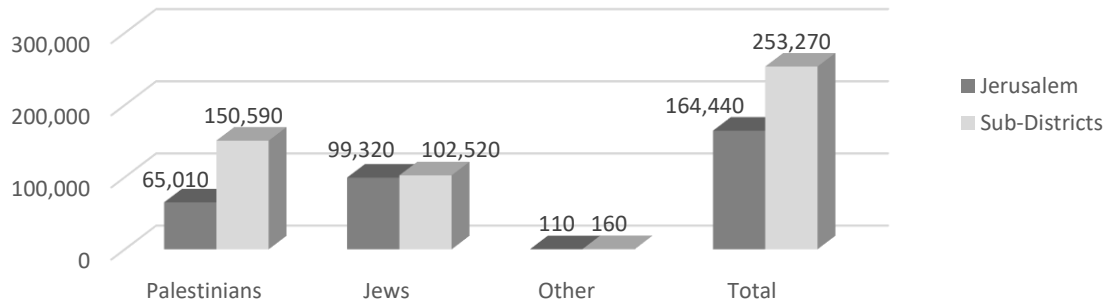


14. Jerusalem

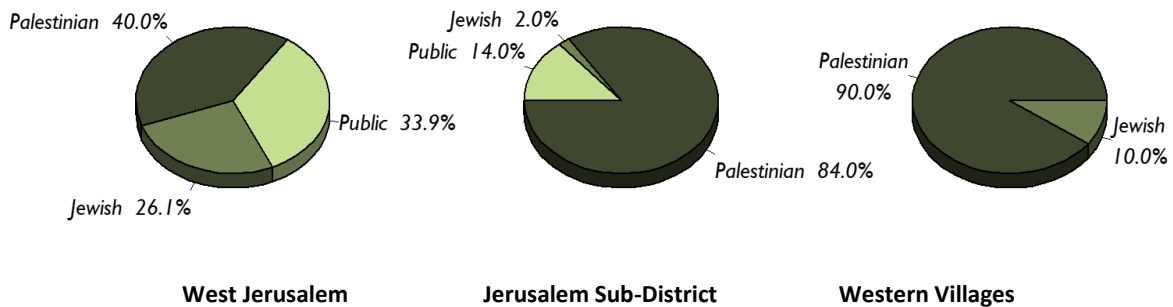
1. Historical Facts & Figures

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

Population of Jerusalem pre-1948



Property Ownership in Jerusalem, 1948



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

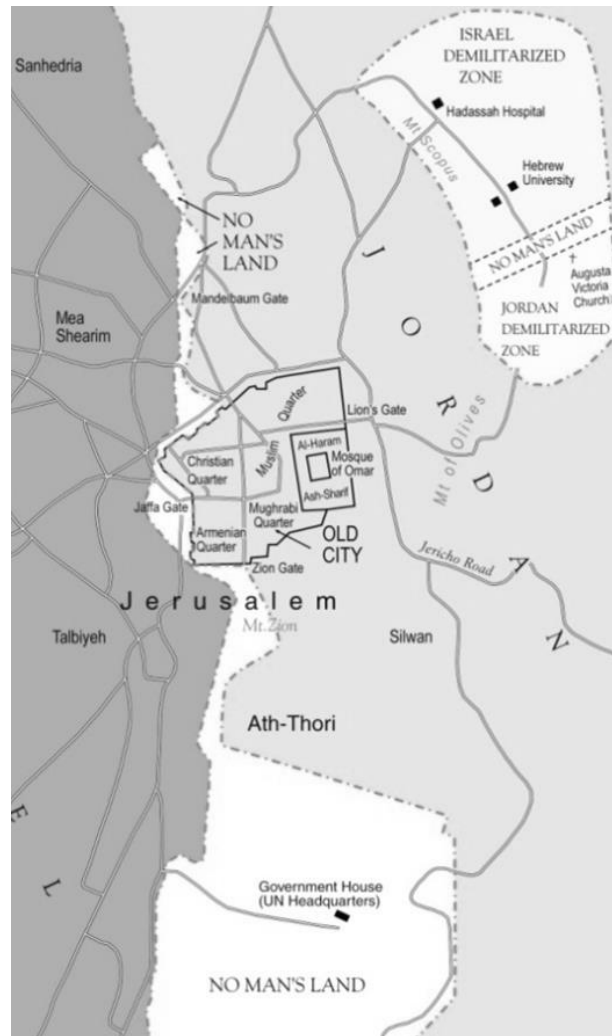
NB: 'Public' includes land owned by Palestinian religious institutions and government land.

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



Partitioned Jerusalem, 1948-1967

- The **1949 armistice agreement** divided the city into Jordanian-controlled East and Israeli-controlled West Jerusalem. On 2 February 1949, Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion unilaterally declared that Israeli-held (West) Jerusalem was no longer occupied territory but an integral part of the Israeli state. In violation of international law, Israeli declared West Jerusalem its **capital** on 13 December 1949. On 19 December 1949, the UN General Assembly voted for **Resolution 303**, restating its intention to place Jerusalem under a permanent international regime, which, however, was never implemented.
- In the course of the 1967 June War, Israel occupied the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and expanded the **Arab Jerusalem municipal boundaries**, comprising 6.5 km², by **annexing** an additional 70 km² (70,000 dunums) and some 28 surrounding villages into its territory (i.e., the 38 km² of West Jerusalem at the time) (B'Tselem, *A Policy of Discrimination*. Jerusalem, 1995).
- The new municipal boundaries, now embracing 108 km², were designed to secure geographic integrity and a **demographic Jewish majority** in the entire city. Thus, many populated Palestinian areas, or parts of them, were excluded (e.g., Ar-Ram, Abu Dis, Izzariya, Qalandia).
- On 28 June 1967, the Knesset amended the Law of 1950, which proclaimed Jerusalem as Israel's capital, to extend illegally **Israeli jurisdiction** to the city's eastern part. Soon after, approx. 650 Palestinians from the Old City's Mughrabi Quarter were forcibly evicted and their houses destroyed (at least 135) in order to create a plaza in front of *Al-Buraq* (Western Wall).



- On 4 July 1967, UN General Assembly **Resolution 2253** called upon Israel to “rescind all measures taken (and) to desist forthwith from taking any action which would alter the status of Jerusalem.” In total disregard of this, Israel confiscated over 25,870 dunums of Palestinian land in the city between 1967 and 1970 alone (UN, *Report of the Security Council Commission*, Nov. 1980 – S-14268). Palestinian land was often referred to as vacant or unused so as to justify **expropriation** and block Palestinian development to drive Palestinians out of the city. Under Israel’s 1943 *Land (Acquisition Public Purposes) Ordinance*, the Finance Minister could issue expropriation orders for privately owned land if a ‘public purpose’ existed, which had simply to be defined as such by the Finance Minister (B’Tselem, *A Policy of Discrimination*. Jerusalem, 1995).
- Soon after the War of 1967, two **censuses** were conducted in the occupied territory (one in June by the Interior Ministry, one in September by the Municipality), in which only those who were physically present within the municipal boundaries were counted, registered, and granted Israeli identity cards as **Jerusalem residents**, while all others, regardless of the reason for their absence, lost their right to legally live in the city.
- On 30 July 1980, Israel declared Jerusalem its ‘eternal undivided capital’ through its **Basic Law: Jerusalem, Capital of Israel**. On 20 August, **UNSC Resolution 478** condemned this, stating “that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying power, which have altered or purport to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, and, in particular, the recent ‘Basic Law’ on Jerusalem, are null and void and must be rescinded forthwith.”



2. Legal Status

- Under **international law**, East Jerusalem is occupied territory, thus the Fourth Geneva Convention is applicable and Israel has no claim to East Jerusalem by virtue of having taken control of it militarily. The vast majority of the international community rejects Israel's claim to both West and East Jerusalem as its "eternal undivided capital," denounces Israeli attempts to change the character and status of the city, and never recognized the annexation of East Jerusalem (consequently, most foreign embassies and consulates are in Tel Aviv).
- Under **Israeli law**, East Jerusalem's legal status is different from that of the rest of the territories occupied in 1967: as permanent residents, Palestinian Jerusalemites are entitled to certain **benefits** (e.g., national and health insurance), can **travel freely**, and have access to employment in Jerusalem and in Israel. However, they must also pay all government and municipal **taxes** that Israel's citizens pay, cannot leave the country without **travel documents** ('laissez-passer') issued by Israel's Ministry of the Interior, and are subject to **discriminatory laws** and policies.
- Palestinians in Jerusalem can vote and be elected in **municipal elections** but not run for mayor; however, in rejection of Israel's illegal annexation, less than 1% of them exercise this right.

Jerusalem ID:



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

- Since **Jordan** cancelled the policy of granting **citizenship** to Palestinians with its "disengagement" in 1988 Palestinians born in East Jerusalem are effectively **stateless**. Even though many carry Jordanian passports, they are not Jordanian citizens have no citizenship rights.

3. Jerusalem in Negotiations

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

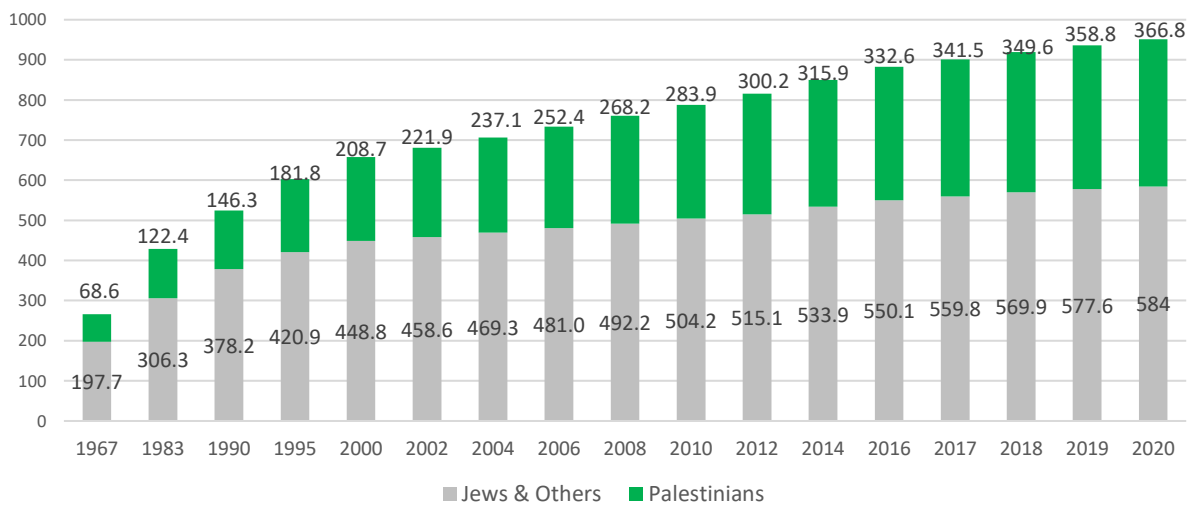


4. Population

Israel does not grant Palestinians in Jerusalem the right to live in their city by birth but treats them as immigrants, and since 1967, successive Israeli governments have worked to limit their number. Right after the 1967 occupation, an Israeli census counted 66,000 Palestinians in East Jerusalem within the new municipal borders; these became “permanent residents of Jerusalem”, while those who were absent (studying or visiting, etc.) were not classified as residents and had later to apply for family reunification to the Interior Ministry (see **Residency Rights** below). According to Israeli records, the city’s **1967 ratio** was 25.8% Arabs and 74.2% Jews and the 1973 ministerial “Gafni Commission” stipulated that a demographic balance be maintained at a ratio of 30:70.

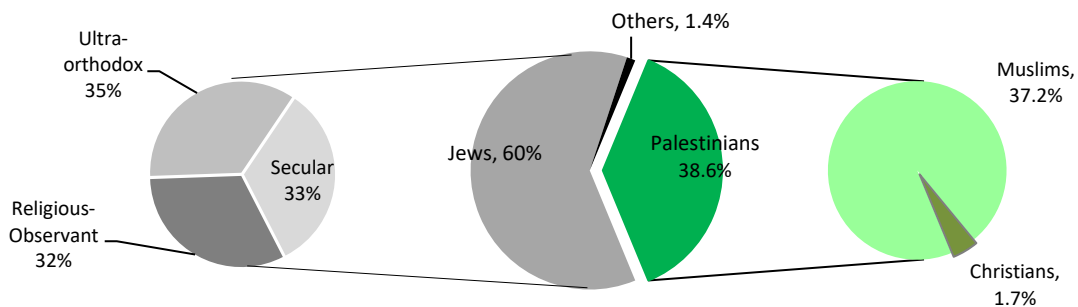
However, this ratio had reached **38.6%** (366,800) Palestinians to **61.4%** (584,400) Jews & others in 2020, with a **total population** of 951,140. The overall **growth rate** was 1.6% (Palestinian: 2.2%; Jewish: 1.2%) and Jerusalem accounted for 10.2% of Israel’s total population. For comparison: Tel Aviv had a population of 463,800 (5%) and Haifa of 283,700 (3.3%) (JIPR, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2022*).

Population and Population Growth in Jerusalem, 1967-2020



Source: JIPR, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2022*.

Population of Jerusalem



Source: JIPR, *Jerusalem – Facts and Trends 2022*.



Selected Demographic Features

	Jews & Others	Palestinians	Total
TOTAL POPULATION (end of 2020)	584,350 (61.4%)	366,750 (38.6%)	951,150
of which			
- Jews	570,100 (60%)		
→ settlers in East Jerusalem	233,700		
- Muslims		353,850 (37.2%)	
- Arab Christians		12,900 (1.7% ¹)	
- Non-Arab Christians	3,400		
- not classified by religion	10,800 (1.1%)		
Growth Rate 2020	1.2 %	2.2%	1.6%
- total 1967-2010	155%	314%	196%
- average 2010-2020	1.5%	2.6%	1.9%
Population by age (2020, %)			
- 0-14 yrs.	32.7	34.8 (Muslims: 35.3, Christians: 20.2)	33.5
- 15-44 yrs.	40.4	46.5 (Muslims: 46.6, Christians: 44.2)	42.5
- 45-64 yrs.	14.9	14.3 (Muslims: 14, Christians: 22.5)	14.7
- 65+ yrs.	12.4	4.4 (Muslims: 4, Christians: 14.8)	9.3
- Median age (years)	25.4	22 (Muslims: 21.7, Christians: 35.3)	24
Birth Rate (2020; per 1,000)	28.2	24	26.6
Fertility Rate (2020)	4.31	3.01 (Muslims: 3.08)	3.79
Natural Increase (2020; per 1,000)	22.8	21	22.1
No. of households (HH) (2020)	170,800 (70.8%)	71,200 (29.2%)	243,600
Average HH size (person/HH) (2021)	3.4	4.8	3.8
Average density (person/room, 2020)	1	1.7	
HH with 3+ persons per room (2020)	1.4%	9.4%	
HH with 5+ persons (2020)	26.8%	54.4%	34.9%
Internal Migration Balance (2020) ²	-7,900		-7.800

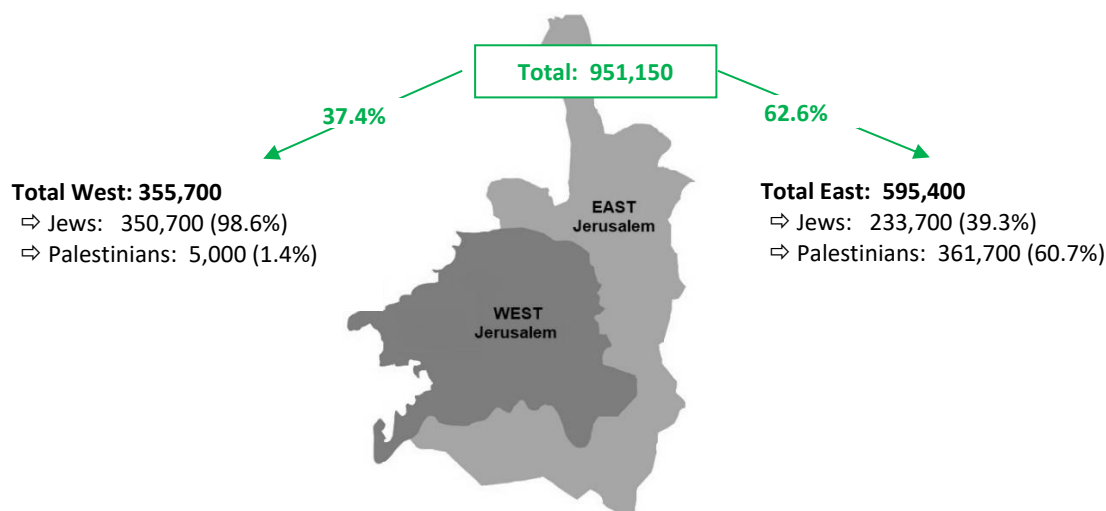
¹In comparison: in 1946 Arab Christians constituted 19% of the population and accounted for 83% of the city's Christians.

²In 2020, 10,550 people moved from other Israeli localities to Jerusalem, while 18,350 left for other places.

Sources: JIPR, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2022*; for footnote¹: *The City in Numbers - Christians in Jerusalem*, 2008.

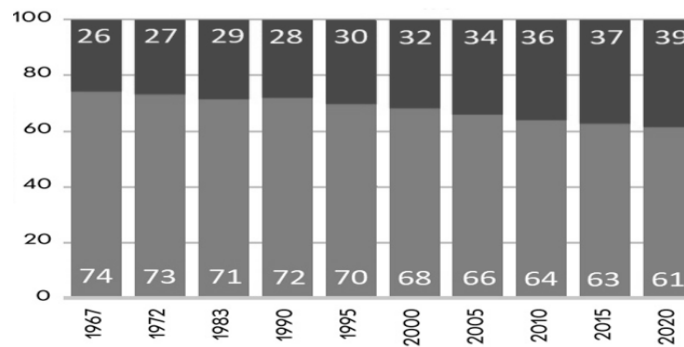
- Of the city's total population, 62.6% live in illegally annexed **East Jerusalem** (60.7% Palestinians, 39.3% Jewish settlers), while 37.4% live in **West Jerusalem** (mostly Jews) (JIPR, *Jerusalem: Facts & Trends 2022*).

Population Distribution East and West Jerusalem, 2020



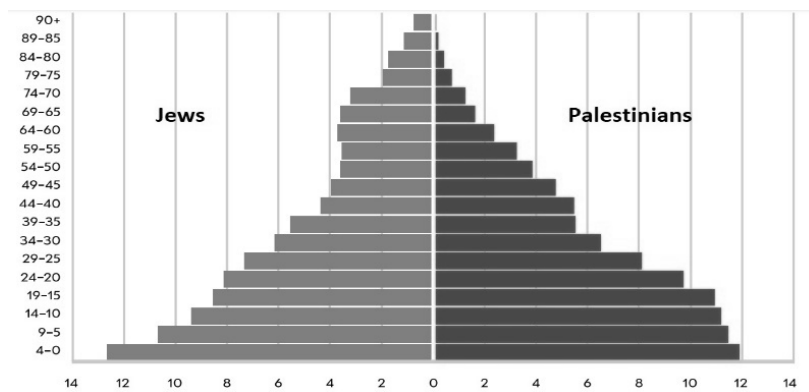
Source: Adapted from JIPR, *Jerusalem: Facts & Trends 2022*.

Palestinian and Jewish Population of Jerusalem (%), 1972-2020



Source: JIPR, Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2022.

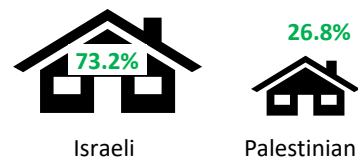
Age Structure, Jews and Palestinians in Jerusalem (% of total Population)



Source: JIPR, Jerusalem – Facts and Trends 2022.

- In 2021, there were 240,274 **residential apartments** in Jerusalem: 175,911 (73.2%) in **Israeli** and 64,363 (26.8%) in **Palestinian** neighborhoods, where the largest number of dwellings was in Beit Hanina (9,792), followed by Jabal Mukabber (6,436), At-Tur (6,135) and Kufr Aqab (5,061) (JIPR, Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2022).

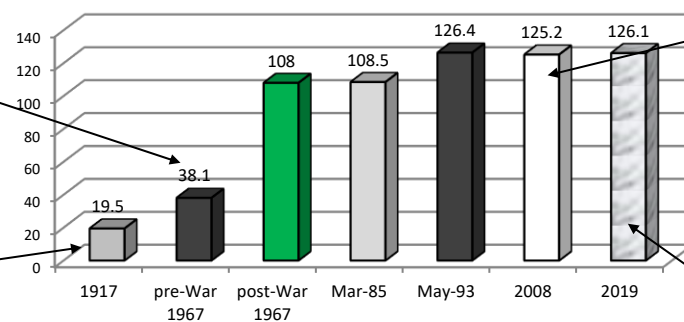
Residential Apartments in Jerusalem



Municipal Area of Jerusalem (in thousand dunums)

Excluding 6 km² (incl. the Old City) of the Jordanian East Jerusalem municipality (1948-67).

First municipal jurisdiction defined under British rule (gradually extended to 38,100 dunums by 1967).



Computerized measurements by the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics

Transfer of 251 dunums from Ramat Rachel (regional council of Matte Yehuda) to Jerusalem.

Source: JIPR, Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2022.



- **Metropolitan Jerusalem** had a population of **1,373,000** in 2020, 72.3% of them Jews and others and 27.7% Palestinians. Of the total, 951,100 (69.3%) lived inside the municipal boundaries and 421,900 (30.7%) in 85 localities of its “outer ring”, including 197,600 in 29 Jerusalem-area West Bank settlements (JIPR, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2022*).

Population in Palestinian Neighborhoods in Israeli-Annexed East Jerusalem

Neighborhood	Area (dunums)	Population	Remarks
Anata (New)	1,031	12,070	
Ath-Thori (Abu Tor)	664	12,480	
At-Tur (Mt. of Olives)	2,995	30,090	includes Suwaneh
Bab Az-Zahrah	804	6,330	
Beit Hanina	5,420	44,330	
Beit Safafa	9,222	14,820	includes Sharafat & Der Karmizan
Al-Issawiya	2,028	20,140	
Jabal Mukabber	4,820	26,140	includes Arab As-Sawahreh
Kufr Aqab	5,722	39,030	incl. Atarot Industrial Zone
Old City	950	31,120	population excludes Jewish Quarter
Ras Al-Amud	1,282	21,280	
Sheikh Jarrah & Wadi Joz	1,071	13,800	
Shu'fat	2,845	23,890	excl. Anatot industrial area
Shu'fat Refugee Camp	370	22,910	
Silwan	1,026	19,570	Includes Wadi Al-Hilweh
Sur Baher	3,974	19,760	
Um Tuba	2,496	4,860	
Total	46,711	362,630	

Source: JIPR, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2022*.

The PA Jerusalem Governorate

The PA **Jerusalem governorate** (on the map in dark gray) has different boundaries than the **Israeli municipal area** (lighter shade). The governorate's **total land area** is 345 km² with a total of 44 Palestinian **communities** and a population **density** of 1,322 people per km². In mid-2022, the **total population** was estimated at 482,064 (311,044 inside and 171,020 outside the Jerusalem municipal boundaries). Over 35% of the total are **younger** than 15 years. Palestinians in the Jerusalem Governorate account for **9% of all Palestinians** in the WBGS (or **15.1% of the West Bank population**) (PCBS, *Projected Mid-Year Population 2017-2026*).



Jerusalem Governorate Population (estimates), excl. Israeli-Annexed East Jerusalem, mid-2021

Locality	Population	Locality	Population	Locality	Population
Abu Dis	13,553	Hizma	7,874	Nabi Samwil	259
Anata	18,717	Al-Izzariyya	23,425	Qalandia	633
Beit 'Anan	4,657	Jab'a	4,338	Qalandia Camp	9,222
Beit Duqqu	1,940	Jahalin Bedouins	2,053	Qatanna	7,723
Beit Hanina Al-Balad	1,225	Al-Jib	4,571	Al-Qubeiba	4,288
Beit Ijza	945	Al-Judeira	2,914	Rafat	3,254
Beit Iksa	1,961	Ka'abina (Tajamu) Bedouins	949	Ar-Ram see Dahiet	
Beit Surik	4,453	Kharayeb Im	444	Sawahreh Sharqiya	6,863
Biddu	9,106	Al-Lahm	1,508	Sheikh Sa'ad	3,071
Bir Nabala	6,642			Az-Za'yim	6,936
Dahiet Al-Barid } Ar-Ram	17,495				
				Total	171,020

Source: PCBS, *Projected Mid-Year Population 2017-2026*.



- **PA funds for Jerusalem** are listed under ‘Governance Sector’; in **2021**, only 0.53% (NIS 43,533,000) of the amount under this category was allocated for the “Ministry of Jerusalem Affairs”, mainly for transfers (73.2%), and salaries and wages (23.8%), while only 1.2% were for development. If the PA’s total 2020 budget is considered, Jerusalem received a mere 0.27% (Ministry of Finance, monthly report for December 2021).

5. Residency Rights

- Palestinians who are not classified by Israel as a permanent resident of East Jerusalem - incl. spouses, children, and other relatives of East Jerusalem permanent residents - must apply for **family reunification** to reside legally there. Granting or rejecting these is ultimately at the discretion of the Interior Minister, who is not required to justify refusal. The **confiscation** of ID cards (i.e., residency rights) under bureaucratic pretexts is one of Israel methods to control the number of Palestinians in the city. Based on the 1952 *Law of Entry to Israel* and the 1974 *Entry to Israel Regulations*, which only apply to Palestinian Jerusalemites, anyone who:
 - wants to **travel abroad** must obtain an Israeli re-entry visa or risk losing his right of return;
 - **holds or applies for residency/citizenship** elsewhere loses his residency right in Jerusalem (as the "center of life" is not in Jerusalem);
 - **lives abroad** (including the West Bank) for over seven years loses the residency right;
 - wants to **register a child** as Jerusalem resident must apply to the Israeli Ministry of Interior (before the child turns 14 years) and prove the “center of life” in Jerusalem (resulting in countless cases of ‘unregistered’ children);
 - marries a **non-resident spouse** (from the WBGs or abroad) must apply for family reunification.
- In **2021**, 39 Palestinians filed requests to have their residency status **reinstated**, and the Ministry of Interior **approved 22 requests** for status-reinstatement that had been submitted between 2015-2019 (22 in 2015 and 10 in 2016), while 4 requests were refused (1 on “criminal” grounds and 3 for “center-of-life” claims and “neglect [of the request]”) (<https://hamoked.org/document.php?dID=Updates2295>). In **2019**, the residency status of 45 Palestinians and in **2020** of 41 Palestinians was **"reinstated"** (<https://hamoked.org/document.php?dID=Updates2224>).
- By 2021, Israel had **revoked** at least **14,727 ID cards** from Palestinian Jerusalem residents since 1967.

Revocation of Palestinian Residency Rights (ID Cards) Since 1967

Year	revoked cards	Year	revoked cards	Year	revoked cards	Year	revoked cards
1967	105	1981	51	1995	91	2009	720
1968	395	1982	74	1996	739	2010	191
1969	178	1983	616	1997	1,067	2011	101
1970	327	1984	161	1998	788	2012	116
1971	126	1985	99	1999	411	2013	109
1972	93	1986	84	2000	207	2014	107
1973	77	1987	23	2001 ¹	15	2015	84
1974	45	1988	2	2002	unavailable	2016	95
1975	54	1989	32	2003	272	2017	35
1976	42	1990	36	2004	16	2018	13
1977	35	1991	20	2005	222	2019	40
1978	36	1992	42	2006	1,363	2020	18
1979	91	1993	32	2007	229	2021	26
1980	158	1994	45	2008	4,577	Total	14,727

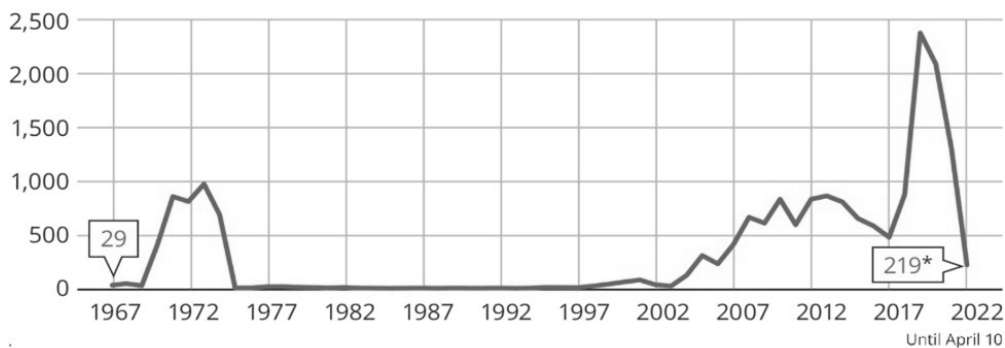
¹ Jan.-April. Source: Interior Ministry Data provided to HaMoked (https://hamoked.org/files/2022/1665741_eng.pdf).

- In **May 2002**, the Israeli government officially decided to **stop processing** all **family reunification** applications submitted by non-Jerusalemite Palestinians (Executive Order 1813, which a year later became the **Citizenship and Entry Law**) to prevent Palestinians who marry Israeli citizens or Jerusalemite residents from receiving citizenship or permanent residency status and thus from residing together legally in Israel or Jerusalem. Only Palestinian women over 25 and men over 35 married to Israelis may receive a temporary permit to remain in Israel, which grants no civil status or social benefits. Moreover, the Health Minister approved new inadequate, expensive, and discriminatory

arrangements for Palestinian family members, as compared to the full health benefits to which other foreigners married to Israelis are entitled to receive. On 6 July 2021, the new Knesset failed for the first time to vote for an extension of the law. However, Interior Minister Ayelet Shaked ordered the Interior Ministry not to handle family reunification requests as long as the ministry has not formulated a new policy on the subject (*Haaretz*, 22 July 2021), and on 10 March 2022, the Knesset passes a new version of the Citizenship and Entry into Israel Law, which effectively bars Palestinians who are married to Israeli citizens from gaining citizenship or residency.

- On 20 September 2022, the Israeli Appeals Tribunal approved for the first time, **revocation “for deterrence purposes”** of status and stay permits issued to Palestinians living with their families in East Jerusalem – their only “crime” is that they are relatives of an assailant who committed an attack against Israelis in January 2017 in Jerusalem (<https://hamoked.org/document.php?dID=Updates2328>).
- Each year since 2009, 800-1,000 Palestinian residents of East Jerusalem annually **applied for Israeli citizenship** and about 400 received it. In 2019, the number peaked when 2,372 East Jerusalemites became Israeli citizens. Altogether, a mere 5% of Palestinian of East Jerusalem – 18,982 people – have obtained Israeli citizenship **since 1967**. In 2021, it was 1,304 and in 2022 (as of 10 April) 219 (Hasson, Nir, “Just 5 Percent of E. Jerusalem Palestinians Have Received Israeli Citizenship Since 1967”, *Haaretz*, 29 May 2022).

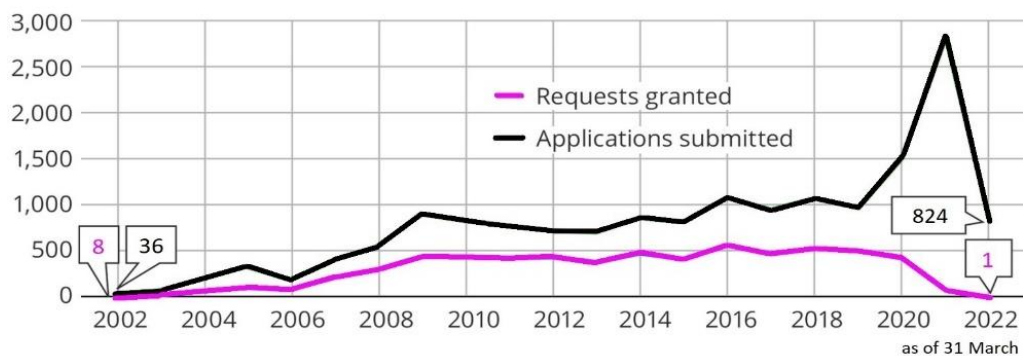
Palestinian Residents of East Jerusalem granted Israeli Citizenship



Source: Hasson, Nir, “Just 5 Percent of E. Jerusalem Palestinians Have Received Israeli Citizenship Since 1967”, *Haaretz*, 29 May 2022).

- Only 34% of the Israeli citizenship **applications** are **approved**, and approval often takes years (*ibid.*).

Palestinian Requests for Israeli Citizenship



Source: Hasson, Nir, “Just 5 Percent of E. Jerusalem Palestinians Have Received Israeli Citizenship Since 1967”, *Haaretz*, 29 May 2022).

6. Housing & House Demolitions

- Palestinian in Jerusalem suffer from a severe **shortage of housing** and infrastructure, leading to **overcrowding** and **“illegal” building**. Up to an estimated third of East Jerusalem’s Palestinian population, or some 100,000 people, **reside in unlicensed buildings** (OCHA, *Monthly Humanitarian Bulletin, June 2018*). Yet, **residential planning** is not included in Government Decision **3790**.



- The main **obstacles** in obtaining building permits include:

- a) Israel’s classifying large areas of East Jerusalem land as ‘unfit for building’, ‘green’ or ‘open space,’ where **construction is forbidden** (while serving as land reserve for settlement expansion).
- b) The difficulty of **proving land ownership** as land is often owned by several inheritors and Israel froze the land registration processes for non-Jewish property owners after 1967 so that some 90% of the land rights in East Jerusalem are not registered. **Plan 3790** contains a section to promote **land registration**, but Palestinians fear to have their land seized by the General Custodian or the Custodian of Absentee Property (e.g., on the pretext that one of the owners, their heirs or descendants do not live within the city) (Ir Amim & WAAC-Maan, *Three Years Since the Implementation of Government Decision 3790 for Socio-Economic Investment in East Jerusalem, Monitor Report, 2022*).
- c) The large sums in **levies and taxes** that must be paid to obtain a permit.

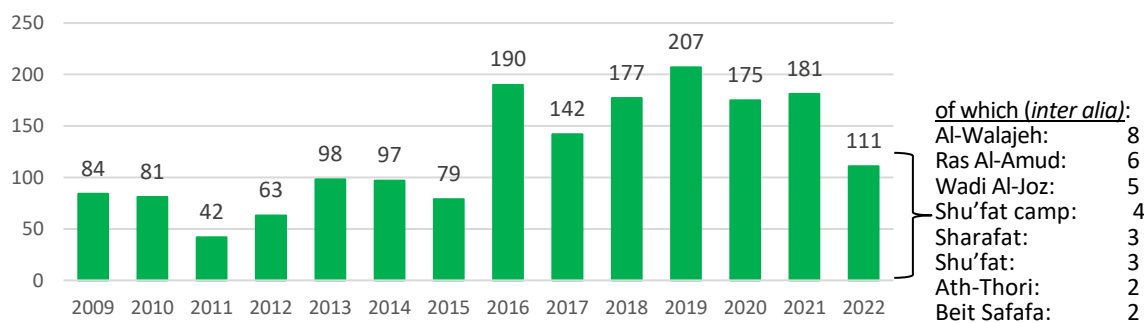
- **Unlicensed construction is punished** twofold: (1) with a **monetary fine** plus the requirement to either produce a permit or restore the *status quo ante*, and (2) **demolition**. At least three bodies working against “illegal” building - the Jerusalem Municipality, the District Planning and Building Committee and the National Unit for the Enforcement of Planning and Building Laws.

- Between **2004** and **August 2021**, the Jerusalem Municipality has demolished at least **1,246** Palestinian **homes** (including 417 self-demolitions by the owners) and 571 **non-residential** structures. In total, 4,079 people were left **homeless**, including 2,148 minors. In **2022** alone (as of 30 September), 107 structures were destroyed, 46 of them by the owners, rendering 137 people homeless, including 71 minors (B’Tselem, Home Demolition Database).

- **Amendment 116** to the Planning and Building Law, 5725-1965, also known as **Kaminutz Law**, mainly increases enforcement and penalties against unpermitted building and planning offenses, and limits the court’s ability to intervene on behalf of families who try to legalize their homes. It is thus seen as targeting the Palestinian population, and its implementation has already resulted in a sharp increase in self-demolishing houses to avoid the high municipal costs of doing so.

- As of 14 October, Israel has **demolished 111 structures** in East Jerusalem in **2022**, displacing 268 people and affecting over 500 others. Of the total structures, 65 were residential units and 18 agricultural structures (OCHA, *Data on Demolition and Displacement in the West Bank, 14 October 2022*).

Demolished Structures in Jerusalem, 2009-2022



Source: OCHA, as of 14 October 2022.

- According to Peace Now, to date, 99% of all **government-initiated construction** in East Jerusalem was for Israeli settlers, and only 1% (Peace Now).



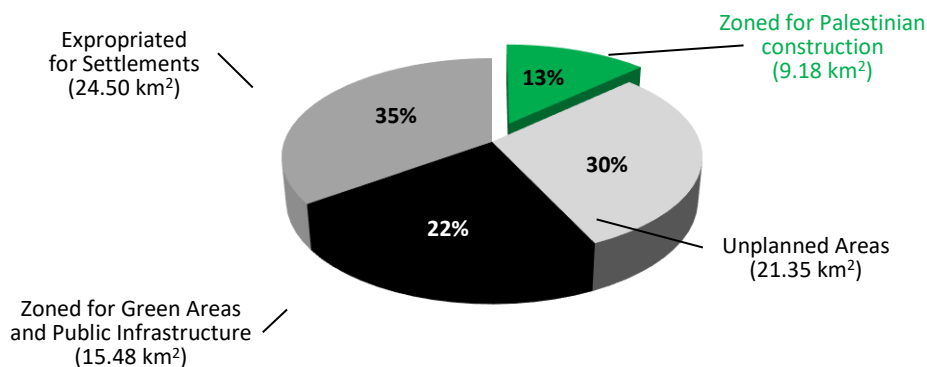
- Due to the impossibility of getting building permits in Palestinian areas where Israel systematically denies the authorization of adequate outline plans, an estimated **20,000** East Jerusalem housing units have been built **without a permit** (Ir Amim, *Planned Negligence*, 2021).
- Due to the building restrictions, **housing density** in East Jerusalem is high. In 2020/2021, the **average household size** was 4.8 people for Palestinians and 3.4 for Jews, 9.4% of the Palestinian households had **3 or more people per room** (Jews: 1.4%) and 54.4% of the households included **5 or more people** (Jews: 26.8%) (IIPR, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2022*).

7. Land & Settlement

1 dunum = ¼ acre = 1,000 m²

- Within the territory Israel seized by force in 1967 and subsequently annexed illegally (at least 66% of today's Jerusalem), it has **expropriated** over one-third (approx. 24,500 dunums) of mostly privately-owned Palestinian land - mainly to establish settlements in and around the city: the inner ring in East Jerusalem and the outer ring ('Greater Jerusalem') reaching far into the West Bank. Bimkom's "**East Jerusalem Expropriation Maps**" provide detailed information based on the original documents from the Israel Land Authority, and can be explored at: https://bimkomplanners.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=342ba819d8464d1dbda7db48f703e544&fbclid=IwAR34qRCK9pdAk2QshbS9spgo7Uwbwl_wYpXuqbh7E75Bp0ivKCACpSeJSio.

Land Control in East Jerusalem



- Among the common Israeli planning tools to expropriate Palestinian land in Jerusalem are designating lands as "**open areas**" in the municipal outline plans or declaring them "**national parks**" – as in both cases development is almost entirely forbidden.
- Only around **15%** of land in East Jerusalem (some 8.5% of the total land in Jerusalem) is designated for **residential use** by Palestinians. Only **2.6%** of the total land of East Jerusalem is designated for **public building** and use by the local Palestinian population (ACRI, *East Jerusalem - Facts and Figures 2021*).
- The remainder of Palestinian land is threatened by **Israel's plan to register all East Jerusalem lands** until the end of 2025, as part of "Decision **3790** Narrowing Socioeconomic Gaps and Promoting Economic Development in East Jerusalem." (Until 1967, Jordan registered rights for part of the land in East Jerusalem, but following the occupation, Israel either nullified or froze the registration processes so that some 90% of the land in East Jerusalem is not registered). The Committee now in charge consists of the "General Custodian" (which administers land allegedly owned by Jews pre-1948), the "Custodian of Absentee Properties" (which administers properties of Palestinians who were forced off their land during the Nakba), and representatives of the Jerusalem's municipality. No surprise thus, that Palestinians fear that Israel will exploit these so-called "**settlement of land title procedures**" to confiscate more land, declare it state land and then use it to advance Israeli settlements. Currently, **158 blocs in East Jerusalem** are undergoing these proceedings (see <https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/05a7bec8c51f4d4dbb9d923554ffabef3/?locale=he> for details). As of June 2022, some 3,825 dunums of East Jerusalem land were at various stages in the process (Ir Amim, "Israel Initiates Settlement of Land Title Procedure on Land Adjacent to Al Aqsa and Across Abu Thor," 27 June 2022).

Land Expropriation in East Jerusalem (in dunums)

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

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

Israeli Settlements in East Jerusalem

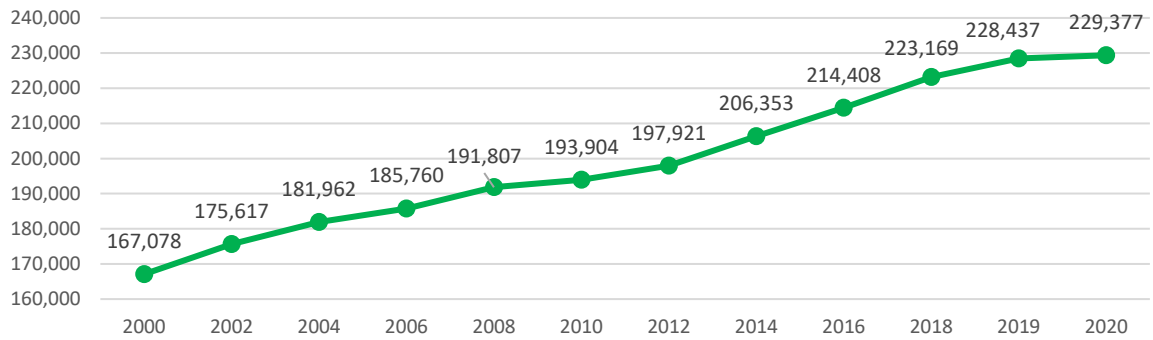
Settlement	Est.	on Land belonging to	Area (dunums)	Population (2020)
Ramot Eshkol/Givat HaMivtar	1968	Lifta	1,357	11,660
Ramot Allon	1973	Beit Ikza, Lifta, Beit Hanina	7,997	50,400
Neve Ya'acov	1972	Hizma, Beit Hanina	1,786	25,920
Pisgat Ze'ev	1985	Hizma, Beit Hanina	5,469	43,790
East Talpiot	1973	Sur Baher	1,200	14,820
Gilo	1971	Sharafat, Beit Jala, Malha	3,008	31,570
Mount Scopus	1968	Shu'fat, Issawiya, At-Tur	1,057	incl. in Givat Shapira
Givat Shapira (French Hill)	1968	Shu'fat, Issawiya	941	7,780
Ramat Shlomo	1994	Shu'fat	1,314	15,000
Givat HaMatos	1991	Beit Safafa, Beit Jala	295	incl. in Har Homa
Har Homa (Homat Shmuel)	1991	Um Tuba, Sur Baher	3,650	25,240
		Total:		226,180

Source: JIPR, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2022*, except column two & three: PCBS.

- In the outer ring of Jerusalem's **metropolitan area** are **29 settlements** ("localities") which are home to 197,600 settlers (JIPR, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem, 2022*).
- In 2020, 332,294 **settlers** lived in 26 **settlements** in the **Jerusalem Governorate**, 246,909 of them in 16 settlements within illegally annexed occupied **Jerusalem**, and 85,385 in 10 others in the remainder of the governorate (PCBS, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2022*, June 2022).
- Over **3,500 Jewish settlers** currently live in **settlement enclaves** in the midst of Palestinian East Jerusalem communities such as Sheikh Jarrah, Silwan or Ras Al-Amud (OCHA, "UN officials and NGO partners call for a halt to plans to displace Palestine refugees from Sheikh Jarrah," 22 January 2019).

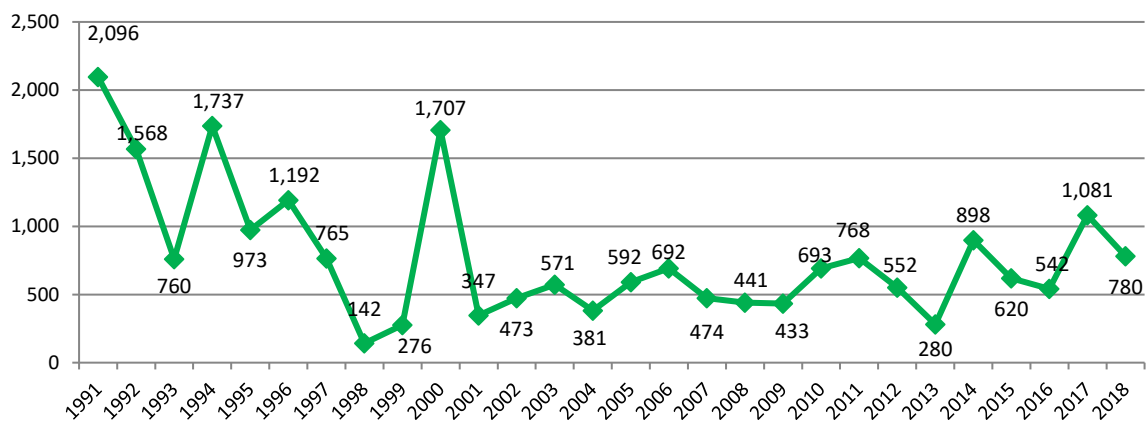


Settler Population in East Jerusalem



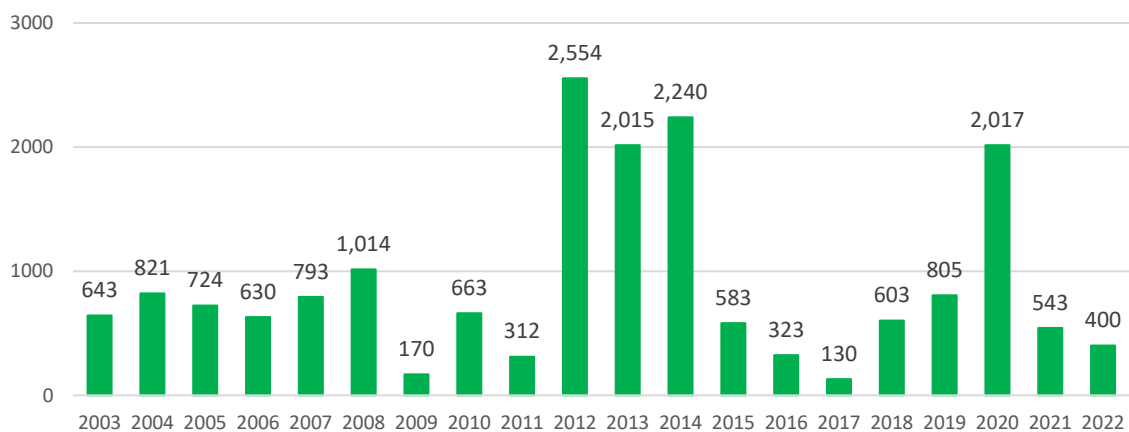
Source: Peace Now, Settlement Data: Jerusalem, 2022.

Construction Permits in Israeli Settlements in East Jerusalem, 1991-2018



Source: Peace Now, Settlement Data: Jerusalem, 2022 (Municipality data).

Tenders in Israeli Settlements, 2003-2022



Source: Peace Now, Settlement Data: Jerusalem, 2022 (count of government publications, as of September).



● Recent settlement activities in Jerusalem (2022):

● Settlements and Infrastructure:

- On 5 January 2022, the Jerusalem municipality approved plans for the construction of 3,557 settler units in East Jerusalem, including the “**Lower Aquaduct Plan**” to build 1,465 units between Givat Hamatos and Har Homa, cutting off the city from the southern part of the West Bank. On 17 January, the Jerusalem District Planning and Building Committee advanced the plan and eventually approved it on 25 July.
- On 1 February, the Jerusalem municipality approved construction of 400 units in **Gilo** settlement.
- On 14 April, the Israeli District Planning and Building Committee reportedly approved three large settlement projects in southern Jerusalem, including 600 settlement units on the lands of **Walaja** and **Beit Safafa**, the expansion of the industrial zone on the outskirts of Bethlehem and the establishment of hotels. In addition, two huge plans for the station complex were approved, comprising 500 settlement units in eight 5-10 story buildings, commercial and employment areas, and hotels, affecting **Ath-Thori** neighborhood.
- On 3 June, Israel approved 820 new settlement units in two areas **south of the Old City**: 130 units in the Ottoman train station and 490 units along the Green Line at Al-Walaja-Qatamon.
- On 23 June, Israel’s Justice Ministry began the process of **registering ownership of land** in the **Ath-Thori** area as well as the **Umayyad Palaces** site adjacent to the southern wall of al-Aqsa Mosque.
- On 18 August, Israel approved 270 new units in **Ramot** settlement and on 22 August, construction of a total of 1,324 units in the **Gilo** settlement. On 31 August, expansion of the Gilo settlement by 1,250 new units, starting with 27 9-13 floor buildings is announced.
- On 5 September, the Jerusalem District Planning Committee advanced a plan for the new 700-unit **Givat HaShaked** settlement next to **Beit Safafa**.

● Settler groups:

- On 13 February, far-right MK **Itamar Ben Gvir** of the Religious Zionist Party set up a tent "office" in **Sheikh Jarrah**, triggering clashes between Palestinian residents and settlers and Israeli police.
- On 22 March, Israeli settlers seized a roof-top apartment belonging to the Hileisi family in **Silwan**, claiming they had purchased it.
- On 26 March, under Israeli police protection, settlers from Ateret Cohanim moved into the **Petra Hotel** inside the **Old City’s** Jaffa Gate and also seize a neighboring money change shop, despite possessing no eviction notice.
- On 22 May, settlers, backed by Israeli police, attack Palestinian residents' homes in the **Wadi Al-Rababa** neighborhood of Silwan.

● Light Rail and Roads:

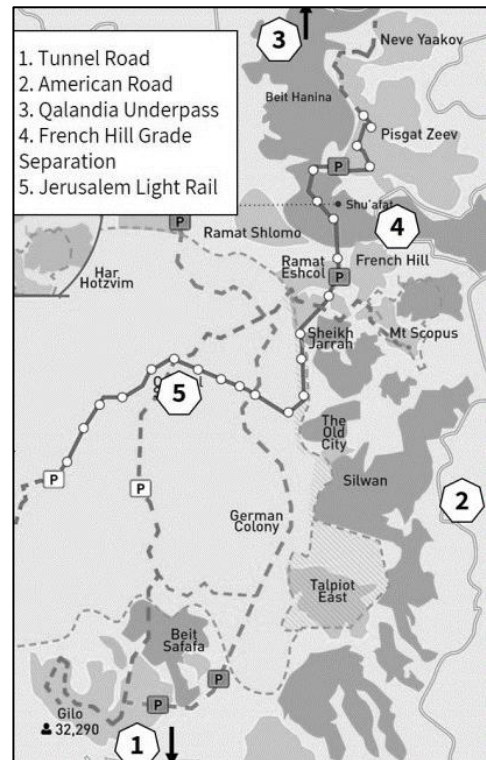
The Israeli roads and transportation system is an instrument of exclusion, land grabs and Palestinian economic development. Main current projects in and around East Jerusalem include:

- **Light Rail**: Work is underway to extend the existing **Red Line** to Neve Ya’akov settlement and the Hadassah Ein Karem Hospital (23 km, 41 stops), as well as on the new **Green Line** (19 km, 36 stops from Mount Scopus to Gilo settlement) and the **Blue Line** (23 km, 42 stops, between the Ramot and Gilo settlements). Only 10 stops (out of 119) are in Palestinian neighborhoods (5 in Shu’fat, Beit Hanina and alongside Sheikh Jarrah, and 5 planned stops above Beit Safafa). The complete light rail network foresees six lines, only one of which (the “Brown Line”) will primarily serve Palestinian neighborhoods but is not expected to be built before the year 2040 (Ir Amim, *Planned Negligence*, June 2021).
- **Expansion of the Tunnel Road (Route 60)** between Gilo settlement and Husan junction (West Bank) to serve the Gush Etzion settlements; expected to be completed by 2025.



- The **American Road**, which forms part of the Eastern Ring Road and connects the settlement blocs of Binyamin, Ma'ale Adumim and Etzion. Will be completed in 2022.
- **Qalandia Underpass** at the checkpoint to connect Routes 60 and 45, for an uninterrupted east-west axis between the Binyamin settlement bloc (northeast), Route 443, and Begin Highway.
- **French Hill Grade Separation** with four tunnels (4.5 km under the French Hill, Kevarim and Coca Cola junctions) for uninterrupted travel between the Dead Sea and Tel Aviv.
- On 22 May, an expropriation order was issued for about 55 dunums of **At-Tur** lands for the purpose of paving the northern part of the **Eastern Ring Road**.

Sources: Who Profits, *Infrastructures of Dispossession and Control - Transport Development in East Jerusalem*, Flash report, January 2021. It Amim, *Planned Negligence*, June 2021.



- **Excavations / Tunnels:**

- On 16 January 2022, the Israeli government has reportedly approved a NIS 110 million plan to develop the infrastructure of **Al-Buraq Wall**, including improving access to public transportation, developing new educational programs, and supporting existing development projects.
- On 29 May 2022, the Israeli government adopted Decision No. 1513 for Phase II of the so-called **Shalem Plan** ("National Plan for the Exposure of Ancient Jerusalem"), which includes various **archeology, excavation and tourism** projects that are controlled and operated by Elad, including a tunnel between the City of David and the Umayyad Palaces.
- On 6 September, Palestinian residents of the Nashashibi neighborhood near Bab As-Silsila in the **Old City** protested over Israel's refusal to repair the houses of 26 families that were damaged due to Israeli digging and excavations in the area.

- **(Settler) "Security":**

- On 6 April, Israel reportedly has approved a plan developed by the Jerusalem municipality to expand its **smart surveillance systems** and the network of cameras, especially in the areas of Bab Al-Amud, Sheikh Jarrah, Silwan and Jabal Mukabber.

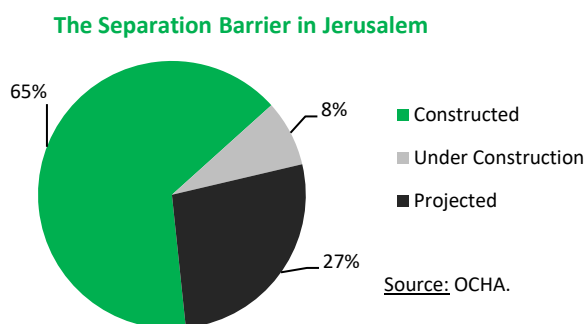
- **"National parks" and related structures:**

- On 20 February, Israel advanced an unprecedented plan – No. 101-674788, promoted by the Israel Nature and Parks Authority - to expand its "**Jerusalem Walls National Park**" onto **church lands** and Christian holy sites on the Mount of Olives along with parts of the Kidron and Ben Hinnom valleys, sparking fierce opposition from local Christian leaders due to which the plan was withdrawn but then reappeared on the Jerusalem Municipality's Local Planning and Construction Committee website with a session scheduled for August 31.
- On 1 September, the Israeli municipal workers resumed groundwork at the **Yusufiya cemetery** near the Old City's Lion's Gate as part of a plan to turn the area into a park.
- On 17 September, the Jerusalem District Planning and Building Committee announced approval of a 700-dunum "**National Park - Deer**" plan adjacent to the **Pisgat Ze'ev** settlement, which involves confiscation of about 1,170 dunums of lands belonging to Shu'fat, Beit Hanina and Anata.



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

- The barrier around Jerusalem measures **140 km**, of which 91 km are constructed (65%), 11 km under construction (8%) and 38 km projected (27%) (OCHA, *Humanitarian Atlas 2019*). Once completed, 9.4% of the West Bank, including East Jerusalem and No-Man's Land will be isolated by the barrier (OCHA).



- Some 120,000-140,000 East Jerusalem residents live in neighborhoods **beyond the separation barrier**, including around 60,000-80,000 in Shu'fat refugee camp and adjacent Ras Khamis, Ras Shahadeh and Dahiet As-Salam neighborhoods, and 61,500 in Kufr 'Aqab north of Qalandiya checkpoint (ACRI, *East Jerusalem: Facts & Figures 2021*, May 2021).
- Several thousand Palestinians live in various **"enclaves"** created along the municipal boundary of Jerusalem; in some areas, the barrier **cuts Jerusalemites off** from the remainder of the city (e.g., in the area of Sheikh Sa'ad and Sawahreh), and in others **West Bankers are separated** from the West Bank, i.e., trapped on the "Jerusalem" side (e.g., the Wadi Humus area). Palestinian living in such enclaves or beyond the barrier **lack infrastructure** and (municipal) **services** (*Ibid.*).
- In April 2022, Israel approved NIS 300 million to improve a 40-km section of the barrier.
- There are numerous **closure obstacles in Jerusalem**, including 13 **checkpoints**: Beit Ikksa, Al-Jib, Qalandia, Hizma, Shu'fat Refugee Camp, Anata South, Za'yem, Zaytoun, Sawahreh Ash-Sharqiyeh, Sheikh Saad, Wadi Nar, Nu'man, Gilo (OCHA Map, *West Bank Access Restrictions*, June 2020).

8. The Old City

- Founded around **4000 BC**, the Old City is divided into four quarters: Muslim, Christian, Jewish, and Armenian. The present walls surrounding the Old City were built by the Ottoman Sultan Suleiman Al-Qanouni in 1542. The walls stretch over approx. 4 km and encompass an area of barely 1 km².
- Jerusalem's Old City is listed on the UNESCO **World Heritage List** since 1981 and on the List of World Heritage in Danger since 1982. It houses **mosques, churches** and **synagogues**, while its surrounding wall currently has 8 gates, seven of which are open, while the Golden Gate is closed:

Population and Area in the Old City

Quarter	Population	Area (dunum)	Persons per dunum
Muslim¹	21,850	481 ²	45.4
Christian	3,870	197	19.6
Armenian	2,160	136	15.9
Jewish	3,240	136	23.8
Total	31,120	950	32.8

¹ Excl. over 1,000 settlers occupying houses in the Muslim and Christian Quarters.
² Incl. the 144 dunums of Al-Haram Ash-Sharif compound. If this area is not counted, the population density in the Muslim Quarter rises to 64.8 persons/dunum and of the Old City as a whole to 44.7!

Source: JIPR, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2022*.

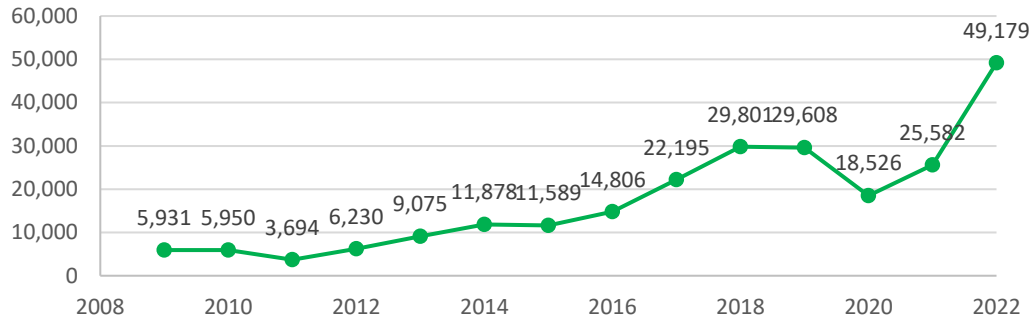
Al-Haram Ash-Sharif

In stark violation of the *status quo* at the site, **provocative visits** to the Al-Aqsa Mosque compound by Israeli right-wing activists continued during 2022, with a rise in incidents of performance of religious rituals by Jews. It has become obvious that Israel's policy leans towards opening the site up for Jewish access, while ignoring Jordanian and other Muslims' complaints.



According to figures from the right-wing “Temple Mount” group Beyadenu, a total of **49,179 Jews** had entered the Al-Aqsa Mosque compound in the first nine months of **2022**, almost double the number that had entered the site during the same period in 2021 (25,582) (<https://www.israel365news.com/355116/record-number-of-jews-visit-the-temple-mount/>). During the Jewish holidays in September/October 2022 alone, almost 8,000 Jews “visited” the site.

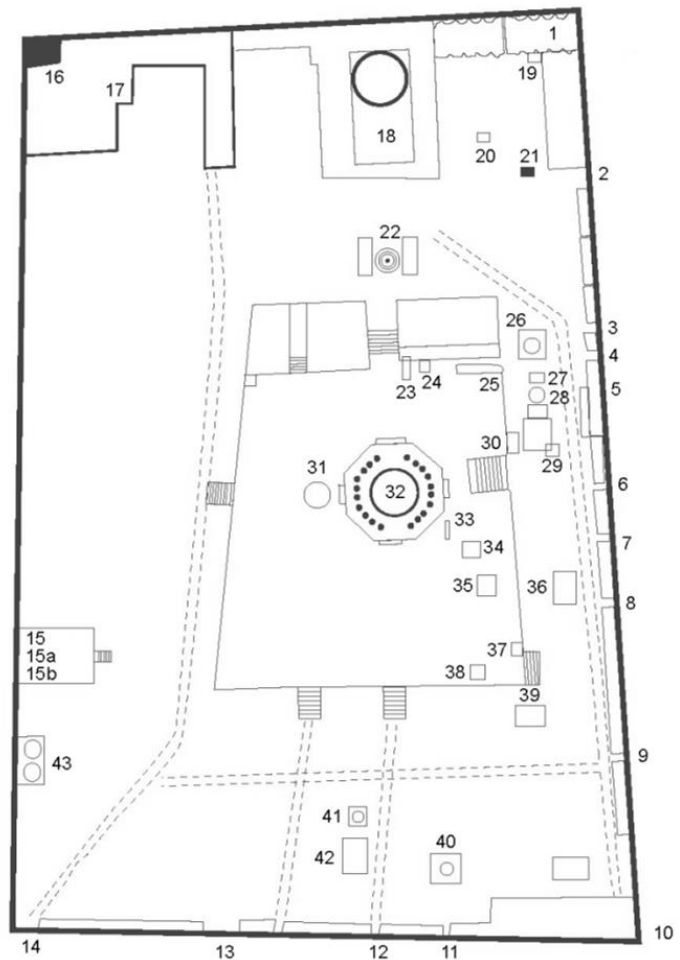
Jewish Extremists Entering Al-Aqsa Mosque Compound



Source: up to 2021: Waqf Department, Jerusalem; 2022: Beyadenu.

Al-Aqsa Mosque (compound)

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

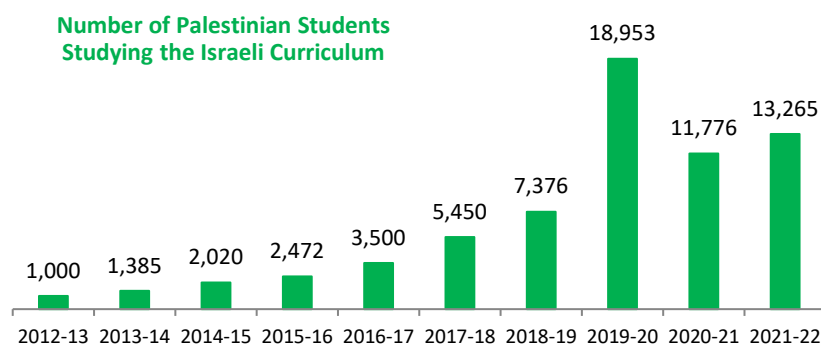


9. Education

- The education system in **East Jerusalem** is divided into:
 - the official system's '**government**' (i.e., public/municipal) **schools**, maintained by the municipality but teaching a separate "Arab Educational System";
 - recognized but unofficial** schools: licensed schools owned by private bodies that are recognized by the Ministry of Education, permitted to charge tuition, and largely funded by the Ministry and the municipality, which partially supervise their activities;
 - unrecognized** school system's **private schools**: owned and run by either the Waqf in coordination with the PA, UNRWA or other bodies.



- Israel's **Compulsory Education Law** (1949) requires all children aged 5-16 to attend school, entitling them to **free public education** regardless of the legal status of their parents. However, the public system still accounts for less than half the Palestinian students in Jerusalem, while the rest is enrolled in private or semi-private recognized but unofficial schools.
- Since 2000, East Jerusalem schools used the **curriculum** developed by the PA following the Oslo Accords (replacing the Jordanian curriculum which had been used since 1967). However, in March 2011, the Jerusalem municipality began to force schools to use textbooks prepared by the Jerusalem Education Administration (JEA), a joint body Municipality-Ministry of Education body, which are **censored** and erase references to Palestinian identity, culture, heritage, and narratives.
- Israel also tries to impose its **curriculum** on East Jerusalem schools (i.e., studying towards the Israeli **bagrut** rather than the Palestinian matriculation exam **tawjihi**), which only teaches the Israel narrative. Palestinians are worried by the growing trend to study the Israeli curriculum, spurred by millions of NIS in investment as part of "**Government Decision 3790**" - 83% of its budget for education is allocated for schools that exclusively teach the Israeli curriculum and priority was granted to opening new elementary schools that will do so (WAC-MAAN & Ir Amim, *Three Years Since the Implementation of Government Decision 3790 for Socio-Economic Investment in East Jerusalem - Monitor Report*, Feb. 2022).
- Between 2012/13 and 2019/20 the number of **schools teaching the Israeli curriculum** increased from 3 to 50, and according to a February 2022 report by Israel's Jerusalem and Heritage Ministry, the number of **Palestinian students in Jerusalem taking the bagrut** has increased by 34% since 2018 to about 51% ("Report: 51% of schools in east J'lem use Israeli curriculum," *Israel Hayom*, 25 February 2022). In **2021/22**, 16.2% of the Palestinian students in Arab educational institutions in Jerusalem (excluding kindergarten) study for **Israeli matriculation**. (Ir Amim, *The State of Education in East Jerusalem 2021-2022*, September 2022).

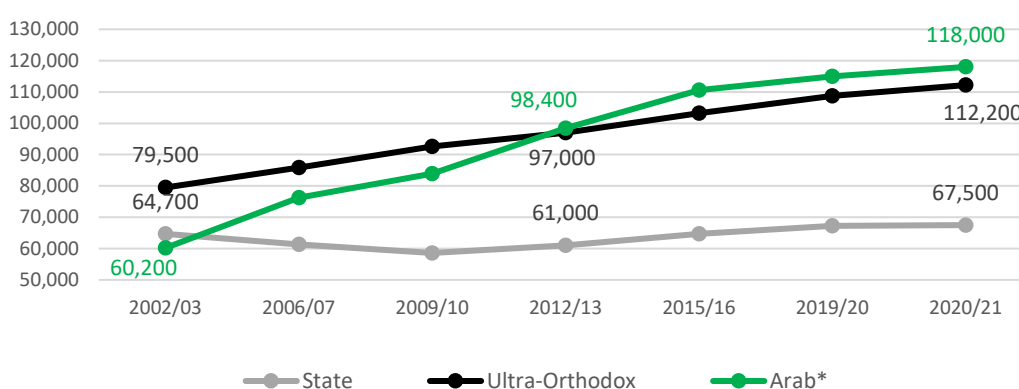


Sources: 2012-2016: Municipal data submitted by the Education Committee of the Israeli Knesset, quoted in *Education in Jerusalem*, PASSIA Bulletin, 2016; for 2017: Municipal data as of 13 Nov. 2017 obtained by ACRI; for 2018/ 2019: Jerusalem Municipality Education News; 2020/2021: municipal data quoted in Ir Amim, *The State of Education in East Jerusalem 2021-2022*, September 2022.

- The percentage of **1st grade** students in the **Israeli track** increased from 9% in 2018/19 to 16.5% in 2020/21 and the rate of **12th graders** from 15% to 24% (WAC-MAAN & Ir Amim, *Three Years Since the Implementation of Government Decision 3790 for Socio-Economic Investment in East Jerusalem - Monitor Report*, Feb. 2022).
- On 28 July 2022, Israeli Education Minister Shasha Biton **revoked the licenses** of six **schools** in East Jerusalem (Ibrahimieh College, the Al-Eman Schools), replacing them with conditional temporary licenses on the grounds that textbooks they use include materials inciting against Israel.

- In February 2011, the **Israeli High Court** required the state to add some **2,200 classrooms** to admit Palestinian students to official municipal schools and ruled that as of February **2017**, the **government** must **pay the tuition** of children who cannot find a place in a municipal school. However, since 2001 and as of the 2021/22 school year, only **858 new classrooms** have been completed (Ir Amim, *The State of Education in East Jerusalem 2021-2022*, September 2022).
- East Jerusalem suffers from a severe **shortage of kindergartens** and lack still **2,000 classrooms** (or 3,517, if the unaccounted-for school-aged children are added) (Ir Amim, *The State of Education in East Jerusalem 2021-2022*, September 2022). According to municipal officials, the main reason that prevents the construction of the missing classrooms is the lack of plots designated for public buildings.
- Students in the Jerusalem municipality's **Arab education system** (public and private) constituted 39.6% of all students in Jerusalem's education system in 2020/21. The total number of Palestinian students was **118,000**, of which **100,600** were enrolled in the **public** education system, which includes official schools and recognized but unofficial schools, and an estimated **17,400** in **private** schools run by the Waqf, UNRWA and others (JIPR, *Jerusalem: Facts and Trends 2022*).

Students in the Education System in Jerusalem, 2002-2021 (up to 14th Grade)



Source: JIPR, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2022*, Table XII/2. *Including 17,400 in private Arab education.

Students Enrolled in Israeli Municipal Education (up to 12th Grade), 2020/21

No. of Students at:	Hebrew Education		Arab Education	Total
	Education Authority (MANHI)	Ultra-Orthodox Division	Jerusalem Education Authority (MANHI)	
Preschools/Kindergartens	12,500	27,000	19,800	61,200
Primary Education (1 st -6 th)	27,300	55,400	41,800	124,800
Post-Primary/Secondary	25,200	27,000	36,700	92,500
Special education (all)	2,500	2,800	2,300	7,500
Five-year trend	-1%	5%	11%	
Total	67,500	112,200	100,600¹	279,400
Total no. of classes	3,955	4,496	3,876 ²	11,569
Students per class (average)	25	25	22	24
New class-rooms in 2010-21 (2021)	349 (56)	546 (136)	545 (65)	1,440 (257)

¹Excluding an estimated 17,400 students in private Arab schools. ² Only municipal schools.

Source: JIPR, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2022*, Table XII/1.

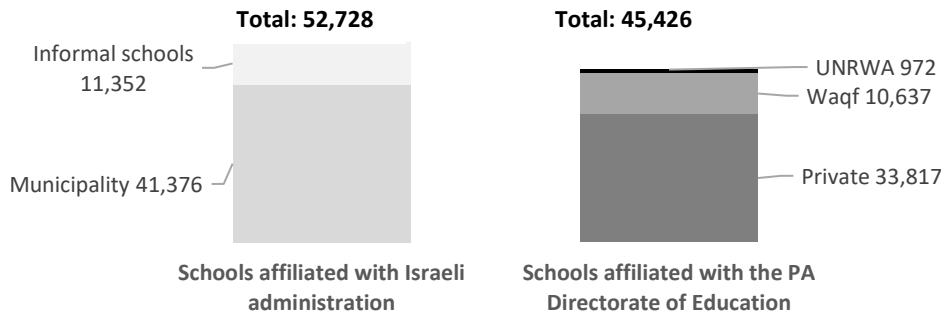
- The PA Ministry of Education reports a total of 98,154 **Palestinian students** in **Jerusalem** in 2021/ 2022, of which 46.3% are enrolled in schools affiliated with the PA Directorate of Education, i.e., teach the **Palestinian curriculum** (Report of the Palestinian Ministry of Education-Directorate of Education Al-Quds Al-Sharif, facts & figures about education in Jerusalem, August 2022). The total is **distributed** as follows:



Distribution of Palestinian Students in Jerusalem by Supervising Authority, 2021-2022

Authority	Number of schools	Number of students
Awqaf (government)	51	10,637
Private schools	80	33,817
UNRWA	6	972
municipality	80	41,376
Informal schools	18	11,352
Total	235	98,154

Source: The Jerusalem Higher Committee, Jerusalem Unit - Office of the President, 2022.



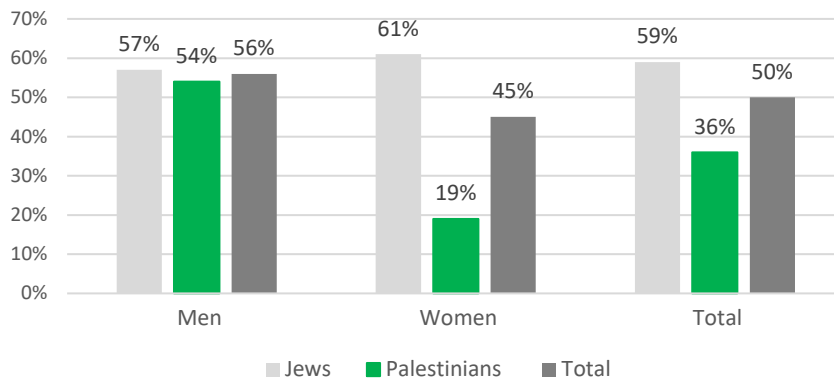
Report of the Palestinian Ministry of Education-Directorate of Education Al-Quds Al-Sharif, facts and figures about education in Jerusalem, August 2022

- Out of the **235 schools** in East Jerusalem, **40** teach the *bagrut* system/Israeli curriculum, 15 of them completely, 25 partially (*Ibid.*).
- Some 28.6% of Palestinian school-aged children (3-18 years) in East Jerusalem (40,963) are “invisible”, i.e., **not registered at any formal educational institution and unaccounted for** in official municipal data and records (Ir Amim, *The State of Education in East Jerusalem 2021-2022*, September 2022).
- The **school dropout rate** in East Jerusalem is very high: about **32%** of Palestinians over the age of 18 have **not completed 12 years of schooling** (compared to 1.5% in West Jerusalem) (ACRI, *East Jerusalem: Facts & Figures 2019*, May 2019). During the **2021/22** school year, 2,682 1-11th graders dropped out of school, 62% of them boys (Ir Amim, *The State of Education in East Jerusalem 2021-2022*, September 2022).
- As part of Decision 3790, NIS 260 million (the third largest budget) was allocated for **higher education** with the aim to double the number of East Jerusalem students studying in **Israeli academic institutions**. There are **four programs** for this: guidance for academic studies from middle school (“Rawad Program”); pre-academic preparatory courses for school graduates; extracurricular guidance for students enrolled in academic institutions during their BA studies; and a guidance program for outstanding high school students (“Al-Bashair Program”).
- Palestinian **students** accounted for 12.3% of all students in **Israeli academic institutions**; they accounted for 13.1% of the students at the Hebrew University (2,862 students) and for 11% in the city’s academic colleges (1,485) (JIPR, *Jerusalem: Facts and Trends 2022*).

14.10 Employment and Poverty

- In 2020, **86,400** Palestinians (aged 15+) of East Jerusalem were in the **labor force**, accounting for **36%** of the total labor force in Jerusalem. The **participation rate** of Palestinian **women** increased from 17% in 2019 to 22.4% but remained low compared to 63% for Jewish women (JIPR, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2022*, Table 7/1). This is attributed to a low level of education, cultural constraints, and the lack of daycare centers. The labor force participation rate among Palestinian **men** on the other hand almost equaled that of Jewish men: 54% versus 57% (*Ibid.*), which is due to the high share of Ultra-Orthodox, who often study in yeshivas instead of going to work.

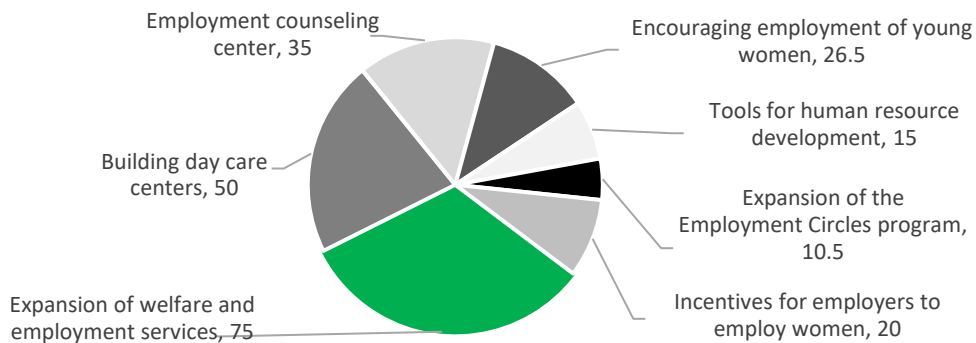
Labor Force Participation Rate (15+ years), Israel and Jerusalem, 2020 (%)



Source: JIPR, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2022*.

- The **unemployment rate** in Jerusalem among the 25-64-year-olds in the labor force was 6% in 2020 (Palestinians: 7%, Jews: 6%) (JIPR, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2022*).
- Israel's five-year plan for East Jerusalem (**Government Decision 3790**) allots NIS 232 million total direct investment for **employment**. The plan intends to raise the **employment rate for Palestinian women** (25-64 years) to 30% by 2023 (= at least 75% of the rate of employment of Arab women in Israel, which is 40%), which, however seems unlikely.

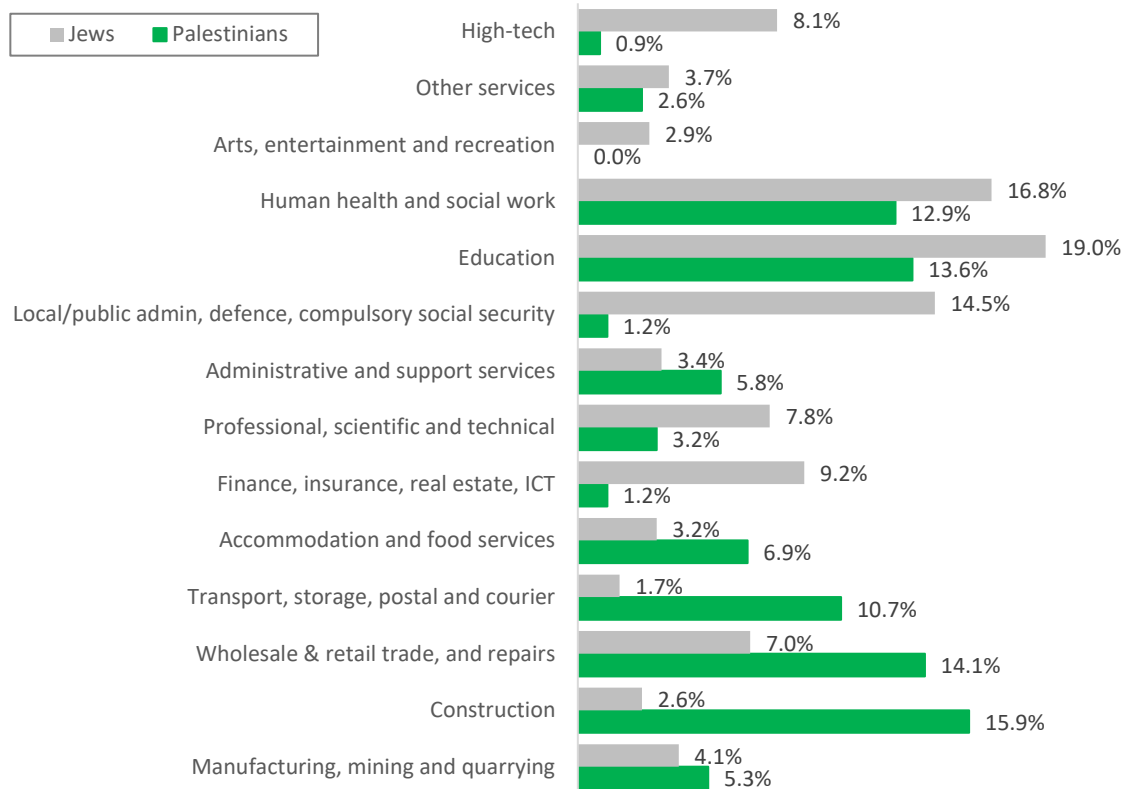
Municipal Investment in Palestinian Employment (NIS million)



Source: WAC-MAAN & Ir Amim, *Three Years Since the Implementation of Government Decision 3790 for Socio-Economic Investment in East Jerusalem - Monitor Report*, February 2022.

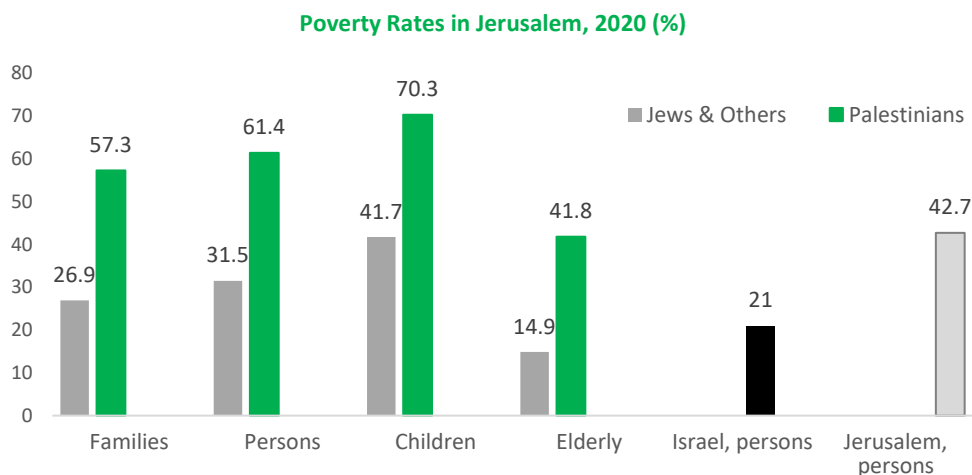
- As their proportion in the civil service is low - 12.2% in 2019 - (Knesset Research and Information Center, *Appropriate Representation in the Civil Service: Arab Society*, August 2020), and due to a recent state comptroller report recommending hiring more Palestinian municipal workers, the Israeli Ministry of Jerusalem and Heritage launched a **trial program** for training East Jerusalem Palestinians for **jobs in the public sector** in 2022 ("Program for employing Jerusalem Arabs in public sector underway," *Globes*, 22 August 2022).
- While more Palestinian Jerusalemites hold **academic degrees** than Palestinians with Israeli citizenship (women: 29% vs. 22%, men: 17% vs. 14%) they are largely employed in **low-paid jobs**. Women mainly work in teaching, cosmetology, housekeeping, and healthcare, men in construction, sales, housekeeping, and transportation (Porzycki, N., *Mapping Human Capital among Young Men and Women from East Jerusalem*, JIPR, 2022).

Jerusalem Employees by Selected Economic Sectors, 2021



Source: JIPR, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2022*, Table 7/7.

- **Poverty rates** (Israeli poverty line = an income level equivalent to 50% of the median disposable income per person) among Palestinians in Jerusalem are much higher than among Jews. In 2020, 57.3% of **Palestinian families** in Jerusalem, 61.4% of **individuals** and 70.3% of the **children**, were below the poverty line (in comparison: the poverty rate among Israel's Arab population was 39%):



Source: JIPR, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2022*.

11. Israeli (Municipal) Policies

- As “permanent residents”, Palestinians from East Jerusalem are entitled to the same **services, infrastructure maintenance**, and rights granted to Israeli citizens, but since 1967, their neighborhoods have been neglected; on average the municipality spends only about 10-12% of its **budget** there, although Palestinian Jerusalemites constitute at close to 40% of the population. This has become very evident in the fact that the five-year plan to allegedly reduce social and economic disparities in East Jerusalem (Government **Decision 3790** of 2018) does not deal at all with the severe shortage of **housing** or the issue of **planning and preparing** outline plans.
- The results of the CBS Social Survey showed that over the 2018-2020 span, Jerusalem’s Jewish residents were on much more **satisfied** with the state of **cleanliness** in their area than Palestinian residents (52% vs. 25%), as well as with the state of **sidewalks and roads** (53% vs. 18%), and with **green spaces** (61% vs. 46%). (JIIPR, *Jerusalem: Facts & Trends 2022*).
- In 2020, the Gihon water company replaced 4,203.89 meters of sewage lines in East Jerusalem and laid 6,760.86 meters of new lines (ACRI, *East Jerusalem: Facts and Figures 2021*), but there is still a **shortage** of tens of kilometers of **sewer lines**. In addition, **roads** are narrow and bumpy, many have no sidewalks, and in the absence of **drainage** infrastructure, extensive areas are flooded on rainy days.
- Palestinians must pay the same **tax rates** as Israelis whose income is much higher. Especially the **Arnona** property tax, which depends on the area, the size, state and quality of the building and which accounts for most of the municipality’s self-generated income - is a huge burden for residents and has forced many Palestinian businesses and institutions to close or move to the West Bank.
- Unlike Jews, Palestinians must prove their residency in Jerusalem in order to receive benefits from the **National Insurance Institute** (health insurance, wage substitution, child allowances, pensions, maternity benefits, rehabilitation, etc.) and get nothing while their claims are being investigated. In addition, West Bank spouses of Palestinian Jerusalemites are ineligible for social rights such as unemployment or disability benefits, health insurance and social security - even if they manage to get the permits to stay in the city. On 30 August 2022, the NII **revoked** the **health rights** from 20 families of Palestinian activists based on information passed by the Shin Bet.

Services and Infrastructure: East-West Discrepancies

	West Jerusalem	East Jerusalem
Percentage of population	61%	39%
Percentage of municipal budget invested	>86%	<14%
Public Parks	1,000 (95.5%)	45 (4.5%)
Swimming Pools	34 (91%)	3 (9%)
Libraries	26 (92.3%)	2 (7.7%)
Sports Facilities	531 (93.8%)	33 (6.2%)
Number of residents per playgrounds	1,000	30,000
Welfare Offices	19	6 (24%)
- Average No. of clients per welfare office	29,990	55,796
- No. of families are waiting for welfare services	211	533
Social Workers	296.6	127.3 (30%)
- No. of cases handled per social worker	194	339
Post Office Branches and Agencies	33	8 (24%)
Infant Care Centers (Israeli Health Ministry)	25	6 (19%)

Sources: B’Tselem, *Neglect of Infrastructure and Services in Palestinian Neighborhoods*, 2011; ACRI, *East Jerusalem: Facts and Figures 2019*, May 2019; “Suit Claims City Has Not Provided Playgrounds in East Jerusalem,” *Haaretz*, 2 April 2015.

- In January 2020, some 40,000 Palestinians aged 0-4 years resided in East Jerusalem, which only had four public **daycare centers** and 28 recognized **nurseries**, and thus, according to the Israeli Jerusalem Municipality, was lacking 242 daycare center and nursery classrooms. As of November 2021, just one new daycare center had opened in Shu’fat, while ten additional centers remained in various stages of planning (WAC-MAAN & Ir Amim, *Three Years Since the Implementation of Government Decision 3790 for Socio-Economic Investment in East Jerusalem - Monitor Report*, February 2022).

- Israeli authorities deprive Palestinians in Jerusalem of any form of own **representation** or “address”. They regularly and repeatedly **order Palestinian institutions to close**, claiming they operate under the auspices of the PA in a bid to gain a foothold in the city. On the same grounds, referring to a 1994 law barring the PA from “operating offices and holding meetings in the State of Israel unless (...) allow[ed] to do so,” **Palestinian events** are often prevented from taking place in the city. In April **2022**, the Israeli government extended its long-standing **prohibition on working** within municipal limits on the Jerusalem Chamber of Commerce and on 27 other civil society organizations.

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