



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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## **Table of Contents**

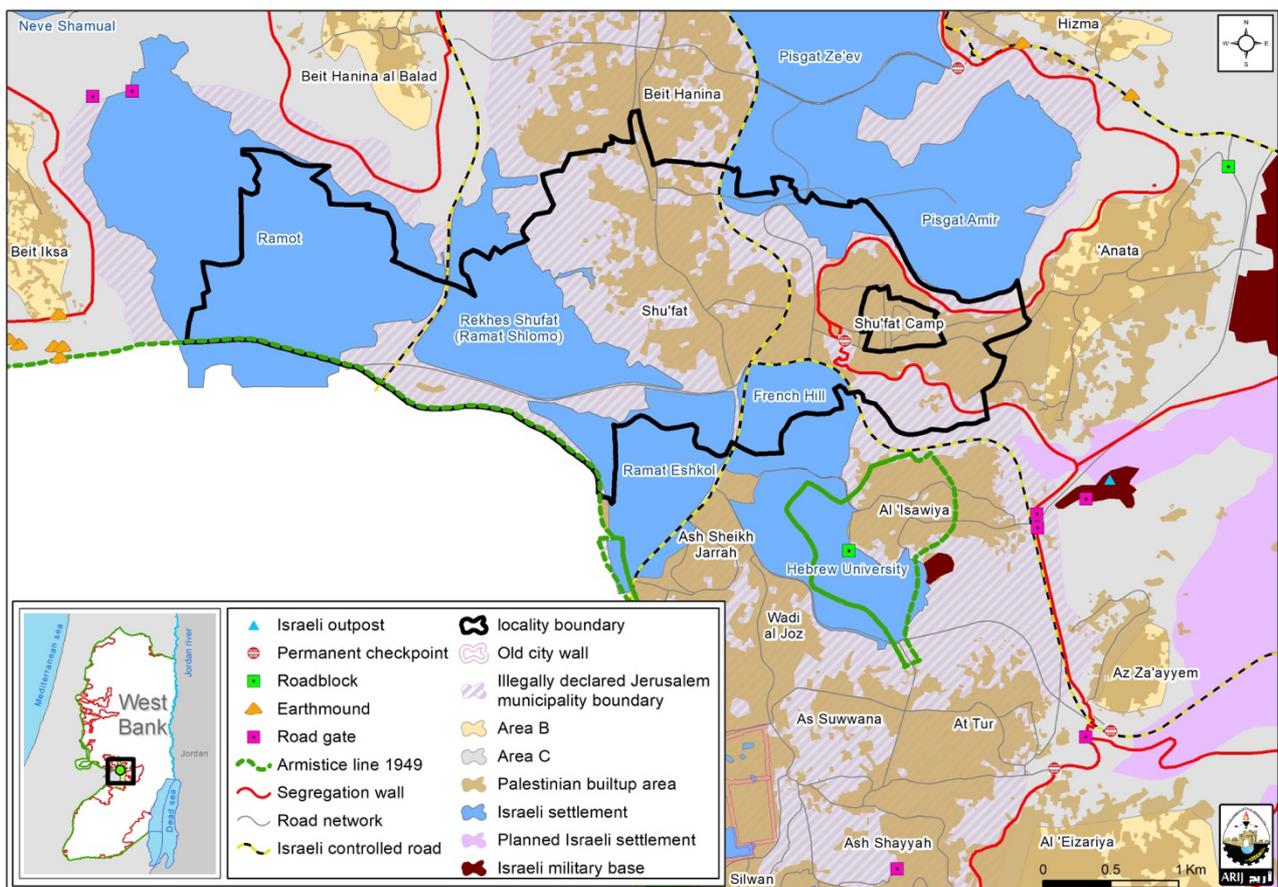
GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS .....	2
BRIEF HISTORY .....	3
RELIGIOUS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES .....	3
POPULATION .....	4
FAMILIES .....	4
STANDARD OF LIVING .....	4
THE STANDARD OF LIVING IN SHU’FAT .....	6
EDUCATION SECTOR.....	6
HEALTH SECTOR .....	7
AGRICULTURE SECTOR.....	7
INSTITUTIONS AND SERVICES SECTOR .....	8
INFRASTRUCTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES .....	8
ELECTRICITY AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS .....	22
TRANSPORTATION.....	22
GEOPOLITICAL STATUS OF SHU’FAT TOWN.....	23
REFERENCES .....	37

# Shu'fat Town Profile

## Geographical location and physical characteristics

The town of Shu'fat is one of the towns in Jerusalem Governorate, located north of Jerusalem as it lies about 3.89 km from the city of Jerusalem (the horizontal distance between the centre of the town and the centre of Jerusalem). In general terms, Shu'fat is bounded from the east by Hizma and 'Anata, from the north by Beit Hanina and Beit Hanina Al-Balad, from the west by Beit Ikhsa and from the south by Isawiya, Jerusalem city and 1948 territories (Geographic Information System Unit - ARIJ, 2020) (see map 1).

Map 1: Shu'fat location and borders



Source: ARIJ Geographic Information Systems Unit, 2020

The town of Shu'fat is located at an altitude of 792 meters above sea level with an average annual precipitation of 434.17 mm. The average temperature is 17 degrees Celsius, while the average humidity is approximately 61% (GIS Unit - ARIJ, 2020).

In 1962 Shu'fat Services Committee was established, and the current committee consists of 10 members. The committee owns a permanent headquarters, and does not have a vehicle to collect the waste.

As for services provided for the cluster, they are all provided by the Israeli Jerusalem municipality.

## **Brief History**

Shu'fat town was established over a Canaanite civilian village and was named after the Roman king, Shafat, who ruled the town during the Roman era (Al Dabbagh, 1991). The town was established 6000 years ago, and its residents are descended from different places within the Palestinian territories, including Hebron, Bethlehem, Beit Hanina, Shu'fat town itself and others (see photo 1).

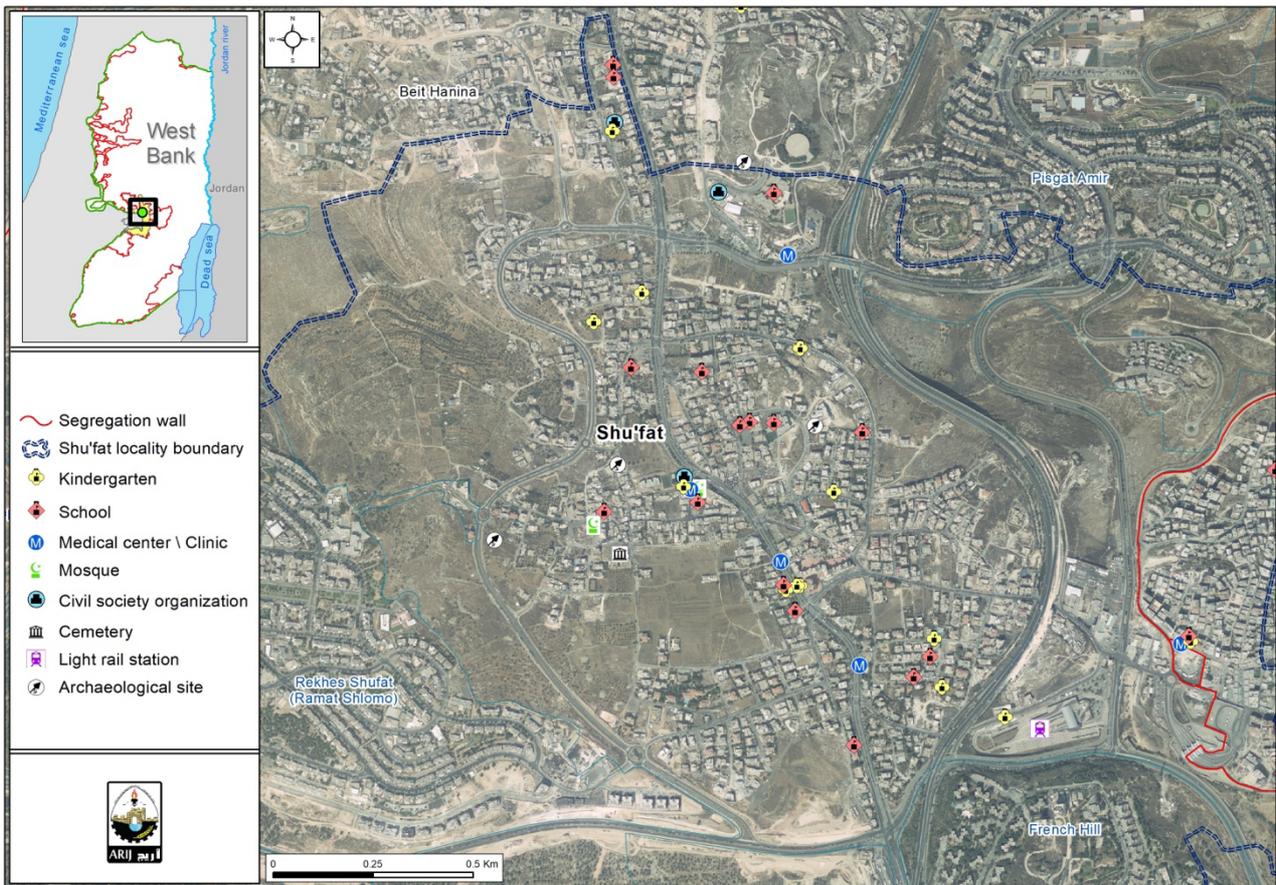
**Photo 1: View from the town of Shu'fat**



## **Religious and archaeological sites**

There are 2 mosques in the town of Shu'fat, Ali Ben Abi Talib and Ibrahim al Adhami mosques. In terms of sites with archaeological significance, there are the old mosque (Ibrahim al Adhami Mosque) and Al Sheikh Abdullah Olive Tree. There are also several Khirabs (ruins), including Al Sawma'a, Al Ras, Al Masane' which contains a pool and a church carved into the rock, Tal al Fool and Khirbet al 'Adasa (Al Dabbagh, 1991) (see map 2).

**Map 2: Main locations in Shu'fat town**



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2020

## Population

The population of Shu'fat reached 23,100 in 2018 according to the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics (The Jerusalem Institute for Israel Studies, 2020).

## Families

The residents of Shu'fat town consist of several families, mainly the Issa, Abu Khdeir, Ziyadah, Muhammad, Al Mashni and Awad Allah families.

## 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
Kafir '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.

## The standard of living in Shu'fat

The number of Shu'fat families that were sampled was 240, and when asked about their families living conditions, 97.5% reported they are living in middle to upper levels. As for the monthly income, 87% of the families that were surveyed earned 5,000 shekels and above monthly, while 13% of the families earned less than 5,000 shekels a month. As for the primary source of income, 90% were salaries earned while 14% were from self-employment.

## Education sector

Regarding primary and secondary educational institutions in Shu'fat in the academic year 2015/2016, there is one public and 6 private schools in town managed by the Palestinian Ministry of Education and Higher Education (ARIJ database, 2016). In addition to 4 schools supervised by Jerusalem municipality (see table 1).

**Table 1: Distribution of schools in Shu'fat by type of school and supervising authority for academic year 2015/2016**

School Name	Supervising Authority	School Type
Al-Razi Comprehensive School	Jerusalem Municipality	Mixed
Al Nizamia Elementary School of Shu'fat	Awqaf	Female
Nour Al-Hoda Al-Maqdisiyah School and Home	Private	Mixed
Ruwwad al Mustaqbal Secondary School	Private	Mixed
Sawa Rabina	Private	Mixed
Shuafat Boys' Elementary School	Jerusalem Municipality	Male
Shuafat Boys' Secondary School	Jerusalem Municipality	Male
Al-Iman Girls' Secondary School	Private	Female
Al Ahd Elementary School	Private	Mixed
Shuafat Girls' Elementary School	Jerusalem Municipality	Female
The Peace Center for the Blind	Private	Female

Source: ARIJ database 2016.

The number of classrooms in the town of Shu'fat that are supervised by the Directorate of Education is only 227 classes, while the number of students is 5,846 students both male and female. The number of teachers is 242 teachers including both genders (ARIJ database, 2016). It should be noted here that the average number of students per teacher in Shu'fat schools is 24 students, and the classroom density is 25 students per class (ARIJ database, 2016).

There are 5 kindergartens in the town of Shu'fat for children and supervised by private authority and serve a total of 431 children, both boys and girls. Table #2 shows the distribution of kindergartens in the town, according to the supervising authority and name (The Union of the Charitable Societies - Jerusalem (UCS) and ARIJ database, 2019).

**Table 2: Distribution of kindergartens in the town according to name and supervising authority**

Kindergarten's name	Number of Children	Supervising Authority
ABC Kindergarten	36	Private
Al Dalal Kindegarten	44	Private
Al Ahed Model Kindergarten	144	Private
Al Furqan Kindegarten	180	Private
Ruwwad al Mustaqbal Kindergarten	27	Private

Source: (ARIJ database, 2016).

## Health Sector

Shu'fat has some health care facilities and include 4 health care centers, all of which are affiliated with Israeli insurance companies such as Maccabi, Clalit, and Meuhedet. There is also a private mother and child care center and 3 private pharmacies. If the required health services are not available in the town, patients go to Hadassah - Ein Karem, Makassed, Augusta Victoria (Al Mutla'), Dajani, Red Crescent, Saint Joseph hospitals and St John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital (The Union of the Charitable Societies - Jerusalem (UCS) and ARIJ database, 2019).

## Agriculture sector

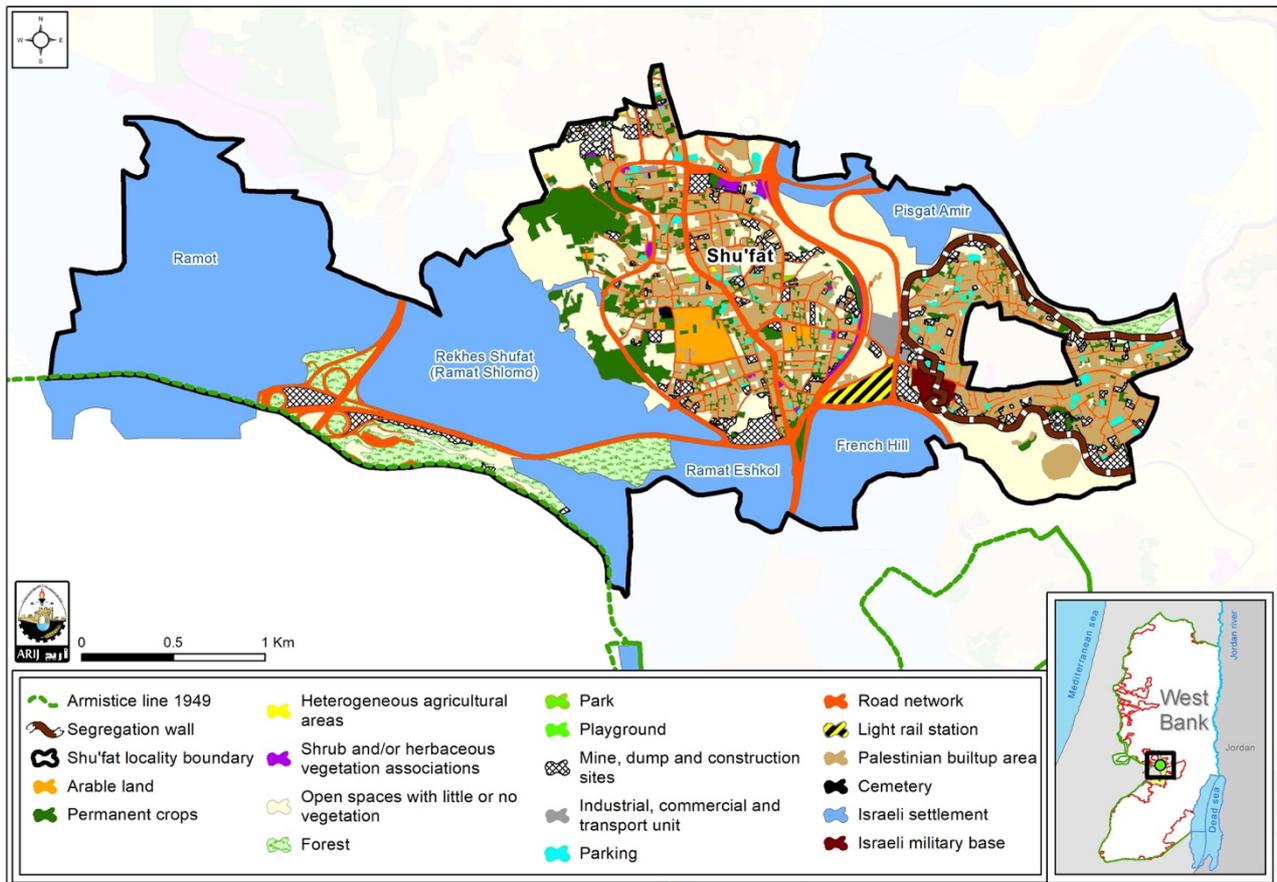
The area of Shu'fat is approximately 8,495 dunums, of which 555 dunums are arable lands and 1,090 dunums are residential lands (see table 3 and map 3).

**Table 3: Land use in the town of Shu'fat for the year 2019 (area in dunums)**

Total area	Residential land area	Agricultural area (555)				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					
8,495	1,090	438	0	30	87	0	335	1,236	1,325	3,953

Source: Geographical Information Systems Unit - ARIJ, 2019

**Map 3: Land use and the route of the Apartheid Wall in Shu'fat**



Source: Geographical Information Systems Unit - ARIJ, 2019

## Institutions and Services Sector

There are few public institutions in Shu'fat, including a post office. In addition to a local institution, the Shu'fat Charitable Society, which was found in 1998 by the town's residents aiming to provide the residents with a variety of activities and public services.

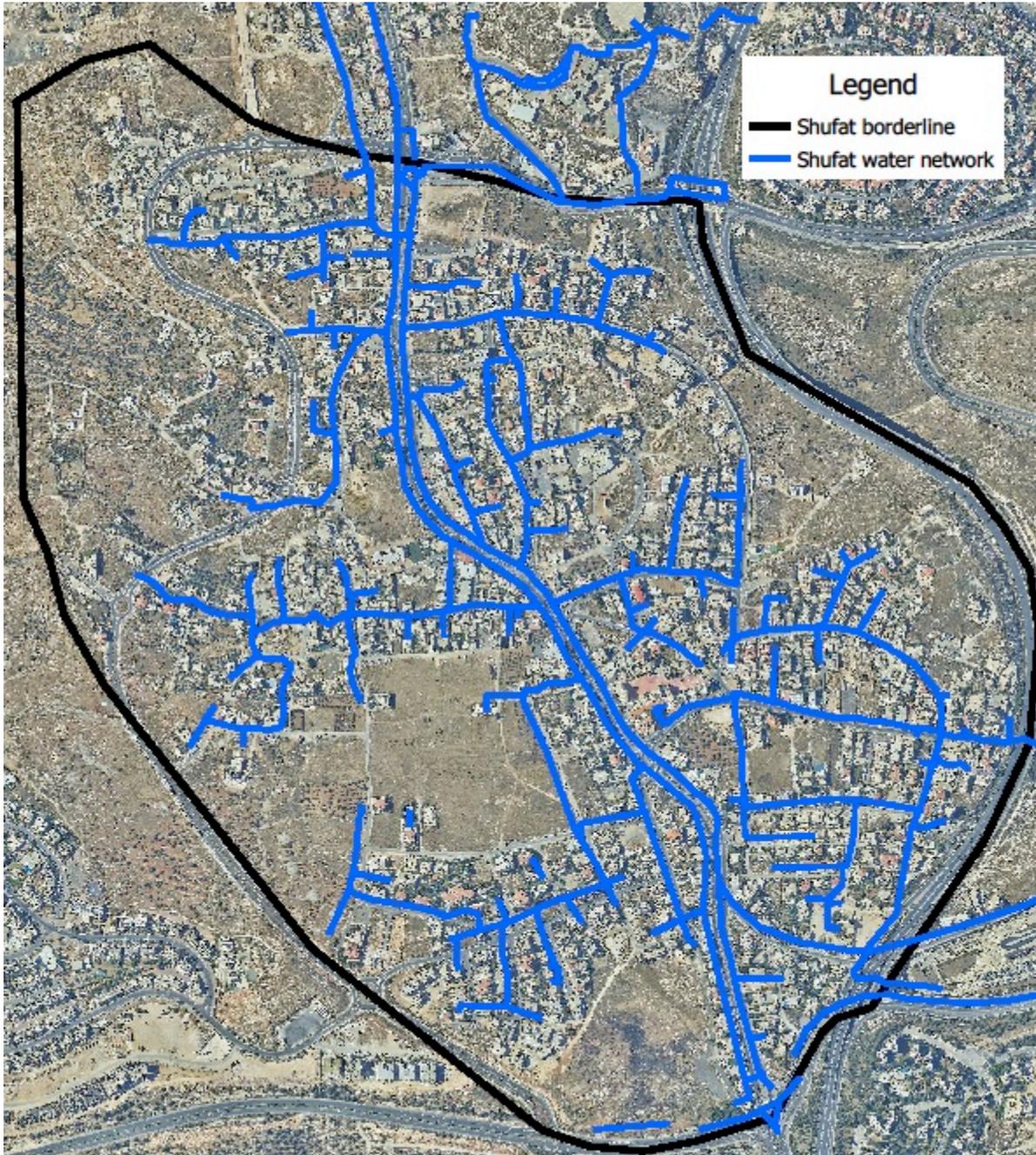
## Infrastructure and Natural Resources

### 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 Shu'fat. 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.

Map 1. Water network in 2013 (Cesvi 2019)



## 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 Jerusalem<sup>1</sup>. 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 Shu’fat.

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

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

In 2013, the water distribution network in Shu'fat Community covered approximately all of the community area. It extended along the areas with more housing units and therefore more populated (**Map 1**).

Despite the average water consumption per capita per day in Jerusalem seems to be 0.21 m<sup>3</sup>, 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 m<sup>3</sup>, in East Jerusalem the water supply per capita appeared to be 55% of the WHO minimum standard<sup>3</sup>. Currently, 100% of the HHs is officially connected to the water network. There are no water-pumping stations or wells in Beit Hanina community (Beit Hanina and Shu'fat Community Centre, 2020).

As regards municipal water service fees, Gihon Corporation considers as a standard value the consumption of 3.5 m<sup>3</sup> 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/m<sup>3</sup>. For any amount exceeding 3.5 m<sup>3</sup>/per person per month, the rate is up to 13.461 NIS/m<sup>3</sup>. With regard to different consumption (trade, industry, craft, business, institutions, hospitals and other services), Gihon set a rate range which may differ according to water quantity consumed (water and sewer), from 10.998 to 13.461 NIS/m<sup>3</sup>. 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/m<sup>3</sup> for the first and between 2.832 and 3.184 NIS/m<sup>3</sup> for the second, according to the cadastral category of the property and the water consumption.

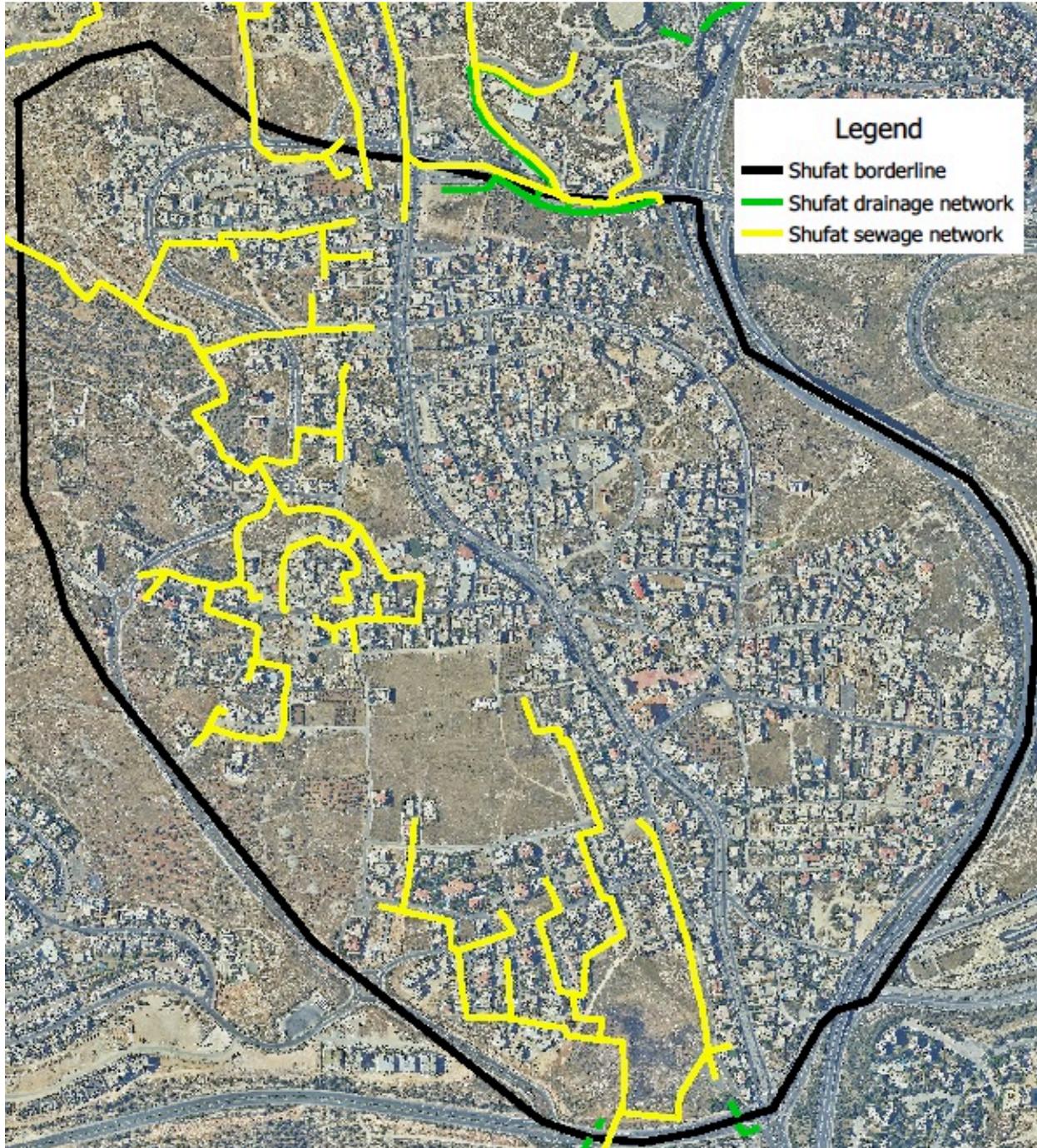
## 1.2 Waste water

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 property<sup>4</sup>. In 2013, the sewerage system was mainly extended in the west side of the community but it has not been detected in the east side (**Map 2**).

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Jerusalem Institute for Policy research, 2016.<sup>2</sup>  
According to the WHO, the Minimum water required sustaining a healthy life per capita per day is 0.1 m<sup>3</sup>.<sup>3</sup>  
Bimkom, 2010<sup>4</sup>

Map 2. Sewerage and drainage network in 2013 (Cesvi 2019)



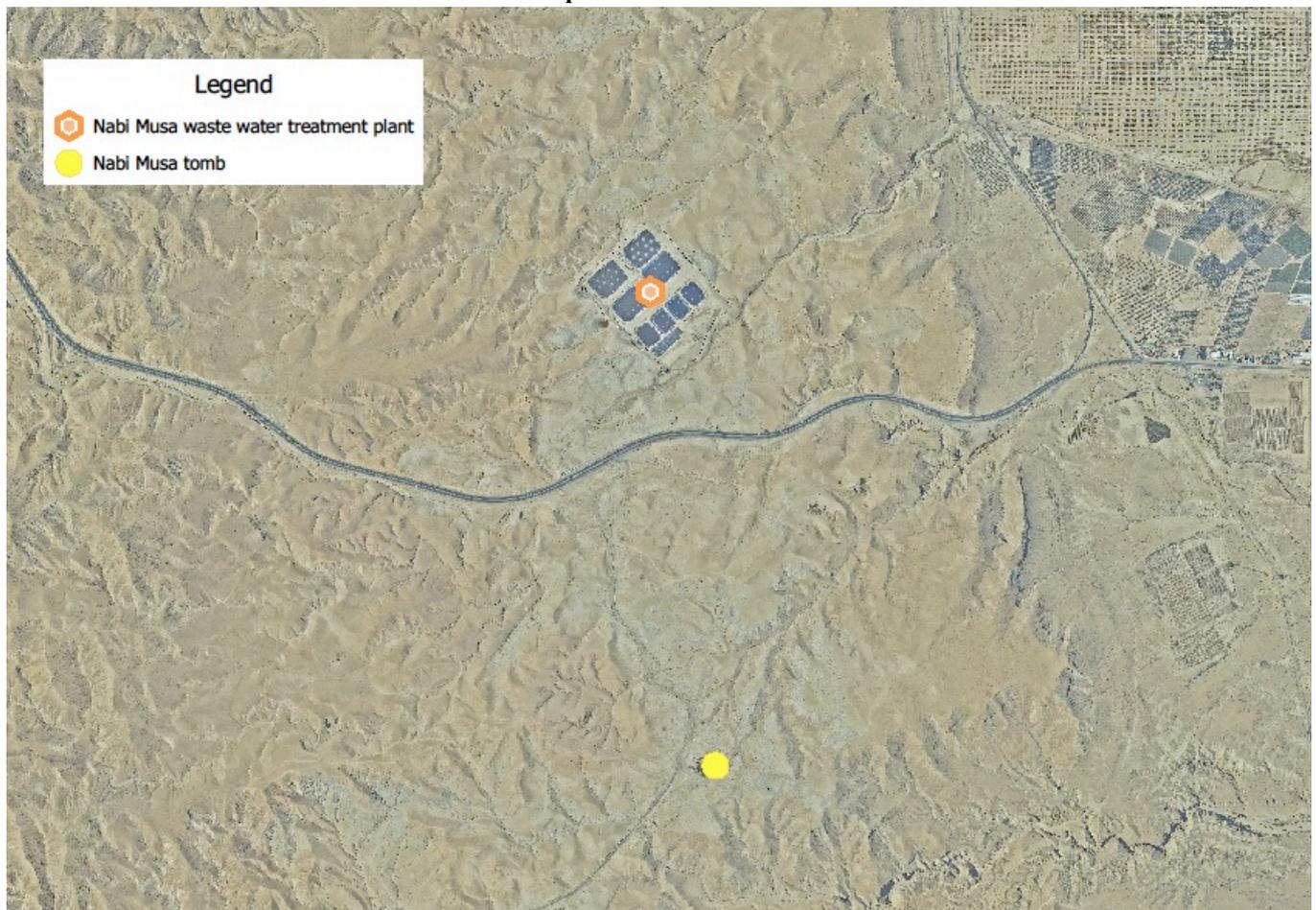
No information was found concerning the waste water drainage points. Currently, in Shu'fat, 100% of the HHs is officially connected to the sewer network (Beit Hanina and Shu'fat Community Centre, 2020).

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/m<sup>3</sup>, 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 (Beit Hanina and Shu'fat 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 3**).

**Map 3. WWTP location**

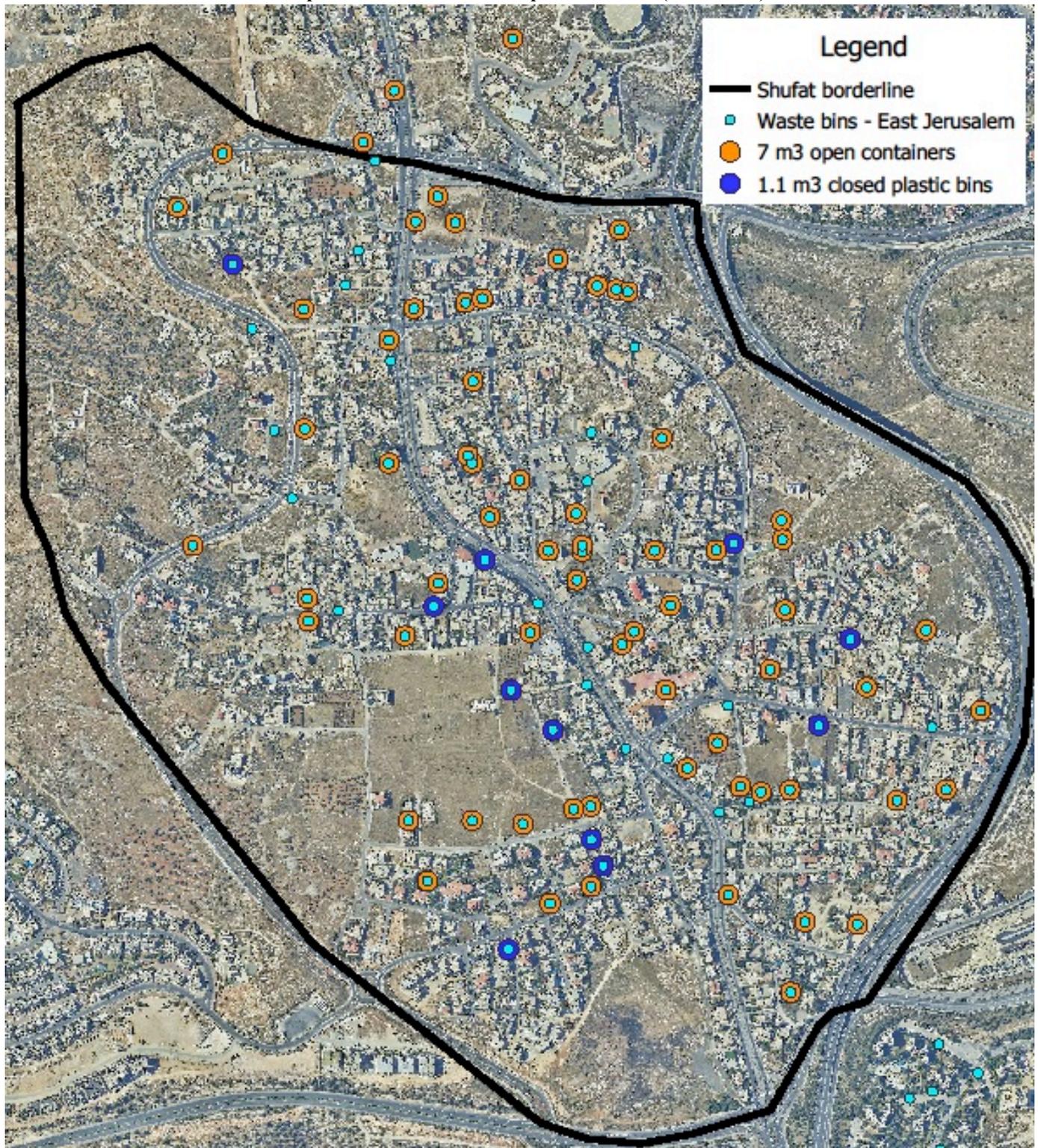


## 2. Solid Waste

The Solid waste value chain in Shu'fat is managed by the Jerusalem Municipality. 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 of Shu'fat community in an equitable manner according to the density of the population in each area (**Map 4**).

Concerning the waste collection service coverage, representing the access that the population have to the waste collection service, it is clear that solid waste collection is guaranteed in all the area of the community. Approximately 79 collection points and 82 bins and containers have been identified (Table 4.).

Map 4. Solid waste collection points location (Cesvi 2019)

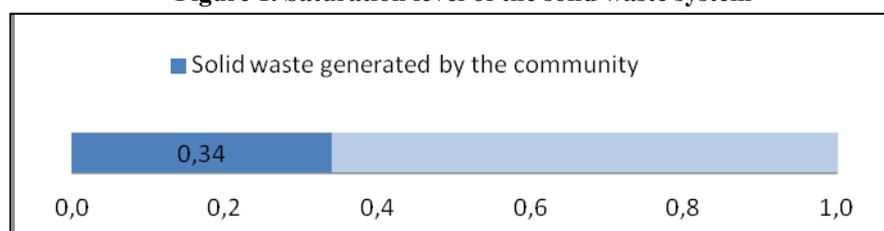


**Table 4. Solid waste bins and containers**

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)
79	All types	82	11	71		127,275
12	1,1 m3 closed bin	11	11	0	275	3,025
67	7 m3 open container	71	0	71	1750	124,250

Comparing the total collection capacity of bins and containers (127.275 tons) with the amount of waste generated per day (43.89 tons)<sup>5</sup>, 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 low saturation level corresponding to 0.34. (**Figure 1**).

**Figure 1. Saturation level of the solid waste system**



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

Picture 1. 1,1 m3 closed bin



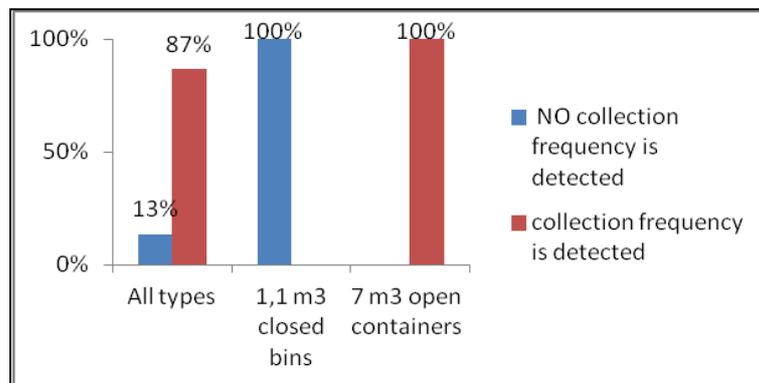
Picture 2. 7 m3 open containers



It can therefore be deduced that the system is capable of collecting all the amount of the solid waste generated. Consequently, an emptying service frequency of three times a week would be more than enough.

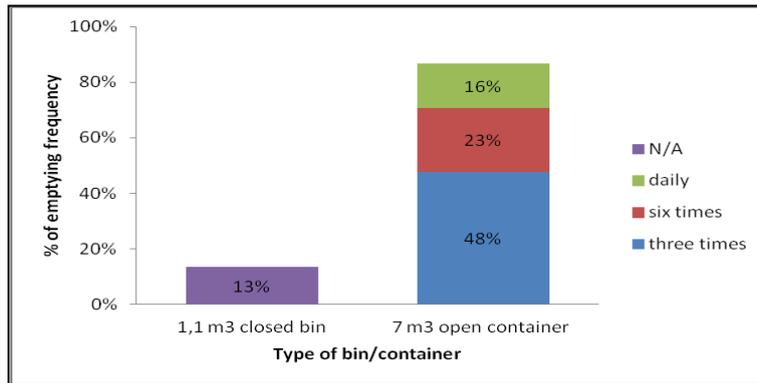
On the basis of the data found, it was not possible to detect the emptying service frequency for the whole system. The emptying service frequency was detected only for the 7 m3 open containers and not for the 1.1 m3 closed bins. (Figure 2.).

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



For the 7 m3 open containers, that represent 87% of the total collection capacity of the system (Figure 2.), several frequencies per week were detected (Figure 3.).

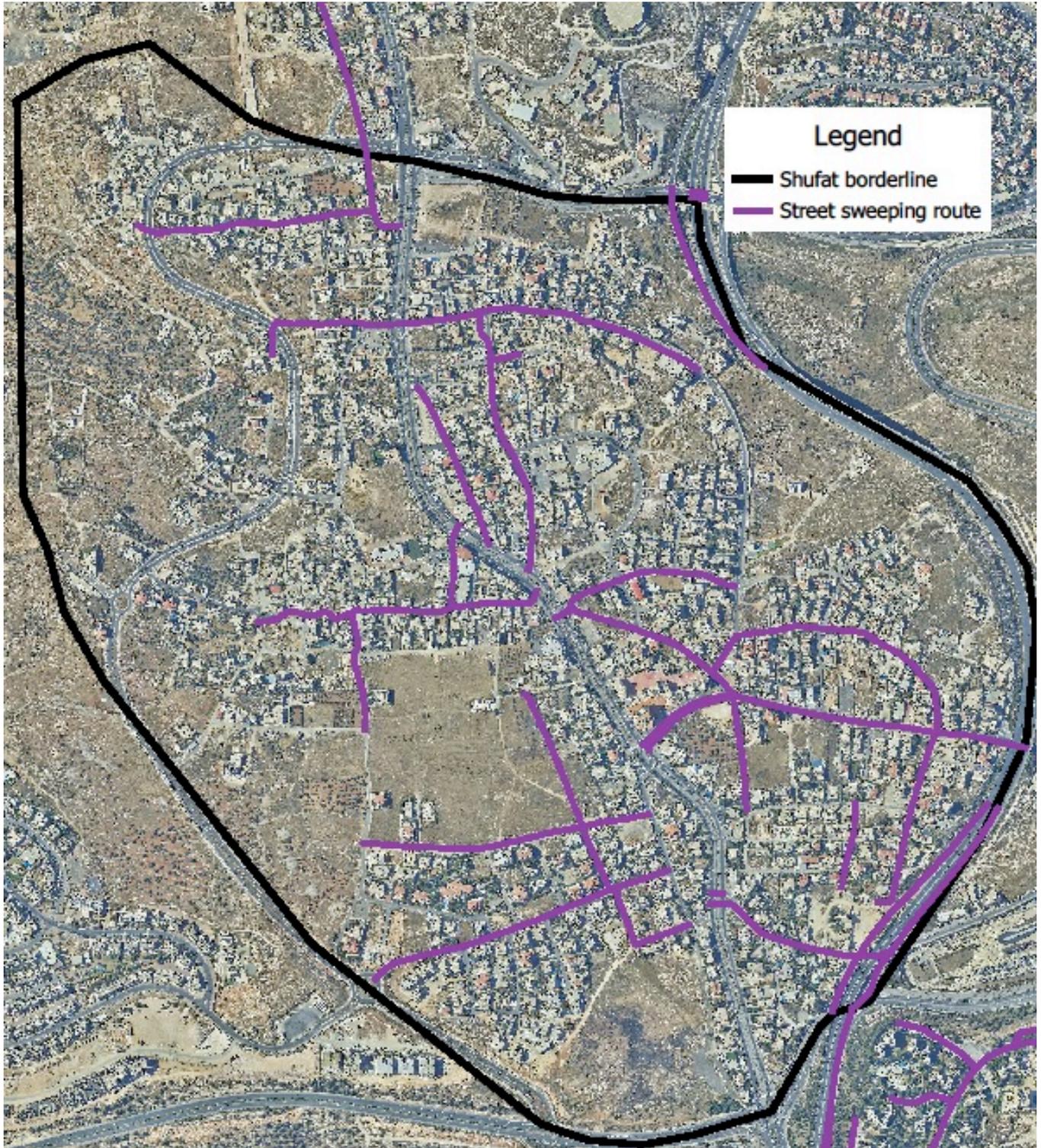
**Figure 3. Bins and containers emptying frequency per week**



Most of them are collected three times a week (48% out of 87%). The remaining are collected between six and seven times a week. No criteria underlying this differentiation in the service have been traced.

The street sweeping service in the target area seemed to be quite inefficient, according to the data of 2013, despite the population commitment to paying their taxes to the Municipality (**Map 5.**). Street cleaning and garbage removal generally took place only in some very few roads of the communities. No additional information on this regard was detected.

Map 5. Street sweeping service (Cesvi 2019)

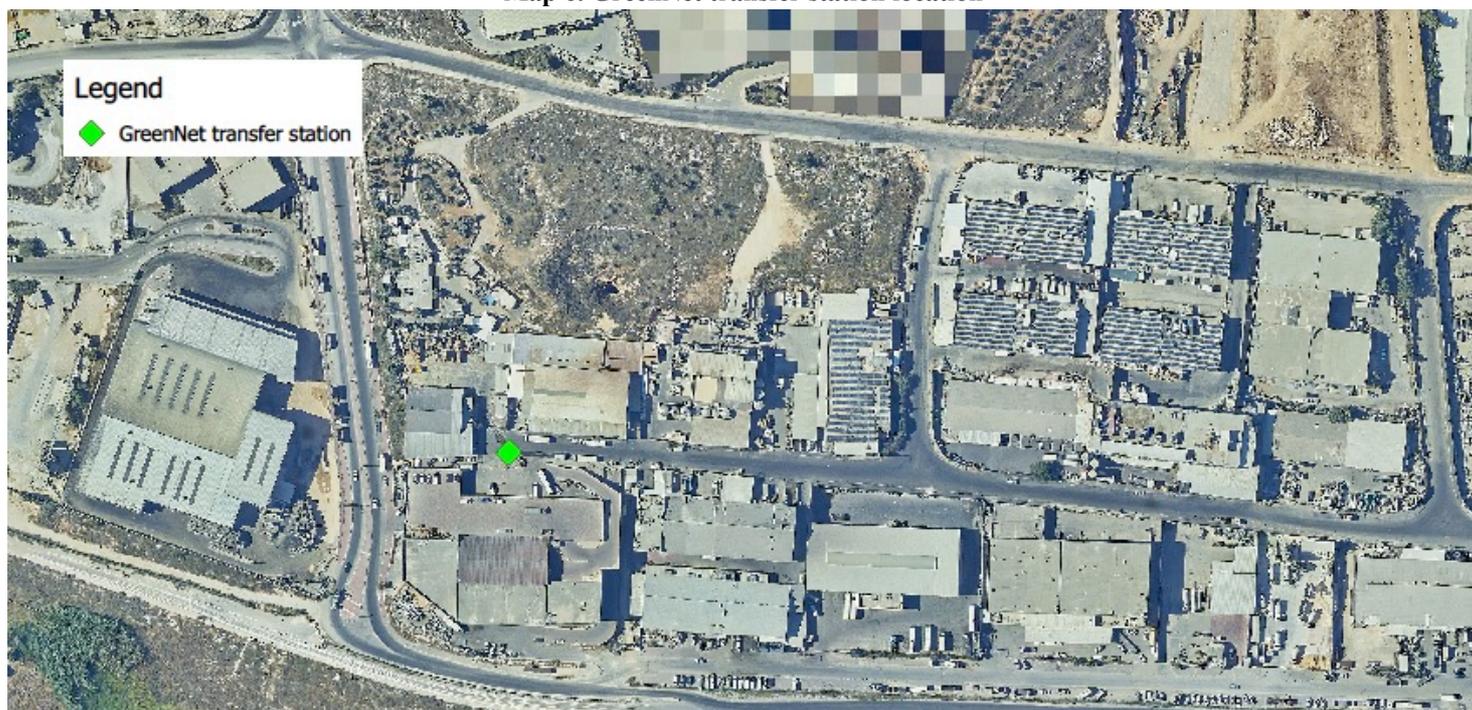


The fee for the solid waste service is included in the Arnona, the annual expense that include all municipal services and it can be paid in instalments to Jerusalem Municipality. The Arnona is calculated upon the area where the housing unit is located (category of the living area) and it also depends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

According to the available data for Shu'fat, there are no separate 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 landfilling<sup>6</sup>. Currently, Jerusalem solid waste is collected through Solid waste collection system, performed by the municipality and conveyed to GreenNet<sup>7</sup> sorting facility in Atarot industrial area, north of the city of Jerusalem. (**Map 6 and Map 6.1**) (Solid waste management contractor in East Jerusalem, 2020).

**Map 6. GreenNet transfer station location**



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

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

Map 6.1 GreenNet transfer station location comparing to Qalandia airport



### 3. Household Survey

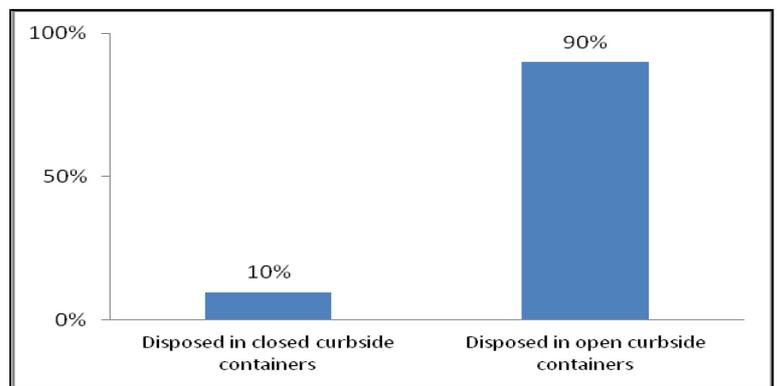
In 2019, the Union of Charitable Societies – Jerusalem, conducted a socio-economic survey that covered 19 residential communities in East Jerusalem, and the survey included 3,767 housing units. The results of the survey in Shufat, which included 218 housing units out of the total units surveyed in the survey, showed the following:

#### 1. SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

##### Solid waste disposal method

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

90% of the HHs interviewed in both communities stated to dispose the solid waste in open curbside containers and only a restricted number declared to dispose the solid waste in closed curbside containers (10%). Other methods like, burning, disposed randomly and curb side or burying in small pits were not mentioned.

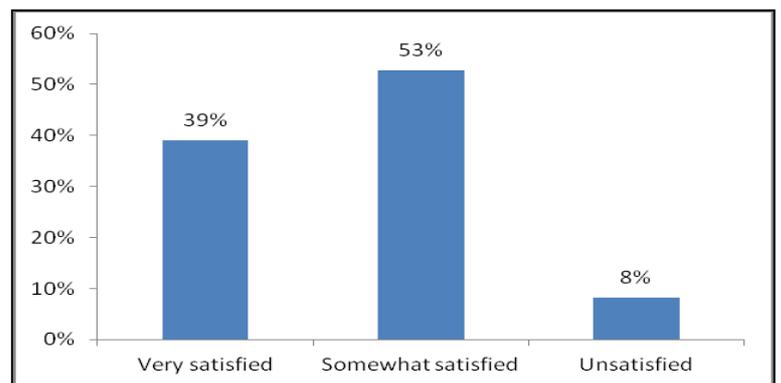


#### 2. STREET SWEEPING

##### Satisfaction with curb side and streets sweeping

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

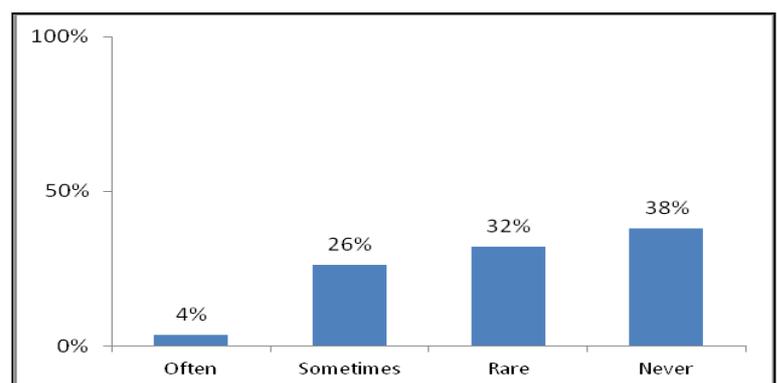
More than half of the respondents stated to be somewhat satisfied with this service provided by the Municipality (53%) and 39% stated to be very satisfied with that. Only few respondents (8%) are unsatisfied. According to respondents perception, the curbside and street sweeping service seems to be quite efficient in the community.



##### Street uncleanness

***(Q: Do you suffer from unclean street?)***

This information confirms the above assumption that street sweeping service

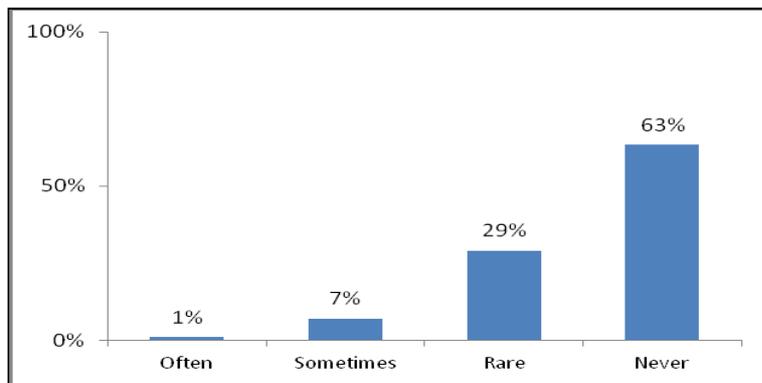


seems to be quite efficient in the community, despite uncleanness occurs rarely or sometimes (58%). The percentage of respondents who stated not to suffer from unclean streets and curb side (38%) is quite similar to the percentage of the respondents who declared be very satisfied with the service in the previous question (39%). Only 4% perceives this phenomenon as an issue.

Outbreak of rodent population

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

As evidence of the above assumptions, this figure shows that the community of Shu’fat is not affected by the outbreak of the rodent population (63%), even if according to the remaining respondents this phenomenon is not totally absent in the community, but it occurs from time to time.

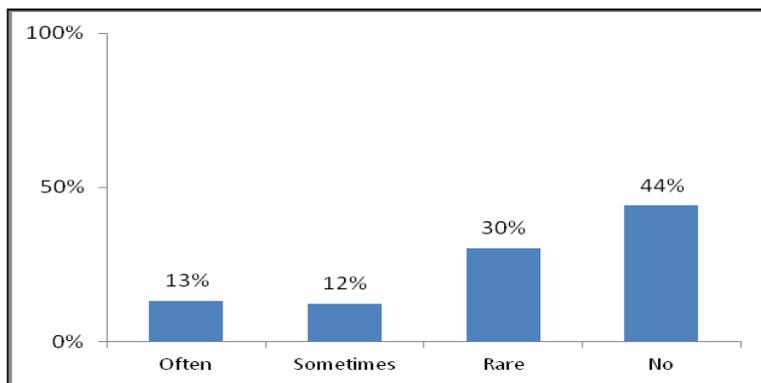


3. AIR POLLUTION

Bad odours emitted from solid waste near the house

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

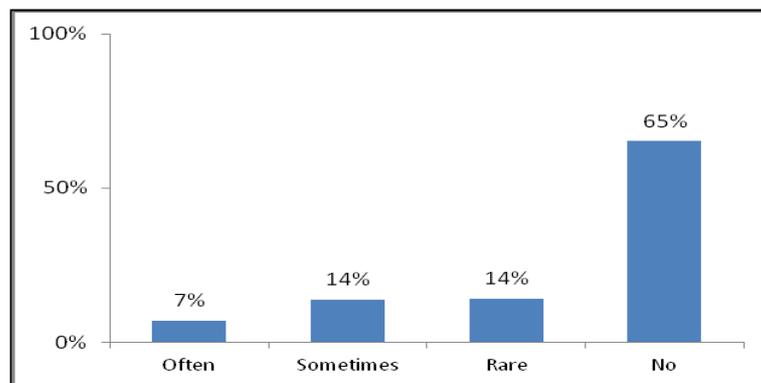
The perception of the phenomenon by the respondents is quite varied. It does not seem to negatively effect the community but it can be considering as a proof of a solid waste management system that it is not fully efficient.



Solid waste burning emissions/gases

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

Almost 2/3 of the respondents reported as non-existent the presence of waste burning emissions/gases. In this case, as the solid waste management system appears quite efficient and this phenomenon quite rare, it could be assumed that burning is used by the



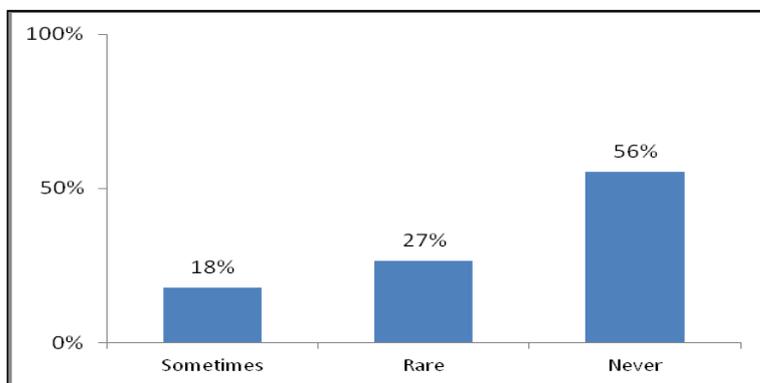
inhabitants of the community as a solid waste disposal method.

#### 4. WATER AND WASTE WATER

##### Overflowing wastewater

***(Q: Do you suffer from overflowing wastewater?)***

The data gathered in this case highlights that the phenomenon of the wastewater overflowing exists but not in a considerable way. It can be assumed that the system is not wholly efficient even if 100% of the HHs of the community are connected to the sewerage. No information was detected regarding drainage lines.



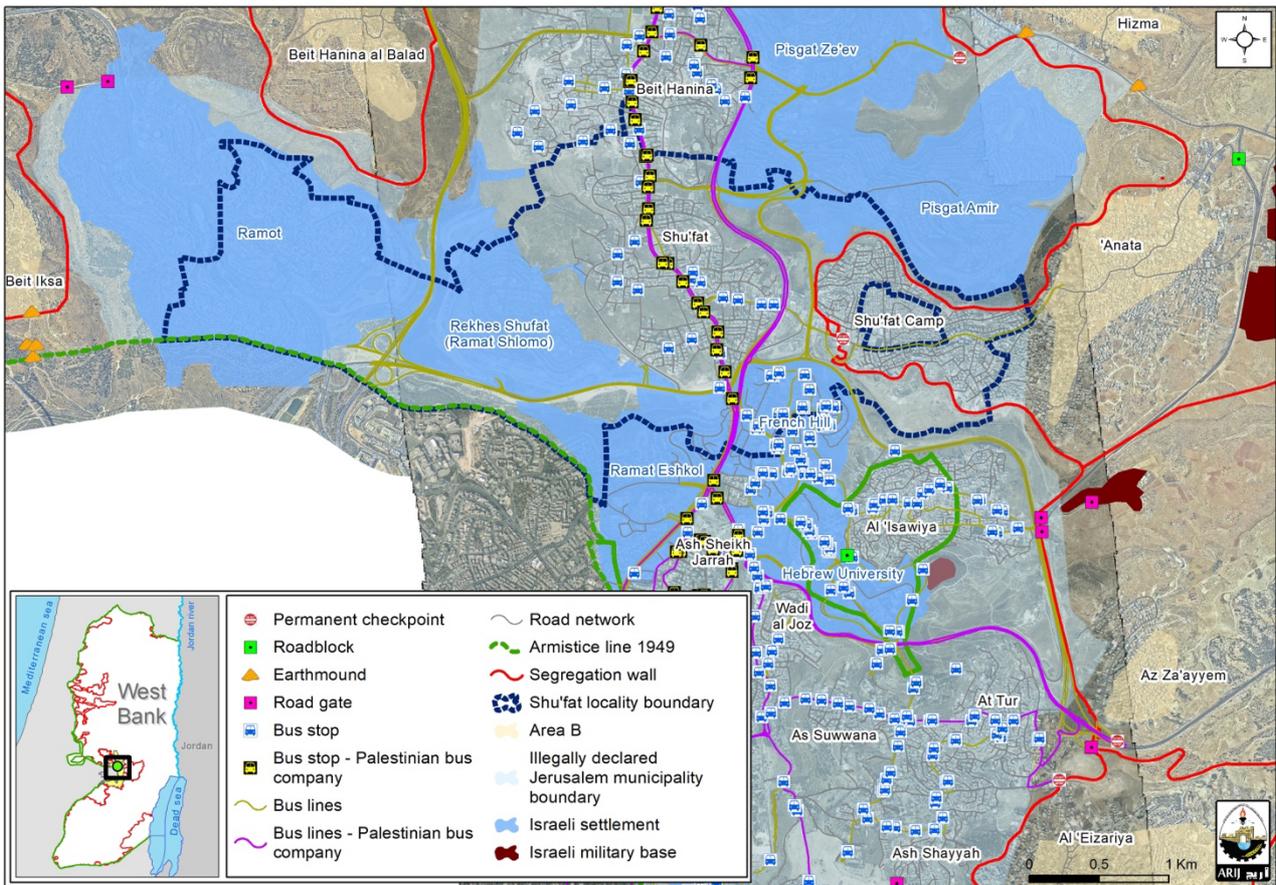
##### **Electricity and Telecommunications**

The town of Shu'fat has a public electricity network since 1963, 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 the town of Shu'fat, there are 48 stops designated for public transport, served by the bus transportation company in east Jerusalem, on Shu'fat - Jerusalem line (ARIJ database, 2019). As for the road network in the town, there are 61.8 km of paved roads. (ARIJ database, 2019).

**Map 10: The road and transportation network in the town of Shu'fat**



Source: Geographical Information Systems Unit - ARIJ, 2020

## Geopolitical status of Shu'fat town

Most of the land of Shu'fat town, which covers an area of 8,494 dunums, is located under the control of Jerusalem Israeli Municipality, which was declared illegally and unilaterally in 1967 after the Israeli Occupation of the West Bank including East Jerusalem, the Gaza Strip and other Arab lands, except for a small area of land, around 59 dunums of land that is located outside the Jerusalem Municipal Boundary. Jerusalem Governorate was divided into two main regions. The first is the J1 area, which is located inside the borders and under the control of the Jerusalem Municipality. The J1 area includes many Palestinian Jerusalemite communities such as those in the Old Town and Jerusalem City (Beit Al-Maqdis), in addition to Shu'fat town which is located in the north of the J1 area. The other classified region is J2, which is located outside the borders and the control of Jerusalem Municipality. This area is under the Palestinian Authority's control within Jerusalem Governorate and includes the eastern and western parts.

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel on 28<sup>th</sup> September 1995, the town of Shu'fat was not subjected to the West Bank area classification scheme, which categorizes the West Bank into areas "A," "B" and "C." Instead, the areas remained as they were before this agreement, under the control of Jerusalem Israeli Municipality. It is noted that the Israeli Occupation Authorities have used the separation plan, which

is represented by the construction of the Segregation Wall, to redraw the boundaries of Jerusalem Municipality illegally and unilaterally. The Segregation Wall has separated the whole area of J1 from the Jerusalem Governorate except for Kafr ‘Aqab town, Shu’fat Camp and part of Shu’fat town which are located under the control of Jerusalem Israeli Municipality, as the Wall has excluded these localities outside the J1 area.

### Shu’fat town and Israeli Occupation practices

Due to its strategic location to the north of Jerusalem city, Shu’fat town has been subjected to numerous Israeli confiscations for the benefit of various Israeli objectives. These confiscations were carried out to enable the construction of Israeli settlements, military bases, and military checkpoints and bypass roads on the town’s land and its surroundings. The Israeli segregation plan has also confiscated thousands of dunums of the town’s land. That which follows is a breakdown of the Israeli confiscations of Shu’fat town territories:

During Israel’s Occupation of the Palestinian territory, the Israeli government confiscated 3,813 dunums in Shu’fat town (45% of the total town’s area) to establish five Israeli settlements, which surround the town on all sides. The settlements are currently inhabited by more than 83,000 Israeli settlers.

The town has been disastrously affected by these settlements and is now a closed canton surrounded by settlements and the Segregation Wall. The five Israeli settlements which have been built on the town’s territories are: Rekhes Shufat (Ramat Shlomo) settlement south west of the town, Pisgat Amir settlement to the north west, Ramat Eshkol and Giva’t Shappira (French Hill) south of the town and Ramot (Ramot Allon) settlement to the west (see table 5).

**Table 5: Israeli settlements constructed on Shu’fat lands**

Settlement name	Year of construction	Area confiscated from Shu’fat (dunums)	Settler population (2018)
Rekhes Shufat (Ramat Shlomo)	1990	1135	14,760
Ramat Eshkol	1968	400	11,620
Pisgat Amir	1985	261	Combined population with Pisgat Ze’ev Settlement
Giva't Shappira (French Hill)	1968	345	8,690
Ramot (Ramot Allon)	1973	1673	48,140
<b>Total</b>		<b>3813</b>	<b>83,210</b>

**Source:** population stats- Jerusalem Center for Policy Research, 2018

**Source:** Settlement Area – Applied Research Institute- Jerusalem, 2018

### Israeli bypass Roads on lnds of Shu’fat Town

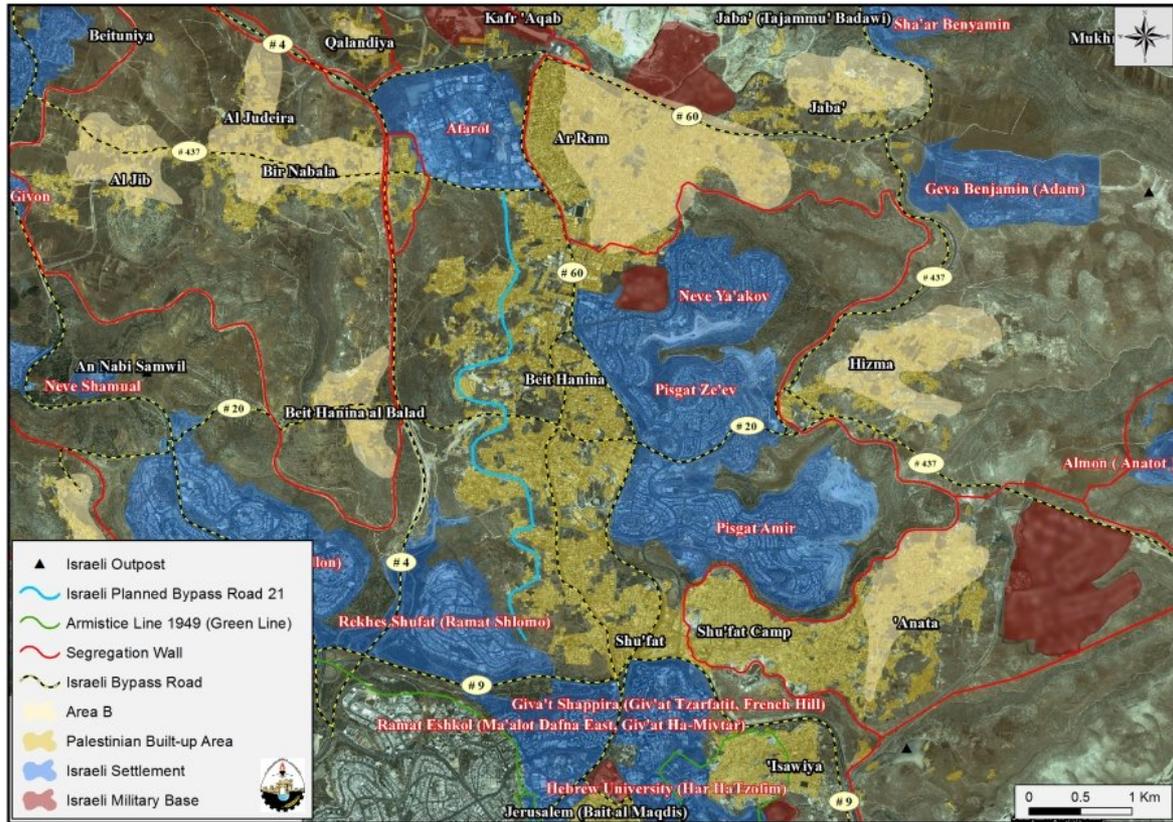
Israeli has confiscated yet more lands in Shu’fat town to construct the Israeli bypass road no.436, which passes through Ramot (Ramot Allon) settlement and continues south towards the Israeli settlements in Jerusalem city. The real threat of bypass roads lies in the buffer zone formed by the

Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) along these roads, extending approximately 75m on each side of the road.

### **Israeli Bypass Road 21 on lands of Beit Hanina and Shu'fat lands**

- On 21 January 2013, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked, without prior notice, Shu'fat town to the north of occupied Jerusalem city and razed tens of dunums of owned Palestinian lands living in the town. This attack was based on the Israeli aim to construct a new bypass road connecting the Israeli settlements in the south of occupied Jerusalem city with those north of the city. The road facilitates the movement of Israeli settlers between settlements in occupied Jerusalem and other settlements in the rest of the Palestinian governorates. The route of the bypass road No.21 starts from the bloc of settlements - Ramat Shlomo (Rekhes Shu'fat), Giv'at Shapira and Ramat Eshkol – in the south. The road then continues northwards breaking through the Palestinian residential area of Shu'fat town first, up to Beit Hanina town to intersect with the Israeli Bypass Road No. 20, and again continues northwards - to the industrial Israeli settlement “Atarot”, to finally connect with the Israeli bypass Road Number 45 that serves the settlements located in the northwest Jerusalem city. The Israeli bypass road No. 21 created a territorial contiguity between Israeli settlements north of Jerusalem City, and facilitated the movement of Israeli settlers between the settlements located within the illegally and unilaterally expanded Jerusalem Municipal boundaries (J1) and those outside (J2). However, this process is harmful for the Palestinians, their lands and properties in Shu'fat and Beit Hanina towns, as large tracts of land have been confiscated for that purpose; and the road has also fragmented the geography of the two towns which have always been connected geographically and are interdependent in terms of services and infrastructure. Map (2)

**Map 2:** Israeli Bypass Road 21 on lands of Beit Hanina and Shu'fat lands



The Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem is creating a kind of territorial contiguity between the Israeli settlements north of Jerusalem in order to facilitate the movement of Israeli settlers between the Israeli settlements in and outside the city through the construction of the Israeli bypass road no. 21. At the same time, this road was constructed over Palestinian land in Shu'fat and Beit Hanina towns (north Jerusalem city), and will confiscate land and dismember the two towns which are geographically connected, and dependent on each other for many economic, educational and health services.

### **Shu'fat Town and the Israeli Segregation Wall Plan**

The construction of the Israeli Segregation Wall has a negative impact on Shu'fat town. According to the last amendment of the plan that was published on the so-called "Israeli Defense Ministry" webpage on 30<sup>th</sup> April 2007, the segregation wall isolates 7,715 dunums of Shu'fat town lands within Jerusalem Municipal boundary<sup>8</sup> through the construction of the wall; and sets the remaining area of the town, 779 dunums (10.2%) of Shu'fat town land, on the eastern side of the wall (the Palestinian side) and excludes them from the illegally and unilaterally expanded Jerusalem Municipal boundary of 1967, isolated from the town's center. The isolated area includes the town's refugee camp, "Shu'fat Refugee camp.

Shu'fat refugee camp is located east of the town and houses a population of +21,680 Palestinians ( ). It is the only Palestinian refugee camp located inside Jerusalem's municipal boundaries. The path of the Segregation Wall disconnects the camp from Shu'fat town and Jerusalem city, while it

<sup>8</sup> The New boundary that is being illegally redrawn by the construction of the wall.

connects the numerous Israeli settlements in the area around Jerusalem such as Ramot and Rekhes Shu'fat from the west, Pisgat Amir and Pisgat Ze'ev from the north, Giv'at Shappira and Ramat Eshkol from the south. The Segregation Wall has serious, but different impacts on both Palestinian communities.

The path of the Israeli Segregation Wall ensures that the Israeli settlements surrounding the Town of Shu'fat and the refugee camp are situated on the Israeli side of the wall (inside Jerusalem's municipal boundary) and are connected to Jerusalem. However, the wall, which encompasses the surrounding Israeli settlements, disconnects Shu'fat camp from Shu'fat town and Jerusalem city. In addition to the serious impacts, the wall has on the affordability of services to the camp, but it also affects those who work in Jerusalem city and those living in Palestinian communities located *outside* the Wall plan and receiving services from communities segregated *inside* the Wall. Shu'fat camp represents a problem to the Israeli government due to its location inside Jerusalem Municipality boundaries. Politically administered, it is located within the Municipality boundaries, but the Wall has located it outside due to its high population density. This comes as part of Israel's plan to extend the boundaries of Jerusalem and de- Palestinianize the local population in occupied city to consolidate Israel's larger plan of a "Greater Jerusalem".

The Greater Jerusalem Plan necessitates annexing the three major settlement blocs that surround the city of Jerusalem – the Gush Etzion settlement bloc in the south<sup>9</sup>; the Ma'ale Adumim settlement bloc in the east<sup>10</sup>; and the Giv'at Ze'ev settlement bloc in the northwest<sup>11</sup> - to the city's new boundary which Israel is illegally and unilaterally redrawing through the construction of the wall; while de-Palestinizing its populations within the boundaries of the "Greater Jerusalem Plan, to ensure that Palestinians are no longer able to continue their livelihoods in the city and make their access to Jerusalem increasingly difficult.

The construction of the Israeli Segregation Wall has affected the educational systems in the camp, as well as the health services, relations between families, the natural territorial expansion and the physiological wellbeing of the people. Prior to the construction of the wall, Palestinian refugees living within the Jerusalem Municipality boundaries, had many problems with Israeli organizations/companies that are supposed to provide them with services as they provide to residents of Jerusalem city.

A total area of 7,715 dunums of Shu'fat town lands has been isolated by the Segregation Wall inside Jerusalem City's boundary (91% of the town's total area), and disconnected from the Shu'fat refugee camp which is tied to the town through history and relations. The isolated lands contain most of the town's residential areas, the settlements constructed on the town's land, open spaces, agricultural areas, forests and others (table 6).

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The Gush Etzion settlement bloc consists of 11 illegal Israeli settlements, spanning an area of 73 km<sup>2</sup> and with a <sup>9</sup> population of more than 83,000 Jewish settlers.

The Ma'ale Adumim settlement bloc in East Jerusalem with an area of 72 km<sup>2</sup> and with a population of over 50,000.<sup>10</sup>  
The Giv'at Zeev settlement bloc northwest of Jerusalem city with an area of 30 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of over 21,000. <sup>11</sup>

**Table 6: The isolated areas to the west side of the Segregation Wall in Shu’fat Town - Jerusalem Governorate**

No.	Land classification	Area (dunums)
1	Agricultural areas	658
2	Forest & Open spaces	1729
3	Artificial surfaces (Parks, parking lots, cemeteries, roads)	206
4	Palestinian built up area	1253
5	Israeli settlements	3813
6	Wall zone	56
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,715</b>

Source: ARIJ, 2020

### **The Segregation Wall causes suffering to Shu’fat town residents**

Since the outbreak of the Second Intifada in September 2000, Palestinians of Shu’fat town in the north of Jerusalem City have lost their association with the Palestinian cities of the West Bank. This was caused by the separation of lands in Jerusalem City with surrounding towns such as Shu’fat from the lands of the West Bank. This was achieved through the construction of the Segregation Wall, which was constructed to isolate Shu’fat and many other Jerusalemite neighboring towns from the Palestinian body.

Here, the citizens of Jerusalem who hold the Jerusalemite identity (the Blue Identity) can enter West Bank areas through Israeli terminals/crossings, which often witness huge congestion, and they are subjected to inspection from Israeli occupation army (IOA) manning the terminals/crossings, which restrict Palestinians’ freedom of movement. However, Palestinian citizens of the West Bank who hold the Palestinian Identity Card (the Green Identity Card) are denied entry to the city of Jerusalem and its surrounding towns because of the Segregation Wall. This restricts such residents from accessing services in the sectors of; health, education and socio-economic facilities. In reality, this represents a restriction to hospitals, schools and medical centers, in addition to isolation from their places of work in Jerusalem. Those with West Bank ID cards will not be able to reach the city except for those who have special Israeli permits, which are rarely issued, and through the military checkpoints where they precisely inspected on a daily-basis. This causes suffering for Palestinians and difficulty in movement and interaction, and also causes the dismantling of family bonding social interaction and dispersal of many Palestinian families, especially in cases where one of a couple holds Palestinian identity (Green), and the other one the Jerusalemite identity (Blue). Moreover, the Segregation Wall has prevented the Palestinians from reaching the places of worship in the Holy City and has deprived them from practicing their religious rituals in Jerusalem.

Upon the Segregation Wall plan published on the webpage of the so-called “Israeli Defense Ministry” in 2007, the lands of Shu’fat town are isolated from neighboring Palestinian towns and villages, where the Segregation Wall along with the settlement’s belt around Jerusalem City are isolating East Jerusalem area from the rest of West Bank. The existing Segregation Wall is surrounding the town from the east and west and is isolating it inside Jerusalem city boundaries,

while cutting part of its lands east of the Wall. The town now sits directly in the middle of Israel's occupation practices and the actions of settlers.

Parallel to the establishment of the Segregation Wall, the Israeli occupation Authorities constructed a settlement belt around Shu'fat and around Jerusalem City, which aims at founding an isolation area, in addition to the prevention of urban expansion in the Palestinian towns of Jerusalem. The Israeli occupation Authorities have constructed these settlements close to the urbanized areas in the Jerusalemite towns, which has led to the increase of the total area confiscated in these towns, and minimizing the area available for future urban expansion for the people. In addition, this move has created a new reality on the town residents that will be difficult to change.

These Israeli policies and plans in Jerusalem, have led to the creation of high population densities as a result of the lack of lands needed for urban expansion which has forced people to expand internally and vertically. Jerusalem city and its surrounding towns are considered to have one of the world's highest population densities. The population density in the Palestinian neighborhoods in East Jerusalem is about 13,517 person/ km<sup>2</sup> compared to 16,000 person/ km<sup>2</sup> in the settlements of East Jerusalem and ===== person/ km<sup>2</sup> in West Jerusalem.

### **Palestinian communities east of the Segregation Wall in occupied East Jerusalem**

On 24<sup>th</sup> of July 2012, the Director General of the Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem asked the Israeli Ministry of Defense to take responsibility for handling civilian matters related to Palestinian communities in East Jerusalem which are excluded from the Jerusalem Municipality boundaries due to the construction of the Israeli Segregation Wall (including the Shoafat refugee camp and Kafr Aqab), and as a result, lack municipal services ( , 2012).

The Municipality of Jerusalem has requested that the so-called "Israeli Ministry of Defense" to take responsibility for monitoring construction in those communities (population +150,000) and providing sanitation services. The Israeli Municipality claims that this procedure would strengthen sovereignty and improve the quality of services for Palestinian Jerusalemites. However, rather than ensuring better services and better regulation in Palestinian areas of East Jerusalem, this policy aims to adjust the city's borders so that it excludes the high-density Palestinian communities in East Jerusalem outside the Municipality's borders, thus creating a Jewish demographic majority in the city. This was made clear in a statement made by Jerusalem mayor Nir Barakat on December 23 2011, asserting that 'Israel should relinquish Palestinian neighborhoods of the capital that are beyond the Segregation Wall, despite the fact that their residents carry Israeli identity cards [blue Jerusalem identity cards].' He added that 'the municipal boundary of Jerusalem and the route of the separation fence must be identical to allow for proper administration of the city' ( , 2011).

On the 25<sup>th</sup> of July 2017, the Israeli daily newspaper, Haaretz<sup>12</sup>, reported that Israeli Education Minister, Naftali Bennett, and the Israeli Jerusalem Affairs and Heritage Minister, Zeev Elkin (that time of 2017), have introduced the Knesset a bill that would change the so-called "Basic Law on Jerusalem", to allow the Israeli government to transfer areas of occupied Jerusalem to a new local

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**Bill Would Allow Parts of Jerusalem to Be Transferred to a New Israeli Local Authority, (October, 2017)<sup>12</sup>**

authority at some time in the future, which would enable the government to split off the Shu'fat refugee camp and the Palestinian community of Kafr Aqab, both of which are within Jerusalem's borders but are on the West Bank side of the Segregation Wall. If the Israeli government goes ahead with bill, which introduces changes in the municipal boundaries of the occupied city, the two communities (Shu'fat camp and Kafr Aqab) would be outside of Jerusalem's unilaterally and illegally redrawn municipal boundaries, but remain under Israeli sovereignty; applying significant demographic changes in the city's population, reducing the number of the city's Palestinian population and thus increasing the Jewish population.

Later on the 24<sup>th</sup> of April, 2018, Haaretz newspaper<sup>13</sup> again reported that the Israeli Jerusalem Affairs Minister, Zeev Elkin, has unveiled his own proposal for the municipal division of the occupied city of Jerusalem, which would see several Palestinian communities located east of the Segregation Wall (on the West Bank side of the wall) be split off from Jerusalem municipality's borders and be placed under the jurisdiction of one or more new council administrations.

Elkin's proposal attempted to establish an extraordinary Israeli local council whose inhabitants are not Israeli citizens, but rather Palestinians with the status of permanent residents only. The Palestinian communities beyond (east) the segregation wall are the Shu'fat refugee camp, Kafr Aqab, as well as Walajah, in the southern part of the city, and a small part of the As Sawahra, a total population estimated at between 100,000 and 150,000, one-third to one-half of whom have Israeli identity cards and residency status, (Haaretz, 2018).

### **The dilemma of land and building licenses in Shu'fat town**

The problem of the land and building's licenses is considered one of the most difficult problems in Shu'fat town. The reason for this is two-fold; the high prices of lands and the very high cost of licenses for construction. Shu'fat town is characterized by its strategic location in East Jerusalem by its close proximity to the Old City and Al-Aqsa Mosque. This has made it an important target for Juadization and colonization in addition to restrictions related to buildings' licenses imposed by the Israeli forces. Regarding the availability of lands, Shu'fat town is lacking lands and open spaces for Palestinian urban expansion and is suffering from a high population density. According to the citizens of Jerusalem towns, the prices of the lands (one dunum) -which are rarely available- are estimated at hundreds of thousands of dollars, and are doubled in places closer to the old city center, where the prices reach millions of dollars. The Israeli Occupation Authorities have used the money as an effective instrument to buy the Palestinian lands in Jerusalem for enormous prices and 'Juadize' these lands by implanting Jewish settlers in the city. Israeli forces offer Palestinians unlimited prices for such lands and houses especially in the city center and its neighborhoods. For anyone in Jerusalem who has a land and want to build a house, or buy additional land, has to take authorization and permission from the Municipality of Jerusalem which puts obstacles in the way of Palestinians who want to get a license for the building.

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**Israeli Minister to Push Plan Aimed at Reducing Number of Arabs in Jerusalem (April, 2018)<sup>13</sup>**

Obtaining a license from the Israeli Authorities (in this case, the Jerusalem Municipality) is not an easy process. One of the important obstacles in the way of being granted a license is that one has to prove the ownership of the land. Moreover, Israelis have put limitations on areas allocated for Palestinian construction and future development which is threatening the Palestinian presence, as these areas do not meet the population increase, thus, most Palestinians resort to construct outside the occupied Jerusalem Israeli borders, such as Kafr 'Aqab locality near Ramallah. According to a report which was prepared by Bimkom Organization (Planners for Planning Rights), approximately 50% of the East Jerusalem lands are unregistered in the archive of ownership such as the towns of; Kafr 'Aqab and the area extended from El 'Isawiya in the north to Sur Bahir in the south. In addition, there are approximately 25% of the lands which are in the process of settlement and registration (Shu'fat), and 25% of the lands in East Jerusalem which are officially registered, which include parts of; Al Bireh, Qalandiya, Beit Hanina, Hizma and 'Anata, Ash Sheikh Jarrah and Beit Safafa (Bimkom, 2004).

Any Palestinian from Shu'fat town (in particular) and in Jerusalem in general who wants to get a license for building, the licensing procedure is lengthy (sometimes lasting years) and carries very high costs. Depending on the land area and type of building for which a permit is being sought, the license will cost between 250,000-500,000 NIS. Because of the political problem of land registration and ownership, the unreasonable prices of licenses, in addition to the lengthy time it takes to secure licenses; many citizens because of humanitarian needs and the natural family growth resort to building without licenses or after rejection from the Municipality. In these cases, the Israeli occupation authorities usually demolish the building and force the owner to pay the fine and even the cost of demolition. Subsequently, the owner must submit a new application for the license with new fees and new time procedure. On top of this, the majority of Palestinian people within Jerusalem are living in difficult conditions because of high poverty rates, which is a consequence of Israeli occupation closures, which restrict Palestinians' movement, thus preventing them from reaching work, which also increases the unemployment rate in the occupied territory. These Israeli restrictions and harassments against the Palestinians in Jerusalem, along with the problems of housing, inflation, lack of lands and jobs, force many Jerusalemites to migrate outside the borders of the Municipality towards the West Bank or even outside the country to find an improved humanitarian situation. This forced migration of Jerusalemites and Palestinians is the ultimate goal of the Israeli policies and practices in the occupied territory.

The Israeli Authorities adopted many policies that aim at enacting pressure on Jerusalemites to leave Jerusalem city. For example, the Israeli Master Plan 2020 for Jerusalem regarding the demographic situation and urban growth in the city of Jerusalem, the area allocated for the development of the Palestinian communities in occupied East Jerusalem (under the jurisdiction of the Jerusalem Municipality) is estimated at approximately 9,200 dunums; which represents only 13% of the total area of occupied East Jerusalem. It is further noted that most of this part has already been exploited for Palestinian construction. The remaining area is classified as Israeli settlements, green areas - which are forbidden to be used for the Palestinian urban growth-, public buildings, roads and others. Furthermore, the Israeli Authorities often don't prepare the needed Master Plans for the Palestinian neighborhoods in East Jerusalem which are necessary for the urban planning process. In the cases where such plans are prepared for Palestinian communities in occupied East Jerusalem, the Israeli

Authorities usually put restrictions and give limited areas for Palestinian urban expansion. These areas are always well below the needed areas for natural urban growth which varies between 25%-75%. If one compares these percentages with the percentage of lands used for Israeli settlements, it is found that urban growth varies between 75%-120% (CCJ, 2009).

### **Dangerous Israeli Escalations in Jerusalem Housing Demolitions**

During the past years, the Israeli Occupation Authorities have escalated their attacks against the houses of Palestinians living in Jerusalem and targeting them through demolitions under the pretext of “unlicensed construction.” An estimation carried out by ARIJ shows that since 1993, the Israeli Occupation have demolished more than 1,900 houses in occupied East Jerusalem in addition to thousands of other constructions (ARIJ, 2020). It is further noted that there are dozens of houses under threat of demolition in Shu’fat under the pretext of “unlicensed construction”, despite the fact that the residents are fulfilling the needed procedures for the license. In the majority of cases, the Jerusalem Municipality procrastinates in granting the license and finally they refuse the request under non-justified pretexts.

### **The Municipal Tax (Arnona) negatively affects the living status and economic situation of Palestinians in Jerusalem**

The Municipal tax, which named in Hebrew as “Arnona Tax”, is imposed by the Jerusalem Municipality on the holders of buildings and lands in Jerusalem. This tax is one of the greatest burdens on Palestinian residents of the city, including the residents of Shu’fat. The Israeli Authorities use this tax as an instrument to put pressure on Palestinians to force them to leave the city. Even though Israelis pay the same amount of the Arnona tax, it is more concerning receiving services in return, in addition to the poor economic situation of Jerusalemites compared to Israelis.

The “Arnona” tax, which is imposed on Jerusalemites by the Municipality, is calculated based on criteria that take in consideration the classification of area and land-use classification of the master plan (residential areas, commercial, industrial, agricultural, public buildings, parking... etc). They also consider the zone type, the type of use and the area of building or land (Jerusalem Municipality,). Regarding the residential areas for instance, they classify them into four categories (A, B, C and D)<sup>14</sup>, and based on this zoning, along with the area of building, they determine and calculate the amount of tax that must be paid for the municipality. For example, the tax tariff in the residential areas varies in the four zones between 40-113 NIS/m<sup>2</sup> which is equivalent to approximately 12-34 US\$/m<sup>2</sup>, meaning that a small house with an area of 120 m<sup>2</sup> will cost its owner around 12,000 NIS yearly for the “Arnona.” At the time of writing this was equivalent to approximately 3,400 US\$.

In terms of economic impact, the segregation plan which has focused on the isolation of Jerusalem city from the Palestinian Territory, had a huge negative impact on the economic situation of the Palestinians living in Jerusalem in general and on the commercial sector particularly, which has also

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Tariffs for Residential Assets <sup>14</sup>  
<https://www.jerusalem.muni.il/en/residents/arnona/arnonarates/>

suffered from global recession. Much of the trade in Jerusalem is largely dependent on the Palestinian visitors of the Holy City from the West Bank, Gaza Strip and the Palestinians from the occupied land in 1948, but the Israeli closure of the city has negatively affected the economic situation of the city and its residents. Despite these difficult situations, the Israeli occupation Authorities impose taxes without taking into consideration the situation of the Jerusalemites, who represent the poorer class in the Holy City. Moreover, the Municipality by the beginning of last year (2020) decided to increase the “Arnona” by approximately 3%, which increases the burden on Palestinians in Jerusalem.

It is further noted that, in the case of Jerusalem, Palestinians are forced to pay these taxes in order to preserve their presence in the city without receiving a decent level of Municipal services. The planning process in the Municipality of Jerusalem focuses on the political-demographic dimension that aims to Judaize the city more than planning for the purposes of prosperity and well-being of its citizens. Furthermore, the Palestinian neighborhoods and communities in Jerusalem are deliberately neglected in the different services provision. For instance, the municipality rarely makes the needed maintenance for the infrastructure of the Arab neighborhoods, including; roads, water and wastewater networks, solid wastes and others. The most obvious problem that the people of Jerusalem suffer is the lack of cleaning service and the accumulation of solid wastes despite their commitment in paying the taxes for the Municipality. This can be easily understood if we compare the situation of the Palestinians in Jerusalem with the situation of the settlers living in Israeli settlements in the occupied city of Jerusalem who get all the facilities and services in order to stay in the Holy City, while Palestinians are living in poor conditions lacking any services and rights that they should receive in return of these taxes.

### **Israeli Military Orders Issued in Shu’fat Town**

Israeli Military Orders Protecting human and humanitarian rights requires the establishment of the rule of law at both the national and international levels. Once a state becomes a party to an international convention, such as the Geneva Conventions I-IV, the state is obligated to not only respect and protect human rights, but also fulfill the rights guaranteed in the convention at both the international and domestic levels. One instrument employed by Israel to circumvent international human and humanitarian rights legislation in respect to the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, is the use of “Military Orders.”

Israeli military orders are decrees issued by “Israeli military commanders that immediately become law for all Palestinians living in the area.” The military orders have the force of law, without any democratic control or parliamentary approval. The Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) affecting the infrastructure, law, and administration of Palestinians in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, has historically carried out these orders. As a result, Israel’s use of military orders drastically changed the entire legal systems of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Military orders are enforced in military courts rather than criminal and civil courts. When legal and administrative separation occurred between the West Bank and Gaza Strip, separate Israeli military commanders and civil administrators were appointed. The military commander in each area issued hundreds of distinct military orders for the West Bank and Gaza independently of each other. With

Israeli disengagement from Gaza, military orders are now only issued for the West Bank. They cover everything from criminal to civil matters as well as security and military concerns. Between 1967 and 1992 approximately 1300 Israeli military orders were issued<sup>15</sup>. Between 1993 and September 2020, more than 4600 military orders were issued<sup>16</sup>. In 1948, Israel incorporated the 1945 Defense (Emergency) Regulations used by Britain to rule the British Mandatory Palestine into their national laws. These regulations came to inform Israeli military orders issued in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem: “the establishment of military tribunals to try civilians without granting the right of appeal; allowing sweeping searches and seizures; prohibiting publication of books and newspapers; demolishing houses; detaining individuals administratively for an indefinite period; sealing off particular territories; and, imposing curfews.<sup>17</sup> In 1951, some members of the Israeli Knesset attempted to abolish the 1945 Defense Regulations because they ran counter to democratic principles and ideals. However, their attempt failed to gain approval by the majority of the Knesset<sup>18</sup>. Israeli military orders form the foundation upon which the occupation of Palestine sits. The implementation of the military orders has allowed for the complete domination of the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, subjugating the Palestinian population and extending Israel’s “security” domain.

In the case of Shu’fat town, the Israeli Occupation Authorities have issued a set of military orders to confiscate lands in Shu’fat town for different military purposes. The following are some of the main orders issued:

1. Israeli military order no. 70/07/T: Issued on the 8<sup>th</sup> February 2007 to confiscate areas of lands from Shu’fat town for the construction of the Segregation Wall.
2. Israeli military order no. 71/07/T: Issued on the 8<sup>th</sup> February 2007 to confiscate areas of lands from Shu’fat town for the construction of the Segregation Wall.

### **Shu’fat Terminal/crossing:**

By the end of the 2011, Israeli occupation Authorities (IOA) started to convert Shu’fat old checkpoint into a military terminal/crossing, which is considered the largest terminal/crossing among all Israeli terminals located along the path of Segregation Wall, which surround Jerusalem city. Shu’fat terminal/ crossing is the 11<sup>th</sup> terminal constructed around Jerusalem, and contributes in the isolation plan that aims to isolate the Palestinian communities with high population density out of Jerusalem city to change the demographic situation for the interest of colonization and Jewish presence in the city. This terminal/crossing along with the Segregation Wall isolate tens of thousands of Jerusalemites (around 40,000) who are living mainly in Shu’fat Camp and ‘Anata town, in addition to the neighborhoods of Ras Khamis, Ras Shihada and As Salam suburb, which are all surrounding Shu’fat Camp and are located within Shu’fat town, on the Israeli side of the wall. In spite of that these Palestinian communities are located within the boundary of Jerusalem

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Nathan Brown (2003) Palestinian Politics After the Oslo Accords, p. 47<sup>15</sup>

3 Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem Israeli Military Orders Database. <http://orders.arij.org/> (accessed 11 November 2020)

4 B’Tselem Defense (Emergency) Regulations<sup>17</sup>  
IBID.<sup>18</sup>

Municipality except 'Anata town, the Segregation Wall has excluded them out of the city, which reveal the Israeli Jerusalem Municipality plan to draw new boundaries for its jurisdiction by the establishment of the Segregation Wall. These are examples of the Israeli policies, which aims at a demographic change in Jerusalem defined by the Segregation Wall route, which has already isolated Palestinian communities outside the occupied Jerusalem Israeli borders.

The Israeli occupation authorities' established Shu'fat terminal/crossing on a land with an area of 30 dunums, which has been confiscated from the town's territory. The Israeli authorities through the establishment of this terminal/crossing restrict the movement of Palestinians, monitor their movement and keep them under the Israeli control and oppression. Israeli forces are further trying to beautify their image and their colonial plans by claiming that they established this terminal to mitigate the suffering of Palestinians and to facilitate their crossing into Jerusalem. This was claimed to be done through the expansion of the terminal and increasing the number of lanes to six for the vehicles and two lanes for the pedestrians, and by equipping the terminal with modern technologies and cameras for inspecting Palestinian citizens.

However, the reality which is witnessed daily by Palestinians is that such terminals in addition to the Segregation Wall have one clear target of ethnic cleansing against Jerusalemites, by which the Israeli authorities are trying to draw the boundaries of their State in a unilateral way in the heart of the West Bank and the occupied Jerusalem.

Shu'fat's old checkpoint, before it was converted to a terminal/crossing, witnessed painful violations against Palestinians such as killing, detention, oppression, shooting, and birth incidents. Since the outbreak of the second Intifada in September 2000, the citizens living around Shu'fat Camp in neighborhoods that follow to Shu'fat town have lost their free connection with their town and their relatives in the city of Jerusalem.

## Town Development Priorities and Needs

Shu'fat suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 7 shows the development priorities and needs in the town according to the Development Committee's feedback

**Table 7: Development priorities and needs in Shu'fat**

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
<b>Infrastructural Needs</b>					
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	1			
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				
<b>Health Needs</b>					
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				
<b>Educational Needs</b>					
1	Building of New Schools				
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools				
3	Purchasing of New Equipment for Schools		1		
<b>Agriculture Needs</b>					
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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