

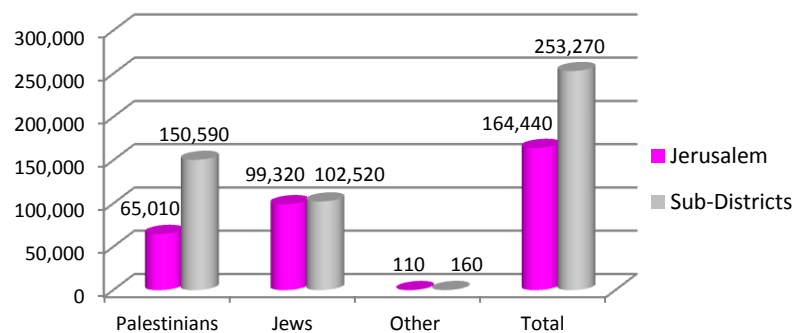


# Jerusalem

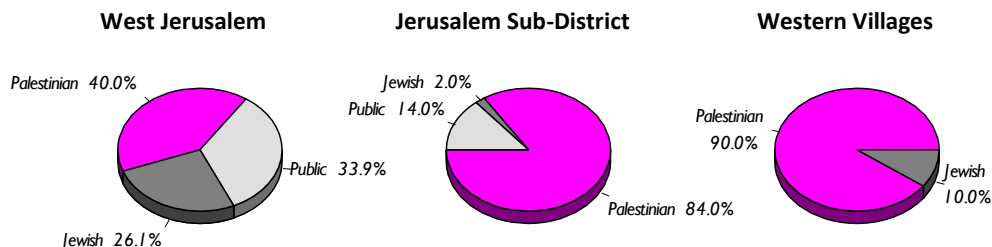
## 14.1 Historical Facts & Figures

Prior to the **1948** War, Palestinians formed the overwhelming majority in the Jerusalem district and owned most of the land. The last British Survey of Palestine (Dec. 1946) made the following demographic estimates:

Population pre-1948:



Property Ownership 1948:



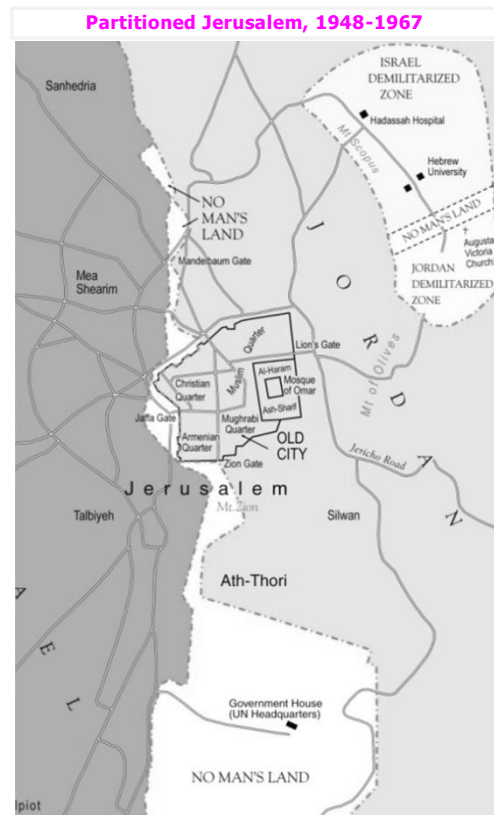
(Source: *A Survey of Palestine*, Britain, 1946; Sami Hadawi, *Palestinian Rights and Losses in 1948*. London, 1988.

**NB:** 'Public' includes land owned by Palestinian religious institutions and government land.)

- During the War of 1948, Jewish forces captured much of the territory assigned to the proposed Arab state, including **85%** of Jerusalem (mainly in the city's western part and surrounding neighborhoods). The Jordanian Arab Legion took control of the West Bank, including **11%** of the eastern part of Jerusalem (including the Old City and adjacent villages). The remaining **4%** of the Jerusalem area was considered no-man's land in which the UN established its headquarters.
- Some 64,000-80,000 Palestinians fled the western part of Jerusalem and the nearby villages. In June 1948, their property came under the control of the Israeli 'Custodian of **Absentee Property**'.
- Some 40 Palestinian villages in and around Jerusalem were **depopulated**, many of them **destroyed**.



- The **1949 armistice agreement** formally divided the city into Jordanian-controlled East and Israeli-controlled West Jerusalem. On 2 Feb. 1949, Israeli PM David Ben-Gurion unilaterally declared that Israeli-held (West) Jerusalem was no longer occupied territory but an integral part of the Israeli state, and on 13 Dec. 1949, West Jerusalem was, according to international law, illegally declared the **capital** of Israel. On 19 Dec. 1949, the UN General Assembly voted for **Res. 303**, restating its intention to place Jerusalem under a permanent international regime, which, however, was never implemented.
- After Israel occupied the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, in the course of the June War of 1967, the **Arab East Jerusalem municipal boundaries**, comprising 6.5 km<sup>2</sup>, were expanded through the **annexation** of an additional 70 km<sup>2</sup> (70,000 dunums) and some 28 surrounding villages into the State of Israel's territory (added to the 38,000 dunums of West Jerusalem at the time) (B'Tselem, *A Policy of Discrimination*. Jerusalem, 1995).
- The new municipal boundaries, now embracing 108 km<sup>2</sup> (East and West Jerusalem), were designed to secure geographic integrity and a **demographic Jewish majority** in both parts of the city. Thus, many Palestinian populated areas, or parts of them, were excluded (e.g., Ar-Ram, Abu Dis, Izzariya, Qalandia).
- On 28 June 1967, the Knesset amended the Law of 1950, which proclaimed Jerusalem as Israel's capital, to extend illegally **Israeli jurisdiction** to the eastern part of the city. One of the first moves after the war was the forceful eviction of approx. 650 Palestinians from the Old City's Mughrabi Quarter and the destruction of their houses (at least 135) in order to create a plaza in front of *Al-Buraq* (Western Wall).
- On 4 July 1967, UN General Assembly **Resolution 2253** called upon Israel to "rescind all measures taken (and) to desist forthwith from taking any action which would alter the status of Jerusalem." In total disregard of the resolution, Israel confiscated over 25,870 dunums of Palestinian land in Jerusalem in the first three years of occupation alone (UN, *Report of the Security Council Commission*, Nov. 1980 – S-14268).
- Palestinian-owned land was referred to as vacant or unused in order to justify **expropriation** and to block Palestinian development and housing to drive Palestinians out of the city. Between 1967-1996 some 23,500 dunums of Palestinian land in Jerusalem were expropriated under the 1943 *Land (Acquisition Public Purposes) Ordinance*, authorizing the Israeli Finance Minister to issue expropriation orders for privately owned land if a 'public purpose' existed, which had simply to be defined as such by the Finance Minister (B'Tselem, *A Policy of Discrimination*. Jerusalem, 1995).
- On 30 July 1980, the Israeli government reaffirmed the 1967 *de facto* annexation and declared Jerusalem its 'eternal undivided capital' through its **Basic Law: Jerusalem, Capital of Israel**. Constituting a harsh violation of international law, the move was condemned by **UNSC Resolution 478** (20 Aug. 1980), which declared "that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying power, which have altered or purport to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, and, in particular, the recent 'Basic Law' on Jerusalem, are null and void and must be rescinded forthwith."



## 14.2 Legal Status

- Under **international law**, East Jerusalem is occupied territory, thus the Fourth Geneva Convention is applicable and Israel has no claim to East Jerusalem by virtue of having taken control of it militarily. The international community rejects Israel's claim to both West and East Jerusalem as its "eternal undivided capital" and has consistently denounced Israeli attempts to change the character and status of the city, and has never recognized the annexation of East Jerusalem (consequently, most foreign embassies and consulates are in Tel Aviv).
- Under **Israeli law**, East Jerusalem's legal status is thus different from that of the rest of the territories occupied in 1967: as permanent residents, Jerusalem Palestinians are entitled to certain **benefits** denied to Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza Strip (e.g., national insurance and health insurance), they can **travel freely** and have access to employment in Jerusalem and in Israel. However, they must also pay all the government and municipal **taxes** that Israel's citizens pay, cannot leave the country without **travel documents** (also called 'laissez-passer') issued by Israel's Ministry of the Interior, and are subject to **discriminatory laws** and policies.
- Palestinians in Jerusalem are entitled to participate in **municipal elections** (both to vote and to be elected) but in rejection of recognizing Israel's illegal annexation, only a small percentage does - in October 2018 around 1% of Palestinians voted.

**Jerusalem ID:** After the 1967 occupation of East Jerusalem, most Palestinians refused the offer of receiving Israeli citizenship, as this would have required them to take an oath of allegiance to the Israeli state. Upon this refusal, the Israeli authorities decided to acknowledge Palestinians living in Jerusalem as "permanent residents" and issued "Jerusalem Identity Cards" for them. However, residency can be revoked by Israel if one chooses to live abroad or in the Palestinian territories for an extended period of time. (See also Chapter on **Residency Rights** below).

## 14.3 Jerusalem in Negotiations

- The **Madrid peace conference** in **October 1991** delayed negotiations on the issue of Jerusalem because Israel refused to accept it on the agenda (and also rejected representatives from Jerusalem as part of the Palestinian delegation). Neither the official talks in **Washington** during **1992-93**, nor the **1993 Declaration of Principles** resulting from the secret Oslo talks, or any of the subsequent **1994/1995 Oslo Accords**, added any significant momentum to the issue of Jerusalem. Only "The Framework for the Conclusion of a Final Status Agreement" (better known as **Abu Mazen-Beilin Agreement**) drawn up by the PLO's Mahmoud Abbas and Israeli Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin in October **1995** (the existence of which was denied for five years) dared to draft a proposal for Jerusalem, which, however, was not taken into consideration.
- At the **July 2000 Camp David Summit**, the issue of Jerusalem was for the first time officially tackled; Israel offered the Palestinians responsibilities over some neighborhoods in Jerusalem and discussed Israeli plans for the joint administration of the Old City. However, Israeli demands that Palestinians recognize its settlements established within the West Jerusalem Municipality (WJM) boundaries, in addition to the Jewish historic-religious relationship with the Haram Ash-Sharif requiring shared 'sovereignty' over the site, were unacceptable and led, *inter alia*, to the summit's failure. Negotiations continued nevertheless and in December, US President **Clinton** offered his "**Parameters**" to serve as guidelines for final accelerated negotiations (based on which the January **2001 Taba talks** took place). On Jerusalem, Clinton suggested "that Arab areas are Palestinian and Jewish ones are Israeli", that "maximum contiguity for both sides" should be ensured, and that the Haram Al-Sharif be treated less as an administrative than a symbolic issue of sovereignty.
- Since then, all initiatives (**Saudi peace plan** and **Road Map** in 2002, the 2003 **Geneva Accord**, 2007 **Annapolis conference**, the 2013/14 **Kerry talks**) have failed to achieve progress, while Israel continues to create facts on the ground, making a viable solution for the city increasingly impossible.

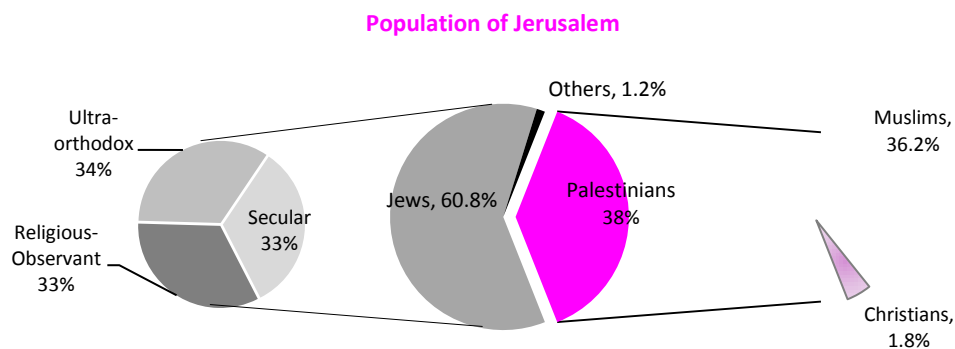


- On 20 January 2018, a bill, an **amendment to the Basic Law on Jerusalem** that requires a special two-thirds majority vote (i.e., 80 out of 120 MKs) to relinquish any part of Jerusalem to the Palestinians under a future peace accord passes its second and third readings by a vote of 64:51 and one abstention.

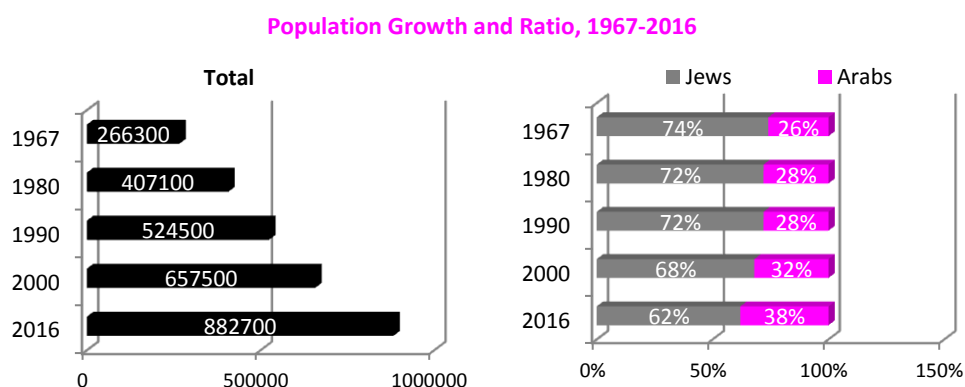
#### 14.4 Population

Since 1967, successive Israeli governments have worked to limit the number of Palestinians in Jerusalem. The Israeli 1967 **census** counted 66,000 Palestinians living in East Jerusalem within the new municipal borders and classified them as “permanent residents of Jerusalem”; those who were absent (studying or visiting, etc.) had later to apply for family reunification to the Interior Ministry (see **Residency Rights** below). According to Israeli records, the city’s **1967 ratio** was 25.8% Arabs and 74.2% Jews and the 1973 ministerial “Gafni Commission” stipulated that a demographic balance be maintained at a ratio of 30:70.

However, at the end of 2016, the **total population** of Jerusalem was 882,700 – of which **37.7%** (332,600) were Palestinians and **62.3%** (550,100) Jews and others. For comparison: Tel Aviv has a population of 438,800 and Haifa of 279,600 (Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research Studies, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2018*).



Source: Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research Studies, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2018*.



Source: Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research Studies, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2018*.

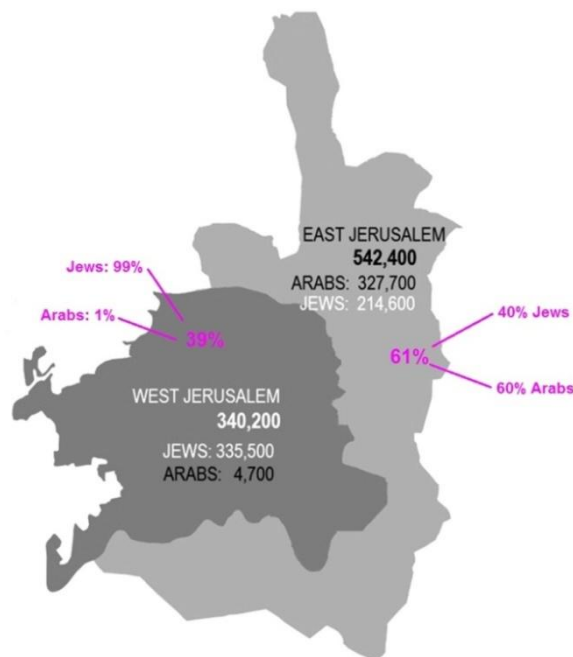
## Selected Demographic Features

	Jews & Others	Palestinians	Total
<b>TOTAL POPULATION</b> (end of 2016)	550,100 (62.3%)	332,600 (38%)	<b>882,700</b>
of which			
- Jews	536,630 (60.8%)		
- settlers in East Jerusalem	207,640		
- Muslims		319,840 (36.2%)	
- Arab Christians		12,550 (1.8% <sup>1</sup> )	
- Non-Arab Christians	3,170		
- not classified by religion	10,290 (1.2%)		
<b>Projected Population 2020</b>	587,200 (61.2%)	371,700 (38.8%)	<b>958,900</b>
<b>Growth Rate 2016</b>	1.5 %	2.7%	2.0%
- total 1967-2010	155%	314%	196%
- average 2010-2016	1.5%	2.7%	1.9%
<b>Population by age</b> (2016) in %			
- 0-14 yrs.	32.3	36.8 (Muslims: 37.5, Christians: 20.8)	333.8
- 15-44 yrs.	40.2	45.9 (Muslims: 45.9, Christians: 45.6)	42.5
- 45-64 yrs.	15.6	13.2 (Muslims: 12.9, Christians: 20.8)	14.8
- 65+ yrs.	11.8	4.1 (Muslims: 3.7, Christians: 13.6)	8.9
- <b>Median age</b>	25.4	21.2 (Muslims: 20.8, Christians: 34.1)	23.8
<b>Birth Rate</b> (2016; per 1,000)	28.7	25.7	27.6
<b>Fertility Rate</b> (2016)	4.3	3.2 (Muslims: 3.3)	3.9
<b>Natural Increase</b> (2016; per 1,000)	23.4	22.9	23.2
<b>No. of households (HH)</b> (2016)	153,000 (70%)	62,200 (29%)	218,400
<b>Average HH size</b> (2016)	3.4 persons	5.2 persons	3.9 persons
<b>Average HH density</b> (person/room)	1	1.8	
<b>HH with 4+ persons</b> per room (%)	40	78	
<b>Internal Migration Balance</b> (2016) <sup>2</sup>	-7,900	-100	-8,000

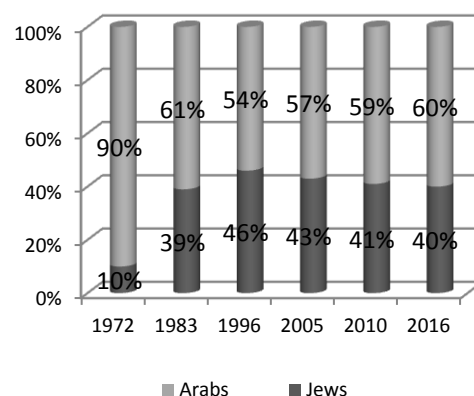
<sup>1</sup> In comparison: in 1946 Arab Christians constituted 19% of the population and accounted for 83% of the city's Christians.

<sup>2</sup> In 2016, 9,700 residents moved from other Israeli localities to Jerusalem, while 17,700 left for other places.

Sources: Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2018*, 2018; for footnote<sup>1</sup>: *The City in Numbers - Christians in Jerusalem*, 2008.

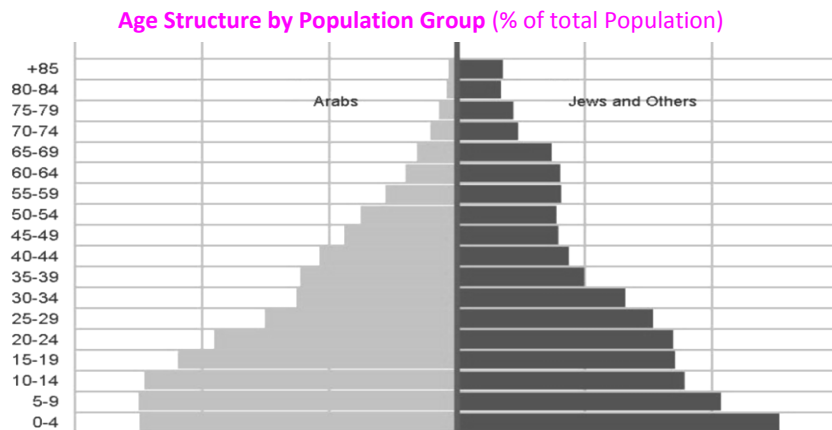


## Population Share in East Jerusalem Since 1972



Source: Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research, *Jerusalem: Facts and Trends 2018*, 2018.

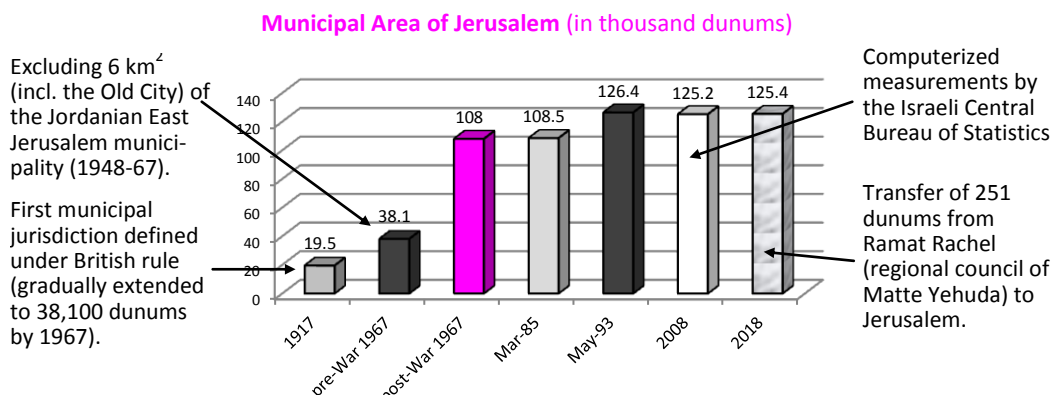
- Of the city's total population, 542,400 (or 61%) lived in **areas illegally annexed** in 1967, 40% (or 214,600) of them Jewish **settlers** and 60% (or 327,700) **Palestinians**, while 39% lived in West Jerusalem (of which 1% Palestinians) (Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research, *Jerusalem: Facts & Trends 2018, 2018*).
- At the end of 2017, there were 223,100 **residential apartments** in Jerusalem: 168,700 (76%) in **Jewish** and 54,400 (24%) in **Arab neighborhoods**. (*Ibid.*).



Source: Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2018*.

**Metropolitan Jerusalem** had a population of **1,253,900** in 2016: 882,700 (70%) inside the municipal boundaries and 371,200 outside (Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research, *Jerusalem: Facts & Trends 2018, 2018*).

According to a medium scenario, **population projections for East Jerusalem** suggest that the city's Palestinian population will increase - at decreasing growth rates - to 336,000 in 2030 and 426,000 in 2050. As East Jerusalem's population is expected to **recede** as compared to the remaining WBGS. Its **share** of the total population of the State of Palestine will fall from its current 5.6% to 4.4% in 2050. The population in East Jerusalem will also **age earlier and faster** than in the rest of WBGS, with the share of those 65+ years old rocketing from 4% to almost 13% (Prime Minister's Office, State of Palestine & UNFPA, *PALESTINE 2030 - Demographic Change: Opportunities for Development*, December 2016).



Source: Jerusalem Institute of Israel Studies, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2018*.

While according to the Israeli CBS, the Jewish-Arab population ratio of Jerusalem is 63%:37%, new data by Gihon, the municipal water corporation, suggests that Jews may comprise a much smaller majority in the city: if the at least 50,000 Palestinians living in the city's Shu'fat refugee camp and Kufr Aqab neighborhood but are missing from the official count, were taken into account, the ratio

would shrink to 59%:41% (Hasson, Nir, "Experts: Tens of Thousands of Palestinians Living in East Jerusalem Unaccounted for in Data," *Haaretz*, 17 May 2017).

### Population in Palestinian Neighborhood in East Jerusalem

Neighborhood	Area (dunums)	Population	Remarks
Anata (New)	1,031	8,880	
Ath-Thori (Abu Tor)	664	12,790	
At-Tur (Mt. of Olives)	2,995	26,460	includes Suwaneh
Bab Az-Zahrah	804	5,090	
Beit Hanina	5,420	39,210	
Beit Safafa	9,222	12,920	includes Sharafat & Der Karmizan
Al-Issawiya	2,028	16,790	
Jabal Mukabber	4,820	22,320	includes Arab As-Sawahreh
Kufr Aqab	5,722	26,320	incl. Atarot Industrial Zone
Old City	814	34,960	excludes Jewish Quarter
Ras Al-Amud	1,282	23,930	
Sheikh Jarrah & Wadi Joz	1,071	14,840	
Shu'fat	2,845	22,320	excl. Anatot industrial area
Shu'fat Refugee Camp	370	20,400	
Silwan	1,026	19,710	Includes Wadi Al-Hilweh
Sur Baher	3,974	17,230	
Um Tuba	2,496	3,740	
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,711</b>	<b>327,910</b>	

Source: Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2018*, 2018.

### The PA Jerusalem Governorate

The PA **Jerusalem governorate** (on the map in dark gray) has different boundaries than the **Israeli municipal area** (lighter shade). The governorate's **total land area** is 345 km<sup>2</sup> with a total of 44 Palestinian **communities** and a population **density** of 1,262 people per km<sup>2</sup>. In 2017, the PCBS census estimated a **total population** of 435,753 (281,163 inside and 154,590 outside the WJM boundaries), with a growth rate of 1.8% over 2015. Some 35.2% of the total are 14 years or **younger**. Palestinians in the Jerusalem Governorate account for **9.1%** of **all Palestinians** in the WBGS (or **15.1%** of the **West Bank** population) (PCBS, *Jerusalem Statistical Yearbook 2018*).



### Jerusalem Governorate Population (estimates), excl. Israeli-Annexed East Jerusalem, 2017

Locality	Population	Locality	Population	Locality	Population
Abu Dis	12,251	Hizma	7,118	Nabi Samwil	234
Anata	16,919	Al-Izzariyya	21,175	Qalandia	572
Beit 'Anan	4,210	Jab'a	3,921	Qalandia Camp	8,336
Beit Duqqu	1,754	Jahalin Bedouins	1,856	Qatanna	6,981
Beit Hanina Al-Balad	1,107	Al-Jib	4,132	Al-Qubeia	3,876
Beit Ijza	854	Al-Judeira	2,634	Rafat	2,941
Beit Iksa	1,773	Ka'abina (Taja-mu) Bedouins	858	Ar-Ram see Dahiet	
Beit Surik	4,025	Kharayeb Im	401	Sawahreh A-Sharqiya	6,204
Biddu	8,231	Al-Lahm		Sheikh Sa'ad	2,776
Bir Nabala	6,004	Mikhmas	1,363	Az-Za'yim	6,270
Dahiet Al-Barid					
Ar-Ram	15,814			<b>Total</b>	<b>154,590</b>

Source: PCBS, *Jerusalem Statistical Yearbook 2018*.



- **PA funds for Jerusalem** (Ministry of Jerusalem Affairs) are budgeted under 'Central Administration'; of the total budget in 2017, a mere 0.54% (NIS 85,031) was for Jerusalem. Of this, 32.9% was allocated for **development** (<http://www.pmf.ps/documents/10180/961483/DEC+2017+ENG.pdf>).

## 14.5 Residency Rights

- Palestinians who are not classified by Israel as a permanent resident of East Jerusalem - incl. spouses, children, and other relatives of East Jerusalem permanent residents - must apply for **family reunification** to reside legally there. Granting or rejecting these is ultimately at the discretion of the Interior Minister, who is not required to justify refusal. The **confiscation** of ID cards (i.e., residency rights) under bureaucratic pretexts is one of Israel's methods to control the number of Palestinians in the city. Based on the 1952 *Law of Entry to Israel* and the 1974 *Entry to Israel Regulations*, which only apply to Palestinian Jerusalemites, anyone who:
  - wants to **travel abroad** must obtain an Israeli re-entry visa or risk losing his right of return;
  - **holds or applies for residency/citizenship** elsewhere loses his residency right in Jerusalem (as the "center of life" is not in Jerusalem);
  - **lives abroad** (including the West Bank) for over seven years loses the residency right;
  - wants to register a **child** as Jerusalem resident can do so only if the father holds a valid Jerusalem ID card (resulting in countless cases of 'unregistered' children);
  - marries a **non-resident spouse** (from the WBGS or abroad) must apply for family reunification.
- In **May 2002**, the Israeli government officially decided to **stop processing all family reunification** applications submitted by non-Jerusalemite Palestinians (Executive Order 1813, which a year later became the **Citizenship and Entry Law**) to prevent Palestinians who marry Israeli citizens or Jerusalemite residents from receiving citizenship or permanent residency status and thus from residing together legally in Israel or Jerusalem. Only Palestinian women over 25 and men over 35 married to Israelis may receive a temporary permit to remain in Israel, which grants no civil status or social benefits. Moreover, the Minister of Health approved new inadequate, expensive, and discriminatory arrangements for Palestinian family members, as compared to the full health benefits to which other foreigners married to Israelis are entitled to receive. Most recently on **6 June 2018**, the Knesset **extended** the law with a vote of 44:15 for another – the 15<sup>th</sup> – year.
- Under the legislation, everyone **14 and older** is considered an adult and **cannot receive legal status** in Israel. In 2016, this applied to an estimated 9,900 people, including 247 minors (Nir Hasson, "Israeli Family Unification Law Leaves 247 Palestinian Kids Without Legal Status," *Haaretz*, 18 June 2016).
- As of 2017, at least **14,630 ID cards** were **revoked** from Palestinian residents of Jerusalem since 1967 (not including their children, which would bring the number of those stripped of their residency rights – and with it of social and health benefits – to over 86,000):

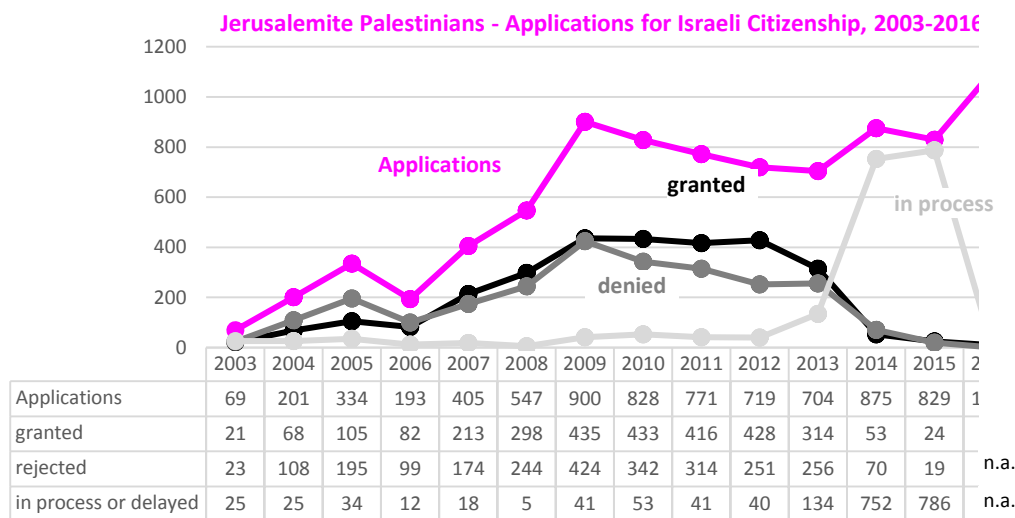
**Revocation of Palestinian Residency Rights (ID Cards) Since 1967**

Year	revoked cards	Year	revoked cards	Year	revoked cards	Year	revoked cards
1967	105	1980	158	1993	32	2006	1,363
1968	395	1981	51	1994	45	2007	229
1969	178	1982	74	1995	91	2008	4,577
1970	327	1983	616	1996	739	2009	720
1971	126	1984	161	1997	1,067	2010	191
1972	93	1985	99	1998	788	2011	101
1973	77	1986	84	1999	411	2012	116
1974	45	1987	23	2000	207	2013	109
1975	54	1988	2	2001 <sup>1</sup>	15	2014	107
1976	42	1989	32	2002	unavailable	2015	84
1977	35	1990	36	2003	272	2016	95
1978	36	1991	20	2004	16	2017	35
1979	91	1992	42	2005	222	<b>Total</b>	<b>14,630</b>

<sup>1</sup> Jan.-April. Source: Interior Ministry Data provided to HaMoked (<http://www.hamoked.org.il/files/2018/1162812.pdf>).



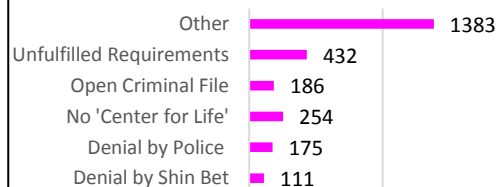
- In 2017, the **residency status** of 51 Palestinians was "**reinstated**", while 57 requests for return of residency status were submitted (<http://www.hamoked.org>).
- In a **precedent-setting ruling** Israeli High Court president, Miriam Naor and justices Uzi Fogelman and Meni Mazuz ordered the Interior Ministry in March 2017 to **restore** the **residency rights** of Akram Abdel Hak, 58, a Palestinian born in Jerusalem who was denied residency after being away for over seven years. The ruling recognized that residents of East Jerusalem are not immigrants but natives with a strong affinity to the place where they live and were born (Hasson, Nir, "In Precedent-setting Ruling, Israel's Top Court Recognizes East Jerusalem Arabs as 'Native-born Residents'", *Haaretz*, 16 March 2017).
- Between 2004 and March 2015, the Israeli Ministry of Interior received a total of 10,956 Palestinian **applications** for **family reunification** in East Jerusalem (of which 4,596 were **approved**, 3,550 were **rejected**, and 2,810 were still **in process**), and between 2004 and December 2016, 24,921 **applications for child registration** (of which 15,065 were **approved**, 4,989 were **rejected**, and 4,867 were still **in process**) ("Official Israeli Data on Jerusalem", *Jerusalem Quarterly*, No. 70, Summer 2017).
- Between 2003 and September 2016, 8,074 **applications for Israeli citizenship** were submitted by Palestinians from East Jerusalem, for a total of 14,629 people (including spouses and children). Of these, 2,897 (5,597 people) were **granted**, 2,521 (4,408) **rejected**, 121 (210) **delayed**, 2,535 (4,414) were still **processed** (Lieber, D. "Israel almost entirely halts citizenship approvals for East Jerusalemites", *Times of Israel*, 26 Sept. 2016). Since 2014, the **processing** of requests has significantly **slowed**. In 2017, 943 Jerusalem Palestinians requested **citizenship** and 153 obtained it, most of whom applied 4-5 years earlier (Hasson, Nir, "The Next Mayor of the Middle East's Powder Keg?", *Haaretz*, 19 May 2018). It is estimated that some 20,000 Palestinian Jerusalemites have obtained Israeli citizenship (Shaham, Udi, "Capital Punishment? Nearly Half of Jerusalem's Residents Aren't Citizens," *Jerusalem Post*, 28 April 2018).



#### 2003-August 2016 Summary:

- Total No. of **Applications**: 8,074
- Total No. of **People applying**: 14,629 people
- Applications **granted**: 2,897 (5,597 people)
- Applications **rejected**: 2,521 (4,408 people)
- Applications **delayed**: 121 (210 people)
- Applications **in process**: 2,535 (4,414 people)

#### Rejection of Citizenship Application by Reason



Source: *Times of Israel*, <https://static.timesofisrael.com/www/uploads/2016/09/East-Jerusalem-citizenship-requests-.pdf> (figures from the Israeli Population and Immigration Authority).

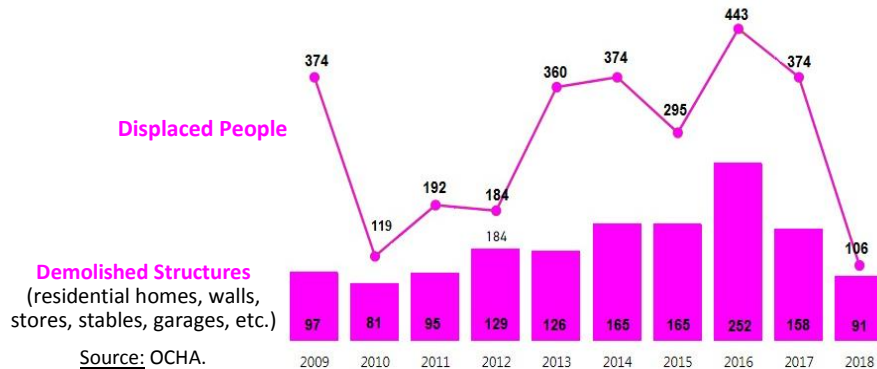
- On 7 March 2018, the Knesset passed the “**Breach of Loyalty**” bill, an amendment to the Entry into Israel Law, which empowers the Israeli Interior Minister to revoke the permanent residency status of any Palestinian suspected of a “breach of loyalty” to Israel (i.e., betrayal, terror, or other anti-Israel activities) and have him/her deported. Based on this, Israeli Interior Minister Aryeh Deri issued an order on 29 April, strip three Palestinian PLC members - Mohammad Abu Teir, Ahmad Attoun, and Mohammad Totah – as well as former PA Minister of Jerusalem Affairs Khaled Abu Arafah (all affiliated with Hamas) of their residency rights.

#### 14.6 Housing & House Demolitions

- As the Jerusalem Municipality is not drawing up detailed “outline” (urban building) plans for Palestinian neighborhoods, only 9% of the **building permits** in Jerusalem go there, resulting in an extreme **shortage of housing**, infrastructure, and other facilities as well as in severe **overcrowding** and “**illegal**” **building** (EU Heads of Mission Report on Jerusalem 2017, § 95), with over 22,000 Palestinian houses being **threatened with demolition** orders (*Ibid.*, § 97).
- It is estimated that up to a third of East Jerusalem’s Palestinian population, or some 100,000 people, **reside in unlicensed buildings** (OCHA, *The Monthly Humanitarian Bulletin*, June 2018, July 2018).
- The main **obstacles** in obtaining building permits include:
  - a) Israel’s declaration of large areas of East Jerusalem land as ‘unfit for building’ or as ‘green’ or ‘open space,’ where **construction is forbidden**.
  - b) The difficulty of **proving land ownership** as land is often owned by several inheritors and Israel froze the land registration processes for non-Jewish property owners after 1967 so that today, approx. half of the land in East Jerusalem is not registered in any form. In addition, Israel’s demand (since 2001) that Palestinians register land with the Land Registry is a very complex and expensive for the owners (unlike in Israel proper, where this is done by the authorities!), and people fear to have land seized by the General Custodian or the Custodian of Absentee Property (on the pretext that one of the owners, their heirs or descendants do not live within the city).
  - c) While in Jewish Jerusalem most **construction is initiated by the government** (e.g., Israel Lands Authority or the Construction and Housing Ministry) and are built and sold by contractors supervised by the state, there are no government construction initiatives in East Jerusalem.
  - d) In most cases, East Jerusalem residents cannot get **mortgages** because of problems with **registering** their properties in the Land Registry. Even if they can build their homes legally, they must pay very large sums in **levies and taxes**, sums that in Jewish Jerusalem are shared by the state, the contractor and the home buyer, who can also get a mortgage (Hasson, Nir, “Only 7% of Jerusalem Building Permits Go to Palestinian Neighborhoods,” *Haaretz*, 7 Dec. 2015).
- **Unlicensed construction** provides the WJM with a pretext to **punish** the builder twofold: (1) with a **monetary fine** *plus* the requirement either to produce a permit or restore the *status quo ante*, and (2) home **demolishing** (way over 2,000 houses since 1967). Most recently,
  - As of 30 September 2018, **B’Tselem** counted 780 demolitions in East Jerusalem since 2004, which left 2,766 people homeless, incl. 1,485 minors. In **2018** alone, 34 homes were destroyed, 7 of them by the owner, and 98 people became homeless, 30 of them minors.
  - According to **OCHA**, 91 structures were **demolished** in 2018 in East Jerusalem as of October, **displacing** 106 people (OCHA, *Protection of Civilians, Weekly Report*, 9-22 October 2018).



## Demolition and Displacement, 2009-2018



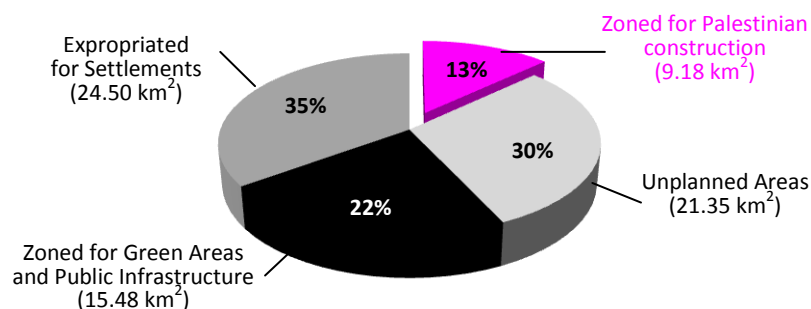
- The Palestinian sector **lacks** an estimated **25,000 units**, which has also led to **rising cost** of the scarce housing (Halper, Jeff, *Obstacles to Peace a Reframing of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict*, ICAHD, May 2018).
- There is a high **housing density** in Arab East Jerusalem. In 2016, the average size of a Jewish household was 3.4 persons, compared to an average Arab household of 5.2 persons (Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2018*, 2018).
- In 2016, only 15% of **building permit requests** by East Jerusalem Palestinians were approved (UNSCO, *Briefing to the Security Council on the Situation in the Middle East*, 24 March 2017).
- For more than 10 years, the Israeli local and district planning authorities have **not advanced** even a single **outline plan** in the Palestinian neighborhoods, including those initiated by the Municipality itself (ACRI, *East Jerusalem: Facts and Figures 2017*, May 2017).
- According to Peace Now estimates, 99% of all **government initiated construction** in East Jerusalem was for Israelis (some 55,335 housing units), and only 1% (600 units) for Palestinians.

## 14.7 Land &amp; Settlement

1 dunum = ¼ acre = 1,000 m<sup>2</sup> / 1 acre = 4 dunums = 4,000 m<sup>2</sup>

- At least 66% of today's Jerusalem is territory seized by force (5% of the old Jordanian municipality and 61% of former West Bank territory). Within this area, Israel has **expropriated** approx. 24,500 dunums - over one-third of the land illegally annexed to Jerusalem, most of which was privately owned by Palestinians - mainly to establish the 12 settlements existing today in the city (B'Tselem, *Land Grab*, Draft Report. May 2002). The settlements form two rings around the city - the inner ring in East Jerusalem and the outer ring ('Greater Jerusalem') reaching far into the West Bank.

## Land Control in East Jerusalem



- Designation of Palestinian land as “open scenic areas” (where development is forbidden) in the **municipal outline plans** was a planning tool Israel has employed since the 1980s. Such areas made up about **30% of the land** in Palestinian neighborhoods in 2014, while only 15% of the land area in East Jerusalem (which is only about 8.5% of Jerusalem’s municipal jurisdiction) is zoned for residential use by Palestinian residents, who currently account for 40% of the city’s population (B’Tselem, “East Jerusalem,” November 2017, <https://www.btselem.org/jerusalem>).
- Another measure Israel has employed to limit the amount of land available to Palestinians is **declaring national parks** (where development is almost entirely forbidden) - to date, four such parks have been declared, including on privately owned Palestinian land or within or adjacent to Palestinian built-up areas. Unlike other parks declared by Israel’s Nature and Parks Authority, these parks often contain nothing of archaeological or natural importance but are an instrument for sealing off large amounts of land for Jewish-only use (*Ibid.*).

#### Land Expropriation in East Jerusalem (in dunums)

Neighborhood	Date of expropriation	Land taken	Size
French Hill & Mt. Scopus	8 Jan. 1968	3,345	2,019
Ramot Eshkol & Givat Hamivhar	8 Jan. 1968		588
Ma'alot Dafna (East)	8 Jan. 1968	485	380
Neve Ya'akov	14 April 1968/30 Aug. 1970	765 / 470	1,759
Old City (Jewish Quarter)	14 April 1968	116	122
Ramot Alon	30 Aug. 1970	4,840	2,066
Shu'afat	30 Aug. 1970	2,240	-
East Talpiyot	30 Aug. 1970		1,196
Gilo	30 Aug. 1970	2,700	2,859
'Atarot (incl. the airport)	30 Aug. 1970/1 July 1982	1,200 / 137	3,327
Ben-Hinnom Valley	30 Aug. 1970	130	-
Jaffa Gate	30 Aug. 1970	100	-
Ramat Rachel area	30 Aug. 1970	600	264
Pisgat Ze'ev	20 March 1980	4,400	5,468
Har Homa	16 May 1991	1,850	2,523
<b>Total</b>		<b>23,378</b>	<b>22,571</b>

Source: B'Tselem. [http://www.btselem.org/English/Jerusalem/Land\\_Expropriation\\_Statistics.asp](http://www.btselem.org/English/Jerusalem/Land_Expropriation_Statistics.asp)

#### Israeli Settlements in East Jerusalem

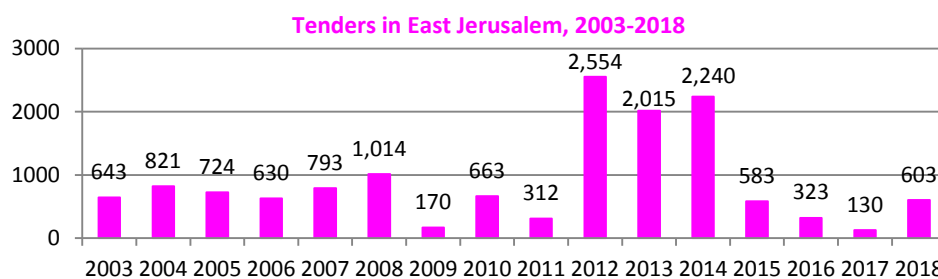
Settlement	Est.	on Land belonging to	Area (dunums)	Population (2016)
Ramot Eshkol/Givat HaMivtar	1968	Lifta	1,357	11,430
Ramot Allon	1973	Beit Iksha, Lifta, Beit Hanina	7,997	46,140
Neve Ya'acov	1972	Hizma, Beit Hanina	1,786	22,350
Pisgat Ze'ev	1985	Hizma, Beit Hanina	5,469	41,930
East Talpiot	1973	Sur Baher	1,200	14,450
Gilo	1971	Sharafat, Beit Jala, Malha	3,008	30,900
Mount Scopus	1968	Shu'fat, Issawiya, At-Tur	1,057	incl. in Givat Shapira
Givat Shapira (French Hill)	1968	Shu'fat, Issawiya	941	8,620
Ramat Shlomo	1994	Shu'fat	1,314	14,770
Givat HaMatos	1991	Beit Safafa, Beit Jala	295	incl. in Har Homa
Har Homa (Homat Shmuel)	1991	Um Tuba, Sur Baher	3,945	20,660
		<b>Total:</b>		<b>212,250</b>

Source: Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2018*, except column two & three: PCBS.

- The PCBS reported 302,188 **settlers** in 26 **settlements** in the **Jerusalem Governorate** as of 2016,, of which 222,325 lived in 16 settlements within illegally annexed **occupied Jerusalem**, and 79,863 in 10 additional settlements within the governorate (PCBS, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2018*).
- Peace Now counts 15 **settlements** in East Jerusalem as well as 13 settler **enclaves** inside Palestinians neighborhoods, with a total of 214,710 **settlers**.
- Some **3,500 settlers** are currently estimated to live in **enclaves** in the midst of Palestinian areas in the so-called 'Holy Basin' area: the Muslim and Christian quarters of the Old City, Silwan, Sheikh Jarrah, At-Tur (Mt. of Olives), Wadi Joz, Ras Al-Amud, and Jabal Al-Mukabber (OCHA, *The Monthly Humanitarian Bulletin*, May 2018, quoting JIPR, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem, 2018*, Chapter III, Table III/5).

#### ● Recent settlement activities:

In 2017, the **construction** of some 2,580 settlement units **began** in Jerusalem, a 16%-increase over 2016 (CBS, *Selected Data on the Occasion of Jerusalem Day, 2015-2017*, 9 May 2018).



Source: <http://peacenow.org.il/en/settlements-watch/settlements-data/Jerusalem> (count of government publications)

During 2018, settlement-related activities included (for a full chronology see PASSIA's website):

#### • Settlements:

- On 2 January 2018, the Knesset passed an **amendment** to the **Basic Law on Jerusalem**, which *inter alia*, will make it easier to pass legislation to change Jerusalem's municipal borders to *de facto* annex settlements, and/or cut out Palestinian neighborhoods.
- On 21 February 2018, the Jerusalem planning authorities initiated the planning process for 2,992 new units in the **Gilo settlement** on the southern slope leading down to Bethlehem.
- On 23 April, Israeli authorities **uproot** 60 olive **trees** belonging to families from **Sur Baher** near the Armon Hanatziv neighborhood, where 180 new units are planned for Israelis (Plan No. 7977).
- On 26 April, the Jerusalem District Planning and Building Committee deposited for public review a plan to build a 6-story commercial building in **Sheikh Jarrah** next to the Glassman Complex.
- In June 2018, the Israeli government deposited for public review six plans for a total of 1,064 new units in **Pisgat Ze'ev** settlement, as well as a plan for 325 new housing units in the settlement of **Alon** along the northern edge of the E-1/Ma'ale Adumim settlement bloc.
- On 15 August, the Israel Land Authority published construction tenders for 603 new settlement units in the **Ramat Shlomo** settlement.
- On 16 August, the Jerusalem Municipality signed a \$380 million deal with the Israel Land Authority to build 20,000 new housing units, *Inter alia* in **Pisgat Ze'ev**, **French Hill**, and **Atarot**.
- On 23 August, two large-scale plans for a 608 new settlement housing units - 345 in **Gilo** (TPS 400812) and 263 in **Ramot** (TPS 483354) - were deposited for public objections.

- On 2 September, the Jerusalem Local Planning and Building Committee discussed public objections filed against a plan (TPS 499699) to build a 6-story building for settlers in **Sheikh Jarrah**, which, along with the planned Glassman yeshiva are to become part of a corridor connecting the settlement enclaves in the heart of Sheikh Jarrah to West Jerusalem.
- On 3 September, the Jerusalem Local Planning and Building Committee advanced a plan despite an objection filed by a private Palestinian company that owns 45% of the 10.3 dunums of land in question. The plan is for a large new 150-unit settlement enclave in **Beit Hanina**, allegedly with half of the units theoretically earmarked for Palestinians (Ir Amim, 4 September 2018). Also discussed is a new plan (TPS 517383) for two 18-story high rises - 148 housing units - on the edge of **Gilo** adjacent to **Beit Safafa**, as well as a plan (TPS 598755) for 36 housing units in **Neve Ya'akov**.
- On 20 September, the Israeli government approved a plan for 220 new units in the **Nof Zion** settlement enclave, next to **Jabal Al-Mukabber**.
- On 20 September, two plans for two new 6-story settlement buildings in the Um Harun section of **Sheikh Jarrah** were deposited for public review. If implemented, two Palestinian buildings will be demolished and five families evicted.
- On 6 November, the Jerusalem District Planning and Building Committee approved the construction of 640 new housing units to expand **Ramat Shlomo** settlement.

• **Settler groups:**

- In February, the Jerusalem Local Planning and Building Committee discussed plans for the Mt. of Olives, including construction of a **promenade** linking the settler enclaves of **Beit Orot** and **Beit Hahoshen** as well as a visitors' center run by Elad at the Jewish cemetery next to Ras Al-Amud.
- On 8 April, Israeli forces evict the Ruwadi family from three houses in **Silwan** as the Elad settler group claims it purchased them.
- On 27 August, Israeli settlers tried to seize a 50-m<sup>2</sup> plot in **Sheikh Jarrah's Harun area**, razing the land, uprooting trees and posting signs announcing the plan to build three homes for Jews there.
- On 3 September, the Jerusalem Local Planning and Building Committee discussed retroactively legalizing settler construction in **Silwan** (shops and offices at the entrance of the "City of David"), which were built unauthorized under the direction of the Elad settler group.
- On 3 October, Israeli settlers evict the Maswadeh family from their home in the **Wadi Hilweh** area of Silwan, claiming it had been sold to them. A day later, settlers take over the historical Judeh building in the Aqbat Darwish area of the Old City on the same ground.
- On 24 October, the Abu Sneineh family is evicted from a five-storey building in the **Batn Al-Hawa** of **Silwan**, which is then handed over to settlers from the Ateret Cohanim group.

• **Excavations / Tunnels:**

- On 8 January 2018, Israeli authorities permitted **excavation** work in the **Wadi Al-Rababa** area of Silwan as part of the plan to connect Abu Tor with Mt. Zion. On 14 January, construction of the planned **foot bridge** commenced.
- On 4 June, Israeli forces resumed excavation work at the **Bab Ar-Rahma** Cemetery outside the Old City, where Israel plans to build a national park.

• **Roads and Light Rail:**

- In January 2018, Israel's Transportation and Finance Ministries presented plans for five **new light rail lines** and 27 km of tracks, set to cover Jerusalem by 2024. Currently, construction of the second line - the 19 km-long Green Line - is underway, which will lead from the Hebrew University to Gilo settlement, passing through the settlements of French Hill and Ramat Eshkol.
- Since January 2018, infrastructure preparation for the "**Eastern Ring Road**" continues in the E1 area between East Jerusalem and Ma'ale Adumim settlement as is work on a road near Az-Za'im and Anata meant to ease traffic congestion for settlers.



● **(Settler) "Security":**

- The Israeli government allocates annually some \$20 million to **private security** for the less than 3,000 Israeli settlers living in enclaves in the heart of Palestinian neighborhoods in East Jerusalem ("Israel's cleanup plan for Jerusalem to have 'very little effect' on Palestinians," *Maannews*, 31 May 2017).
- On 15 February 2018, Israeli authorities have completed the construction of a **police watchtower** checkpoint right outside the entrance of Damascus Gate. In addition, **surveillance cameras** have been set up at almost every corner in and around the Old City to monitor all activity.
- In June, Public Security Minister Gilad Erdan promoted giving **Border Police forces** operating in East Jerusalem **immunity** from lawsuits for damages they cause in the course of acting against terror or rioting (*Haaretz*, 22 June 2018).

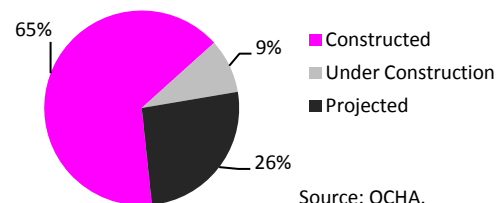
● **"National parks" and related structures:**

- On 27 February, Elad, bypassing planning authorities and an orderly planning process, obtained a permit for building a 784-m long **zipline** over the Old City, which will run from the Armon Hanatziv promenade to the Peace Forest in Abu Tor.
- On 24 April, the Jerusalem Municipality deposited for public review a plan (No. 470484) for the confiscation of 1.3 dunums in the Jewish cemetery in the **Mt. of Olives**, adjacent to the Ras Al-Amud mosque, in order to build a **visitor center** there.
- On 21 June, the Israeli Nature and Parks Authority and the Jerusalem Municipality accompanied by Israeli forces raze and level several lands in **Silwan**.
- On 26 June, Israeli bulldozers level roads in **Issawiya** leading to agricultural lands earmarked for confiscation to build an Israeli national park there.
- On 4 July, the Knesset Interior and Environment Committee approves a bill backed by the Elad settler group that would allow for residential construction in areas zoned for national parks within municipal boundaries, such as the City of David "national park" in **Silwan**.
- On 1 August, Israeli settlers opened a "Jewish heritage center" in the Batn Al-Hawa area of Silwan, on property seized from the Abu Nab family in 2015.
- On 24 August, the Jerusalem Municipality issued "**gardening orders**" as a means of taking over 27 plots of Palestinian-owned land in **Silwan** and **Abu Tor**, claiming they are not being utilized.
- On 31 August, a plan (292870) concerning demarcation of **nature areas in Jerusalem** was deposited at the District Committee, placing further obstacles to planning in Palestinian neighborhoods.
- On 15 October, the Jerusalem District Court gave the **Elad** settler group authority over the ruins of the Islamic **Umayyad Palaces** south of Haram Ash-Sharif.

● **Israel's Separation Barrier around the City - The 'Jerusalem Envelope'**

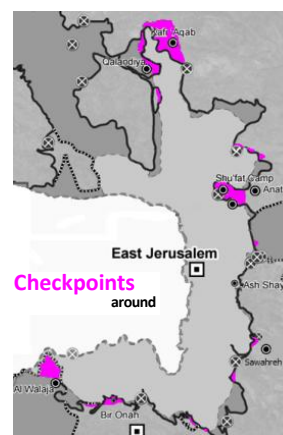
- The barrier around Jerusalem measures **139 km**, of which only **3% lie on the Green Line** (OCHA). In Walaja, Kufr Aqab, Ras Khamis, Shu'fat camp, Ras Shahadeh, and Dahiet As-Salam, its route severs either the entire neighborhood or a significant portion of it from the city, minimizing not only development options but keeping large areas of 'open space' and 'nature' as reserves for the future expansion of settlements. Once completed, 9.4% of the West Bank, including East Jerusalem and No-Man's Land will be isolated by the barrier (OCHA, *10 Years Since the International Court of Justice (ICJ) Advisory Opinion*, July 2014).
- Some **5,000 businesses** had to **close down** due to a decrease of clients (Ahituv, Netta, "15 Years of Separation: The Palestinians Cut Off From Jerusalem by the Wall," *Haaretz*, 10 March 2018).

**The Separation Barrier in Jerusalem**



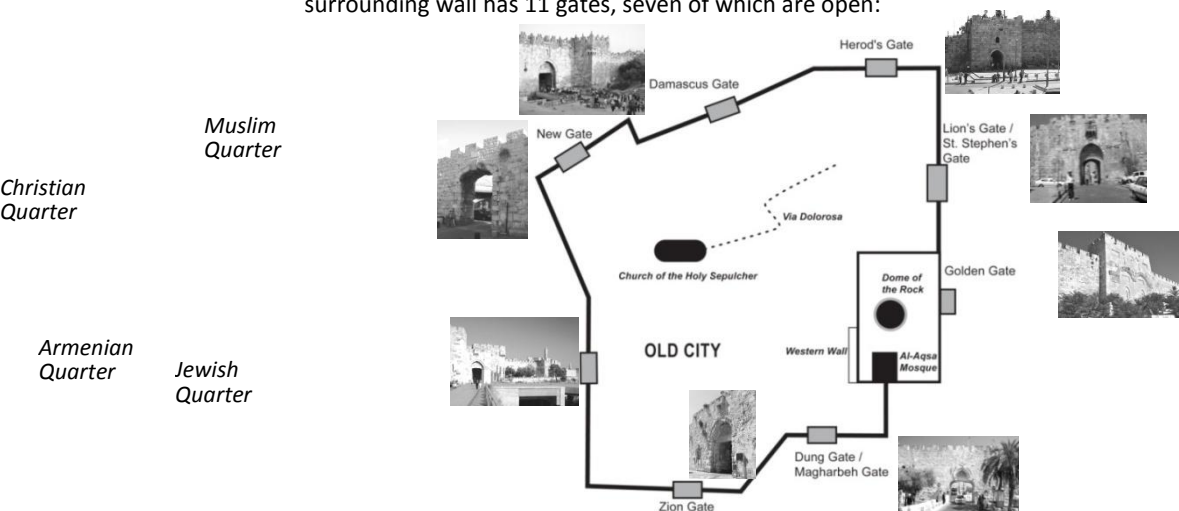
Source: OCHA.

- Some 140,000 Palestinians live in neighborhoods **separated** from Jerusalem by the **barrier** and do not receive any of the municipal services (Kufr 'Aqab, Shu'fat Camp area) (ACRI, *East Jerusalem: Fact and Figures 2017*, May 2017).
- There are currently **3 full checkpoints** to enter Jerusalem from the West Bank (Palestinians with West Bank ID cards who are granted special permits): (1) Qalandia from the north, (2) Gilo from the south, and (3) Zaytoun from the east. Additional direct crossing points into Jerusalem - only open to residents of Israel and non-Israelis with valid visas - are Hizma, Shu'fat Camp, Az-Za'im, Sheikh Saa'd, As-Sawahreh Ash-Sharqiyeh, and An-Numan (OCHA, *Zoning in East Jerusalem map*).
- In 2017, **90% of ambulances** transporting patients to hospitals in East Jerusalem were required to undergo the 'back-to-back' procedure with a Jerusalem ambulance at the checkpoint (WHO, *Right to Health 2017*, October 2018).



## 14.8 The Old City

- Founded around **4000 BC**, the Old City is divided into four quarters: Muslim, Christian, Jewish, and Armenian. The present walls surrounding the Old City were built by the Ottoman Sultan Suleiman Al-Qanouni in 1542. The walls stretch over approx. 4 km and encompass an area of barely 1 km<sup>2</sup>.
- Jerusalem's Old City is listed on the **World Heritage List** since 1981 and on the List of World Heritage in Danger since 1982. It houses 25 **mosques**, 65 **churches** and 20 **synagogues**, while its surrounding wall has 11 gates, seven of which are open:



### Population and Area in the Old City

Quarter	Population	Area (dunum)	Persons per dunum	
Muslim <sup>1</sup>	25,390	481 <sup>2</sup>	52.79	<sup>1</sup> Excl. over 1,000 settlers occupying houses in the Muslim and Christian Quarters. <sup>2</sup> Incl. the 135 dunums of Al-Haram Ash-Sharif compound. If this area is not counted, the population density in the Muslim Quarter rises to over 73 persons/dunum.
Christian	4,250	197	21.6	
Armenian	2,300	136	16.9	
Jewish	3,020	136	22.2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,960</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>36.8</b>	

Source: Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2018*, 2018.

## Al-Haram Ash-Sharif

### • Al-Aqsa Mosque (compound)

- 
1. Islamic Museum
  2. Bab Al-Magharbeh (Moroccans Gate)
  3. Bab As-Silsileh (Chain Gate)
  4. Bab As-Salaam (Tranquility Gate)
  5. Silsileh (Chain) Minaret
  6. Bab Al-Matarah (Ablution Gate)
  7. Bab Al-Qattanin (Cotton Merchants Gate)
  8. Bab Al-Hadid (Iron Gate)
  9. Bab An-Nazir/Majlis (Council Gate) (Waqf office is outside the gate)
  10. Minaret of Ghawanimah
  11. Bab al-Atim (Gate of Darkness)
  12. Bab Al-Huttah (Gate of Remission)
  13. Minaret Al-Asbat
  14. Bab Al-Asbat (Gate of the Tribes)
  15. Bab Az-Zahabi (Golden Gate)
  - 15a. Bab Ar-Rahma (Door of Mercy)
  - 15b. Bab At-Tauba (Door of Repentance)
  16. Cradle of Jesus
  17. Al-Mussallah Al-Marwani (Solomons' Stables – substructure)
  18. Al-Masjidul Aqsa – Al-Aqsa Mosque
  19. Fakhriya Minaret
  20. Dome of Yusuf Agha
  21. Station of Buraq
  22. Al-Kas (The Cup)
  23. Minbar of Buran Eddin
  24. Dome of Yousef
  25. Dome of An-Nahawiyyah (School of Literature)
  26. Dome of Moses
  27. Fountain of Qasim Pasha
  28. Pool of Raranj
  29. Fountain of Qayt Bay
  30. Muezzin's Dome
  31. Dome of the Chain (Silsileh)
  32. Dome of the Rock (Qubbat As-Sakhra)
  33. Dome of the Prophet
  34. Dome of the Miraj
  35. Dome of Al-Khalili
  36. Mihrab Ali Pasha
  37. Dome of Al-Khidr
  38. Dome of the Spirits (Ruh)
  39. Fountain of Sha'lan
  40. Solomon's Dome
  41. Dome of the Lovers of the Prophets
  42. Fountain of Sultan Solomon
  43. Solomon's Throne

**Provocative visits** to the Al-Aqsa Mosque compound by Israeli right-wing activists continued to rise during 2018 and in violation of the *status quo* at the site there was an increasing tolerance for the performance of religious rituals by Jews, who were also allowed to organize a Passover sacrifice close to the compound for the first time since 1967. It is obvious that Israel's policy leans increasingly towards opening the site up for even greater Jewish access, while it considers Jordanian and other Muslims complaints increasingly less of concern.

According to the **Waqf** a total of **27,800 Israeli settlers and extremists** have entered the Al-Aqsa Mosque the compound in **2018** (as of 12 December) as compared to 22,195 in 2017 (by mid-November) and 14,806 in 2016.

According to the '**Yeraeh**' - Volunteers encouraging ascent to the Temple Mount" group, some **28,800 Jews toured the Al-Aqsa Mosque compound** in the Hebrew year 5778 (ending in September 2018, marking a 27.7% and 104.3% increase respectively of the two previous Hebrew years (5777: 22,552, 5776: 14,094). "Daily record" was the Jewish holiday of Tish'a B'Av (commemorating the destruction of the Temple, 23 July 2018) with 1,440 Jews ascending the compound (2017: 1,264), and a "monthly record" in the month of Av (July/August 2018) with 4,702 Jews (2017: 4,369). (<https://www.facebook.com/pg/yaraeh.temple.mount/posts/>).

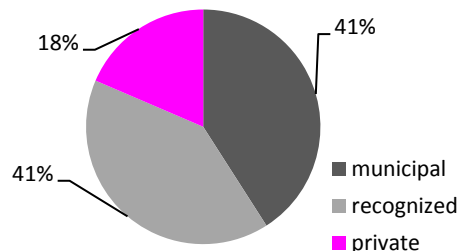
## 14.9 Education

- The education system in **East Jerusalem** is divided into:

- 1) the official system's '**government**' (=public/municipal) **schools**, which are maintained by the municipality but teaching a separate "Arab Educational System" (**88 schools** in 2017);
- 2) the **recognized but unofficial** schools: licensed schools owned by private bodies that are recognized by the Ministry of Education, permitted to charge tuition, and largely funded by the Ministry and also by the municipality, which partially supervise their activities (**97 schools** in 2017);
- 3) the unrecognized school system's **private schools**: owned and run by either churches, the Waqf in coordination with the PA, UNRWA or other bodies (**79 schools** in 2017).

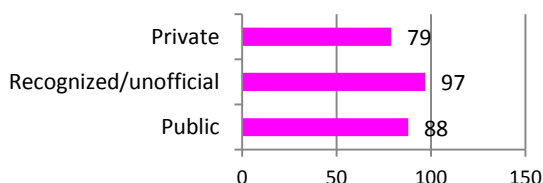
### Palestinian Students in Jerusalem Schools

**Total number of students (2017):**  
109,481



Source: ACRI, *East Jerusalem: Facts & Figures 2017*, May 2017.

### School Types

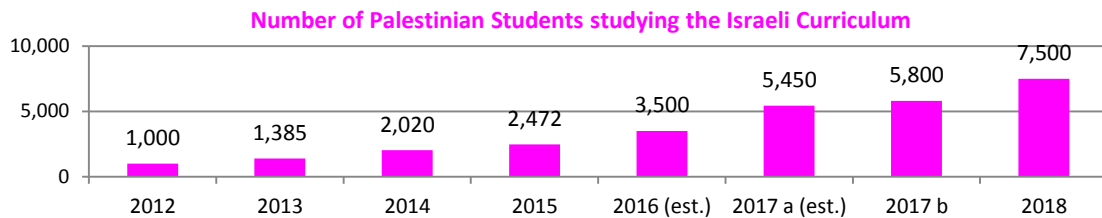


Israelis. The public system has grown in recent years, but still accounts for only 40% of Palestinian students while the rest is enrolled in private or semi-private schools (Hasson, Nir, "Israel Promises 'Revolution' for East Jerusalem Schools. Palestinians Say It's 'Brainwashing'," *Haaretz*, 29 August 2018).

- The 1949 **Israeli Compulsory Education Law** requires that all children aged 5-16 attend school and stipulates that all are **entitled to free public education** regardless of the legal status of their parents. As "permanent residents" Palestinians in East Jerusalem are entitled to public education, but there are deep gaps in the education system for Palestinians and

- Since 2000, schools in East Jerusalem used the **curriculum** developed by the PA following the Oslo Accords (replacing the Jordanian curriculum which had been used since 1967). However, since March 2011, the Jerusalem municipality is increasingly trying to force Palestinian schools to purchase and use textbooks prepared by the Jerusalem Education Administration (JEA), a joint body of the municipality and the Israeli Ministry of Education. These were **censored** so as to erase any reference to Palestinian identity, culture, heritage, and historical and contemporary narratives, while the PA's logo was replaced with that of the Jerusalem Municipality.
- Another attempt to force Israeli identity on Palestinians in Jerusalem is the plan – introduced for the 2013-14 school year – to pressure East Jerusalem schools to adopt the **Israeli curriculum** (i.e., studying towards the Israeli **bagrut** rather than the *tawjihi*), which only teaches the Israel narrative and ignores Palestinian history and identity. In 2016, the Israeli Ministry of Education decided to force Palestinian schools to switch to the Israeli curriculum by offering extra funding to schools that do so. However, while there is a growing trend (in the 2012/13 school year around 44 classes in two schools studied the Israeli curriculum compared to 88 classes in six schools in 2015/16 and 104 classes in 14 schools in 2016/17) (*Education in Jerusalem*, PASSIA Bulletin, Sept. 2016). In **2017**, 93% of the Palestinian students took the *tawjihi* and just 7% the *bagrut* (Hasson, Nir, "Israel Promises 'Revolution' for East Jerusalem Schools. Palestinians Say It's 'Brainwashing'," *Haaretz*, 29 August 2018). It should be noted that the *tawjihi* exam does not qualify for Israeli institutions of higher education (as also some degrees offered by Palestinian universities are not recognized in Israel).





**Sources:** 2012-2016: Municipal data submitted by the Education Committee of the Israeli Knesset on 1 February 2016, quoted in *Education in Jerusalem*, PASSIA Bulletin, September 2016; for 2017: a) Municipal data as of 13 November 2017 obtained by ACRI; b) Zur, Y./Hasson N., "Israeli Kids Head Back to School; Uptick in Palestinians Studying for Israeli End Exams," *Haaretz*, 1 Sept. 2017; for 2018: [https://www.jerusalem.muni.il/Municipality/Msg\\_84/Pages/Opening\\_school\\_year.aspx](https://www.jerusalem.muni.il/Municipality/Msg_84/Pages/Opening_school_year.aspx)

- In February 2011, the Israeli High Court imposed two mandates on the state: the completion of the infrastructure necessary to admit East Jerusalem students to official municipal schools (including adding 2,200 **classrooms**) and a marked increase in the funding of "unofficial" but recognized institutions absorbing the remaining students. The High Court ruled that as of February **2017**, the **government must pay** for the private school **tuition** of children who cannot find a place in a municipal school (Nir Hasson, "Despite Court Decision, Jerusalem Has Not Built 2,000 Classrooms for Arab Neighborhoods," *Haaretz*, 6 Sept. 2016). In **2017**, 1,633 Palestinian students applied to the Jerusalem Municipality to **move** from recognized but unofficial schools **to official public schools**. Of these, 1,209 were accepted and 424 rejected (ACRI, *East Jerusalem: Facts & Figures 2017*, May 2017).
- According to the Jerusalem Municipality, there was a shortage of 1,938 suitable classrooms in East Jerusalem in 2016. The pace of construction of new classrooms is very slow, averaging 37 per year since 2001 (Tatarsky, Aviv & Maimon, Oshrat. *East Jerusalem education report: fifty years of neglect*, Ir Amim, Aug. 2017). Ir Amim estimates that as of 2017, there was a **shortage** of 2,557 **classrooms**. Other estimates suggest that 3,055 classrooms are missing (Shtern, Marik & Y. Naftali, *Vocational Training: A Tool for Employment Integration of East Jerusalem Residents*, Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research, 2018).
- The Jerusalem Municipality has doubled the city's **education budget** from NIS 742 million in 2008 to NIS 1.9 billion in 2018. The total budget for the opening of the 2018/19 school year was NIS 185 million. Besides teacher trainings, renovation works (including Shu'afat, Beit Safafa) and additions such as libraries (Sur Baher, Beit Safafa), this included the inauguration of 10 **new schools**, **two** of them in **East Jerusalem** (School for Languages in At-Tur and School of Robotics and Sciences in Shu'fat), as well as 222 new **classrooms**, **43** of them in East Jerusalem ([https://www.jerusalem.muni.il/Municipality/Msg\\_84/Pages/Opening\\_school\\_year.aspx](https://www.jerusalem.muni.il/Municipality/Msg_84/Pages/Opening_school_year.aspx)).
- According to municipal figures, about **47,000 East Jerusalem students** study in its official education system, ~ **7,500** of which follow the **Israeli curriculum** - 23% more than in the previous year (*Ibid.*).
- In addition, 300 students are in **pre-academic preparatory programs**, short-term **vocational courses** were added in several secondary schools, and 20 new Hebrew teachers began teaching (*Ibid.*).
- On 28 May 2017, the Israeli cabinet approved a plan to financially induce East Jerusalem schools to switch from the Palestinian to the **Israeli curriculum**, claiming this would enhance the students' ability to integrate into the Israeli economy and society. Ir Amim claims the effort at '**Israelization**' (i.e., investments in schools that teach the Israeli curriculum) eats up 43% of the school budget, while the municipality says it is only 20-25% (Hasson, Nir, "Israel Promises 'Revolution' for East Jerusalem Schools. Palestinians Say It's 'Brainwashing'", *Haaretz*, 29 August 2018).
- Some **20,000** school-aged children are **not registered with any school**; about half of them probably attend schools in the PA, while the other half is likely dropouts. Meretz city councilwoman Laura Wharton claims these students have disappeared from the city's rolls entirely (Hasson, Nir, "Israel Promises 'Revolution' for East Jerusalem Schools. Palestinians Say It's 'Brainwashing'", *Haaretz*, 29 August 2018).
- Students in the **Arab education system** (public and private) constituted 39% of all students in Jerusalem's education system in 2016/17. The total number of students was **107,200**, of which



**90,400** (84%) were enrolled in the **public** education system, which includes official schools and recognized but unofficial schools, and **16,800** (16%) in **private** schools run by the Waqf, UNRWA and others (Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research, *Jerusalem: Facts and Trends 2018*).

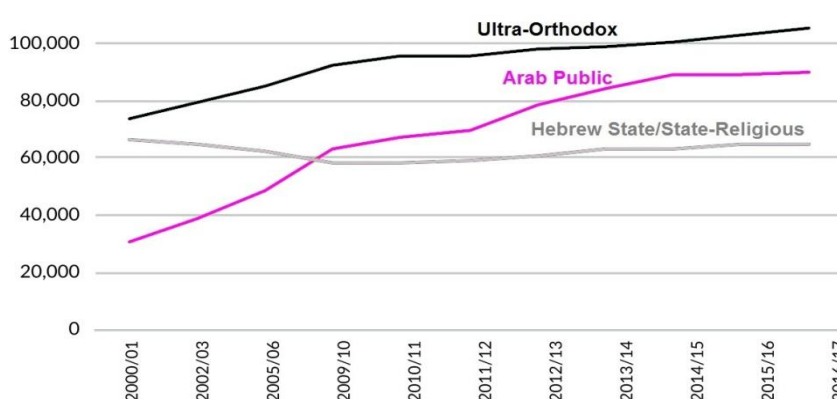
- There were a total of **3,622 Arab schools** in the municipal education system in 2016/17. Of these, 641 were kindergartens, 1,497 primary schools, 1,266 post-primary schools, and 224 special education facilities (*Ibid.*).

### Israeli Municipal Education (up to 12<sup>th</sup> Grade), 2016/17

No. of Students at:	Hebrew Education		Arab Education	Total
	J'lem Education Authority (MANHI)	Ultra-Orth. Division	Jerusalem Education Authority (MANHI)	
Preschools	12,600	24,700	17,700	<b>55,000</b>
Primary Education	25,500	49,600	41,000	<b>116,100</b>
Post-Primary/Secondary	24,400	28,600	29,700	<b>82,700</b>
Special education (all classes)	2,300	2,500	2,000	<b>6,800</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,700</b>	<b>105,400</b>	<b>90,400<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>260,500</b>
Total no. of classes	2,948	4,077	3,623	<b>10,648</b>
Students per class (average)	22	26	25	<b>24</b>
Completed new class-rooms in 2010-17 (2017)	174 (51)	166 (26)	301 (26)	<b>667 (103)</b>

<sup>1</sup> In addition to the 90,400 in the public education system there are 16,800 (16%) in private schools.  
Source: Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2018*, 2018.

### Students in the Education System in Jerusalem, 2000-2017



Source: Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research, *Jerusalem: Facts and Trends 2018*.

- The **school dropout rate** in East Jerusalem is very high: about **38%** of Palestinian residents over the age of 18 have **not completed 12 years of schooling** (Analysis of data from Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research, *The Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem*, No. 32, 2018, Tables 3/2 and 7/10). The 2017 budget for the prevention of dropout in East Jerusalem was NIS 4.1 million – way beyond the Jerusalem Municipality's estimated need of NIS 15 million (ACRI, *East Jerusalem: Facts & Figures 2017*, May 2017).
- Chronic **understaffing** in Palestinian schools is also reflected in the fact that there are 130 school **psychologists** in West Jerusalem, but only 20 in East Jerusalem, and there are only 57 positions for **educational counselors** for the 185 official and recognized/unofficial schools (*Ibid.*).
- The **vocational education system** in East Jerusalem is limited in scope; in 2015, only 2% of Palestinian Jerusalemites aged 25-64 had attended an agricultural or vocational high school (Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research, *The Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem*, No. 32, 2018). During the 2017/18 school year, some 540 students were enrolled in vocational training tracks of municipal schools



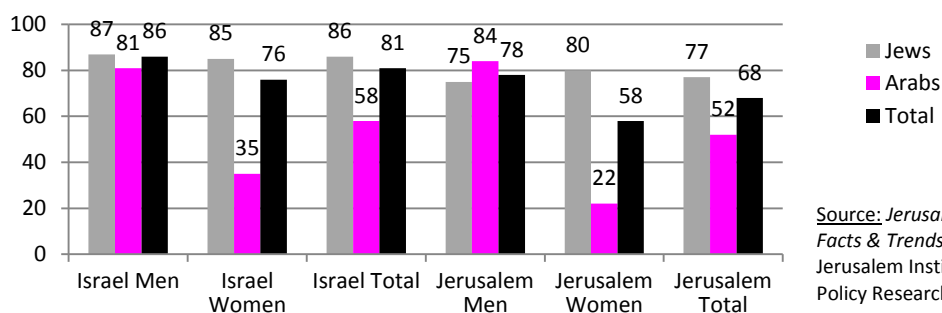
(constituting approximately 1% of the total number of students in East Jerusalem's municipal school system) an estimated 1,500 students in non-municipal schools (about 5% of all students of high school age) (Shtern, Marik and Yamit Naftali, *Vocational Training: A Tool for Employment Integration of East Jerusalem Residents*, Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research, 2018).

- In East Jerusalem, possibilities for **post-secondary education** are very limited. In 2015, only 25% of Palestinian East Jerusalemites aged 25-64 had an academic education and 9% were attending a post-secondary non-academic institution (quoted in *Ibid.*).
- In 2017, 21 **private vocational colleges** for adults operated in East Jerusalem (10 of them recognized by the Israeli Ministry of Economy), offering subjects such as general or medical secretarial training, payroll accounting, early childhood education, cosmetics, hairdressing, professional driving, alternative medicine, and electricity. In addition, subsidized **pre-academic preparatory courses** were established aimed at preparing *Tawjihi* graduates for higher education. In 2017/18, 460 students from East Jerusalem were enrolled in these programs and 2,470 others in 7 Israeli institutions of higher education (Hadassah College, Azrieli, Ono College, Bezalel, David Yellin Teachers College, Hebrew and Open Universities) (*Ibid.*). This represented an almost 100%-increase over 2007 (Hasson, Nir, "In Divided Jerusalem, Unification Starts From the Bottom Up," *Haaretz*, May 16, 2018).

#### 14.10 Employment and Poverty

- In 2016, the **labor force of East Jerusalem residents** (aged 15+) numbered **86,100**, accounting for **28%** of the entire labor force in Jerusalem, although they constituted at least 37% of the population. This discrepancy is due to the very **low labor force participation rate of Palestinian women** - only 17%, compared with 62% in the Jewish sector (Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem*, No. 32, 2018, Table 7/1) - and the high percentage of children under the age of 15 (38% of the Arab compared with 32% of the Jewish population (*Ibid.*, Table 3/19)). The low share of Palestinian women is mainly attributed to a low level of education, traditional-cultural restrictions, and the lack of daycare centers. The labor force participation rate among Arab **men** on the other hand exceeds that of Jewish men - 68% versus 60%, respectively, due to the Ultra-Orthodox, who tend to engage in yeshiva studies rather than in work. However, Palestinian men are mainly employed in manual labor and services (Shtern, Marik and Yamit Naftali, *Vocational Training: A Tool for Employment Integration of East Jerusalem Residents*, Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research, 2018).
- Considering only the **main working-age population** (i.e., those between 25-64 years), the participation rates are as follows:

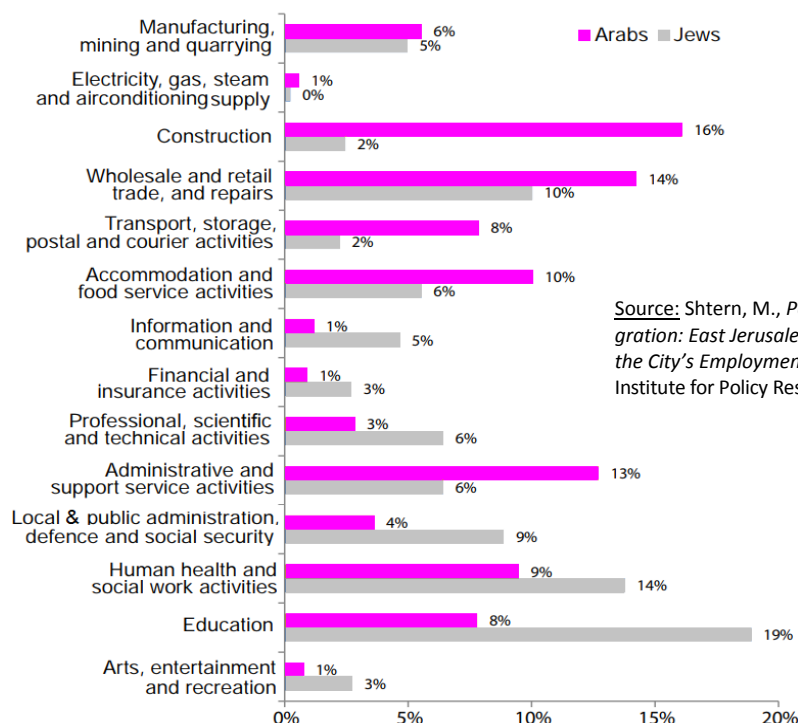
**Labor Force Participation Rate, Population Aged 25-64, Israel and Jerusalem, 2016 (%)**



Source: *Jerusalem: Facts & Trends 2018*, Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research, 2018.

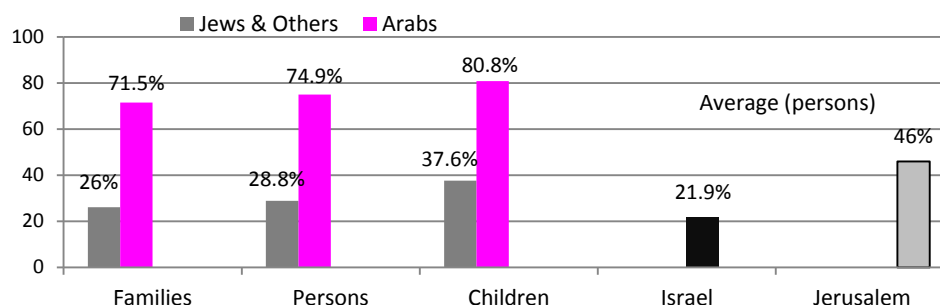
- In 2016, the **unemployment rate** among working-age Arabs in Jerusalem was 5%, lower than that of Jews (6%). However, the **average monthly wage** among Arab employees in Jerusalem was only NIS 5,847, compared with NIS 8,679 among Jerusalem residents generally and NIS 8,060 among Israeli-Arab employees (CBS Data quoted in Shtern, Marik and Yamit Naftali, *Vocational Training: A Tool for Employment Integration of East Jerusalem Residents*, Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research, 2018).

### Jerusalem Employees by Select Economic Sectors



- In 2016, Jews were mainly **employed in education (19%)**, human health and social work services (16%), and local and public administration (13%), and Arabs in trade (17%), construction (14%), and education (14%). The majority of the employed Arab women worked in education (49%) or human health and social work (24%) (*Jerusalem: Facts & Trends 2018*, Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research, 2018).
- In a **precedent-setting ruling** citing the terrible conditions at the **Employment Bureau** and the Population and Immigration Authority in East Jerusalem, the Israeli Supreme Court obliged the Employment Bureau to enable Palestinian residents to receive services from employment centers in West Jerusalem as of 21 June 2018 (<http://eng.wac-maan.org.il/?p=2167>).
- **Poverty rates** (Israeli poverty line = an income level equivalent to 50% of the median disposable income per person) among Palestinians in Jerusalem are much higher than among Jews:

### Poverty Rates in Jerusalem



Source: Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2018*, 2018.

- The extent of **poverty** among Jerusalem's Arab population was with 75% significantly higher than that of the **Arab population in Israel** at large with a poverty rate of 52% (*Ibid.*).

### 14.11 Israeli (Municipal) Policies

- Under Israeli law, Palestinians from East Jerusalem are - as "permanent residents" - entitled to the same **services, infrastructure maintenance**, and rights granted to Israeli citizens. However, since 1967, the Israeli government has intentionally neglected the development of East Jerusalem. While Palestinian Jerusalemites constitute at least 38% of the population, the municipality spends only about 10% of its **budget** on their neighborhoods (EU Heads of Mission Report on Jerusalem 2017, § 51).
- Palestinian neighborhoods - 38% of the population - receive less than 5% of the city's **welfare, culture, and business development** budgets and only roughly 10% of the municipal **transportation and sanitation budgets** (Rettig Gur, Haviv, "While those who aspire to run it posture and pontificate, Jerusalem is sinking," *The Times of Israel*, 14 October 2018).
- Palestinians must pay the same **tax rates** as Israelis whose per capita income is about 8 times higher. Especially the **Arnona** property tax - the amount of which depends on the area, the size, state and quality of the building - is a huge burden for residents and establishments and has forced many Palestinian businesses to close. In 2017, the city collected **NIS 926 million in property taxes**, **12.4%** of which from Palestinian neighborhoods (Rettig Gur, Haviv, "While those who aspire to run it posture and pontificate, Jerusalem is sinking," *The Times of Israel*, 14 October 2018).
- Deviating from long standing government and municipality policies regarding tax exemptions or discounts, the Jerusalem Municipality announced in February 2018 it would to start **collecting arnona taxes** on 887 properties belonging to **churches and UN institutions** in the city.
- On 13 May 2018, the **Israel approved** plans for **government investment** in East Jerusalem, much of which - in total **NIS 2 billion** over five years - was allocated to oversee Palestinian **schools** using the Israeli curriculum (NIS 68.7 million), physically develop schools that opt for it (NIS 57.4 million), support rent for these schools (NIS 67 million), promote Hebrew-language studies (NIS 15 million), and fund informal education (NIS 206 million) and technology studies (NIS 15 million). Another NIS 350 million is allocated to develop the **Old City** and its surroundings, including events, and additional plans are, *inter alia*, to approve the **transportation and health** sectors.

#### Services and Infrastructure: East-West Discrepancies

	West Jerusalem	East Jerusalem
Percentage of population	62%	38%
Percentage of municipal budget invested	>86%	<14%
Public Parks	1,000 (95.5%)	45 (4.5%)
Swimming Pools	34 (91%)	3 (9%)
Libraries	26 (92.3%)	2 (7.7%)
Sports Facilities	531 (93.8%)	33 (6.2%)
Number of residents per playgrounds	1,000	30,000
Welfare Offices	19	4
- No. of clients serves	57,472	36,029
Social Workers	297	106
- No. of cases handled per social worker	194	339
Post Office Branches and Agencies	34	9 <sup>1</sup>
Postal Workers	88	5 <sup>2</sup>
Infant Healthcare Stations (Israeli Health Ministry)	27	7

<sup>1</sup>Three others were to open in 2017. <sup>2</sup>Only five of East Jerusalem's 22 neighborhoods receive home delivery of mail.

Sources: B'Tselem, *Neglect of Infrastructure and Services in Palestinian Neighborhoods*, 2011; ACRI, *East Jerusalem: Facts and Figures 2017*, May 2017; "Suit Claims City Has Not Provided Playgrounds in East Jerusalem," *Haaretz*, 2 April 2015.

- Only 59% of Palestinian households in Jerusalem are officially connected to the **water grid** via the municipality's Gihon Corporation due to the lack of building permits (Ir Amim, 2018).
- Unlike Jews, Palestinians must prove their residency in Jerusalem in order to receive benefits from the **National Insurance Institute** (health insurance, wage substitution, child allowances, pensions, maternity benefits, rehabilitation, etc.) and receive nothing while their claims are being investigated by the NII. About 70% of claims are eventually approved. Due to such procedures, there are thousands of Palestinian children with no health insurance ("Revocation of Social Rights and Health Insurance," 1 Jan. 2012, [http://www.btselem.org/Jerusalem/social\\_security](http://www.btselem.org/Jerusalem/social_security)).

### Recommended Research Sources:

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<http://www.arij.org> (Applied Research Institute - Jerusalem)  
<http://www.t-j.org.il> (Terrestrial Jerusalem)  
<http://www.ipcc-jerusalem.org>  
<http://en.jerusalem-institute.org.il>  
<http://bbhlaw.co.il>
- <https://www.english.acri.org.il/east-jerusalem>  
<http://www.ir-amim.org.il/en/>  
<http://www.palestine-studies.org/jq>  
<http://www.al-maqdese.org/EN>  
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**Shtern, Marik and Yamit Naftali**, *Vocational Training: A Tool for Employment Integration of East Jerusalem Residents*, Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research, 2018.  
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