

**An IPCC presentation on
the Israeli “Master” Plan for
Jerusalem 2020**

The Mission Statement of the Israeli “Master” Plan of Jerusalem 2020

The Israeli “Master Plan” mission statement states that it is an inclusive Plan aiming to develop the city of Jerusalem as a capital of Israel and an Israeli Metropolitan Center, preserving the image of the city, and the standard of living of all its resident.

The “Master” Plan is....

- the first Israeli Plan since the last approved plan in 1959, which is not yet approved nor has it any statutory or legal status.
- assumes that Jerusalem within the municipal boundaries is one urban unit under the Israeli sovereignty.
- It does not take into consideration the Palestinian migration and panic return into the city
- It does not deal with the Wall and ignores it totally, although it is a major affect on the Palestinians in the city and the Jerusalem Area.

The “Master” Plan Projections

- assumes that The expected population by the year 2020 is 950,000 (Palestinians:38%, Israelis:62%).
- The total area of Municipal Jerusalem (126,000 dunums) will be expanded to the West.
- The construction capacity in Jerusalem is 131,200 building units on the Jewish side, and 35,400 on the Palestinian side

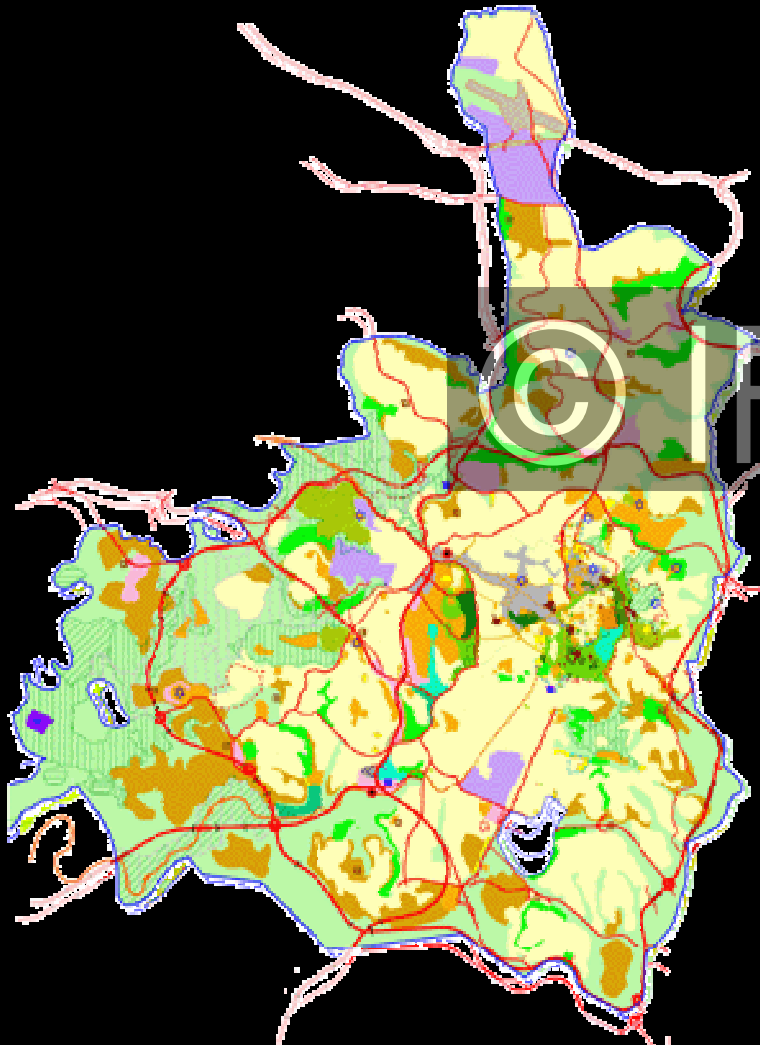
Departure Point

The Israeli “Master” plan is a tool for the planning system to allocate resources to either allow or confine development.

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The Israeli planning system considers territorial and demographic domination of the Jewish population part of Israel’s national security, and through the “Master Plan” they promote the Jewish character and image of the city.

The Main Elements of the Israeli “Master” Plan



- The Old City: declared to be the Heart of the Plan
- Open Areas
- City Center
- Transportation Arteries
- Employment Areas
- Other Areas

Overall Indicated Objectives of the Plan

- Strengthening and empowering Jerusalem as a Jewish Capital for Israel
- Introducing high quality of life, economic stability, social justices, and viable environmental values
- Creating economic conditions for efficient urban functionality (on the city and the Metropolitan levels)
- New Employment Areas and economic activities in West Jerusalem close to Road #4.
- Attraction of stronger Israeli population into the city by encouraging international research and hi-tech companies.
- Revitalize West Jerusalem CBD

Overall Indicated Objectives of the Plan

- Upgrading living conditions in Ultra-Orthodox neighborhoods.
- Increasing the density in the Jewish neighborhoods - up to 18 floors in West Jerusalem.
- Expansion of areas by filling empty lands.
- Building New Jewish Settlements

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Overall Indicated Objectives of the Plan

- Developing the public transportation system by developing a fast train system, a new road system and a light train system
- Upgrading the Jerusalem airport to a regional airport to serve tourism, and to allow landing and maintenance of private jets

Main Components of the Master Plan in East Jerusalem

Upgrading Physical
Infrastructure



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Increasing
density in the
already
overcrowded
Palestinian
neighborhoods

Main Components of the Master Plan in East Jerusalem

Enforcing Law and Order



Rehabilitation of the Shu'fat RC

Land Registration



The Impact of the “Master Plan” on the Palestinians

- Preventing any territorial and functional continuity among the neighborhoods themselves as well as their continuity with the suburbs and the rest of the West Bank
- Empowering the Jewish metropolitan on the cost of the occupied Palestinian territories, and turning East Jerusalem from a Palestinian Urban Center to fragmented neighborhoods.
- Increasing the dependency of East Jerusalem on West Jerusalem and losing its economic base and centrality to the West Bank.
- Deepening the Jewish Image of Jerusalem, and weakening the Palestinian identity and character through
 - Economic dependency on Israel
 - Residing in Jewish Areas
 - Fragmentation and Isolation from the West Bank

The Impact of the “Master Plan” on the Palestinians

- Further weakening the possibility of East Jerusalem being a Capital for the future Palestinian State
- Replacing the Jerusalem Palestinian Metropolitan with an Israeli Metropolitan, consisting of a Jewish majority.
- Relocation of Palestinians from the Old City to other neighborhoods to reduce the over-crowdedness – **ALTHOUGH** no extra land is allocated for new Palestinian residential areas on the plan itself.

The planned implementation of the Israeli “Master” Plan

Decisions by the Israeli Government to strengthen Jerusalem as a Jewish City

Decision No.	Amount (NIS)	Details
3696 06/06/2005	280 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Encouraging the economic development of Jerusalem• Increasing employment opportunities• Encouraging Developed Industries• Migration of workers to live in the city• Supporting students who study and live in the city• Empowering the housing sector
3873 10/07/2005	17 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Providing services for Jerusalemites that live within the municipal boundaries.• Transforming the checkpoints in and around Jerusalem into “Border-Crossings” providing governmental and municipal services in these “Border-Crossings”.• Allocating 8 million NIS for the municipality of Jerusalem to provide municipal services and a budget to fill for the deficit in the system of education.
4090 09/08/2005	50 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strengthening Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and rehabilitating the Holy Basin.• 10 million NIS are allocated yearly for the period of 2006-2013 from the budget of the Ministry of Tourism to support tourist programs in the Old City.• Allocating 80 million NIS to implement Road # 20.
4216 01/09/2005		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reformation of the Israeli Ministerial Committee for Jerusalem Affairs.• The committee will be formally named “The Ministerial committee for Great Jerusalem Affairs”• The committee’s competence will be the development and welfare of Jerusalem and the surrounding authorities