

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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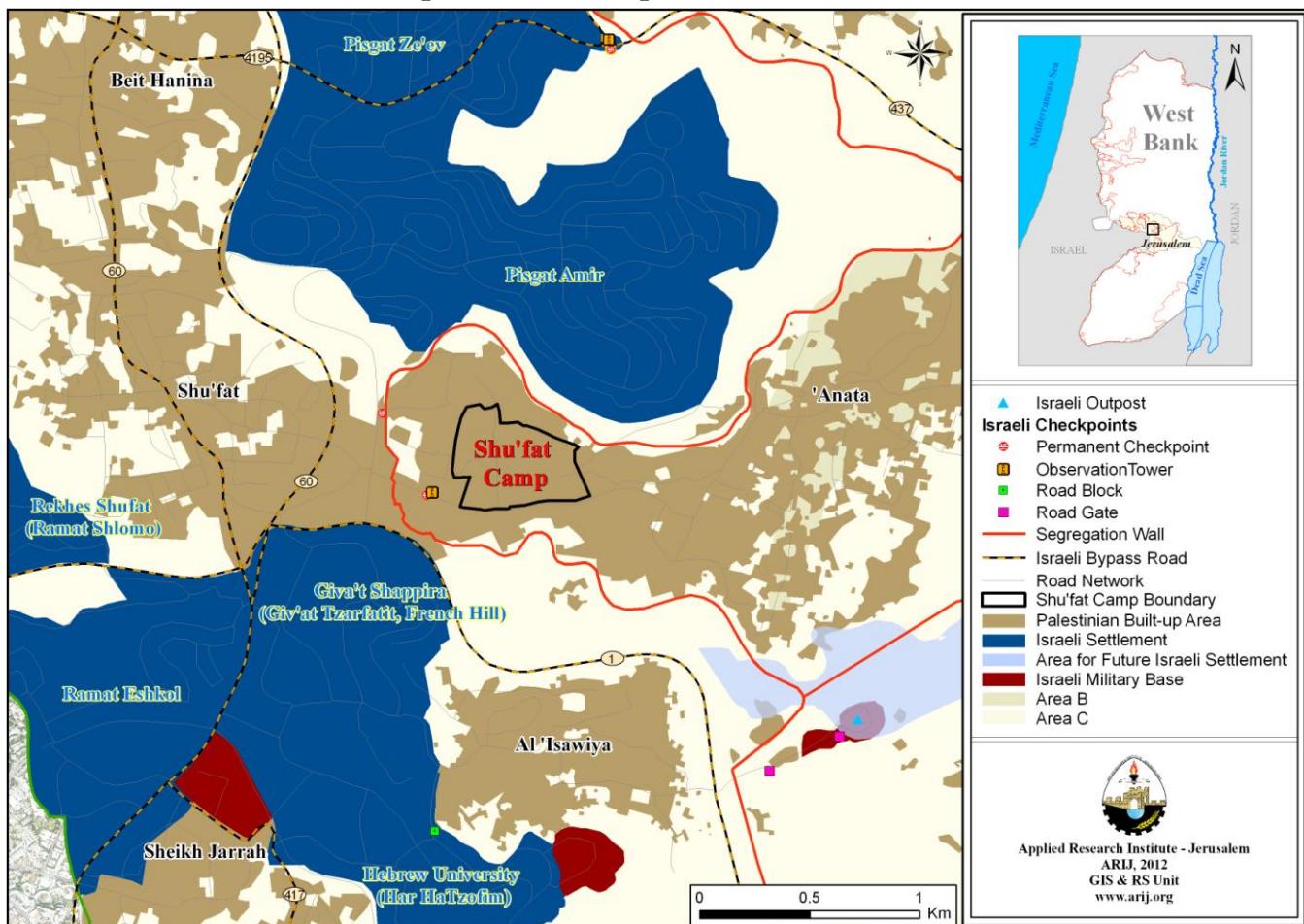
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Shu'fat Camp Profile

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



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).

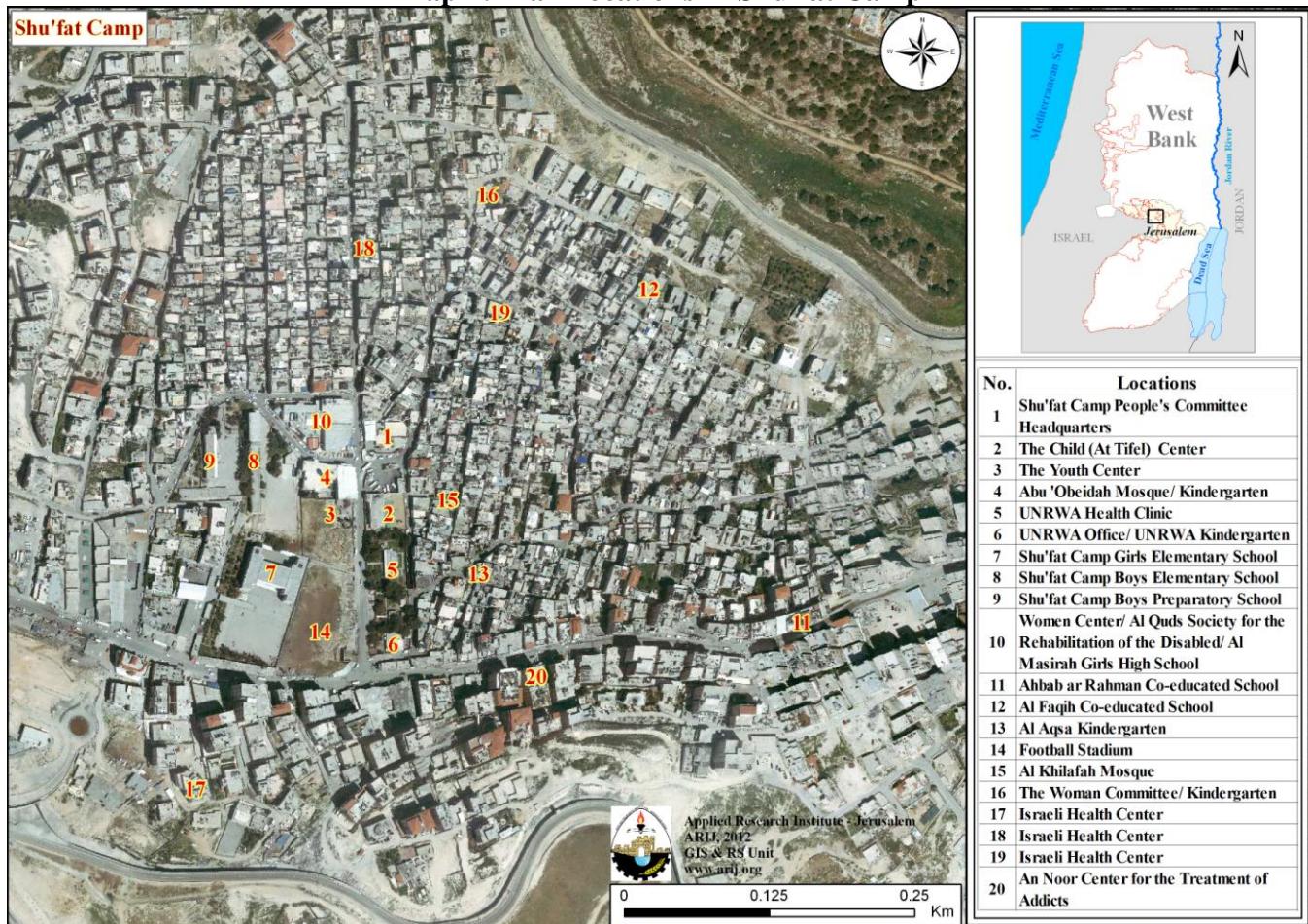
Photo 1: A general view of Shu'fat Camp



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). (See Map 2)

Map 2: Main locations in Shu'fat Camp



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 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 Taweele, Ad Dibes and Al 'Araj 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 Bar'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:

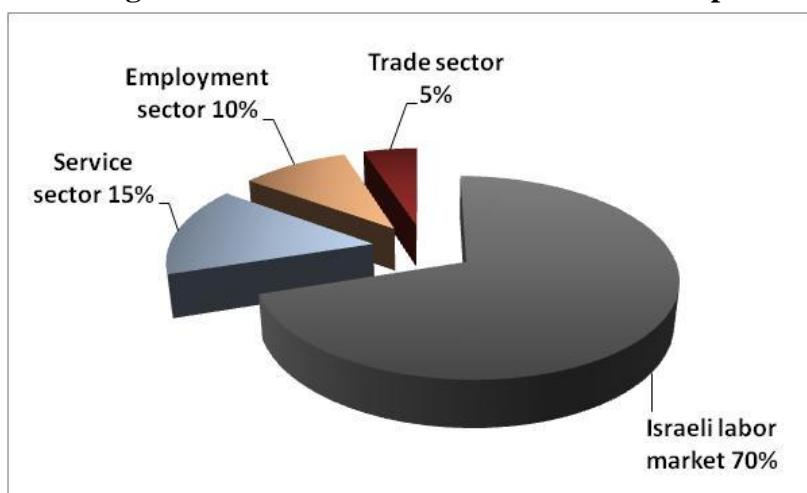
1. The lack of an ambulance in the camp.
2. The lack of a health center to serve the camp residents of those who hold the West Bank ID and do not have UNRWA cards.
3. The sporadic availability of some medicines in the UNRWA-run health center.
4. The lack of specialized doctors and radiologists.

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

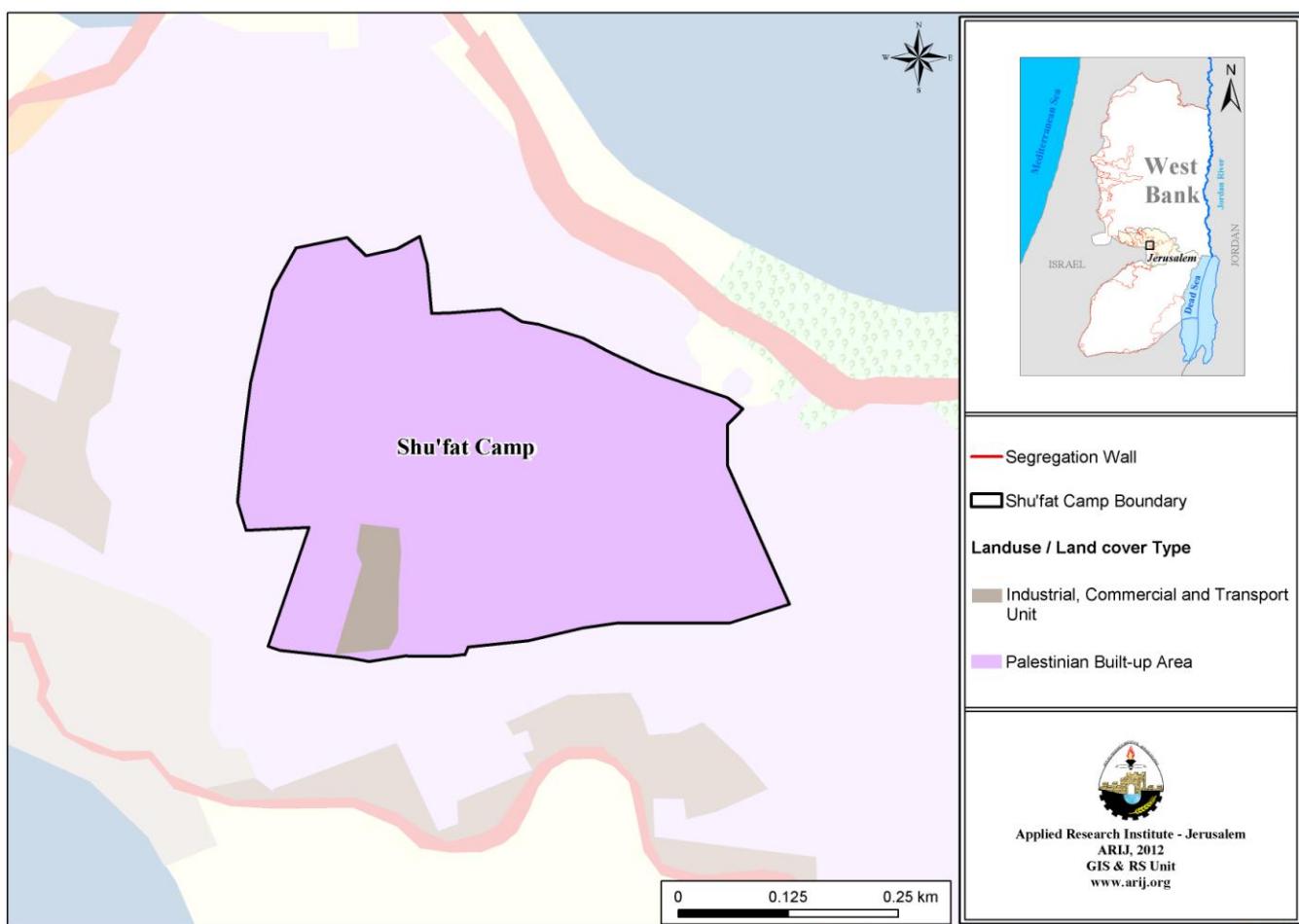
Shu'fat camp has a total area of about 205 dunums of which 197 dunums are classified as 'residential' lands (See Table 3 and Map 2).

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.

Map 3: Land use/land cover in Shu'fat Camp



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, 2010).

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).

Geopolitical Status of Shu'fat Refugee Camp

Shu'fat Refugee Camp is the only refugee camp located within Jerusalem Municipality boundaries, which were declared illegally and unilaterally in 1967 after the Israeli Occupation of the West Bank including East Jerusalem, in addition to the Gaza Strip and other Arab lands. Jerusalem Governorate was divided into two main regions; J1 area which is located inside the borders and under the control of Jerusalem Municipality, and includes many Palestinian communities from the Old Town and Jerusalem City (Beit Al Maqdis), in addition to Shu'fat camp which is located in J1 area. The other region is J2, which is located outside the borders and control of Jerusalem Municipality. The eastern and western parts are under the control of Palestinian Authority's where the central part of the Governorate remains under Israeli Occupation control. The majority of Shu'fat Camp residents hold the Jerusalemite identity (blue ID).

The camp is located approximately 4 km from the north of Jerusalem city and was established in 1965; approximately 15 years after the establishment of other refugee camps in Palestine. Refugees in Shu'fat camp were relocated from "Mascar Camp" in the Old Town area of Jerusalem. According to UNRWA statistics, the camp currently accommodates an estimated 11,000 registered refugees, whom are descended from 55 Palestinian villages, such as; Al Lid, Ar Ramla, Jaffa, Jerusalem and others. Although the official UNRWA records show that the number of registered Refugees in the camp up to about 11,000 refugees, but it is likely that the number of refugees in which more than 18,000 refugees.

Shu'fat refugee camp lies on an area of approx. 205 dunums of land rented by UNRWA from the Jordanian government since the time of the camp's establishment. As is the case with other refugee camps, Shu'fat camp suffers a very high population density. The camp's lands are used for construction and there are no empty spaces or agricultural areas to be utilized. The estimated population density has reached approximately 60,000-80,000 thousands persons/ km² which is considered extremely high. This population density may be attributed to the high numbers of refugees settling within the camp in order to preserve their accommodation in Jerusalem and their Jerusalemite identity, as it is the only camp located within Jerusalem's municipal borders ([UNRWA](#)-Shu'fat Refugee Camp, 2009).

According to 'Shu'fat Camp Services Committee,' the real population of the camp is approximately 23,000 persons. They claim that the statistics of UNRWA (above) take into account only registered refugees who hold the address code of Shu'fat Camp¹. According to the committee, there are approximately 12,000 registered refugees who hold the address code of the camp, 4,000 unregistered refugees who don't benefit from services provided by UNRWA, 3,000 registered refugees who hold a refugee code other than Shu'fat, and an estimated 4,000 non-refugee persons who reside in the camp. The camp committee additionally notes that an estimated 56 dunums (27% of the camp's total area) of the camp includes UNRWA institutions (schools, camp administration office, playground and medical clinic). Accordingly, the population density of the camp would exceed 150 thousands persons/km², which is an abnormal indicator of a population density.

¹ An alpha-numerical code that uniquely identifies the location where a person lives and in which camp.

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel on 28th September 1995, the West Bank was classified into areas “A,” “B” and “C.” Shu’fat Camp was not subjected to this classification, but remained as it was before this agreement, under the control of Jerusalem Israeli Municipality. However, Shu’fat Camp, like other Palestinian refugee camps, is under the administrative control of UNRWA.

It is further noted that Israeli Occupation Authorities have used the separation plan represented by the construction of the Segregation Wall to illegally and unilaterally redraw the boundaries of Jerusalem Municipality. The Segregation Wall has separated the whole area of J1 from Jerusalem Governorate, except for Kafir ‘Aqab, Shu’fat Camp and part of Shu’fat town, which are excluded outside of J1 area but have remained within Jerusalem Municipality control.

Shu’fat Camp and the Israeli Occupation Practices

Shu’fat Camp has been subjected to a number of Israeli violations represented in the construction of the Segregation Wall, Israeli settlements, military barriers and bypass roads around the camps territory. The Israeli authorities established “Pisgat ‘Amir” and “Giv’at Shappira” settlements, near the camp from the north, south and west, and on lands of Shu’fat town and other nearby towns. Moreover, the Segregation Wall surrounds the camp from all directions, bar its eastern side.

Israeli bypass roads also surround the camp from its southern and western sides. One should note that Israeli Occupation Forces confiscated more lands in Shu’fat town to construct Israeli bypass road numbers 1 and 60 to connect Israeli settlements in Jerusalem. It is worth mentioning that the real threat of bypass roads lies in the buffer zone formed by the Israeli Occupation Forces along these roads, extending to approximately 75 m on the roads’ sides.

Shu’fat Camp and the Segregation Wall

The construction of the Israeli Segregation Wall on the western entrance and around Shu’fat Camp from its north and west has a negative impact on the camp. According to the last amendment of the segregation plan that was published on the webpage of the Israeli Defense Ministry (30th April 2007), the Segregation Wall isolates Shu’fat Camp and ‘Anata town from Jerusalem city. The currently existing Segregation Wall excludes Shu’fat Camp outside the city despite its location under the border of Jerusalem Municipality. The Israeli occupation authorities implement the policies of isolating Palestinian communities with high population densities like Shu’fat Camp in order to change the demographical situation in Jerusalem city for the benefit of Jewish presence. The Segregation Wall along with Shu’fat military checkpoint which was constructed by the end of 2011, separates the camp from Shu’fat town. Additionally, the wall has restricted urban growth in the camp in all directions, as Israeli occupation authorities constructed the wall close to urbanized areas of the camp and Shu’fat town. This has greatly minimized the area available for future urban expansion which will create a new reality on camp residents that will be difficult to change. These Israeli policies and plans particularly in Jerusalem, and the remaining Palestinian Territory, have led to the creation of high population densities as a result of the lack of lands needed for urban expansion, which have forced people to adopt internal and vertical expansion. The city of Jerusalem and its surrounding camps are therefore considered to have one of the highest population densities in the world. The population density in Palestinian

neighborhoods in East Jerusalem is approximately 13,500 person/ km² compared to 9,000 person/ km² in settlements of Eastern Jerusalem and 8,300 person/ km² in Western Jerusalem.

The majority of Shu'fat camp residents hold the Jerusalemite identity (Blue ID) by which they can enter the city of Jerusalem through Shu'fat terminal or other terminals. This allows residents to enter Jerusalem in order to access health and education services, in addition to the work, and places of worship. On the other hand, Palestinian citizens of the West Bank who hold the Palestinian identity (Green ID) can enter Shu'fat Camp from the eastern entrance through 'Anata town. The paradox in dealing with Shu'fat Camp and Kafr 'Aqab town (which both have a huge population density), is that the Israeli occupation authorities subject them to its administrative control, but have excluded them geographically and politically outside the city by the Segregation Wall. One should note that in the future case of Israeli authorities deciding to redraw the Municipal boundary of Jerusalem in a way that follows the path of the Segregation Wall, this will exclude Shu'fat Camp outside the Municipality. This move will threaten to withdraw camp residents' Jerusalemite identities, thus negatively affect the Palestinian presence in East Jerusalem for the benefit of the Jewish population.

Shu'fat Military Terminal

By the end of 2011, Israeli Occupation Forces started to convert Shu'fat's old checkpoint into a military terminal which is considered the largest Israeli terminal located along the Segregation Wall surrounding Jerusalem city. This new terminal (number 11) will contribute to the plan to isolate Palestinian communities with high population density out of Jerusalem city to change the demographic situation for the benefit of Jewish presence in the city. It is worth mentioning that this terminal along with the Segregation Wall will isolate tens of thousands of Jerusalemites (more than 50,000) living mainly in Shu'fat refugee camp, 'Anata town and a number of suburbs surrounding the camp (Ras Shihada, Ras Khamis and As Salam suburbs) and set them outside the municipal borders of the Municipality despite the fact that all of the aforementioned communities, except for Anata town, are located within the Israeli Jerusalem Municipality jurisdiction.

Israeli authorities established Shu'fat terminal on a land of 30 dunums which was confiscated from Palestinian territories. The Israeli authorities through the establishment of this terminal are trying to restrict the movement of Palestinians, monitoring their movements and keep them under Israeli control and oppression. The Israeli Occupation Forces are also trying to beautify their image by claiming that they established this terminal to mitigate the suffering of Palestinians and to facilitate their crossing into Jerusalem. They claim this has been done through the expansion of the terminal and increasing the number of lanes to six for vehicles and two for pedestrians, and by equipping the terminal with the highest modern technologies. However, the truth as witness daily by Palestinians is that such terminals, in addition to the Segregation Wall have one clear target of ethnic cleansing against Jerusalemites. Israeli authorities are achieving this through unilaterally redrawing the boundaries of their state in the heart of the West Bank and the occupied Jerusalem.

Before being converted into a terminal, Shu'fat's old checkpoint witnessed numerous human rights violations against Palestinians, including killing, detention, oppression, shooting, traffic congestion, and birth incidents.

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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