

# ORGANISATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION



## **RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROPOSALS FOR SUPPORTING THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE IN AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF CITY**



**STATISTICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH  
AND TRAINING CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC COUNTRIES**

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<i>(Jerusalem Statistical Yearbook 2010 &amp; 2013, Palestine Central Bureau of Statistics)</i>	

# 1. INTRODUCTION

The situation of the Palestinian people of Al-Quds Al-Sharif City, who live in 19 neighbourhoods of the Eastern part of Jerusalem, significantly differs in many ways from the situation of the Palestinians in West Bank and Gaza Strip. East Jerusalem was occupied, annexed and controlled by Israel in 1967. Since then Israel has made the Palestinian residents in East Jerusalem “permanent residents”, but not “permanent citizens” (“blue card holders”). With this status, the Palestinian people of Al-Quds, who live inside what Israel unilaterally and illegally declared the municipality of Jerusalem, can routinely work and travel in Israel. They are assumed to receive the same national health care, retirement, unemployment and disability benefits received by Israeli citizens, but in practice many of them are not enjoying these benefits. They also have the right to vote in Jerusalem municipal elections (although in practice few of them do so) but not in national elections. In contrast, the Palestinian people in West Bank and Gaza do not have such a status. However, being residents but not citizens of Israel, the Palestinian people living in Jerusalem do not have equal rights with the Israeli citizens and are prevented by Israel from the Palestinian Authority’s services.

There are various political, economic and social problems, obstacles and challenges facing the Palestinian people living in Al-Quds. The political challenges are reflected in two main issues: (1) The illegal Israeli Settlements; and (2) The Israeli Strategy of Judaization of the City. The continuously expanding illegal Israeli settlements in Jerusalem and other parts of West bank is a part of a long standing Israeli policy of encircling the old city of Al-Quds and other parts of the area so as to have full authority on Jerusalem, including the Eastern part where the Palestinian people are residing. Judaization of Palestinian land is particularly evident in Al-Quds and has been accelerated in recent years through home eviction, home demolition, and residency revocation.

As for economic challenges, Israel has isolated Al-Quds from its natural integration with the Palestinian economy in West Bank and Gaza and other neighbouring Arab countries while ensuring that it does not develop into the same levels as of the Israeli side. In so doing, Israel has been working continuously to make the living conditions of the Palestinian people in East Jerusalem tougher and tougher while cutting their economic linkages with the Palestinian economy. In addition to the political and economic challenges, there are also many social problems facing the Palestinian people in Al-Quds. The Israeli legal, political and economic measures against the Palestinian people there lead to social problems and family related issues particularly for Palestinian youth who cannot envision a bright future and sometimes forced to leave the city.

In fact, Israel aims mainly to undermine the viability and resistance of Al-Quds city by forcing the Palestinian population to migrate out of the city and replacing them with Israeli settlers. Meanwhile, Israel continues its attempts to change the civilizational and religious image of the city threatening, first and foremost, the Islamic sanctities in Al-Quds Al-Sharif. In particular, it has been observed, during the last few years, that Israeli threats to the Blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa, the first *qibla* (direction of prayer) and third holy mosque in Islam, have been extremely increased. This urges the need for the Muslim Ummah to defend the Blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa, its first *qibla*, and all other Islamic sanctities in Al-Quds Al-Sharif city through empowering the Palestinian people and institutions of the city of Al-Quds and supporting their steadfastness against the brutal Israeli policies and plans.

Considering the political, economic and social affairs of the Palestinian people in Al-Quds, this document presents recommendations and proposals for supporting the Palestinian people in Al-Quds Al-Sharif city. In the following section, the document presents a brief picture on the socio-economic situation in Jerusalem through highlighting issues like the population and land use, labour force and employment, housing and living conditions, tourism, education and health and civil society. Section three presents the recommendations and proposals under three main categories: economic issues, social issues and general issues. The document also includes a statistical appendix which provides statistical data on selected socio-economic indicators for the Palestinian people in Jerusalem as well as for West Bank and Gaza Strip.

## 2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION IN JERUSALEM

### 2.1. Population and Land Use

The primary goal and strategy of Israel since East Jerusalem was annexed in 1967 has been to create a demographic and geographic situation which is most conducive to their Zionist goal of vanishing all the physical or spiritual traces of Palestinian in the city so that any future attempt to claim rights over the city, and challenge the permeation of Israel will be baseless. In order to realize this goal the Israeli government has been implementing numerous policies and measures in order to impede the natural growth of the Palestinian population in East Jerusalem, most recently through the separation fence, revocation of residency rights, discriminatory family unification policies and disadvantageous allocation of the municipal budget and services between the East and West Jerusalem.

According to the most recent population census executed by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the number of Palestinians living in the city of Jerusalem amounts to 396,000, equalling to around 38% of the total population living in Jerusalem, including Israelis living in the city's western and eastern sectors. On the other hand, excluding the surrounding villages, the Palestinian population in the East Jerusalem amounts to 246,000, of whom around 237,000 reside within the fences built by the Israeli government. The total number of Palestinians living in the city of Jerusalem equals to 9.2% of the total number of Palestinians living in the Palestinian Territory, which corresponds to 4.293 million (see Table 2.1.1).

**Table 2.1.1. Estimated Mid-Year Population in the Palestinian Territory, 2005-2012 (Thousands)**

	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Palestinian Territory	4,293.3 (100%)	4,168.0 (100%)	4,048.0 (100%)	3,935.2 (100%)	3,825.5 (100%)	3,719.2 (100%)	3,612.0 (100%)	3,508.1 (100%)
West Bank	2,649.0 (61.7%)	2,580.0 (61.9%)	2,513.0 (62.1%)	2,448.4 (62.2%)	2,385.2 (62.4%)	2,323.5 (62.5%)	2,262.7 (62.6%)	2,203.7 (62.8%)
Gaza Strip	1,644.3 (38.3%)	1,588.0 (38.1%)	1,535.0 (37.9%)	1,486.8 (37.8%)	1,440.3 (37.6%)	1,395.7 (37.5%)	1,349.3 (37.4%)	1,304.4 (37.2%)
<b>Jerusalem</b>	<b>396.7</b> <b>(9.2%)</b>	<b>389</b> <b>(9.3%)</b>	<b>382.0</b> <b>(9.4%)</b>	<b>375.2</b> <b>(9.5%)</b>	<b>368.4</b> <b>(9.6%)</b>	<b>361.7</b> <b>(9.7%)</b>	<b>357.4</b> <b>(9.9%)</b>	<b>353.2</b> <b>(10.1%)</b>

Source: PCBS, 2013

Palestinian population of the East Jerusalem is very young, with around 64% of its total population being under the age of 30, nevertheless, the average population growth rate in the East Jerusalem is merely 1.88 which is quite below that of Gaza Strip and West Bank, registered at 3.48 and 2.65, respectively (see Table 2.1.2). Similarly, the East Jerusalem displays a lower total fertility rate of

4.1 compared to the average of Palestinian Territory of 4.6 and the total fertility rate in the Gaza Strip of 5.3. With an average household size of 5.2 people in 2007, Palestinians in the East Jerusalem exhibit slightly different household characteristics to those in the rest of the Palestinian Territory (6.5 people in Gaza Strip and 5.5 in West Bank).

**Table 2.1.2. Average Population Growth Rate in Jerusalem Governorate and the Palestinian Territory by Region, 2005-2012**

Region / Governorate	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Palestinian Territory	2.96	2.99	2.89	2.88	2.87	2.86	2.97	2.96
West Bank	2.65	2.67	2.66	2.65	2.65	2.66	2.68	2.68
Gaza Strip	3.48	3.50	3.26	3.25	3.23	3.20	3.44	3.44
<b>Jerusalem</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>1.83</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>1.21</b>

Source: PCBS, 2013

As shown in Table 2.1.3, the Palestinians in East Jerusalem are confined within the borders of only 345 kilometres square of land. Due to the existing separation fence as well as numerous other restrictions imposed by the Israeli authorities obstructing contact with the rest of the Palestinians living in the West Bank, as well as land expropriation by Israeli government and restrictions on building activities for Palestinians, the value of land as well as population density has become very high in East Jerusalem. Population density recorded at 1061 people per kilometre square compared to only 427 people in the West Bank and 4010 people in the Gaza Strip. While land is such a limited asset in Jerusalem, as a reflection the total area of cultivated land is very limited; only 21 kilometres square, compared to 1,381 kilometres square in the West Bank and 109.9 kilometres square in the Gaza Strip. Therefore, agriculture plays a very small role in the economy of the East Jerusalem. It contributes only 1.6% of the total working labour force in the city of Jerusalem (PCBS, 2011).

**Table 2.1.3. Selected Indicators for Land Use, 2012**

Indicator	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Jerusalem Governorate	Palestinian Territory
Total Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	365.1 (6.1%)	5,570.6 (92.4%)	345.0 (5.7%)	6,027.9 (100.0%)
Agricultural Land Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	109.9 (7.3%)	1,381.5 (91.3%)	21.6 (1.4%)	1,513.0 (100.0%)
Agricultural Land Area (% of total area)	30.1	24.8	6.3	25.1
Area of Forests and Wooded Land (km <sup>2</sup> )	3.2	91.1	2.0	94.3
Area of Palestinian Built-up Land (km <sup>2</sup> )	53.8	531.9	38.6	585.7
Number of Israeli Settlements		128	26	154
Population Density (capita/km <sup>2</sup> )	4,010	427	1,061	645

Source: PCBS, 2013

## 2.2. Economy

Due to a set of specific constraints and obstacles imposed by the occupying Israeli forces, Jerusalem struggles to utilize all available human and economic resources. These obstacles restrict key macroeconomic developments in the economy. Moreover, the economy has experienced a distortion in the pattern of economic development, in which services account for a higher share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) than was the case 15 years ago, while manufacturing and agriculture account for a much smaller share.

In general, the pace of macroeconomic growth has slowed considerably in 2012. With respect to robust population growth and particularly rapid growth in the working age population, the labour market suffered from low work force and employment opportunities that caused higher unemployment rate. Accordingly, rise in consumer prices and decreasing real wages have diminished the purchasing power of the workers. Moreover, the inability to freely access most land and water resources is a major obstacle for economic activity. Therefore, although economic indicators have been improving, the last decade for Jerusalem has been characterized by unprecedented macroeconomic instability, high rates of unemployment and poverty. The gross value added at current prices was USD 638.3 million for 2011 compared to USD 491.3 million in 2010, and it was USD 326.6 million in 2009 (see Table 2.2.1).

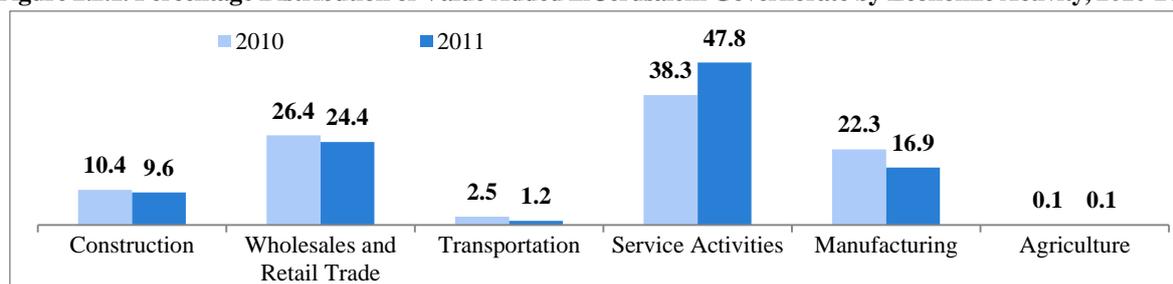
**Table 2.2.1. Value Added in Jerusalem Governorate Area for Main Economic Activities, 2009-2011**

Type of Economic Activity	Value in USD Million (Current Prices)		
	2011	2010	2009
Agriculture and Fishing	0,3	0,3	0,2
Mining, Manufacturing, Electricity, and Water	107,7	109,5	49,2
Construction	61,2	51,1	4,4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	155,8	129,5	70,7
Transport, Storage and Communications	7,7	12,2	21,4
Services	305,6	188,7	180,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>638,3</b>	<b>491,3</b>	<b>326,6</b>

Source: PCBS, 2013

Share of services accounts 48% of the total value added in Jerusalem in 2011, a 10% increase compared to 2010. Share of manufacturing decreased from USD 109.5 million in 2010, to USD 107.7 million in 2011. Economic activities of agriculture and fishing industries account the same 0.3% share during 2010-2011 period. Although there has been a dramatic increase in almost all economic fields from 2010 to 2011, the low level of the contribution of agriculture and manufacturing is a concerning development regarding economic performance improvement in the long run (see Figure 2.2.1).

**Figure 2.2.1. Percentage Distribution of Value Added in Jerusalem Governorate by Economic Activity, 2010-2011**



Source: PCBS, 2013

Due to several fiscal constraints, the public sector in Jerusalem did not contribute to economic growth in 2012. In this context, with increase in the unemployment rate in mind, the consumer price index has decreased in the first half of 2012. The consumer price index in Jerusalem governorate rose by 3.23% in 2012 compared to 2011, by 4.13% in 2011 compared to 2010, and by 5.25% in 2010 compared to 2009 (see Table 2.2.2).

**Table 2.2.2. Yearly Consumer Price Index Numbers and % Change by Major Groups in Jerusalem Governorate Area, 2011-2012**

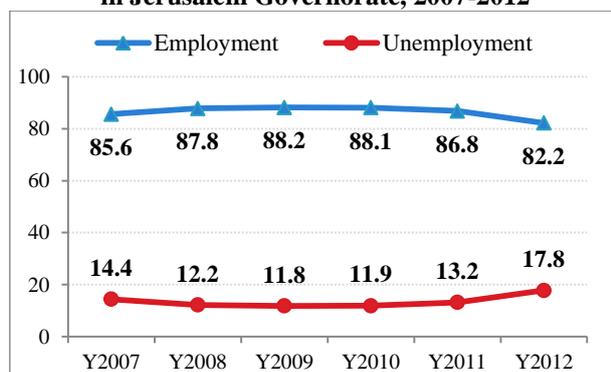
Major Groups of Expenditure	Base year 2004=100		
	% Change	2012	2011
Food and soft drinks	2,97	155,94	151,44
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	11,35	177,34	159,26
Textiles, clothing and footwear	1,98	128,36	125,86
Housing	2,45	125,97	122,96
Furniture, household goods	2,39	116,26	113,55
Medical care	1,21	124,99	123,50
Transportation	3,76	143,41	138,21
Communications	0,27	103,52	103,25
Recreational, cultural goods and services	2,71	114,36	111,34
Education	3,34	119,20	115,34
Restaurants and cafes	2,37	156,59	152,97
Miscellaneous goods and services	3,64	121,40	117,13
<b>All items of consumer price index</b>	<b>3,23</b>	<b>138,40</b>	<b>134,06</b>

Source: PCBS, 2013

## 2.3. Labour Force and Employment

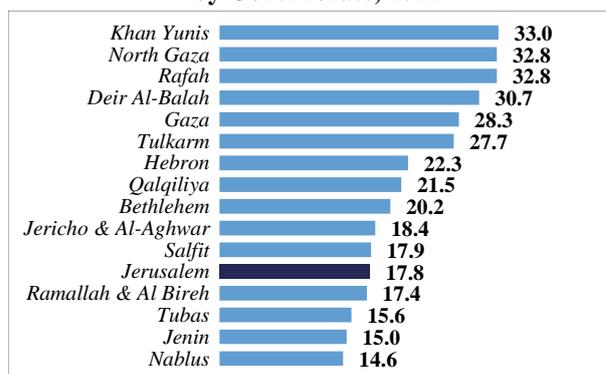
The unemployment rate in Jerusalem governorate for individuals aged 15 years and above was 17.8% in 2012 compared to 14.4% in 2007 (see Figure 2.3.1 and 2.3.2). Despite the increase, the unemployment rate of Jerusalem Governorate was lower than those of the 11 other Palestinian cities for which the data are available. Yet, based on relaxed definitions, the unemployment rate in Jerusalem governorate for individuals aged 15 years and above was 23.8% in 2012<sup>1</sup>.

**Figure 2.3.1. Employment and Unemployment Rate (%) in Jerusalem Governorate, 2007-2012**



Source: PCBS, 2013

**Figure 2.3.2. Unemployment Rate (%) in Palestine by Governorate, 2012**



The labour force participation rate for individuals aged 15 years and above in Jerusalem governorate was 32.7% in 2012 (58.8% for males and 7.6% for females). The overall rate was 39.2% in 2007 (see Table 2.3.1).

<sup>1</sup> PCBS uses the following two definitions while measuring unemployment rates in Palestine:

- Unemployed (According to the ILO Standards): Unemployed persons are those individuals aged 15 years and above who did not work at all during the reference period, who were not absent from a job, were available for work and actively seeking a job during the reference period by one of the following methods newspaper, registered at employment office, ask friends or relatives or any other method.

- Unemployed (According to the Relaxed Definition): The number of unemployed persons was calculated under the definition by adding to unemployed Persons according to the ILO Standards, those Persons outside labour force because they were frustrated.

**Table 2.3.1. Percentage Distribution of Population (15 Years and Above) in Jerusalem Governorate by Labour Force Status and Sex, 2007-2012**

Labour Force Status	2007			2012		
	Both Sexes	Female	Male	Both Sexes	Female	Male
In the Labour Force	39.2	13.3	64.9	32.7	7.6	58.8
Outside the Labour Force	60.8	86.7	35.1	67.3	92.4	41.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: PCBS, 2013

Full employment rates in Jerusalem governorate have increased from 77.1% in 2007 to 79.8% in 2012. Consequently, underemployment rates in the Jerusalem Governorate decreased from 8.5% in 2007 to 2.4% in 2012 (see Table 2.3.2).

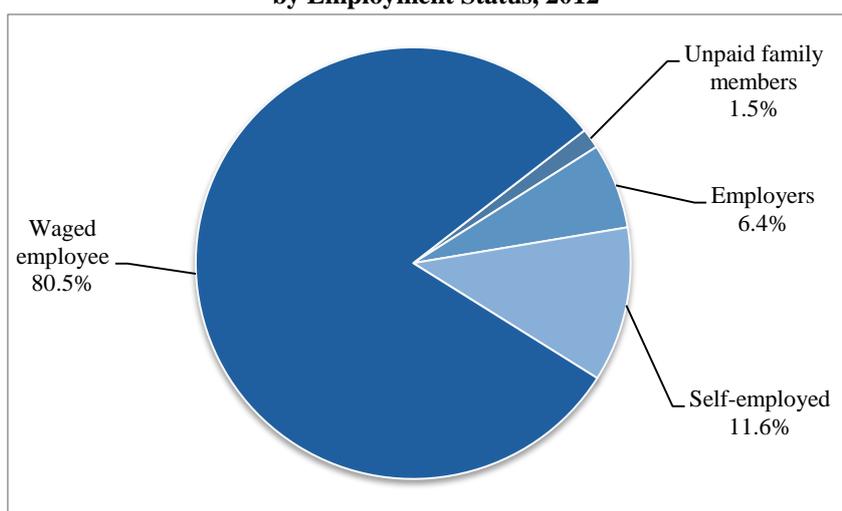
**Table 2.3.2. Percentage Distribution of Labour Force (15 Years and Above) in Jerusalem Governorate by Sex and Labour Force Characteristics, 2007-2012**

Labour Force Characteristics	2007			2012		
	Both Sexes	Female	Male	Both Sexes	Female	Male
Full Employment	77.1	87.0	75.1	79.8	79.4	79.9
Underemployment	8.5	3.9	9.5	2.4	0.7	2.6
Unemployment	14.4	9.1	15.4	17.8	19.9	17.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: PCBS, 2013

Employed individuals in Jerusalem governorate distributed by employment status in 2012 showed that waged employees constituted the majority with 80.5% followed by self-employed (11.6%), employers (6.4%) and unpaid family members (1.5%) (see Figure 2.3.3).

**Figure 2.3.3. Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons in Jerusalem Governorate by Employment Status, 2012**



Source: PCBS, 2013

The population not participating in the labour force in Jerusalem governorate constituted 67.3% in 2012, of whom 24.2% were elderly or ill, 51.4% were housekeepers, 20.5% students, and 3.9% were outside the labour force for other reasons (see Table 2.3.3).

**Table 2.3.3. Percentage Distribution of Persons Outside Labour Force (15 Years and Above) in Jerusalem Governorate by Reason, 2010-2012**

Reason	2010			2012		
	Both Sexes	Female	Male	Both Sexes	Female	Male
Old/Illness	13.6	6.2	34.5	24.2	9.8	57.7
Housekeeping	52.6	70.9	0.6	51.4	73.6	0.0
Study	29.7	22.0	51.3	20.5	15.5	32.3
Others	4.1	0.9	13.6	3.9	1.1	10.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: PCBS, 2013

## 2.4. Housing and Living Conditions

The average household size was 4.7 individuals in 2010 compared to 5.2 individuals in 2007. The largest average household size share belonged to 5+ category with 48.6% followed by 4 individuals (15.7%), 2 individuals (14.7%), 3 individuals (13.6%) and one individual (7.4%).

Table 2.4.1 summarizes some of the selected indicators on housing and living conditions in Jerusalem Governorate and Palestine. According to the table, the average number of rooms in houses in the Jerusalem Governorate slightly increased to 3.7 rooms in 2012 from 3.4 in 2004 (overall 2012 Palestine average was 3.6 rooms). The average density of housing in Jerusalem Governorate decreased to 1.4 person per room in 2012 which was 1.5 in 2004 (overall Palestine average was 1.5 per person per room in 2012).

**Table 2.4.1. Selected Indicators on Housing and Living Conditions by Region, 2011-2012**

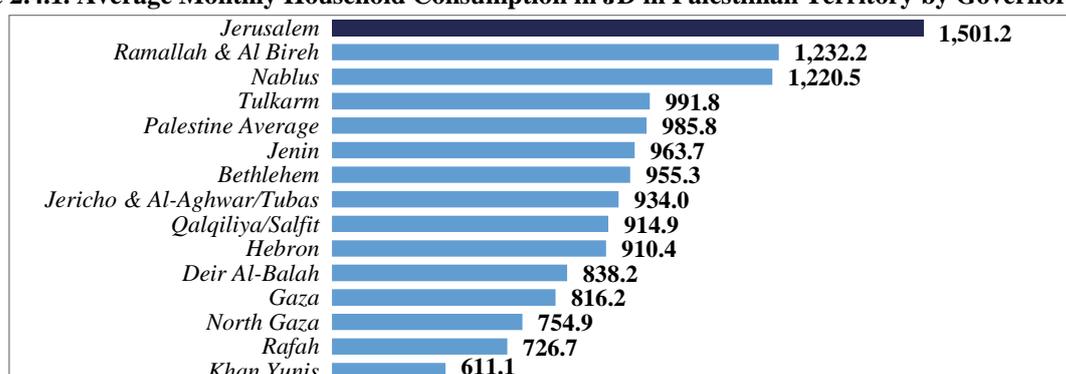
Indicator	Jerusalem Governorate	Palestinian Territory
Average Number of Rooms in Housing Unit, 2012	3.7	3.6
Average Housing Density, 2012	1.4	1.5
Average Household Consumption (JD*), 2011	1,501.2	985.8
Average per capita Consumption (JD*), 2011	260.2	158.2

Source: PCBS, 2013

\*Jordanian Dinar

As shown in Figure 2.4.1, the average monthly household consumption in the Jerusalem Governorate, the highest among other cities, increased to JD1,501.2 in 2011 (overall Palestine average was JD985.8) from JD970 in 2004. In parallel with this increase, the average per capita consumption recorded an increase from JD161.5 in 2004 to 260.2 in 2012, equal to an increase of JD100 in 8 years.

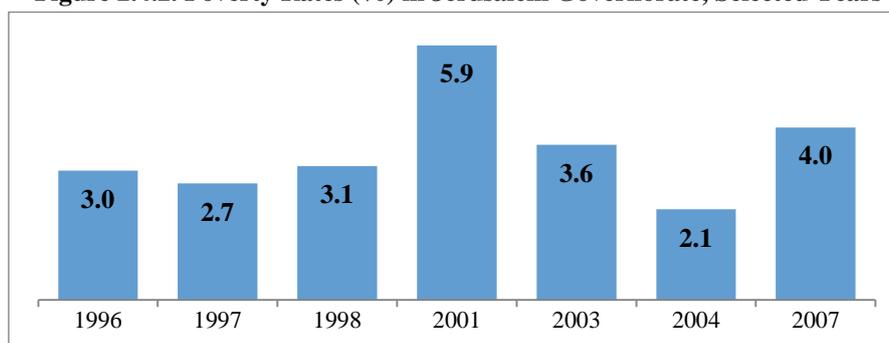
**Figure 2.4.1. Average Monthly Household Consumption in JD in Palestinian Territory by Governorate, 2011**



Source: PCBS, 2013

In the period between 1996 and 2007, the poverty rates in Jerusalem Governorate moved between 2.1 (in 2004) and 5.9 (in 2001) as shown in Figure 2.4.2. Based on the data in Table 2.4.3, in 2007, the poverty rate of Palestinian households in Jerusalem Governorate was the lowest with 4% when compared to those of Gaza Strip (56%), West Bank (24%), and overall Palestinian territories (35%). In parallel with the increase of poverty rates in the Jerusalem Governorate from 2.1% in 2004 to 4% in 2007, the deep poverty rates increased by about 2 percentage points from 0.5% in 2004 to 2.6% in 2007 which indicates 65% of the people in the poverty category was actually in the deep poverty category in 2007.

**Figure 2.4.2. Poverty Rates (%) in Jerusalem Governorate, Selected Years**



Source: PCBS, 2013

**Table 2.4.3. Poverty Rates of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate and the Palestinian Territory by Region, 2003-2007**

Region	2007		2006		2005		2004		2003	
	Deep Poverty	Poverty	Deep Poverty	Poverty	Deep Poverty	Poverty	Deep Poverty	Poverty	Deep Poverty	Poverty
Palestinian Territory	23.8	34.5	18.5	30.8	18.1	29.5	16.4	25.6	24.3	35.5
<b>Jerusalem Governorate</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>	..	..	..	..	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>
West Bank	13.9	23.6	13.0	24.0	13.1	22.3	11.6	19.8	20.3	30.9
Gaza Strip	43.0	55.7	34.8	50.7	27.9	43.7	26.0	37.2	32.2	44.7

Source: PCBS, 2013

In the period between 1967 and 2011, the demolished housing units in the Jerusalem Governorate totalled 1,514 houses which affected a total of 7,482 people of whom 2927 were children. The data found in Table 2.4.4. also shows that in the period after 2007, the demolitions peaked in 2009 with 112 demolitions affecting 555 people.

**Table 2.4.4. Demolished Housing Units in Jerusalem Governorate by Selected Indicators, 1967-2011**

Year	1967-2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
<b>Number of Persons Affected</b>	5,954	378	396	555	130	69	<b>7,482</b>
<b>Number of Demolished Houses</b>	1,187	94	36	112	72	13	<b>1,514</b>

Source: PCBS, 2013

Table 2.4.5 shows that between 2003 and 2011 the number of operational mosques has decreased by 39 from 144 in 2003 to 105 in 2011. There were no mosques under construction between 2003 and 2006 for Jerusalem Governorate; however, the number of Quran Houses has increased from 35 in 2003 to 70 in 2006 and then decreased to 57 in 2011.

**Table 2.4.5. Operating Mosques, Under-Construction Mosques and Quran Houses in Jerusalem Governorate and the Palestinian Territory, 2003-2011**

Indicator	2011	2006	2005	2004	2003
<b>Mosques in Operation</b>					
Palestinian Territory	2,654	2,228	1,900	1,900	1,791
Jerusalem Governorate	105	146	146	146	144
<b>Mosques Under-Construction</b>					
Palestinian Territory		42	42	42	34
Jerusalem Governorate	..	-	-	-	-
<b>Quran Houses</b>					
Palestinian Territory	1,245	1,413	978	978	934
Jerusalem Governorate	57	70	58	58	35

Source: PCBS, 2013

## 2.5. Tourism

While there are economic sectors that have contributed in a relatively similar manner to GDP in East Jerusalem and the remaining Palestinian Authority, such as internal commerce and manufacturing, other economic sectors play differential roles such as tourism contributes more to the economy of the East Jerusalem because of the city's paramount spiritual significance simultaneously for Muslims, Christians and Jews, especially the Old City and Bethlehem. According to the PCBS' data for 2012, in East Jerusalem there were 41 hotels and 1633 number of rooms with an average occupancy rate of 35%, representing a significant increase compared to only 19.7% of occupancy rate in 2002 (see Table 2.5.1).

It is estimated that together with internal trade, tourism enterprises such as hotels and restaurants account for 25% of the employed labour force in the city of Jerusalem amounting to around 6674 people, second to the services sector which employed around 32% of the labour force in 2010 (PCBS, 2010). However, albeit the contribution of hotels and restaurants to the economy of the East Jerusalem declined in the post-second intifada period, it has been recovering during the last few years.

**Table 2.5.1. Main Indicators on Tourism Activities in East Jerusalem, 2002-2012**

Indicator	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Hotels (1)	21	20	23	18	22	25	29	34	29	28	41
Number of Rooms	915	907	985	869	1209	1249	1317	1580	1497	1455	1633
Number of Guests (Ths)	30	30	45	65	80	148	210	220	263	184	188
Average Room Occupancy	166	184	215	308	243	568	889	932	993	617	530
Occupancy Rate (%)	19.7	20.7	23	35.5	20.4	45.5	67.9	62.8	66	41	35

Source: PCBS, 2013

## 2.6. Education

With average adult literacy rate of 93.9% in 2012, Palestine is well over the averages of OIC (73%) and the world (82%). The low disparity between the literacy rates of female and male population is also a promising sign that the educational system of Palestine supports the empowerment of women. As shown in Table 2.6.1 below, the results are more impressive in terms of youth literacy rates (15-24 ages).

**Table 2.6.1. Literacy Rate in Jerusalem Governorate by Age Groups and Sex, 2009, 2010, 2012**

Age Groups	Both Sexes			Females			Males		
	2012	2010	2009	2012	2010	2009	2012	2010	2009
15-19	99.0	99.6	99.8	98.4	100.0	99.8	99.6	99.2	99.8
20-24	95.8	99.6	99.7	95.1	99.5	100.0	99.6	99.7	99.4
25-34	99.2	99.4	99.8	99.3	99.6	99.6	99.1	99.2	100.0
35-44	99.2	98.3	98.8	99.3	97.7	98.8	99.1	98.7	98.8
45+	80.1	84.7	84.7	71.7	77.5	77.9	90.1	92.7	91.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>97.8</b>

Source: PCBS, 2013

The number of schools in Jerusalem Governorate increased from 211 in 2010/2009 to 228 in 2013/2012. While there is no change in the number of schools (17) supervised by UNRWA, 10 private and 7 government schools were opened during the period examined. Of the 228 schools in 2013, 7.5% were supervised by UNRWA while government and private sector had nearly equal shares (see Table 2.6.2).

**Table 2.6.2. Number of Schools in Jerusalem Governorate by Supervising Authority, 2009/2010-2012/2013**

Supervising Authority	2013/2012	2012/2011	2011/2010	2010/2009
Government	107	105	103	100
UNRWA	17	17	17	17
Private	104	104	101	94
<b>Total</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>211</b>

Source: PCBS, 2013

Compared to 2010/2009, the number of students in Jerusalem Governorate grew by 6.5% and reached a total of 69,567 students in 2013/2012. Though the growth rate in the number of secondary stage students (8.3%) is higher than that of the basic stage students, 7,576 students enrolled in second stage only constitutes 11% of the grand total (see Table 2.6.3).

**Table 2.6.3. Number of Students in Schools in Jerusalem Governorate by Stage, 2009/2010-2012/2013**

Stage	2013/2012	2012/2011	2011/2010	2010/2009
Basic Stage	61,991	59,922	58,595	58,349
Secondary Stage	7,576	7,347	7,268	6,993
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,567</b>	<b>67,269</b>	<b>65,863</b>	<b>65,342</b>

Source: PCBS, 2013

In Jerusalem Governorate, 3,770 teachers were employed in the schools in 2011/2012. In terms of qualification, BA/BSc holders (2,509) accounted for 67% of the total whereas only 8.1% of the teachers has higher diploma and above. From the Table 2.6.4, it can be observed that the majority of teacher population is women, in any qualification type ranging from 56.3% (Higher Diploma & Above) to 82.4% (BA/BSc and Education Diploma). In overall, women constitute 73.7% of the total teacher population.

**Table 2.6.4. Number of Teachers in Schools in Jerusalem Governorate by Qualification and Sex, 2011/2012**

Supervising Authority	TOTAL			Higher Diploma & Above			BA/BSc and Education Diploma			BA/BSc			Associate Diploma & Below		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Government	1,737	1,231	506	133	90	43	44	38	6	1,260	895	365	300	208	92
UNRWA	303	224	79	34	19	15	164	131	33	47	39	8	58	35	23
Private	1,730	1,323	407	137	62	75	150	126	24	1,202	937	265	241	198	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,770</b>	<b>2,778</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>2,509</b>	<b>1,871</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>158</b>

Source: PCBS, 2013

Student-teacher ratios give the number of students enrolled in a school per the number of teachers working at that institution. While low ratio is indicative of quality education, high ratios often give evidence about proportionately underfunded schools or need for legislative change. The average number of students per teacher in schools of Jerusalem Governorate declined from 19.8 in 2009/2010 to 18.0 in 2012/2013 as shown in Table 2.6.5. When the schools are decomposed based on the supervising authority, the highest pupil/teacher rate (23.6) was observed in UNRWA schools in 2012/2013 period. They were followed by government schools with a rate of 18.6 while there are, on average, 16.6 students per teacher in private schools.

**Table 2.6.5. Average Student/Teacher Ratios in Schools in Jerusalem Governorate by Supervising Authority, 2009/2010-2012/2013**

Supervising Authority	2013/2012	2012/2011	2011/2010	2010/2009
Government	18.6	17.4	18.7	20.2
UNRWA	23.6	23.0	24.7	25.9
Private	16.6	17.4	15.9	18.1
<b>Grand Average</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>19.8</b>

Source: PCBS, 2013

In Jerusalem Governorate, tertiary education involves 3 universities and 3 community colleges as of 2011/2010 educational term. Table 2.6.6 shows that the total number of university students has steadily increased from 9,721 to 13,141 whereas the population of teaching faculty reached 535 staff in 2011. Yet, it is observed that the growth witnessed in the number of students enrolled (35%) is higher than that of the teaching staff (19.7%). Compared to universities, both the enrolment and teaching staff in community colleges are very low as only 33 staff were employed for the 456 students (see Table 2.6.6).

**Table 2.6.6. Selected Higher Education Indicators in Jerusalem Governorate, 2006/2007-2010/2011**

Indicator	2011/2010	2010/2009	2009/2008	2008/2007	2007/2006
<b><u>Number of Universities*</u></b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>University Students</b>	<b>13,141</b>	<b>13,835</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>10,956</b>	<b>9,721</b>
Males	6,474	8,210	..	5,362	4,737
Females	6,667	5,625	..	5,594	4,984
<b>University Graduates</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2,034</b>	<b>1,941</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,679</b>
Males	..	956	899	..	809
Females	..	1,078	1,042	..	870
<b>Teaching Staff at Universities**</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>447</b>
Males	423	518	..	327	364
Females	102	126	..	95	83
<b><u>Number of Community Colleges</u></b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Community College Students</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>418</b>
Males	119	90	..	144	88
Females	337	275	..	330	330
<b>Community Colleges Graduates</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>162</b>
Males	..	24	27	..	27
Females	..	112	122	..	135
<b>Teaching Staff at Community Colleges*</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>31</b>
Males	24	27	..	26	23
Females	9	7	..	8	8

Source: PCBS, 2013 \*The data of universities include universities and university colleges. \*\*Full time and part time.

In 2012, the highest education level completed by 38% of population in Jerusalem was preparatory level. It was followed by elementary level with a share of 21.2%. Adding secondary schools, nearly 77% of the population graduated from either elementary, preparatory or secondary schools while 7.5% of population hold a bachelor's degree or above. On the other hand, 12.8% of the population in Jerusalem Governorate did not have any formal education (see Table 2.6.7).

**Table 2.6.7. Percentage Distribution of Population (15 Years and Over) in Jerusalem Governorate by Highest Education Completed, 2006-2012 (Both Sexes)**

Education Level	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
None	12.8	10.9	10.0	10.6	11.1	12.2	13.5
Elementary	21.2	20.1	19.7	18.6	18.8	18.5	19.2
Preparatory	38.0	41.2	41.4	38.9	38.8	37.3	41.7
Secondary	17.5	17.0	18.4	19.7	18.3	17.5	15.0
Associate Diploma	3.0	3.1	3.7	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.4
Bachelor and Above	7.5	7.7	6.8	7.8	7.7	9.4	6.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>						

Source: PCBS, 2013

## 2.7. Health

Provision of maternal, newborn and child health care services is regarded as a good indicator of overall performance of health sector in a country/ region. Based on this criterion, public health situation remained quite promising in the Jerusalem governorate. According to the latest available estimates of the PCBS as shown in Table 2.7.1, 95.9% of mothers received antenatal care during pregnancy (at least one check-up) in 2010, with a slight variation between Area J1 and Area J2<sup>2</sup>, with coverage rate of 94.1% and 97.4%, respectively. Majority of pregnant women received care at primary health care centres (15%), followed by government hospital (13.4%), private hospital (8.3%), and health centres belonging to non -governmental organizations (1.9%). A specialist doctor provided the care for 88.3 % of pregnant women, while 12.4% of them had received care at the hands of a nurse and a midwife. Immunization among one year olds also remained good. In 2010, 85.1% children received vaccination for BCG, 89.0 % received the third dose of DTP vaccine, and 75.7 % received the third dose of Polio vaccine. More than 93.7% of children were breastfed, on average, for 11.8 months in the Jerusalem governorate. With respect to the nutritional status of children, data indicates that 9.3% of the under five children suffered from underweight, 15.7% were stunted, and 3.9% suffered from wasting in 2010.

**Table 2.7.1 Maternal, Newborn and Child Health in Jerusalem Governorate, 2010**

Antenatal Checks- Up (at least one visit)%			Prevalence of Breastfeeding	Immunization among one year old,%			Nutritional Status of under five children,%		
Jerusalem	J1	J2	%	BCG	DTP3	OPV3	Underweight	Stunted	Wasting
95.9	94.1	97.4	93.7	85.1	89.0	75.7	9.3	15.7	3.9

Source: PCBS, 2013

Among the adults, prevalence of non-communicable diseases remained quite high and 9.1% of the population received treatment for hypertension, 8.6% for diabetes, 7.4% for rheumatism, 4.4 for

<sup>2</sup> For mere statistical purposes, the Jerusalem Governorate was divided into two parts:

(i) **Jerusalem (J1)** includes those parts of Jerusalem which were annexed by Israel in 1967.

(ii) **Jerusalem (J2)** Includes Jerusalem Governorate except that part of Jerusalem which was forcefully annexed by Israel following its occupation of the West Bank in 1967.

back pain, and 3.6% for cardiac diseases in 2010 (see Table 2.7.2). Majority of patients with hypertension, diabetes and cardiac diseases were refugees living in camps. At the gender basis, hypertension, diabetes and rheumatism were comparatively more common among female patients.

**Table 2.7.2. Percentage of Persons 18 Years and Over in Jerusalem Governorate Who Reported Diagnosed Chronic Diseases and Receiving Treatment by Selected Background Characteristics and Type of Disease, 2010**

Type of Disease	Sex		Area		Locality	Refugee Status		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Camp	Refugee	Non-Refugee	
<b>Diabetes</b>	7.3	9.7	8.5	7.9	10.1	9.3	8.2	<b>8.6</b>
<b>Hypertension</b>	7.1	11.1	9	8.4	12.8	11	8.1	<b>9.1</b>
<b>Cardiac Disease</b>	4.2	3	3.6	2.7	4.7	4.1	3.2	<b>3.6</b>
<b>Cancer</b>	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.6	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Ulcer</b>	1.9	2.3	2.2	4.9	1.9	2.3	1.9	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Asthma</b>	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.9	<b>1</b>
<b>Osteoporosis</b>	1.5	3.4	2.6	1.1	2.7	2.2	2.6	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Rheumatism</b>	5.9	8.8	7	7.9	13.2	9.9	6	<b>7.4</b>
<b>Epilepsy</b>	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Disk (Back Pain)</b>	4.4	4.3	3.9	5	9.8	5.7	3.6	<b>4.4</b>
<b>Nephrology</b>	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.6	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Liver Disease</b>	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Thalassemia</b>	0	0.3	0.2	0	0	0.2	0.1	<b>0.1</b>

Source: PCBS, 2013

A significant proportion of people living in Jerusalem governorate reported difficulties related with communication, understanding and awareness, hearing and seeing. Majority of these defects were caused by aging, illness and congenital conditions. However the trends were quite different in Area J1 and Area J2. In Area J2 majority of these defects were caused by illness instead of aging as it was the case in Area J1. For example, 62.9% of difficulties related with sight were caused by illness in Area J2 compared to only 40% in Area J1(see Table 2.7.3.a&b).

**Table 2.7.3a. Percentage Distribution of Individuals Who Have Difficulties in Jerusalem Governorate by Cause of Difficulty and Area, 2010**

Cause of Difficulty	Communication**	Understanding and Awareness	Movement	Hearing	Seeing
<b>Jerusalem</b>					
<b>Congenital</b>	23.6	19.8	4.8	12.6	6.9
<b>Conditions related to childbirth</b>	18.2	15.6	6.8	1.9	2
<b>Illness</b>	29	29.8	30	25.7	47.8
<b>Physical and psychological abuse</b>	-	2.4	0.2	0.3	-
<b>Aging</b>	20.3	28.9	46.7	54.7	36.4
<b>Injury/ Accident*</b>	5.8	3.2	10.9	4.8	4.6
<b>Israeli measures</b>	2.5	-	0.6	-	1.1
<b>War</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other</b>	0.6	0.3	-	-	1.2
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 2.7.3b. Percentage Distribution of Individuals Who Have Difficulties in Jerusalem Governorate by Cause of Difficulty and Area, 2010**

Cause of Difficulty	Communication**	Understanding and Awareness	Movement	Hearing	Seeing
<b>Area (J1)</b>					
Congenital	13.9	9.7	4.2	7.2	3.7
Conditions related to childbirth	25	19.7	7.9	2.9	1.1
Illness	20	23.8	21.7	17.6	40.2
Physical and psychological abuse	-	3.3	-	0.5	-
Aging	28.7	38.5	55	69.9	47.4
Injury/ Accident*	7.7	4.5	10.6	1.9	4.5
Israeli measures	3.8	-	0.6	-	1.6
War	-	-	-	-	-
Other	0.9	0.5	-	-	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Area (J2)</b>					
Congenital	42	45.6	6.7	22.9	13.3
Conditions related to childbirth	5.4	5	3.1	-	3.8
Illness	45.9	45.3	58.3	41.4	62.9
Physical and psychological abuse	-	-	1.1	-	-
Aging	4.4	4.1	18.5	25.5	14.3
Injury/ Accident*	2.3	-	12.3	10.2	4.8
Israeli measures	-	-	-	-	-
War	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: PCBS, 2013

\* Include work injury, traffic accident, and other type of accident.

\*\* High variance for this indicator.

**Table 2.7.4. Percentage of Palestinians in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Health Insurance and Selected Background Characteristics, 2010**

	*Governmental	Military*	UNRWA	Copat Holim/ Sick Funds	Private	Without Insurance
<b>Area</b>						
Jerusalem	25.1	0.1	29.9	65	1.3	5.2
Area J1	0.4	-	22.3	98.6	0.6	0.5
Area J2	65.6	0.3	42.3	9.8	2.4	13
<b>Sex</b>						
Males	25	0.1	30.6	64.8	1.4	5.6
Females	25.2	0.1	29.2	65.1	1.2	4.9
<b>Type of Locality</b>						
Urban	20.3	0.1	23.3	72.4	1.1	4.7
Rural	68.8	0.3	50.3	7.4	2.4	12.3
Camps	10.3	-	67.7	73.3	1.6	0.4
<b>Refugee Status</b>						
Refugee	35.1	-	89.1	52.3	1.4	0.6
Non-Refugee	20.2	0.1	0.5	71.3	1.2	7.5

Source: PCBS, 2013

\*Means Palestinian National Authority

In 2011, there were 44 primary health care centres in the Jerusalem working under the supervision of Ministry of Health of Palestine, international relief agencies and other non-governmental organizations. While there were 8 hospitals operating with a capacity of 674 beds in 2011 as shown in Table 2.7.5, these hospitals admitted over 34 thousand patients with a mean stay of 5.2 days and bed occupancy rate of 72.2% (see Table 4.19 in Appendix).

**Table 2.7.5. Number of Hospital and Beds in Jerusalem Governorate Hospitals, 2008-2011**

Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Number of Hospitals</b>	8	8	8	8
<b>Number of Beds</b>	572	577	649	674

Source: PCBS, 2013

In 2011, there were 976 health personnel working in these hospitals. Majority of these health personnel were comprised of nurses and midwives (60%), followed by specialist physicians (16%) and general physicians (12%). Only 10 pharmacists and 25 X-ray technicians were working in these 8 hospitals (see Table 2.7.6). Over 19 thousand surgeries were performed in 2011 compared to 14 thousand surgeries in 2008 (see Table 4.19 in Appendix)

**Table 2.7.6. Manpower in Certain Medical Professions in Jerusalem Governorate Hospitals by Profession, 2007 –2011**

Profession	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
General Physician	89	95	100	117	121
Specialist Physician	137	132	162	161	159
Pharmacist	9	8	10	12	10
Nurses & Midwives	513	560	600	660	590
Lab. Tech	36	47	57	50	71
X-Ray Tech.	22	25	13	23	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>1023</b>	<b>976</b>

Source: PCBS, 2013

## 2.8. Civil Society

As shown in Table 4.22 in the Statistical Appendix, there are 171 Palestinian civil society organisations in Palestine and the world. These organizations are categorized under three main categories: (a) Unions, Associations and Campaigns (29 organizations); (b) Refugee Rights Associations/Organizations (36 organizations); and (c) Organizations (106). Out of these, 153 organizations are working inside Palestine, 12 of them are in Jerusalem. The Palestinian civil society organizations are operating in various political and socio-economic fields, including human rights and refugees, commerce, agriculture, tourism, education, health, women and youth affairs, etc.

Civil society has responded to the Palestinian struggle in various issues at different levels. While there are numerous human rights organizations, local charities and international aid agencies that have a hand in Jerusalem itself, the greatest responses from civil society have come as solidarity within Palestinians wherever they may live. In addition to their activities and supporting programmes in various political and socio-economic fields inside Palestine and Jerusalem, the Palestinian civil society has risen into action to advance the legitimate objectives of the Palestinians at the global level as well.

## 3. RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROPOSALS

### 3.1. ECONOMIC ISSUES

- a. While applying economic interventions to ease the constraints on the economy of East Jerusalem, there is a need to ensure **political progress and improved horizons for ending occupation** in line with relevant UN resolutions to facilitate and support economic development.
- b. There is an urgent need to **identify priority sectors and sub-sectors** with the aim of applying **targeted interventions** designed to have a catalytic effect towards priority sectors identified by Palestinian sources for support with the guidance of existing preliminary studies and plans of the feasibility of possible interventions.
- c. Given the absence of any broadly representative and functional political representation of Palestinians in East Jerusalem in their dealings with public and international authorities, there is a need for close **coordination with the private sector and non-governmental social service providers**.
- d. Given the absence of Palestinian legislative or executive authority in East Jerusalem, and the neglect of Israeli authorities of the dire socioeconomic conditions in East Jerusalem, efforts should be exerted to devise an especially proactive and flexible approach, which makes the best of the **legal opportunities within the current de facto framework** in Jerusalem to protect, sustain and nurture **Palestinian economic interests**.

#### 3.1.1. Trade

- a. The **separation barrier** had particularly adverse impact on the traditionally strong trade links between East Jerusalem and the rest of the West Bank and Arab Region. It has been estimated that the separation barrier has incurred over one billion dollars in direct losses to Palestinian residents in Jerusalem and that its adverse impact in terms of lost opportunities estimated at USD 200 million per year. Therefore, there is an urgent need to restore economic links with the rest of Palestine, Jordan, Egypt, and other OIC countries through, inter alia, removal of all barriers ahead of the flow of persons and goods across borders.

#### 3.1.2. Finance

- a. Palestinian households and businesses in East Jerusalem face many impediments in regards to access to finance and credit for consumption, investment or housing purposes. There is a need to develop **alternative financing sources and mechanisms** for providing housing loans, mortgage financing as well as for general consumer and business financing. There is also a need for the Palestinian Authority to consider a mechanism with the Palestinian Monetary Authority and Palestinian banks to **enable Palestinian financial sector to extend loans for investment** in East Jerusalem, with investment risk properly managed and shared. The financing gap can be overcome through the already existing institutional funding sources within OIC community or establishing a well-managed and funded agency whose task is **to guarantee loans for business and investment projects in Jerusalem**.

- b. Enterprises in East Jerusalem tend to be small to micro, mirroring the rest of Palestine. About 96% of trade enterprises employed between one and four workers in 2012. In this context, it is recommended to **establish a special fund for supporting small to medium enterprises (SMEs)** in Jerusalem as a means to revitalize the local economy.

### 3.1.3. Investment

- a. Israeli-imposed bureaucracy and movement restrictions deter investment in and from East Jerusalem. As Israeli investors move into high-tech industries, international investment opportunities open up in the traditional production industries in East Jerusalem and elsewhere in Palestine. There is an urgent need to study and assess the legal and regulatory infrastructure needs and requirements to initiate an **investment promotion association** for East Jerusalem comprising of private-sector and non-governmental social service providers with the primary goal of attracting more foreign direct investment, with priority given to the tourism, construction, ICT and energy industries.
- b. It is recommended to organise **International East Jerusalem Business Forums** with a view to organising and assessing investment opportunities in the city in various identified sectors and designate a relevant organisation to prepare concrete mid-term plans for each sector in line with the existing development plans, to be assessed and updated regularly, supported by sector-specific B2B meetings with potential international investors.
- c. There is a number of **development plans and programmes for East Jerusalem** devised by national and international institutions (such as EU-funded “Strategic Multi-sector Development Plan for East Jerusalem 2011-2013”<sup>3</sup>). These plans and programmes need to be harmonized and coordinated for better outcomes.

### 3.1.4. Aid Flows and Remittances

- a. According to estimates made by the World Bank, the Palestinians received \$983 million of international aid in 2011, \$1.4 billion in 2009 and \$1.8 billion in 2008 – with the lion's share coming from the EU and the US. As per the World Bank, in 2012, a persistent shortfall in donor funding has exacerbated the Palestinian Authority’s increasingly difficult fiscal situation, leaving a financing gap of almost \$400 million. On the other hand, in 2010, West Bank and Gaza received US\$ 1.3 billion in the form of remittances from the migrant Palestinians. In this context, there is a need for preparing, in coordination with the Palestinian Ministry of Planning, **a dedicated investment budget for donor-funded interventions in East Jerusalem**, along with various detailed plans and programmes, and following up on this in coordination with international donors through, inter alia, **holding of international donor conferences for East Jerusalem**.
- b. Microfinance is developed in Palestine mostly through NGOs providing credit products but apparent needs far exceed the funding capacity at present – with the gap being largest in East Jerusalem. In view of the economic hardships and declining economic stability in East Jerusalem, microfinance has a real role to play as an economic stimulus tool. Therefore, it is recommended to revitalize and expand **donor-funded microfinance programmes** into East

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<sup>3</sup> See page 72 in the Palestinian National Development Plan 2011-2013. <http://www.apis.ps/up/1332062906.pdf>

Jerusalem through, inter alia, ensuring the financial sustainability of microfinance institutions and effective involvement of NGOs.

### 3.1.5. Labour Force and Employment

- a. According to the data provided by Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), Jerusalem has relatively low unemployment rates<sup>4</sup> and high wage rates<sup>5</sup>. However, low **labour force participation rates**<sup>6</sup> especially for females and high **unemployment rates** among youth population constitute important challenges for development that policy-makers need to address. **Capacity building and vocational education programmes** could be designed especially **for disadvantaged groups (youth and females) within the Palestinian Jerusalemite population**. SESRIC and IDB will be organizing various training programmes in this context for Jerusalem.
- b. In 2010 more than half of the Palestinian labour force in East Jerusalem worked in **commerce, hotels, restaurants and other services**, while the construction and agricultural sectors accounted for less than one quarter of total employment. Accordingly, agriculture needs to be given a priority role in the development of the economy.

### 3.1.6. Tourism

Blessed with many historical and religious attractions, particularly in East Jerusalem, tourism industry in Palestine offers important opportunities for employment, investment and welfare for its people. However, the Israeli occupation obstructs the development and growth of the tourism industry in Palestine<sup>7</sup>. In order to develop the tourism industry in Palestine:

- a. Efforts should be joined to **revive the “Higher Council for Tourism”<sup>8</sup> as the local focal point on tourism** in East Jerusalem, which could be responsible for supporting tourism and its subsectors, including hotels, restaurants, tour guides and tourism agencies, and handicrafts and channelling private investment and international support.
- b. There is a need for a comprehensive **tourism development plan**, strategy and programme to set forth the long term development policies and shorter term activities for East Jerusalem. In addition, there is a need to devise a plan for the physical development of facilities, attractions and infrastructure.
- c. There is an urgent need to invest in a core group of **tourism industry workers** from the local hotels, travel agencies, tour operators and guides through intensive training courses to **develop their skills, knowledge and attitude** in tourism marketing, management,

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<sup>4</sup> Among the 19 sub-regions of the Palestinian State, the smallest unemployment rate figure was recorded in the Jerusalem region as 13.2% in 2011. However, the unemployment was particularly unfavorable for youth that was concentrated for aged 15-24 years (with 35.7%), followed by persons aged 25-34 years (with 21.8%).

<sup>5</sup> The Jerusalem region had the highest average daily wage as NIS 127.4 in the Palestinian State in 2012.

<sup>6</sup> The labour force participation rate in the Jerusalem region was measured as 66.5% for males and 8.7% females that the average labour force participation for both sexes accounted for 37.8% in 2011. With an 8.7% labour force participation for females, the Jerusalem region ranked at the bottom among the other sub-regions in the Palestinian State.

<sup>7</sup> Having 611,921 inbound visitors with overnight stay, the total expenditure on inbound tourism in 2009 was 677.6 USD million, including both overnight stay visitors (551.9 USD million) and same day visitors (125.7 USD million). Contribution of inbound tourism spending to gross domestic product in Palestine for the year 2009 at current prices is 10.1%. As of December 2012, there are 98 hotels in operation with 5,203 rooms in total and 11,883 beds. During 2012, the total number of guests in hotels in the West Bank was 575,495 with a room occupancy rate of 29.1%.

<sup>8</sup> The Council was created before the Oslo Accords to deal with issues related to the development of tourism in Eastern Jerusalem. The council is connected to the PA Tourism Ministry.

operations, and information systems. SESRIC can provide/facilitate some of these training activities through OIC-VET capacity building programmes.

- d. International tourism in particular is highly susceptible to unstable political conditions and security concerns. **Public relations campaigns** in key potential markets should be undertaken regularly. Moreover, in order to attract new and potentially more lucrative markets, a range of **marketing activities** are required to create awareness and a desire to visit other Palestinian sites in addition to the more famous areas.
- e. Many of the tourists will be attracted for religious reasons while others will combine pilgrimage with cultural historical and other activities. In order to **diversify the tourism market**, there is a need to develop tourist accommodation and other related facilities specifically for the Muslim market. There is also a need to find modalities to improve **intra-OIC tourism** towards Palestine considering the fact that the movement of tourists into East Jerusalem and West Bank is administered by Israel.
- f. The “Strategic Plan for the Development of the City of Al-Quds”, which was adopted by the 12<sup>th</sup> Session of the Islamic Conference Summit held in Cairo on 6-7 February 2013, gives special importance to tourism sector in Jerusalem by devoting 22% of the total projects fund to tourism. Recently, the 8<sup>th</sup> Islamic Conference of Tourism Ministers (ICTM) which was held in Banjul, Gambia, on 04-06 December 2013 adopted the Mechanism and Criteria for the selection of the “**OIC City of Tourism**”. “OIC City of Tourism” award will play a major role for sustainable and long term development of tourism sector in OIC Member Countries. It gives a great chance to regenerate the cities and the people, to refresh the old image and to be known better at OIC Member States and international levels. In this regard, **promoting Al-Quds Al-Sharif as the OIC City of Tourism for 2015** will provide the following:
  - Encourage Palestine to prepare national plan and programme for the development of Al-Quds Al-Sharif
  - Promote religious tourism and heritage tourism
  - Increase the life standards of Palestinians living in Al-Quds Al-Sharif
  - Increase public awareness in OIC Member Countries about Al-Quds Al-Sharif
  - Encourage Palestine to organize tourism fairs and arts, film, food festivals in Al-Quds Al-Sharif
  - Enhance Islamic solidarity and help to strengthen the links through Al-Quds Al-Sharif visits
- g. In order to promote cultural and commercial relations as well as to foster solidarity with the people of Palestine, new modalities should be initiated to enhance awareness towards Al-Quds in OIC Member Countries. In this context, the **city of Al-Quds** should be made **sister city** with at least one city in each OIC Member Country and promoted through cultural and other activities in all sister cities. This will enhance tourism into Al-Quds city from OIC Member Countries.

### 3.1.7. Energy

- a. There has been a serious deterioration in the supply of electricity in East Jerusalem as the **East Jerusalem Power Company** is **not able to generate the required electricity** due to

existing restrictions to import electricity generating turbines; hence it has to buy the entire needed electricity from the Israeli National Electricity company. On the other hand, due to unpaid bills, Israeli Power Company is threatening to cut off the flows of electricity unless the debt is unpaid which could cause widespread blackouts throughout the West Bank. Similarly **electricity gap** has become a major problem in the Gaza Strip since January 2010 **due to a lack of funds needed to purchase the industrial fuel required to operate the plant**, as the Gaza Power Plant (GPP) is able to produce only half the electricity that it did prior to January 2010. As a result, almost all of the 1.4 million Palestinians residing in the **Gaza Strip**, with the exception of those who live in the Rafah area must cope with scheduled electricity cuts of 8-12 hours daily, compared to 6-8 hours prior to January 2010. These power cuts exacerbate the already difficult living conditions in all occupied Palestinian territories and disrupt almost all aspects of daily life, including household chores, health services, education and water and sanitation services. Hence, there is a need to **establish a special fund within the IDB group** which would specifically **target electricity gap** in occupied Palestinian territories.

### 3.1.8. Infrastructure (Transportation and Communication)

- a. Israel currently controls some portion of the domestic and all of the international telecommunication of Palestine. Despite the Palestinian side pays its taxes and other charges, Israeli side does not allocate enough capacity to handle the telecommunication load of Palestine yet charges higher fees for low quality services. On top of those, Israel does not intentionally transfer the control of the territories, where the strategic telecommunication control units are located, to the Palestinians, thus disrupting their **sovereignty over their (tele)communication rights**. In this context, **special programmes** need to be organised for **engineers and technical staff working in Palestine Telecommunication Group (Paltel) and its subsidiary firms** with the aim of developing their capacities of **balancing the network load and maintaining uninterrupted communication under unreliable conditions**, and their knowledge in **cloud technologies** such as channel bonding to combine any available Internet connection through various means **for better speed and quality**.

## 3.2. SOCIAL ISSUES

### 3.2.1. Education and Training

- a. In spite of the harsh political and economic circumstances and increased difficulty of access to educational institutions, the Palestinians have managed to make education available to all indicated by the high literacy and enrolment rates. However, the **quality** of both basic and secondary education needs to be improved as Palestinian students do not perform well in terms of **sciences** and **mathematics** at international level. To this end, a comprehensive review of the **educational curricula** and **textbooks** is required in accordance with the specific needs and priorities of Palestine. New techniques through the effective use of **IT** and **communication** systems can also be employed to achieve active learning.
- b. **Financial aid** towards education could be consolidated at OIC level to improve educational facilities such as school buildings, furniture, laboratories, and libraries in Palestine.

- c. As the quality of education cannot be ensured without caring and reinforcing for the **psychological health of students**, efforts should be exerted to promote a supportive environment within schools.
- d. In order to enhance cooperation between the Palestinian people in Jerusalem and the OIC Member Countries in the field of education, it is recommended to **match each Palestinian school** in Jerusalem with at least one counterpart school in each OIC Member Country. This will facilitate **exchanging experience and best practices** in educational issues for supporting the development of the education sector in East Jerusalem.
- e. The high student/teacher ratio at the primary and secondary schools is also a factor leading to the lowering of the standards of education. To overcome this challenge, a comprehensive and updated **database for qualified human resources** shall be built. Additionally, **teacher and school principals training and rehabilitation programmes** can be designed to enhance the skills and competencies of teachers and to lower managerial weaknesses in schools in cooperation with relevant education and training institutions of OIC Member Countries. In this regard, SESRIC can initiate **Capacity Building Programmes**.
- f. The weak **link** between the education **programmes** (i.e. high percentage of students are studying social sciences) and the needs of the **labour market** contributes to the high level of unemployment in Palestine. In this regard, the education strategy plans should be reviewed considering the **labour market conditions**.
- g. In the field of higher education, **OIC Educational Exchange Programme**<sup>9</sup> can be promoted to facilitate student and faculty visits from the higher education institutions in Palestine to other OIC Member Countries.
- h. As underlined in the Strategic Plan for the Development of the City of Al-Quds, after the annexation of Al-Quds, occupation forces seized all governmental schools and cancelled all applicable educational programmes and all school books and replaced them with Israeli ones. They **annexed the schools** to the Al-Quds municipality administered by Israel. As for non-governmental schools, they have faced restrictions, obstacles, and other measures. In this regard, there is a clear need for a comprehensive **education plan for the City of Al-Quds**, to overcome the challenges due to occupation. **Workshops** need to be conducted at the OIC level **to raise awareness** to the current situation of education in the city of Al-Quds.
- i. **Al-Quds University** has been deprived from the **licensing and accreditation right** and its graduates have been deprived from the right to be employed in the City. Hence, it is recommended that the universities in OIC Member Countries to support Al-Quds University through offering **scholarships to its students to attend postgraduate programmes in their universities**. It is also recommended to match Al-Quds University with counterpart universities in OIC Member Countries.
- j. Through a close cooperation and collaboration with some active **Palestinian Civil Society Associations and NGOs** in East Jerusalem, SESRIC is working on projects to organize **capacity building programmes and activities in different fields** with a view to enhancing

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<sup>9</sup> [http://www.oic-oci.org/external\\_web/eep/index.html](http://www.oic-oci.org/external_web/eep/index.html)

the capacities of the people and institutions. Mainly within the framework of the OIC-VET Programme, SESRIC will organize the following programmes:

- Training programmes for trainers on different areas within the framework of **ÍSMEK Master Trainer Programme**, which is developed jointly by SESRIC and the Centre for Art and Vocational Training Courses of Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality (ÍSMEK) to provide intensive free training courses to master trainers from OIC Member Countries in various subjects under different categories. These programmes, among others, could be on **souvenir and handcraft industries** since many Palestinian in the old city of Jerusalem are dealing with such kind of business for tourists.
- **Study Visits** for some Palestinian **civil society associations** and NGOs which are active in the occupied Jerusalem in important fields like **women and youth, education and health** to be organized by SESRIC to similar institutions in other OIC Member Countries.

### 3.2.2. Health

- a. The Israeli embargo/ blockade remain a primary cause of poor health and humanitarian crisis in the occupied Palestinian territory in general and in East Jerusalem in particular. As a result, health sector is suffering from **lack of supply of pharmaceuticals, medical equipment** and spare parts to maintain, repair and improve existing equipment, deterioration of hospital buildings and education and training institutions for health personnel. Therefore, the efforts at diplomatic level to ease and subsequently eliminate the blockade should be encouraged and supported. There are some successful examples of such efforts by EU and UN which lead to easing of entry of health workers (from West Bank and Gaza) into East Jerusalem.
- b. The East Jerusalem **hospitals** serve as the main referral centres for the care of special difficult cases for the Palestinians in West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Currently, West Bank Palestinians make up for 61.7% of all admissions at East Jerusalem hospitals, and patients referred from Gaza another 10%. However, these hospitals are suffering from **lack of financial resources to hire staff, procure medicines and equipment**. This state of affairs underlines the need for:
  - Establishing state of the art hospital units in West Bank and Gaza (as due to restrictions it's not possible to construct a new hospital in East Jerusalem or extending the existing facilities).
  - Financial support for the hospitals in East Jerusalem for procurement of medical supplies, hiring more staff and starting new units offering services for stress related disorders as currently there are no mental health clinics in East Jerusalem.
  - Establishing mobile hospital units to reach the patients living in remote areas where critically sick cannot circumvent the check posts etc.
  - Speeding up diplomatic efforts and collaboration with humanitarian organizations to work out a mechanism to allow hospitals in East Jerusalem to procure

Palestinian-produced pharmaceuticals which are five times cheaper than Israeli products.

- c. In order to enhance cooperation between the Palestinian people in Jerusalem and OIC Member Countries in the field of health, it is recommended to **match each hospital** with at least one counterpart hospital in each OIC Member Country. This will facilitate exchanging experience, knowledge and best practices in the field of health for the benefit of Palestinian people in Jerusalem.
- d. Access for students to **specialized training institutions** in East Jerusalem is also crucial for the health of the Palestinian population as a whole. Currently, over 90% of the students in Al Quds medical school are from the West Bank and they need permits to attend training in specialties such as paediatrics, neonatology, surgery, internal medicine, cardiology and other areas. There is a need to **establish more specialized training institutions** in East Jerusalem and **offering scholarships** for Jerusalemite Palestinian students to get **medical education** in other OIC Member Countries.
- e. Within the framework of **IbnSina Health Capacity Building Programme**, SESRIC can organize specific training programmes on various health issues for Palestinian health personnel (**physicians, nurses and midwives**) from East Jerusalem in some renowned hospitals in OIC Member Countries, and/or facilitating sending some health experts to provide the training there in some Palestinian hospitals in Jerusalem.
- f. According to some reports, there are 25 **maternal and new-born health** care related medical centres in West Jerusalem compared to only 4 in East Jerusalem. There is a clear need for **establishment of more specialized clinics** to provide maternal and new-born health care services in East Jerusalem.
- g. **Anaemia, micronutrient deficiencies and stunting** are further areas of concern. It is estimated that 50% of infants and young children under two years of age in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip suffer from iron deficiency anaemia whereas stunting (chronic malnutrition) in children under five years is also on rise. This is associated with inappropriate feeding practices for infants and young children, as well as limited access to, or compliance with, micronutrient supplementation. To improve this situation, there is a need for **close cooperation with UN agencies and civil society and non-governmental organizations** to enhance the provision of micronutrients supplements and spreading the awareness about healthy feeding practices, and to facilitate the provision of more food aid for the low income and poor households.
- h. **Water and sanitation** facilities are very poor especially in the areas where Palestinians are living. According to some estimates, about 30% of Palestinian dwellings lack running water and 40% unconnected to the sewage system. Access to clean drinking water and improved sanitation facilities is an important determinant of health. Therefore, there is a need for improving this situation by providing funding for projects related to improvement of water and sanitation facilities.

### **3.3. GENERAL ISSUES**

- a. To raise awareness, to create publicity and alleviate the influence of the pro-Israel lobby on media all over the world, OIC Member Countries and relevant OIC institutions should be encouraged to:
- Develop the capacities of **Palestinian journalists** through **training programmes** with the aim of communicating the Palestinian views on the Al-Quds Al-Sharif issue through the traditional and social media by employing **data journalism methods** and **social media campaigns**.
  - Encourage the **media institutions and influential social media users** in OIC Member Countries to give more place to the news produced by the Palestinian journalists on Al-Quds Al-Sharif as well as producing all their campaigns towards supporting Al-Quds.
  - Request the **IINA** to more frequently prepare/disseminate news on the Al-Quds Al-Sharif issue to its subscribers.
  - Take the lead in periodically organising “**Trend Topic (TT) Days**” on various topics on Al-Quds Al-Sharif, whose hash-tag to be announced over @oic\_oci Twitter account.
  - Open and support **museums and memorials** in OIC Member Countries and all over the world with **exhibitions** on current situation in East Jerusalem. This issue could be considered as one of the agenda items of the next OIC Tourism and Culture Ministers’ Meetings.
  - Produce and provide financial support to **movies/documentaries/artworks** depicting the **life of Palestinians under occupation, house demolitions, and massacres** by Israeli forces and organize **competitions** on various artistic fields and arrange annual film festivals with the theme of Palestine issues.
  - Initiate a **national day/week** for Al-Quds Al-Sharif in OIC Member Countries.
  - Establish specialised **centre/think-tanks** within some renowned OIC universities to examine Al-Quds and Palestine related issues in detail under a multi-disciplinary approach for awareness raising and better future policy-making. The Centres may also act as **depository libraries** including all books/thesis on Palestine and Al-Quds.
  - Open **country/gateway offices of Al-Quds Committee**, at least in major OIC capitals, to build national and regional awareness about the status and situation of Palestinians. Al-Quds Country Offices could also function as a focal point for all donations and humanitarian aid activities directed to Palestine in those countries.
- b. In order to encourage the active role of NGOs and civil society, it is recommended to develop a database on **national and international NGOs and civil societies** that work in Palestine and Al-Quds and to organize a Conference for these institutions with the aim of developing effective cooperation and collaboration mechanisms among them.

- c. Since 2007, SESRIC organizes various training activities under the Vocational Education and Training Programme for the OIC Member Countries (**OIC-VET**) to facilitate sharing of knowledge and expertise among OIC Member Countries. In this perspective, SESRIC will design and tailor a **country-specific capacity building programme** for the State of Palestine (i.e. **PAL-CAB**) to contribute to the development and competitiveness of the various national institutions of Palestine in conformity with its specific needs and national priorities.
- d. In response to deteriorating socio-economic and human right situation, UN has initiated a programme to speed up and consolidate its activities in East Jerusalem. The **UN plan for East Jerusalem** targets areas like food security, employment, improvement in health and education and social protection (e.g. legal aid, human rights, shelter etc.). The Palestinian Authority and UN have established a **trust fund** to support the implementation of projects under this initiative. So far, more than 20 projects have been identified and implementation is in progress. To **prevent duplication of efforts** and to allocate sufficient funds to the implementable projects, it would be beneficial to have effective cooperation/partnership mechanisms between **UN Trust Fund and Al-Quds Committee**.

Finally, it should be mentioned that despite all the pertinent UN resolutions on the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and all the peace efforts that have been so far undertaken at both the regional and international levels, Israel continues its occupational measures against the Palestinian People. In particular, the continuous expansion and growth of illegal Israeli settlements in the West Bank and East Jerusalem and the construction of the separation barrier are leading to a creeping annexation that prevents the establishment of a viable Palestinian State and undermines the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. Considering the lack of strong political pressure by the international community on this issue, there is a need for OIC Member Countries to formulate and adopt a common stance regarding Palestine and Al-Quds issues, particularly in the UN affairs.

In addition to the political will support, legal counselling is highly crucial. In this respect, Al-Quds Committee can play an active role in raising awareness and funds for technical assistance in legal areas. Capacity building programmes and training workshops can be organized for the Palestinian Lawyers in Al-Quds with the aim of enhancing their knowledge, experience and capacities of understanding the international laws as well as the Israeli legal system in issues related to human rights and other challenges of the Palestinian people in Jerusalem, particularly their struggle against the Israeli policies of Judaization of the city such as home eviction, home demolition and residency revocation. Meanwhile, considering the complicated aspects of the internal political situation, more efforts should be exerted towards reconciliation among different parties in Palestine as a more unified Palestine will be more powerful to combat with Israeli occupation.

As has been mentioned in Section 2.8 above, the Palestinian civil society has been active in supporting the Palestinian people under the Israeli occupation in various political and socio-economic fields, including human rights and refugees, economic and trade, agriculture, tourism, education, health, women affairs, etc. Due to the Israeli political and legal restrictions and the isolation of Jerusalem from the Palestinian Authority administration, the role of the civil society in the city over the years became more and more important, particularly for supporting the people directly through certain programmes and activities in various political and socio-economic issues.

In this context, the Palestinian civil society organizations have been active on many fronts including supporting the Palestinian people in Al-Quds in different political and socio-economic

issues, particularly those of immediate and important needs such as human rights, health and women and youth affairs. The Palestinian civil society has been also active in facilitating the involvement of local communities in the planning, implementation and executing of development programmes, and strengthening consultation and coordination between communities and international bodies. Compared with neighbouring Arab countries, Palestinian civil society has been remarkably vibrant, decentralized and pluralistic.

The Israeli closure and restriction policies complicate the activities of civil society in Jerusalem or those working for Jerusalem. Many Palestinian civil society organizations maintain addresses in Jerusalem for symbolic significance but their actual offices and locations maybe outside the East Jerusalem area which is under the Israeli municipality. In addition to the Israeli restriction measures, the most important obstacle facing most of the Palestinian civil society organization is the difficulties they face in funding their programmes and activities. The funds for these organizations almost always comes with strings attached, is limited to specific projects that are often unsustainable, and do not meet the direct needs of the people. Palestinian civil society in East Jerusalem is in fact, in a better position to evaluate the needs of the communities in Al-Quds city. Therefore, their views should be given priority and they should be involved in the implementation of programmes and activities in close cooperation with donor agencies and international organizations.

In this context, through a close cooperation and collaboration with some active Palestinian Civil Society Associations and NGOs in East Jerusalem, SESRIC and IDB can organize mainly within the framework of the OIC-VET Programme capacity building training programmes and activities for the Palestinian people in Jerusalem in different important fields, like women and youth, education and health, with a view to enhancing the capacities of the people and institutions in the city.

## 4. SELECTED STATISTICAL INDICATORS ON PALESTINIAN PEOPLE IN JERUSALEM

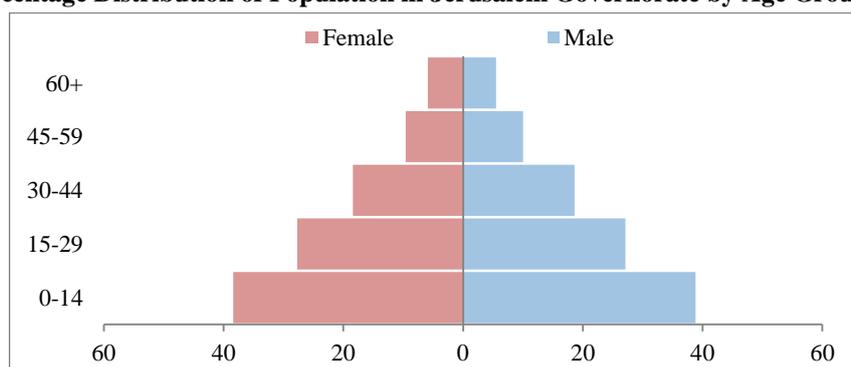
**Table 4.1. Selected Population Indicators by Region, 2008**

Indicator	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Jerusalem Governorate	Palestinian Territory
Average Growth Rate	3.25	2.65	1.83	<b>2.88</b>
Total Fertility Rate	5.30	4.10	4.00	<b>4.60</b>
Average Household Size	6.50	5.50	5.20	<b>5.80</b>

**Table 4.2. Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Population in Jerusalem Governorate by Sex and Religion, 2007**

Sex	Total	Religion		
		Other & Not Stated	Christian	Muslim
Males	100	6.5	1.5	92.0
Females	100	6.3	1.8	91.9
Total	100	6.4	1.6	92.0

**Figure 4.1. Percentage Distribution of Population in Jerusalem Governorate by Age Groups and Sex, 2010**



**Table 4.3. Selected Labour Market Indicators by Region, 2009**

Indicator	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Jerusalem Governorate	Palestinian Territory
Labour force, % of population aged 15 and over	37.6	43.8	40.0	<b>41.6</b>
Share of women in labour force (%)	12.2	17.4	11.4	<b>15.5</b>
Unemployment Rate (ILO)	38.6	17.8	11.8	<b>24.5</b>
Unemployment Rate (Relaxed definition)	43.8	23.4	16.6	<b>30.1</b>

**Table 4.4. Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Economic Activity, 2009**

Indicator	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Jerusalem Governorate	Palestinian Territory
Agriculture and Hunting	6.4	13.7	1.7	<b>11.8</b>
Mining, Quarrying & Manufacturing	5.4	14.5	13.5	<b>12.1</b>
Construction	0.9	15.6	18.6	<b>11.7</b>
Commerce Hotels and Restaurants	18.3	19.4	25.5	<b>19.1</b>
Transportation, Storage & Communication	5.7	5.7	9.1	<b>5.7</b>
Services & Other Branches	63.3	31.1	31.6	<b>39.6</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.5. Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons from Jerusalem Governorate by Economic Activity, 2004-2009**

Economic Activity	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Agriculture and Hunting	1.7	1.0	2.2	2.7	1.5	1.3
Mining, Quarrying & Manufacturing	13.5	12.1	12.5	14.3	15.6	12.4
Construction	18.6	16.7	13.3	12.2	12.8	13.3
Commerce, Hotels & Restaurants	25.5	28.0	27.2	28.6	28.9	28.2
Transportation, Storage & Communication	9.1	6.2	7.6	9.8	9.7	9.0
Services & Other Branches	31.6	36.0	37.2	32.4	31.5	35.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

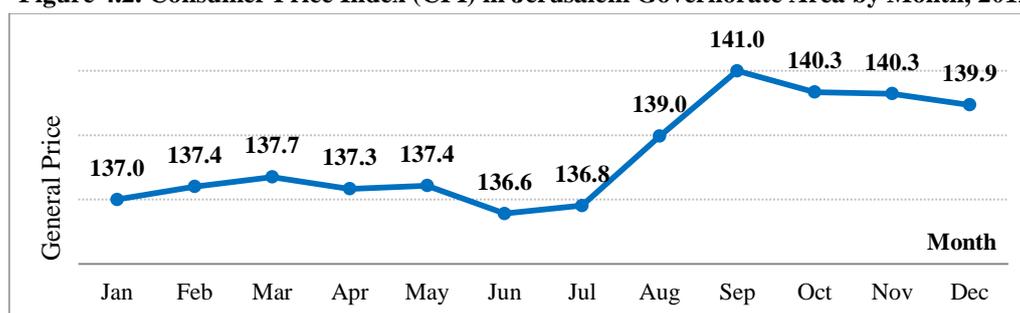
**Table 4.6. Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons from Jerusalem Governorate by Place of Work, 2004-2009**

Place of Work	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Palestinian Territory	65.6	64.3	67.4	63.8	60.3	64.4
Israel and Settlements	34.4	35.7	32.6	36.2	39.7	35.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

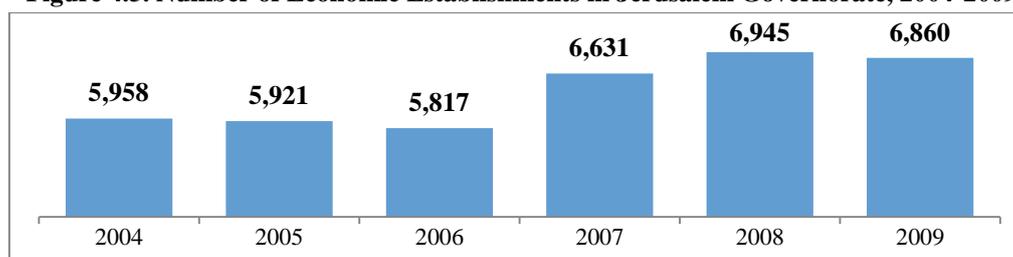
**Table 4.7. Unemployment Rate in Jerusalem Governorate by Age Groups, 2004-2009**

Age Groups	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
15-19	20.9	26.5	30.0	30.3	44.9	57.6
20-24	21.5	18.2	22.2	24.1	28.9	33.4
25-29	12.7	7.4	16.2	12.8	15.2	20.9
30-34	8.7	10.5	9.5	9.0	10.3	18.0
35-39	7.9	6.3	7.2	10.3	14.6	19.2
40-44	8.3	6.3	11.8	9.4	12.3	17.9
45-49	5.8	5.8	8.0	7.7	9.0	12.9
50+	6.6	5.7	4.9	5.1	7.5	10.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>22.8</b>

**Figure 4.2. Consumer Price Index (CPI) in Jerusalem Governorate Area by Month, 2012**



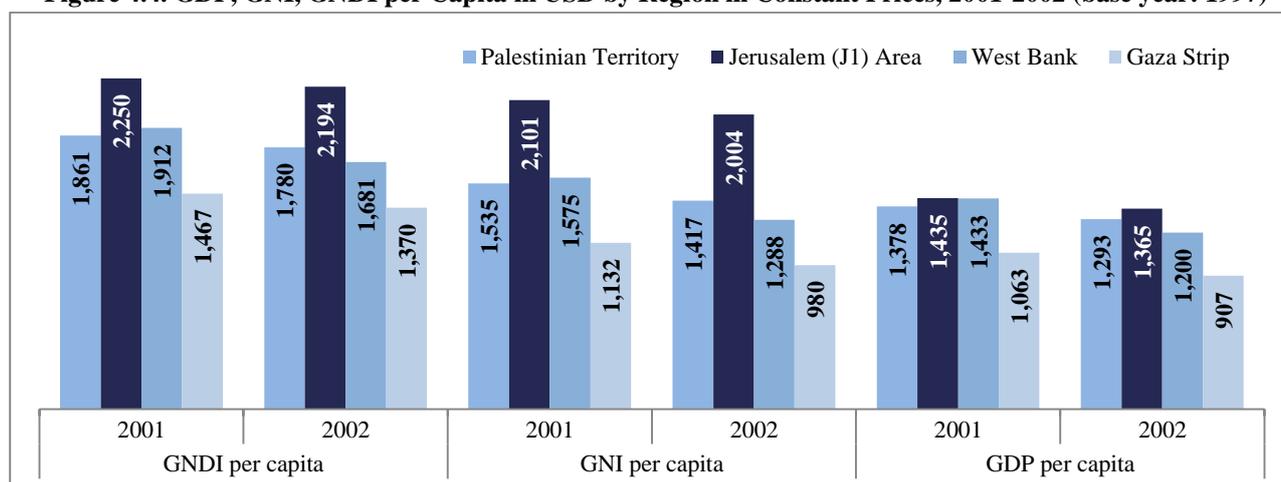
**Figure 4.3. Number of Economic Establishments in Jerusalem Governorate, 2004-2009**



**Table 4.8. Number of Economic Establishments in Operation in the Private Sector, Non-Governmental Organization Sector and Government Companies in Palestinian Territory by Region and Main Economic Activity, 2009**

ISIC	Economic Activity	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Jerusalem Governorate	Palestinian Territory
A	Agriculture, hunting and forestry (Animal Farming and poultry)	1,046	5,784	150	<b>6,980</b>
C	Mining & Quarrying	1	279	7	<b>287</b>
D	Manufacturing	3,434	10,769	939	<b>15,142</b>
E	Electricity and Water Supply	255	193	5	<b>453</b>
F	Construction	213	296	20	<b>529</b>
G	Wholesale, and Retail and Repairs	18,462	38,448	4,012	<b>60,922</b>
H	Hotels & Restaurants	1,312	3,123	369	<b>4,804</b>
I	Transport, Storage & Communications	463	627	105	<b>1,195</b>
J	Financial Intermediation	252	567	55	<b>874</b>
K	Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	1,364	2,716	254	<b>4,334</b>

**Figure 4.4. GDP, GNI, GNDI per Capita in USD by Region in Constant Prices, 2001-2002 (base year: 1997)**



**Table 4.9. Main Economic Indicators of Agricultural Sector in Jerusalem Governorate, 2006/2007-2007/2008**

Indicator	Value (1000 \$)	
	2008/2007	2007/2006
<b>Agricultural Production</b>	<b>22,016</b>	<b>16,983</b>
<i>Plant Production</i>	<i>5,051</i>	<i>4,089</i>
<i>Fruit Trees</i>	<i>4,277</i>	<i>3,028</i>
<i>Vegetables</i>	<i>527</i>	<i>903</i>
<i>Field Crops</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>158</i>
<b>Animal Production</b>	<b>16,965</b>	<b>12,894</b>
<i>Meat</i>	<i>9,193</i>	<i>6,883</i>
<i>Milk</i>	<i>6,477</i>	<i>5,022</i>
<i>Eggs</i>	<i>1,046</i>	<i>754</i>
<i>Other Animal Products*</i>	<i>249</i>	<i>235</i>
<b>Agricultural Inputs</b>	<b>11,756</b>	<b>15,715</b>
<b>Value Added for Agricultural Production</b>	<b>10,260</b>	<b>1,268</b>

\*Include honey, manure, wool, and hair.

**Table 4.10. Area of Cultivated Land (km2) in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Crop, 2006-2008**

Type of Crop	2008	2007	2006
Permanent Crops	19.8	18.9	17.7
Temporary Crops	1.8	1.7	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>19.5</b>

**Table 4.11. Area and Production of Fruit Trees in Jerusalem Governorate, 2006/2007-2007/2008**

Type of Crop	Production ( in metric tons)		Total Area (in dunums)	
	2008/2007	2007/2006	2008/2007	2007/2006
Olives	1,400	130	12,167	11,595
Grape	2,185	2,585	3,632	3,723
Plum	782	1,353	2,792	2,600
Fig	122	155	428	403
Almond (hard)	22	17	314	300
Other	58	28	462	323
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,659</b>	<b>4,268</b>	<b>19,795</b>	<b>18,944</b>

**Table 4.12. Area and Production of Field Crops in Jerusalem Governorate, 2006/2007-2007/2008**

Type of Crop	Production (in metric tons)		Area (in dunums)	
	2008/2007	2007/2006	2008/2007	2007/2006
Wheat	276	274	2,123	1,826
Barley	62	61	621	608
Vetch	5	8	130	125
Lentil	2	2	35	35
Broad Bean	3	3	55	47
Sern	2	9	111	107
Chick-peas	4	4	80	67
Other	20	1	10	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>3,165</b>	<b>2,824</b>

**Table 4.13. Selected Education Indicators by Region, 2010/2009**

Indicator	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Jerusalem Governorate	Palestinian Territory
Number of Schools	640	1,848	211	2,488
Number of Students of Schools	452,069	657,057	65,342	1,109,126
Number of Classes of Schools	11,969	22,383	2,497	34,352
Number of Teachers in Schools	16,111	27,448	3,309	43,559
Students Rate per Teacher	..	23.6	19.8	..
Students Rate per Class	37.8	29.4	26.2	32.3
Drop-out Rates (%)	1.4	1.1	0.5	1.5
Number of Universities and Colleges	7	15	2	24
Number of Community College	5	11	3	19
Illiteracy Rate (15 Years and Over)	5.1	5.6	4.1	5.4

**Table 4.14. Schools and Kindergartens in Jerusalem Governorate by Supervising Authority, 2006/2007-2009/2010**

Supervising Authority	2010/2009	2009/2008	2008/2007	2007/2006
Government	100	96	96	94
UNRWA	17	17	17	16
Private \ Schools	94	85	81	78
Private \ Kindergartens	..	85	85	93
<b>Total</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>281</b>

**Table 4.15. Schools and Kindergartens Students in Jerusalem Governorate by Stage, 2006/2007-2009/2010**

Stage	2010/2009	2009/2008	2008/2007	2007/2006
Kindergarten	..	7,196	7,312	7,531
Basic Stage	58,349	56,901	56,035	53,929
Secondary Stage	6,993	6,691	6,239	5,781
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,342</b>	<b>70,788</b>	<b>69,586</b>	<b>67,241</b>

**Table 4.16. Health Sector Indicators by Region, 2009**

Indicator	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Jerusalem Governorate	Palestinian Territory
Number of Hospitals	24	42	8	<b>74</b>
Beds in Hospitals	1,897	2,426	577	<b>4,900</b>
Number of Physicians per 1000 of Population	3.0	1.2	1.3	<b>1.9</b>
Number of Nurses per 1000 of Population	4.7	1.5	2.2	<b>2.7</b>
Percentage of Health Insured Persons (%)	93.8	65.8	90.2	<b>76.1</b>
Delivery Under any Health Observation (%)	99.5	98.6	99.0	<b>98.9</b>

**Table 4.17. Percentage of Children Aged 12-23 Months in Jerusalem Governorate Who Received Specific Immunization by Sex, 2006**

Sex	With Health Card	Children Who Received Specific Immunization				
		All Vaccines*	Measles	Polio (3 <sup>rd</sup> Dose)	DPT (3 <sup>rd</sup> Dose)	BCG
Males	97.3	81.3	82.9	92.1	100.0	92.1
Females	97.9	68.2	72.7	78.8	86.4	81.8
<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>87.3</b>

\* All Vaccines: Children who received 3 doses of DPT, 3 doses of Polio, BCG and Measles

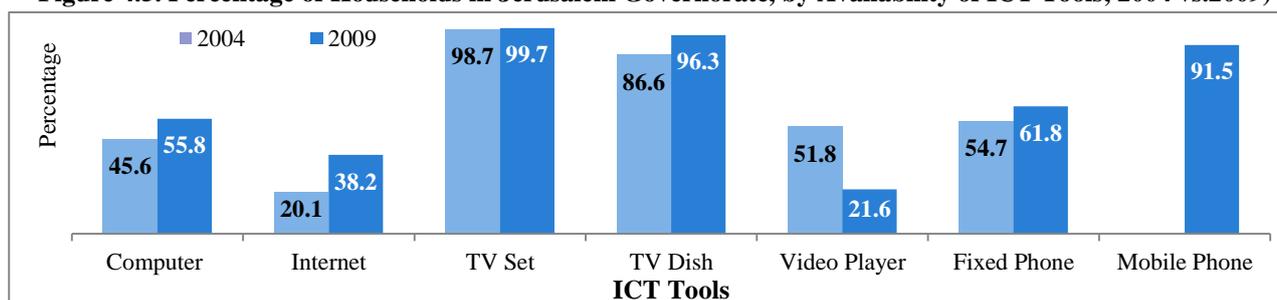
**Table 4.18. Activities in Jerusalem Governorate Hospitals by Activity, 2008-2011**

Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011
Admissions	29,238	32,346	32,597	34,491
Discharges	29,096	31,564	31,833	34,140
Hospitalization Days	135,265	145,745	171,471	177,622
Mean of Duration	4.6	4.6	5.4	5.2
Bed Occupancy Rate	64.8	69.2	72.4	72.2
Surgeries	13,983	17,234	19,109	19,065

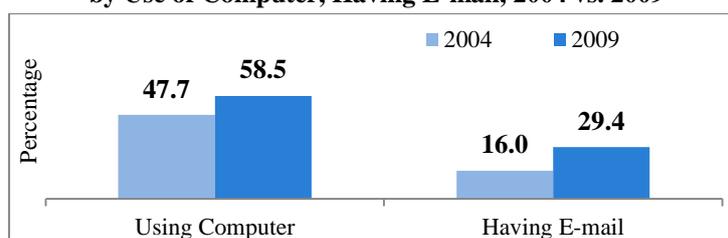
**Table 4.19. Percentage of Palestinian Households by Availability of ICT Tools and by Region, 2009 (%)**

Indicator	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Jerusalem Governorate	Palestinian Territory
Mobile Phone	93.2	91.9	91.5	<b>92.4</b>
Fixed Phone	40.0	51.4	61.8	<b>47.5</b>
Computer	45.6	51.1	55.8	<b>49.2</b>
Internet at Home	30.9	27.2	38.2	<b>28.5</b>
TV Set	93.2	97.0	99.7	<b>95.7</b>
TV Dish	91.2	92.4	96.3	<b>92.0</b>
Video Player	5.6	19.8	21.6	<b>15.6</b>

**Figure 4.5. Percentage of Households in Jerusalem Governorate, by Availability of ICT Tools, 2004 vs.2009)**



**Figure 4.6. Percentage of Individuals (10 Years and Over) in Jerusalem Governorate, by Use of Computer, Having E-mail, 2004 vs. 2009**



**Table 4.20. ICT Access among Economic Enterprises in Jerusalem Governorate, 2007**

Indicator	Percentage
Percentage of Enterprises Using Computer	60.8
Percentage of Enterprises Using Internet	36.6
Percentage of Enterprises Practiced Electronic Transactions	13.1
Percentage of Enterprises Having Website	16.0
Number of Computer in Enterprises per 100 Employees	63.1
Percentage of Employees Who are Using Computer	41.2
Percentage of Employees Who are Using the Internet	24.5
Percentage of IT Specialist	10.3

**Table 4.21. Main Selected ICT Indicators in Jerusalem Governorate, and Selected Years**

Indicator	2009	2004
Household with One of Its Members has a personal Website	20.3	9.2
Persons (10years and Over) Who Use the Computer	58.5	47.7
Persons (10years and Over) Who Have One Mobile Phone	68.1	54.7
Persons (10years and Over) Who Have E-mail	29.4	16.0

**Table 4.22. Palestinian Civil Society Organizations in Palestine and the World**

<b>A. Unions, Associations, Campaigns</b>					
1	Council of National and Islamic Forces in Palestine (coordinating body for the major political parties in the Occupied Palestinian Territory)		16	General Union of Disabled Palestinians	
2	Palestinian Independent Commission for Citizen's Rights (PICCR)		17	Palestinian Federation of Women's Action Committees (PFWAC)	
3	Union of Arab Community Based Associations (ITTIJAH)	Haifa	18	Palestinian Campaign for the Academic and Cultural Boycott of Israel (PACBI)	
4	Palestinian General Federation of Trade Unions (PGFTU)		19	Palestinian Grassroots Anti-Apartheid Wall Campaign	
5	General Union of Palestinian Women (GUPW)		20	Union of Teachers of Private Schools	
6	General Union of Palestinian Teachers (GUPT)		21	Union of Women's Work Committees (UWWC)	Tulkarem
7	Federation of Unions of Palestinian Universities' Professors and Employees		22	Dentists' Association	Jerusalem
8	Consortium of Professional Associations		23	Palestinian Engineers Association	
9	Union of Palestinian Medical Relief Committees (UPMRC)		24	Lawyers' Association	
10	Health Work Committees	West Bank	25	Network for the Eradication of Illiteracy and Adult Education	Ramallah
11	Union of Agricultural Work Committees (UAWC)		26	Coordinating Committee of Rehabilitation Centers	West Bank
12	Union of Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committees (PARC)		27	Coalition of Lebanese Civil Society Organizations (150 organizations)	
13	Union of Health Work Committees (UHWC)	Gaza	28	Solidarity for Palestinian Human Rights (SPHR), Network of Student-based Canadian University Associations	
14	Union of Palestinian Farmers		29	Forum of Palestinian NGOs in Lebanon	Lebanon
15	Occupied Palestine and Syrian Golan Heights Advocacy Initiative (OPGAI)				
<b>B. Refugee Rights Associations/Organizations</b>					
30	Al-Awda Charitable Society	Beit Jala	39	Women's Activity Center – Deheishe refugee camp	Bethlehem
31	Alrowwad Cultural and Theatre Training Center, Aida refugee camp	Bethlehem	40	Yafa Cultural Center, Balata refugee camp	Nablus
32	Association for the Defense of the Rights of the Internally Displaced (ADRID)	Nazareth	41	Al-Ard Committees for the Defense of the Right of Return	Syria
33	BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights	Bethlehem	42	Al Awda - Palestine Right-to-Return Coalition	USA
34	Committee for the Defense of Palestinian Refugee Rights	Nablus	43	Al-Awda	Toronto
35	Consortium of the Displaced Inhabitants of Destroyed Palestinian Villages and Towns		44	Aidun Group	Lebanon
36	Handala Center, 'Azza (Beit Jibreen) refugee camp	Bethlehem	45	Aidun Group	Syria
37	High National Committee for the Defense of the Right of Return	Ramallah	46	Committee for Definite Return	Syria
38	Laji Center, Aida camp	Bethlehem	47	Filastinuna – Commission for the Defense of the Right of Return	Syria
48	Local Committee for Rehabilitation, Qalandia refugee camp	Jerusalem	57	High Committee for the Defense of the Right of Return, (including personal endorsement of 71 members of parliament, political parties and unions in Jordan)	Jordan
49	Local Committee for Rehabilitation of the Disabled, Deheishe refugee camp	Bethlehem	58	International Right of Return Congress (RORC)	

50	PLO Popular Committees – West Bank refugee camps	West Bank	59	Jermana Youth Forum for the Defense of the Right of Return	Syria
51	PLO Popular Committees – Gaza Strip refugee camps	Gaza	60	Palestinian National Committee for the Defense of the Right of Return	Syria
52	Popular Committee – al-'Azza (Beit Jibreen) refugee camp	Bethlehem	61	Palestinian Return Association	Syria
53	Popular Committee – Deheishe refugee camp	Bethlehem	62	Palestinian Return Forum	Syria
54	Shaml - Palestinian Diaspora and Refugee Center	Ramallah	63	Palestine Right-of-Return Coalition	(Palestine, Arab host countries, Europe, North America)
55	Union of Women's Activity Centers – West Bank Refugee Camps	West Bank	64	Palestine Right-of-Return Confederation-Europe	(Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden)
56	Union of Youth Activity Centers – Palestine Refugee Camps	West Bank and Gaza	65	Palestinian Youth Forum for the Right of Return	Syria

### **C. Organizations**

66	Abna' al-Balad Society	Nablus	81	MA'AN TV Network	Bethlehem
67	Addameer Center for Human Rights	Gaza	82	MIFTAH-Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy	Ramallah
68	Addameer Prisoners' Support and Human Rights Association	Ramallah	83	Muwatin-The Palestinian Institute for the Study of Democracy	
69	Alanqa' Cultural Association	Hebron	84	National Forum of Martyr's Families	Palestine
70	Al-Awda Palestinian Folklore Society	Hebron	85	Near East Council of Churches Committee for Refugee Work	Gaza Area
71	Al-Doha Children's Cultural Center	Bethlehem	86	Network of Christian Organizations – (NCOB)	Bethlehem
72	Al-Huda Islamic Center	Bethlehem	87	Palestinian Council for Justice & Peace	Jerusalem
73	Al-Jeel al-Jadid Society	Haifa	88	Palestinian Counseling Center (PCC)	Jerusalem
74	Al-Karameh Cultural Society	Um al-Fahm	89	Palestinian Farmers' Society	Gaza
75	Al-Maghazi Cultural Center	Gaza	90	Palestinian Hydrology Group for Water and Environment Resources Development	Gaza
76	Al-Mezan Center for Human Rights	Gaza	91	Palestinian Prisoners' Society	West Bank
77	Al-Nahda Cultural Forum	Hebron	92	Palestinian Society for Consumer Protection	Gaza
78	Al-Taghrid Society for Culture and Arts	Gaza	93	Palestinian University Students' Forum for Peace and Democracy	Hebron
79	Alternative Tourism Group (ATG)	Beit Sahour	94	Palestinian Women's Struggle Committees	
80	Al-Wafa' Charitable Society	Gaza	95	Palestinian Working Women Society for Development (PWWSA)	
96	Applied Research Institute (ARIJ)	Jerusalem	129	Popular Art Centre	Al-Bireh
97	Arab Association for Human Rights (HRA)	Nazareth	130	Prisoner's Friends Association	Ansar Al-Sajeen, Majd al-Krum
98	Arab Center for Agricultural Development (ACAD)		131	Public Aid Association	Gaza
99	Arab Center for Agricultural Development	Gaza	132	Ramallah Center for Human Rights Studies	Ramallah
100	Arab Education Institute (AEI) – Pax Christie	Bethlehem	133	Saint Afram Association	Bethlehem

101	Arab Orthodox Charitable Society	Beit Sahour	134	Saint Vincent De Paule	Beit Jala
102	Arab Orthodox Charity	Beit Jala	135	Senior Citizen Society	Beit Jala
103	Arab Orthodox Club	Beit Jala	136	Social Development Center	Nablus
104	Arab Orthodox Club	Beit Sahour	137	Society for Self-Development	Hebron
105	Arab Thought Forum (AFT)	Jerusalem	138	Society for Social Work	Tulkarem
106	Authority for Environmental Quality	Jenin	139	Society for Voluntary Work and Culture	Um al-Fahm
107	Bader Society for Development and Reconstruction	Gaza	140	Society of Friends of Prisoners and Detainees	Um al-Fahm
108	Center for the Defense of Freedoms	Ramallah	141	Tamer Institute for Community Education	Ramallah
109	Center for Science and Culture	Gaza	142	TCC – Teacher's Creativity Center	Ramallah
110	Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Ramallah-Al-Bireh District	143	Wi'am Center	Bethlehem
111	Child Development and Entertainment Center	Tulkarem	144	Women's Affairs Technical Committee (WATC)	Ramallah and Gaza
112	Committee for Popular Participation,	Tulkarem	145	Women's Studies Center (WSC)	Jerusalem
113	Defense for Children International-Palestine Section, (DCI/PS)	Ramallah	146	Women's Center for Legal Aid and Counseling (WCLAC)	Jerusalem
114	El-Funoun Palestinian Popular Dance Troupe		147	Yafa for Education and Culture	Nablus
115	Ensan Center for Democracy and Human Rights,	Bethlehem	148	Yazour Charitable Society	Nablus
116	Environmental Education Center,	Bethlehem	149	YMCA	East Jerusalem
117	Ghassan Kanafani Society for Development,	Gaza	150	Youth Cooperation Forum	Hebron
118	Gaza Community Mental Health Program, (GCMHP)	Gaza	151	YWCA	Palestine
119	Halhoul Cultural Forum,	Hebron	152	Zakat Committee-al-Khader	Bethlehem
120	Himayeh Society for Human Rights	Um al-Fahm	153	Zakat Committee-Deheishe camp	Bethlehem
121	Holy Land Trust	Bethlehem	154	Arab Students' Collective, University of Toronto	Canada
122	Home of Saint Nicholas for Old Ages	Beit Jala	155	Association for Cultural Exchange Hebron -	France
123	In'ash al-USrah Society	Ramallah	156	Association Najdeh,	Lebanon
124	International Center of Bethlehem (Dar An-Nadweh)	Bethlehem	157	Canadian Palestine Foundation of Quebec, Montreal	Canada
125	Islah Charitable Societ	Bethlehem	158	FARAH – Palestinian Center for Children	Syria
126	Jander Center, al-Azza (Beit Jibreen) Refugee Camp	Bethlehem	159	Ghassan Kanafani Forum	Syria
127	Jerusalem Center for Women (JCW)	Jerusalem	160	Human Rights Protection Center	Lebanon
128	Jerusalem Legal Aid and Human Rights Center (JLAC)	Jerusalem	161	Medical Aid for Palestine	Canada
162	Khalil Al Sakakini Cultural Center	Ramallah	167	Palestinian Democratic Youth Union	Lebanon
163	Land Research Center (LRC)	Jerusalem	168	Sumoud-Political Prisoners Solidarity Group, Toronto	Canada
164	Liberated Prisoners' Society	Palestine	169	Jafra Youth Center,	Syria
165	Local Committee for Social Development	Nablus	170	Al-Marsad Al-Arabi	Occupied Syrian Golan Heights
166	Local Committee for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled	Nablus	171	Golan for Development	Occupied Syrian Golan Heights



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