



FACTSHEET

**KEY CHALLENGES
FOR PALESTINIAN RESIDENTS
OF EAST JERUSALEM**

2025

Despite living under Israeli law and administration, Palestinian residents of East Jerusalem are designated as permanent residents, and as such do not enjoy rights equal to those of Israeli citizens. Instead, they navigate a landscape of systemic and persistent challenges that touch nearly every aspect of daily life. In recent years, these challenges have only intensified, creating an atmosphere of chronic instability and uncertainty for individuals, families, and communities across the city.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key issues shaping the lived reality of Palestinian Jerusalemites. These include the precarity of their legal status and residency, which leaves many vulnerable to displacement; pervasive spatial governance practices that reinforce discrimination in planning and housing; and the use of urban planning as a geopolitical instrument, most visibly through the expansion of settlements and the impact of the Separation Barrier. Daily life is further affected by heightened police repression, widespread surveillance, and the criminalization of ordinary activities. Equally significant are the structures of economic disempowerment and public policy discrimination that constrain livelihoods and limit access to essential services.

Together, these interconnected challenges illustrate how governance, policy, and structural inequality combine to shape the everyday experiences of Palestinian residents of Jerusalem. Life-course planning is structurally impossible across the above domains – residency and home insecurity, spatial siege, securitized speech, and zero political horizon combine to erode any sense of stability and generate a highly explosive psychological environment – not only, but especially for youth.

1. PRECARIETY OF LEGAL STATUS AND RESIDENCY RIGHTS

- **Permanent residency** is not citizenship but a *revocable* immigration status. After the 1967 war, Israel extended its law, jurisdiction, and administration to approximately 70 km² of East Jerusalem and classified East Jerusalem Palestinians as “residents” based on provisions from the **Law of Entry into Israel (1952)**, which normally applies to foreigners entering the country. Thus, although they were already living there, Palestinian Jerusalemites were treated as if they were “aliens” who had entered Israel on June 7, 1967, effectively making them foreigners now living under Israeli authority.
- The residency status is subject to Israel’s “**center of life**” policy, which requires Palestinian residents to prove they live in East Jerusalem by providing documentation such as apartment rental contracts, Arnona (property tax) payments,¹ water and electricity bills, children’s school registrations, etc., with failure to do so leading to revocation of residency rights. This proof is required whenever a Palestinian Jerusalemite needs something from the Israeli Ministry of Interior or the Israeli National Insurance Institute.² Thus, a Palestinian Jerusalemite cannot freely decide where he or she wants to live and cannot even reside in neighboring Bethlehem or Ramallah, where living costs are much cheaper.

Permanent residents are entitled to **social benefits** from the Israeli National Insurance Institute, including health insurance, unemployment benefits, disability support, and old age or widowhood pensions, and can **move freely** within Israel and the West Bank, but they face **restrictions on travel** abroad as they require Israeli-issued travel documents and cannot live abroad for more than seven years without risking loss of their residency status. Their **political participation** is limited, as they cannot vote in Israeli national elections and only vote, but not run for mayor in municipal elections.

- Although the right to family is a basic human right and families are entitled to protection by society and the state, Palestinian Jerusalemites do not enjoy this right. Residency is not automatically conferred to spouses or children born outside the city, requiring lengthy **family unification** and **child registration** processes – both of which depend on the proof that the “center of life” is in Jerusalem.

In May 2002, the Israeli government **stopped processing** all family reunification **applications** (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. Consequently, they have no access to insurances and other services and cannot open bank accounts, enroll in public schools, work legally, or obtain travel documents or driving licenses.

Since March 2022, a new version of the Citizenship and Entry into Israel Law effectively bars Palestinians who are married to Israeli citizens from gaining citizenship or residency. In March 2025, the **ban** on Palestinian family unification was **extended** for another year until **14 March 2026**.

As Israel does not automatically give identification cards to children when one of the parents is neither an Israeli citizen nor a permanent resident of Jerusalem, it is estimated that currently tens of thousands **unregistered Palestinian children** live in Jerusalem, deprived of healthcare or education – in violation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.³

¹ Arnona is collected by the municipality and calculated according to a property’s location, size, zoning and use. For Palestinians in East Jerusalem, it is disproportionately high in comparison to the services that they receive.

² E.g., apply for, renew or replace a damaged ID card, change address or marital status, register a child, obtain health and social services, etc.

³ Society of St. Yves website, <https://saintyves.org/en/fields-of-work/#national-insurance> (see here: child registration).

- Permanent residency can be revoked if a person is absent from East Jerusalem for extended periods, moves outside the city boundaries or abroad, or is considered disloyal by Israeli authorities. Between 1967 and 2024, Israel has revoked 14,929 residency cards from Palestinians. The **revocation of permanent residency** (which violates various international laws, including the Fourth Geneva Convention and prohibitions against forcible population transfers and discrimination) carries severe legal consequences for Palestinians in East Jerusalem, effectively amounting to forced displacement and loss of basic civil rights and services.

Since September 2022, Israel also allows revocation of status and stay permits "**for deterrence purposes**", and on 9 May 2025, the Knesset passed an **amendment** to the Citizenship and Entry into Israel Law (Section 11a) approving **denial or revocation of family unification status** in cases where a Palestinian spouse, parent, or child has a family member – even if a remote one and even if no contact exists – who is involved in "**security issues**". The amendment very broadly defines "terrorist" to include minor crimes, and also establishes that a Palestinian who was in Israel illegally, however briefly and regardless of the reason, will not be able to acquire status in Israel for a period of ten years.⁴

- Palestinian residents can **apply for Israeli citizenship**, but they face political stigma, lengthy processes, and a high rejection rate. Between 1967 and April 2022, some 5% – 18,982 Palestinian Jerusalemites – obtained Israeli citizenship.⁵

2. SPATIAL GOVERNANCE – DISCRIMINATION IN PLANNING AND HOUSING

- Israeli planning regimes systematically underserve Palestinian neighborhoods in East Jerusalem, resulting in a severe **shortage of housing** and infrastructure. Since 1967, 99% of all government-initiated construction in East Jerusalem was for Israeli settlers, and only 1% for Palestinians.⁶ Under the Israeli **zoning policy**, Palestinians can build in just 13% of East Jerusalem⁷, most of it is already heavily built up, and building permit issuance is extremely complicated, lagging far behind demographic demand. Main **obstacles** in obtaining building permits are:
 - a) Israel's classifying large areas of East Jerusalem land as 'unfit for building', 'green' or 'open space,' where **construction is forbidden** (while serving as land reservoir for settlement expansion).
 - b) The difficulty of **proving land ownership** as land is often owned by several inheritors and/or as Israel froze the land registration processes for non-Jewish property owners after 1967, resulting in some 90% of the land in East Jerusalem not being registered.
 - c) The large sums in **levies and taxes** (for registration, water, land and sewage fees, services, electricity, testing and roads) that must be paid to obtain building permits (amounting to some US\$336/m² on average⁸).
 - d) **Limited number of permits** the Israeli government will issue for Palestinians.

⁴ Hamoked, "Joint High Court petition: Revoke the new amendment to the Citizenship and Entry into Israel Law entrenching collective punishment," 18 August 2025, <https://hamoked.org/document.php?dID=Updates2513>.

⁵ Hasson, Nir, "Just 5 Percent of E. Jerusalem Palestinians Have Received Israeli Citizenship Since 1967", *Haaretz*, 29 May 2022.

⁶ See Peace Now, *West Bank Map, 2024*, <https://peacenow.org.il/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/Peace-Now-Settlements-Map-2024.pdf>; the one and only project for Palestinians was the Nusseibeh Housing Project in Beit Hanina in the early 1970.

⁷ Hidmi, Salah, *Housing Sector in East Jerusalem – Market Opportunity Analysis*, November 2022; available at https://passia.org/media/filer_public/51/3a/513a3fe0-3c96-4cc1-8617-9a9afdca321/salah_hidmi.pdf.

⁸ *Ibid.*

- On top of those conditions, **land prices** and the **cost of building** are very high,⁹ which result in average apartment purchase prices of US\$500,000 in East Jerusalem (except in the neighborhoods beyond the “wall”, where the prices are much lower).¹⁰ Those who cannot afford to build or buy still face ever-increasing rents; in 2022, the average **price of renting** an apartment in Jerusalem was NIS 5,100/month, which severely degrades household assets.
- In 2024, **master plans for building** over 50,000 housing units in Israeli locations in Jerusalem were brought for discussion, 18,988 of them in settlements in East Jerusalem, as opposed to less than 2,050 units in Palestinian neighborhoods – i.e., only 4% of master plan units discussed in 2024 were in Palestinian neighborhoods, and these were not necessarily approved. Similarly, only 10% of the housing units approved in Jerusalem in 2024 were for Palestinians, who account for 40% of the population!¹¹
- Due to the building restrictions, housing density in East Jerusalem is high¹² and many Palestinians face a dilemma: they cannot build or buy homes in the city, but if they leave to the neighboring West Bank, where housing prices are much cheaper, they will lose their residency rights. Therefore, many resort to “**illegal**” **building**. An estimated one third of East Jerusalem’s Palestinian population currently **reside** in **unlicensed buildings**¹³. As of 2025, there are at least **25,000 illegal structures** in East Jerusalem and 1,200 housing units are estimated to be built every year “unlawfully”.¹⁴
- **Unlicensed construction is punished** twofold: (1) with a **monetary fine** *plus* the requirement to either produce a permit or restore the *status quo ante*, and (2) **demolition**. Between 2004 and July 2025, the Jerusalem municipality demolished at least 2,399 Palestinian structures at the pretext of unlawful construction (673 were forced self-demolitions by the owners). In total, 5,367 people were left homeless, including 2,742 minors¹⁵. In 2025 alone, Israel has demolished 209 structures in East Jerusalem.¹⁶
- In addition to the above, Israel’s “**Third Generation Law**” – an amendment to the 1972 Tenants Protection Law – limits the protection of tenants in properties that were rented before 1968 to the third generation of descendants. The tenancy contracts for these properties included a clause under Jordanian law that protected the tenants and their descendants from eviction as long as they were paying rent on time. With the Third Generation Law, Israel can seize the property once the grandchild of the original tenant dies. This has resulted in the expulsion of over 300 Palestinian Jerusalemites from their homes, with hundreds more under threat.¹⁷

⁹ In 2022, land prices ranged from US\$300-500 to over US\$1,000 per square meter, depending on the quality of the neighborhood. Construction costs averaged US\$7,000-7,500 per square meter. *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ *Joint Situation Report - 58 Years of Occupation, The Two-Year War in Gaza*, The Platform – Israeli NGOs for Human Rights, November 2025; https://e0ab4100-a99f-4488-911d-24507b4cf207.filesusr.com/ugd/01368b_dc5c298fb5d740e483fee31176fa8fdd.pdf.

¹² In 2023, the average density was 1.6 persons per room, and 8.6% of the households included 3 or more people per room (Jews: 1.3%), JIPR, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2025*.

¹³ OCHA, *Monthly Humanitarian Bulletin, June 2018*.

¹⁴ “Internal Affairs Committee holds urgent debate on illegal construction in east Jerusalem,” *Knesset News*, 18 January 2025; <https://main.knesset.gov.il/en/news/pressreleases/pages/press8125q.aspx>.

¹⁵ B’Tselem, Home Demolition Database.

¹⁶ As of 9 November 2025. OCHA, *Data on Demolition and Displacement in the West Bank*, 9 November 2025.

¹⁷ <https://www.jerusalemstory.com/en/lexicon/third-generation-law>; according to a study by the Welfare Association, 65 Palestinian structures in Palestinian neighborhoods and 195 buildings inside the Old City are threatened, quoted in Tufakji, K., *Third Generation Law: Altering Jerusalem’s Palestinian Demographics*, 2015.

3. URBAN PLANNING AS A GEOPOLITICAL INSTRUMENT - SETTLEMENTS AND THE SEPARATION BARRIER

Israeli planning enforces segregation and control through policies that constrain Palestinian urban development and undermine the prospects for any future Palestinian state. These policies include:

- **Ongoing settlement expansion** of the 16 Jewish settlements throughout East Jerusalem. In the first three months of 2025 alone, plans for 11,575 housing units were published, including some that had been frozen for years but were revived after the return of the Trump Administration.¹⁸ In addition, 74 of the 194 construction plans Israel announced for over 26,000 new settlement units in the West Bank between January and October 2025 were around Jerusalem – Ma’ale Adumim to the east (16 plans), Giv’at Ze’ev in the north (22), and to the south Beitar Illit (17), Efrat (14), and Ma’ale Amos (5).¹⁹
- **Land title processes** and subsequent land appropriation. Until 1967, Jordan registered rights for lands in East Jerusalem, but after the occupation Israel either nullified or froze those registration processes so that some 90% of the land remained unregistered. In 2018, Israel suspended the freeze under the pretext of registering all East Jerusalem lands as part of “Decision 3790 Narrowing Socioeconomic Gaps and Promoting Economic Development in East Jerusalem.” As of July 2025, the process was completed for 2,175 dunums and a further 5,734 dunums were pending completion.²⁰ Palestinian fears that the “settlement of land title” procedures are used to expropriate more land and transfer it to the state or to settler groups, were confirmed, especially in areas with settler enclaves (Sheikh Jarrah, Mount of Olives, Silwan, and Jabel Mukabber), where new settlements are being promoted (Atarot, Givat Shaked, Givat Hamatos, Kidmat Zion), and in existing settlements (Gilo, Ramot, Neve Ya’akov, French Hill). Currently, there are at least 19,375 settlement units promoted on land registered under the procedure, while only 1% of the newly settled land benefitted Palestinians.²¹
- Support to **settler organizations** working strategically in parallel on houses/land through lawsuits and dubious purchase chains. They specifically target the so-called Old City Basin to create enclaves in the midst of the Palestinian neighborhoods around the Old City, such as Sheikh Jarrah, Silwan, and Ras Al-Amud, etc. At least 3,000 settlers currently live in such settlement enclaves.²²
- **Prioritization of infrastructure, roads and public spaces** that serve Israeli settlements.²³ The 2024-2028 follow-up plan, for example, earmarked NIS 833 million for infrastructure, much of it to improve transportation and accessibility within the neighborhoods and to the west of the city.²⁴ According to a survey, Jewish residents were much more satisfied with the state of roads and sidewalks than Palestinian residents (53% vs. 18%).²⁵ There is still a shortage of sewer lines and drainage infrastructure, which causes flooding on rainy days. In addition, roads are narrow and bumpy, and

¹⁸ Ir Amim, “Israel Poised to Advance Next Week Six Settlement Plans in East Jerusalem in One Day”, 28 March 2025.

¹⁹ <https://yaffaps.com/en/page-62197.html>.

²⁰ For details see BIMKOM/Ir Amim/ mapping of ‘Settlement of Land Title Process’ at <https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/05a7bec8c51f4ddb9d923554ffabef3/page/English-Map/>.

²¹ BIMKOM, *Land Registration = Land Confiscation – Analysis of Land Registration in East Jerusalem, 2018-2024*, September 2025; https://bimkom.org/wp-content/uploads/SOLT-doc-Sept-25_ENG_FINAL.pdf.

²² Peace Now, “The Government Funds Private Security Companies for East Jerusalem Settlers with Hundreds of Millions of NIS,” 27 May 2025, <https://peacenow.org.il/en/east-jerusalem-guards>.

²³ See, for example, Jaber, S.B., “Roads that Cut Off Jerusalem”, in *Al-Maqqdisiyah* (Winter 2025): 208-225; <https://dspace.alquds.edu/server/api/core/bitstreams/faf8c6a6-f5ae-45c6-ba63-9818c7b8a25d/content>

²⁴ Including: Issawiya interchange (creating a level separation of Highway 1 with Road 347); Atarot interchange; Mizrachit ring road (for the American road); and construction of the public transport terminals at the Olives Pass and the Rachel Pass. See Government Resolution 880.

²⁵ JIPR, *Jerusalem: Facts & Trends 2023*; <https://jerusalemstitute.org.il/en/publications/jerusalem-facts-and-trends-2023/>.

many have no sidewalks. In Kufr Aqab, water shortage has become worse in 2024, with running water available only 12 hours to one day a week during most of the summer, forcing residents to purchase water by tanks.²⁶

- **Separating Palestinian neighborhoods** through walls, checkpoints and bypass roads from each other and from their West Bank hinterland, restricting not only Palestinian mobility and access but also economic development. As of July 2025, there were 76 movement obstacles in the Jerusalem governorate, including 14 checkpoints (3 of them partial), 31 road gates, and 17 road barriers.²⁷ In addition, the separation barrier isolates two neighborhoods that are located beyond the barrier – Kufr Aqab and Shu’fat refugee camp – where about one-third of the Palestinian Jerusalem residents live in slum-like environments lacking proper infrastructure and public spaces.²⁸ Both neighborhoods have been a popular choice for relocation, as rents are much lower and they are a convenient “compromise” for families in which one spouse is a resident of the Palestinian Authority. However, their residents’ rights are severely violated and they suffer from discrimination in both access to and quality of services compared to other residents of Jerusalem. Although they pay the same taxes, they are challenged with deficient, outdated and hazardous infrastructure, lack of public parks and space, sidewalks, parking bays, unpaved roads, and poor waste management. There are no or inadequate services with regard to police, firefighting, ambulance evacuation, education, welfare and health, and severe deficiencies in oversight, which has resulted in unregulated construction, extreme density and overcrowding, and a severe increase in crime and drug trafficking.²⁹

4. POLICE REPRESSION, SURVEILLANCE, AND CRIMINALIZATION

Palestinians Jerusalemites have a **low sense of personal safety** as they experience over-policing and police or settler violence on a daily basis. East Jerusalem is subject to a different policing regime than West Jerusalem, which widely disregards all international conventions and agreements and is characterized by:

- Low thresholds for “preventive” detention of Palestinians.³⁰
- Targeting rather than safeguarding youth, including in night raids (often used to intimidate them and extract information from them).³¹
- Extensive intelligence-led policing.
- High deployment of sophisticated surveillance (including facial recognition in the Old City).³²

²⁶ Hasson, Nir, “100,000 in East Jerusalem Face Severe Water Crisis; Israel Blames the Palestinian Authority,” *Haaretz*, 16 Sept. 2024.

²⁷ OCHA, West Bank Access Restrictions – July 2025 (map); <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/west-bank-access-restrictions-map-july-2025>.

²⁸ Current estimates range from 150,000 to 180,000 people. ACRI, *Disconnected East Jerusalem Neighborhoods 20 Years After the Separation Barrier*, May 2025; <https://www.english.acri.org.il/post/disconnected-east-jerusalem-neighborhoods-20-years-after-the-separation-barrier-a-report>.

²⁹ ACRI, *Disconnected East Jerusalem Neighborhoods 20 Years After the Separation Barrier*, May 2025.

³⁰ E.g., Assali, K. and D. Kuttub. 2023. “In East Jerusalem These Days, Moving around While Palestinian Is Perilous.” *Jerusalem Story*, October 21. <https://www.jerusalemstory.com/en/blog/east-jerusalem-these-days-moving-around-while-palestinian-perilous>.

³¹ Hamoked and B’Tselem, *Unprotected - Detention of Palestinian Teenagers in East Jerusalem*, 2017; https://www.btselem.org/sites/default/files/publications/201710_unprotected_eng.pdf.

³² See 7amleh, “Intensification of Surveillance in East Jerusalem Since October 2023,” December 2024,

<https://7amleh.org/post/surveillance-and-digital-rights-violations-in-east-jerusalem-en> and Goodfriend, S., “Algorithmic

- Suppression of freedom of expression and protest (digital expression Post-October 7 has been especially securitized) and criminalization of “perpetrators”.³³
- Criminalizing events assumed to be connected to the Palestinian Authority in East Jerusalem.
- Imprisoning children as young as 12 years using extensively “house arrest” for children under the age of 14.³⁴
- Handing down harsh prison sentences (e.g., up to 20 years for stone-throwing).³⁵

All of the above – along with police protection for settlers and very low prosecution rates for violence against Palestinians (such as attacks, harassment, and property damage) – has created a climate of fear and insecurity.³⁶

5. STRUCTURAL ECONOMIC DISEMPOWERMENT AND PUBLIC POLICY DISCRIMINATION

Fragmented governance, mobility restrictions, and planning neglect have **depressed Palestinian economic agency** for decades. As a result, the socioeconomic situation for Palestinians in East Jerusalem paints a grim picture of systemic marginalization and inequality with structurally high poverty rates³⁷ which exceed those among Jews across all categories (58.8% vs. 31.6% for individuals, 56% vs. 24.6% for families, and 67.2% vs. 40.7% for children). Lacking Palestinian economic structure in East Jerusalem, many Palestinians work in low-skill, low-mobility jobs in the Israeli/West Jerusalem labor market.

Many Palestinian neighborhoods have inadequate health, education, and municipal services due to the discriminatory allocation of resources.³⁸ Yet, Palestinians must pay the same municipal **tax** rates as Israelis whose neighborhoods are far better developed and maintained and whose income is much higher. Especially the Arnona property tax, which depends on the area, size, state and quality of the building and which accounts for most of the municipality’s self-generated income, is a huge burden and has forced many Palestinian businesses and institutions to close and/or move to the West Bank.

Moreover, roads are often left unpaved in East Jerusalem neighborhoods, many times no sidewalks exist and street lighting is poor.

Dissent: Militarized Platforms and Palestinian Political Imagination in Jerusalem”, *Journal of Palestine Studies*, Vol. 53, No. 3, 2024; <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/epdf/10.1080/0377919X.2024.2413463?needAccess=true>.

³³ 7amleh, “Statement: Israel Moves to Expand Police Powers in Alarming Crackdown on Palestinian Free Expression,” 12 November 2025, <https://7amleh.org/post/israel-moves-to-expand-police-powers-on-palestinian-free-expression-en>; Goodfriend, S., “For Palestinians, Social Media Influence Comes with the Threat of Prison.” *+972 Magazine*, 2 October 2025, <https://www.972mag.com/palestinian-influencers-social-media-persecution/>; Yamamoto, K. (2024). “Israel’s Ongoing Annexation of East Jerusalem: Oppressing Palestinian National Sentiments Before and After October 7,” in: Suzuki, H., Sakai, K. (eds) *Gaza Nakba 2023-2024*, Springer, Singapore, https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-981-97-4868-6_3.

³⁴ Hamoked and B’Tselem, *Unprotected - Detention of Palestinian Teenagers in East Jerusalem*, 2017; <https://www.jerusalemstory.com/en/article/palestinian-prisoners-day-hundreds-jerusalemite-families-are-anxious-about-fate-their>.

³⁵ *Ibid.*

³⁶ See, for example, Summers, C., “Arab bus drivers face unfettered violence in Jerusalem, with 12 attacks in a week,” *Times of Israel*, 7 November 2025, <https://www.timesofisrael.com/arab-bus-drivers-face-unfettered-violence-in-jerusalem-with-12-attacks-in-a-week/>.

³⁷ Israeli poverty line = income level equivalent to 50% of the median disposable income per person.

³⁸ Najjar, R., “Planning Capital Cities under Regional Conflict: Paradoxical Urban Spaces – Jerusalem as a Paramount Model,” 2024; <https://www.intechopen.com/chapters/1189267>.

Discrepancies in **services and infrastructure** are further evident from the following (partial) list:

	West Jerusalem	East Jerusalem
Percentage of population:	61%	39%
• Welfare Offices ¹	18	6
• Average No. of clients per welfare office ¹	3,094	5,647
• Children Clubs ¹	32	4
• Clubs for children with behavioral problems ¹	2	0
• Milk drop stations ¹	27	5
• Public shelters ²	186	3
• Municipal schools with a fortified room ³	380	52
• Emergency shelters opened during the war with Iran (June 2025) ³	45	0

Sources: ¹ ACRI, *East Jerusalem*, 2023 (Hebrew); https://01368b10-57e4-4138-acc3-01373134d221.usrfiles.com/ugd/01368b_d9eecea1c6bf4038ac0f3931ff8f1d41.pdf

² "East Jerusalem Left Unprotected amid War", *Jerusalem Story*, 5 July 2025; <https://www.jerusalemstory.com/en/blog/east-jerusalem-left-unprotected-amid-war#references-item-4>.

³ Ir Amim, *Shelter for Some: Crisis and Disparity in Jerusalem*, 3 July 2025; <https://ir-amim.org.il/en/publication/shelter-for-some-crisis-and-disparity-in-jerusalem/>.