



JABAL AL-MUKABBER

Neighborhood Profile



2018



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Jabal Mukaaber neighbourhood /Location

Location

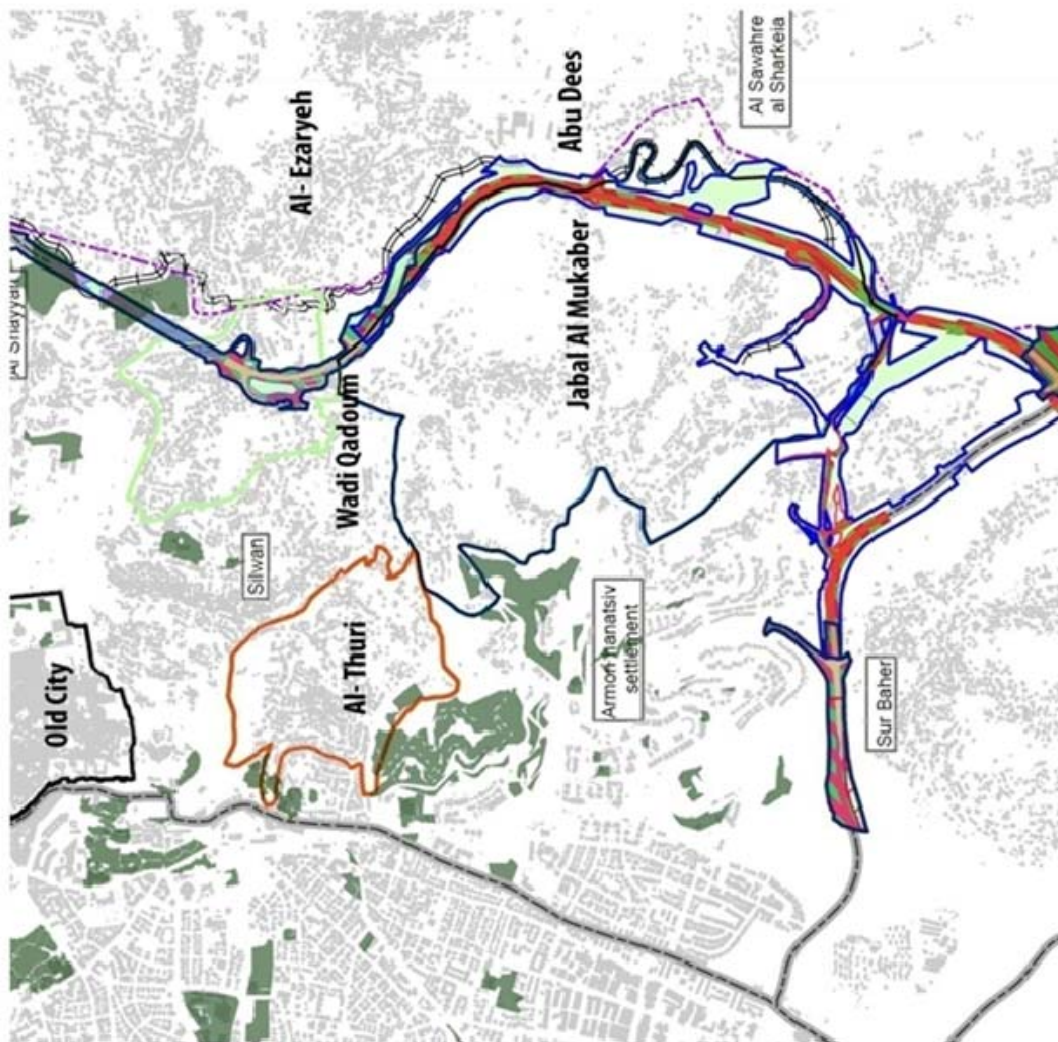
Jabal al Mukaber and as Sawahreh al Gharbieh, hereinafter known as Mukaber / Sawahreh is a Palestinian neighborhood in East Jerusalem, located about 4 kilometers south of the Old City, Named after Omar bin al Khattab cry of “Allah Akbar” when he received the keys of Jerusalem. The closest towns to it are Abu Dis and Al Eizarieh from the east in the West Bank but currently separated from it by the wall. It is also surrounded by the Palestinian neighborhoods of Wadi Qaddum, ath Thuri and Silwan from the north, Shiekh Sa’d and Sur Baher from the south.



Fig.1 Separation wall surrounding Jabal Mukabber

Mukaber / Sawahreh neighborhood has a total area of 3,540 dunums, there are current 3,708 housing units in the area with a total number of inhabitants of about 20,000 people.

Jabal Al-Mukabber has five sub-districts and are: Al-Farouq Neighborhood, Al-Sal’aa, Qanbar, Al-Obeidat Neighborhood, and Khirbet Ahmad Al-Sahouri and are situated on hilltops with a view of the Old City. The neighborhood is bordered by Abu Thor and the Sherover Promenade to the northwest. Silwan, the Old City, and Wadi Al-Nar (Qidron Valley) lie to the north. The old railway station used during the Ottoman period lies to the east, as well as Abu Dis and As-Sawahreh Al-Sharqiyah. to the west are At-Thuri and Sur Baher. Al-Sheikh Sa’ad and the Goldman Promenade adjacent to the UN Headquarters, in what used to be the palace of the British High Commissioner, lie to the south (see map 1).



Map1: Location map of Jabal Mukabber

Jabal Al-Mukabber was formerly part of Al-Sawahreh neighborhood (the neighborhood where Al-Sawahreh tribe are believed to have roamed) and was divided into two parts (Al-Sawahreh Al-Gharbiyah and Al-Sharqiyah) by the Separation Barrier, where Al-Sawahreh Al-Gharbiyah was included within the Jerusalem municipal boundaries and Al-Sawahreh Al-Sharqiyah became located behind the Barrier. The two parts are also separated by Wadi Al-Nar (the Qidron Valley).

Political Situation

Israel illegally annexed the neighborhood in 1967. Since then, Israeli authorities have initiated rezoning programs that have caused a housing shortage for its residents, forcing families to relocate. The Municipality of Jerusalem has severely neglected the village depriving its residents of basic municipal services, such as paved roads, sidewalks, and streetlights. The wall separates the area of Mukaber / Sawahreh thus leaving part of it behind the wall despite the fact that it is within municipal borders, there is one checkpoint separating the east and the west of as Sawahreh (as Sawahreh al Gharbieh from as Sawahreh ash Sharqieh), and another two check points near the area; one near ash Sheikh Sa'd and the other further to the north near Wadi Qaddum.

Topography

The area of Mukaber / Sawahreh is 3,540 dunums a relatively large area, it nests within the borders of three mountain tops marking the southern edge of the Visual Basin of the Old City, with Wadi en Nar just in the middle of it. It is higher from the west in Jabal al Mukaber reaching above 700 masl, and in the east it reaches 650 masl. Wadi en Nar valley starts in Mukaber / Sawahreh from 560 masl reaching down in the east south 520 masl. It was noticed that the inhabited area is areas within the 600 masl ranges.



Fig.1: View of Visual Basin of Old City towards Jabal Mukabber

The slope in the area is also very high, reaching over 40% the inhabited areas have a slope reaching up to 25% at times. The most important feature in the area is Wadi en Nar which was explored earlier.

The mean annual rainfall in Jabal al Mukaber is 360.4mm and 363.7mm in as Sawahreh al Gharbieh, while the average annual temperature is 17 °C and the average annual humidity is approximately 60% (ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2012).

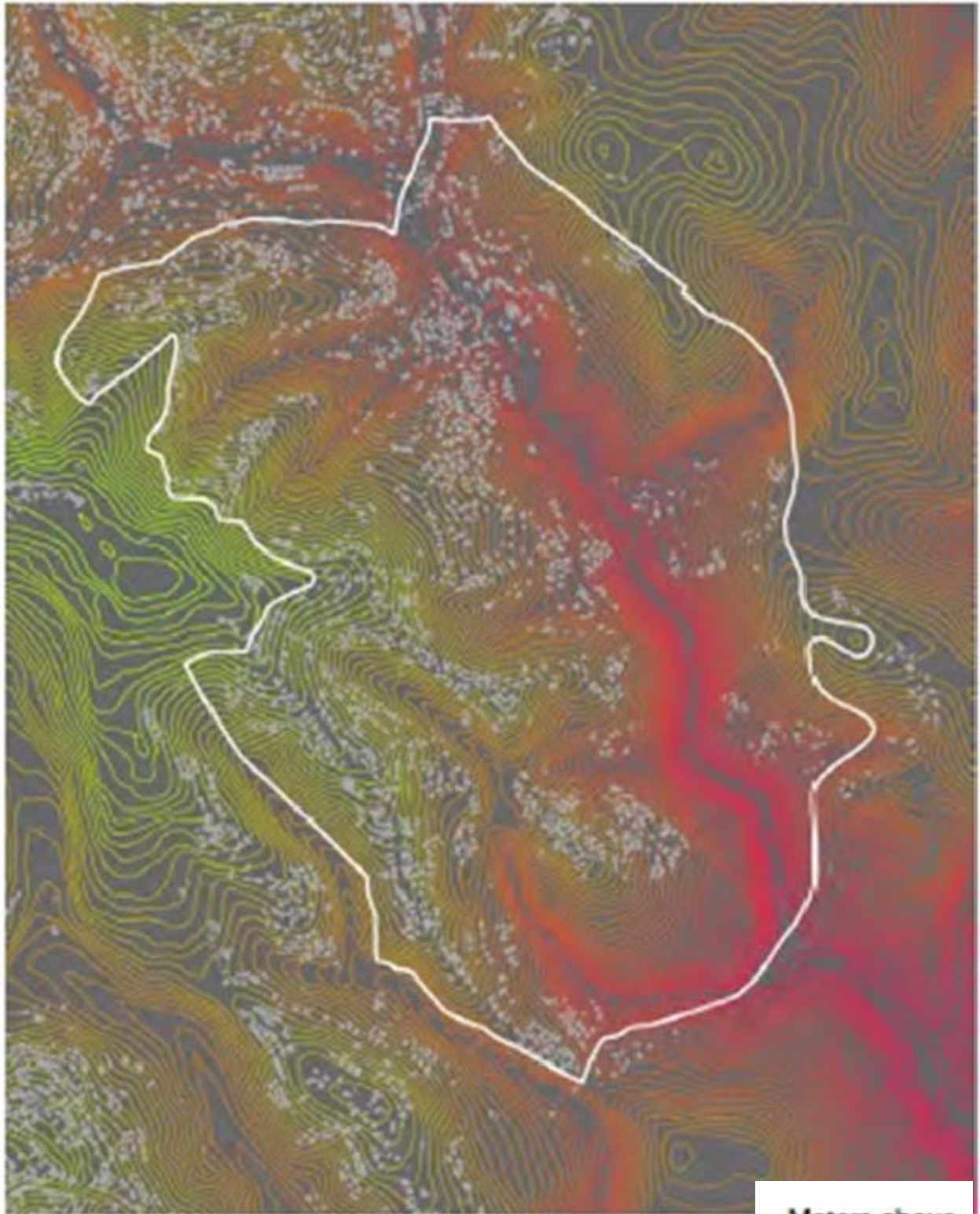
Inside Mukaber/Sawahreh area is **Kederon valley “Wadi en Nar or Wadi Silwan”**; a natural valley and the catchment area for a big part of Jerusalem extending from mount Scopus “Jabal al Masharef” and wadi el Joz in the east and the area around Hebron gate “bab al Jadid” in the west, the valley continues to the Dead Sea through Bethlehem governorate in the West Bank. (See springs and valleys map)

There is also a historical importance to this valley; its plain “sahl” joins the southern part of the old city with Olive Mountain with all its religious places. It connects to the valleys surrounding the old city with distinguishing views of Jerusalem; Wadi Yasoul and Wadi er Rababa.



Its topography consists of three mountains sloped downwards from the peak of the mountains to **Kederon valley “Wadi en Nar or Wadi Silwan”** ; a natural valley and the catchment area for a big part of Jerusalem extending from mount Scopus “Jabal al Masharef” and wadi el Joz in the east and the area around Hebron gate “bab al Jadid” in the west, the valley continues to the Dead Sea through Bethlehem governorate in the West Bank, and separated by large expanses and deep channels. As a consequence of the sharply sloped mountains, construction, the paving of roads, and everyday life for the residents is made difficult. The neighborhood extends across large expanses of land, including valleys and low hills. The geographical composition and family structures of clans led to the concentration of inhabitants in certain residential areas in sub-districts, that are separated from each other because of the topography.

The southern side of Jabal Al-Mukabber extends into three clearly-defined separate branches by agricultural valleys. On the northern side are low hills, therefore, bifurcation between sub-districts is not clearly-defined. The neighborhood center is the so called “Hay Al-Madares”, or schools district, that extends from part of the Jewish neighborhood of Talpiot (to the east in the southeastern direction stretching to the Jerusalem municipal borders and crossing the municipal boundaries to connect to Al-Sheikh Sa’ad Neighborhood that is located outside the city’s municipal boundaries) (**see map**).



Map 2: Jabal Mukabber Topography

Meters above
Sea Level

- 800
- 700
- 600
- 500

Historical Background

The name and location of the neighborhood are linked to traditions in the three monotheistic religions. In Islam, it is said that Jabal Al-Mukabber gained its name after the second Caliph and disciple of Prophet Mohammad, Omar Ibn Al-Khattab, went up the mountain and shouted “Allahu Akbar” after they conquered Jerusalem in 637 BC and received the keys to the city (Beit Al-Maqdis) from the then governor, Sophronius. Jabal Al-Mukabber was established in 363 AD where the original occupants of the town were thought to have descended from the Arabian Peninsula and Iraq. It is also believed that the original inhabitants were part of Salah Al-Din’s army who fought during the Islamic conquests. In Christianity, Jabal Al-Mukabber is the place where the house of Keifa (the High Priest) stood, as well as the place where the Jewish Council of Elders came to a decision to denounce Jesus to the Romans. In Judaism, it is the site where Prophet Abraham departed from his two companions in order to sacrifice his son Isaac on Mount Moriah.

Al-Sawahreh tribe gained its name from Ahmad Al-Sahouri who was believed to be one of the first inhabitants of the area, where many residents today are descendants of Ahmad Al-Sahouri. Thus, the name “Al-Sawahreh” refers to the original inhabitants of the area and not to the geographic location.

The inhabitants are descendants from Al-Sawahreh Bedouin tribe who, in the 20th century, settled on the riverbanks of Wadi Al-Nar. At the beginning, they only settled in the neighborhood in particular seasons of the year seeking shelter in the natural caves, but eventually they settled down permanently and members of the tribe began to build their homes in the area. Today, the eastern riverbank of Wadi Al-Nar is referred to as Al-Sawahreh Al-Sharqiyah, and the western riverbank is called Al-Sawahreh Al-Gharbiyah. After the Six-Day War of 1967, most of Al-Sawahreh Al-Gharbiyah was incorporated into the Jerusalem municipal boundary, whilst Al-Sawahreh Al-Sharqiyah remained outside the boundaries of Jerusalem.

Archaeology and Heritage Sites

Jabal Al-Mukabber has 8 mosques in the neighborhood and are: Al-Zawiya, Al-Abrar, Ahmad Al-Sahouri, Mus’ab Ibn Omeir, Khalid Ibn Al-Walid, Awwad, Al-Sal’a, and Abu Obeida. The oldest mosque in Jerusalem is the Ahmad Al-Sahouri Mosque and is considered an Islamic landmark.

Other archaeological sites include:

Khirbet Ahmad Al-Sahouri and memorial: at the bottom of the mountain around the graveyard, Ahmad Al-Sahouri mosque was built.

Khirbet Saleh: it is located in Qanbar neighborhood.

Zein El-Din Cistern: it was named after the Caliph Omar ibn Al-Khattab’s companion, Zein El-Din.

The Tolerance Monument and Park: it is located between East Talpiot and Jabal Al-Mukabber. It was provided by a Polish businessman, Aleksander Gudzwaty, in order to promote peace between Israelis and Palestinians in 2008.

Connectivity and Road network

According to Jerusalem municipality (The Infrastructure survey of East Jerusalem, November, 2012) the roads in East Jerusalem are divided into three categories; collector roads, neighborhood collector roads, and local roads. In Mukaber/ Sawahreh all roads are in two direction, most of which are without sidewalks, and the pavement of those which are paved needs rehabilitation, regarding roads categories in the neighborhood there are:

Two collector roads;

The American road which spreads about 3.0 kilometers inside the neighborhood starting at Wadi Qaddum from the south till Asheikh Sa'd in the south. The current width of the American road is 6.0 meters paved.

Al Madares road in the south west starting from Asheikh Sa'd in the south and connecting to Jabal al Mukaber road in the north till it connects to the American road at Wadi Qaddum, they span about 4.4 kilometers in the neighborhood, the average width of al Madares road is 8.0 meters but sometimes it is just 6.0 meters and other times it is 10.5 meters.

One neighborhood collector road;

Ali Hijazi road is a small part in the north west, branching from Jabal al Mukaber road and exiting the neighborhood directly inside as Salam "Peace" forest. Part of the road (about half) is not paved. It spreads for less than a kilometer inside Jabal al Mukaber and its current width of the paved part is 6.0 meters.

Local roads

Generally there are no direction designations for the roads in Mukaber / Sawahreh, so all roads are two way, the widths of the local roads vary between 3.0 – 6.0 meters, some are not paved, and many have dead ends.

Pedestrian: there are no pedestrian roads in the area, just dirt roads where the people made shorter cuts to reach their destinations quicker through private lands

Public transport: there is one route for public transport which passes the main road; it does not pass the local roads. The busses at Mukaber / Sawahreh use a vacant land as a station but it is not equipped for that, not all stops are equipped with a shaded seating area, **see following map.**



Social fabric

The inhabitants of as Sawahreh area are Bedouins by nature, many of them still maintain a Bedouin way of life through raising animals such as sheep and goats in addition to a variety of domestic poultry. It is still very important to some of them to maintain their Bedouin nature.



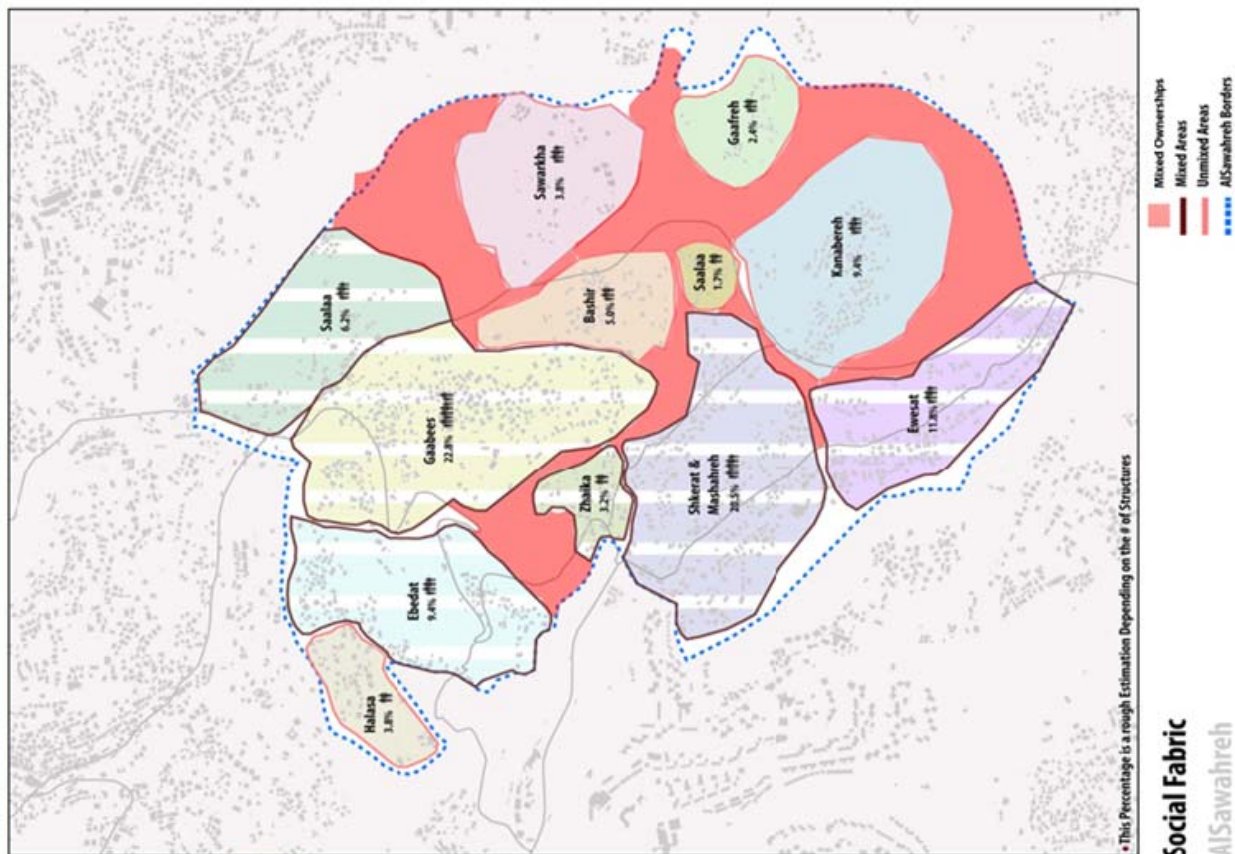
Fig 2. Bedouin nature lifestyle in Jabal Mukabber

The inhabitants are tribal families from as Sawahreh clans; they live in many sub-neighbourhoods in Jabal al Mukaber, (**see social fabric map**). The northern part is the largest where many families integrate (Ja'abees, Sal'aa, Ebeidat, and Khirbet Ahmad as Sahouri) In the middle "al madares neighbourhood" and around it reside the families of (Bashir, Shqirat, Qanbar and Zah'ayka).

In the south in 'Hay Ebeidiya and Um Leyson reside Ebeidiya families and others originally from Sur Baher.

Family	Households	Population	Area
Halasa	141	761	106
Ebeidat	349	1882	263
Ga'abees	845	4565	638
Sal'a	230	1241	174
Zahaika	119	641	90
Bashir	185	1001	140
Sawarkha	141	761	106
Shkeirat & Mashahra	760	4105	574
Sal'a	63	340	48
Ga'afreh	89	481	67
Ewiesat	438	2363	330
Qanabreh	349	1882	263

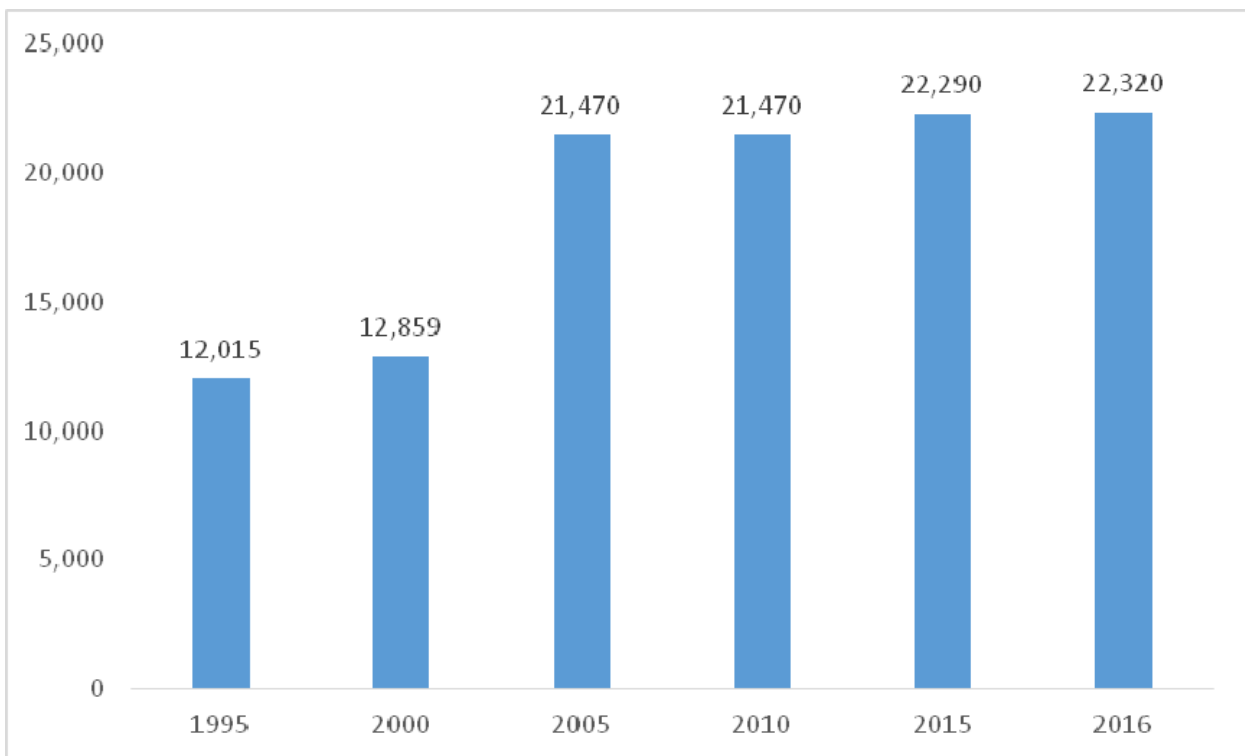
Map 3. Social Fabric map of Jabal Mukabber



Population Size

The total population of Jabal Al-Mukabber at the end of 2016 was 22,320 persons as shown in Figure 2 below. This represents an increase of 10,305 persons from the 1995 census, or an annual growth rate of 4.08% over a 21-year period. By 2036, the population is expected to increase to approximately 52,577 residents, an increase of more than 30,000 people. All residents in the neighborhood are Palestinian Arab. In 2017, Jabal Al-Mukabber had a physical population density of 4 persons per sq. km. Population density in Jabal Al-Mukabber is very low. Compared to neighboring towns and neighborhoods in East Jerusalem, Jabal Al-Mukabber is the least densely populated neighborhood in East Jerusalem.

Figure 3: Population of Palestinian Arabs in Jabal Al-Mukabber, 1995-2016



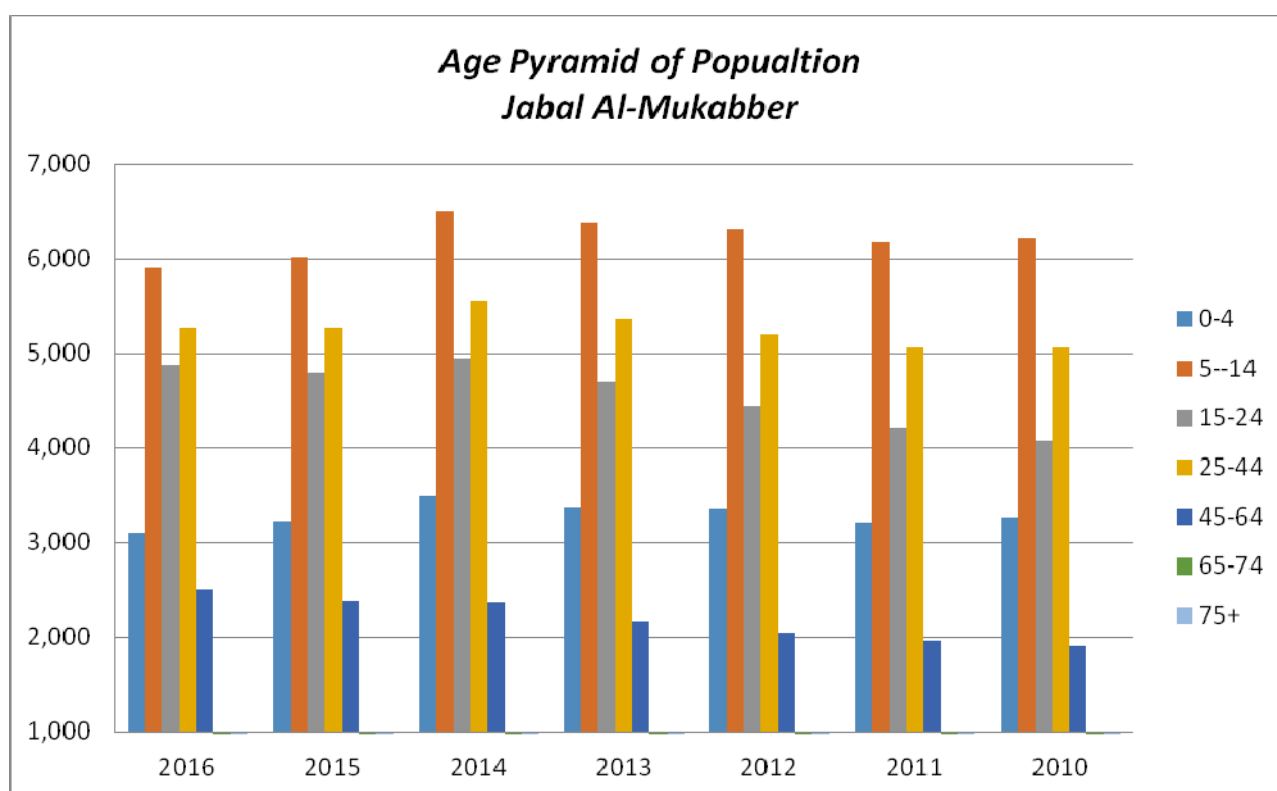
Source: The Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem for Years 2016, 2015, 2010, 2005, 2000, 1995.

Population Distribution by Age

Jabal Al-Mukabber's younger population constitutes a high percentage. The median age of the population in 2016 was 18.9 compared with 22.6 in Beit Hanina. Table 1 below illustrates the population estimates for the neighborhood sorted by age. The majority of residents are between the ages of 5 and 14 years old, followed by residents aged between 25 and 44 years.

Table 1, Fig.4: Age Pyramid of Palestinian Arabs in Jabal Al-Mukabber

	% Change	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
0-4	-5%	3,100	3,230	3,490	3,370	3,350	3,214	3,263
5-14	-4.8%	5,910	6,010	6,500	6,380	6,310	6,172	6,210
15-24	19.7%	4,880	4,800	4,950	4,700	4,450	4,206	4,076
25-44	4.2%	5,270	5,260	5,560	5,360	5,190	5,058	5,060
45-64	31.1%	2500	2,380	2,360	2,170	2,040	1,967	1,907
65-74	35.8%	440	420	420	410	370	350	324
75+	38.5%	230	220	200	200	170	160	166



Source: The Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem for Years 2010-2016.

IPCC conducted a survey in Jabal Mukabber and Al-Sawahreh Al-Gharbiyah in 2014 for buildings and population, according to survey Sample of 3,850 residents, percentage of residents below 18 is 48.8, and above 18 is 51.2.

Population Distribution by Gender

IPCC survey results showed almost equal proportions of males and females, with males only slightly outnumbering females by 0.2%. Males constitute 50.1% of the total surveyed, while females make up 49.9%.

Households

According to IPCC survey the average household number of family members is approximately 5.2. The following figure shows percentage of number of family members from 1 to 9+.

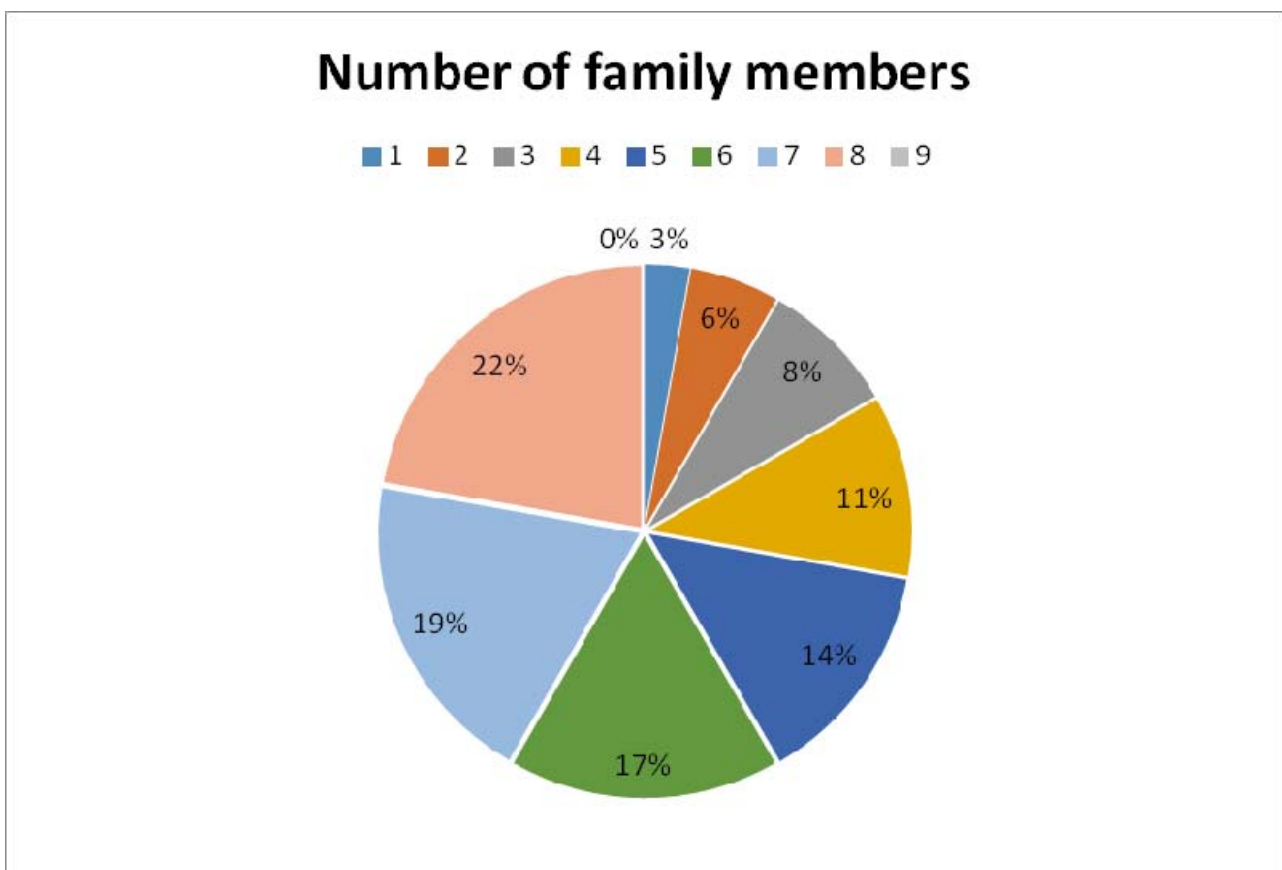


Fig 5. Number of Family members (Percentage)

Education Levels

According to IPCC survey, most of Jabal Mukabber residents don't continue their higher education, where 84.9% of residents got an elementary education or less, only 15.1% continue more than secondary, 8.8% are bachelor's degree holders, 0.5% master's degree holders and 0.2% doctorate degree holders.

The distribution of labor by economic activity in Jabal al Mukabbir is as follows:

- Israeli labor market (58%)
- Government or private employees sector (24%)
- Trade sector(3%)
- Service sector (15%)

Vital statistics

In 2016, 690 births were registered in Jabal Al-Mukabber, down 5% (or 40 births) from the provisional number of births reported for 2015 (730) (Table 2). The general fertility rate in 2016 was 31 live births per 1,000 populations, down 3.4% from 2015 (32.1). The neighborhood wide mortality rate in 2016 remained the same as the rate in 2015, where the recorded death rates were 50 persons. The mortality rate was 2.2 deaths per 1,000 populations which has not changed since 2015. Resulting from natural increase, the excess of births over deaths, it was estimated that 640 persons, or 28.7 persons per 1,000 populations, were added to the population in 2016. This represented a 3.7% decrease from the year 2015 where 680 persons, or 29.8 per 1,000 populations, were added to the population.

Table 3: Births, Deaths, and Natural Increase in Jabal Al-Mukabber, 2015-2016

Year	Average Population	Births		Deaths		Natural Increase	
		Absolute Numbers	Rates per	Absolute Numbers	Rates per	Absolute Numbers	Rates per Thousand
2016	22,310	690	31.0	50	2.2	640	28.7
2015	22,880	730	32.1	50	2.2	680	29.8

Source: The Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem for Years 2015 and 2016.

Migration Movements

In 2016, 20 residents of Jabal Al-Mukabber migrated to other localities in Israel, while 10 new residents moved into the town from other localities in Israel. Meanwhile, 1,310 residents of Jabal Al-Mukabber migrated to other sub-quarters within Jerusalem, while 550 new residents migrated to the sub-quarter of Jabal Al-Mukabber. Therefore, the total migration balance was -770 in 2016 since more people emigrated from the neighborhood than had entered. The year 2015 saw the greatest movement in residence within Jerusalem, where 1,330 residents of Jabal Al-Mukabber had left the town to reside elsewhere within Jerusalem, while only 330 residents had entered the neighborhood who were previously living within Jerusalem (see Table 4).

Year	Internal Migration			Intra-City Migration			Total Migration Balance
	Entered	Left	Migration Balance	Entered	Left	Migration Balance	
2016	10	20	-10	550	1,310	-770	-770
2015	0	20	-10	330	1,330	-1,000	-1,010
2014	20	20	0	400	260	140	140
2013	-	20	-	260	230	30	20
2012	-	-	-	290	240	50	50
2011	-	-	0	272	287	-15	-15
2010	-	-	-2	368	430	-62	-64

Table 4. Migration mpvements

Physical Conditions of Jabal Al-Mukabber and Al-Sawahreh Al-Gharbiyah

Many important public buildings were built during the British Mandate at the peak of Jabal Al-Mukabber, the most important was the Former Government House of the British Mandate which was the headquarters for British delegates. The second most important building was the Arab College in Jerusalem (a secondary school established in British Mandatory Palestine in 1918), and the third building was the Jewish Agricultural School.

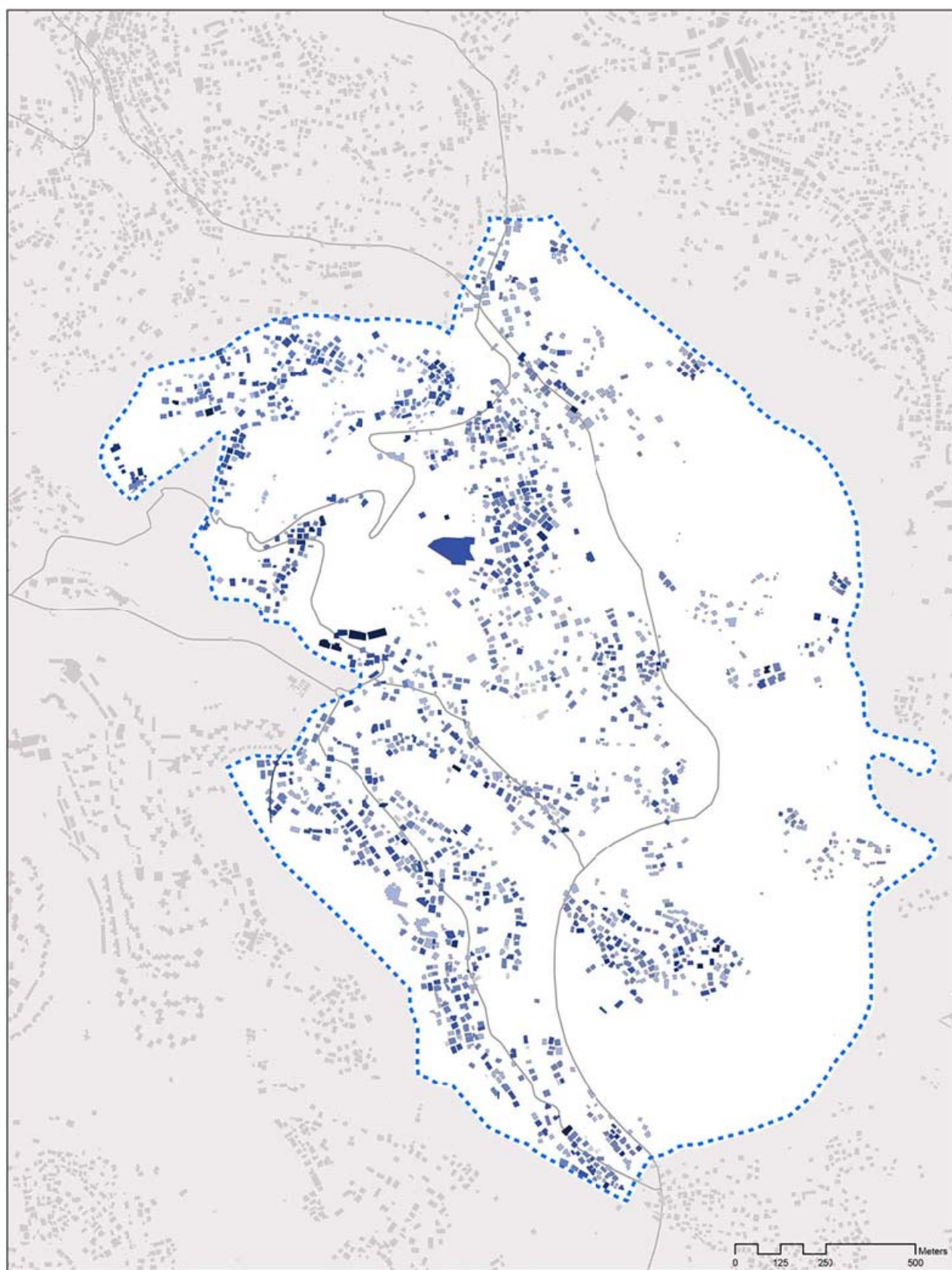
Building Conditions

Existing structure morphology, buildings typology:

Residential units are spread over steep mountainous slopes. Most buildings in the neighborhood used to be only one floor where families built according to their needs. Yet, as times progressed, additional floors were gradually added to buildings, mainly for immediately family to occupy. Generally, the conditions of the buildings are good; however, many buildings are not equipped for people with special needs because of the steep mountainous slope, as well as for the lack of paved roads.

According to IPCC buildings survey in the neighborhoods, there are 1,852 buildings in Mukaber / Sawahreh; most of the them about 50% are independent homes, which reflects the rural character of the area . The rest of about 36% are multi story buildings, the rest are tents or temporary structures or working sheds. 96.4% of buildings

The average height in the area is less than two floors (1.8) where 45% of buildings in the area are one storey, and 33% of buildings are two floors, and rest are more, see following map.



Map 4. Number of floors map of Jabal Mukabber, IPCC survey

The general use of the buildings is residential (82% of the buildings), the public buildings just make 2.3% which is very low, in addition to a few buildings which have a mixed for public use. About 10% of the buildings are for work or mixed use but the nature of the work is just grocery, light services or car repair shops, see Figure.

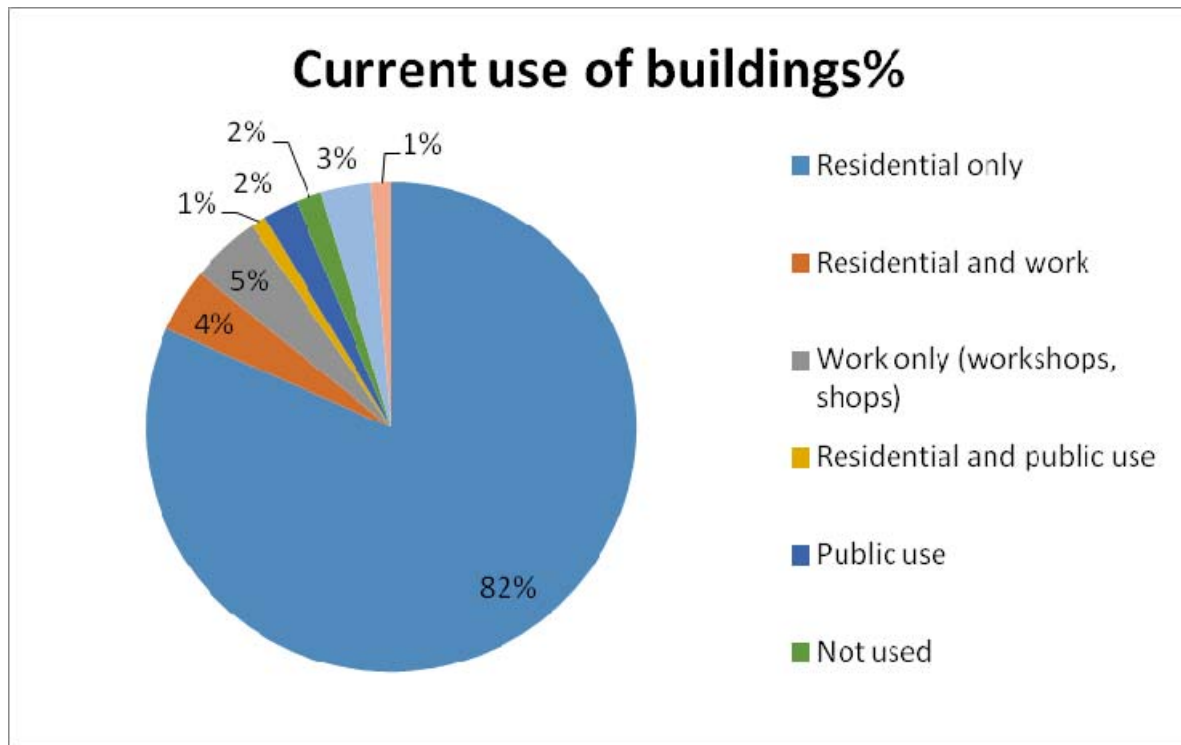
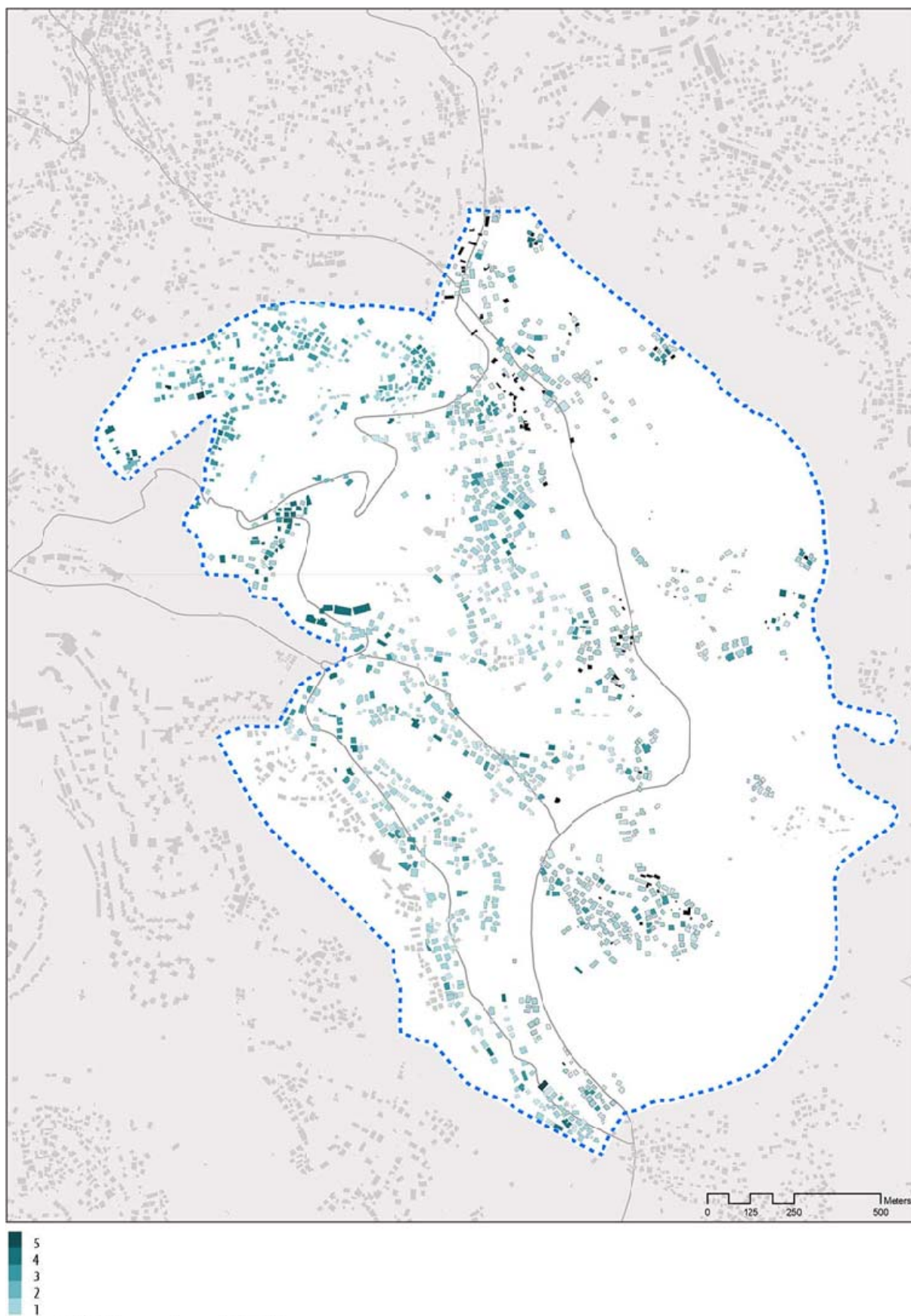


Figure 3: Population of Palestinian Arabs in Jabal Al-Mukabber, 1995-2016

The total number of housing units is 3,126 units, and the survey shows that about 38% of the buildings are independent homes with just one housing unit; also most buildings (about 77%) have one to three units per building. Most homes (73%) were inhabited after the year 1993, the average area of the apartments is about 100 square meters, and most of which are privately owned, see map.



Map 5. Number of housing units map of Jabal Mukabber, IPCC survey

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services

Jabal al Mukabbir & As Sawahira al Gharbiya has been connected to a public electricity network since 1970. It is served by Jerusalem Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the town.

Approximately 100% of the housing units in the town are connected to this network; however, electricity is very expensive (Jabal al Mukabbir & As Sawahira al Gharbiya Mayors Committee, 2012).

Jabal al Mukabbir & As Sawahira al Gharbiya is connected to a telecommunication network through Jerusalem Municipality and approximately 100% of the housing units within the town boundaries are connected to phone lines (Jabal al Mukabbir & As Sawahira al Gharbiya Mayors Committee, 2012).

Transportation Services

30 public taxis and 18 buses (Al Muwahhad Company) covering the Jabal al Mukabbir & As Sawahira al Gharbiya-Jerusalem line are the main means of transportation in the town (Jabal al Mukabbir & As Sawahira al Gharbiya Mayors Committee, 2012). Residents of the town use private cars to access areas the transport system does not cover (Jabal al Mukabbir & As Sawahira al Gharbiya Mayors Committee, 2012). There are 20km of designated 'main' roads and 17km of 'secondary' roads in the town (Jabal al Mukabbir & As Sawahira al Gharbiya Mayors Committee, 2012).

Water Resources

Jabal al Mukabbir & As Sawahira al Gharbiya is provided with water by Jihon, an Israeli company, supplied through the public water network established in 1985. Approximately 100% of the housing units are connected to this network (Jabal al Mukabbir & As Sawahira al Gharbiya Mayors Committee, 2012).

The quantity of water supplied to Jabal al Mukabbir & As Sawahira al Gharbiya is approximately 40,000 cubic meters/ month (Jabal al Mukabbir & As Sawahira al Gharbiya Mayors Committee, 2012); therefore, the average rate of water supply per capita in Jabal al Mukabbir & As Sawahira al Gharbiya is 73 liters per day. Water consumption by Jabal al Mukabbir & As Sawahira al Gharbiya residents is low compared with the minimum quantity of 100 liters a day proposed by the World Health Organization.

The town residents also suffer from water cut-offs at an average of one day a week, usually on Fridays (Jabal al Mukabbir & As Sawahira al Gharbiya Mayors Committee, 2012).

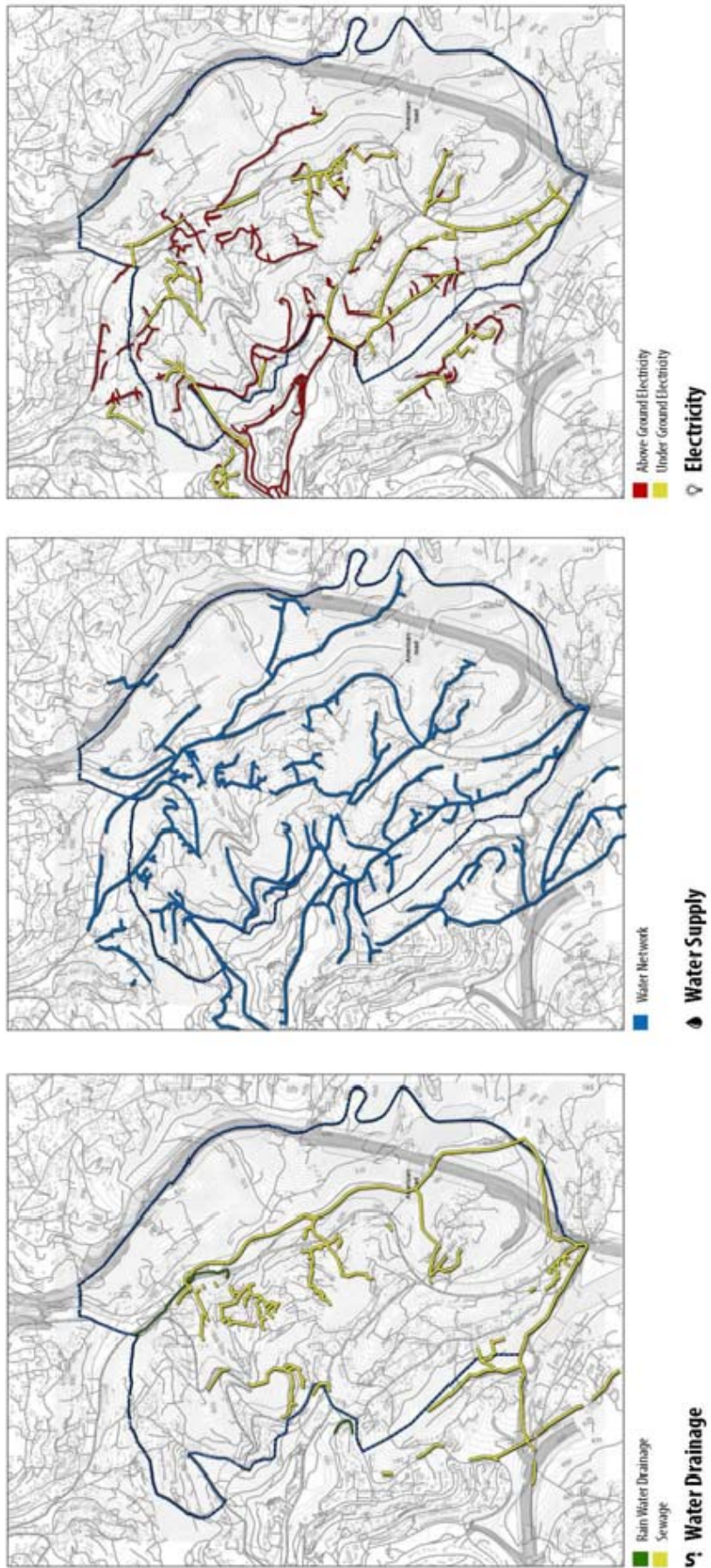
30 domestic rainwater harvesting cisterns are located in the town and are used during water cut-offs (Jabal al Mukabbir & As Sawahira al Gharbiya Mayors Committee, 2012). Each cubic meter of water from the network costs from 7 to 15 NIS (Jabal al Mukabbir & As Sawahira al Gharbiya Mayors Committee, 2012).

Sanitation

Jabal al Mukabbir & As Sawahira al Gharbiya has a public sewerage network, established in 1990; about 40% of the town's housing units use the sewage network as a major means for wastewater disposal, while the rest (60%) use cesspits (Jabal al Mukabbir & As Sawahira al Gharbiya Mayors Committee, 2012).

Solid Waste Management

Jerusalem Municipality is considered the official body responsible for managing the collection and disposal of solid waste generated by citizens and establishments in the town. No specific fees are charged to the population served by domestic solid waste collection and transportation services; citizens pay the Arnona taxes to Jerusalem Municipality which range between 3,000 and 10,000 NIS/ year depending on household size. This tax covers all services provided by Jerusalem Municipality to the town residents, including solid waste services (Jabal al Mukabbir & As Sawahira al Gharbiya Mayors Committee, 2012). Most of the population in Jabal al Mukabbir & As Sawahira al Gharbiya benefit from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags and then transferred to 20 containers distributed throughout the town, each with a capacity of 5 cubic meters. Jerusalem Municipality collects the solid waste on a tri-weekly basis and then transports it using a waste vehicle to El 'Eizariya dumping site, 12km outside of the town, where it is usually buried and sometimes burnt (Jabal al Mukabbir & As Sawahira al Gharbiya Mayors Committee, 2012).



Map 6. Infrastructure maps

Public Facilities and Institutions

Public facilities:

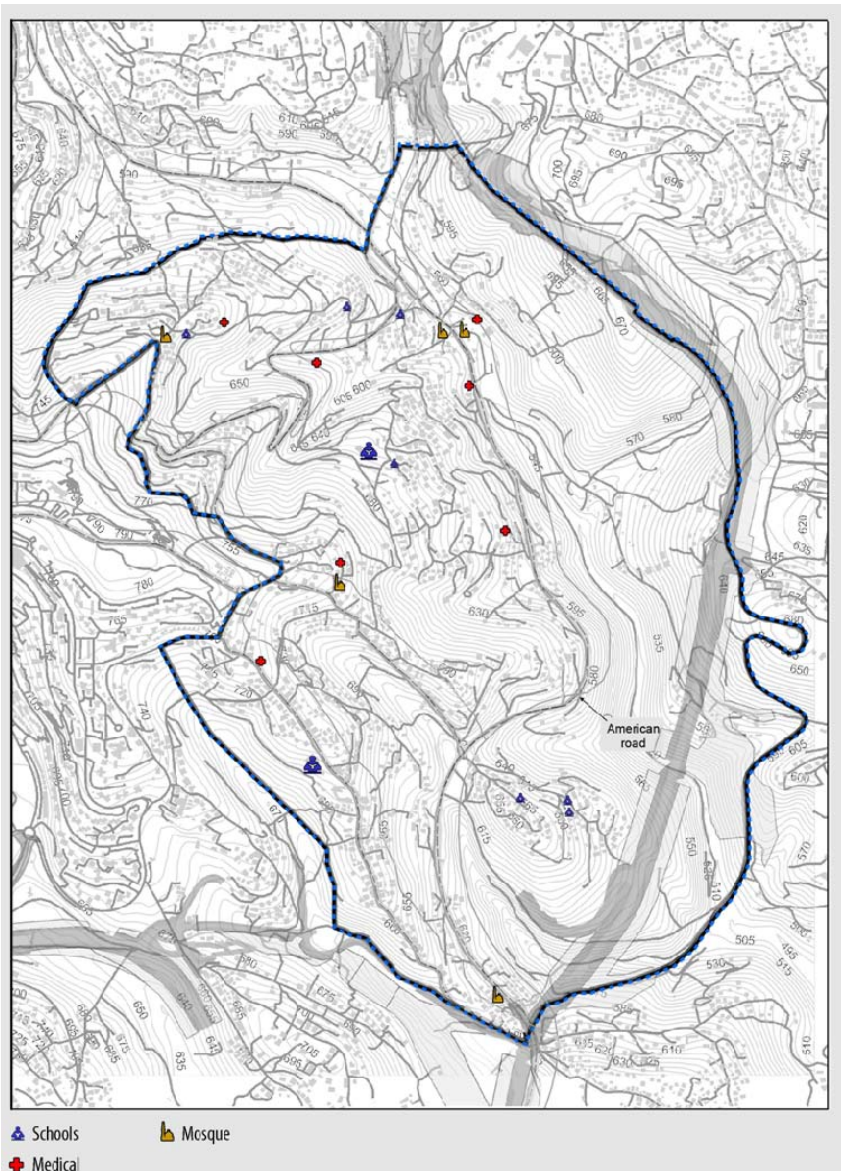
Education:

There are seven kindergartens in the area (Um Lisun, Mukabber, Sala'a, Alhashem, Alhaya, Ahbab Rahman and Alfarouq); they differentiate in the ages of their students from 0-4 years. The total number of the classes for the five kindergartens is 13 classes for about 200 students, mostly from the inhabitants of the area. There is one nursery in Jabal Mukabber.

There are also eleven schools in Mukabber / Sawahreh area; five for girls (Sawahreh Primary, Sawahreh Elementary, Sala'a Primary, Jabal Mukabber Secondary, Sawahreh Elementary), two mixed schools (Um Lisun, Jabal Mukabber) and four for boys (Sala'a Primary, Sawahreh Primary two schools, Ibn Haytham Elementary). The total number of the classes for the five kindergartens is 188 classes for about 5,477 students.

Health:

There are four health centers in the area which is very low for this number of inhabitants (currently 20,000), such a number will need at least two specialized clinics. There are also 4 private clinics; 2 dentists, skin and a pediatric. There is also a small center for the elderly (Ar Rahmeh), there is also one pharmacy.



Map 7. Public Facilities map

Culture and Social Life

There are nine mosques in the area, they are each about 200 square meters, not forgetting that Mukaber / Sawahreh is just a few minutes driving distance from al Aqsa mosque.

There is also one women center (Um Lisun), it also has a kindergarten in the first floor. There is a club for health and beauty.

There is Nouran al Quds Association for humanitarian and first aid services for patients and injured persons.

For the youth there is Jabal al Mukaber club and social services.

There is Jabal al Mukaber Public library.

Public parks and open space:

There are no public parks or areas currently designated for that purpose. There are though some empty lands where children use as playgrounds.

Commercial Services

Around the site:

Old city and CBD; the old city with all its commercial and social activities is within a small distance from Mukaber/Sawahreh (12 minutes by car or 45 minutes walking distance). The commercial center extends from Bab Az-Zahara along Salah Eddin Street and thence along Suleiman to the Damascus Gate, which links it to the Old City. Compared with West Jerusalem, this center is small, but it is the commercial center for Palestinian Jerusalemites.

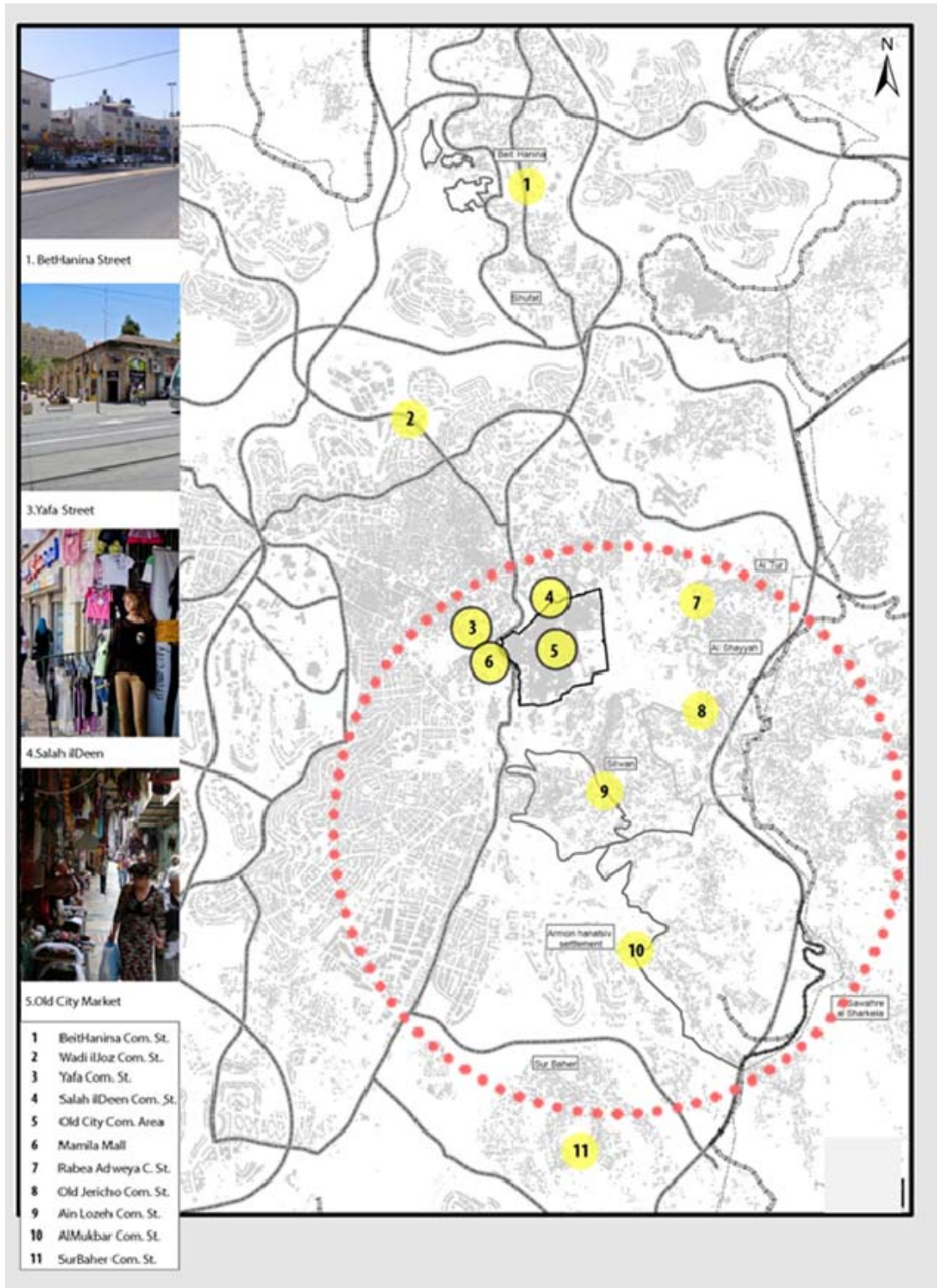
Old City's traditional trade and religious center. It extends from Damascus Gate to the Church of the Holy Sepulcher and Al-Aqsa Mosque.

The commercial and services center in West Jerusalem: It extends from the beginning of Jaffa Road to the Central Bus Station, cutting through Mahane Yehuda Market. It then extends from the Central Bus Station towards the railway station on Hebron Road, and then leads back to Jaffa Gate. This triangle forms the commercial, services and administrative heart of Jerusalem since most economic activities, hotels and shops are located there.

Mamilla Mall Jerusalem is located between Jaffa Gate and the David Citadel Hotel. With magnificent view of the old city and the Tower of David, it offers the visitors the best entertainment and shopping experience in Jerusalem. The mall features an outdoor promenade and a two-level indoor section as well as boutiques and fashion chain stores, Coffee shops and Restaurants.

The central industrial area is located in Wadi Al-Joz in East Jerusalem. Its size and activities are limited and mainly focused on repair services. All other industries lie outside East Jerusalem. Several small workshops, like printing shops, carpentry and metal workshops lie scattered along these routes. They are mostly integrated within residential neighborhoods.

Along the eastern edge of the Old City, now named Jericho Road descends into Wadi an Nar “the Kidron Valley” where the road then runs along the bottom of the Mount of Olives and continues through the Ras al-Amud, Ma'ale ha-Zeitim and Wadi Qadum neighborhoods as a commercial street. The barrier and economic deterioration in neighborhoods behind wall led to the evolution of alternative commercial areas and reselected positively on some areas in East Jerusalem, like Beit Hanina on the main street.



Map 8. Public Facilities map

Planning Situation

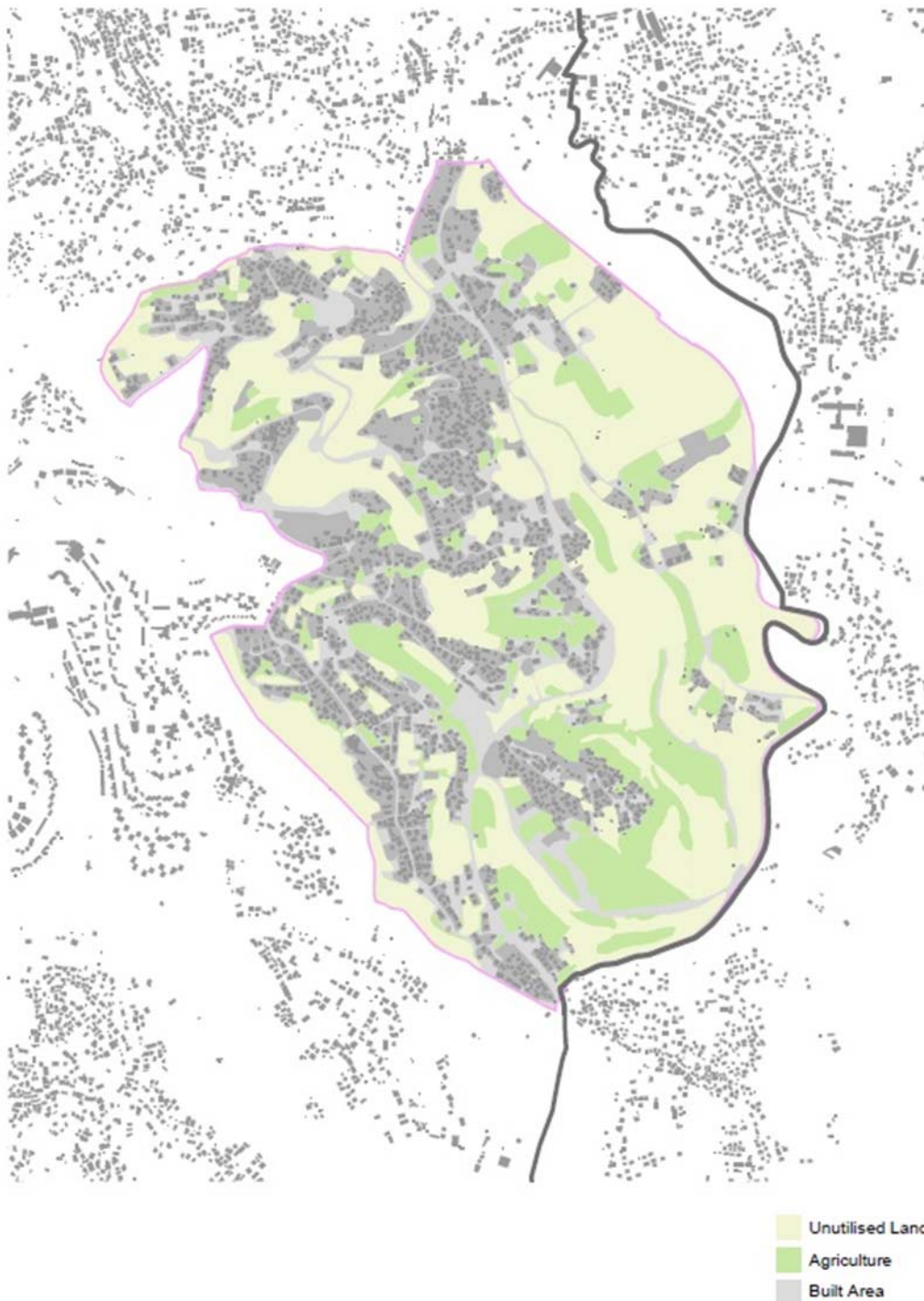
Existing land uses

The existing situation divides the area into three areas other than the roads;

The built area which is mostly residential with a few public or commercial buildings dispersed between the residential. This category outlines 1,024 dunum which is about 28.9% of the area.

The agricultural land, the area has many plots which vary in sizes between built area and away from it which are planted mainly with olive trees. The area of such land is 1,417 dunum which form 40% of the area.

The rest of the land is currently undeveloped or empty lands; Wadi en Nar is part of this land which is 694 dunums (about 19.6% of the area). The roads shape 11.5% with a total area of 405 dunums.



Map 9. Map of land use

Compilation of approved plans:

The approved plan 2683a divided the area into five categories:

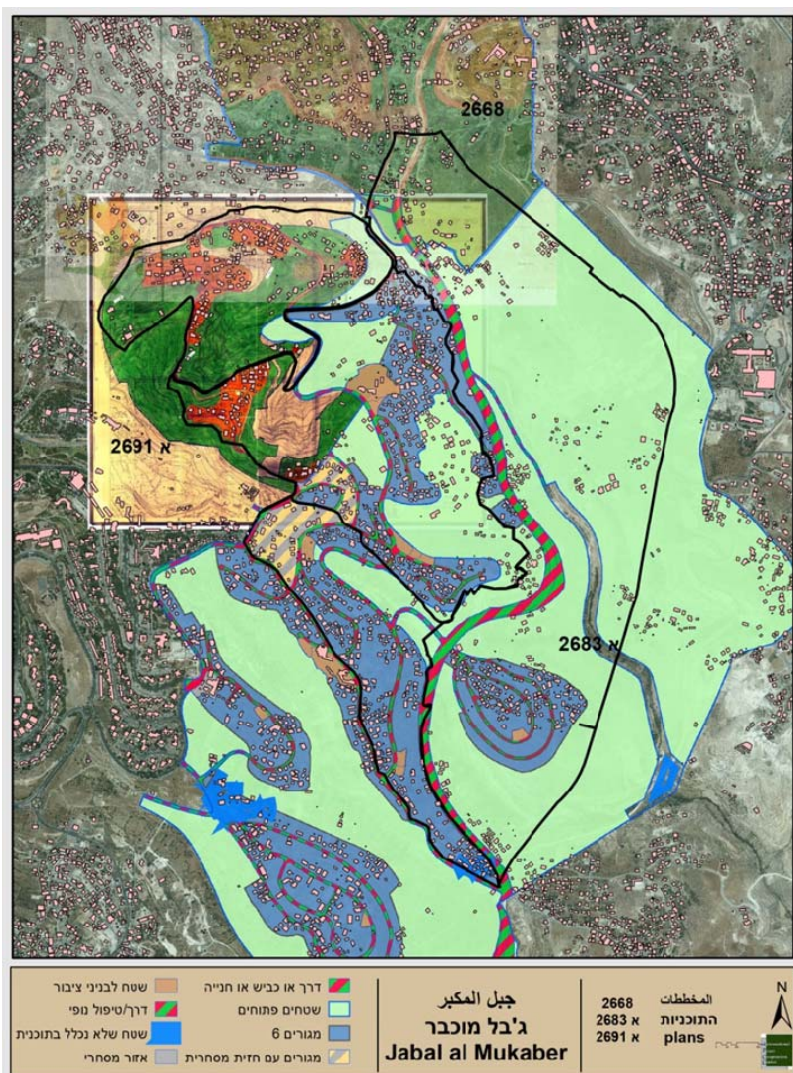
Residential area type "residential 6" which format 1,038 dunum with a 26% percentage of the area of plan 2683a within Mukaber / Sawahreh polygon. "Residential 6" allows for building percentage rights of 37.5% and maximum building rights of two floors.

Residential with commercial front; there is a small commercial area in this plan but it lies outside the suggested polygon of Mukaber / Sawahreh; inside the polygon though there is an area of 64.6 dunums which is planned as a residential area with a commercial front.

The land designated for public buildings' use in this plan is about 57.7 dunums, used for schools, kindergartens, clinics and clubs, there is also a 3 dunum plot which is still undeveloped.

Open spaces form the major category of the plan with a percentage of 74% and a total area of 2,972 dunums many of which over built residential land.

The approved roads on the plan is less than what actually exists, they shape about 300 dunum with a percentage of 7.5%. There is also a proposed expansion for the "American road of about 60 dunums.



Map 10 . Compilation of approved plans