



# ANNUAL REPORT

BAYT MAL ALQUDS ASHARIF AGENCY

## 2021





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**2021**

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**Realized by: Department of General Affairs, Communication and Informatics  
And Department of Accounting and Auditing**



**BAYT MAL AL QUDS ASHARIF AGENCY**

**13 Ilot 2 - attine avenue- Riad - Rabat**

**Phone: +212537565903/04**

**Fax: +212537565905**

**Email: [contact@bmaq.org](mailto:contact@bmaq.org)**

**website: [www.bmaq.org](http://www.bmaq.org)**



**“I should like to take this opportunity to reiterate our full solidarity with the Palestinian people and our support for their legitimate right to establish an independent, viable state that coexists in peace and security with Israel.**

**I should like to point out, in this respect, that the Moroccan position does not change according to circumstances; nor is it governed by some pointless political outbidding tactics. Rather, it is the embodiment of a conviction which is deeply rooted in the consciousness of the Moroccan people and which is backed by serious, purposeful diplomatic endeavors as well as tangible work on the ground for the benefit of the just cause of Palestine and of Al-Quds al-Sharif”.**

**Excerpt from the message of HM King Mohammed VI Chairman of AlQuds Committee, May God protect him, addressed to H.E. Cheikh Niang, the chairman of the Committee on the exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, on the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People - November 29, 2021.**



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## INTRODUCTION

The publication of Bayt Mal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency annual report for the year 2021 is based on a great tradition aiming to highlight its achievements in the past year, and its aspirations for the upcoming year, in respect of the management standards in force in this regard.

The Agency esteems that its methodology in approving projects, following up their implementation, and evaluating their impact on the beneficiaries, stems from the principle of realism, which helps us reconcile between needs and the available financial capabilities.

The Agency spending outcome on the programs and projects in Jerusalem was at the acceptable level, as it reached 3.6 million US dollars by the end of 2021 due to the pandemic conditions and its effects on the population and institutions in Jerusalem. This outcome was distributed over the sectors of education, health, reconstruction and restoration, culture, youth and sports, then the social assistance sector, which accounted for more than 54 percent of the total agency programs and projects implemented in the Holy City.

It's worth it to recall that the Agency's funds destined for projects in Jerusalem are not governed by preconditions other than what we are keen on with our partners in delivering support funds to their beneficiaries, according to priorities necessitated by social, economic and epidemiological mutations affecting action plans.

Hence, the Agency's decision to establish "Arribat" Monitoring and Evaluation Observatory in Jerusalem to provide us with updated data, numbers and indicators that accurately reflect the social and economic situation in the city, thus helps us to prioritize our action with efficiency.

Within this framework, the instability of the security condition in the Holy City and the continuation of precautionary measures to face the Corona pandemic affect the work of the institutions, and exacerbate the economic and social conditions of the population, which necessitates a more effective intervention to remedy the significant effects of the loss of many workers and employees of their jobs.

In addition, these conditions had badly affected the most important sectors in the city's economy, which are trade and tourism, necessitating the development of a plan to save them from the accumulation of taxes, and employees entitlements.

Therefore, the Agency's innovative initiative to create a platform (Dlala) for social and solidarity trade, special to the electronic marketing of Palestinian origin products in Jerusalem, was a commendable step to overcome the recession, but it was not sufficient to meet the enormous needs of these two sectors.

In this regard, it must be emphasized that the Agency and its team in Jerusalem are keen to cooperate with legitimate Palestinian institutions, and set appropriate standards for selecting associations and bodies to be accepted, through an electronic platform for human development projects, developed specifically for this purpose.

The continuous coordination and consultation with the Islamic Endowment Department in Jerusalem affiliated to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, which has the trusteeship of Islamic and Christian holy sites in Jerusalem, stems from being one of the main entrances to act in the city, especially with regard to the proposed projects for Al-Aqsa Mosque and its surroundings.

Therefore, the Agency praises the appreciated efforts made by these partners to overcome the difficulties facing the Agency's action in Jerusalem, along with religious references and legal personalities, and we appreciate the understanding of economic, social and civil actors in the city to the challenges that sometimes face our action due to limited funding.

We hope that we will be able to mobilize the necessary funding for the programs and projects programmed in the Agency's plan for the year 2022, so that we can meet the most considerable number of our partners requests in Jerusalem, that reflecting their trust to the Agency,

Accordingly, we believe that mobilizing financial capabilities to insure an annual safety line to fund the Agency's various projects and programs will be the best option to able this institution fulfilling its missions on the ground in Jerusalem, which has proven to be the optimum mechanism for coordinating Arab and Islamic support that can be destined to Jerusalem, thanks to the credibility afforded by the supervision of His Majesty the King Mohammed VI, King of the Kingdom of Morocco, Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee for the Agency's action, and for his generous directives to it to take care of tangible projects in the various social sectors.

**Bayt Mal Al-Quds Alsharif Agency**

## 1. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AL QUDS

### 1.1. Observation, monitoring and follow-up report on the Ramadan 1442 events and their consequences

Neighborhoods around the old city and Al Aqsa mosque have witnessed numerous episodes of violence between the Palestinian population and the Israeli police forces since the start of Ramadan 1442. Violence has intensified to extend to several other areas of the city, causing a total absence of peace and security in various neighborhoods and areas in the city and entailing serious consequences on the daily life of Al Quds inhabitants.

In this report which undertakes to conduct an observation, monitoring and follow-up mission of the events that happened during the month of Ramadan 1442, the Bayt Mal Al Quds Asharif Agency is presenting a description of the clashes that occurred between May 7 and 28, 2021, particularly, and endeavors to assess the impact of these clashes on the social and economic situation of the city, through a mission of observation and on the ground-testimony collection by a task team.

The report is also based on research and studies conducted recently by the Agency, the Association of Palestinian studies and Al Quds center for social and economic rights.

In fulfilling its mission, the task team also drew on reports of the Forum of Palestinian prisoners, the Union of students' parents in Al Qods, data from the Palestinian education ministry and health ministry and the administration of Al Maqassid Al Khayria hospital.

Clashes started on the 1st day of Ramadan when Palestinian citizens were barred from accessing the Bab AL-Amoud squares, one of the most famous gates of the old city leading directly to the Arab neighborhoods. For a week, the clashes left several persons wounded while young people were arrested and thrown in jail. Eventually, the new barricades placed in Bab Al-Amoud in the beginning of Ramadan were dismantled.

It is most likely that the Israeli police took this step to prepare the ground for the march that settlers were planning during the month of May to mark what they call "Jerusalem reunification day" (occupation of the eastern part of the city).

After a period of relative calm in Bab Al Amoud, new clashes erupted in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood where inhabitants have been for several days facing eviction threats. Consequently, the whole world attention turned to this neighborhood, lending to the cause of its inhabitants an international humanitarian dimension and helping to popularize their fight that gained, thus, a large capital of domestic and international sympathy.

It should be recalled that that the assault on Al Aqsa mosque on May 7, corresponding to 25 of Ramadan, was the act that triggered the violent events in Al Quds and caused many wounded people among the worshippers, including scores who sustained serious wounds.

### **a- Toll of Al Quds clashes between May 7 and 28, 2021**

Living in Al Quds has become tantamount to risking of being the next victim of the “finger on the trigger” policy adopted by the Israeli police in this city or being the next victim of the armed extremist groups that attack the Arab neighborhoods in Al Quds and assault the inhabitants.

Indeed, during the holy month of Ramadan, the Israeli police deliberately violated the sanctity of Al Aqsa mosque, by authorizing groups of extremists to enter it, in total breach of the agreement concluded with the Islamic Waqf authorities, that banned Israelis access to the mosque esplanades during the last ten days of Ramadan, as in the previous years, because of the massive presence of the worshippers who chose to retreat there during this period.

To ensure the security of these extremist groups, the Israeli police started on the 25th day of Ramadan to forcefully expel all the faithful and the Muslims who were present there, which caused violent acts that damaged monuments, equipment and the esplanades in the mosque. Here follows an overview of these damages:

- Destruction of parts of the Burham-EddineAssaifiminbar, a structure in marble designed in beautiful forms and patterns, in the south of the Dome of the Rock yard. The date of its construction is not known precisely but it was renovated in the middle of the 14<sup>th</sup> century by the judge BurhanEddine after whom it was named;
- Fire-caused damages to the rug in the indoor prayer hall of Al Qibli mosque and the esplanade of the Dome of the Rock, following the use of tear gas and sound bombs inside the mosques to force the worshippers to get out to the yards ;
- Stained glass of over 10 windows in the praying halls was damaged. Each stained glass requires more than 6months of work by specialized craftsmen ;
- Destruction of the loud speakers to avoid that calls to prayers and other instructions reach the persons, the religious staff and the security guards present in and around the mosque;
- Destruction of the wood walls of the indoor prayer halls during the assault;
- Destruction of the wood cupboards, chairs and walls separating the females' worshipping spaces from the men's;
- Fire-caused damages to the trees in Al Aqsa mosque yards by the sound and tear-gas bombs.

Assaults that occurred between **May 7 and 28, 2021 in Al Quds**, period covered by this report, were also combined with a wave of extremely violent arrests going on to date in various parts of the city. The Palestinian prisoner forum has registered more than 500 people who have been arrested until May 25, 2021, including a large number of minors.

Upon releasing the prisoners, the Israeli authorities notify them of the obligation to stay away from the locations where the clashes took place (old city, Bab Al-Amoud, Sheikh Jarrah) in addition to imposing huge sums as deposits and fines. Likewise, The Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood was closed down with barricades and banned for non-residents.

According to statistics of the Palestinian health ministry, here follows the tolls of the clashes that took place in Al Quds between **May 7 and 19, 2021:**

- Two martyrs
- 1,108 wounded
- 489 wounded persons were transferred to hospitals. Here follows the breakdown of those wounded according to the severity of wounds:

Serious wounds	Mild severity wounds	Light wounds
<b>60</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>223</b>
wounded, most of whom suffering from wounds in the head a wounded person who needed to be on life support	most of whom sustained head injuries by rubber-coated metal bullets	persons directly wounded by bombs, in addition to wounds caused by assaults, because they were hit or because they fell down

According to a testimony of Dr. Nizar Hajji, a practitioner at Al Maqassid hospital, most injuries sustained during the day when the assault on Al Aqsa mosque happened (May 8, 2021) affected the upper part of the body, the head and eyes and caused three young people to lose both eyes and one eye for 1 others.

Meanwhile, field observations reports by researchers working for the local office of Bayt Mal Al Qods Agency reported the following:

- 1.** Direct assaults on houses with weapons and arson attempts;
- 2.** Unprecedented acceleration of the pace of young people arrests. These arrests targeted Arab citizens and were combined to to savage breaking into houses, looting furniture and assaulting inhabitants;
- 3.** Arson of cars belonging to Al Qods inhabitants and parked along the sidewalks of their owners' house;
- 4.** Opening fire on Al Quds inhabitants in the street;

5. Invasion of Arab neighborhoods by groups of cars driven by extremists with the aim of terrorizing the citizens and abducting people, mainly children (reproduction of the 2014 kidnapping of the children Mohamed Abu Kdeir, found charred);
6. Assaults against civil servant and workers in the areas of Jewish majority, leaving dead people.

## **b- Social and economic effects of violent events in Al Quds**

While life seemed to resume normal starting on Sunday May 2, 2021, reality is totally different. Indeed, trouble spots that triggered the month of Ramadan events were not resolved nor calmed down. They can be summed up as follows:

- The assault of extremist groups, protected by the police, on Al Aqsa mosque has resumed with the same intensity as before the latest events;
- Continuation of the siege of Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood and banning Palestinians from entering it;
- Continuation of the eviction threat against 86 families living in Batn Al-Hawa, a neighborhood in Salouane, and Ljar Al Janoubi;
- Continuation of the campaign of arrests against young people and teenagers in Al Quds;
- Continuation of assault threats by extremists against Arab neighborhood.

Acts of violence are so frequent that they are becoming a daily reality, entailing negative effects on the inhabitants' psychological health of inhabitants, particularly children and women, a situation that complicates even more the social and economic hardships prevailing in the city and in all the Palestinian regions, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

These recent events have led to the following consequences:

- 1- Education was suspended as a result of clashes, as students were afraid that they would be kidnapped or attacked ;
- 2- A large number of students are unable to get to their schools, even after the decision to resume classes because they were either in prison or they were evicted from their neighborhood where their school is located;
- 3- Inhabitants are not willing to get out of their house, except in case of need, not even to go visit their relatives ;
- 4- A large number of civil servants and workers, fearing for their life, abstain from going to their work in Jews-majority parts of the city after some of them were assaulted over the last days;
- 5- Decrease in the standard of living of several families from Al Quds, as the main support has lost their job or abstains from going to work for fear for their life ;

- 6- Sick persons avoid going to Israeli hospitals, which results in additional pressure on Arab hospitals in Al Quds.

## 1.2 Unemployment and job opportunities in Al Quds

As assaults and life disruptions continue in Al Quds, unemployment indicators have increased a fact that intensified the feelings of fear for the future among Al Quds inhabitants, field observations show that a large number of workers were unable to go to their work, in order to avoid the clashes and out of fear that they would be arrested, a fact that has worsened the social and economic situation during this period that coincided with the month of Ramadan.

Findings of the 2018 active population census, before the COVID-19 pandemic, show that unemployment in Al Quds reached almost 14%. This rate has more than doubled during the pandemic, seriously affecting the standards of living and the poverty rate in Al Quds society.

Foreign economy minister Mazen Sinokrot had described, in an interview with « Echoes from Al Quds Committee », published last year by the Agency, the economic situation in Al Quds as “very hard”, because of the siege enforced in the city and its isolation from the other Palestinian cities, in addition to the evictions and the policies meant to weaken the city economically and socially through high taxes. He said that there are over 12 different taxes.

He also pointed out that the UN figures show that 80% of the Palestinian population in Al Quds live below the poverty line and that women employment, which does not exceed 12%, is one of the lowest in the world, compared to 19% of the active population in the rest of Palestine.

The figures unveiled by the Israeli annual census conducted in Al Quds are even more pessimistic. A rate of 40% of Arab male workers does not participate in the labor force. The rate reaches 85% among Arab women.

As for the breakdown of workers (aged 15 and above), according to the education level, figures show that 23.7% of Al Quds workers have studied for 13 years or more, 43% for 10 to 12 years and 24.3% have studied for 7 to 9 years.

Concerning the breakdown of workers (aged 15 and above), according to the type of work, 80.5% are wage-earners, 13.9% are independent workers and 4.9% are entrepreneurs.

Even though these figures seem somewhat normal, sometimes even people who have a job are not paid a decent salary and have to accept a minimum pay or less. Statistics indicate that 43.5% of the Palestinian workers in Al Quds are paid less than the legal minimum wage, compared to 10% of Israelis in Al Quds.

Overall, job opportunities in Al Quds are limited compared to neighboring cities. As a result, most young people prefer to work in these areas that offer job opportunities in various fields and better salaries than in Al Quds.

Concerning the living standard in the Arab part of Al Quds, Israeli annual statistics indicate that some 78% of 350,000 Palestinians living in Al Quds live below the poverty line, including 84% of children faced with limited employment opportunities and a weak and marginalized education system, in addition to the absence of material and economic infrastructure.

Other hardships are caused by high population density, lack of investments and inadequate schools and social and health structures –compared to the population natural growth, factors that affect the living standard and contribute to threatening social security.

### **1.3 Health sector in Al Quds**

Since 1967, the city of Al Quds is serviced by 6 major hospitals that play a leading role in Palestine. Those are:

- Al Maqassid Al Khayria al Islamia hospital ;
- Red Crescent maternity ;
- Saint John ophtalmogical hospital ;
- Princess Basma hospital for disabled persons ;
- The Mar Youssef French hospital ;
- Augusta Victoria hospital .

In addition to the fore-mentioned Palestinian hospitals, there are also Israeli hospitals in Al Quds:

- Hadassah Hospital (EinKerem);
- HadassaHospital (Al Issawiya);
- ShaareZedek medical center;
- BikurHolim hospital.

It should be noted that most of Al Quds inhabitants who hold the Israeli citizenship and have health insurance do not go to the Israeli hospitals while those whose health insurance is not valid and those who do not have any for security reasons or because they cannot afford it receive health care in Palestinian hospitals which are less expensive than the Israeli health centers.

Indeed, denying to Al Quds inhabitants the right to health insurance is also one of the most abusive measures adopted by the Israeli authorities in this city, under the pretext that insurance companies and the Israeli interior ministry have found that they live outside the borders limited by the occupation town council or that the persons have political activities that make them ineligible.

Between 30,000 to 40,000 Al Quds inhabitants do not have health insurance or have a partial one and are left with no other choice but to go to hospitals located in the Arab part of Al Quds for outpatient health care, medical examinations or surgery at relatively reasonable prices.

To provide health care to this category of persons, who are denied health insurance, the network of East Al Quds hospitals extends health care to these victims of Israeli segregation. A support program for sick persons was set up through the United Nations Organization. A joint unit for donations is currently planned to guarantee the program continuity.

It should be noted that Arab hospitals in Al Quds have been experiencing an acute financial crisis since 2017 when the United States suspended its financial assistance to Al Quds hospitals, one of the punitive decisions made by US president Donald Trump.

Hospitals used to receive annually USD 25 million in support. After this assistance stopped, the Palestinian authority endeavored to compensate it but had to face, like other Palestinian institutions and the UNRWA, under the precedent American administration, sanctions that prevented them from making up for this loss and fulfill their mission for the Palestinian health system. Palestinian hospitals have accumulated debts amounting to USD 200 million, an obstacle to their ability to pay for the fees of the care they provide. For example, the debt owed by the Augusta Victoria- Al Matlaa-hospital to the Palestinian authority reached, until October 2019, 115 million shekels, despite the Palestinian authority's commitment to pay 5 million shekels monthly while the monthly installment amounts to 21 million shekels. This hospital is the only one that treats cancer patients referred from Gaza and the West Bank. Each month, it needs 10 million shekels in anti-cancer medicine.

The other hospitals in Al Quds are experiencing the same situation.

In 2020, because of the propagation of the Covid-19 pandemic, problems facing Al Quds hospitals worsened because of the Israeli authorities' deliberate neglect and the Palestinian authority's inability to support them. The Bayt Mal Al Quds Agency has been bringing a helping hand to these hospitals with medical and para-medical products to help them overcome the problems entailed by the pandemic.

## 1.4 Housing crisis in Al Quds: demolishing houses and evicting inhabitants, a systematic policy

Clashes that occurred recently in Al Quds have revived the specter of expulsions that threatens 28 families who live in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood and 86 families in Batn Al-Hawa, town council of Salouane, according to criteria based on segregation, expulsion and marginalization with the aim of ending the Arab presence in the city and in total neglect of Arab inhabitants' needs in terms of housing.

In 2020 and beginning 2021, several research centers reported 20 house razing operations in Al Quds and 17 cases where houses belonging to Maqdessis were occupied in 2020, particularly during the Corona pandemic when the largest number of houses demolished by their owners happened, as a sign of Palestinians despair and of poor safety nets, in addition to the economic crisis sustained by Palestinian citizens living in this city and their inability to pay the expensive fines that are imposed if the razing is conducted by the town council. Consequently, they chose to demolish their houses themselves in order to avoid the fines.

The rate of house self-demolition exceeded 88% of all the demolition orders and decisions in Al Quds while inhabitants only account for 40% of the population and the property rate does not exceed 18.2%. The share allocated to the eastern part of Al Quds in the occupation town council budget is estimated at some 8.5% and 11.7% of the budget allocated to services.

Palestinian houses demolition is a great economic loss, given that the cement and stone construction cost of a square-meter ranges between 400 and 600 dollars, in the context of hard economic conditions experienced by Al Quds inhabitants and the impact it generates on the psychological and physical health of demolition victims and owners, some of whom are forced to demolish themselves their property. Research centers also report that in August 2020, a total of 25 houses were razed by their owners.

Demolition orders of non-authorized constructions are issued after a court judgment imposing excessive fines on offenders and requiring that they obtain a construction permit. House demolition and expulsion of inhabitants from their neighborhood in Al Quds are carried out by virtue of administrative decisions issued by the town council president and the interior minister. The town council president is entitled to issue a demolition decision and implement it within 24 hours. This law is used in the locations that are part of the Israeli program of Israeli new settlements construction.

Furthermore, the demolition order against unauthorized construction is accompanied by a fine that can reach up to 1,000 shekels per square meter and can sometimes be worth 2,000 shekels in case the offender does not abide by the administrative decisions. In this case, the court might require the payment of a fine that is worth twice the construction cost. This only applies to Arabs in Al Quds while at the other side of Al Quds, the fine for each unauthorized square meter ranges between 50 to 100 shekels only.

Meanwhile, imprisonment remains one of the hardest punishments against offending citizens if they are not able to obtain a construction permit or do not demolish the construction themselves. Prison terms vary between 3 to 6 months in addition to the obligation to pay a fine and obtain a permit.

Since June 1967, over 18,000 houses were demolished under the pretext of unauthorized construction.

The occupation authorities have denied to Christian and Muslim Arabs the right to use 87% of their land under various pretexts, which represents 63 square kilometers out of 72 square kilometers on which over 15 settlements and scores of residential compounds, comprising 170,000 flats, inhabited by some 220,000 Israelis, were built.

This violation of Palestinians' rights in Al Quds has led them to build without permit in order to meet their growing needs, estimated at almost 15,000 housing units annually. In order to avoid the expensive fees and costs exceeding 35,000 US dollars for each house, in a context of lower incomes and rise in prices and taxes.

Despite the international community calls for the adoption of a fair policy toward the Palestinians in Al Quds, the Israeli occupation persists in its policy based on "forbidden to build, allowed to demolish" which has become an underlying principle for Al Quds town council in its laws, measures and programs. A part of these measures and programs are spearheaded by the Arnon Gafni commission (former governor of the Bank of Israel), set up in 1973 to draft a legal framework of a set of policies that would guarantee a Jewish majority of 73.5% and an Arab minority of 26.5%.

Those are the same policies that made the basis of scores of massacres by the Israeli occupation against the architecture, the historical legacy and the monuments in the cities of Al Quds, Akka, Yafa, Naplus, Al Khalil, BaytLahia and Bayt Hanoun.

However, the attachment of Al Quds Palestinians to their house and their properties remains the only means that they own to resist, whatever the qualification given by the town council to the construction (illegal, unauthorized). Constructions and their inhabitants are the only obstacles preventing to date that the city sacred places, construction and historical architecture from being desecrated and those who are presently in the situation of "offenders" of the occupiers' laws are mostly people with low income or living in extreme poverty. They have no other choice but to resist in their city and endeavor to defend its Arab-Islamic identity against attempts to evict them from their homes and lands and replace them with settlers.

In the housing sector, the main obstacles hindering growth can be summed up as follows:

1. The Israeli occupation law that is founded on the principle of "forbidden to build, allowed to demolish" and that looms over Palestinians in Al Quds. Indeed, Al Quds town council has issued around 900 demolition orders annually since 2000 while more than 20,000 lodgings are needed to resolve the present housing crisis. Palestinian housing needs are estimated at 1,500 units per year;

2. There are over 20,000 housing units currently facing demolition and for which Al Quds town hall and the interior ministry are processing claims of « unauthorized construction », in addition to other claims at the Israeli defense ministry regarding other regions of the governorate of Al Quds;
3. High population density in the old city and neighboring areas, added to effects of limited real estate and lack of services, at a time the population is doubling in lodgings of which 20% are unhealthy and need to be renovated, in addition to obstacles put by the occupation authorities to renovation;
4. The separation wall and the racist expansion that expanded over 190 km and took over 6,000 dunams, leaving more than 150,000 Palestinians behind the wall;
5. Financial obstacles and legal measures obstructing the Palestinians from obtaining construction permits. In 2020, Al Quds town council only issued 15 construction permits. The cost of a construction permit for an apartment exceeds 35,000 dollars;
6. The limited funds that Palestinian households set aside for construction are another impediment, given that over 60% of Al Quds Palestinians live below the poverty line and that 23% of them are unemployed. The occupation authorities have set in place a lengthy and expensive administrative procedure for construction permits;
7. The lack of infrastructure makes it even more complicated to obtain a construction permit, since Al Quds needs almost 50 km of sewage pipes and 160,000 people only receive water occasionally, due to the occupiers' deliberate neglect;
8. Poor coordination and cooperation, in addition to problems associated with property, as property is often parceled out in case of the existence of several inheritors, including some that are already dead or considered by the Israeli law as absent, in addition to the fact that the ownership certificate is often not available with the owners, which makes it almost impossible to obtain a construction permit.

## 2. CONCRETE PROJECTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE SOCIAL SECTORS

Bayt Mal Al-Quds Asharif Agency, the executive arm of the Al-Quds Committee, emanating from the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, keeps fulfilling its mission to protect Al-Quds and support the steadfastness of its persistent people, acting on the high instructions and under the direct supervision of His Majesty King Mohammed VI, King of the Kingdom of Morocco, Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee.

Despite the limited funding, the Agency is implementing vital projects that have a direct and tangible impact on the Jerusalemites live, on the protection of the city and on the preservation of its religious heritage. Within this framework the Agency has given a special priority to the human development sector this year, in implementation of the instructions of His Majesty King Mohammed VI, Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, contained in the royal message addressed to His Excellency Sheikh Nyanig, Chairman of the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, on November 29.

During the year 2021, the Agency continues to implement founding projects in the following sectors:

### 2.1 Education Sector:

**Scholarship Program:** Within the framework of the Agency's contribution to the upgrading of the education sector, it has allocated 31 scholarships for Jerusalemite students to pursue their studies in Palestinian and Moroccan universities in the majors of medicine, literature and law, in addition to honoring 45 outstanding students in Al-Quds schools affiliated to the Directorate of Education, as well as at Al-Quds University for the 2020-2021 school season.

**Environmental Club Project at Hassan II School:** The Agency launched the "Environment Clubs" project to educate young people on the importance of preserving the environment and the elements of natural balance in Jerusalem, starting with the Hassan II School in Wadi al-Joz, through a pilot project, which will be gradually rolled out to all Jerusalem schools.

**Environmental awareness campaign:** The Agency is organizing an awareness and education campaign for Jerusalem schoolchildren about the importance of preserving the environment and the natural balance. For this purpose, it signed an agreement with the Moroccan Association for Ecotourism and Nature Conservation in order to complete a guide for environmental clubs destined to school students in Jerusalem, which includes: Introductory guide, technical guide, practical guide, environmental framework guide, environmental education guide, and the environmental problem of Jerusalem.

## 2.2 Health Sector:



During the year 2021, the Agency provided Jerusalem hospitals with the necessary supplies, equipments, and vital medicines for urgent care and recovery departments in order to mitigate the impact of the events took place Al Quds city over the month of Ramadan 1442 AH, and the deficit experienced by the hospitals in the city. This operation included Al-Makassed Charitable Hospital and the Arab Health Center inside Alaqa Mosque esplanade.

## 2.3 Housing and Restoration Sector:

The Agency has launched the first batch of the emergency reconstruction program in Jerusalem during the year 2021 in the sake of supporting the Jerusalemites steadfastness on their homeland, including the following projects:

1. Rehabilitation and restoration of Hassan II School project;
2. Rebuilding the collapsed retaining wall in Wadi Hilweh area in Silwan;
3. Reconstruction and restoration of Issa Ibrahim Al-Awar real estate in Silwan.

## 2.4 Completing the third phase of renovating and equipping the Moroccan Cultural Center - Bayt Al Maghrib in Jerusalem

The Agency is completing a comprehensive restoration of the Moroccan Cultural Center building and equipping it during this year, with the prospect of its inauguration soon.

## 3. SOCIAL AID PROGRAMS ARE AMONG THE AGENCY'S PRIORITIES:

The Agency keeps working in the social field by continuing to implement the following programs:

**3.1 Al Aych Al Kareem (Decent Living) Program:** Whereby the Agency distributes 29 thousand loaves of bread on a daily basis for 2900 beneficiary families, and creates an important economic cycle about 130.000 dollars monthly for the benefit of 20 bakeries;

**3.2 Aid Projects during Ramadan and Religious Occasions:** In the in-kind food aid sector, the Agency distributed 3,000 food rations during the month of Ramadan 1442 AH to needy families, including families benefiting from the Jerusalem orphan sponsorship program.

**3.3 Kafalt Al-Yateem (Orphan Sponsorship) Program:** It's based on providing a monthly sponsorship of 80 \$ for the benefit of 100 orphans from Al-Quds city.



## 4. FOUNDING PROJECTS AND INITIATIVES FOR A CONSTRUCTIVE FUTURE VISION

### 4.1 Civil Initiatives for a Sustainable Human Development Program in Al-Quds

This program aims to achieve a kind of fairness and equality and to enhance the involvement of active associations and bodies in Jerusalem in the effort to protect the city and preserve its religious and cultural heritage.

The program seeks, through its various phases, to provide a financial support to the associations' projects in training fields including the most requested crafts and works in Jerusalem facilitating access to the labor market. Also this program aims to support the projects of women empowerment and environment preservation.

The Agency has launched the first batch of human development projects during a ceremony held between Rabat and Jerusalem on July 17, 2021 attended by personalities from Jerusalem and representatives of Jerusalem bodies and associations, was crowned by signing agreements with 10 beneficiary associations working in different fields.

### 4.2 DLALA Markestore Platform for Social and Solidarity Trade



The “Dlala” platform for social and solidarity trade is an electronic platform put at the disposal of production institutions and organizations and professional associations in Al Quds to market their product, in a solidarity framework serving these institutions, organizations and associations.

This platform aims to contribute to the support of trade and services sector in Jerusalem and improving the social and economic condition of its workers, by facilitating the marketing of the products of the institutions and craft associations in Jerusalem in a solidarity framework.

In order to activate this platform, the Agency signed three agreements with the Islamic Center for the Development of Trade, the Monetary Center and DEVMOZ Company.

### **4.3 Children’s Club for Al Quds BMAQ-C’sCfA**

It is a club founded by Bayt Mal Al Quds Agency by virtue of a convention signed between Rabat and Al Quds with the Jibren Khalil Jibren international schools in Morocco and Frères Beit Hanina College in Al Quds, aims to organize activities for children and teenagers.

As part of the club’s annual activities, the first session of the simulation model of the International Children’s Summit for Jerusalem titled “Education on the values of love and peace” was organized on March 24, 2021.

### **4.4 “Bayt Al-Maqdiss” Center for Research & Studies**

The center aims to shed light on the humanitarian, social and economic aspects of the Holy City by studying, analyzing and proposing appropriate solutions to the challenges facing the city and its population.

The Center has issued two publications this year:

- The second edition of the study “The Moroccans in Jerusalem”.
- A Book titled “The Origins of Architecture and Construction in Jerusalem: Between the Image of the Past and the Needs of the Present and the Future”.

The center also announced a call for showing interest to select the best research projects in innovation, and invention in the fields of science and technology in order to encourage students and researchers in the disciplines of mathematics, physics, chemistry, engineering, technologies and information systems to move forward in their research to achieve the best possible results, in accordance with internationally approved standards.

#### 4.5 “Arribat” Monitoring and Evaluation Observatory in Al Quds - BMAQ-AM&Eo



It was inaugurated on November 13, 2021 in Jerusalem, aims at providing appropriate data and information to develop plans, programs and projects as well as to contribute in improving the Agency's performance, in addition to developing effective means for following up its action indicators in Jerusalem and securing appropriate mechanisms to measure the impact of programs and projects and their results on the target groups, and this project has included during the year 2021 the issuing of the following reports:

- Observation, monitoring and follow-up report on the Ramadan 1442 events and their consequences,
- Studies on the economic situation of Jerusalem;
- Studies on the environmental situation in Jerusalem;
- Studies on the educational situation in Jerusalem.

The following table shows the total cost of the approved programs and projects during the year 2021, which amounted to 3.6 million US dollars distributed over the education, health, reconstruction, social assistance sectors, civil initiatives for a sustainable program for human development, “Bayt Al-Maqdis” Center for Research and Studies, “Arribat” Monitoring and Evaluation Observatory in Al Quds and the Moroccan Cultural Center.

## Programs and Projects Programmed for the year 2021

Sectors	Amount USD
<b>Social Sectors Support</b>	
<b>1- Education Sector</b>	<b><u>133 430,00</u></b>
Scholarship Program	82 521,00
Environmental Club Project at Hassan II School	40 909,00
Environmental awareness campaign	10 000,00
<b>2- Health Sector</b>	<b><u>49 981,87</u></b>
Providing Al-Makassed Hospital and Arab Health Center with medicines	49 981,87
<b>3- Housing and Restoration Sector</b>	<b><u>263 285,35</u></b>
Rehabilitation and restoration of Hassan II School	120 516,00
Rebuilding the collapsed retaining wall in Wadi Hilweh area in Silwan	92 459,35
Reconstruction and restoration of Issa Ibrahim Al-Awar real estate in Silwan	50 310,00
<b>The Total Amount of Social sectors Support</b>	<b>446 697,22</b>
<b>Social Aid Program</b>	
Al Aych Al Kareem (Decent Living) Program	1 842 784,30
Aid Projects during Ramadan and Religious Occasions Kafalt Al-Yateem (Orphan Sponsorship) Program	105 738,00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 948 522,30</b>
<b>Civil Initiatives for a Sustainable Human Development Program in Al-Quds</b>	
Funding of the Jerusalemite Associations	314 458,00
Administrative expenses	4 578,00
<b>Total</b>	<b>319 036,00</b>

**Bayt Al-Maqdiss” Center for Research & Studies**

Distribution of awards to outstanding students	35 521,00
Printing books within the Agency’s Publications	14 156,00
<b>Total</b>	<b>49 677,00</b>

**«Arribat» Monitoring and Evaluation Observatory in Al Quds -Eo & BMAQ-AM**

Report on the social situation in Jerusalem JCSEER	6 721,00
A study on the environment in Jerusalem	3 000,00
A study on the economic situation in Jerusalem	8 000,00
A study on the educational situation in Jerusalem	8 018,00
Administrative expenses	20 509,00
<b>Total</b>	<b>46 248,00</b>

**DLALA Markestore Platform for Social and Solidarity Trade**

DLALA Platform	
<b>Total</b>	<b>30 984,00</b>

**Managing the Moroccan Cultural Center**

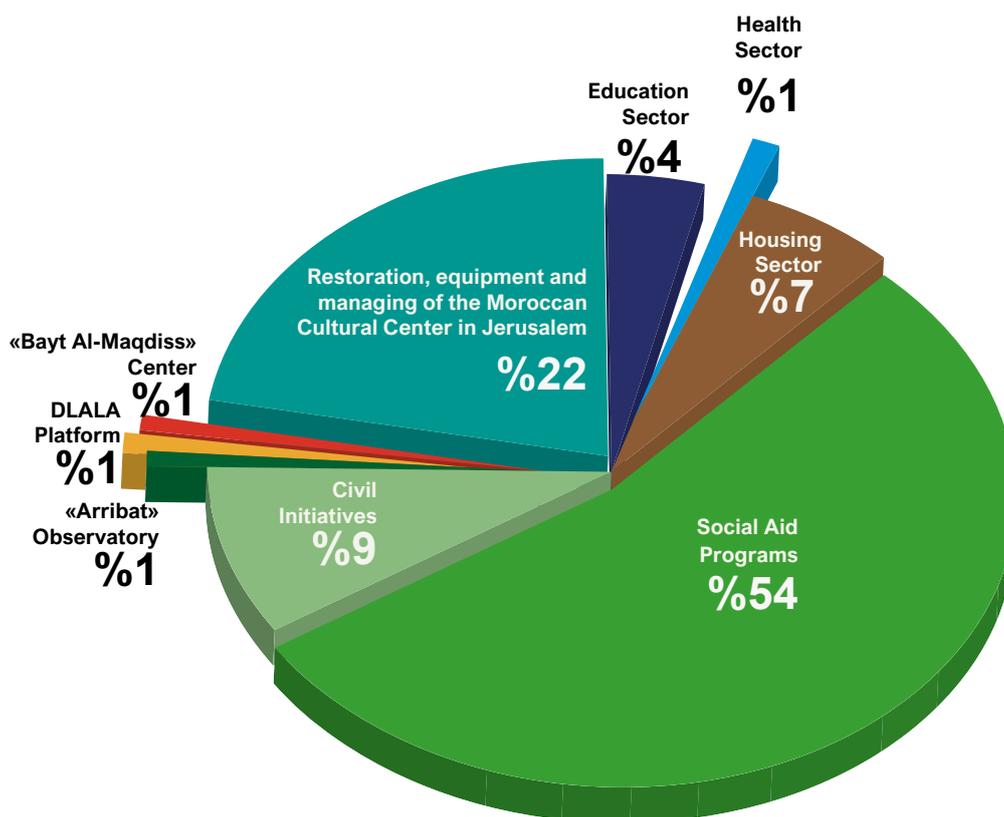
Maintenance Warranty - Water Leakage Treatment	3 788,50
Accountant fees	15 250,00
Lawyer’s fees	14 050,00
Cameras & Equipments - Final Batch	3 475,00
Administrative expenses	105 000,00
<b>Total1</b>	<b>141 563,50</b>

**Restoration and equipment of the Moroccan Cultural Center in Jerusalem**

The last stage of the restoration and rehabilitation works of the Moroccan Cultural Center	384 000,00
Equipping and furnishing the Moroccan Cultural Center	234 000,00
Unexpected increase	32 000,00
<b>Total2</b>	<b>650 000,00</b>
<b>Total of Restoration, equipment and managing of the Moroccan Cultural Center in Jerusalem</b>	<b>791 563,50</b>

<b>The Total Amount of Projects and Programs Expected until 12/31/2021</b>	<b>3 632 728,02</b>
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## Programs and Projects Programmed for the year 2021







## BAYT MAL AL QUDS ASHARIF AGENCY

13 Ilot 2 - attine avenue- Riad - Rabat

Phone: +212537565903/04

Fax: +212537565905

Email: [contact@bmaq.org](mailto:contact@bmaq.org)

website: [www.bmaq.org](http://www.bmaq.org)

