

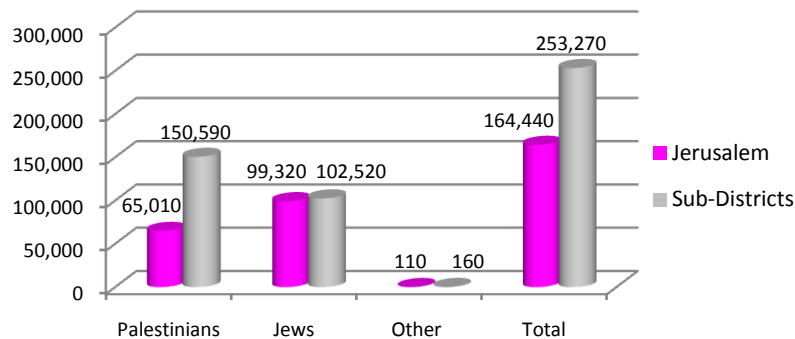


Jerusalem

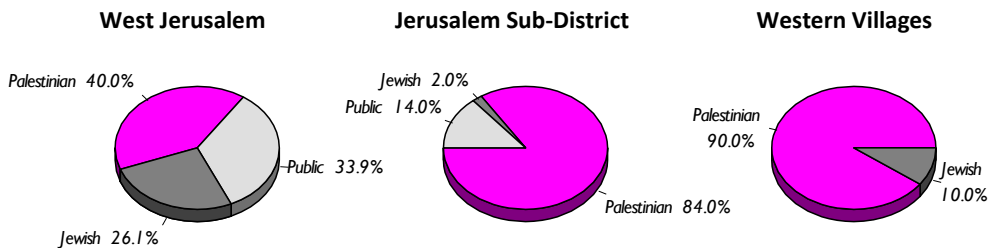
Historical Facts & Figures

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:



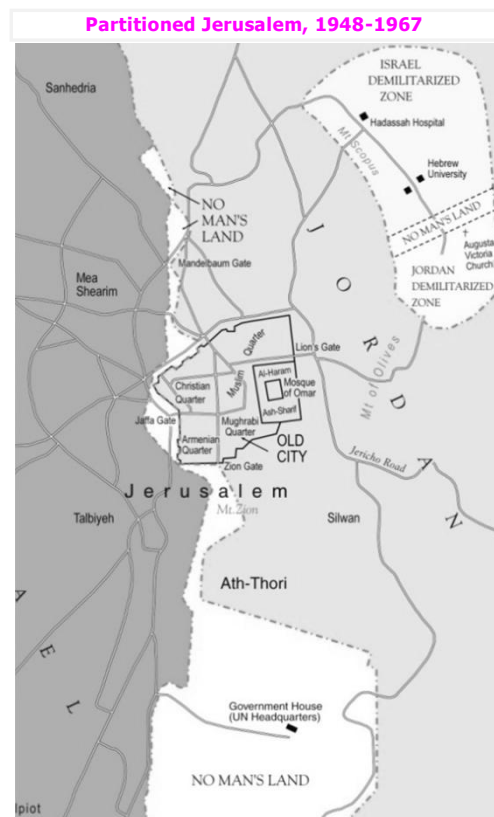
Property Ownership 1948:



(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 illegally (according to international law) 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 km², were expanded through the **annexation** of an additional 70 km² (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 km² (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.”



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," 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 refusing to recognize Israel's illegal annexation, only a small percentage does - in October 2013 around 1% of Palestinians voted (<http://www.maannews.com/Content.aspx?id=640225>).

The 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).



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.

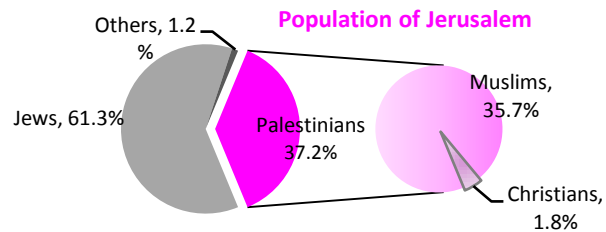


- Since then, all initiatives (**Saudi peace plan** and **Road Map** in 2002, the 2003 **Geneva Accord**, 2007 **Annapolis conference**, the 2013/14 **Kerry talks**) have failed to achieve progress, while Israel continues to create facts on the ground, making a viable solution for the city increasingly impossible.

Population

Since the 1967 occupation of Jerusalem successive Israeli governments have worked to limit the number of Palestinians in the city. 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 (JIS, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem*, 2005) and the 1973 ministerial “Gafni Commission” stipulated that a demographic balance be maintained at a ratio of 30:70.

However, at the end of 2014, the **total population** of Jerusalem numbered 849,780 - 520,710 (**61.3%**) of them Jews and 315,870 (**37.2%**) Palestinians, comprising 10.3% of Israel’s total population (Jerusalem Institute of Israel Studies, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2016*).

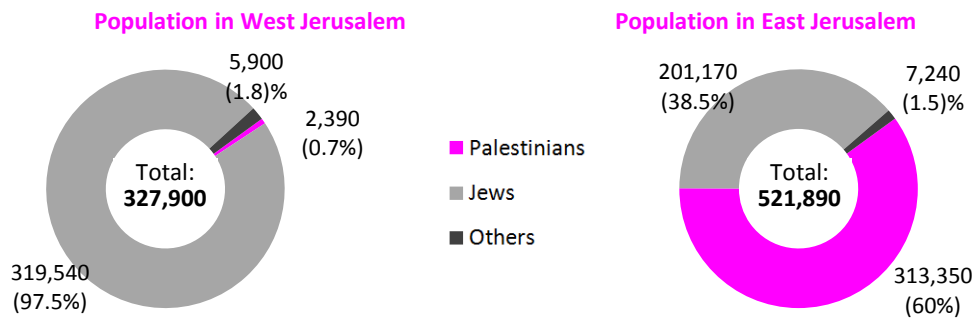


Selected Demographic Features

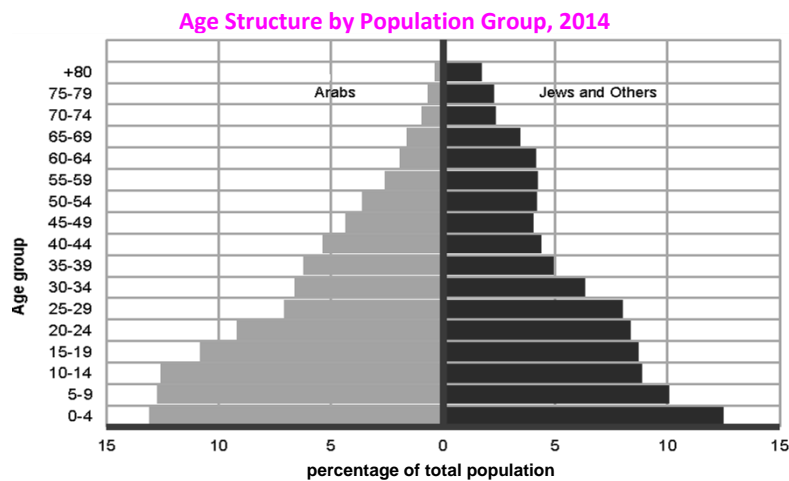
	Jews & Others	Palestinians	Total
TOTAL POPULATION (end of 2014)	533,870 (62.8%)	315,870 (37.2%)	849,780
of which			
- Jews	520,710 (61.3%)		
- settlers in East Jerusalem	201,170		
- Muslims		303,420 (35.7%)	
- Arab Christians		12,320 (1.8% ¹)	
- Non-Arab Christians	3,260		
- not classified by religion	9,880 (1.2%)		
Projected Population 2020	587,200 (61.2%)	371,700 (38.8%)	958,900
Growth Rate 2014	2.2 %	2.7%	2.4%
- total 1967-2010	155%	314%	196%
- average 2010-2014	1.4%	2.7%	1.9%
Population by age (2014) in %			
- 0-14 yrs.	32	38 (Muslims: 38, Christians:21)	34.0
- 15-44 yrs.	40	45.5 (Muslims: 45, Christians: 45)	42.0
- 45-64 yrs.	16	12.6 (Muslims:12, Christians: 20)	15.0
- 65+ yrs.	12	4 (Muslims:3, Christians: 13)	9.0
- Median age	25.5	20 (Muslims: 20.3, Christians: 33.3)	23.7
Birth Rate (2014; per 1,000)	28.8 (Jews)	26	27.7
Fertility Rate (2014)	4.3	3.3 (Muslims: 3.4)	3.9
Natural Increase (2014; per 1,000)	23.7	23.4	23.6
No. of households (2014)	149,000 (73%)	58,700 (26%)	207,700
Average household size (2014)	3.3 persons	5.3 persons	3.9 persons
Average household density (person/room)	1	1.9	
Household with 3+ persons per room (%)	1.5	15.8	
Internal Migration Balance (2014)	-6,580	-120	-6,740

¹ In comparison: in 1946 Arab Christians constituted 19% of the population and accounted for 83% of the city’s Christians. Sources: Jerusalem Institute of Israel Studies, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2016, 2016*; for footnote¹: *The City in Numbers - Christians in Jerusalem*, 2008.

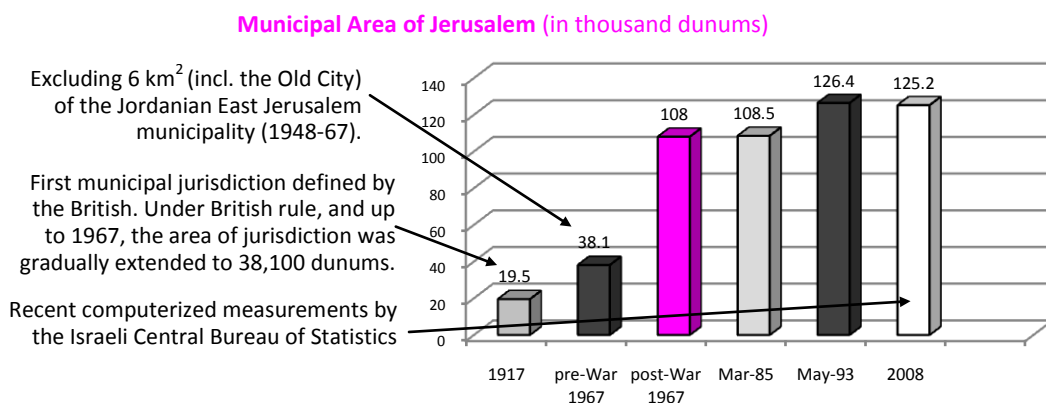
- Of the city's total population, 521,890 (or 61.4%) lived in **areas illegally annexed** in 1967, 38.5% (or 201,170) of them Jewish settlers and 60% (or 313,350) Palestinians (*Ibid.*).
- Some 99.2% of the city's total Arab population lived in **East Jerusalem** as did 38.7% of the city's Jewish population (*Ibid.*).



Source: Jerusalem Institute of Israel Studies, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2016*.



Source: Jerusalem Institute of Israel Studies, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2016*.



Source: Jerusalem Institute of Israel Studies, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2016*.

Palestinian Neighborhoods in Israeli-Annexed East Jerusalem

Neighborhood	Area (dunums)	Population	Remarks
At-Tur (Mt. of Olives)	2,995	24,980	includes Suwaneh
Ath-Thori (Abu Tor)	664	13,090	
Jabal Mukabber	4,820	23,470	includes Arab As-Sawahreh
Al-Issawiya	2,028	15,260	
Bab Az-Zahrah	804	2,590	
Beit Hanina	5,420	37,310	
Beit Safafa	9,222	12,130	includes Sharafat & Der Karmizan
Sheikh Jarrah & Wadi Joz	1,071	16,560	
Shu'fat	2,845	21,860	excl. Anatot industrial area
Shu'fat Refugee Camp	370	18,230	
Silwan	1,026	19,270	Includes Wadi Al-Hilweh
Sur Baher	3,974	15,990	
Um Tuba	2,496	3,880	
Old City	814	36,830	excludes Jewish Quarter
Kufr Aqab	5,722	21,150	incl. Atarot Industrial Zone
Ras Al-Amud	1,282	25,170	
(New) Anata	1,031	7,540	
Total	46,711	315,310	

Source: Jerusalem Institute for Israel Studies, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2016, 2016*.

The PA Jerusalem Governorate

- The PA **Jerusalem governorate** (on the map in dark) has different boundaries than the **Israeli municipal area** (lighter shade). The governorates **total land area** is 345 km² with a total of 44 Palestinian **communities** and a population **density** of 1,215 people per km². In 2016, the PCBS estimated a **total population** of 426,533 (264,937 inside and 161,596 outside the WJM boundaries). Palestinians in the Jerusalem Governorate account for **14.5% of all Palestinians** in the WBGs (PCBS, *Jerusalem Statistical Yearbook 2016*).



Jerusalem Governorate Population (estimates), excl. Israeli-Annexed East Jerusalem, 2016

Locality	Population	Locality	Population
Abu Dis	12,604	Beit Hanina Al-Balad	1,252
Al-Izzariyya	20,582	Beit Duqqu	1,895
Sawahreh Ash-Sharqiya	6,780	Beit Surik	4,544
Sheikh Sa'ad	2,278	Beit 'Anan	4,653
Az-Za'yim	3,977	Bir Nabala	5,631
Anata	14,085	Hizma	7,331
Biddu	7,947	Kharayeb Im Al-Lahm	424
Nabi Samwil	302	Rafat	2,775
Jab'a	3,721	Qatanna	7,550
Al-Judeira	2,661	Qalandia	1,378
Dahiet Al-Barid }	23,800	Qalandia Camp	10,324
Ar-Ram }		Mikhmas	1,692
Al-Jib	4,933	Ka'abina (Tajamu) Bedouins	811
Al-Qubeia	3,708	Arab Al-Jahalin Bedouins	843
Beit Ijza	816	-----	-----
Beit Iksa	2,215	Total	161,596

Source: PCBS, *Jerusalem Statistical Yearbook 2016*.

PA funds for Jerusalem (Ministry of Jerusalem Affairs) are budgeted under 'Central Administration'; of its total budget a mere 3.8% were for Jerusalem. Of these, 31.7% are allocated for development (<http://www.pmf.ps/documents/10180/586396/Dec.+2015+v.pdf/e3b48d0c-5559-4d04-8991-93a97acb21a6>).

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 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, the Knesset **extended** - with a vote of 65:14 and 5 abstaining - the law in **mid-June 2016** for another year.
- Under the legislation, everyone **14 and older** is considered an adult and **cannot receive legal status** in Israel. It is estimated that this applies to some 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 2015, at least **14,500 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

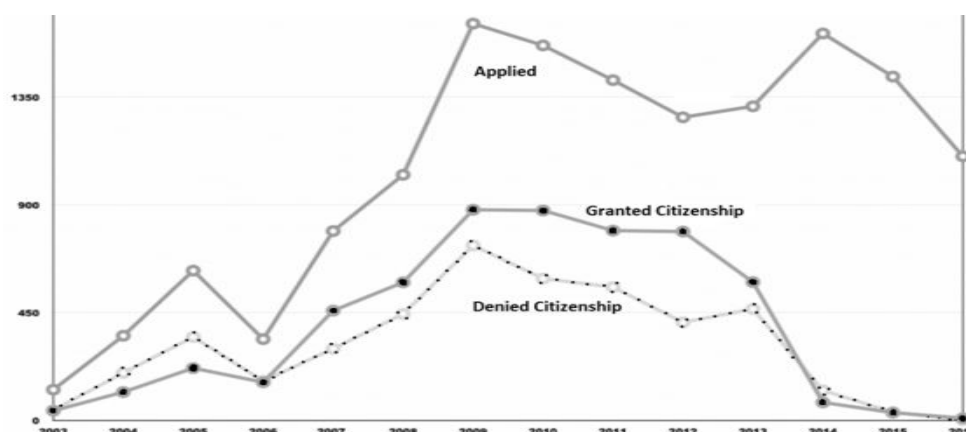
Year	revoked cards	Year	revoked cards	Year	revoked cards	Year	revoked cards
1967	105	1980	158	1993	32	2006	1,363
1968	395	1981	51	1994	45	2007	229
1969	178	1982	74	1995	91	2008	4,577
1970	327	1983	616	1996	739	2009	720
1971	126	1984	161	1997	1,067	2010	191
1972	93	1985	99	1998	788	2011	101
1973	77	1986	84	1999	411	2012	116
1974	45	1987	23	2000	207	2013	109
1975	54	1988	2	2001 ¹	15	2014	107
1976	42	1989	32	2002	unavailable	2015 ²	84
1977	35	1990	36	2003	272		
1978	36	1991	20	2004	16		
1979	91	1992	42	2005	222	Total	14,500

¹ Only Jan.-April.

² Including 33 women and 2 children.

Source: Interior Ministry Data provided to HaMoked (www.hamoked.org/files/2016/1160432_eng.pdf).

- In 2015, the **residency status** of 23 Palestinians was "**reinstated**", while requests for another 31 were refused and at least 122 cases were pending (<http://www.hamoked.org>).
- Between 2002 and mid-2015, the Israeli Ministry of Interior rejected in excess of 3,300 of some 11,000 Palestinian **applications** for **family reunification** in East Jerusalem, while roughly 25% of Palestinian **child registration applications** were denied by Israel between 2002 and March 2015 (www.badil.org/en/publication/press-releases/77-2016/4597-pr-en-240516-25.html).
- Statistics from the Israeli Population and Immigration Authority (obtained and quoted by *The Times of Israel*) show that from 2003-2013, **Israeli citizenship** was denied or delayed to about half of East Jerusalemites who applied for it, and over the past three years, the processing of citizenship applications has come to an almost complete halt. Whereas 4,152 East Jerusalemites applied for citizenship between 2014 and September 2016, only 84 were approved and 161 were rejected, with the rest pending. Main reasons for denial are/were (1) failure to prove center of life, (2) failure to meet requirements (mainly to prove sufficient Hebrew-language proficiency), (3) rejection by Israel's security establishment (Lieber, Dov, "Israel almost entirely halts citizenship approvals for East Jerusalemites," *Times of Israel*, 26 September 2016).



Source: Israeli Population and Immigration Authority, quoted in <http://www.timesofisrael.com/israel-almost-entirely-halts-citizenship-approvals-for-east-jerusalemites>.

Housing & House Demolitions

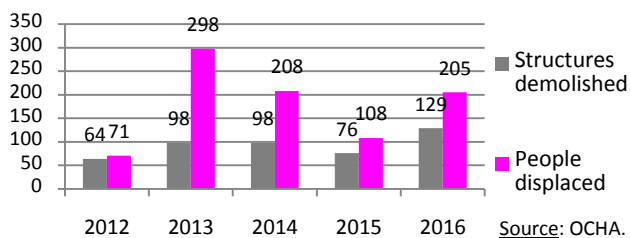
- As Israel's policy in East Jerusalem is politically motivated, aimed at maintaining a Jewish majority in the city, it is very difficult (and expensive) for Palestinians to obtain **building permits**. According to figures by the Israeli Interior Min. and the WJM at least 20,000 buildings in East Jerusalem (=39% of the total) have been built without permits (ACRI, *East Jerusalem 2015: Facts & Figures*, May 2015).
- Among the main **obstacles** in obtaining building permits are (for details see: Ir Amim, *Displaced in Their Own City*, June 2015):
 - 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) The non-existence of a **general outline plan** as none has ever been approved for East Jerusalem since 1967, making construction there virtually impossible.
- d) 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.
- e) 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).
- Of the **158 building permits** that were issued for neighborhoods in East Jerusalem in 2015, over two-thirds were in Beit Hanina, while only 51 permits were issued for all the remaining Palestinian neighborhoods (*ibid.*).
- **Only 7%** of the 11,603 **building permits issued** in Jerusalem over the past few years have gone to Palestinian neighborhoods (=878) where almost 40% of the city's population lives. Moreover, while before 2010, an average of 400 housing units were approved annually for East Jerusalem, it was only 200 over the past five years (*ibid.*).
- The **area** designated for **Palestinian housing** covers only 14% of East Jerusalem, and only 7.8% of Jerusalem in total (ACRI, *East Jerusalem – Facts and Figures*, 2013). Building rights in Palestinian areas are limited, often not exceeding 50-70% of plot area, compared to 75-120% in Israeli neighborhoods. (Margalit, M. *Demolishing Peace: House Demolitions in East Jerusalem*. Jerusalem: IPCC, 2014).
- **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 31 August 2016, **B'Tselem** counted 641 demolitions in East Jerusalem since 2004, which left 2,358 people homeless, incl. 1,297 minors. In 2016 alone, 44 homes were destroyed, 6 of them by the owner, and 140 people became homeless.

- According to **OCHA**, 129 structures were **demolished** in 2016 by the end of October, **displacing** 205 people (OCHA, *Protection of Civilians, Weekly Report*, October 18-31, 2016).



NB: "Structures" include, besides residential homes, also walls, stables, stores, garages, etc.

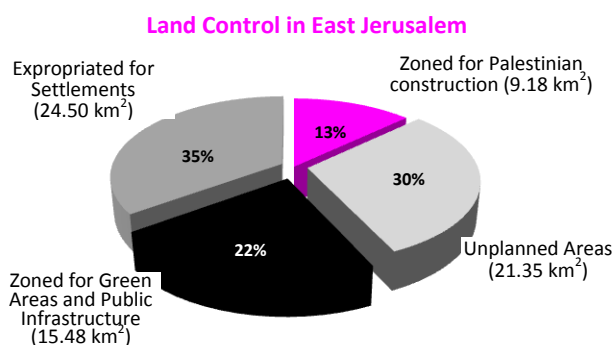
- According to **Al-Maqdese**, Israeli forces demolished 2,033 apartments in East Jerusalem since **1967**, displacing 8,725 people; **2016** alone saw 91 apartment demolitions, 20 of which by the owners themselves, and 127 people displaced.
- While in **1967**, there were 69,000 Palestinian residents in East Jerusalem, living in 12,600 housing units, there are over 320,000 Palestinians, living in 55,000 housing units in **2016**. The Jerusalem municipality issued only about 4,000 building permits since 1967 (covering an estimated 10,000 housing units). Over **38,000 out of the 55,000** Palestinian homes in East Jerusalem were built **illegally**, meaning that over **50%** of the Palestinians there are under **constant threat** of home demolition ("East Jerusalem: Emerging Patterns", *Terrestrial Jerusalem* (<http://t-j.org.il>), 6 March 2016).

- According to OCHA estimates, at least **180 Palestinian households** in East Jerusalem have **eviction cases** filed against them, putting 818 Palestinians, including 372 children, at risk of displacement. Most of the cases were initiated by Israeli settler organizations based on ownership claims as well as claims that the residents are no longer 'protected tenants' (OCHA, East Jerusalem: Palestinians at risk of eviction, 3 November 2016).
- Over 90,000 Palestinians in Jerusalem are at **risk of displacement** as their homes were built "illegally" (OCHA, *Humanitarian Atlas 2015*, Oct. 2015). East Jerusalem suffers from a **shortage** of an estimated 40,000 housing units for Palestinians (ILO, *The Situation of Workers of the Occupied Arab Territories*, 2013).
- There is a high **housing density** in Arab East Jerusalem. In 2014, the average size of a Jewish household was 3.3 persons, compared to an average Arab household of 5.3 persons (Jerusalem Institute for Israel Studies, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2016*, 2016).

Land & Settlement

1 dunum = ¼ acre = 1,000 m² / 1 acre = 4 dunums = 4,000 m²

- 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 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	No Data
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
Total		23,378	22,571

Source: B'Tselem. http://www.btselem.org/English/Jerusalem/Land_Expropriation_Statistics.asp

- According to the Israeli CBS, there were 203,000 settlers in East Jerusalem as of Sept. 2016.
- As of late 2014, **PCBS** reported 286,997 **settlers** in 26 **settlements** in the **Jerusalem Governorate**, of which the vast majority - 210,420 - lived in 16 settlements located in **annexed Jerusalem**, the remainder (76,577) in 10 additional settlements within the governorate (PCBS, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2016*).

Israeli Settlements in East Jerusalem

Settlement	Est.	on Land belonging to	Area (dunums)	Population (2014)
Ramot Eshkol, Givat HaMivtar	1968	Lifta	1,357	11,190
Ramot Allon	1973	Beit Iksha, Lifta, Beit Hanina	7,997	44,100
Neve Ya'acov	1972	Hizma, Beit Hanina	1,786	21,260
Pisgat Ze'ev	1985	Hizma, Beit Hanina	5,469	40,650
East Talpiot	1973	Sur Baher	1,200	14,020
Gilo	1971	Sharafat, Beit Jala, Malha	3,008	30,310
Mount Scopus	1968	Shu'fat, Issawiya, At-Tur	1,057	incl. in Givat Shapira
Givat Shapira (French Hill)	1968	Shu'fat, Issawiya	941	7,950
Ramat Shlomo	1994	Shu'fat	1,314	15,070
Givat HaMatos	1991	Beit Safafa, Beit Jala	295	incl. in Har Homa
Har Homa (Homat Shmuel)	1991	Um Tuba, Sur Baher	3,650	18,940
		Total:		203,490

Source: Jerusalem Institute for Israel Studies, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem, 2016*, except column two & three: PCBS.

● Recent settlement activities:

As opposed to declarations by Israeli right-wing politicians such as Jerusalem Mayor Nir Barkat or Education Minister Naftali Bennett, construction in Jerusalem was never frozen, but continues unabated. During the past year, settlement-related activities included:

● Settlements:

- In **2015**, **tenders** for 1,143 new housing units were published, of which 583 were in East Jerusalem settlements (Peace Now, "No Settlement Freeze, Especially Not in Isolated Settlements: 2015 in the Settlements", *Settlement Watch*, Feb. 2016).
- Between Sept. 2015-Sept. 2016, **tenders** for 761 new housing units have been issued in settlements in East Jerusalem (Ramat Shlomo, Gilo, Pisgat Zeev, Har Homa and Neve Yaakov) (Maltz, J., "West Bank Settlement-building Activity Quadrupled This Year, Monitoring Group Says", *Haaretz*, 7 Oct. 2016).
- Building plans in the **E-1** area near the **Ma'ale Adumim** settlement have apparently been renewed as the ongoing destruction of Bedouin homes there suggests ("Israel renews building plans in hot-button E-1 near Ma'aleh Adumim settlement", *Haaretz*, 28 Dec. 2015).
- On 15 January 2016, the Israeli Planning and Construction committee in the Jerusalem Municipality published the approval on the plan scheme No: 101-0172783 to construct a new 6 story building with 12 housing units in **Sheikh Jarrah**.
- On 30 March, the Jerusalem Local Planning and Building Committee approved unanimously a plan for construction of 18 settler housing units in the heart of the **Jabel Mukabber**.
- On 8 May, Peace Now reported that construction of a 9-storey building to house the headquarters of the **Amana** settler organization has begun in **Sheikh Jarrah**, close to St. Joseph Hospital.
- On 9 May, settlers took over a six-unit apartment building in the Al-Sadiya area of the **Old City's Muslim Quarter**.
- On 22 May, the Jerusalem Magistrates Court ruled on the eviction of five housing units owned by the Qiswani family in the Um Haroun area in **Sheikh Jarrah**.

- On 24 May, the Meyashvei Zion Association revealed a new plan to construct three buildings with 12 housing units each in a public park in **Sheikh Jarrah**, southwest of the Um Haroun section, while claiming that they own a total of 31 plots of land in the area.
 - On 26 May, the Israel Land Authority published on its website a tender (No. 100/2016) to construct 279 units in the **East Talpiot** settlement (part of the "Allenby complex" project).
 - On 5 June, the Israeli news website WALLA reported that sources in the Jerusalem Municipality are promoting the construction of a **new 15,000-unit settlement** on the old airport area north of **Atarot**, near Qalandia village, as well as for 2,600-3,000 new apartments for Palestinians south of Atarot, adjacent to Beit Hanina.
 - On 6 June, the Jerusalem Local Planning and Building Committee approved two permits to develop 82 housing units in the **Ramat Shlomo** settlement.
 - On 15 June, the Local Planning and Building Committee approved a building permit for Ateret Cohanim to construct a 4-story building in the **Batan Al-Hawa** area in **Silwan**.
 - On 3 July, Israel approved plans for the construction of 1,300 housing units in Israeli settlements in Jerusalem: 531 in **Ma'ale Adumim**, some 169 homes in **Ramot** (120), **Har Homa** (19) and **Pisgat Zeev** (30), and 600 new housing units in **Givat Hamatos**, apparently for Palestinians (an unprecedented move which is immediately denounced by right-wing Israeli politicians).
 - On 13 July, Jerusalem Planning and Construction Committee grants building permits for four buildings with a total of 90 new units in **Gilo** ("Mordot Gilo West").
 - On 24 July, the Jerusalem Local Planning and Building Committee presents plans for 770 new units to be built in **Gilo** ("Mordot Gilo South"), near the Cremisan Monastery.
 - On 27 July, Peace Now reports that the government has opened **tenders** for 323 housing units in the Israeli settlements of **Gilo** (89), **Neve Yaakov** (36), **Pisgat Zeev** (68), and **Har Homa** (130).
 - On 11 August, the Jerusalem Planning and Construction Committee approved a new plan for 62 housing units in two 9-storey buildings in **Pisgat Ze'ev** settlement.
 - On 14 August, the Jerusalem District Planning and Building Committee approved 56 new residential units as part of an existing 700-unit plan for **Ramot** settlement.
 - On 9 August, the Jerusalem municipality declared plans to construct about 2,500 new units on 280 dunums of land at the southeastern part of **Gilo** settlement.
 - On 19 September, *Kol Ha'ir* reveals that the Jerusalem Planning and Construction Committee approved to submit a new plan to construct 450 housing units in **Gilo**.
 - On 22 September, the Jerusalem Planning and Construction Committee approved to submit plan No. 111203 for the expansion of **Ramot** settlement on 6.5 dunums of land.
 - On 2 November, the Jerusalem District Planning and Building Committee approved the construction of 181 new housing units in **Gilo** settlement.
- **Settler "Security":**
 - The government plans on adding **NIS 41.5 million** (\$10.3 million), bringing the total expense for **protecting settlers** in East Jerusalem to **NIS 94.5 million** in 2016, mostly for armed escorts on foot or in bullet-proof cars and for "security" in settlers' compounds in Silwan, Mt. of Olives, etc., but not including police forces required to protect 2,500-3,000 Jewish settlers who live in enclaves in Palestinian neighborhoods. According to the Finance Ministry, the total amount translates to over NIS 30,000 per Jewish resident in East Jerusalem (Zrahiya, Zvi and Nir Hasson, "Israel Seeks to Double Security Budget for Jewish Settlers in East Jerusalem," *Haaretz*, July 7, 2016).
 - Security for each Jewish family in Silwan costs the state about NIS 1 million a year (Hasson, N. "Rightist Group Boosting Efforts to Evict Arabs, Settle Jews in East Jerusalem," *Haaretz*, 11 March 2016).
 - In Aug. 2016, the Ministry of Construction and Housing has published a **tender** to **outsource** the supervision of the guards and **security services** that provide protection to East Jerusalem settlers.

● **Settler groups:**

- **Ateret Cohanim** has currently at least **12 suits** in the court system to **evict 51 families** - or over 300 East Jerusalem - residents from their homes in Silwan (Hasson, N. "Rightist Group Boosting Efforts to Evict Arabs, Settle Jews in East Jerusalem," *Haaretz*, 11 March 2016).
- The settler organization **Amana** began building its **headquarters** on land expropriated from the Abu Ta'a family in Sheikh Jarrah, close to St. Joseph Hospital and the sports field ("Israel Seized Palestinian Family's East Jerusalem Land Behind Its Back, Gave It to Settler NGO," *Haaretz*, 9 May 2016).
- In May, **Ateret Cohanim** took possession of a building with six apartments in the Muslim Quarter of the Old City's Sa'diya Quarter, claiming it had been sold by its Palestinian owners. Currently, an estimated 1,000 Jews live in the **Muslim Quarter**, half of them yeshiva students, most of whom are linked to Ateret Cohanim, which runs 20 buildings in the quarter ("Israeli Settler Group Takes Over Muslim Quarter Building in Jerusalem", *Haaretz*, 9 May 2016).
- Although the rightwing settler group **Elad** received donations worth over NIS 450 million between 2006 and 2013, mostly from companies registered in global tax shelters like the Bahamas, the Virgin Islands and the Seychelles, it received a certificate of proper management from the Registrar of Non-Profit Organizations without being queried about its donors ("Right-wing Israeli Group Elad Received Millions From Shadowy Private Donors," *Haaretz*, March 6, 2016).
- In 2014, **Elad's assets** were NIS 286 million, with revenues of NIS 59 million, and it employed 97 full-time staff. It received NIS 1.4 million from the Education and NIS 200,000 from the Culture Ministry (see, also for more on the financial dealings of Elad, Hasson, Nir, "Following Haaretz Report, Justice Ministry to Probe East Jerusalem Settler Group's Donors," *Haaretz*, April 21, 2016).

● **Roads:**

- In February 2016, the Jerusalem municipality began construction of a new bypass road section and interchange (TPS No. 258270) to link **Road No. 4** ("Begin Road") with bypass **Road No. 60** (Bethlehem-Jerusalem road) and include an underground **tunnel** road near Gilo settlement.
- On 20 April 2016, the WJM mayor Nir Barakat and other Israeli officials inaugurated the third section (Phase 3) of **bypass Road No. 50**, which cuts through Sharafat and Beit Safafa lands in favor of easing transportation for southern Jerusalem settlements.
- In July 2016, the Jerusalem Local Planning and Building Committee is set to approve the seizure of 4.2 dunums of land in Az-Za'im to complete the construction of an **interchange near Az-Za'im** checkpoint (TPS 14049), effectively aimed at separating Israeli and Palestinian traffic.

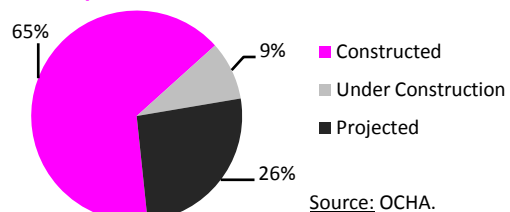
● **"National parks":**

- Plans to built a **cable car** with four stops (the First Station complex in West Jerusalem; the Kedem Visitor's Center, outside Dung Gate; the 7 Arches Hotel on the Mt. of Olives; and the church of Gethsemane) are still underway, with a fifth stop planned at the Siloam Pool in the heart of Silwan, which Israel claims to be part of its "City of David National Park" (Nir Hasson "Jerusalem Mayor: Cable Car Stop in Palestinian Neighborhood Will Clarify 'Who Really Owns This City'", *Haaretz*, 25 August 2016).

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

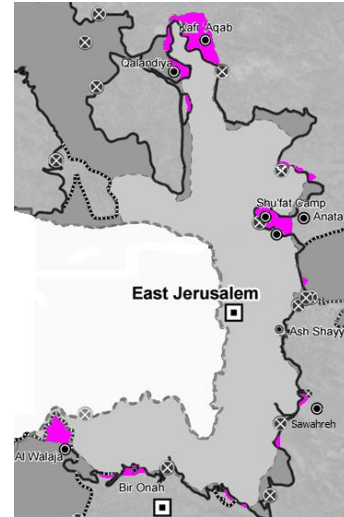
- The barrier around Jerusalem measures **139 km**, of which only **3% lie on the Green Line** (OCHA). In Walajeh, Kufr Aqab/ Semiramis, Ras Khamis, Shu'fat camp, Ras Shahadeh, and Dahiet As-Salam, its route severs either the entire neighborhood or a significant portion of it from the city, minimizing not only development options but keeping large areas of 'open space' and 'nature' as reserves for the future expansion of settlements. Once completed,

The Separation Barrier in Jerusalem



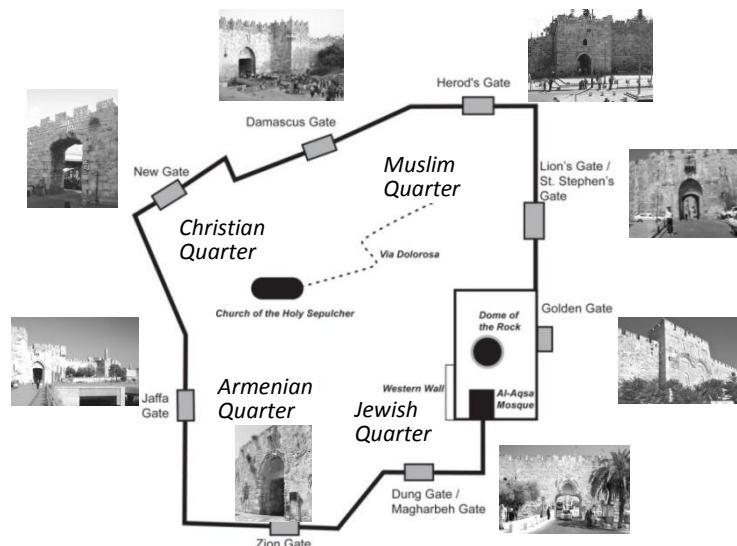
9.4% of the West Bank, including East Jerusalem and No-Man's Land will be isolated by the barrier (OCHA, *10 Years Since the International Court of Justice (ICJ) Advisory Opinion*, July 2014).

- Some Palestinian neighborhoods within Israel's municipal boundaries are left **behind the barrier**; especially affected are Kufur 'Aqab and the Shu'fat Camp area, but also Shayyah, Qalandia village, part of As-Sawahreh Ash-Sharqiya, Bir Onah and part of Al-Walaja. The population of these areas is estimated to total 160,000, although it is not known how many of these are holders of Jerusalem ID cards (OCHA, *Humanitarian Bulletin*, July 2016).
- There are currently **12 full and one partial checkpoint** to enter Jerusalem from the West Bank. Palestinians with West Bank ID cards who are granted special permits can only enter through four of them: (1) Qalandia from the north, (2) Gilo from the south, (3) Shu'fat Camp from the east, and (4) Ras Abu Sbeitan for pedestrian residents of Abu Dis, and Al-Izzariya. The other crossing points into Jerusalem - only open to residents of Israel and non-Israelis with valid visas - are Ar-Ram, Beitunia commercial crossing, Hizma, Az-Za'im, the tunnels on north-south bypass Road 60, Ein Yalo near Gilo, Ramot Alon, and Bir Nabala-Atarot (OCHA, *Humanitarian Atlas 2015*, October 2015).



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 km².
- 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 Areas (dunum) in the Old City

Quarter	Population	Area	Persons per dunum
Muslim ¹	27,100	481 ²	56.3
Christian	4,470	197	22.7
Armenian	2,360	136	17.4
Jewish	2,900	136	21.3
Total	36,830	950	38.8

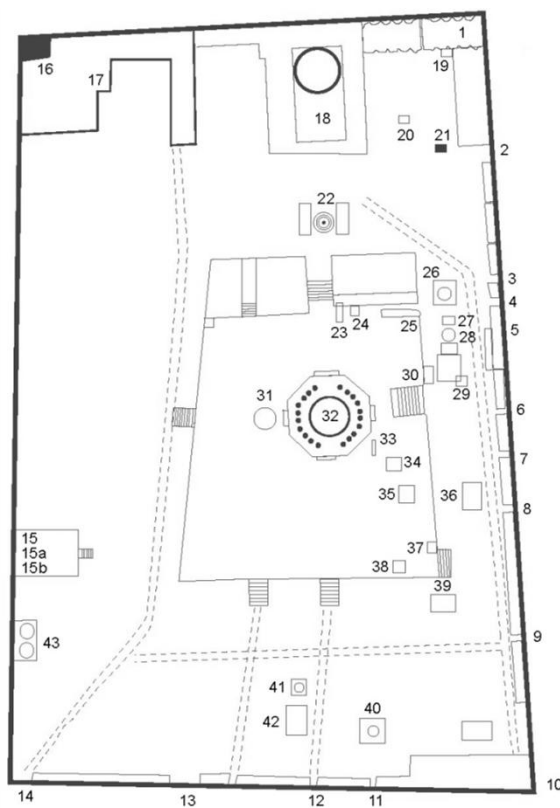
¹ Excl. over 1,000 settlers occupying houses in the Muslim and Christian Quarters.
² Incl. the 135 dunums of Al-Haram Ash-Sharif compound. If this area is not counted, the population density in the Muslim Quarter rises to over 78!

Source: Jerusalem Institute for Israel Studies, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2016*, 2016.

Al-Haram Ash-Sharif

• Al-Aqsa Mosque (compound)

1. Islamic Museum
2. Bab Al-Maghrarbeh (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 Aqha
21. Station of Buraq
22. Al-Kas (The Cup)
23. Minbar of Buran Eddin
24. Dome of Yousef
25. Dome of An-Nahawiyah (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



Tensions in and around the Haram Ash-Sharif (or Al-Aqsa Mosque) compound continued to escalate throughout 2016. While Netanyahu has repeatedly declared that he has no intention to change the *status quo* of the site, Palestinians fear exactly this due to the ongoing actions on the ground: **access** for Muslim worshippers has been repeatedly **limited** or closed off, there have been numerous and increasingly more **provocative visits** to the compound by Israeli right-wing activists, including those trying to perform prayers - all this although it is principally forbidden for Jews to enter the site.

Jewish rightwing activists claim that the past year has seen a **rise in the numbers of Jews entering** Al-Aqsa compound - over 14,000, compared to 11,000 the previous year ("Israeli Ministers Join Call to Permit Jewish Prayer at Temple Mount: 'Status Quo Discriminates Against Jews'", *Haaretz*, 7 Nov. 2016). According to the Waqf, some **13,500 Jews** and **205,000 non-Muslim tourists** have entered the compound in 2016 (as of November).

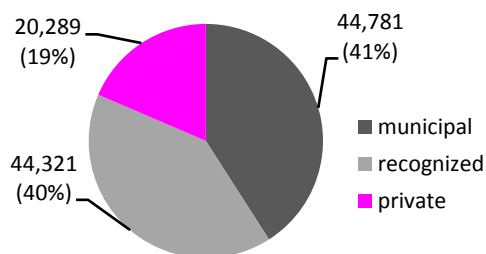
Education

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

- the **'government' (or public/municipal) schools**, which are maintained by the WJM but teaching a separate "Arab Educational System" (currently **82** schools);
- 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 recently also by the WJM, which partially supervise their activities (currently **74** schools);
- Private schools**: owned and run by either churches, the Waqf in coordination with the PA, UNRWA or other bodies and serve about the same number of students as the public schools (currently **68** schools).

Palestinian students in Jerusalem schools

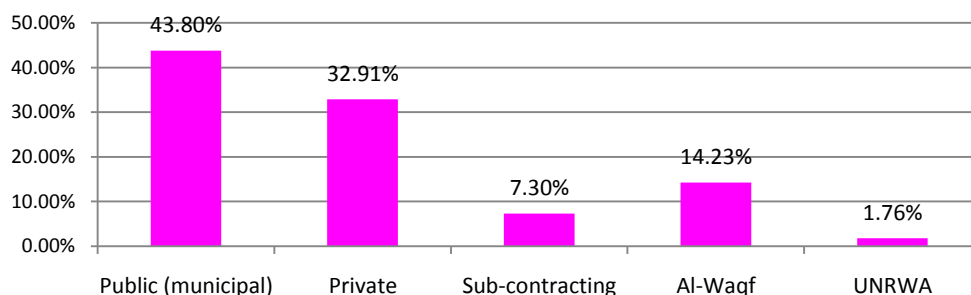
Total number of students: 109,391



Source: *Education in Jerusalem*, PASSIA Bulletin, Sept. 2016.

- 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 the same benefits as Israeli citizen, including the right to public education, but there are deep gaps in the education system for Palestinians and Israelis. According to the Israeli Education Department Jerusalem, **Palestinian students** are divided into the following **five categories of school management**:

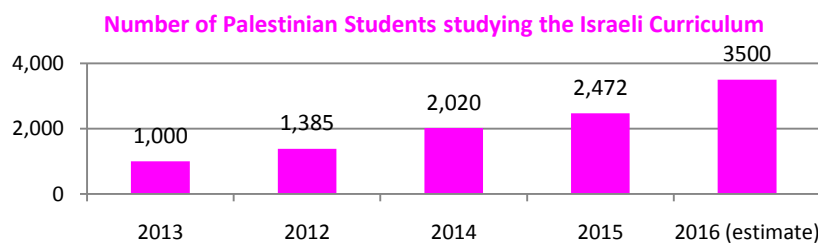
Palestinian Students' Enrollment in Different School System (%)



Source: Education Department Jerusalem, 2016.

- Since the Oslo Accords were signed, schools in East Jerusalem used the **curriculum** set by the Palestinian Authority (instead of the Jordanian which had been used since 1967). However, since March 2011, the WJM is increasingly trying to force Palestinian schools in the city to purchase and use textbooks prepared by the Jerusalem Education Administration (JEA), a joint body of the WJM and the Israeli Ministry of Education. These were censored so as to erase any reference to Palestinian identity, culture, heritage, and the Palestinian historical and contemporary narratives.

- Another attempt to force Israeli identity on Palestinians in Jerusalem is the imposition of the **Israeli curriculum** (i.e., studying towards the Israeli **bagrut** rather than the **tawjihi**). 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), this only represents around 3-5% of the pupils in the East Jerusalem school system ("Israel's Education Ministry to Pay East Jerusalem Schools to 'Israelize' Curriculum", *Haaretz*, 29 Jan. 2016; *Education in Jerusalem*, PASSIA Bulletin, Sept. 2016). 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).



Source: Municipal data submitted by the Education Committee of the Israeli Knesset, 1 Feb. 2016, quoted in *Education in Jerusalem*, PASSIA Bulletin, September 2016.

- While extra **funding** is made available for schools that decide to adopt the Israeli curriculum ("Israel's Education Ministry to Pay East Jerusalem Schools to 'Israelize' Curriculum", *Haaretz*, 29 January 2016), a campaign undermining the quality of the Palestinian curriculum was launched and in August 2016, the Minister of Jerusalem Affairs and Heritage Ze'ev Elkin called for **conditioning transfers of budgets** for renovation to Palestinian schools in (some NIS 20 million) on the adoption of the Israeli-authored curriculum. All these measures are aimed at further Israelizing East Jerusalem (The Civic Council for Education in Jerusalem, *De-Palestinization of Education in Jerusalem: Curriculum challenges pose threat to Palestinian national identity*, 2016). In early August 2016, the Israeli Education Ministry "offered" to **renovate** schools, which adopt/teach Israel's curriculum. In 2015, only 10 out of the 180 Palestinian government or private schools that receive Israeli Education Ministry funding had classes geared toward the Bagrut. The number is expected to have risen to 14 ("Israel to Offer East Jerusalem Schools Renovation Bonus - but Only if They Ditch Palestinian Textbooks", *Haaretz*, 7 August 2016).
- The **budget** allocated to schools using the **Palestinian** curriculum is 60% of that allocated to those using the **Jewish-Israeli** one. **Settlement** schools receive 170% compared to Palestinian schools (Hasson, N. "Arab Students in Jerusalem Get Less Than Half the Funding of Jewish Counterparts", *Haaretz*, 23 Aug. 2016).
- 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; and a marked increase in the funding of "unofficial" but recognized institutions absorbing the remaining students. The court gave the WJM and the state until February 2016 to implement the changes, including adding 2,200 **classrooms**, or otherwise to cover the expenses for students forced to enroll in private educational institutions instead. Since then, only 237 classrooms have been added and the classroom shortage is now greater than it was in 2011. 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).
- According to Ir Amim, East Jerusalem currently **lacks 2,627 classrooms** ("Study: More east J'lem students opt for informal education over formal education frameworks", *Jerusalem Post*, 31 August 2016). While the municipality claimed there would be 112 **new classrooms** in East Jerusalem elementary schools and 68 new secondary school classrooms in the new school year, Ir Amim revealed that there are only 38 new classrooms, with another 44 under construction and some 400 in the



planning stages. (Hasson, Nir, "How Many New Schools Has Israel Built in East Jerusalem? Depends Who's Counting", *Haaretz*, 31 August 2016). Irrespective of the above numbers, the natural growth of the Palestinian population requires **70 new classrooms** every year (Ir Amim, *City Hall gets ever more creative in ignoring E. Jerusalem school shortage*, 2 Sept. 2016).

- There are **89,543 pupils** studying in East Jerusalem this year, comprising 36% of all Jerusalem's pupils. Some **22,000** children and teens are **not registered in any school**. Some are presumed to be studying outside Jerusalem, but no one knows where the rest is (Hasson, N., "How Many New Schools Has Israel Built in East Jerusalem? Depends Who's Counting", *Haaretz*, 31 August 2016). Of those enrolled, over **43,000 students**, who are entitled to free public education, are forced to pay for private tuition at non-public schools (Ir Amim, *City Hall gets ever more creative in ignoring E. Jerusalem school shortage*, 2 Sept. 2016).

Israeli Municipal Education (up to 12th Grade), 2014/15

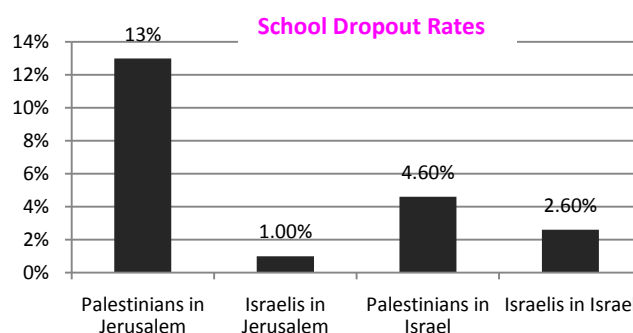
No. of Students at:	Hebrew Education		Arab Education	Total
	J'lem Education Authority (MANHI)	Ultra-Orth. Division	Jerusalem Education Authority (MANHI)	
Preschools	11,700	23,800	15,600	51,100
Primary Education	24,600	47,400	43,700	115,700
Post-Primary	24,600	22,000	24,400	71,000
Special education	1,400	2,500	1,200	5,100
Total	63,300	95,700	89,500¹	248,300
Total no. of classes	2,754	3,715	3,407	9,876
Students per class (average)	25	28	28	
Completed new class-rooms in 2010-14 (2014)	80 (15)	65 (32)	182 (66)	327 (113)
% of 12 th graders (2013/14)				
- taking high school exam	96	43	91 ²	
- passing high school exam	73	10	17 ²	

¹In addition, to another ~21,000 who attended private schools run by the Waqf, UNRWA and others as reported by MANHI. ²In addition to those who took the *tawjihi* exam.

Source: Jerusalem Institute for Israel Studies, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2016*, 2016.

- Discrimination is also evident from the fact that a Palestinian student in East Jerusalem receives less than half of the **budget allocated** to an Israeli student (N. Hasson, "Arab Students in Jerusalem Get Less Than Half the Funding of Jewish Counterparts," *Haaretz*, 23 August 2016).

- The **school dropout rate** amongst Palestinians from East Jerusalem is very high: an estimated **36%** fail to complete high school (*Falling between the Cracks: Student Dropout and the Shortage of Classrooms in East Jerusalem*, Ir Amim, Aug. 2015, p. 5, available at: <http://www.ir-amim.org.il/en/node/1410>). Some **13% of Palestinian students** in Jerusalem schools drop out of their classes **each year**, compared to only 1% of students in Israeli schools in West Jerusalem (and 6.4% in Arabs schools in Israel proper) (*Education in Jerusalem*, PASSIA Bulletin, Sept. 2016). The Jerusalem Municipality does little to deter this trend from growing, as 30% of East Jerusalem schools lack any dropout



Source: Municipal data, quoted in *Education in Jerusalem*, PASSIA Bulletin, Sept. 2016.

prevention program whatsoever and another 40% have only minimal services (*Annual Status Report: The Failing East Jerusalem Education System*, Ir Amim and ACRI, 2013, p. 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 37% of the population, Arab East Jerusalem receives only around 10% of the **municipal budget** (ACRI, *East Jerusalem 2015: Facts and Figures*, May 2015).
- Palestinians must pay the same **tax rates** as Israelis whose per capita income is approx. 8 times higher. Especially the **Arnona** property tax - the amount of which depends on the area, the state and construction quality of the building, and its size (not on income or economic activity) - is a huge burden for residents and businesses and has forced many Palestinian businesses to close.

Services and Infrastructure: East-West Discrepancies

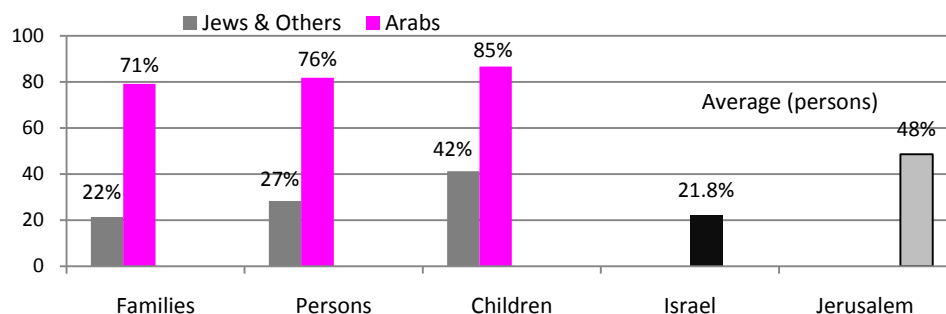
	West Jerusalem	East Jerusalem
Percentage of population	63%	37%
Percentage of municipal budget invested	~90%	~10%
Public Parks	1,000 (95.5%)	45 (4.5%)
Swimming Pools	34 (91%)	3 (9%)
Libraries	26 (92.3%)	2 (7.7%)
Sports Facilities	531 (93.8%)	33 (6.2%)
Number of residents per playgrounds	1,000	30,000
Welfare Offices	22	5 (2 planned)
Social Workers	300	88 (22%)
Social worker per no. of families	82	121
Post Offices	40	8 ¹
Infant healthcare stations (Israeli Health Ministry)	26 ²	7

¹ Only 7% of postal workers serve Palestinian neighborhoods. ² Of which 3 are designated also for Palestinians.

Sources: B'Tselem, *Neglect of Infrastructure and Services in Palestinian Neighborhoods*, 2011; ACRI, *East Jerusalem 2014*, May 2014; “Suit Claims City Has Not Provided Playgrounds in East Jerusalem,” *Haaretz*, 2 April 2015.

- 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, Physicians for Human Rights estimate that there are at least 10,000 Palestinian children in Jerusalem who have no health insurance (“Revocation of Social Rights and Health Insurance,” 1 Jan. 2012, http://www.btselem.org/Jerusalem/social_security).
- About 69% of the **workers** in construction and 55% of those in transportation, storage, and postal services in Jewish areas of Jerusalem are Palestinians. The same goes for 42% of workers in the management and support fields, 40% of the hospitality and dining industry, and 34% of commerce workers. However, in the “better” employment positions, their rates are low: only 10% of the financial services workers in the city’s west are Arab, as well as 13% in education and public administration, and 9% in the fields of communications, leisure, and entertainment (Shohat, Yehuda, “Undivided: Jerusalem by the numbers”, *YNET*, 8 June 2016).
- **Poverty rates** among Palestinians in Jerusalem are considerably higher than among the Jewish population as the following table illustrates:

Poverty Rates in Jerusalem



Source: Jerusalem Institute for Israel Studies, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem*, 2016.

- The labor **force participation rate** (those aged 15+) among Palestinian Jerusalemites is at 67% for **men** (Jews: 69%) and 14% for **women** (Jews: 58%) (ACRI, *East Jerusalem 2015: Facts & Figures*, May 2015).
- Due to the lack of housing permits, only **64%** of households are properly connected to the city's **water network** via the municipality's Gihon Corporation, while tens of thousands of residents in areas cut off from the city by the separation barrier (e.g., Ras Khamis, Ras Shehada, Dahiet As-Salam and Shu'fat camp) have an irregular **water supply** with 20 m³/per capita annually (only 55% of the minimum recommended by the WHO) (ACRI, *East Jerusalem 2015: Facts and Figures*, May 2015). Thousands of others (mainly in Kufr Aqab and Beit Hanina) receive no water from the WJM but from Al-Bireh, experiencing regular disruptions due to the overall water shortage in the PA.
- There is an estimated shortage of 20-30 km of **sewage pipes** (down from 70 km in 2009) (*Ibid.*).

Recommended Research Sources:

http://www.passia.org/index_jerusalem.htm (PASSIA) <http://www.acri.org.il/en/category/east-jerusalem>
<http://www.arj.org> (Applied Research Institute - Jerusalem) <http://www.ir-amim.org.il/en>
<http://www.t-j.org.il> (Terrestrial Jerusalem) <http://www.palestine-studies.org/jq>
<http://www.ipcc-jerusalem.org> <http://www.al-maqdese.org/EN>
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