Kalandia camp is located within Area C and East Jerusalem, near the main checkpoint between Ramallah and Jerusalem and next to the West Bank Barrier. The construction and expansion of Kalandia Checkpoint and the West Bank Barrier in the early 2000s have significantly affected the economic situation in the camp by isolating it from the Israeli job market and Jerusalem.

Kalandia Checkpoint was originally constructed as a roadblock in 2001. Since that time, it has become the busiest checkpoint in the West Bank in terms of pedestrian and vehicular traffic. Confrontations between Palestinians and Israeli Security Forces (ISF) often erupt at the checkpoint, on the street in front of the camp and at the entrance of the camp. ISF also conducts search and arrest operations frequently in the camp, which often result in clashes, injuries, detentions and fatalities.

Kalandia has high levels of unemployment where it remains a challenge inside all camps with 17% recorded by PCBS’s Labour Taskforce Report, Q4 2022. The camp also suffers from overcrowding and frequent incursions by ISF which negatively affect the social fabric of the camp. It has also witnessed a rise in violence and illicit behaviour in recent years as a result of the deteriorating economic conditions.

16,076 Registered population

5,390 Children 0-18 year (2,676 female 2,714 male)

Education

Kalandia camp has four schools that occupy two premises and serve 1,225 students - based on 2021/22 scholastic year data. Recent improvements have addressed overcrowding, including a 2007 expansion of the girls’ schools. Between 2014 and 2015, Kalandia Boys’ Preparatory School was also rehabilitated with funds from the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and six additional classrooms were constructed. UNRWA prioritizes additional rehabilitation works for Kalandia Boys’ Elementary School and is seeking funds. The schools in Kalandia have libraries and computer and science laboratories. Psychosocial support is also available. Teachers constantly voice a concern about the impact of incursions and clashes on their students’ emotional and psychosocial well-being, citing this as a key factor in poor academic achievements and behavioural issues in the classroom. This is intensified by the impoverishment of many families, which is an underlying factor of school dropouts, particularly among boys.

4 Schools

1,225 Students

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

Health

The UNRWA Kalandia Health Centre was built in 2005. It provides primary health care including reproductive health, infant and child care, immunizations, screening and medical check-ups, and treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases. Psychosocial counselling is also available. A dentist is working three times per week. Physiotherapy is not offered, but it is provided at the Community Based Rehabilitation Centre.

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. A common health risk specific to Kalandia camp is respiratory diseases due to the presence of a stone quarry that is causing air pollution. Rehabilitation works have also been proceeded in Kalandia health centre in 2022.

1 Health centre

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

1,216 Patients with non-communicable diseases provided with care

389 Pregnant women provided with Antenatal Care

1,802 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 approximately 743 impoverished refugees each year, which is equivalent to 4.6 per cent of the registered population in the camp. Moreover, through the Emergency Appeal (EA), an additional 104 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.

- **654** identified poor households* (3,115 individuals)
- **106** Female-headed household identified poor
- **23%** of the identified poor households benefit from the e-card (Social Safety Net Programme and Emergency Cash Assistance)
- **149** Households
- **847** Individuals
- **27** Female-headed household

**infrastructure & camp improvement**

UNRWA Sanitation Foreman conducts daily water examinations and manages a team of twelve Sanitation Labourers (5 temporary staff through various sources of funds), who collect solid waste from homes six days per week. With the closure of a nearby landfill, they now transport waste to a facility located more than an hour away. UNRWA also maintains the sewerage and storm water networks in the camp. The lack of separate networks for storm water and sewage poses health risks to camp residents. Because residents have informally connected sewerage pipes to the storm water network, during heavy rains the accumulated water exceeds the capacity of the network thus polluted water overflows onto the streets. Although drinking water is available from the public water network, the camp’s network is in need of rehabilitation. Since 2013, UNRWA has been constructing and rehabilitating shelters in the camp yet needs continue to increase and additional funding is required.

- **2,556** Tons of solid waste removed in camps
- **100%** Sewerage connection
- **12** Sanitation labourers

**protection & neutrality**

Kalandia camp residents are exposed to multiple protection threats, linked to the frequent incursions by Israeli Security Forces (ISF) into the camp that often result in clashes. During these incursions ISF routinely deploy live ammunition, tear gas, and other forms of weaponry targeted at camp residents. ISF often enter into the camp during the night, causing damage to Palestinian homes and property, generating fear, anxiety and high levels of stress.

- **9** Injuries caused by live ammunition
- **31** ISF Operations
- **7** Confrontations
- **52** Detainees

**Camp needs**

- Improvement of the solid waste collection process.
- Rehabilitation of storm water and sewage networks as they are not connected to the municipal sewerage network.
- Shelter rehabilitation for the most vulnerable due to the growing population and the overcrowded residences in the camp.

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