

Greater Jerusalem Access, Movement, and Restrictions in OCHA Maps

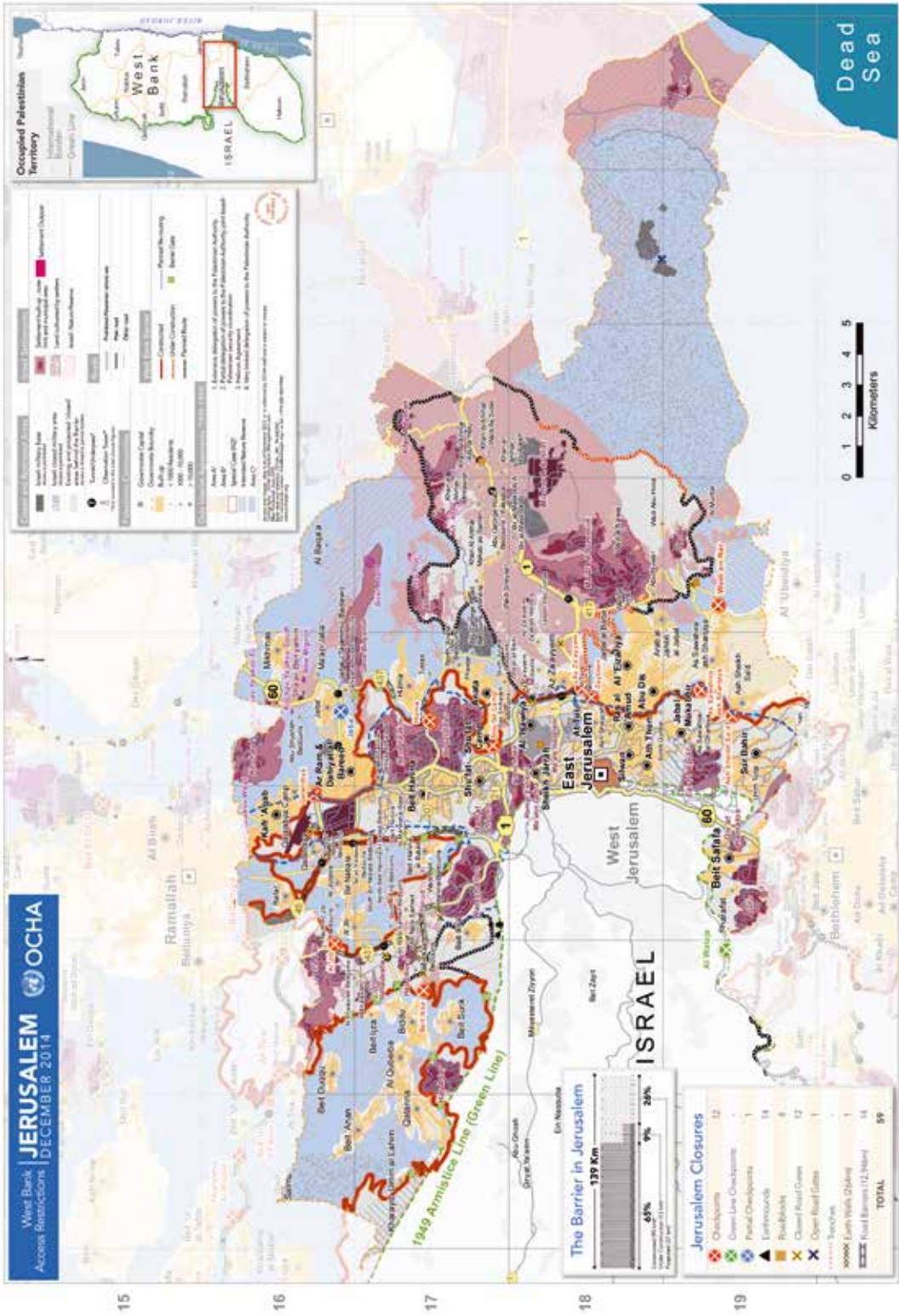
Since the establishment of the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) in 2002, the office took the responsibility of producing the Atlas for the occupied Palestinian territory. The fifth edition of the Humanitarian Atlas aims to visualize and depict the humanitarian situation on the ground through a combination of baseline, thematic and closure and access maps. Jerusalem Governorate (whose boundaries are defined by the PA and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics) and East Jerusalem maps portray the complexity of a series of artificial system and a regime created by the Israeli Authority to restrict the movement of Palestinians.*

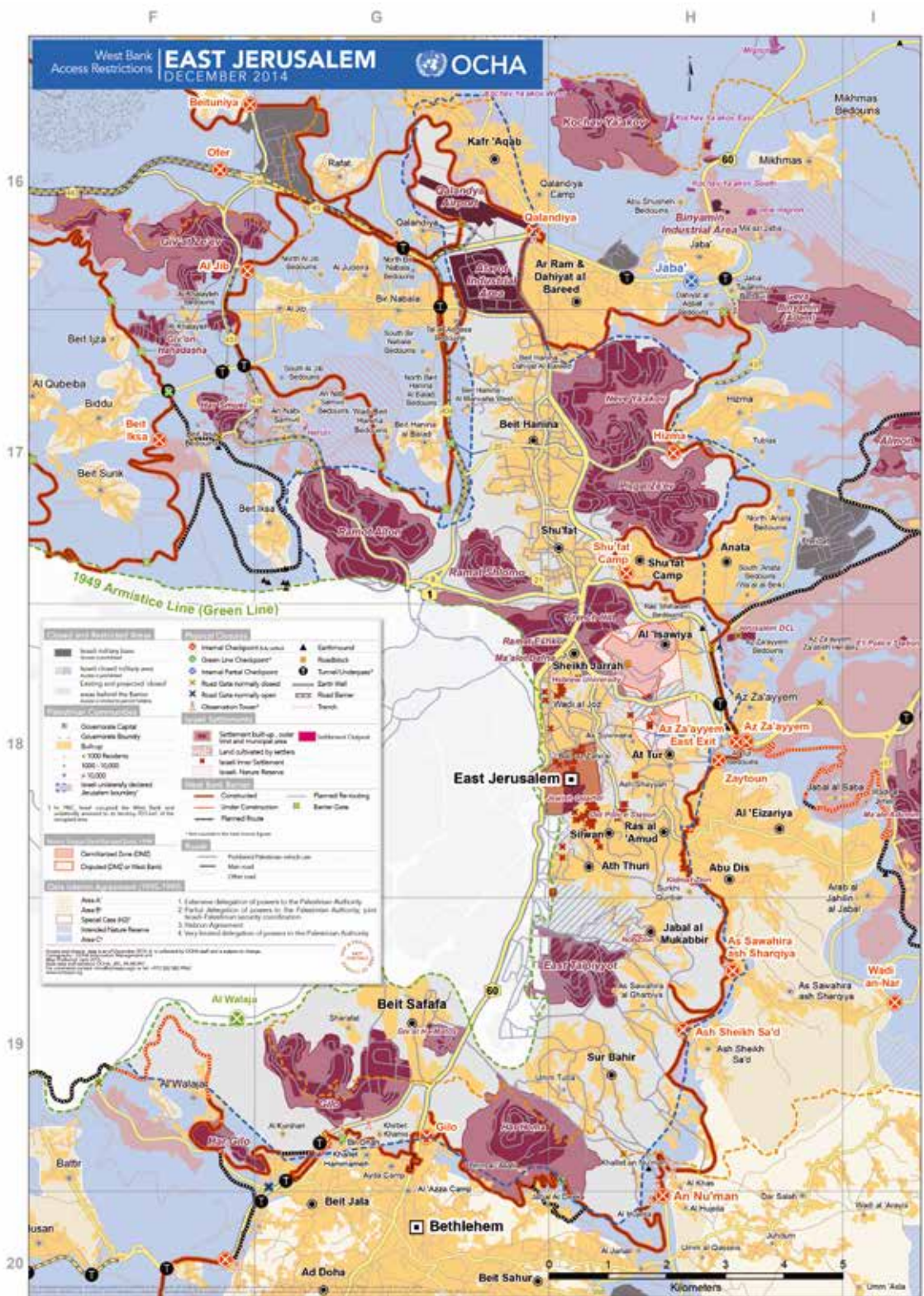
The two maps also highlight the impact of the Barrier (the so-called separation wall), and Israeli settlements in disrupting the natural contiguity between urban fabrics in the West Bank side of the barrier and those communities in East Jerusalem/on the Israeli side of the barrier. Those maps are meant by OCHA to be used by researchers and policy makers to identify vulnerabilities and humanitarian needs and ultimately design supporting programming.

The third map provides thematic information on people directly affected by the barrier and the Israeli settlements. The map also includes trends analysis of casualties in the last three years as well as the impact of inadequate planning on Palestinian residents of East Jerusalem.

* The Humanitarian Atlas 2015 was published on 2 October 2015, and can be downloaded in full at <http://www.ochaopt.org/results.aspx?id=4771681>.

D E F G H I J K L





KEY CONCERNS

Barrier

In East Jerusalem, the Barrier divides Palestinian neighbourhoods from each other and from the urban centre, resulting in diminished services, increasing lawlessness, impeded access and uncertain residency status.



At least **70,000**

Jerusalem ID holders walled out from the urban centre.

Approximately **1,400**

West Bank residents in 17 communities on the 'Jerusalem' side of the Barrier.

Way forward

Israel should comply with the ICJ advisory opinion and dismantle those parts of the Barrier within the oPt, including in East Jerusalem.

Settlements

Since 1967, Israel has constructed settlements in East Jerusalem and in the wider metropolitan area, in contravention of international law.



35%

of East Jerusalem confiscated for Israeli settlement use.

200,000

Israeli settlers living in East Jerusalem.

Way forward

Israel should stop all settlement construction/activity in East Jerusalem.

Planning, Zoning & Demolitions

Due to inadequate planning, Palestinian residents of East Jerusalem face a serious shortage in housing, leaving residents with no choice other than to build structures 'illegally' and risk demolition.



At least **33%**

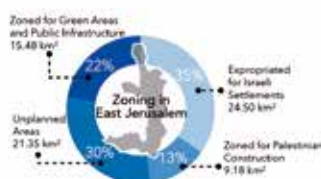
of all Palestinian homes in East Jerusalem lack building permits.

90,000

over residents are at risk of displacement.

Way forward

Israel should stop demolishing Palestinian structures in East Jerusalem, freeze all pending orders and legitimise unconsented structures.

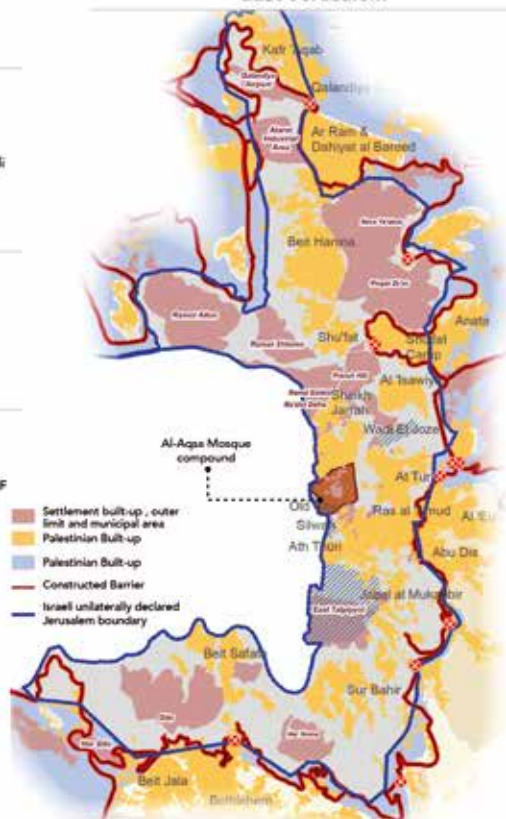
Casualties²

	Fatalities	Injuries
2012	0 Palestinian fatalities 0 Israeli fatalities	x423 Palestinians injured inc. 111 children, inc. 395 by Israeli Security Forces (ISF) x46 Israelis injured, inc. 27 ISF
2013	1 Palestinian fatality 0 Israeli fatalities	x383 Palestinians injured inc. 56 children, inc. 348 by ISF x38 Israelis injured inc. 2 children, inc. 21 ISF
2014	10 Palestinian fatalities inc. 3 children, inc. 9 by ISF 10 Israeli fatalities inc. 2 child, inc. 2 ISF	x2,424 Palestinians injured inc. 214 children, inc. 2,367 by ISF x178 Israelis injured inc. 8 children, inc. 83 ISF

UN position on East Jerusalem

Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem is not recognized by the international community. The UN Security Council has declared in numerous resolutions (inter alia, resolutions 252, 267, 471, 476 & 478) that all legislative measures and actions taken by Israel to alter the character and status of Jerusalem are null and void. The legal situation in the West Bank including East Jerusalem, remains one of belligerent military occupation.

East Jerusalem



1. See UNCTAD, 'The Palestinian Economy in East Jerusalem', 2013.
2. Covering both East and West Jerusalem and including Palestinian perpetrators.
3. Sources: The Palestinian Prisoners' Club as well as Israeli and Palestinian media reports