

## overview

Fawwar camp is the southernmost camp in the West Bank, located approximately eight kilometres south of Hebron. The population in Fawwar camp has more than tripled since its establishment. As of 2022, 12,452 people are registered in the camp.

The camp is located near an Israeli military base and there is also a military tower directly opposite of the main entrance to the camp. The entrance on Road 60 is frequently closed by Israeli Security Forces (ISF) in response to the volatile security situation such as clashes at the entrance to the camp. This restricts access for camp residents and UNRWA staff, and affects UNRWA operations. Residents of Fawwar camp previously depended almost entirely on access to Israel for employment opportunities. The current inaccessibility to the Israeli labour market has severely affected employment levels and the economic situation in the camp. This has contributed to the camp's high level of unemployment and poverty as unemployment rates remain a challenge inside all camps with 17% recorded by PCBS's Labour Taskforce Report, Q4 2022.

**12,452** Registered population

**4,614** Children 0-18 year (**2,283** female **2,331** male)

## education

There are four UNRWA basic schools in the camp, two for girls and two for boys, which serve 1,779 students - based on 2021/22 scholastic year data. The schools include libraries and computer and science laboratories.

In response to protection concerns, psychosocial counselling is available for students. In the past, children in Fawwar camp had to travel to secondary schools outside the camp, facing soldiers and sometimes experiencing delays at the camp entrance. In 2005, the Palestinian Authority built secondary schools inside the camp, which students can attend.

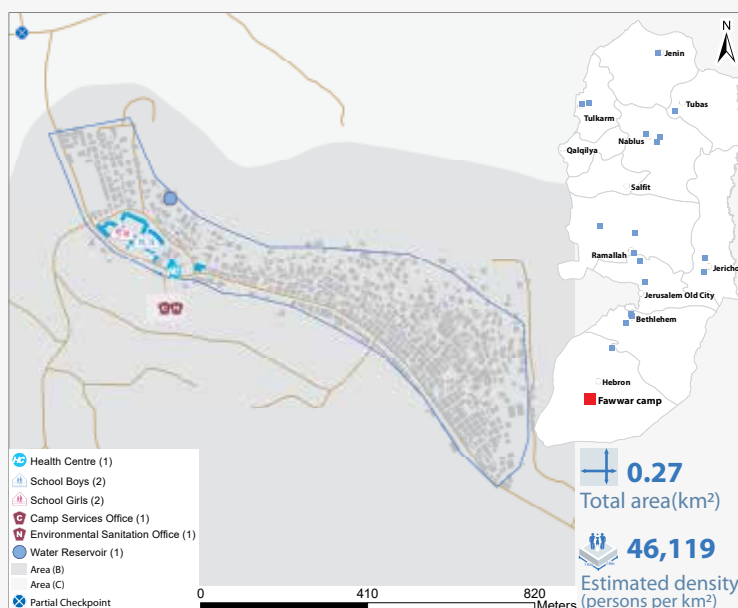
**4** Schools **2** girls' **2** boys'

**1,779** Students **886** **893**

**63** Education staff: teachers, school principals, deputy school principals and school counselors

## health

Fawwar health centre was reconstructed in 2016 with funds provided by the Saudi Fund for Development (SFD). The health centre provides primary health care including reproductive health, infant and child care, immunizations, screening and medical check-ups, treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases and psychosocial counselling. A dentist works at the health centre three days per week. The health centre is not equipped with an x-ray machine, which can only be found in Hebron health centre. It does not have emergency facilities either. This is a problem because an ambulance would take



half an hour to reach the camp and is often delayed further at the camp entrance. The health centre implements the Family Health Team approach which focuses on the family with the aim of providing a comprehensive and continuous care. This approach has improved patient flow and reduced the number of daily consultations per doctor. 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

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

**786** Patients with non-communicable diseases provided with care

**368** Pregnant women provided with Antenatal Care

**1,677** Children 0-5 years provided with Child Health Care

\*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 1,196 impoverished refugees each year, which is equivalent to 9.6 per cent of the registered population in the camp.

Moreover, through the Emergency Appeal (EA), an additional 270 individuals received 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.

**863** Identified poor households\* (**4,402** individuals)

**119** Female-headed household identified poor

**30%** of the identified poor households benefit from the e-card (Social Safety Net Programme and Emergency Cash Assistance)

**259** Households

**1,466** Individuals

**63** Female-headed household

## infrastructure & camp improvement

UNRWA Sanitation Foreman conducts daily water examinations and manages a team of eleven sanitation labourers (5 temporary staff through various sources of funds), who collect solid waste from shelters. This waste is then removed by the UNRWA compactor and transported to a dump site. UNRWA also maintains the sewerage and storm water networks in the camp. Sewerage connection inside the camp is 100%, however, the sewerage network is still not connected to that of the municipality.

Water shortages are a common problem during the summer months. Although camp shelters are connected to the water network, residents must procure water brought by tank trucks. During winter, when electricity consumption is at its peak, power cuts are regular occurrence. Flooding is also common during winter, as the storm water drainage system is inadequate to accommodate heavy rain.

Since 2013, UNRWA has been constructing and rehabilitating shelters in the camp yet needs continue to increase and additional funding is required.

**1** Shelters rehabilitated/reconstructed

**2,714** Tons of solid waste removed in camps

**100%** Sewerage connection inside camp.

**11** Sanitation labourers



## protection & neutrality

The ISF presence at the camp entrance, in addition to the proximity of Road 60 used by ISF and settler vehicles leads to increased tension in the camp and triggers frequent clashes, sometimes resulting in serious injuries. The use of live ammunition, tear gas, sound bombs and plastic-coated bullets by the ISF is a regular occurrence during operations. Raids often take place during the night, often in the early morning hours as soldiers enter homes, break doors, and wake up children. As a result, high levels of anxiety, hyper-arousal and psychological distress are common among camp residents, especially children.

In 2022, ISF operations, tear gas use and confrontations in Fawwar camp were higher than the previous year. ISF conducted 44 operations in the camp which resulted in 29 confrontations and the use of tear gas on 19 occasions.

**44** ISF Operations

**29** Confrontations

**38** Detainees

**19** Teargas incidents

**4** Injuries

## Camp needs

- Creation of a waste collection point to prevent the accumulation of waste inside the camp.
- Shelter rehabilitation for the most vulnerable.
- Rehabilitation of the sewerage network and storm water drainage system to prevent the flooding of homes during winter.
- Rehabilitation of internal streets.
- Machinery and equipment for sanitation and infrastructure works.

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