

Jerusalem Israeli
Municipality Town
Planning Scheme
2000

Action Alert

Israel shrouds its illegal control over Occupied East Jerusalem, Including the Old City, with a "Modern" Town Planning Scheme

This Action Alert is issued to draw the attention of the International Community to Israel's continued illegal campaign to alter the status of Occupied East Jerusalem in disregard to International Resolutions and Human Rights conventions, Oslo Agreement, the Road Map and the ICJ advisory opinion on the illegality of building a Separation Wall around Jerusalem, in order to undercut efforts to reach a negotiated political agreement over the future of the City.

During a press conference held on September 13, 2004, and in unprecedented move, the Israeli Mayor in Jerusalem, Mr. Uri Lublialsky, disclosed a Town Planning Scheme (TPS 2000) for the City of Jerusalem to serve as a mandatory map for land use and a blueprint for other municipal planning purposes until the year 2020. The plan incorporates occupied East Jerusalem. This is the first time that Israel publicizes a comprehensive town planning scheme for "Jerusalem". The goal of TPS 2000, as pronounced in the executive summary of the plan, is "to create a framework to proceed with the development of the city of Jerusalem as a capital for the state of Israel and a seat for its government." And "to achieve a long term goal which reflects the future vision for the city as conceived by the City's 'fathers'".

Israel has employed the policy of creating facts on the ground consistently since its inception in total disregard to international legitimacy. Its control over Jerusalem is part of this policy and therefore has no legal standing. Issuing and implementing TPS 2000 is also part of this policy, and as a consequence, has no legal standing as well.

Therefore, a Coalition of religious dignitaries, civil society organizations and individuals was formed recently in Jerusalem to oppose Israeli Government arbitrary measures to alter the Status of East Jerusalem, and to reaffirm that East Jerusalem is the Capital of the future Palestinian State .

This action alert was initiated by the Coalition in order to pin point the dangers inherent in TPS 2000 on the future of the Palestinian rights in the City, and to call for action from the respective International bodies to press upon Israel to comply with all UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions and the ICJ advisory opinion concerning Jerusalem, and to refrain from implementing TPS2000 provisions following its formal approval or selectively thereafter, if such approval is not attained.

De Facto Israeli Control over West Jerusalem

To this day, the status of Jerusalem has not been determined under International law. UN General Assembly Resolution 181, or the partition plan of Palestine 1947, recommended that Jerusalem be placed under International sovereignty as an International city. UN General Assembly resolution 303 reiterated the UN commitment to internationalization of Jerusalem, and designated it a "*corpus separatum*" - separate body. The partition plan was rejected by the Palestinians and the Arab countries, and hostilities broke out between both parties and Israel.

By UN Security Council resolution 62 (1948), an armistice was established in all sectors of Palestine. In conformity with this resolution, an armistice agreement was concluded in 1949 between Israel and Jordan. The Agreement fixed the armistice demarcation line (often later called the "Green Line" owing to the colour used for it on maps; hereinafter the Green Line).

The armistice demarcation line led to the division of Jerusalem into an eastern half controlled de facto by Jordan, including the historic Old City, and a western half controlled de facto by Israel. To this day, Israel's sovereignty over Jerusalem is contested. Even the United States does not recognize any part of Jerusalem as part of Israel despite congressional resolutions. And, both the United States and

Great Britain, consider that the status of Jerusalem is to be resolved by the parties to the dispute in final status negotiations.

In 1967 armed conflict broke out again, and the Israeli forces occupied all the territories which Jordan controlled West of the river Jordan including the Eastern Half of Jerusalem..

De Facto Israeli Control over East Jerusalem

Following the 1967 war, the Israeli Knesset on 27 June, 1967, approved an amendment to the Law and Administration Ordinance as follows: "the, Jurisdiction and administration of the State shall extend to any area in Eretz (land) of Israel designated by the Government by order"; a second amendment to the Municipalities Ordinance Law, allowing the Minister to enlarge by proclamation the area of a municipality by inclusion of an area designated by order. And a third law, Protection of Holy Places Law which called for the protection of the Holy places and Freedom of access to them. In 1980, the Knesset adopted the Basic Law formally annexing the expanded city (Living in Jerusalem: A Report by the Palestine Housing Rights Movement to the UN Committee on Economic and cultural rights, May 1996)

On 22 November 1967, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 242, which called for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from territories occupied during the 1967 war, including East Jerusalem

Security Council resolution 298 (1971) confirmed in the clearest possible terms that: "All legislative and administrative actions taken by Israel to change the status of the City of Jerusalem, including expropriation of land and properties, transfer of populations and legislation aimed at the incorporation of the occupied section, are totally invalid and cannot change that status".

Later, following the adoption by Israel on 30 July 1980 of the Basic Law making Jerusalem the "complete and united" capital of Israel, the Security Council, by resolution 478 (1980), stated that the enactment of that Law constituted a violation of international law and that "all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which have altered or purport to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem. . . are null and void". It further decided "not to recognize the 'basic law' and such other actions by Israel that, as a result of this law, seek to alter the character and status of Jerusalem".

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) advisory opinion on the "Legal consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory" on 9 July 2004 reiterated the International stance vis a vis the status of Jerusalem as follows:

"The territories situated between the Green Line and the former eastern boundary of Palestine under the Mandate was occupied by Israel in 1967 during the armed conflict between Israel and Jordan. Under customary international law, these were therefore occupied territories in which Israel had the status of occupying Power.All these territories (including East Jerusalem) remain occupied territories and Israel has continued to have the status of occupying Power"

Despite UNSC Resolutions 242, 298 and 478 "the Israeli government proceeded to redraw the municipal boundaries of Jerusalem to include "Jordanian" Jerusalem and land adjacent to it in the West Bank. This is the area which came to be known as East Jerusalem. 70,500 dunams owned exclusively by Palestinians were annexed de facto to Israel. Since then, the government of Israel and the Jerusalem Municipality have been systematically expropriating land and confining the Palestinians to ever smaller areas in East Jerusalem so that today, only 7,000 dunams, or 10% of the land is used by its Palestinian owners"(Sara Kaminkar: "A Policy of Land Use Denial, 1995). Concomitantly, An Israeli ministerial committee was formed in 1967, and its first decision was to declare a 76:24 demographic ratio of Jews: Palestinians in the City. A census was carried out in East Jerusalem to fulfill this purpose. (Please see table 1 in Annex D)

Extreme Measures to control Palestinian demographic growth

The primary means to create and preserve this ratio was expropriation of Palestinian land, construction of Jewish settlements on this land, restriction on Palestinian building and land use through planning and zoning policies detailed below, residency regulations and other measures, such as services designed to push part of the Palestinian population to reside outside the extended borders of annexed Jerusalem (Living in Jerusalem...)

Extreme measures taken by Israel to control Palestinian land use

"Two procedures are used by the Israeli governing entities to reduce the size of the land area available for use by Palestinians: expropriation and town planning.... The government issues a map showing which land it intends to confiscate and declares that it needs the land for public purposes. The nature of the public purposes is not specified". The act of expropriation transfers ownership of the land to the state. Government land expropriation is undertaken prior to planning" (Kaminkar) The land is subsequently used to build Israeli illegal settlements and huge road beds to link these settlements together.

Conversely, the Israeli Municipality in Jerusalem may expropriate land only on the basis of an approved town planning scheme. "Various attempts to produce a development policy statement translated into a planning map and regulations...aroused concern about international embarrassment...unable to overcome this difficulty the Jerusalem municipality began preparing neighborhoods' spot zoning plans. There are 23 neighborhood spot zoning plans scattered over the land area of East Jerusalem. Accordingly, these neighborhoods are separated from each other by swatches of land where no planning exists. The largest ten neighborhoods are for Jews; the remaining 13, the smallest are for the Palestinians. (There are 19 Palestinian neighborhoods in all). All the Jewish neighborhoods are new; that is, they were planned on vacant land that was expropriated by the government after the 1967 war. No new Palestinian neighborhood has been planned since 1967. All existed before the war, but their size has been reduced by spot zoning plans (Kaminkar). Through spot zoning schemes, all adjacent land surrounding Palestinian built up areas is designated as green zones or open areas where Palestinian construction is strictly prohibited (Please refer to Annex II Map 1). While "In fact almost none of the land designated for open space in Palestinian suburbs is planted; on the ground, it is beige rather than green" (Kaminkar). Yet a "forested" green area in East Jerusalem may become a "white area" when a plan for a Jewish settlement is finalized. Examples: Jabal Abu Ghneim or Har Homa in Im Tuba and Reshes Shoafat in Shu'fat.

The Israeli Municipality used planning as a tool to freeze land use for Palestinians since 1967. Accordingly:

- 23% remained unplanned areas;
- 17% remained in the planning process;
- 25% was planned (**of which only 7.3% was allocated for residential construction in East Jerusalem**).

Please refer to (Annex I Figure 1) for more detailed information on how planning restricted land use for the Palestinians. A word of caution is needed while reviewing the information referred hereto: the residential areas cited includes Jewish settlements which constitute 30% of the land of East Jerusalem.

"Unplanned Palestinian land is kept vacant by the municipality until the time for expropriation. The law permits demolition of any building that has been constructed without a license and, in East Jerusalem; the Municipality is a strict enforcer of the law. It does not issue licenses on unplanned land; and it does not plan - zone Palestinian owned land to meet the housing needs of the Palestinians. It destroys unlicensed homes with a free hand" (Kaminkar). The liberal policy of creating open spaces in East Jerusalem is "an instrument to "close space" to Palestinians" (Kaminkar). House demolition is the collateral means to control the Palestinian population natural growth. Demolitions have been carried out on average of 28 a year between 1990 and 2003. However, this process was accelerated recently and demolitions amounted to 35, 39 and 46 in 2001, 2002 and 2003 (Please refer to table 3 in Annex I). Last year the municipality demolished 152 homes. And this year the process is being stepped

up considerably. A Collective administrative order to demolish 88 houses in Silwan, in the vicinity of the Old City, was issued in late March this year.

"Another common route for expropriation is the 1950 Absentee property Law which stipulates that any property whose owner was 'absent' from the property between November 29, 1947 and the establishment of Israel on 15 May 1948 is liable to be confiscated. This law was extended to East Jerusalem despite the fact that Israel did not occupy it until 1967(Living in Jerusalem...).

"Ethnic Quota" for Housing for Palestinians

The municipality profile of housing development projects intended for the Palestinians is revealed in the following example: "In 1981, a municipal master plan submitted to the District Planning Commission (DPC) proposed 20,000 housing units for Palestinians in two suburban areas north of the City mainly Beit Hanina and Shufat. In 1983 this has been scaled to 15,000 units. When the plan was finally approved in 1992, it had been scaled back to 7,500 units"....Despite the DPC approval decision, the present approval rate for Palestinians is 335 units per year. It will take 50 years for the government to approve the total units approved for Palestinians in the Master plan. In contrast, 17,400 residential units were approved for Israeli Jews in 1991-1992....In 1993, it was revealed that there is an ethnic quota placed on Palestinian building permits that had been in operation for 20 years. This quota is aligned with the policy of preservation of Israeli demographic supremacy (The Politics of Jerusalem since 1967, Michael Dumper, 1997) .

"In the future there will be no place for the 'Arabs' to build in Jerusalem. They will need to leave Jerusalem and move to the West Bank (Kaminkar)

Staggering Economic Growth of the Palestinians

No Industrial zones have been planned in any Arab neighborhood since 1967. The few scattered lots designated for commercial use in some neighborhoods are almost fully occupied. 'Arabs' in East Jerusalem therefore continue to be dependent on Jewish owned concerns for employment and commercial facilities (Kaminkar)

Immediately following the signing of the Oslo Peace Agreement in 1993, Israeli adopted a tight closure policy around East Jerusalem to detach it completely from the surrounding West Bank areas for which it traditionally served as a commercial center. The closure led gradually to the weakening of Palestinian business activities in the City.

The Old City

The Planning Policy for the Old City is included in a separate section in TPS 2000. The policy will soon be included in a detailed statutory plan, as it involves land usage within the walled areas and the surrounding valley; referred to in the TPS, as the "Holy Basin". In the Old City section, Palestinian land ownership is brought into question by the Israeli Municipality, as the scheme claims that there is a lack of organized registration system for assets in the Old City. The scheme further claims that: "the nature of layer upon layer building in the Old City makes it hard to identify and register ownership rights".

In addition, renovation of old buildings will be controlled by Municipal licensing procedures. And the scheme provides for the establishment of a statutory system for archeological sites identification and excavations and for demolition of houses. All this means that the municipality can have a free hand to demolish old houses in the Old City to search for archeological remains.

Concurrently, the scheme provides for evacuating people from the Old City. The document states the following: "population density in the Old City is to be dealt with through a "thinning out procedure". It is expected that the rehabilitation of Shufat Refugee Camp referred to elsewhere in the TPS is brought up as a viable alternative area to absorb the Palestinians who will be forced out of their houses in the Old City. Thereafter, the Camp will be excluded from the municipal borders by the Apartheid Wall.

The Israeli government has a record in this respect, as it applied a massive demolition policy in 1967 in al Mughrabi Quarter in the Old City. (132 houses and two mosques were demolished) and 5,500 Palestinians who resided in the quarter were evicted and cast off in what became Shufat Refugee Camp.

In fact, the Municipality administrative orders to demolish 88 houses in Silwan, which forms part of the 'Holy Basin' is enough proof that the implementation of TPS in the Old City is underway even before the plan is formally approved.

Anticipated impact of TPS 2000 on the Palestinians in East Jerusalem

TPS 2000 is a Municipal land expropriation tool par excellence. Most of TPS 2000 planning documents for East Jerusalem are guidelines, except for a Mandatory Map which determines land use. Other legal statutes which accompany the planning documents become mandatory once the TPS is approved. The land use map is considered mandatory even prior to approval of the plan, which means that it cannot be disputed.

Accordingly, TPS 2000 will allow the Municipality to use 38,8% of the East Jerusalem land- previously frozen by the Israeli Municipality planning schemes- for public projects (Annex II Map 1). The Plan outlines a number of specific Israeli projects which will be implemented. Except for a hospital and an unspecified "higher education institution", for the Palestinians, all land use within TPS is allocated for Jewish settlement and Jewish institutions. There is no land allocation for industrial or business development projects for Palestinians in the scheme and except for small "City Inns" within the Old City, no new hotels are to be built.

Misleadingly (Annex II Map 2) which is attached to TPS 2000, show the Palestinian areas, (color coded orange), as contiguous in order to conceal the real situation on the ground as clearly portrayed in, (Annex II Map 1). It is through previous knowledge of planning patterns of the Israeli Municipality, (All revealed by Sarah Kaminkar) and the written text of TPS 2000 that the reality is revealed about how the Palestinian land surrounding the Palestinian neighborhood will be utilized for Jewish settlement and Jewish public purposes.

The TPS also provides for an elaborate transportation system to facilitate access of Israelis to the City Center in the Western side of the city. To make it fast and "efficient", land used to accommodate the transportation passage ways may infringe on Palestinian neighborhoods, providing for more land expropriation. The light train tracks which are currently being constructed in the Palestinian neighborhood of Shufat are an example.

In terms of Palestinian population control, TPS alleges to target a 70:30 population ratio of Israelis to Palestinians. But, the scheme is in no way intended to uphold this target. The scheme itself reveals indications that would discount this allegation, as it states the following: "this target was espoused after examining population projections which will be consequent of **different events likely to take place**". The erection of the Separation, spiraling house demolitions, and the application of the absentee law... are only few of these "events" that are likely to unfold

The Palestinians view TPS 2000 as an ultimate instrument that would not only obliterate their rights to self determination, but would deny them subsistence on their own land, as it is an instrument of land expropriation. It is intended to force many Palestinians to leave the city, as there will be no space left for them to accommodate their natural growth and economic subsistence. Already the building of the Separation Apartheid Wall around Jerusalem justified on "Security grounds" denies thousands of Palestinians of Jerusalem access to the city and increasingly deprives them of access to schools, hospitals, holy places, their private property and visitation with family members. In fact, the building of the Separation Apartheid Wall is a major feat in the process of ethnic cleansing in Jerusalem. Because of it, almost 150,000 Jerusalem Palestinians will be deprived from residing in the City, and thousands of other people dependent on services in the city will not be able to access these services. In the long run, TPS 2000 is intended to fulfill the same goal.

Finally, TPS treats the Old City as an Israeli municipal borough and planning and zoning inside the city walls the exclusive privilege of the Israeli Municipality planning teams..

Conclusion

It is expected that TPS 2000 will provide for further isolation of Palestinian suburbs within enclaves completely surrounded by existing Jewish settlements, and by new Jewish concerns that will be established in the areas that were designated as “green zones” and “open spaces” in previous Municipal planning schemes in East Jerusalem, and whose use was strictly prohibited by the Palestinians. And, further provide for an advanced road and transportation grid that links Jewish settlements together and consequently form barricades around Palestinian built up areas to further confine their growth.

The weakening of the business center in East Jerusalem as a result of the strict military closures of the City access roads since the signing the Oslo Agreement in 1993, and the wiping of the old roads which connected the Palestinian areas with each other and with the City center i.e. the old city and its environs, and the appending of the Palestinian "enclaves" to the Israeli road system weakened the ties of these enclaves with each other and with the city center which is the heart of Palestinian political, economic, social and religious lives.

If applied, the scheme will phase out the Palestinian communal entity as it completely alienates its composite parts from each other, and from the Old City environs which form the center of life for the Palestinians.

The success of the TPS 2000 is contingent on heavy handed geographic and demographic manipulation by the Municipality Planning teams to confine land usage for the Palestinians for housing, infrastructure and economic activity in order to stagger their growth in all respects and drive the youth to immigrate and, to considerably expand the land use for the Jewish population to encourage Jewish in-migration by young couples. In fact the attraction of the latter category of Jews is the focus of the TPS.

The Old City of Jerusalem

The old city holds enormous religious significance for millions of believers of the three monotheistic religions throughout the world. Given the exclusivist and exclusionist nature of Israel's planning policies in East Jerusalem, drafting planning policies for the old city to be included in a statutory plan by the Israeli municipality should raise serious concern among Palestinians, the Arab, Muslim and the Christian worlds. The Old City Plan proposed in TPS 2000 is in line with its general policy framework which aims primarily at changing the physical and the demographic characteristics of the City.

The Old City will be subject to Israeli Jewish modern “Israeli development” scheming, and the determination of its religious and historical value will be the exclusive privilege of the Israeli Municipality planning teams.

The Old City of Jerusalem and its wall have been designated as a World Heritage by UNESCO in 1982. To this day, UNESCO remains the International body which is responsible for safeguarding this immense cultural heritage. The following info posted on <http://whc.unesco.org/en/news/105> sheds more light on UNESCO's ongoing responsibility.

First meeting of experts on the cultural heritage of the Old City of Jerusalem

26 January 2005

UNESCO Director-General Koïchiro Matsuura today opened the first meeting of a Committee of Experts on the Cultural Heritage of the Old City of Jerusalem, a site inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List in 1981 by virtue of its outstanding cultural value. The opening session was held in the presence of the Permanent Delegates of UNESCO's Member States and Norway's Minister of Culture and Church Affairs, Valgerd Svarstad Haugland. The President of UNESCO's General Conference, Michael Abiola Omolewa, and the Chairman of UNESCO's Executive Board, Hans-Heinrich Wrede also addressed the opening session.

In his address, the Director-General welcomed the fact that it was now possible for the Organization to start working on the preparation of a “comprehensive proposal in a spirit of cooperation with all the concerned parties” for the safeguarding of the cultural heritage of the Old City of Jerusalem, an issue that has been on the

agenda of UNESCO's governing bodies since 1967.

The Committee of Experts numbers 12 internationally renowned architects, archeologists, curators, restorers, architectural historians and structural engineers with professional knowledge of the Old City of Jerusalem, which Mr Matsuura described as presenting "an outstanding combination of historic, artistic and spiritual values."

"More than any other place in the world," Mr Matsuura said, "Jerusalem embodies the hope and dream of dialogue between cultures, civilizations and spiritual traditions, a dialogue through which mutual understanding between peoples may flourish. Deep at the heart of UNESCO's mission lies the commitment to create the conditions for genuine dialogue based upon respect for shared values and the dignity of each civilization and culture."

In keeping with a resolution of UNESCO's General Conference of 2003, the experts meeting at UNESCO today are expected to advise the Director-General on the elaboration of a comprehensive Plan of Action to safeguard the cultural heritage of the Old City of Jerusalem and to provide him with guidelines and proposals for its implementation.

UNESCO sent a high-level mission to Jerusalem in March 2004 to assess the state of conservation of the Old City. The process now underway marks a new turn for UNESCO, which hitherto had to limit its interventions to selected initiatives on specific monuments and monitoring missions.

UNESCO is the United Nations standard-setting organization in charge of heritage preservation. It also implements the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Properties in the Event of Armed Conflict, also known as the Hague Convention, and the 1972 Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (the World Heritage Convention).

"The stakes are considerable," the Director-General concluded, "not only for the cultural heritage of the Old City but also for advancing the cause of dialogue among peoples and civilizations. It is my sincere hope that UNESCO will be able to reaffirm that the cultural heritage of the Old City of Jerusalem is indeed a shared value and that its safeguarding is a cause around which the parties concerned are willing to cooperate, with the full support of the international community."

Unfortunately, in their ardent urge to secure political control over annexed East Jerusalem, the Israeli planners do not only override UNESCO's role in the preservation of the Old City heritage, but, also relegate all modern urban planning principles to second rank.

Action Requested

The Members of the Coalition for Jerusalem assert that a unilaterally imposed political solution by Israel in Jerusalem is not acceptable. And hereby state our unequivocal rejection of the Town Planning Scheme 2000 of the Israeli Municipality in East Jerusalem. How we shop in Jerusalem, or where we work or where we pray or how we tend our gardens should be left for us to determine. The Israeli Government has to contend that we do not accept its authority over East Jerusalem.

Therefore, the Members of the Coalition for Jerusalem requests the Arab League, the Conference of Islamic Countries, the Vatican and Jewish Community Leaders worldwide, Members of the Quartet, the UN General Assembly Members, the UN affiliated World Heritage preservation organizations and UN Human Rights organizations and Non Governmental Organizations press upon Israel to comply with all UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions concerning Jerusalem, and the ICJ advisory opinion on Jerusalem, and to refrain from implementing TPS2000 provisions following its formal approval or selectively thereafter if such approval is not attained .

The Members of the Coalition for Jerusalem requests that the Conference of Islamic Countries, the Vatican and the Jewish Community religious leaders assume their responsibilities and request the Government of Israel to avoid stirring up religious sensitivities and refrain from carrying out TPS 2000 in the Old City

The Members of the Coalition for Jerusalem requests UNESCO to assume its responsibilities vis a vis the Old City and its environs as the embodiment of a World heritage and a living vestige of international communal coexistence and to intervene to stop the implementation of TPS2000.

The Members of the Coalition for Jerusalem requests Members of the dignified bodies of the International Community to call upon Israel to resume the Peace Negotiations with the Palestinian National Authority to reach a negotiated agreement on Jerusalem.

If Israel refuses to acknowledge the international pledges, The Members of the Coalition for Jerusalem request the presence of International observers in the City to protect Palestinian rights in East Jerusalem.

Annex I

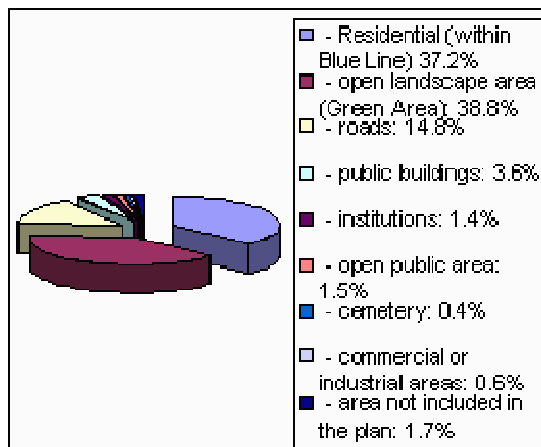
Table (1) Source: Living in Jerusalem: A Report by the Palestine Housing Rights Movement to the UN Committee on Economic and cultural rights, May 1996)

| | | |
|------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1967 | 68,600 non Jews (25.8%) | (74.2%) 197,700 Jews |
| | Most in East Jerusalem | In West Jerusalem |
| 1992 | 155,500 Non Jews (27%) | 401,000 Jews (72.1%) |
| | Most in East Jerusalem | More than 1/3 in East Jerusalem |

Table 2 (Source: Jerusalem Institute of Israel Studies, *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem*, 2002; figures for age: from the 2001 Yearbook.)

| | Jews | Palestinians | Total |
|--|--------------------|--|---------------|
| Total Population (2002) | 458,600 (67.4%) | 221,900 * (32.6%) | 680,400 |
| - of which settlers in East Jerusalem | ca. 180-200,000 | | |
| - of which Haredim | ca. 30% | | |
| - of which Christians | | ca. 14,000 | |
| Population Growth Rates (%) 2002 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 155.7 |
| - total 1967-2002 | 132.3 | 223.3 | 1.84 |
| - average 1993-2001 | 1.18 | 3.62 | |
| Population ratio 2001 | 67.4 | 32.6 | |
| Projected population ratio 2005/10/20 | 67.2 / 65.4 / 62.2 | 32.8 / 34.6 / 37.8 | |
| Population by age (2000) in % | | | |
| - 0-14 yrs. | 31.9 | 41.3 (Muslims: 42.4 Christians: 21.8) | 34.6 |
| - 15-44 yrs. | 41 | 45.3 | 42.5 |
| - 45-64 yrs. | 16.8 | 10.1 | 14.7 |
| - 65+ yrs. | 10.4 | 3.4 | 8.1 |
| Internal Migration Balance (2002) | -6,400 (-13.9%) | | -6,600 (-9.8) |

Figure 1



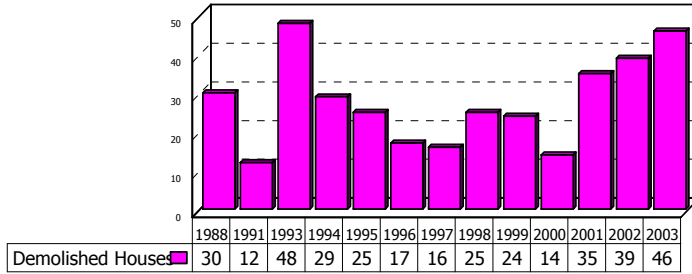
Source: IrShalem (1998) East Jerusalem; The current planning situation

Land distribution and zoning designations in East Jerusalem as determined by the municipal authorities:

- 35% area expropriated by the Israeli government;
- 23% unplanned areas;
- 17% planning in progress;
- 25% planned areas, plan approved of which 7.3% is currently available for residential construction.

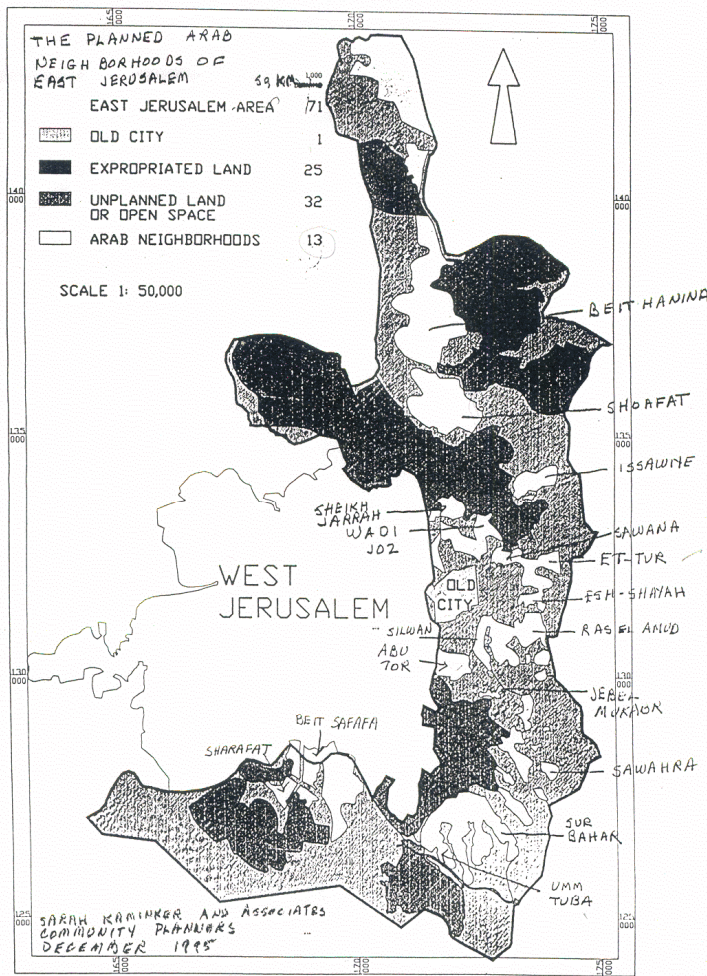
Table 3

Palestinian Homes Demolished for being built "Illegally", 1988-2003



Kindly provided by ICAHD; Sources: BTselem, LAW, WJM; figure for 2003: as of Oct.)

**Annex II
(Map 1)**



Accion Alert