

# Al-Jalazun Camp Profile



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## *Acknowledgments*

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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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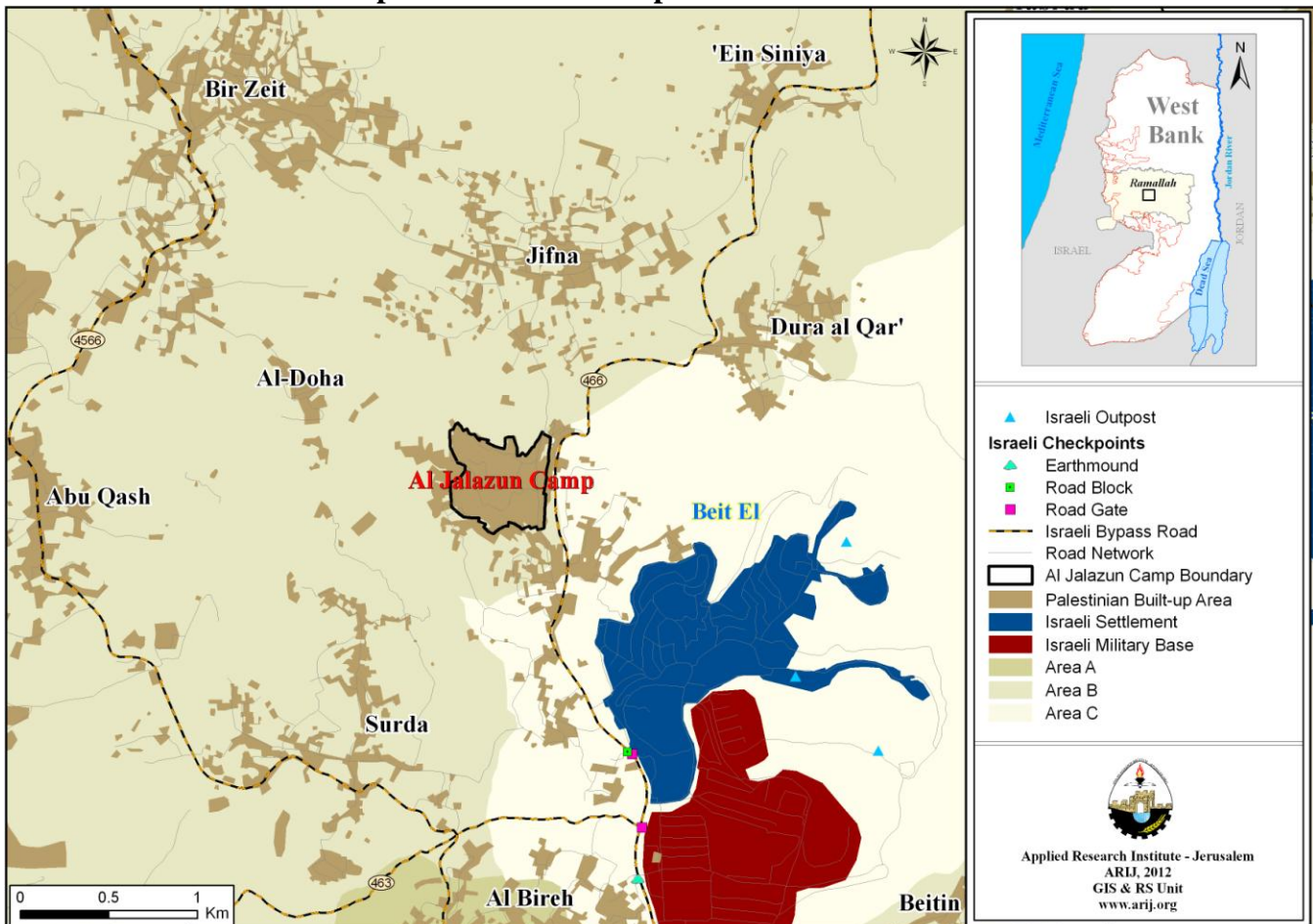
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# Al-Jalazun Camp Profile

## Location and Physical Characteristics

Al-Jalazun Camp is a Palestinian camp in the Ramallah Governorate located 5.3km north of Ramallah City. Al-Jalazun Camp is bordered by Jifna village to the north and west, Dura el Qar' territories to the east, and Dura el Qar' and Jifna territories to the south (ARIJ GIS, 2012) (See Map 1).

Map 1: Al-Jalazun Camp location and borders



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

Al-Jalazun Camp is located at an altitude of 760m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 642.6mm. The average annual temperature is 15 °C and the average annual humidity is approximately 61% (ARIJ GIS, 2012).

Since 1995, Al-Jalazun Camp has been governed by a Services Committee which is currently administrated by 14 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority. The Services Committee



owns a permanent headquarters in which 3 employees work, but does not own a vehicle for the collection of solid waste (Al-Jalazun Camp Services Committee, 2011).

It is the responsibility of the Services Committee to provide a number of services to the residents of Al-Jalazun Camp, including (Al-Jalazun Camp Services Committee, 2011):

1. Constructing and paving roads and providing social development services.
2. Implementing projects and case studies for the camp.
3. Providing an ambulance.
4. Providing slaughterhouses and organizing the butchery works.
5. Providing a sewerage network

## History

Al-Jalazun Camp was named after a large and well-known spring in the area, Al-Jalazun spring (Al-Jalazun Camp Services Committee, 2011).

The camp was established in 1949 and its residents are originally refugees from Palestinian villages and cities such as Lid, Jaffa, and others (Al-Jalazun Camp Services Committee, 2011) (See photo below for Al-Jalazun Camp).

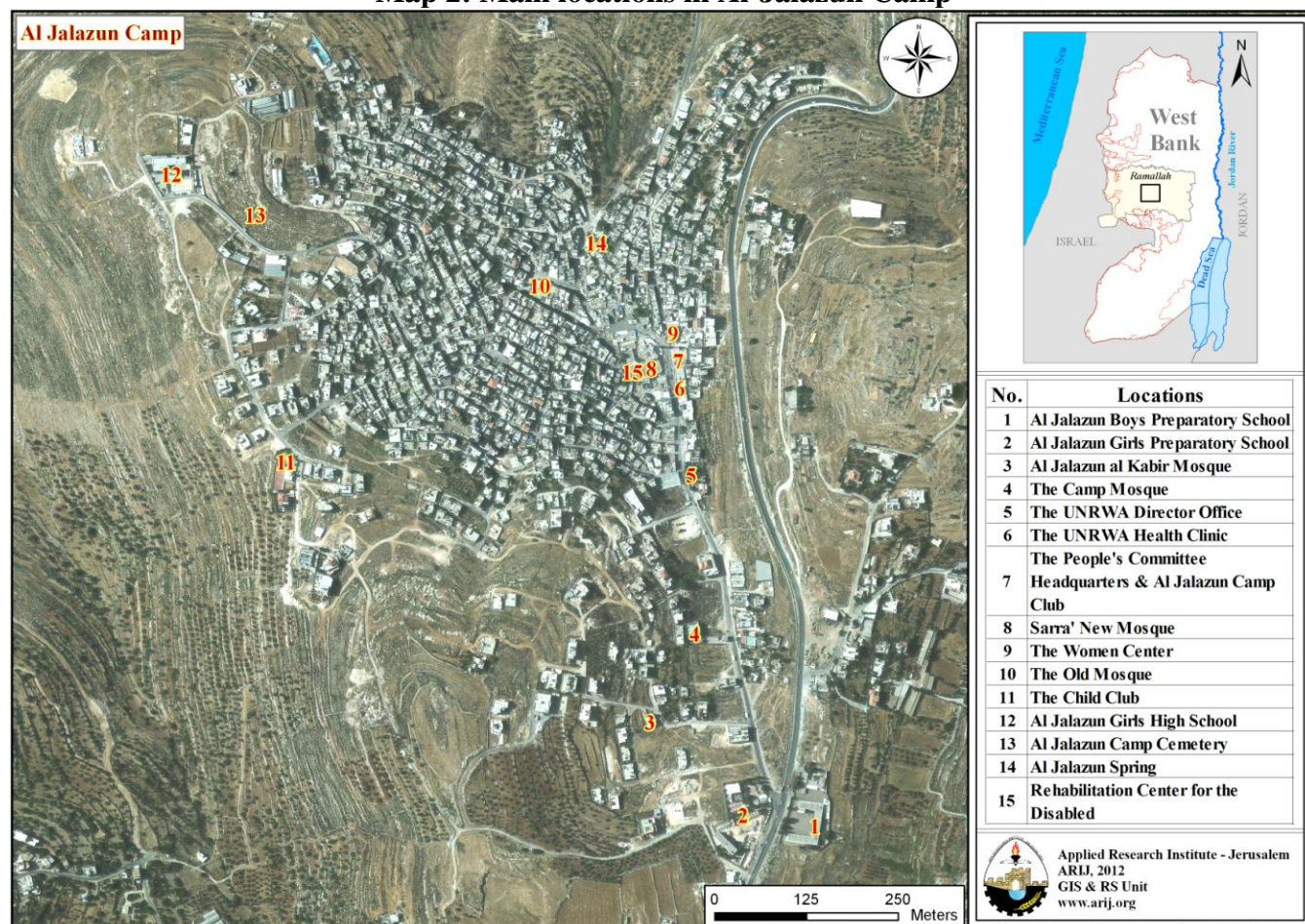
### Photos of Al-Jalazun Camp



## Religious and Archaeological Sites

There are three mosques in the camp: Harra' Mosque, the Old Mosque and An Noor Mosque. The camp has no sites of archaeological interest (Al-Jalazun Camp Services Committee, 2011) (See Map 2).

**Map 2: Main locations in Al-Jalazun Camp**



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

## Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Al-Jalazun Camp in 2007 was 7,344, of whom 3,705 were male and 3,639 female. There were 1,401 households living in 1,545 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 Al-Jalazun Camp was as follows: 43.1% were less than 15 years of age, 53.7% between 15 and 64 years of age, and 2.6% fell in the 65 years of age or older category. Data additionally showed

that the sex ratio of males to females in the camp is 101.8:100, meaning that males and females constituted 50.4% and 49.6% of the population respectively.

## Families

Al-Jalazun Camp residents are from several families, mainly the Beit Nabala, Al Abbasiya, Al Lidd, Umm az Zinat, and Kafr 'Aana families (Al-Jalazun Camp Services Committee, 2011).

## Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, the illiteracy rate among Al-Jalazun Camp population was approximately 4.6%, of whom 77.4% were females. Of the literate population, 13.9% could only read and write, with no formal education 28.9% had elementary education, 33.1% had preparatory education, 10.8% had secondary education, and 8.5% completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in Al-Jalazun Camp by sex and educational attainment in 2007.

**Table 1: Al-Jalazun Camp population (10 years of age 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	53	364	811	894	259	104	80	-	10	2	1	<b>2,578</b>
F	182	355	680	812	300	158	82	-	5	-	6	<b>2,580</b>
<b>T</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>1,491</b>	<b>1,706</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5,158</b>

Source: PCBS, 2009.

There is one public school in the camp, run by the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education. There are also two private co-educational schools and another two schools run by UNRWA (Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011). However, there are no kindergartens in the camp (See Table 2).

**Table 2: The Schools in Al-Jalazun Camp by name, stage, sex, and supervising authority (2011)**

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Al-Jalazun Girls Secondary School	Government	Females
Al Fardos Elementary School	Private	Mixed
Al Isra' Educational Elementary School	Private	Mixed
Al-Jalazun Boys Elementary School	UNRWA	Males
Al-Jalazun Girls School	UNRWA	Females

Source: Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011

In the camp there are 2,619 students, 115 teachers, and 77 classes (Directorate of Education in Ramallah, 2011). The average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 23, while the average number of students per class is approximately 34.



The educational sector in Al-Jalazun Camp faces some obstacles, mainly the lack of secondary education for males. Therefore, students attend Prince Hasan Boys Secondary School in Bir Zeit, 5km from the camp, in order to complete their education (Al-Jalazun Camp Services Committee, 2011).

## **Health Status**

There are some health centers available in Al-Jalazun Camp: a physician's clinic run by UNRWA, a medical analysis laboratory, a health center run by the Zakat Committee, and a private pharmacy. The camp also has an ambulance. In the absence of required health services and in emergencies, residents of Al-Jalazun Camp use Ramallah Governmental Hospital in Ramallah city or the Red Crescent Hospital in Al Bireh city, 15km and 12km from the camp respectively (Al-Jalazun Camp Services Committee, 2011).

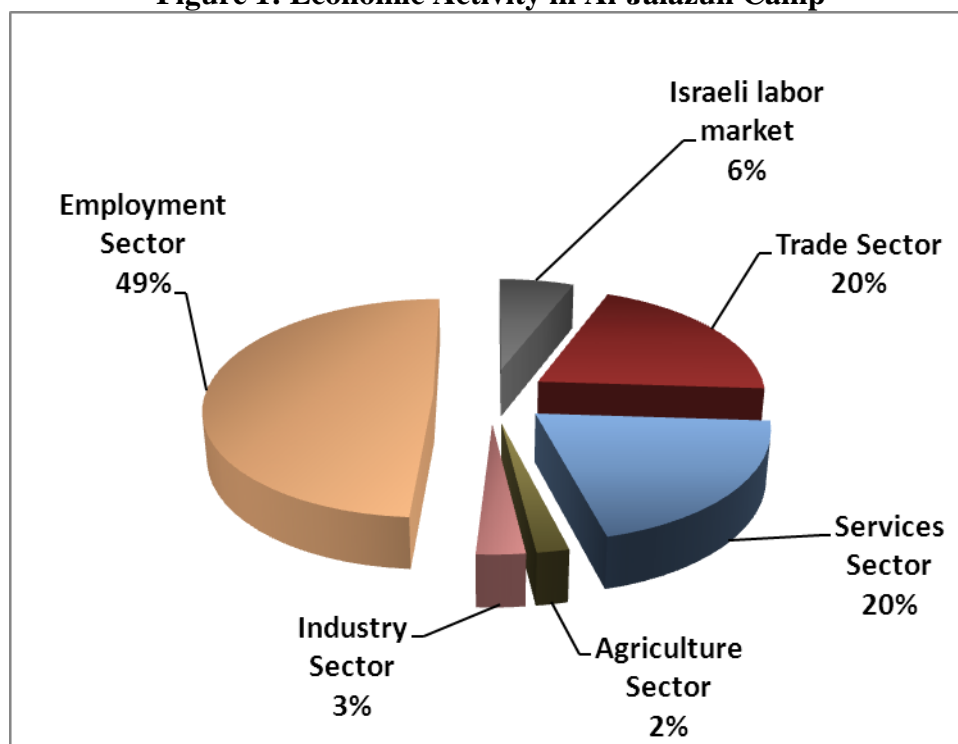
## **Economic Activities**

The economy in Al-Jalazun Camp is dependent on several economic sectors, mainly the government or private employees sector, which absorbs 49% of the camp workforce (Al-Jalazun Camp Services Committee, 2011) (See Figure1).

The results of a field survey conducted by the ARIJ team in 2011 for the distribution of labor by economic activity in Al-Jalazun Camp are as follows (Al-Jalazun Camp Services Committee, 2011):

- Government or Private Employees Sector (49%)
- Trade Sector (20%)
- Services Sector (20%)
- Israeli labor market (6%)
- Industry (3%)
- Agriculture Sector (2%)

**Figure 1: Economic Activity in Al-Jalazun Camp**



Source: Al-Jalazun Camp Services Committee, 2011

The camp has 55 grocery stores, 10 vegetable and fruit stores, 4 butcheries, 3 bakeries, 45 different professional workshops, and 15 different services stores (Al-Jalazun Camp Services Committee, 2011).

The unemployment rate in Al-Jalazun Camp reached approximately 47% in 2011 (Al-Jalazun Camp Services Committee, 2011).

### Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2007, 34.4% of the Al-Jalazun labor force was economically active, of whom 86.9% were employed, 64.8% were not economically active, 51.1% were students, and 36% were housekeepers (See Table 3).

**Table 3: Al-Jalazun Camp population (10 years of age 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	1,304	129	77	<b>1,510</b>	802	4	137	13	81	<b>1,037</b>	31	<b>2,578</b>
F	236	11	16	<b>263</b>	904	1,199	149	5	46	<b>2,303</b>	14	<b>2,580</b>
T	1,540	140	93	<b>1,773</b>	1,706	1,203	286	18	127	<b>3,340</b>	45	<b>5,158</b>

Source: PCBS, 2009.

### Agricultural Sector

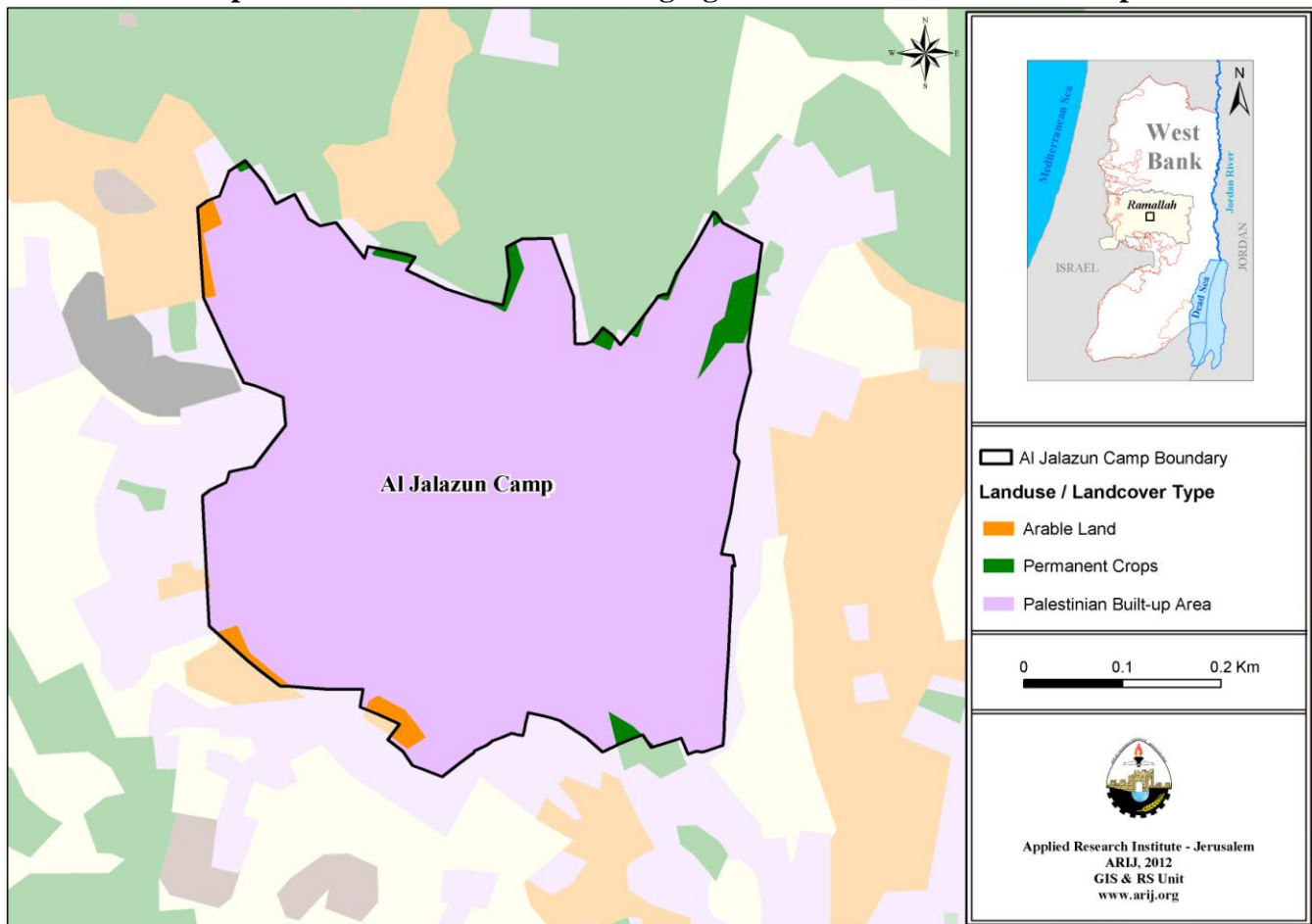
Al-Jalazun Camp lies on an area of 248 dunams, of which 8 dunams is arable land and 240 dunams are dedicated to residential services (see Table 4 and Map 3).

**Table 4: Land use and land cover in Al-Jalazun Camp in 2010 (area in dunam)**

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (8)				Inland water	Forests	Open Spaces	Area of Industrial, Commercial & Transport Unit	Area of Settlement, Military Bases & Wall Zone
		Permanent Crops	Green-houses	Range-lands	Arable lands					
248	240	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012.

**Map 3: Land use/land cover and Segregation Wall in Al-Jalazun Camp**



Source: ARIJ GIS, 2012

5 dunams of land in the camp are cultivated with bulbs and 1 dunam with leafy vegetables (Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2010).

The difference between the two sets of results obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and by ARIJ's GIS Unit in sizes of agricultural areas is explained by the fact that the Ministry of Agriculture and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (2010) conducted a survey which used a definition of agricultural areas based on land ownership. Therefore, the areas included in the survey were those of actual holdings of agricultural areas instead of seasonal ones. The survey did not consider fragmented and small seasonal cultivated areas in residential and agricultural areas. ARIJ's survey, however, indicated the existence of a high proportion of small and fragmented holdings (home gardens) throughout the occupied Palestinian territories, thus accounting for the larger area of agricultural holdings calculated by ARIJ.

The field survey conducted by the ARIJ team shows that 2% of the residents in Al-Jalazun Camp rear and keep domestic animals such as broiler chickens, sheep, and goats (Al-Jalazun Camp Services Committee, 2011) (See Table 5).

**Table 5: Livestock in Al-Jalazun Camp**

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
7	172	312	0	0	0	0	42,800	0	0

\*Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

*Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, 2009*

There are no agricultural roads in Al-Jalazun Camp (Al-Jalazun Camp Services Committee, 2011).

## Institutions and Services

Al-Jalazun Camp has no governmental institutions. However, it has a number of local institutions and associations that provide services to various sectors of society. These include (Al-Jalazun Camp Services Committee, 2011).

- **Al-Jalazun Camp Services Committee:** Founded in 1995 by the Department of Refugees Affairs with the goal of taking care of issues in the camp and providing various services to its population including the implementation of projects within the camp area.
- **Youth Center:** Founded in 1955 by UNRWA with the goal of providing sports and cultural services for youth.
- **The Women Center:** Founded in 1955 by UNRWA with the goal of providing women with embroidery and food manufacturing courses and services.
- **The Disabled Center.**
- **The Child (At Tifel) Club.**
- **Al Bayader Institution.**



## Infrastructure and Natural Resources

### Electricity and Telecommunication Services:

Al-Jalazun Camp has been connected to a public electricity network since 1975. It is served by Jerusalem Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the camp, and approximately 100% of the housing units in the camps are connected to the network. However, the camp faces some obstacles concerning the electricity sector, principally the power cut-offs which are particularly problematic during winter (Al-Jalazun Camp Services Committee, 2011).

Al-Jalazun Camp is connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 40% of the housing units within the camp boundaries are connected to phone lines (Al-Jalazun Camp Services Committee, 2011).

### Transportation Services:

There are 50 taxis and 5 public buses providing transportation in Al-Jalazun Camp. In addition to the lack of vehicles in the camp, some residents struggle to travel because of earth mounds and military checkpoints on roads (Al-Jalazun Camp Services Committee, 2011). There are 16.5km of main roads and 10.5km of secondary roads in the camp (See Table 6) (Al-Jalazun Camp Services Committee, 2011).

**Table 6: Roads in Al-Jalazun Camp**

Status of Internal Roads	Road Length (km)	
	Main	Sub
<b>1. Paved &amp; in good condition</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>2. Paved but in poor condition</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>3. Unpaved</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.5</b>

Source: Al-Jalazun Camp Services Committee, 2011

### Water Resources:

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

The quantity of water supplied to Al-Jalazun Camp in 2010 was about 175,743 cubic meters (Jerusalem Water Authority, 2011). The estimated rate of water supply per capita is therefore about 66 liters/day. However, no Al-Jalazun Camp citizen consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are estimated to be approximately 26.5%. These losses happen at the main source, major transport lines, distribution network, and at the household level and therefore the rate of water consumption per capita in Al-Jalazun Camp is 48 liters per day (Jerusalem Water Authority, 2011). This is a low rate compared with the minimum quantity of 100 liters per capita per day proposed by the World Health Organization.

To determine water costs, the water authority has adopted an upward rate where the price of water increases with increasing consumption. Table 7 shows the price of water by category of consumption.

**Table 7: 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> )
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:

Al-Jalazun Camp has been connected to a public sewerage network since 1995 (Al-Jalazun 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’, 85% of Al-Jalazun Camp housing units use the sewerage network as a means for wastewater disposal while the rest of housing units (15%) use cesspits (ARIJ & CENTA, 2010).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day is approximately 283 cubic meters or 103,337 cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the camp it is estimated that per capita wastewater generation is 34 liters per day, depending on the consumption rate. The estimated amount of wastewater collected through the sewerage network is approximately 87,836 cubic meters annually. Approximately 15,501 cubic meters of wastewater is collected by cesspits and discharged by wastewater tankers. The wastewater collected by cesspits is discharged by wastewater 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:

UNRWA is responsible for managing the collection and disposal of solid waste generated by citizens and establishments in the camp (Al-Jalazun Camp Services Committee, 2011).

Most of the population in Al-Jalazun Camp benefit from the solid waste services; waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags and then transferred to 10 containers spread throughout the camp. Ramallah Municipality collects the solid waste from the containers and transports it using a waste vehicle to Ramallah Municipality dumping site, 17km from the camp, where it is burnt or buried (Al-Jalazun Camp Services Committee, 2011).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in Al-Jalazun Camp is 1.05kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from the Al-Jalazun Camp residents is nearly 7.7 tons, or 2,815 tons per year (ARIJ-WERU, 2012).

## Environmental Conditions

Like other camps, villages and towns in the governorate, Al-Jalazun Camp experiences several environmental problems which must be addressed and solved. 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:
  - (1) 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.
  - (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 sewerage network in some neighborhoods (15%) forces the camp residents to use unhygienic cesspits for the disposal of wastewater, and to discharge 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.

### Solid Waste Management:

- The lack of a central sanitary landfill to serve Al-Jalazun Camp 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 Al Jalazun Refugee Camp

Al Jalazun refugee camp is a Palestinian refugee camp in Ramallah and Al Bireh Governorate, located 5km north of Ramallah city. The camp was established in 1949 after the Palestinian Nakba. According to UNRWA statistics, the camp hosts approximately 11,000 registered Palestinian refugees from 36 displaced Palestinian villages in Lid and Ramla areas. The total area of the camp is approximately 248 dunams (0.248 km<sup>2</sup>). The land was leased by UNRWA from the Jordanian Government and is currently situated in the middle of Dura al Qar', Jifna and Surda villages. Like other refugee camps, Al Jalazun has a very high population density as all construction takes place in a small area, and there are no available lands for urban expansion in the camp. The population density has reached about 44 people/km<sup>2</sup>.

According to UNRWA, one of the problems suffered by Al Jalazun residents is that many households are not connected to the public sewerage network which leads to environmental disasters, especially in light of the population and urban congestion. Also, the camp suffers from student overcrowding in classrooms which calls for the construction of new schools.

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28<sup>th</sup> September 1995 between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, Al Jalazun camp is located in Area B, where the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) has a complete control over civil matters but Israel continues to have overriding responsibility for security; however, like all other Palestinian refugee camps, Al Jalazun is under the administrative control of UNRWA.

In addition to the displacement of Palestinian families from their lands and the difficult humanitarian situation represented by the high rate of poverty, unemployment, overpopulation and deterioration of the environmental situation, the Palestinian residents of the camp have been subject to further problems as a result of the Israeli occupation. As part of Ramallah Governorate, Al Jalazun has faced difficulties due to closures and military checkpoints, settlements, military camps and bypass roads that surround the Governorate from all sides. The Israeli settlement of Beit El and its outpost, which contain the Central Israeli Civil administration in the West Bank, are located 600m southeast of the camp.

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



## Development Plans and Projects

### Implemented Projects

The Al-Jalazun Camp Services Committee has implemented several development projects in Al-Jalazun Camp during the past five years (See Table 8).

**Table 8: Implemented Development Plans and Projects in Al-Jalazun Camp During the Last Five Years**

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Pavement of roads	Infrastructure	2010/2011	National Authority
Establishment of a slaughterhouse	Public Services	2008	Al-Jalazun Camp Services Committee
Construction of a wall around the cemetery, provision of an umbrella and pavement of a road	Infrastructure	2011	Al-Jalazun Camp Services Committee
Restoration of a number of houses inside the camp	Public Services	2011	UNRWA & Al-Jalazun Camp Services Committee
<b>Source: Al-Jalazun Camp Services Committee, 2011</b>			

### Proposed Projects

The Al-Jalazun Camp Services 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. Implementing operational productive development projects to accommodate the largest possible number of workers and provide additional income for the camp, such as:
  - Small individual projects that meet the skills of citizens and exploit their potential, such as establishing blacksmith or carpentry workshops, ration shops, and others.
  - Textile and hand embroidery factory.
  - Food processing center.
2. Establishing a park, a wedding hall and a public meeting hall; 10 dunams of land have been purchased by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) for the Camp Services Committee for this purpose
3. Rehabilitating the camp's main street (2.5 km) from the UNRWA schools to Jifna village:
  - Infrastructure works of establishing a sewerage network and water channels.

- Sidewalks.
  - Street lighting.
  - Pavement.
4. Constructing a water reservoir in an elevated position in the camp with a capacity suitable for the number of camp residents and the anticipated population increase.
  5. Constructing, expanding and rehabilitating the western street connecting the girls' secondary school with the camp entrance (4 km) so that it can be used as a further entrance.
  6. Completing the second phase of the sewerage network and street infrastructure on 3 km of internal roads and 2.5 km of the main road.
  7. Rehabilitating the last floor of the women's center building and providing it with all necessary sports, cultural, recreational and other equipment.
  8. Constructing a services complex on an area of 3 dunams owned by the Camp Services Committee to include the following:
    - An integrated health center that includes all medical specialties as well as a laboratory and a radiology center.
    - Kindergarten and nursery.
    - Permanent headquarters for the Camp Services Committee.

## Locality Development Priorities and Needs

Al-Jalazun Camp suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 9 shows the development priorities and needs in the camp according to the Services Committee feedback.

**Table 9: Development Priorities and Needs in Al-Jalazun Camp**

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
<b>Infrastructural Needs</b>					
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*			2.5km*
2	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks			*	
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	*			800 cubic meters
7	Construction of a Sewage Disposal Network	*			3km
8	Construction of a New Electricity Network	*			6km
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	*			2 health centers
2	Rehabilitation of Old Clinics or Health Care Centres			*	
3	Purchasing of Medical Equipment and Tools	*			
<b>Educational Needs</b>					
1	Building of New Schools	*			secondary for males
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools	*			the elementary school
3	Purchasing of New Equipment for Schools	*			
<b>Agriculture Needs</b>					
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands			*	
2	Building Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns	*			300 cisterns
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock	*			20 barracks
4	Veterinary Services	*			
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals			*	500 tons per year
6	Construction of New Greenhouses			*	
7	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses			*	
8	Field Crops Seeds			*	
9	Plants and Agricultural Supplies			*	

\*2km are main roads and 0.5km are sub roads.

Source: Al-Jalazun Camp Services Committee, 2011

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