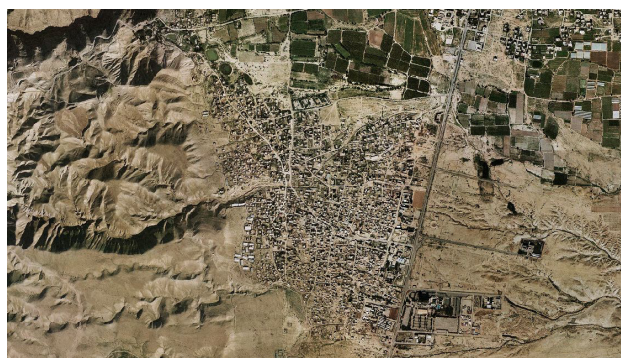


# Aqabat Jaber Refugee Camp Profile



source: Good Shepherd Engineering and Computing Company, Bethlehem/ date: 2005



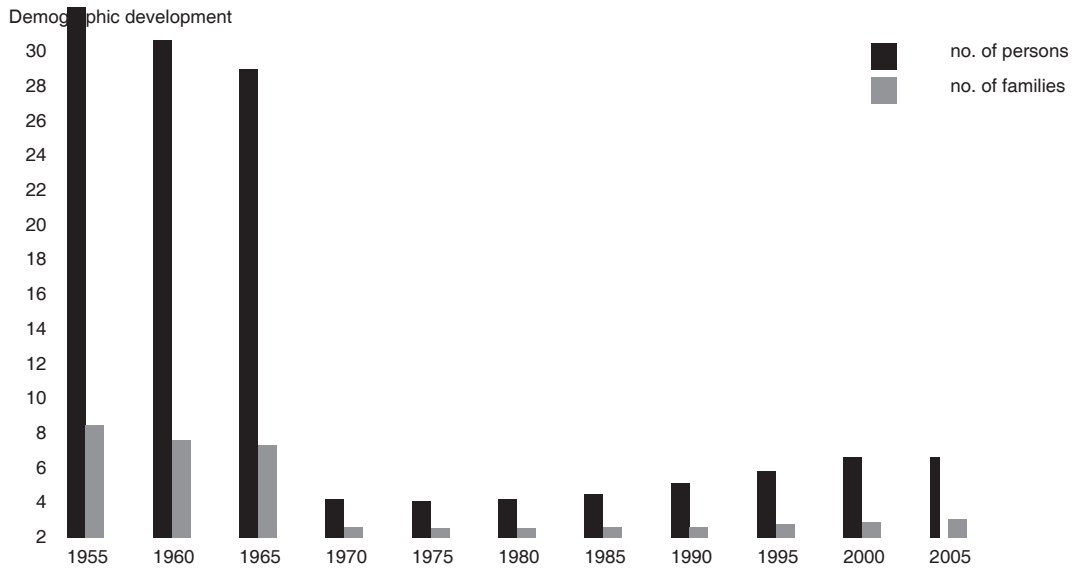
source: OFEK aerial photography LTD/ date: 2005

## 1. General Information

HQ or Field	West Bank
Camp name/ area	Aqabat Jaber Camp / Jerusalem Area
Location	Three km south-west of Jericho
Status of camp (official, non-official, gathering)	Official camp
Year of establishment	1948
Legal status of land	private land (100%), government land (0%), see notes below
Historical background	Original inhabitants came from approximately 300 villages, mainly situated at the north of Haifa, in the coastal districts of Lydd, Ramleh, Jaffa, as well as Gaza and Hebron areas. Before 1967, the camp was the most populated in the West Bank. After that date, the great majority of camp dwellers fled the camp crossing the Jordan river, and now live in the Wihdat and Baqa'a camps in Jordan. Present inhabitants descend from refugees who came from 22 villages, mainly Deir Al Dhabban, Ajour, Al Mismiyya, Abbasiyeh, Beit Jibrin, Tel Al Safi, Beit Dajan, Yazou and Kufr Ana.
Places of origin	Some families descend from the same origin or village such as Al-Maqieti, Sanbori, 'Ajoli (Faraytah), Walhdad and Abu Sharar neighbourhoods
Area at establishment (UNRWA records)	1,670 dunums/ 1,670 km sq
Area at present (CD Pilot Research Project, 2006)	1,670 dunums/ 1,670 km sq
Notes	All West Bank camps were set up on plots of land leased by UNRWA from the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (ref. Agreement between the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and UNRWA, camps 14/03/1951). No lease agreement with private individuals. When were established, most of the land was already state land, while small private plots had been leased by the host government from local landowners

## 2. Demographic Profile

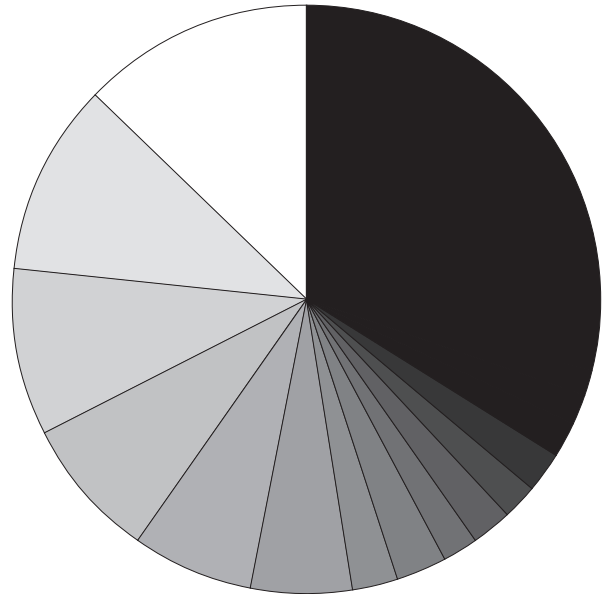
UNRWA registered camp population at establishment	28,780 persons (UNRWA record before March 1967)	
UNRWA registered camp population at present	6,403 persons (UNRWA Registration Statistical Bulletin/ Q4 2007)	
Estimated actual camp residents inside UNRWA's official camp boundaries	total:	6,976 (estimate by CSO, 2007)
	local camp code:	6,321 (estimate by CSO, 2007)
	other camp codes:	320 (estimate by CSO, 2007)
	non-refugees:	335 (estimate by CSO, 2007)
Gender (HHE Study/ WB Field, 2nd half 2007)	M	50.3%
	F	49.7%
Age groups (HHE Study/ WB Field, 2nd half 2007)	0-14	45.3%
	15-24	20.2%
	25-60	31%
	over 60	3.5%
Age average (HHE Study/ WB Field, 2nd half 2007)	21.1	



source: UNRWA Department of Relief and Social Services, WB Field, 2005

### Places of origin with camp code

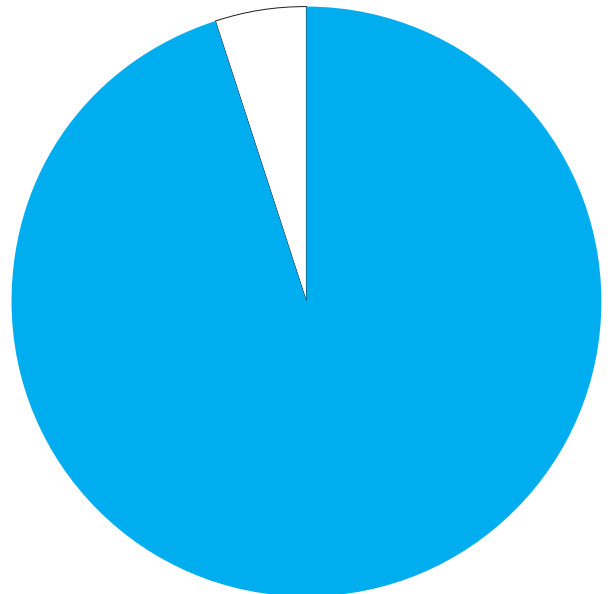
- other
- Deir Nakh Khas
- Qatra
- Beit Dajan
- Qubab
- Barriya
- Safiriya
- Salama
- Ajjur
- Lydda
- Ramly
- Abbasiya
- Deir Ed Dubban



source: UNRWA Department of Relief and Social Services, WB Field, 2005

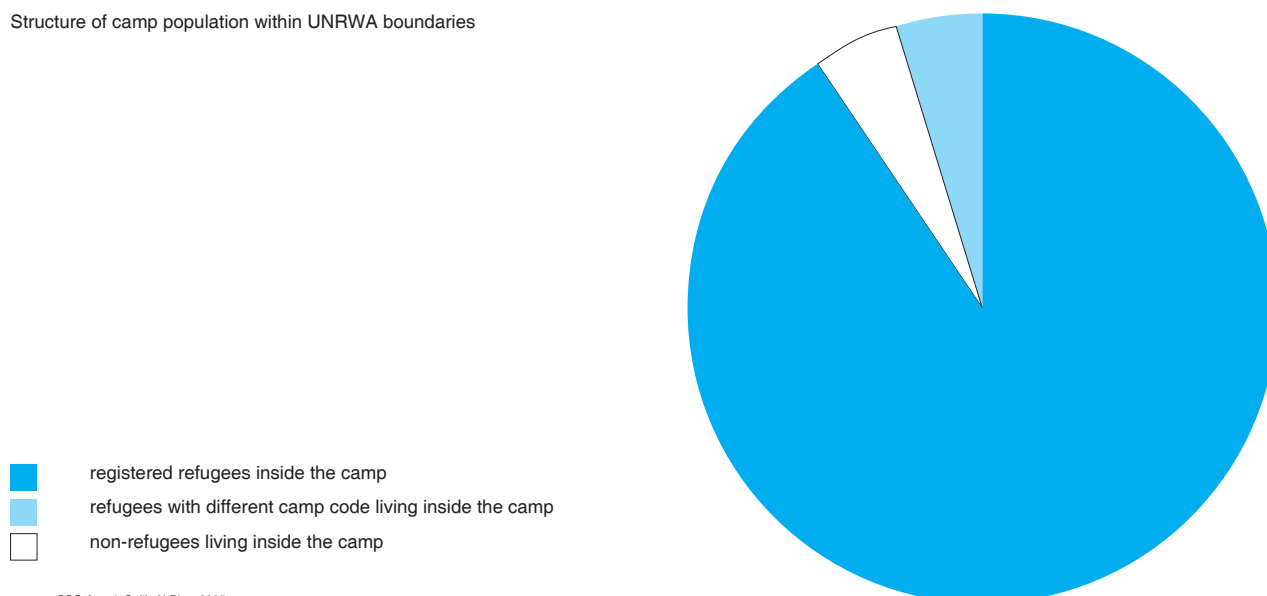
### Out-migration of refugees with camp code

- registered refugee live inside camp
- registered refugee live outside camp



source : Estimate by Galib Al-Biss (CSO Amari), 2005

## Structure of camp population within UNRWA boundaries



source : CSO Amari, Galib Al-Biss, 2005

Marital status > 14 years of age (RSSP/WB Field, Dec. 2007)	single	M 43.5%	F 38.1 %
	married	M 56.0 %	F 52.8 %
	divorced	M 0.2 %	F 2.3 %
	widow	M 0.3 %	F 6.8 %
Average family size (HHE Study/ WB Field, 2nd half 2007)	5.1		
Average household size (HHE Study/ WB Field, 2nd half 2007)	5.5		





### 3. Spatial/ Physical Conditions

No of shelters at establishment (UNRWA records)	5,000 units built by UNRWA	
No of shelters at present (CSO/2007)	1,120 units, including upper floors	
Building materials (HHE Study/ WB Field, 2nd half 2007)	stone	1.1%
	concrete	2%
	cement bricks	87%
	asbestos, wood, zinc	0.9%
	cloth, mud, straw	8.2%
	other	0.9%
Verticalisation/ number of floors (CSO/ 2006)	ground floor	80%
	1 floor	14%
	2 floor	4%
	more than 2 floors	2%
Estimation of density (CD Pilot Research Project, 2006)	est. actual population/ total area (Hac)	37.4 person/hac
	(CD Pilot Research Project, 2006)	percentage of built up area
(CD Pilot Research Project, 2006 based on floor area estimate by CSO)	Floor Space Index FSI (built up area x average no. of floors / total area)	0.20
Names of main quarters & blocks	NA	
External communal/ public spaces (CSO/ 2007)	playgrounds	6 (4 in UNRWA schools)
	park	1 (Youth Activity Centre)
	football field	1
	other open spaces used by residents	0
Vehicles and parking (CSO/ 2007)	There are more than 158 private and public vehicles in the camp.	
Notes	There are two basketball and two volleyball playgrounds belonging to the Martyr's Sons Association and to the YMCA.	
	80% of camp residents park their cars in private parking.	

#### 4. Technical Infrastructure/ Services

Water supplier (UNRWA Sanitation Division/ WB Field,2007)	UNRWA & Jericho Municipality & West Bank Water Department	
Owner of distribution network (UNRWA Sanitation Division /WB Field,2007)	UNRWA & Popular Committee	
Average water available per person (UNRWA Sanitation Div /WB Field,2007)	145 l/ day (capacity)	
Water quality (UNRWA Sanitation Division/WB Field, Dec.2007)	100% of water sample meeting WHO standards for bacteriology test	
Water supply to individual shelters (per cent)	100% (all shelters have indoor water connection)	
Electrical services (CSO/2007)	Jerusalem District Electrical Company (100% of shelters)	
Provider for telecommunications (land lines) (CSO/2007)	PAL-COM (Palestinian)	
Sewer disposal facilities (CSO/2007)	cesspits	yes
	public sewage network	no
	private sewage connection (sharing)	no
	open channels	no
Solid waste collection services (garbage collection) (CSO/2007)	UNRWA	yes
	dumped on road sides/ vacant lots	yes
Storm-water drainage	no	
Road surfaces (CSO/ 2007)	asphalt	35%
	unpaved	15%
	concrete	50%
No. of sanitation labourers (Needs Assessment Report/ WB Field, Jun. 2008)	7	

Internal spatial distribution

-  UNRWA service area include open gardens and open areas
-  private open spaces include private paved and garden areas
-  streets/ paths
-  built up area exclude UNRWA building



source : Camp Development Pilot Research Project, 2006

Notes

All shelters have private latrines connected to percolation pits.  
All garbage is collected by UNRWA sanitation labourers and disposed in 5 containers and moved twice a week. Jericho municipality trucks transport them twice a week to the municipal dumping site. In addition, an UNRWA compactor truck collects the garbage once a day. There is no storm water drainage. The water runs from west to east in the main valley and in secondary channels beside the camp roads. During heavy rains the water floods residents houses.

#### 5. Socio-Economic Profile

(RSP/WB Field, 2007)	Special Hardship Cases (SHC)	125 families
	emergency cases	780 families
	beneficiaries of MMD	0
Household poverty rate (HHE Study/ WB Field, 2nd half 2007)	24.1% (11.8% absolute poverty)	
Average monthly household income (HHE Study/ WB Field, 2nd half 2007)	NIS 884	
Employment statistics (HHE Study/ WB Field, 2nd half 2007)	employment rate	71.6%
	female employment rate	NA
Unemployment statistics (HHE Study/ WB Field, 2nd half 2007)	unemployment rate	28.4% (ILO Definition)
	female unemployment rate	NA
Classification of active labour force (HHE Study/ WB Field, 2nd half 2007)	UNRWA employees	7%

	public sector	34%
	private sector	57%
	Inter/NGO organisations	2%
Number of commercial stores (CSO/ 2007)	76	
Location of commercial activity (CSO/ 2006)	No central market exists in the camp. The majority of the shops stretch along the main road.	
Commercial sector rating (CSO&UNRWA Research Office/WB Field, 2006)	1. Grocery & minimarket	38%
	2. Manufacturing/selling of const. materials	17%
	3. Carpentries & furniture selling	8%
	4. Electronics & appliances	5%
Other economic activity (CSO/ 2006)	workshops	18 (aluminium and iron)
	factories	4
	(hollow blocks, stone cutting, animal feed packing)	
	other	1 (bees farmers cooperative)
Owners of enterprises (CSO/ 2006)	camp residents	100%
	residents of neighboring areas	0%
Customers of enterprises (CSO/ 2006)	camp residents	100%
	from outside the camp	0%
Notes	A relative increase in the total number of enterprises was noticed as a result of the high unemployment rate due to inaccessibility to the Israeli labour market. Unemployed people mainly started small business, e.g. having a stall on the main road.	

## 6. Organisations/ Programmes/ Activities

UNRWA services within refugee camps (2007)	Camp Service Office (CSO)	1
	Co-Educational school	1 ( total of 1,112 pupils)
	Girls School	1 (total of 520 pupils)
	Health centre	1 (1,746 active family files)
	Physiotherapy Unit	0
	Distribution Centre	1
	Employment Guidance Centre	0
Level of education (HHE Study/ WB Field, 2nd half 2007)		
% of individuals with health insurance (HHE Study/ WB Field, 2nd half 2007)	79.4%	
Other institutions: NGOs, CBOs (CSO/2007)	Health Clinics	2 (Al- Shifa' Centre of the Health Care Committee Union and 1 private clinic)
	Women's Programme Centre	1
	Youth Activity Centre	1 (Aqbat Jaber Youth Social Centre)
	Children's Centre	1
	Kindergartens	3
	Community Based Rehab. Centre	1 (PRCS)
	Other communal organisations	6 mosques
		Wasel Centre for Development
		Democratic Youth Union
		Aqbat Jaber Camp Solidarity Ass.
Local Committees/ Popular Committees	Head of Local Committee	
	number of active members	
	location of LC building	
	date of establishment	
	main activities in the camp	
Notes	Martyr Sons Association and YMCA provide vocational training to school age students also residing outside the camp.	