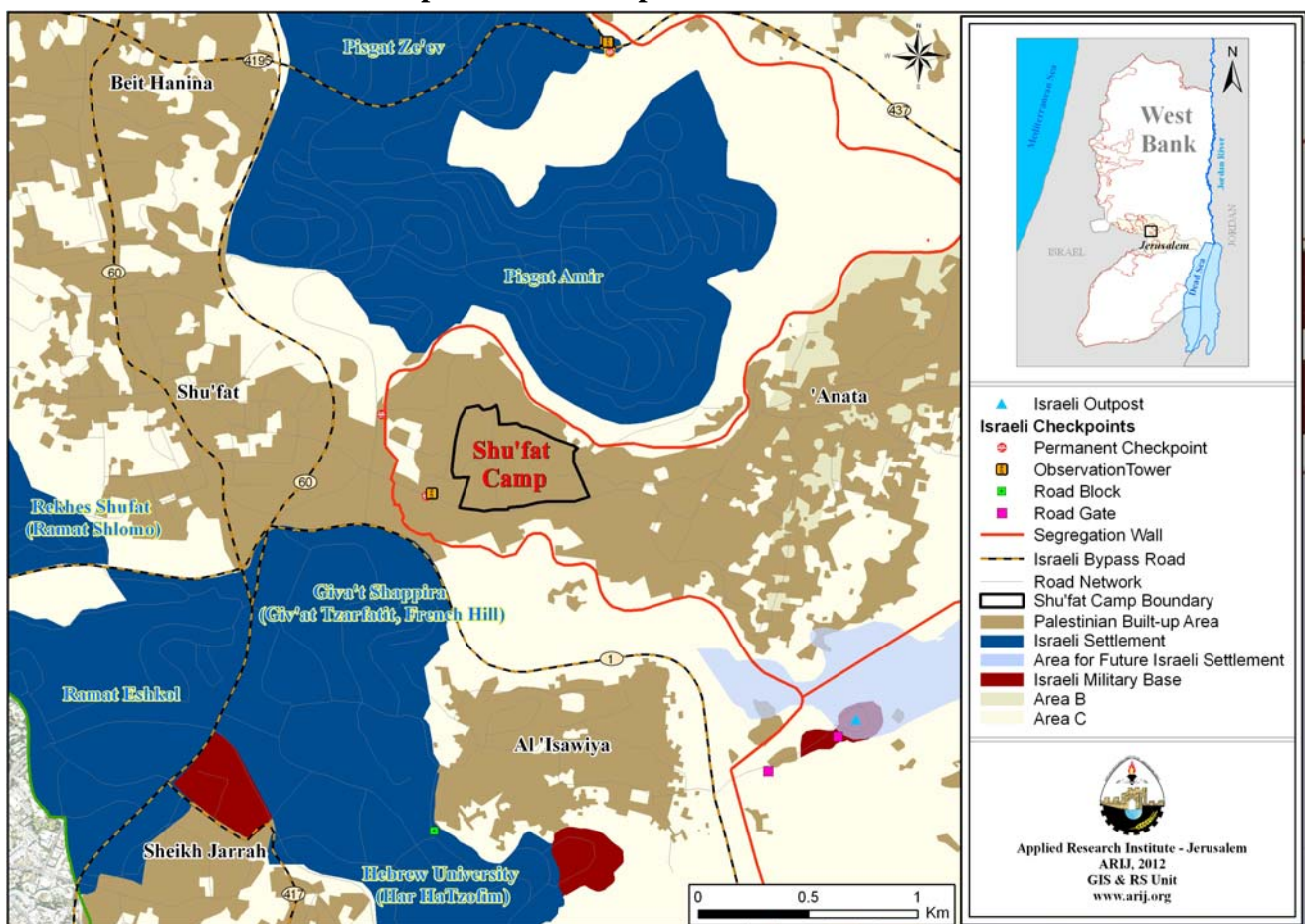
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Shu'fat Camp Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Shu'fat is a Palestinian camp in Jerusalem Governorate located (horizontally) 3.9km north of Jerusalem City. Shu'fat camp is bordered by Shu'fat town from all sides (ARIJ- GIS Unit, 2010) (See map 1).

Map 1: Shu'fat camp location and borders



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012.

Shu'fat camp is located at an altitude of 735m below sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 391.3mm. The average annual temperature is 17 °C and the average annual humidity is approximately 60% (ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012).

Since 1996, Shu'fat camp has been governed by a Camp Services Committee which is currently administrated by 15 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority and 10 employees. The Camp Committee owns a permanent headquarters which it rents, but does not possess a vehicle for the collection of solid waste (Shu'fat Camp Services Committee, 2012).

It is the responsibility of the Camp Committee to provide a number of services to the residents of Shu'fat camp (Shu'fat Camp Services Committee, 2012), including:

1. Road construction, pavement and rehabilitation, and street cleaning.
2. Implementing projects and case studies for the camp.
3. Providing a sewage network.
4. Providing kindergartens.

History

Shu'fat was named after the land on which the camp was established (Shu'fat Camp Services Committee, 2012).

The establishment of the camp dates back to 1964. Its residents originated from 56 Palestinian villages and cities destroyed by the Israeli occupation; (Shu'fat Camp Services Committee, 2012) (See photo below for Shu'fat camp).

Photo 1: A general view of Shu'fat Camp



Religious and Archaeological Sites

There are two mosques in the camp, Abu Obeidah and Al Khilafah Mosques. No sites of archaeological interest have so far been discovered in the camp (Shu'fat Camp Services Committee, 2012).

Population

The total population of Shu'fat camp is approximately 20,000 distributed as follows (Shu'fat Camp Services Committee, 2012):

1. 12,000 refugees registered in UNRWA records.
2. 3,000 refugees not registered in UNRWA records because they are not benefiting from the services provided by UNRWA.
3. 2,000 refugees registered in UNRWA but without cards bearing Shu'fat camp numbers.
4. Nearly 3,000 non-refugees.

Families

Shu'fat camp residents are from several families, including the 'Alqam, Muhammad Ali, Taha, Al 'Annati, Shihadah, At Taweel, Ad Dibes and Al 'A'rajj families, in addition to many others (Shu'fat Camp Services Committee, 2012).

Education

There are 1 governmental school, 4 schools run by UNRWA and 7 schools run by private bodies in Shu'fat camp (Directorate of Education in Jerusalem, 2011) (See Table 1).

Table 1: The Schools in Shu'fat camp by name, stage, sex, and supervising authority

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Banat al Masirah High School	Government	Female
Ruwwad al Mustaqbal School	Private	Mixed
Al Faqih Model School	Private	Mixed
Ash Shurooq Elementary School	Private	Mixed
Ad Dalal School	Private	Mixed
Noor al Huda al Maqdisiya School	Private	Mixed
Ashbal al Aqsa School	Private	Mixed
Ahbab ar Rahman School	Private	Mixed
Shu'fat Girls First Elementary School	UNRWA	Female
Shu'fat Girls Second Elementary School		Female
Shu'fat Boys First Elementary School		Male
Shu'fat Boys Primary School		Male

Source: Directorate of Education in Jericho, 2011

In the camp there are 3,375 students, 172 teachers, and 114 classes (Directorate of Education in Jerusalem, 2011). The average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 20, whilst the average number of students per class is approximately 30.

There are 5 kindergartens in the camp, all run by a private body. In total, 533 children attend these kindergartens. Table 2 shows the kindergartens according to their names and supervising authority.

Table 2: The Kindergartens in Shu'fat camp by name and supervising authority

Kindergarten Name	No. of Children	Supervising Authority
Ahbab ar Rahman Kindergarten	159	Private
Al Bara'a Model Kindergarten	110	Private
Ashbal al Aqsa Kindergarten	94	Private
Ash Shurooq Kindergarten	106	Private
Al Faqih Model Kindergarten	64	Private

Source: Directorate of Education in Jerusalem, 2011

Due to the lack of some levels of education in the camp, students attend neighboring villages' schools, primarily schools in Shu'fat and Beit Hanina towns which are around 3km from the camp (Shu'fat Camp Services Committee, 2012).

The educational sector in Shu'fat camp faces some obstacles, mainly:

1. The limited number of classrooms.
2. The overcrowded classrooms.
3. The unused classrooms in Shu'fat Boys Preparatory School.

Health Status

There are few health centers available in Shu'fat camp. There are two private health centers, a health center run by UNRWA, two private radiology centers, two private medical laboratories and one laboratory run by UNRWA, three motherhood and childcare centers, and a physiotherapy center run by an NGO. In the absence of required health services and in emergencies, residents go to 'Anata Health Center in 'Anata town which is 2km in distance from the camp, or they go to the Patients Fund in Wadi al Joz neighborhood, around 3km from the camp (Shu'fat Camp Services Committee, 2012).

The health sector in the camp faces many obstacles and problems, including:

1. The lack of an ambulance in the camp.
2. The lack of a health center to serve the camp residents of those who hold the West Bank ID and do not have UNRWA cards.
3. The sporadic availability of some medicines in the UNRWA-run health center.
4. The lack of specialized doctors and radiologists.

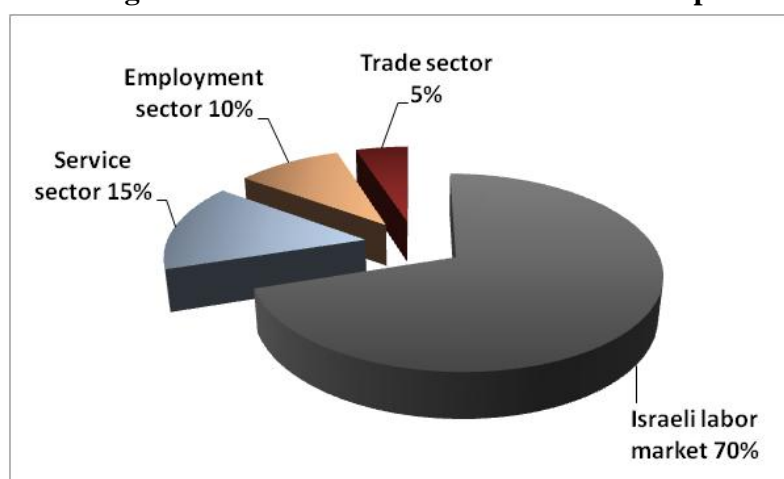
Economic Activities

The economy in Shu'fat camp is dependent on several economic sectors, mainly the Israeli labor market, which absorbs 70% of the camp's workforce (See Figure1).

A field survey conducted by ARIJ in 2012 showed that the distribution of labor by economic activity in Shu'fat camp is as follows:

- Israeli Labor Market (70%)
- Services Sector (15%)
- Government or Private Employees Sector (10%)
- Trade Sector (5%)

Figure 1: Economic activities in Shu'fat Camp



Source: Shu'fat Camp Services Committee, 2012

In terms of commercial and industrial productions in Shu'fat camp, there are 25 grocery stores, 4 bakeries, 3 butcheries, 4 vegetable and fruit stores, 7 different professional workshops (carpentry, blacksmith etc.), and 5 different services stores, in addition to one agricultural nursery (Shu'fat Camp Services Committee, 2012).

The unemployment rate in Shu'fat camp has reached (in 2012) approximately 25%. It was found that the social groups most affected by the Israeli occupation are as follows (Shu'fat Camp Services Committee, 2012):

- Former workers in the Israeli labor market.
- Workers in the trade sector.
- Workers in industry.

Agricultural Sector

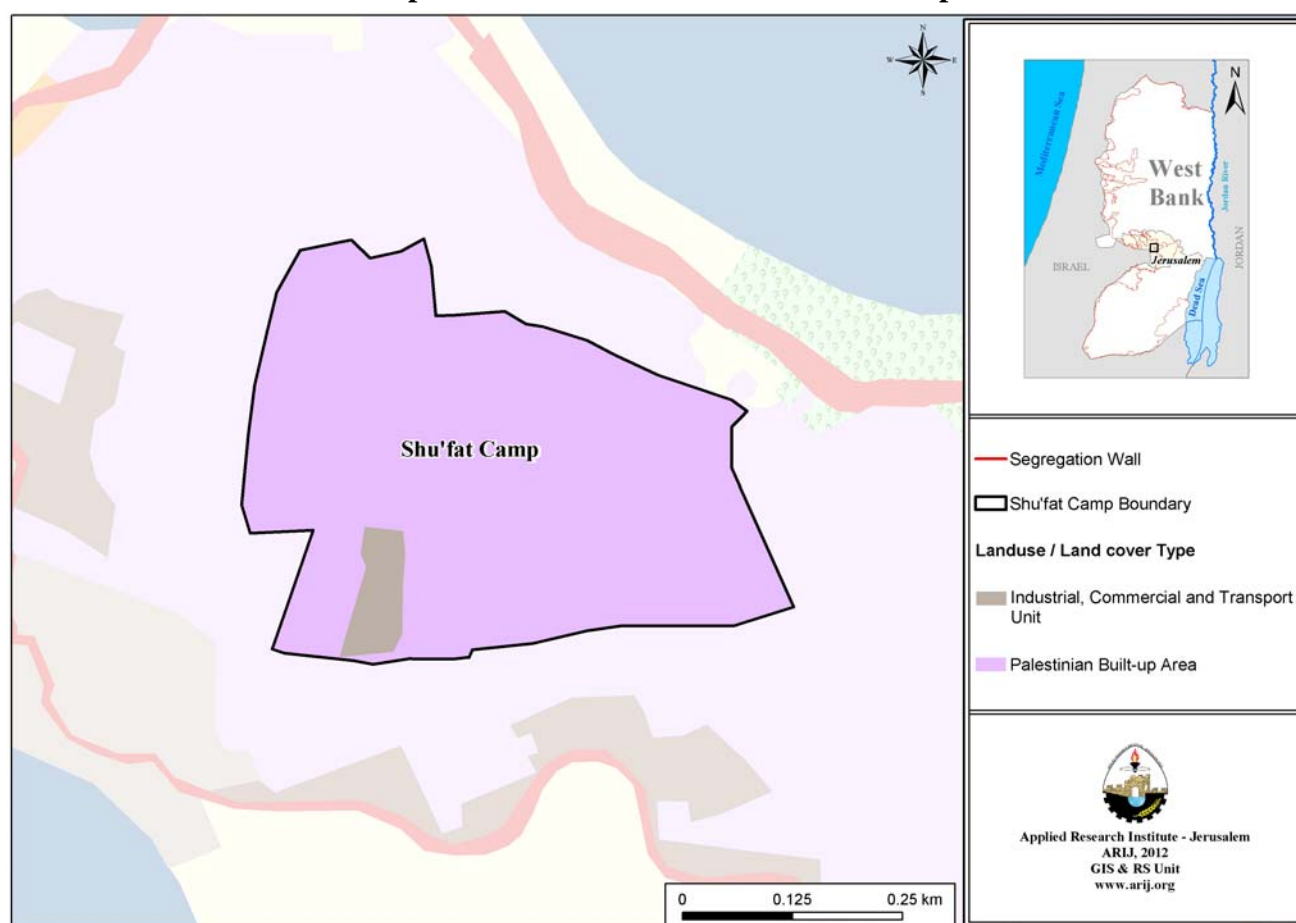
Shu'fat camp has a total area of about 205 dunums of which 197 dunums are classified as 'residential' lands (See Table 3 and Map 2).

Table 3: Land use and land cover in Shu'fat camp in 2010 (areas in dunum)

Total Area	Built-up area	Agricultural area (0)				Inland water	Forests	Open Spaces	Area of Industrial, Commercial & Transport Unit	Area of Settlements, Military Bases & Wall Zone
		Permanent Crops	Green-houses	Range-lands	Arable lands					
205	197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012.

Map2: Land use/land cover in Shu'fat Camp



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012.

There are 12 dunums of land cultivated with olive trees in the camp and another 5 dunums cultivated with fig trees (Jerusalem Directorate of Agriculture – Jerusalem, 2012).

The field survey conducted by ARIJ shows that 3 families in the camp rear and keep domestic animals such as sheep and goats (Shu'fat Camp Services Committee, 2012).

There are no agricultural roads in the camp (Shu'fat Camp Services Committee, 2012). Due to the small area of the camp, agricultural lands are used for construction rather than cultivation (Shu'fat Camp Services Committee, 2012).

Institutions and Services

Shu'fat camp has no governmental institutions, but has a number of local institutions and associations providing services to various sectors of society. These include (Shu'fat Camp Services Committee, 2012):

- **Shu'fat Camp Services Committee:** Founded in 1996 by the National Liberation Organization with the goal of taking care of refugees and institutions, working to ensure UNRWA continues to provide services to the residents, and increasing the level of services provided for residents.
- **The Palestinian Child (At Tifel) Center:** Founded in 1999 by a group of young men and women. The Center is concerned with cultural, social, educational, recreational, sports and artistic matters.
- **Women Center:** Founded in 1999, the Center provides services to refugee women and children in the camp.
- **The Youth Social Center:** Founded in 1964.
- **Shu'fat Camp Charitable Society:** Founded in 1980.
- **The Local Committee for Rehabilitation & Special Education:** Founded in 1994.
- **Woman Committee for Social Action:** Founded in 1985.
- **Shu'fat Mosque Reconstruction Committee:** Founded in 1972.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services

Shu'fat camp has been connected to a public electricity network since 1974. It is served by Jerusalem Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the camp. Approximately 100% of the housing units in the camp are connected to this network. However, the camp residents face some problems concerning electricity (Shu'fat Camp Services Committee, 2012), mainly:

- The electricity network is insecure.
- The continuous power cut-offs during winter.
- The lack of constant maintenance of the network.
- The weak electric current due to electricity thefts by camp residents.
- The lack of commitment by residents in paying the bills.

Shu'fat camp is connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 20% of the housing units within the camp boundaries are connected to phone lines (Shu'fat Camp Services Committee, 2012).

Transportation Services

10 unlicensed/illegal cars and 15 public buses are the main means of transportations in the camp (Shu'fat Camp Services Committee, 2012). There are 2km of 'main' roads and 30km of 'secondary' roads (Shu'fat Camp Services Committee, 2012) (See Table 4).

Table 4: Roads in Shu'fat Camp

Status of Internal Roads	Road Length (km)	
	Main	Sub
1. Paved & in good condition	1	15
2. Paved but in poor condition	1	15
3. Unpaved	-	-

Source: Shu'fat Camp Services Committee, 2012

Water Resources

Shu'fat camp residents are currently suffering of acute water crisis as the Israeli Water Company of "Jihon", which is the body responsible for water supply in the camp, reduces the amount of water supplied to residents of the camp through water meters adjacent to Shu'fat new crossing, in addition to the frequent cut offs of water. Since the establishment of the water network in the camp, its inhabitants have been suffering constantly from the lack of water quantities supplied to them and from the water repeated cut offs; in 1976, the public water network was established in the camp, funded by the camp residents in order to get water through a reservoir belonging to UNRWA, which is supplied with water through Jihon Israeli Company. In 1988 Jerusalem municipality cut off water from the camp under the pretext that the camp's residents do not pay the municipality for the water they consume, thus forcing residents to deliver water to the reservoir through the main lines adjacent to the camp which provide the settlement located near it. Once again in 1989, Jerusalem municipality cut off lines connected to the camp's reservoir and put concrete on the separation area. Since that time, residents of the camp have connected the camp's water network directly with the network feeding the settlement nearby; on an informal basis, in order to be provided with water (Shu'fat Camp Services Committee, 2012).

Sanitation

Shu'fat Camp has a public sewerage network established in 1984; about 100% of the camp's housing units use the sewage network as a major means for wastewater disposal (Shu'fat Camp Services Committee, 2012).

Solid Waste Management

UNRWA is the official body responsible for managing the collection and disposal of solid waste generated by citizens and establishments in the camp (Shu'fat Camp Services Committee, 2012).

Most of the population in Shu'fat Camp benefits from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags and then transferred to 15 containers distributed throughout the camp. UNRWA collects the solid waste and then transports it using a waste vehicle to El 'Eizariya dumping site; located 15km away from the camp, where it is usually buried and sometimes burnt (Shu'fat Camp Services Committee, 2012).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Shu'fat Camp is 1.05kg. Therefore, the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from Shu'fat Camp residents is nearly 20 tons, or 7,660 tons per year (ARIJ-WERU, 2012).

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

Shu'fat Camp Committee has implemented several development projects in Shu'fat camp during the past five years (See Table 5).

Table 5: Implemented development plans and projects in Shu'fat camp during the last five years

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Rehabilitation of the sewage network	Infrastructure	2008-2011	UNRWA
Pavement of roads	Infrastructure	2008	Ministry of Finance
Construction of the Youth Social Center	Public Services	2011	Bayt Mal AlQods Agency
Construction of Al Masirah Girls High School	Educational	2010-2011	Bayt Mal AlQods Agency
Construction of a headquarters for Al Quds Society for Rehabilitation	Public Services	2010-2011	Bayt Mal AlQods Agency
Construction of the football field wall	Public Services	2011	Ministry of Finance
Establishment of the landfill complex	Public Services	2010	Ministry of Finance

Source: Shu'fat Camp Services Committee, 2012

Proposed Projects

Shu'fat Camp Committee, in cooperation with the civil society organizations in the camp and the camp residents, hopes to implement several projects in the coming years. The project ideas were developed during the PRA workshop conducted by ARIJ staff in the camp. The projects are as follows, in order of priority from the perspectives of the participants in the workshop:

1. Establishing a water network (7 km).
2. Solving the waste crisis.
3. Providing an emergency center.
4. Paving roads (42,000 m).
5. Constructing a new school.
6. Establishing multi-purpose courts.
7. Rehabilitating the electricity network.
8. Paving the streets adjacent to the Wall.
9. Solving drug and insecurity problems.
10. Establishing a vocational training center.
11. Finding a solution to overcrowding in the camp.

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Shu'fat camp suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 6 shows the development priorities and needs in the camp according to the Camp Committee's feedback.

Table 6: Development priorities and needs in Shu'fat Camp

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*			21km*
2	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks	*			9km
3	Extending the Water Network to Cover New Built up Areas			*	
4	Construction of New Water Networks			*	
5	Rehabilitation/ Construction of New Wells or Springs			*	
6	Construction of Water Reservoirs			*	
7	Construction of a Sewage Disposal Network		*		9km
8	Construction of a New Electricity Network	*			10km
9	Providing Containers for Solid Waste Collection			*	
10	Providing Vehicles for Collecting Solid Waste			*	
11	Providing a Sanitary Landfill	*			
Health Needs					
1	Building of New Clinics or Health Care Centres		*		one health center
2	Rehabilitation of Old Clinics or Health Care Centres	*			one health center
3	Purchasing of Medical Equipment and Tools	*			
Educational Needs					
1	Building of New Schools	*			all levels
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools	*			primary and preparatory levels
3	Purchasing of New Equipment for Schools	*			
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands			*	
2	Building Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns			*	
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock			*	
4	Veterinary Services	*			
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals			*	
6	Construction of New Greenhouses			*	
7	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses			*	
8	Field Crops Seeds			*	
9	Plants and Agricultural Supplies			*	

*7km are main roads and 14km are sub roads.

Source: Shu'fat Camp Services Committee, 2012

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