



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 GGmbH (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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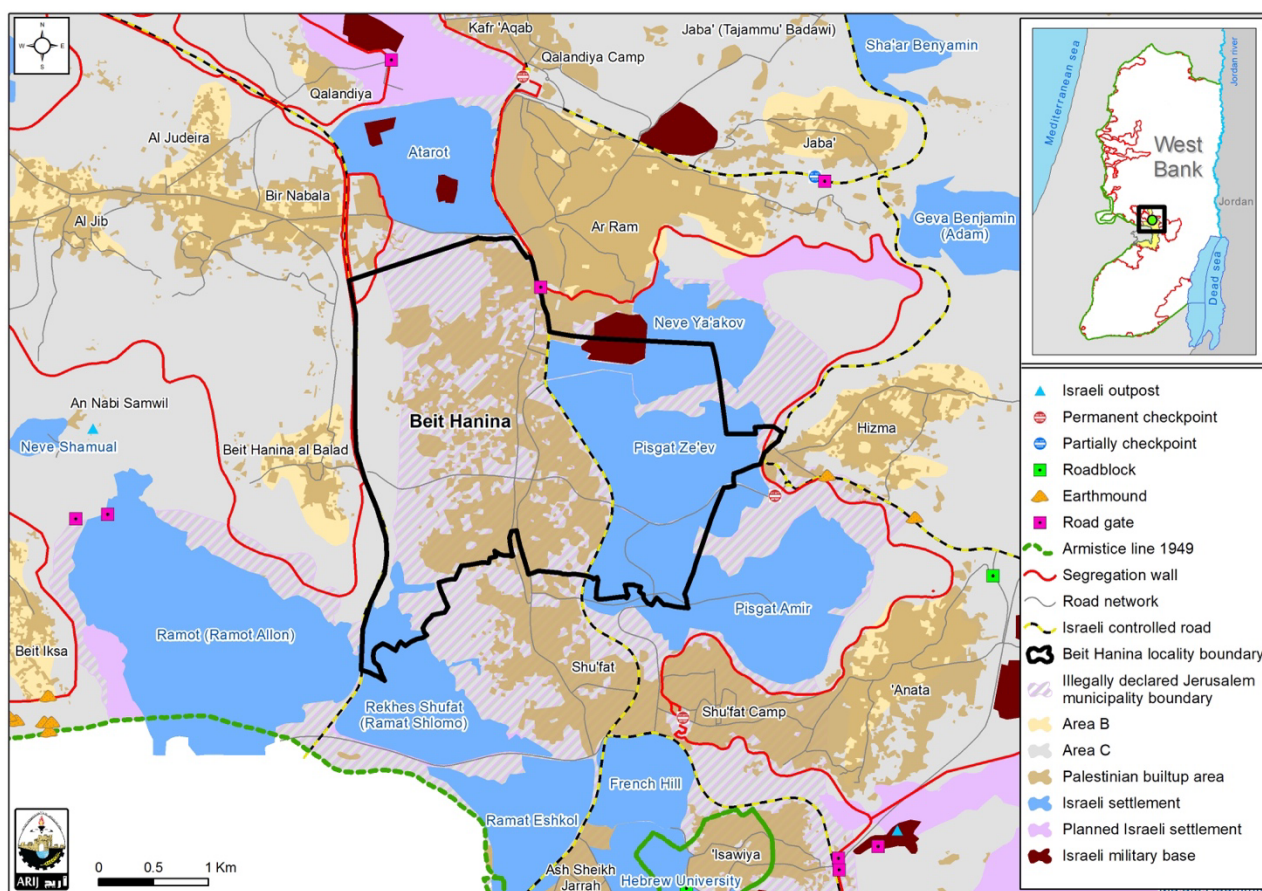
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## Beit Hanina Town Profile

### Geographical location and physical characteristics

The town of Beit Hanina is one of the towns in Jerusalem Governorate, located north of Jerusalem as it lies about 5.53 km from the city of Jerusalem (the horizontal distance between the centre of the town and the centre of Jerusalem). In general terms, Beit Hanina is bounded from the east by Hizma, from the north by Bir Nabala and Al-Ram, from the west by Beit Hanina Al-Balad and from the south by Shu'afat (Geographic Information System Unit - ARIJ, 2019) (see map 1).

**Map 1: Beit Hanina location and borders**



**Source:** ARIJ Geographic Information Systems Unit, 2020

The town of Beit Hanina is located at an altitude of 769 meters above sea level with an average annual precipitation of 449.1 mm. The average temperature is 17 degrees Celsius, while the average humidity is approximately 61% (GIS Unit - ARIJ, 2020).

In 1994 a Management Committee for Beit Hanina neighborhood was established. The current committee consists of 11 members with 10 working employees. The committee has a permanent headquarters which is owned by the municipality. The committee's responsibilities include providing

cultural, religious, social services and legal advice in addition to providing kindergartens. As for services provided for the cluster, they are all provided by the Israeli Jerusalem municipality.

## **Brief history**

The town of Beit Hanina was named after a righteous woman called "Saint Hanina" which was established 500 years ago. It's residents are descended from the Arabian Peninsula (see picture 1).

**Photo 1: View from the town of Beit Hanina**

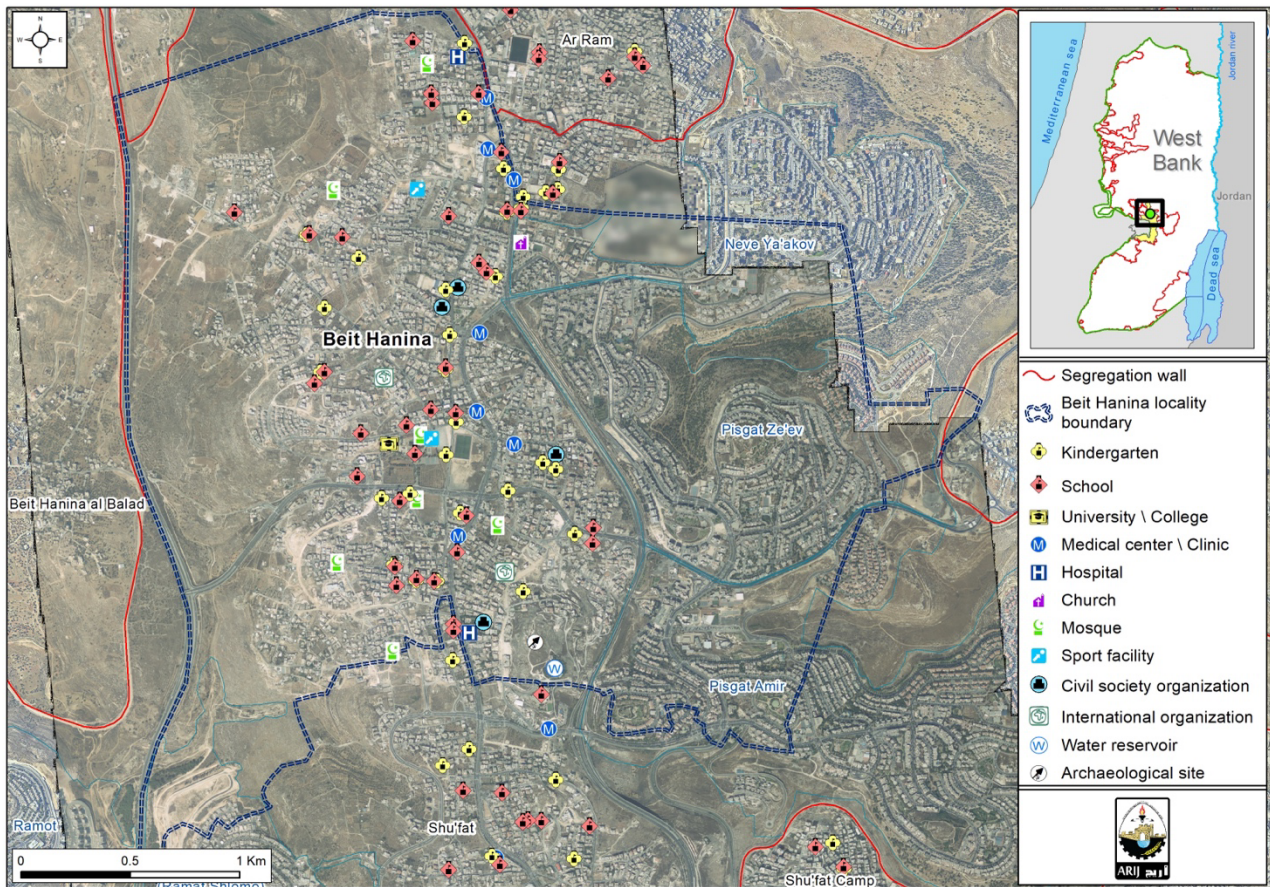


## **Religious and archaeological Sites**

There are 8 mosques in the town of Beit Hanina and are the old Beit Hanina mosque, Shoman, Ahbab Allah, Muhammad Al-Fatih, Badr, Aqaba, Dahiya and Al Hijra mosques. There is also the Rosary Sisters Convent and two Latin churches. In terms of sites with archaeological significance, there are the remains of a church which are covered by Beit Hanina main street, and King Hussein's Palace (see map 2).



**Map 2: Main locations in Beit Hanina town**



**Source:** ARIJ Geographic Information Systems Unit, 2020

## Population

The population of Beit Hanina reached 42,000 in 2018 according to the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics (The Jerusalem Institute for Israel Studies, 2020).

## Families

The residents of Beit Hanina town consist of several families, mainly Najjar, Abu Zahriya, Suleiman, Abdah, Hassan, Salami, Selim and the Salman 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 sample 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.

## The standard of living in Beit Hanina

The number of Beit Hanina families that were sampled was 248, and when asked about their families living conditions, 99% reported they are living in middle to upper levels. As for the monthly income, 80.6% of the families that were surveyed earned 5,000 shekels and above monthly, while 19.4% of the families earned less than 5,000 shekels a month. As for the primary source of income, 83% were salaries earned while 17% were from self-employment.

## Education sector

Regarding primary and secondary educational institutions in Beit Hanina in the academic year 2015/2016, there is one public and 14 private schools in town. In addition to a school supervised by Jerusalem municipality and another supervised by the Contracting Schools (see table 1).

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

School Name	Supervising Authority	School Type
Industrial Secondary School	Private	Male
Al Hasad School	Private	Mixed
Zahrat Al-Madaen School	Private	Mixed
Al Mustaqbal Civil Girls School	Private	Mixed
The Rosary Sisters School	Private	Female
Asunnah Islamic School	Private	Mixed
Al-Najah Academy School	Private	Mixed
Al-Nourain school	Private	Male
Ibn Khaldun Comprehensive School	Jerusalem Municipality	Male
Al-Hayat Sakhnin School	Contracting schools	Mixed
Talaea Al Quds School	Awqaf	Male
Ruaa Elementary School	Private	Mixed
Helen Keller for special needs and visual impairments	Private	Mixed
Al Forsan Secondary School	Private	Mixed
Ruaa School	Private	Mixed
Al- Nourain School	Private	Mixed
Al Eman School	Islamic Civil	Mixed

Source: ARIJ database, 2016.

The number of classrooms in the town of Beit Hanina that are supervised by the Directorate of Education is only 227 classes, while the number of students is 5,482 students both male and female. The number of teachers is 238 teachers including both genders (ARIJ database, 2016). It should be noted here that the average number of students per teacher in Beit Hanina schools is 23 students, and the classroom density is 24 students per class (ARIJ database, 2016). It is worth mentioning that there is also a branch of Al-Quds University in Beit Hanina town.

There are 6 kindergartens in the town of Beit Hanina for children and supervised by different authorities and serve a total of 814 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**

<b>Kindergarten's name</b>	<b>Supervising Authority</b>
Al-Nurin Children Kindergarten	Private
The Child Academy Kindergarten	Private
The Rosary Sisters Kindergarten	Private
Al Eman Kindergarten	Islamic Civil
Bridge Kindergarten	Private
Shatha Alward Kindergarten	Private

**Source: (The Union of the Charitable Societies - Jerusalem (UCS) and ARIJ data base, 2019).**

## **Health Sector**

Beit Hanina has some health care facilities and include 5 health care centers namely: Bisan Medical Center, Doctors House Health Complex, Medical Relief Center, Al Salam Center, and Ibn Sina Center, all of which are affiliated with Israeli insurance companies such as Maccabi, Clalit, and Meuhedet. Furthermore are Dr. Isam I. Al-Juabeh Hospital and Dajani Maternity Hospital, as well as an ambulance which belongs to the Star of David and many pharmacies. If the required health services are not available in the town, patients go to Hadassah, Ein Karem, Makassed, Augusta Victoria (Al Mutla'), Red Crescent, Saint Joseph hospitals, and other centers in Sheikh Jarrah. There are some problems and obstacles facing the health sector, the most important is the lack of Emergency Clinics and language issues since the services are provided in Hebrew (The Union of the Charitable Societies - Jerusalem (UCS) and ARIJ database, 2019).

## **Agriculture sector**

The area of Beit Hanina is approximately 8,877 dunums, of which 737 dunums are arable lands and 1,480 dunums are residential lands (see table 3 and map 3).

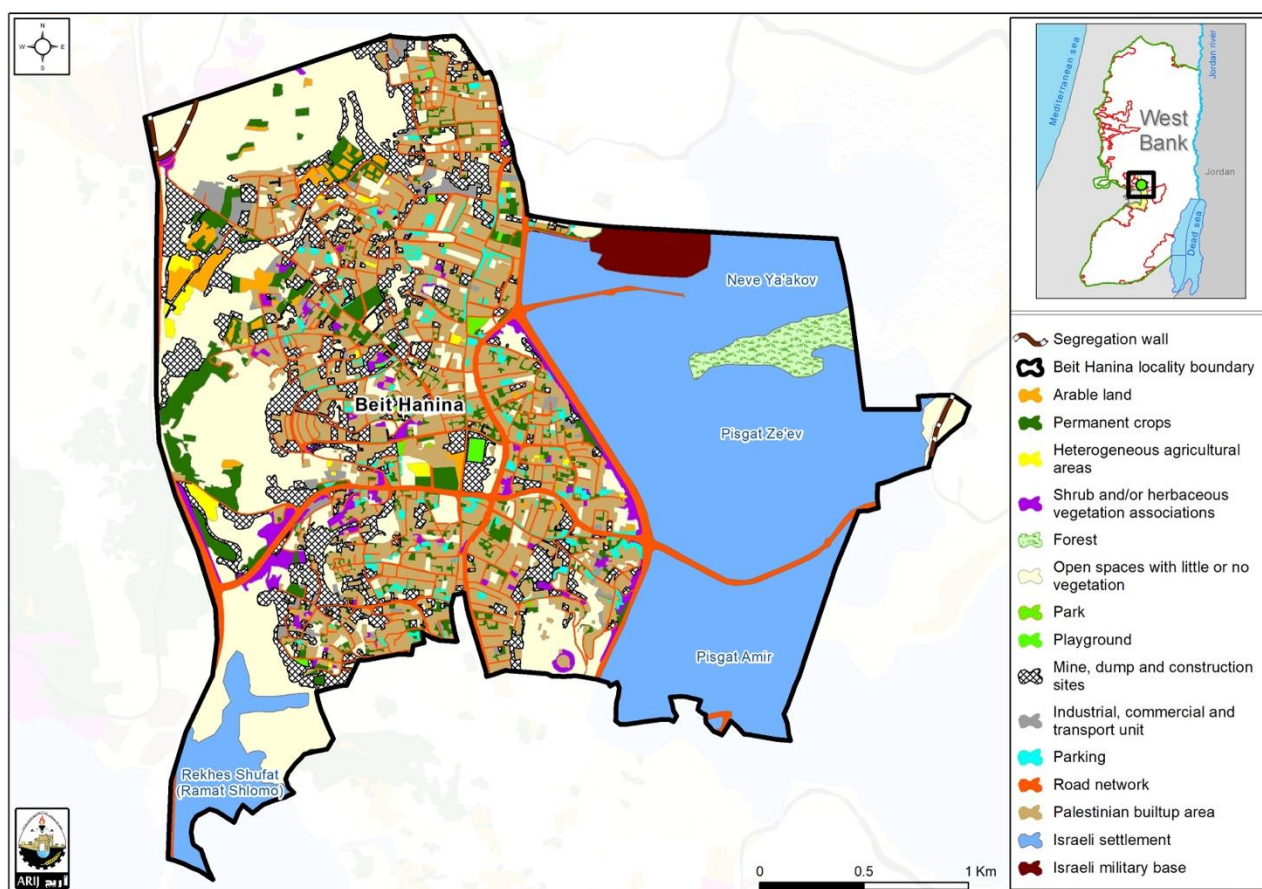


**Table 3: Land use in the town of Beit Hanina for the year 2019 (area in dunums)**

Total area	Residential land area	Agricultural area (737)				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					
8,877	1,480	423	0	211	103	0	128	1,753	1,835	2,944

Source: Geographical Information Systems Unit - ARIJ, 2019

**Map 3: Land use and the route of the Apartheid Wall in Beit Hanina**



Source: Geographical Information Systems Unit - ARIJ, 2019

## **Institutions and Services Sector**

There are few public institutions in Beit Hanina, including a branch post office, a police station, and an office for the Ministry of Social Affairs. However, there are several local institutions and associations that provide services to the various groups of the society and in several cultural, sports and other fields. These institutions include:

- **Beit Hanina Neighbourhood Management Committee** :founded in 1994 Taking about community center which belong to municipality.
- **The Arab Counseling Center for Education:** Founded in 1983, and concerned with matters related to mental and community health.
- **UNICEF.**
- **Diakonia Institution.**
- **Food and Agriculture Organization.**
- **Helen Keller School for people with special needs.**
- **Engineers Syndicate building.**
- **Beit Hanina Community Center.**
- **Al-Baraa Association for Jerusalem Women.**
- **Early Childhood Resources Association.**
- **The Palestinian Association for Housing in the Holy Land.**
- **The Agricultural Development Association (PARC).**
- **Beit Hanina Jerusalem Club.**
- **Atta'a Center.**
- **Future Protectors Association.**
- **Democracy and Violence Center.**
- **Jerusalem Foundation for Development.**
- **Siwar Association.**
- **Bareq Charitable Association.**
- **Al Mortaqa Organization.**
- **Save the Children.**
- **Action Against Hunger.**
- **The Union of the Charitable Societies - Jerusalem (UCS).**

## **Infrastructure and natural resources**

### **1. Water and waste water**

Since the construction of the Annexation wall, the part of Beit Hanina located inside the wall (Beit Hanina Al-Jadida) benefits from the services provided by the Jerusalem Municipality.

The Gihon Company Ltd is the company that deals with the distribution of drinking water and the sewerage system in all Jerusalem. The Israeli private company is responsible for the supply of water



and wastewater services also in Beit Hanina Al-Jadida (J1), inside the Annexation Wall, while in Beit Hanina Al-Balad (J2), the part beyond the Wall under the jurisdiction of the Palestinian Authority after the Oslo agreements, the Jerusalem Water Undertaking (Ramallah and Al Bireh District) is responsible for providing this type of services. In spite of the Wall construction. Despite this division, a small part of Beit Hanina Al-Jadida (J1) stays under the Jerusalem Water Undertaking provision. Both Gihon and JWU deal with water distributing, 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 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 Beit Hanina Al-Jadida (J1).

In 2015 in East Jerusalem, only 64% of the household were officially connected to the water network<sup>2</sup>.

In 2013, the water distribution network seemed to cover approximately half of the entire community area. It extended along the main road that crosses from the north to the south Beit Hanina and connected only a few adjacent roads (**Map 1**).<sup>3</sup>

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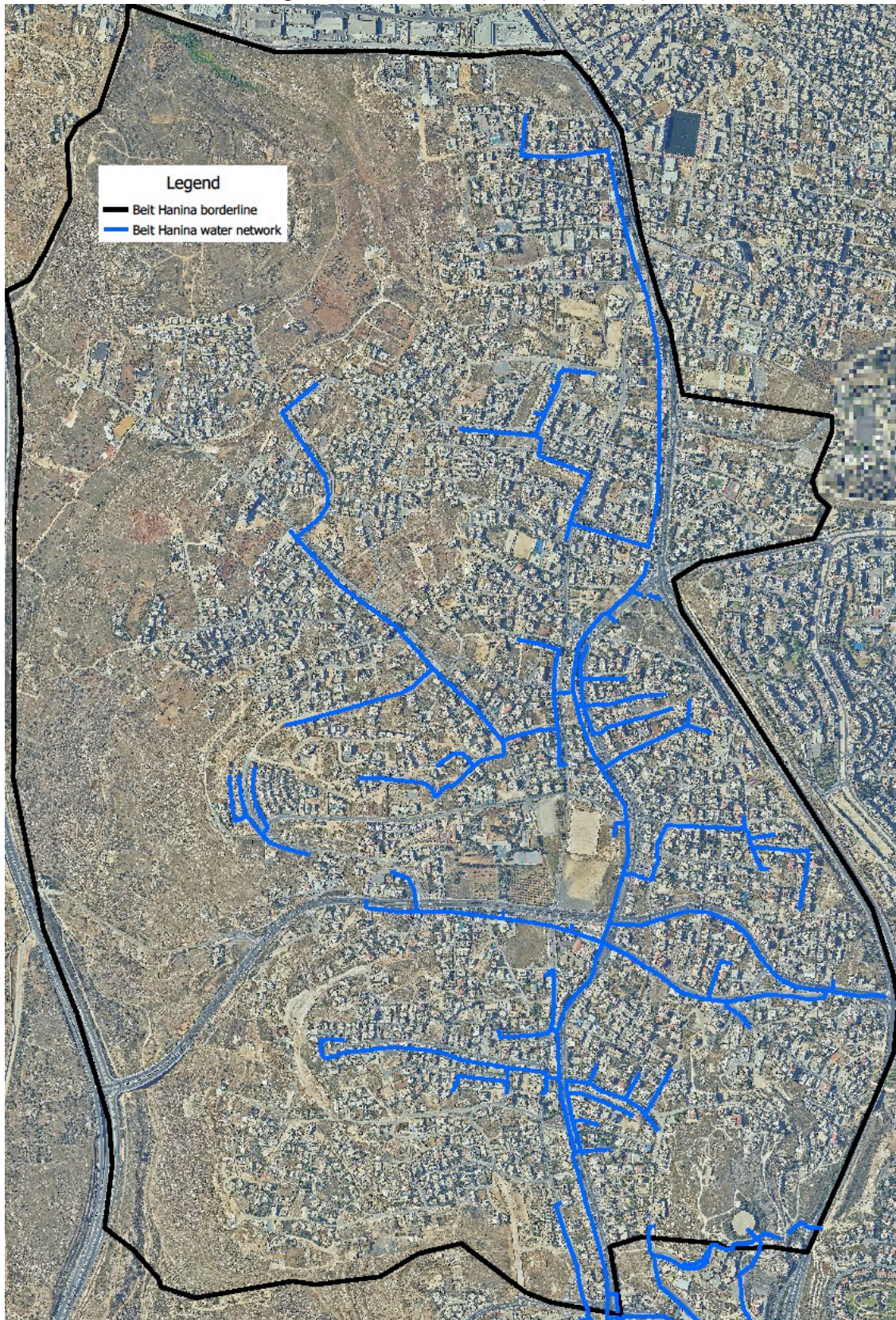
<sup>1</sup> The Jerusalem Post, , <https://www.jpost.com/israel-news/using-israeli-technology-to-live-in-a-water-stressed-world-627227> , May 2020.

<sup>2</sup> Association for Civil Rights in Israel (ACRI), <https://www.english.acri.org.il/east-jerusalem-2019>, May 2015.

<sup>3</sup> Association for Civil Rights in Israel (ACRI), 2013.



**Map 1. Water network in 2013 (Cesvi 2019)**





Despite the average water consumption per capita per day in Jerusalem seems to be 0.21 m<sup>3</sup><sup>4</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>5</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/cu.m. 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. 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 m<sup>2</sup> and the connection unit cost per m<sup>3</sup> 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 housing unit (Beit Hanina and Shu’fat Community Centre, 2020).

By contrast, as previously mentioned, a small part of Beit Hanina Al-Jadida (J1) is supplied by the Jerusalem Water Undertaking, which offer water services at different rates depending on the type of the cadastral category of the property and the water consumption. The rates may vary between 4.50 and 10.80 NIS per m<sup>3</sup>. As published by the JWU, the average water storage size per capita per day, in its area of jurisdiction between 2012 and 2014, was approximately 0,06 m<sup>3</sup> (60% of the WHO minimum standard)<sup>6</sup>.

## **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>7</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> Jerusalem Institute for Policy research, 2016.

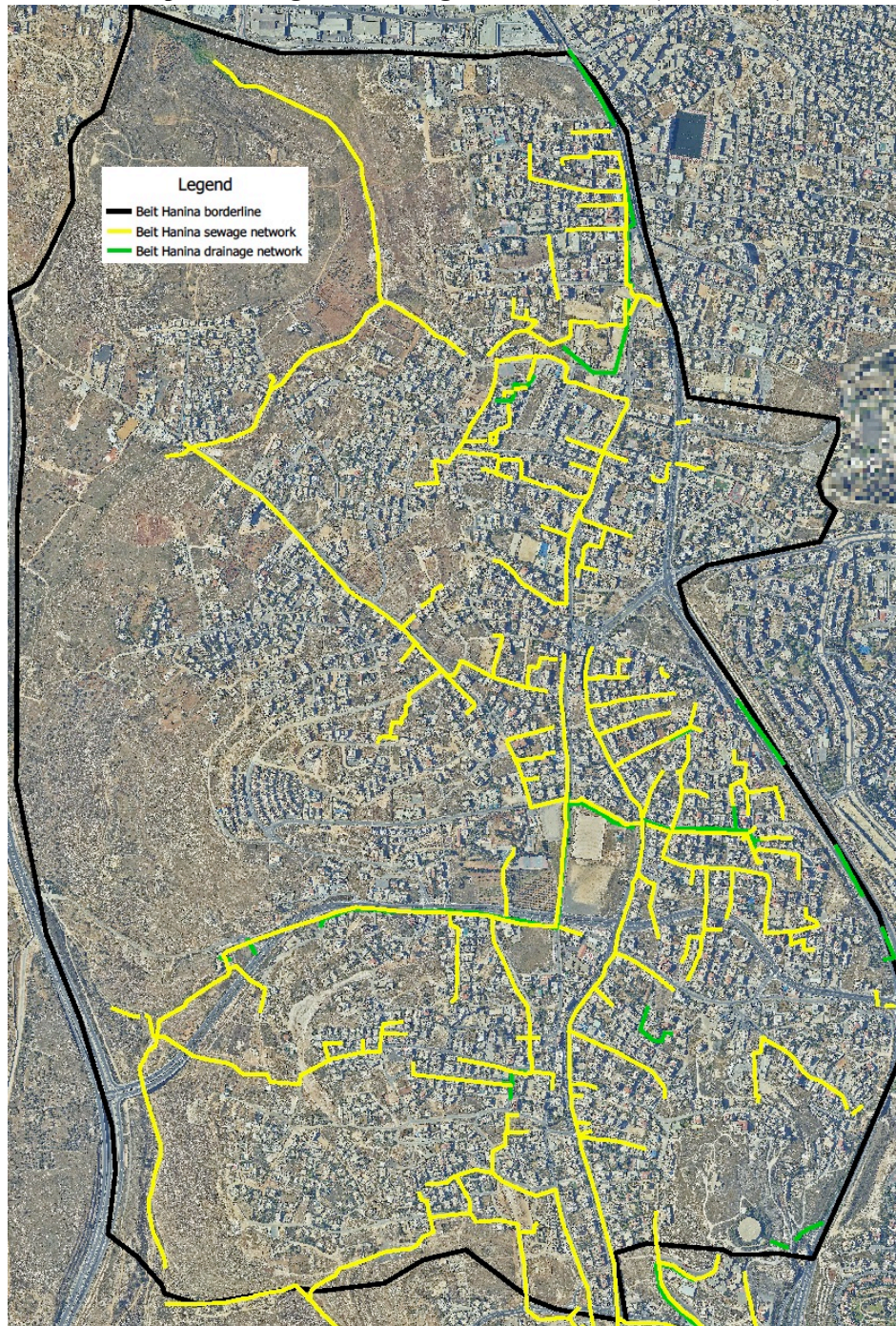
<sup>5</sup> According to the WHO, the Minimum water required sustaining a healthy life per capita per day is 0.1 m<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Bimkom, 2010.

In 2013 the sewerage system in Beit Hanina was fairly extensive but did not cover the entire community<sup>8</sup>. It extends mainly along the main roads, in the surrounding neighbourhoods and in particular towards the east part, which appears to be more populated and with a higher population density. The westernmost neighbourhoods are characterized by poor sewerage coverage. With regard to the drainage lines, the map shows that less than half of the territory belonging to Beit Hanina benefits from this service (**Map 2.**).

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



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<sup>8</sup> Association for Civil Rights in Israel (ACRI), 2013.

In the recent years Gihon Company has implemented extension development sewerage network plans in some neighbourhoods of East Jerusalem, such as Um Tuba, Sur Baher, Beit Safafa, Al Tur and also Beit Hanina Al-Jadida (J1). In 2018 the sewage line was extended of 11 km with a diameter greater than 200 mm up to 300 mm; in 2019 it was extended of additional 15 km in the same neighbourhoods<sup>9</sup>.

According the Association for Civil Right in Israel (ACRI), in Beit Hanina dangerous sites are present in some areas. In January 2020, ACRI found an open, deep and extended sewerage basin, very close to a residential area of the community. The basin belongs to a wadi where rainwater and waste water flow and it is extended from the a-Ram area, beyond the Annexation Wall, to the neighbourhood of al-Aqaba in Beit Hanina. The Basin is located a short distance from family homes<sup>10</sup>.

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/cu.m, calculated based on the cadastral category of the property and the water consumption. As regards the area supplied by Jerusalem Water Undertaking, the company is in charge of collect sewerage fees from the beneficiaries of this service within Al-Bireh district area, calculated based on the water consumption: 1.80 NIS/ cu.m.

## **2. Solid Waste**

The Solid waste value chain in all Beit Hanina Al-Jadida is managed by the Jerusalem Municipality. Solid waste bins are distributed in various areas of Beit Hanina community in an equitable manner according to the density of the population in each area (**Map 3.**). Through the information published by Jerusalem Municipality, it was possible to trace the location of the solid waste collection points according to the type of bins and containers.

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. Around 200 collection points and 219 bins and containers have been identified (**Table 1.**).

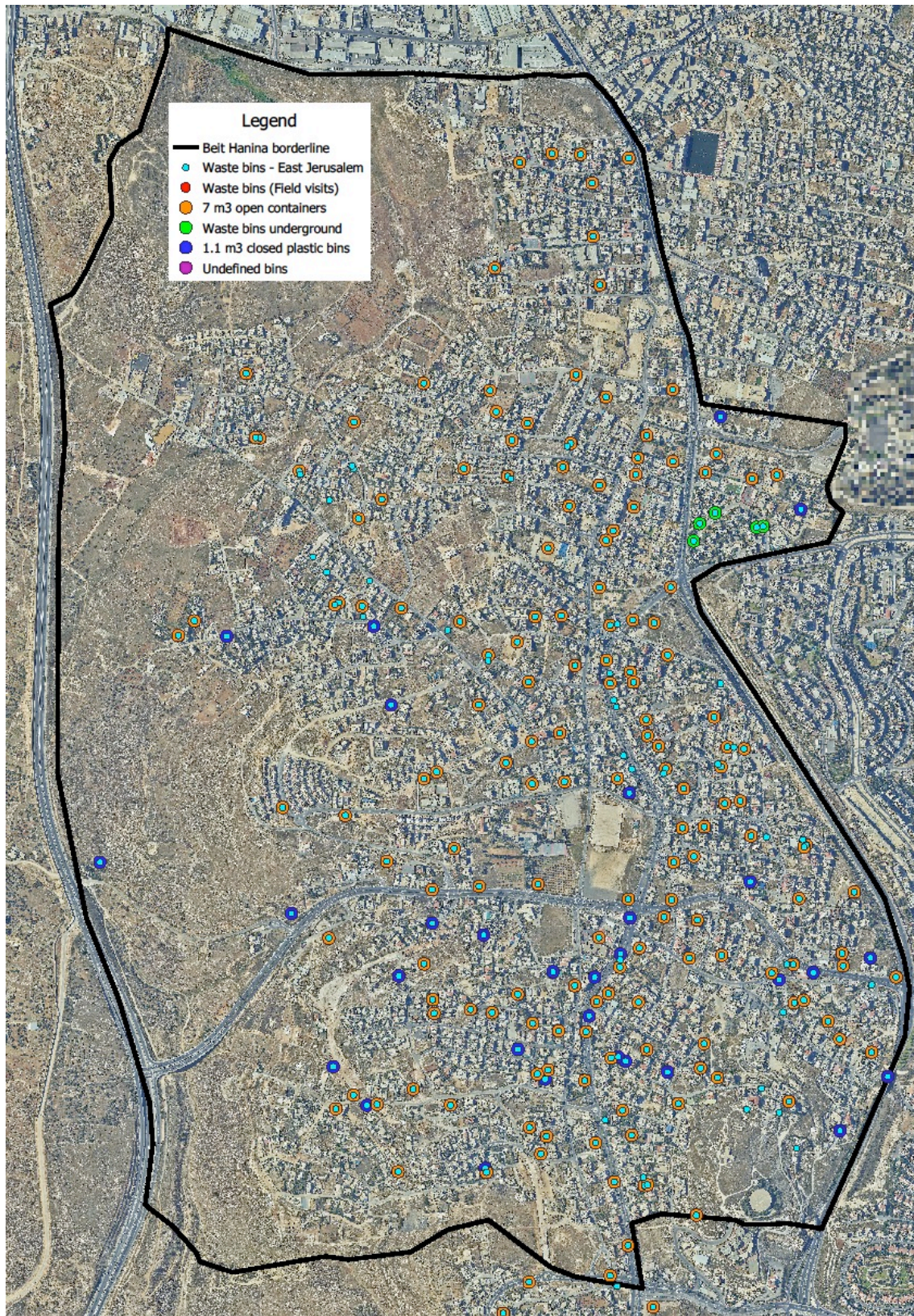
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<sup>9</sup> Gihon Company Ltd, 2020.

<sup>10</sup> Association for Civil Rights in Israel (ACRI), [https://www.english.acri.org.il/post/\\_145](https://www.english.acri.org.il/post/_145), 2020.



**Map 3. Solid waste collection points location (Cesvi 2019)**







Picture 1. 1.1 m3 open bin



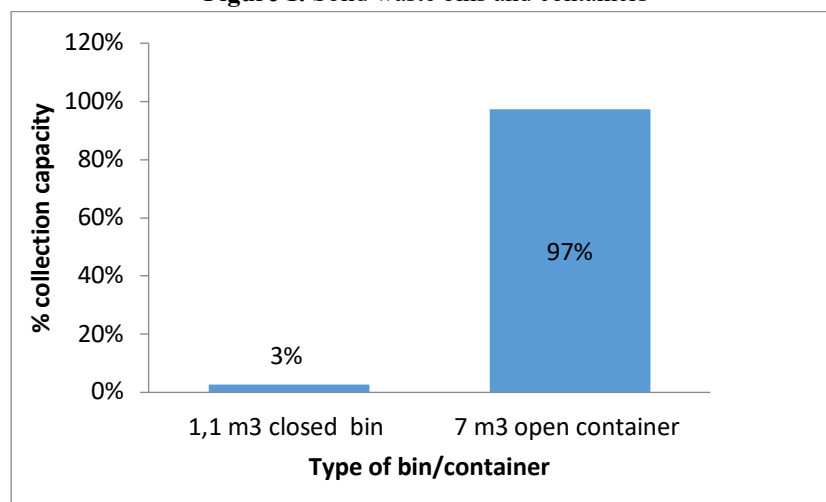
Picture 1. 7 m3 open container

Table 1. Solid waste bins and containers

N. of Collection points	Bins type	N. of bins	N. of bins for which NO collection frequency is detected	N. of bins for which collection frequency is detected	Waste density per bin (Kg)	Waste density per total bins for which collection frequency is detected (ton)
200	All types	219	0	219		324,250
33	1,1 m3 close bin	40	0	40	275	11,000
167	7 m3 open container	179	0	179	1,750	313,250

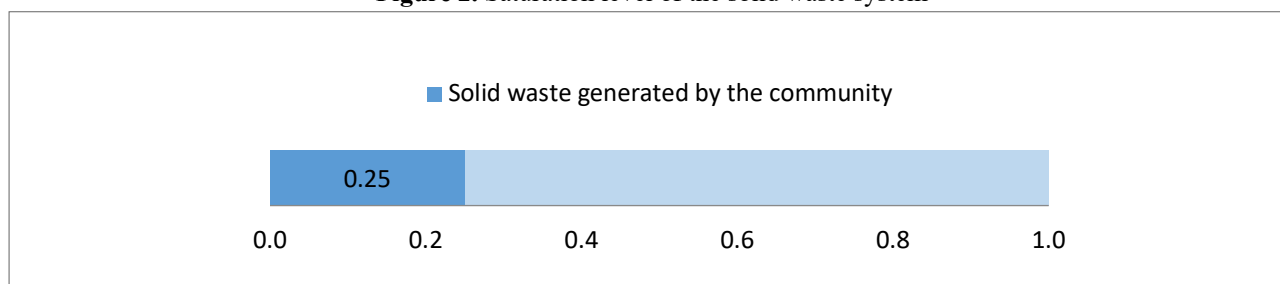
More than 90% of the solid waste generated is collected through big containers with a capacity of 7 m3 (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Solid waste bins and containers



Comparing the total collection capacity of bins and containers (324.250 tons) with the amount of solid waste generated per day (79.8 tons)<sup>11</sup>, the system can be defined quite efficient. 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 community presents a very low saturation level corresponding to 0.25 (**Figure 2**).

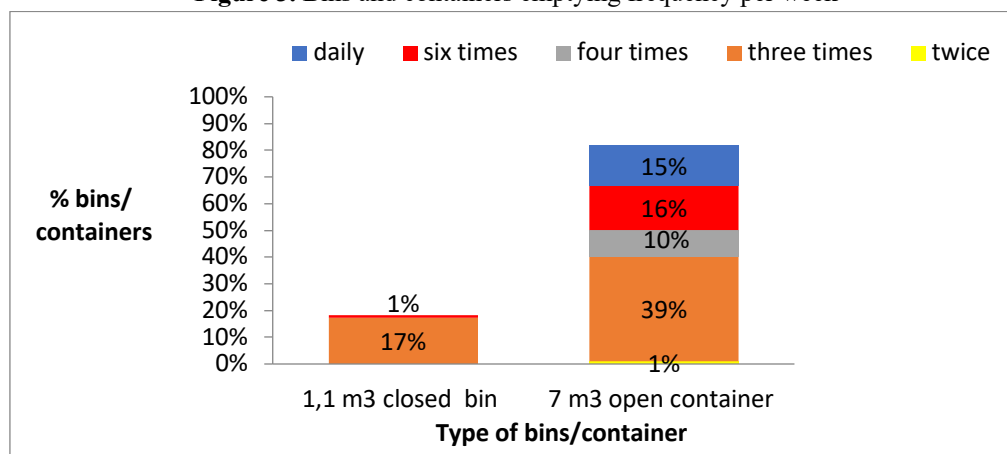
**Figure 2.** Saturation level of the solid waste system



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. Nevertheless, a different service frequency may be required between different areas of the community, depending on the amount of the solid waste daily generated in each of them.

On the basis of the data found on the emptying service, most of bins and containers are emptied three times a week. For the remaining amount, several frequencies per week were detected (**Figure 3**).

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



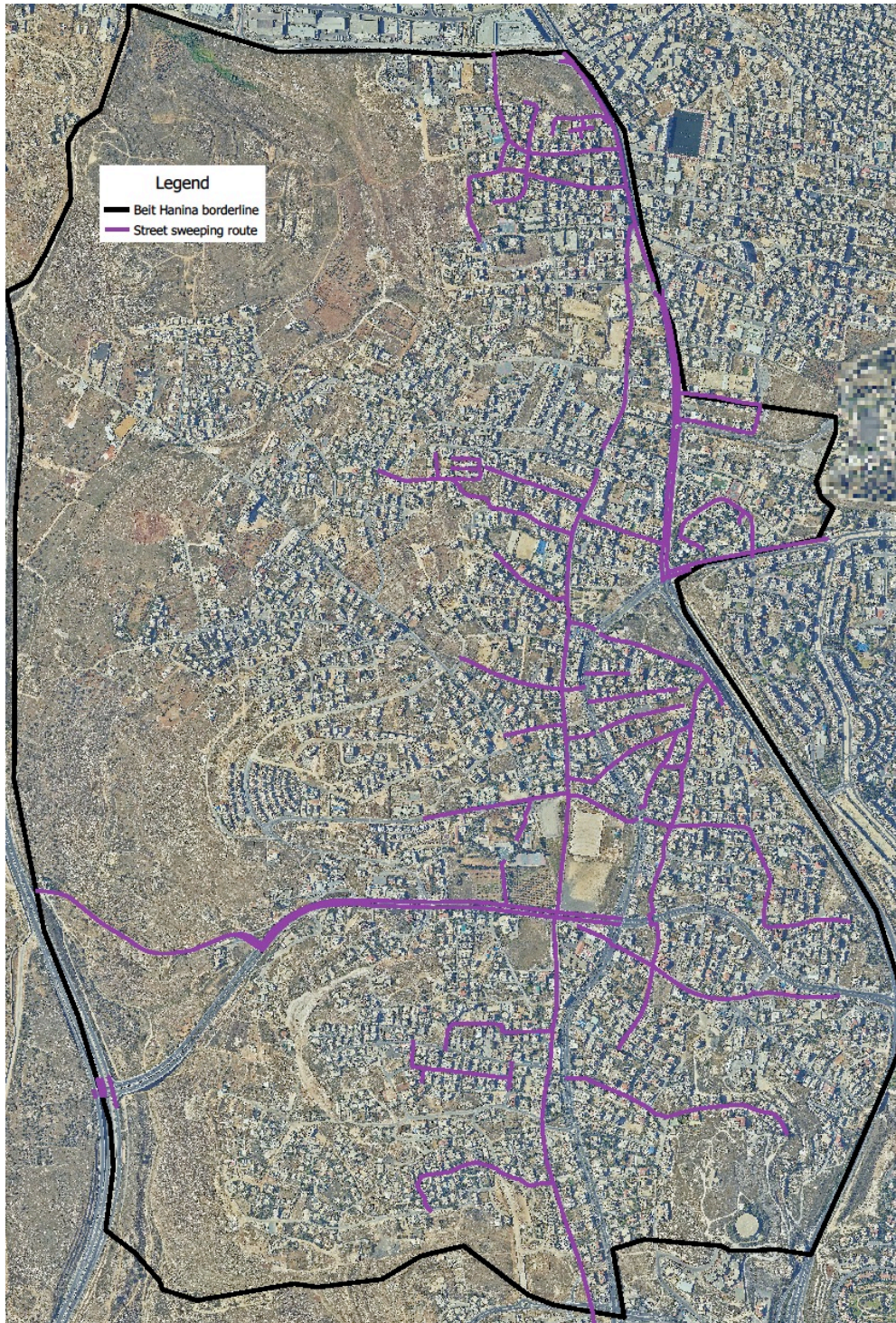
In the central area of the community the highest measured frequency is daily. Considering the high concentration of shops and businesses in the central area of the community, especially in the surrounding area of the main road, it could therefore be assumed that this factor has been taken into account by the Municipality in differentiating the frequency of solid waste emptying service.

<sup>11</sup> The average waste generation per day per capita in East Jerusalem is considered as 1.9 kg in 2018, according to the Israel Ministry of Environmental Protection.



As regards the street sweeping service, according to the data of 2013<sup>12</sup>, it seemed to exist mainly for the main roads of Beit Hanina and it extends into the closest streets. The street sweeping service was not guaranteed to all the areas where solid waste collection points are located (**Map 4**).

**Map 4. Street sweeping service (Cesvi 2019)**



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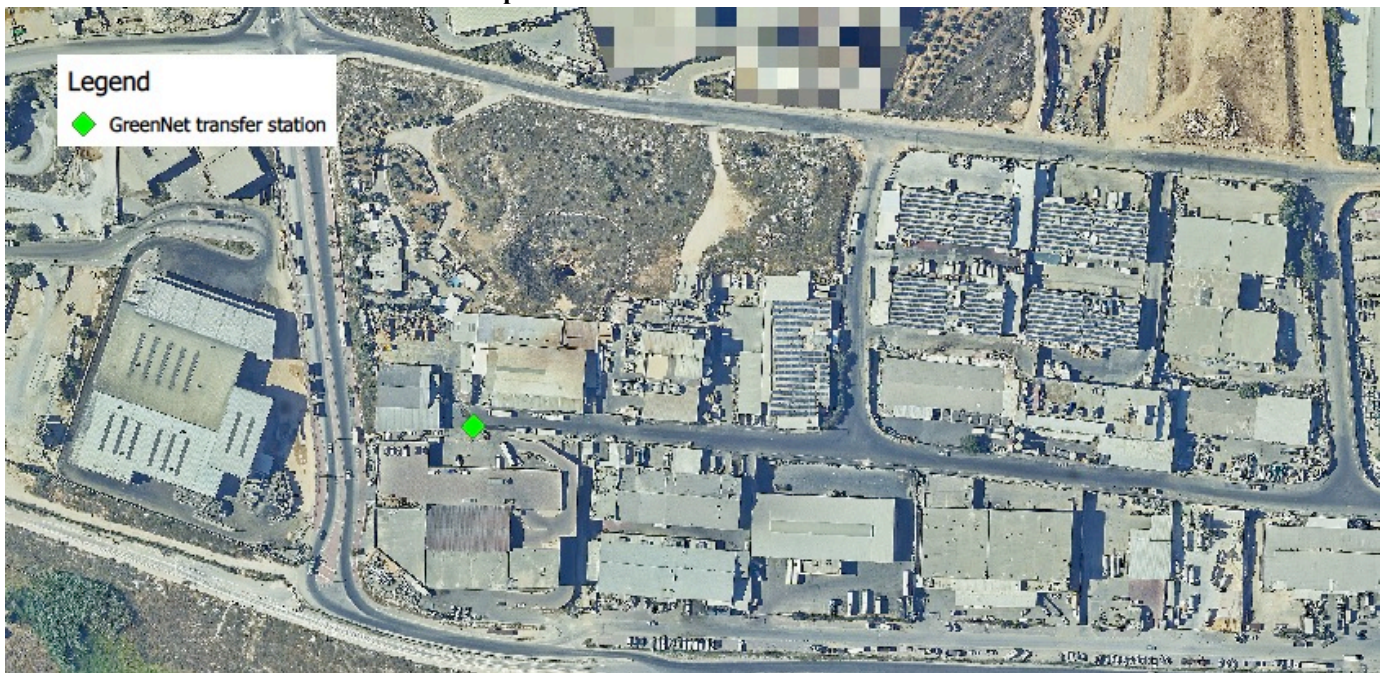
<sup>12</sup> Association for Civil Rights in Israel (ACRI), 2013.



According to the current data available for Beit Hanina, 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 the Jerusalem Municipality. 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 and it depends on square meters of the accommodation and the category of the living area.

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>13</sup>. Currently, Jerusalem solid waste is collected through Solid waste collection system, performed by the municipality and conveyed to GreenNet transfer station in Atarot industrial area, north of the city of Jerusalem (**Map 5 and Map 5.1**) (Beit Hanina and Shu'fat Community Centre, 2020)<sup>14</sup>.

**Map 5. GreenN transfer station location**



<sup>13</sup> The Applied Research Institute - Jerusalem (ARIJ), Locality Profiles and Needs Assessment for Jerusalem Governorate, 2014.

<sup>14</sup> 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 5.1 GreenNet transfer station location comparing to Qalandia airport**





### 3. Survey

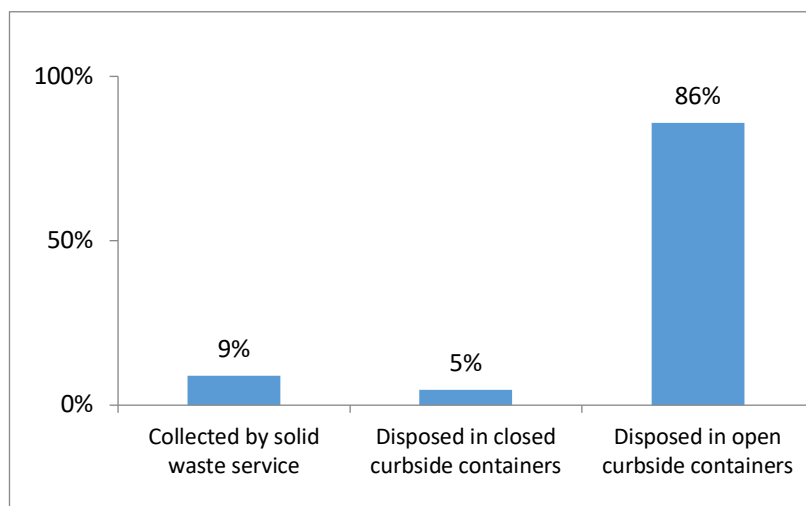
In 2019 some interviews were conducted by The Union of Charitable Societies-Jerusalem (UCS) on a sample of the community population. Out of a population of 42,000 inhabitants<sup>15</sup>, a sample of 234 people was interviewed, in order to obtain a clearer view of the waste collection service at household level. Within the interviews, people behaviour and perception of the existing services were investigated:

#### 1. SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

##### Solid waste disposal method

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

86% of the people interviewed stated to dispose the solid waste in open curbside containers, 5% dispose solid waste in closed curbside containers and only 9% uses the public solid waste collection service. We can deduce that all the respondents use the current solid waste system for the disposal of the domestic waste. Other methods like, burning, burying in small pits or random and curbside disposal were not mentioned.

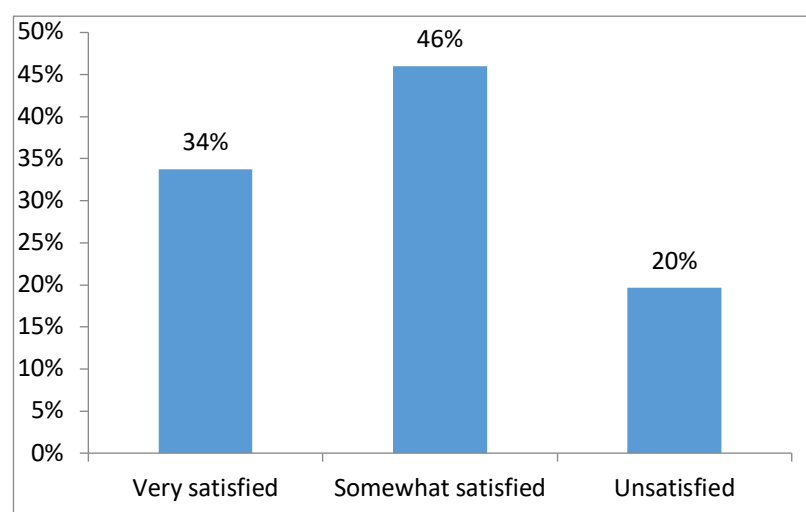


#### 2. STREET SWEEPING

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

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

80% the HHs interviewed stated to be somewhat or very satisfied with this service and only 20% unsatisfied. This figure confirms that the street sweeping service in Beit Hanina is quite efficient as shown by the data collected.



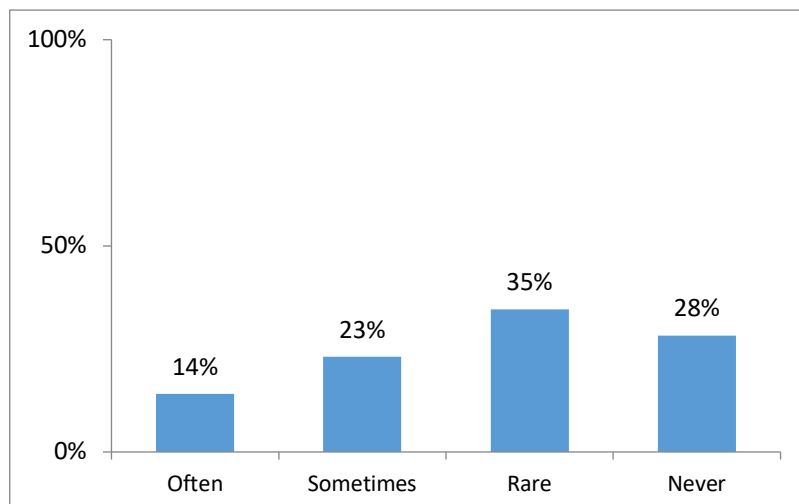
<sup>15</sup> Jerusalem Institute for Policy research, 2018.



### Street uncleanness

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

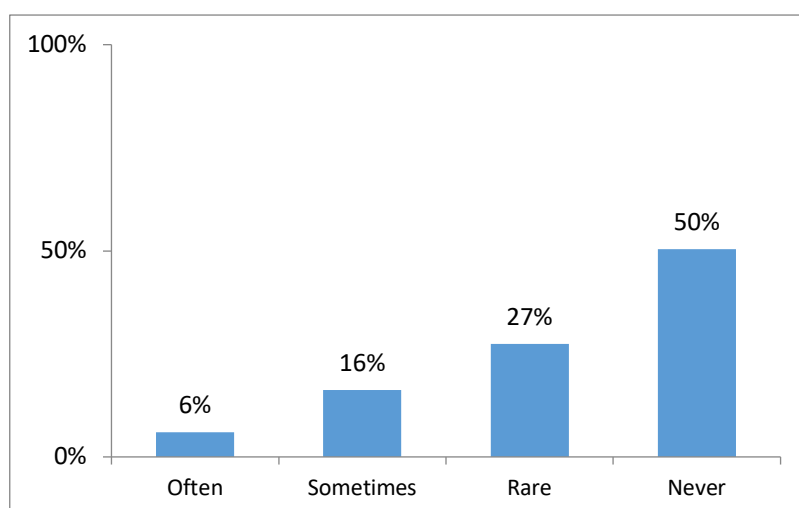
Regarding this streets cleanness level, respondents had very different perception of this phenomenon. In summary, for 72% of the respondents suffer from streets uncleanness, Only 28% of them stated that never suffer from it. This figure is a confirmation of the previous analysis, regarding satisfaction level with curb side and street sweeping.



### Outbreak of rodent population

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

As evidence of the above hypothesis, this figure shows that the community of Beit Hanina suffer from the outbreak of rodent population but this phenomenon does not exist for 50% of the respondents.

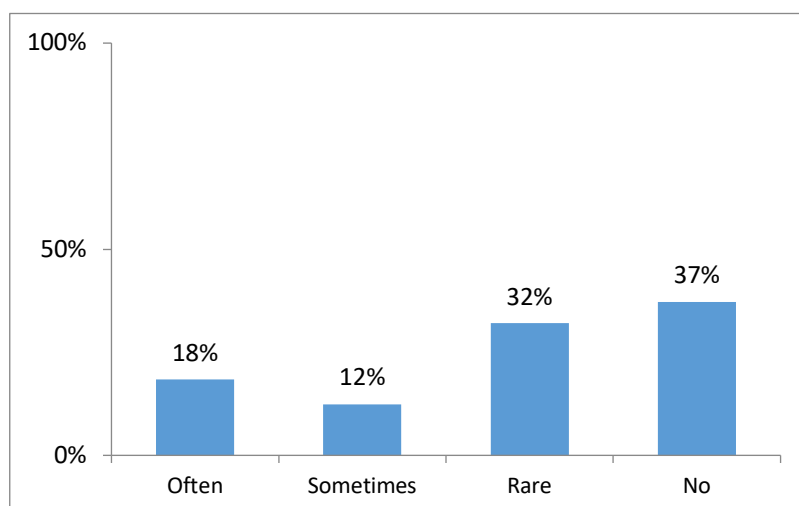


## 3. AIR POLLUTION

### Bad odours emitted from solid waste near the house

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

This phenomenon appears present in the area. Only 37% of the respondents declared not to suffer from bad odours in Beit Hanina. As regards the remaining part of respondents, only 18% often suffer from it. From this figure, it can be assumed that the phenomenon is present

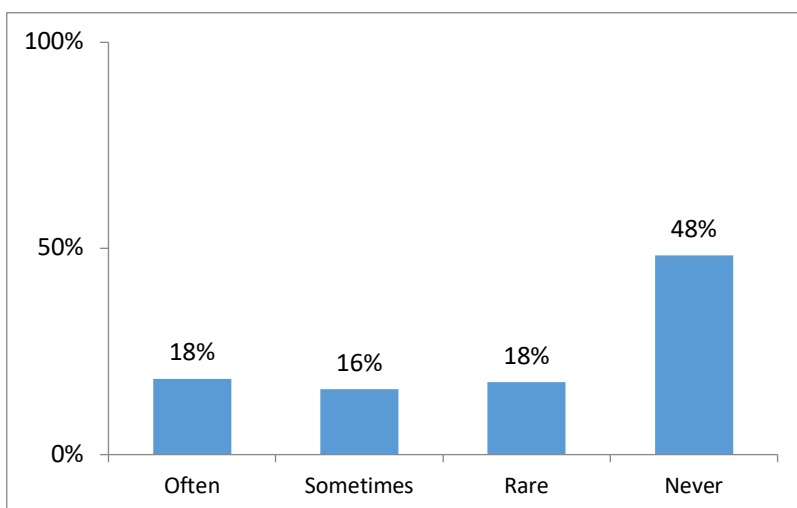


but with different intensity according to the various areas of the community, but it would not seem to overwhelm its inhabitants.

#### Solid waste burning emissions/gases

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

(66%) of the respondents answered that they do not suffer at all or rarely suffer from emissions or gases resulting from the burning of solid waste. The rest of those interviewed (34%) reported that they sometimes or often suffer from emissions or gases from the burning of solid waste.

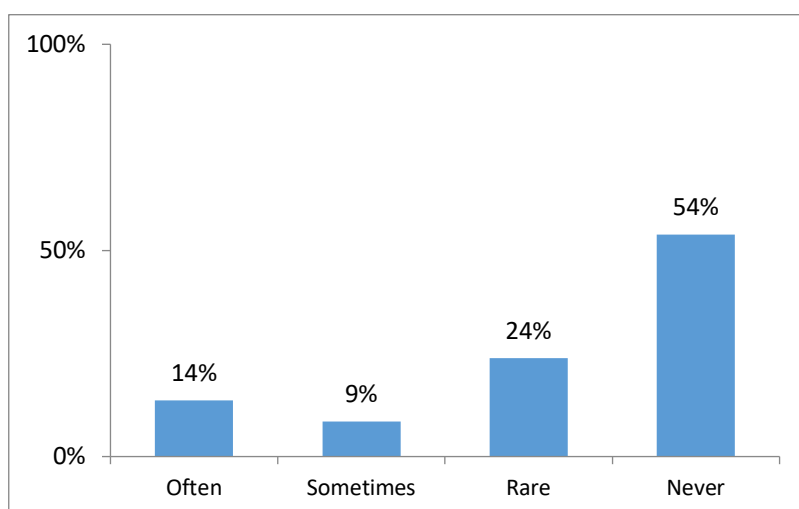


#### 4. WATER AND WASTE WATER

##### Overflowing wastewater

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

The data gathered in this case highlights that the phenomenon of the wastewater overflowing exists even if not in a considerable way. It can be assumed that the system is not perfectly working.

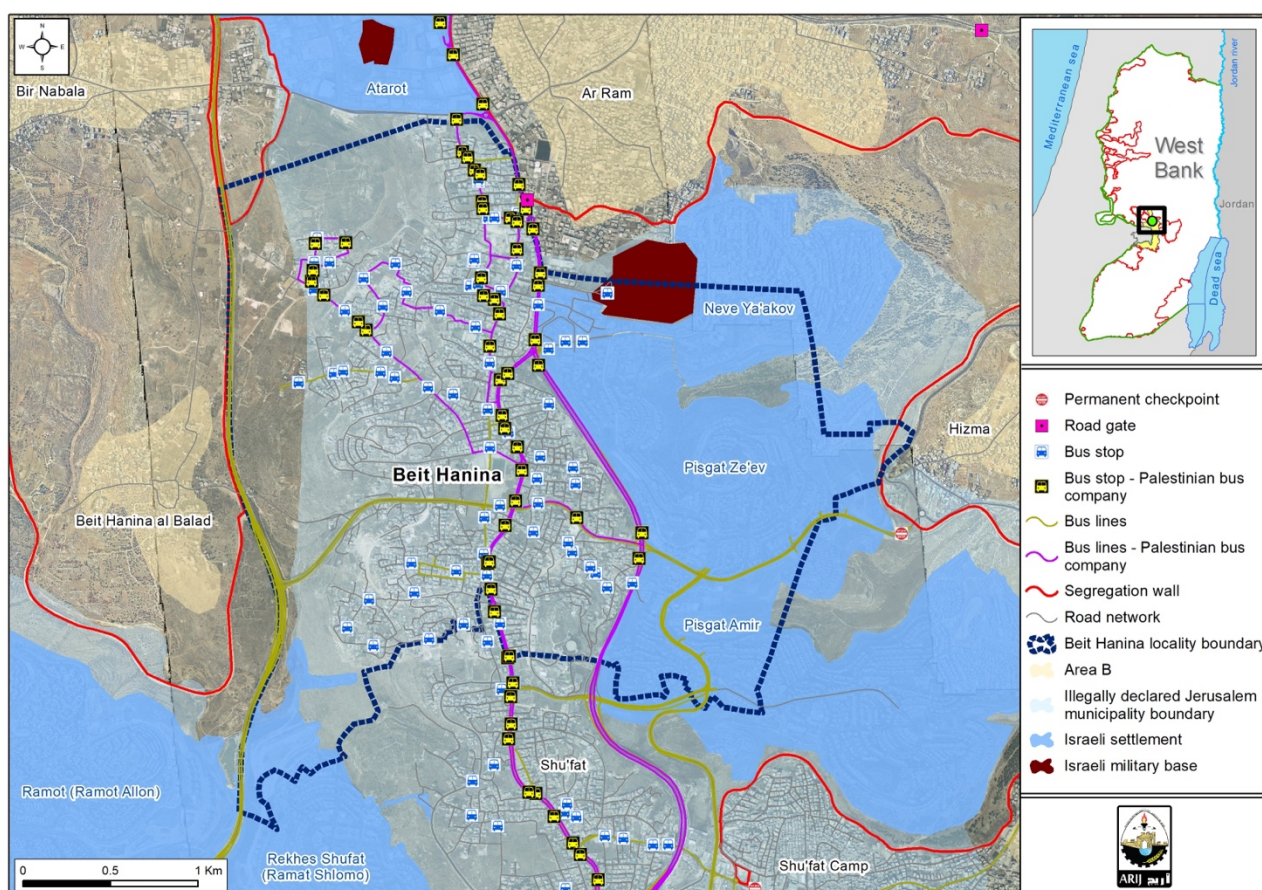


### **Electricity and Telecommunications**

The town of Beit Hanina has a public electricity network since 1960, 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 95%. 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 Beit Hanina, there are 111 stops designated for public transport, served by the bus transportation company in east Jerusalem, on Beit Hanina - Jerusalem line (ARIJ database, 2019). As for the road network in the town, there are 73 km of paved roads. (ARIJ database, 2019).



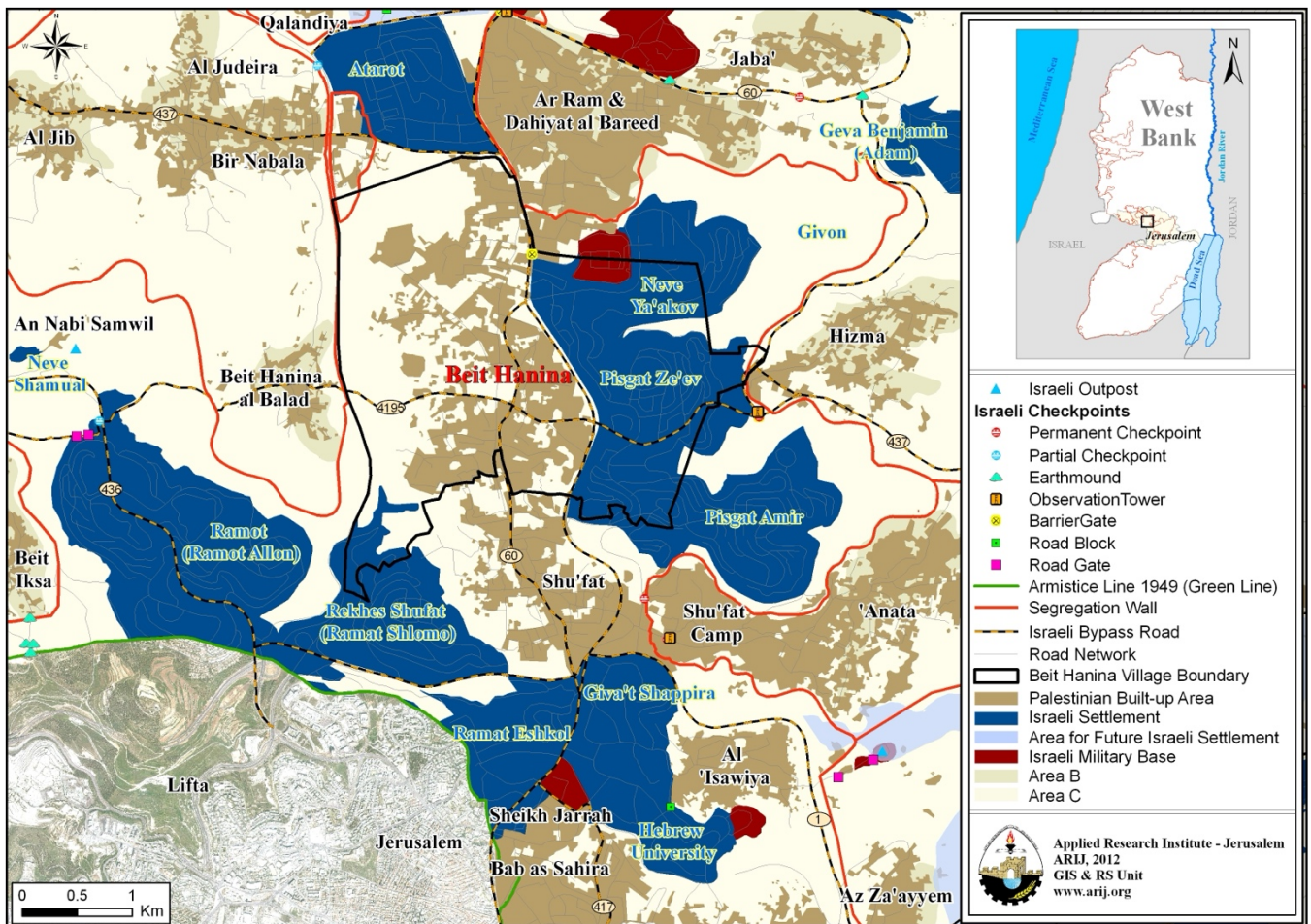
Source: ARIJ Geographic Information Systems Unit, 2020

## Location and Geography

Beit Hanina is a Palestinian town in Jerusalem Governorate located 5.5 km north of Jerusalem. It is bordered by the settlements of Neve Yacoov, Pishgat Amir and Pishgat Zeev to the east, the communities of Bir Nabala, Ar Ram and the industrial Atarot settlement to the north, Beit Hanina al Balad to the west, and Shu'fat to the south (ARIJ, 2020) (see map 1). No census has been conducted by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) to ascertain the population and housing figures in Beit Hanina, however according to the Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research, the population of Beit Hanina reached 42,000 in 2018.



**Map 1: Beit Hanina location and borders**



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2020

## Geopolitical status of Beit Hanina Town

Beit Hanina town covers a total area of 8,877 dunums and is under the control of Jerusalem Israeli Municipality. This control was declared illegally and unilaterally in 1967 after the Israeli Occupation of the West Bank including East Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip and other Arab territories. Jerusalem Governorate was divided into two main regions: J1 and J2. J1 area is located inside the borders and is under the control of the Jerusalem Municipality. It includes many Palestinian Jerusalemite communities such as the communities of the Old Town and Jerusalem City (Beit Al-Maqdis) in addition to Beit Hanina town, which is located in the north of the J1 area. The J2 area is located outside the borders and outside the control of the Jerusalem Municipality. This area is under Palestinian Authority control within Jerusalem Governorate and includes its eastern and western parts, whereas the central part of the Governorate remains under Israeli occupied control.

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel on 28<sup>th</sup> September 1995, the West Bank was categorized into areas "A," "B". In Area A, the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) has full (security and administrative) control. In

Area B, the Palestinian National Authority has a complete control over civil matters but Israel continues to have overriding responsibility for security; while in area C, Israel retains full control over security and administration related to the territory. In area C Palestinian building and land management is prohibited unless through a permit given by the Israeli Civil Administration. Most of the lands lying within the area “C” are agricultural land and open areas, fertile and rich in natural water sources, which constitute a major source of income for Palestinian families.

The vast majority of Beit Hanina town lands remained under the control of Jerusalem Israeli Municipality, inside the J1 area (90% of its total area – 7,949 dunums), and was not subjected to the Oslo II Interim Agreement; instead, this part remained as it was before this agreement, under the control of Jerusalem Israeli Municipality; the remaining area of the town (10% of the town’s total area – 929 dunums) fell under the OSLO II land classification of 1995, under the “C” area classification.

The Israeli Occupation Authorities (IOA) have also used the separation plan (which is represented by the construction of the Segregation Wall), to again redraw the Jerusalem Municipality boundaries, illegally and unilaterally. The Segregation Wall separates almost the whole area of J1 from the Jerusalem Governorate except for Kafr ‘Aqab village, Shu’fat Camp and part of Shu’fat town and part of Beit Hanina town which are located in the J2 area, as a result of the construction of the Wall which shifted them outside of J1.

### **Beit Hanina Town and Israeli Occupation practices**

Due to its strategic location to the north of Jerusalem city, Beit Hanina was subjected to numerous Israeli confiscations for the benefit of various Israeli motives. These Israeli aims are represented in the construction of Israeli settlements, outposts, military bases, checkpoints, and bypass roads on the town’s territories and its surroundings, as well as the Israeli segregation plan.

During the Israeli Occupation of the Palestinian territory, the government confiscated 2,818 dunums in Beit Hanina (almost 32% of the town’s total area) to establish four Israeli settlements on lands of Beit Hanina town. More than 81,000 Israeli settlers inhabit these settlements today. This has had a disastrous impact on the town, as Israeli settlements; and the Segregation wall are surrounding the town from all sides. The four settlements are: Ramat Shlomo “Rikhis Shu’fat” south west the town, and Pisgat Ze’ev, Pisgat Amir, and Neveh Ya’akov to the east of the town (see table 1).

**Table 1: Israeli settlements constructed on Beit Hanina lands**

<b>Settlement name</b>	<b>Year of construction</b>	<b>Area confiscated (dunums)/2018</b>	<b>Population of settlers (2018)</b>
Ramat Shlomo “Rikhis Shu’fat”	1990	241	14,760
Pisgat Ze’ev	1985	1456	42,590
Pisgat Amir	1985	656	
Neveh Ya’akov	1972	465	24,480
<b>Total</b>		<b>2818</b>	<b>81,830</b>

Source: ARIJ, 2020

Source: Jerusalem center for Policy Research, Yearbook 2020

### **Israeli settlement plans on lands of Beit Hanina**

- On June 27, 2019, the settler-initiated plan (TPS 610113) to construct 150 housing units on 10.3 dunams of land in the southern part of Beit Hanina was deposited for objections. The public now has 60 days to submit objections to the plan. The plan was officially submitted by a private Israeli landowner, city council member and settler leader Arie King. If approved, the plan will enable an ideologically driven settler outpost in the heart of Beit Hanina. The targeted land is not far from Ramat Shlomo to the south-west and Pisgat Zeev to the north-east of it, its construction may mark the beginning of a far sweeping move to create contiguity between the two settlements, while driving a wedge between Bet Hanina and Shuafat. Later on December 31, 2019, and following discussions of objections on TPS 610113, the District Planning Committee published on January 8 its approval of the settler-initiated plan (TPS 610113), which will lead to the establishment of a new settler compound in the heart of Beit Hanina.
- On March 18, 2020: the Jerusalem Local Planning Committee discussed two new settler-initiated outline plans (TPS 740993 and TPS 740951) in the Palestinian town of Beit Hanina. The plans are designated for two plots of land with a distance of 160 meters between them and aim to construct a total of four buildings comprised of 144 housing units. This constituted the first discussion on the plans where the committee was asked to recommend them for deposit. The plots of land are located deep within Beit Hanina and therefore accessing them will require driving extensively through the rest of the neighborhood. The plans are being promoted by two companies controlled by longstanding settler activist, Aryeh King, in partnership with other prominent settler figures. The two new plans are designated for an area located some 600 meters away from the location of the earlier plan. **TPS 740993** is for an area of 1.6 dunums. The plan calls for the construction of two buildings with 72 housing units. A number of structures are currently located within this area, including a house presumably belonging to a Palestinian family. **TPS 740951** is for an area of 2.7 dunams.



This plan also calls for the construction of two buildings with 72 housing units. Two Palestinian homes were demolished in this area in the summer of 2018 after an eviction demand was submitted by an Israeli individual (assisted by Aryeh King) who claimed to have purchased the plot in the 1970s. The establishment of more **settler enclaves in the heart** of Beit Hanina will not only impact the fabric of this community and fracture its space, but will further erode opening conditions for a political solution to the conflict based on two capitals in Jerusalem.

Later on April 22, 2020, the Local Planning Committee recommended for Deposit the two plans (TPS 740993 and TPS 740951), for the establishment of two new settler compounds inside Beit Hanina and recommended they be deposited for objections. These plans will now proceed to discussions at the District Planning Committee level.

### **Israeli Bypass Roads on lands of Beit Hanina**

The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) have also confiscated additional lands from Beit Hanina town to construct Israeli bypass roads numbers 21, and 20, in order to connect the Israeli settlements in Jerusalem with each other and with the surrounding settlements in the West Bank and inside Israel. It is should be noted that the real threat of these bypass roads lies in the buffer zone formed by the Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) along these roads, extending to approximately 75m on each side.

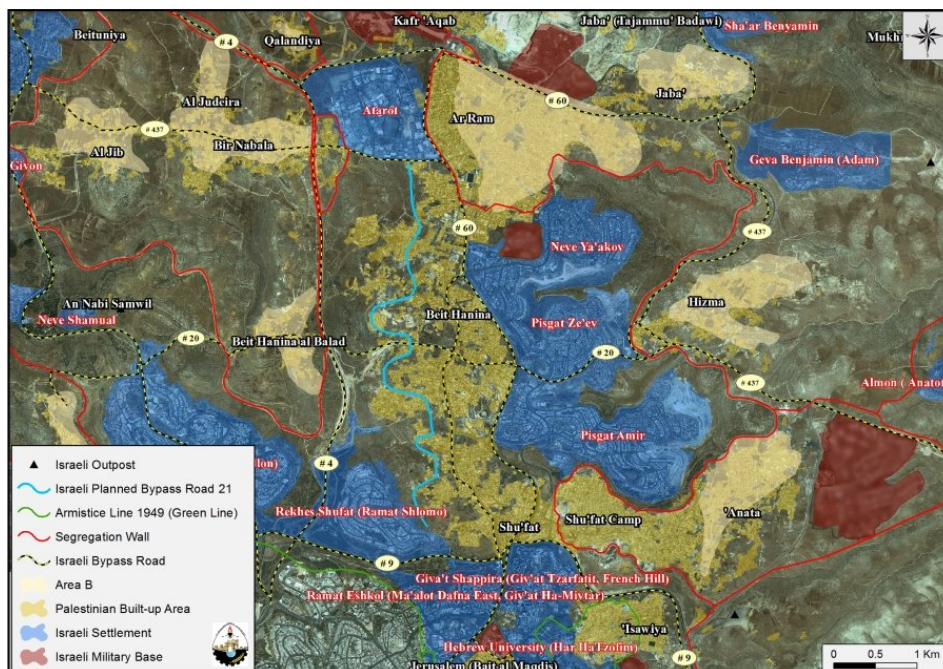
#### **Israeli Bypass Road No. 20 (4197) on lands of Beit Hanina**

- In 2008, the Jerusalem Municipality commenced the construction of a new bypass road, named “Road 20” on lands of Beit Hanina town in occupied East Jerusalem. The bypass road passes through the lands of Beit Hanina, to finally connect with the existing Israeli bypass Road No. 443. This road creates a territorial contiguity between the settlements of Pisgat Ze’ev, Pisgat Amir and Neve Ya’akov in the east with settlements in the west and northwest such as Ramot, Ramat Shlomo (Reches Shu’fat) and Giv’at Zeev settlement block. The road extends around 2.5km from the starting point at Pisgat Ze’ev (to the east) and connect with bypass road no.433 (to the west).

#### **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.



### Israeli Military Base on lands of Beit Hanina town

Beit Hanina town has also lost land because of the construction of a military base on the town’s land, close to the settlement of Neve Ya’akov. The area of confiscated land is estimated at 117 dunums and was carried out under the pretext of protecting settlements in the area.

### Beit Hanina Town and the Israeli plan for the Segregation Wall

The construction of the Israeli Segregation Wall has had a negative impact on Beit Hanina town. According to the latest amendment of the Israeli segregation wall route which was published by the so-called “Israeli Defense Ministry” on 30 April 2007; the segregation wall will set the majority of Beit Hanina lands on the Israeli side of the wall, within the newly and illegally boundary of Jerusalem Municipality which Israel is redrawing through the construction of the wall.

The wall will also segregate Beit Hanina town from the surrounding Palestinian communities, those located within Jerusalem Governorate, but outside its illegally redrawn municipal boundaries of 1967 (Palestinian communities in J2 area), and the rest of West Bank; in particular Palestinian communities in the northeast such as Ar Ram, Anata, Hizma and Jaba'; and Palestinian communities in the northwest, such as Al Judeira, Ar Ram, Bir Nabala, and Beit Hanina al Balad. For so long has Beit Hanina town been connected with the surrounding Palestinian communities in terms of economy (commerce), education and medical services. The wall has isolated most of the town's land (8,853 dunums, 99.7% of the total area of Beit Hanina town), which is almost the whole area of the town, and cut off its long and historic connection with its surrounding; while annexing the Israeli settlements and other military installation illegally established on the town's lands (open spaces, agricultural lands, forests, etc), to become a non-separable part of the occupied Jerusalem city.

**Table 2: Land classification of the isolated areas to the west side of the Segregation Wall in Beit Hanina Town - Jerusalem Governorate**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Land Classification</b>	<b>Area (Dunums)</b>
1	Agriculture Lands	577
2	Forests and Open Spaces	2,021
3	Industrial Surfaces (Parks, roads and infrastructure)	1,830
4	Palestinian Built-up Area	1,480
5	Israeli Settlement	2,818
6	Israeli military base	117
7	Wall zone	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,853</b>

Source: ARIJ, 2020

### **The Segregation Wall causes suffering to Beit Hanina Town residents**

Since the outbreak of the Second Intifada in September 2000, the citizens of Beit Hanina and the neighboring communities have lost their connection with other Palestinian communities in the West Bank due to the construction of the Israeli Segregation Wall around Jerusalem. Citizens of Jerusalem who hold Jerusalemite identity cards (the blue I.D.) can enter West Bank areas through Israeli terminals which often witness huge congestion. They are regularly subjected to thorough inspection at the hands of Israeli occupation soldiers staffing them, which in turn causes delays and restricts movement. Meanwhile, Palestinian citizens who live in the West Bank and hold West Bank Identity cards (the green I.D.) are prohibited from entering the city of Jerusalem and its surrounding towns as the Segregation Wall totally isolates them from the city. As a result, they can no longer benefit from the health, educational and socio-economic services in the city such as hospitals, schools and medical centers.

In addition, the Segregation Wall denies access for West Bank I.D. holders to their places of work in Jerusalem. Only those with special Israeli permits issued by the Israeli Civil Administration are able to enter the city through Israeli controlled checkpoints or crossings, through which they are subjected

to thorough and lengthy inspections and humiliation at the hands of armed Israeli forces. This practice has also damaged family bonds and has been detrimental to social interaction, as it has caused the dispersion of many Palestinian families. In some families, one-half of the couple holds a Palestinian identity card (green card), whilst the other holds the Jerusalemite identity card (blue card). The Segregation Wall has also prevented Palestinians from reaching places of worship in the Holy City, thus depriving them from practicing their religious rituals in Jerusalem.

According to the latest wall amendment of 2007, the Wall and the settlement belt around Jerusalem will combine to isolate Beit Hanina area from the rest of the West Bank. Parallel to the establishment of the Segregation Wall, the IOA has also constructed a settlement belt around Beit Hanina and Jerusalem city which aims to prevent urban expansion of the Palestinian towns of Jerusalem. Urban expansion is restricted by the construction of settlements close to the urbanized areas in Jerusalemite towns, which also has led to an increase in land confiscations in these towns, minimizing the area available for future urban expansion. Once established, the presence of these settlements creates a new reality for the towns' residents that will be difficult to change. As a result, Jerusalem and its surrounding towns have a very high population density. The population density in the Palestinian neighborhoods of East Jerusalem is recorded as approximately 13,517 people per km<sup>2</sup>, compared to 16,055 people per km<sup>2</sup> in the settlements of East Jerusalem.

### **The dilemma of lands and building licenses in Beit Hanina Town**

The problem of land and building licenses is considered one of the most difficult issues in Beit Hanina town and the other Jerusalemite towns in East Jerusalem. This is due to the high cost of land and the expense of licenses granted for land development.

Beit Hanina town is characterized by its strategic location and proximity to the Old City and Al-Aqsa Mosque in East Jerusalem, making it an important target for Israeli colonization and 'Judaization' activities. There is limited land availability in Beit Hanina, thus the area lacks open spaces for urban development and suffers from an extremely high population density. According to citizens of Jerusalem, land prices of one dunum in East Jerusalem, especially land located within the borders of the Jerusalem municipality (which is rarely available), is estimated to cost hundreds of thousands of US dollars. As for areas closer to the city center (such as those in Beit Hanina), the price of land can even reach millions of US dollars. Israeli Occupation Authorities have used these prices as an effective instrument to buy the Palestinian lands in Jerusalem for very high prices in order to Judaize the land by imbedding Jewish settlers in the city. They offer the Palestinians high prices for these lands and houses, especially those in the city center and its surrounding neighborhoods. Anyone in Jerusalem who owns land and wishes to construct a house on it or purchase additional lands has to obtain authorization and permission from the illegal Municipality of Jerusalem, which creates many obstacles for Palestinians attempting to acquire a license.

One of the main obstacles for obtaining a building license is the requirement to prove ownership of the land. The Israeli Occupation Authorities stipulate that Palestinians seeking to build a house or structure must prove their ownership of the land, which is considered a political problem due to the

occupation dating back to 1967. According to a report prepared by the Bimkom Organization (Planners for Planning Rights), approximately 50% of East Jerusalem lands are unregistered in the archive of ownership, particularly in the town of Kafr Aqab and the area extending from Al 'Isawiya town in the north to Sur Bahir in the south. Additionally, 25% of the lands in East Jerusalem are in the process of survey and registration (including Beit Hanina), and only 25% of the lands in East Jerusalem are officially registered. This includes parts of Al Bireh, Qalandiya, Beit Hanina, Hizma and 'Anata, Ash Sheikh Jarrah and Beit Safafa (Bimkom, 2004).

According to the testimonies of Palestinian Jerusalemites, the licensing procedure for construction in Beit Hanina is lengthy (sometimes-lasting years) and can be very expensive depending on the land area and type of building (it ranges between 250,000 and 500,000NIS). Due to both the expensive and lengthy licensing procedures, in order to meet their housing needs Palestinians tend to build without waiting for the license approval. In these instances, the Israeli Occupation Authorities usually demolish the property and force the Palestinian owner to pay for his own demolition and submit a new building application. On top of that, the majority of Palestinians in Jerusalem are living in difficult conditions because of high poverty rates, which is a consequence of the Israeli Occupation closures, which restrict the movement of Palestinians and prevent them from reaching their workplaces. These Israeli restrictions and harassments against the Palestinians in East Jerusalem, along with the housing problems, lack of lands for building and increased unemployment rate, force many Jerusalemites to migrate outside the borders of the Municipality towards the West Bank or even travel abroad to find better living standards.

According to the 'Civic Coalition for Defending Palestinian Rights in Jerusalem', (CCDPRJ, 2009), the Israeli Authorities have adopted many policies that aim to put pressure on Jerusalemites. An example of this is the case of demographic status and urban growth in Jerusalem, the area that is allocated for the development of Palestinian neighborhoods in East Jerusalem and lies under the jurisdiction of the Jerusalem Municipality is estimated at approximately 9,200 dunums, which represents only 13% of the total area of east Jerusalem; whereas the remaining area (of East Jerusalem and under the jurisdiction of the Jerusalem Municipality) is classified as Israeli settlements, green areas (which cannot be used for Palestinian urban growth), public buildings, roads and others.

Furthermore, the Israeli Authorities often do not prepare the necessary master plans for the Palestinian neighborhoods in occupied East Jerusalem, which are required for the urban planning process. In cases when the Israeli Authorities do prepare master plans for Palestinian neighborhoods in East Jerusalem, they usually place restrictions and limit the percentages of areas designated for Palestinian urban expansion, which are below the necessary percentages for natural urban growth (between 25% and 75%). If these percentages are compared with the percentage of lands used for Israeli settlements, it is found that urban growth varies between 75%-120%. In Beit Hanina town, for example, the Israeli Authorities determined the urban development percentage to be 50%-75%, whereas the neighboring settlement of the Pisgat Ze'ev, which was illegally constructed on the land of Beit Hanina town, covers a percentage of 90%-120% (CCJ, 2009).



### **Area “C” According to the Oslo Agreement (areas of Wadi Al Dam and ‘Adasah)**

A small part of Beit Hanina lands, constituting 1,050 dunums (11.8% of the total area of the town), lies outside the borders of the illegally redrawn Jerusalem Municipality, and is inhabited by citizens from Wadi Al Dam and Adasah neighborhoods. The number of housing units in this area is estimated to be 35 houses. This area is classified as Area “C” according to the Oslo Interim Agreement, signed in September 1995, between the Palestinian National Authority and the Israeli government, which divided the West Bank into Areas “A”, “B”, and “C”. This area has the same difficulties and obstacles in obtaining building permits from the Israeli Civil Administration in the illegal settlement of Beit El in Ramallah Governorate. Because this area is not within the illegally redrawn Jerusalem Municipality boundary. These imposed geopolitical and demographic obstacles aim to Judaize Jerusalem and make life more difficult for the Palestinians, forcing them to leave their lands (see map 3).

### **The danger of Israeli escalation in housing demolitions in Jerusalem**

During recent years, the Israeli Occupation Authorities have escalated their attacks against the houses of Palestinians living in Jerusalem and targeted them through demolitions under the pretext of “unlicensed construction”. According to the Applied Research institute – Jerusalem (ARIJ) suggests that during the period of 1993 and 2019, the Israeli Occupation Authorities have demolished approximately ----- Palestinian houses in Jerusalem in addition to thousands of other structures (ARIJ, 2019), resulting in the displacement of 4,865 Palestinians from Jerusalem. Many houses in Beit Hanina are under threat of demolition under the pretext of “unlicensed construction,” despite the fact that the residents have fulfilled the necessary requirements for the building licenses. However according to the residents, the Municipality of Jerusalem usually rejects their license applications without any justification.

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

The Municipal tax, named in Hebrew as “Arnona” which is imposed by the Israeli Jerusalem Municipality on the holders of buildings and lands in Jerusalem, is considered one of the greatest burdens faced by Palestinian residents of the city, including the residents of Beit Hanina town. The tax aims at exerting pressure on Palestinians to force them to leave the city.

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>16</sup>, and based on this zoning, along with the area of building, they determine and

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<sup>16</sup> Tariffs for Residential Assets

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\$.

The segregation plan, which focused on the isolation of the city of Jerusalem from the rest of the Palestinian Territory, had a huge negative impact on the economic situation of Palestinians living in Jerusalem in addition to the commercial sector. Trade in Jerusalem was largely dependent on Palestinians visiting the Holy City from the West Bank area, the Gaza Strip and Palestinians living inside the 1948 borders; however, the Israeli military closure imposed on the city, negatively affected the economic situation of the city and its residents. Despite these difficult situations, the occupation Authorities impose tax on Palestinians in East Jerusalem without taking into consideration the difficult situations of the Palestinians who make up the poorest class in the Holy City. Moreover, since the beginning of the year 2020, the Jerusalem Municipality decided to increase the “Arnona” Tax by approximately 3%, which in turn increased the economic burden on Palestinians of East Jerusalem in particular.

It is worth mentioning that in the case of Jerusalem, Palestinians are forced to pay this tax in order to preserve their presence in the city without receiving the decent level of Municipal services. The planning process in the Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem focuses more on the political-demographic dimension that aims to Judaize the city rather than planning for the purpose of prosperity and well-being of the citizens. Furthermore, Palestinian neighborhoods and communities in Jerusalem are deliberately neglected in the different services provided. For instance, the Municipality rarely makes the needed maintenance for infrastructure of Arab neighborhoods, including roads, water and waste water networks, solid wastes and others. This is seen in the many roads that haven’t been rehabilitated, whilst West Jerusalem roads are in a good condition, as the Municipality does not put these neighborhoods on their priorities for many years. The major problem suffered by people of Jerusalem is the lack of cleaning service and the accumulation of solid waste and failure to provide services as required, despite their commitment in paying the taxes’ fees to the Municipality. This can be easily understood if we compare the living situation of Palestinians in east Jerusalem with the situation of the illegal settlers living in the city who get all the facilities and services in order to stay in the Holy City, while Palestinians are living in poor conditions and lack city services and rights.

### **Israeli military orders issued in Beit Hanina Town**

The Israeli Occupation Authorities issued a set of military orders to confiscate lands in Beit Hanina for different purposes. The following is a list of those orders:

1. Military Order 57/05/T: issued on 8 March 2005 to confiscate 26 dunums in Beit Hanina for the construction of the Segregation Wall.

2. Military Order 27/06/T: issued on 20 February 2006 to confiscate 41 dunums in Beit Hanina and Bir Nabala for the construction of the Segregation Wall.
3. Military Order 06/04/T: issued on 21 January 2004 to confiscate 76 dunums in Beit Hanina, Hizma, Ar Ram, and Dahiyat al Barid for the construction of the Segregation Wall.
4. Military Order 04/06/T (AMENDMENT 4 & EXTENSION 5): Issued on 9 September 2014 to extend the confiscation of 9.01 dunums of land of Beit Hanina, Hizma and Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed for the construction of the Segregation Wall.
5. Military Order 04/06/T (AMENDMENT 4 Extension 7): issued on 3 October 2019 to extend the confiscation of 9.01 dunums of land of Beit Hanina, Hizma and Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed for the construction of the Segregation Wall.
6. 05/08/T (AMENDMENT 2 & EXTENSION 4): Issued on 9 September 2014 to extend the confiscation of 126.1 dunums of land of Beit Hanina for the construction of the Segregation Wall.
7. 06/21/T (AMENDMENT & EXTENSION 3): Issued on 9 September 2014 to extend the confiscation of 63.8 dunums of land of Beit Hanina for the construction of the Segregation Wall.
8. 06/27/T (AMENDMENT & EXTENSION 4): Issued on 9 September 2014 to extend the confiscation of 35.1 dunums of land of Beit Hanina for the construction of the Segregation Wall.
9. 06/84/T (EXTENSION 3): Issued on 9 September 2014 to extend the confiscation of 125.3 dunums of land of Beit Hanina for the construction of the Segregation Wall.

## Town Development Priorities and Needs

Beit Hanina 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 (Beit Hanina Neighbourhood Management Committee, 2021).

**Table 7: Development priorities and needs in Beit Hanina**

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		1		
<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				
<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				

Source: Beit Hanina Neighbourhood Management Committee, 2021

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