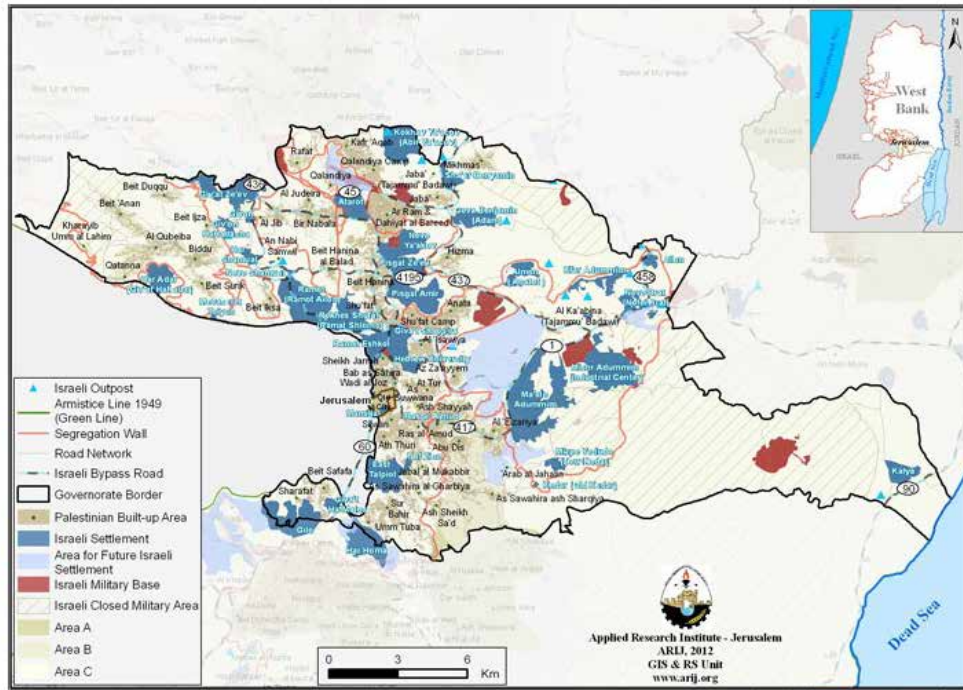


Locality Profiles and Needs Assessment for Jerusalem Governorate¹



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¹ From herein the use of the term 'Jerusalem Governorate' will discuss localities in both Eastern parts of the city, including a special focus on the Old City, as well as Jerusalem areas falling inside the West Bank demarcation. A fuller explanation of the localities chosen will be presented in the report's Methodology section (1.2)

Acknowledgments

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PART ONE
Introduction

Locality Profiles and Needs Assessment in the Jerusalem Governorate

This study is the result of a comprehensive analysis of Palestinian² localities within Jerusalem Governorate. It aims at depicting the overall living conditions in the regions chosen for study along with presenting plans to assist in developing the welfare and livelihoods of local Palestinian populations living there. This has been accomplished through the implementation of ‘The Village Profile and Needs Assessment in Jerusalem, Ramallah and Jericho/ Al Aghwar’ project, generously funded by the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID).

1.1. Project Description and Objectives:

The ‘Village Profile and Needs Assessment in Jerusalem, Ramallah and Jericho/ al Aghwar’ project was designed to **study, investigate, analyze and document** the socio-economic conditions in each of these locations. On the basis of this investigation, programs and activities necessary to mitigate the impact of the current conditions have been formulated and presented in a series of integrated reports. In undertaking such efforts, there has been a particular focus on collecting and analyzing data relating to the **environmental, agricultural and water** sectors in each Governorate, as these are the spheres deemed by the project’s research team to be most in need of profiling and responsive development plans. Each integrated report presents a summary of the status of each region’s³ selected localities, developed through data collection and analysis of various pre-selected variables and conditions relating to poverty and development. Examples of analysis conducted in each respective location includes measuring the impact of the Israeli occupation and settlement construction/expansion in Palestinian communities, the efficiency of local water services/management, the status of agricultural production/marketing, food security levels etc.

Each locality profile and Governorate report aims to investigate the basic living standards experienced by local communities in selected West Bank regions, along with the status of these communities in terms of available natural resources, agricultural production, and economic stability. Arab localities within Jerusalem Governorate (both J1 and J2) were selected as the targeted communities for research and reporting in this study.

Additionally, the project aims to contribute to the preparation of strategic developmental programs and activities to mitigate the impact of the current political, social, and economic instability faced by Palestinian populations, who exist in increasingly restrictive, impoverished, and challenging conditions. Such suffering is mostly caused or compounded by official Israeli policy and ingrained cultural and social discrimination.

1.2. Project Activities:

1.2.1. Data Collection:

Demographic profiling: a consideration of border demarcations

During the methodological design of the project, the selection of regions and localities from which data would be retrieved was an essential consideration. All localities included within the Jerusalem Governorate according to various set administrative boundaries were selected to be targeted for the study. Jerusalem proved to be a special case in terms of locality division, regional administration, and the availability of demographic data. There are four different historical administrative boundaries

² See Methodology (1.2)

³ Individual reports have been prepared for Jerusalem, Ramallah and Jericho/Al Aghwar.

for the Palestinian territory:

- The borders drawn by the British Government in 1922 during the ‘Mandate Period.’
- The division of Palestinian lands by Israeli authorities during May 2010, as set out in the ‘Jerusalem Master Plan⁴’
- The physical classifications adopted by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) in 1994.
- The ‘Integrated Physical Classification System’ developed by the Palestinian Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Local Government, the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), and the Central Election Commission (CEC).

In all profiled localities the ‘Integrated Physical Classification System’ (IPCS) was chosen for boundary demarcation and subsequent data collection. This was done so on the grounds that these delineations are comparatively recent and are used in national data collection projects by bodies such as the PCBS, and are deemed the most suitable for a surveying project reflective of the current Palestinian context.

Given the use of the IPCS boundaries for locality definition, it is important not to fall into the trap of conflating Jerusalem Governorate with Jerusalem Municipality. The Governorate localities covered are those classified by the IPCS and demographically refer to Palestinian regions, focusing on Palestinian communities within both East Jerusalem (including the Old City) and the West Bank. Data collection will therefore reflect the socio-economic situation predominantly⁵ faced by Arab populations⁶. Jerusalem Municipality, as geographically and administratively demarcated by Israeli authorities, covers a wider area than Jerusalem Governorate and divides the localities in a manner different from the IPCS in order to better support Israeli communities.

The J1/J2 Classification

The IPCS boundaries are used by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) for the purposes of classifying Palestinian localities within Jerusalem Governorate and collecting/analyzing data from these areas. Accordingly, the localities within Jerusalem Governorate boundaries are divided into two subsets: J1 and J2. The following is an extract from 6 PCBS methodological explanation of data collection for their 2007 housing, population, and demographic census. This has been noted as much of the data used in this profiling has been taken from PCBS sources.

Definitions of Jerusalem J1 & J2

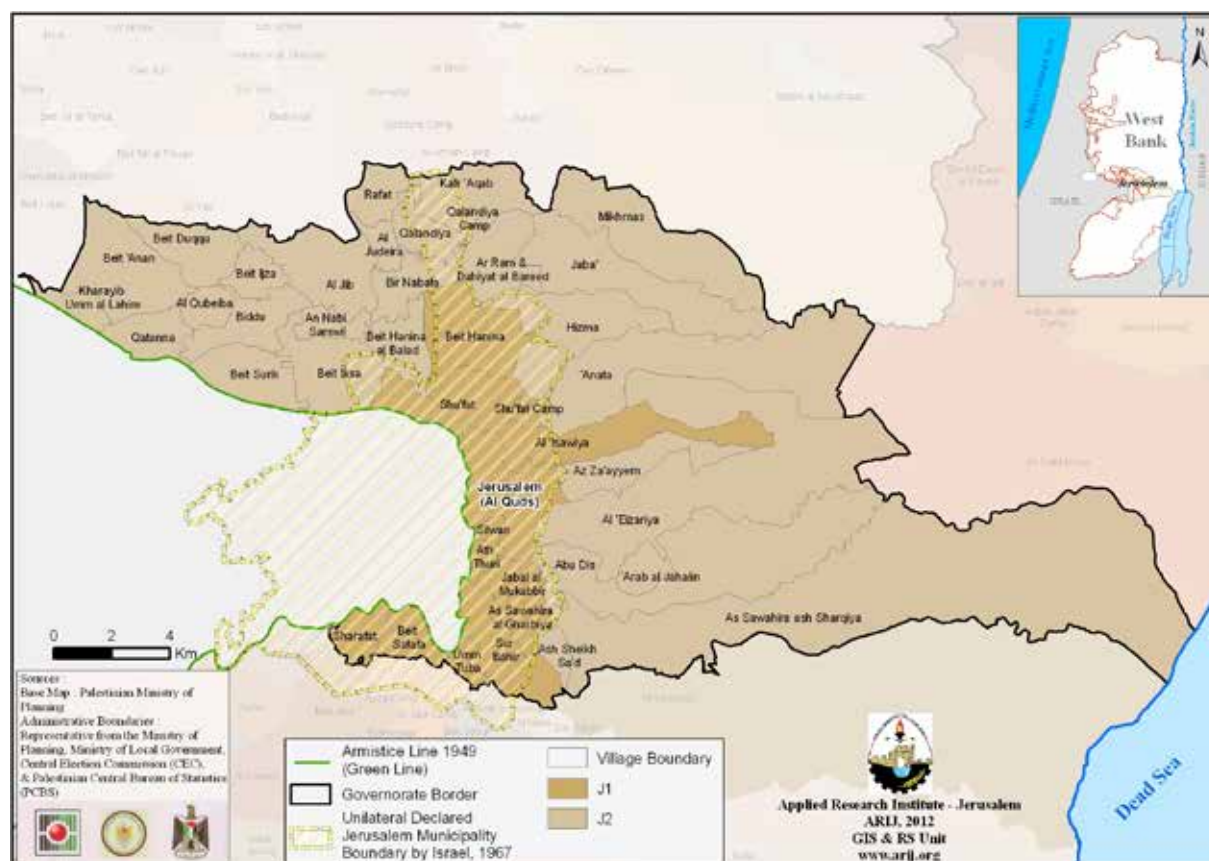
Given the geographical and political situation in the Jerusalem Governorate, data has been divided into two parts (J1 and J2) (see Map 1).

4 A strategic planning document created without consultation from Palestinian communities with its contents clearly serving the strategies of the occupying Israeli authority and its plans.

5 In Jerusalem’s case, there may be some Jewish Israeli settlers living within these designated ‘Arab localities’ for which the data cannot always be separated. Therefore, some Jewish Israeli settlers’ populations will be covered by the data collection and analysis. However all PRA workshops undertaken by ARIJ were conducted with Palestinian communities and reflect only their developmental needs- not those of Jewish Israeli settlers or other communities.

6 In addition, special focus will be given to the Old City localities because of the unique problems faced by Arab persons and communities living there.

Map 1: Jerusalem Localities by Type (J1, J2)



Source: ARIJ, GIS Unit, 2012a

J1: Includes that part of Jerusalem which was annexed forcefully by Israel following its occupation of the West Bank in 1967. This part includes the following localities: Beit Hanina, Shu'fat Refugee Camp, Shu'fat, El 'Isawiya, Jerusalem "Al Quds" (Sheikh Jarrah, Wadi al Joz, Bab as Sahira, As Suwwana, At Tur, Ash Shayyah, Ras al 'Amud), Silwan, Ath Thuri, Jabal al Mukabbir, As Sawahira al Gharbiya, Beit Safafa, Sharafat, Sur Bahir, Umm Tuba and Kufr 'Aqab.

J2: Includes Jerusalem Governorate except that part of Jerusalem which was forcefully annexed by Israel following its occupation of the West Bank in 1967. This part includes the following localities: Rafat, Mikhmas, Qalandiya Refugee Camp, the Bedouin Community - Jaba', Qalandiya, Beit Duqqu, Jaba', Al Judeira, Beit 'Anan, Ar Ram, Dahiyat al Bareed, Al Jib, Bir Nabala, Beit Ijza, Al Qubeiba, Khirbet Umm al Lahem, Biddu, An Nabi Samwil, Hizma, Beit Hanina al Balad, Qatanna, Beit Surik, Beit Iksha, 'Anata, Al Ka'abina (the Bedouin Community – Al Khan al Ahmar), Arab al Jahalin (the Bedouin Communities, El 'Eizariya and Abu Dis), Az Za'ayyem, Al Sawahira ash Sharqiya and Ash Sheikh Sa'd.

1.2.2. Limitations:

Data collection: combining Israeli and Palestinian sources

Given the complexity of Jerusalem Governorate resulting from the administrative and geographical divisions between East Jerusalem and West Bank regions, data relevant for the purposes of this study is held by different sources depending upon the jurisdiction under which localities fall. Therefore, it was not possible to use the same data sources for all profiled Jerusalem Governorate localities. This

has caused some difficulties in the consistency and methodological ‘sameness’⁷ of data gathered.

Data for the localities falling within the West Bank (J2) was collected from the PCBS, from other Palestinian Ministerial and official national sources, and from field surveys of selected localities. However, Israeli municipal and national sources hold the data for East Jerusalem localities which fall outside of the Palestinian national jurisdiction (J1). Some of this is declassified and readily available for public viewing, and where this was the case, data was taken from these sources. However, the official Israeli demarcations of Jerusalem locality boundaries (i.e. in the National Census) are in contradiction to the IPCS divisions. It has therefore proven difficult to find data for the IPCS delineations using Israeli sources. Additionally, given the sensitive aims of the projects (profiling and creating developmental programs for Palestinian communities), there has been political resistance on the part of Israel in providing the necessary data for analysis. The village profile team attempted to contact Officials working in the Jerusalem Municipality for accessing data, mainly relating to demography, education, health, infrastructure, water and sanitation. However, data was not provided, usually because of un-clarified ‘security reasons’. Hence, data from East Jerusalem localities was partially gathered from surveying conducted by the ARIJ field team. It is worth noting that ARIJ team found difficulties reaching localities in J1 since Israeli permits are required which are both difficult and time-consuming to obtain and most importantly are rejected from a Palestinian national context, where Palestinian people reject the idea of needing permission to visit Jerusalem.

In response to the multiple challenges encountered whilst gathering information relating to J1 localities, the team contacted and met (at ARIJ premises) the localities’ stakeholders including heads of localities, representative locality committees, and/or representative institutes, where the project questionnaire was discussed and maps filled out. Coordination with Palestinian locality stakeholders was difficult and data gathering was also challenging, since in most cases data is not available, particularly when gathering information about infrastructure, water, waste water, and the environment.

Obstacles faced by ARIJ in accessing information on East Jerusalem (J1):

1. The absence of official local bodies in the Palestinian communities in East Jerusalem. The Israeli Jerusalem municipality is responsible for these communities.
2. The Israeli Government’s control over the communities of East Jerusalem, given the Jerusalem Municipality’s controls\ over all services and infrastructure (education, health, water, waste, and sewage) in East Jerusalem.
3. Difficulties in physical access of Palestinians to East Jerusalem, which is controlled by Israeli occupation forces and considered part of the Israeli state.
4. Unwillingness to fill out the survey questionnaire on the part of Palestinians in East Jerusalem, mainly due to a pervasive fear of the Israeli security forces.
5. Some Palestinian residents of East Jerusalem lacked knowledge on the community and region, or were too busy to fill out the questionnaire.
6. Lack of information and statistics at the community level in East Jerusalem area. Since 1967 it has been considered an occupied territory subject to Israeli control and the Palestinian Authority is therefore unable to compile information on the area.

The importance of accurate profiling for Jerusalem Governorate

ARIJ was partly motivated to pursue profiling of Jerusalem (despite the presented difficulties in data collection) by Israel’s systematic efforts to erase Arab identity from the capital city: ‘over the last

⁷ That is using data sources bases upon the same methodology.

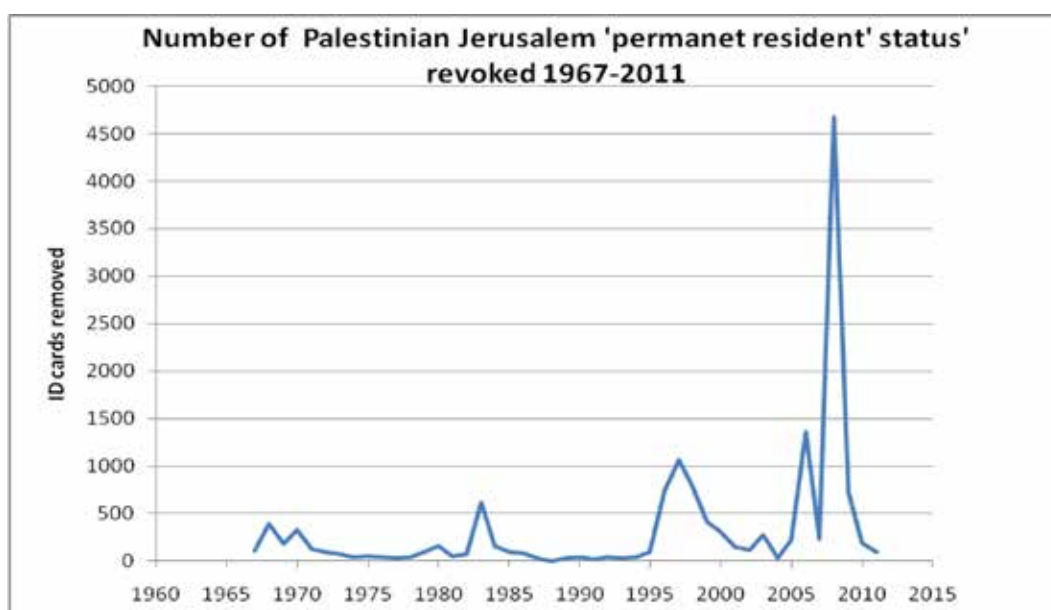
50 years Israel has made continuous attempts to rewrite the cultural history of the Middle East⁸ (Al Ahram, 2004). For this reason, ARIJ has committed to reporting the damage Israeli policy and action has inflicted upon Arab populations within Jerusalem’s boundaries. For many years, Israeli national bodies and statistical research projects have failed to adequately demark Palestinian territories or to recognize the deliberate segregation and ghettoization of Arab communities within Jerusalem⁹. This has been accompanied by Israel’s failure to acknowledge or accept responsibility for the statistical and actual disparity in quality of life between Israeli settlers and Arab populations. The Village Profiling team at ARIJ, with these problems in mind, designed the methodology of this project to assist with accurate data collection and analysis reflecting the reality of Arab living conditions within Jerusalem.

The second important issue to address is the ethnic displacement of Jerusalem currently being carried out by Israel against Arab individuals and communities. The historical ethnic cleansing of Arab persons in addition to their current expulsion, along with the erosion of their cultural heritage from Jerusalem city, has further motivated ARIJ’s efforts to document the shifting demographic trends in Jerusalem Arab communities and changes in the availability and utilization of natural resources, economic status, and living standards for Arab communities.

Although ‘ethnic cleansing’ is a sensitive term imbued with strong historical, psychological, and political connotations, there is evidence that Jerusalem Arab communities have been the victims of ethnic cleansing and remain under constant threat of expulsion from their capital: “Israel’s main motivation is almost certainly demographic — to reduce the Palestinian population of Jerusalem, while exerting efforts to boost the number of Jewish Israelis living in the city — East and West” (EU Missions Report, 2005).

Such efforts of the Israeli state to remove Palestinian populations from Jerusalem can be seen through the increased revoking of residency rights (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Number of Palestinian Jerusalem ‘permanent resident’ statuses revoked 1967-2011



Source: Jerusalem Center for Social & Economic Rights, 2012

8 An example of this can be seen when Israel, in 2001, two years after enrolling as a member of the World Heritage Committee, submitted an official request to place 28 Palestinian sites on its World Heritage list as belonging to Israel, among them the historic Arab city of Jerusalem.

9 And in fact across Israel, however, this is outside of the scope of this project and should be the subject of further reporting.

1.2.3. Data Analysis:

The Project was designed to collect information at locality level covering the three targeted governorates through conducting desk studies, field surveys and workshops with targeted locality's stakeholders, using a participatory approach. The methodological approach of the Village Profiling project centers upon community participation, focusing on the inclusion of marginalized persons and groups in data analysis. Therefore, data collection involved a community questionnaire developed by Village Profiling staff which was subsequently filled out by locality officials on behalf of numerous different groups (women, youth, agricultural workers, the unemployed etc.) in the Governorate localities, under the supervision of the project specialists.

The data provided in the questionnaire profiled the needs of the different localities by asking questions exploring economic, cultural, social, and healthcare issues. Additionally, data from the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), the Ministry of Health (MOH), the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MOHE), Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) and other related organizations has been analyzed and collated. Information from these sources includes data concerning demography, history, education, health, economy, natural resources, agriculture, geopolitical conditions, infrastructure, local institutions, and services.

The analysis was done through the processing of three data types:

- i. The analysis of collected secondary data from various sources, gathering data where possible from updated Palestinian national sources.
- ii. The analysis of first-hand data collected through surveys conducted by the Village Profile Field Team, documenting the perspectives and feedback of Palestinian citizens and leaders of the targeted localities.
- iii. The analysis of first-hand data collected through the conduction of Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs) in the selected localities at Governorate level.

ARIJ's GIS (Geographic Information System) and Remote Sensing Unit developed explanatory maps for each locality in the Governorate. Each profile contains 3 maps: location, information, and land use/land cover maps.

38 locality profiles were developed, which include all localities in the Jerusalem Governorate (J1 and J2). Each profile contains a list of each locality's developmental needs and priorities. Additionally, ARIJ will produce a final project presentation summarizing and presenting the findings of all village profiling efforts in Jerusalem Governorate.

This report contains integrated information about Jerusalem Governorate and needs for developmental project proposals (formulated in response to the collected first hand data) at Governorate level. The completed profiles of all communities with their fact sheets and their needs for development matrixes are available online at (<http://proxy.arij.org/vprofile/Jerusalem>).

Methodological notes:

- In some tables/data analysis figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.
- All data collected from the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) is reflective of their methodology, an explanation of which can be found at the beginning of each of their respective reports used in this project.
- All first-hand data collection was undertaken using rigorous ethical research standards as adopted and practiced by ARIJ in all research design and implementation (ARIJ practices and guidelines manual).

Jerusalem Governorate: An overview

In terms of land coverage, Jerusalem Governorate covers 344,452 dunums of land; 34,257 of these are Palestinian built-up areas, 40,288 dunums are classified as Israeli settlements, and the rest hold various different land classifications (ARIJ, GIS, 2011a). According to the Palestinian IPCS, Jerusalem is divided into 38 localities identified under 44 main administrative boundaries (see Map 1). In J2, these boundaries are further classified into three main administrative regions: those run by village councils, local councils, and refugee camps/project committees. See Table 1 for a presentation of the different administrative boundaries by location and council.

There are 38 localities in Jerusalem Governorate: 10 of which are located within Israeli geographic boundaries (J1), with the remaining 28 falling into West Bank regions (J2). In J2, 16 localities are run by Village Councils, 10 by Local Councils, one by a Project Committee and one by a Camp Committee.

Table 1 (below) provides the names of each locality, in addition to their population, type and administrative status:

Table 1: Name of surveyed localities by type, administration and population number

Administration	Type	Population	LUG – J2
Village Council	Rural	2,374	Rafat
Camp Committee	Camp	8,831	Qalandiya Camp
Village Council	Rural	1,447	Mikhmas
Village Council	Rural	1,179	Qalandiya
Village Council	Rural	1,621	Beit Duqqu
Village Council	Rural	3,255	Jaba' & Jaba' (Tajammu' Badawi)
Village Council	Rural	2,276	Al Judeira
Local Council	Urban	20,359	Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed
Local Council	Rural	3,980	Beit 'Anan
Village Council	Urban	4,220	Al Jib
Local Council	Urban	4,817	Bir Nabala
Village Council	Rural	698	Beit Ljza
Village Council	Rural	3,172	Al Qubeiba
Village council	Rural	363	Kharayib Umm al Lahim
Local Council	Urban	6,798	Biddu
Village Council	Rural	258	An Nabi Samwil
Village Council	Urban	6,271	Hizma
Village Council	Rural	1,071	Beit Hanina al Balad
Local Council	Rural	6,458	Qatanna
Village Council	Rural	1,895	Beit Iksa
Local Council	Rural	3,887	Beit Surik
Local Council	Urban	12,049	'Anata
Village Council	Rural	3,402	Az Za'ayyen
Local Council	Urban	18,300	El 'Eizariya & Al Ka'abina (Tajammu' Badawi)
Local Council	Urban	10,782	Abu Dis

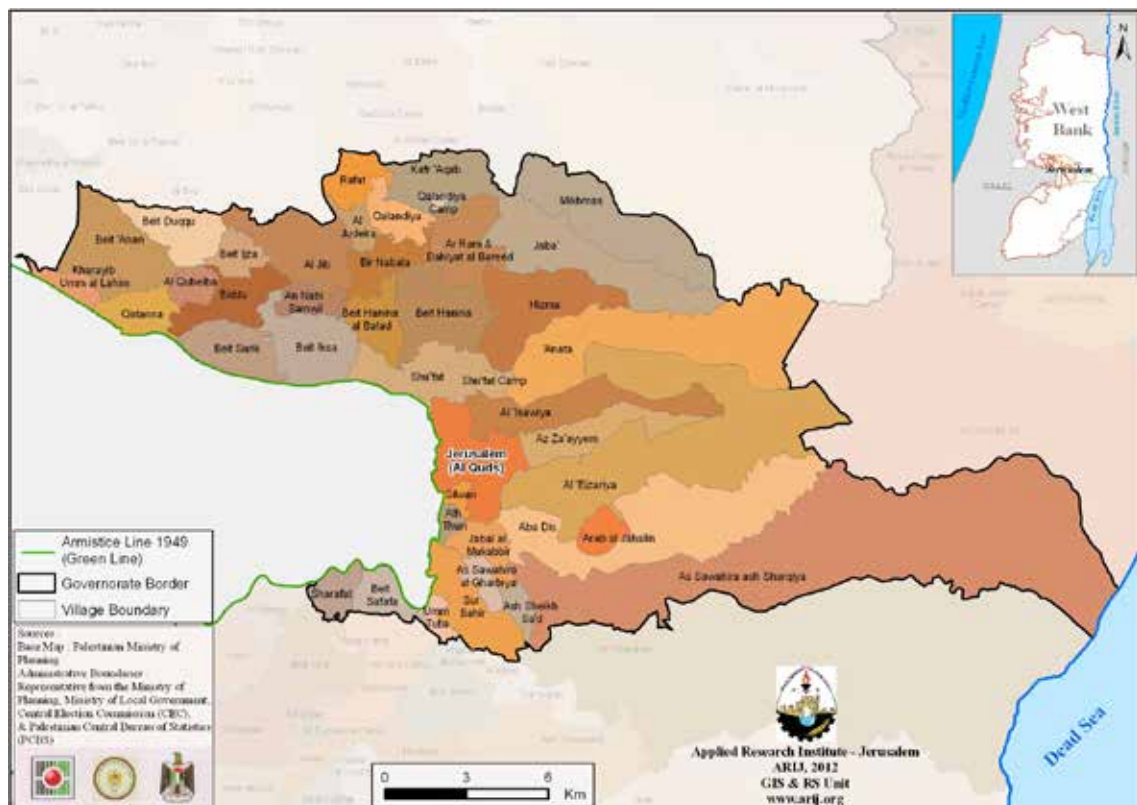
Administration	Type	Population	LUG – J2
Projects Committee	Rural	721	‘Arab al Jahalin
Local Council	Urban	5,800	As Sawahira ash Sharqiya
Village Council	Rural	1,949	Ash Sheikh Sa’d
Total		138,233	----

Source: PCBS, 2009a

LUG – J1	Administration	Population
Kafr ‘Aqab	Village Council	14,315
Beit Hanina	Israeli occupation authorities	43,963
Shu'fat	Israeli occupation authorities	22,759
Shu'fat Camp	Camp Committee	23,000
El ‘Isawiya	Israeli occupation authorities	13,279
(Beit al Maqdis) Jerusalem old city	Israeli occupation authorities	32,834
Silwan & Ath Thuri	Israeli occupation authorities	36,576
Jabal al Mukabbir & As Sawahira al Gharbiya	Israeli occupation authorities	18,296
Beit Safafa & Sharafat	Israeli occupation authorities	9,015
Sur Baher & Umm Tuba	Israeli occupation authorities	15,325
Total		229,362

Sources: Israeli Ministry of Local Government, 2011 & Survey done by project team with head of targeted localities

Map 2: Localities' administrative boundaries



Source: ARIJ, GIS Unit, 2012a.

1.2.4. Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) Workshops:

Numerous meetings, interviews, and focus groups were conducted with farmers, local authorities, and active institutions to conduct a collective analysis, upon which all resultant development plans have been based.

The Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) approach aimed to learn from the communities and the key persons/institutions working within them regarding their knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAPs) concerning agriculture and the management of available natural resources. This was undertaken with the focus of enabling local people to assess these issues, and allow them to develop their own plans to address them.

38 PRAs took place, one in each of the targeted localities (see Table 1) along with a Governorate level meeting to gain feedback from an Authority perspective. One further workshop was conducted to prepare a needs assessment and a development planning proposal in response to information gathered from previous workshops and meetings.

Throughout the conduction of the PRAs, ARIJ faced a number of logistical complications due to the fact that 11 PRA workshops related to information gathered from localities within Israeli territories (J1). As few ARIJ staff have permission to conduct project work within Israeli borders, there was a lack of manpower to plan and hold such workshops inside 'Israel. 'Therefore, at extra time, effort, and cost, it was arranged that representatives from the Israeli-situated localities would come to ARIJ's Bethlehem offices so that surveys could be collected, filled out and feedback gained on the project work conducted in the respective locations. It is further noted that even if there had been sufficient manpower to conduct workshops in Israeli territory, few of the Arab localities based there have sufficient municipal/village/camp level facilities to host such research (i.e. many regions lack an official locality headquarters). However, the PRAs in the remaining 28 localities, located within Palestinian territory (J2), despite some problems in participation (an issue prevalent in many community participation projects) and limitations in facilities, were carried out without major hindrance and achieved their aim of gaining first-hand citizen data.

The collected data was documented and analyzed, and several developmental plans and projects were formulated. As a result 39 village profiles were developed and subsequently translated into both *Arabic* and *English*.

1.2.5. Internet Database:

ARIJ's Computer and Information Technology (IT) unit developed an online resource for Jerusalem Governorate locality profiles in both Arabic and English. All data has been posted on the internet in an excellently organized and comprehensive database; which is both easy to navigate and accessible to all. The profiles, maps, and fact sheets, needs for development for every locality as well as the integrated project profiles for every locality can be found at the following website:

<http://proxy.arij.org/vprofile/Jerusalem/>

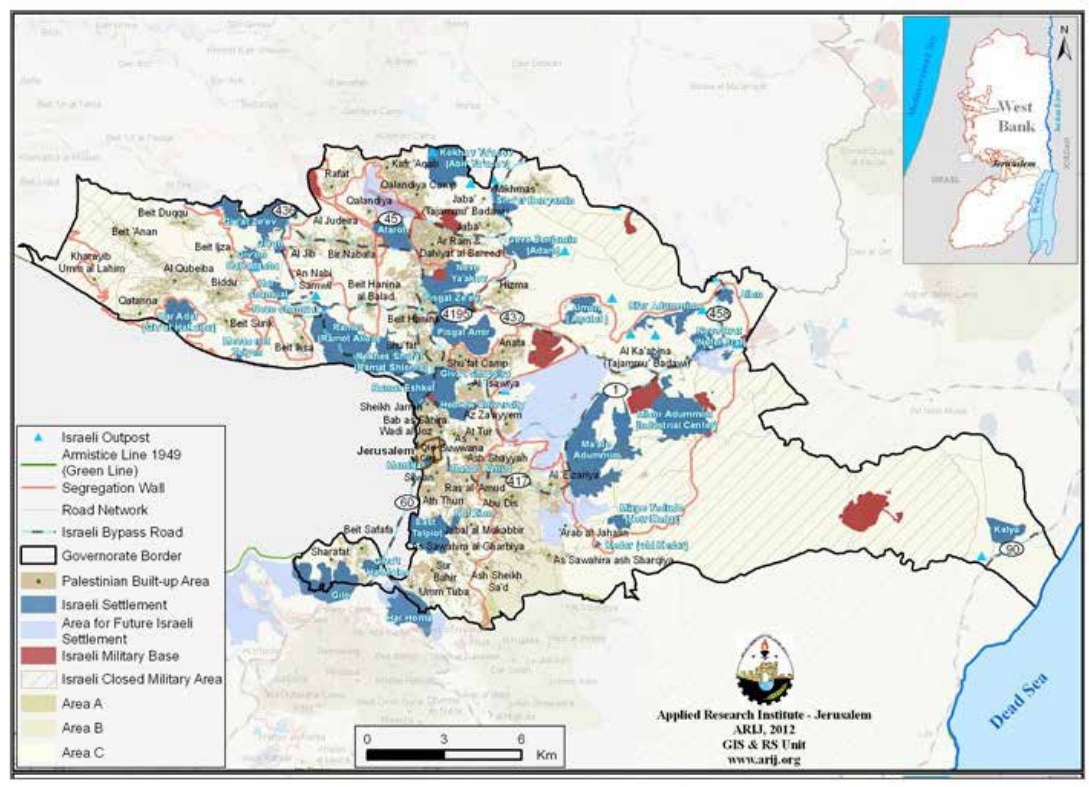


HOME PROJECT DESCRIPTION COMMUNITY DATA NEEDS FOR DEVELOPMENT

عربي | EN

The Palestinian Community Profiles and Needs Assessment

Bethlehem Hebron Tubas Jericho **Jerusalem**



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PART TWO:
***Location, Physical Characteristics &
Socio-Economic Conditions in Jerusalem
Governorate***

2.1. Location and Physical Characteristics

Jerusalem Governorate (Arabic- ‘Al Quds’) is located in the central highlands region between the Mediterranean Sea and the northern edge of the Dead Sea. Land cover a total land area of 344,452 dunums (344.45km²) and are divided into eighteen major land use classes. These include Palestinian built-up areas, Israeli settlements, nature reserves, forests and construction sites (see Map 2) (ARIJ GIS, 2011a).

In terms of topography, the elevation of Jerusalem Governorate varies from 209m above sea level in the southeast, to 859m above sea level in the west. The lowest elevation is at Al Ka’abina (Tajammu’ Bawadi) (see Map 3) (ARIJ GIS, 2012b).

Map (3): Location and Borders of Jerusalem Governorate



Source: ARIJ, GIS Unit, 2012a.

Map (4): Topography of Jerusalem Governorate



Source: ARIJ, GIS Unit, 2012a.

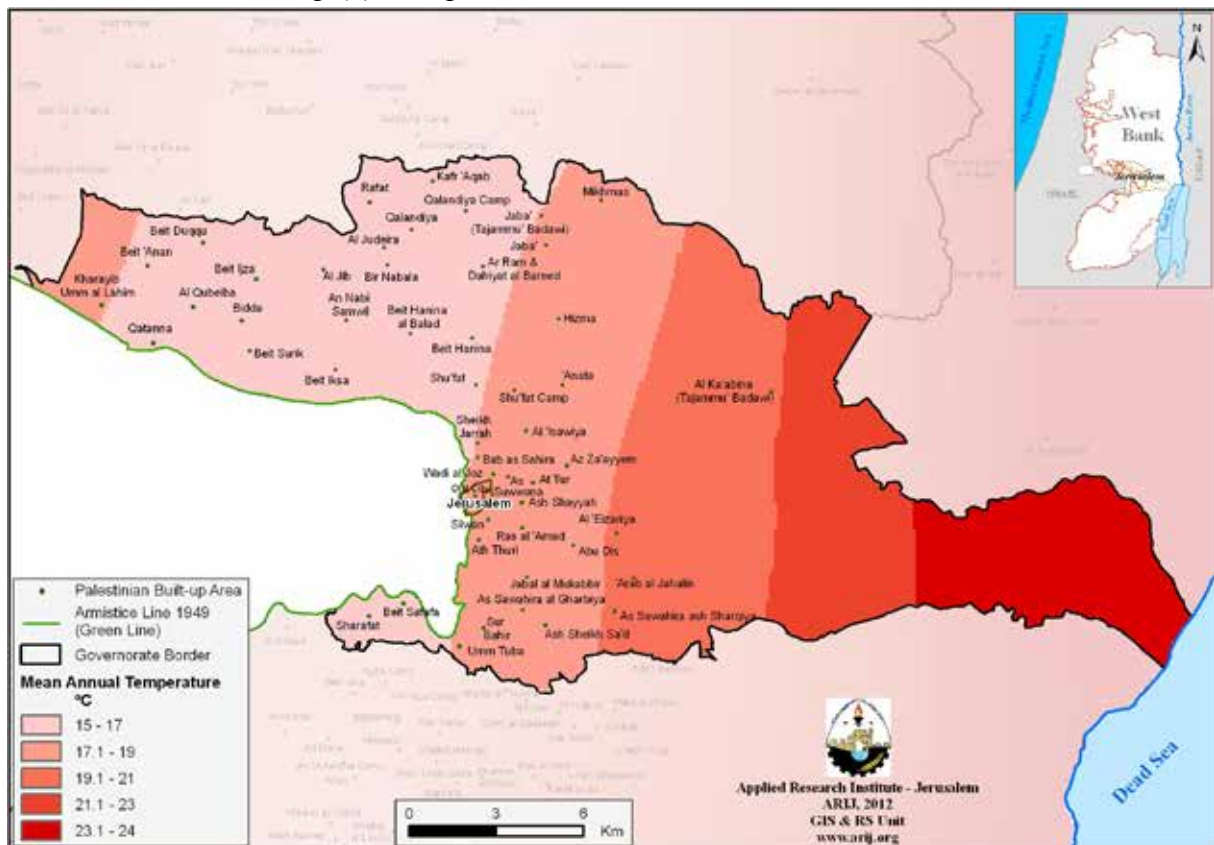
Jerusalem Governorate has a mixed subtropical, semiarid climate with warm, dry summers and cool, rainy winters (Britannia, 2011). The hot, dry desert wind named ‘khamsin’ from the Arabic word for ‘fifty¹⁰’, is fairly common in both autumn and spring.

The mean average temperature across the region is 16.71 degrees centigrade (62.08 degrees Fahrenheit), with average temperatures yearly temperatures ranging from 15.85 degrees centigrade to 17.23 degrees centigrade (ARIJ, GIS Unit, 2012a) (see Map 4). Jerusalem is known to have both Mediterranean and Irano-Turanian vegetation.

Summers in Jerusalem are hot and dry, and the mean quantity of rainfall varies from year to year. The mean annual rainfall is 159.4mm, with an average regional humidity of 60.32% (ARIJ, GIS Unit, 2012a) (see Map 5). In 2011, the average yearly rainfall was estimated at 409.47mm, with some substantial differences in the yearly rainfall averages across localities. The highest registered rainfall (2011) was 607.77mm in Beit Surik, whilst the lowest was 211.17 mm.

10 Legend states that it blows for 50 days per year

Map (5): Temperature in the Jerusalem Governorate



Source: ARIJ, GIS Unit, 2012a.

Map (6): Rainfall in the Jerusalem Governorate



Source: ARIJ, GIS Unit, 2012a.

2.2. Population

The total population of Jerusalem Governorate as of 2007 was 363,649 persons, representing approximately 15.47% of the total West Bank population (PCBS, 2009a).

Table 2 (below) shows the distribution of the population by sex and type of region (urban, rural or camp).

Table 2: Population in Jerusalem Governorate by area, type, and gender disaggregation (2007)

Location	Female	Male	Total
Rural Area	20,184	20,516	40,700
Urban Area	154,238	159,880	314,118
Camp Area	4,257	4,574	8,831
Total Area (J1)	110,673	114,743	225,416*
Total Area (J2)	68,006	70,227	138,233
Total (Jerusalem Governorate)	178,679	184,970	363,649

**PCBS calculated this number basically as projection for the year 2007. However according to Israeli references this number is only 176,271 for the year 2011 as detailed in table. The reason behind offering data from Israeli reference is that PCBS did not provide population data by locality.*

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), 2009a.

According to the PCBS's classifications¹¹ (PCBS, 2009a) of the types of Palestinian localities, 86.38% of Jerusalem Governorate's population lives in urban areas, 11.19% in rural areas, and 2.43% in refugee camps. Jerusalem Governorate consists of 44 administrative districts with one municipality: Jerusalem City. The major districts in terms of population size are Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed (20,000 persons), El 'Eizariya (17,000) and 'Anata (12,000) in J2 area, all of which are classified as 'Urban Areas'. In J1, the major districts are the Old City of Jerusalem (32,000), Beit Hanina & Shu'fat (27,000) and Silwan & Ath Thuri (36,000).

However, in conducting the 2007 census from which the above data is taken, obstacles imposed by the Israeli authorities meant that the 'PCBS has never been able to fully enumerate or survey the population of East Jerusalem' (UNRWA, 2007). Therefore, estimating the population of the Jerusalem governorate as a whole is difficult. Data pertaining to J1 (inside the checkpoints) is based mainly on estimates while data for J2 (outside the checkpoints) is based mainly on enumeration activity.

Table 3 compares the population of the Jerusalem Governorate between 1997 and 2007.

¹¹ *An urban area is any locality whose population amounts to 10,000 persons or more. This applies to the entire Governorates' center regardless of their size. Additionally, it refers to all localities whose population varies from 4,000 to 9,999 persons- provided they have at least four of the following elements: a public electricity network, a public water network, a post office, a health center with a full-time physician and a school offering a general secondary education certificate.

*A rural area is any locality whose population is less than 4,000 persons or whose population varies from 4,000 to 9,999 persons lacks four of the aforementioned elements.

*A refugee camp is any locality referred to as a refugee camp and administrated by the United Nations Relief and Work Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).

Table 3: Total Population of the Jerusalem Governorate in 1997 and 2007

Years	1997*				2007			
Indicators	Male	Female	Households	Housing Units	Male	Female	Households	Housing Units
J2	58,328	55,568	19,013	25,979	70,227	68,006	25,731	35,593
J1	-	-	-	-	114,743	110,673	44,703	-
Total Jerusalem Governorate	328,601		-	-	363,649		70,434	-

*Note: The 2007 census indicators include the J1 area of Jerusalem Governorate, while the 1997 census indicators do not include J1. However, the estimated population for those parts of Jerusalem annexed by Israel in 1967 amounts to 210,209 persons.

Source: PCBS, 1999, PCBS, 2009a, and PCBS, 2011.

The total population of Jerusalem Governorate is estimated to have grown to 363,649 in 2007, an increase of approximately 10.6% from the 1997 census. This represents an average annual growth rate of approximately 1%. The J1 area population is estimated to have grown to approximately 225,416 persons, representing a 4.9% increase in people relative to 1997 and displaying a 0.5% annual average growth rate. The J2 area population is estimated to have grown to about 138,233, about 21% more people relative to 1997, a 2.1% annual average growth rate (PCBS, 1999 and PCBS, 2009a).

In 1997, refugees formed an estimated 39.6% of the Jerusalem Governorate's population (39.1% of the J1 population; 40.6% of the J2 population). By 2007, refugee density in the governorate is estimated to have declined to 31.55% (29.9% of the J1 population; 34.2% of the J2 population) (PCBS, 2011).

The average household size across the Governorate was recorded at 5.2 members, in comparison with 5.8 in the Palestinian territory as a whole. Table 4 below provides some updated data regarding housing conditions in Jerusalem Governorate.

Table 4: Selected Indicators for Housing conditions in Jerusalem Governorate (2011)

Housing Indicators	
Average Household Size	5.2
Average of Rooms in Housing Units	3.3
Average of Housing Density	1.4

Source: PCBS, 2011

The 2007 PCBS census further shows that 37.87% of the population in the J1 division of the Governorate were less than 15 years of age, 54.13% were in the age group 15-64, 3% were 65 years of age and older, whilst 4.99% were unaccounted for ('not stated').

Table 5 presents the population in the Governorate by age and by area.

Jewish/Arab Fertility

The data indicates that the fertility rate of Arab women in Jerusalem is lower than the fertility rate of their Jewish counterparts. For 2009, the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics recorded the fertility rate of Jewish Israeli women within Jerusalem Municipality to be 4.19; 1.3 points higher than the rate for Jewish women across Israel (2.9) and 0.3 points higher than Arab women in this study's selected localities (3.88) (ICBS, 2011). The Jerusalem Institute for Israeli Studies states that this is a result of the 'higher proportion of haredi and religious women in Jerusalem compared to [the rest of Israel]' who are characterized by higher fertility rates in general (7.7 for haredi women)* (Jerusalem Institute for Israeli Studies, 2011).

**Most of the haredi women accounted in the Jerusalem Governorate live in J1, particularly in the Old City of Jerusalem. This is another indicator supporting the ethnic cleansing plan practiced by Israeli occupation in Jerusalem.*

Table 5: Age Statistics for Jerusalem Governorate

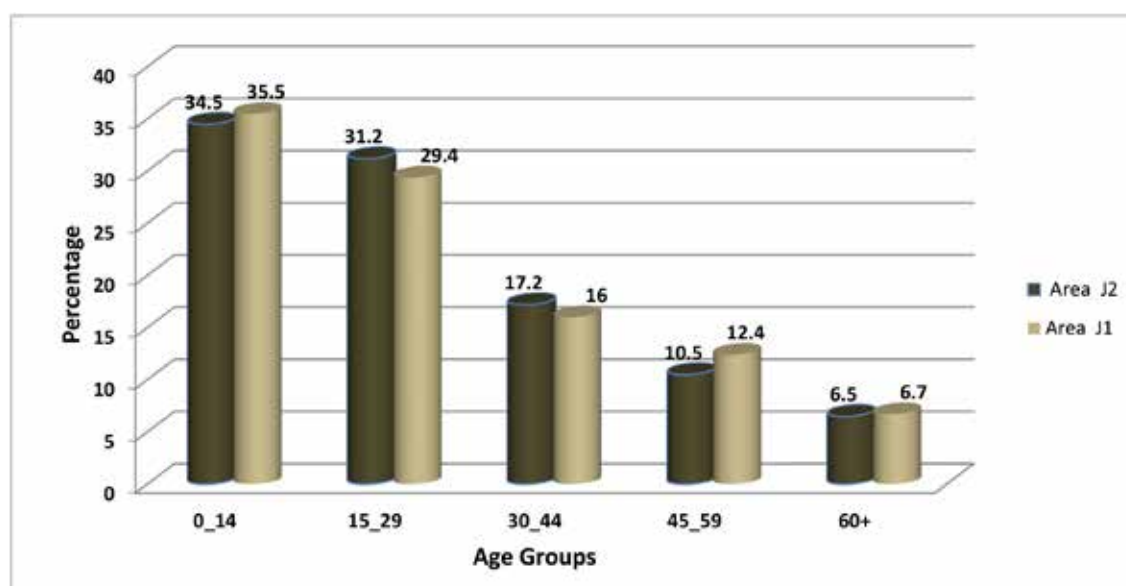
	Age Group, 2007				
	Sex	0 - 14	15 - 64	+ 65	Not Stated
Jerusalem (J1)	M	43,621	61,912	3,349	5,861
	F	41,739	60,110	3,421	5,403
	T	85,360	122,022	6,770	11,264
Jerusalem (J2)	M	22,255	30,253	1,450	9,361
	F	21,303	29,391	1,853	8,769
	T	43,558	59,644	3,303	18,130
Jerusalem Governorate	M	65,876	92,165	4,799	15,222
	F	63,042	89,501	5,274	14,172
	T	128,918	181,666	10,073	29,394

Source: PCBS, 2009b.

The number of the estimated population in the province of Jerusalem in the middle of the year 2013 about 404,165 people, distributed as 251,043 people in the J1 and 153,122 individuals in the area of J2. (PCBS, 2013).

Characterized by the Palestinian community in the province of Jerusalem as a young community, the percentage of individuals who are under the age of 15 years in the Jerusalem governorate 35.2%, while the percentage of individuals aged 60 years and over 6.7%. (PCBS,2013).

Figure 2: Percentage distribution of the Palestinian population by region and age groups.2013



Source: PCBS, 2013

2.3. Labor Force

As of the year 2013, unemployment rates in Jerusalem Governorate were recorded at 17.6% in comparison with an average of 18.6% across the West Bank. Furthermore, the labor force forms approximately 30.5% of the population. The average daily wage in 2013 was 105.7 NIS (USD\$30.5 at the time of publication). This is higher than the average daily wage across the West Bank, which is 88.9 NIS (PCBS, 2014a) (see Table 6).

Table 6: Labor Force Participation Rate, Unemployment Rate and Average Daily Wage in NIS for Wage Employees in the Jerusalem Governorate, 2013

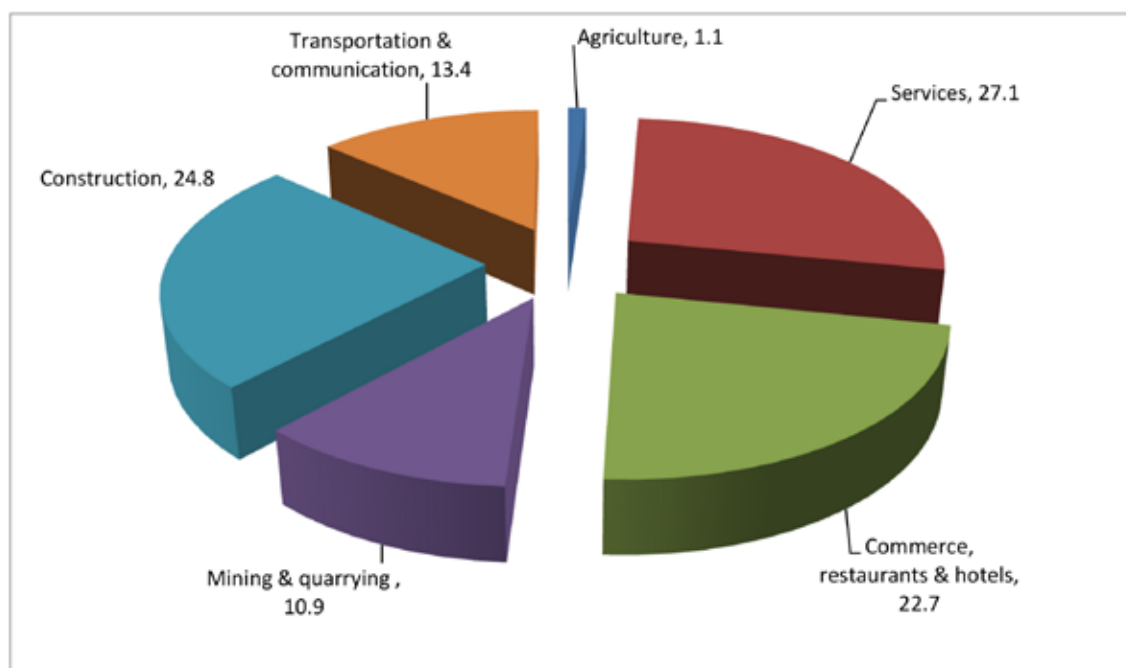
Governorate	Average Daily Wage in NIS for Wage Employees	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force Participation Rate
Jerusalem	105.7*	17.6	30.5

*Workers in Israel and Israeli Settlements are not included.

Source: PCBS, 2014a

The PCBS's annual report of their labor force survey for 2013 showed that the service sector employed the highest number of working persons in Jerusalem (27.1%) followed by the construction sector with 24.8%, then the commercial sector (commerce, hotels, restaurants) with 22.7%. The 'transportation, storage and communication' ranked fourth at 13.4%, and 'mining, quarrying and manufacturing' sector ranked fifth at 10.9%. Finally, the agriculture sector came sixth; employing 1.1% of the work force, as listed below in Table 7 (PCBS, 2014a) (see Figure 3 and Table 7.)

Figure 3: Labor force activity for Jerusalem Governorate (% amongst employed persons)



Source: PCBS, 2014a.

Table 7: Percentage distribution of employed persons from the Jerusalem Governorate by economic activity, 2013

Economic Activity	Governorate (%)	
	Jerusalem	West Bank
Agriculture, Hunting and Fishing	1.1	11.5
Mining, Quarrying and Manufacturing	10.9	15.1
Construction	24.8	19.3
Commerce, Restaurants and Hotels	22.7	19.8
Transportation, Storage and Communication	13.4	5.6
Services and Other Branches	27.1	28.7
Total	100	100

Source: PCBS, 2014a.

According to the distribution of employed persons by employment sector during the first quarter of 2014, Israel and the private sector host the largest share of employed persons in Jerusalem Governorate followed by the Israeli settlements, whilst 7.1% of the labor force works in the public sector (see Table 8).

Table 8: Percentage distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above in the Jerusalem Governorate by sector (ILO Standards), January-March, 2014

Governorate	Sector (%)				Total
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Other Sectors	Israel and Settlements	
Jerusalem	7.1	56.3	1.5	35.1	100
West Bank	15.9	65.7	1.8	16.6	100

Source: PCBS, 2014b

The size of the labor force in East Jerusalem in 2010 was approximately 56,000 workers (PCBS, 2010), which represents around 6% of the total Palestinian labor force. The overall labor force participation rate was 39% in the same year (UNCTAD, 2013).

Jerusalem Governorate has the highest rate of people working in Israel and in the settlements (41.7%, compared to a rate of 9.6% across the Palestinian Territory). This is likely to be due to the political situation of Jerusalem Governorate, considering the annexations of 1967 and the number of settlements inside East Jerusalem.

On the other hand, prior to the second intifada, unemployment rates in the West Bank and East Jerusalem were largely similar. PCBS data shows that unemployment rates in 2000 were 12.1% and 11.5% in the West Bank and East Jerusalem respectively (PCBS, 1999–2011). However, as with other areas of the West Bank, East Jerusalem was affected by the Israeli measures implemented since then, and unemployment rates rose sharply in 2002 to a record 28% in the West Bank and East Jerusalem (UNCTAD, 2013). Along with renewed growth in Israel and OPT in recent years, the flexibility of the Palestinian labor market allowed unemployment to decrease gradually and by 2010 was at 17.2% in the West Bank and went back to pre-2001 levels of around 12% in East Jerusalem (PCBS, 2012b). The greater reduction in East Jerusalem than in the West Bank may be attributed to the absorption of part of the Palestinian labor force into the Israeli labor market, an option not available for West Bank workers and one of the few premiums that East Jerusalem workers may be seen to enjoy compared to their compatriots (UNCTAD, 2013).

The 2007 PCBS census in Jerusalem Governorate indicated that 64.2% of the population was within the working age group (10 years of age and above). Of the 233,325 people within the working age range, approximately 33.3% were economically active, 15.3% female and 84.7% male. Consequently, 66.1% were not economically active (including students and outside the labor force), 66.4% female and 33.6% male. The largest groups within the non-economically active population were students and housekeepers, constituting 45.1% and 39.8% of that population respectively. Table 9 shows the labor force statistics in the Governorate as of 2007.

Table 9: Jerusalem Governorate population (10 years of age and above) by sex and employment status, 2007

		J1			J2			Jerusalem Governorate		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Economically Active	Employed	7,841	38,988	46,829	2,930	18,387	21,317	10,771	57,375	68,146
	Currently Unemployed	146	838	984	165	2,310	2,475	311	3,148	3,459
	Unemployed (Never worked)	469	3,519	3,988	322	1,755	2,077	791	5,274	6,065
	Total	8,456	43,345	51,801	3,417	22,452	25,869	11,873	65,797	77,670
Not Economically Active	Students	23,054	22,005	45,059	12,654	11,970	24,624	35,708	33,975	69,683
	House keeping	42,349	97	42,446	18,958	85	19,043	61,307	182	61,489
	Unable to work	2,224	9,505	11,729	1,979	2,320	4,299	4,203	11,825	16,028
	Another source of income / retire	-	-	-	142	529	671	142	529	671
	Other	889	4,762	5,631	255	623	878	1,144	5,365	6,509
	Total	68,516	36,349	104,865	33,988	15,527	49,515	102,504	51,876	154,380
Un-known	-	-	-	571	704	1,275	571	704	1,275	
Total	76,972	79,694	156,666	37,976	38,683	76,659	114,948	118,377	233,325	

Source: PCBS, 2009b

In Jerusalem the participation rate of the female labor force is low, even in comparison to the West Bank, at 11.4% in 2009 compared to 67.6% male participation rate for the same year (UNCTAD, 2013). Though this might seem surprising for an urban population, this is mainly due to the difference in size of the agricultural sectors of Jerusalem and the rest of the West Bank. In previous years, the agricultural sector in the West Bank has contributed between 5 and 8% of GDP and accounted for more than 10% of the employed workforce, whereas this sector plays a minor role in the economy of Jerusalem, accounting for less than 2% of the employed workforce (PCBS, 1999–2011). Another reason for low female participation in the labor force is that the Palestinian women in East Jerusalem are reluctant to seek employment in the challenging Israeli economy (UNCTAD, 2013).

There are several forms of discrimination against Palestinians in East Jerusalem within the Israeli labor market. According to Jerusalem non-governmental organizations, employment conditions of East Jerusalem Palestinians are harsh and manipulative, and Palestinian workers are not allowed to participate in Israeli labor unions. In addition to being paid less than Israeli workers, East Jerusalem Palestinian workers have a longer working day, the average length of which exceeds 10 hours, often with no compensation for the extra work hours as provided for in Israeli labor law (Khawaja, 2009).

Palestinians traditionally form the lowest rank in the Israeli labor market; they work in jobs categorized as least desirable, difficult, and dangerous. Manual labor, such as construction workers hired on a daily basis, is dominated by Palestinians. Although Palestinians constitute approximately 30% of Jerusalem city's population, they form 43% of the unskilled labor force. While facing the same cost of living and market conditions as Israelis in East Jerusalem, the average monthly wage for East Jerusalem Palestinians working in Israel and its settlements was NIS 4,032 in 2009 (PCBS, 2010), This is less than half the average monthly wage in Israel – NIS 8,131 in 2009 (Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics, 2010).

2.4. Educational Status

According to the 2007 PCBS census, 3.9% of Jerusalem residents were illiterate. Women formed a greater percentage (70.02%) of the illiterate population than their male counterparts (29.98%). Of the literate population, 12.5% could read and write but had no formal educational qualifications, 22.5% had completed elementary education, 30.4% had completed preparatory education, 18.2% had completed their secondary education, and 11.9% had completed tertiary education. 0.4% did not state their educational attainment. Table 10 shows the educational status of the Jerusalem Governorate in 2007.

Table 10: Population (10 years of age and above) in the Jerusalem Governorate by Sex and Educational Attainment, 2007

SEX	Illite- rate	Can read & write	Elem- entary	Prepa- ratory	Secon- dary	Associ- ate Di- ploma	Bache- lor	High- er Di- ploma	Mas- ter	PhD	Un- known	Total
M	2,743	14,835	27,721	37,613	21,530	4,683	7,418	198	830	262	544	118,377
F	6,408	14,375	24,832	33,451	20,851	6,599	7,255	137	400	54	586	114,948
T	9,151	29,210	52,553	71,064	42,381	11,282	14,673	335	1,230	316	1,130	233,325

Source: PCBC, 2009b.

Jerusalem Governorate has two educational Directorates; the governmental and private sectors which manage the largest share of schools in the region; approximately 48% and 45% of the total number of schools, respectively (MOEHE, 2014).

There are 2 refugee camps in Jerusalem Governorate and 16 schools administered by UNRWA. 9 of these schools are for females and 4 are for males with the remaining 3 providing a co-educational environment. The private sector controls 103 schools, the majority of which are co-educational. The government controls 110 schools in the Jerusalem Governorate with an almost equal number of schools for females and for males (see Table 11). The lack of a single unified education authority presents many challenges to the education sector in East Jerusalem, having a “negative impact on the status quality, and development of education within the city” (CCJ, 2011).

There are 10 Municipal pre-kindergartens in East Jerusalem as compared to 77 secular Municipal pre-kindergartens and 96 religious municipal kindergartens in West Jerusalem. In addition, a government decision to apply the ‘Free Education Law’; compulsory education to children aged 3-4 cannot be implemented across East Jerusalem (ACRI, 2013).

Table 11: Distribution of Schools in Jerusalem Governorate by Supervising Authority and Gender, 2013/2014

Area	Supervising Authority	2013/2014			
		Co-educational	Females	Males	Total
Jerusalem Governorate	Government	23	42	45	110
	UNRWA	3	9	4	16
	Private Schools	79	14	10	103
	Total	105	65	59	229

Source: MOEHE, 2014.

48% attend governmental schools, whilst 45% attend private schools and 7% UNRWA-run schools. The majority of students in J2 attend governmental schools (61.3%) and 35.6% attend governmental schools in J1. The majority of students in J1 attend private schools (58.5%) and 30.6% attend private schools in J2 (MOEHE, 2014).

There is a slight difference between the participation of females and males in the educational system. Males constitute 48% of participants, whilst females constitute 52% of students in Jerusalem Governorate, the difference of having more females than males’ participation being more pronounced in J1 schools (JIIS, 2011) (see Table 12).

Physical access to schools is a major issue for students in the Governorate. Numerous checkpoints, circuitous routes, and border crossings make journeys to school long, difficult, and stressful for 6,000 students and 650 staff (UNOCHA, 2007).

In addition to physical access, students in Jerusalem Governorate face further problems in accessing education, particularly in East Jerusalem. Schools tend to be overcrowded, unsuitable rented buildings in poor repair. This is particularly problematic in Waqf (religious) schools, Governmental schools in J1, and East Jerusalem schools run by the Jerusalem Municipality. Approximately half of Waqf schools are housed in rented buildings usually residential buildings which have not been adequately adapted (CCJ, 2011). Most classrooms do not meet health and safety standards and are seriously

overcrowded. Nevertheless, such schools are popular because they offer a viable alternative to the Israeli curriculum in East Jerusalem.

Difficulties related to access to education in East Jerusalem are indicative of the wider discriminatory policy against Palestinians living under Israeli control. The lack of equality in educational opportunities is captured by the Equality Index of Jewish and Arab citizens in Israel published by the Association for the Advancement of Civic Equality (Sikkuy, 2009)¹². Although the Index is an indicator of equality between Jewish and Palestinian citizens within all of Israel, it can be a strong indicator of the situation in East Jerusalem. In fact, as also seen with poverty, the Arab-Jewish disparity in East Jerusalem is usually much higher than that generally in Israel. In 2007 the education index was 0.34, indicating high inequality and disadvantage to Palestinians (UNCTAD, 2013).

Additionally, East Jerusalem Municipal schools do not accept teachers or pupils holding West Bank (green) ID cards. As teachers have difficulties in obtaining permits and accessing schools, staff shortages are common. This problem is exacerbated by low teaching salaries, especially in Waqf schools, leading to staff shortages in Arabic, English, Mathematics, and Physics in particular. Due to overcrowding, some schools (primarily UNRWA schools), operate a ‘double-shift’ system whereby half of the pupils attend school in the morning and the other half in the afternoon. This leads to restricted learning hours for students and means that some have to study throughout the hottest part of the afternoon (ACRI, 2013).

On the other hand, students in East Jerusalem who pass the Palestinian high-school matriculation tests (“Tawjihi”) find it difficult to gain acceptance into Israeli universities; some of the degrees offered by Palestinian universities, including the local Al-Quds University, are not recognized in Israel (ACRI, 2013). Furthermore, Approximately 5,000 Palestinian school-age children are not enrolled in any institution, while some sources state that the post-elementary dropout rate in municipal schools could be as high as 50% (ACRI, 2010). This has fostered child labor in informal activities and higher rates of juvenile delinquency. Meanwhile, seeking proper schooling in bordering communities of the West Bank can jeopardize residency rights in the city for students and their families, who must be able to demonstrate that they are studying in East Jerusalem establishments (UNCTAD, 2013).

Table 12: Distribution of Students in Jerusalem Governorate by Supervising Authority, Gender and Area 2013/2014

Area	Supervising Authority	2013/2014		
		Females	Males	Total
Jerusalem Governorate	Government	16,293	13,144	29,437
	UNRWA	4,695	1,698	6,393
	Private Schools	14,501	17,946	32,447
	Total	35,489	32,788	68,277

Source: MOEHE, 2014.

There is a shortage of at least 1,000 classrooms at all levels in East Jerusalem: preschool, kindergarten, elementary, secondary, and special education. Despite commitments made by Israeli authorities to the courts, only several dozen classrooms are built annually. Due to the shortage of classrooms, the municipal school system turns away many children seeking to register, and families must therefore shoulder the considerable financial burden of private education for their children (CCJ, 2011).

¹² The Equality Index includes several sectors such as health, housing, education, employment and social welfare. The education equality index contains more than 17 indicators and variables, including enrolment rates, dropout rates, education infrastructure, output, etc. The Index ranges between 1, indicating inequality in favour of the Jewish population, and -1 indicating inequality in favour of the Palestinian population in Israel, while zero indicates complete equality.

Furthermore, there are a higher number of classes for females than for males, particularly in the J1 area, with 493 classes for females, and 282 for males. In terms of class size, in the governmental sector there are on average 24.8 students per class, whereas in UNRWA-run schools there are 26.5 students per class, and in the private sector there are 24.9 (JIS, 2012) (see Table 13 & 14). Large class sizes mean that classrooms are frequently overcrowded with an average classroom density of 0.9m² per student; international standards recommend 1.25 – 2m² per student (CCJ, 2011).

Table 13: Distribution of Classes in Jerusalem Governorate Schools by Supervising Authority, Gender and Area, 2013/2014

Area	Supervising Authority	2013/2014			
		Co-educational	Females	Males	Total
Jerusalem Governorate	Government	157	601	474	1,232
	UNRWA	21	134	48	203
	Private Schools	683	338	305	1,326
	Total	861	1073	827	2,761

Source: MOEHE, 2014.

Table 14: Average Number of Students per Class in Schools in Jerusalem Governorate by Supervising Authority, 2013/2014

Supervising Authority	2013/2014		
	Area J1	Area J2	General Average
Government	23	24.6	24
UNRWA	25.5	35.3	31.5
Private Schools	25.4	21.4	24.5
General Average	24.6	27.1	26.7

Source: MOEHE, 2014.

2.5. Health Status

As of 2013 there were 49 healthcare centers in Jerusalem Governorate (West Bank localities). 53% of these are run by the governmental sector- Ministry of Health (MoH) (see Table 15).

Table 15: Distribution of Primary Health Care Centers in Jerusalem, 2013.

Providers					Hospitals Per 100,000	Beds Per 10,000
Palestinian MOH	NGOs	UNRWA	PMMS	Total		
26	19	4	0	49	2.2	15.8

Source: MOH-PHIC, 2014.

There are 4 general hospitals providing a total of 491 beds (MOH-PHIC, 2014) (Table 16).

Table 16: Hospitals in Jerusalem Governorate by Location, Supervising Authority and Number of Beds, 2013

Hospital Name	Location	Supervising Authority	No. of Beds
GENERAL HOSPITALS			
Al Makassed	Jerusalem	NGO	250
Augusta Victoria	Jerusalem	NGO	118
St. Josephs	Jerusalem	NGO	73

Al Go'aba (Geriatric)	Jerusalem	Private	50
SPECIALIZED HOSPITALS			
St. John (Ophthalmic)	Jerusalem	NGO	74
REHABILITATION HOSPITALS (Centers)			
Princess Basma	Jerusalem	NGO	16
MATERNITY HOSPITALS			
Red Crescent	Jerusalem	NGO	30
Al Dajani	Jerusalem	Private	12
Al Quds	Jerusalem	Private	20

Source: MOH-PHIC, 2014.

However, most of these hospitals are located in East Jerusalem. People from small and more remote villages face great difficulties in reaching these health facilities, but often have no other treatment options. 'Augusta Victoria' Hospital is the only facility providing pediatric oncological care for children with cancer, Al Makassed is the only facility for open-heart surgery, and St. Josephs is the only neurosurgery facility (UN/OCHA OPT, 2010). Up to 71.7% of the patients treated in East Jerusalem hospitals were from the West Bank and Gaza Strip in 2012. The building of the Segregation Wall and the restrictions on entry from the West Bank imposed both on patients and medical staff has led to a severe financial crisis in East Jerusalem's hospitals (ACRI, 2013).

As the Palestinian Ministry of Health cannot operate in East Jerusalem, Palestinians have no choice other than resort to the Israeli health-care system, and Palestinian hospitals in East Jerusalem are similarly obliged to link to the Israeli health system in order to provide (and be reimbursed for) the services covered by Israeli health insurance schemes. Most of these hospitals have recently tried to establish mobile clinics in the West Bank to meet the needs of the population not able to access the services in East Jerusalem. However, the ongoing restrictions on movement fostered financial crises; hospital revenues declined significantly while costs remained very high (operational costs and staff salaries) (UNCTAD, 2013).

Furthermore, the Segregation Wall makes access particularly difficult, as permits from the Israeli Civil Administration must be obtained by patients seeking treatment in East Jerusalem hospitals. A report by the UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (June 2007) notes that "patients and staff from the West Bank and even areas of East Jerusalem are finding these hospitals increasingly difficult to access following the construction of the Wall around Jerusalem and the permits needed to enter Jerusalem through the checkpoints in the Wall. What was once a short journey to a medical appointment in East Jerusalem has become – even for emergency, critically ill and urgent cases – a fraught and time-consuming process to obtain permits and pass checkpoints. Deterred by delays and the frequent refusal of permits for a spouse, parent or other escort, many patients are turning to smaller and less well-resourced hospitals in other parts of the West Bank. Specialist treatment is no longer an option for many patients from the West Bank who cannot get the correct permit to cross the Wall into East Jerusalem." (UN/OCHA, 2007). According to the Fourth Geneva Convention, article 56, "the Occupying Power has the duty of ensuring and maintaining, with the cooperation of national and local authorities, the medical and hospital establishments and services, public health and hygiene in the occupied territory¹³". Under Israeli law, East Jerusalem residents are entitled to Israeli health services since they pay monthly installments to the Israeli National Insurance Institute. However, significant access problems persist (UNCTAD, 2013).

13 International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Geneva Convention), 12 August 1949, 75 UNTS 287.

Concerning medical centers, up to 25 mother-and-babies medical centers exist in West Jerusalem compared to only 4 in East Jerusalem. In addition, to 80%-85% of the Arab adults and 90% of Arab minors in need of mental health services do not receive needed support (ACRI, 2013).

Data on medical staff in the Jerusalem Governorate is only available for the governmental sector. Table 17 shows the numbers of healthcare staff (2012) in the hospital run by the MoH (Ministry of Health).

Table 17: Number of Health Care Staff in Jerusalem Governorate's Public Health Care Centers (2013)

Physician		Dentist	Pharmacist	Nurse	Midwife	Paramedical	Administration	Total
General	Specialist							
22	3	5	6	32	2	25	33	127

Source: MOH-PHIC, 2014.

Restrictions to human access and movement prevent medical staff from working in East Jerusalem hospitals. 70% of the 1,168 employees working in East Jerusalem hospitals are West Bank residents and therefore require permits, which are increasingly difficult to obtain. Even if they have permits, staff can still face long lines at checkpoints, causing delays which severely disrupt patient care. In November 2008, Israeli occupation authorities implemented restrictions meaning that West Bank hospital employees may cross into East Jerusalem only through the Qalandiya, Gilo and Zaytoun checkpoints, which tend to be the most overcrowded. These restrictions apply to some staff, including nurses, therapists, and administrative staff, but doctors can theoretically cross at any checkpoint. Additionally, "permits are no longer being issued for staff holding West Bank ID cards under the age of 24 years. Permits that are issued to staff above 24 years old are valid for a period of three months, and some are limited to daily access until 7pm. These restrictions make it increasingly difficult for hospitals to provide 24 hour care for their patients" (UN/OCHA, 2007). As of 2013, this restriction is still applicable.

Access for patients and staff is not the only constraint affecting the East Jerusalem health system. Hospitals require the same difficult-to-obtain permits needed for construction, which makes it extremely hard for them to renovate or expand facilities. This led East Jerusalem hospitals to seek alternative solutions, including renting hotels, to accommodate patients. Moreover, hospitals are obliged to buy Israeli products which can cost up to five times more than Palestinian-produced pharmaceuticals (UNCTAD, 2013).

Statistics showed that the infant mortality rate (IMR) in Jerusalem Governorate had declined to 0.38% in 2013. The average IMR in the West Bank during 2013 was 0.7%, making Jerusalem's rate just above the regional average (see Table 18).

Table 18: Infant Mortality Rate in Jerusalem Governorate

Live Births	Infant Deaths					Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000)
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	
2,366	7	1.23	2	0.35	9	0.38

Source: MOH-PHIC, 2014.

The final results of the PCBS's 'Population, Housing and Establishment Census' (2007) showed that the number of persons in Jerusalem Governorate who have at least one disability was 5,570. See table (19) for the number of people with special needs; disaggregated by type of difficulty.

Table 19: Number of people with special needs in the Jerusalem Governorate* by type of difficulty, 2007

Sex	Type of Difficulty					Total with Disability**	Not Stated
	Communication	Cognition	Moving	Hearing	Visual		
Male	431	453	956	724	1,685	2,893	10,130
Female	345	382	944	705	1,764	2,677	9,507
Total	766	835	1,900	1,429	3,449	5,570	19,637

* Jerusalem Governorate: Except those parts of Jerusalem which were annexed by Israel in 1967.

** Include those who have at least one Disability/Difficulty

Source: PCBS, 2009a.

The data indicates a slight difference between the J1 and J2 areas, the number of individuals with difficulties being greater in J1. For example, the rate of people with movement difficulties is 4.4% in J1 while it is 2.0% in J2. The rate of individuals with seeing difficulties is one point higher in J1 than in J2.

2.6. Poverty and Food Insecurity:

To understand the causes behind deteriorating livelihood conditions in Jerusalem, various economic, demographic, agricultural, nutritional, health, environmental, and food security issues must be considered. The basic roots of food insecurity can be found in the underlying and immediate causes of poverty and food scarcity at the household level. These causes in Jerusalem Governorate, in particular, include insufficient economic access to food, artificially high prices but few opportunities to secure employment and higher household incomes, limited agricultural lands (small acreage available at household level) and expensive water resources.

The results of the 2012 SEFsec survey depict a harsh situation. Overall, 34% of Palestinian households' approximately 1.57 million individuals' were found to be food insecure in 2012. This level is 7% points higher than in the 2011 figures, this represents an almost complete reversal of the progressive improvements in food security reported since 2009. The surge in food insecurity mainly reflects the deterioration of socio-economic conditions in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip, resulting from the combination of sustained economic constraints and of the shock generated by the PA fiscal crisis in late 2012 (FAO/ UNRWA/ WFP/ PCBS, 2012).

According to the Jerusalem Institute for Israeli Studies (JIIS) - 2012- poverty among Palestinians in East Jerusalem has been steadily rising over the past decade, whereby 77% of "non-Jewish" households¹⁴ in Jerusalem were under the Israeli poverty line in 2010, compared to 25.4% of Jewish families who lived below the poverty line in the same year. Data for East Jerusalem mirrors the poverty divide between Arab and Jewish citizens of the State of Israel, whereby according to the same source, 53.2% of non-Jewish households in Israel were classified as 'poor', compared to only 14.3% of Jewish families. Indeed, poverty is almost fourfold as prevalent among Palestinian households in East Jerusalem as it is on average in Israel as a whole and well above the rates prevalent among Arab citizens of Israel proper.

14 The classification used in Israeli statistics, the overwhelming majority of these households being Palestinian.

The picture is bleaker when it comes to children. In 2010, 84% of Palestinian children in East Jerusalem were poor, compared to 45% of Jewish children. Though Palestinians accounted for a third of the city's population and had such a high proportion of their children living under the poverty line in 2010, only three welfare offices were operating in East Jerusalem compared to eighteen in Western Jerusalem serving Israelis (UNCTAD, 2013).

The central West Bank (including Jerusalem, Ramallah, and Jericho Governorates) continues to show the lowest levels of food insecurity with a 16% level, compared to 19% and 22% in the north/south West Bank respectively. However, these levels of insecurity levels in the central West Bank show an increase by 4% points from the year 2011. This is accompanied by a lower rate of improvement as the productive capacity of the private sector remains stifled due to the restrictions on movement and access. Recent growth stimulated by the donor-funded public sector is therefore unsustainable (FAO/ UNRWA/ WFP/ PCBS, 2012).

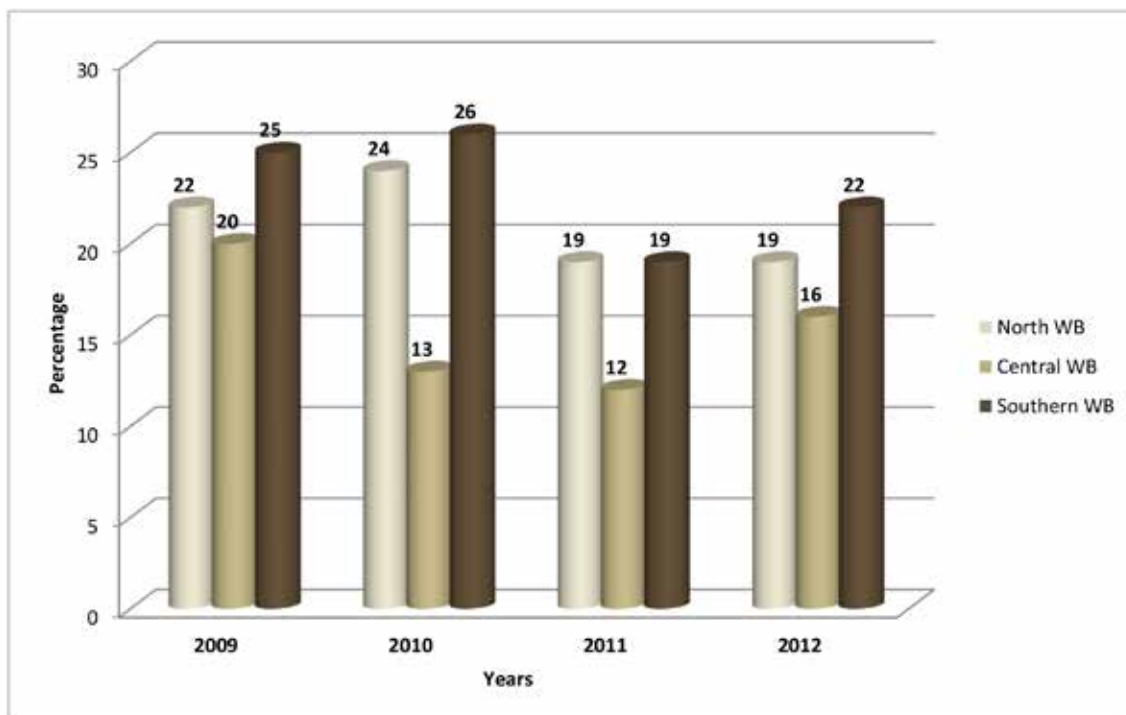
SEFSec report 2011¹⁵ further shows that the central West Bank had the lowest food insecurity levels; a decrease of 8 points in levels of food insecurity since 2009 (see Figure 4) (FAO/UNRWA/ WFP/PCBS, 2012). According to the Israeli National Insurance Institute, as of 2011, 79.5% of East Jerusalem's adult residents and 85% of East Jerusalem's children live below the poverty line – representing the worst rate of all time (Israeli National Insurance Institute, 2011).

However, calculating food insecurity levels with aggregate data for the three Governorates gives an inaccurate picture of food security across the West Bank because of the extreme disparity in levels of affluence. Ramallah Governorate is currently experiencing good economic growth thanks to the success of the construction, trade, and consumer sectors. However, the situation in Jerusalem Governorate is more complex. Palestinians living in J1 localities face challenges in securing employment, since they must compete with Israelis for educational and employment opportunities (see below). Palestinians living in J2 localities face other types of challenges in that they are provided with minimal and insufficient public services across all sectors including water, sanitation, education, health, and transportation, which have a significant negative impact on livelihoods and prosperity.

15 The methodology adopted in calculating the SEFSec 2010 and 2011 food insecurity estimates was revised. This entailed deflating consumption/income data using the regional Consumer Price Index (CPI) in order to account for difference in the New Israeli Shekel purchasing power, and adopting the newly-released PCBS consumption and income poverty thresholds updated for CPI for 2010. For comparability reasons, these sets of changes were also applied to the 2009 SEFSec data set in order to generate comparable food security figures for 2009 and 2010, as detailed in the graph.

-Food insecurity rates are "post-assistance" rates, i.e. after food assistance and relief transfers are taken into consideration. Households evaluated as food insecure are characterized by their low levels of income and/or consumption compared to the cost of a minimum food basket and other essential expenditures (housing, health, education, transportation).

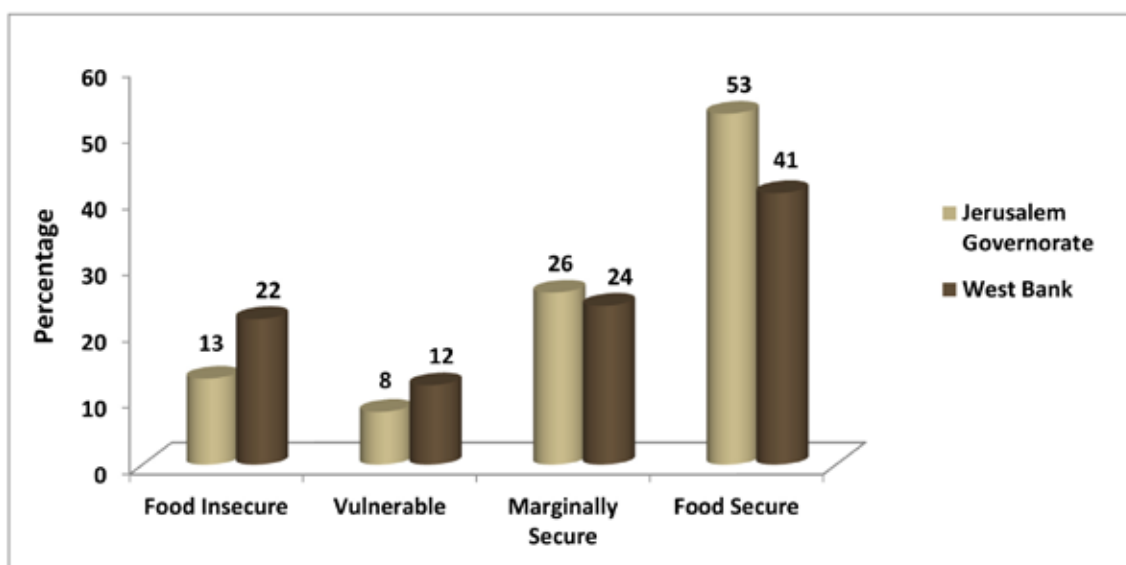
Figure 4: Food insecurity by geographical region in the West Bank, 2012



Source: FAO/ UNRWA/ WFP/ PCBS, 2012

13% of Jerusalem Governorate’s households were found to be food insecure during 2010, in comparison to 22% of households across the West Bank (WFP/FAO/PCBS, 2011). This figure represents nearly 47,274 food insecure people, with a further 29,092 persons being classified as ‘vulnerable to food insecurity’ (8%). Additionally, 94,549 persons are ‘marginally secure’ (26%) with just 53% of the Governorate being classified as ‘food secure’ (see Figure 5). Food insecure households in Jerusalem Governorate are unable to secure sufficient income to meet their essential food and non-food requirements, mainly due to the lack of income-earning possibilities. This obliges families to decrease their intake of food items in terms of both quality and quantity.

Figure 5: Food Security Levels in Jerusalem Governorate, 2010



Source: WFP/FAO/PCBS, 2011

The current geopolitical restrictions, recent significant increases in food prices, shrinking incomes and high unemployment rates have jeopardized household economies and led to heavy indebtedness and changes in eating habits. Previously self-reliant families are increasingly falling into the poverty trap and are unable to escape from their situation in the absence of job opportunities. Unemployment reached 17.8% in Jerusalem in 2012 (in comparison to 19% for the West Bank), where the daily average wage is NIS 101.6 per day per capita, in comparison to 125 NIS in 2009 (average daily wage of NIS 85.0 across the West Bank region). These figures show that although unemployment is lower than the regional average, the average daily wage has been falling since 2009, meaning that more of the population are working, but in lower-paid positions (PCBS, 2013).

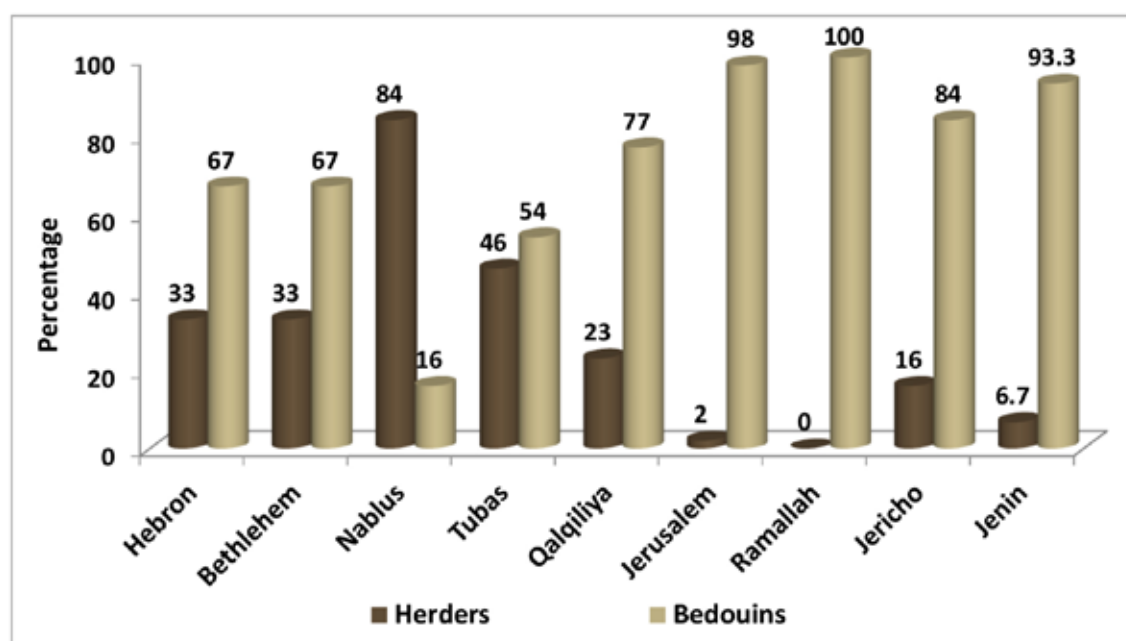
In addition, 80.9% of the labour force is wage employees and 2% of Jerusalem's population is unpaid family members (i.e. housewives). The labour force participation rate in Jerusalem is only 37.8% in comparison to 45.5% in the West Bank, which makes a significant difference at the household income level (PCBS, 2012b).

Furthermore, the PCBS's 2007 statistical census showed that Jerusalem Governorate has a medium average family size (5.2 persons per household) in comparison to other West Bank Governorates; the average across the West Bank in 2007 was 5.5 persons per household. These medium-to-large families increase food consumption and household expenses. According to the World Food Program (WFP) in 2009 the Jerusalem wealth index quintiles showed that the poorest quintile comprised 8.2% of the total population in Jerusalem. Furthermore, the percentage of households with poor food consumption in Jerusalem Governorate reached 10.7% in 2009, in comparison to 10.2% across the West Bank (WFP/ARIJ, 2010).

Bedouin and herding communities in Area C comprise a disproportionately large part of the population affected by food insecurity in Jerusalem Governorate. A recent UNRWA/UNICEF report stated that "as territorial fragmentation continues in the West Bank herding communities living in Area C face increasing movement restrictions, limiting their access to range land and natural water resources. The Israeli occupation, expansion of illegal settlements, and displacement of Palestinian communities over the past decade, combined with drought, have forced Bedouin and herding communities in Area C to rely on bought fodder and tanked water, which is unsustainable. Livelihoods are under threat and families are struggling to meet their dietary needs" (UNRWA/UNICEF, 2010). Both herders and Bedouins are more likely to be food insecure than others due to the vulnerability of their main food and income sources to conflict-related problems and economic shocks in the oPt (FAO/UNRWA/WFP/PCBS, 2012).

Given the large number of Bedouin and nomadic communities in Jerusalem Governorate, particularly in Area C, the negative impact of this situation affects a large number of people. Figure 6 shows the percentage of Bedouin and Palestinian herders at Governorate level, illustrating the figures for Jerusalem in comparison to other West Bank regions.

Figure 6: Bedouin and Palestinian herders by governorate level (%)



Source: UNRWA/UNICEF, 2010

Food insecurity among Area C households dropped from 24% in 2011 to 20% in 2012. Over the last two quarters of 2012, the PCBS labour force survey for the West Bank shows employment growth in jobs in Israel and settlements of an estimated 6,500 people. Following labour force trends, the SEFSec data indicates that the share of Area C heads of households employed in Israel grew from 15 to 25% between 2011 and 2012. Employment in Israel and settlements for Areas A/B heads of households is lower than Area C, at only 8%. Food insecurity is decreasing in Area C, as household heads are accessing employment in Israel and settlements (FAO/ UNRWA/ WFP/ PCBS, 2012).

The recurrence of shocks and the erosion of coping strategies push these households from transitory to chronic food insecurity or towards more severe levels of food insecurity. The erosion of livelihoods compels food insecure families to use negative coping mechanisms such as; reductions in the quantity of food consumed and gradual shifts in diets (from vegetable and animal products to low-cost and high carbohydrate items).

Palestinians are increasingly forced to rely on such negative coping mechanisms in their fight against poverty and political/economic instability, with the combination of decreased incomes and increased food prices forcing poorer households to change their food consumption patterns. Up to 31.3% of Jerusalem Governorate residents reduced their food expenditure as a main coping strategy against food insecurity, forcing these families to buy fewer food items and to substitute normal foods with cheaper or less desirable items (WFP/FAO/PCBS, 2009). The strategy of food reduction, mainly reducing the quantity of meat purchased/consumed, was adopted by 58.6% of Jerusalem Governorate. Many households (33.5%) in Jerusalem chose to consume less food as a coping strategy against food shortage and rising food prices.

Even if such coping mechanisms are reversible (e.g., switching to less preferred but cheaper food, decreasing the amount of food consumed, forgoing health or education expenditures, and purchasing food on credit), they can have permanent effects on lives and livelihoods through poor health and nutritional problems. In addition, many Palestinians must also rely upon international or national assistance in terms of food security solutions, given that humanitarian assistance is a crucial

complement of households' coping strategies. This intervention, however, does not always assist Palestinians in designing and implementing strategies to combat food insecurity in the long term. In 2009, research found that 18.4% of families received some form of livelihood assistance, with 66.7% of this assistance in the form of food aid (WPF/FAO/PCBS, 2009).

As a consequence of food insecurity, children and young people are most adversely affected by malnutrition. Poor environmental conditions may increase infections and contribute to deficiencies in micronutrients. Additional factors include unemployment, the poor economic situation, and changes in household food consumption patterns, with reduced amounts of animal products, vegetables, and fruits. This contributes to a decrease in the amount of minerals and vitamins ingested. Such micronutrient deficiencies can contribute to delayed growth, stunting, and wasting in young children. Statistics show that iron deficiency anaemia¹⁶ affected approximately 45.3% of children (under 3 years of age) and 42.6% of pregnant women (tested in their first antenatal appointment) in Jerusalem Governorate of 2012, compared to 46.6% and 29.2%, respectively in the West Bank (MoH, 2013).

Box 1: Poverty in Jerusalem City

2011 saw 360,000 Palestinian residents of Jerusalem city, representing 38% of Jerusalem's total population, reach a record high in poverty rates. Up to 64% of the Palestinian population and 73% of the children were assessed as living below the poverty line (Alyan, Nisreen et al, 2012).

The primary reason for such poverty is the limited employment opportunities, a severely depleted educational system, and a lack of physical and economic infrastructure. Unemployment rates reach up to 40% amongst Palestinian men and 85% amongst Palestinian women (Alyan, Nisreen et al, 2012). The city has an unusually high percentage of people employed in the public sector, particularly within the field of teaching and the public service sector pays relatively poorly. Additionally, the types of jobs available and the salaries paid for various types of work are limited in Jerusalem city. Many commentators suggest that discrimination in favor of Israelis contributes to this situation with overcrowding and poor facilities in the educational system form a further contributing factor. 40% of students do not finish 12 years of schooling and very few attempts to pass the Israeli matriculation exams. There is additionally a severe shortage of municipal preschool programs for mothers who wish to work, and a shortage of manpower in welfare offices in East Jerusalem.

A further cause of poverty is the Segregation Wall which effectively separates East Jerusalem from the West Bank. "Due to the checkpoints, East Jerusalem has gone from being a central urban hub that provides services and opportunities to wide portions of the West Bank, to a border city with extremely limited access."

Finally, the legal status of Jerusalem city is another reason for the plight of its Palestinian residents: "Legally, politically and practically, Israel clearly distinguishes between the territory of East Jerusalem, which was annexed de facto and the Palestinian population, denying them many rights. For example, almost 90% of the city's sewage networks, roads and sidewalks are found in the city's western area for the use of Jewish residents. Since 1967, Israeli officials have planned no new Arab neighborhoods in eastern Jerusalem. Construction permits are expensive and difficult to obtain, and unlicensed structures are threatened with demolition." (Jerusalem Quarterly, 2008)

¹⁶ Anaemia is a condition characterised by low haemoglobin levels; the recommended dietary allowances of iron are 15mg a day for women and 10mg for men.

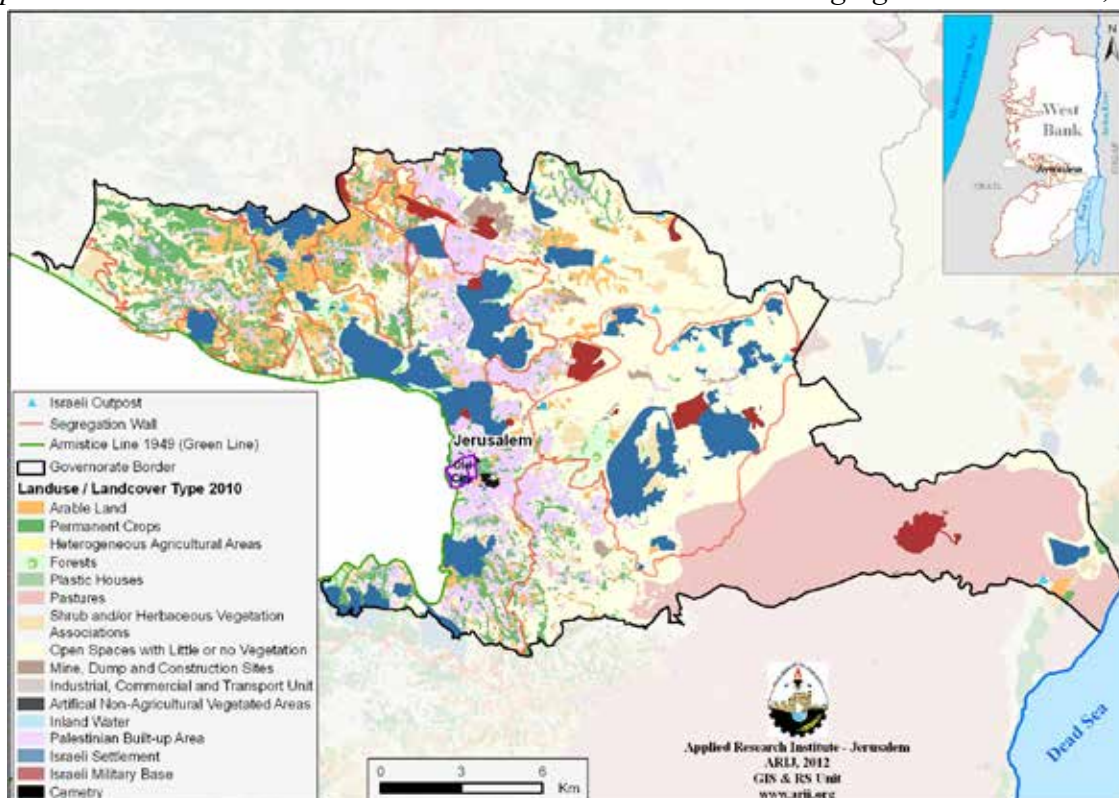
PART THREE:
Agricultural & Environmental Status in
Jerusalem Governorate

3.1. Land Use/Land Cover

The Palestinian agricultural sector serves a population of approximately 3.8 million people (PCBS, 2009a), acting as both an important economic base and as the main source of food for many Palestinians. During the past eleven years, the agricultural sector in the occupied Palestinian territory has proven to be the most appropriate sector for dealing with emergencies resulting from Israeli measures carried out against the Palestinian people during the Second Palestinian Intifada of 2000. Economic shocks created by practices have helped to remedy the adverse effects of these problems, aiding Palestinians to grow their own food and avoid falling into deeper poverty or suffering from increased food insecurity.

The PCBS and Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) conducted a recent (2011) survey, which calculated the total area of agricultural lands in the oPt as 1,207,061 dunums, of which 1,105,146 are in the West Bank and 101,915 in the Gaza Strip. As for Jerusalem Governorate the total agricultural area is nearly 51,076 dunums of agricultural land (forming 14.8% of total Governorate area); of which 26,888 dunums are used for permanent crops, 24,170 for seasonal crops, and 18 are classified as ‘protected agriculture’ (ARIJ- GIS Unit, 2011a) (see Table 20 and Map 7). As of 2011, 2.6% of the total labor force (male and female) worked in agriculture, in comparison to the average across the West Bank of 12.8% (PCBS, 2013a). Agriculture is clearly an important industry in Jerusalem, particularly in the context of its role in providing food solutions for many families and communities. The Palestinian National Authority (PNA) and key international players recognize the importance the agricultural sector plays in supporting the Palestinian economy and individual livelihoods, and have recently formulated a National Development Plan for 2011-2013. This plan states its vision as ‘Establishing the State and Building our Future’; the agricultural sector has been defined as the ‘agriculture and rural development sector’, with allocated budgets (of total development expenditures) for 2011, 2012 and 2013 of US \$34.2, \$60.7, and \$83.0 million, respectively.

Map 7: Land use / Land cover in the Jerusalem Governorate and Segregation Wall Route, 2010



Source: ARIJ, GIS, 2012a.

Table 20: Land Use/Land Cover statistics for Jerusalem Governorate/2010

Type of Land Use/ Land Coverage	Area in Dunums
Agricultural land	51,076
Artificial non-agricultural vegetated areas	71
Forests	6,885
Industrial, commercial and transport unit	961
Inland water	14
Mine, dump and construction sites	4,021
Open spaces with little or no vegetation	124,954
Pastures	61,416
Shrub and/or herbaceous vegetation associations	10,422
Cemeteries	332
Israeli Military Bases	7,275
Israeli Outposts	85
Israeli Settlements	40,288
Palestinian Built-up Areas	34,257
Wall zone	2,395
Total	344,452

Source: ARIJ, GIS, 2012a.

In terms of adequate irrigation supply for crop production and other agricultural activities, Jerusalem suffers severe problems in the availability of irrigation methods and technologies. Of all the West Bank and Gaza Governorates, Jerusalem Governorate has the second fewest effective working irrigation methods. Table 21 details the number of plant and mixed holdings in the Governorate by their main source of irrigation:

Table 21: Number of plant and mixed holdings in Jerusalem Governorate by main source of irrigation, 2010

Main Source of Irrigation	Number of plant and mixed holdings
Rainfed	1,833
Artesian wells	6
Streams and valleys	-
Dug wells	-
Tanks, ponds and collective wells	9
Springs	1
Public network	29
Tanks	5
Other sources	-
Not stated	51
More than 1 source of irrigation	84
Total	2,018

Source: PCBS, 2012.

The PCBS's 2010 Agricultural Survey shows that there were 2,983 agricultural holdings in Jerusalem Governorate in 2010. Table 22 shows the types of agricultural holding by purpose.

Table 22: Number of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate by Main Purpose of Production and Type of Holding 2009/2010

Main Purpose of Production and Type of Holding									Total
Not Stated			For Sale			For Household Consumption			
Mixed	Plant	Animal	Mixed	Plant	Animal	Mixed	Plant	Animal	
1	23	40	53	416	89	196	526	1639	2983

Source: PCBS, 2012.

The majority of agricultural holdings are used for household consumption (79.15%), with 18.7% being used for commercial production. Therefore, for Jerusalem Governorate communities, agriculture plays a larger role in food security than in increasing economic opportunities.

The predominance of this type of agricultural production may also be due to the lack of available land for large-scale profit-turning agricultural ventures; much of this is a result of Israeli land policy. A recent (2011) U.N Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) special report regarding difficulties faced by Jerusalem Governorate residents found that, “West Bank neighborhoods and suburbs of East Jerusalem are severed from their former close connections to the urban center, with devastating social and economic consequences. The Wall also separates rural communities from their land in the Jerusalem hinterland, resulting in impeded access for farmers and a decline in agricultural production and livelihoods” (OCHA, 2011). Although division of lands negatively impacts the opportunity for larger-scale agricultural production, it also has a notable impact on individual and family livelihoods. Many of Israel’s ‘segregation, demolitions and zoning’ procedures adversely affect small-scale and home farming through land confiscations and the denial of efficient irrigation technologies, and by creating measures which make families unable to farm agricultural produce.

Data provided by the PCBS shows that the majority of agricultural holdings in Jerusalem Governorate are small in size, as 84% of holdings are smaller than 10 dunums (see Table 23).

Table 23: Area of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate, 2010.

Area Group of Holding (in Dunums)	Units of Agricultural Holdings
Up to 2.99	1,679
3 – 5.99	525
6 – 9.99	290
10 – 19.99	276
20 – 29.99	84
30 – 39.99	48
40 – 49.99	25
50 – 59.99	12
60 – 69.99	7
70 – 79.99	8
80 +	29
Total	2,983
Average of holding size	6.45

Source: PCBS, 2012.

3.2. Agricultural activities

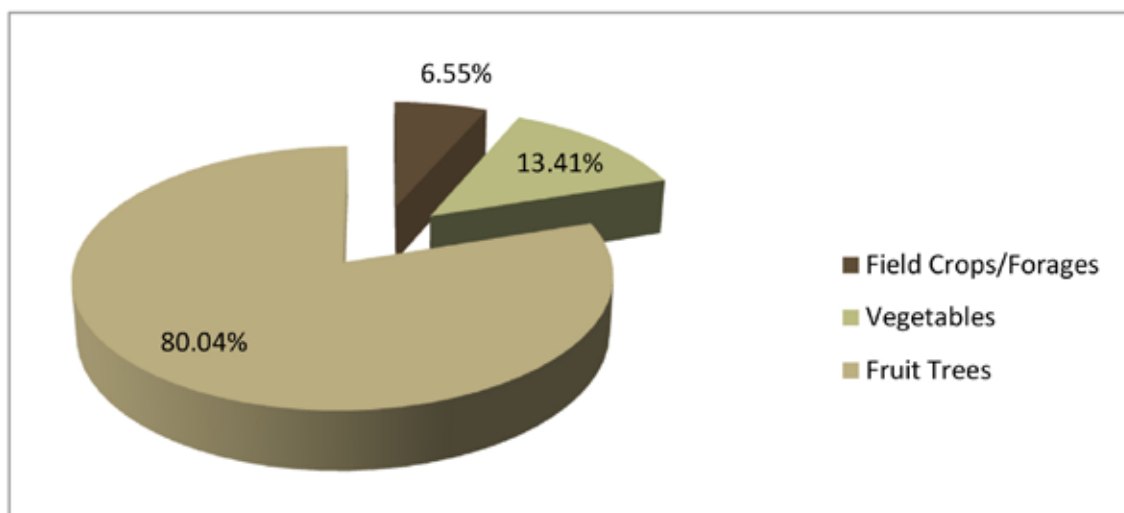
Agriculture is one of the most important sectors of the Palestinian economy and is an integral part of Palestinian history, culture, and identity. Agriculture has become a symbol of the Palestinian struggle to protect Palestinian lands from confiscation, and is the sector that hosts refugee laborers from other sectors during political conflicts and economic crisis. Jerusalem, although significant as the Palestinian people's capital city and one of Palestine's most prominent business and commercial regions, is not engaged in major agricultural production; it contributes just 1.61% of the oPt's total agricultural value (PCBS, 2009c).

The type of agriculture practiced in the Jerusalem Governorate varies according to region, but in general, it can be divided into two groups; i) plant cultivation (both rain fed and irrigated), and ii) livestock production.

3.2.1. Plant Production

The PCBS categorizes the total cultivated area of plant production in the oPt into 3 divisions: 'Fruit Trees', 'Vegetables', and 'Field Crops/Forages'. According to the PCBS, for the agricultural year 2007/8 the total cultivated area for plant production in Jerusalem Governorate was recorded at 23,357 dunums (3,165 dunums of field crops/forages, 397 of vegetables and 19,795 of fruit trees) (PCBS 2009c).

Figure 7: Plant Production Statistics- Jerusalem Governorate (2007/8)



Source: PCBS, 2009c

Despite being one of the largest population centers of all Palestinian Governorates, in terms of agricultural plant production, Jerusalem has the smallest cultivated area. Plant production in Jerusalem Governorate forms 1.38% of the total amount of plant cultivated lands across the West Bank and 1.26% across the whole of the oPt. Fruit tree production makes up the majority of plant cultivation in Jerusalem, constituting 84.75% of the Governorate's plant production area (see Figure 6). In comparison with nation-wide results for 2007/8, fruit trees constituted 63.2% of the cultivated area of the Palestinian territory, while vegetables and field crops comprised 10.1% and 26.7% of cultivated Palestinian areas respectively (PCBS 2009c).

Results of the PCBS's 'Agricultural Census' for the year 2009/10 (p.82) show that the total area of plant production in the Governorate had declined by 54.17% to 10,704.50 dunums compared to 2007/8; representing a 45.8% decrease in the areas available for field crop/forage cultivation, a 90.9% increase in vegetable cultivation areas and a 58.41% decrease in horticultural tree cultivation areas. There is a worrying decrease in the amount of lands available for field crop and trees production. This must be addressed by a number of parties so that the agricultural heritage of Jerusalem Palestinian communities and its role in livelihoods and food security can be preserved.

In terms of methods used for plant production in the Governorate, as of 2007/8 the overwhelming majority of cultivated areas were treated with rain-fed technology (99.66%). Total plant production of 5,709 tons created an added value of US \$5,051. Jerusalem Governorate records the lowest value-added figures from agriculture across the West Bank, with revenue generated from plant cultivations making up just 0.607% of the oPt's total plant production value (PCBS 2009c). When compared to figures from the agricultural year 1999/2000, the figures from 2007/08 show an increase of approximately 6.16% in the total planted area, a 23.8% decrease in total production, and a 16.2% decrease in the total production value (PCBS, 2002 and PCBS, 2009c).

Changes in Cultivated Land Area for Plant Production (Time Series)

Rain-fed agriculture largely dominates Jerusalem's agricultural sector; forming nearly 99.66% of the cultivated area in 2010 (PCBS, 2012).

The value-added¹⁷ total of agriculture production in Jerusalem stood at US \$10,260,000 for the year 2007/8, equating to 1.17% of the Palestinian territory's agricultural sector's value-added total during the same year, which amounted to US \$876.2 million (PCBS 2009c).

Fruit Tree Production

During 2007/2008's agricultural season, the total cultivated area of fruit trees in Jerusalem Governorate was recorded at 19,795 dunums, of which 5.3% were un-bearing. 100% of the areas cultivated with fruit trees used rain-fed technology with their total production value for 2007/8 reaching US \$4,277,000, 2.0% of the total revenue from fruit tree production across the West Bank and 1.62% across the oPt. The revenue generated from fruit tree production constituted 84.67% of all plant production revenue in Jerusalem in 2007/8.

The total production of fruit trees was 4,569 tons. Grape and olive production constituted the overwhelming majority of fruit tree cultivation in the governorate at 47.82% and 30.64% respectively (see Table 25). The rest of production was composed of small quantities of various other fruits including apples, plums, hard and soft almonds, and peaches. Since 1999/2000, there has been a 20.3% increase in the total area of land being used for the cultivation of fruit trees¹⁸ (PCBS, 2002).

The total amount of fruit produced in Jerusalem Governorate, however, was noticeably decreased from 1999/2000 by 1769 tons (a 27.9% decrease). There has been a resultant decrease in the value of fruit tree production in Jerusalem, from an annual total of US \$5,574,000 in 1999/2000 to US \$4,277,000 by 07/08, representing a 23.2% decrease (PCBS, 2002).

¹⁷ For the preparation of this report, value-added is calculated on the basis of agricultural year, which extends from 01/10/2007 until 30/09/2008 (PCBS,2009d).

¹⁸ From 16,453 dunums in 1999/2000 to 19,795 dunums in 2007/2008.

Additionally, data from the PCBS shows that there has been a total (general) decrease of 17.4% in the value of fruit trees from 1999/2000 to 2007/8 across the Palestinian territory.

As shown in Table 24, grapes and olives are the most commonly cultivated fruit trees in Jerusalem Governorate. All fruit is produced on lands using rain-fed agricultural technology.

Table 24: Area, Yield and Production of Fruit Trees in Jerusalem Governorate by Crop and Type, 2007/2008

Crop	Bearing				Unbearing		Total Area	Production
	Rainfed		Irrigated		Rainfed Area	Irrigated Area		
	Area	Yield	Area	Yield				
Olive	11,664	120	-	-	503	-	12,167	1,400
Grape	3,530	619	-	-	102	-	3,623	2,185
Plum	2,607	300	-	-	185	-	2,792	782
Fig	407	300	-	-	21	-	428	122
Almond (Hard)	277	80	-	-	37	-	314	22
Apricot	98	220	-	-	120	-	218	22
Peach	70	250	-	-	60	-	130	18
Almond (Soft)	65	150	-	-	16	-	81	10
Apple	26	300	-	-	7	-	33	8
Total	18,744		-	-	1,051	-	19,795	4,569

Area: Dunum Yield: Kg/Dunum Production: metric ton

Source: PCBS, 2009c.

Vegetable Production

Results from the agricultural year 2007/2008 indicate that approximately 397 dunums of cultivated land were used for vegetable production in Jerusalem, comprising 0.213% of the total area of cultivated lands for vegetable production in the oPt and 0.283% of the West Bank's total production for the same year. Of the cultivated areas used for vegetable production, 82.3% were on rain-fed lands, and 17.6% were developed on irrigated areas.

In addition, at Governorate level, vegetable production is the smallest agricultural market in Jerusalem, constituting 0.11% of all vegetable produce in the West Bank (PCBS 2009c).

The total production of vegetables in 2007/8 reached 766 tons with a total value of US \$527,000- by far the lowest amount of revenue generated by any of the Palestinian Governorates in vegetable production, and representing 0.114% of the total vegetable production value across the oPt (0.163% across the West Bank) (PCBS 2009c).

Since 1999/2000, there has been a decrease of 50.3% in the total area planted with vegetables, a 73.3% increase¹⁹ in total production, and a 90.2% increase in the total production value. These changes may initially appear inconsistent, given that the large increase in production value and quantity has occurred simultaneously with a significant decrease in land area. However, these figures can be understood better when changes in the cultivation methods used are considered. In the agricultural year 1999/2000 all areas used for vegetable cultivations used the open farming method,

¹⁹ Although it is noted that this percentage increase is relative to the small production quantities- from 442 tons in 1999/2000 to 766 in 2007/8.

and by 2007/8 plastic housing methods had been introduced, allowing larger-scale production to take place in reduced land areas. In 2007/8 plastic house methods accounted for 100% of cucumber production and 74.25% of tomato cultivation (two of the vegetables with the largest production rate in the governorate).

Additionally, regarding the apparent disproportionate increase in production value (73.3%), data from the PCBS shows that there has been a total (general) increase of 94.63% in the value of vegetables from 1999/2000 to 2007/8 across the oPt.

There are five vegetable crop types recorded as cultivated in the Governorate: tomatoes, cucumbers, squash, cauliflower, and spinach. Tomatoes and cucumbers are the vegetables representing the highest production rate, comprising 56.26% and 15.66% of total vegetable production in the Governorate, respectively. Table 25 shows vegetable production in Jerusalem Governorate.

Table 25: Area, Yield and Production of Vegetables in Jerusalem Governorate by Crop and Type, 2007/2008

Crop	Rainfed		Irrigated		Plastic House		French Tunnel		Surface Tunnel		Total Area	Production
	Area	Yield	Area	Yield	Area	Yield	Area	Yield	Area	Yield		
Snake Cucumber	132	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	66
Tomato	47	500	29	3,000	16	20,000	-	-	-	-	92	431
Squash	51	400	13	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	31
Spinach	33	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	50
Cauliflower	29	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	58
Pumpkin	20	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	7
Okra	15	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	3
Cucumber	-	-	-	-	12	10,000	-	-	-	-	12	120
Total	327		42		28		-		-		397	766

Area: Dunum, Yield: kg/dunum, Production: ton

Source: PCBS, 2009c.

Field Crops and Forage Production

In the 2007/2008 agro-production season, the majority of land (99.7%) utilized for field crop/forages production used rain-fed technology. Such practices are possible because there is adequate annual rainfall to make such cultivation methods viable and the necessary rain fed agricultural technologies is in place to support such production. The total estimated area of land used for field crop/forage production was 3,165 dunums, with production quantity reaching 374 tons (the lowest amount of all Palestinian governorates across the West Bank and Gaza), with a total value of US \$247,000. This production value forms approximately 0.35% of total field crop production across the West Bank and 0.233% of total Palestinian production for the same agricultural year (2007/8).

Since 1999/2000, there has been a decrease of approximately 33.4% in the total area planted with field crops and forages, accompanied by a 47.5% decrease in production quantity. However, there has been a 35.7% increase in the production value of field crops in the region. These statistics can be explained by the general rise in value of such production since 1999/2000. The value of field

crops and forage production across the Palestinian Territory has also increased by 52.36% between 1999/2000 to 2007/2008.

Wheat production in the agricultural year 2007/8 made up a large majority (73.79%) of the total field crops and forages production of Jerusalem Governorate; barley had the second largest production at 16.58% (see Table 26). In terms of nationwide field crop production rate, Jerusalem's wheat cultivation in 2007/8 made up 0.867% of total wheat production across the oPt for the same year whilst barley contributed 0.636%.

Table 26: Area, Yield and Production of Field Crops and Forages in Jerusalem Governorate by Crop and Type, 2007/2008

Crop	Rainfed		Irrigated		Total Area	Production
	Area	Yield	Area	Yield		
Wheat	2,123	130	-	-	2,123	276
Barley	621	100	-	-	621	62
Vetch	130	40	-	-	130	5
Sern	111	20	-	-	111	2
Chickpea	80	50	-	-	80	4
Broad Bean	55	60	-	-	55	3
Lentil	35	50	-	-	35	2
Sorghum	-	-	5	2,000	5	10
Onion Tuber	-	-	5	2,000	5	10
Total	3,155		10		3,165	374

Area: Dunum, Yield: Kg/Dunum, Production: metric tons

Source: PCBS, 2009c.

3.2.2. Livestock Production

The total production of livestock in Jerusalem Governorate during the agricultural year 2007/2008 reached 1,580 tons of meat (red and white), 6,309 tons of milk, 11 million eggs and 3 tons of honey (PCBS, 2009c).

During 2007/2008, the value of livestock production (meat, milk, eggs, honey and 'others') in Jerusalem Governorate registered approximately US \$16,965,000, having increased 47.05% since 1999/2000. The contributions of different sectors to the total livestock production value of the Jerusalem Governorate were: 54.18% meat, 38.17% dairy, 6.16% eggs, 0.19% honey and 1.27% in the 'other livestock' category. There is no fish production in Jerusalem.

Since 1999/2000 there has been an increase of approximately 47.05% in the total production value of livestock. The value of combined red meats (goats, sheep, and cattle) has increased by 45.8%, and the value of broiler (chicken) meat has decreased by approximately 93.9%. Over the same time period, the value of milk production (goats, sheep, and cows) has increased by 132.9%, whilst the values of egg and honey production have increased by 130.9% and 106.25% respectively. The value of livestock production has increased in the Palestinian Territory from US\$350,483,000 in 1999/2000 to US \$534,683,000 in 2007/2008.

Value-added calculations for Jerusalem's livestock sector:

The PCBS in their agricultural census recently included a value-added calculation to various agricultural sectors (livestock, plant, vegetables etc). Value-added costs have been calculated for both 'intermediate consumption' and overall 'production'.

For the agricultural year 2007/8 the value-added calculations for the livestock sector in Jerusalem Governorate were as follows:

- i. Intermediate consumption= US \$10,224,000
- ii. Production value= US \$16,965,000

Cattle Production

The total number of cattle in the Jerusalem Governorate during the agricultural year 2007/2008 was 733, with a total value of production (meat and milk) of approximately US \$2,046,000. Since 1999/2000, there has been a 146% increase in the total number of cattle farmed in Jerusalem. In terms of cattle value, there has been a 233.8% increase in the value of cattle since 1999/2000 (PCBS, 2009c). Cattle production is not a large industry in Jerusalem Governorate, constituting only 12.1% of livestock production value across the Governorate, and 2.3% of the total cattle production value in the oPt.

Table 27 compares the total number and type of cattle farmed in Jerusalem Governorate and across the Palestinian Territory.

Table 27: Number of Cattle by Strain, Sex and Age in the Jerusalem Governorate compared to the Total in the Palestinian Territories, 2007/2008

Region	Local Cattle					Friesian Cattle					Grand Total
	Cows	Calves	Heifer	Bulls	Total	Cows	Calves	Heifer	Bulls	Total	
Jerusalem	-	-	-	-	-	404	171	158	-	733	733
Palestinian Territories	2,910	918	638	185	4,651	16,504	7,141	4,310	380	28,335	32,986

Source: PCBS, 2009c.

Sheep and Goat Production

During the agricultural year 2007/2008 the total numbers of sheep and goats in Jerusalem Governorate were 37,260 and 17,607 respectively. During 2008, the total value of the production of sheep and goats combined (meat and milk) reached approximately US \$13,509,000.

Since 1999/2000, the values of meat and milk have increased by 41.4% and 112.7%, respectively. See Table 28 for a breakdown of the types and numbers of goats and sheep in the Jerusalem Governorate and in the Palestinian Territories.

Table 28: Number of sheep and goats in Jerusalem Governorate compared to total numbers across the Palestinian Territory, 2007/2008

Governorate	Goats			Sheep		
	Local	Other	Total	Local	Other	Total
Jerusalem	15,272	2,335	17,607	60,651	6,609	37,260
Palestinian Territories	274,888	47,194	322,082	453,554	235,345	688,899

Source: PCBS, 2009c.

In 2010, in comparison with the years 2007/08, numbers of goats had increased by 50.01% whilst sheep had decreased by 12.6%. In 2010, the total number of sheep reached 32,543 and the total number of goats 26,414 (PCBS, 2012).

Poultry Production

The total number of poultry in Jerusalem Governorate during the agricultural year 2007/2008 was 76,000 birds (48,000 layers and 28,000 broilers), representing 0.25% of the total poultry production in the oPt. At this time, the total value of poultry production (meat and eggs) stood at approximately US \$1,161,000.

Since 2007/8, the number of laying poultry has decreased by 12.9%, however, broiler bird production increased by 6.8% (from 28,000 broilers in 2007/8 to 29,900 in 2010) (PCBS, 2012). The poultry industry in Jerusalem is small, and the numbers of broiler and laying birds make up less than 1.07% of the total number of poultry across the oPt.

Table 29 compares the total number of layer and broiler birds in Jerusalem Governorate and the Palestinian Territories, for the agricultural year 2007/08.

Table 29: Number of broilers and layers in the Jerusalem Governorate compared to total numbers in the Palestinian Territories, 2007/08.

Governorate	Poultry numbers in thousands	
	Layers	Broilers
Jerusalem	48,000	28,000
Palestinian Territory	2,695,000	27,682,000

Source: PCBS, 2009c.

Beehive Production

The total number of beehives in Jerusalem Governorate reached 812 in 2007/08 (PCBS, 2009c). In 2010, however, the total of number of beehives was only 418, representing a 48.5% decrease since 2007/08.

During 2007/2008 the total production value of the beehive industry in Jerusalem reached approximately US \$33,000, making up 1.15% of the total annual honey production value in the oPt (and 1.44% of the West Bank's production) (PCBS, 2009c) (see Table 30). The 2007/08 figures show a 157% increase in the number of beehives since 1999/2000, and an increase of 106.2% in the total production value of beehives in Jerusalem Governorate (PCBS, 2002; PCBS, 2009c).

Table 30: Number of beehives in Jerusalem Governorate compared to total numbers across the Palestinian territory, 2007/08

Region	Beehives		
	Modern	Traditional	Total
Jerusalem	795	17	812
Palestinian Territory	63,782	2,951	66,733

Source: PCBS, 2009c

In terms of available agricultural data for Jerusalem, the PCBS, in cooperation with the Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), has produced a number of comprehensive yearly agricultural surveys for the Palestinian territory. These use a number of base-line measures and a combination of agricultural/ socio-economic indicators to report on the agricultural, food security and economic status of the oPt, disaggregating data as far as possible at regional and Governorate levels

3.3. Forests and Nature Reserves

Jerusalem Governorate's forested area is a rich base for biological diversity, since it is a habitat for diverse types of forests including many varieties of plant and animal species. There are almost 6,880 dunums of forests in Jerusalem Governorate; comprising 8.78% of the total forested area of the West Bank (ARIJ Geo-Informatics Department, 2012a) (see Map 7). The Jerusalem forests are located within the central highlands agro-ecosystem, where the effects of the Mediterranean climate and environment are clear. The Mediterranean environment of the central highlands recorded the highest number of plant families amongst the different ecosystems in the West Bank. Up to 105 plant families are growing in the central highlands with the Zannichelliaceae, Araliaceae, Elatinaceae, and Meliaceae families growing only in this ecosystem (ARIJ, 2007). Forests in the Jerusalem area play a crucial role in landscape and green-coverage preservation and watershed protection in the oPt.

Jerusalem forests are characterised by their Mediterranean ecosystem (see Map 2), where the temperatures are moderate with an average temperature of 170C, altitudes are moderate to high at an average of 800m above sea level, and rainfall amounts are high at an average of 550-700mm. Thus, the climate supporting the forested areas within the governorate tends to be semi-humid. In addition, most of the Jerusalem forests are located on the most fertile soil types (mainly Terra Rossa, Brown Rendzinas and Pale Rendzinas) (ARIJ Geo-Informatics Department, 2011a). Forests in the Jerusalem Governorate mainly represent man-made forests but enjoy the diversity of planted and natural forests, including oak and lentisk forest, carob forest, pine forest, natural maquis forest and degraded *Pistacia atlantica* forest. All support the plant genetic resources (PGRs) available in the area.

The oak and lentisk forest is distributed across the western slopes of the Jerusalem mountainous area, mainly supporting the growth of *Quercus calliprinus* (البلوط), *Pistacia lentiscus* (السريس), *P. palaestina* (البطم الفلسطيني), *Styrax officinalis* (العبهر), *Rhamnus spp.* (السويد), and *Cercis siliquastrum* (الشبرق). The carob forest is also distributed across the western slopes of the Jerusalem mountains and supports the growth of *Ceratonia siliqua* (الخروب), *Q. calliprinus* (البلوط), *P. palaestina* (البطم الفلسطيني), and *S. officinalis* (العبهر). The planted pine forest is distributed on both the western slopes and the high mountainous zone and mainly supports *Pinus halapensis* (الصنوبر الشائع), *Cupressus spp.* (السرو), *Acacia cyanophylla* (أكاسيا سيانوفيليا) and several pine species and varieties. The natural maquis forest is mainly distributed across the high mountainous zone of Jerusalem and supports the growth of *Q. calliprinus* (البلوط), *Q. boissieri* (السنديان), *P. palaestina* (البطم الفلسطيني), *P. atlantica* (البطم الأطلسي), *Pirus syriaca* (الاجاص البري), *Crataegus azarolus* (الزعرور الشوكي), *Rhus coriaria* (السماق) and *Laurus nobilis*

(الغار) (Abu A'yash, Adel, et-al. 2007). *Calycotome villosa* (الفتندول) is a dominant plant species near the borders of forests and in non-forested areas, especially previously burnt forested regions.

Additionally, Jerusalem forests provides a habitat for many wild animals, including; badgers, voles, cape hares, frogs, chameleons, geckoes, snakes, foxes, racers, martens, insects, and soaring birds. There is a clear and important interrelationship between plant and animal life in Jerusalem Governorate.

All Jerusalem forested areas are classified as Palestinian government lands, but are located in Area C, where 95% of forested area is under Israeli control and the MoA has no management authority (ARIJ Geo-Informatics Department, 2011a). There are three designated (by Israel) nature reserves within Jerusalem governorate, covering 45,240 dunums of land. However, the forested area forms only 0.6% of the total nature reserves area and Israeli structures such as settlements, closed military areas, military bases, and outposts cover up to 48% of the total nature reserve area. The Jerusalem forests are a well-known habitat for endemic species as they are part of the central highlands ecosystem, which supports the growth of 57 endemic species and several endangered wild plants. Rare species in the central highlands region form 58.7% of the total number of rare species growing in the West Bank (ARIJ, 2007). Further management and conservation are vital to sustain such a valuable and diverse natural resource.

ARIJ'S analysis of water resources, wastewater management and solid waste management in Jerusalem Governorate is restricted by the limited availability of data. Available data will be divided into two parts according to the PCBS classification of Jerusalem Governorate (J1²⁰ and J2²¹). Obtaining data on water resources for J1 was not possible. Nevertheless, the status of the water resources will be described and analyzed according to the most accurate and updated information available.

3.4. Water Resources

The renewable water resources in Jerusalem Governorate consist primarily of groundwater resources. This is due to the Governorate's location above the Eastern and Western Basins of the West Bank Aquifer system.

Jerusalem J2

Drinking and domestic water supply management in Jerusalem (J2) is carried out through the Jerusalem Water Undertaking (JWU) for Ramallah and Al Bireh areas in cooperation with municipalities and local councils. The service providers are supplied in bulk by the West Bank Water Department (WBWD) and JWU Ramallah and Al Bireh areas (PWA/PNA, 2012).

Drinking water resources in Jerusalem (J2) are divided into two main sources, namely: (1) local resources mainly from wells, and (2) purchased resources from the Israel National Water Company

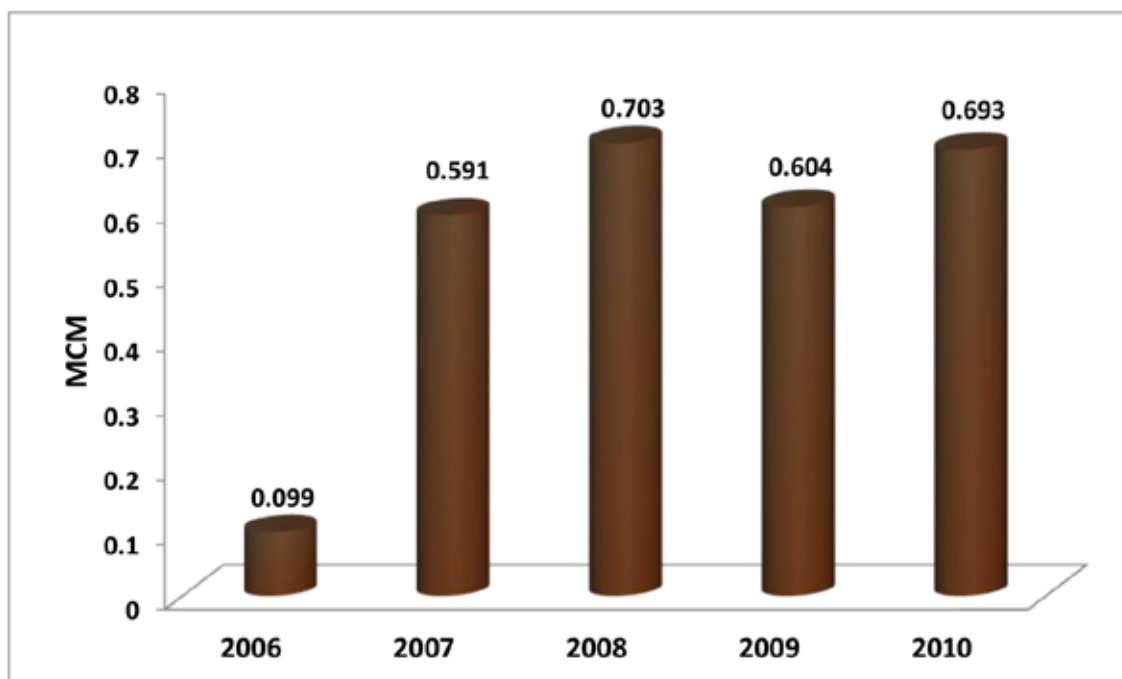
20 J1 includes that part of Jerusalem which was annexed forcefully by Israel following its occupation of the West Bank in 1967. This part includes the following localities: (Beit Hanina, Shu'fat Refugees Camp, Shu'fat, El 'Isawiya, Sheikh Jarrah, Wadi al Joz, Bab as Sahira, As Suwwana, At Tur, Jerusalem "Al- Quds", Ash Shayyah, Ras al 'Amud, Silwan, Ath-Thuri, Jabal al Mukabbir, As Sawahira al Gharbiya, Beit Safafa, Sharafat, Sur Bahir, and Umm Tuba, Kufr 'Aqab.

21 J2 includes the remaining parts of the governorate, namely: Rafat, Mikhmas, Qalandiya Refugees Camp, the Bedouin Community-Jaba', Qalandiya, Beit Duqqu, Jaba', Al Judeira, Beit 'Anan, Ar Ram, Dahiyat al Bareed, Al Jib, Bir Nabala, Beit Ijza, Al Qubeiba, Khirbet Umm al Lahem, Biddu, An Nabi Samwil, Hizma, Beit Hanina al Balad, Qatanna, Beit Surik, Beit Ikksa, 'Anata, The Bedouin Community – Al Khan al Ahmar, Az Za'ayyem, El 'Eizariya, As Sawahira ash Sharqiya, Ash Sheikh Sa'd, the Bedouin Community –El 'Eizariya, and Abu Dis

Mekorot. In 2010, a total of 4.635 MCM of water was supplied to the localities of Jerusalem (J2) (PWA/PNA, 2012), of which approximately 85% was purchased from Mekorot and supplied to the Palestinians through WBWD, while 15% was provided by local resources.

The quantity of water purchased from Mekorot in Jerusalem (J2) for domestic use in the year 2010 was 3.942 MCM, at a set cost of 3.9 NIS/cubic meter (PWA/PNA, 2012). The local water resources consist of a PWA well, 'El 'Eizariya 3 Well'. The quantity of water pumped from this source increased from 0.099 MCM in 2006 to 0.591 MCM in 2007. From the years 2007 to 2010²² the yearly quantity of pumped water from El 'Eizariya 3 Well remained fairly constant (see Figure 8).

Figure (8): El 'Eizariya "3" Well Annual Water Production (MCM)

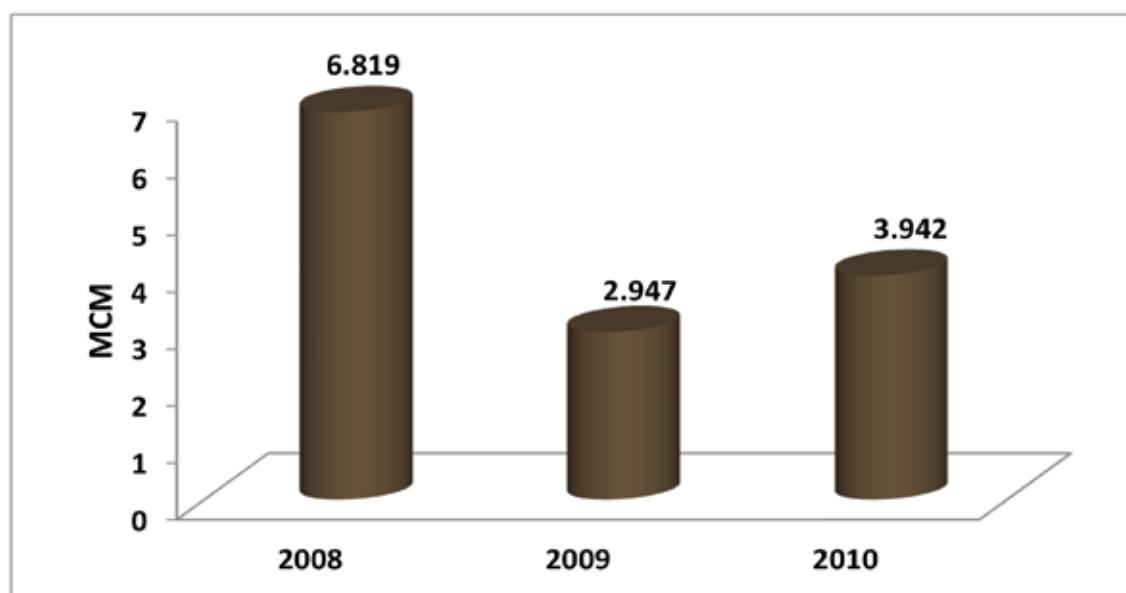


Source: PWA/PNA, 2012

The quantity of water purchased from Mekorot has decreased from 6.819 MCM in 2008 to 3.693 MCM in 2010 (see Figure 9). Although this quantity is relatively low, it represents 85% of the domestic water supply of Jerusalem (J2). This indicates a high dependency on purchased water in Jerusalem (J2).

²² Data regarding the quantity of water purchased from Mekorot Company cannot be taken for 2011 due to the fact that the PWA has published this year's data as combined for Jerusalem and Ramallah Governorates. Therefore, disaggregating the statistics is difficult in this case.

Figure (9): Quantity of Domestic Water Purchased from Mekorot in Jerusalem (J2)



Source: PWA/PNA, 2012

28 out of 30 localities are served by the water network in Jerusalem (J2). There are two small communities (Jaba' (Tajammu' Badawi) and Al Ka'abina) that do not have water networks and are denied a tapped water service. These communities depend on water collected in cisterns during winter and on water supplied by tankers from nearby sources in the area (PWA/PNA, 2012). Additionally, in some of the localities served by the water network, network coverage is incomplete.

Water needs are defined as the 'Minimum water required sustaining a healthy life' (WHO). Based on the World Health Organization's (WHO) recommendations, each person should receive a minimum quantity of 100 liters of fresh water per day. Using this standard, the total domestic water needs in Jerusalem (J2) were estimated to be 8.1 MCM for 2011. Therefore, the total real deficit in domestic water supply, taking into consideration water losses, reached approximately 5 MCM for localities in Jerusalem (J2) (see Table 31) (PWA/PNA, 2012). This deficit is expected to worsen as the population grows.

Table 31: Supplied and Demanded Water Quantities in (J2) Localities, 2011

Population (1000)	Needed Quantities (MCM)	Available Quantities (MCM)	Deficit (MCM)	Total Losses (MCM)	Consumption Rate (l/c.d)	Total Consumption (MCM)	Real Deficit (MCM)
147	8.1	4.7	3.4	1.6	58	3.1	5.0

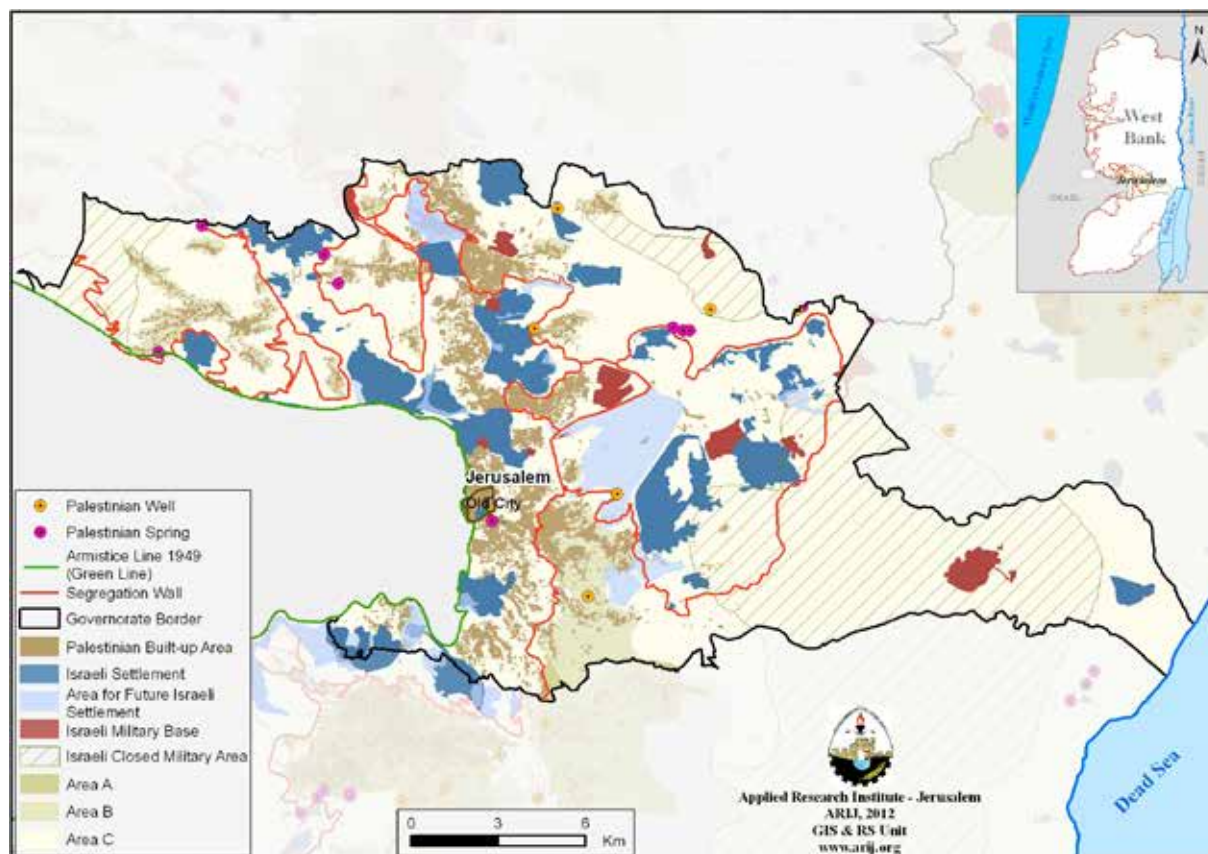
Source: PWA/PNA, 2012

However, connection to a network alone does not automatically translate into a regular and constant water supply. Many communities suffer from the very limited quantities of water supplied through the network and the high percentage of water losses through leaking pipes, which is a perennial problem due to the poorly-designed and maintained water infrastructure. The overall loss and unaccounted-for water rate was estimated to be 33% in 2011 (PWA/PNA, 2012). The total quantity of water that reached the suppliers was 3.1 MCM in 2011. Approximately 1.845 MCM of water within Palestinian localities is lost from the source to the suppliers and additional losses take place. These are either physical losses in the localities' networks and/or losses due to inaccurate readings by water meters and unregistered connections. Taking water losses into account, it was estimated that the actual average consumption rate did not exceed 53 liters per capita per day (l/c/d).

Jerusalem J2

'Gihon', an Israeli company, is the main provider of water for the residents of J1. Water is supplied through a public water network and almost all the housing units are connected to this network. The price of water provided through the water network varies from 7-15 shekels per cubic meter, depending on the quantity of water consumed. ARIJ was unable to obtain any information concerning the quantity or quality of water supplied to the localities of J1 by Gihon or the Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem. This issue is considered a security matter and information is totally controlled and restricted by the Israeli government and its companies.

Map 8: Distribution of Ground Water Wells and Springs in Jerusalem Governorate



Source: ARIJ, GIS Unit, 2012a.

3.5. Wastewater Management

(J2) Localities

Practices for managing domestic wastewater in Jerusalem (J2) are limited to the collection of wastewater by sewage networks and/or cesspits and the disposal of untreated wastewater into open areas, including wadis (valleys) and agricultural lands.

Only 9 communities in Jerusalem (J2) are served, either fully or partially, by wastewater networks (see Table 32). The sewage network serves approximately 31% of Jerusalem (J2) housing units, whilst the rest are connected to cesspits for wastewater collection (ARIJ & CENTA, 2010). The majority of cesspits are unlined meaning that sewage seeps into the earth, avoiding the high costs of emptying cesspits through vacuum tankers.

Approximately 4.1 MCM of wastewater is generated annually in Jerusalem (J2) (ARIJ- WERU, 2012). However, wastewater generation could be significantly higher than the figures reported herein as they were calculated based on the total volume of municipal freshwater minus the total volume of unaccounted for water and the result multiplied by 80%.

Table 32: Percentage of Wastewater Network Coverage in the Communities Connected to the Network in Jerusalem (J2), 2010

Community Name	Wastewater Network Coverage (%)
Bir Nabala	98
Qalandiya al Balad	60
Judeira	90
Beit Hanina al Balad	80
Al Jib	90
'Anata	95
Qalandiya Camp	97
Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed	50
Az Za'ayyem	80

Source: ARIJ & CENTA, 2010

The construction of the Segregation Wall has impacted some communities in relation to wastewater management. For example, the sewage network in Ar Ram has been cut due to the segregation wall construction, causing sewage overflow onto open lands. Additionally, the main wastewater pipeline for Ar Ram is behind the Segregation Wall and inaccessible to the Municipal Council. The council is therefore unable to perform maintenance or to resolve blockages and obstructions in the pipe (see Picture 1).

Picture 1: Wastewater in Ar Ram



Source: ARIJ, 2010

(J1) Localities

All the localities in J1 are partially or totally connected to the public sewerage network. The sewage network serves approximately 85% of Jerusalem (J1) housing units, and the remaining housing units are connected to cesspits for wastewater collection (ARIJ- WERU, 2012). ARIJ could not calculate the amount of wastewater generated by these localities because the amount of water consumed in each locality is not available.

In addition, ARIJ could not find any information related to where wastewater is discharged or whether it is treated beforehand.

3.6. Solid Waste Management

(J2) Localities

Practices for managing solid waste in the Jerusalem (J2) are limited to the collection of generated waste and the transportation and dumping of collected waste in the disposal sites.

Based on the solid waste generation rate²³ and population size, it is estimated that Jerusalem (J2) produces approximately 147 tons of domestic solid waste daily and 53.6 thousand tons annually. In general, the collection of solid waste is the responsibility of the municipality and the village council. However, in Qalandiya refugee camp, solid waste collection is the responsibility of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA). The solid waste collection service covers almost all of the localities in the J2 except for Jaba' (Tajammu' Badawi) and al Ka'abina. However, not all of the inhabitants in the served localities are covered by the solid waste collection service.

Currently the solid waste collected from 12 localities of Jerusalem (J2) is transferred to 'El 'Eizariya Landfill' in the Jerusalem Governorate, while the solid waste collected in 7 localities is transferred to 'Ramallah Landfill' in Ramallah and Al Bireh Governorate. Solid waste collected from the remaining localities is disposed of randomly or in five other dumping sites (see Table 33). Open burning of collected solid waste is practiced in all dumping sites and landfills.

²³ Per capita solid waste generation rate for rural localities is 0.7kg/day and for refugee camps and urban localities is 1.05 kg/day.

Table 33: The Disposal Sites in J2 Localities

Locality	Disposal Site	Disposal Method
Qatanna	Al Bireh Landfill	Land filling
Al Qubeibah		
Hizma	El 'Eizariya Landfill	Burning and land filling
Jaba'		
As Sawahira ash Sharqiyya		
Abu Dis		
'Anata		
Ash Sheikh Sa'd		
Qalandiya Camp		
Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed		
Az Za'ayem		
El 'Eizariya		
'Arab al Jahalin		
Mikhmas		
Kharayib Umm al Lahim	Beit 'Anan dumpsite	Burning
Beit Surik	'Ein 'Arik dumpsite	Burning
Beit Duqqu	Jifna dumpsite	Burning
Beit Ijza		
Beit Hanina al Balad	Ramallah Landfill and random dumping	Burning and land filling
Rafat	Ramallah Landfill	Burning and land filling
Bir Nabala		
Qalandiya al Balad		
Judeira		
An Nabi Samwil		
Beit 'Anan		
Al Jib	Ramallah Landfill & El 'Eizariya Landfill	Burning and land filling
Beit Iksa	Randomly	Burning
Biddu	Wadi Abu Za'rour Dumpsite	Burning
Jaba' (Tajammu' Badawi)	Not served	
Al Ka'abina	Not served	

Source: Local Authorities, 2010-2011-2012

El 'Eizariya landfill is located between El 'Eizariya and Abu Dis, almost a kilometer away from the closest Palestinian houses. It lies between two Israeli settlements, Ma'ale Adummim and Qedar. The site is within Area C and was established by the Israeli occupation authorities after the confiscation of lands belonging to residents of El 'Eizariya and Abu Dis (Picture 2). The landfill forms a significant health hazard due to the emission of odors and volatile gases resulting from combustion and its location close to Palestinian homes in El 'Eizariya and Abu Dis. Household, industrial and medical waste disposed of in this landfill is collected from both Palestinian and Israeli areas. Although the safe lifespan of the landfill ended many years ago,

Israeli authorities continue to expand the landfill and charter its management to Israeli contractors without consideration for the significant damage the landfill causes to both public health and the environment

Picture 2: El 'Eizariya landfill



Source: ARIJ, 2009

El 'Eizariya landfill overlays the infiltration area of the eastern sector of the West Bank Aquifer. There are no adequate measures to prevent the leaching of organic wastes, toxic wastes or pollution of groundwater and it is therefore one of the most significant major potential pollution sources of the Aquifer (see Picture 3).

Picture 3: Leachate produced from solid waste



Source: ARIJ, 2009

(J1) Localities

Jerusalem Municipality is the official body responsible for the management of solid waste generated by citizens and the commercial and industrial establishments in all the localities of J1 area.

There is no specific fee for the solid waste collection service. However, the citizens pay Arnona property taxes to the Jerusalem Municipality. These yearly taxes depend on the size and area of the property and range from 3,000 to 10,000 shekels. Arnona taxes cover all the services provided by the municipality to the residents, including solid waste management services (ARIJ Database, 2012).

Solid waste is collected from homes, institutions, shops and public squares in plastic bags, and transferred to containers distributed throughout the neighborhoods. This is later collected by the municipality 3 times per week from all the localities, except the Old City of Jerusalem, where the solid waste is collected twice daily. The solid waste is then transported by municipality trucks to El 'Eizariya landfill where it is either burnt or buried (see Table 33).

Table 34: The Disposal Sites in J1 Localities

Locality	Solid Waste management service	Disposal Site	Disposal Method
Shu'fat Camp	UNRWA		
Beit Hanina and Shu'fat	Jerusalem Municipality	El 'Eizariya Landfill	Burning and land filling
Kafr 'Aqab			
El 'Isawiya			
Jerusalem (old city)			
Silwan and Ath Thuri			
Jabal al Mukabbir and As Sawahira al Gharbiya			
Beit Safafa and Sharafat			
Umm Tuba and Sur Baher			

Source: ARIJ-WERU, 2012

ARIJ estimates that the localities in the J1 area produce approximately 307.5 tons of solid waste per day, which is equivalent to 113,000 tons per year (ARIJ- WERU, 2012).

With the exception of Jerusalem's Old City all localities in the J1 area are suffering from poor solid waste collection and disposal services. In most cases the solid waste accumulates in the streets for several days, producing bad odors and facilitating the spread of epidemics and disease.

3.7. Environmental Conditions

Water Crisis

Palestinian residents of Jerusalem Governorate lack access to adequate water and sanitation infrastructure and services, primarily due to the Jerusalem Municipality's strict housing and urban planning regime, which enforces strict criteria for entitlement to these services. Over half of Palestinians in Jerusalem are not allowed under Israeli law to connect to the water network because they do not have housing permits (which are almost impossible to obtain) and must therefore resort to unlicensed connections (EWASH, 2012).

According to the 'Civic Coalition for Defending Palestinian Rights' in Jerusalem (2009), anyone from Beit Hanina & Shu'fat who wants to get a license for building, the licensing procedure is lengthy (sometimes lasting years) and carries very high costs. Depending on the land area and

type of building for which a permit is being sought, the license will cost between 150,000-300,000 NIS. Because of the political problem of land registration and ownership, the unreasonable prices of licenses, in addition to the lengthy time it takes to secure licenses many citizens because of humanitarian needs and the natural family growth resort to building without licenses or after rejection from the Municipality.

Palestinians living within the Israeli-defined municipal boundaries are entitled under Israeli law to full and equal services provided by the Municipality and other authorities in Israel. In practice, however, the Jerusalem Municipality's discriminatory housing and urban planning policies, demonstrated in part by the lack of allocation of adequate Municipal funds for Palestinian areas, has led to the degradation and destruction of water and sanitation infrastructure, result in a housing shortage for Palestinians which in turn affects their rights to access to water and sanitation.

Water access for the Palestinian Living in East Jerusalem is unreliable and the infrastructure is inadequate; they don't have legal water connections and are therefore forced to connect directly to the mains or share connections with their neighbors. Israeli Planning and Building Law (1965) prohibits construction in areas where insufficient public infrastructure exists. The absence of adequate infrastructure in Palestinian areas due to municipal neglect and underinvestment, in particular water and sewage systems, causes difficulties in obtaining Israeli-issued permits for construction. In addition, the Municipality charges high fees and development taxes for laying new infrastructure (EWASH, 2012).

Wastewater Management

There is a lack of infrastructure to adequately treat wastewater produced by the inhabitants of East Jerusalem. Jerusalem Governorate produces approximately 17.5 MCM of wastewater annually, which flows eastwards along valleys, mostly in open streams, jeopardizing the environment and the public health of Palestinian communities along its path. Of this quantity, 10.2 MCM is raw wastewater that flows into the Wadi an Nar region in southeast Jerusalem, and 7.3 MCM flows into the Og Reservoir²⁴ facility north of the Dead Sea, near to An Nabi Musa (B'tselem, 2009). Some of this wastewater undergoes preliminary treatment, after which the water is used for irrigation in the Israeli settlements in the Jordan Valley. The remaining is not treated and seeps into the mountain aquifer in an area that is already vulnerable to pollution (B'tselem, 2009).

Over the years, none of the solutions proposed by the Jerusalem Municipality for treating this wastewater have been implemented. In addition, these plans have required cooperation with the Palestinian Authority, which has refused because such cooperation would legitimize Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem. Therefore, no action has been taken to develop a solution for treating this wastewater.

The lack of solutions for treating wastewater has not prevented the Israelis from building new settlements in Jerusalem Governorate, adding to the amount of untreated wastewater in the region. Amongst these are the Pisgat Ze'ev and Neve Ya'akov settlements (Bt'selem, 2009).

Palestinian areas are severely deficient in sewage infrastructure, lacking an estimated 50km of main sewage lines. Almost 90% of all sewage pipes, roads and sidewalks are located in West Jerusalem. Because of this deficiency, over a third of Palestinian houses rely on septic tanks (illegal under regulations of the Israeli Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Health). In some cases, sewage flows directly into streets and valleys, posing a serious risk to public health (EWASH, 2012).

²⁴ Og Reservoir was built as a temporary facility, and was intended to treat one-third of the amount of wastewater it currently receives. For this reason, the wastewater is only partially treated.

PART FOUR
Geopolitical Status of Jerusalem Governorate

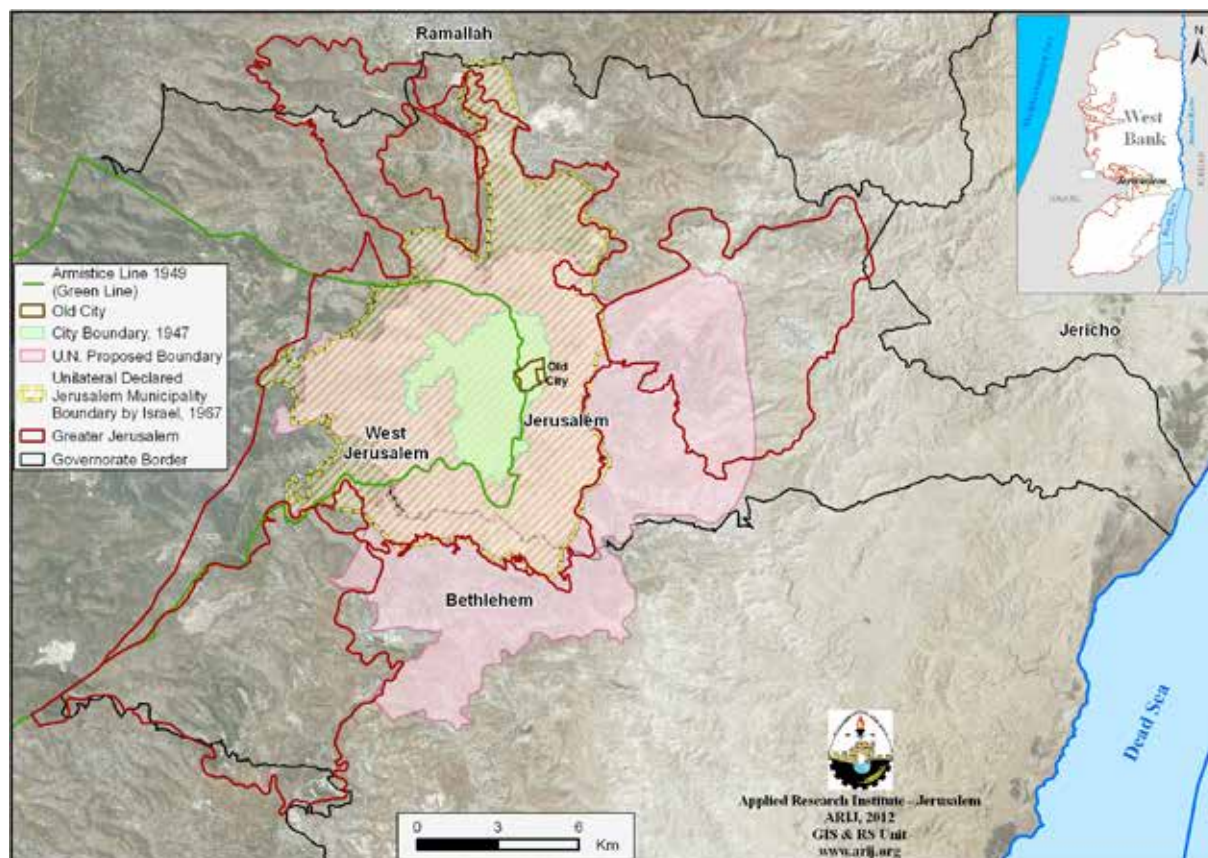
4. The Geopolitical Status of Jerusalem Governorate

This chapter summarizes the complex geopolitical situation in Jerusalem Governorate. It includes historical information on Jerusalem, a summary of Israeli practices and policies, Israeli settlement activities, information on the Segregation Wall, and brief descriptions of the checkpoints and terminals located in Jerusalem Governorate.

4.1 History of Jerusalem Governorate during Israeli Occupation Period

On June 28 1967, the Israeli government illegally and unilaterally annexed Jerusalem to the Israeli state and declared 'Unified Jerusalem' to be the eternal capital of Israel. When the Israeli government illegally redrew the municipal boundaries of the West Bank it added vast areas of uninhabited land to Jerusalem city and excluded highly populated Palestinian neighborhoods from the city boundaries. From this point onwards, Israel embarked on a campaign to manipulate the demographic and geographical realities of the city in order to reinforce its claim to sovereignty over Jerusalem. To achieve this goal, consecutive Israeli governments introduced several laws to increase the number of Jews and reduce the number of Palestinians living in the city, thus 'Israelizing' the city and erasing its Arabic culture and history. Shortly after the occupation of the city in 1967, the Israeli government expanded East Jerusalem's municipal boundaries; increasing the city's municipal area from 6.5km² to 71km² and including areas from 28 surrounding Palestinian villages (see Map 9).

Map 9: Jerusalem boundary prior and after the Israeli occupation of the city



Source: ARIJ, GIS Unit, 2012a.

Throughout the occupation of the West Bank, Israel has implemented its colonization project with a particular focus on Jerusalem and its surrounding areas. Israeli practices against Palestinian Jerusalemites have included; redefining the city's boundary to include more Israelis and less Palestinians, confiscating lands, building and expanding illegal Israeli settlements, constructing bypass roads, demolishing Palestinian houses, razing lands, isolating the city from the rest of the West Bank, and constructing the Segregation Wall to isolate lands and restrict Palestinians freedom of human movement and goods.

Israel has a long history of manipulating facts on the ground in the areas it occupied during the 1967 war, particularly in Jerusalem. Consecutive Israeli governments have worked persistently to tip the demographic balance of the city in favor of Israel, giving unconditional support to Israeli settlers and Israeli housing organizations to build and expand within the city. Israel has further used various methods to achieve its goal of demographic change. These have included: physically isolating East Jerusalem from the rest of the West Bank, adopting a discriminatory policy on land confiscations, planning neighborhoods, building permits, house demolitions, and revoking the residency rights of Palestinians, who live abroad or outside the city's boundary for more than seven years or who are unable to prove that their center of life is in Jerusalem.

Special Case: Israel falsely rewrites the historic identity of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

The 'Judaization' plan for Jerusalem city was implemented immediately after Israel's occupation of the Palestinian territory in 1967. This process is not random and represents a set of clear and planned objectives to take over the Old City, isolate the city completely from its natural environment to turn it into a city featuring a Jewish majority. This is being achieved by surrounding the city of Jerusalem with a belt of settlements' blocs, and at the same time dividing the geographical unity of the Palestinian communities in and around the city. The plan further aims to obliterate everything that is culturally and historically Arab, and force in a Jewish character over the city, in order to increase the population ratio of the Jewish population to place them in the majority.

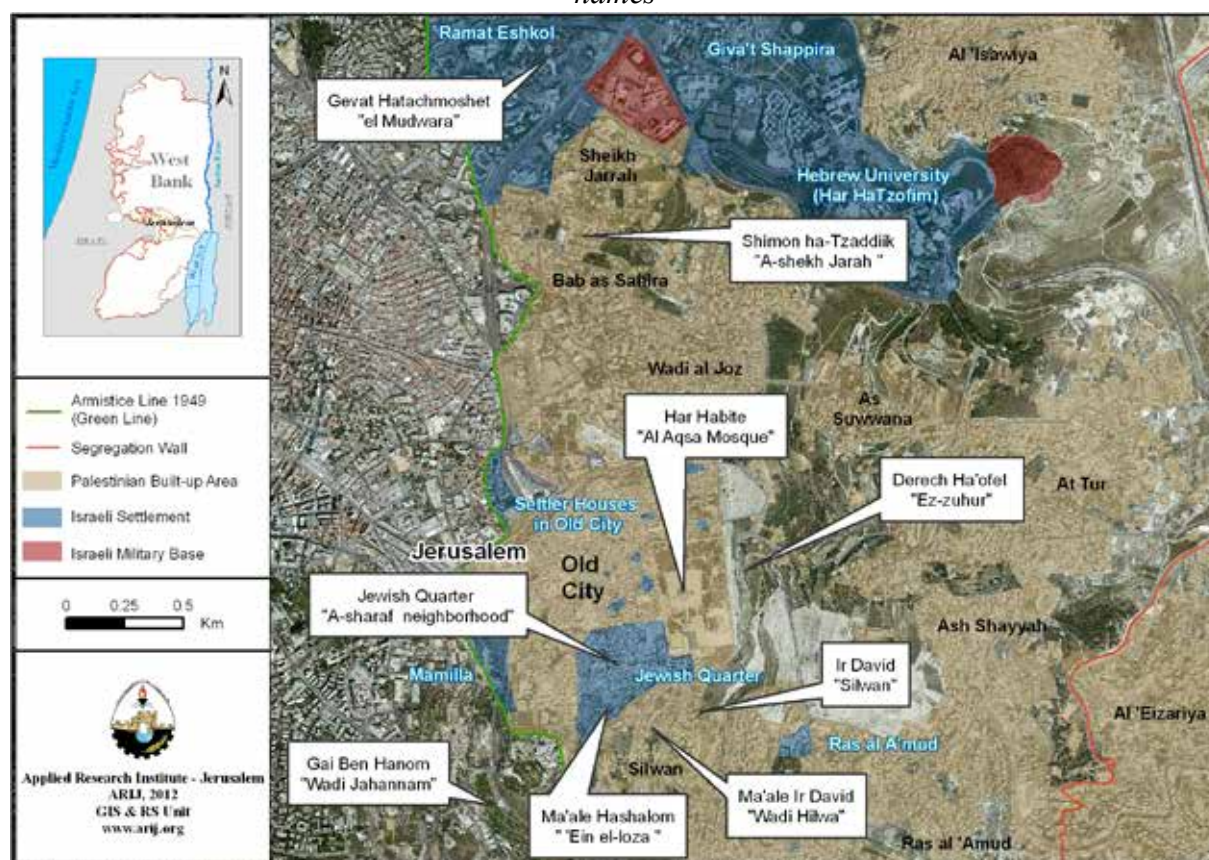
The first step of the plan was the unification of the two parts of the city and declaring it as the 'eternal capital' of Israel (Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1980). Subsequent steps included changing the Arabic names of streets and neighborhoods to Hebrew and Talmudic names to encourage Jews to come and reside in East Jerusalem, or what they came to call the 'historical capital for the Jewish people'. Accordingly, the Israeli government built thousands of housing units for Jews in East Jerusalem to take in the increasing numbers of Jews arriving to the occupied city. To realize its objectives, Israelis implemented its plan over two phases. Phase I represents the ideological stage, through the renaming of settlement's streets and neighborhoods with names 'related' to Jerusalem. For example, Moshe Dayan neighborhood in the settlement of Pisgat Ze'ev is today named after the former Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, who occupied Jerusalem in 1967. Teddy Kolek high school in Pisgat Ze'ev was also named after former Jerusalem Mayor, Teddy Kolek.

Phase II refers to the political and physical stage of the 'Judaization' plan. Once the city was politically reunited as per Israel's aspirations Israelis started building settlements in a belt shape around the city isolating it geographically from its natural habitation in the West Bank. The construction of the Segregation Wall further annexes illegal settlements to the city and manipulates the population ratio in addition to redefining the boundary of the city illegally for a second time since 1967. Table 35, lists some Arab areas in East Jerusalem, which have had their names illegally changed by the Israeli government. (See Map 10)

Table 35: Arab areas whose names were changed into Hebrew

	Community Name	Wastewater Network Coverage (%)
1	Ma'ale Ir David	Wadi Hilwa
2	Gai Ben-Hinnom	Wadi Juhannam
3	Derech Ophel	Ath Thuhour
4	Ir David" (David City)	Silwan
5	Ma'ale HaShalom " (Ascent of Peace)	'Ein al Louza
6	Giv'at HaTahmoshet " (Ammunition Hill)	Al Mudawara
7	Har Habayit " (The Temple Mount)	Al Aqsa Mosque
8	Shimon Ha Tzadik	Ash Sheikh Jarrah
9	The Jewish Quarter	Ash Sharaf neighborhood

Map 10: Israel changes the Arabic names of streets and neighborhoods to Hebrew and Talmudic names



Source: ARIJ, GIS Unit, 2012a.

4.2. Israeli Occupation Practices in Jerusalem Governorate

Jerusalem has been seriously affected by Israeli policies aiming to surround the city from all sides with Israeli settlements, thus forming a physical barricade that isolates the city from the rest of the West Bank.

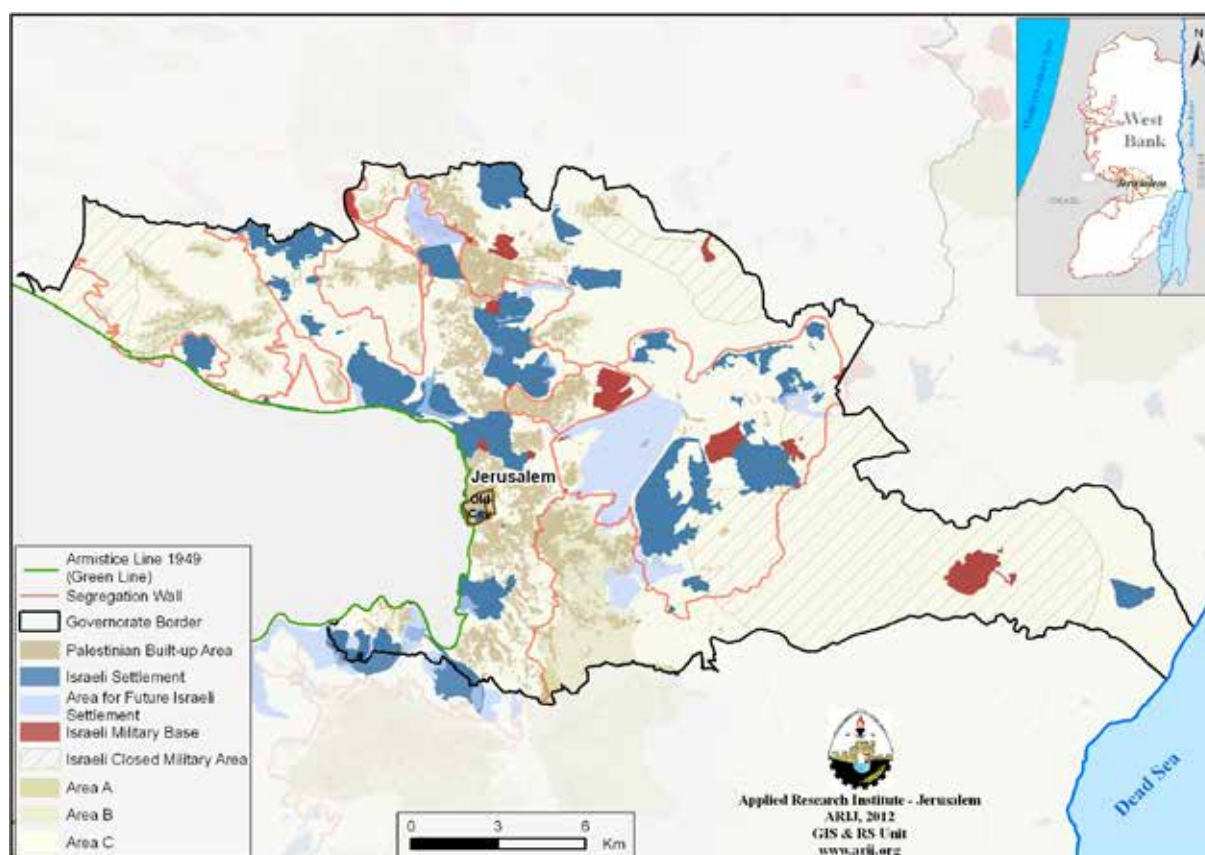
During the Second (Al Aqsa) Intifada (September 2000), Israeli authorities increased the intensity of belligerent and aggressive occupation-related activities in the occupied Palestinian Territory, destroying Palestinian agriculture, confiscating lands, demolishing Palestinian houses, expanding settlements, erecting outposts, increasing bypass roads, imposing severe restrictions on Palestinians' freedom of movement, and constructing the Segregation Wall (see Map 11 and Table 36).

Table 36: Israeli Occupation Practices in Jerusalem Governorate (2001-2011)

Date	Confiscated Lands (Dunums)	Threatened Palestinian Land (Dunums)	Uprooted, Razed, Burnt or Confiscated Trees	Demolished Houses	Houses Threatened of Demolition
2001	153	1,542	50	51	264
2002	957	2,364	345	63	469
2003	18,122	27,108	24,275	94	820
2004	3,648	3,005	1,745	80	472
2005	8,169	1,195	825	78	406
2006	2,576	2,147	0	44	191
2007	1,900	1,185	0	59	389
2008	2,157	1,816	337	83	431
2009	152,902	45	30	88	934
2010	713	0	450	44	119
2011	3,028	729	500	63	259
2012	20,957	8,046	17,128	410	736
Total	215,282	49,182	45,685	1,157	5,490

Source: ARIJ Urbanization Monitoring Department, 2011

Map 11: the Geo-political status of Jerusalem Governorate.



Source: ARIJ, GIS Unit, 2012a.

4.2.1. Israeli Settlements

The first Israeli settlement in Jerusalem was established inside the Old City immediately after the 1967 war, when the Israeli Army destroyed over 700 buildings to create the ‘Jewish Quarter.’ Throughout occupation, Israeli settlements have expanded dramatically inside the Israeli-defined municipal boundary of Jerusalem and its surrounding areas. Settlements in Jerusalem can be classified according to their administrative status: settlements inside the municipal boundary (the J1 area), of which there are 18, and settlements within the Jerusalem governorate (the J2 area), of which there are 19. Additionally, Israeli settler organizations have initiated the development of settlement cores inside Palestinian neighborhoods such as Ash Sheikh Jarrah, around Karm Al Mufti, Silwan, Ras al ‘Amud, and At Tur.

There are an estimated 300,000 Israeli settlers in Jerusalem Governorate, occupying a total of 40,428 dunums (40.428 km²) of land (see Table 37). Additionally, 14 Israeli settlement outposts were established between 1996 and 2011 (see Table 38). Israeli governments have worked to link the established settlements with one another and with Israel through creating a network of 810km of bypass roads throughout West Bank territories. Jerusalem Governorate contains approximately 100km of such bypass roads on its territory. An additional 64.164 kilometers of bypass roads await Israeli government approval to begin construction in and around Jerusalem Governorate.

Table 37: Israeli Settlements in and around Jerusalem City

No.	Israeli Settlement	Date of Establishment	Area 2011 in Dunum	Population 2009	Governorate
Settlements inside the municipal boundaries of Jerusalem					
1	Jewish Quarter	1968	146	3094	Jerusalem (J1)
2	Giv'at Shappira (French Hill)	1968	753	9000	Jerusalem (J1)
3	Hebrew University (Har Ha'Tzofim)	1968	981	1,236	Jerusalem (J1)
4	Ramat Eshkol	1968	1,127	10,294	Jerusalem (J1)
5	Atarot (Industrial Zone)	1970	1,321	Industrial Zone	Jerusalem (J1)
6	Gilo*	1971	1,529	40,000	Bethlehem
7	Neve Yaa'cov	1972	1,250	20,383	Jerusalem (J1)
8	East Talpiot	1973	1,887	14,800	Jerusalem (J1)
9	Ramot (Ramot Allon)	1973	1,665	42,250	Jerusalem (J1)
10	Pisgat Amir	1985	2,470	50,000	Jerusalem (J1)
11	Pisgat Ze'ev	1985	1,547		Jerusalem (J1)
12	Ramat Shlomo – Reches Shu'afat	1990	3,223	15,350	Jerusalem (J1)
13	Giv'at Hamatos*	1991	285	NA	Bethlehem
14	David's Village - Mamilla	1994	67	3,272	Jerusalem (J1)
15	Har Homa (Jabal Abu Ghneim)*	1997	520	20,000	Bethlehem
16	Ras Al Amuod (Ma'ale Ha Zeitim)	1998	15	670	Jerusalem (J1)
17	Nof Zion	2004	140	360	Jerusalem (J1)

18	Settlers Houses in the Old City	NA	45	282	Jerusalem (J1)
Giv'at Ze'ev Settlement Bloc					
1	Giv'on	1987	108	1,179	Jerusalem (J2)
2	Giv'on Hadasha	1980	359	1,113	Jerusalem (J2)
3	Giv'at Ze'ev	1982	2,284	10,779	Jerusalem (J2)
4	Har Adar – Giv'at Har Adar	1986	1,119	3,400	Jerusalem (J2)
5	Har Shmuel	1966	346	500	Jerusalem (J2)
6	Neve Samuel		28	NA	Jerusalem (J2)
7	Mevasseret Zion		149	NA	Jerusalem (J2)
Ma'ale Adumim Settlement Bloc					
1	Mishor Adumim (Industrial Zone)	1974	3,211	NA	Jerusalem (J2)
2	Ma'ale Adumim	1975	5,911	39,000	Jerusalem (J2)
3	Kfar Adumim	1979	820	3,099	Jerusalem (J2)
4	Mizpe Yedude (New Kedar)	1980	348	1,754	Jerusalem (J2)
5	Almon (Anatot)	1983	783	827	Jerusalem (J2)
6	Kedar (Old Kedar)	1984	45	960	Jerusalem (J2)
7	Allon	1990	328	753	Jerusalem (J2)
8	Neve Brat (Nofei Prat)	1992	885	950	Jerusalem (J2)
Binyamin Settlement Bloc					
1	Adam – Geva Binyamin	1983	1,138	4,157	Jerusalem (J2)
2	Kochav Yacoov	1998	2,037	5,811	Jerusalem (J2)
3	Sha'ar Binyamen (Industrial Zone)	1999	579	NA	Jerusalem (J2)
Other Settlements in Jerusalem Governorate					
1	Kalya	1968	955	300	Jerusalem (J2)
<p><i>The settlements of Gilo, Giv'at Hamatos and Har Homa are within the unilaterally-declared municipal boundaries of Jerusalem, but are located in Bethlehem Governorate</i></p> <p><i>Source: ARIJ – The Geo-informatics Department, 2011b</i></p>					

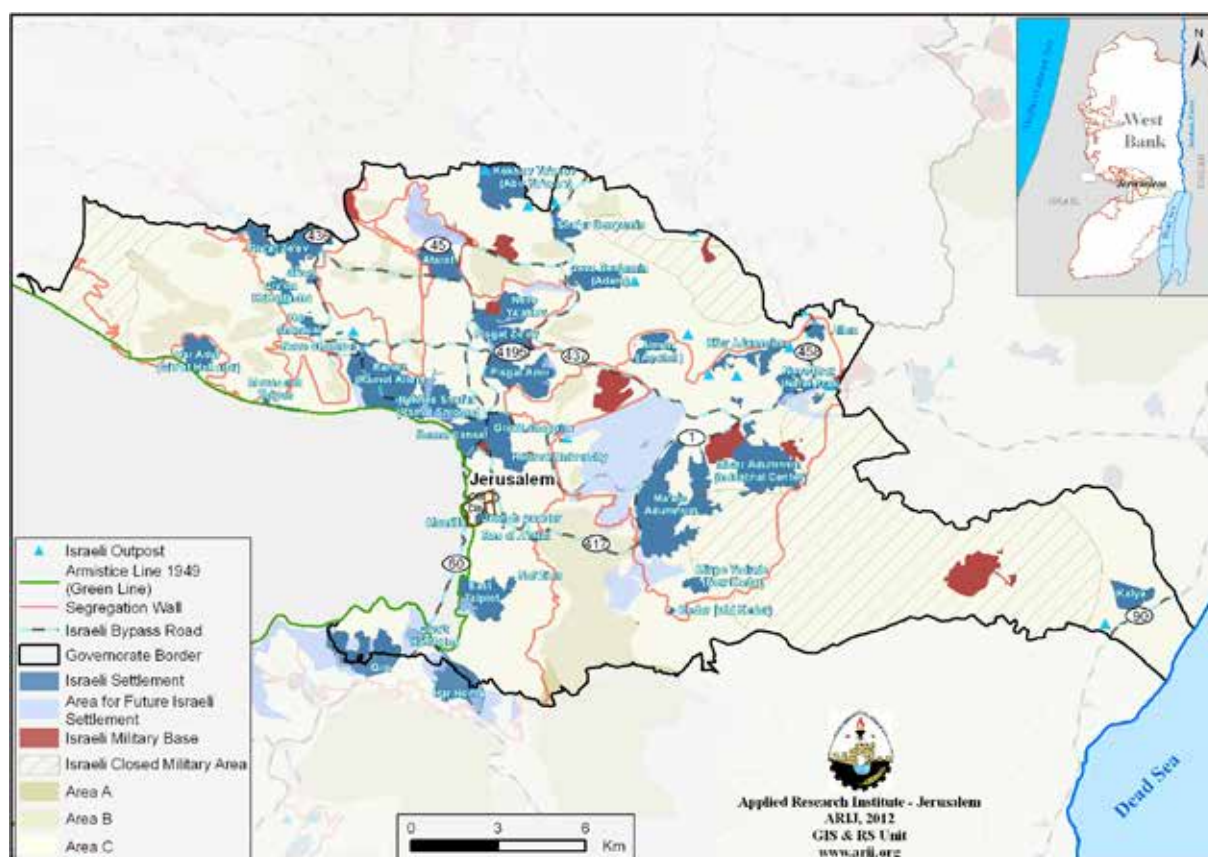
Table 38: Israeli settlements' Outposts in Jerusalem Governorate

	Closest Mother Settlement	No. of Structures	Outpost Name	Status
1	Migron Outpost	10	Ma'avar Michamsh	Outpost
2	Kochav Yacoov	3	Kochav Yacoov West	Outpost
3	Almon (Anatot)	2	Ein Prat	Outpost
4	Kochav Yacoov	2	Kochav Yacoov South	Inside settlement master plan
5	Kalya	3	South Kalya	Outpost
6	French Hill (Giv'at Shappira)	11	East Giv'at Shappira	Inside settlement master plan

	Closest Mother Settlement	No. of Structures	Outpost Name	Status
7	Neve Brat (Nofei Prat)	4	Alt 468/ Giv'at Granit	Inside settlement master plan
8	Kfar Adumim	15	East Kfar Adumim	Inside settlement master plan
9	Neve Brat (Nofei Prat)	3	East Neve Brat	Inside settlement master plan
10	Kfar Adumim	2	West Kfar Adumim	Inside settlement master plan
11	Geva Benjamin (Adam)	2	Adam East (Bne Adam)	Inside settlement master plan
12	Giv'on Hadasha	12	Giv'at Zima	Inside settlement master plan
13	Giv'at Ze'ev	2	Heruti	Outpost
14	Allon	--	Ein Mabua (Mabua Spring)	Outpost

Source: ARIJ – The Geo-informatics Department, 2011b

Map 12: distribution of settlements and outposts



Source: ARIJ, GIS Unit, 2012a.

4.2.2. Israeli Plans to Expand Jerusalem Settlements:

Israel's Future Development Plans in J1

Israeli development plans for Jerusalem have been unchecked by the Israeli-Palestinian peace process. Israel has increased its number of settlers in occupied East Jerusalem by almost 100% since the peace process was launched in 1993, and continues to violate Palestinian rights to develop their own communities (see Map 11). Below are brief descriptions of the Israeli development plans in occupied East Jerusalem, which are taking place on lands confiscated from Palestinians.

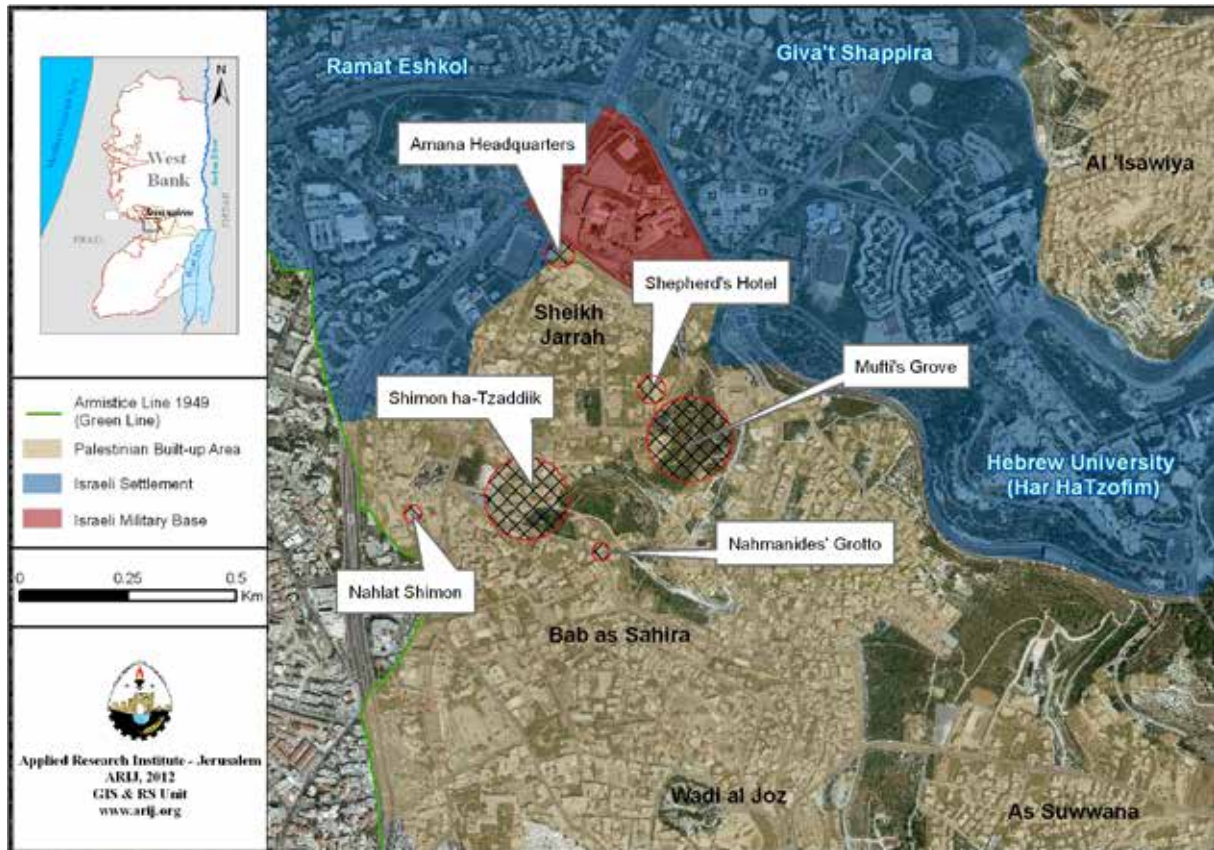
Karm Al Mufti (Shepherd Hotel), Ash Sheikh Jarrah Neighborhood

In late 2005, the Jerusalem Municipality Planning Committee initiated the latest Moskowitz project to 'De-Palestinize' (or 'Israelize') occupied East Jerusalem by authorizing the demolition of the Shepherd Hotel in Karm Al Mufti, Ash Sheikh Jarrah.

Moskowitz acquired the Shepherd Hotel site from the Israeli custodian of absentee property in 1985. The Israeli custodial authorities subsequently took control of the hotel after the 1967 war, although the heirs of the hotel's legal owner (Grand Mufti Al-Haj Amin Al-Husseini) are alive and have been legal residents of Jerusalem since before 1948. Moskowitz plans to demolish the hotel and develop a housing project consisting of 90 housing units, a kindergarten, and a synagogue on 40 dunums of land, including the hotel site according to a plan No. 11536 that was submitted by Moskowitz and Ateret Cohanim organization to the Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem. This will create a new Israeli neighborhood, forming a link between the illegal Jewish neighborhoods in Mount Scopus around the Shimo'n Hassidic Tomb and various government institutions to the north (see Map 13).

However, Moskowitz's plans for the new neighborhood would also include the Karem Al Mufti quarter of Ash Sheikh Jarrah. An additional 110 dunums of land (used for the cultivation of olive trees) may be reclassified from an open public space to a residential area once the plans are fully developed. Setting a worrisome precedent for such procedures, the Israeli Jerusalem Municipality has reclassified many other public spaces in the Jerusalem area as residential areas, including Abu Ghunaim Mountain and Shu'fat Hill (known today as Har Homa and Reches Shu'fat settlements).

Map 13: The Israeli plans for Jewish neighborhood in Karm Al Mufti in Ash Sheikh Jarrah.



Source: ARIJ, GIS Unit, 2012a.

Ma'ale Hazetim Neighborhood, Ras al 'Amud

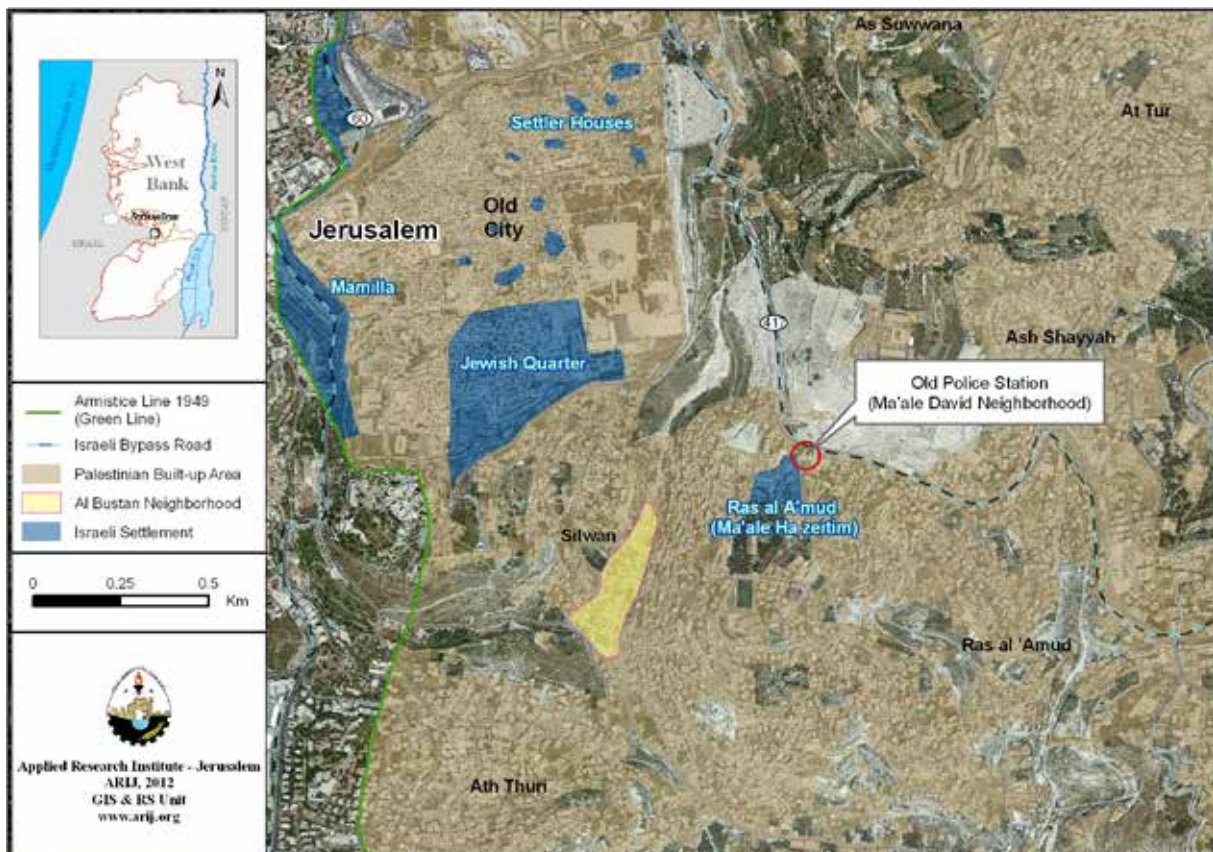
Two Israeli land societies, 'Chabad' and 'Fahlin', were able to maneuver land registration decrees from the British Mandate period to gain control of 14.5 dunums of land belonging to residents of Ras al 'Amud. Ownership of the land in question was transferred to private enterprises for Israeli construction in the Palestinian neighborhood of Ras al 'Amud. Construction began in 1998 and by 2003, Israeli settlers had completed 133 housing units.

Today, (2013) construction work continues on the rest of the facilities planned, including; a commercial center, a synagogue, a kindergarten, and a health clinic. Before launching construction, the Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem had refused to endorse the Palestinian neighborhood 'Master Plan' for Ras al 'Amud, claiming that the suburb was built on land belonging to Jewish Israeli people. The Municipality therefore stipulated that residents of Ras al 'Amud must agree to a Jewish complex within the neighborhood Master Plan in order to gain approval, and eventually the residents were forced to accept these terms. However, when the approval was finally issued, the license did not allow Palestinians to build on more than 55-65% of the land and stated that buildings could be a maximum of two stories high (Al Maqdese, 2010). Nevertheless, in a clear display of discriminatory construction policies, the Municipality allowed Israelis to build houses with a maximum height of seven stories (Al Maqdese, 2010). Today there are more than 100 Jewish families living in Ma'ale HaZeitim, with plans for these numbers to double in the coming few years. (Haaretz 2011).

Ma'ale David Neighborhood, Ras al 'Amud

On 14th March 2006, with a total cost of US \$10 million, Israel began the construction of the West Bank's main Israeli police headquarters in the E1 area, on 14 dunums of land. On April 26th 2006, Haaretz reported details of the deal between the right-wing Bukharan Community Committee (BCC) and the Israel Police (represented by the national police commissioner Moshe Karadi) which was signed in July 2005 (Haaretz 2008). The agreement stipulated that the BCC would build the new West Bank (Judea and Samaria) District Police headquarters in the E1 corridor between Jerusalem and Ma'ale Adumim. In return, the BCC would receive the current police headquarters, located in the heart of Ras al 'Amud (East Jerusalem) and established on land expropriated from Palestinians, for public needs. According to another agreement between the BCC and the Israel Land Administration, "the land shall stop serving the needs of the public" and will therefore be available for residential use (Haaretz 2011). In this way, the BCC will incorporate the ex-police building as the nucleus of a new Israeli settlement (Ma'aleh David) in Ras al 'Amud, thus increasing the territory expropriated and controlled by the settlement. The building will form the nucleus of this new settlement After the Israeli police vacated the Ras al 'Amud police station, a group of Jewish settlers from the 'Redeeming Jerusalem' committee took up residency in the building on 28th April 2008. On March 1 2011, the Jerusalem Municipality licensing committee issued building permits for the construction of 14 housing units in the former police headquarters. (Haaretz 2011).

Map 14: Ma'ale HaZeitim and Ma'ale David neighborhoods in Ras Al Amoud in Jerusalem city



Source: ARIJ, GIS Unit, 2012a.

Ir David Settlement, Silwan

After 1991, the pace and severity of Israeli attacks on Silwan city have increased and today Palestinian residents have been evicted from over 40 housing units in favor of Israeli settlers (Maqdese 2008). Demonstrating the steady erosion of Palestinian identity in Silwan, the Israeli Jerusalem Municipality has renamed the Al Bustan neighborhood as Ir David ('The City of David'), despite the fact that this neighborhood is primarily inhabited by Palestinians. Silwan has been disproportionately targeted because of its proximity to the Western Wailing Wall in the Old City of Jerusalem. Plans for Ir David settlement include residential, commercial, and tourist centers in the area.

According to the British Mandate classification of lands and property, the land of Al Bustan (covering an area of over 70 dunums) has been registered as 'Exclusive Jerusalem Palestinian Properties' (POICA, 2009). However, since the Israeli occupation of the West Bank, including Jerusalem city, all Palestinian Arab neighborhoods in the occupied city of Jerusalem have become victims of land and property seizure at the hands of Israeli occupation authorities and Jewish extremist organizations such as 'Ateret Cohanim' and 'El 'Ad.' In 2004, the Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem issued orders to demolish 88 Palestinian houses in Al Bustan, claiming that they lacked proper authorization from the Israeli Municipality and that these houses were owned by Ateret Cohanim and El Ad. In 2005, the demolition process began, but at the end of 2005 the Municipality halted the demolitions as a result of international pressure and a petition by homeowners in Al Bustan.

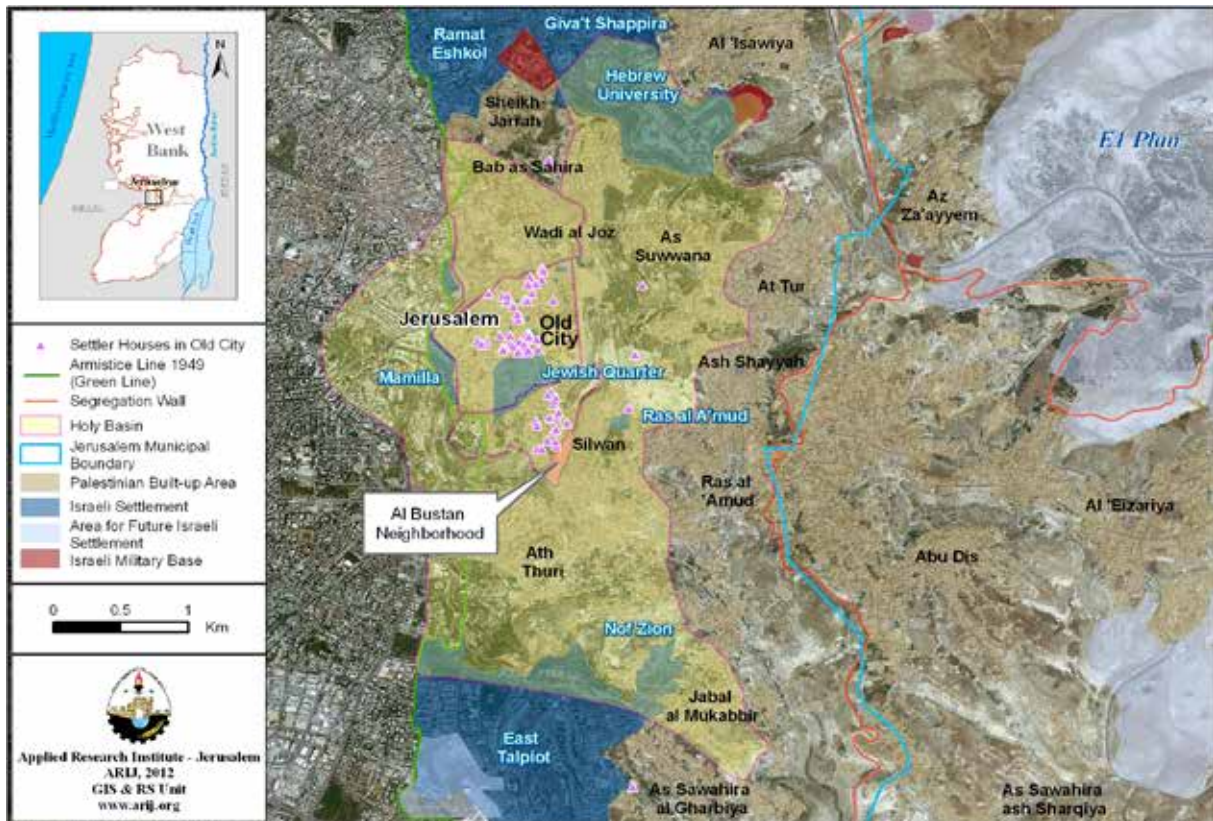
In August 2008, Palestinian citizens of Al Bustan neighborhood submitted a Master Plan to the Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem to obtain building permits for the 88 houses threatened with demolition, however, the municipal committee refused to consider these plans. The Municipality suggested that the owners of the houses should voluntarily evacuate the neighborhood in return for compensation. Home-owners however rejected Israel's offer. On February 21 2009, the Municipality issued evacuation and demolition orders to over 134 Palestinian families (representing 1,500 Palestinians) from Al Bustan, stating that they must evacuate their houses to allow for the construction of King David Gardens to begin. In July 2009, the Israeli Occupation authorities transferred the ownership of 14 Palestinian buildings (occupying 28 dunums of land) to Jewish settlement organizations without ratification from the Israeli Attorney General in order to build a biblical park and Jewish housing.

Further to these moves, on June 8, 2012, the Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem served 29 Palestinian families in Al Bustan with final military orders to demolish their houses under the pretext of lacking proper building authorization. If these orders are carried out, Al Bustan will undergo the largest demolition since the demolition of Al Magharbeh neighborhood (Jerusalem Old City) in 1967.

Al Bustan Neighborhood and the Judaization of the Eastern Part of Jerusalem City:

During the 1990s, the Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem submitted a plan which aimed at 'Judiazing' the area known in Israel as the 'Holy Basin'. The targeted area includes the entire Old City of Jerusalem as well as large areas from the adjacent neighborhoods and Palestinian communities of Al Sheikh Jarrah and Wadi al Joz neighborhoods to the north, At Tur neighborhood to the east, and Silwan city to the south. The plan includes the reconstruction of 'Holy Jerusalem' as described in the Bible under Al-Aqsa Mosque, in the Silwan neighborhood and in parts of the Muslim Quarter in the Old City. This plan will form a territorial link between the Jewish Quarter of the Old City and the settlements elsewhere in the 'Holy Basin' (see Map 16).

Map 15: The Israeli plans in Al Bustan neighborhood and the Judaization of the Area



Source: ARIJ, GIS Unit, 2012a.

Bab Al Sahira new settlement, Old City

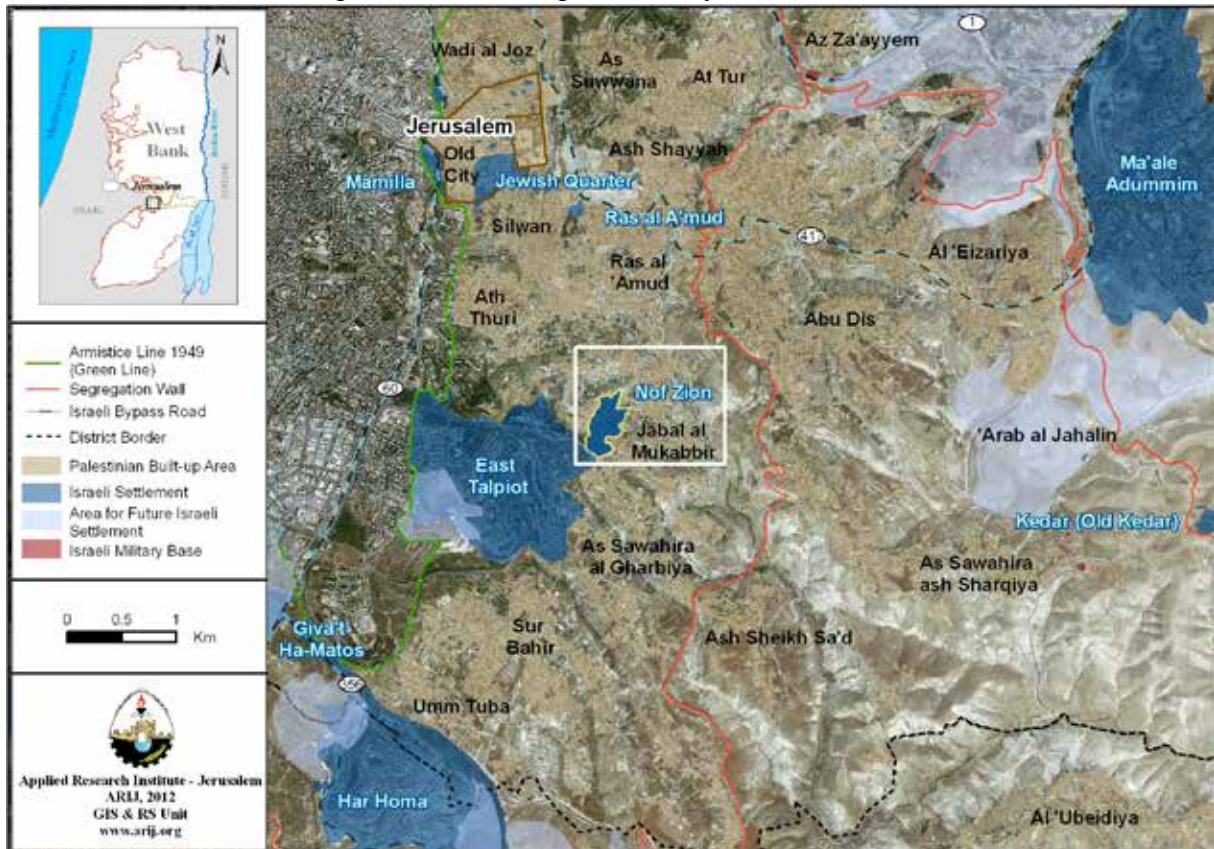
In July 2005, the planning and zoning committee of the Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem approved the construction of 30 new housing units and a synagogue in the Muslim Quarter of the Old City near Bab as Sahira (also known as 'Herod's Gate').

Nof Zion Settlement, Jabal Al Mukabbir

In 2004 the planning and zoning committee of the Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem approved a plan to construct a new settlement known as Nof Zion. The land where this settlement is situated is owned by Palestinian citizens but was confiscated by Israeli occupation troops in 1967. In 2005 the land's Palestinian owners submitted an appeal to the Israeli High Court of Justice to prevent construction on their land, but this appeal was rejected. The Israeli construction plan encompasses an area of 1866 dunums and includes the construction of 475 housing units in four phases, a hotel (with 150 rooms), a kindergarten, a shopping center, a sports club, a park, and a synagogue. The first phase of construction began in 2004 and was completed in 2008 with 91 housing units made available to Jewish settlers. Furthermore, the First phase of the settlement was built on 13.3 dunums of lands of Jabal Al Mukabbir and apartments were sold at a price ranging between USD 360,000 and 600,000 to Jewish Americans.

On 7th October 2009, Israeli settlers laid a cornerstone marking the beginning of the second phase of construction, which includes 105 new housing units. These housing units have been advertised and marketed by Digal Investments & Holdings Ltd, a Tel Aviv-based company, in the interests of attracting wealthy international Jews. The third and fourth phases of the settlement will include the construction of a further 270 housing units and are awaiting governmental approval.

Map 16: The Israeli plans in Nof Zion Settlement

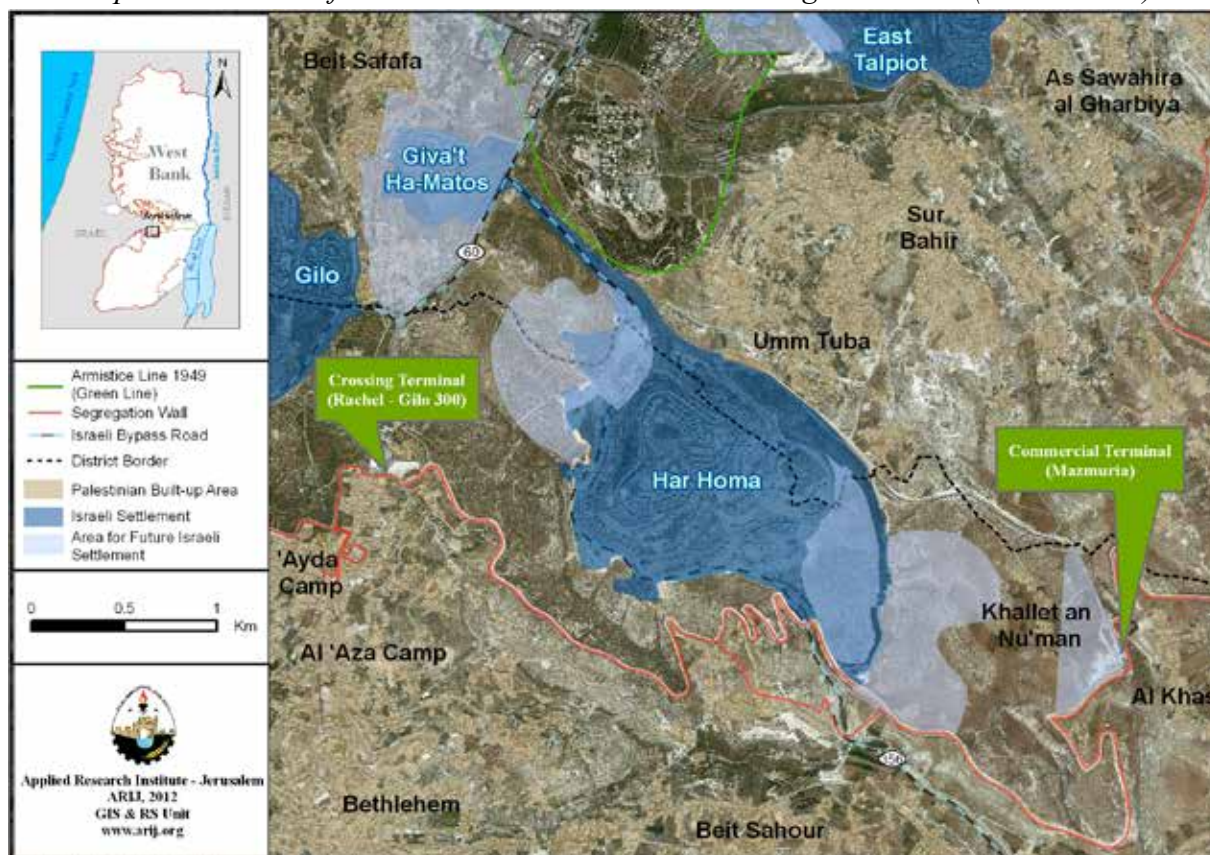


Source: ARIJ, GIS Unit, 2012a

Har Homa (Abu Ghneim) Settlement plans (south of Jerusalem city)

The Master Plan created by the Israeli Jerusalem municipality ('Master Plan Jerusalem 2000') includes plans for two new settlements, one southeast of Har Homa and one to the northwest of the existing settlement. These two settlements will have an approximate area of 1,080 dunums between them. The Master Plan also indicates that the residential area of Har Homa (Mountain Abu Ghneim) will be expanded to cover 1,516 dunums of land, an increase of 379% of its current size, which is 400 dunums. Har Homa settlement along with the two new settlements will eventually comprise some 2,500 dunums of land (see Map 17).

Map 17: locations of the new settlements near the existing Har Homa (Abu Ghneim)



Source: ARIJ, GIS Unit, 2012a

Israel's Future Development Plans in J2

The E1 Settlement Plan - A Step towards a Dead End

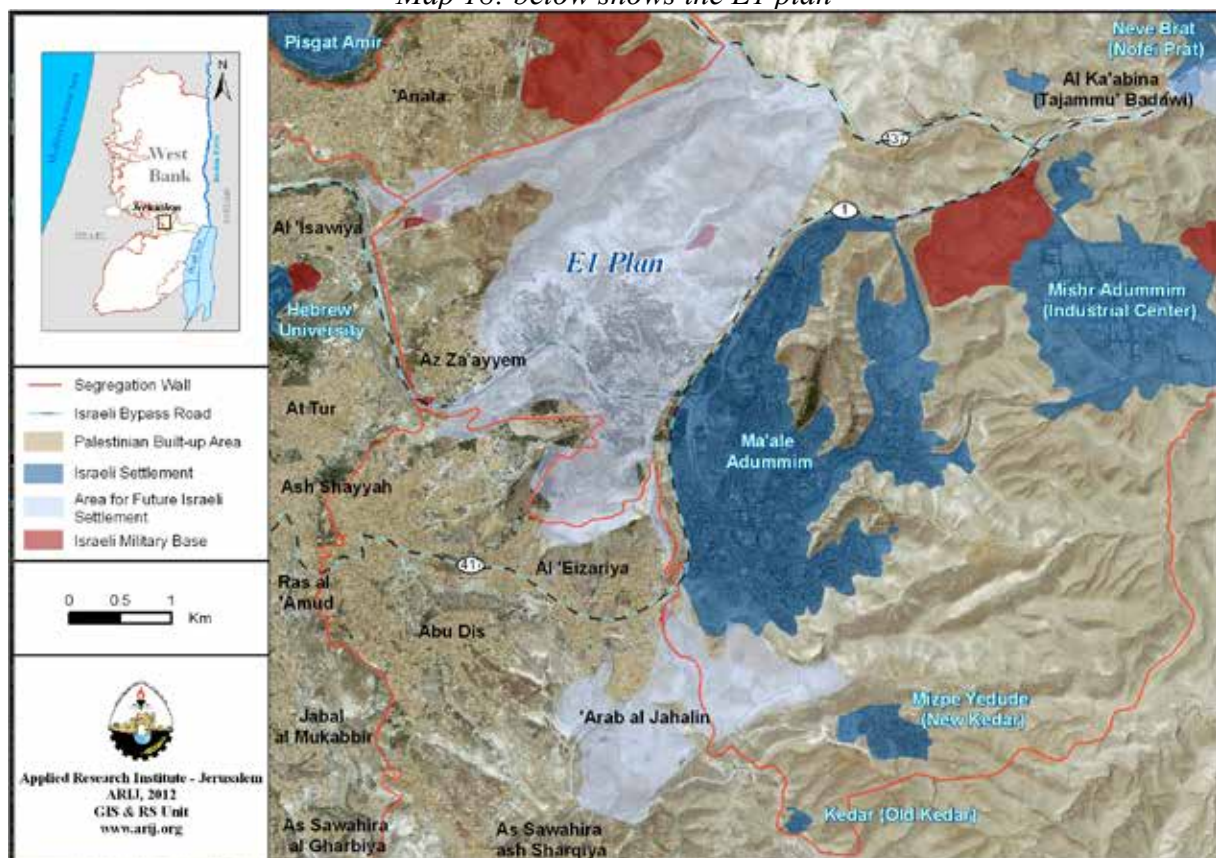
The E1 Plan was originally conceived by late Israeli party leader Yitzhak Rabin in 1995 as a precaution against fallout from the existence of the highly controversial Ma'ale Adumim settlement, established during 1975 (POICA, 2006).

The original E1 Plan was endorsed in the year 1997; However, the construction process didn't not start due to mounting international criticism about the project, especially the U.S. administration, where the settlement bloc of Ma'ale Adumim is considered the most dangerous among settlement blocs in the West Bank due to its location in Jerusalem Governorate as well as it constitutes an obstacle to the contiguity of the Palestinian communities in the south and north of the West Bank, isolating the area of East Jerusalem from the rest of the West Bank governorates, which stands as an obstacle to the aspirations of the Palestinian people to establish an independent state with territorial contiguity and Jerusalem as its capital.

The E1 plan includes the construction of 3910 new units east of Ma'ale Adumim settlement, in addition to building 2512 hotel rooms, an industrial zone and a police headquarter (was inaugurated in Ma'ale Adumim area in the year 2008) on 13214 dunums of lands of Abu Dis, El 'Eizariya, Isawiya, 'Anata, At Tur and Az Za'ayem communities in East Jerusalem. This area (13214 dunums) is part of the Ma'ale Adumim settlement master plan which was prepared by the Israeli Civil Administration in 1991 to all Israeli Settlements in the West Bank (including Ma'ale Adumim settlement) to ensure the allocation of additional areas for future settlement expansions.

And when the Israeli Government launched its policy of unilateral segregation between Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT) by establishing a Segregation Zone along the western terrains of the occupied West Bank, the Ma'ale Adumim settlement bloc has gained the attention of the Israeli Government due to its location inside the Jerusalem Governorate boundaries and its closeness to the eastern part of Jerusalem city. Plans were put under the name of “E1” to build a new Israeli settlement bloc affiliated to Ma'ale Adumim settlement and connects with Israeli settlements in Jerusalem city; at the same time, cuts the road on Palestinian communities located in East Jerusalem to expand and develop in the future such as Abu Dis, Al Ezariyeh, At Tur, Al Issawiyya and Anata. Additionally, the E1 plan will create a new urban Israeli belt that will hinder the process of natural contiguity between the northern and southern West Bank Governorates. It is also expected that, upon wall completion and the annexation of the major settlement blocs that surround the city of Jerusalem to Israel, this plan will help increase the number of the current population of the Ma'ale Adumim settlement bloc in an attempt to impose a new demographic reality in the city for the benefit of the Israelis. (see Map 18).

Map 18: below shows the E1 plan



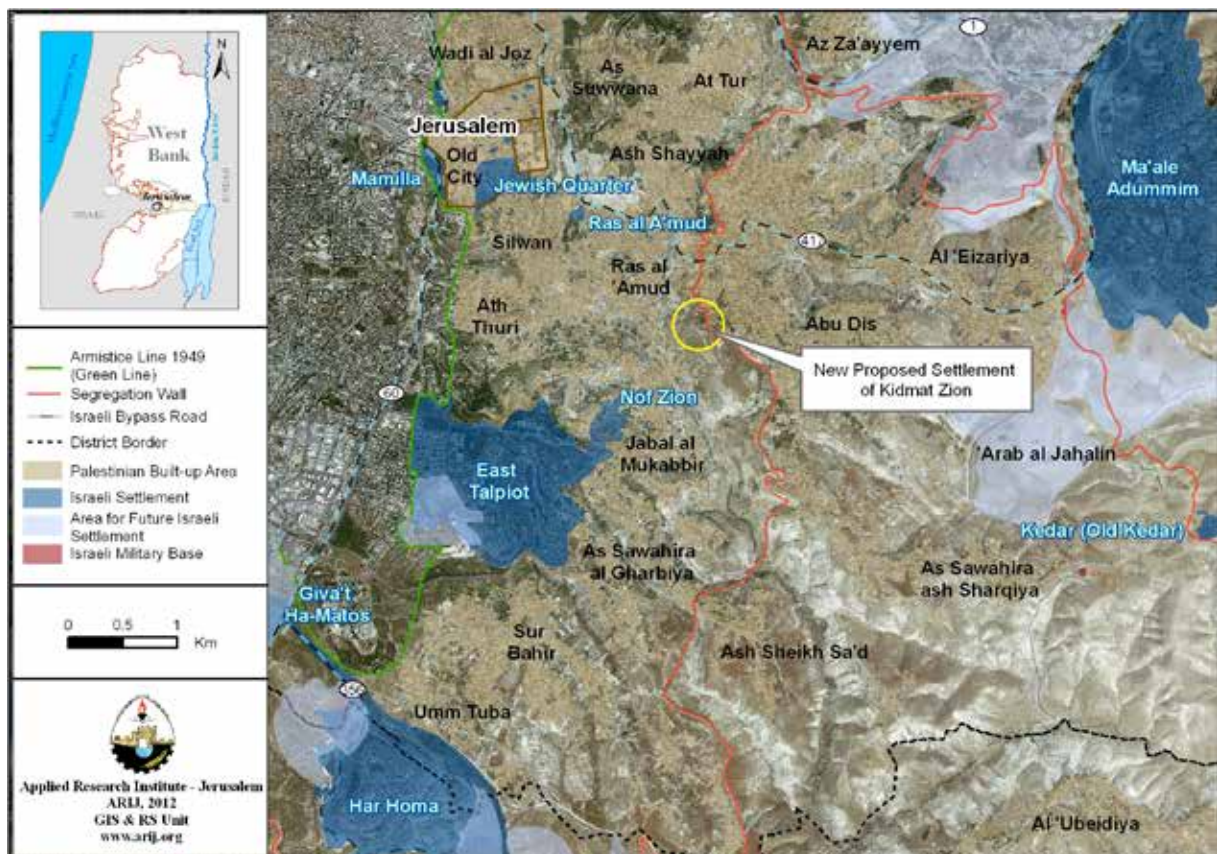
Source: ARIJ, GIS Unit, 2012a

Kidmat Zion Settlement on Abu Dis Town Lands

On April 2, 2012, Haaretz revealed Israeli plans to build a new settlement known as ‘Kidmat Zion,’ adjacent to the Segregation Wall in Abu Dis, east of Jerusalem city. The plan includes the building of 200 housing units in the site located near the eastern part of the Wall on isolated lands between Abu Dis and Jabal al Mukabbir.

On June 7 2000, a group of extremist Israeli Knesset members and Yeshiva²⁵ students erected a barbed wire fence and planted olive tree seedlings on 15 dunums of land owned by Palestinians from Abu Dis town, thus forming the beginnings of Kidmat Zion. On May 22, 2000, the Israeli Ministry of Housing and Construction designated 64 dunums of land (confiscated illegally by the Custodian of Absentee Property) for the construction of 200 housing units for the Kidmat Zion settlement. The construction plans include a kindergarten, a school, and a synagogue. Two Jewish families already inhabit a house on the planned construction site. (see Map 19).

Map 19: location of Kidmat Zion Settlement Established on Abu Dis Town Lands



Source: ARIJ, GIS Unit, 2012a

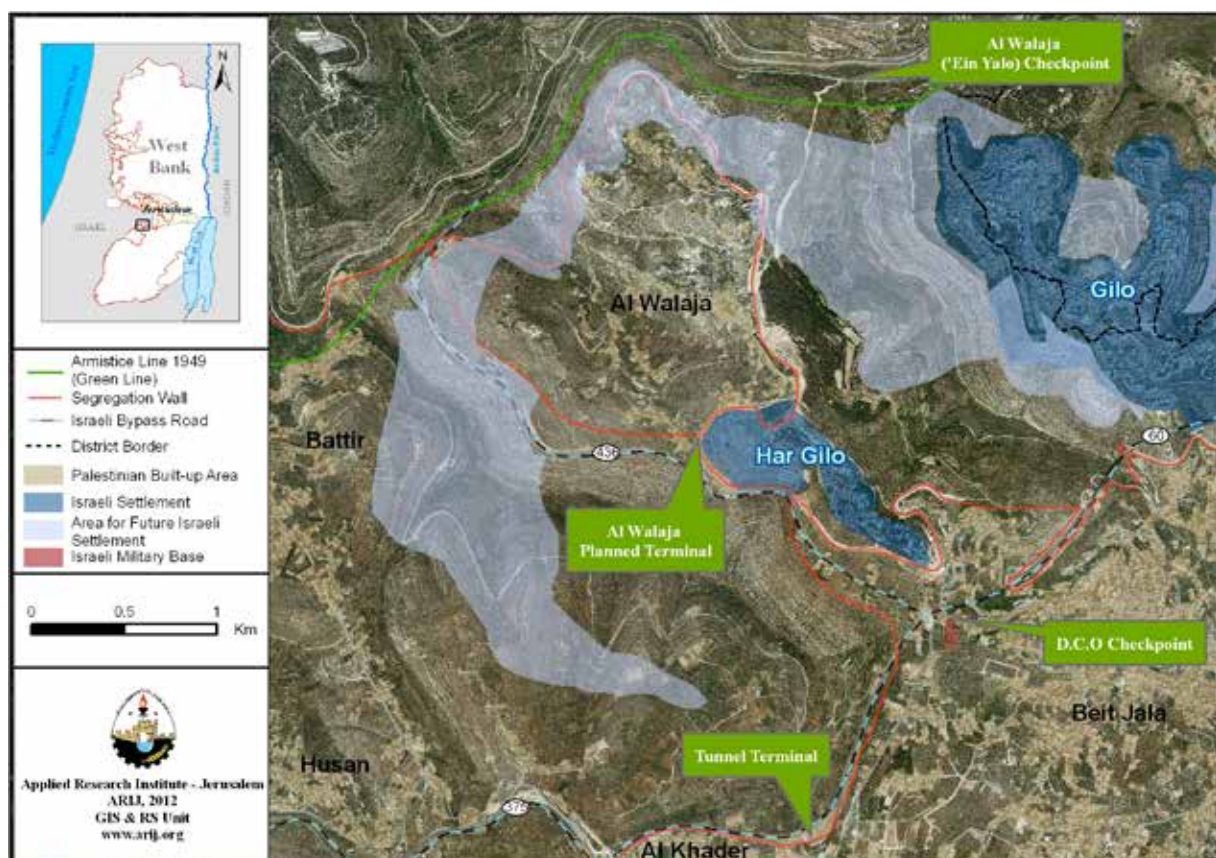
25 Jewish religious students

Giv'at Yael Settlement (south of Jerusalem city)

In June 2004, the Israeli Occupation Authorities announced about a plan to build a new Israeli settlement on lands of Al Walajeh village, northwest of Bethlehem city. The plan includes the construction of 13,000 new housing units to absorb more than 55,00 Israeli settlers in the area between Gilo settlement, northwest of Bethlehem city and the Israeli Gush Etzion settlement bloc southwest of Bethlehem city.

The plan will come on 2976 dunums of lands of Bethlehem Governorate, of which, 1126 dunums of Al Walajeh lands, 1279 dunums of Battir lands and 571 dunums of lands of Beit Jala city, (Al Ayyam, 2004). Additionally, the new settlement plan, which will hold the name of "Giv'at Yael", will physically complete the ring of settlements that separate Jerusalem and encircle Bethlehem, starting from Abu Ghneim settlement (Har Homa) located to the northeast of Bethlehem city, extending towards Giv'at Hamatos and Gilo settlements in the north, then to Har Gilo settlement, to the west of the city of Bethlehem to finally reach the location of the planned settlement, which eventually will make a geographical connection between Israeli settlements south of Jerusalem and the Gush Etzion settlement bloc southwest of Bethlehem city, as part of the "Jerusalem Envelope" plan, to encompass as much land as possible and to increase the number of Jews within Jerusalem illegal boundaries to create facts on the ground in order to alter the demographic status of the city and influence the outcome of future negotiations regarding Jerusalem as stated by Jerusalem Deputy Mayor Yehoshua Polak: ('We want as many Jews as possible in Jerusalem to influence the demographic situation'). (see Map 20).

Map 20: Giv'at Yael Settlement



Source: ARIJ, GIS Unit, 2012a

Rachel's Tomb Settlement (south of Jerusalem city)

On February 3 2005, the Israeli High Court rejected a petition presented by 18 Palestinian families from Bethlehem and Beit Jala against the construction of a bypass road to run parallel to the path of the Segregation Wall at Bethlehem's northern entrance, extending from Gilo 300 Border Crossing to Rachel's Tomb. The road is going to facilitate the movement of Religious Jews to Rachel's Tomb area; at the same time, it will hinder Palestinians from reaching the area in violation of Oslo II Interim agreement signed in September 1995 between the Palestinians and the Israelis, which puts the location of Rachel's Tomb within area C of Bethlehem Governorate, under the security and responsibility of Israel, with the exception that Palestinians are granted the free movement on the main road parallel to the tomb area and continuous access to the tomb for religious purposes until the completion of the final status negotiations, when control over the tomb will be handed back to the Palestinians. The Rachel's Tomb area, located in the northern entrance of Bethlehem city, is considered of significant religious, historical and archaeological importance where pilgrims from all three monotheistic religions have been accessing the site; However, since the beginning of the second Intifada in September 2000, the Israeli occupation forces prevented non-Jewish pilgrims from accessing the site as a first step to annex the site to the so-called Jerusalem Municipality.

A week later, Kever Rahel Fund founder and director Miriam Adani described the court's decision as the 'first step towards the establishment of a Jewish community around the Rachel's Tomb compound' (Jerusalem Post, 2005). The road currently provides access to Rachel's Tomb for religious Jews and international visitors. (see Map 21).

Map 21: Rachel's Tomb Settlement



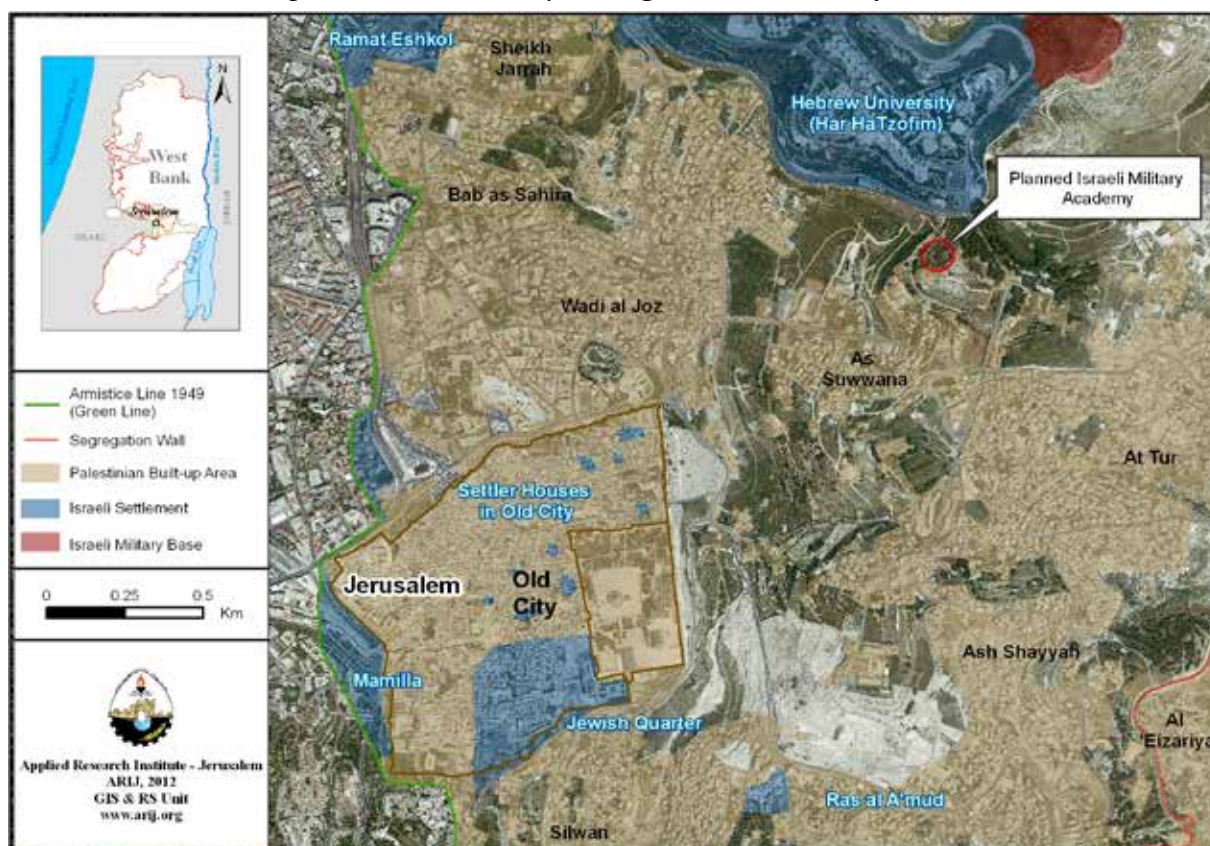
Source: ARIJ, GIS Unit, 2012a

Israeli military College in Jerusalem city

On July 3 2012, The Israeli ministry of Interior gave an initial approval to plan No. 51870 for the construction of an Israeli Military College on 42 dunums of lands in the Mount of Olives (At Tur Area) in Jerusalem. The plan designates an open area located between the Beit Orot Yeshiva and Hebrew University's Mount Scopus (Har Hatzufim in Hebrew) campus, within a few hundred meters of the Old City.

The College will house around 400 students and 130 academics. The Israeli Ministry of Interior states that the location of the college was chosen due to its proximity to the Hebrew University settlement, so as to allow Israeli soldiers attending the military college to take advantage of university courses during their studies. (See Map 22)

Map 22: Israeli Military College in the Mounts of Olives



Source: ARIJ, GIS Unit, 2012a

Israeli National Parks in East Jerusalem

On August 30 2012, the Israeli military court issued a ruling to confiscate 1,800 Square meters of land in the southern part of Bab ar Rahma cemetery in Jerusalem city (Palestinian Interior Ministry, 2012). According to the order, the court will proceed with the demolition of 39 graves in the cemetery and will hinder Palestinians in the future from burying their dead in this location. The area will later be rehabilitated to be used as a National Park.

It is further noted that in recent years, several Israeli groups have been working to oppose burials in the southern part of the cemetery, which is used by Silwan village residents. In 2005, the 'Israeli Temple Mount Antiquities Rescue Committee' placed a High Court order against the State of Israel for not enforcing the ban on burials (on Silwan people) in the southern part of the cemetery. The basis of the claim was that the place has been declared an antiquities site and part of the Jerusalem Walls (City of David - Silwan) National Park, and thus digging and burial in the area is damaging to the antiquities.

In 2009, the Israeli High Court rejected the case, but asserted that the authorities must enforce the law and protect the site from damage (burials). Today, Palestinians who want to bury their dead in the cemetery must obtain permission from the Israeli court.

A National park on lands of El 'Isawiya and At Tur Towns:

On April 4 2011, the "District Planning and Building Committee" of the Israeli Ministry of Interior approved a Town Plan Scheme No. 11092A to turn 662 dunums of lands from El 'Isawiya and At Tur lands into a National Park. This is based upon unproven claims that the area contains "Jewish Valuables" belong to the "Second Temple" (Terrestrial Jerusalem, 2011).

The project would cover an area of 661,000 square meters (661 dunums) in a historic area located between El 'Isawiya and At Tur communities, known as Karm ar Rumi, Ras as Salm, Za'farana, Maraj, Rabie, Dya and Khulla al Jawz.

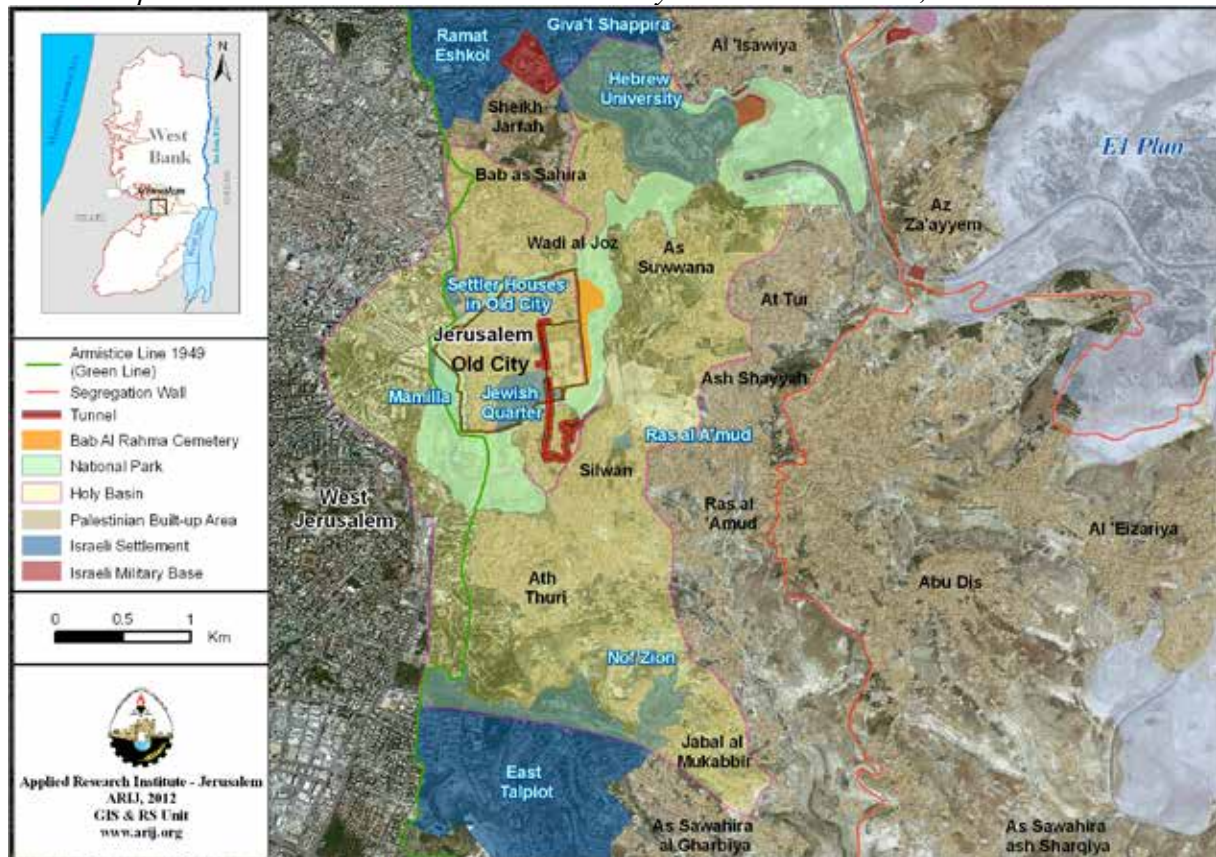
The project's western end would be adjacent to the Hebrew University settlement, and the project's eastern end would run along the Israeli Bypass Road No.1, which leads to the Ma'ale Adumim settlement. The project will also extend to reach At Tur neighborhood from its southern side and El 'Isawiya town, and the Hebrew University from the north.

The project includes the building of three public buildings for tourists and visitors of the park and to be administrated by "El Ad", an extremist right-wing Jewish organization which seeks to increase Jewish settlements in the occupied eastern part of Jerusalem city.

Behind these religious allegations, there are a colonial and expansionist intentions whereby this project will interrupt the geographical contiguity between El 'Isawiya and At Tur communities in the eastern parts of Jerusalem. Moreover, the project will find a contiguous Israeli Territory between the city and the planned neighborhood E1 Area with Ma'ale Adumim settlement bloc, thus cutting East Jerusalem off from the rest of the West Bank.

The project is prepared by "the Israeli Nature and Parks Authority" and "the Jerusalem Development Authority" as a part of a greater plan to surround the walls of the Old city of Jerusalem with a series of public parks in an attempt to blur the Arabic features and identity of the city. (see Map 23).

Map 23: Israeli National Parks in El 'Isawiya and At Tur Towns, East Jerusalem



Source: ARIJ, GIS Unit, 2012a

The eradication of Bab al Magharbeh (Al Mughrabi Gate)

On May 23 2011, the Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem started to take advanced steps to demolish the upper bridge that connects Bab al Magharbeh (Al Mughrabi Gate), leading to Al Aqsa Mosque. This follows the demolition of the historical hill that is located at the entrance of the gate. The Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem claimed that ‘The Municipality will complete all legal procedures to demolish the upper temporary bridge near by Al Magharbeh Gate in the Old City of Jerusalem, in the event that the “Western Wall Heritage Fund” did not demolish it, since it is unsafe for the visiting public to the area’. The Municipality further added that “the bridge is no longer eligible to meet the Security and services civilians need, hence it must be demolished and replaced with more appropriate substitute.” (JPOST,2011)”

The current bridge which is targeted for demolition was rebuilt during February 2007 on the ruins of the historic hill which collapsed in 2005, due to Israeli excavations under Al Aqsa Mosque and other parts of the Old city. This bridge was established for security purposes to allow Israeli security personnel quick access to Al Aqsa Mosque squares, and to provide Jewish groups and visitors with free and easy access to Al Buraq Wall (the “Wailing Wall”).

The Islamic Religious Trust (Waqf office) shows that the path where the bridge is laid over, is one of the main entrances to Al Aqsa Mosque, and considered an Islamic Heritage, as it represents the path used by Salah ad Din al ‘Ayubi to enter Jerusalem (IAQSA). The Israelis however, claim that the bridge is considered a main part of the Western Wall of the Temple, and the bridge is strategic for security needs needs (Jerusalem Post,2011), since it leads directly to Al Aqsa Mosque square, and it is the fastest way for the Israeli Occupation Police to reach this place in the case of future clashes.

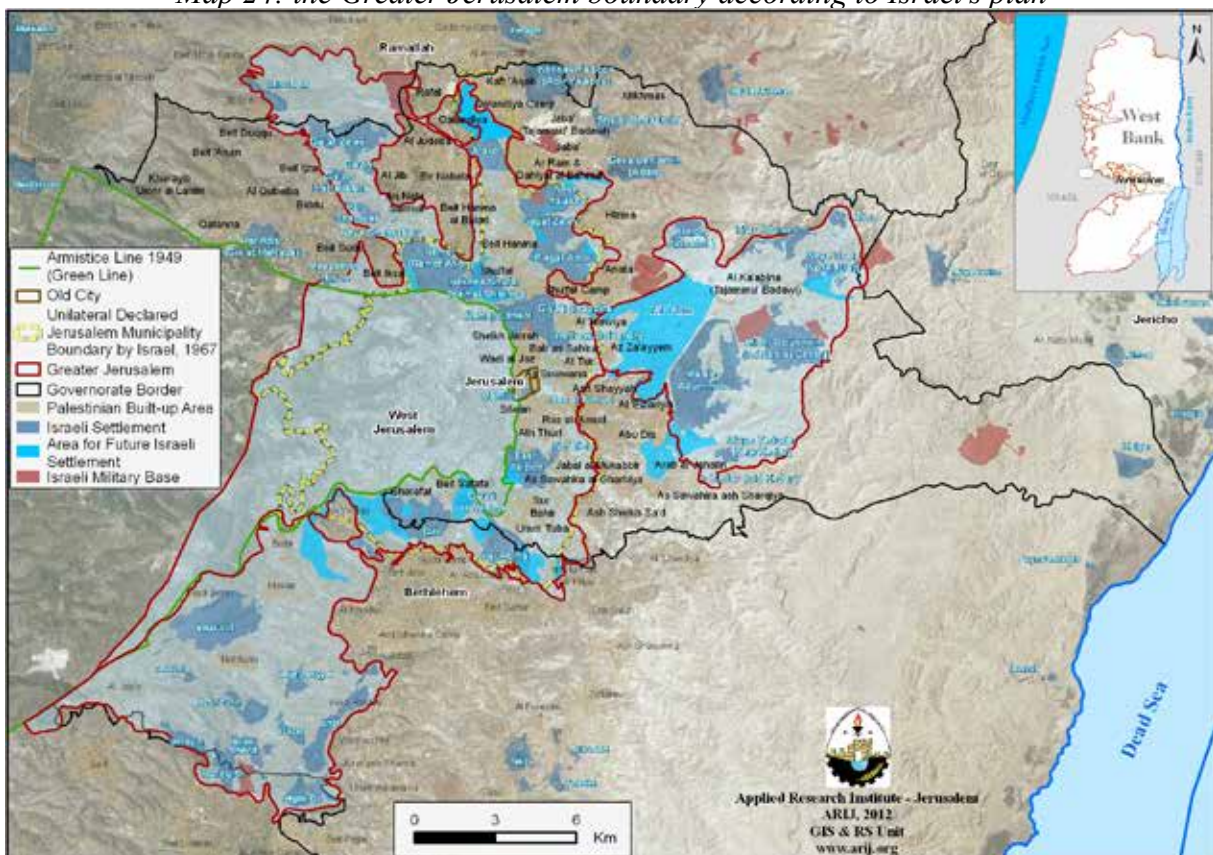
New Settlement Outpost in Mount of Olives - Jerusalem

On April 3 2012, the ‘Committee of Defending Silwan Lands and Properties’ (Wadi Hilweh Information Center in Silwan) revealed that a new illegal outpost was installed nearby the ‘Seven Arches’ hotel in the Mount of Olives (500 meters away from the Old City of Jerusalem) ([Settlement Watch East Jerusalem](#)). This outpost overlooks Al Aqsa Mosque in the eastern part of the occupied city of Jerusalem. The center further indicated that Israeli security forces were residing in the site before they, along with Israeli settlers, installed additional mobile homes and offices with full infrastructure, including roads and electricity. In addition, the outpost features surveillance cameras on the surrounding buildings to monitor Al Aqsa Mosque, Ar Rahma Graveyard and surrounding areas.

4.2.3. Greater Jerusalem and the Israeli Segregation Plan

‘Greater Jerusalem’ gained popularity as a concept during the late 1970s and early 1980s, when the Israeli government expanded the area of settlement construction outside the Israeli-defined Jerusalem municipal boundary, in order to create settlement continuity around Jerusalem. Through increasing the Jewish population in the area, the Israeli State hopes to strengthen Israel’s grip on Jerusalem. The new settlements were concentrated in three main blocs: the Giv’at Ze’ev bloc in northern Jerusalem, Ma’ale Adumim in eastern Jerusalem, and Gush Etzion southwest of Jerusalem. This come in addition to a later created fourth bloc known as Binyamin (see Map 24).

Map 24: the Greater Jerusalem boundary according to Israel’s plan



Source: ARIJ, GIS Unit, 2012a

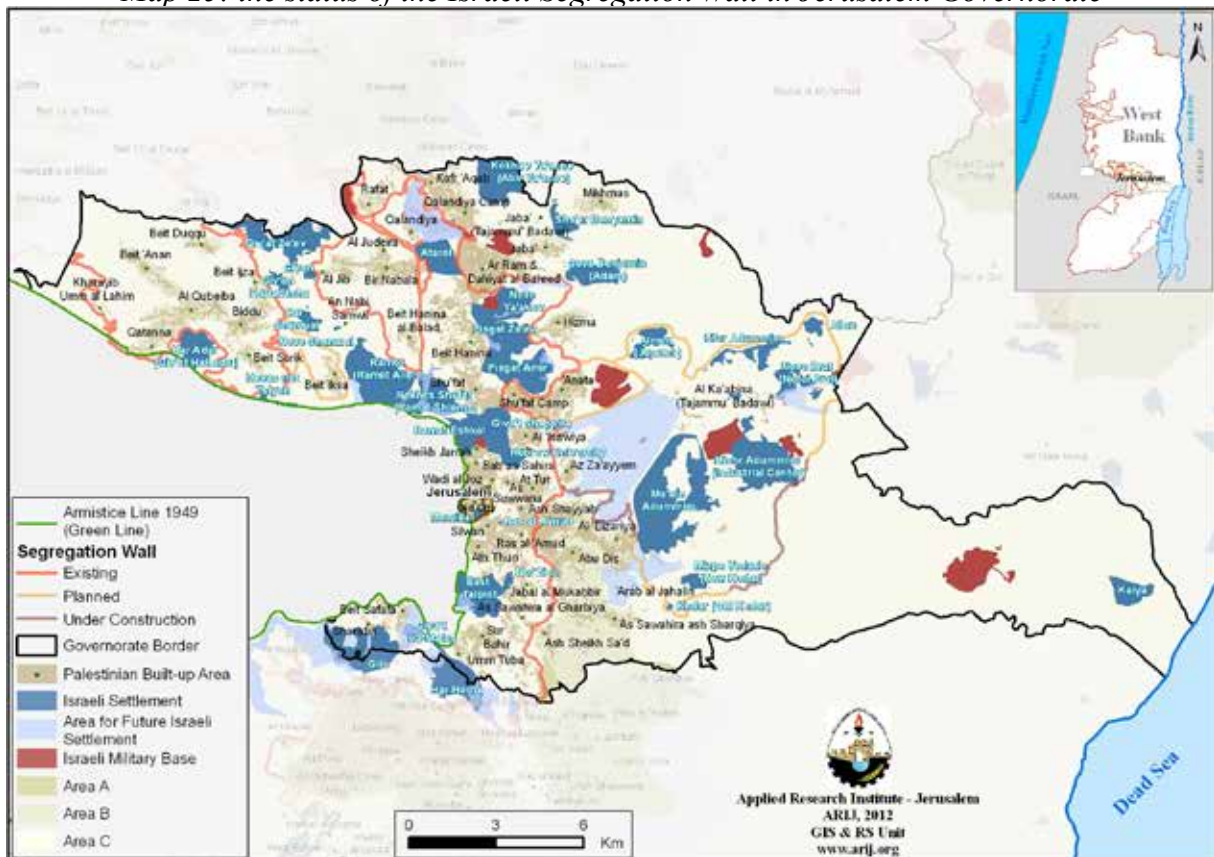
One of the areas' most controversially affected by the Israeli Segregation Wall in the occupied West Bank is East Jerusalem; the area of the city recognized by Palestinians as the capital of their future state. Israel illegally claims this part of the occupied city because, the State argues, Jerusalem is the 'unified' and 'sovereign' Israeli capital. Israel has proceeded with plans to selectively enwrap areas considered vital to fulfilling the Israeli vision for the occupied city. When completed, the 140.5 Km Segregation Wall will encircle Jerusalem Governorate and separate it from the West Bank. The table below shows the status of the Israeli Segregation Wall in Jerusalem Governorate according to the Israeli vision of Greater Jerusalem (see Table 39 and Map 25).

Table 39: Status of the Israeli Segregation Wall in and around Jerusalem City

Status Classification	Jerusalem Governorate
Existing Sections	86.2
Planned Sections	45
Under Construction	9.3
Total Length	140.5

Source: ARIJ - The Geo-informatics Department, 2011c

Map 25: the status of the Israeli Segregation Wall in Jerusalem Governorate



Source: ARIJ, GIS Unit, 2012a

If completed to the current specifications, the Israeli Segregation Wall in East Jerusalem will significantly restrict the future development of Palestinian localities while including major settlement blocs, open space and nature reserves within the Israeli state. Eventually, the consequences of the Israeli Segregation Wall will be felt by the entire occupied city. However, the worst-affected areas are the Palestinian localities listed in the following table.

Table 40: Palestinian Communities affected by the construction of the Israeli Segregation Wall in Jerusalem Governorate

No.	Palestinian Locality	Population
1	Kharayib Umm al Lahem	389
2	Qalandyia Camp	9,080
3	Kafr 'Aqab	11,350
4	Mikhmas	1,488
5	Rafat	2,441
6	Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bared	20,934
7	Jaba'	3,273
8	Beit Duqqu	1,667
9	Beit 'Anan	4,092
10	Beit Ijza	718
11	Biddu	6,990
12	Al Qubeiba	3,262
13	Hizma	6,448
14	Qatanna	6,640
15	Beit Surik	3,997
16	Beit Iksa	1,949
17	Al 'Eizariya	18,103
18	Abu Dis	11,086
19	Ash Sheikh Sa'd	2,004
20	As Sawahira ash Sharqiya	5,964
21	Jaba' (Tajammu' Badawi)	72
	Total	121,947

Source: PCBS, 2009a

The Segregation Wall in Jerusalem Governorate begins at Beit 'Anan village, northwest of Jerusalem, then encircles Har Adar settlement and continues north to encompass the Giv'at Ze'ev settlement bloc. The Segregation Wall extends to the east to encompass Ma'ale Adumim settlement bloc before stretching southward and dividing several Palestinian communities, until it reaches the northern part of Bethlehem Governorate.

In Jerusalem Governorate, 143,839 dunums (143.839 Km²) of Palestinian lands will be isolated to the west of the Wall, comprising 41.8% of Jerusalem Governorate's area. More than half of the population of Jerusalem will be isolated from the rest of the West Bank by the Wall. Palestinian access to and from the isolated part of Jerusalem will be completely controlled by the Israeli occupation forces and Jerusalem, the principle provider of services and an important religious center for Palestinians, will be inaccessible to over 2 million Palestinians living in the West Bank.

Entrance to the isolated agricultural lands will be restricted to those whose land ownership is authenticated by the Israeli civil administration, meaning that only the owners whose names are listed in the ownership deeds (usually the oldest members of the family) will receive permits.

Furthermore, permits will be issued by the Israeli civil administration on a seasonal basis. Many landowners will therefore struggle to cultivate their lands, particularly given that the permits do not include additional labor and/ or equipment. The table below shows the land use/ land coverage classifications of areas isolated behind the Segregation Wall in Jerusalem Governorate.

Table 41: Classification of Land use/ land cover area isolated behind the Segregation Wall in Jerusalem Governorate

Land type	Area (Dunums)
Agricultural Lands	19,669
Artificial Surfaces	1,236
Forests & Open Spaces	66,810
Water Bodies	6
Israeli Settlement	35,445
Palestinian Built-Up Area	15,898
Israeli Outpost	14
Israeli Military Base	3,052
Wall Zone	1,394
Cemetery	312
Total Area	143,839

Source: The Geo-informatics Department – ARIJ, 2011a

Major Impacts of the Segregation Plan on Jerusalem Governorate

The construction of the Segregation Wall has had a wide-reaching, negative impact on the economic, social, and environmental well-being of Palestinian communities:

Political Consequences

- For the second time, Israel has unilaterally redrawn the political boundaries of occupied Jerusalem.
- The Segregation Wall will manipulate the geographic balance of the governorate with more than 41.8% of governorate land annexed by Israel, thus creating a demographic Jewish majority in the city.
- The Wall will sever the ties between Jerusalem and other Palestinian Governorates.

Economic Consequences

- The Segregation Wall stands to cause severe damage to the Palestinian agricultural sector and to Palestinian farmers as a result of land confiscation and the constraints imposed on mobility, production and marketing.
- Israel will maintain total control over Palestinian trade and tourism.
- An increase in unemployment and poverty levels.
- Inflation of land prices and diminishing investment opportunities.

Consequences for Social and Family Life

- Thousands of Palestinian citizens will be cut off from the major urban centers where health, educational, and social services are located.
- Palestinian mobility and movement will be severely restricted, and transportation to or from the segregated areas will be extremely difficult.
- The Segregation Zone will disrupt relationships between Palestinian citizens living on opposite sides of the Wall.
- A reduction in land available for construction and expansion will cause increased urbanization pressures and higher population densities.
- The Segregation Wall will place many Palestinian towns and villages in geographically disconnected and segregated enclaves.

- Palestinian Christians and Muslims will not have access to the holy sites in Jerusalem unless they have special permits to enter Jerusalem as issued by the Israeli civil administration. This is a procedure which has been taking place for the past 15 years.

Consequences for the Palestinian Environment

- Decline in the size of the area designated for landfills and wastewater treatment sites.
- Decline in the size of the area designated for nature reservations, forests, pastures, open spaces and recreation.
- Loss of grazing areas and a connected increase in desertification.
- Disruption of wildlife cycles and the displacement of different kinds of animals, particularly during migration seasons, from their natural habitat.
- Many archeological and historical sites related to Palestinian cultural heritage will be segregated behind the Wall.
- Loss of open space, thus posing a threat to the sustainability of the urban and rural areas in addition to a threat to natural resources and biodiversity.

Additional consequences

Palestinians living east of the Segregation Wall in East Jerusalem

On 24th July 2012, the Director General of the Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem asked the Israeli Ministry of Defense to take responsibility for handling civilian matters related to Palestinian communities in East Jerusalem which are excluded from the Jerusalem Municipality boundaries due to the construction of the Israeli Segregation Wall, and as a result lack municipal services (Haaretz, 2012). The Municipality of Jerusalem has requested that the Ministry of Defense takes responsibility for monitoring construction in those communities (population 90,000) and providing sanitation services. The Israeli Municipality claims that this procedure would strengthen sovereignty and improve the quality of services for Palestinian Jerusalemites. The Municipality has further stated that during previous years and due to the fact that no Israeli police operate to the east of the Segregation Wall, there was no monitoring of Palestinian construction and a number of large, half-built structures have sprung up in these areas. In these locations, waste has not been collected and roads were not repaired.

However, rather than ensuring better services and better regulation in Palestinian areas of East Jerusalem, this policy aims to adjust the city's borders so that it excludes high-density Palestinian communities in East Jerusalem outside the Municipality's borders, thus creating a Jewish demographic majority in the city. This was made clear in a statement made by Jerusalem mayor Nir Barakat on December 23 2011, asserting that 'Israel should relinquish Palestinian neighborhoods of the capital that are beyond the Segregation Wall, despite the fact that their residents carry Israeli identity cards [blue Jerusalem identity cards].' He added that 'the municipal boundary of Jerusalem and the route of the separation fence must be identical to allow for proper administration of the city' (Haaretz, 2011). Palestinians living in East Jerusalem are Jerusalem residents because Israel defines their neighborhoods as part of Jerusalem Municipality. However changing the city's municipal boundaries will cancel their residency, a process that will have serious and significant consequences for Palestinian communities.

The International Legal Status of the Segregation Wall

During July 2004 the International Court of Justice (ICJ) passed an advisory opinion declaring that the Israeli Segregation Wall is illegal under several international legal frameworks, including the Fourth Geneva Convention, the Hague Regulations, in addition to various human rights treaties (ICJ, 2004).

The Israeli Segregation Wall violates numerous tenets of both International Humanitarian and International Human Rights law, including:

- The right to self-determination²⁶
- The right to freedom of movement²⁷
- The right to work²⁸
- The right to medical treatment²⁹
- The right to an adequate standard of living
- The right to education³⁰
- The right of access to holy places*³¹

*(Universal Declaration of Human Rights)

The ICJ decision upholds the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people, which is seriously restricted by the disruption caused to the territorial integrity, unity and contiguity of the West Bank. According to the ICJ's decision, 'security concerns' cannot be used as justifications for violating this right and other international legal principles: "[the ICJ] considers that Israel cannot rely on a right of self-defense or on a state of necessity in order to preclude the wrongfulness of the construction of the Wall...the Court accordingly finds that the construction of the Wall, and its associated regime, are contrary to international law"³²

Finally, the construction of the Segregation Wall is an explicit violation of all peace agreements signed between the Israelis and Palestinians and an explicit breach of the Oslo Interim Agreement which states that:

“Neither side shall initiate or take any step that will change the status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip pending the outcome of the permanent status negotiations” (Article XXXI, clause 7).

Therefore, it is clear that Israel must cease construction of the Segregation Wall and all countries must refrain from supporting Israel in building the Wall and repeatedly violating the human rights of Palestinians in the West Bank.

4.2.4 Terminals in Jerusalem Governorate

Terminals³³ are used by the Israeli state to exert control over the lives and livelihoods of 2.4 million Palestinians living in the West Bank. Passage through these terminals is often dependent not on laws or procedures but on the mood of Israeli soldiers staffing the terminals. During the past six years,

26 Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10 December 1948

27 Article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10 December 1948

28 Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10 December 1948

29 Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10 December 1948

30 Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10 December 1948

31 Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10 December 1948

32 Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory – Advisory Opinion (9 July 2004)

33 Terminals usually consist of low concrete barriers that obstruct car movements and is equipped with mechanical devices used to control pedestrian movements (usually consist of several horizontal arms supported by and projecting from a central vertical post and allowing only the passage of one person at a time), and military watch towers and surveillance cameras for monitoring the pedestrian and vehicular movements.

over 150 Palestinians have been killed at terminals. In the Palestinian context, the term apartheid is wholly relevant; occupation forces confine the movement of Palestinians living under occupation to specific routes and through discriminatory terminals (see Table 40).

In September 2005, Israel stated that it would establish 10 terminals and 23 crossing points throughout the occupied West Bank (Haaretz, 2005). Five terminals are under construction and are designed for commercial functions, where goods are transported through terminals using a ‘back to back’ system. These terminals are Tarqumiya (Hebron), Al Jalameh (Jenin), Mazmuriya (Bethlehem), Sha’ar Ephraim (Tulkarm) and Beituniya (Ramallah). The non-commercial terminals are Hasam Tzahub (Jordan Valley), Rachel (Gilo 300) (Bethlehem), Shu’fat, Az Za’ayem and Qalandyia-’Atarot (Jerusalem). An additional eight terminals have been constructed on West Bank territory: Al Jab’a, Al Khader, Umm Salamuna and Al Walaja (Bethlehem), Metar (south of Hebron), Hizma (East Jerusalem), ‘Anata (northwest of Jerusalem), and Mechabim (west of Ramallah) (see Map 26).

On many occasions, Israel has attempted to justify its terminals project by claiming that they are built to facilitate Palestinians’ lives and create contiguity within Palestinian districts. Israel has additionally attempted to legitimize the terminals, which violate international laws concerning freedom of movement, through asking the World Bank to subsidize terminal projects; the World Bank refused this request, because the terminals are not constructed on the internationally recognized Armistice Line of 1949 and facilitate the construction of the Segregation Wall in the occupied West Bank.

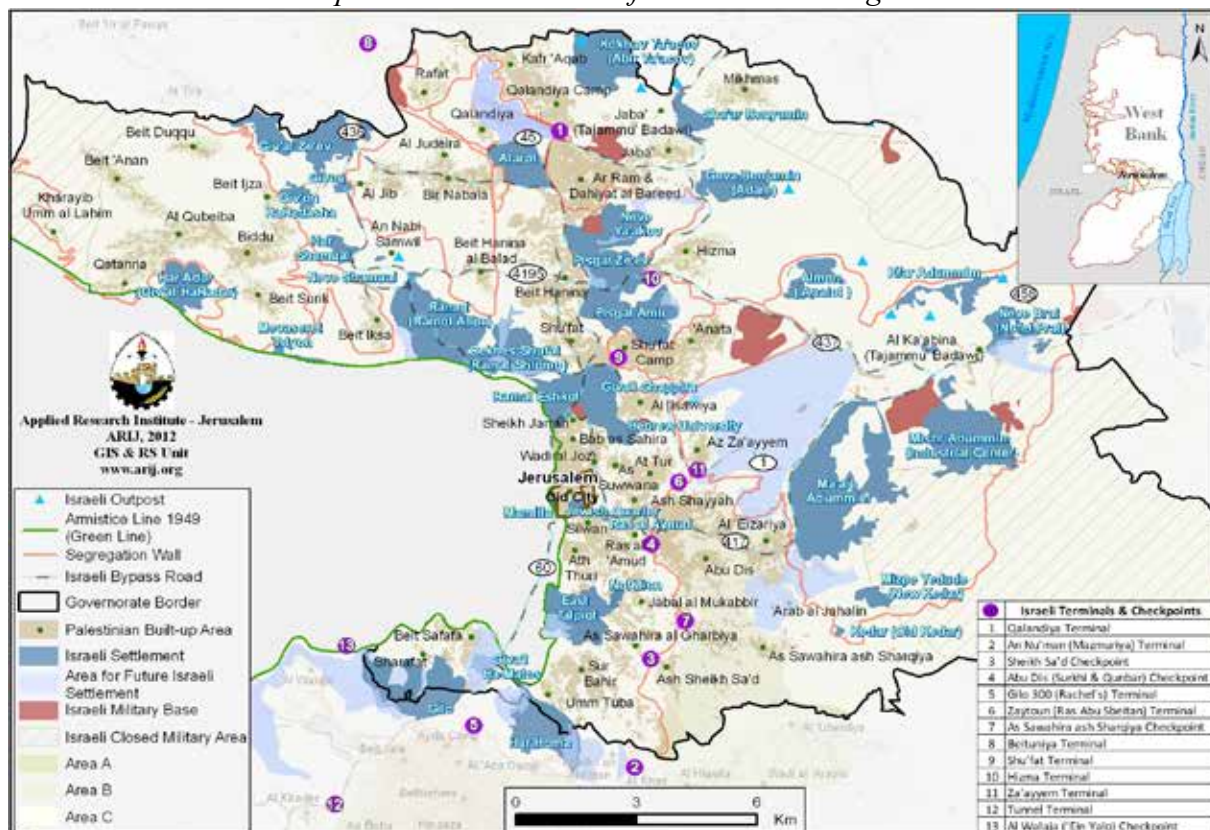
According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) all people are entitled to the recognition of inherent dignity and certain inalienable rights, which are the “foundations of freedom and justice in the world.” Freedom of movement is part of the “liberty of man” (Jagerskiold), and is therefore one of the most basic human rights. Article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights stipulates that: “Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.” (UDHR- 1948)

Table 42: Status of Israeli implanted terminals (Crossings) in and around Jerusalem No.

	Terminal Name	Governorate	Status
1	Beituniya	Ramallah - Jerusalem	Existing
2	Qalandyia	–Ramallah - Jerusalem	Existing
3	Ras Abu Sbeitan (HaZeitim – Olives Crossing)	El ‘Eizariya, Abu Dis, At Tur - Jerusalem	Existing
4	Gilo 300 (Rachel's)	Bethlehem - Jerusalem	Existing
5	Mazmuriya	Bethlehem - Jerusalem	Existing
6	Al Walaja (Har Gilo)	Bethlehem - Jerusalem	Planned
7	‘Anata –Shu'fat	Jerusalem	Existing
8	Hizma	Jerusalem	Existing
9	Az Za’yyem	Jerusalem	Existing
10	Tunnel Terminal (Jerusalem Southwest Terminal)	Beit Jala - Jerusalem	

Source: ARIJ - The Geo-informatics Department, 2011a

Map 26: the distribution of Jerusalem's new gates



Source: ARIJ, GIS Unit, 2012a

Below is a brief description of some of the terminals around Jerusalem

(Existing) Gilo 300 (Rachel's Tomb): A Border Passage at Bethlehem's Northern Entrance

In 1993, the Israeli Army established a checkpoint to the north of Bethlehem where Israeli soldiers conducted random security checks on Palestinian vehicles going to Jerusalem or further north. This checkpoint has become known as 'Gilo 300', in reference to the nearby settlement of Gilo. The checkpoint later gained a more permanent and official status, and Palestinians are no longer allowed to cross the checkpoint to Jerusalem unless they are in possession of an Israeli-issued permit. Permits have become increasingly difficult to obtain from the Israeli Civil Administration; with the outbreak of the Second Intifada in 2000, crossing the checkpoint became virtually impossible, even with a permit. When the Israeli government launched the Segregation Wall plan in 2002, the Israeli army began construction of infrastructure, caravans, and watchtowers around the checkpoint, reinforcing tighter control of the checkpoint area.

In 2004, the Israeli Segregation Wall plan for the north of Bethlehem Governorate was finalized, clearly indicating Israeli intentions to turn Gilo 300 checkpoint into a border passage area with terminals and state-of-the-art security devices and finalize the process of separating Bethlehem from Jerusalem.

On November 15 2005, the Israeli army began to officially operate Gilo 300 as a border between Bethlehem and Jerusalem. Checkpoint users are now divided based on their identity documents: those with Palestinian identity cards, Israeli citizens, Jerusalem residents, international aid workers, and international travelers. With the exception of Palestinians, who must cross the terminal on foot, all other nationalities are allowed to enter and exit the terminal in their own vehicles. Inside the

terminal, pedestrian crossers encounter four different inspection areas, which include metal detectors, personal identification checks, a personal belongings check, and a checking area with dogs.

(Existing) Mazmuria: A Trade Passage at Bethlehem's Eastern Entrance

Mazmuria trade passage is one of several passages established by Israel to ensure the continuous flow of goods and commodities between the occupied territory and Israel. In September 2005, Israel issued four military orders (156-5-T, 154-5-T, 155-5-T and 52-05) expanding the area confiscated for the trade passage and the routes accessing it.

The area designated by Israeli military orders to build the trade passage seizes some 43 dunums of land from Al Khas and An Nu'man villages east of Bethlehem Governorate. Three roads were selected by the Israeli military as access points for the trade passage and a fourth road leads to Har Homa settlement, located further to the north.

Furthermore, the Israeli Segregation Wall on lands of Al Khas and An Nu'man villages isolates more than 722 dunums of privately-owned land from Beit Sahour. The Israeli Army began construction on Mazmuria trade passage before the relevant military orders were issued as the terminal was integrated with the ongoing construction of the Segregation Wall. The construction process also incorporated 84 dunums of land designated for military camps located west of the trade passage on lands belonging to Beit Sahour citizens.

(Existing) Qalandiya Terminal

Construction work on the Qalandiya terminal began in March 2005. The land upon which the terminal is located was confiscated under Israeli military order T/100/04 (December 2004) and designated for security purposes. Qalandiya terminal forms a permanent obstruction between the northern districts of the West Bank and Jerusalem city, which is only accessible to Palestinians with an Israeli-issued permit. Qalandiya terminal is the only entrance point to Jerusalem for Palestinian Jerusalemites, and in order to use it they must obtain a security check from Ramallah.

(Existing) Ras Abu Sbeitan (Hazitim - Olive) Terminal

Ras Abu Sbeitan terminal is located between El 'Eizariya and At Tur localities, 2.5km east of Jerusalem. On February 12, 2005 the Israeli army issued military order T/20/05 to confiscate 25.4 dunums of land to construct the terminal. Ras Abu Sbeitan has been constructed for Palestinian Jerusalemites living outside the Israeli-designated Jerusalem envelope area to enter the city and has been in operation since March 2006. The Segregation Wall and Ras Abu Sbeitan terminal have disrupted the lives of 40 Palestinian Jerusalemite families (200+ people) who have been separated from the Jerusalem area by the Segregation Wall.

(Existing) 'Anata – Shu'fat Terminal

In August 2006 the Israeli Ministry of Defense issued a military order No. B/68/06 confiscating 9 dunums of land from Shu'fat town, north of Jerusalem (POICA, 2006). This order has altered the status of the existing permanent checkpoint at the western entrance to Shu'fat refugee camp ('Anata Shu'fat checkpoint) to a 'Crossing Terminal'. On June 3 2007, after the terminal plans were finalized by the Israeli Army, Israeli bulldozers began to level the confiscated land to initiate the construction process. The construction process included seizing an additional 5 dunums of land leased by the

Jerusalem Governorate Electric Company from the Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem. The lease was taken out from the Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem in the mid-1980s and extended until 2006. The Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem rejected the company's request to renew the lease and served the company with an order to evacuate the land and remove the company's installations to make room for the new terminal to be constructed.

During December 2011, the Israeli Occupation Authorities inaugurated the 'Anata – Shu'fat terminal. Today the terminal controls the movements of more than 60,000 Palestinians living in 'Anata town, Shu'fat refugee camp, and the neighborhoods of Ras Khamis, Ras Abu Shihada, and As Salam. Entry to Jerusalem through Anata – Shu'fat will be restricted to Palestinian holders of Jerusalem ID cards, as many of the Palestinian residents of the communities mentioned above ('Anata town, Shu'fat Refugee camp, Ras Khamis, Ras abu Shihada and As Salam neighborhoods) hold these cards. Palestinians living in these communities who hold green West Bank ID cards are therefore completely denied access to the city of Jerusalem.

On 27th August 2012, Israeli daily newspaper Haaretz published claims that the Israeli Ministry of Defense is planning to close the Ras Khamis checkpoint, one of only two exits into Israel for the 65,000 Palestinian residents of Shu'fat refugee camp. Palestinians with Jerusalem ID cards will be able to enter Jerusalem and Israel only through the 'Anata - Shu'fat terminal, severely restricting their access to the city. This plan violates a ruling passed by the Israeli High Court of Justice in 2008, which determined that the Shu'fat central checkpoint would need eight pedestrian crossings and four crossings for vehicles before the smaller checkpoint could be closed. Some 16,000 Palestinians who have been using the Ras Khamis checkpoint daily will now have cross into Jerusalem via the 'Anata – Shu'fat terminal. Although these two checkpoints are only 350 meters apart, Palestinian residents who used to pass through Ras Khamis will have to travel two kilometers to get to the 'Anata – Shu'fat terminal.

(Existing) Hizma Terminal

In 2006, residents of Hizma discovered that the checkpoint separating them from Jerusalem would be transformed into a full 'terminal', which the Israeli government claims makes Palestinian access easier but in reality considerably slows the movement of people. The terminal is located southwest of Hizma town center and has four lanes for cars, gates to access Jerusalem, agricultural lands behind the Wall and military watch towers to monitor the entry and exit of people through the terminal.

Typically, when the Israeli Army imposes such changes, a military order which highlights the changes made is presented to Palestinian citizens in the affected communities. This is not always courteously delivered and almost never well-received, but in the case of Hizma terminal no order was officially announced and citizens of Hizma became aware of the changes only when works start at the site, (POICA, 2006).

In February 2007, Israel completed the upgrade of Hizma checkpoint to a terminal covering 128 dunums of Hizma's lands. Today, entry to Jerusalem through this terminal is restricted to Israeli settlers traveling from Ma'ale Adumim settlement bloc to Jerusalem, Palestinians from Hizma who hold Jerusalem ID cards and permits, employees of international organizations with valid permits, and foreigners with valid visas. This change has had serious negative effects on life, livelihoods, and society in Hizma.

(Existing) Az Za'ayem Terminal

Az Za'ayem terminal is located to the east of Jerusalem and has been in operation since 2005. Palestinians with West Bank ID cards living in Az Za'ayem town cannot enter Jerusalem through this checkpoint; it is only open for employees of international organizations with valid permits, to Palestinians with Jerusalem ID cards, Israeli settlers and citizens, and non-residents with valid visas.

On 27th September 2008, [Al Quds daily newspaper](#) quoting the Israeli weekly newspaper Ma'ariv reported that due to traffic problems between Ma'ale Adumim and Jerusalem city, Israeli police have adopted a series of proposals to reduce overcrowding at the checkpoint and facilitate the movement of Israeli settlers through the terminal, including the allocation of lanes for settlers and stickers to distinguish Israeli cars from Palestinian vehicles. This proposal arguably aims at stopping Israeli settlers living in Ma'ale Adumim from migrating back to Jerusalem due to the heavy rush-hour traffic.

The proposals also included the closure of the road designated for Israeli trucks from the industrial settlement of Mishor Adumim from 7:00 to 9:00 am. Additionally, public transport for East Jerusalem residents coming from El 'Eizariya and Abu Dis will be rerouted through Ras Abu Sbeitan terminal, and Israeli Egged buses from Ma'ale Adumim towards Jerusalem will no longer be inspected.

(Existing) Beituniya - Commercial Terminal

On March 28 2001, the Israeli Occupation Authorities issued military order 06/01/T to confiscate lands from Beituniya town for the construction of Beituniya terminal, 4 km south of Ramallah city. The terminal began operating in late 2006 and is designed for moving goods from the Ramallah area and the northern governorates of the West Bank to Jerusalem via a back-to-back system.

(Planned) Al Walaja Border Passage

Al Walaja border crossing is the fifth terminal crossing planned for Bethlehem Governorate. On February 19 2006, the Israeli Army issued a military order (T/06/25) confiscating approximately 40 dunums of lands from Al Walaja village (west of Bethlehem) to construct new border terminals. The border passage, known as Har Gilo Passage, will prevent Al Walaja residents from moving to and from Bethlehem Governorate.

Tunnel Terminal (Jerusalem Southwest Terminal)

Israel began construction of the terminal on lands belonging to Beit Jala in February 2006. The Tunnel Terminal has restricted the movement of Palestinians traveling to Jerusalem through the tunnel road (part of Israeli Bypass Road 60³⁴) since Israel's decision to keep the Beit Jala DCO³⁵ (District Coordination Office) checkpoint open for 24 hours a day and allow Palestinian access through this checkpoint. This checkpoint has been manned 24 hours a day since the beginning of the Second Intifada (September 2000) and all travelers are checked when entering or leaving Bethlehem

³⁴ Road 60 is a road constructed and used by Palestinians for many years before 1967, long before the illegal establishment of the Gush Etzion settlement bloc. Israel is obstructing movement on the only available route to 800,000 Palestinians living in Hebron and Bethlehem districts to facilitate the movement of 53,000 Israeli settlers living in Gush Etzion.

³⁵ This checkpoint is located at the western entrance to Beit Jala, which has become the main road leading to the Bethlehem region. Residents of the western rural villages of Al Walaja, Battir, Husan, Nahhalin and Wadi Fuqin (population 25000) use this entrance to access services in Bethlehem.

city. This policy has created long queues and delays for vehicles leaving Bethlehem.

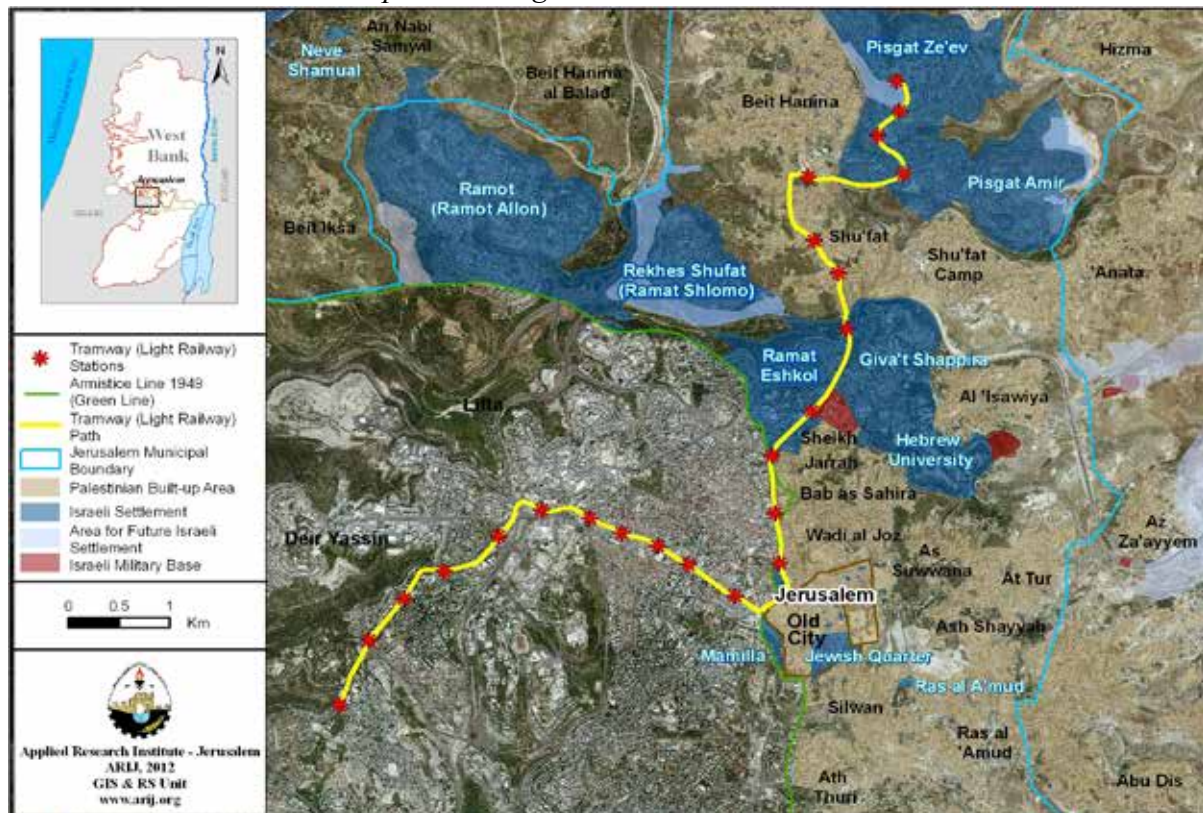
The Jerusalem Southwest terminal is now only accessible for Palestinians who hold Jerusalem ID cards, internationals, Palestinians working with international organizations with permits to access Jerusalem, and Israeli settlers (those traveling between Gush Etzion and Jerusalem). Palestinians holding Palestinian ID cards are denied entry to Jerusalem through this terminal even if they possess permits from the Israeli Civil Administration granting them access to Jerusalem, and must therefore use Gilo 300 (Rachel's Tomb) instead.

4.3 The Light Rail System in Jerusalem

In 1999 the government of Israel approved the light rail project in East Jerusalem. Preparation for the infrastructure started in 2001 and trains began to run in 2011. The main aim of this rail system is to link settlements in East Jerusalem with central areas of West Jerusalem. Neve Ya'acov, Pisgat Ze'ev, French Hill and Ma'a lot Dafna are all connected to West Jerusalem through the light rail system.

Further lines are planned to link the settlement of Ramot in the northwest of the city with central West Jerusalem. (see Map 27).

Map 27: the Light Rail Path in Jerusalem



Source: ARIJ, GIS Unit, 2012a

4.4. Jerusalem 2000 Master Plan

In September 2004, Jerusalem Mayor of the time Uri Lupolianski announced the Master Plan for Jerusalem in a press conference (see Map 28) (Institute for Jerusalem Studies). The plan lays out objectives until the year 2020; its main function is to 'reinforce the status of Jerusalem and ensure its continuous development as the capital of Israel and the center for the Jewish people and a sacred city for all religions'.

In 2005 the percentage of Jewish inhabitants of Jerusalem was 66% and Palestinians, 34% (Jerusalem Institute for Israel Studies). The Master Plan proposes policies to combat Palestinian population growth, as it is considered a threat to the Israeli plan to maintain a Jewish majority in the city.

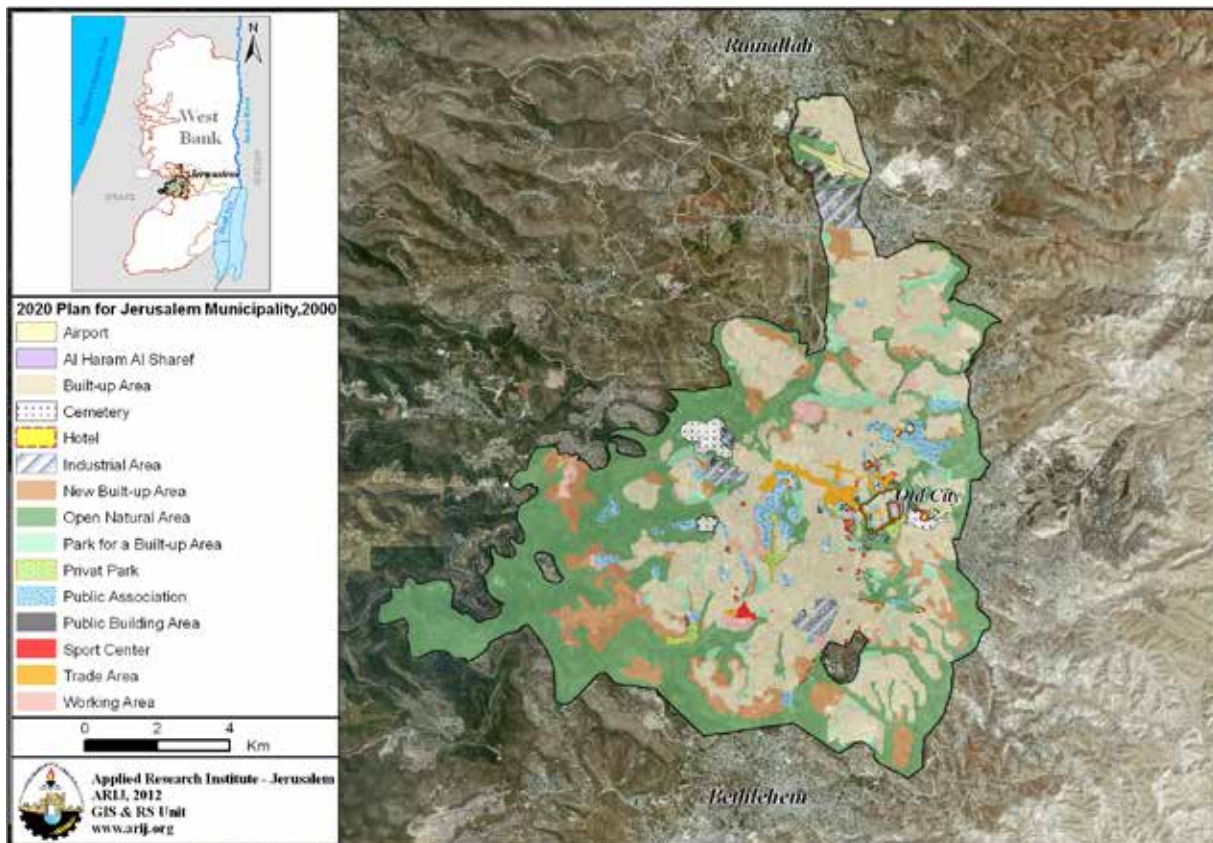
At the end of 2011, the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) announced that there were 804,400 people living in the city by the end of 2011, 499,400 (62%) of them Jewish. Of the rest, 281,000 (35%) were Muslim, 14,700 (2%) Christian, and 9,000 (1%) “other” or no declared religion (Arutz, Sheva, 2013).

The policies of the Master Plan, therefore, not only fail to meet the needs of the Palestinian population for the coming years but actively try to make life for Palestinian Jerusalemites extremely difficult, encouraging them to ‘voluntarily’ leave the city.

Furthermore, the Master Plan offers no solutions to the increasing housing demands of Palestinian Jerusalemites, instead proposing new settlements that will be constructed on confiscated lands to house further Israeli settlers in East Jerusalem. This report details the new settlements planned for the southern Jerusalem area above.

Furthermore, the Master Plan does not propose any new industrial, institutional, commercial, cultural, educational, medical, or service areas in East Jerusalem for Palestinian residents. (see Map 28).

Map 28: Jerusalem Master plan 2000 according to Israeli plans.



Source: ARIJ, GIS Unit, 2012a

Despite international denunciation, Israel continues to proceed with the construction of the Segregation Wall, isolating and confiscating large tracts of Palestinian lands in Jerusalem. In the event that Israel completes the Segregation Wall around East Jerusalem to the current specifications, Palestinian communities in Jerusalem Governorate will be surrounded by a complex of walls,

settlements and roads that will prevent community expansion and sustainable urban development. Human security in the Palestinian territory has been significantly and directly jeopardized by Israel's occupation for the past fifty years, and the completion of the Wall will accentuate the negative effects of the occupation on human security. Israel's policies have serious consequences for the long-term viability of any solution to the conflict and for the lives and livelihoods of almost four million Palestinians living under occupation.

The Applied Research Institute-Jerusalem (ARIJ) therefore emphasizes that the State of Israel must comply with the international laws, treaties, and resolutions it is bound by as a full member of the United Nations. ARIJ additionally stresses the necessity of holding Israel accountable for its actions in the occupied Palestinian territory. To this end, ARIJ calls on the international community to end its policy of tacitly condoning the occupation by supporting the state of Israel, and to compel Israel to comply with the relevant UN resolutions, particularly Security Council Resolution 452 (1979):

'[The UN calls on] the Government and people of Israel to cease, on an urgent basis, the establishment, construction and planning of settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem,' and to abide by Security Council Resolution 446 (1979) which determines that the policy and practices of Israel in establishing settlements in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 have no legal validity and constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East''.

PART FIVE
General Needs Assessment in the Jerusalem
Governorate

5. General Needs Assessment in Jerusalem Governorate

5.1. Development Priorities and Needs in the Jerusalem Governorate

During ARIJ's field survey in 2011/2012 of the localities in Jerusalem Governorate, a general needs assessment was conducted. As mentioned in the methodology section the locality, needs were surveyed through collecting information about set of relevant indicators provided in a questionnaire sheet and filled by relevant community leaders. The survey showed that 81% of the localities in Jerusalem Governorate are in need of paving and constructing new roads, 73% of the localities stated that they need new schools to cover the number of students in need of school places, and 49% of the localities claim to be in need of clinics and healthcare centers. In addition, the water networks in Jerusalem Governorate need a great deal of attention, as 68% of the localities stated that they need containers for Solid Waste Collection.

As for the agricultural sector, 65% of the localities are in need of Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns

Table 43: Development Priorities and Needs in Jerusalem Governorate, 2011/2012

Needs by Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority
Infrastructural Needs (%)			
Opening and paving of roads	81	8	11
Rehabilitation of old water networks	54	11	35
Extending the water network to provide coverage to new built up areas	40	11	49
Construction of new water networks	35	5	60
Rehabilitation/ construction of new wells or springs	24	3	73
Construction of water reservoirs	57	16	27
Construction of a sewage disposal network	54	19	27
Construction of a new electricity network	14	14	73
Providing containers for solid waste collection	68	10	22
Providing vehicles for collecting solid waste	54	14	32
Providing a sanitary landfill site	54	3	43
Health Needs (%)			
Construction of new clinics and/or health care centers	49	11	40
Rehabilitation of old clinics and/or health care centers	24	8	68
Purchasing of medical equipment and tools	43	11	46
Educational Needs (%)			
Construction of new schools	73	14	14
Rehabilitation of old schools	59	19	22
Purchasing of new equipment for schools	65	14	22
Agricultural Needs (%)			
Rehabilitation of agricultural lands	54	11	35
Building rainwater harvesting cisterns	65	3	32
Construction of livestock barracks	40	11	49

Needs by Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority
Agricultural Needs (%)			
Provision of veterinary services	43	14	43
Provision of seeds and hay for animals	49	11	40
Construction of new greenhouses	24	8	68
Rehabilitation of old greenhouses	6	8	86
Provision and planting of field crops seeds	27	16	57
Provision of plants and agricultural supplies	40	22	38

5.2. Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA)

Participatory Rapid Appraisal is a qualitative research tool used to identify problems and formulate solutions. Its aim is to enable people to access an issue and formulate their own plans to address it. PRA emphasizes the empowerment of local people. It enables them to assume an active role in analyzing their problems and potentials in order to come up with solutions.

The PRA approach was chosen for this study because it provides guidelines for the fast appraisal of a certain situation in the field, the main advantages being:

1. It involves a relatively short time in the field.
2. It focuses on a few specific topics.
3. It involves the community and their institutions.

In view of the above 39 PRAs were conducted at locality level, whereby community leaders, farmers, women associations', and local co-operatives' representatives (agricultural, environmental, societal... etc.) were in attendance. Another general workshop took place at Jerusalem Governorate level, where a number of governmental bodies (including Jerusalem Governorate Office's representatives, Jerusalem Education and Higher Education, Agriculture and Health Directorates' representatives), and relevant NGOs working in Jerusalem attended. During the workshops a discussion among the attendees was opened in order to establish a comprehensive vision and analysis for the gaps and needs of Jerusalem Governorate as a whole entity.

During the PRA workshops, each community presented ARIJ with its points of *Strength, Weakness, Threats, Proposed Solutions, and Needs Priorities* in relation to *Agriculture, Water, and Environment*. Upon these results the following needs and development projects were proposed at locality level.

The sum of the proposed projects that were concluded of the ARIJ field survey and the conducted PRAs at both locality and Governorate.

PART SIX
***Proposed Development Projects (Agriculture,
Water & Environment) for the Jerusalem
Governorate***

One objective of the “Village Profiles Needs Assessment in the Jerusalem Governorate” project is to present development programs and activities to assist in developing the livelihood of the population in the Jerusalem Governorate.

Based on the survey and the Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) workshops conducted in the Jerusalem Governorate, the developed developmental strategy for Jerusalem by PECДАР and the consultation of the Agriculture Directorate of Jerusalem including the its strategy for the governorate, the following concept papers were developed addressing the major needs for livelihood development in the governorate with main focus on water, environment and agriculture interventions.

1. Wastewater treatment and reuse for irrigation in remote and marginalized areas of Jerusalem Governorate

Project Title	Establishing Small-Scale Wastewater Treatment system to irrigate the suitable corps and enhance sanitation conditions in remote and marginalized areas of Jerusalem Governorate								
Project Duration	30 months								
Estimated Budget	The total estimated project budget is US \$1,505,500 of which 10% of the direct cost will covered by the selected beneficiaries.								
Stakeholders	The project stakeholders will be the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Environment Quality Authority (EQA), and local and international Agricultural Associations and NGOs.								
Targeted Areas	The project will target 27 localities in Jerusalem Governorate including East Jerusalem. The following table presents the distribution of number of needed small-Scale Waste water Treatment Units in the selected localities, based on the conducted PRA by ARIJ team with the participation of different stakeholders on the community level:								
	No.	Locality	NO. of needed SSWWTU	No.	Locality	NO. of needed SSWWTU	No.	Locality	NO. of needed SSWWTU
	1	Abu Dis	20	10	Ash Sheikh Sa'd	25	19	Bir Nabala	5
	2	Al Jib	15	11	Az Za'ayem	5	20	El 'Eizariya	25
	3	Al Judeira	10	12	Beit Duqqu	20	21	Hizma	20
	4	Al Qubeiba	20	13	Beit Hanina al Balad	10	22	Jaba'	20
	5	An Nabi Samwil	5	14	Beit Ijza	15	23	Kafir 'Aqab	15
	6	'Anata	20	15	Beit Ikxa	15	24	Kharayib Umm al Lahim	10
	7	Ar Ram	10	16	Beit Surik	20	25	Mukhmas	15
	8	'Arab al Jahalin	15	17	Beit'Anan	25	26	Qatanna	10
	9	As Sawahira ash Sharqiya	25	18	Biddu	20	27	Rafat	15
	Total No. of units			430 Units					

Beneficiaries	The project will target 430 families, as most of the targeted families are located in areas where the connection to the public wastewater network is unfeasible, causing environmental problems due to the flood of wastewater and/or contaminating the surrounded lands, springs or the water catchment areas. (Approximately 3,440 individuals will directly benefited).
Project Description	<p>Only 9 communities in Jerusalem (J2) are served, either fully or partially, by wastewater networks. The sewage network serves approximately 31% of Jerusalem (J2) housing units, whilst the rest are connected to cesspits for wastewater collection (ARIJ & CENTA, 2010). The majority of cesspits are unsealed meaning that sewage leaks into the soil and contaminating the ground water, avoiding the high costs of emptying cesspits through vacuum tankers.</p> <p>On the other hand, all the localities in J1 are partially or totally connected to the public sewerage network. The sewage network serves approximately 85 percent of Jerusalem (J1) housing units, and the remaining housing units are connected to cesspits for wastewater collection (ARIJ- WERU, 2012).</p> <p>Also, due to the imposed restrictions by the occupation authorities, such as the construction of the segregation wall or bypass roads and other physical barriers had resulted in reducing the capacity of the Palestinian local authorities to manage the generated wastewater. This problem is usually resulted in the flood of wastewater which created environmental problems and diseases.</p> <p>Accordingly, this project aims to solve the hardship cases those are affected directly by the wastewater problems. This project will manage to treat up to 430 cubic meters of wastewater daily and 156950 cubic meters of wastewater on yearly bases.</p> <p>The project will target the most affected areas and households. Also, to protect the polluted springs with domestic wastewater and to improve the environmental and healthy conditions in areas affected by flooded cesspits. Also, help people to irrigate their backyard to produce more food and greening the area. Accordingly, we can irrigate up to 215 duums (21.5 hectares) of fruit trees. Furthermore, by planting these lands we can protect them from soil degradation and from confiscation.</p>
Project Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project is aiming to achieve the following objectives: • Developing an alternative water resource to be used in agriculture through constructing a small scale wastewater treatment plants • Improving the environmental and health conditions in the areas suffering from wastewater floods and contamination. • Raising awareness of local communities and authorities in wastewater management and reuse (mainly on household level). • Increasing the area of cultivated/irrigated lands especially in areas C, and close to the segregation wall.

Project Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launching the project in partnership with main stakeholders CBOs, NGOs, EQA and MoA. • Formulating the project community committees (contain representatives form CBOs, NGOs, EQA and MoA) • Announcing for public to apply to benefit from the project. • The completed applications will be analyzed and investigated through conducting field visits and determining the beneficiaries according to the project selection criteria (the beneficiaries should affected by the domestic wastewater management system and their environment and their neighbors are also affected). • Assist the needs of each one of the selected beneficiaries (size of the family, amount of daily generated wastewater, available land for cultivation, the readiness of household to contribute in the project cost whether cash or in kind. • Establishing 430 small-Scale Wastewater Treatment Units on household level with average capacity of 1 cubic meter per day per family. • Provide beneficiaries with necessary technical support and extension support. • Supervising the establishment of treatment units, drip irrigation system and the plantation as well as taking care of the provided suitable fruit trees. • Monitoring the performance and the functionality of established treatment unit including the BOD and COD levels and the established irrigation system and the planted fruit trees. • Preparing the final reports (technical and financial) and disseminating the results.
Expected Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 430 households improved their sanitation and environmental and health conditions due to the established SSWWTU ; • 430 cubic meters of water are treated on daily bases and irrigating up to 215 dunums of fruit trees under controlled sanitation conditions. • 430 families had improved their knowhow, capacities and their awareness in wastewater treatment and reuse in agriculture. • The targeted families managed to save more money through using the treated wastewater to irrigate their lands and stop paying money to evacuate their filled cesspits.

2. Adopting Hydroponic and Wicking Agro Food Production Models for Urban Areas in Jerusalem Governorate

Project Title	Supporting the Palestinian Households to produce agro-food through establishing household hydroponic and wicking system in urban areas where land and water are scarce.
Project Duration	24 months
Estimated Budget	The total estimated project budget is US \$450,000 of which 10% of the direct cost will cover by the selected beneficiaries.
Stakeholders	The project stakeholders will be the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), FAO, UNDP, and local and international Agricultural Associations and NGOs.
Targeted Areas	The project is going to target the marginalized and poor households who haven't backyard to cultivate some food crops to improve their food security, especially the families who are living in communities affected by land confiscation and forbidden from accessing their lands due to the Segregation wall. Also, the urban communities inside East Jerusalem where the Israeli municipality doesn't allow them to do any type of infrastructure. Furthermore, the areas faces land and water scarcity will be targeted. Special survey for the communities will be conducted to target the most suitable households and areas of Jerusalem Governorate whether in the West Bank (J2) or Inside East Jerusalem (J1).
Beneficiaries	The project will target 400 poor and vulnerable families where land and water are become scarce resources due to the occupation practices and the growth of urban areas (approximately 2,400 individuals).
Project Description	<p>Levels of food insecurity in Jerusalem Governorate are increasing due to the high cost of living conditions and food prices. Thus 23% of the Palestinians inside Jerusalem are food insecure and vulnerable to food insecurity. This percentage increases in the areas isolated by the separation wall and those are exposed to the occupation practices. Also, the marginalized communities where natural resources are limited and high levels of unemployment (17.6% of the labour forces are unemployed). Thus these families become exposed to poverty as 53.2% of the Jerusalem households are poor. On the other hand, as these people are living under occupation and annexed directly to the Israeli living conditions (Especially in East Jerusalem), up to 77% of these Palestinian families are considered under the Israeli poverty line which mean these need direct support to produce some food to reduce their expenditures and increase their access to more food.</p> <p>The project aims at strengthening resilience of the 400 households vulnerable to food insecurity due to current harsh economic situation and the occupation practices and constraints. On the other hand, the Palestine families will get the opportunity to green their environment, get access to more naturally produced food.</p> <p>The project will provide 400 households with wicking plant growing system (200 units) and hydroponic plant growing system (200 units).</p> <p>The wicking bed system is an innovative technology for growing plants, where water is wicked up from an underground water reservoir via natural soil osmosis</p>

	<p>or through the plant roots. It is a plant production bed with a waterproof lining filled with a growing medium (i.e. volcanic tuft, pebbles) in which plants can take root. Compost is also introduced to the system. This system is different to a home garden as it is transportable, adaptable to any climatic conditions (including dry areas), requires minimal water, has greater production potential and the soil is free from soil borne diseases, It is run without electricity, making it safe, feasible and environmentally sound.</p> <p>Hydroponics is a form of soilless culture which is a term used to describe many agriculture techniques that produce crops without the use of soil. Hydroponics refers to the technique of growing crops in plastic pipes or containers that are constantly fed a balanced and complete solution of macro and micro-nutrients. Pure hydroponics relies solely on this solution but other variations incorporate other non-soil growing substrates such as coco fiber, vermiculite and Rockwool mainly to provide support to the plants. this system needs small electrical pump to circulate the water in addition to liquid fertilizer to fertile the grown plants.</p> <p>Although the average unit water use is dependent on the number of plants growing at one time and the ambient temperature of the water, in general, water use for the wicking bed and hydroponic is reduced by 50% compared to conventional agro systems.</p> <p>Wicking bed and hydroponic systems also enjoy more planting cycles per year and more production per area, whilst organic waste is recycled to provide plant nutrients. More than 100 different types of vegetables and herbs can be grown in such systems, and it is possible to cultivate 4 or 5 seasons during the year. The system also uses mesh shading nets to reduce evaporation of water from the soil's surface and minimize evapotranspiration from the plants. Additionally, each unit constitute of 4 square meters of pots or pipes which enable each family to produce 320-400 kg of vegetables yearly.</p>
<p>Project Objectives</p>	<p>To initiate agricultural production and improve self sufficiency of 400 vulnerable Palestinian families in Jerusalem Governorate who are food insecure as a result of lack of access to food and basic services as well as occupation practices.</p> <p>Strengthening resilience of the targeted HHs in responding to poverty, restrictions in movement, scarcity of resources (land and water) and lack of agricultural inputs, high rate of unemployment, prolonged economic crises, and soaring prices of food.</p> <p>Increase the awareness of Palestinian people to introduce urban agriculture to keep greening their environment and to cover part of their food consumption.</p>

Project Activities	<p>The project proposes the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordination with partner organizations working in relevant fields to select the suitable communities in Jerusalem. 2. After communities' selection, project community committee (PCC) will be formulated in each selected locality. 3. Distribute an announcement to inform people about the project activities and how to apply. 4. Select suitable families based on the developed criteria and field visits which will be conducted in a participatory approach with the PCC. 5. Establishing 200 wicking systems for 200 families (each unit contained the growing material, seedlings, and vermiculture box to grow the worms to produce leachate to fertile the growing plants. Each unit with shading net. 6. Establishing 200 hydroponic systems for 200 families (each unit contained the growing material, seedlings, and liquid fertilizers to fertile the growing plants. Each unit with shading net. 7. Provide training for the benefited households through conducting specialized training workshops. 8. Conduct regular technical and extension visits to the benefited households
Expected Results	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 200 households improved their agro-practices in cultivating and maintaining the established wicking systems; 2. 200 households improved their agro-practices in cultivating and maintaining the established hydroponic plant growing system; 3. 80 vegetable plants will be planted per each household per season and 320-400 plants are growing per each household per year. 4. Each family members participate in planting their wicking or hydroponic unit. 5. Healthy food is being produced all a year around by 400 families in Jerusalem Governorate.

3. Proposed Project: Constructing/Rehabilitating Agricultural Roads and lands, and rainwater harvesting cisterns in Jerusalem Governorate

Project Title	Agricultural Roads and land, and rainwater harvesting cisterns construction/ Rehabilitation in Jerusalem Governorate:									
Project Duration	30 months									
Estimated Budget	The project will construct/rehabilitate 51 km of agricultural roads, 4 meters in width, in 19 localities; rehabilitate 2060 dunums in 19 localities; and rehabilitate/construct 343 rainwater cisterns in 22 localities in Jerusalem Governorate. <i>The total budget is estimated at around US \$ 5,787,000</i>									
Stakeholders	The project stakeholders will be the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), Ministry of Labor, UNDP, local and international agricultural associations and NGOs.									
Targeted Areas	The project will target 22 localities in Jerusalem Governorate as follows:									
	No.	Locality	Agricultural roads (km)	land rehabilitation (dunum)	land rehabilitation (dunum)	No.	Locality	Agricultural roads (km)	land rehabilitation (dunum)	Rain water cisterns
	1	Al Jib	2	100	25	12	Beit'Anan	2	200	20
	2	Al Judeira	2	50	12	13	Biddu	3	120	15
	3	Al Qubeiba	2	100	25	14	Bir Nabala	2	100	10
	4	An Nabi Samwil	0	80	16	15	El 'Eizariya	0	100	20
	5	'Anata	2	60	10	16	Hizma	3	100	10
	6	As Sawahira ash Sharqiya	3	50	10	17	Jaba'	2	50	15
	7	Ash Sheikh Sa'd	2	100	25	18	Mukhmas	4	100	20
	8	Beit Duqqu	3	100	15	19	Qatanna	3	100	10
	9	Beit Hanina al Balad	2	100	10	20	Rafat	3	50	10
	10	Beit Ijza	4	100	20	21	'Isawiya	0	50	5
	11	Beit Iksa	3	150	25	22	Jabal al Mukabbir & As Sawahira al Gharbiya	4	100	15
	Total							51	2060	343
	The targeted localities contained agricultural areas where farmers need support to ease their access to the existing lands and increasing their cultivated areas through rehabilitating additional area. This will encourage farmers to increase cultivated and productive areas. To meet this need and improve the cultivation the existed cultivation system in the targeted localities, rainwater harvesting cisterns will be rehabilitated/constructed for supplementary irrigation. Thus the improved agricultural road system will reduce transportation and crop management costs and will assist farmers to market their products and improve their cultivations.									

Beneficiaries	<p>The project will serve up to 7,425 dunums of the arable areas (14% of the arable lands of the Governorate) in 22 communities of Jerusalem Governorate, through enhancing farmers' access to their lands, increasing the existing agricultural areas (increasing the Governorate agricultural area by 8%) and the production capacity through supplementary irrigation in addition of reducing production and transportation costs, improving access for farming vehicles, and facilitating better transport of products to markets. Up to 990 farming families will be benefited from the project, forming 33% of the agricultural lands holders in the Governorate.</p>
Project Description	<p>More than 95% of the Jerusalem Governorate is classified as area C which is exposed to the occupation restrictions. Thus the farmers need the support to stay cultivating their lands and to bring back the available arable lands into production system. This approach will assist in increasing food security, and reducing the potential of land confiscation by the occupation authorities. Furthermore, enhancing farmers access to their lands is an important issue that means more land owners will come back to cultivate and taking care of their lands. This project will assist in increasing the role of the agricultural sector in improving food security, increasing job opportunities, better livelihood and increasing the rainwater management. Furthermore, the project will assist in reducing the production costs and increase farmers' profitability, through improving production capacity.</p> <p>The project will create an opportunity of 4,080 working days for opening/rehabilitating the targeted agricultural roads; Also 10,300 working days (paid and in-kind) for land rehabilitation and 6,174 working days in cisterns construction/rehabilitation.</p> <p>This proposed project will complement the <u><i>Agriculture Sector Strategy "Resilience and Development" 2014 – 2016.</i></u></p> <p><u><i>2011-2013; especially under the strategic objectives 1 &2:</i></u></p> <p><u><i>First strategic objective: Ensure resilience of farmers and their attachment to their land, while fulfilling the contribution of the agriculture sector in providing requirements for development of the State of Palestine. Under related policy</i></u></p> <p>1.1. Intensify efforts to rehabilitate the agriculture sector in "Area C".</p> <p><u><i>Second strategic objective: Efficient and sustainable management of natural resources.</i></u> This located Under the second related policy</p> <p>2.1. Sustainable management of land, increase in land area, reclamation of land, and sustainable utilization of agricultural biodiversity.</p>

Project Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance farmers' access to their lands in the Jerusalem Governorate, especially in area C, Seam zones and East Jerusalem. • To increase the total cultivated area in the Jerusalem Governorate under rainfed and under supplementary irrigation conditions. . • To provide farmers with suitable road infrastructure to bring the machinery necessary to prepare their lands and manage their crops. • To create job opportunities for both genders and thus decreasing the high unemployment rate in the area. • To assist farmers in getting services at cheaper prices through better road systems and easier access to lands. • To reduce the effects of land degradation through land cultivation. • To assist the farmers transporting their agro-products to their houses / market. • To assist farmers in reducing production costs and increasing their profitability. • To assist local authorities in implementing their master plans for the targeted communities. • To improve the livelihood of the targeted families. • Encouraging the participation of existing agricultural cooperatives.
Project Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Announcing the launch of the project with related Ministries (MoA, MoLG, and PWA and local authorities) • Communicate with local authorities in the targeted communities. • Form project community committees (steering committee and technical committee for each locality). • Road construction/rehabilitation intervention: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussing the existing road maps and master plans developed and approved by the local authorities. 2. Preparing the technical specifications for the road construction/ rehabilitation bid in full cooperation with local authorities. 3. Announcing the road bid in the local newspapers. 4. Selecting the bid winner(s) through a bidding committee formed from representatives of the project implementing organization, the local authorities, the MoA, and the project community committee. 5. Opening, leveling, adding and base-coarse, the roads in targeted communities. The road will have a total length of 51 km and a width of 3-4 meters. 6. Road direction signs will be put in place. 7. Ensuring that the contractor (s) adheres to all technical specifications. 8. Supervising, monitoring, and evaluating the implementation process. • Land rehabilitation: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Announcing about the activity in public places of targeted communities and receive the applications (land rehabilitation and cisterns rehabilitation/ construction). 2. Determining beneficiaries according to the project selection criteria. 3. Follow up the implemented activities by the targeted beneficiaries and re-impress them according the achieved progress in the field work. • The project technical committee will approve the accomplishment of the construction works to finalize the project. • Preparing the final reports and disseminating the results.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide the project beneficiaries with required knowhow to improve their agro-activities. 2. Assist the targeted communities in managing the established agro-production systems properly.
Expected Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 51 km of agricultural roads constructed/rehabilitated in 19 localities in the Jerusalem Governorate and serving. • 7,425 dunums of agricultural/arable lands become accessible to the farmers. • 2,060 dunums of arable lands rehabilitated and cultivated. • 434 rainwater harvesting and storage cisterns with a capacity of 70 m³ rehabilitated/constructed with total storage capacity of 30,380 m³ annually. • 20,550 working days created through implanting the project main interventions. • Agricultural production and profitability in the targeted areas increased. • Lands become more protected especially in the sensitive geopolitical areas. • 990 farming families became more food secured and achieved better livelihood.

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