

El 'Eizariya (including Al Ka'abina) Town Profile



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ARIJ also thanks all the staff who worked throughout the past couple of years towards the accomplishment of this work.

Background

This report is part of a series of booklets, which contain compiled information about each city, village, and town in the Jerusalem Governorate. These booklets came as a result of a comprehensive study of all localities in Jerusalem Governorate, which aims at depicting the overall living conditions in the governorate and presenting developmental plans to assist in developing the livelihood of the population in the area. It was accomplished through the "Village Profiles and Needs Assessment;" the project funded by the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID).

The project's objectives are to survey, analyze, and document the available natural, human, socioeconomic and environmental resources, and the existing limitations and needs assessment for the development of the rural and marginalized areas in the Jerusalem Governorate. In addition, the project aims at preparing strategic developmental programs and activities to mitigate the impact of the current political, social, and economic instability with special emphasize on agriculture, environment and water.

All locality profiles in Arabic and English are available online at <http://vprofile.arij.org>.

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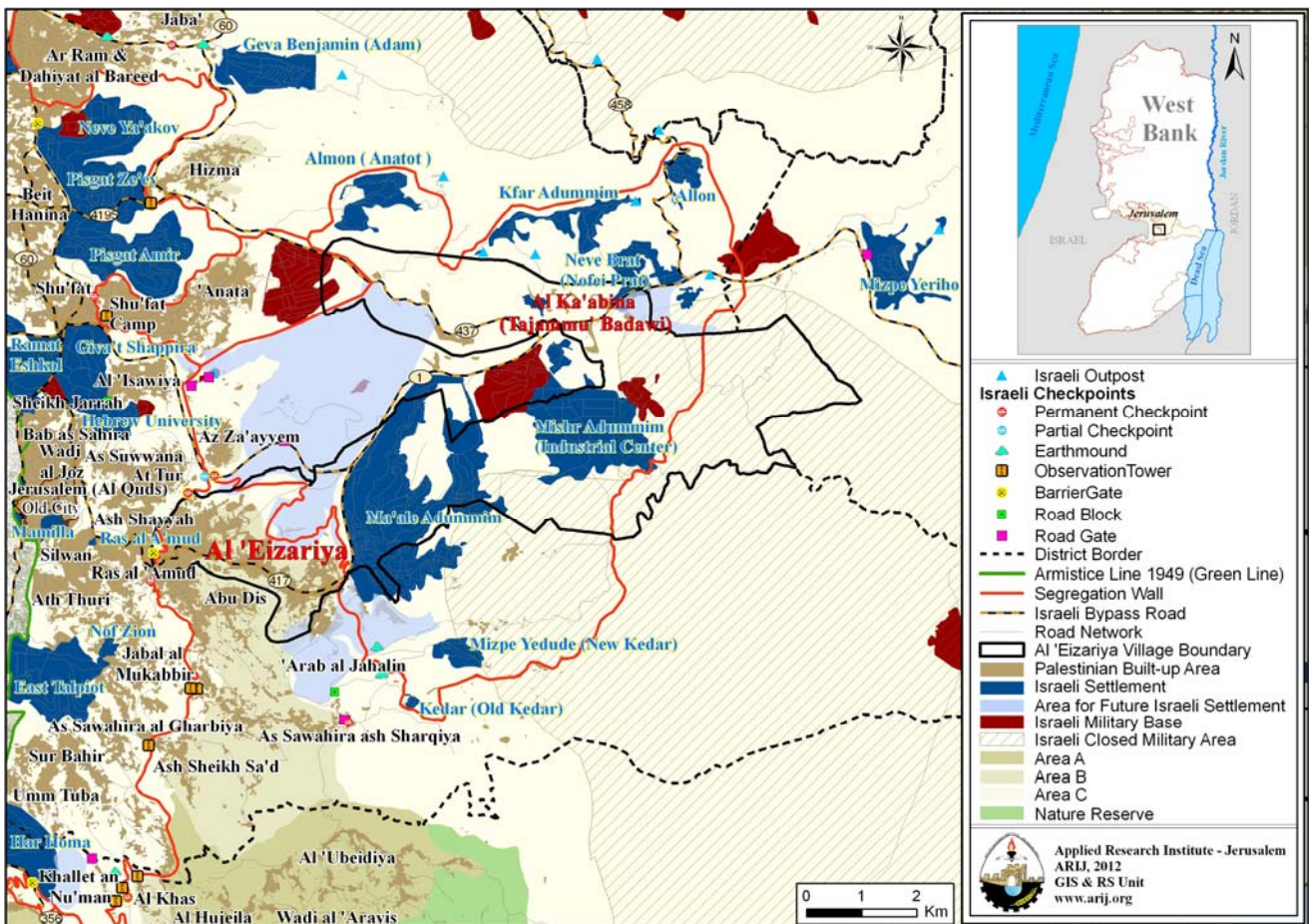
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El 'Eizariya Town Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

El 'Eizariya is a Palestinian town in Jerusalem Governorate located (horizontally) 5.1km east of Jerusalem City. El 'Eizariya is bordered by An Nabi Musa village lands to the east, Az Za'ayyem to the north, Jerusalem to the west, and Abu Dis to the south (ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2012) (See map 1). In 2011 the Ministry of Local Government included Al Ka'abina Bedouin community to El 'Eizariya. The community is located 10.8 km away from Jerusalem City.

Map 1: El 'Eizariya location and borders



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012.

El 'Eizariya is located at an altitude of 553m below sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 264.4mm. The average annual temperature is 18 °C and the average annual humidity is approximately 60% (ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2012). As for al Ka'abina, the community is located at an altitude of 209 below sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 211.2mm. The average annual temperature is 19 °C and the average annual humidity is approximately 55% (ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2012).

Since 1965, El 'Eizariya has been governed by a local council which is currently administrated by 13 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) in addition to 56 permanent employees. The Local Council owns a permanent headquarters and 4 vehicles for the collection of solid waste. It also owns a pick-up truck, a small hammer, and devices for the maintenance of water and the lighting network (El 'Eizariya Local Council, 2012).

It is the responsibility of the Local Council to provide a number of services to the residents of El 'Eizariya, including (El 'Eizariya Local Council, 2012):

- Managing and maintaining the drinking water network.
- Establishing an electricity network or providing generators.
- Solid waste collection, road construction, pavement, and rehabilitation, street cleaning and social development services.
- Organizing the processes of construction and license issuing.
- Implementing projects and case studies for the town.
- Protecting governmental properties.
- Protecting historical and archeological sites.
- Providing an ambulance.
- Providing a fire engine.

History

El 'Eizariya town was named after Eleazar (Lazarus) who was living in the town, which in the past was called Beit 'Enya (meaning the house of dates); the name by which El 'Eizariya was mentioned in the Holy Bible and the Torah (El 'Eizariya Local Council, 2012). El 'Eizariya gained its fame and religious history after Jesus Christ revived Eleazar after dying and being buried for four days (El 'Eizariya Local Council, 2012).

The town was established before Christ; some of its residents are descended from the native inhabitants of the town, and some from different regions of Palestine, including Jerusalem and Hebron. Some inhabitants are refugees of 1948 from Deir 'Aban, Al Qastal, Suba, Beit Natif. Finally, there are some Bedouin inhabitants from Al Jahalin (El 'Eizariya Local Council, 2012) (See photo below for El 'Eizariya town).

Religious and Archaeological Sites

There are 11 mosques in the town: Al 'Azeer, Al Murabiteen, 'Islam, An Noor, Abu 'Obeidah, Khalifeh, Hamza, Omar ben Abd al 'Aziz, Khalid Ben al Walid, Al Farooq and Salah ad Din Mosques. There are 10 churches: the Roman Monastery, the Latin Church, the Roman Orthodox Church, Comboni Sisters Monastery, Passionist Monks Monastery, Al Mahaba Sisters Monastery, Beit Faja Monastery, the Abyssinian Monastery, Gregory Roman Orthodox Monastery and Al Maskubiyah (Jesus Resurrection) Monastery. There are several sites of archaeological interest: the Tomb of Lazarus “Eleazar” (photo 2),

Al 'Azeer Mosque, a Roman castle, and 'Ein al Hodd Water Spring located on the Jerusalem to Jericho road (El 'Eizariya Local Council, 2012) (See Map 2).

Photo 1: General landscape of El 'Eizariya



ARIJ photo courtesy

Photo 2: Tomb of Lazarus “Eleazar”

THE TOMB OF LAZZARUS

Like most Jewish tombs of the 1st Century, that of Lazarus was composed of a vestibule and a burial chamber. Quarried out of the soft rock of Mount of Olives, the rock of the tomb was never fully covered during the Byzantine period with stone or marble-work. In its present state, the tomb shows traces of changes and additions made during the Middle Ages. The original entrance was on the eastern side of the vestibule from the church built in the fourth century. The modern entry was built in the rock of the shaft close to the vestibule of the tomb (2). Three steps connect the vestibule with the lower square chamber which is a little more than two metres in size (3). Originally, it contained three funerary niches (arcosoli) hewn on the wall. Christian tradition identified the northern arcosolium, to the right of the entrance, with the position on which Lazarus was laid. According to pilgrims of old, it was in the vestibule that Jesus was standing when he called Lazarus to come out.

قبر لعازر

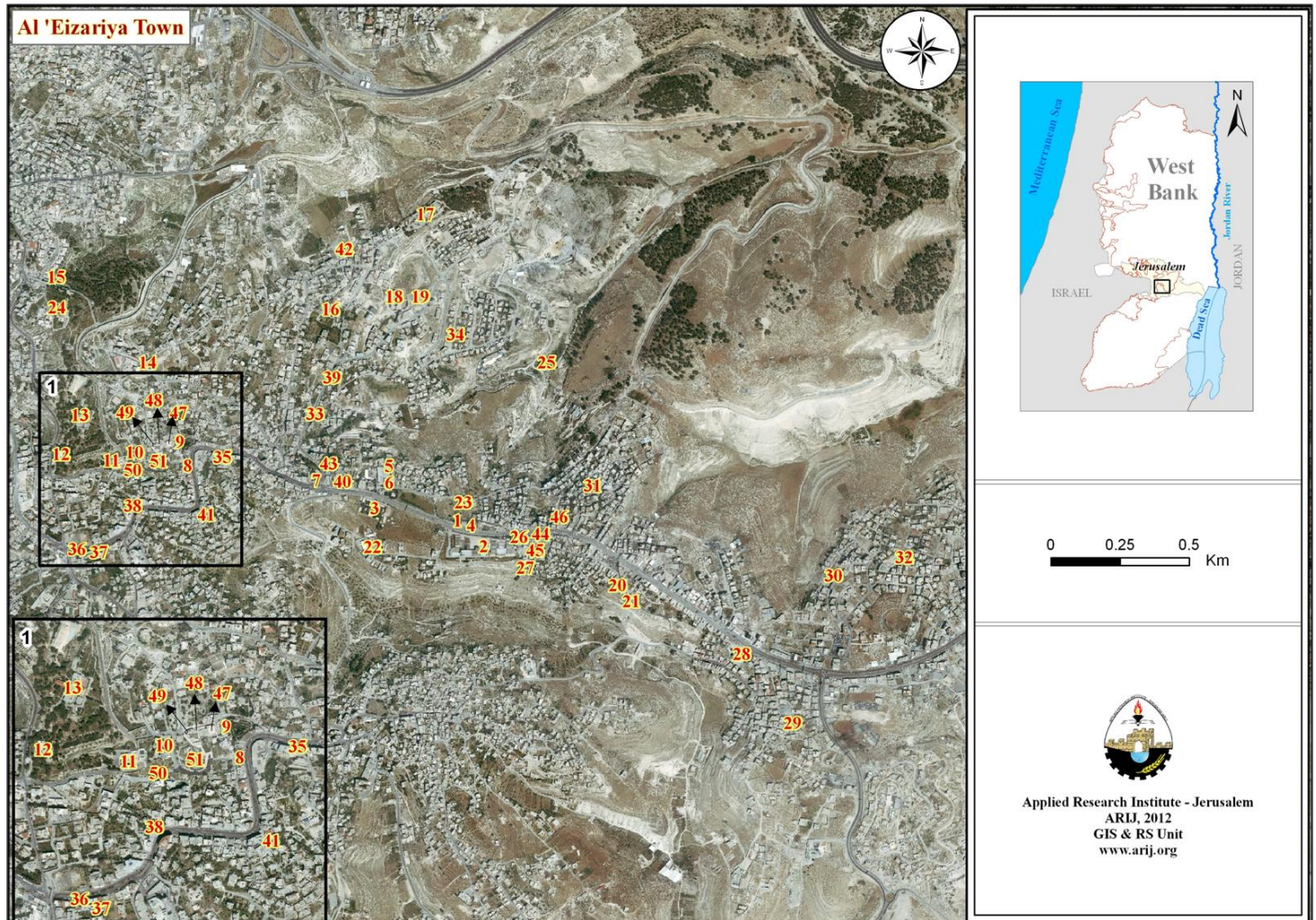
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Ο ΤΑΦΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΛΑΖΑΡΟΥ

Η θέση του τάφου είναι ακριβώς απέναντι στο ναό του Βαβελίου, το παλιό της Μόσχας και της εκκλησίας της Μαρίας, στα μέτρα της οδού. Ο τάφος είναι κρημνιστός, με τρία βήματα που οδηγούν από ένα μικρό διάδρομο που είναι στεγασμένος, μέσα στον κρημνιστό χώρο του τάφου που είναι κρημνιστός. Η είσοδος του τάφου είναι κρημνισμένη και η είσοδος του τάφου είναι κρημνισμένη. Η είσοδος του τάφου είναι κρημνισμένη και η είσοδος του τάφου είναι κρημνισμένη.

ARIJ photo courtesy

Map 2: Main locations in El 'Eizariya Town



No.	Locations	No.	Locations	No.	Locations	No.	Locations
1	Al 'Eizariya Local Council (Engineering Building)/ Ministry of Prisoners Affairs/ Ministry of Economy/ Ministry of Public Works	14	Yousef al Khatib Boys Elementary School	27	Soba Charitable Society (People's Committees)	40	Shurooq Charitable Society
2	Jerusalem Waqf Directorate / Islamic Orphanage	15	Beth phage Monastery	28	Khalifeh Mosque	41	Bawabet al Quds Society
3	Roman Orthodox Monastery	16	Abyssinians Monastery	29	Salah ad Din Mosque	42	Zahrat El 'Eizariya Society
4	Directorate of Health	17	The Elderly Orthodox Charitable Shelter	30	Omar ben Abd al 'Aziz Mosque	43	Al 'Eizariya Modern Society
5	Al 'Eizariya Girls Elementary School	18	Masqat Boys High School	31	An Noor Mosque	44	Riyad al Aqsa Gilrs School
6	Al 'Eizariya Girls High School	19	Al 'Eizariya Youth Club	32	Khalid Ben al Walid Mosque	45	Soba Charitable Kindergarten
7	Qiyamet al Masih (Jesus Resurrection) Elementary School/ Al Maskubiyah (Compound) Monastery	20	Al Masharee' Boys Elementary School	33	Hamza Mosque	46	Riyad al Aqsa Boys School
8	Al 'Eizariya Local Council	21	Al Masharee' Girls Elementary School	34	Abu 'Obeidah Mosque	47	Al 'Azeer Mosque
9	The Latin Church	22	Jeel al Amal Elementary School	35	Ministry of Labor/ Ministry of Social Affairs/ Al Quds Open	48	Grave of Eleazar
10	The Latin Housing	23	Banat Eleazar Society	36	The Post Office	49	Roman Orthodox Church
11	Comboni Sisters Monastery	24	Gregory Roman Orthodox Monastery	37	The Arab Health Center	50	Al 'Eizariya Cemetery
12	Passionist Monks Monastery	25	'Ein al Hodd Water Spring	38	Ghanem Medical Center	51	Al Qanater Castle (Archaeological Site)
13	Al Mahaba Sisters Monastery	26	Al Murabiteen Mosque	39	Tamara Charitable Society		

Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of El 'Eizariya and Al Ka'abina in 2007 was 16,500, of whom 8,328 were male and 8,172 female. There were 3,551 households living in 5,378 housing units.

Age Groups and Gender

The General Census of Population and Housing carried out by PCBS in 2007 showed the distribution of age groups in El 'Eizariya and al Ka'abina as follows: 30.6% were less than 15 years old, 43.7% between 15 - 64 of age, and 2.2% 65 years of age or older. Data additionally showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the town was 102:100, meaning that males and females constituted 50.5% and 49.5% of the population respectively.

Families

El 'Eizariya residents are from several families, mainly the Al Mukahhil, Al Khatib, Far'oon, Bassah, Abu Ziyad, Qatmirah, Odah, Warani, Abu Gheith, Abu Rumi, Abu Da'moos, As Sannawi, Hamad/ Abu ar Reesh/ Hamdan, Awad Allah/ Othman/ Al 'Arroom, Khalaf, Za'roor and Jaber families (El 'Eizariya Local Council, 2012).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census (2007), the illiteracy rate amongst the El 'Eizariya and Al Ka'abina population was approximately 5.4%, of whom 70.5% were females. Of the literate population, 12.5% could only read and write with no formal education, 23.6% had elementary education, 28.9% had preparatory education, 13.8% had secondary education, and 9.2% had completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the town by sex and educational attainment (2007).

Table 1: El 'Eizariya and Al Ka'abina population (10 years of age and older) by sex and educational attainment, 2007

Sex	Illite- rate	Can read & write	Elem- entary	Prepa- ratory	Second- ary	Associate Diploma	Bach- elor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Un- known	Total
M	145	580	1,201	1,347	581	138	225	5	34	15	300	4,571
F	347	555	941	1,279	673	152	240	5	19	3	291	4,505
T	492	1,135	2,142	2,626	1,254	290	465	10	53	18	591	9,076

Source: PCBS, 2009.

There are 8 public schools in the town run by the Palestinian Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE), in addition to 6 schools run by private bodies (Directorate of Education in Jerusalem, 2011).

Table 2: The Schools in El 'Eizariya by name, stage, sex, and supervising authority

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Riyad al Aqsa/ El 'Eizariya Co-educated School	Government	Mixed
Riyad al Aqsa/ El 'Eizariya Boys School	Government	Male
Masqat Boys High School	Government	Male
Mashari' El 'Eizariya Boys Elementary School	Government	Mixed
Mashari' El 'Eizariya Girls Elementary School	Government	Female
El 'Eizariya Girls High School	Government	Female
El 'Eizariya Girls Elementary School	Government	Female
Yousef al Khatib Boys Elementary School	Government	Male
Dar al Aytam Islamic Industrial School	Private	Male
El 'Eizariya Orthodox High School	Private	Female
Jeel al Amal Elementary School	Private	Mixed
El 'Eizariya Model Elementary School	Private	Mixed
Al 'Awdah Co-educated Elementary School	Private	Mixed
Al Anwar Elementary School	Private	Mixed

Source: Directorate of Education in Jerusalem, 2011

In the town there are 3,851 students, 280 teachers, and 151 classes. The average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 14, and the average number of students per class is approximately 26 (Directorate of Education in Jerusalem, 2011).

There are 6 local kindergartens run by different bodies, attended by 414 children in total in 2011. Table 3 shows these kindergartens according to their names and supervising authorities.

Table 3: The Kindergartens in El 'Eizariya by name and supervising authority

Kindergarten Name	No. of Children	Supervising Authority
Al 'Awdah Kindergarten	60	Private
Bawabet al Quds Kindergarten	61	Private
Christ Resurrection Orthodox Society Kindergarten	71	Christian Civil
Palestinian Agency Model Kindergarten	80	Private
Jeel al Amal Kindergarten	66	Christian Civil
Suba Model Kindergarten	76	Islamic Civil

Source: Directorate of Education in Jerusalem, 2011

The students face some difficulties because of the Israeli occupation, primarily difficulties in accessing schools because of permanent and partial checkpoints in Qabsah, at the Wadi an Nar (An Nar Valley) road junction, in Ash Shuhada' square, at the town's eastern entrance from Ma'ale Adumim, and in the Baruka area at the road junction (El 'Eizariya Local Council, 2012).

The educational sector in the town faces some obstacles, mainly (El 'Eizariya Local Council, 2012):

- The problem of movement for those students holding Jerusalem IDs.
- The economic and financial situation.
- The difficulties in accessing Jerusalem schools.
- The lack of safe roads for students to travel to and from school.

Health Status

There are some health centers available in El 'Eizariya town: a governmental health center, two private health centers, two radiology centers; one governmental and one private, 4 medical laboratories; one governmental and 3 privates, a governmental motherhood and childcare center, and a private physiotherapy center, in addition to one governmental and 9 private pharmacies and two ambulances. In emergencies or in the absence of required health services, patients are sent to health centers in neighboring localities, including Al Maqasid Emergency clinic in Abu (4km from El 'Eizariya), or Ghanem Medical Center, the Arabic Center or Jerusalem Health Directorate (El 'Eizariya Local Council, 2012).

Some health centers suffer from problems caused by the Israeli occupation, primarily (El 'Eizariya Local Council, 2012):

1. Difficulties in accessing some health centers, including Al Maqasid Society Hospital (At Tur) – Jerusalem.
2. The existence of permanent and partial checkpoints, such as the Az Za'ayem checkpoint and the Az Zaytunah crossing and checkpoint.

The health sector in the town faces other obstacles, mainly (El 'Eizariya Local Council, 2012):

1. The lack of medicines available on a permanent basis.
2. The lack of medical permits for patients to enter Jerusalem.
3. The lack of medical services in private and governmental centers.
4. The lack of laboratory facilities.

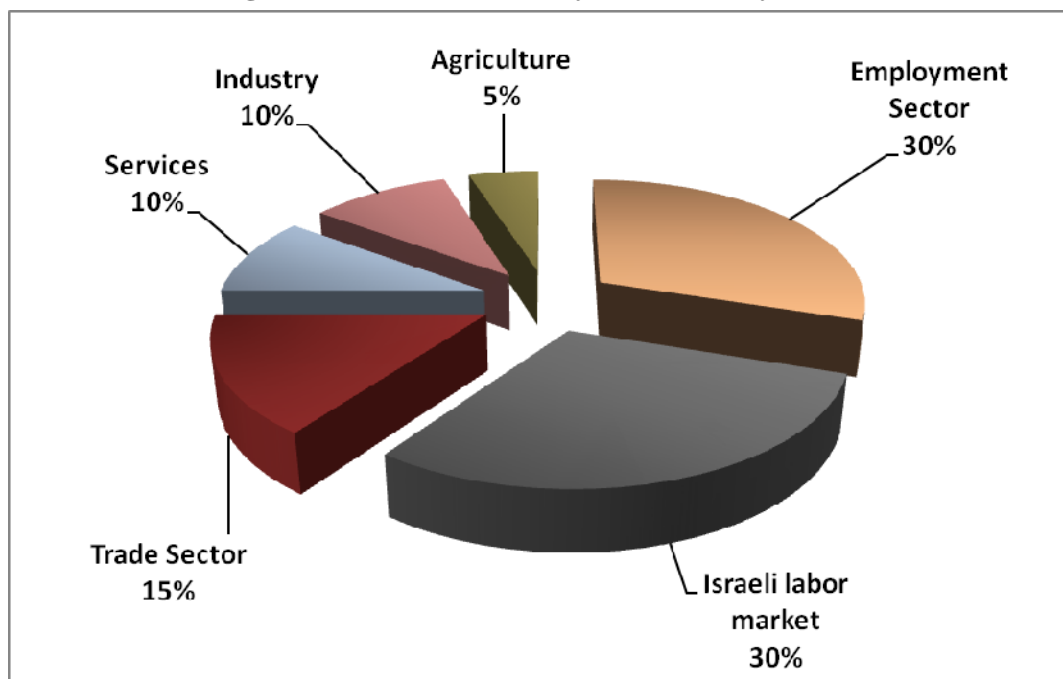
Economic Activities

The economy in El 'Eizariya is dependent on several economic sectors, mainly the employees and the Israeli labor market sectors, each of which absorbs approximately 30% of the town's workforce (El 'Eizariya Local Council, 2012) (See Figure1).

A field survey conducted by ARIJ in 2012 showed that the distribution of labor by economic activity in El 'Eizariya is as follows:

- Government or Private Employees Sector (30%)
- Israeli labor market (30%)
- Trade Sector (15%)
- Services Sector (10%)
- Industry (10%)
- Agriculture Sector (5%)

Figure 1: Economic Activity in El 'Eizariya town



Source: El 'Eizariya Local Council, 2012

In terms of commercial, economic and industrial activities in El 'Eizariya town, there are the Jerusalem Cigarette Company, Al Haiat Company (food production), a leather tanning factory and a concrete factory, in addition to the stone, marble and granite industry. There are 10 bakeries in the town, 18 butcheries, 12 fruit and vegetable stores and 2 agricultural nurseries (El 'Eizariya Local Council, 2012).

The unemployment rate in El 'Eizariya in 2012 is about 60%, and it was found that the social groups most affected in the town as a result of Israeli restrictions and procedures are as following (El 'Eizariya Local Council, 2012):

- Workers in industry.
- Workers in the trade sector.
- Workers in the agriculture sector.

Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census (2007), 33% of the El 'Eizariya and Al Ka'abina labor force were economically active, of whom 82.4% were employed, and 59.6% were not economically active, of whom 46.8% were students and 40.6% were housekeepers (See table 4).

Table 4: El 'Eizariya population (10 years and above) by sex and employment status

SEX	Economically Active				Not Economically Active						Un-known	Total
	Employed	Currently Unemployed	Unemployed (Never worked)	Total	Students	House-keeping	Unable to work	Not working & Not looking for work	Other	Total		
M	2,155	278	222	2,655	1,175	5	299	38	64	1,581	335	4,571
F	274	25	40	339	1,327	2,244	222	11	51	3,855	311	4,505
T	2,429	303	262	2,994	2,502	2,249	521	49	115	5,436	646	9,076

Source: PCBS, 2009.

Agricultural Sector

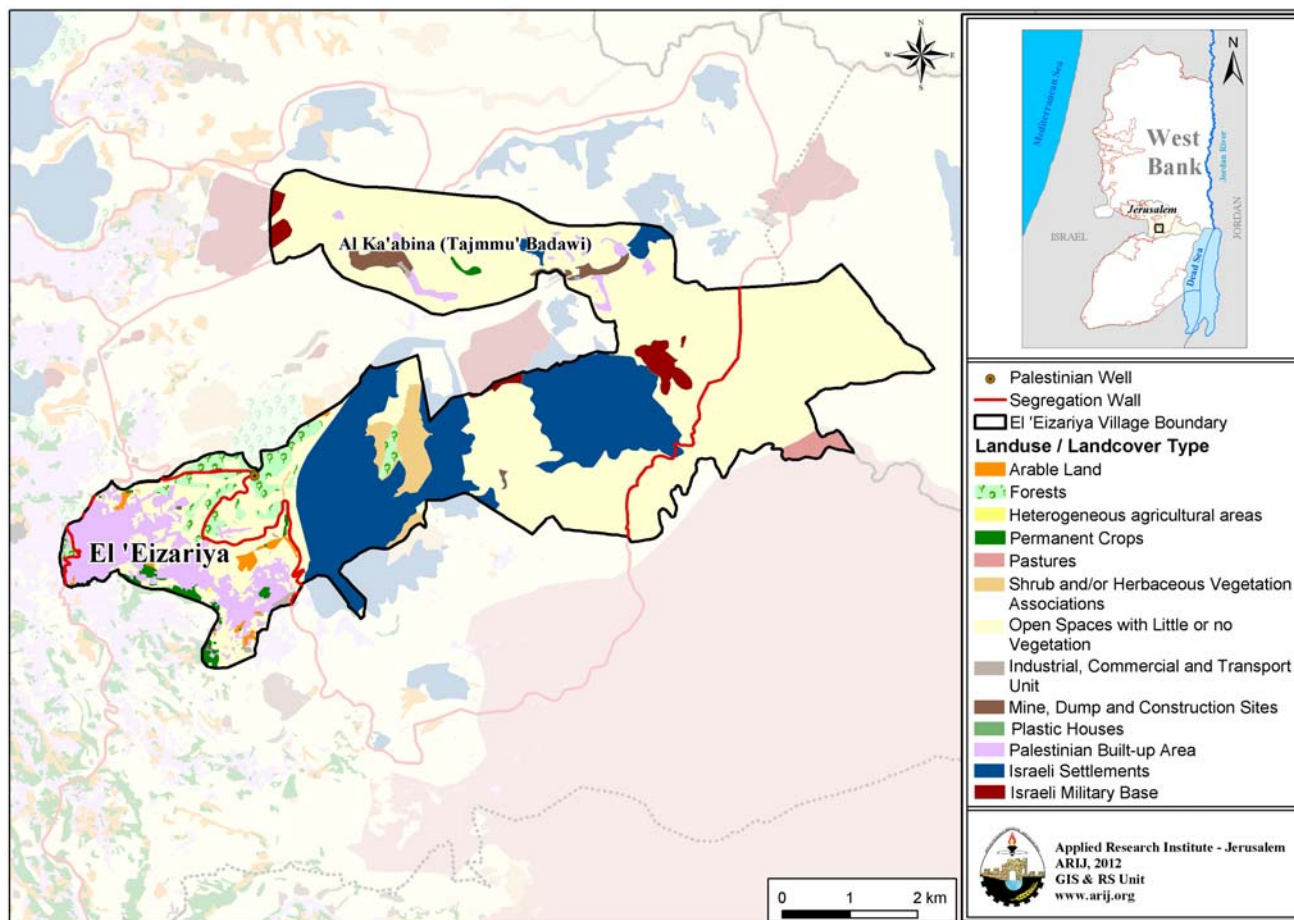
El 'Eizariya has a total area of around 35,735 dunums, of which 1,561 dunums are considered 'arable' land and 2,781 are registered as 'residential' (See Table 5 and Map 3).

Table 5: Land use and land cover in El 'Eizariya town in 2010 (area in dunum)

Total Area	Built-up Area	Agricultural area (1,561 dunums)				Inland water	Forests	Open Space	Area of Industrial, Commercial & Transport Unit	Area of Settlements, Military Bases & Wall Zone
		Permanent Crops	Green-houses	Range-lands	Arable lands					
35,735	2,781	289	1	1,059	212	0	1,125	21,939	408	7,924

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012

Map 3: Land use/land cover in El 'Eizariya town



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012.

Table 6 shows the different types of fruit trees planted in the area. The town is known for the cultivation of olives; there are 146 dunums¹ in the town cultivated with olive trees.

Table 6: Total area of fruit and olive trees in 'Eizariya town and Al Ka'abina (dunum)

Fruit trees	Rainfed	Irrigated
Olives	146	0
Citrus	0	0
Stone-fruits	0	0
Pome fruits	0	0
Nuts	6	0
Other fruits	0	0
Total Area	152	0

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Jerusalem, 2010

¹ The area represent the area of cultivated land in El Eizariya and Al Ka'abina.

In terms of field crops and forage in El 'Eizariya, only cereals, particularly wheat and barley, are being cultivated covering an area of about 15 dunums (Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Jerusalem, 2010).

The difference between the two sets of results obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and by ARIJ's GIS Unit in sizes of agricultural areas is explained by the fact that the Ministry of Agriculture and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (2010) conducted a survey which used a definition of agricultural areas based on land ownership. Therefore, the areas included in the survey were those of actual holdings of agricultural areas instead of seasonal ones. The survey did not consider fragmented and small seasonal cultivated areas in residential and agricultural areas. ARIJ's survey, however, indicated the existence of a high proportion of small and fragmented holdings (home gardens) throughout the occupied Palestinian territories, thus accounting for the larger area of agricultural holdings calculated by ARIJ.

Table 7 shows the numbers and type of livestock reared and kept in the town.

Table 7: Livestock in El 'Eizariya and Al Ka'abina

Cows*	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Broilers	Layers	Bee Hives
130	7,300	4,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	300

* Including cows, bull calves, heifer calves and bulls

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Jerusalem, 2010

There are no agricultural roads in the town (El 'Eizariya Local Council, 2012).

The agricultural sector in the town faces several problems and obstacles, primarily (El 'Eizariya Local Council, 2012):

- The confiscation of most agricultural lands.
- The lack of personal capabilities.
- The lack of natural water sources and the high prices of water.
- The lack of economic feasibility.

Institutions and Services

El 'Eizariya town has several governmental institutions, including a post office, an office for the Ministry of Social Affairs, a police station, an office for the Ministry of Labor, an office for the Ministry of Interior and a fire station. It also has a number of local institutions and associations that provide services to various sectors of society. These include (El 'Eizariya Local Council, 2012):

- **El 'Eizariya Local Council:** Founded in 1965 with the goal of solving issues in the town and providing various services to its population.
- **El 'Eizariya Sports Club:** Founded in 1997 by the town residents, the Club is interested in sports, cultural, and educational activities for young people.

- **Zahrat El 'Eizariya:** Founded in 2002 by the Ministry of Interior, and concerned with the provision of services to people with special needs.
- **Suba Charitable Society:** A charitable social society founded in 1984 by El 'Eizariya refugees.
- **Bawabet al Quds Society:** Founded in 2000 by the Ministry of Interior, the BQS provides education for mothers and aid to the poor.
- **Shurooq Charitable Society:** Founded in 2000 by the Ministry of Interior, and interested in assisting widows and students and supplying food products.
- **The Orthodox Charitable Shelter Society.**
- **Tamara Charitable Society.**
- **El 'Eizariya Modern Society.**
- **Banat Eleazar Society**

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services

El 'Eizariya has been connected to a public electricity network since 1963. It is served by Jerusalem Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the town. Approximately 99% of the housing units in the town are connected to this network (El 'Eizariya Local Council, 2012). The town faces some obstacles concerning electricity, mainly (El 'Eizariya Local Council, 2012):

1. The weak power lines in some areas due to the many residential buildings.
2. The high price of electricity.
3. Power outages in winter times due to over-use of electricity by the residents.
4. Renovating some power lines at the residents' expenses.

El 'Eizariya is connected to a telecommunication network and approximately 98% of the housing units within the town boundaries are connected to phone lines (El 'Eizariya Local Council, 2012).

Transportation Services

12 public taxi, 20 buses and 150 unlicensed/illegal cars are the main means of transportation in El 'Eizariya town (El 'Eizariya Local Council, 2012). There are 5km of designated 'main' roads and 28km of 'secondary' roads (El 'Eizariya Local Council, 2012) (See Table 8).

Table 8: Roads in El 'Eizariya town

Status of Internal Roads	Road Length (km)	
	Main	Sub
Paved & in good condition	5	22
Paved but in poor condition	-	4
Unpaved	-	2

Source: El 'Eizariya Local Council, 2012

Water Resources

The West Bank Water Department provides El 'Eizariya with water from its own sources and with water purchased from an Israeli company (Jihon) through the public water network established in 1964. Approximately 99% of the housing units are connected to this network (El 'Eizariya Local Council, 2012). The quantity of water supplied to El 'Eizariya is approximately 97,000 cubic meters/ month; therefore, the average rate of water supply per capita in El 'Eizariya is 181 liters per day. However no El 'Eizariya citizen consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are recorded at around 43%. These losses happen at the main source, major transport lines, in the distribution network, and at the household level. Therefore the rate of water consumption per capita in El 'Eizariya is 103 liters per day (El 'Eizariya Local Council, 2012). The rate experienced by El 'Eizariya residents is good compared with the minimum quantity of 100 liters per capita per day proposed by the World Health Organization.

There are 75 domestic harvesting cisterns in the town, in addition to a public water reservoir with a capacity of 300 cubic meters used by the residents in times of water cut-offs (El 'Eizariya Local Council, 2012).

Sanitation

El 'Eizariya lacks a public sewerage network with most of the town residents using cesspits as their main means of wastewater disposal (El 'Eizariya Local Council, 2012).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day is approximately 1,454 cubic meters, or 530,784 cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the town it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is 83 liters per day, depending on the consumption rate. The wastewater collected by cesspits is discharged by wastewater tankers directly to open areas or nearby valleys with no regard for the environment. There is no wastewater treatment either at the source or at the disposal sites and this poses a serious threat to both environmental and public health (ARIJ-WERU, 2012).

Solid Waste Management

El 'Eizariya Local Council is considered the official body responsible for managing the collection and disposal of solid waste generated by the citizens and establishments in the town. There are 26 workers in the waste department. As the process of solid waste management is costly, a monthly fee (18 & 100 NIS/month per domestic and commercial subscription respectively) has been charged to the population served by domestic solid waste collection and transportation services. However, only 50% of these fees are collected from town citizens (El 'Eizariya Local Council, 2012).

Most of the population (around 95%) in El 'Eizariya benefit from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags and then transferred to 230 containers² spread throughout the locality. The local council collects the solid waste from the containers once a day and transports it through a waste vehicle to El 'Eizariya dumping site,

² the capacities of these range between 1 – 5 cubic meters

3km from the town center, where it is buried or burnt (El 'Eizariya Local Council, 2012). Domestic, medical, and industrial solid waste are collected together, as there is no system in the town that separates hazardous from non-hazardous waste (El 'Eizariya Local Council, 2012).

The estimated amount of solid waste produced per day by El 'Eizariya residents is nearly 25 tons, or 269,735 tons per year (El 'Eizariya Local Council, 2012).

Environmental Conditions

Like other towns and villages in the governorate, El 'Eizariya experiences several environmental problems which must be addressed and solved. These problems can be identified as follows:

Water Crisis

- Water is cut off by the West Bank Water Department for long periods of time in several neighborhoods of the town for several reasons:
 1. Israeli control over Palestinian water resources causes obstacles in the organization of water pumping and distribution. The West Bank Water Department distributes water to various areas on an interval-basis because the amount of water available is not sufficient to fulfill everyone's needs at the same time. Consequently, the West Bank Water Department purchases water from Israeli companies to satisfy the residents' needs.
 2. High rate of water losses, because the water network is old and in need of rehabilitation and renovation.

Wastewater Management

- The absence of a public sewage network means that El 'Eizariya residents are forced to use unhygienic cesspits for the disposal of wastewater, and/or discharge wastewater in the streets. This is particularly common in winter, as citizens cannot afford the high cost of sewage tankers during this period. These methods facilitate environmental damage, health problems, and the spread of epidemics and diseases in the town. This wastewater also contaminates the groundwater because most cesspits are built without lining, allowing wastewater to enter into the ground and avoiding the need to use sewage tankers. Moreover, the untreated wastewater collected from cesspits by sewage tankers is disposed of in open areas without concern for the damage it causes to the environment and to residents' health.

Solid Waste Management:

- El 'Eizariya landfill is located close to El 'Eizariya town (see Photos 2 & 3). The landfill was established by the Israeli states after the confiscation of lands belonging to residents of El 'Eizariya and Abu Dis. The landfill is hazardous to public health, as it emits odors and volatile gases from burning waste and is close to many homes. Household, industrial and medical waste disposed in this landfill is collected from several areas: Abu Dis, El 'Eizariya, As Sawahira, Ash Sheikh Sa'd, Bethlehem, Beit Sahour, Beit Jala, At Ta'amirah, Dar Salah, and Ma'ale Adumim. The effective lifespan of the landfill has expired; however, Israeli authorities continue to expand

the landfill and employ Israeli contractors to manage it with no consideration for the damage it causes to public health.

- The lack of a central sanitary landfill to serve El 'Eizariya and the neighboring communities is due mainly to the obstacles created by the Israeli authorities for local and national institutions in granting licenses to establish such a landfill, because the appropriate land is within Area C and under Israeli control. Additionally, the implementation of such projects depends on funding from donor countries. The lack of a sanitary landfill is hazardous to human health, a source of pollution to the groundwater and soil through the leachate produced from the solid waste, and produces bad odors and distortion of the landscape.
- There is no system in the town and the governorate to separate hazardous waste from non-hazardous waste, so hazardous and industrial solid waste are collected with non-hazardous waste and transported to the valley landfill for disposal by burial or burning.

Photo 3: El 'Eizariya landfill



Photo 4: Leachate produced from solid waste



Impact of the Israeli Occupation

El 'Eizariya and Al Ka'abina localities suffer from Israeli occupation measures and practices, including land confiscations, building of Israeli settlements on their lands, and the segregation wall construction. In this section the geopolitical status of El 'Eizariya and Al Ka'abina community will be separately detailed to illuminate main Israeli violations against both localities.

Geopolitical Status of El 'Eizariya and Al Ka'abina

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28th September 1995 between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, El 'Eizariya and Al Ka'abina were divided into areas 'B' and 'C'. Approximately 3,553 dunums of land (12.7% of the total town area) were assigned as area 'B', where the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) has complete control over civil matters but Israel

continues to have overriding responsibility for security. Area 'B' constitutes most of the inhabited Palestinian areas, including municipalities, villages, and some camps. Most of the town's population resides in area 'B' which constitutes a very small area in comparison to the total area of the town. Approximately 24,263 dunums (87.3% of the total town area) is classified as area 'C', where Israel retains full control over security and administration. In area 'C' Palestinian building and land management is prohibited unless through a permit given by the Israeli Civil Administration. Most of the lands lying within the area 'C' are agricultural and open spaces (Table 9).

Table 9: The geopolitical divisions of El 'Eizariya and Al Ka'abina according to the Oslo II interim agreement in 1995

Area	Area in dunums	Percent of Total town area
Area A	0	0
Area B	3,553	12.7
Area C	24,263	87.3
Nature Reserve	0	0
Total	27,816	100

Source: ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2011

El 'Eizariya Town and the Israeli Occupation Practices

El 'Eizariya town has had land confiscated for various Israeli purposes, including the construction of Israeli settlements on town territories and its surroundings, and the construction of the Segregation Wall and bypass roads, in addition to the establishment of Israeli military bases. Below is a breakdown of the Israeli confiscations of El 'Eizariya town territories:

During the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territory, the Israeli government has confiscated 6966 dunums of land from El 'Eizariya town to establish the Israeli settlements of Ma'ale Adummim and Mishr Adummim. 'Ma'ale Adummim settlement one of the largest in the West Bank in terms of area and is considered extremely important by Israel, since it constitutes an important center of settlement outposts in East Jerusalem. It also holds an important strategic position for the state of Israel in terms of geography and security as it isolates Jerusalem city from the eastern areas of the West Bank (Table 10).

Table 10: Israeli Settlements constructed over El 'Eizariya lands

Settlement Name	Year of construction	Area confiscated from El 'Eizariya (dunums)	Population of settlers (2009)
Ma'ale Adummim	1975	4,217	39,000
Mishr Adummim (Industrial Center)	1974	2,749	NA
Total		6,966	39,000

Source: ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2012

Israel has also confiscated lands from El 'Eizariya to construct a number of bypass roads, including bypass roads 1 and 417 to connect Israeli settlements established on the town's lands with neighboring settlements. The real threat of the bypass roads lies in the area of the buffer zone drawn by the IOF along the road, which extends to 75m on each side.

The Israeli Occupation authorities have also confiscated 396 dunums (1.4%) of the town lands to establish an Israeli military base east of the town.

El 'Eizariya Town and the Israeli Segregation Wall Plan

The construction of the Israeli Segregation Wall has had a negative and destructive impact on El 'Eizariya. According to the last amendment, published on the webpage of the Israeli Defense Ministry (30th April 2007), the Wall extends 13km over the lands of El 'Eizariya town. The town is currently situated between a section of the Wall constructed to the western side and isolating it from Jerusalem city, and a planned section of Wall which will be constructed to the east. When the Segregation Wall is completed, 16,145 dunums of El 'Eizariya land (58%) will be isolated. These lands include forests, agricultural lands, open spaces, and Israeli settlements and military bases (Table 11).

Table 11: the land classification of the isolated lands to the west side of the Segregation Wall in El 'Eizariya Town - Jerusalem Governorate

No.	Land classification	Area (dunums)
1	Agricultural areas	13
2	Open spaces & forests	8599
3	Palestinian residential area	71
4	Israeli settlements	6949
5	Israeli military base	396
6	Artificial Surfaces	12
7	Wall zone	104
Total		16,144

Source: ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2012

The Segregation Wall and the Suffering of El 'Eizariya Residents

According to the Segregation Wall plan published on the webpage of the Israeli Defense Ministry in 2007, the urbanized area of El 'Eizariya town will become isolated from neighboring Palestinian towns and villages and from Jerusalem city. The town will be surrounded by the Wall from three sides and excluded from the Jerusalem city boundaries.

When the Wall is completed, El 'Eizariya will be surrounded by the Wall on the eastern, northern, and western sides, whilst the southern side will be open for the town's residents to access southern areas of the West Bank, including Bethlehem and Hebron Governorates. The Wall will separate the northern and southern parts of the West Bank, and El 'Eizariya will become part of the southern region. The eastern Wall currently under construction in El 'Eizariya town will isolate the town's urban area from its

territories to the east, and will prevent urbanization in the town on all sides. The Wall has been constructed close to the town's urbanized area, which has led to an increase in the total area confiscated and minimizes the area available for future expansion. The route of the Segregation Wall to the eastern side of the town annexes the Ma'ale Adummim bloc to Jerusalem City as part of the 'Greater Jerusalem' project plan.

The Wall will segregate Palestinians carrying green Palestinian IDs from Jerusalem City, cutting them off from educational, health, social and economic services. Access to the holy city will be limited to those holding the blue Jerusalem ID, who will pass through inspection at military checkpoints, where they will have to prove their right to travel, work, and reside in the city. This will generate further suffering and increased difficulties in mobility and communication. This step aims to re-delineate Jerusalem City borders as part of Israeli plans seeking to change the city's demographic status in favor of the Israelis, and to exclude neighborhoods of high Palestinian population density from Jerusalem City.

The Israeli E1 Plan and El 'Eizariya's Lands

The Israeli settlement bloc Ma'ale Adummim is considered one of the most threatening settlement blocs in the West Bank, as it lies within the borders of Jerusalem governorate and presents a geographical danger to links between northern and southern areas of the West Bank. Additionally, it isolates East Jerusalem from other Palestinian governorates, complicating proposals for an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital and threatening the territorial continuity of such a state. As part of the Israeli plan to fragment the West Bank, the E1 Plan was developed (map 4). This entails building a new settlement bloc in the West Bank to create a physical link between Ma'ale Adummim and the heart of Jerusalem. The E1 Plan affects the Palestinian towns and villages in that area, including Abu Dis, El 'Eizariya, At Tour, 'Isawiya, As Sawahira ash Sharqiya, Az Za'ayyem and 'Anata, and restricts their right to urban development. The E1 Plan includes the construction of 3,900 housing units to the west of Ma'ale Adummim on an area of 13,213 dunums, which was included in the settlement's Master Plan developed by the Israeli Civil Administration in 1991. It is expected that the execution of the E1 Plan will increase the population of the settlement dramatically.

With the completion of the E1 Plan, the Israeli circular urban belt will be sealed around Jerusalem City and El 'Eizariya town will lose 1,756 dunums of its land. The confiscated land will be allocated to military bases and the E1 Plan and the town will be left with only its urban area, restricted by the Segregation Wall. This will undermine the town's future development and fragment its lands into small cantons.

Abu Sbeitan Israeli Military Checkpoint

On 12th February 2005 the Israeli occupation authorities issued military order 05/20/T, which aims to confiscate an area of 25.4 dunums in Ras Abu Sbeitan at the point where El 'Eizariya and At Tour territories converge in order to establish an Israeli crossing point from the West Bank territories to Jerusalem city. The crossing is equipped with metal passageways, electronic surveillance cameras and electronic gates, and checkpoints designed in the same fashion as Qalandiya checkpoint. Ras Abu Sbeitan crossing is one of ten such crossings in the West Bank announced by the Israeli government in

September 2005, in addition to 23 transit points along the line of the Segregation Wall (Ha'aretz Newspaper, September 9, 2005). These crossings will control the movement of more than two million Palestinians from the West Bank to Jerusalem, where five of these crossings will be for commercial use only.

Access to the Jerusalem city through Ras Abu Sbeitan crossing will be limited to El 'Eizariya residents holding the Jerusalem identity. The process of being inspected and crossing the checkpoint will generate psychological strain and difficulties in mobility and access to services.

The 'Fabric of Life' Road Scheme and the Isolation of El 'Eizariya Town

On 9th October 2007, the IOF issued military order 07/35/T. This order seeks to confiscate 387 dunums of El 'Eizariya, At Tour and As Sawahira ash Sharqiya lands to complete the 'Fabric of Life' road scheme. This plan, announced by military order 07/19/T in October 2007, entails the construction of a 17km road which will connect the southern region of the West Bank (Bethlehem and Hebron Governorates) with the Jordan Valley and Jericho city in the eastern area of the West Bank (map 5).

According to Israeli military order 07/35/T, the second part of the 'Fabric of Life' road will begin from the Container checkpoint east of As Sawahira ash Sharqiya and continue for 4.6km through the lands of As Sawahira ash Sharqiya and El 'Eizariya to At Tour and Az Za'ayyem localities. The road will then be routed through a tunnel in the area and will continue to 'Anata and Hizma localities where it will be linked to a road constructed by Israel near the Israeli military base east of 'Anata town. This road will confiscate more lands from El 'Eizariya and the neighboring towns. The 'Fabric of Life' road will shift the course of Palestinian movement away from bypass road 1 as part of constructing the new settlement under the E1 Plan to the west of Ma'ale Adummim.

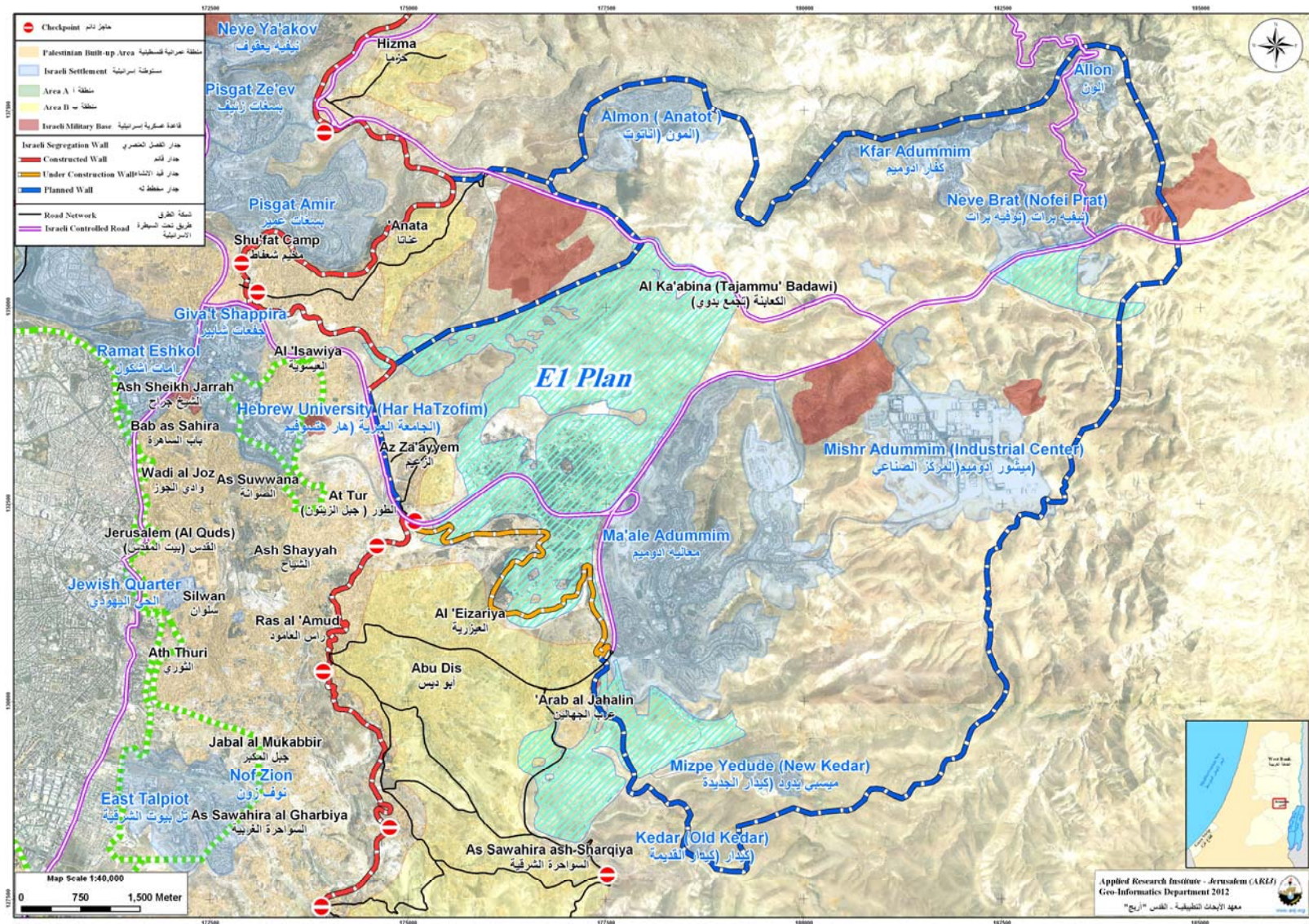
Israeli Attacks on Palestinian Lands and Properties in El 'Eizariya

Israeli Occupation authorities have demolished properties in El 'Eizariya town under the pretext of lack of licenses. On 18th March 2009, Israeli bulldozers demolished facilities in El 'Eizariya town. The destroyed facilities included a 140m² house belonging to Ghazi al Qumeiri and inhabited by a family of nine, and three residential barracks. The occupation forces have also demolished two residential barracks in Bab Eleazer owned by Salman and Khalid Jahalin; the first was 140m² in area, had four rooms, and housed 9 people, while the second had three rooms and was home to 6 people. The Israeli bulldozers also demolished a 130m² residential barracks belonging to Sa'id Salim Hamed, which consisted of three rooms and was home to 9 people.

During September 2009, the Israeli occupation forces also demolished several stone workshops in El 'Eizariya and destroyed their contents, causing significant economic losses to Samir Taqatqah and Mohammad 'Ayyad.

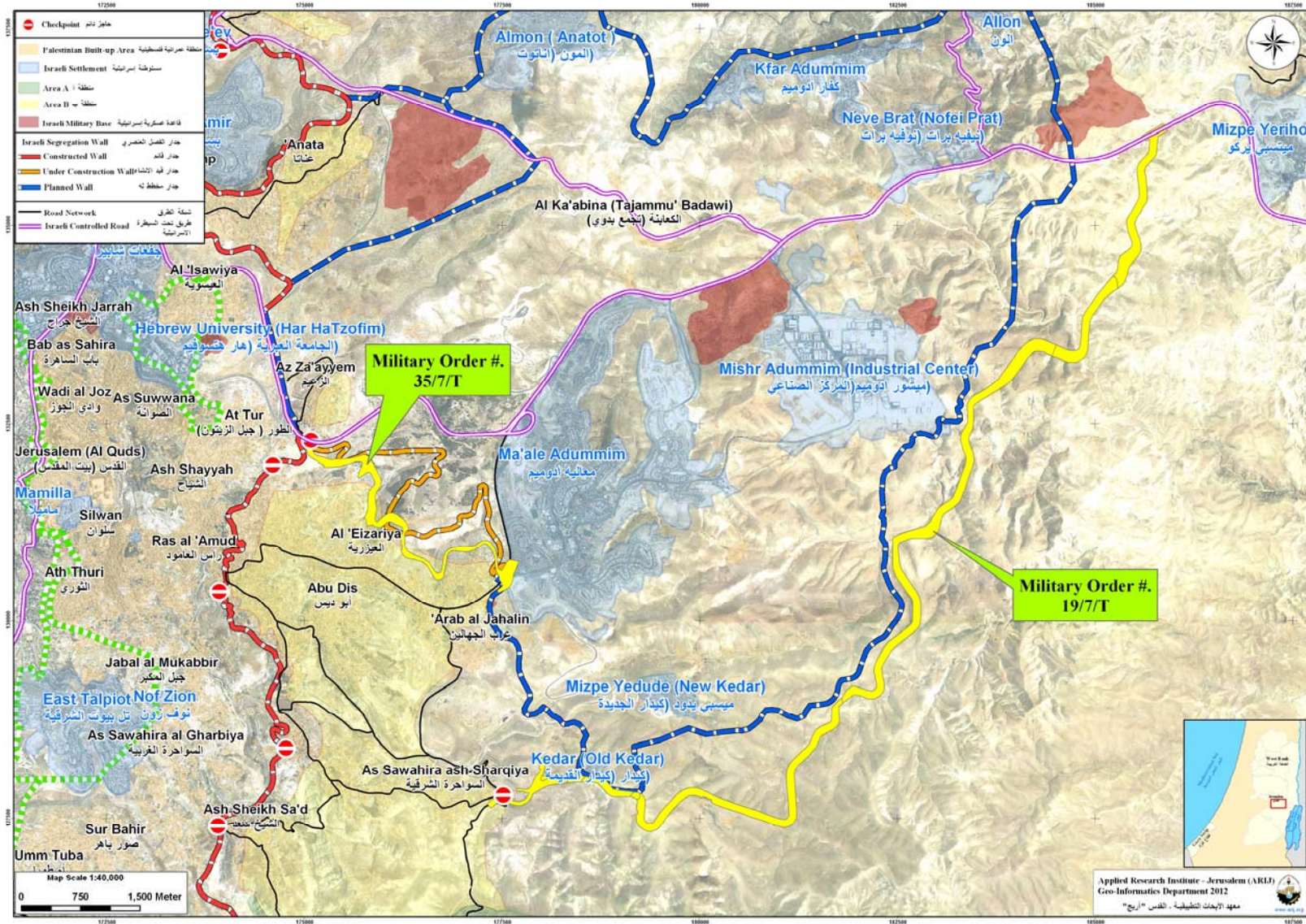
In February 2010, the Israeli National Insurance staff entered a residential suburb of El 'Eizariya and served a number of notifications stating that the Palestinian inhabitants had lost their economic and social rights because they lived outside the municipal boundaries of Jerusalem in a 'foreign country' behind the Segregation Wall.

Map 4: Israeli E1 Plan



Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012.

Map 5: The 'Fabric of Life' Road Scheme



Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012.

Israeli Military Orders Issued in El 'Eizariya Town

The Israeli occupation authorities have issued a set of military orders to confiscate lands in El 'Eizariya town for various military purposes. These include:

1. Israeli military order 35/07/T: issued on 7th October 2007 to confiscate 387 dunums of El 'Eizariya, At Tour and Abu Dis towns for the establishment of the 'Fabric of Life' Road.
2. Israeli military order 151/05/T: issued on 15th August 2005 to confiscate 477 dunums from El 'Eizariya town for the construction of the Segregation Wall.
3. Israeli military order 20/05/T: issued on 3rd February 2005 to confiscate 25.4 dunums of El 'Eizariya and At Tour towns for the Segregation Wall construction.
4. Israeli military order 52/03/T: issued on 27th June 2003 to confiscate 202 dunums of El 'Eizariya and At Tour towns for the Segregation Wall construction.
5. Israeli military order 53/03/T: issued on 5th August 2003 to confiscate 105 dunums of El 'Eizariya and Abu Dis towns for the Segregation Wall construction.

Geopolitical Status of Arab al Ka'abina Community

Arab al Ka'abina tribe is one of the Palestinian ancient nomadic tribes in the Palestinian territories, this tribe has been exposed to various types of Israeli violations of land confiscation, forced displacement, demolition of houses and water wells and confiscation of property in addition to many others, over the long years of occupation starting from the 1948 war, through the 1967 war and until the post-Oslo Agreement era. This tribe is distributed in various areas inside and outside Palestine; in the West Bank, people of this tribe are divided among the Jordan Valley, Jerusalem, Bethlehem and Hebron areas. In our focus on Jerusalem Governorate, it is to be mentioned that Arab al Ka'abina Arabs are distributed in the form of Bedouin communities in and around Ar Ram, Jaba', Mikhmas, Hizma, the stone crushers, and Beit Hanina localities³. This report will focus on one of these major groupings which is Arab al Ka'abina community in the stone crushers area (east of 'Anata town).

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement all of Arab al Ka'abina community lands (7,922 dunums) were classified into area "C", where Israel retains full control over security and administration related to the territory. In area "C" Palestinian building and land management is prohibited unless through a permit given by the Israeli Civil Administration. Most of the lands lying within the area "C" are open spaces and lands confiscated by the Israeli occupation authorities for purposes of establishing Israeli settlements and bypass roads.

Arab al Ka'abina community and the Israeli Occupation Practices

Arab al Ka'abina community has received its share of the Israeli confiscations for the benefit of the various Israeli targets, represented in the construction of Israeli settlements on the community territories and its surroundings, and the construction of Israeli bypass roads. Following is a breakdown of the Israeli confiscations of Arab al Ka'abina community territories:

³ Forced displacement of Bedouins in Jerusalem. Arab Studies Society - Lands Research Center, 2008.

During the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territory, the Israeli government confiscated 244 dunums in Arab al Ka'abina community to establish the Israeli settlements of "Mishr Adummim" and "Neve Brat" east of the community and within "Ma'ale Adummim" settlements bloc. Also, the Successive Israeli governments have constructed many Israeli settlements and military bases in the surrounding area of the community, thus making this Bedouin community surrounded by settlements from all sides. In addition to the two settlements mentioned above, the occupation forces have constructed "Ma'ale Adummim" settlement to the southern side of the area and the two Israeli settlements "of Kfar Adumim" and "Almon" to the northern side of the area (Table 12).

Table 12: Israeli Settlements constructed over Arab al Ka'abina lands

Settlement Name	Year of construction	Area confiscated from Arab al Ka'abina (dunums)	Population of settlers (2009)
Mishr Adummim (Industrial Center)	1974	77	NA
Neve Brat	1992	168	950
Total		245	950

Source: ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2012

Moreover, the Israeli Occupation Authorities have confiscated 153 dunums of the community's lands for the purpose of establishing two Israeli military bases south and west of the community, thus the settlement circle around this community will be completed. Also, Israel has also confiscated more lands of Arab al Ka'abina community to construct a number of bypass roads, including the bypass roads no. 1 and no. 437 to connect Israeli settlements with military bases roads. It should be noted here that the real threat of the bypass roads lies in the area of the buffer zone drawn by the IOF along the road, which extends to 75m on each side.

Arab al Ka'abina community and the Israeli Plan of the Segregation Wall

The construction of the Israeli Segregation Wall had its negative and destructive impact on Arab al Ka'abina community. According to the last amendment of the plan that was published on the webpage of the Israeli Defense Ministry on the 30th of April 2007, the Wall will surround Arab al Ka'abina community from its north, east and west sides. Upon the completion of the Segregation Wall; 7,234 dunums of El 'Eizariya lands (91%) will be isolated within the western isolation area. The isolated lands include open spaces, Israeli settlements, pastures and Palestinian Bedouin urban areas (table 13).

Table 13: the land classification of the isolated lands to the west side of the Segregation Wall in Arab al Ka'abina community - Jerusalem Governorate

No.	Land classification	Area (dunums)
1	Open spaces	6268
2	Palestinian residential area	336
3	Stone crushers & quarries	349
4	Israeli settlements	244
5	Agricultural areas	37
Total		7,234

Source: ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2012

The Segregation Wall and the Suffering of Arab al Ka'abina community Residents

Upon the Segregation Wall plan published on the webpage of the Israeli Defense Ministry in 2007, the urbanized area of Arab al Ka'abina community will become isolated from Jerusalem city. The community is currently situated between a Wall constructed to the Western side of 'Anata and Az Za'ayem towns, and a planned wall to the eastern side. In case of completion of the announced Israeli Wall plan, Arab al Ka'abina community, along with neighboring Bedouin communities in Ma'ale Adummim settlement bloc region, will be surrounded by the Segregation Wall from all sides, thus threatening their existence in the area, as the Israeli occupation aims at displacing all Bedouins living in this "strategic" settlement area. The route of the Segregation Wall to the eastern side of the community annexes the Israeli settlement bloc of Ma'ale Adummim to Jerusalem City, as part of the project plan of "Greater Jerusalem", through which Israeli is seeking to include the major Israeli settlements blocs surrounding Jerusalem city⁴ to Israel, thus creating a geographical and demographical reality that would be difficult to change in the future, through re-drawing the Jerusalem city boundaries to include the largest possible number of Israeli settlements within its new boundaries, and at the same time to exclude 12 Palestinian localities outside Jerusalem city boundaries and isolating around 120 thousands Palestinians from the city.

It is worth mentioning that the Wall construction on Jerusalem eastern territories will completely segregate Palestinians residing in the area from Jerusalem city, and will cut them from educational, health, social and economic services such as schools, clinics, hospitals, and work places. Hence, access to the holy city will be limited to those holding the Jerusalem identity (the blue ID) through military checkpoints, where they will go through inspection and be forced to show their Jerusalem IDs to prove their right to travel, work and reside in the City. Of course, this will generate more suffering to them and difficulties in their mobility and communication. This step aims at re-delineation of Jerusalem City borders to commensurate with the Israeli plans that tends to change the demographic status in the City for the benefit of the Israelis, and to exclude neighborhoods of high Palestinian population density from Jerusalem City.

⁴ Gush Etzion settlement bloc in the south, Ma'ale Adummim settlement bloc in the east and Giv'at Ze'ev settlement bloc in the north, in addition to Har Homa, Gilo and Har Gilo settlements.

The Israeli E1 Plan Concerning El 'Eizariya's Lands

Upon the completion of the E1 Plan, the Israeli circular urban belt will be sealed around Jerusalem City, and Arab al Ka'abina community will be constricted from its western side; consequently, the community will lose 1,127 dunums of its lands. Also, the E1 plan will lead to the displacement of Bedouin communities located in this region (see map 4).

'Arab al Jahalin Other Communities and the Israeli Occupation Practices

Al Ka'abina Bedouins in all their Bedouin communities were exposed to various kinds of suffering by the practices of the Israeli occupation. Residents of Al Ka'abina Bedouin communities are exposed to the continued chasing, especially the shepherds, whom are being assaulted day and night. Also, the Israeli occupation forces storm into the community houses and assault citizens in addition to random shootings in an attempt to intimidate the citizens living in the community thus, pushing them to migrate from the area. The Israeli occupation forces also prevents water from these nomadic communities as they turned most of it to military training and shooting areas until the area became their own, where they practice all forms of terrorism and psychological and physical torture against the population of the community, and depriving them of the most basic necessities of life for the benefit of Israeli settlements that are eating up most of the community lands. Furthermore, among the Israeli harassments was the confiscation of hundreds of sheep and camels under the pretext of grazing on grounds classified as closed military areas, despite it being deserted empty areas; hence forcing the population to pay heavy fines for its release. Additionally, along with the new settlement plans that include building the Segregation Wall and the E1 scheme in the region, the residents of this community are threatened of demolition and forcible displacement since their lands will be part of these schemes.

Arab al Ka'abina Bedouin communities are also prevented by the occupation forces from building and expanding in the region. In case someone constructed a house or anything alike, Israeli bulldozers do not hesitate to demolish it immediately, under the pretext of non-license, as Palestinians living in areas classified as "C" must obtain special permits from the Israeli Civil Administration that allow them to build and expand. However, the Israeli occupation authorities are tightening the screws on the Palestinian citizens' applicants for issuing building permits in the land located in areas "C", as they impose onerous conditions that they must meet in order for their building permits applications to be approved. The response from the Israeli civil administration to these permits applications may take months and even years, and in most cases they are rejected under the pretext of not meeting the Israelis cumbersome conditions, not to mention the huge amounts of money paid by the Palestinian citizen in order to obtain a building permit in area C. However, due to the urgent need for shelter and to keep up with the population growth, the Palestinians are forced to build without permits issued by the Israeli Civil Administration.

It should be noted that the housing (residential tents) of Arab al Ka'abina are small barracks that are built with simple materials and are supported with some mud, in which they inhabit along with their livestock, however, these are not out of the limit of the Israeli occupation daily practices. Also, Arab al Ka'abina in these communities suffers the lack of infrastructure services as it is banned by the Israelis; these communities lack paved roads, and water, electricity and telephone networks; thus increasing their suffering.

The Israeli stone crushers and quarries threatens and devours more land in Arab al Ka'abina and destroys the environment

Israel established a stone crusher and a stone factory on Al Ka'abina territory causing devastating environmental impact on the community and its surroundings through contamination of air and soil in the region. The area of land used for this crusher is 349 dunums. Few meters from it reside Al Ka'abina Arabs whom are considered the most affected by this Israeli quarry. It is worth mentioning that at the end of 2011, the Israeli Supreme Court issued a decision that allows the Israeli quarries to continue its work within the West Bank, in order to meet the economic requirements of the Israeli entity of raw materials, without establishing new quarries. This decision came only after two years of an objection submitted by a number of human rights and humanitarian organizations against these quarries. A report done by the Applied Research Institute - Jerusalem (ARIJ) shows that Israel transfers and sells 94% of what is extracted (stolen) from the occupied Palestinian territories to Israel, which constitutes approximately 25% of the raw materials which Israel consumes. Also, they exploit other natural resources such as water which is considered necessary for the life of those who are under occupation, and a natural resource in the process of extracting the stone, which is a clear violation of the international law that emphasizes the non-eligibility of the civil occupation to exploit the natural resources in the occupied Palestinian territories for their economic favor, but are only for the benefit of those who are under occupation or for military purposes on a temporary basis.

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

El 'Eizariya Local Council has implemented several development projects in El 'Eizariya during the last five years (see table 14).

Table 14: Implemented development plans and projects in El 'Eizariya during the last five years

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Rehabilitating internal roads	Infrastructure	2007	Belgian Cooperation
Rehabilitating linking roads	Infrastructure	2007	Belgian Cooperation
Expanding the public water network	Infrastructure	2007	ANERA
Constructing Masqat Boys High School	Educational	2007	Local Council & Omani Authority for Charitable Activities
Maintaining El 'Eizariya schools	Educational	2007	Local Council
Establishing El 'Eizariya youth club's park	Public Services	2007	Belgian Cooperation
Establishing Masqat school's electricity room	Educational	2007	Belgian Cooperation
Rehabilitating Masqat school's road	Infrastructure	2007	Belgian Cooperation
Supplying asphaltting equipment	Infrastructure	2007	Belgian Cooperation
Rehabilitating Abu Sbitan Road	Infrastructure	2007	Belgian Cooperation
Supplying water equipments and spare parts for the maintenance of the water network	Infrastructure	2007	Belgian Cooperation
Supplying lighting equipment	Infrastructure	2007	Belgian Cooperation
Supplying construction materials	Public Services	2008	Municipal Fund
Supplying lighting equipment	Infrastructure	2008	Municipal Fund
Supplying fuel	Public Services	2008	Municipal Fund
Providing job opportunities for workers	Public Services	2008	Municipal Fund
Supplying containers	Public Services	2008	Municipal Fund
Supplying car spare parts	Public Services	2008	Municipal Fund
Rehabilitating Jeel al Amal street	Infrastructure	2008	Local Council
Rehabilitating the main street's water line	Infrastructure	2008	ANERA
Furnishing the public street	Infrastructure	2008	Local Council & ARD
Paving the yards surrounding El 'Eizariya Youth Club	Infrastructure	2008	Pontifical Mission
Establishing an umbrella in El 'Eizariya Girls School	Educational	2008	A Town Citizen
Establishing the fence around El 'Eizariya Girls School	Educational	2008	A Town Citizen

Furnishing the public street/ phase II	Public Services	2008	Local Council
Rehabilitating the old city/ phase I	Public Services	2009	Local Council & ANERA
Supplying a waste vehicle, a piston vehicle and containers	Public Services	2009	European Union
Rehabilitating internal roads	Infrastructure	2009	Municipal Fund
Rehabilitating part of the water main line	Infrastructure	2010	Islamic Bank & Ministry of Local Government
Construing 8 classrooms in El 'Eizariya Girls High School	Educational	2010	Local Council & ANERA
Rehabilitating El 'Eizariya eastern entrance	Infrastructure	2010	USAID
Preparing the development plan for El 'Eizariya town	Public Services	2010	GTZ
Preparing Jerusalem International Stadium plan	Public Services	2010	Local Council
Rehabilitating part of the water main line & paving a section of the street	Infrastructure	2010	Ministry of Local Government

Source: El 'Eizariya Local Council, 2010

Proposed Projects

El 'Eizariya Local Council, in cooperation with the civil society organizations in the town and the town residents, hopes to implement several projects in the coming years. The project ideas were developed during the PRA workshop conducted by ARIJ staff in the town. The projects are as follows, in order of priority from the perspectives of the participants in the workshop:

1. Providing an executive authority.
2. Establishing a maternity hospital and an emergency center.
3. Establishing a public park.
4. Providing projects for the rehabilitation of the water network.
5. Establishing a sewage network.
6. Establishing a database for the old city and all archeological sites.
7. Establishing secondary schools.
8. Establishing Al Quds International Stadium.
9. Providing investment projects and creating job opportunities.
10. Providing awareness programs towards a clean town.
11. Reclaiming streets in the town's outskirts.

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

El 'Eizariya suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 15 shows the development priorities and needs in the town according to the local council's feedback (El 'Eizariya Local Council, 2012).

Table 15: Development Priorities and Needs in El 'Eizariya

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*			2km*
2	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks	*			3km
3	Extending the Water Network to Cover New Built up Areas	*			10km
4	Construction of New Water Networks			*	
5	Rehabilitation/ Construction of New Wells or Springs	*			2 underground wells
6	Construction of Water Reservoirs	*			2000 cubic meters
7	Construction of a Sewage Disposal Network			*	
8	Construction of a New Electricity Network			*	
9	Providing Containers for Solid Waste Collection	*			20 containers
10	Providing Vehicles for Collecting Solid Waste	*			2 vehicles
11	Providing a Sanitary Landfill			*	
Health Needs					
1	Building of New Clinics or Health Care Centres	*			3 health centers
2	Rehabilitation of Old Clinics or Health Care Centres			*	
3	Purchasing of Medical Equipment and Tools	*			
Educational Needs					
1	Building of New Schools	*			preparatory level
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools	*			
3	Purchasing of New Equipment for Schools	*			
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands	*			800 dunums
2	Building Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns	*			60 cisterns
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock	*			20 barracks
4	Veterinary Services	*			
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals	*			1500 tons per year
6	Construction of New Greenhouses			*	
7	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses			*	
8	Field Crops Seeds			*	
9	Plants and Agricultural Supplies	*			

* 2km are sub roads.

Source: El 'Eizariya Local Council, 2012.

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