

overview

Beit Jibrin is the smallest camp in the West Bank in both size and population. It is also one of the most densely populated camps. The camp is sometimes referred to as al-Azza Camp, as many of the residents are members of the Azza family. The camp has one main street, approximately 250 metres long, that runs through the entire camp. In addition to lack of services, overcrowding, insufficient water and sanitation infrastructure, the camp also suffers from frequent confrontations between youth and Israeli Security Forces (ISF).

The camp is located in the Bethlehem municipality and is close to the main checkpoint between Bethlehem and Jerusalem. As Aida camp is only a ten-minute walk away, the two camps are served by the same UNRWA Camp Services Officer, Sanitation Foreman and social worker. There are no schools or active community based organizations (CBOs) in Beit Jibrin. Residents instead use the institutions located in Aida camp.

Unemployment rates remain a challenge inside camps with 17% recorded by PCBS's Labour Taskforce Report, Q4 2022.

3,035 Registered population

740 Children 0-18 year (**340** female **400** male)

health

There is no health centre in the camp and the residents go to the new UNRWA health centre in Aida camp. The health centre provides primary health services including reproductive health, infant and child care, immunizations, screening and medical check-ups, and treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases. Psychosocial counselling services are also available. A dentist is working three days per week.

The health centre implements the Family Health Team approach which focuses on the family with the aim of providing a comprehensive and continuous care. An electronic health information system for patient files has also been implemented thus increasing the accuracy of data and health information, as well as health service efficiency at the centre.

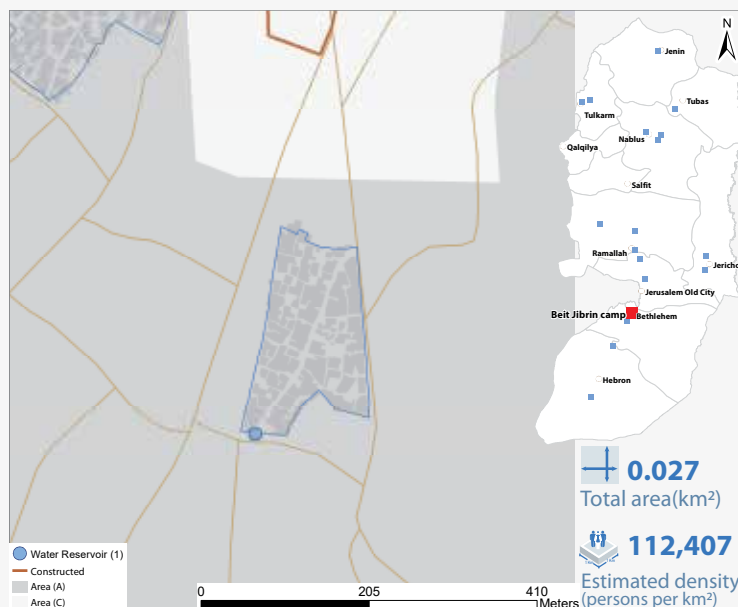
1 Health centre

19 Health staff (Doctors, Specialist, Pharmacists, Dental Surgeons, Nurses and Paramedics)

2,227 Patients with non-communicable diseases provided with care

1,087 Pregnant women provided with Antenatal Care

3,303 Children 0-5 years provided with Child Health Care



education

Children in Beit Jibrin attend the same schools as children in Aida camp, these being the UNRWA coeducational school in nearby Beit Jala and the Boys' school in Aida camp.


In order to access the Aida Boys' School, students must cross a main road close to the West Bank Barrier and an Israeli military watchtower. This area is a scene of frequent clashes, and tear gas canisters and bullets are occasionally found in the schoolyard. The school organizes activities to relieve the tension and stress caused by incursions and clashes.


*all data presented is unrwa annual data for 2022 unless stated otherwise


relief & social services

Through the Social Safety Net Programme, UNRWA provides cash assistance to around 165 impoverished refugees each year, which is equivalent to 5.4 per cent of the registered population in the camp. Moreover, through the Emergency Appeal (EA), an additional 26 individuals receive emergency cash assistance (ECA).

Social workers conduct home visits to identify cases which require additional support. In addition, UNRWA Crisis Intervention Unit provides financial assistance to residents whose shelters have been damaged after incursions to repair broken doors, windows, etc. It also refers the victims to services such as mental health counselling and legal assistance.


 **196** Identified poor households* (**875** individuals)

 **33** Female-headed household identified poor

 **20%** of the identified poor households benefit from the e-card (Social Safety Net Programme and Emergency Cash Assistance)

 **39** Households


 **191** Individuals

 **12** Female-headed household


infrastructure & camp improvement

UNRWA Sanitation Foreman who covers Aida and Beit Jibrin camps conducts daily water examinations and manages a team of three sanitation labourers (2 temporary staff through various sources of funds), who collect waste from shelters in Beit Jibrin. The waste is brought to four containers located at the edge of the camp. A compactor from the Bethlehem municipality empties the containers five days per week. In addition to handling solid waste, the labourers also maintain the storm water and sewerage network.

In 2014, UNRWA and the Palestinian Water Authority had a verbal agreement to provide water to the camp for two days every other week. This allows residents to replenish their water tanks on regular basis. UNRWA also provides water to residents through a water reservoir located inside the camp. However, the water network has not been upgraded since 1972 and needs to be rehabilitated due to its poor condition and frequent leakages. UNRWA is prioritizing renewing the main water line and is seeking for funds. All camp shelters are connected to the sewerage network that was built in 1989, but both the storm water and sewerage networks are now overburdened by the current camp population and experience frequent blockages. Moreover, shelter rehabilitation remains a critical need in the camp.

 **360** Tons of solid waste removed in camps

 **100%** Sewerage connection

 **3** Sanitation labourers



protection & neutrality

The camp's proximity to the main checkpoint between Bethlehem and Jerusalem, and the constant presence of ISF at the checkpoint, results in frictions which negatively affect the camp. Beit Jibrin camp residents are exposed to multiple protection threats, linked to the incursions by ISF into the camp. The number of incursions has decreased over the last years, but picked up again in 2022. During these incursions ISF routinely deploy live ammunition, tear gas, and other forms of weaponry targeted at camp residents, thus generating fear, anxiety and high levels of stress.

In 2022, the ISF conducted 9 operations affecting the camp, with the arrest of 7 people.

 **9** ISF Operations

 **7** Detainees

Camp needs

- Upgrading the water network to meet the needs of residents and the natural population increase in the camp.
- Rehabilitation of the old streets in the camp.
- Shelter rehabilitation for the most vulnerable households.
- Reconstruction of the solid waste transfer station

* Poor Households are identified using UNRWA's standard criteria, the Proxy Means Testing Formula (PMTF).