



This guide was prepared within the project ***“Towards Social Inclusion in Community Development by Providing Platforms for Planning and Advocacy”*** which is implemented in partnership between the Applied Research Institute - Jerusalem (ARIJ), The Union of the Charitable Societies - Jerusalem (UCS), Hasso-Plattner-Institut für Digital Engineering GmbH (Hasso-Plattner-Institute for Digital Engineering), Digital Engineering Faculty of the University Potsdam and CESVI Fondazione Onlus, funded by the European Union.

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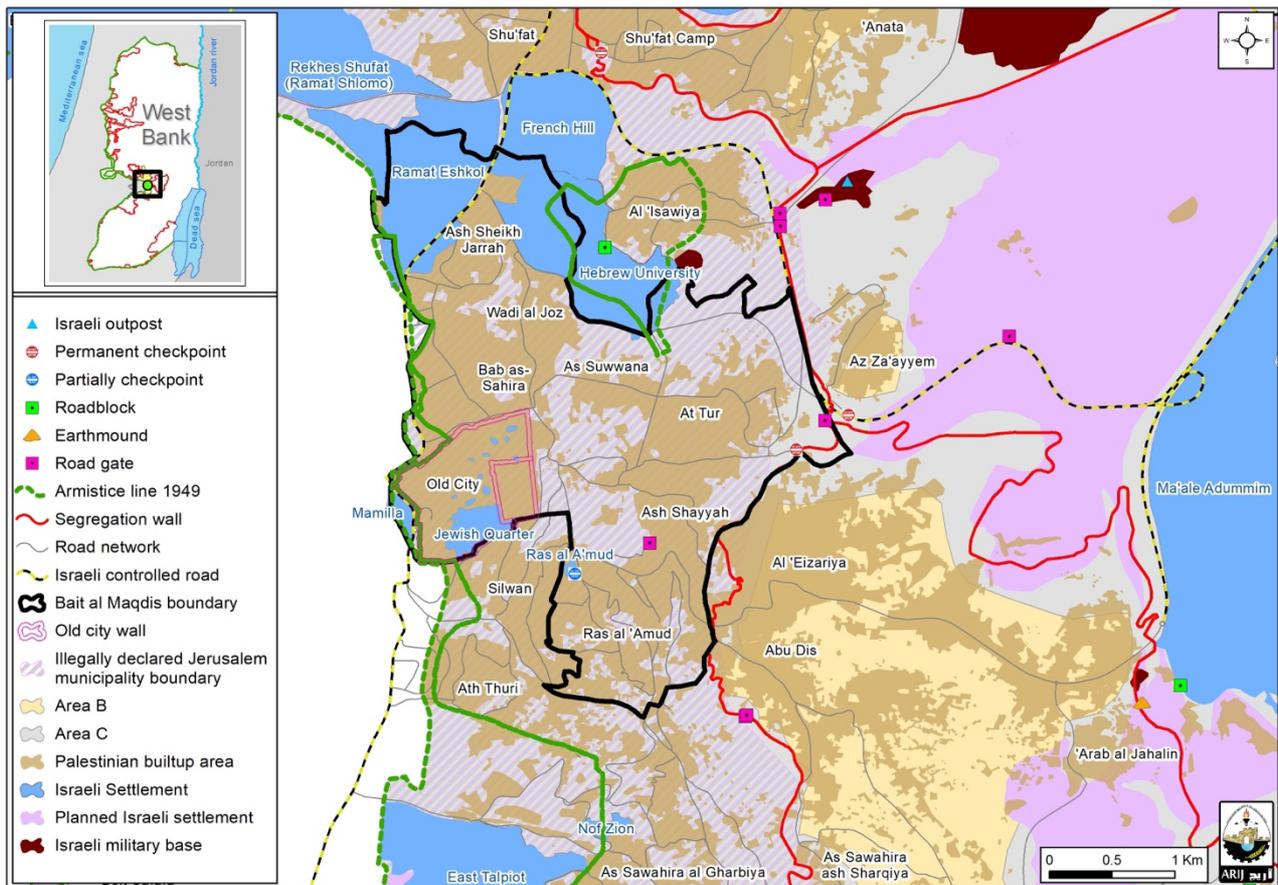
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Jerusalem 'Old City' Profile

Geographical location and physical characteristics

Jerusalem 'Old City' is the only city in Jerusalem Governorate. It is bounded from the east by Al Za'ayem, El 'Eizariya and Abu Dis territories, from the north by 'Isawiya and Shu'fat, from the west by West Jerusalem, and from the south by Jabal al Mukabbir, Silwan and Al Thuri (Geographic Information System Unit - ARIJ, 2020) (see map 1).

Map 1: Jerusalem 'Old City' location and borders



Source: ARIJ Geographic Information Systems Unit, 2020

Jerusalem "Old City" is located at an altitude of 745 meters above sea level with an average annual precipitation of 422.3 mm. The average temperature is 17 degrees Celsius, while the average humidity is approximately 60% (GIS Unit - ARIJ, 2020).

Jerusalem 'Old City' has several committees, including the Magistrate Clan Committee which is currently administrated by 7 members. There is also a youth committee in each neighborhood of the city, each of which is administrated by 7 members, but none of which owns a permanent headquarters, as they meet in active institution headquarters in Jerusalem city.

Jerusalem 'Old City' also contains four neighborhoods: the Islamic, Christian, Armenian and Jewish quarters. It also includes some localities, namely Al Sheikh Jarrah, Wadi al Jozz, Al Sawwanah, Al

Tur, Ras al 'Amood, Bab al Sahira and Mount of Olives . As for services provided for the cluster, they are all provided by the Israeli Jerusalem municipality.

Brief history

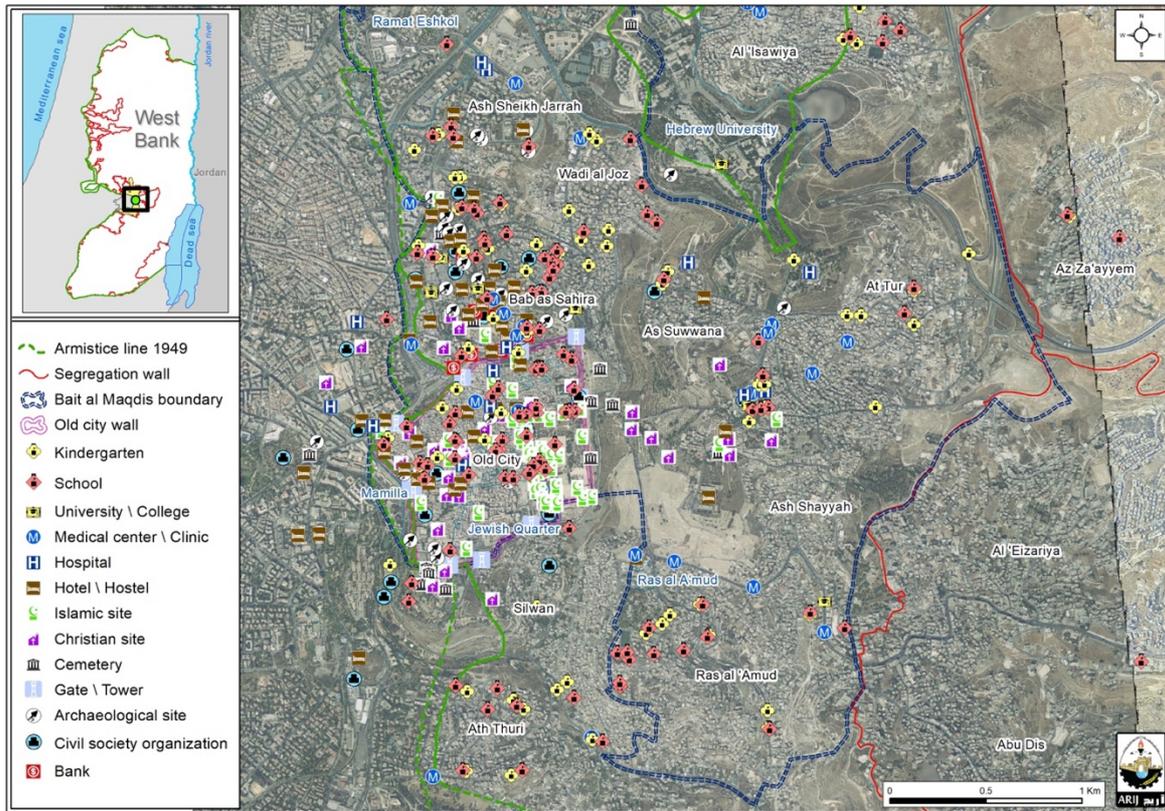
Jerusalem 'Old City' is the largest city in historic Palestine in terms of area, population and economic and religious importance. Jerusalem is known by other names, including Beit al Maqdis, Al Quds al Sharif, and 'Ola al Qiblatain. The earliest recorded name of Jerusalem city is Or Salem, which appears in the Tal al 'Amarna Egyptian letters and means 'foundations of Salem'. Salem or Shalem is the Canaanite god who protects the city. Jerusalem has also been known as the City of Peace ('salam'); this name appears twice in ancient Egyptian documents from 2000 BC and 1330 BC. The city then became known as 'Jebus' after the Jebusites, descendants of the Canaanites, who built the city's castle. Historical sources have also mentioned the Jebusite king Melchizedek, referring to him as the original builder of Jebus or Jerusalem. Melchizedek was known as King of Peace, hence the city's name, and it may have been Melchizedek who named the city 'Or Salem' (City of Salem).

The city was established over 5000 years ago, and its current residents are descended from residents of many different nationalities, including Turkish, Indian, Moroccan, Syrian and many others (see photo 1).

Religious and archaeological Sites

There are 12 mosques and 10 churches in the city and numerous sites of archaeological interest, including Al Aqsa Mosque, Dome of the Rock, Ottoman fountains (water sources), the Church of the Resurrection, hospices, Roman pools, Islamic and Turkish water wells (approximately 63 wells), and old markets. The ancient markets include Khan az Zeit, Khan al Attarin (spice dealers), the tanning market, and Al Attarin market. There are also 3 Turkish baths, the Via Dolorosa, Church of Mary Magdalene, Jaffa Gate, Herod's Gate, Lions Gate, the tomb of Mary, Montefiore mill, Damascus Gate, the castle tower and the Wailing Wall.

Map 2: Main locations in Jerusalem City



Source: ARIJ Geographic Information Systems Unit, 2020

Photo 1: View from the city of Jerusalem “Old City”



Population

Unfortunately, the population and housing census were not conducted by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics in 2017 for Jerusalem “Old City”. However, it was found that the population of Jerusalem “Old City” reached 81,650 in 2018, according to the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics (The Jerusalem Institute for Israel Studies, 2020).

Standard of living

The household survey was used as a tool to collect necessary data to evaluate the socio-economic conditions at a neighborhood level, and to gather the necessary data to conduct a comprehensive assessment of East Jerusalem residents' needs, their preferences and perceptions concerning the availability and quality of education, health, transportation, infrastructure, housing and environmental services.

The Geographic Sample Distribution of Household was designed using a stratified sampling approach. Unfortunately, the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) does not publish estimates of the number of residents in Palestinian neighborhoods within East Jerusalem. On the other hand, the Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research publishes population numbers, demographic and socio-economic indicators in its annual statistical book. However, the boundaries of the statistical enumeration areas differ from the borders used by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) and this project. In order to solve the problem, samples were taken where partners compared the number of buildings from the GIS database with the population numbers mentioned in the Statistical Work Manual. As it became clear that the number of buildings, according to statistics from the Central Bureau of Statistics is approximately 80% of the population. The distribution of the number of buildings and the number of samples for each cluster in the following table:

Cluster	Number of buildings	Sample number
Al Sawahira al Gharbiya	1,699	231
Al Thuri	2,099	325
Beir Owna	126	86
Beit Safafa	2,025	238
Beit Hanina	3,534	248
Isawiya and Sheikh Jarrah	2,605	242
Jabel Mukaber	3,259	247
Bayt al-Maqdis	10,623	371
Kafr 'Aqab	2,710	243
Old City	4,101	250
Sharafat	410	162
Shu'afat	1,895	234
Silwan	2,288	239

Sur Baher	2,771	243
Umm Tuba	874	204

As for the survey, it was completed by designing a questionnaire called “The Socio-Economic Survey for Families in East Jerusalem Districts 2019”. The Union of the Charitable Societies - Jerusalem (UCS), in cooperation with the Applied Research Institute - Jerusalem (ARIJ), conducted this survey, and the survey was divided into the following sections:

- Data on family members.
- Domicile and living conditions (water, sanitation/sewerage, waste, communications, internet and mail).
- Movement and mobility.
- Education.
- The standard of living.
- Violence and personal security.

Education sector

Regarding primary and secondary educational institutions in Jerusalem “Old City” in the academic year 2015/2016, there are 5 governmental and 11 private schools in town which are managed by the Palestinian Ministry of Education and Higher Education (ARIJ database, 2016). There are also two schools which are affiliated with Jerusalem municipality (see table 1).

Table 1: Distribution of schools in Jerusalem “Old City” by type of school and supervising authority for academic year 2015/2016

School Name	Supervising Authority	School Type
The Orphans’ Islamic High School	Government	Male
Al Nahda Islamic Elementary School (A)	Government	Female
Al Huda Boys Elementary School	Government	Male
Al Nahda Islamic Elementary School (B)	Government	Mixed
Al Fatat al Laji'a Al Shamila High School	Government	Female
Riyad Al-Aqsa Islamic School	Private	Male
Al Aqsa al Shar’iya Boys’ High School	Private	Male
Siraj al Quds School	Private	Mixed
Al Antwaniya Coptic College School	Private	Mixed
Mar Mitri High School	Private	Mixed

Lady of Pillar School – Jerusalem	Private	Female
Terra Sancta Boys’ High School	Private	Mixed
Terra Sancta - St. Joseph Sisters Girls’ High School - Jerusalem	Private	Female
Frères High School - Jerusalem	Private	Mixed
The Martyr Demiana Coptic College Girls’ School	Private	Mixed
Al Mailawiya Girls’ Primary School	Jerusalem Municipality	Female
Al Quds Boys’ Primary School	Jerusalem Municipality	Male

Source: ARIJ database 2016.

The number of classrooms in Jerusalem “Old City” that are supervised by the Directorate of Education is 173 classes, while the number of students is 2,937 students both male and female. The number of teachers is 187 teachers including both genders (ARIJ database, 2016). It should be noted here that the average number of students per teacher in Jerusalem “Old City” schools is 16 students, and the classroom density is 17 students per class (ARIJ database, 2016).

There are 18 local kindergartens run by different bodies, attended by 1,761 children in total. Table 2 shows these kindergartens according to their names and supervising authority (The Union of the Charitable Societies - Jerusalem (UCS) and ARIJ database, 2019).

Table 2: Kindergartens in Jerusalem ‘Old City’ by name and supervising authority

Kindergarten name	Supervising authority
Al Hidaya Kindergarten	Private
Mount of Olives Children Kindergarten	Private
Al Aqsa Islamic Kindergarten	Islamic Civil
Az Zuhoor Kindergarten	Private
The Abrahamic College Kindegraten – Jeruslem	Islamic Civil
Al Huda Kindergarten	Islamic Civil
Bara’em Wadi al Jozz Kindergarten	Private
Terra Sancta Boys’ Kindergarten	Christian Civil
House of the Arab Child Kindergarten - Jerusalem	Private
St. Joseph Sisters Kindergarten	Christian Civil
Lady of Pillar Kindegragten - Jerusalem	Christian Civil
Schmidt College Kindergarten	Christian Civil
Princess Basma Foundation Kindegarten	Christian Civil
Mar Mitri Kindergarten	Christian Civil

Freres School Kindergarten	Christian Civil
The Bishop School Kindergarten	Christian Civil
Nadi al Ansar Jerusalem Kindergarten	Private
Noor al Quds Kindergarten	Private

Source: The Union of the Charitable Societies – Jerusalem (UCS) and ARIJ database, 2019

The educational sector in Jerusalem ‘Old City’ faces some obstacles (The African Community Society, 2012), primarily:

1. The residents are not allowed to construct new schools.
2. The overcrowded classrooms.
3. The lack of playgrounds for students.
4. The lack of land for the construction or expansion of schools.

Health Sector

Jerusalem ‘Old City’ has some health care facilities and include 20 health care centers which are affiliated with the National Insurance (patients’ fund), 3 health centers run by an NGO, 6 private dental clinics, 2 pharmacies, an ambulance owned by the Palestinian Red Crescent Society and an ambulance owned by the David Star Society.

However, the health sector in Jerusalem ‘Old City’ faces some obstacles, primarily:

1. The lack of space for patients in hospitals.
2. Discrimination between Arab and Jewish patients.

Agriculture sector

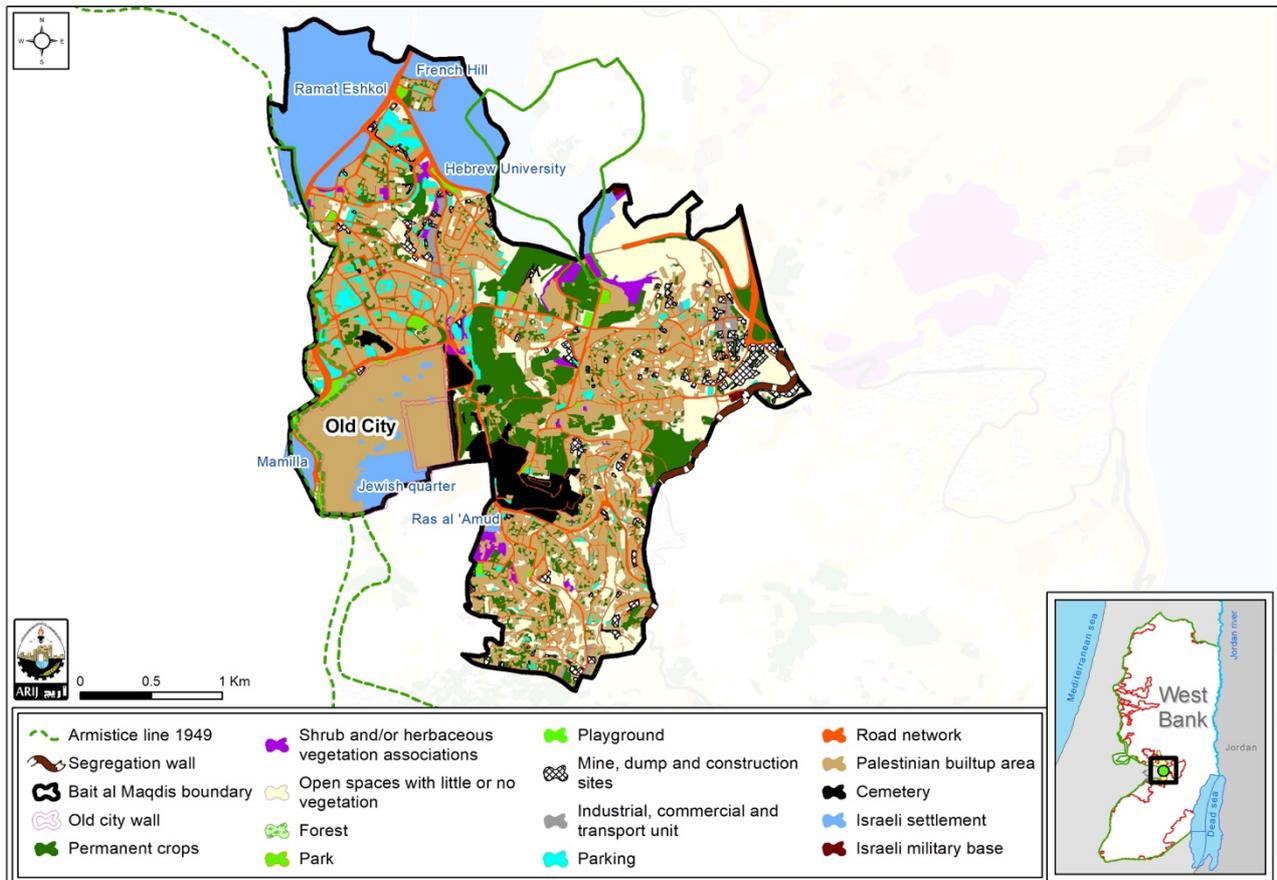
The area of Jerusalem ‘Old City’ is approximately 9,107 dunums, of which 1,284 dunums are arable lands and 3,090 dunums are residential lands (see table 3 and map 2).

Table 3: Land use in the town of Jerusalem ‘Old City’ for the year 2019 (area in dunums)

Total area	Residential land area	Agricultural area (418)				Inland water	Forests	Open Spaces	Industrial and commercial area	Area of settlements, military bases and wall zone
		Permanent crops	Green - houses	Range -land	Arable lands					
9,107	3,090	1,141	0	143	0	0	9	1,436	1,910	1,378

Source: Geographical Information Systems Unit - ARIJ, 2019

Map 2: Land use and the route of the Apartheid Wall in Jerusalem ‘Old City’



Source: Geographical Information Systems Unit - ARIJ, 2019

Institutions and Services Sector

Jerusalem ‘Old City’ has very few governmental institutions. There is a police station and a few local institutions and associations that provide services to various sectors of society. These include:

- **Al Laqlaq Tower**
- **Sons of Jerusalem Club**
- **Sabafort Children Center**
- **Zahret al Mada’ en Society**
- **The African Community Society**
- **The Old City Youth Society**
- **Saraya Center**
- **The Arabs Catholic Group**
- **Sons of Virgin Mary Society**
- **The Syrian Club**
- **The Armenian Club**
- **Ladies of the Annunciation Society**

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

1. Water and waste water

The Gihon Company Ltd is the company that deals with the distribution of drinking water and the sewerage system in all Jerusalem and is responsible also for the in the community of the Old City. Gihon manages network maintenance and extension, water pipes setting up.

Despite all communities within the Jerusalem-defined municipal boundaries are entitled to access full and equal services provided by the Municipality, in East Jerusalem the difficulty in obtaining housing permits has resulted in the illegal construction of buildings for which services such as access to drinking water through the public network and connection to the public sewage system have not always been possible. The problems with the water and wastewater infrastructure create an unhealthy environment and expose the residents to infections and disease. Gihon Company has made significant efforts over recent years to connect the neighbourhoods to the sewage network.

1.1 Water

In Israel water sources are managed by the Israeli Mekorot Company. Mekorot has recently completed the largest water tunnel in Israel – almost 14 kilometres – from Sorek to Jerusalem that brings desalinated drinking water to the municipality of Jerusalem¹. As it has been already mentioned above, Gihon Company is in charge of the drinking water distribution in Jerusalem and accordingly it is also responsible for providing these services to the community of the Old City.

In 2015 in East Jerusalem, only 64% of the household were officially connected to the water network.

Despite the average water consumption per capita per day in Jerusalem seems to be 0.21 m³, not less than the “minimum water required sustaining a healthy life per capita per day” established by the World Health Organization, corresponding to 0.1 m³, in East Jerusalem the water supply per capita appeared to be 55% of the WHO minimum standard³. Currently, 100% of the Old City HHs is officially connected to the water network. There are no water-pumping stations or wells (Old City Community Centre, 2020).

As regards municipal water service fees, Gihon Corporation considers as a standard value the consumption of 3.5 m³ of water per person per month, considering a minimum of 2 people per housing unit. In applying this principle, it sets the lowest rate for drinking water and sewerage network connection service at 7.385 NIS/m³. For any amount exceeding 3.5 m³/per person per month, the rate is up to 13.461 NIS/m³. With regard to different consumption (trade, industry, craft, business, institutions, hospitals and other services), Gihon set a rate range which may differ

¹ The Jerusalem Post, <https://www.jpost.com/israel-news/using-israeli-technology-to-live-in-a-water-stressed-world-627227>, May 2020.

² Jerusalem Institute for Policy research, 2016.

³ According to the WHO, the Minimum water required sustaining a healthy life per capita per day is 0.1 m³.

according to water quantity consumed (water and sewer), from 10.998 to 13.461 NIS/m³. If drinking water and sewerage connection services are provided separately by Gihon, the basic rate for each of them varies between 1.170 and 9.368 NIS/m³ for the first and between 2.832 and 3.184 NIS/m³ for the second, according to the cadastral category of the property and the water consumption. The cost of connecting to the network is particularly expensive and partly depends on the dwelling meters squares. The average size of the dwellings in the target communities ranges from 90 to 120 m³ and the connection unit cost per m³ corresponds to 165 NIS. To this cost must also be added the cost of supplying and installing the water meter which corresponds to 3700 NIS per dwelling (Old City Community Centre, 2020).

1.2 Waste water

In most of the Palestinian neighbourhoods, people use septic tanks, which are impermissible under the regulations of the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Health. Installation of main sewage lines, to which homeowners can connect, is a service that the authorities generally provide to residents of this country as a matter of course. This is not the case in East Jerusalem, where residents are responsible for the installation of sewage lines. The high costs and the bureaucratic hardships involved in installing sewage lines have proven an obstacle for people to take advantage of the potential of building on their property⁴.

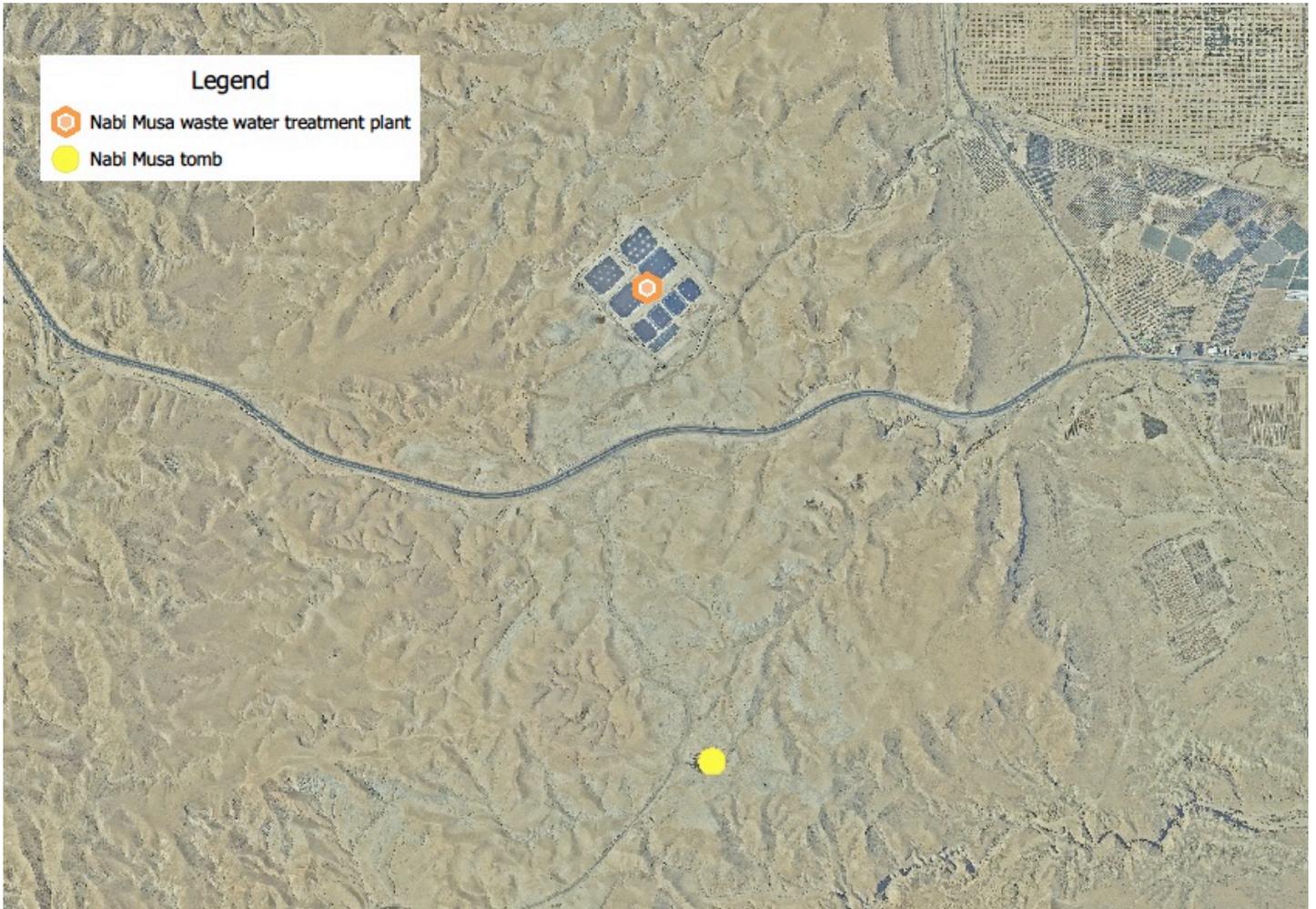
No information was found concerning the waste water drainage points. Currently, in the Old City, 100% of the HHs is officially connected to the sewer network (Old City Community Centre, 2020).

Regarding service fees, where the sewerage connection service is included in the drinking water supply service, the unit costs applied shall be those shown above. As regards the area supplied by Gihon, if drinking water and sewerage connection services are provided separately, the basic rate for the sewerage service varies between 2.832 and 3.184 NIS/m³, calculated based on the cadastral category of the property and the water consumption. . The cost of connecting to the network is particularly expensive and it depends on the dwelling meters squares. According to average size of the dwellings in the target communities, the cost per dwelling is between 40000 and 60000 NIS. This cost is calculated on the basis of the m² of the housing units. The average size of housing units in East Jerusalem varies between 90 and 120 m², for which the unit cost is therefore estimated between 400 and 500 NIS per m² (Old City Community Centre, 2020).

As far as waste water generation is concerned, no data has been found. However, it is well known that the waste water confers in the Waste Water Treatment Plan (WWTP) of Nebi Musa, east of the city of Jerusalem, capable of treating approximately an amount of 40,000 m³ of waste water per day (**Map 1**).

⁴ Bimkom, 2010.

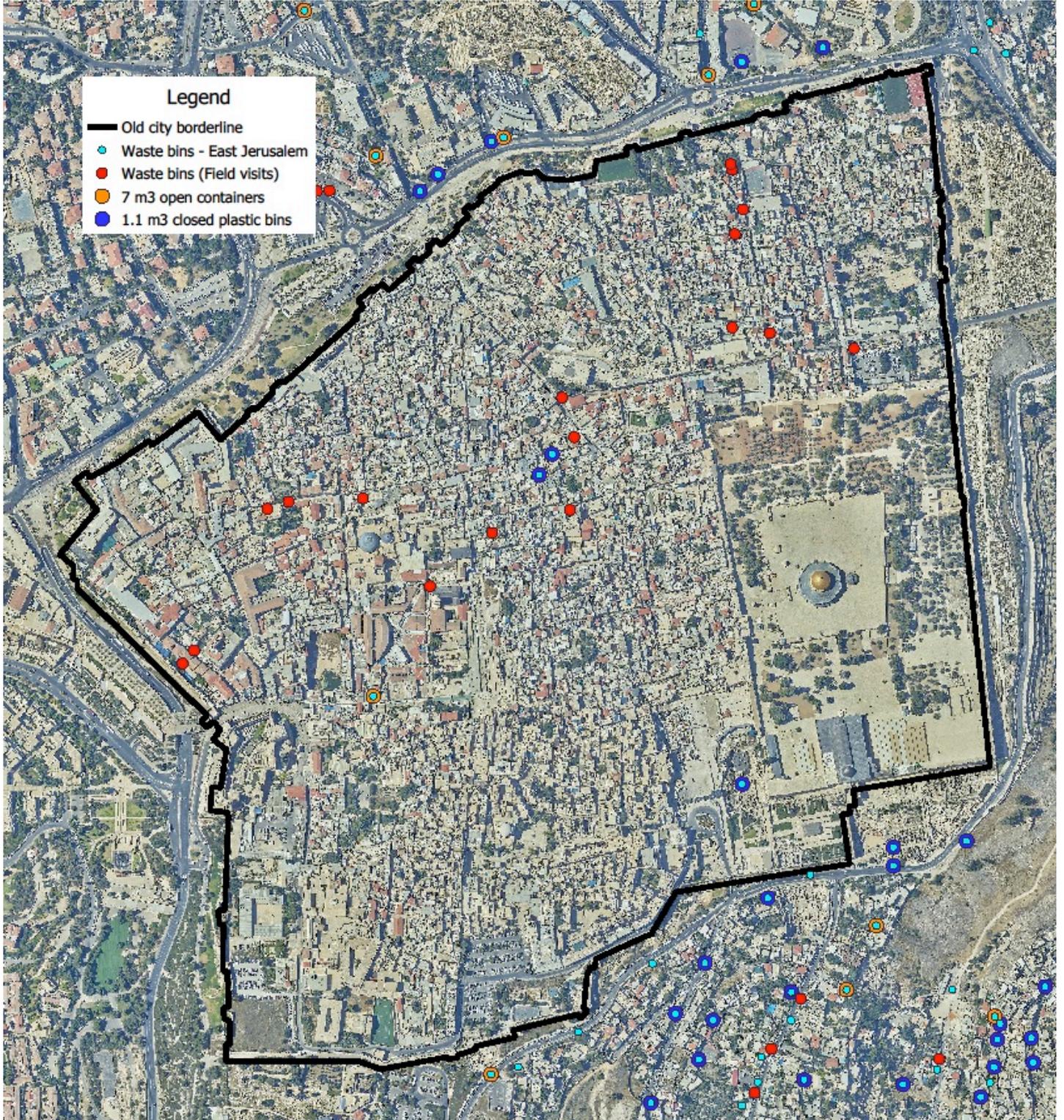
Map 1. WWTP location



2. Solid Waste

The Solid waste value chain in the Old City is managed by the Jerusalem Municipality, through contractors. Thanks to the information published by Jerusalem Municipality, it was possible to trace the location of the solid waste collection points according to type of bins and containers available. Solid waste bins are distributed in various areas in an equitable manner (**Map 2**).

Map 2. Solid waste collection points location (Cesvi 2019)



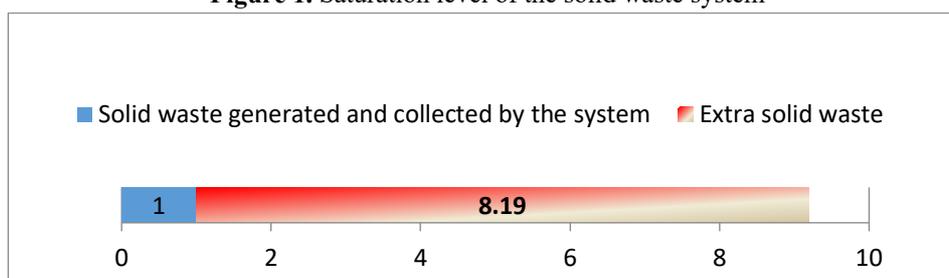
Approximately 23 collection points and 52 bins and containers have been identified (**Table 1**).

Table 1. Solid waste bins and containers

N. Collection points	Bin/container type	N. bins/containers	N.bins/containers for which NO collection frequency is detected	N.bins/containers for which collection frequency is detected	Waste density per bin/container (Kg)	Waste density per total bins/containers for which collection frequency is detected (ton)
23 mixed	All types	52	38	14		7,605
	7 m3 open container	1	0	1	1750	1,750
	1.1 m3 closed bin	13	0	13	275	3,575
	0.36 m3 close bin	4	4	0	90	360
	0.24 m3 close bin	32	32	0	60	1,920
	undefined containers	2	2	0	N/A	N/A

Comparing the total collection capacity of bins and containers (7.605 tons) with the amount of waste generated per day (62.282 tons)⁵, we can consider the system inefficient. On a scale of 0 to 1, where 1 represents the total collection capacity of bins and containers located in the community, we can determine the saturation level of the system based on the amount of solid waste daily generated by the community population on this scale. The system in the target communities present a very high saturation level corresponding to 8.19. (**Figure 1**).

Figure 1. Saturation level of the solid waste system



⁵ In 2018 in East Jerusalem, the average waste generation per day per capita is considered as 1.9 kg, according to the Israel Ministry of Environmental Protection.

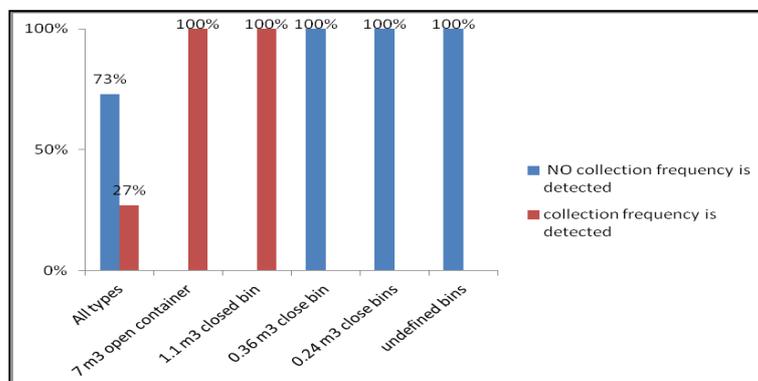
It can therefore be deduced that the system is not capable of collecting all the amount of the solid waste daily generated. Consequently, a daily emptying service frequency would not be enough. Some collection points have been placed in small rooms where waste can often be disposed outside the bins but still in segregated areas not visible outside (**Picture 1**). It can be assumed that this solution has been adopted in order to compensate for the lack of an adequate number of bins and containers and to preserve urban decorum.

Picture 1. Collection points



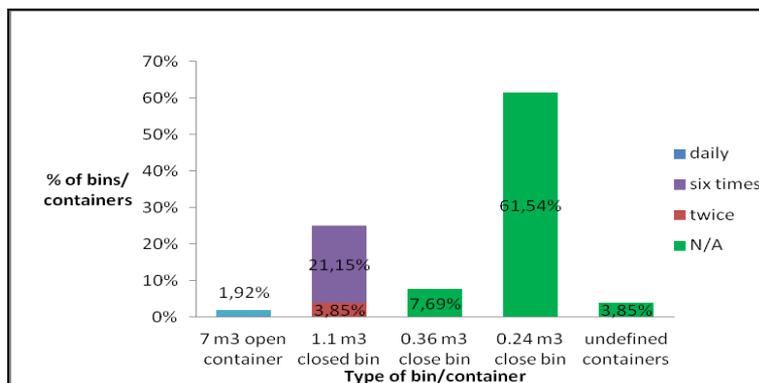
On the basis of the data found, it was not possible to detect the emptying service frequency for the whole system. The emptying service frequency was detected only for the 7 m³ open containers and 1.1 m³ closed bins (**Figure 2**).

Figure 2. Detection of the weekly emptying frequency of bins and containers



For the 7 m³ open containers and 1.1 m³ close bins, that represent approximately 27% of the total collection capacity of the system (undefined bins were not taken into account) (Figure 2.), different emptying frequencies per week were detected (Figure 3.).

Figure 3. Bins and containers emptying frequency per week



Most of them are collected six times a week or daily (approximately 23% out of 27%). The remaining is collected twice a week. No criteria underlying this differentiation in the service have been traced. Nine tractors are used for the solid waste collection (Old City Community Centre, 2020). Each compactor is capable to collect approximately 4 m³ of solid waste (1 ton) per trip.

The fee for the solid waste service is included in the Arnona, the annual expense that include all municipal services and it can be paid in instalments to Jerusalem Municipality. The Arnona is calculated upon the area where the housing unit is located (category of the living area) and it also depends on the square meters of the accommodation.

According to the available data for the Old City, there are no separation collection points of solid waste. Further, the clearance service of scrap and old furniture is not available as in other Jerusalem neighbourhoods, according to the information published by Jerusalem Municipality website.

As for the waste disposal methods, no detailed information was found to describe this phase of the waste value chain, but the previous most used methods was burning and landfilling⁶. Currently, Jerusalem solid waste is collected through Solid waste collection system, performed by the municipality and conveyed to GreenNet sorting facility in Atarot industrial area, north of the city of Jerusalem. (Map 3 and Map 3.1) (Old City Community Centre, 2020)⁷.

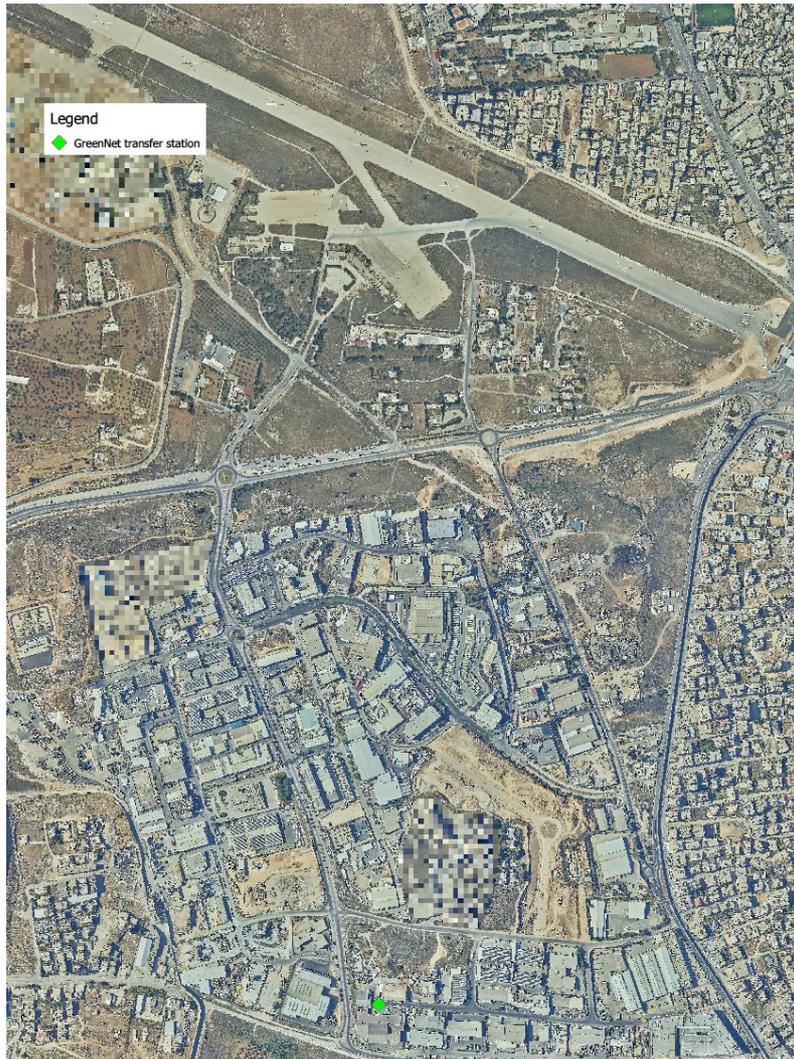
⁶ The Applied Research Institute - Jerusalem (ARIJ), Locality Profiles and Needs Assessment for Jerusalem Governorate, 2014.

⁷ The plant was inaugurated in 2013 and serves as a sorting point for municipal solid waste generated by the population of the metropolitan area of Jerusalem. Selected materials are then transferred to recycling industries for re-use, while reducing waste sent to landfills.

Map 3. GreenNet transfer station location



Map 3.1 GreenNet transfer station location comparing to Qalandia airport



3. Survey

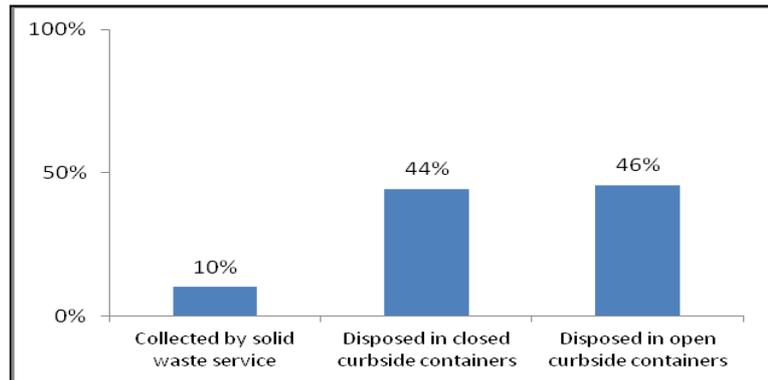
In 2019 some interviews were conducted by The Union of Charitable Societies-Jerusalem (UCS) on a sample of the population. Out of a population of 32,780, a sample of 199 people was interviewed, in order to obtain a clearer view of the waste collection service at household level. Within the interviews, people behaviour and perception on the existent services were investigated:

1. SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

Solid waste disposal method

(Q: How do you usually dispose of solid waste?)

All the respondents declared to use the solid waste management system as a disposal method. Other methods like burning, disposed randomly and curbside or burying in small pits were not mentioned.

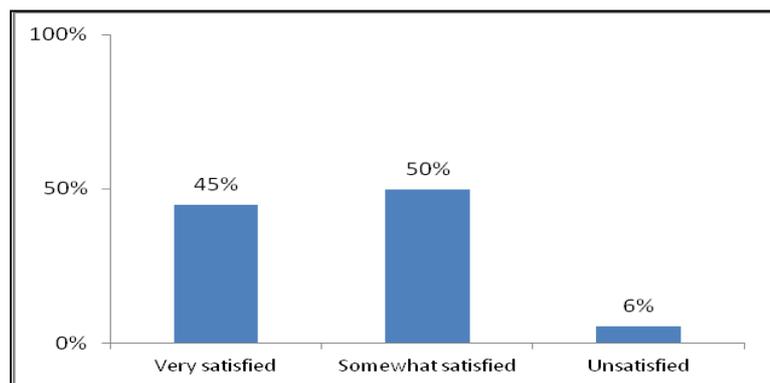


2. STREET SWEEPING

Satisfaction with curbside and streets sweeping

(Q: Are you satisfied with the Municipality efforts to keep the curbside and the neighborhood street clean?)

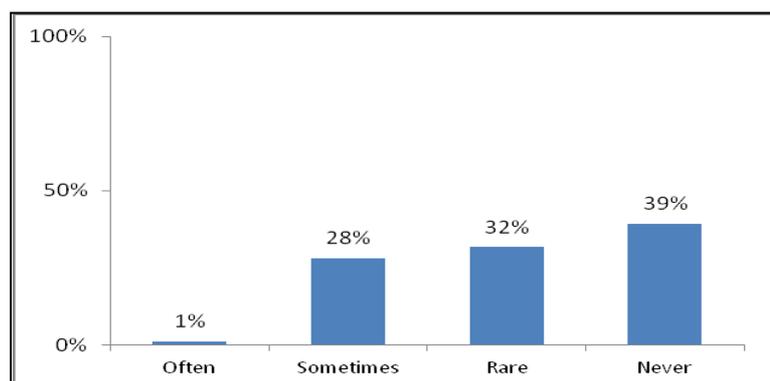
95% of the respondents stated to be somewhat satisfied with the service provided by the Municipality and only 5% stated to be unsatisfied with that. Only According to respondents perception, the curbside and street sweeping service seems to be quite efficient in the community.



Street uncleanness

(Q: Do you suffer from unclean street?)

This information confirms the above assumption that street sweeping service seems to be quite efficient in

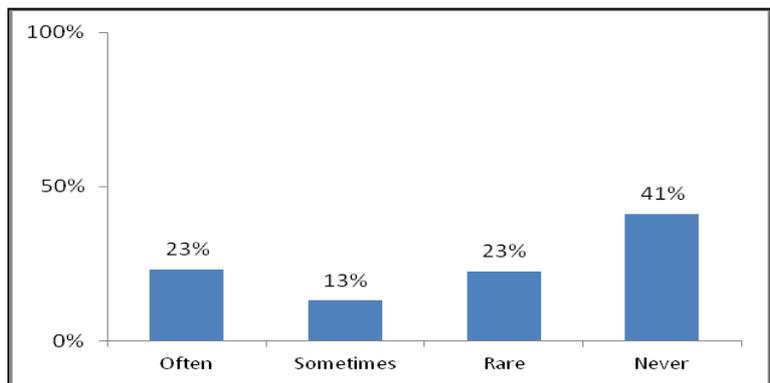


the community, despite uncleanness occurs rarely or sometimes (60%). The remaining 39% perceives this phenomenon as absent.

Outbreak of rodent population

(Q: Did you notice an outbreak of rodent population?)

This figure shows that the community of Old City is not affected by the outbreak of the rodent population for 41% of the respondents. According to the remaining respondents this phenomenon is not totally absent in the community, but it occurs from time to time (36%) or often for 23% of them.

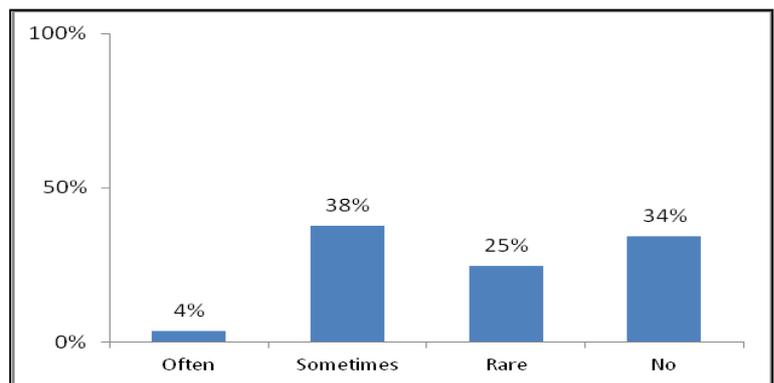


3. AIR POLLUTION

Bad odours emitted from solid waste near the house

(Q: Do you suffer from bad odours emitted from solid waste near your house?)

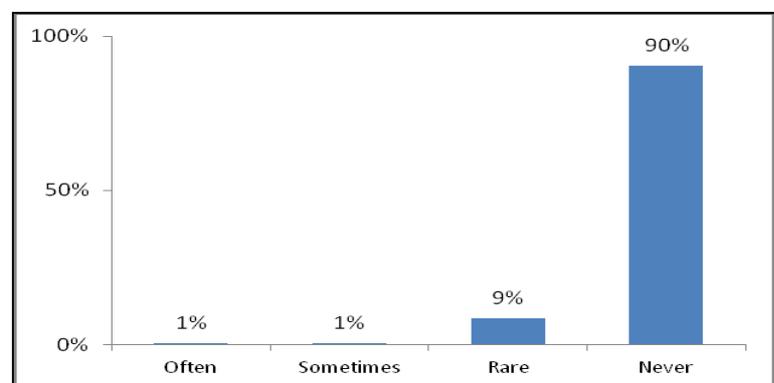
The perception of the phenomenon by the respondents is quite varied. It does not seem to negatively effect the community but it can be considering as a proof of a solid waste management system that it is not fully efficient.



Solid waste burning emissions/gases

(Q: Do you suffer from solid waste burning emissions/gases?)

90% of the respondents reported that the presence of solid waste burning emissions/gases is absent. It can be assumed that this practice of disposal is almost entirely absent from other communities because of its nature. The Old City is characterized by rather narrow streets, the transit of vehicles is not allowed and it is the main tourist attraction of the city of Jerusalem.

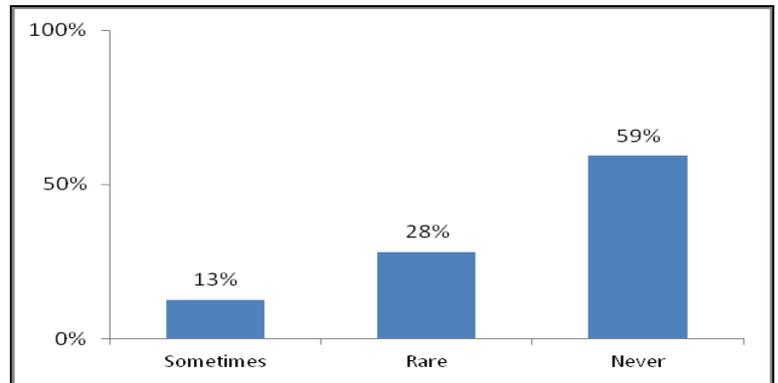


4. WATER AND WASTE WATER

Overflowing wastewater

(Q: Do you suffer from overflowing wastewater?)

The data gathered in this case highlights that the of the wastewater overflowing phenomenon is absent for 59% of the respondents. It can be assumed that the system is not fully efficient even if 100% of the HHs of the community is connected to the sewerage. No information was detected regarding drainage lines.



Being one of the most touristic areas of Jerusalem and rich in commercial activities and shops, it can be assumed that the care of the community is of interest both for the Municipality of Jerusalem and for inhabitants and retailers.

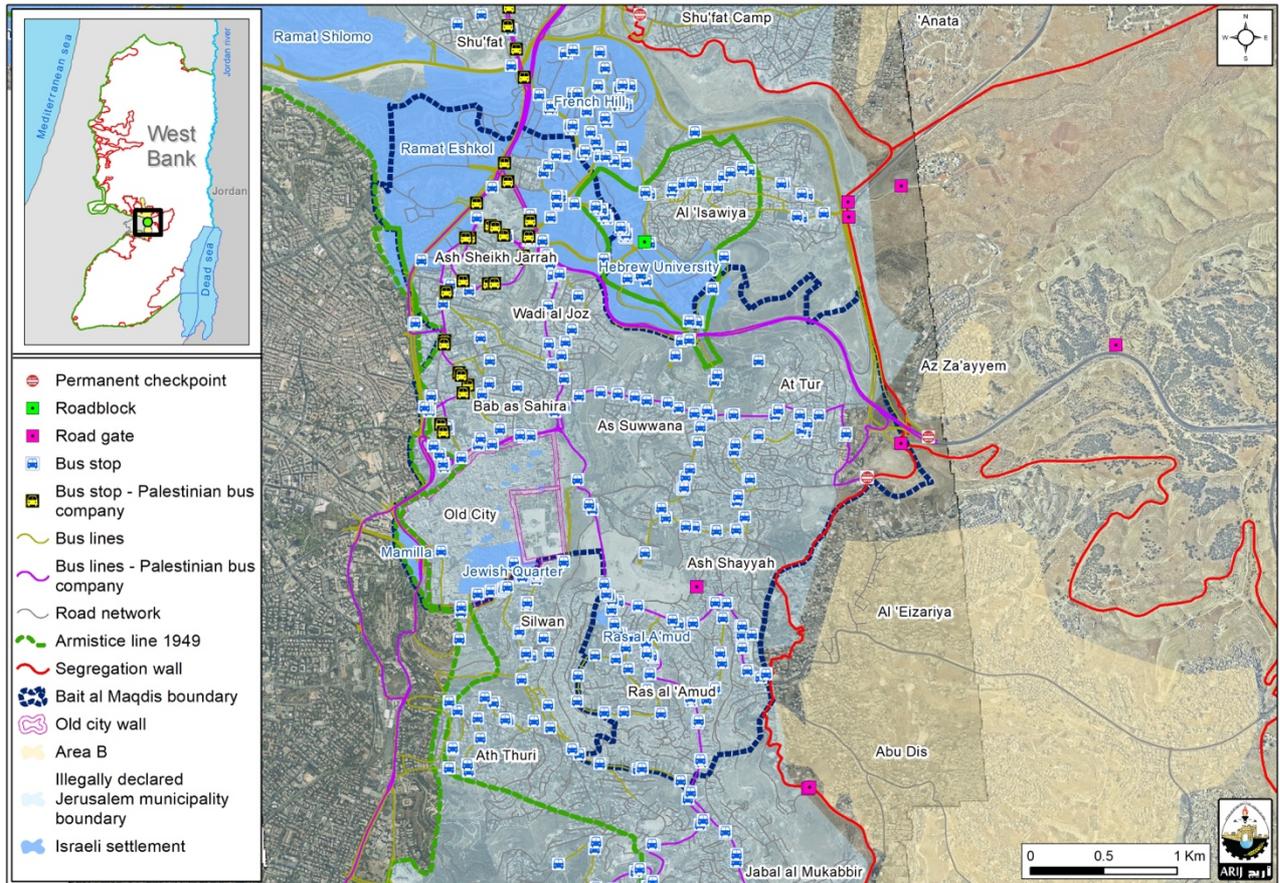
Electricity and Telecommunications

Jerusalem 'Old City' has a public electricity network since 1967, and the Jerusalem District Electricity Company is considered to be the main source of electricity in the town. The percentage of housing units connected to the electricity network reaches 100%. The town also has a telephone network, which operates through an automated switchboard in Jerusalem municipality, and nearly 100% of the housing units are connected to this telephone network.

Transportation

In Jerusalem 'Old City', there are 214 stops designated for public transport, served by the bus transportation company in east Jerusalem (ARIJ database, 2019). As for the road network in the town, there are 101.8 km of paved roads. (ARIJ database, 2019).

Map 7: The road and transportation network in Jerusalem 'Old City'



Source: Geographical Information Systems Unit - ARIJ, 2020

City Development Priorities and Needs

Jerusalem 'Old City' suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 4 shows the development priorities and needs in the town according to the Development Committee's feedback

Table 4: Development priorities and needs in Jerusalem ‘Old City’

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads				
2	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks				
3	Extending the Water Network to Cover New Built up Areas				
4	Construction of New Water Networks				
5	Rehabilitation/ Construction of New Wells or Springs				
6	Construction of Water Reservoirs				
7	Construction of a Sewage Disposal Network				
8	Construction of a New Electricity Network				
9	Providing Containers for Solid Waste Collection				
10	Providing Vehicles for Collecting Solid Waste				
11	Providing a Sanitary Landfill				
Health Needs					
1	Building of New Clinics or Health Care Centres				
2	Rehabilitation of Old Clinics or Health Care Centres				
3	Purchasing of Medical Equipment and Tools				
Educational Needs					
1	Building of New Schools				
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools				
3	Purchasing of New Equipment for Schools		1		
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands				
2	Building Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns				
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock				
4	Veterinary Services				
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals				
6	Construction of New Greenhouses				
7	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses				
8	Field Crops Seeds				
9	Plants and Agricultural Supplies				

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