

Qalandiya 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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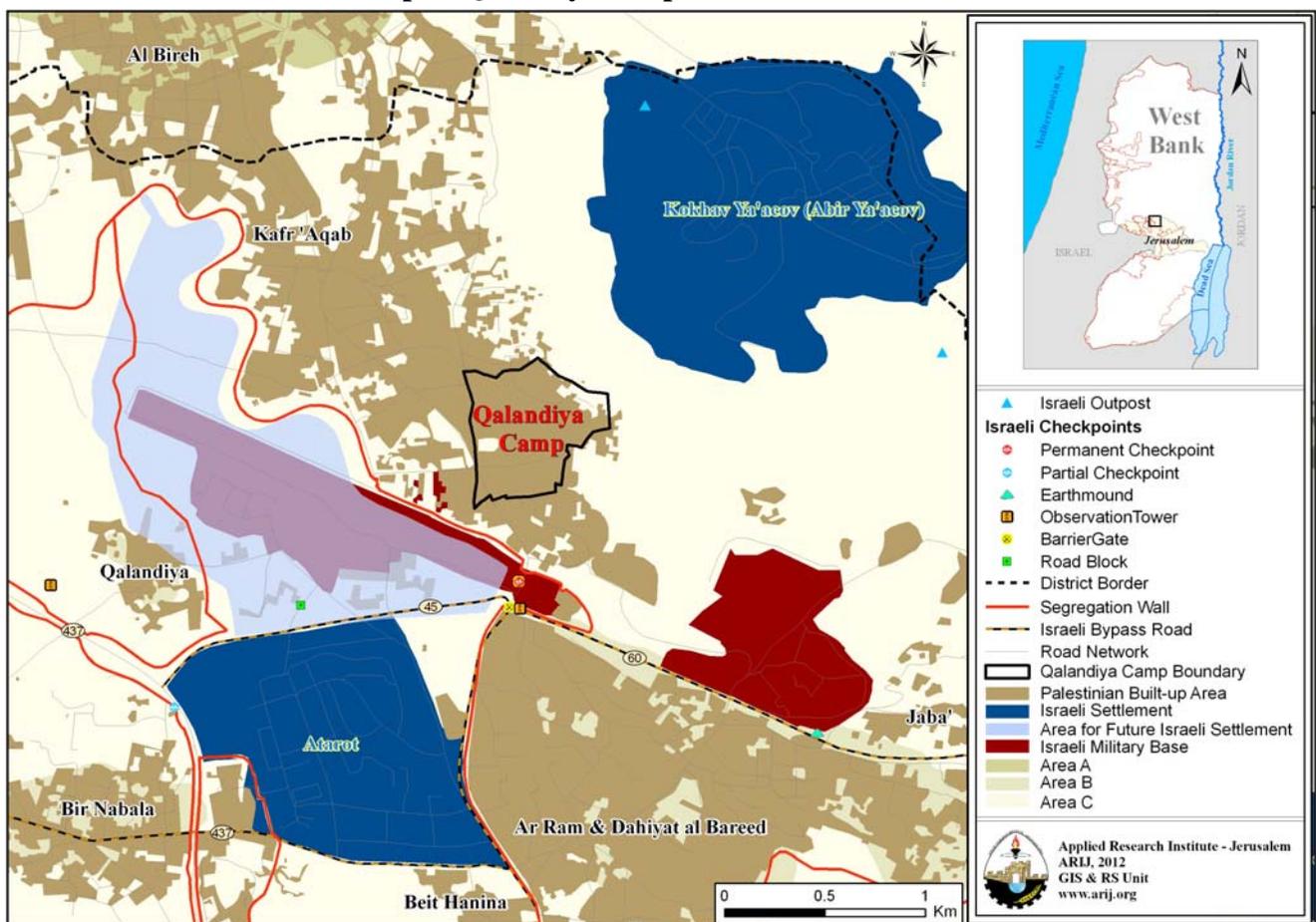
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Qalandiya Camp Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

Qalandiya is a Palestinian camp in Jerusalem Governorate located (horizontally) 9.9km north of Jerusalem City. Qalandiya camp is bordered by Kafr 'Aqab to the east, west and north, and Ar Ram village to the south (ARIJ- GIS Unit, 2010) (See map 1).

Map 1: Qalandiya camp location and borders



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012.

Qalandiya camp is located at an altitude of 766m below sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 498.4mm. The average annual temperature is 16 °C and the average annual humidity is approximately 60% (ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2010).

Since 1995, Qalandiya camp has been governed by a Camp Services Committee which is currently administrated by 7 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority. The Camp Committee

owns a permanent headquarters, but does not possess a vehicle for the collection of solid waste (Qalandiya Camp Committee, 2012).

It is the responsibility of the Camp Committee to provide a number of services to the residents of Qalandiya camp (Qalandiya Camp Committee, 2012), including implementing projects and case studies for the camp.

History

Qalandiya was named after the land on which the camp was established (Qalandiya Camp Committee, 2012).

The establishment of the camp dates back to 1949; its residents are those who were displaced in 1948 (Qalandiya Camp Committee, 2012) (See photo below for Qalandiya camp).

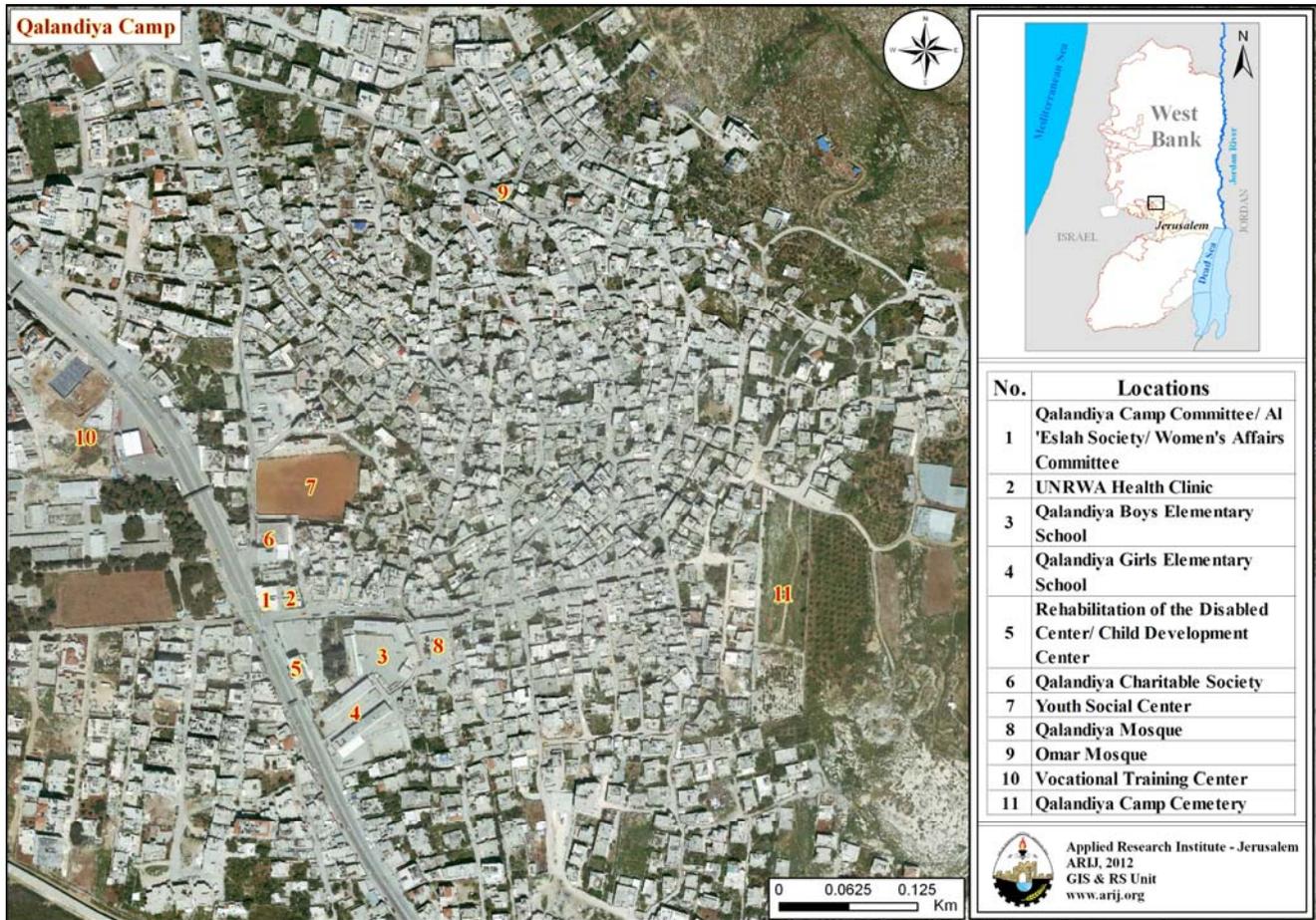
Photo 1: A general view of Qalandiya Camp



Religious and Archaeological Sites

There are two mosques in the camp, Qalandiya Camp al Kabir and Omar Mosques. No sites of archaeological interest have so far been discovered in the camp (See Map 2) (Qalandiya Camp Committee, 2012).

Map 2: Main locations in Qalandiya Camp



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012.

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Qalandiya camp in 2007 was 7,962, of whom 4,124 were male and 3,838 female. There were 1,625 households living in 1,703 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 Qalandiya camp were as follows: 39.3% were less than 15 years old, 52.5% between 15 - 64 years of age, and 2.9% aged 65 years or older. Data additionally showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the camp is 107.5:100, meaning that males and females constituted 51.8% and 48.2% of the population respectively.

Families

Qalandiya camp residents are from several families, including the 'Allar, Lafta, Burj, 'Artoof, Khirbet al Looz, 'Ashu' and Sar'a families, in addition to many other families (Qalandiya Camp Committee, 2012).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census (2007), the illiteracy rate amongst the population of Qalandiya camp was approximately 5.7%, of whom 68.5% were females. Of the literate population, 14.6% could only read and write with no formal education, 25.6% had elementary education, 34% had preparatory education, 12.1% had secondary education, and 7.8% had completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the camp of Qalandiya camp by sex and educational attainment in 2007.

Table 1: Qalandiya camp population (10 years of age and above) by sex and educational attainment

Sex	Illite- rate	Can read & write	Elem- entary	Prepa- ratory	Second- ary	Associate Diploma	Bach- elor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Un- known	Total
M	97	381	726	1,023	334	112	81	2	11	4	2	2,773
F	211	413	664	818	324	127	82	2	4	-	8	2,653
T	308	794	1,390	1,841	658	239	163	4	15	4	10	5,426

Source: PCBS, 2009.

There are 4 schools run by UNRWA and one school run by a private body in Qalandiya camp (Directorate of Education in Jerusalem, 2011) (See Table 2).

Table 2: The Schools in Qalandiya camp by name, stage, sex, and supervising authority

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Qalandiya Boys Preparatory School	UNRWA	Male
Qalandiya Boys Elementary Second School		Male
Qalandiya Girls Elementary First School		Female
Qalandiya Girls Elementary Second School		Female
Al Bashayir Model School	Private	Mixed

Source: Directorate of Education in Jericho, 2011

In the camp there are 1,701 students, 78 teachers, and 53 classes (Directorate of Education in Jerusalem, 2011). The average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 22, whilst the average number of students per class is approximately 32.

There are two kindergartens in the camp, both run by a private body. In total, 99 children attend these kindergartens. Table 3 shows the kindergartens according to their names and supervising authority.

Table 3: The Kindergartens in Qalandiya camp by name and supervising authority

Kindergarten Name	No. of Children	Supervising Authority
Takreem Kindergarten	55	Private
Tala'i' Falasteen Kindergarten	44	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 Ramallah city which are around 10km from the camp (Qalandiya Camp Committee, 2012).

The educational sector in Qalandiya camp faces some obstacles, mainly:

1. The lack of appropriate facilities and the poor educational system.
2. The educational institutions are all controlled by UNRWA.

Health Status

There are a number of health centers available in Qalandiya camp. There are two physician's clinics, one run by a private body and one by UNRWA, two dental clinics, one private and one run by UNRWA, a health center run by UNRWA, a private radiology center and a private pharmacy. In the absence of required health services and in emergencies, residents go to Ramallah Governmental Hospital in Ramallah city (Qalandiya Camp 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 treatment possibilities.

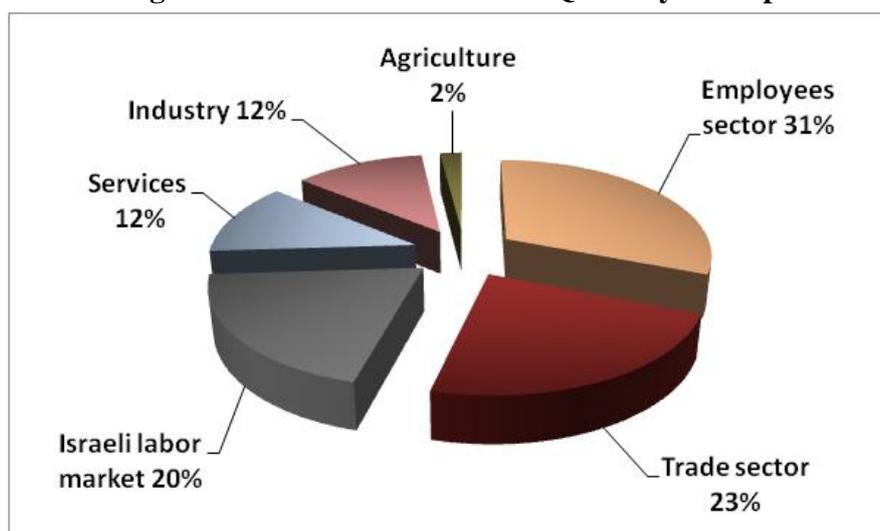
Economic Activities

The economy in Qalandiya camp is dependent on several economic sectors, mainly the employees sector, which absorbs 31% 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 Qalandiya camp is as follows:

- Government or Private Employees Sector (31%)
- Trade Sector (23%)
- Israeli Labor Market (20%)
- Services Sector (12%)
- Industry (12%)
- Agriculture Sector (2%)

Figure 1: Economic activities in Qalandiya Camp



Source: Qalandiya Camp Committee, 2012

In terms of commercial and industrial productions in Qalandiya camp, there are 50 grocery stores, 3 bakeries, 5 butcheries, 10 vegetable and fruit stores, 30 different professional workshops (carpentry, blacksmith etc.), and 40 different services stores, in addition to 3 stone crushers (Qalandiya Camp Committee, 2012).

The unemployment rate in Qalandiya camp has reached approximately 40% (Qalandiya Camp Committee, 2012).

Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census (2007), 33.2% of the Qalandiya camp labor force was economically active, of whom 82% were employed, and 65.5% were not economically active, of whom 51% were students and 37% were housekeepers (See table 4).

Table 4: Qalandiya camp population (10 years and above) by sex and employment status, 2007

SEX	Economically Active				Not Economically Active						Un-known	Total
	Employed	Currently Un-employed	Un-employed (Never worked)	Total	Students	House-keeping	Unable to work	Not working & Not looking for work	Other	Total		
M	1,283	137	154	1,574	898	9	167	37	39	1,150	49	2,773
F	193	7	27	227	914	1,308	161	15	8	2,406	20	2,653
T	1,476	144	181	1,801	1,812	1,317	328	52	47	3,556	69	5,426

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

Agricultural Sector

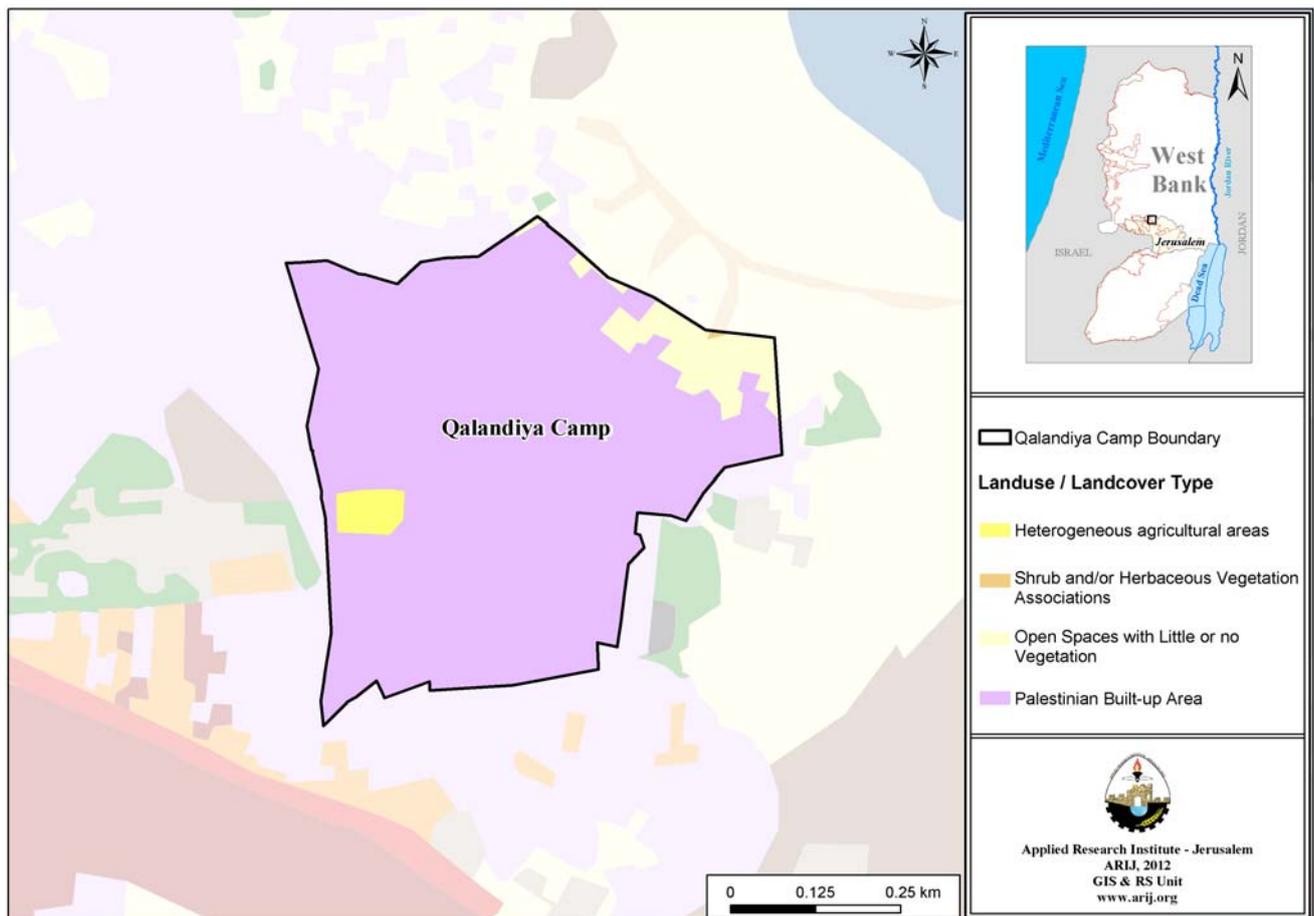
Qalandiya camp has a total area of about 344 dunums of which 6 dunums are considered arable land and 317 dunums are classified as ‘residential’ (See table 5 and map 3).

Table 5: Land use and land cover in Qalandiya camp in 2010 (areas in dunum)

Total Area	Built-up area	Agricultural area (6)				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					
344	317	6	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012.

Map 3: Land use/land cover in Qalandiya Camp



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012.

There are 10 dunums of land cultivated with olive trees in the camp (Jerusalem Directorate of Agriculture – Jerusalem, 2012).

The field survey conducted by ARIJ shows that 1% of the residents in Qalandiya camp rear and keep domestic animals such as sheep and goats (Qalandiya Camp Committee, 2012) (See Table 6).

Table 6: Livestock in Qalandiya Camp

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
0	300	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Jerusalem, 2010

There are no agricultural roads in the camp (Qalandiya Camp Committee, 2012).

Institutions and Services

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

- **Qalandiya Camp Services Committee:** Founded in 1995 with the goal of taking care of institutions and refugees.
- **Qalandiya Youth Center:** Founded in 1954 by the Fateh movement. The Center provides different sports services and activities.
- **The Child (At Tifel) Center:** Founded in 2003 by the Ministry of Interior, the Center provides services to children under the age of 18.
- **Qalandiya Society:** Founded in 1995 by the Ministry of Interior.
- **Rehabilitation of the Disabled Center:** Founded in 1995 by the Ministry of Interior. The Center provides services to the disabled and those with learning and pronunciation difficulties.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services

Qalandiya camp has been connected to a public electricity network since the 1970s. 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 (Qalandiya Camp Committee, 2012), mainly:

1. The continuous power cut-offs during winter.
2. The lack of constant maintenance of the network.
3. The poor condition of the network.

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

Transportation Services

There are no means of transportation in Qalandiya camp (Qalandiya Camp Committee, 2012). There are 6km of 'main' roads and 4km of 'secondary' roads (Qalandiya Camp Committee, 2012) (See Table 7).

Table 7: Roads in Qalandiya Camp

Status of Internal Roads	Road Length (km)	
	Main	Sub
1. Paved & in good condition	2	2
2. Paved but in poor condition	-	-
3. Unpaved	4	2

Source: Qalandiya Camp Committee, 2012

Water Resources

Qalandiya camp is provided with water by Jerusalem Water Authority through the public water network. The quantity of water supplied to Qalandiya camp in 2010 was approximately 241,258 cubic meters/year (Jerusalem Water Authority, 2011). Therefore, the average rate of water supply per capita in Qalandiya camp is 75 liters per day. However, no Qalandiya camp citizen consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are recorded at around 26.5%. These losses happen at the main source, major transport lines, in the distribution network, and at the household level. Therefore, the rate of water consumption per capita in Qalandiya camp is 55 liters per day (Jerusalem Water Authority, 2011). The rate experienced by Qalandiya camp residents is low compared with the minimum quantity of 100 liters per person per day proposed by the World Health Organization.

The water authority has adopted an upward rate to determine water costs whereby the price of water increases in tandem with the increase in water consumption. Table 8 shows the price of water by category of consumption.

Table 8: Water tariffs of Jerusalem Water Authority adopted in 01.01.2012 (one month bill cycle)

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

Source: Jerusalem Water Authority, 2012

Sanitation

Qalandiya camp has a public sewerage network, established in 1995 (Qalandiya Camp Committee, 2012). According to the results of 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’, the majority of Qalandiya camp housing units (97%) use the sewage network as a major means for wastewater disposal, while the rest of housing units (3%) use cesspits (ARIJ & CENTA, 2010).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day is approximately 389 cubic meters, or 141,860 cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the camp it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is 44 liters per day, depending on the consumption rate. The wastewater collected through the sewerage network and from cesspits is discharged by wastewater tankers directly into open areas or nearby valleys with no concern 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

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

Most of the population in Qalandiya 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 distributed throughout the camp. UNRWA collects the solid waste and then transports it using a waste vehicle to El 'Eizariya dumping site, where it is usually buried and sometimes burnt (Qalandiya Camp Committee, 2012).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Qalandiya camp is 1.05kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day by Qalandiya camp residents is nearly 9.3 tons, or 3,385 tons per year (ARIJ-WERU, 2012).

Environmental Conditions

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

Water Crisis

- The water is cut off by Jerusalem Water Authority for long periods of time in summer in several neighborhoods of the camp, for several reasons:
 1. Israeli control over Palestinian water resources means that Jerusalem Water Authority must purchase water from Mekerot, an Israeli company, since the available amount of water is not sufficient to meet resident' needs.

2. 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 (3%) forces the residents to use unhygienic cesspits for the disposal of wastewater, and to discharge of 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 and avoiding the need to use sewage tankers. Moreover, the untreated wastewater collected from cesspits by sewage tankers is disposed of in open areas without concern for the damage it causes to the environment and to residents' health.

Solid Waste Management

- The lack of a central sanitary landfill to serve Qalandiya camp and 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.

The Geopolitical Status of Qalandiya Camp

Geopolitical Status of Qalandiya Camp

Qalandiya Refugee Camp is one of the most important Palestinian refugee camps in Jerusalem Governorate, located about 11km north of Jerusalem city and at the southern entrance of Ramallah city. The camp was established in 1949 after the Palestinian Nakba, and currently it accommodates about 11 thousand registered refugees; according to the UNRWA statistics. Those are descendants of about 52 Palestinian villages from Al Lid, Ar Ramle, Haifa, Jerusalem, Hebron and other areas.

Qalandia refugee camp lies on an area of about 344 dunums of land rented by UNRWA from the Jordanian government at the time of establishing the camp in 1949. Like other refugee camps, Qalandia camp suffers a very high population density; as the camp land is all used for construction and there are no empty spaces or agricultural areas in the camp; the population density reaches about 32 thousand people/ km². According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28th September 1995 between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, all of Qalandiya Camp territory was classified as area "C", where Israel retains full control over security and administration related to the territory, however, Qalandiya camp, like other Palestinian refugee camps, is under the administrative control of UNRWA.

Qalandiya Camp and the Israeli Occupation Practices

Qalandiya Camp has received its share of the Israeli confiscations for the benefit of the various Israeli targets, represented in the construction of Israeli settlements near the Camp territories, the Israeli occupation forces constructed “Kokhav Ya'acov” Israeli settlement near the camp from its northwest side and on the territories of Kafr 'Aqab as well. This settlement was established in 1984 and is currently inhabited by around 5811 Israeli settlers.

The construction of the Racial Segregation Wall on the entrance of the camp has added to the suffering of the camp residents; according to the Israeli Segregation wall Plan that was published on the website of the Israeli Ministry of Defense in 2007, the Racial Segregation Wall isolates Qalandiya Camp from Jerusalem city, as the existing Wall has moved Qalandiya refugee camp outside the city borders, thus it became completely associated with Ramallah city. The Israeli policies aims to isolate Palestinian communities with high population density, such as Qalandiya and Shu'fat refugee camps outside the city of Jerusalem, in a move that will affect the demographic situation in the city of Jerusalem for the benefit of the Jewish presence in it. Through the construction of the Wall, Qalandiya military checkpoint and Qalandiya Israeli airport military camp; Qalandiya camp was separated from Qalandiya village. Qalandiya camp is about 1.5km in distance from Qalandiya village, thus people have to walk a distance of 7km between them, through looping around the Segregation Wall route throughout Ramallah city. Also, the Wall has prevented urbanization from all sides of the camp. It is worth mentioning that the Israeli occupation authorities constructed the Wall on the boundaries of the urbanized areas in the camp, the thing which has led to increase the total of area confiscated in the camp, and minimizing the area available for future urban expansion for the people of Qalandiya; this move will create a new reality on the camp residents that will be difficult to change, as the Israeli policies and plans - particularly in Jerusalem - and the rest of the Palestinian land, have led to a high population and urbanization density in the camp due to the lack of land for construction and expansion; thus leading the population to internal and vertical urban expansion.

Qalandiya Israeli Military Checkpoint

Qalandiya Military Checkpoint, which is located on Qalandiya and Ar Ram villages' territories, is considered one of the most important and featured military checkpoints in the West Bank and one of the most difficult crossings leading to the occupied city of Jerusalem. To this day, Qalandiya Crossing is still considered an important feature of the suffering and humiliation of Palestinians traveling to and from the city of Ramallah, especially those holding the Jerusalem identity (the blue ID) whom were excluded outside the city limits of Jerusalem through the construction of the Segregation Wall, such as Kafr 'Aqab, Ar Ram and other nearby localities; as Palestinian citizens are forced to wait for long hours at the checkpoint to undergo a daily inspection when exit and/or entry to and from the occupied city of Jerusalem, causing choking traffic jams and increasing the suffering of the Palestinian citizens (holding the Green ID - the West Bank identity) heading to Ramallah city via the southern entrance of the city where their cars meet with the Jerusalem residents (holding the blue ID) cars. Additionally, the Israeli actions on Qalandiya crossing causes psychological and neurological pressures on citizens, increases the economic burdens on them and contributes to increase the environmental pollution within the crossing surrounding area, where thousands of cars accumulate. Moreover, Qalandiya crossing has witnessed the death of many martyrs, arrests and shootings; as it represents a sensitive area of friction with the Israeli

side. It is noteworthy that this checkpoint also served to separate Qalandiya village from Qalandiya camp, Ar Ram and surrounding towns to the east, causing more suffering to the Palestinian citizens.

Jerusalem International Airport (Qalandiya Airport)

The "Jerusalem International Airport" or the so-called "Qalandiya Airport" is considered the oldest airport in Palestine; it was established in 1920 during the British Mandate period on the territory of Qalandiya village on an area of land of around 650 dunums. During the fifties it has undergone the Jordanian rule and was used for purposes of tourism, trade and aerial navigation to and from the city of Jerusalem. After Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip in 1967, the airport area underwent a full Israeli control, as the Israeli government established Atarot Israeli industrial settlement next to it and changed its name to "Atarot Airport", later on, mainly after the outbreak of the Second Intifada in 2000, Israel has subsequently neglected it and turned it into an Israeli military base used currently by the Israeli occupation army as its headquarters.

For some time Israel has been planning to convert Qalandiya airport to an industrial area and to annex it to Atarot industrial Israeli settlement. On the 18th of April 2009, "Iroshalim" weekly Israeli newspaper mentioned that connections between the Israeli Jerusalem Development Authority, Jerusalem Municipality and the Airport Authority are taking place in order to transform the Jerusalem (Qalandiya) airport to an industrial area. The Israeli Ministry of Construction and Housing has prepared a plan to construct thousands of housing units in the airport area; however this plan was ignored on the belief that it will face strong opposition from the international community due to the historical and geopolitical status of this airport in the city of Jerusalem.

Recently, the occupation authorities have returned to confirm its adherence to the settlement scheme; on the 23rd of February 2012, "Maariv" Israeli newspaper mentioned that the Israeli Planning and Construction Commission which is run by Jerusalem municipality has registered the land, on which the airport is established, as a land belonging to the municipality and the State of Israel, noting that the airport was not registered under any Israeli record and was captured by the Israeli Civilian Airports Authority in preparation for the implementation of its plans to convert it into an industrial area belonging to the Municipality of Jerusalem.

Ramallah City as a Substitute of Jerusalem City

Since the outbreak of the Second Intifada in 2000, Palestinians living in Qalandiya camp and other neighboring villages lost their connection with Jerusalem City, after being their main destination for educational and health services, and work. Instead, they changed their place to Ramallah City to cover their needs. Also, the Israeli plans, through the construction of the Segregation Wall around the city of Jerusalem, had excluded many of the Palestinian residential localities outside the holy city borders in order to maintain the Israeli demographical preference in opposition to the Palestinian minority. Of these localities that have been separated from Jerusalem and became part of Ramallah is Qalandiya camp.

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

Qalandiya Camp Committee has implemented several development projects in Qalandiya camp during the last five years (See Table 9).

Table 9: Implemented development plans and projects in Qalandiya camp during the last five years

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Construction of the Youth Sports Center	Public Services	2007	KFW & UNDP
Construction of a women's center	Public Services	2009	KFW & UNDP
Rehabilitation of part of the water network	Infrastructure	2007	KFW, UNDP & Water Authority
Construction of the Child Center	Public Services	2010	Ministry of Works

Source: Qalandiya Camp Committee, 2012

Proposed Projects

Qalandiya 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. Rehabilitating the water network.
2. Rehabilitating the sewage network.
3. Rehabilitating internal roads (3km).
4. Rehabilitating the electricity network (15km).
5. Establishing a health center.
6. Constructing two secondary schools, one for males and one for females.
7. Establishing a public park.
8. Constructing a services complex.
9. Providing awareness courses for women and children.

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Qalandiya camp suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 10 shows the development priorities and needs in the camp according to the Camp Committee's feedback.

Table 10: Development priorities and needs in Qalandiya Camp

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*			6km*
2	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks	*			5km
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	*			1500 cubic meters
7	Construction of a Sewage Disposal Network	*			10km
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	*			secondary level
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools			*	
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			*	

*4km are main roads and 2km are sub roads.

Source: Qalandiya Camp Committee, 2012

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