

ISRAELI VIOLATIONS AGAINST PALESTINIANS RIGHTS TO LAND & HOUSING

Annual Report - 2013



**Human Rights Department
Land Research Center
Arab Studies Society / Jerusalem**

Statistical Report

May 2014

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Preface

Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that:

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

2013 was the year that witnessed the renewal of the U.S. - brokered Israeli Palestinian peace talks where the Palestinian party returned to the negotiating table prompted by the U.S. administration's promise to make Israel halt colonization. Israel, which has no interest in reaching a peace agreement, did not stop. On the contrary, it intensified its attacks- confiscation of lands, uproot of trees, demolition of houses and construction of more colonial units in all the colonies that are built on Palestinian-owned lands and are illegal to start with. Not content with that only, Israel also started with the procedures of annexing the Jordan Valley to the state and began re-registering the usurped lands in the name of Jewish companies and individuals.

The Knesset proposed bills that would not normally be devised by men of law, starting from laws to have full control over the religious sites in Jerusalem to imposing the labor and employment law on women in the colonies in the West Bank and ending with modifications to the absentees' property law.

The Israeli ministers and officials went too far as to ask for mass expulsion of Palestinians and claim that Israelis are landowners- and not occupiers. Their Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, meanwhile encouraged colonists to seize Al Rajabi house in Hebron in response to the murder of an Israeli soldier. The Supreme Court was complicit with the colonists though the Israeli Magistrate court ruled in favor of Al Rajabi, approving their ownership of the property and revealing the illegality of the colonists' forged papers.

2013 also witnessed Israel's signing the pilot project of the Red Sea- Dead Sea Conduit (Two Seas Canal) which aims at fixing a problem Israel created in the first place. After drying up the Dead Sea and the Jordan River, Israel is seeking to address the problem at the expense of Palestinian and Jordanian people and their interests.

Israelis and their supporters seem to forget a fundamental fact: that no matter how long an occupation lasts, it is bound to end, and that the best moments in history are the ones when the values of peace, equality and justice prevail. Besides, whoever goes against the flow of humanity is doomed to be swept away and thrown to the margins of life.

Jamal Talab AlAmleh
General Director of LRC
Jerusalem

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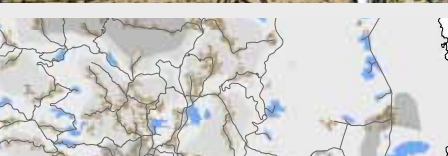
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Chapter 1

Israeli Violations of the Right to Residence



1.1 Demolition and Evacuation of Palestinian Houses and Structures... A Displacement Policy

The Israeli occupation adopts a discriminatory policy when it comes to construction. While it generously grants colonists building permits, it imposes endless complications on any Palestinian structure, rendering the process of getting a building permit almost impossible. Thus, many Palestinians feel obliged to build without a permit to which Israel responds by demolishing the structure under the pretext of unlicensed construction. Though it is a legitimate right to have shelter and secure residence, Israel tries to deprive Palestinians of that.

Land Research Center (LRC) recorded (252) cases of house demolition in 2013, a 15% increase compared to 2012. LRC also recorded (411) cases of structure demolition in 2013, maintaining the same percentage from last year.

During 2013, the Israeli occupation escalated its wave of attack on Palestinian construction and hindered it with many obstacles especially so in Area C (where Israel maintains full security and administrative control, according to Oslo Accords) and East Jerusalem. According to field research, (662) Palestinian houses and structures were demolished due to a lack of a building permit or due to their proximity to the Apartheid Wall. The cases include:

- ◇ 252 residences that were inhabited by 1377 people, including 745 children.
- ◇ 411 structures (not residential) which benefited 1644 people including 829 children, including:
 - ★ 229 barns, shacks and agricultural rooms, 127 of which sheltering over 4655 ruminants and horses and 25 were chicken farms while 77 used for storage.
 - ★ 8 retaining walls (used to protect lands and/or houses).
 - ★ 38 commercial structures.
 - ★ 28 cisterns, pools and reservoirs.
 - ★ 95 other structures (including compartments, water closets, ovens, etc.)
 - ★ 10 power networks (electrical grids containing 49 utility poles).
 - ★ 2 educational institutions (a kindergarten and school)
 - ★ A mosque

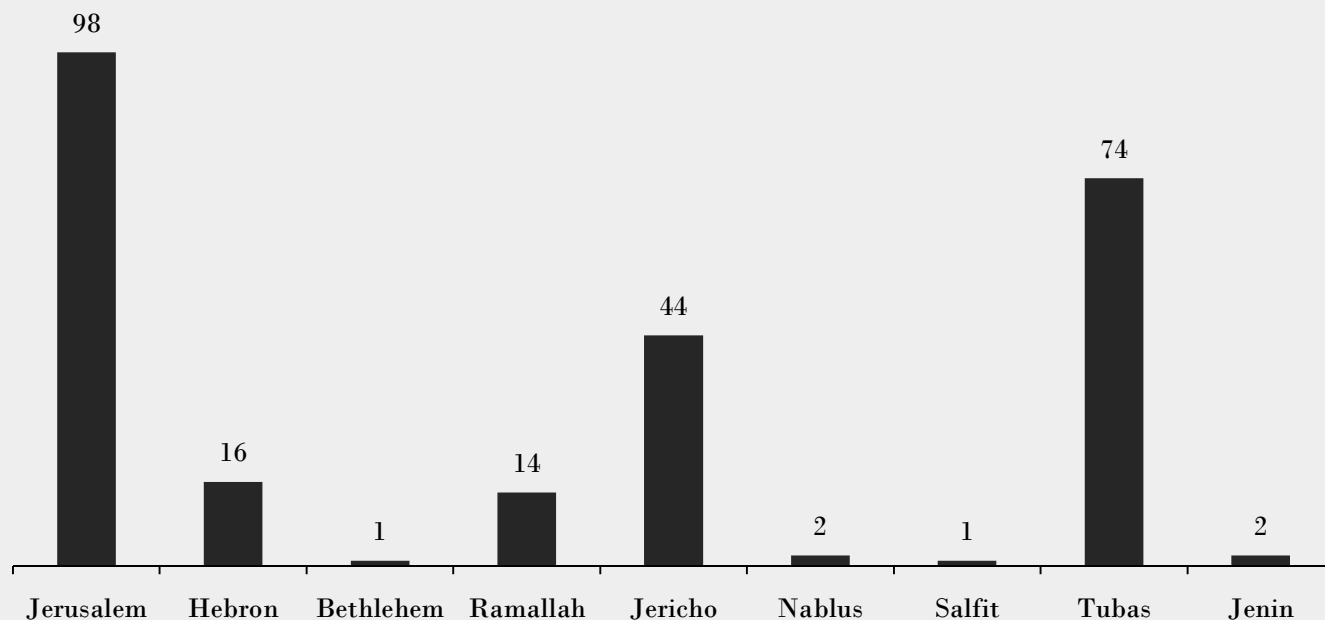
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Demolished residences in the West Bank, including Jerusalem, in 2013- by governorate:

Governorate	Residences	Area (m ²)	Victims	Including children
Jerusalem	98*	8315	565	328
Hebron	16	960	106	65
Bethlehem	1	150	7	5
Ramallah	14	560	60	22
Jericho	44	2991	307	169
Nablus	2	100	19	11
Salfit	1	130	7	5
Qalqiliya	0	0	0	0
Tubas	74	3328	313	147
Tulkarm	0	0	0	0
Jenin	2	210	7	3
Total	252	16,744	1,391	755

Source: Field Observations – Monitoring Israeli Human Rights Violations Team- LRC

* including 13 residences demolished by their owners who were forced by the occupying municipality

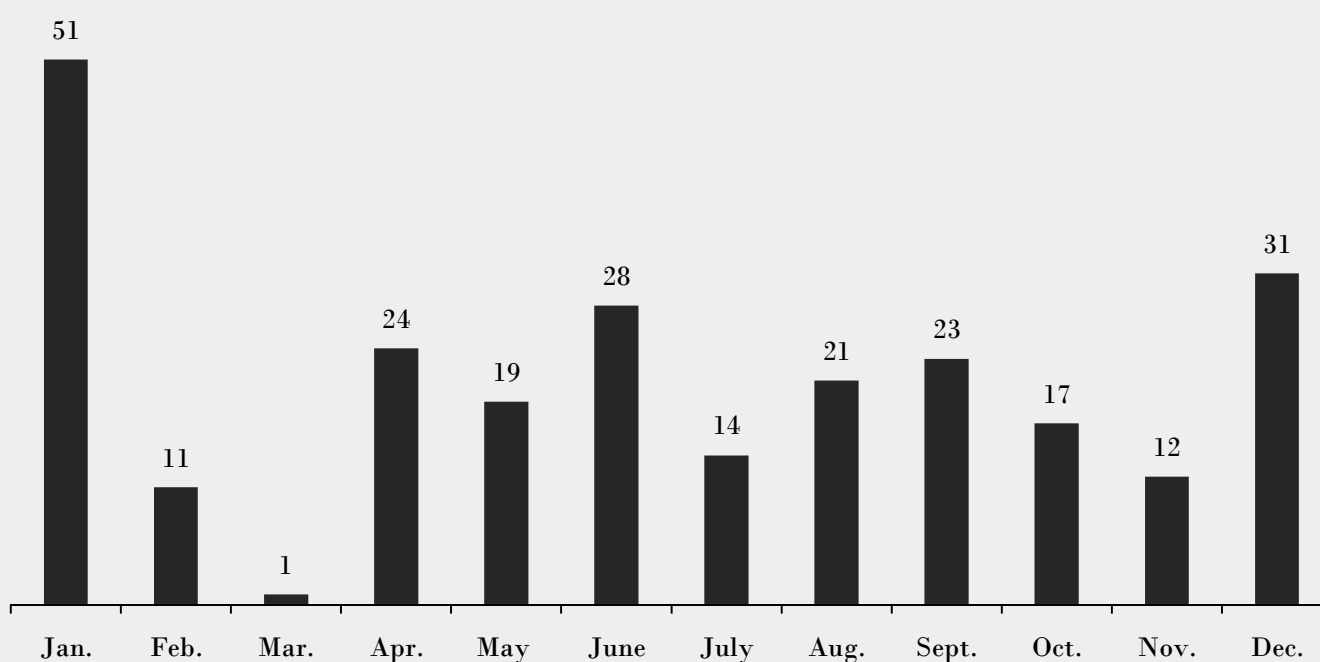


The graph reflects the demolished houses in the West Bank in 2013- by governorate

Demolished houses in the West Bank in 2013- by month:

Month	Residences	Area (m ²)	Victims	Children
January	51	2333	225	104
February	11	1385	94	55
March	1	60	9	6
April	24	2021	140	81
May	19	1967	96	45
June	28	1420	165	92
July	14	590	84	44
August	21	1270	126	63
September	23	1178	135	74
October	17	1460	62	36
November	12	760	73	46
December	31	2300	182	109
Total	252	16744	1391	755

Source: Field Observations – Monitoring Israeli Human Rights Violations Team- LRC



The graph illustrates the demolished houses in the West Bank in 2013- by month

6 Chapter 1: Israeli Violations of the Right to Residence



Israeli bulldozers leveling a 3-storey building in Beit Hanina- Jerusalem on October 30, 2013





Heavy machines of the Israeli occupation while razing a 4 - storey building belonging to Amin Al Shweiki and his 20 - member family who were rendered homeless in Beit Hanina- Jerusalem on October 29, 2013



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Ruins of a destroyed tent targeted by the Israeli occupation along with other 8 residential and agricultural structures in Arab ar Rashayda, Jericho on June 04, 2013



Mercilessly and brutally, the heavy machines of the Israeli occupation embarked on destroying Omar Qabha's house in Barta'a Ash Sharqiya, Jenin on June 12, 2013



Self-Demolition is a Crime against Humanity

Definition: When an owner of a structure is forced to demolish his property by himself, it is called [self demolition] or [silent demolition]. It was used to be carried out in quiet or in silence as the name suggests. But recently, due to increased number of cases, victims have come to disclose that such type of demolition exists and that it is their only choice and speak out about the inhumanity of the Israeli occupation for forcing such a practice. This kind of demolition is mainly imposed on Palestinians in Jerusalem in efforts to displace them and Judaize the city.

The Israeli occupation always justifies that type of demolition, which is a blatant contravention of the right to housing and a crime against humanity, on the pretext of unlicensed construction.

[If your house has been built without a building permit, then it is illegal and you have to destroy it and remove the wreckage as soon as possible. You also have to take pictures of the destroyed structure and send them to the Inspection Department of the Planning and Construction Committee in the occupying municipality to verify the act. There is a fixed date regarding when you have to carry out the demolition operation and this is a red line you cannot cross. There is a second date set by the municipality court of local affairs to check if you have abided by the demolition order or not. In case you do not comply, the municipality will demolish your residence at your expense. If you cannot pay, you will be jailed, so the lesser of two evils becomes the self-demolition choice].

LRC field observers kept a close eye on the matter and recorded 80 cases where the owners had to demolish their property by themselves during the past five years making 1000 civilian citizens, more than half of whom are children, homeless and lacking security and stability.

Negative effects of self demolition on families:

The self or silent demolition causes great pain and feelings of oppression. When the Israeli occupation carries out a demolition operation, the family gets more united in the face of injustice, especially children who become aware of the reality of the occupation. But when the father carries out the demolition, children become confused and view their caretaker as weak and helpless. This may lead to fragmentations, clashes and instability within the family, and children might suffer psychologically and lose trust in the family, society and future. Let alone the loss of money and efforts on the part of the breadwinner and the family.

Objectives of imposing self- demolition on Palestinians by the Israeli occupation:

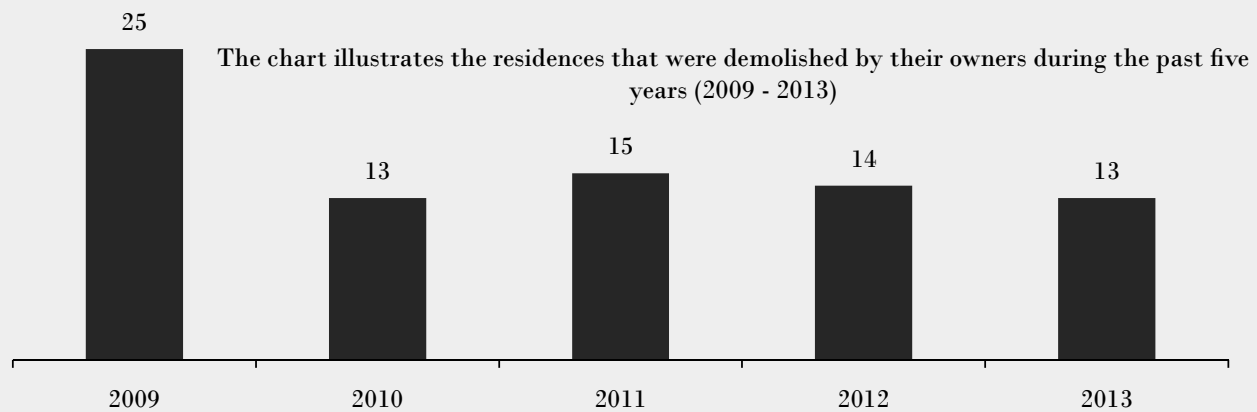
- ◆ To kick out Palestinians from the occupied city of Jerusalem so Jews become a majority;
- ◆ Portray Palestinians as self-destructive, demolishing their residences by themselves in a gesture of admitting their wrongdoing;
- ◆ Exonerate the Israeli occupation from accusations of eviction and demolition;
- ◆ Spare the Israeli occupation from complications, confrontations and embarrassments during demolition;
- ◆ Generate money (by fining people thousands of shekels);
- ◆ Conceal the true number of demolition cases;
- ◆ Make negative psychological effects on Palestinian families;
- ◆ Get rid of the infamous stereotype known for centuries about the Jews that they destroy their own houses by themselves.

10 Chapter 1: Israeli Violations of the Right to Residence

The number of houses destroyed by their owners (silent demolition) in the occupied city of Jerusalem during the past five years (2009 - 2014):

Year	Residences	Area (m ²)	Family	Children
2013	13	822	565	328
2012	14	984	92	53
2011	15	700	88	56
2010	13	827	102	61
2009	25	1737	161	88
Total	80	5,070	1,008	586

Source: Field Observations – Monitoring Israeli Human Rights Violations Team- LRC.



A Jerusalemite father found himself forced to demolish his residence accompanied by his little daughter who was crying the loss of her family home in Jerusalem's Old City- June 22, 2013



Za'tara while demolishing his house after being forced by the occupying municipality in Al Qirami neighborhood, Jerusalem's Old City on November 10, 2013



Za'tara's child picking a piece of stone from her destroyed room for memory

I used to live in that house with my wife and six children before I was forced to demolish it with the help of my neighbors and friends in compliance with the occupying municipality's order. I destroyed it in front of my children who were crying all along the whole thing. They had to see me demolishing their room that was full of toys and memories. I was agonized the most when I saw my little daughter taking a falling piece of stone from her destroyed room in order to keep it.

Samer Za'tara

Al Qirami neighborhood- the old city of Jerusalem



During the demolition, the Israeli occupation does the following:

- ◈ The Israeli occupation demolishes the residence without any prior warning and usually at the early hours of the day.
- ◈ The occupation sets perimeters around the targeted area and invades it with armed forces. It also imposes curfew on the residents of the neighborhood until the task is complete.
- ◈ The Israeli occupation forces use tear gas canisters and rubber-coated bullets against masses or people who try to get near them.
- ◈ While driving bulldozers, soldiers try to inflict as much damage as possible not only on the targeted house but also on nearby structures.

What does the Israeli occupation do if a Palestinian owner does not demolish his residence by himself?

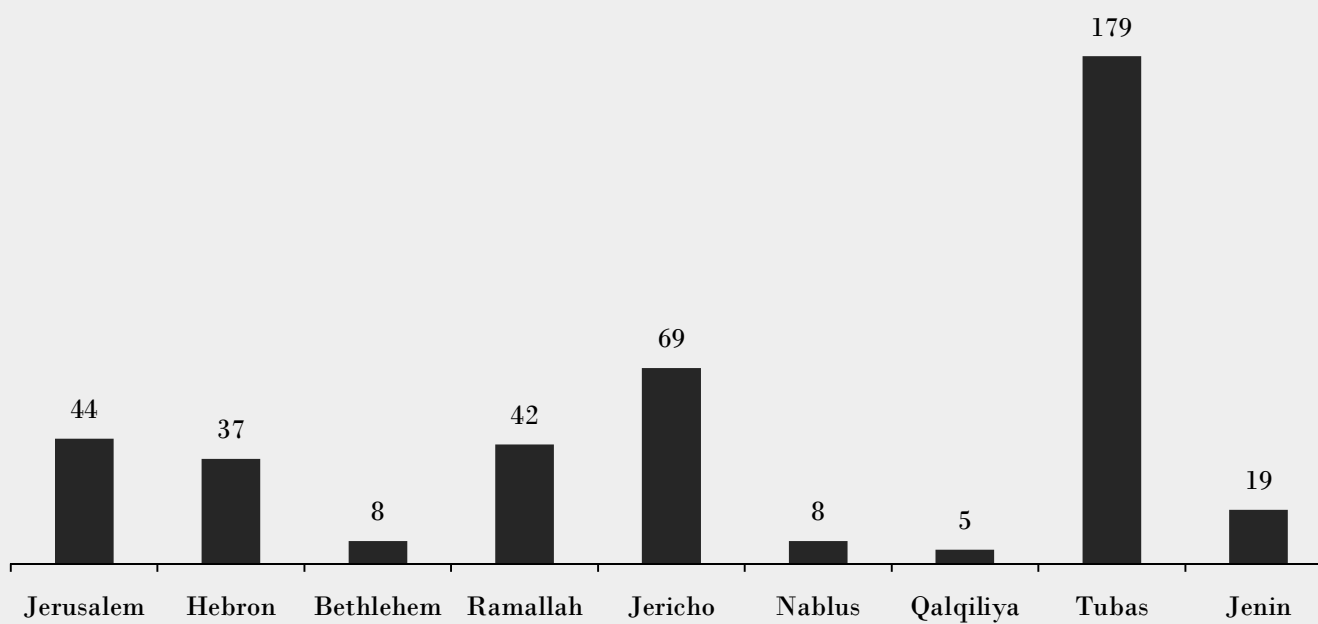
1. Hire a demolition contractor and workers to evacuate residents.
2. Assign a military force, often with detection dogs, to accompany and guard the contractor.
3. Carry out content and furniture that workers often deliberately destroy during evacuation.
4. Attack people who get near the building, even the owners themselves, by unleashing sniffer dogs.
5. Beat a member of the family as it is usually the case. In response to people's anger or protestation, the Israeli occupation forces hit or detain some.
6. Present the family with demolition bills that include the following:
 - ◈ Wages of the contractor and workers.
 - ◈ Safeguard expenses.
 - ◈ Expenses of renting detection dogs.
 - ◈ Risk costs.
 - ◈ Fines in case the owner does not remove the wreckage of his house within 48 hours.
 - ◈ Fines if the owner does not comply with the municipality's order and fails to demolish his residence by himself.

Structures Demolition

Demolished structures in the West Bank cities, including Jerusalem in 2013- by type:

Governorate	Mosques	Educational Institutions	Cisterns & reservoirs	Retaining walls	Shacks, barns and tents	Agricultural rooms	Commercial buildings	Electricity networks	Others	Total
Jerusalem	0	0	0	3	26	1	12	0	2	44
Hebron	1	0	12	4	7	5	3	1	4	37
Bethlehem	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	1	0	8
Ramallah	0	0	7	0	12	0	2	7	14	42
Jericho	0	0	0	0	45	2	0	0	22	69
Nablus	0	0	4	1	2	0	0	1	0	8
Salfit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qalqiliya	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	5
Tubas	0	1	5	0	111	8	1	0	53	179
Tulkarm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jenin	0	0	0	0	2	0	17	0	0	19
Total	1	2	28	8	207	22	38	10	95	411

Source: Field Observations – Monitoring Israeli Human Rights Violations Team- LRC.



The chart displays the demolished structures in the West Bank- by governorate in 2013

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Demolished structures in the West Bank in 2013 - by month:

Month	Mosques	Educational Institutions	Cisterns & reservoirs	Retaining walls	Shacks, barns and tents	Agricultural rooms	Commercial buildings	Electricity networks	Others	Total
January	0	0	1	0	38	5	1	1	25	71
February	0	0	2	0	2	2	1	1	1	9
March	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
April	0	0	4	1	8	6	4	0	7	30
May	0	0	6	4	2	2	19	1	1	35
June	0	1	0	0	31	2	0	0	14	48
July	0	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	9
August	0	0	0	0	21	2	2	0	0	25
September	0	1	0	0	38	3	8	0	19	69
October	0	0	2	2	8	0	0	0	0	12
November	1	0	1	0	5	0	3	0	6	16
December	0	0	11	0	46	0	0	7	22	86
Total	1	2	28	8	207	22	38	10	95	411

Source: Field Observations – Monitoring Israeli Human Rights Violations Team- LRC.

Tenths of cattle in the open air after their shelter was demolished in Tubas on August 21, 2013

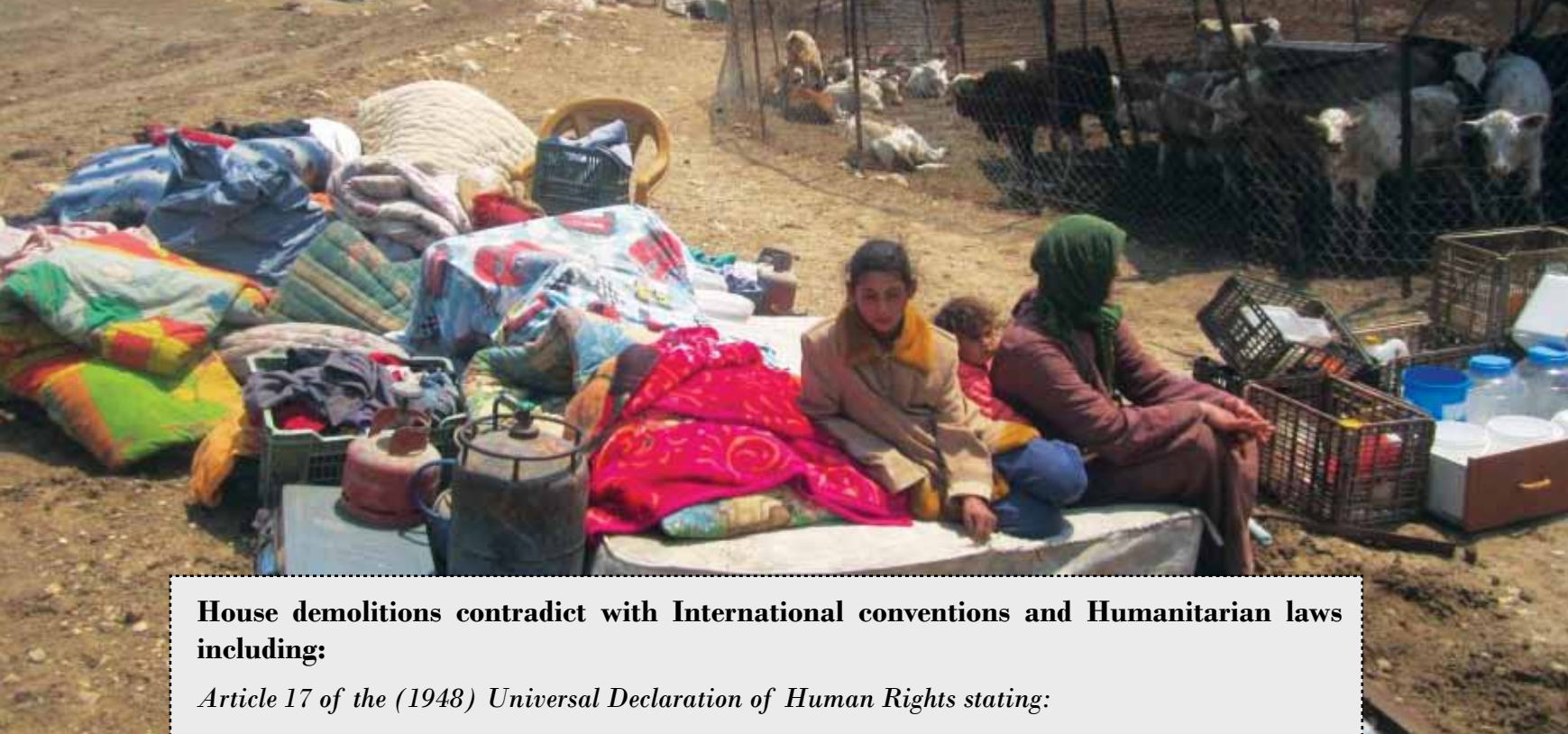




Israeli bulldozers while tearing down 6 commercial structures in Barta'a Ash Sharqiya, Jenin on September 12, 2013



A family got displaced after the Israeli occupation razed their living tents in Tubas on April 23, 2013



House demolitions contradict with International conventions and Humanitarian laws including:

Article 17 of the (1948) Universal Declaration of Human Rights stating:

[Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property]

Section (G) of article 23 of the (1907) The Hague Conventions asserting:

[In addition to the prohibitions provided by special Conventions, it is especially forbidden to destroy or seize the enemy's property, unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war]

Article 53 of the Geneva Fourth Convention (1948) declaring:

[Any destruction by the Occupying Power of real or personal property belonging individually or collectively to private persons, or to the State, or to other public authorities, or to social or cooperative organizations, is prohibited, except where such destruction is rendered absolutely necessary by military operations]

Section 1, Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966):

[The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international cooperation based on free consent]


The Israeli occupation through the Civil Administration in the West Bank and/or the state municipality in the occupied city of Jerusalem works hard to restrict any Palestinian construction, urban expansion or development by demolishing unwanted structures. The Civil Administration and the occupying municipality have issued hundreds of demolition orders on Palestinian structures under the pretext of unlicensed construction; adjacency to the Apartheid Wall; military closed zones among others, ignoring the fact that the land along the structures on it are Palestinian property.

An Israeli inspector, usually guarded by Israeli forces, hangs demolition orders on targeted houses and takes pictures of them before leaving. Sometimes the order is handed to any Palestinian around without showing any respect to the owner and without any formal way to inform the victims.

In case the owner fails to attend the hearing session or fails to obtain a construction permit, which is the most likely scenario, the Israeli Occupation Civil Administration issues what is called “**final stop-work order**”.

A photocopy of a final stop-work order

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الجمهورية العراقية
وزارة التعليم والبحث العلمي
المدرسة المتوسطة في كركوك

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تاريخ الميلاد: 1977

الدرجة: معلم

الاسم: محمد علي محمد

رقم الهوية: 304223

تاريخ الميلاد: 1977

الدرجة: معلم

الاسم: محمد علي محمد

رقم الهوية: 304223

تاريخ الميلاد: 1977

الدرجة: معلم

الاسم: محمد علي محمد

رقم الهوية: 304223

تاريخ الميلاد: 1977

الدرجة: معلم

In rare cases, the Israeli Occupation Civil Administration issues a third order entitled “**additional opportunity to object to a demolition order**” which grants the victim 3 additional days to respond to the accusations held against him and obtain a construction permit.

Another type of military orders that has been specifically used for areas in the eastern part of the West Bank and to the south of Hebron is entitled: “**eviction from a closed military zone**” and issued by the Israeli occupation Civil Administration.

The order forces people to evict designated areas within a short period of time and warns the targeted that if they do not comply with the orders, they will be evicted by force and their belongings confiscated.

A photocopy of “eviction from a closed military zone” order

[illegible]

A photocopy of “additional opportunity to
object to a demolition order”

[illegible]

Please review the Annual Report of 2012 (The Israeli Violations against Palestinians' Rights to Land and Housing)

Annex 3: Closed Military Zones

According to LRC field staff, over than 766 military orders were issued in 2013 including 718 stop-work orders; 19 final stop-work notes; 6 additional opportunity to object to a demolition order notices and 23 eviction orders. 3,677 Palestinian structures were targeted with demolition notifications on the pretext of lacking a building permit including:

- ◆ 3,160 residences inhabited by 4,081 people including 2,257 children.
- ◆ 523 other structures benefiting 9,897 people including 6,402 children:
 - ★ 362 barns, shacks, agricultural rooms, and storage rooms.
 - ★ 2 retaining walls.
 - ★ 46 commercial buildings
 - ★ 58 water cisterns, pools and reservoirs
 - ★ 4 mosques
 - ★ 4 electricity grids comprising of 58 utility poles
 - ★ 5 road networks
 - ★ 9 educational and civil organizations
 - ★ 4 parks and playing fields
 - ★ 24 other structures
 - ★ 6 pieces of land, an area totaling 620 m²

Threatened residences in 2013- by type of military order:

Governorate	Stop-work order	Final stop-work order	Additional opportunity to object to a demolition order	Eviction from a closed military zone order	Eviction for colonial activities and/or others	Total
Jerusalem	11	2,548*	17	0	94**	2,670
Hebron	99	3	0	0	0	102
Bethlehem	5	7	0	0	0	12
Ramallah	13	0	0	0	0	13
Jericho	42	0	3	0	0	45
Nablus	24	2	0	0	0	26
Salfit	12	0	0	0	0	12
Qalqiliya	17	0	0	0	0	17
Tubas	101	2	8	120	0	231
Tulkarm	11	0	0	0	0	11
Jenin	21	0	0	0	0	21
Total	356	2,562	28	120	94	3,160

Source: Field Observations – Monitoring Israeli Human Rights Violations Team- LRC.

* 73 building are targeted with stop-work orders, 70 of which are threatened of being demolished for being unlicensed in Ras Khamees and Ras Shihada. The buildings consist of 2500 departments; most of them are under construction.

** 3 buildings consisting of 75 residential units are threatened of being evicted for owners' failure to pay fines.

Threatened structures in 2013 by type of military order:

Governorate	Stop work order	Final stop-work order	additional opportunity to object to a demolition order	eviction from a closed military zone order	Eviction for colonial activities and/or others	Attacks on territories across the road	Total
Jerusalem	13	42	9	0	10	0	74
Hebron	87	9	0	0	0	1	97
Bethlehem	7	1	0	0	0	0	8
Ramallah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jericho	68	0	5	0	0	0	73
Nablus	16	0	0	3	0	0	19
Salfit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qalqiliya	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tubas	120	0	9	93	0	0	222
Tulkarm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jenin	17	12	0	0	0	0	29
Total	329	64	23	96	10	1	523

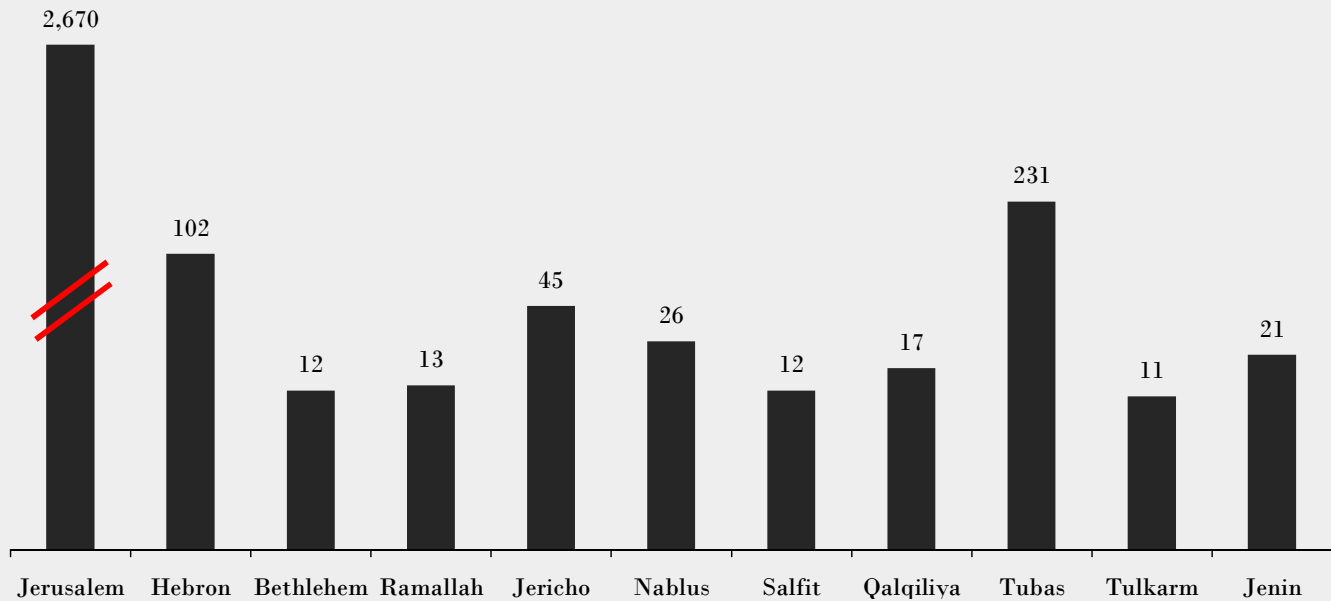
Source: Field Observations – Monitoring Israeli Human Rights Violations Team- LRC.

Residences threatened of demolition in 2013 - by governorate:

Governorate	No. of residences	Area (m ²)	Family	Children
Jerusalem	2670*	206609	1564	1007
Hebron	102	9479	542	284
Bethlehem	12	1270	25	12
Ramallah	13	1780	66	33
Jericho	45	3474	255	127
Nablus	26	3370	123	61
Salfit	12	1320	38	15
Qalqiliya	17	1820	61	33
Tubas	231	8702	1245	600
Tulkarm	11	1666	58	30
Jenin	21	3010	104	55
Total	3160	242500	4081	2257

Source: Field Observations – Monitoring Israeli Human Rights Violations Team- LRC.

* 73 building are targeted with stop-work orders, 70 of which are threatened of being demolished for being unlicensed in Ras Khamees and Ras Shihada. The buildings consist of 2500 departments; most of them are under construction while 3 buildings consisting of 75 residential units are threatened of eviction orders for owners' failure to pay fines.



The graph illustrates the number of houses threatened of demolition in the West Bank in 2013- by governorate

Demolition orders distributed on 70 buildings in Ras Khamees and Ras Shihada in Jerusalem on October 31, 2013



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 מדינת ישראל
 עיריית ירושלים
 באמצעות עו"ד מרדכי סגל
 טל: 02-6297121, פקס: 02-6297122
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 המשיב:

בקשה למתן צו הריסה לפי סעיף 212 (ג)
לחוק התכנון והבניה, התשכ"ט-1965 (להלן: "החוק")

בית המגורים המוניטריים בירושלים, הממוקם ברחוב המגורים המוניטריים 212 (להלן: "הבניין"), נמצא בבעלות המגורים המוניטריים בירושלים (להלן: "המגורים המוניטריים"). המגורים המוניטריים הם יחידה משפטית המורכבת מ-70 יחידות דיור, הממוקמות ברחוב המגורים המוניטריים 212 (להלן: "הרחוב"). המגורים המוניטריים הם יחידה משפטית המורכבת מ-70 יחידות דיור, הממוקמות ברחוב המגורים המוניטריים 212 (להלן: "הרחוב"). המגורים המוניטריים הם יחידה משפטית המורכבת מ-70 יחידות דיור, הממוקמות ברחוב המגורים המוניטריים 212 (להלן: "הרחוב").

1. בתאריך 1.1.11, בין 1.1.11 לבין 6.12.12, או בסמוך לכך, נבנה מבנה כולקסני.
 נבנה מבנה בין תשע קומות כאשר כל קומה מכילה של 314 פנימיים במסגרת בורשים בבנין ירוק מכוון.
 סה"כ שטח תשע הקומות: כ- 2,916 מ"ר.

2. הבניין תוכנן בצורה שלא תואמת את חוקת המגורים המוניטריים בירושלים (להלן: "חוקת המגורים המוניטריים בירושלים") ויחידות - למגורים שביניהם סגור החצר באזור.

3. המבנה נבנה בתוך תחום מורשת מבנה מוקדמי ירושלים.

4. מבנים למגורים המוניטריים ללא גברת עברית על דרך התכנון והבניה, התשכ"ט-1965 (להלן: "החוק") ואילו חוקת המגורים המוניטריים בירושלים עליו כאשר בסעיף 265 לחוק.

5. כמפורט בתאריך התגבר לבקשה, אין למנות את המגורים המוניטריים בירושלים.

22 Chapter 1: Israeli Violations of the Right to Residence

Some of the buildings threatened of being razed in the neighborhoods of Ras Khamees and Ras Shihada in the occupied city of Jerusalem on October 31, 2013



Stop-work orders for these residences in ad-Dhahiriya, Hebron on September 02, 2013





Houses targeted with stop-work orders in Hebron governorate on October 29, 2013



24 Chapter 1: Israeli Violations of the Right to Residence

Threatened structures in 2013 - by governorate and type:

Governorate	Orgs.	Mosques	Cisterns, tanks, and reservoirs	Retaining walls	Sheds and barns	Agricultural rooms	Commercial buildings	Roads	Electricity networks	Parks and playing grounds	Pieces of land	Others	Total
Jerusalem	4	1	2	0	34	2	30	0	0	1	0	1	75
Hebron	4	1	38	0	26	4	8	2	1	0	1	11	96
Bethlehem	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	8
Ramallah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jericho	0	1	0	0	69	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	73
Nablus	0	1	2	1	9	0	4	2	0	1	0	0	20
Salfit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qalqiliya	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tubas	1	0	3	0	202	0	2	0	1	0	2	11	222
Tulkarm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jenin	0	0	12	0	13	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	29
Total	9	4	58	2	354	8	46	5	4	4	6	24	524

Source: Field Observations – Monitoring Israeli Human Rights Violations Team- LRC.

A stop work order on a shed used for agricultural purposes and built in 2006, Idhna-Hebron



Al Kharoubeh agricultural road was targeted by an order banning its opening in Qaryut- Nablus on September 23, 2013



An agricultural room targeted by a stop-work order in Farsh al Hawa, Hebron on July 27, 2013



Part of Sharafat School threatened of demolition in Jerusalem

The order served for Sharafat School- Jerusalem



One of the classrooms of Sharafat School that is threatened of being demolished



1.3 Colonists' Raids on Palestinian Residences

Colonists' attacks against Palestinian residences in 2013:

Governorate	Attacks against Palestinian residences						Total
	Pelting with stones	Soaking in sewage or attacking with gas	Breaking in and writing racist slogans	Torching and destruction	Seizing and/or attempting to seize	Digging underneath houses	
Jerusalem	3	1	1	4	5	47	61
Hebron	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Bethlehem	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Ramallah	14	0	7	2	1	0	24
Jericho	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Nablus	21	0	4	4	0	0	29
Salfit	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Qalqiliya	0	9	1	0	0	0	10
Tubas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tulkarm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jenin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	40	10	21	10	6	47	134

Source: Field Observations – Monitoring Israeli Human Rights Violations Team- LRC.

Colonists' attacks against Palestinian structures in 2013:

Governorate	Attacks on structures						Total
	Demolition	Unleashing pigs	Raids and writing offensive, racist slogans	Torching and destruction	Seizures and/or attempts at seizure	Digging underneath structures	
Jerusalem	1	0	1	1	3	5	11
Hebron	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bethlehem	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Ramallah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jericho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nablus	1	0	1	4	0	0	6
Salfit	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Qalqiliya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tubas	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Tulkarm	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Jenin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	1	3	11	3	5	26

Source: Field Observations – Monitoring Israeli Human Rights Violations Team- LRC.

Colonists while taking over two shops in broad daylight under the protection of the Israeli occupation forces in Jerusalem's Old City on May 27, 2013



The two shops after being seized by colonists who turned them into places of living in the old city of Jerusalem



Charred furniture and clothing after being set on fire in Burin, Nablus on October 05, 2013



Cracks all over Palestinian residences due to Israeli nonstop excavations underneath houses in al Qirami neighborhood in Jerusalem



Chapter 2

Israeli Violations against Natural Resources



2.1 Attacks on Palestinian Lands, Trees, and Environment

2.1.1 Land Confiscations

Since 1984, the Israeli policies have been espoused to seize as much Palestinian land as possible in order to use it for colonial expansions. Hundreds of different types of military orders have been issued to serve such purpose. There are various types of Israeli military orders designated for lands located in areas classified ‘C’. These include:

- ◆ Eviction notifications.
- ◆ Orders of extension, borders modifications, and land takeover.
- ◆ Plans subject to approval: Such are published in Palestinian local newspapers and are unclear regarding location and property owner. Not to mention that they are hardly noticeable. These include:
 - ★ Registration of immovable properties.
 - ★ Master plans.

Israeli colonists have been devising plans for unilateral capture of area ‘C’ which forms about 61% of the total area of the West Bank.

For more details look annex 1, P. 139 and last book’s annexes

Some International conventions and Humanitarian laws pertaining to attacks on land and natural resources:

Article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights States

[All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence]

Article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states

- ◆ Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.
- ◆ No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

According to the human rights violations monitoring team at LRC, the Israeli official and unofficial bodies confiscated a total of 15,028 dunums in 2013 for colonial expansion, military purposes, and/or the construction of the Annexation and Separation Wall or under the pretext of being “*state property*” or “*natural reserves*” etc.

Confiscated lands in the West Bank in 2013-by governorate:

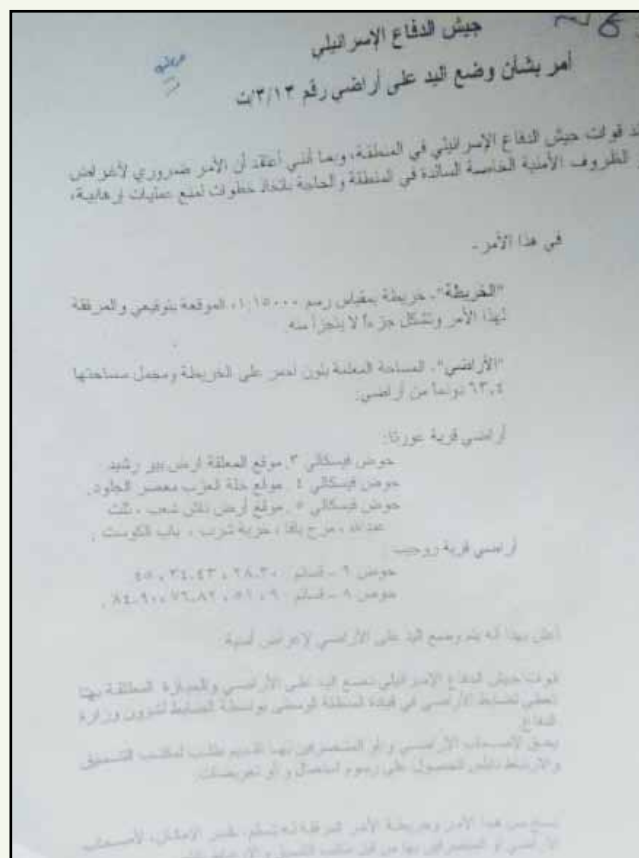
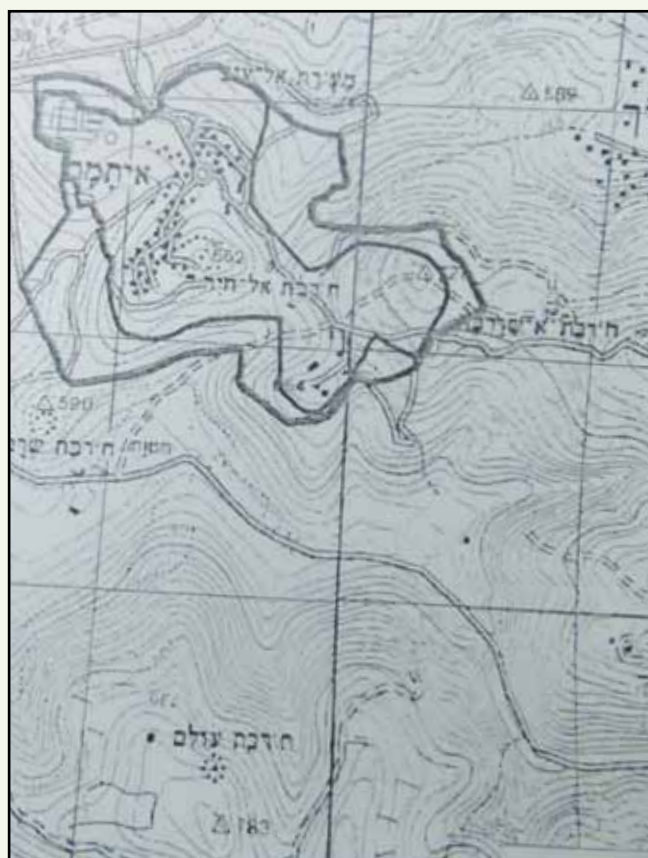
Governorate	Eviction notifications/ dunum	Extension, border modification, and land takeover orders	*Plans subject to approval	Land registration for colonists	Confiscation by colonial groups/ societies	Total
Jerusalem	81	886	1,384	108	182	2,641
Hebron	301	1,355	0	0	140	1,796
Bethlehem	66	0	0	97	28	191
Ramallah	15	0	187	1,016	0	1,218
Jericho	0	0	0	0	5,000 *	5,000
Nablus	0	1,056	0	0	125	1,181
Salfit	40	0	700	952	225	1,917
Qalqiliya	0	472	0	367	0	839
Tubas	0	0	0	0	18	18
Tulkarm	0	224	0	0	0	224
Jenin	0	3	0	0	0	3
Total	503	3,996	2,271	2,540	5,718	15,028

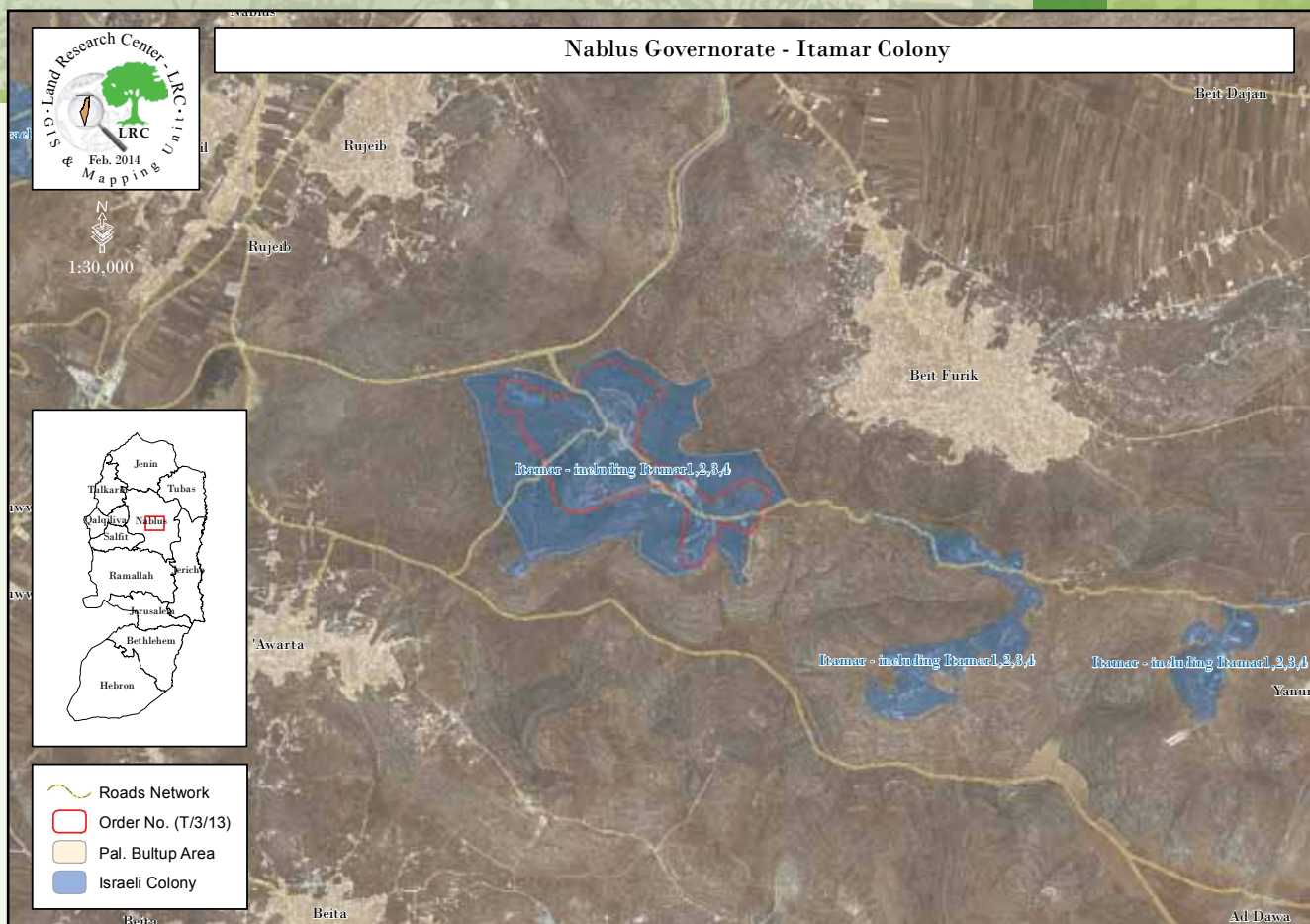
Source: Field Observations – Monitoring Israeli Human Rights Violations Team- LRC.

A dunum is the equivalent of 1,000 square meters

* Lands at the borders with Jordan were transferred to colonists to utilize for agricultural purposes .

A land takeover order on a 36.4 piece of land issued by the Israeli occupation Defense Army in Awarta, Nablus



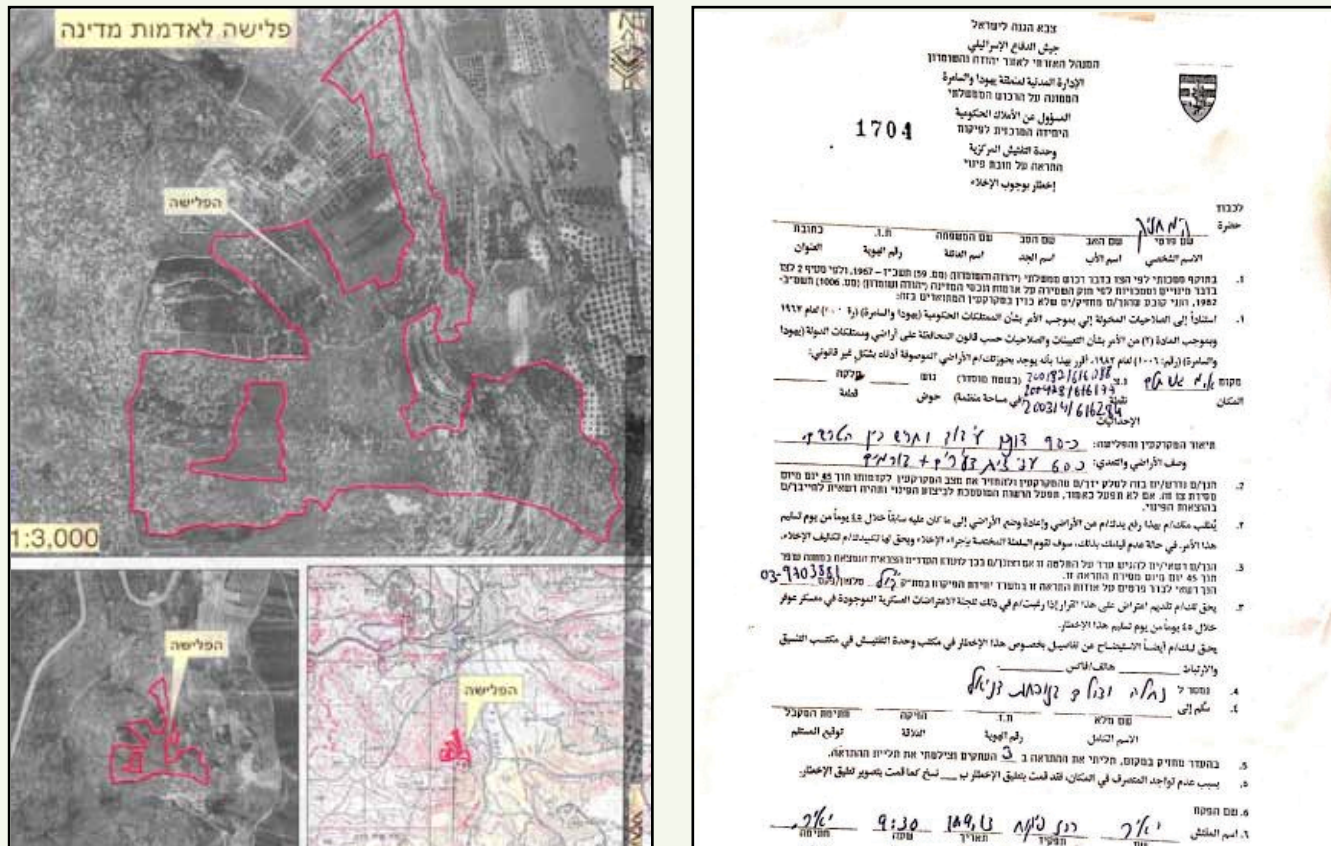


An aerial image of Itamar including the confiscated lands used for expanding the colony. After measurement by the GIS unit at LRC, it was found out that 877 dunums are threatened of being confiscated, and not 63 as claimed by the map attached with the military order

The targeted area in Awarta



Eviction orders on reclaimed agricultural land that is part of the 285 dunums targeted by orders delivered to Kharas farmers on October 10, 2013



Targeted lands in Kharas- Hebron



Such a practice is against international laws and Fourth Geneva Convention as it is prohibited to make colonists owners of land that belongs to indigenous people who have deeds and legal documents that prove it is theirs.

Advertisements of Israeli plans in local newspapers a requirement for legalizing any colonial activity- in 2013:

Governorate	Purpose of the ad						Total
	Roads	Landfill sites	Colonial construction	Educational areas	Industrial areas	Public use for colonists	
Jerusalem	1	1	1	1			4
Hebron			3				3
Bethlehem	1		4	1	1	2	9
Ramallah			6				6
Nablus			2				2
Salbit	1		2				3
Jenin						4	4
Total	3	1	18	2	1	6	31

Source: Field Observations – Monitoring Israeli Human Rights Violations Team- LRC.

Hardly noticeable Israeli ads

A photocopy of an ad published in local newspapers about registration of immovable properties for the benefit of colonial societies or individuals

مكتب تسجيل اراضي اريئيل

اعلان عن طلب تسجيل الاموال غير المنقولة التي لم يتم تسجيلها بعد

مقدم بهذا الاعلان للجمهور بأن (تفاصيل المستدعي) شركة سبيوني منشأة (الفي منشأة) م.ض قدم لمكتب تسجيل الاراضي في اريئيل طلب لتسجيل الاموال غير المنقولة التي لم يتم تسجيلها بعد (رقم الصفقة العقارية ٩٢٧٩) بالنسبة للأراضي التي وصفها، حدودها، ومساحتها. مفصلة بالملحق فيما يلي

آخر الذي قد يتضرر اذا تم قبول الطلب ٦ يقدم اعتراضا خطيا الى ضابط شؤون تسجيل الاراضي ص.ب ٤٦ بيت ايل خلال ٤٥ يوما من يوم نشر هذا الاعلان، وفقا لقانون تسجيل الاموال غير المنقولة التي لم يتم تسجيلها بعد، قانون رقم ٦ لسنة ١٩٦٤ والأنظمة التي سنت بموجبها. ملحق ١- تفاصيل المستدعي: الاسم الكامل / اسم الشركة المستدعية شركة سبيوني منشأة م.ض رقم الهوية/رقم الشركة: ٥٦٢٥٠٠٥٨٧ العنوان: ص.ب. ١٣٠٤٩ كارني شومرون ٢- التعرف على الاراضي: اسم المدينة او القرية التي تتواجد فيها الاراضي وموضع الطلب عن اسم المكان (الموقع)

مكتب تسجيل اراضي اريئيل

اعلان عن طلب تسجيل الاموال غير المنقولة التي لم يتم تسجيلها بعد

مقدم بهذا الاعلان للجمهور بأن (تفاصيل المستدعي) شركة سبيوني منشأة (الفي منشأة) م.ض قدم لمكتب تسجيل الاراضي في اريئيل طلب لتسجيل الاموال غير المنقولة التي لم يتم تسجيلها بعد (رقم الصفقة العقارية ٩٢٧٩) بالنسبة للأراضي التي وصفها، حدودها، ومساحتها. مفصلة بالملحق فيما يلي

آخر الذي قد يتضرر اذا تم قبول الطلب ٦ يقدم اعتراضا خطيا الى ضابط شؤون تسجيل الاراضي ص.ب ٤٦ بيت ايل خلال ٤٥ يوما من يوم نشر هذا الاعلان، وفقا لقانون تسجيل الاموال غير المنقولة التي لم يتم تسجيلها بعد، قانون رقم ٦ لسنة ١٩٦٤ والأنظمة التي سنت بموجبها. ملحق ١- تفاصيل المستدعي: الاسم الكامل / اسم الشركة المستدعية شركة سبيوني منشأة م.ض رقم الهوية/رقم الشركة: ٥٦٢٥٠٠٥٨٧ العنوان: ص.ب. ١٣٠٤٩ كارني شومرون ٢- التعرف على الاراضي: اسم المدينة او القرية التي تتواجد فيها الاراضي وموضع الطلب عن اسم المكان (الموقع)

Request for registration of immovable properties in order to be seized by the West Bank colonies in 2013:

Governorate	Date	Location	Name of the colony requesting	Area/ dumum	Registration point	Newspaper
Jerusalem	09/01/2013	Al Jib	Kedumim colony	55.50	Land Registry Office in Maale Adummim	Al Quds p.22
	06/02/2013	Al Jib	The authority in charge of state land and immovable property	1.40	Land Registry Office in Maale Adummim	Al Quds p.33
	14/08/2013	Beit Ijza	Metsevieh Labniah Company	51.50	Beit El Land Registry Office	Al Quds p.34
	Total			108.40		
Bethlehem	06/12/2013	Khadr	Karne Shomron colony	97.00	Beit El Land Registry Office	Al Quds p. 30
	Total			97.00		
Ramallah	25/02/2013	Sanniriya	Rababa colony	74.80	Ariel Land Registry Office	Al Quds p. 23
	05/04/2013	Sanniriya	Nahla Company	29.60	Ariel Land Registry Office	Al Quds p. 30
	03/05/2013	Deir Qdeis	Qurun As Samira colony	82.40	Ariel Land Registry Office	Al Quds p. 31
	14/06/2013	Ni'lin	Karne Shomron colony	730.90	District Coordination Office Beit El Land Registry Office	Al Quds p. 31
	18/09/2013	Ni'lin	Led Fund; Israel demanding the registration of the land to its advantage	44.90	Beit El Land Registry Office	Al Quds p. 35
	08/11/2013	Sanniriya	Olive Oil Company- West Jerusalem	53.00	Ariel Land Registry Office	Al Quds p. 30
	Total			1015.60		
	27/02/2013	Mas-ha	Rababa colony	42.10	Ariel Land Registry Office	Al Quds p. 23
Salfit	10/03/2013	Mas-ha	Etsfarim colony	243.50	Ariel Land Registry Office	Al Quds p. 31
	03/03/2013	Mas-ha	Aloni Alqana Company	68.50	Ariel Land Registry Office	Al Quds p. 34
	22/03/2013	Mas-ha	Alone Ariel Company	117.80	Ariel Land Registry Office	Al Quds p. 34

Governorate	Date	Location	Name of the colony requesting	Area/ dumum	Registration point	Newspaper
Salfit	24/04/2013	Marda	Kedumim colony	8.80	Ariel Land Registry Office	Al Quds p. 23
	02/05/2013	Marda	Kedumim colony	3.80	Ariel Land Registry Office	Al Quds p. 22
	26/04/2013	Mas-ha	Elkana colony	35.90	Ariel Land Registry Office	Al Quds p. 31
	10/05/2013	Qarawet Bani Hassan	Karne Shomron colony	6.00	Ariel Land Registry Office	Al Quds p. 30
	17/05/2013	Qarawet Bani Hassan	Karne Shomron colony	26.36	Ariel Land Registry Office	Al Quds p. 30
	17/05/2013	Mas-ha	Elkana colony	77.60	Ariel Land Registry Office	Al Quds p. 14
	29/05/2013	Kafr Bara	Ravava colony	77.29	Ariel Land Registry Office	Al Quds p. 23
	30/08/2013	Mas-ha	Elkana colony	104.59	Beit El Land Registry Office	Al Quds p. 14
	18/12/2013	Umm al Aqaba	Shilo colony	139.53	Ariel Land Registry Office	Al Quds p. 34
Total				951.77		
Qalqiliya	22/03/2013	'Azzun	Karne Shomron colony	27.66	Ariel Land Registry Office	Al Quds p. 34
	24/04/2013	Jayyous	Elkana colony	302.79	Ariel Land Registry Office	Al Quds p. 23
	10/05/2013	Kafr Thulth	Karne Shomron colony	14.07	Ariel Land Registry Office	Al Quds p. 30
	06/05/2013	Jayyous	Kedumim colony	22.25	Ariel Land Registry Office	Al Quds p. 23
	Total				36.66	
Total				2,540		

Source: Field Observations – Monitoring Israeli Human Rights Violations Team- LRC.

2.1.2 Destruction of Land and Crops

The Israeli occupation authorities insist on destroying agricultural land and environment using heinous means to this end. The “Land Research Center” documented incidents of ravaging land by the occupation in 2013, carried out either for the sole purpose of vandalism and / or for the benefit of its colonial projects. (7891) dunums were destroyed and distributed as follows:

- ◆ (3990) dunums were ravaged, including (3613) dunums that were swept away in favor of the establishment of Israeli colonies and roads.
- ◆ (2940) dunums were soaked with sewage by Israeli colonies.
- ◆ (439) dunums were planted with field crops that were burnt.
- ◆ (273) dunums were used by colonialists as pastures and / or for releasing wild pigs to destroy crops.
- ◆ (80) dunums were directly harmed because of military exercises/ trainings.
- ◆ (114) dunums of irrigation networks were arbitrarily confiscated.
- ◆ (55) dunums whose plants were poisoned and sprayed with chemicals.

Ravaged Palestinian lands in the West Bank, including Jerusalem in 2013 – by governorate and type of assault:

Governorate	Bulldozed / dunums	Soaked with sewage or water/ dunums	Torched/dunum	Used as pasture/ dunums	Confiscation and destruction of irrigation systems/ dunum	Poisoned with chemicals	Used for military exercises	Total area/ dunum
Jerusalem	867	217	0	0	0	0	0	1,084
Hebron	111	0	9	113	0	7	0	240
Bethlehem	823	629	0	0	0	0	0	1,452
Ramallah	283	136	11	0	0	1	0	431
Jericho	64	100	0	0	0	0	0	164
Nablus	317	462	383	20	0	17	0	1,199
Salfit	598	361	0	140	113	0	10	1,222
Qalqiliya	363	913	11	0	1	0	0	1,288
Tubas	59	0	25	0	0	30	60	174
Tulkarm	420	11	0	0	0	0	0	431
Jenin	85	111	0	0	0	0	10	206
Total	3,990	2,940	439	273	114	55	80	7,891

Source: Field Research- Monitoring Israeli Violations Team- Land Research Centre (LRC).



Setting fire to 6 dunums of land planted with wheat in Yatta, Hebron on May 28, 2013





Land soaked with sewage pumped by Betar Illit colony into Nahhalin village- Bethlehem governorate



2.1.3 Attacks on Palestinian Trees

Trees, especially olive ones, are considered the pulse of Palestinians, and a symbol representing history and identity. For this very reason, the Israeli occupiers assault them using the ugliest of ways including cutting, burning, poisoning, and ravaging. This approach contradicts with human logic and morals. “Land Research Center” through field research recorded the abuses on trees during 2013. Attacks targeted (23,581) trees; of which (41%) were olives. The number of trees that were fully damaged amounted to (14,260) trees while (6,943) trees were partially so; most of them perennial. Besides, (2,378) trees were threatened of being uprooted.

The Israeli occupation army and colonists exchange roles in carrying out attacks on trees as it was found by LRC. More than (160) assaults took place in 2013, (22) of which were perpetrated by the Israeli occupation army, while (138) assaults by colonists. The most common target for both was olive trees.

LRC documented looting more than (3290) trees after being uprooted in 2013. Colonists usually plunder trees to cultivate them in their colonies.

The destroyed trees in the West Bank in 2013- by governorate and type of attack:

Governorate	Torched trees		Uprooted trees		No. of trees affected by being			Notifications of uprooted trees	Total
	Totally	Partially	Totally	Partially	Poisoned with chemicals	Dumped with waste water	Ravaged		
Jerusalem	20	0	0	0	200	1,120	332	0	1,672
Hebron	279	135	1,585	792	0	0	1,375	0	4,166
Bethlehem	477	86	248	110	0	4,090	160	0	5,171
Ramallah	181	487	379	308	56	288	0	0	1,699
Jericho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	110
Nablus	404	135	1,276	1,030	523	1,625	200	0	5,193
Salfit	180	0	125	123	0	530	113	2,268	3,339
Qalqiliya	56	30	170	23	0	365	364	0	1,008
Tubas	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	24
Tulkarm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jenin	0	0	612	367	0	220	0	0	1,199
Total	1,597	873	4,395	2,777	779	8,238	2,544	2,378	23,581
				7,172		11,581			

Source: Field Observations – Monitoring Israeli Human Rights Violations Team- LRC.

An Israeli truck loaded with 500 olive trees stolen from Palestinian agricultural land for the purpose of replanting them in the Israeli colonies- Tarqumiya, Hebron on May 07, 2013



Colonists of Maon committed a crime against olive groves in al Tawani- Yatta, Hebron on May 05, 2013





Charred olive trees after being burnt by Nahliel colonists who managed to set fire to 590 trees in one day in Beitillu, Ramallah on June 02, 2013



2.1.4 Demolition of Cisterns, Reservoirs, Pools and Springs

Not only does Israel control all water resources in the Palestinian territories and confiscates lands containing underground water; springs and artesian wells, but it also chases Palestinians and continues to demolish and prohibit establishing wells and pools for rainwater harvesting. Israeli Occupation Authorities, namely the “Civil Administration - Judea and Samaria - Supreme Council of Organization - the Sub-Committee for Inspection” issue military orders against the construction of wells, and accelerate the process of the issuance of notifications against any that is established in area (C). Besides, any construction of a water cistern or an irrigation network in that area is met with a stop-work order or even demolition without any prior warning; in addition, the placement or even rehabilitation of water pipelines in area ‘C’ is strictly prohibited.

In 2013, LRC field observers recorded the demolition of 28 cisterns and pools benefiting at least 300 people and irrigating 340 dunums. In addition, stop-work orders were issued for 58 cisterns and pools while 8 water tanks were confiscated.

Not to mention the nonstop inspection and constant search for artesian wells and springs of water on the part of Israel.

In the case of the implementation of the demolition orders, dozens of Palestinian families and hundreds of dunums of agricultural lands as well as cattle would be badly affected.

Wells, reservoirs, pools, artesian wells and springs demolished in the West Bank - by governorate:

Governorate	Rain water				Total volume m ³	Artesian wells	Total
	Cistern	Pool	Tank	Total			
Jerusalem	0		0	0	0	0	0
Hebron	7	0	5	12	1,205	0	12
Bethlehem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ramallah	0	0	7	7	130	0	7
Jericho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nablus	0	3	1	4	800	2	6
Salfit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qalqiliya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tubas	0	2	2	4	320	1	5
Tulkarim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jenin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	5	15	27	2,455	3	30

Source: Field Observations – Monitoring Israeli Human Rights Violations Team- LRC.

A water reservoir, 100 m³ in area and benefitting 11 agricultural dunums, was demolished in Beit Ula, Hebron on May 06, 2013



A water well, 100 m³ in area and serving vast areas of land was destroyed on January 21, 2013 in Yatta, Hebron



2.1.5 Demolition Threats for Wells, Reservoirs, Pools and Springs

Wells, reservoirs, pools, artesian wells and springs threatened with demolition and / or attacked by the Israeli occupation in the West Bank, including Jerusalem in 2013:

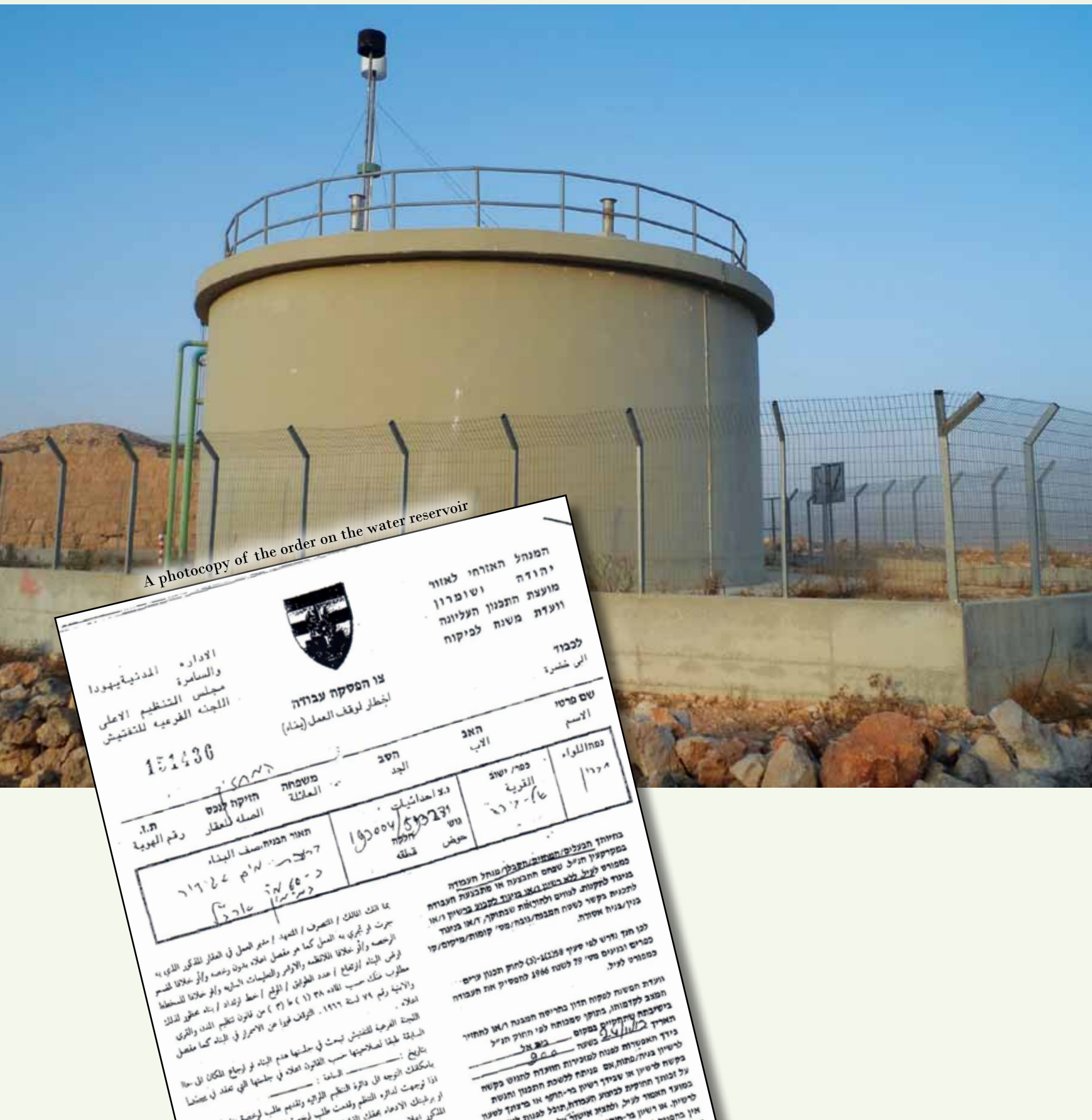
Governorate	Rain water				Confiscation of water tanks	Total volume	Artesian wells	Total
	Well	Pool	Tank	Total				
Jerusalem	2	0	0	0	2	160	0	2
Hebron	34	0	4	0	38	4,425	0	38
Bethlehem	1	0	0	0	1	70	0	1
Ramallah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jericho	0	0	0	5	5	500	0	5
Nablus	1	0	1	0	2	80	0	2
Salfit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qalqiliya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tubas	0	2	1	3	6	400	0	6
Tulkarim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jenin	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12
Total	38	2	6	8	54	5,635	12	66

Source: Field Observations – Monitoring Israeli Human Rights Violations Team- LRC.

A water well, 75 m³ in area and irrigating 14 dunums, threatened of being demolished in Dura, Hebron on July 31, 2013



A water reservoir benefitting 7,000 people from the south villages of Hebron was targeted with a stop-work order



2.2 Pumping Sewage towards Palestinian Towns and Villages

Palestinian locations damaged by sewage pumping - 2013:

Location	Colony/ Camp	Damaged area (dunum)	Affected trees	Olive	Nature of land	Remarks
Land surrounding the industrial zone of Atarot	Atarot				Within the boundaries of the Apartheid Wall	A stream with permanent flow leading to the presence of wild pigs, stray dogs and big snakes
Khirbet Umm al Lahim	Har Adar	214	1000	1000	Agricultural	Intermittent stream in summer; perennial in winter
Nabi Samuel	Har Samuel	3	120	120		Intermittent stream
Jerusalem		217	1120	1120		
Al Khadr	Gush Etzion	6			Agricultural	Direct damage of 5 dunums and indirect of 1 dunum
Wadi Al Abiar-Al Khadr	Efrat	3	90	60	Agricultural	
Nahhalin- Ein Farris	Betar Elite	500	4000	2000	Agricultural	Sewage pumped three times in 2013
Herodium	A military camp and colonial congregation of David, Kfar ad Dad, and Izdebar	20			Agricultural	Intermittent stream
Wad Fukin	Betar Illit	100			Agricultural	
Bethlehem		629	4090	2060		
Ras Karkar	Nahliel	10	N/A	N/A	Barren	Perennial stream
Al Bireh	Pesagot	17	N/A	N/A	Valley	Perennial stream
Jaba'	Sha'ar Binyamin	17	N/A	N/A	Barren	Intermittent stream
Al Mazra'a Al Qibliya	Horsha camp	22	100	80	Agricultural	Perennial stream
Al Lubban Al Gharbi	Beit Arye	13	40	40	Agricultural	Intermittent stream
Al Lubban Al Gharbi and Abud	Efrayim	15	78	60	Agricultural	Intermittent stream
Deir Jarir	Ofra	18	N/A	N/A	Barren	Intermittent stream
Kafr Malik	Kokhav Hashahar	10	N/A	N/A	Barren	Intermittent stream
Al Janieh	Dolev and Talmon	14	70	70	Olive field	Intermittent stream
Ramallah		136	288	250		

Cont.

Location	Colony/ Camp	Damaged area (du-num)	Affected trees	Olive	Nature of land	Remarks
Al Khalla & Ras Qabos, Sabastiya	Shavei Shomron	35	500	500	Agricultural	Intermittent stream
Salim, Deir al Hatab	Allon Moreh	35	150	120	Agricultural	Intermittent stream
'Awarta	Itamar	39	180	180	Agricultural	Intermittent stream
Sabastiya	Shavei Shomron	40	110	110	Agricultural	Intermittent stream
Turmus'ayya and Qaryut	Eli	30	60	60	Agricultural	Intermittent stream
Qaryut and Talfit	Shilo	11	49	40	Agricultural	Intermittent stream
Nablus		462	1625	1510		
Salfit city, Bruqin and Kafr Ad Dik	Ariel	50	120	100		Perennial stream
Bruqin	Ariel	100	60	60		Perennial stream
Wadi al Matwi	Ariel	50	120	100		Intermittent stream
Mas-ha	Etz Efrayim	17	60	60	Agricultural	Intermittent stream
Salfit and Bruqin	Ariel	90	130	120	Agricultural	Perennial stream
Bruqin	Barkan	40	N/A	N/A	Valley	Perennial stream
Kafr ad Dik	Bedoel and Ali Zahav	40	N/A	N/A	Valley	Perennial stream
Sarta	Maale Israel	9	N/A	N/A	Valley	Perennial stream
Bruqin	Bruchin	15	40	34	Agricultural	Intermittent stream
Salfit		361	530	474		
Jinsafut	Emanuel	40	60	60	Olive field	Intermittent stream
Kafr Laqif	Karne Shomron	38	130	100	Agricultural	Intermittent stream
'Azzun	Maale Shomron	20	N/A	N/A	Cropland	Intermittent stream
Deir Istiya	Ravava	39	45	45	Agricultural	Intermittent stream
Ras Tira and Ad Daba'a	Alfei Menashe	46	70	70	Agricultural	Intermittent stream

Cont.

Location	Colony/ Camp	Damaged area (du-num)	Affected trees	Olive	Nature of land	Remarks
Beit Amin	Sha'ar	30	60	34	Cropland	Intermittent stream
Qalqiliya		213	365	309		
Kafr Sur	Salit	11	N/A	N/A	Barren	Intermittent stream
Tulkarm		11				
Zububa and Rumana	Salim camp	40			Unsuitable for reclamation	A stream flows in winter
Jalbun	Ma'ale Gilboa	60			Greenhouses	Perennial stream inside the 1948 occupied Palestine, destroying agricultural lands and affecting the groundwater in the area.
Jalbun	Ma'ale Gilboa	23	100	50	Between residential neighborhoods	
Zububa	Salim camp	17	N/A	N/A	Cropland	Intermittent stream
Umm ar- Rihan	Shaked	31	120	120	Agricultural	Perennial stream
Jenin		111	220	170		
Total		2,140	8,238	5,893		

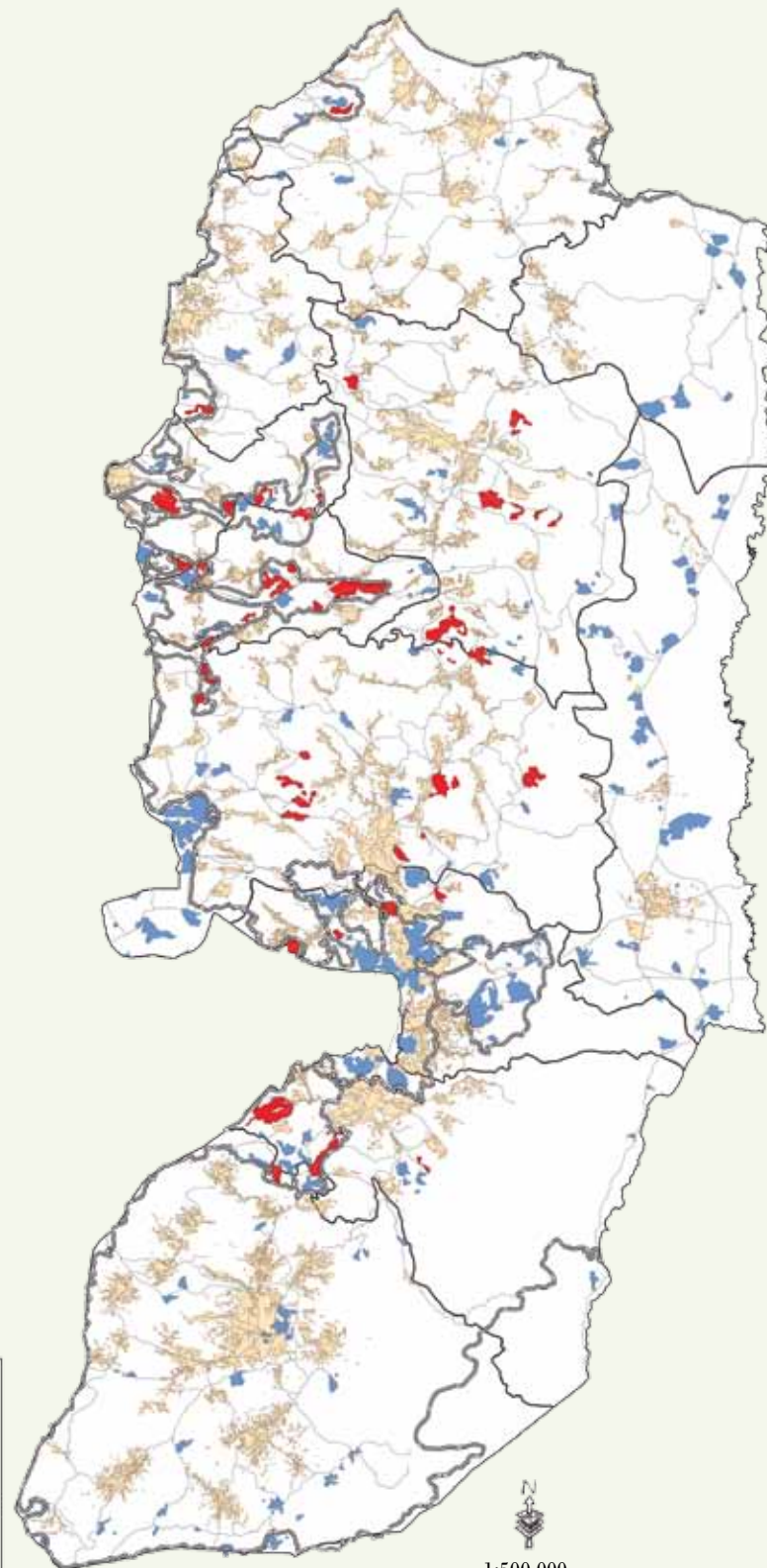
Source: Field Observations – Monitoring Israeli Human Rights Violations Team- LRC.

Pumping sewage from Shave Shomron colony towards Sabastiya, Nablus and damaging vast areas of land in the process





Israeli Colonies pumping sewage towards Palestinian lands - 2013



A culvert through the Wall to pump sewage from Ma'ale Gilboa colony to the 1948 occupied land



Sewage and wastewater produced by the colony of Ma'ale Gilboa flowing between Palestinian houses and neighborhoods in Jalbun, Jenin



Chapter 3

Colonists' Attacks on Palestinians and Their Properties



3.1 Colonial Groups - General Definition

Israeli colonies are all over the West Bank and Jerusalem and their inhabitants, i.e. colonists, carry out different kinds of attacks on Palestinians. They have formed gangs in order to carry on with assaults with a systematic approach. Some are:

1. **Al Tilal Gang:** One of Al Tilal members was “Baruch Goldstein” who committed the Ibrahimi Mosque Massacre on February 25, 1994 when he opened fire on helpless worshippers praying in the Mosque; tens of Palestinians were killed and injured as a result. Al Tilal group was formed as a response to the call of the then Prime Minister, Sharon, who encouraged colonists to take over the peaks of mountains in the West Bank and inhabit them without waiting for a permission nor a building permit from the Israeli authorities and even without proper infrastructure in a bid to create facts on the ground and foil Palestinians’ efforts to establish a state of their own.
2. **Price-Tag Group:** A terrorist group that is comprised of right wing activists carrying out systematic and/or “strategic” attacks all over the West Bank, including Jerusalem, and the 1948 - occupied Palestine under the protection and support of the Israeli Army. The price-tag campaign includes attacks on Palestinian-owned property like lands, crops and vehicles as well as attacks on religious sites that include writing enticing and offensive slogans among others. One of its infamous slogans is “A good Arab is a dead one” which openly calls for murder and racism. Most price taggers are Yeshiva students, between 18 - 23 years in age. They first appeared in 2008 and have been growing since.
3. **Women in Green:** A gang whose chairman is Nadia Matar ¹, a Zionist activist. The group targets agricultural lands in Bethlehem in general and al Khadr in particular.



Colonists answering the call of Matar by planting Al Khader lands



An invitation from Nadia Matar on Facebook calling her supporters to participate in an activity of planting olive seedlings on Khamlet al Fahem land in preparation of seizing it for colonial expansion

¹ Nadia Matar is a radical immigrant to Israel. She hails from Belgium and is now the chairman of Women in Green in Israel, a movement that calls for killing Palestinians and organizing campaigns to cultivate Palestinian land and then confiscate it. Matar tours the U.S. in a campaign to mobilize donations to support Israel Fund that backs up radical militias in turn.

3.2 Palestinians' Losses due to Colonists' Attacks

Attacks against Palestinians and their properties were perpetrated by individuals or Jewish groups under the protection of the Israeli occupation authorities through official, political, religious and military bodies.

Attacks often took place under the protection and blessing of the Israeli occupation Army.

LRC recorded 523 attacks during 2013, including:

- ◆ Torching, raiding, damaging, or seizing of 160 residences.
- ◆ Torching, breaking, uprooting, ravaging, or poisoning over 21,765 trees.
- ◆ Abusing 355 citizens including attacking 145 farmers while they were in fields or on their way to fields.
- ◆ Expelling 296 farmers from their lands.
- ◆ Damaging 295 Palestinian vehicles.
- ◆ Killing 80 ruminants and looting 110 others.
- ◆ Damaging 12 mosques, 9 shrines, 11 cemeteries, and 4 churches and monasteries.
- ◆ Seizing or destroying 11 springs.
- ◆ Attacking 2 educational institutes.

Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights:

Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law.
No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life

3.3 Types of Attacks on Palestinians and Their Property

Attacks on Palestinian individuals by type – in 2013:

Governorate	Residences+ structures	Lands	Individuals (*)	Vehicles (*)	Religious sites and places of worship	Water sources	Educational institutions	Total
Jerusalem	12	10	21	19	13	4	0	79
Hebron	7	23	31	4	4	4	0	73
Bethlehem	4	22	5	3	3	0	0	37
Ramallah	24	38	9	23	0	1	1	96
Jericho	2	0	0	7	1	0	0	10
Nablus	36	45	20	20	10	1	1	133
Salfit	4	21	4	6	5	1	0	41
Qalqiliya	10	13	3	2	0	0	1	29
Tubas	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	8
Tulkarm	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	4
Jenin	0	7	2	4	0	0	0	13
Total	103	183	99	88	36	11	3	523

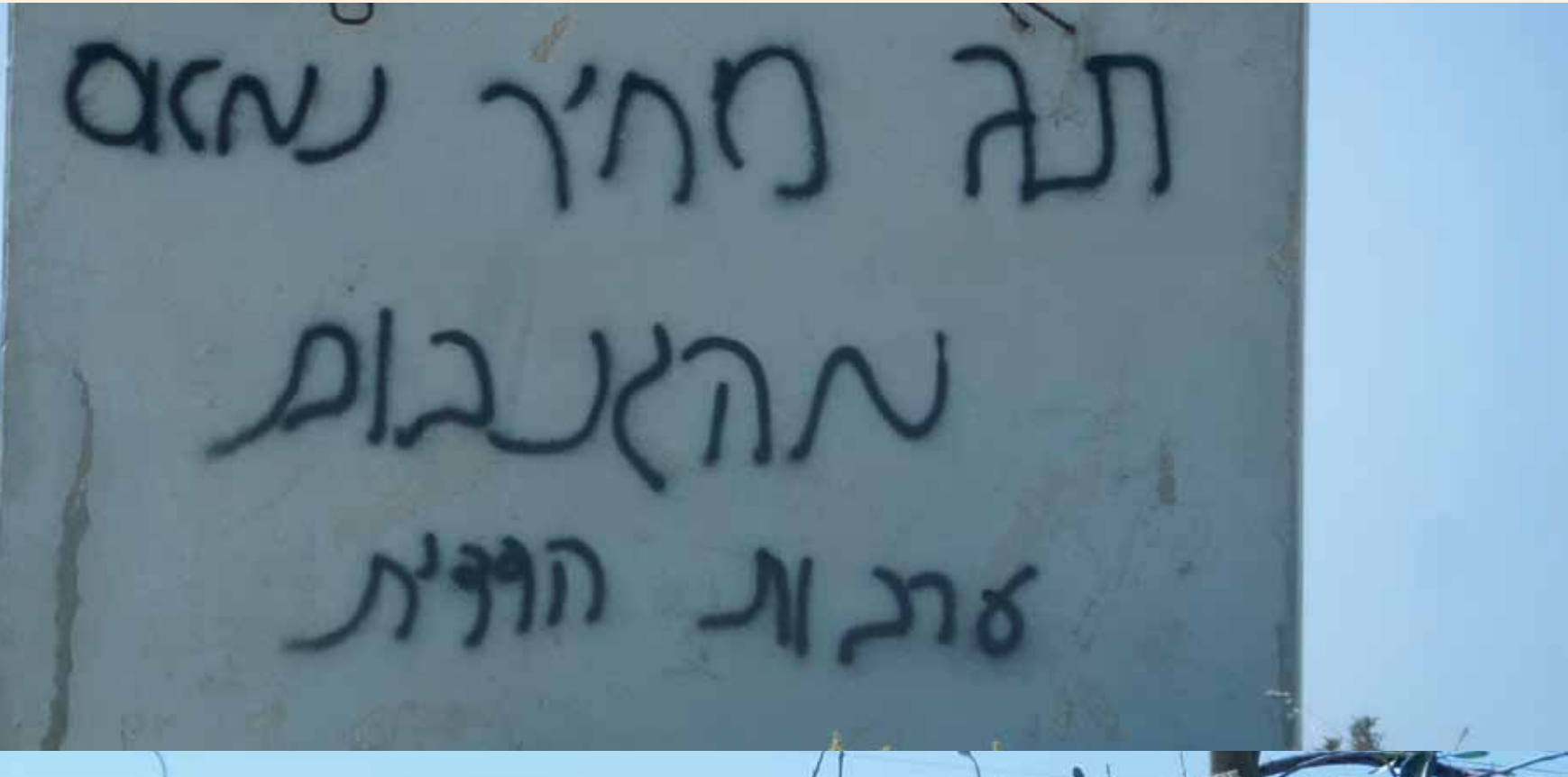
Source: Field Observations – Monitoring Israeli Human Rights Violations Team- LRC.

(*) for more information, please check out the following tables that give more details of attacks on farmers, shepherds and vehicles in 2013

One of the houses that was a target for [price-tag] colonists in Sinjil, Ramallah on November 14, 2013



“Price-tag” graffiti on a cement panel that reads: “Revenge from thieves; revenge from Arabs” after the group attacked olive trees in al Tawani- Yatta, Hebron on May 10, 2013



Olive trees targeted by price-tag attack on May 10, 2013 in Yatta, Hebron



3.3.1 Attacks on Palestinian Individuals

Attacks on Palestinian individuals in 2013- by type and governorate:

Governorate	Beating	Kidnapping	Running over	Shooting	Total
Jerusalem	54	4	1	0	59
Hebron	109	0	6	3	118
Bethlehem	6	0	5	0	11
Ramallah	12	1	0	2	15
Jericho	8	0	0	1	9
Nablus	63	10	3	10	86
Salfit	6	0	1	0	7
Qalqiliya	0	0	2	1	3
Tubas	25	3	7	5	40
Tulkarm	1	0	0	0	1
Jenin	6	0	0	0	6
Total	290	18	25	22	355

Source: Field Observations – Monitoring Israeli Human Rights Violations Team- LRC.

A child from the family of Sub Laban got beaten by extreme colonists on August 14, 2013



Um Loai, a victim of colonists' attacks, stated to an LRC observer that:

On 14/08/2013, my husband (who is half-paralyzed), my children- Oudai (19 years old), Adam (11) and Ghazal (6), and I were returning home, when we found a number of colonists waiting for us at the entrance of our house. When we got near them, a colonist snatched Adam and hit him on the face. I screamed for help and tried to rescue him, but colonists started beating all of us, using batons and chairs and fists. They attacked my paralyzed husband with batons while Adam with hand fists. They also hit Ghazal all over her body. Oudai was hit in the head after colonists threw a chair at him and beat him with batons. The attack happened before the very eyes of Israeli guards who did not even bother to help or stop the colonists from abusing us.

Loai, the oldest son in the family, asserted that:

I was home alone when I suddenly heard my mom scream. I rushed out to find colonists beating my family. I tried to rescue them but the colonists started beating me in my chest and all over my body. After that, I heard them tell each other that the police was coming so they should start retreating to their synagogue. The police came and took me to Al-Qishla police station at Jaffa gate where they interrogated and asked me about what had happened and I explained the attack and informed them that I could track down the culprits. But the investigator told me I could not do so because colonists look alike.

Oudai was transferred to Hadassah hospital while Mom went to Sha'arie Tsedek hospital for she got bruises. Dad, Adam and Ghasal had less serious bruises.

3.3.2 Attacks on Palestinian Farmers and Shepherds

On March 01, I headed - along with Ismael Qadus and Jamal Qdus from Burin village - towards our lands in Ein Ash Sh'ara area to trim the trees and plow the land. Almost an hour later, more than 15 masked colonists attacked us but we fled leaving all the tools behind. They stole our tools; 2 axes, 3 saws and also stole my ID and 300 NIS. We chased them but were stopped by the soldiers. We pleaded to the soldiers to stop them but they could not be any less careless; they even threatened to kill us if we did not leave immediately.

Mosher Qados' testimony to an LRC field researcher.

Number of attacks on Palestinian shepherds and farmers by location:

Governorate	Removal	Attack
Jerusalem	0	0
Hebron	97	51
Bethlehem	8	5
Ramallah	5	2
Jericho	0	0
Nablus	88	36
Salfit	5	21
Qalqiliya	0	15
Tubas	90	0
Tulkarm	1	5
Jenin	2	10
Total	296	145

Source: Field Observations – Monitoring Israeli Human Rights Violations Team- LRC.

3.3.3 Attacks on Palestinian Vehicles

Attacks on Palestinian vehicles by type and governorate:

Governorate	Torching	Slashing tires, writing racist slogans and damaging contents	Total
Jerusalem	15	115	130
Hebron	4	2	6
Bethlehem	0	14	14
Ramallah	23	17	40
Jericho	7	0	7
Nablus	8	48	56
Salfit	0	7	7
Qalqiliya	2	18	20
Tubas	0	0	0
Tulkarm	0	0	0
Jenin	0	15	15
Total	59	236	295

Source: Field Observations – Monitoring Israeli Human Rights Violations Team- LRC.

A vehicle burnt at the hands of Ofra colonists in Deir Jarir, Ramallah on April 23, 2013. Nine other vehicles were set on fire that day





Price taggers set fire to vehicles causing the burning of 7 in Az Zubeidat, Jericho on May 29, 2013



Chapter 4

Siege, Blockade, Annexation and Expansion Wall



Collective punishment has been one of Israel's most common and unjust of policies. An example of this policy is that in 2013 alone, Israel has set up over 319 checkpoints and military towers, blocked 16 main roads and/or agricultural roads, while it opened 44 bypasses which penetrate Palestinian towns and villages to connect Israeli colonies in the West Bank.

There are different types of road blocks but all of them serve the purpose of restricting Palestinians' movement and harassing them under the well-consumed pretext of "security reasons".

Types of checkpoints:

1. *Borders, crossovers, and checkpoints* that separate the West Bank from Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestine.
2. *Road blocks*: Iron gates and cement blocks which are installed at the entrances of Palestinian towns and villages and they are fixed checkpoints.
3. *Earth mounds*: used for blocking agricultural roads and side routes. Earth is taken from nearby plots of land.
4. *Iron gates*: there are two types of iron gates:
 - ◆ At the entrances of towns and villages.
 - ◆ Placed on the Annexation and Separation Wall; Palestinian farmers have to pass through these gates in order to gain access to their agricultural lands. They first have to obtain special permits.
5. *Flying Checkpoints*: random checkpoints placed by Israeli patrols.

International conventions and laws regarding freedom of movement which Israel unabatedly violates:

Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

- ◆ **Article 3** "Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person".
- ◆ **Article 13**: Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights:

- ◆ **Article 7** "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, no one shall be subjected without his free consent to medical or scientific experimentation".
- ◆ **Article 9**: "Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law.

Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

4.1 Road Blocks in 2013

Road blocks and barriers in the West Bank governorates including Jerusalem in 2013 according to their types (except for the barriers in H2 in Jerusalem and Hebron and the gates of the Separation Wall):

Governorate	Type of roadblock						Total
	Cement blocks	Fixed checkpoints	Flying checkpoints	Earth mounds	Iron gates	Watch towers	
Jerusalem	5	6	0	2	1	18	32
Hebron	7	5	1	37	13	13	76
Bethlehem	2	3	2	2	6	13	28
Ramallah	9	7	0	14	19	9	58
Jericho	0	3	0	3	1	8	15
Nablus	2	8	0	10	9	8	37
Salfit	3	2	0	7	9	6	27
Qalqiliya	0	1	0	4	5	6	16
Tubas	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
Tulkarm	3	1	0	3	2	3	12
Jenin	0	1	0	11	3	0	15
Total	31	38	3	94	69	84	319

Source: Field Observations – Monitoring Israeli Human Rights Violations Team- LRC.

Jenin: The iron gate at the entrance of Yabad that links the town with bypass road no. 585 was shut off in 2013



Ramallah: Earth mounds at the entrance of Beit Sera that is connected to bypass no. 443



Beit El fixed checkpoint that connects Ramallah to bypass road no. 60



Qalqiliya: The agricultural road connecting lands to bypass no. 55 is closed with earth mounds



Nablus: The main road connecting an area known as As Siyat with bypass road no. 60 is blocked with earth mounds



Bethlehem: An iron gate installed in 2013 to put movement restrictions on the Hajajleh family whose house is adjacent to the Wall



Nablus: Inspecting Palestinian vehicles at Maale Efrayim military checkpoint that is partially closed



Ramallah: Beitin village entrance linking the area to bypass no. 60 is totally closed with earth mounds



4.2 The Israeli Annexation and Expansion Wall

4.2.1 Background Information about the Wall

- ◆ In June 2002, the Israeli Government whose then prime minister was Ariel Sharon approved the construction of a wall to separate the West Bank from “Israel”. Israelis claimed that the wall was a must for security reasons.
- ◆ In truth, the wall was just another means to annex and capture as much Palestinian land as possible as well as alienating as many Palestinians as possible.
- ◆ Many might think the wall was built over the armistice line (also known as the Green Line). However, the snake-shaped wall has diverted from the Line to penetrate the West Bank to devour and annex as much land as possible.

4.2.2 The Wall in Numbers

At the end of 2012, the wall was 770,224 meters long. According to the new update of information in the Geographic Information System (GIS) unit in LRC based on data provided by Monitoring and Documenting Israeli Violations team, the Wall is (781,431 meter)², distributed as follows:

- | | |
|---|---|
| ◆ 457,837 meters of already built parts. | ◆ 94 Palestinian communities were isolated from their surroundings (48 fully isolated). |
| ◆ 97,393 meters of under construction sections. | ◆ 74 Israeli colonies were annexed to the “State of Israel”. |
| ◆ 204,465 meters of planned sections | ◆ In 2012, 48 military orders were issued for the sake of the Wall targeting 5,678 dunums. |
| ◆ 9,469 meters of amended sections | ◆ In 2013, 33 military orders were issued for the sake of the Wall and targeted 6,420 dunums. |
| ◆ 5,156 meters ordered to be dismantled by an Israeli court’s ruling. | |
| ◆ 7,111 meters added to the original plan. | |
| ◆ 45,784 dunums of Palestinian lands were lost because of the Wall. | |
| ◆ In case Israel proceeds with erecting the wall, it will isolate 723,709 dunums. | |

4.2.3 The Status of the Wall in 2013

In 2013, the Wall went under small modifications as sections of it were either built or amended in 25 locations in the governorates of Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Hebron, Ramallah, Qalqiliya, and Tulkarm. The Israeli occupation Army issued 22 military orders that are eviction orders and/or land takeover, all for the benefit of “the construction of the Wall”. The orders targeted various areas in the West Bank, including:

- ★ Beit Ula, Saffa, and Kharas in Hebron.
- ★ Nahhalin, al Walaja, and Wad Rahall in Bethlehem.
- ★ Qusra in Nablus.
- ★ Az Zubeidat in Jericho.

2 The number represents the total length of the Wall (the complete; under construction; and planned sections).

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The locations where modifications and/or erection of the Wall took place in 2013:

Governorate	Targeted localities	Locations of confiscated areas	Type of modification or construction
Jerusalem	1	Shu'fat	Built with cement instead of fences
Hebron	5	Ar Ramadin	Under construction
		Jab'a	Under construction
		Surif	Under construction
Bethlehem	5	Rakhma, Khirbet an Nahla	Erected "completed"
		Battir	New fence added
		Beit Jala	Route amended and new fence added
		Al Walaja	Part erected and part under construction
Ramallah	2	Abod, Al Luban Al Gharbi	Part erected and part under construction
Qalqiliya	9	Falamya, Jayyous	Under construction
		Arab ar Ramadin ash Shimali	Route amended
		Kafr Laqif	Route amended
		Wad Qana, 'Azzun	Erected "completed"
		Ad Daya'a, Wad ar Rasha, Ras at Tira	Route amended
Tulkarm	3	Beit Amin, 'Azzun Atma	Under construction with fence
		Khirbet Shufa	Erected "completed"
		Khirbet Jabara	Erected "completed"
		Ar Ra's	Erected "completed"
Total	23		

Source: Field Research- Monitoring Israeli Violations Team- Land Research Centre (LRC).

Qalqiliya: The amendment the Wall route in 'Azzun Atma



Bethlehem: An iron gate on the Wall that serves the Israeli occupation Army only



Bethlehem: The Wall is adjacent to Palestinian houses and strangles them with a cement bloc, 8 meters in altitude



4.2.4 The Status of Terminals and Gates of the Wall in 2013

The gates and crossings of the Wall in the West Bank in 2013- by type:

Governorate	Type		Total
	Gates	Crossings	
Jerusalem	18	6	28
Hebron	38	4	42
Bethlehem	7	6	11
Ramallah	3	4	7
Jericho	0	0	0
Nablus	0	0	0
Salfit	5	1	6
Qalqiliya	13	2	15
Tubas	1	0	1
Tulkarm	12	5	15
Jenin	11	3	14
Total	108	31	139

Source: Field Research- Monitoring Israeli Violations Team- Land Research Centre (LRC).

Terminals (crossings) and their types in 2013- by governorate:

Name	No.	Type	Other name
Atarot Terminal	1	Workers, goods, Israeli vehicles	
Z'ayyim Terminal	1	Workers, goods, Israeli vehicles	
Zetem- Zayton Terminal	1	People - (inhabitants; residents)	
Hazma Terminal	1	Workers, goods, Israeli vehicles	Bekorim
Jaba' Terminal	1	Workers and Israeli vehicles	Kiryat Sever
Shu'fat Terminal	1	Workers and Israeli vehicles	
Jerusalem	6		
Tarqumiya Terminal	1	Workers, goods, Israeli vehicles	Lakhesh
Mitar Terminal- Beersheba	1	People, building materials, Israeli vehicles	
A terminal near al Ramadin	1	People, building materials, Israeli vehicles	
As Samu' Terminal	1	People, building materials, Israeli vehicles	
Hebron	4		
Mazmorria Terminal	1	People	
Terminal of Rachel's Tomb 300	1	Workers, goods, Israeli vehicles, tourists	
Terminal of tunnels	1	Commercial, people, visitors	
Al Walaja Terminal	1	People, visitors	
Al Jab'a Terminal	1	Visitors	
Husan Terminal	1	Workers, Israeli vehicles	
Bethlehem	6		

Name	No.	Type	Other name
Ni'lin Terminal	1	Workers, Israeli vehicles	Gilboa' Terminal
Beit Sira Terminal	1		Lamid Hih Terminal
Bitounia Terminal	1	Commercial	
Mowad'in	1	Workers, goods, Israeli vehicles	
Ramallah	4		
'Azzun Terminal	1	People, goods, Israeli vehicles	
Geljulia Terminal	1	Visitors	
Eyal-Qalqiliya Terminal	1	Workers, goods, Israeli vehicles	
Qalqiliya	3		
Jubara (Tennim) Terminal	1	People	Uwaav Terminal
Baqa Ash Sharqiya Terminal	1	People, visitors	Tennim Terminal
Sha'ar Efrayim-Tulkarm	1	Workers, goods, Israeli vehicles	
Sha'ar Efrayim (Pharaoh)	1	People, visitors	
Kafr Qasim Terminal	1	Workers	
Tulkarm	5		
Rihan and Barta'a Terminal	1	Pedestrians, vehicles, goods	
Beesan Terminal	1	People, visitors	
Al Jalama-Gilboa Terminal	1	Workers	Betar Terminal
Jenin	3		
Total	31		

Source: Field Research- Monitoring Israeli Violations Team- Land Research Centre (LRC).

Tulkarm: Sha'ar Efrayim terminal



An example of a family besieged by the Wall in al Walaja village- Bethlehem Governorate
The Hajajleh family became totally isolated from their village and people by the Apartheid Wall

At the eastern gate of Al Walaja village, at the end of Krimsan Street, you will find an isolated house surrounded by the Annexation and Separation Wall. Omar Hajajleh, 44 years old, lives with his 5-member family in the house, 3 of them are children. The family faces constant harassment on a daily basis from the Israeli soldiers who aim to force them out. Hajajleh family has chosen to stay because it is where they are meant to be; it is their natural place and property.

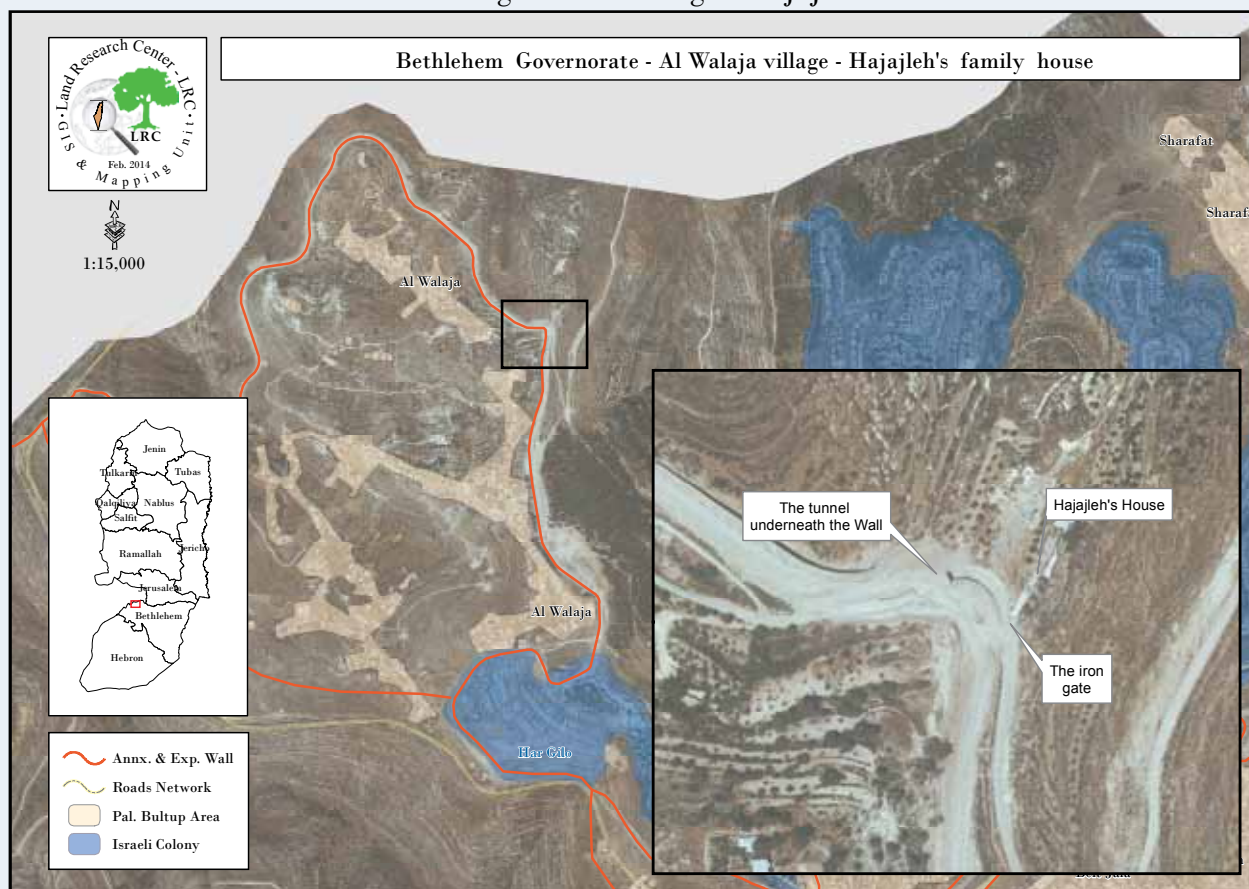
The house is just a few meters away from the Wall and is isolated behind it. The occupation refuses to grant the family Israeli identity cards that could help them move freely.

The occupiers have been trying to strangle Omar and his family in order to prompt them to leave long before the establishment of the Separation Wall. Hajajleh refused to give in to their scheme and did not agree on compromises. It is something forbidden to negotiate over your land, that is your right.

A Tunnel for Hajajleh family:

At last, the Israeli occupation found a solution to the problem they created themselves in the first place. They decided to build a tunnel that connects the house of Hajajleh with the rest of the village after they put the house under isolation. The solution was acceptable and effective for the Israeli part but disastrous for the family. It was so for the latter because the tunnel made them live out of time and place.

An aerial image of the besieged Hajajleh's house



The tunnel that leads to Hajajleh's house



Hajajleh's residence

After finishing digging the tunnel, the Israeli occupation embarked on devising new regulations and conditions in order to hinder visitors' and relatives' access to Hajajleh. Those who want to visit should have a proclamation from the authority 48 hours before paying the visit that should last for a couple of hours only. Furthermore, cars- except Omar's - are not allowed to go in. If the family contravenes any of these conditions, they will be deprived from the key and the gate will be under the control of the Israeli army with harsher conditions.

Hajajleh are living in a prison that is suffocating and depriving them from having a normal life.

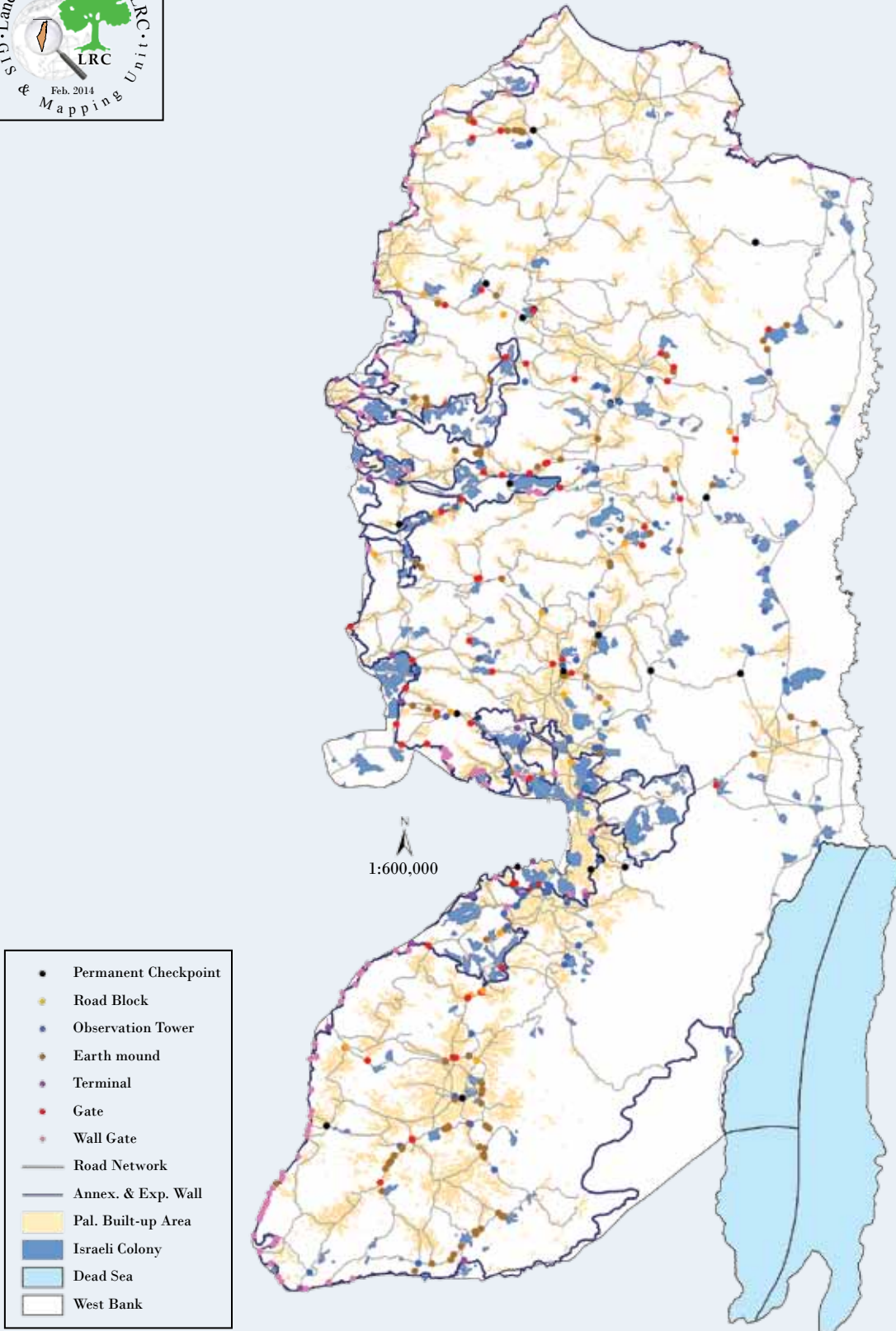
In addition to that, they are badly affected by the huge amount of dust that is huddled in and out of their house due to the digging and exploding resulting from the construction of the Wall. That has caused pollution, harmful for the family members especially children.

The family also suffer from a bad psychological state because they lack stability and mobility freedom.

Hajajleh family sought courts and institutions that are specialized in human rights but to no avail. The occupation carries on with constructing the Wall without any respect for the family and Palestinians at large. One of the aims behind the construction of the Wall is to make people's lives more miserable and to siege the whole village.



Checkpoints - 2013



Chapter 5

Israeli Violations against Religious Sites



5.1 Attacks on Religious Sites

“And who is more unjust than he who prevents (men) from the masjids of Allah, that His name should be remembered in them, and strives to ruin them? (As for) these, it was not proper for them that they should have entered them except in fear; they shall meet with disgrace in this world, and they shall have great chastisement in the hereafter”³

Attacks against religious sites especially places of worship are of grave consequences. Such sanctuaries are considered holy to so many and thus attacking them ignites hatred and provokes outrage between nations. Religious discrimination might surface as a result.

People are being oppressed while performing religious rituals regardless of their beliefs or religious sect. This is what is being done by the Israeli occupation in the “Holy Land”!

Since the Nakba in 1948 followed by the 1967 war, the Israeli Occupation has been deliberately targeting places of worship in Palestine. It became clear throughout the years that the defilements and attacks had, and have, been a policy adopted by the occupation that shows no respect whatsoever to these sites.

After the second intifada in 2002, colonial gangs such as “price tag” group emerged. Since then, there has been an escalation in the attacks. In recent years, the group has been responsible for numerous assaults against Palestinian properties and religious sites.

The group, fully protected by the Israeli occupation Army, desecrated a number of mosques and even performed some of Jewish rituals in them. They also set some mosques alight, and wrote offensive and racist slogans such as “Muhammad died” and “a good Arab is only a dead one” on its walls and doors, and destroyed some of its contents. The Christian religious sites were not spared either. Price taggers attacked churches; cemeteries; and monasteries. They even wrote hateful slogans against Jesus- peace be upon him- and against Christians calling them monkeys and slaves.

The most targeted sites are Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem and the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron among others. Since the Israeli occupation of the West Bank, Israeli official and non-official bodies attacked 102 mosques including 16 attacks that took place in 2013 in addition to attacks against 28 churches and monasteries including 4 in 2013.

5.1.1 The Year of Targeting the Al Aqsa Mosque... Will It Withstand Attacks for Long?

◆ Preface

Since the illegal annexation of occupied East Jerusalem in 1967, Israeli authorities have been following a scheme to transform the Jerusalem under their control into a Jewish-Israeli city. Accordingly, Israeli policies have been guided by the official doctrine of demographic change to render Palestinians a minority in their own land.

³ Sura 2 verse 114 of the Holy Quran

In a series of actions that amount to war crimes under international law, Israel has transferred approximately 300,000 of its own citizens into occupied East Jerusalem; they now live in 100,000 residential units in Jewish colonies. It also forcibly displaced Palestinians within and from the city, and banned them from using 88% of Jerusalem land that is allocated or reserved for Jewish-Israeli development. Moreover, Israel has ethnically cleansed Palestinians by using a variety of measures, including expulsions and forced evictions, combined with expropriation of Palestinian homes and land, demolitions of homes and cultural heritage and revocation of Jerusalem residency permits of Palestinians. All is done using the “end justifies the means” kind of approach and Talmudic references.

Not only that, but since March 1993, the Israeli occupation has set up more than 15 road barriers, whether they are permanent or temporary, made of cement, earth or iron. The latest means of strangling the city was establishing the Annexation and Separation Wall that has isolated more than 140,000 Palestinians - holders of Israeli IDs - from their city in what seems to be the biggest act of ethnic cleansing so far.

Back to Al Aqsa, the Israeli policy towards the Mosque has not changed much in its core in 2013; still permitting colonial groups to break into its Compound and defile it and sometimes have celebrations within its walls

◆ 2013... The Year of a Massive Attack on Al Aqsa Mosque

In 2013, not a single day passed without hearing about a break in; an attack; a scheme or a conspiracy against Al Aqsa Mosque by radical colonists whether dressed in military uniforms or plainclothes performing Talmudic rituals in the Compound while holding pictures of the alleged Solomon Temple. They are used to attacking citizens present in the Mosque, especially women and children under the protection of the Israeli Security forces, police, border guards, and intelligence officers. They also enjoy the protection of the Prime Minister of the Israeli government, the Knesset members and the rabbis; the most enthusiastic of whom is Yehuda Glick, the executive director of the Temple Mount Heritage Foundation.

Regarding those protesting against Israel's measures for the Mosque, they receive banishment orders banning them from visiting the Mosque and even getting near it. In total, 330 Attendants along with students were excluded from the Mosque in 2013, including: Sheikh Najeh Bakirat, who is in charge of the mosque, along with 6 young men, was expelled in June while Ehab Yaghmour in November.

Hundreds of cameras were installed around the Mosque Compound in 2013. The balloons and helicopters hovering over the sky of Jerusalem to chase Palestinians as well as the patrols roaming around the city in general and the Mosque Compound in specific have made Jerusalem look like a military camp. The armed forces around the Compound kept breaking into the Mosque, making trouble and having clashes with worshippers as well as using tear gas, sound bombs, rubber-coated steel bullets, and physical violence against Palestinians present in the Mosque, causing suffocations and injuries. On September 07, for example, large forces of the Israeli police raided Al-Aqsa Compound and closed the gates of Al-Qibali Mosque (the silver domed Mosque) with iron chains while some worshippers were still in and arrested 15. They also attacked people with sound bombs

and rubber bullets causing injuries to 60 people. On 26 of the same month, a number of police officers took a tour around the Mosque, much to the dismay and protestation of worshippers. The police withdrew for minutes, only to return with another group of the Israeli police along with border men and Special Forces that raided the Mosque and threw sound and tear bombs at masses. They also attacked worshippers with clubs and batons as a punishment.

It should be marked that the ferocious attack on Al Aqsa has taken a formal and official acknowledgment from the government that only had used to turn a blind eye and remain silent in complicity but is now participating actively in desecrating the Mosque, controlling all entries and exits. In a statement provocative to more than one billion and a half Muslims, Yehuda Glick said the following:” I would like to surprise you by informing you that the most pivotal support we get is from the security body. They are begging us not to leave the place.” That helps explain the restrictive measures taken by the Israeli Government against Palestinians, including: Denying worshippers’ access to the Mosque especially those coming out of Jerusalem, setting up barriers and military checkpoints, inspecting IDs, and banning those who are under 45 and sometimes under 50 from entering the Mosque. All the mentioned above has led to a drastic drop in the number of worshippers who were only 4000 in 2013 while they usually exceed 150,000. The Israeli occupation forces closed 5 gates of the Mosque and only left 3 open.

The Israeli government is planning at splitting Al-Aqsa between the Jews and Muslims, just as it did with the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron so it is preparing people for this move. The Israeli Minister of Housing stated after participating in breaking into the Mosque to mark Jewish New Year that: “This is the holiest place for Jews and it should be open 24/7 to all of them.” He also said on a different occasion that: “The Temple should be built.” The head of the coalition government –Zeiv Aliken, declared in a closed meeting that he would work on enabling Jews to enter the Mosque Compound on specific days and opening special gates for them, same as in the Ibrahimi Mosque.

A candlestick made of pure gold placed in the compound of the Western Wall and planned to be put in the Solomon Temple after building the latter in place of the Mosque



Rabbi Glick asserted that he suggested to the government that they should form a committee to discuss the issue of the Mosque before it is “too late”. He also called on splitting it; same suggestion made by the Minister of religions which the government and the Knesset discussed. A radical Jewish society suggests building a synagogue over Marwani Prayer Hall while another leaked images of an imagined synagogue built over the ruins of the Al Aqsa Mosque.

The Islamic Waqf sees the vehement Israeli campaign of attacks and aggressions on religious sites an attempt to make systematic changes and create facts on the ground to delegitimize Palestinians’ and Arabs’ property of the Mosque so they could Judaize it after kicking Palestinians out.

The Israeli occupation also attacked religious sites other than Al Aqsa: Colonists set Jaba’ mosque ablaze and wrote hateful slogans on the walls of a mosque in Beit Ikse. They also desecrated Christian sanctuaries as racist colonists sprayed graffiti that is offensive and discriminatory in al Latrun and Bab al Nabi Dawud churches and somewhere near Mar Elias. Plus, they attacked the Evangelical Christian cemetery located in Mount Zion where they broke the tombstones of 15 graves by throwing stones at them. Moreover, colonists denied worshippers’ access to the Church of the Holy Sepulcher on Holy Saturday when they besieged the church and closed all the roads leading to it. Cases of beating and physical violence were reported.

According to field observation, LRC recorded the following attacks against Al Aqsa in 2013, these included:

- ◆ 289 break-ins followed by performing Jewish rituals in the Mosque Compound.
- ◆ 7 cases of excavation works, demolition and ravaging around the circumference of the Mosque in an attempt to change the nature of the place.
- ◆ 40 attacks against the guards of the Mosque.
- ◆ 350 cases of banning people from entering the Mosque for a period of time ranging between weeks to six months with the possibility of extension.

Scenes of the attacks against Al Aqsa Mosque in 2013:

Break-ins to Al Aqsa Compound by a group of colonists and/or forces of the Israeli police





Break-ins to Al Aqsa Compound by a group of colonists and/or forces of the Israeli police





Break-ins to Al Aqsa Compound by a group of colonists and/or forces of the Israeli police





Attacks and detentions taking place in Al Aqsa Compound



This is the kind of treatment awaiting young men who try to pray in the Mosque... A Jerusalemite young man showing the aftermaths of being beaten by the Israeli police



The Wall does not prohibit Palestinians from reaching Al Aqsa and the proof is the picture: young Palestinian men climbing the Wall in order to pray in the Mosque





Jerusalem and Al Aqsa remain cherished and loved despite the siege and all other hurdles



5.1.2 The Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron and Constant Attempts at Judaization

The Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron has been set as a target for Israeli attacks for a long time. There are relentless attempts at Judaizing the Mosque by allowing colonists free access to it while posing extreme restrictions on Palestinians visiting it. On January 2013, the Israeli Minister of Foreign Affairs, Avigdor Lieberman, along with a group of colonist leaders paid a visit to the Mosque in a move deemed provocative.

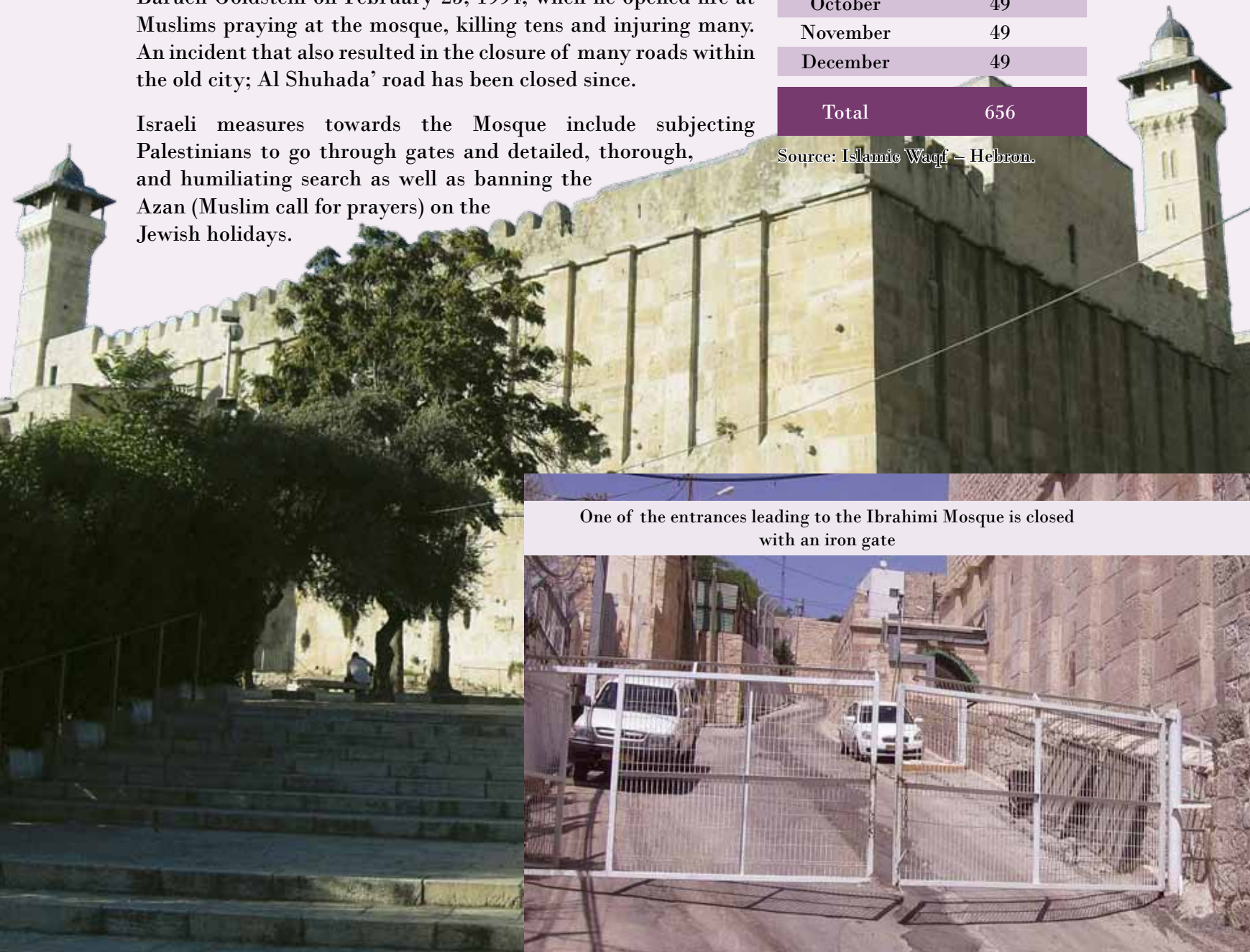
The Mosque that should be a safe haven to everyone seeking refuge in it was not made so by the Israeli occupation. Not a single Palestinian will ever forget the Massacre committed by Baruch Goldstein on February 25, 1994, when he opened fire at Muslims praying at the mosque, killing tens and injuring many. An incident that also resulted in the closure of many roads within the old city; Al Shuhada' road has been closed since.

Israeli measures towards the Mosque include subjecting Palestinians to go through gates and detailed, thorough, and humiliating search as well as banning the Azan (Muslim call for prayers) on the Jewish holidays.

The table shows the times of banning the Azan in 2013:

Month	Occurrences
January	49
February	44
March	65
April	52
May	55
June	55
July	52
August	58
September	79
October	49
November	49
December	49
Total	656

Source: Islamic Waqf – Hebron.



One of the entrances leading to the Ibrahimi Mosque is closed with an iron gate

5.2 Israeli Attacks on Places of Worship Since 1967

Number of attacks on mosques from 1967 to 2013 in the West Bank- by governorate:

Mosque	No. of mosques
Jerusalem	27
Hebron	27
Bethlehem	13
Ramallah	6
Jericho	2
Nablus	15
Salfit	6
Qalqiliya	0
Tubas	1
Tulkarm	0
Jenin	5
Total	102

Source: Field Research- Monitoring Israeli Violations Team- Land Research Centre (LRC).



Ad Deirat Mosque threatened of being demolished on October 28, 2013 in Yatta- Hebron

The table displays the number of mosques attacked in 2013 in the West Bank- by type:

Governorate	No. of mosques	Aggression			Perpetrators	
		Demolition orders	Destroying and smashing	Defilement, writing offensive slogans	The Israeli occupation army	Colonists
Jerusalem	4	1	2	1	2	2
Hebron	2	2	0	0	2	0
Bethlehem	4	0	1	3	1	3
Ramallah	1	0	0	1	0	1
Jericho	1	1	0	0	1	0
Nablus	3	2	1	0	2	1
Salfit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qalqiliya	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tubas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tulkarm	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jenin	1	0	0	1	1	0
Total	16	6	4	6	9	7

Source: Field Research- Monitoring Israeli Violations Team- Land Research Centre (LRC).

Names of attacked mosques in the West Bank including Jerusalem in 2013:

Jerusalem:	Al Aqsa Mosque, Al Nabi Dawud mosque, Muhammad al Fateh mosque, Beit Iksa mosque, Al Murabitin mosque (al Eizariya)
Hebron:	The Ibrahimi mosque, Ad Deirat mosque (Yatta), Az Zuweidin mosque (Yatta)
Bethlehem:	Bilal ibn Rabah mosque , Salah ad Din al Ayoubi mosque, Ayda camp mosque, Al Hamidiya old mosque (a 150 year shrine in al Khadr)
Ramallah:	An Nour mosque (Burqa)
Jericho:	Ali ibn Abi Talib (ad Duyuk al Fauqa)
Nablus:	Ar Ribat mosque (Urif), Khirbet at Taweel mosque
Jenin:	Halima as Saidiya

Number of churches and monasteries attacked in 2013 in the West Bank- by type:

Governorate	No. of attacked churches	Demolition orders	Burning	Aggression			Perpetrators	
				Defilement, writing offensive slogans	Destroying and looting content	Others	The Israeli occupation army	Colonists
Jerusalem	23	1	3	16	1	2	9	14
Bethlehem	3	0	0	0	2	1	2	1
Ramallah	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Jericho	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	28	1	3	17	4	3	12	16

Source: Field Research- Monitoring Israeli Violations Team- Land Research Centre (LRC).

Names of attacked churches and monasteries that underwent attacks since 1967 in the West Bank including Jerusalem:

Jerusalem	Saint John Old Church, the Church of Holy Sepulcher, All Nations Church, Roman Orthodox Monastery, Virgin Mary Church, Catholic Armenians Church, the path of Pain in the Old City, Al Wad neighborhood, the Angelic Church, Prophets' road in the Old City, Cross Valley Monastery, Franciscan Monastery, al Latrun Monastery, Beit Jamal Monastery, the Latin Cemetery, the Cross Valley Monastery, Church of the Holy Mother,
Bethlehem	Mar Elias Church, the Nativity Church, Monastery of St. George
Ramallah	Imuas Church
Jericho	Na'ran Old Church



Offensive slogans sprayed on the walls of an- Nour mosque by colonists of Megron who attacked it on October 10, 2013 in Burqa-Ramallah

The international conventions regarding places of worship:

- ◆ **Article 27** the Geneva Fourth Convention stating: “Protected persons are entitled, in all circumstances, to respect for their persons, their honor, their family rights, their religious convictions and practices, and their manners and customs. They shall at all times be humanely treated, and shall be protected especially against all acts of violence or threats thereof and against insults and public curiosity.”
- ◆ **Article 56** of the La Hague (1907) Convention of Regulations concerning the Laws and Customs of War on Land stating:

“The property of municipalities, that of institutions dedicated to religion, charity and education, the arts and sciences, even when State property, shall be treated as private property.”
- ◆ **Article 53** from Geneva Protocol (1977) banned all attacks again worship places which are considered the spiritual and cultural heritage of people.

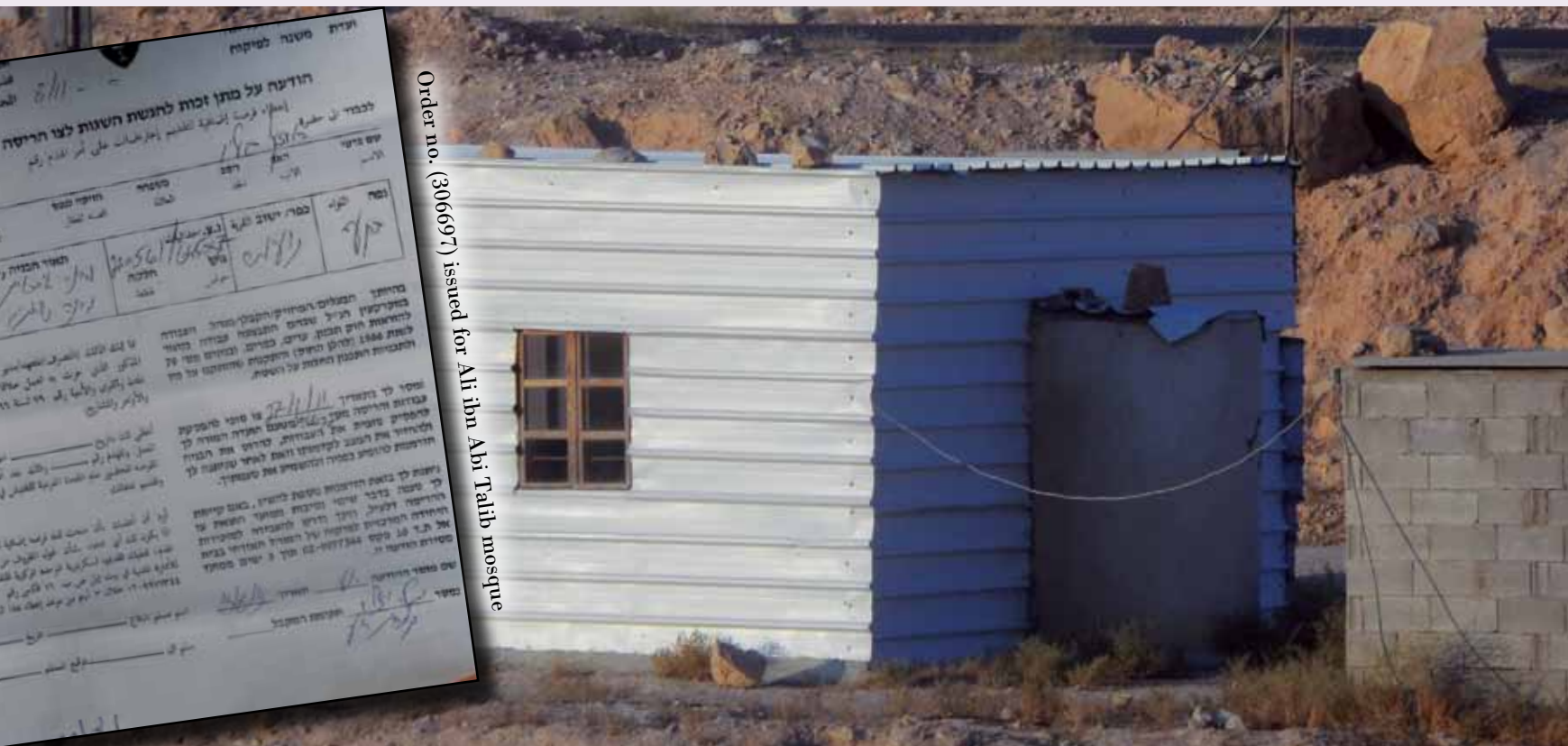
Confiscation of building materials from ad-Deirat targeted mosque on November 18, 2013 in Yatta- Hebron



Khirbet at-Taweel mosque threatened of being torn down on November 27, 2013 in Nablus



Ali ibn Abi Talib mosque targeted by a demolition order on August 13, 2013 in ad Duyuk al Fauqa- Jenin



Chapter 6

Colonial Expansion in the West Bank and Jerusalem



6.1 The Israeli Occupation Colonialism in the West Bank and Jerusalem

Israeli colonies are spread all over the West Bank and Jerusalem. They enjoy strategic locations on top of mountains overlooking beautiful scenery. Aiming at fragmenting Palestinian cities and villages, the Israeli occupation has confiscated lands that are linking points, and set up tenths of watchtowers and fixed checkpoints to restrict Palestinians' movement; all for the sake of the security of colonists. It has also built the Annexation and Separation Wall to annex thousands of dunums to the colonies, banning Palestinian farmers from taking advantage of the lands adjacent to the boundaries of the colonies. Not only that, among the facilitations provided by the government to colonists is that they enjoy extensive network of colonist-only bypass roads that have devoured hundreds of Palestinian owned land and to which Palestinians are denied access; a manifestation of the Israeli apartheid system in practice.

Any colony founded on the Palestinian territories is allowed to expand and to offer invitations for tenders and bids for building residential units that are quickly approved by the government, the same authority that poses severe restrictions on Palestinian space and development. Palestinians are banned from building on their lands by the Israeli occupation that uses the pretext of security reasons (for colonists) to justify its arbitrary and discriminatory actions. Colonists have gone too far as to attack civilians, land, houses and sanctuaries without fearing any legal ramifications or deterrents.

The Israeli government has been encouraging colonial activity through and through so there are 461 colonies so far, including 257 outposts, inhabited by 518,722 colonists- a rise in population by 4% compared to 2012, according to field researchers in LRC.

There are always announcements of building plans/ approvals for tenders for the construction of thousands of colonial units to accommodate for the needs of more Jewish immigrants arriving from all around the world to seize Palestinian land.

The table shows the number of colonies in the West Bank (including East Jerusalem) in 2013:

Governorate	No. of colonies	No. of outposts	Confiscated area/ dunum	No. of colonists**
Jerusalem	34	34	38,558.2	183,000
Hebron	30	46	13,908.5	15,792
Bethlehem	20	16	17,370	101,444
Ramallah	30	54	32,462.6	126,862
Jericho	22	13	23,678.8	8,096
Nablus	13	48	16,319.4	80,905
Salfit	20	21	17,860.4	
Qalqiliya	14	9	11,799.5	
Tubas	8	5	7,590	
Tulkarm	5	4	3,958.3	2,623
Jenin	8	7	3,854.6	
Total	204	257	187,360.3	518,722
462 colonies and outposts				

Source: Field Research- Monitoring Israeli Violations Team- Land Research Centre (LRC).

** Source: Peace Now (according to statistics conducted in 2011).

6.2 Colonial Activities in 2013

2013 is the year of escalating occupation measures and colonial activities; colonial expansion has been increasing by leaps and bounds. 3353 residential units were built or are being built in 157 colonies and outposts as well as 64 structures were erected. Land settlement was carried out in 93 colonies leading to ravaging 3613 dunums. The colonies in Hebron underwent the most radical expansions, followed by colonies in Ramallah, Nablus, and Jerusalem respectively.

6.2.1 Expansion in Colonies - 2013

Reported expansions in the Israeli colonies in the West Bank - 2013:

Governorate	No. of established &/ or expanded colonies	Units added or to be added	Other structures	Laying foundations and land settlement for construction	Opening roads
Jerusalem	21	700	6	18	3
Hebron	23	256	0	5	2
Bethlehem	9	204	10	12	1
Ramallah	22	744	4	13	6
Jericho	15	139	5	5	3
Nablus	22	307	3	11	4
Salfit	13	461	18	13	11
Qalqiliya	15	327	12	8	7
Tubas	7	64	0	3	0
Tulkarm	3	95	0	2	2
Jenin	7	56	6	3	5
Total	157	3,353	64	93	44

Source: Field Research- Monitoring Israeli Violations Team- Land Research Centre (LRC).

Scenes of colonial expansion on Palestinian lands:

Hebron: Construction is in full swing in the colony of Kharsina



Jerusalem: The colony of Beit Orot at the end of 2012



Jerusalem: The colony of Beit Orot at the end of 2013



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Construction in Betar Illit is racing against time in Wad Fukin- Bethlehem



Construction work in the colony of Otniel in Hebron



Israeli bulldozers ravaging lands in preparation for building new units in the colony of Revava in Deir Istiya- Salfit



New caravans added to the colony of Revava that is expanding at the expense of Deir Istiya lands

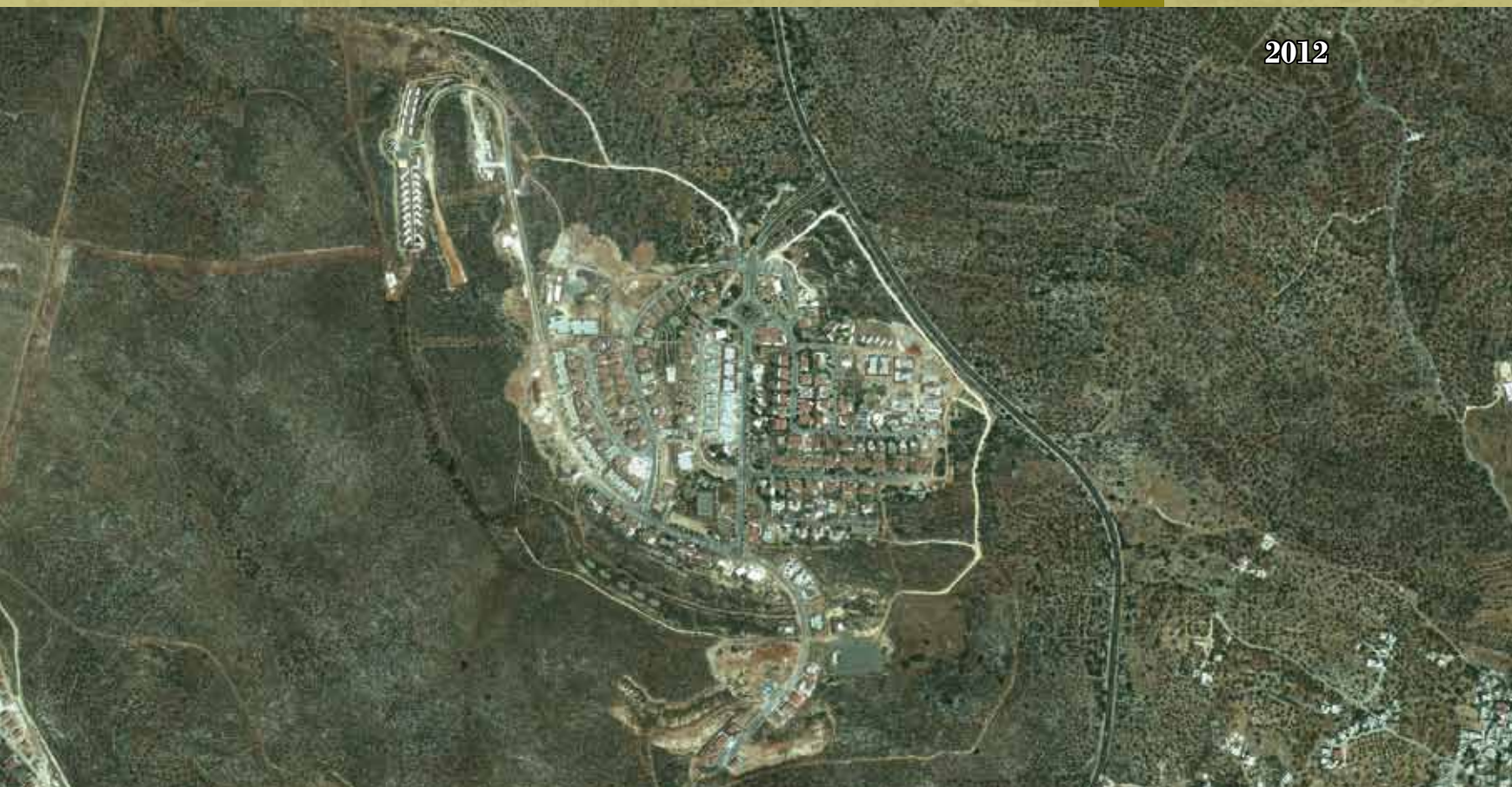




Hebron governorate - Kharsina colony - Colonial expansion: A comparison between 2006 & 2012



2012



Salfit governorate - Revava colony - Colonial expansion: A comparison between 2006 & 2012

2006



2012



Bethlehem governorate - Betar Illit colony - Colonial expansion: A comparison between 2006 & 2012

2006



2012



Qalqiliya governorate - Alfei Menashe colony - Colonial expansion: A comparison between 2006 & 2012

2006



6.3 Colonial Plans in 2013

The table shows the colonies and outposts that called for tenders, bids, and approvals for construction in 2013:

No. of plans	Colony	Date	No. of units	Structures	Type	Advertiser	Plan No.	Type of plan	Remarks
1	Maale Ha Zeitim	2013/01/01	17			Occupying Municipality (Jerusalem Municipality or state municipality)		Announcement of commencement	
2		2013/01/08	1	Hotel		Jerusalem Municipality		Ratification of a scheme	Ratification of the construction of 1100 hotel rooms
3	Mawqef Gav'ati	2013/01/11	1	Tourist center		District Committee for Planning and Construction	13542	Publication of deposit	
4	Maale Adummim	2013/01/30	46			Supreme Planning Council of the Civil Administration		Consent of deposit	
5	Matte Benyamin	2013/01/31	1	Agri. village		Mate Benyamin Regional Council		Ratification of construction of an agricultural village	
6	Benyamin	2013/02/23	1	Roads		Civil Administration-Judea and Samaria, Supreme Planning Council, Sub-committee for roads and railroads	Resolution No. (2/986)	Scheme	A decision to expand bypass road no. (437) that connects Ramallah to Jerusalem villages ('Anata and Hizma)
	Giva					The Israeli Ministry of Housing			
7	Benyamin	2013/03/11	256			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	2/10/227	Consent of deposit	East of the colony
8	Novi Brat	2013/03/11	28			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	7/10/220	Consent of deposit	West of the colony
9	Giv'at Zeev	2013/03/11	381			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	23/220	Consent of deposit	West of the colony

No. of plans	Colony	Date	No. of units	Structures	Type	Advertiser	Plan No.	Type of plan	Remarks
10	Maale Adummim 07	2013/03/11	2			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	420/1/12	Tender No. 392013//YS	East of the colony
11	Adam Gibat Benyamim	2013/03/11	80			District Committee for Planning and Construction	240/02/14/1	Tender No. 2522013//YS	East of the colony
12	Givat Zrrv	2013/03/11	102			District Committee for Planning and Construction	220/9	Tender No. 1032013//YS	West of the colony
13	Maale Adummim	2013/03/11	112			District Committee for Planning and Construction	420/1/16/4/1	Tender No. 2742013//YS	East of the colony
14		2013/04/08	50			The Israeli Minister of Housing, Uri Ariel		Ratified	
15	Novi Brat	2013/05/07	19			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	227/10/3	Approved by the Minister of Defense on 172013/7/	
16	Kfar Adummim	2013/05/23	25			District Committee for Planning and Construction	227/15	Deposit published	
17	Givat Zeev	2013/06/17	29			District Committee for Planning and Construction	220/13/1	A discussion for verification	
18	Kokhav Yacoub	2013/07/17	38			District Committee for Planning and Construction	242/1/3	A discussion for deposit	
19	Ramat Shlomo	2013/08/09	1531			District Committee for Planning and Construction	11085	Consent of ratification	Published on the Internet
20	Ramat Shlomo	2013/08/09	2200			District Committee for Planning and Construction	14000	Publication of deposit	Published on the website; expansion of 2200 units
21	Maale Adummim	2013/06/04	1	Roads		District Committee for Planning and Construction		Scheme	Opening an alternative road linking Maale Adummim to Jerusalem

No. of plans	Colony	Date	No. of units	Structures	Type	Advertiser	Plan No.	Type of plan	Remarks
22	Pisgat Zeev	2013/07/01	40			District Committee for Planning and Construction	8151	License obtained	The new structure would be included in master plan no. 8151 ratified since 2007
23	Har Homa C	2013/07/01	930			The financial committee in the municipality of Jerusalem		Ratification	The new apartments will be NIS 100,000 cheaper than the standard price
24	Nevi Yacoub	2013/07/18	165			Local Committee for Planning and Construction		License obtained	6513 A
25	Nabi Yacoub	2013/07/18	165			Local Committee for Planning and Construction	No. 6513A	Issuance of licenses	Issuing building permits for 16 structures consisting of 165 units in accordance with the scheme that states that 393 units should be built on 107 dunums
26		2013/07/30	16	Synagogue and a large building		District Committee for Planning and Construction		Intentions of ratification	The new plans include erecting 4 buildings on 5.5 dunums near the Herod Gate as well as a synagogues and a large building among others in a bid to Judaize Jerusalem's Old City
27	New colonial neighborhood	2013/08/06	63			District Committee for Planning and Construction		Laying the foundation stone	
28	Ramat David	2013/08/11	87			The Israeli Ministry of Housing via Israel Land Authority		Ratification of scheme	

No. of plans	Colony	Date	No. of units	Structures	Type	Advertiser	Plan No.	Type of plan	Remarks
29	Northwest of Pisgat Zeev	2013/08/16	160			The Israeli Ministry of Housing via Israel Land Authority		New tenders after approval	
30	West part of Pisgat Zeev	2013/08/16	23			The Israeli Ministry of Housing via Israel Land Authority		New tenders after approval	
31	West part of Gilo	2013/08/16	397			The Israeli Ministry of Housing via Israel Land Authority		New tenders after approval	
32	Har Homa	2013/08/16	210			The Israeli Ministry of Housing via Israel Land Authority		New tenders after approval	
33	A new outpost-Kidmat Etzion	2013/09/23	500			The Israeli government		Scheme	
34	Beit Orot	2013/10/01	32			District Committee for Planning and Construction		Master plan	
35	Pisgat Zeev	2013/10/09	58			District Committee for Planning and Construction		Announcement of construction	
36	Scopus	2013/11/14	1		National park	District Committee for Planning and Construction	11092A	A discussion for deposit	
Jerusalem				7,762	6				
37	Kiryat Arba'	2013/01/15	84			The Israeli Ministry of Housing		Publication of tender	
38	Al Karmel	2013/01/30	80			Supreme Planning Council of the Civil Administration	507/1/1	Consent of deposit	Some units had already been built before the approval. Consent was made in a retroactive effect; unavailable data
39	Teena	2013/01/30	28			Supreme Planning Council of the Civil Administration		Consent of deposit	Unused units

No. of plans	Colony	Date	No. of units	Structures	Type	Advertiser	Plan No.	Type of plan	Remarks
40	Sinsana	2013/04/17	325			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	522	A discussion for deposit on 172013/4/ Deposited on /06201304/	
41	Maon	2013/07/01	230			The Israeli Civil Administration		Approval for construction	Colonial expansion
	Hebron		747	0					
42	Efrat	2013/01/15	114			The Israeli Ministry of Housing		Publication of tender	
43	Nokdim	2013/01/30	146			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	Unidentified	Defense Minister's consent	Approved at the beginning of January
44	Tekoa	2013/01/30	200			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	unidentified	Defense Minister's consent	Approved at the beginning of January
45	Tekoa	2013/01/30	24			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	412/4/5/5 412/4/1/5	Published deposit	Approved at the beginning of January
46	Efrat	2013/02/04	40			The Israeli Ministry of Housing		Tender published	
47	Nokdim	2013/03/11	12			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	8/411	Consent of deposit	East of the colony
48	Efrat	2013/04/17	6			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	410/5/28	A discussion for verification	
49	Allon Shvut	2013/05/19	1			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	405/3/3	A discussion for deposit	
50	Allon Shvut	2013/07/17	60			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	1/6/6/405	A discussion for verification	
51	Betar Illit	2013/07/17	48			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	8/3/1/1/426	A discussion for verification	
52	Betar Illit	2013/07/17	4			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	11/3/1/426	A discussion for verification	
53	Gilo	2013/08/13	900	1		District Committee for Planning and Construction		Ratified	
	Bethlehem		1,555	1					

No. of plans	Colony	Date	No. of units	Structures	Type	Advertiser	Plan No.	Type of plan	Remarks
54	Ofra	2013/01/16	250			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	221/6	A discussion for deposit	In a retroactive effect because of illegal construction
55	Modi'in Illit	2013/02/25	732			Supreme Planning Council of the Civil Administration	210/6/3	Consent of deposit	The scheme is to construct a colonial "neighborhood" (used in Israeli discourse) consisting of 732 units on a 200,000 m2 piece of land
56	Modi'in Illit	2013/05/19	212			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	210/8/2	A discussion for deposit	
57	Modi'in Illit	2013/05/22	48			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	208/1/23	A discussion for deposit	
58	Beit El	2013/06/11	296			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	18/218	Discussion for deposit- Approval of the Minister of Defense	East of the colony
59	Talmon	2013/07/11	255			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	10/235	Publication of tender	East of the colony
60	Nahliel	2013/07/17	255			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	10/235	A discussion for verification	
61	Talmon	2013/07/17	314			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	4/2/235	A discussion for deposit	
	Ramallah		2,362	0					
62	Massua & Ti Hamra colonies	2013/02/27		1	Water pool	Civil Administration- Judea and Samaria, Supreme Planning Council, Inspection Sub-committee		Commencing on the implementation of master plan No. (32757/)	
63	Al Mawj	2013/06/05	31			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	4/604	Deposit published on 112013/04/ and approved on 052013/06/	East of the colony

No. of plans	Colony	Date	No. of units	Structures	Type	Advertiser	Plan No.	Type of plan	Remarks
64	Gilgal	2013/07/17	234			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	2/317	A discussion for verification	
	Jericho		265	1					
65	Eli	2013/02/18	620	2	Roads	Civil Administration-Judea and Samaria, Supreme Planning Council, Inspection Sub-committee	237	Consent of deposit	Legalizing, in a retroactive effect, 377 residential units built without permit and adding 243 new units (620 units in total)
66	Shilo	2013/03/11	30			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	12/205	Consent of deposit	East of the colony
67	Shilo	2013/04/11	95			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	13/205	Agreement on ratification	East of the colony
68	Bracha	2013/04/11	90			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	2/114	A discussion and publication of deposit	East of the colony
69	Shilo	2013/04/15	17			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	14/205	Consent of the Defense Minister	
70	Itamar	2013/06/05	675			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	163/3/4	Publication of deposit	
	Nablus		1,527	2					
72	Givat Salit	2013/03/11	125			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	2/301	Consent of deposit	East of the colony
73	Alfei Menashe	2013/06/05	14			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	115/8/8	A discussion for verification	
	Tulkarm		139	0					
74	Ariel	2013/03/11	18			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	130/2/3	Tender No. 1622013//YS	East of the colony
75	Bakir	2013/04/11	160			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	2/118	A discussion for verification	East of the colony
76	Eli Zahav	2013/05/09	450			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	132/4	Consent of the Defense Minister on 172013/07/	

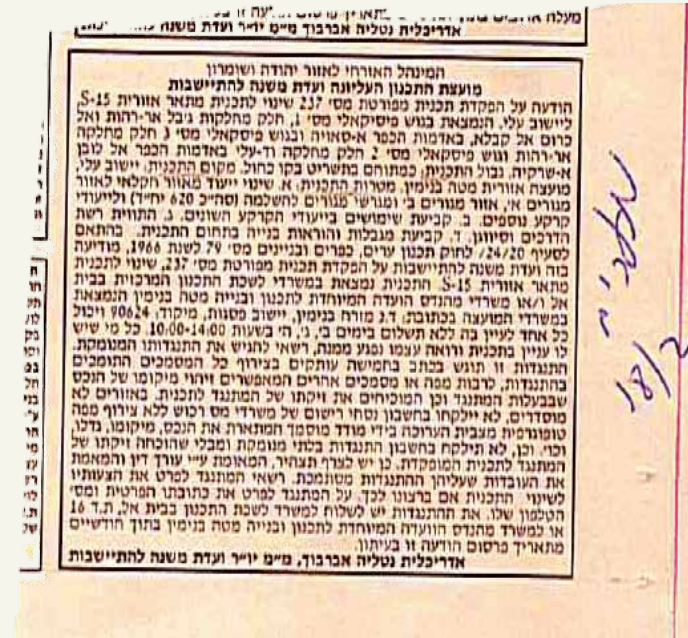
No. of plans	Colony	Date	No. of units	Structures	Type	Advertiser	Plan No.	Type of plan	Remarks
77	Eli Zahav	2013/05/12	694			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	132/6	Approval of the Minister of Defense on 112013/04/	
78	Bruchin	2013/06/09	550			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	150	Deposit published	
79	Bruchin	2013/06/09	550			Supreme Planning Council- Inspection subcommittee of the Civil Administration		Included in master plan No. 150	
	Salfit		2,422	0					
80	Karne Shomron	2013/03/11	196			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	117/6/1 ,117/6	Tender No. 902013//YS	East of the colony
81	Karne Shomron	2013/05/23	22			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	117/13	A discussion for verification	
	Qalqiliya		218	0					
82	Rotem	2013/04/29	170			The Israeli Ministry of Housing	322	A discussion for verification	
	Tubas		170	0					
	Total		17,167	10					

Source: Data compiled by Land Research Centre (LRC) from different Israeli sources including: The Israeli government, the Israeli Ministry of Housing, Peace Now, Wala (electronic website) and the newspapers of Haaretz, Yerushalayim, News, and Yediot Ahronot.

A synopsis of the locations of the colonies and outposts that offered bids and tenders for construction- 2013:

Governorate	No. of units	Structures
Jerusalem	7762	6
Hebron	747	0
Bethlehem	1555	1
Ramallah	2362	0
Jericho	265	1
Nablus	1527	2
Salfit	2422	0
Qalqiliya	218	0
Tulkarm	139	0
Tubas	170	0
Total	17167	10
Total	157	3,353

Source: Compilation of data by Land Research Centre (LRC) from Peace Now and Israeli dailies.



Announcement of building 620 colonial units in the colony of Eli, founded on Nablus land

Billboards installed by the state municipality to advertise the construction of new colonial units in Pisgat Ze'ev colony



An example of Colonial Schemes:

Approval of a plan for construction of a national garden by the name of “Ia’mik Rafaïem” that is expected to devour hundreds of dunums isolated behind the Separation Wall

The Planning and Construction Committee in Jerusalem has approved establishing a national park known as the Ghost Valley Park or Ia’mik Rafaïem on Al Walaja lands, which means confiscating more than 1500 dunums of the village for the establishment of the 5680 dunum garden.

Head of Al Walaja stated to an LRC observer that:

“There was a court hearing on June 20, 2013 which many people of Al Walaja attended in protestations against the establishment of the garden at the expense of our agricultural land. Alas, the court was a farce and the ruling had already been made. An oral clash took place between us and the judge where we tried to pour out our anger and exasperation at the unjust resolution taken against us- the people of al Walaja.”

The targeted land belongs to people of al Walaja and is planted with olive trees. It is an outlet to many. To take the land over means depriving al Walaja people from building a garden of their own at the same location.

The court’s ruling was like a shock for people because of its blatant unfairness since the land is not within the Green Line. In other words, people of al Walaja will be witnessing their occupiers having a park at the expense of their land and personal freedom unjustly and undeservedly.



פארק עמק רפאים

פארק עמק רפאים, הוא חלק מפארק ירושלים - המרחב הטבעי של השטחים הפתוחים הסובבים את ירושלים ושלוחים אצבעות ירוקות אל הרקמה האורבנית. הפארק משתרע על שטח של כ- 5,000 דונם.

בשטח הפארק מצויים:

- טיילת מסלולי אופניים ושבילי הליכה;
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- הפארק שופע מעיינות, בהם: עין לבן, עינות וואלגיה ועין אל ח'ייה;
- חורש טבעי ויערות נטע אדם.

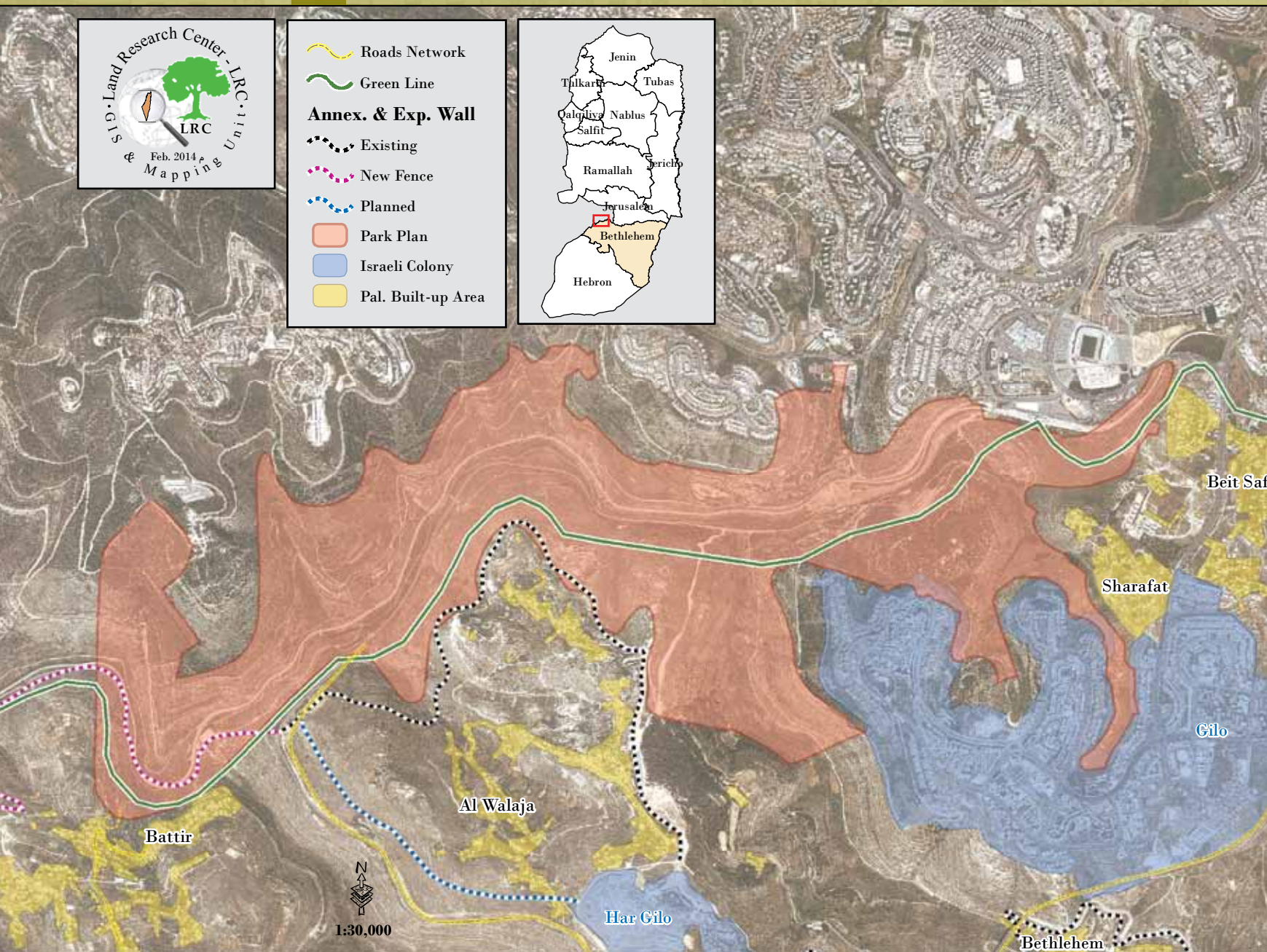
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לפרטים נוספים: מוקד 106, WWW.JDA.GOV.IL

הכניסה חופשית!

The advertisement of the project in Hebrew



The scheme of "Ia'mik Rafaiem" Garden targeting al Walaja lands

Chapter 7

Israeli Violations against Palestinians Archaeological Sites

The chapter was prepared by LRC in cooperation with the Palestinian Ministry of Tourism
and Antiquities



7.1 Israel's Policy in Seizing Archaeological Sites

Since the 1967 conquest, the Israeli occupation has included forging history and stealing Palestinian heritage in the West Bank in its agenda after it secured full control of land and natural resources.

Forgery of history and control over Islamic and Christian sanctuaries have been an aim by itself by which Israel tries to fool the international public opinion by making them believe that the present-day Jews have historical connections with Palestine and that they are God's chosen people. To achieve such a purpose, the Israeli occupation has embraced means such as changing the nature of places; wiping away inscriptions on old stones and replacing gates.

7.2 Control over and Theft of Archeological Sites

Most of Palestine's archaeological sites and religious shrines are located in area C where Israel maintains full security and administrative control according to the 1993 Oslo Accords. That implicitly means that the 3850 archeological sites and ancient landmarks which constitute 55% of the total number of archaeological sites within the 1967 borders (according to the Palestinian Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities- MoTA) are within Israel's command. There is no Palestinian specialized authority in area C which gives the Israeli occupation more freedom to further change the nature of these sites in line with its beliefs.

Things went too far as the Israeli occupation started promoting made up stories about these sites, the likes of Joseph Tomb in Nablus, the sanctuaries of Dhul-Kifl, Joshua and Dhul- Nun in Salfit, as well as Sebastia's archaeological sites including the ancient site of Samaria which Israel considers them Jewish.

Beyond just that, the Israeli occupation has annexed some archaeological sites to the colonies founded in the West Bank too, such as Deir Abu Saman's ancient area, northeast of Kafr ad Dik and near Ali Zihav colony. The Israeli occupation carries out large-scale excavations there under the pretext of expanding the colony while looting a number of Roman historical monuments in the process.

Most of the stolen ancient stones or remains are transferred into Israeli colonies or inside the Green Line where they are rebuilt and imprinted with Hebrew inscriptions, to falsify history.

We try to shed light on some of the archaeological sites that can be set as examples of stealing heritage and forging history by the Israeli occupation. Such as:

1. Ein Samia

The history of Ein Samia dates back to more than 4500 years ago which makes the place ancient. It is located east of Kafr Malik in the West Bank city of Ramallah.

Ein Samia has a number of historical symbols that indicate the cultural diversity the place enjoys. *Till al Mirzabana*, north of Ein Samia, is considered among the most famous archeological sites in the area and contains a tomb that dates back to the early Bronze Age. The etymology of the word Mirzabana is Persian as mirzban means a minister.

Besides, Ein Samia hosts the remains of an Old Catholic Church decorated with beautiful arcs and mosaic tiles. It also has a number of Roman palaces along with AlQadi's house that reflect the style of architecture of that era.

To the west of Ein Samia, there is Al Marjama that witnessed ancient wars that resulted in ending the Roman rule in the area. Al Marjama has also caves and ancient remains that are still undiscovered due to its being located in area C as archaeologists face restrictions and obstacles put by the Israeli occupation on conducting researches.

Ein Samia is known for its numerous water springs and canals built in the era of Umayyad and used to supply water to the Jordan Valley and Jericho as well as operate a mill.

It is worth mentioning that the Israeli occupation took over Ein Samia and turned it into an attraction site for colonists of Kokhav Hashahar, banning any Palestinian touristic development in the area.

2. Khirbet Silon

Silon which is in the southern part of Qaryut, Nablus, has witnessed attempts at feigning history and stealing heritage by organized gangs of colonists.

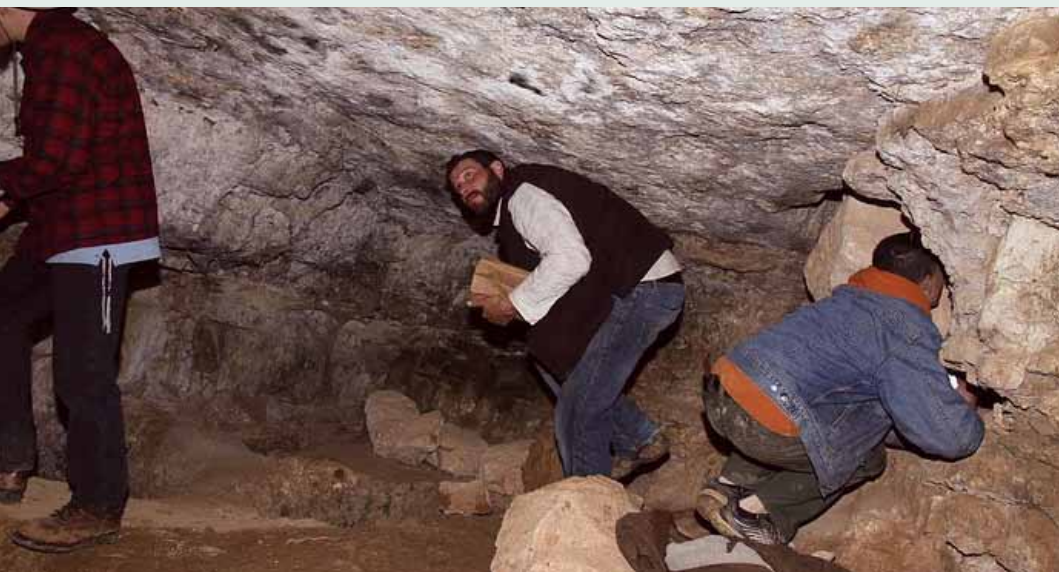
The Israel Antiquities Authority took over Silon in the late 70s of the last century. Canaanites used to inhabit Silon and named it "Shilo" which means the place of rest.

Silon is rich with architectural marvels that reflect different civilizations including Canaanite, Roman, Byzantine, and Islamic. It has remains dating back to the 2000 BC and hosts al Omari Mosque built in the Abbasid era as well as two Roman churches adorned with mosaic tiles. There are also caves and tombs and stone wells in the area.

The Israeli occupation has been seeking to deface all historical traces of the place. Preparations have been made to celebrate Khirbet Silon or Shilo as a Jewish archeological site, not Palestinian. Israelis are working at opening a new tourist centre on a hill overlooking Silon. The centre cost the government millions of dollars and is expected to open within the few coming weeks.

According to the Israeli narrative, there are remains of the Ark of the Covenant brought with Israelis when they made Shilo their capital.

Silon, Nablus: Organized looting of antiquities by colonists



The Israeli Ministry of Education in the former government declared that Silon is part of the Jewish heritage and allowed religious Jews to make field trips to it. That came in synchronization with declaring the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron and Joseph's Tomb in Nablus parts of the Jewish heritage too.

Generally speaking, the Israeli occupation has worked on building colonies and outposts in the historic places of Palestine and declared them closed military zones just like it did with Silon.

The Israeli government offered great facilitations to colonists whose main aim is forging Palestinian heritage and selling monuments within the Green Line in cheap prices.

3. Khirbet Deir Abu Saman

Khirbet Deir Abu Saman, located northwest of Kafr ad Dik in Salfit, is considered an archaeological site with remains dating back to the Roman era as well as Byzantine, Islamic, and Ottoman. Deir Abu Saman enjoys a strategic location that made it a station for the caravans on the trade mission between Syria and al Hejaz. The place is also famous for its castles, Roman wells, and canals.

Deir Saman is one of the 14,000 archeological sites in Palestine that are threatened of being erased by the Israeli occupation whose measures include declaring such sites closed military zones or within area C.

The Israeli occupation forces have carried out nonstop large-scale ravaging operations in Deir Abu Saman, destroying most of its monuments and uprooting many trees in the process. On top of that, they also fenced the area, banning journalists from having access to it to report the inflicted damage.

Monuments have been systematically stolen and transferred into the nearby colonies of Ali Zahav and Bedoel.

All is done under the support of different bodies and institutions of the Israeli occupation that has been denying Palestinians access to the area for more than 18 years.

General view of ancient Silon



Silon, Nablus: An example of history falsification



4. Solomon's Pools - Bethlehem

Located to the southeast of the West Bank city of Bethlehem, Solomon's pools consist of three open cisterns, fed from an underground spring. The total water capacity of the three is approximately 160,000 m³. On this account, the pools have played a significant role in the area's water supply for centuries especially so for Bethlehem and Jerusalem. There is a canal linking the pools with Jerusalem that works by the concept of gravity.

What do Jews have to do with Solomon's Pools?

Some radical colonists of Zion societies claim that the pools were built during the ruling of King Solomon (who is also a prophet). Consequently, they consider the pools a Jewish legacy. This allegation is invalid for the following reasons:

- ❖ The pools were designed and built during the time of Romans and Mamalik. A fact documented by Orientalists and historians.
- ❖ The pools and land surrounding it were registered as Islamic Waqf under the Ottoman ruling.
- ❖ The Israeli narrative that King David and his successor King Solomon once founded a country in Palestine has been proven false by the archaeological studies. Rather, the narrative was made

Kafr ad-Dik, Salfit: The outpost of “Leishem” is undergoing expansion on the ruins of Deir Saman



up in the Roman era and has been circulated ever since. A reputable Israeli archaeologist once disclosed that during the forty years of excavation under the Al Aqsa Mosque, not a single proof that there once had been the Solomon’s Temple in the place was found.

- ◆ Solomon’s Pools have always been considered a tourist attraction, and not a religious site.

5. Herodium or Jabal al Fraidees - Bethlehem

The mountain is located southeast of Bethlehem, and is the only site named after King Herod the Great, whose name in the Christian mythology is linked with heinous crimes, the most infamous is killing children in Bethlehem at the eve of the birth of Jesus - peace be upon him. Nonetheless, most researchers neglect this fact and pay great attention to his era. On April 19-17, 2001, the cultural center in the British Museum held a conference where 37 researchers presented papers about the history of the Levant. 500 scholars from all over Europe, U.S. and Israel participated in the discussions while only two Arabs from Jordan attended that event according to Asharq Al Awsat International Newspaper whose reporter, Ahmad Ottoman, covered the story.

During the ruling of King Herod, Palestine enjoyed what could be said to be the first independent and autonomous state. In addition to Palestine, east of Jordan as well as south of Syria were under the control of the King whose only statue was found in Syria.

Besides, King Herod was kind of secular in that he banned the implementation of Jewish laws in civil matters and only reserved them for religious issues. He mainly adopted Roman regulations and chose his entourage from Egyptians, Phoenicians, and Edomites.

The relationship between Herod the Great and Romans was initialized by Herod's father, Antipater, who helped them arrive to the Levant in 63 BC. In exchange of the services provided by him, Antipater was appointed governor of Palestine. After the murder of Julius Caesar whose attempt to make the imperial rule hereditary failed, chaos erupted throughout the Empire, and several regions declared their independence from the state. Marc Anthony was summoned and he had to fight against the rebels for three years, until he finally managed to return stability. Antony appointed Herod the new governor of Palestine as a successor to his father. It was well known that the two men, Herod

Colonists while visiting Solomon's Pools on March 03, 2013



and Anthony were close friends, so close that Herod was jealous of Cleopatra, the queen of Egypt and the wife of Anthony that he even mediated getting rid of her because she occupied much of Anthony's time. Cleopatra used to pay visits to Palestine because she owned a number of farms in Jericho. The latter is a city restored and renovated by Herod who just did the same with other Palestinian cities like Sabastiya and Caesarea among others. Herod also built a palace in Jericho to spend the winter there. And though he died, stories about him did not.

Back to Herodium, it was known by the Crusaders as the (Mountain of Franks) while Arab locals call it *Jabal al-Fourdis* (Mountain of Paradise). The palace of Herodium was built on a cone-shaped artificial mountain overlooking Jerusalem, the Jordan Valley and the Dead Sea. There are still remains of the palace including halls, courtyards and opulent bathhouses which are now closed by the Israeli occupation authorities. The Crusaders in the middle ages turned the palace into a fortress where part of it became a church.

There are Israeli guards around the palace regulating visits as well as a military camp to ensure full control over the area and to protect the colonies built around it, some of which are adjacent to the palace like the colony of Al David whose most inhabitants are Jewish immigrants from Russia.

There are other fascinating antiquities near the palace including Khreton Great Cave located in a valley bearing the same name.

Many archaeologists criticize the Israeli authorities for neglecting the Herodium palace for ideological reasons as Israel's Ministry of Antiquities' work is based on Talmudic references. A visitor to the palace can immediately notice the state of carelessness on the part of Israel as the place is in dire need of renovation and some significant parts of it, like the bathhouses, are closed.

The importance of Herodium to Jews springs from the narrative that during the Great Revolt of the Jews against the Romans, rebels had a base at Herodium, constructing a synagogue there that can still be seen. Its significance, thus, is historical not religious. Some debate that if the place had a religious value, things would be different. Comparisons are made between the status of the palace of Herodium that is neglected and that of a nearby place where Amos, a prophet according to the Old Testament, once visited. A colony by the name of Tekoa was founded on the place in the village of Tuqu' and for the sake of its expansion, most homes in the village of Kisan were torn down. A whole village where Arab ar-Rashayda Bedouin community used to dwell was wiped off the map. Many members of the Bedouin community returned to live in caves while vast areas of the place were declared Israeli military training zones. The trainings have harmed people living nearby; some died while others were injured.

Colonialism is carried on feverishly especially after being supported by high profile people like Lieberman and Rehavam Ze'evi, who was assassinated by Palestinians.

Lieberman insisted on building an outpost by the name of his deceased friend, Rehavam Ze'evi. The outpost lies on a groundwater reservoir which might be the reason behind its erection; Israel's tight grip over the area; the ongoing construction of colonies; laying infrastructure and opening roads and changing the geographic and demographic nature of the place by adopting a forced displacement policy.

The Israeli occupation exploits religion to take over land and carry on with creating facts on the ground.

6. Khirbet Susiya

Most people inhabiting Susiya hail from the Negev but were displaced during the 1948 war and fled to Susiya, Yatta until 1986. That year the Israeli occupation took over the Khirbet under the pretext of searching for Jewish antiquities. People were expelled one more time and moved to east of the Khirbet.

Lately, Palestinians are denied access to Khirbet Susiya by the Israeli occupation authorities. According to the testimonies of people who lived there, Susiya hosts a number of Roman, Arabic and Islamic antiquities; the most famous of which is a *mihrab* (a prayer niche) which the Israeli occupation turned into a synagogue visited by foreigners and colonists to perform religious rituals. The Israeli occupation has also been trying to forge the history of the place by collecting agricultural and manual tools used by Palestinian people in their everyday lives and displaying them in a museum claiming they were the equipment used by their Jewish predecessors who used to inhabit the place.

Between the years of 1986- 2001, the Israeli occupation demolished a number of living tents and structures belonging to the people of the Khirbet on the pretext of lacking building permits.

In September 2001 and as an aftermath of the murder of a colonist named [Yair], the Israeli occupation embarked on leveling all structures in the Khirbet and forcing its people out. Built-up areas near Susiya shared the same fate. The expulsion lasted for a month before lawyer Shlomo Lecker managed to convince the Israeli court to rule in favor of the people of Susiya and return them to their homes.

Upon their return, people of Susiya made suggestions to the Israeli occupation authorities that people build agricultural structures and barns after the Israeli occupation grants them permits. They presented maps and all requirements needed for obtaining permits to the Israeli authorities in the colony of Beit El. The Israeli response was rejection, claiming that part of the community is built on 'state property' and barns are so close to houses among other excuses.

According to Muhammad al Nawa'ja, even citizens who individually applied for building permits, had all the documents needed and assigned lawyers to follow up with the Israeli occupation authorities were met with rejection.

On June 06, 2012, a Jewish society called on Israeli authorities to carry out implementing the demolition orders issued in the mid of 90s on the structures of the people of Susiya. The request came as a reaction to the resolution of the Israeli occupation authorities to empty colonies of Migron and Levona, north of the West Bank.

Thereupon, the Israeli authorities gave people three days to object against the demolition orders starting from June 12. Lawyer Amar Mashriqi helped farmers in filing objections to which the Israeli occupation responded by delaying a court hearing to June 26.

Residents of Susiya presented their deeds that prove their ownership as well as a master plan of the Khirbet but to no effect.

It is worth mentioning that Despite being inhabited before the creation of Israel, Palestinian Susiya is not connected either to the electricity or water grids, and lacks school and health facilities. Israel has deemed the village [illegal] and threatens people's very existence .

3.7 The Archaeological Sites Targeted in the Governorates of the West Bank

The table shows the historic sites the Israeli occupation has its sights on in the West Bank and Jerusalem:

Archaeological Site	Type	No.	Importance to the Israeli occupation	Remarks
Al Eizariya	Archaeological	1	Archaeological	Taking over archaeological sites
At Tur	Archaeological	1	Archaeological	Taking over archaeological sites
Al Jib	Archaeological	1	Archaeological	Taking over archaeological sites
Badu	Archaeological	5	Archaeological	Taking over archaeological sites
Beit 'Anan	Archaeological	2	Archaeological	Taking over archaeological sites
Khirab Umm al Lahim	Archaeological	2	Archaeological	Taking over archaeological sites
Beit Surik	Archaeological	2	Archaeological	Taking over archaeological sites
Nabi Samuel	Archaeological	2	Archaeological	Taking over archaeological sites
Beit Ijza	Archaeological	5	Archaeological	Taking over archaeological sites
Umayyad palaces	Archaeological	1	Archaeological	Excavations and seizure of archaeological sites
The Old City	Archaeological	1	Archaeological	Falsification of historical buildings
Jerusalem		23		
Till ar Rumeida	Religious shrine "Al Arbi'n"	1	Religious	Under Israel's full control
Al Qaser- Bani Na'im	Archaeological	1	For tourism	Under Israel's full control
Haram ar Rama-Hebron	Archaeological	1	For tourism	Breaking its gate, and performing rituals
Crusader Church- As Samu'	Religious	1	Religious	Constant break ins by colonists claiming it is a Jewish synagogue
Prophet Mathew Sanctuary- Beit Ummar	Religious shrine	1	Religious	Constant break ins by colonists performing religious rituals
Sanctuary of Prophet Younes- Halhul	Religious shrine	1	Religious	Constant break ins by colonists performing religious rituals
Sanctuary of Yaqin the Prophet- Beit Na'im	Religious shrine	1	Religious	Constant break ins by colonists performing religious rituals
Tel Beit Marsam – Dura	Ancient Hill	1	Archeological, for tourism	The hill is isolated behind the Annexation and Separation Wall and hosts monuments that are more than 6, 000 years old
Al- Tawani Yatta	Archaeological	1	Archaeological	The Ministry of Antiquities
Tiwas- Dura	Excavations	1	Archaeological	Under constant excavations by the Israeli police

Archaeological Site	Type	No.	Importance to the Israeli occupation	Remarks
Jarida- Ad Dhahiriya	Excavations	1	Archaeological	Under constant excavations by the Israeli police
Ad Dweir- Beit 'Anon	Excavations	1	Archaeological	Under constant excavations by the Israeli police
Hebron's Old City	Archeological, religious	1	Archeological, religious	Falsification of the history of the buildings that belong to the Ottoman and Mamluk eras
Hebron		13		
Herodium	Hill	1	Archeological, for tourism	Tourist attraction
Khallet al Quton	Excavations (Roman conduits)	1	A colony was built over the place	Within the colony
Khallet Hajja (east of Beit Fajjar)	Excavations (olive press machines, and charcoal mines)	1	Archaeological sites	Archaeological sites
Karkafiyya- Nahhalin	Excavations (ancient antiquities)	1	Archaeological site	Archaeological site (west of Gavaot)
Al Walaja	Archaeological	1	Archeological, for tourism	The construction of the Wall affected antiquities
Khirbet Daniel	Religious shrine	1	Religious	Within Daniel colony
A church between Wad Fukin and Husan	Excavations (the remains of old church)	1	Inside the colony	Inside the colony of Betar Illit
Bethlehem		7		
Silon (or Hill of Shilo)	Hill	1	Archeological, for tourism	Tourist attraction
Ein Samia	Tourist attraction	1	Archeological, for tourism	Tourist attraction
Ramallah		2		
Khirbet Qimran	Khirbet	1	Religious, for tourism	Tourist attraction
Wadi Qelt	Tourism route	1	For tourism	For trekking
Herod Palace- the City of Gardens	Hill	1	Archaeological	Dates back to the era of Herod the Great
Bethabara	Baptism site	1	Religious	On the banks of the Jordan River
Al Tel Synagogue "Shahwan"	Synagogue	1	Religious	In area "A"

Archaeological Site	Type	No.	Importance to the Israeli occupation	Remarks
Na'aran Synagogue	Synagogue	1	Religious	In area "A"
Ein Gedi	Tourism attraction	1	Archeological, for tourism	Tourist attraction
Jericho		7		
Yousef the Prophet	Shrine	1	Religious	In area "A"
Mount Gerizim (Tel ar Ras)	Hill	1	Archeological, for tourism	Tourist attraction
Mount Ebal	Khirbet	1	Archeological, for tourism	Tourist attraction
Sabastiya	Hill	1	Archeological, for tourism	Tourist attraction
Shrine of	Shrine	1	Religious	Religious site
Shrine of Salman the Persian	Shrine	1	Religious	Religious site
Nablus		6		
Khirbet Deir Saman	Khirbet	1	Archaeological, for tourism	Included in the scheme of the Wall
Shrine of Dhul- Kifl	Sanctuary	1	Religious	Religious site
Shrine of Joshua	Sanctuary	1	Religious	Religious site
Shrine of Dhul-Nun	Sanctuary	1	Religious	Religious site
Noitiv Spring	Khirbet	1	Archeological, for tourism	Tourist attraction
Salfit		5		
Beir ash Sheikh Ali	Khirbet	1	Archeological, for tourism	Within Kedumim colony
Qalqiliya		1		
Umm al Rihan	Forrest	1	Natural	Behind the Wall. Candidate of being added to the World Heritage List.
Jenin		1		
The total of the targeted archaeological sites		65		

Source: Field Research- Monitoring Israeli Violations Team- Land Research Centre (LRC) in cooperation with the Palestinian Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities.

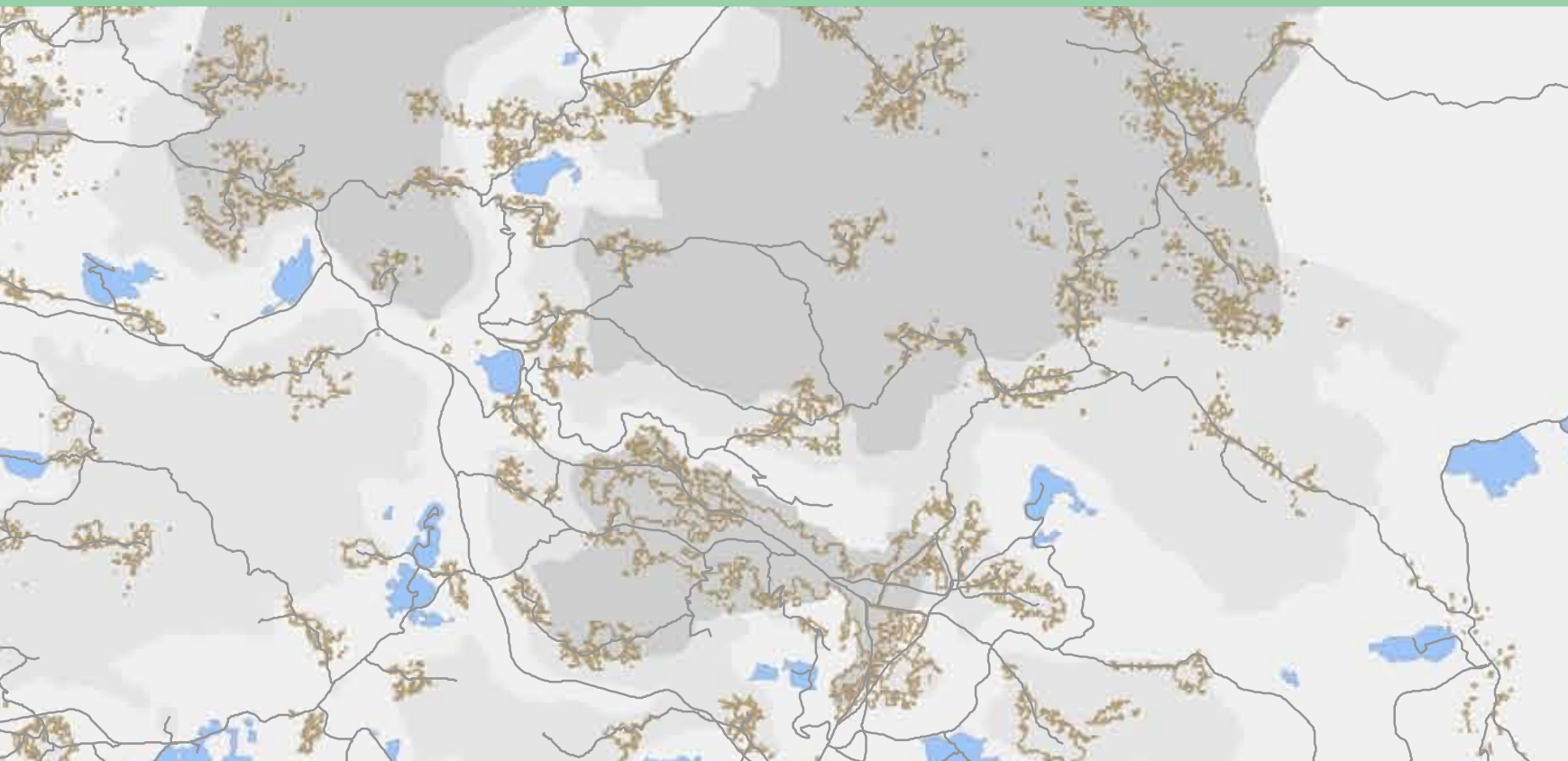
Recommendations

All the Israeli violations against Palestinian people, land, residences, and environment serve to show the extent of racism and discrimination of the Israeli occupation that is horrible to nature, religions, people and every living thing. The prophet- peace be upon him- once said: *[If the Qiyamah (the Day of Judgment) has just begun and anyone of you has a seedling in his hand and it is possible to implant it before the Hour is established, he should plant it]*¹ in order to indicate the importance of planting trees. One might wonder here what fate will be awaiting those who set fire to trees and kill people! They must be doomed.

We, at Land Research Center, are agonized as we witness and document cases of house demolitions, land confiscations and uprooting of trees and listen to heart-wrenching stories of loss and injustice. We, thus, implore the whole world to support us in defying the Israeli occupation and call on the international community to boycott it. We also ask farmers, workers, and property owners to adhere to the land inherited from their ancestors and do what it takes to be good successors and valiant warriors of Palestine.

¹ Reported by Al Bukhari in [Al Adab Al Mufrad] and also was reported by Ahmad in his [Musnad] and Al Bazzar.

Annexes



Annex 1: The Battle for Area [C]

The Oslo Accords are a set of agreements between the government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in a peace process that aims at reaching a ‘peace-treaty’. The Oslo I Accord, signed in Washington D.C., U.S.A. on September 13, 1993 after secret negotiations in Oslo, resulted in mutual recognition between the PLO and the present-day Israel.

Area C was first delineated in the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self Government Arrangements, otherwise known as the Oslo I agreement, which divided West Bank territory into four separate areas (A, B, C, and nature reserve) put under different jurisdictions. Within these parcels of land, the Palestinian and Israeli authorities have different levels of control. The aim was that responsibilities and powers would gradually be transferred to the Palestinian Authority over time. This has not happened yet.

Area A is under the administrative and security control of the Palestinian Authority (PA) and constitutes 17.7% of Palestine while area B comprises most Palestinian rural communities and is under Palestinian administrative and joint Palestinian-Israeli security control and is 18.4% of Palestine.

Area C is under complete Israeli administrative and military control, and comprises all Israeli colonies - including roads, buffer zones, and other infrastructure - and Israeli military training areas. Area C covers more than 60.9% of the Palestinian territory. Lastly, the nature reserve constitutes 3% of Palestine and is under the administrative control of the PA but it is not allowed to be used, managed, or developed by Palestinians. The Israeli occupation exercises security control over it.

The division into three areas of control was meant as a temporary, 5 - year transitional stage on the way to a final agreement where [powers and responsibilities related to the sphere of Planning and Zoning will be transferred gradually to Palestinian jurisdiction] by 1999. But this transfer of powers has yet to be implemented. Instead, area C has turned into a repository for colonization as it contains Israeli colonies as well as many Israeli military bases. The Israeli political and security establishment, as well as the legal system, view Area C - spreading over most of the West Bank - as an integral part of Israel and take over all natural resources of the area.

At the same time, Palestinians living in Area C are severely limited in their movements and are subject to a host of restrictions on planning, building and accessing services and the area’s natural resources. Besides, their lands are confiscated, trees uprooted, infrastructure destroyed and structures as well as houses are threatened of being demolished if not already so.

By contrast, Israeli colonies, illegal under international law, have been set up on hilltops throughout the West Bank and are expanding at a rapid pace. They also enjoy various facilities, wide roads, parks, pools, electricity grids and water supply at the expense of Palestinians and their lands.

Numbers and facts about area C ¹:

- ★ 202 colonies are built in area C.
- ★ 186,780 dunums were confiscated for the colonies.
- ★ 87,570 dunums were devoured for bypass roads.
- ★ 83,788 dunums were destroyed because of the Wall.
- ★ 194 military bases spread over 47,218 dunums.
- ★ 428 Palestinian communities consisting of 300,000 people live in area C on 62,471 dunums- Check out the table-.
- ★ All Palestinians own area C as well as areas A and B before and after Oslo Accords.

¹ Source: GIS and Mapping Unit - LRC.

Naftali Bennett (Bayit Yehudi) calls for granting Palestinians living in area C Israeli IDs so Israel remains in control

In June 2013, the Israeli Economy and Trade Minister Naftali Bennett (Bayit Yehudi) said at a public relations conference in Jerusalem that Israel should unilaterally annex area C to its state and grant Palestinians who live there Israeli identities. Bennett claimed there are about 50,000 Palestinians who currently live in area C while in reality they exceed 300,000.

“This is our home. We are the tenants here, not occupiers. The story of establishing a Palestinian state within our country, that story is over,” Bennett stated, striking a political nerve. He also declared that he will not resign from the government in case a two-state solution is reached with Palestinians but he would object it, claiming that Palestinians should govern their own civil affairs in areas A and B which include the major cities and where the bulk of population is.

The Israeli government, Bennett said, should immediately impose full sovereignty on Area C and come up with a plan B for the Palestinians. Commenting on the renewal of the negotiations between Israel and the Palestinian National Authority, Bennett said it is an illusion and Israel’s withdrawal from the West Bank is unattainable as most Israelis refuse to concede on the 1967 borders.

Land Research Center considers the statements made by the radical Israeli Economy and Trade Minister, Naftali Bennett, dangerous and manifest an unconcealed rejection to the establishment of a Palestinian state and a disregard to all international efforts invested in reaching a peace agreement between Israelis and Palestinians.

The reality that Israel controls area C affects all cities and villages in the West Bank, especially that they are connected with area C in unattached way and many Palestinians living in area A or B own land in area C. Palestinians can never enjoy self autonomy while they are surrounded by colonies and suffocated by hurdles banning them from any development. OCHA reported that 70 per cent of Area C is off-limits to Palestinian construction, while 29 per cent is heavily restricted. The Israeli Civil Administration, the Israeli military body that oversees Area C, has planned less than one per cent of Area C for Palestinian development, OCHA also found. Yet despite all the mentioned, Palestinians still stick to their homeland and carry out construction in area C at all risks.

Palestinians in area C live under constant threats and ongoing attacks but they are ever steadfast in the face of their occupiers.

Palestinian communities in area C by governorate:

Governorate	No. of communities	Population
Bethlehem	57	37,777
Hebron	122	67,850
Jenin	54	20,879
Jericho	24	10,067
Jerusalem	70	73,515
Nablus	37	9,583
Qalqiliya	31	9,598
Ramallah	61	36,448
Salfit	25	11,822
Tubas	27	2,736
Tulkarm	24	17,625
Total	532	297,900

Source: The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)- Palestine.



The reality of Area [C]



- Annex. & Exp. Wall
- Bypass Roads
- Dead Sea
- Israeli Colony
- West Bank
- Area - A
- Area - B
- Area - C
- Natural Reserve

