

overview

The Jalazone Palestine refugee camp is located north of Ramallah and directly borders Beit El (an Israeli settlement illegal under international law) to the south east. Extensive population growth since the camp was established in 1949 has resulted in overcrowding and overburdened infrastructure. The ongoing expansion of the Israeli settlement, Beit El, serves as a catalyst for intensified confrontations between camp residents and the Israeli Security Forces (ISF) who frequently use tear gas, plastic-coated metal bullets (PCMBs) and live ammunition during operations.

Following the Oslo II Accord (1995), the majority of Jalazone camp fell under joint Israeli- Palestinian control (Area B). Jalazone camp residents are subject to frequent incursions by ISF, which often result in clashes with local residents, during which Palestinians are detained, injured and sometimes killed. Three UNRWA schools (boys', girls' and co-educational), are located just outside the camp in Area C, close to Beit El. The location of the schools exposes children to protection risks due to frequent clashes that occur in the area.

Jalazone residents historically accessed work opportunities outside the camp, including in Israel and neighboring settlements. However, the construction of the Barrier and restrictions on movement and access imposed by the Israeli authorities, have limited access to such work opportunities. This has resulted in consistently high levels of unemployment. Similarly, unemployment rates remain a challenge inside all camps with 17% recorded by PCBS's Labour Taskforce Report, Q4 2022.

16,439 Registered population

5,530 Children 0-18 year (**2,687** female **2,843** male)

education

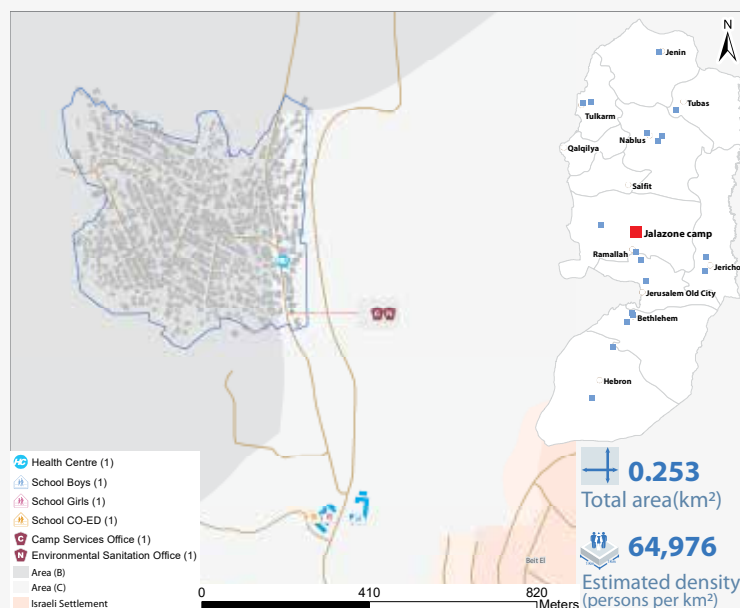
Jalazone has three schools: a boys' school, a girls' school and co-educational school, serving 1,737 students (based on 2021/22 scholastic year data). With funding from the U.S. Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration, both the boys' and girls' schools were reconstructed in 2013 and 2014, while an extension to the boys' school was constructed in 2015. The schools are located on the main road and are outside the camp border. With over 1,000 students, the girls' school is one of the largest in the West Bank. The schools in Jalazone have libraries and computer and science laboratories. Psychosocial support is also available.

The boys' school is adjacent to the Israeli settlement, making it particularly exposed to clashes. The ongoing expansion of the Israeli settlement serves as a catalyst for intensified confrontations between camp residents and the ISF who frequently use tear gas, PCMBs and live ammunition during operations.

3 Schools **1** girls' **1** co-ed **1** boys'

1,737 Students **878** **859**

58 Education staff: teachers, school principals, deputy school principals and school counselors



health

The health centre was built in 2007 and provides primary health care including reproductive health, infant and child care, immunisations, oral health, screening and treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases. Psychosocial counselling and mental health services are also provided. Both X-ray and physiotherapy services are not available but the latter is provided at the Community Based Rehabilitation Centre (CBRC).

The Family Health Team approach was introduced in Jalazone camp in 2013. This approach focuses on the family with the aim of providing a comprehensive and continuous care. An electronic health information system for patient files was also introduced, thus improving the accuracy of data and health information, as well as health service efficiency.

1 Health centre

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

1,410 Patients with non-communicable diseases provided with care

395 Pregnant women provided with Antenatal Care

1,918 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 some 825 impoverished refugees each year, which is equivalent to 5.0 per cent of the registered population in the camp. Moreover, through the Emergency Appeal (EA), an additional 218 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.

910 Identified poor households* (**4,296** individuals)

154 Female-headed household identified poor

25% of the identified poor households benefit from the e-card (Social Safety Net Programme and Emergency Cash Assistance)

226 Households

1,043 Individuals

78 Female-headed household

infrastructure & camp improvement

UNRWA Sanitation Foreman conducts daily water examinations and manages a team of fourteen sanitation labourers (6 temporary staff through various sources of funds), who collect solid waste in the camp six days per week. Sanitation workers are often required to work overtime to unclog drains. Moreover, they are not properly equipped to deal with waste from agricultural holdings and butcheries, which is common in the camp and can present health hazards if not managed properly. Although the water network reaches all camp residents, the majority of them must still purchase water to meet their full needs.

3 Shelters rehabilitated/reconstructed

2,686 Tons of solid waste removed in camps

100% Sewerage connection

14 Sanitation labourers

protection & neutrality

The physical proximity of the settlement to the camp means frequent Israeli security patrols and routine Israeli military presence, which, in turn, often lead to clashes with Palestine refugees including minors. UNRWA schools and students inside are frequently exposed to tear gas, sound bombs, and other forms of weaponry. In 2022, Jalazone camp rated the highest in detentions across all 19 camps in the West Bank where 25% of the detentions were of minors, which is also the highest across all camps. The permanent ISF presence in and around Beit El often leads to violent clashes. The presence of ISF often is a catalyst for demonstrations and protests, which can escalate into violent confrontations.

42 Confrontations

90 ISF operations

38 Tear gas incidents

124 Detainees, including 31 minors



Camp needs

- Improve the solid waste collection process in the camp in order to enhance solid waste management. Currently, there are eight sanitation laborers in the camp and there is a need for seven more to facilitate the solid waste management process.
- Rehabilitate the sewerage system and roads inside the camp. The current sewerage system in Jalazone was constructed by camp residents in the nineties and without an overall plan for its development. Moreover, some residents connected to the system report frequent blockages which must be unclogged by sanitation workers on a daily basis. During periods of heavy rains, the streets in the camp are flooded with sewage-infested water.
- Shelter rehabilitation for the most vulnerable.
- Change the location of the Boys' School due to the associated protection risks (settlement and the main road).
- Rehabilitation of Jalazone health centre.
- Rehabilitation of Jalazone CCSO office.
- Rehabilitation of the yard in the co-ed school.

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