

# Qaddura Camp Profile



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## Background

This report is part of a series of booklets, which contain compiled information about each city, town, and village in the Ramallah Governorate. These booklets came as a result of a comprehensive study of all localities in Ramallah 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 "Village Profiles and 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 Ramallah Governorate.

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 Ramallah 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://vprofile.arij.org>.

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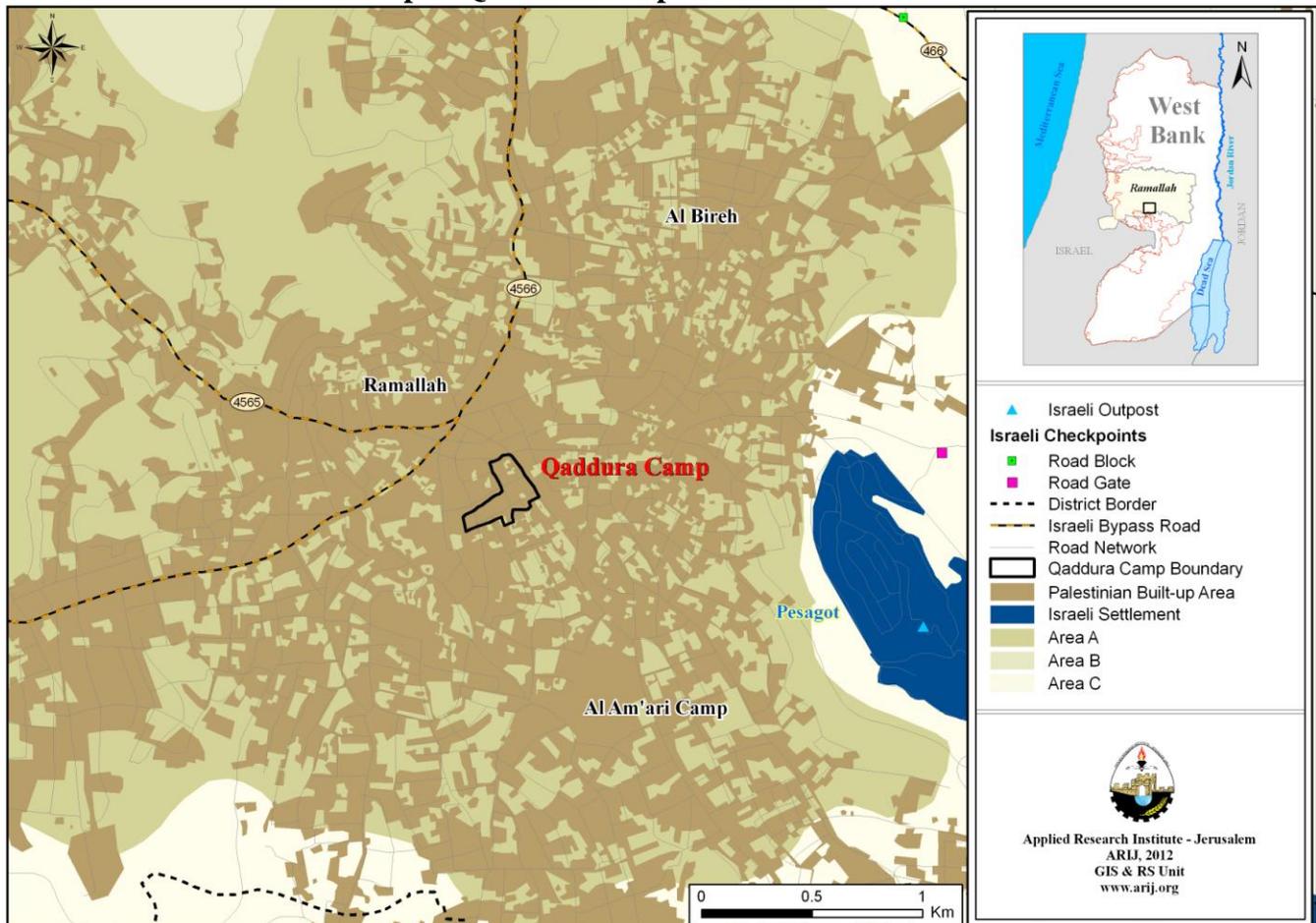
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# Qaddura Camp Profile

## Location and Physical Characteristics

Qaddura Camp is a Palestinian camp in the Ramallah Governorate located (horizontally) 0.5 km east of Ramallah City. Qaddura Camp is bordered by Al Bireh city to the east, north and south and by Ramallah city to the west (ARIJ GIS, 2012) (See map 1).

**Map 1: Qaddura Camp location and borders**



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

Al-Jalazun Camp is located at an altitude of 852m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 594.4mm. The average annual temperature is 16 °C, and the average annual humidity is approximately 61% (ARIJ GIS, 2012).

Since 1994, Qaddura Camp has been governed by a Services Committee, which is currently administrated by 7 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority. Moreover, the Services Committee owns a permanent headquarters which is included within the Joint Services Council for

Ramallah Municipality; however, it does not have a vehicle for the collection of solid waste (Qaddura Camp Services Committee, 2011).

## History

Qaddura Camp was named after “Qaddura” family who resided in the area before the immigration of 1948 (Qaddura Camp Services Committee, 2011).

The establishment of the camp goes back to the year 1948 and its residents originate from a number of Palestinian localities that immigrated in the 1948, including: Deir Tareef, Lid, Lifta, Ramla, Jaffa, Qaluniya, Emwas and others (Qaddura Camp Services Committee, 2011) (See photo below for Qaddura Camp).

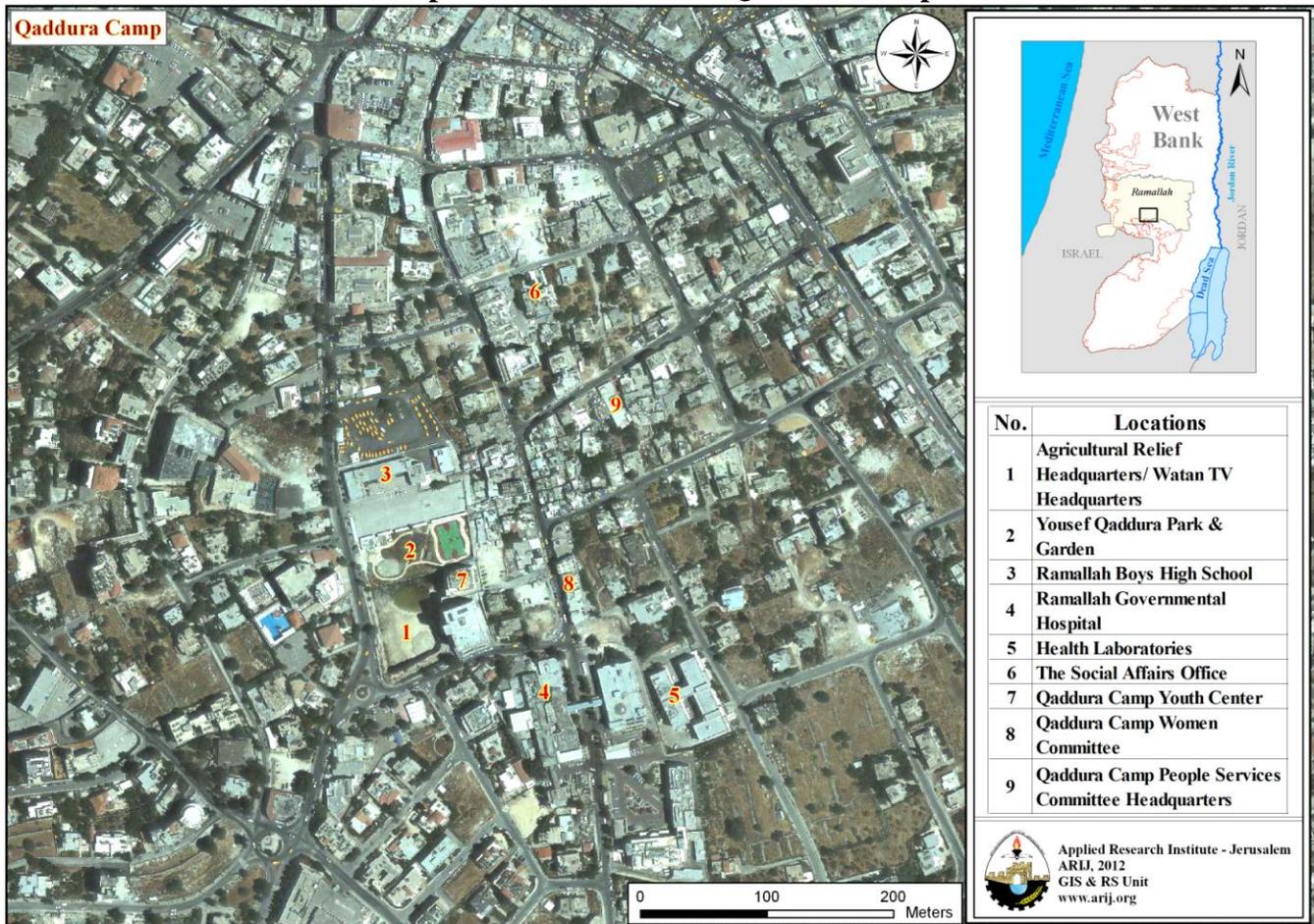
**Photos of Qaddura Camp**



## Religious and Archaeological Sites

In terms of religious establishments, there are no mosques and only one Baptist church. As for the archaeological sites, there have been no archaeological features discovered till the day (See Map 2) (Qaddura Camp Services Committee, 2011).

Map 2: Main locations in Qaddura Camp



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

## Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Qaddura Camp in 2007 was 1,136; of whom 568 were male and 568, female. There were additionally registered 233 households living in 289 housing units.

## Age Groups and Gender

The General Census of Population and Housing carried out by PCBS in 2007 showed the distribution of age groups in Qaddura Camp was as follows: 36% were less than 15 years, 51% between 15 - 64 years, whilst 3.9% fell in the 65 years and older category. Data additionally showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the camp is 100:100, meaning that each of the males and females constituted 50% of the population.

## Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among Qaddura Camp population was approximately 6.8%, of whom 74.5% were females. Of the literate population, 15.4% could only read and write, with no formal education 24.2% had elementary education, 25.8% had preparatory education, 16.3% had secondary education, and 11.6% completed higher education. Table 1, shows the educational level in Qaddura Camp, by sex, and educational attainment in 2007.

**Table 1: Qaddura Camp population (10 years and above) by sex and educational attainment**

Sex	Illiterate	Can read & write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Unknown	Total
M	13	68	84	101	57	17	16	2	5	1	-	<b>364</b>
F	38	48	98	93	66	25	17	1	3	-	-	<b>389</b>
<b>T</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>753</b>

Source: PCBS, 2009.

With regards to the basic and secondary education institutions and schools in Qaddura Camp in the academic year 2010/2011, there are no schools or kindergartens in the Camp (Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011). Due to the lack of any educational institutions in the camp, students of Qaddura head to Al Am'ari Boys School in Al Am'ari camp or to Huwari Bumdein Co-educated Elementary School in Ramallah city; 3 and 7km in distance from the Camp, respectively (Qaddura Camp Services Committee, 2011).

Furthermore, the educational sector in Qaddura Camp suffers some obstacles, mainly (Qaddura Camp Services Committee, 2011):

- The Israeli occupation harassments of students,
- The lack of transportations,
- The long distance between the camp and schools in neighboring localities,
- and the bad economic situation of the camp residents.

## Health Status

There is only one private pharmacy available in Qaddura Camp. Due to the lack of health and medical services and in emergency cases, residents of Qaddura Camp head to Al Am'ari Health Center which is ran by United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), in order to receive medical attention (Qaddura Camp Services Committee, 2011).

However, the health sector in the camp suffers many obstacles and problems, including (Qaddura Camp Services Committee, 2011):

- The long distance between Qaddura camp and Al Am'ari camp.
- The bad economic situation and thus the inability to provide medical services within the camp.

- The high costs of treatment in the governmental and private health sectors.
- The lack of an ambulance.

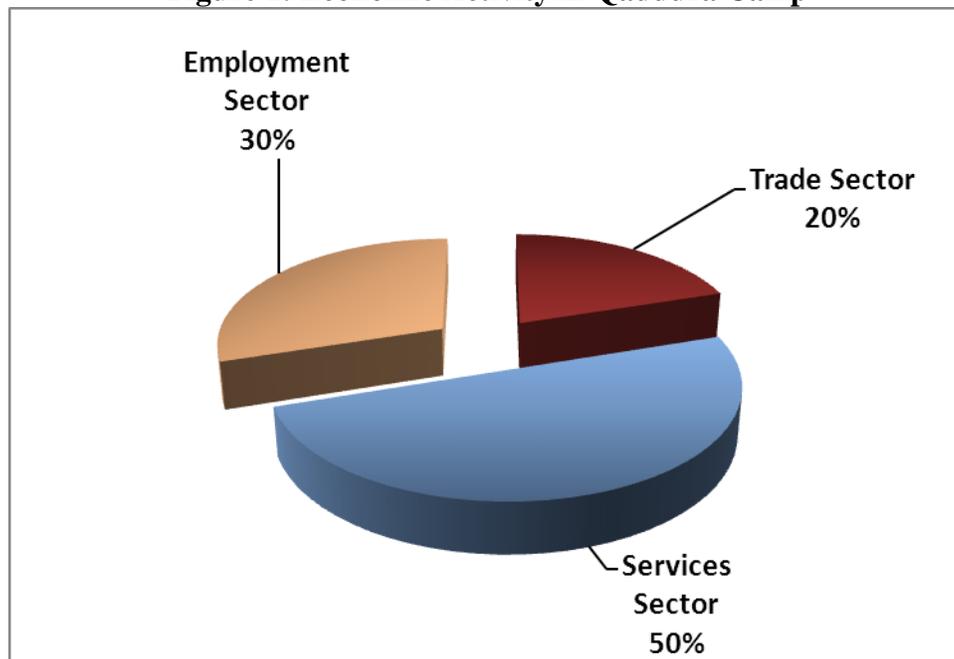
## Economic Activities

The economy in Qaddura Camp is dependent on several economic sectors, mainly the services sector, which absorbs 50% of the camp workforce (See Figure1).

The results of a field survey conducted by ARIJ team in 2011 for the distribution of labor by economic activity in Qaddura Camp are as follows:

- Services Sector (50%)
- Government or Private Employees Sector (30%)
- Trade Sector (20%)

**Figure 1: Economic Activity in Qaddura Camp**



Source: Qaddura Camp Services Committee, 2011

In terms of commercial and industrial productions, there are 10 grocery stores in the camp, 1 bakery, 3 different professional workshops (carpentry, blacksmith... etc.), 3 different services stores and an agricultural nursery (Qaddura Camp Services Committee, 2011).

However, the unemployment rate in Qaddura Camp reached around 65% in 2010 and it was found that the social group most affected in the camp as a result of the Israeli restrictions and procedures was workers in the services sector (Qaddura Camp Services Committee, 2011).

## Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 34.9% of Qaddura Camp labor force was economically active, of whom 87.8% were employed, 65.1% were not economically active, 49.4% were students, and 37.6% were housekeepers (See table 2).

**Table 2: Qaddura Camp population (10 years and above) by sex and employment status-2007**

SEX	Economically Active				Not Economically Active						Un-known	Total
	Employed	Currently Unemployed	Unemployed (Never worked)	Total	Students	House-keeping	Unable to work	Not working & Not looking for work	Other	Total		
M	190	13	9	<b>212</b>	118	-	26	3	5	<b>152</b>	-	<b>364</b>
F	41	3	7	<b>51</b>	124	184	29	1	-	<b>338</b>	-	<b>389</b>
T	231	16	16	<b>263</b>	242	184	55	4	5	<b>490</b>	-	<b>753</b>

Source: PCBS, 2009.

## Agricultural Sector

Qaddura camp lies on an area of 51 dunams, of which 2 dunams are considered arable land, and 47 dunams are dedicated to residential services (see table 3 and map 3).

**Table 3: Land use and land cover in Qaddura camp in 2010 (area in dunam)**

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (2)				Inland water	Forests	Open Spaces	Area of Industrial, Commercial & Transport Unit	Area of Settlement, Military Bases & Wall Zone
		Permanent Crops	Green-houses	Range -land	Arable land					
51	47	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012.

**Map 3: Land use/land cover and Segregation Wall in Qaddura Camp**



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

There is no livestock kept or plants cultivated in Qaddura Camp (Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture-Jerusalem, 2010), neither are there agricultural roads (Qaddura Camp Services Committee, 2011).

## Institutions and Services

Qaddura Camp has no governmental institutions and only one institution to provide different services to the camp residents which is the aforementioned Qaddura Camp Services Committee (Qaddura Camp Services Committee, 2011).

## Infrastructure and Natural Resources

### Electricity and Telecommunication Services:

Qaddura Camp has been connected to a public electricity network since 1969, the Jerusalem Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the camp. Approximately 99% of the housing units in the camps are connected to the network (Qaddura Camp Services Committee, 2011). However, the camp suffers some obstacles concerning electricity, mainly the weak electric current which causes power outages sometimes (Qaddura Camp Services Committee, 2011).

Furthermore, Qaddura Camp is connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 90% of the housing units within the camp boundaries are connected to phone lines (Qaddura Camp Services Committee, 2011).

### Transportation Services:

Public taxis are considered to be the main means of transportation in Qaddura Camp; however, as well as the lack of vehicles in the camp, travelers suffer from the existence of earth mounds and military checkpoints on roads (Qaddura Camp Services Committee, 2011). As for the road network in the camp; there is a total of 1km of main roads and 3km of secondary roads; all are paved but in poor condition. (Qaddura Camp Services Committee, 2011).

### Water Resources:

Qaddura Camp is provided with water by the Jerusalem Water Authority through the public network established in 1970. Approximately 100% of the housing units are connected to the water network (Qaddura Camp Services Committee, 2011).

The quantity of water supplied to Qaddura Camp in 2010 was about 18,076 cubic meters/ year (Jerusalem Water Authority, 2011). The estimated rate of water supply per capita is about 43.6 liters/day. Here it should be noted that no Qaddura Camp citizen in fact consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are about 26.5%. The losses happen at the main source, major transport lines, distribution network, and at the household level, thus the rate of water consumption per capita in Qaddura Camp is 32 liters per day (Jerusalem Water Authority, 2011). This is a very low rate compared with the minimum quantity proposed by the World Health Organization, which is 100 liters per capita per day.

Located in the camp are 7 household rainwater-harvesting cisterns that are considered the alternative resources of water for the public network during water cut offs mainly in summer (Qaddura Camp Services Committee, 2011).

To regulate water costs, the water authority has adopted an upward rate where the price of water increases with increasing consumption. Table 4 shows the price of water by category of consumption.

**Table 4: Water tariffs of Jerusalem Water Authority adopted since 01.01.2012**

Consumption Category (m <sup>3</sup> )	Domestic (NIS/m <sup>3</sup> )	Industrial (NIS/m <sup>3</sup> )	Tourist (NIS/m <sup>3</sup> )	Commercial (NIS/m <sup>3</sup> )	Public Institutions (NIS/m <sup>3</sup> )
<b>0 – 5</b>	4.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4
<b>5.1 – 10</b>	4.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	4.5
<b>10.1 – 20</b>	5.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	5.6
<b>20.1 – 30</b>	6.8	8.1	8.1	8.1	6.8
<b>30.1+</b>	9	9.9	10.8	9	9

Source: Jerusalem Water Authority, 2012

**Sanitation:**

Qaddura Camp has been connected to a public sewerage network since 1980 (Qaddura Camp Services Committee, 2011). According to the results of a community survey conducted by the Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem (ARIJ) in 2010 as part of the project "A Proposed Environmentally Sound Wastewater Management System for the West Bank", 90% of Qaddura housing units use the sewage network as a means for wastewater disposal, while the rest of housing units (10%) use cesspits (ARIJ & CENTA, 2010).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day is approximately 29 cubic meters, or 10,629 cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the camp it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is 22.4 liters per day, depending on the consumption rate. The estimated amount of wastewater collected through the sewerage network is approximately 9,566 cubic meters annually. Also, approximately 1,063 cubic meters of wastewater is being collected by cesspits and discharged by wastewater tankers. The wastewater collected by cesspits is discharged by tankers directly to open areas or nearby valleys with no regard for the environment. There is no wastewater treatment either at the source or at the disposal sites and this poses a serious threat to both environmental and public health (ARIJ-WERU, 2012).

**Solid Waste Management:**

Ramallah Municipality is considered the official body responsible for managing solid waste, i.e. solid waste collection and disposal, generated from the citizens and establishments in the camp (Qaddura Camp Services Committee, 2011).

Most of the population in Qaddura 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 10 containers spread throughout the camp. The Ramallah Municipality collects the solid waste from the containers and transports it through a waste vehicle to Ramallah municipality dumping site. The common method for solid waste treatment in this dumping site is through setting waste on fire and burying it (Qaddura Camp Services Committee, 2011).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Qaddura camp is 1.05kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Qaddura residents is nearly 1.2 tons, or 435 tons per year (ARIJ-WERU, 2012).

**Environmental Conditions**

Like other camps, villages and towns in the governorate, Qaddura experiences several environmental problems which must be addressed. These problems can be identified as follows:

**Water Crisis**

Water is cut off by the Jerusalem Water Authority for long periods of time in several neighborhoods of the camp for several reasons:

- Israeli control over Palestinian water resources. Consequently, the Jerusalem Water Authority purchases water from the Israeli company of Mekorot in order to satisfy residents' needs.
- High rate of water losses, because the water network is old and in need of rehabilitation and renovation.

### **Wastewater Management**

The absence of a public sewage network in some neighborhoods (10%) forces the camp residents to use unhygienic cesspits for the disposal of wastewater, as well as discharging wastewater in the streets. This is particularly common in winter, as citizens cannot afford the high cost of sewage tankers during this period. These methods facilitate environmental damage, health problems, and the spread of epidemics and diseases in the camp. This wastewater also contaminates the groundwater because most cesspits are built without lining, allowing wastewater to enter into the ground. These cesspits are built in order to avoid the use of sewage tankers.

### **Solid Waste Management:**

The lack of a central sanitary landfill to serve Qaddura and the other neighboring communities in the governorate is due mainly to the obstacles created by the Israeli authorities for local and national institutions in granting licenses to establish such a landfill, because the appropriate land is within Area C and under Israeli control. Additionally, the implementation of such projects depends on funding from donor countries. The lack of a sanitary landfill is a source of pollution to the groundwater and soil through the leachate produced from the solid waste, and produces bad odors and distortion of the landscape.

## **Impact of the Israeli Occupation**

### **Geo-political Status of Qaddura Refugee Camp**

Qaddura refugee camp is a Palestinian refugee camp in Ramallah and Al Bireh Governorate, located in the center of Ramallah city and is considered one of its neighborhoods. According to the PCBS statistics in 2007, the camp hosts approximately 1,208 persons descendent from several Palestinian villages in Lid, Ramla and Jaffa areas. The total area of the camp is approximately 51 dunams (0.051 km<sup>2</sup>). The camp land is located within the municipal boundaries of Ramallah.

One of the main problems faced by the camp is not being officially recognized by UNRWA due to the fact that it was not founded but the agency. Another reason is that the camp land is located on privately owned property not rented by UNRWA like all other Palestinian camps. Although unrecognized by the UNRWA, the Palestinian National Authority recognizes this camp as a local body in the Department of Refugee Affairs in the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO).

Like other refugee camps, Qaddura has a very high population density reaching about 24 people/ km<sup>2</sup>. According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28 September, 1995, between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, all of Qaddura camp's land is located in Area A, where the

Palestinian National Authority (PNA) holds all responsibilities for internal security and Public order. However, unlike any other Palestinian refugee camp, Qaddura is not under the administrative control of UNRWA but that of Ramallah Municipality. In spite this fact, UNRWA provides the camp residents with health and educational services through schools and medical clinics in the neighboring camp of Al Am'ari which is 700 meters southeast of Qaddura.

In addition to the displacement of Palestinian families from their land and the difficult humanitarian situation represented by the high rate of poverty, unemployment, overpopulation and deterioration of the environmental situation, Palestinian residents of the camp have been subject to further problems as a result of the Israeli occupation. As part of Ramallah Governorate, Qaddura has faced difficulties due to closures and military checkpoints, settlements, military camps and bypass roads that surround the Governorate from all sides. Also, the Israeli settlement of Pesagot is 1200m east of the camp, the Segregation Wall and Beit El military base to the north and Ofra military base to the south are not more than 2500m from the camp.

Qaddura refugee camp, as well as Ramallah city and all Palestinian localities, is exposed daily to Israeli military attacks and arrests of Palestinian militants within the camp.

## **Development Plans and Projects**

### **Implemented Projects**

Qaddura Camp Services Committee has not implemented any development projects in Qaddura Camp during the last five years (Qaddura Camp Services Committee, 2011).

### **Proposed Projects**

Qaddura Camp Services Committee, in cooperation with the civil society organizations in the camp and the camp 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 camp. The projects are as follows, in order of priority, from the perspectives' of the participants in the workshop:

1. Implementing small development projects to help needy families, invest in the capacities of young people and provide employment opportunities for the largest possible number of people, such as small shops for craftsmen and tradesmen, an embroidery and fabric center, food processing equipments for girls and distributing food baskets to needy families.
2. Providing the youth center in Qaddura camp with a bus.
3. Supplying a women and children development project in order to implement training, education and awareness programs and campaigns, as well as organizing summer camps and literacy courses.
4. Constructing a sports center to include fitness equipments and a hall to serve both sexes.
5. Completing the lighting project in the camp alleys.
6. Providing a pro-education project for preparatory and secondary levels students of the camp.

7. Establishing a fully integrated health center along with providing an ambulance to serve the camp's residents in emergencies.

## Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Qaddura Camp suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 5 shows the development priorities and needs in the camp, according to the Services Committee feedback.

**Table 5: Development Priorities and Needs in Qaddura Camp**

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
<b>Infrastructural Needs</b>					
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*			4km*
2	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks	*			3km
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	*			500 cubic meters
7	Construction of a Sewage Disposal Network	*			6km
8	Construction of a New Electricity Network	*			3km
9	Providing Containers for Solid Waste Collection	*			30 containers
10	Providing Vehicles for Collecting Solid Waste	*			1 vehicle
11	Providing a Sanitary Landfill			*	
<b>Health Needs</b>					
1	Building of New Clinics or Health Care Centres	*			1 health center
2	Rehabilitation of Old Clinics or Health Care Centres	*			1 health center
3	Purchasing of Medical Equipment and Tools	*			
<b>Educational Needs</b>					
1	Building of New Schools	*			elementary & secondary levels
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools	*			
3	Purchasing of New Equipment for Schools	*			
<b>Agriculture Needs</b>					
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands			*	
2	Building Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns	*			40 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			*	

\* 1km are main roads, and 3km are sub roads

Source: Qaddura Camp Services Committee, 2011

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