



***The Monthly Report on the
Israeli Violations of the Palestinian Rights in the Occupied
City of Jerusalem
March-2014***

Prepared by:

**Monitoring Israeli Violations Team
Land Research Center- Arab Studies Society**



Third Month of the Eighth Year

**Israeli Violations of the Palestinian Housing and Land Rights –
March, 2014:**

Aggression	Location	Occurrence
House Demolition		5
- Demolition carried out by the owner of the property	Jabal al Mukabbir	1
- Demolition carried out by the occupying municipality	Beit Hanina	2
	At Tur	2
Structure Demolition		2
- Mosque	At Tur	1
- Health clinic	At Tur	1
Demolition Threats		6
- Residences	Abu Dis	4
Seizure		
- Central Post Office	The old city	1
- Cliff Hotel	Abu Dis	1
Colonial plans and units		368
- Final approval for construction in Ramot	Beit Iksa	182
- Initial approval for construction in Pisgat Zeev	Jabal al Masharif	40
- Initial approval for construction in Har Homa	Um Tuba and Beit Sahour	146
Other colonial plans- structures		4
- Advertisement about land registry in the favor of Maale Adummim	Vague ad	1
- Advertisement about a master plan for Kokhav Yacoub	Kefir 'Aqb	1
- Construction of a colonial compound (a library and a national museum)	The French Hill	1
- Ratification of building a synagogue	The old city	1
Colonists' attacks		
- On vehicles	Beit Hanina	34
Attacks on religious sites		
Break ins, attacks, prevention of performing prayers	Al Aqsa Mosque	12

Violations of the Right to Residence- House Demolitions

1. The occupying municipality forces a Jerusalemite to demolish his residence:

On March 01, 2014, Na'em Rabai'a destroyed his house in Jabal al Mukabbir after being enforced by the state municipality under the pretext of unlicensed construction.

Rabai'a, a Jerusalemite father, told an LRC observer that:

The house became really small for my 9-member family so I decided to expand it and build another storey, 75 m² in area. The municipality responded to that move by serving me a demolition order and fining me for the added structure which lacks a building a permit. The fines reached up to NIS 80,000, let alone the fees paid to lawyers and architects which amounted to NIS 60,000.

At the last court session held on 24/11/2013, the municipality court threatened to fine me a NIS 25,000 penalty in addition to 6-month imprisonment in case I do not demolish the residence or obtain a building permit. And since the last option is almost impossible as the municipality refused to issue us a permit, we reached an agreement with the prosecutor that I would demolish the added structure soon. On March 01, I tore down the structure in compliance with the Israeli municipality after I emptied it and took furniture out.

The Israeli occupation municipality envisions Jerusalem devoid of all Palestinian Arabs. This is why it follows a discriminatory building policy that endorses colonial plans to kick its inhabitants out.

2. The Israeli heavy machines raze Samara's house for the third time

On March 19, 2014, the Israeli bulldozers razed a caravan belonging to Muhammad Samara (45) and his family which was presented to them by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Human Affairs (OCHA) after the municipality had demolished his shelter twice before.

Samara stated to an LRC field researcher that:

I bought a 1-dunum piece of land 8 years ago. After 2 years, I built a house on it for which the municipality refused to issue a building permit claiming the land is green "i.e. not for construction". I had to go to courts before the municipality demolished my residence for the second time and under the same pretext.

Last time, I received a call from OCHA informing me that they would provide me with a 40 m2 caravan to shelter my 4-member family. In less than a week, officers of the municipality passed by the caravan and took photos of it before serving me a demolition order for unlicensed construction.

Samara added,

I assigned a lawyer to follow the case up and he managed to make them delay demolition. But at the last court session held in February 2014, the lawyer advised me to level the residence by myself after all efforts were rendered futile. I dismantled the structure one day before the demolition and bought a wooden lodge, 40 m2 in area, that cost me NIS 14,000 to be a temporary shelter.

On the second day and while at work, I received a call from one of my neighbors informing me that large forces of the Israeli police riding a bulldozer were razing my residence. I rushed to the site only to find that

they did not only demolish the caravan presented by OCHA but also the lodge I had just purchased.

The bulldozer also ravaged an orchard planted with olive and flowers.



Samara stands at the front of the ruins of his demolished residence- Beit Hanina

3. For the second time, the Israeli occupation heavy machinery demolishes a house belonging to Al Salayma family

On March 19, 2014, the Israeli bulldozers leveled the house of Badwan Al Salayma located in Beit Hanina, for the second time. The first demolition operation was carried out in May 2013 under the pretext of unlicensed construction on a piece of land reserved by the municipality "for public utility".

Al Salayma reported to an LRC observer that,

After the occupying municipality razed my residence in May 2013, I built another over the ruins of the demolished house as I was in dire need to provide a shelter for my family.

Four months ago, I received a demolition notice from the municipality on the pretext of lacking a building permit. Officers of the municipality and police visited the place on a daily basis and took pictures of the building. A week ago, I was fined a NIS 110,000 penalty.

He added,

Today, at six and half in the morning, large forces of the police and municipality staff riding a bulldozer set up a perimeter around the house where the staff took some furniture out before the bulldozer embarked on demolishing the residence and ravaging the surrounding.

When demolishing, the Israeli authorities do not only destroy the targeted residence but also the surroundings in an aggressive and revengeful manner that reflects the indiscrimination Palestinians suffer from-Not to mention the terror the property owners and their families are put through during demolition while the occupation displays its power. By doing so, Israel conveys a message to the Palestinian Jerusalemites which reads that their very existence is not welcome. In response, Palestinian property owners rebuild their demolished residences and remain steadfast because the land is theirs.



The wreckage of Al Salayma's destroyed house in Beit Hanina

4. The Israeli bulldozers level a building in At -Tur:

On March 26, the Israeli occupation bulldozers razed a 700 m² building in At-Tur under the pretext of unlicensed construction. There was no previous warning to the property owner, Ghadeer Abu Ghalia, and the 11 people inhabiting the 2-storey building.

Abu Ghalia stated to an LRC field researcher that:

This is not the first time that my house has been demolished. Seven years ago (2007) the occupying municipality leveled the building due to a lack of license. The building was rebuilt in 2011. Since then, we have been trying to have the area categorized for residence but the Israeli Ministry of Interior refused and stressed it is not a residential area for reasons pertaining to the construction of a Talmudic garden on at-Tur and al Eisawayya lands. Throughout the past 3 years, we paid a sum of about NIS 100,000 distributed between fees and penalties.

Abu Ghalia added,

At 6 o'clock in the morning, a large force of the Israeli occupation police riding two Hyundai bulldozers showed up in the area where they set up a perimeter and imposed a curfew. Officers of the municipality took some furniture out before the bulldozers embarked on leveling the structure.



The Israeli bulldozers razing Abu Ghalia's residence in At- Tur

The Israeli policy seeks to prohibit any construction or expansion carried out by Palestinians in the occupied city of Jerusalem. What is going on in At- Tur is a living example of this policy: The Israeli occupation wants to erect a Talmudic garden in the area so they ravaged vast areas of land and demolished a number of residences under the pretext of unlicensed construction or being in public service area while the real reason behind the practices is kicking Palestinians out and executing their plans founded on confiscated Palestinian-owned property.

Demolition Threats

1. The occupying municipality orders the demolition of a building in Abu Dis under the pretext of its proximity to the Apartheid Wall :

The Jerusalem municipality handed Mutasem Adila a demolition order on his 900 m² house that consists of 3 floors and four departments, two inhabited. The building is located behind the Apartheid Wall on Abu Dis lands, west of the Legislative Council building- The Israeli occupation authorities banned using the latter for security reasons and now it is under the control of Jerusalem University. The reason behind the order is not that the house lacks a

building permit as the order claimed but because of its proximity to the Wall as the building is licensed by Abu Dis local council since it is on Abu Dis and within its boundaries.

LRC, through field research, asserts that the reason behind such orders is to demolish existing buildings to carry on with building the Apartheid Wall and construct an outpost of the colony of "Kidmat Etzion" on the lands of Abu Dis and Silwan. This is considered a grave breach of the Palestinians' rights to land and property. It is also a violation of all international conventions and laws pertaining to human rights.

The second and third floors of the building were constructed two years and a half ago while the first was built in 1967.

Two families are currently living in the building:

Mustasm Adila's family: 5 members, including 3 children

Abu Ibrahim Al 'Anati: 5 members, including 3 children



The threatened house that is so close to the Apartheid Wall as the photos show

Seizure of Structures

The Israeli occupation takes over the central post office in the occupied city of Jerusalem

Ateret Cohanim, a Jewish organization, sent an email with pictures attached to its supporters claiming that the organization bought more than 1000 m² building that has a strategic location, north of Herods Gate in Saladin street. The email reads that the building will be used as a yeshiva (religious school) and a dormitory for the students before performing military services. The building is being renovated and the first entry to it will be after the Jewish holiday of Passover that starts in the mid of April, 2014. Ateret Cohanim asked its supporters to donate for the project.

The story of the building dated back to the fifties of the last century when the Jordanian government carried out building a central post office on Waqf lands which the Israeli occupation seized in June 1967.

This is not an unprecedented incident that the Israeli occupation official authorities allow religious organizations to get possession of Palestinian property. For example, the Ministry of Police (Internal Security) made a deal with Ateret Cohanim to empty its station in Ras al-Amud for the organization in return of building a new police station by Ateret Cohanim in At-Tur land, west of Maale Adummim colony. Another example is that the Israeli authorities does not deter Alaad racist group from seizing pieces of land and houses in Silwan.

The Israeli Judiciary rules in favor of the Israeli army to seize Cliff Hotel

One of the most famous court battles ended on March 18, 2014 when the Israeli Supreme Court gave the final order in favor of the Israeli army allowing it to expropriate Ali Hayyad's hotel and the 3000 square meter of land it is built on, citing security concerns to justify the ruling.

In 2013, the Israeli Supreme Court allowed the Israeli army to take over 2400 meters of the land on which the Ayyad's property is built. And in the beginning of January 2014, another court order was issued to

expropriate another 1400 meters under the pretext of security reasons. In 2003, when Israel started erecting the separation wall, the hotel was turned into a military base and confiscated. The Israeli Ministry of Finance laid its hands on the land & hotel enacting the Absentees' Property Law to the illegally annexed occupied East Jerusalem to do so though the owners of the property are present and have Palestinian IDs. The ruling of the Israeli Supreme Court is unjust and illegal to start with. The owner of the hotel has the keys and deeds that prove his ownership and right, yet Israel discards that for the sake of the construction of the Separation Wall and the alleged security reasons.

Putting up concrete blocks around the hotel means cutting it off from Abu Dis and annexing it to the occupying municipality founded in 1967 though the hotel was built in the 50s of the last century and was expanded after getting a license from the Israeli Civil Administration in Bethlehem.

The Cliff Hotel- Abu Dis

Land Research Center condemns the ruling of the Israeli Supreme Court and sees it as part of a plan to reinforce the Israeli occupation of Palestinian lands and offer facilitations for the construction of the colony of Kidmat Etzion on Abu Dis lands. The ruling manifests the discriminations and bias of the Israeli jurisdiction system that encourages colonialism.



Colonial Plans

1. Maale Adummim put an advertisement of land registration

On March 07, 2014, the land registry office in Maale Adummim asked for registration of immovable properties that have not yet been registered.

The advertisement was featured in Al Quds Newspaper pg. 30.

مكتب تسجيل الأراضي في معالي أدميم
إعلان عن طلب تسجيل أملاك غير مسجلة والتي لم يتم
تسجيلها بعد

يعلن الإتحاد الجمهوري بأن شركة العائدون للعقارات من
تسجيل طلب التسجيل لتقديم مكتب تسجيل الأراضي
في بيت إيل طلب التسجيل أملاك غير مسجلة والتي لم
تتم تسجيلها بعد أو لم يتم التسجيل 11-11 حيث أن وصف
الأرض وحدها وبمناحتها المتعلقة بالنازل فيما يلي: كل
من يدهي أن له حديق في الملكية المصروف الأمتلاك الذاتي
أو كل حق آخر يوجد نفسه مضمونا نتيجة قبول طلب
التسجيل يحق له الاعتراض خطيا إلى مكتب ضابطة شؤون
تسجيل الأراضي في بيت إيل، ترميد 11، خلال 14 يوما من
تاريخ نشر هذا الإعلان وفقا للقانون تسجيل الأملاك الغير
مسجلة والتي لم يتم تسجيلها بعد، القانون رقم 7 لسنة
1974 والقانون الذي سمته بوجهها

الفصل

1 - تفاصيل طلب التسجيل: الاسم الكامل لطلب
التسجيل: شركة العائدون للعقارات من
رقم الهوية/رقم الشركة: 215-1718
العنوان: تلخون
1 - وصف الأرض
اسم المزرعة أو القرية التي توجد فيها الأرض موضوع
الطلب: النازل
اسم المكان المرفوع المسجلة والبريد
رقم القوش: 70-15 قطعة رقم 111, 111
داخل حدود البلدية: نوع الأرض: ملك
المساحة: بوجيب فيرد الكلية -
الحدود: حسب مخطط المساحة للرقم بالطلب 177 بر
حدود القطعة: حسب المخطط للرقم بالطلب بوجيب نكر
قطعة إحديات: مركزية في كل واحدة من الجهات
شمال: شارع جديا قطعة رقم 107 - شمالا قطعة رقم
103 شرقا قطعة رقم 108 - 110
2 - الطلب
تخصيص الطلب: تسجيلها باسم طلب التسجيل 255
كيفية الأولوية لطلب التسجيل: بطريق الشركة حسب
الوثائق المتعلقة بالطلب

التاريخ: 11/3/14
بإذن الملاك
مأمور تسجيل الأراضي معالي أدميم

Registration of immovable properties orders are usually issued to register lands that have been confidentially given or sold to colonists or colonial societies. The owners are usually given 15 days to file their objections.

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

2. Ratification of the construction of more colonial units in Ramot

On March 16, 2014, the occupying municipality ratified the construction of 182 colonial units in Ramot colonial neighborhood allocated for soldiers living in Jerusalem.

The project is expected to include 734 colonial units ; 300 were advertised through Israel Land Authority in 2013 while 128 units are being advertised these days.

The Municipality commented on the ad by saying that the construction is in accordance with the policy of Israeli government that encourages building neighborhoods for the recruiters in the security body in Jerusalem.

The approval came at a time Johan Kerry is trying his best to renew peace negotiations between the Palestinian and Israeli parties.

3. Approval for the construction of 186 colonial units in Jerusalem:

On March 19, 2014, the local committee of Planning and Construction of Jerusalem municipality approved the construction of 186 units in East Jerusalem, 40 units in Pisgat Zeev colony founded on Jabal al Masharif (Mount Scopus) and 146 in Har Homa founded on Jabal Abu Ghneim. The construction is part of a bigger plan that aims at constructing several buildings.

4. Embarking on building a huge complex

On March 19, 2014, the Israeli occupation authorities commenced on building a very big complex on a 35-dunum piece of land. The complex will contain the Ancient Library and the National Museum of Antiquities where tow million pieces of antiquities will be displayed. The location of the building is opposite the Israeli Museum.

5. An advertisement of a master plan of Kokhav Jacob colony:

On March 23, the Civil Administration/ Supreme Organization Committee/ Colonialism sub-Committee published an advertisement in al Quds newspaper pg. 34 about "deposit of a master plan no. 3/1/242. The ad targeted a piece of land in Kafr 'Aqab, north of Jerusalem (natural blocks no. 1+3). The plan is for the benefit of Kokhav Jacob colony and aims at:

1. Modifications on land usage- from agricultural to residential for example.
2. Modifications on construction instructions and limitations
3. Modifications on the divisions of the residential area
4. Specifications of the instructions of using open-space areas

الإدارة المدنية لمنطقة יהודה والسامرة
مجلس التنظيم الأعلى
اللجنة الفرعية للإستيطان
إعلان عن إيداع مخطط التنظيم التفصيلي
رقم 242/1/3
تعديلاً لمخططات التنظيم أدناه:

نوعية العلاقة	رقم المخطط
تعديل	242
تعديل	242/1
تعديل	RJ/5

الموض الطبيعي 1، 3. جزء من المواقع البرية الغربية والبرية الشرقية من أراضي كفر عقب.
حدود المخطط، كما هو موضح بالخيط الأزرق على الخريطة.
موقع المخطط: التجمع السكاني، كوخاف يعقوب،.
1. تعديل وجوه استعمال الأرض من منطقة زراعية، منطقة سكن (ب) ومنطقة لمخطط مستقبلي إلى منطقة سكن (أ) خاص ومنطقة سكن (ب)، مساحة لمراقف عامة، مساحة عامة مفتوحة وطرق.
2. تعديل تعليمات وقيود البناء ضمن حدود المشروع.
3. تعديل حدود القسامات بمنطقة سكن (أ) القائمة.
4. تحديد تعليمات للتعامل مع المساحات المفتوحة.
5. تحديد التزامات منفذ المشروع من ناحية الشروط، مراحل التنفيذ ومراحل التطوير.
وفقاً للمادة رقم 20/24 لقانون تنظيم المدن والقرى والأبنية رقم (79) لسنة 1966 تعلن بذلك اللجنة الفرعية للإستيطان عن إيداع مخطط التنظيم التفصيلي رقم 242/1/3 تعديلاً لمخطط التنظيم التفصيلي 242 ولخطط التنظيم التفصيلي 242/1 وتعديلاً لمخطط التنظيم الإقليمي RJ/5
يوجد المخطط في مكاتب دائرة التنظيم المركزية في بيت ايل و/أو بمكاتب اللجنة الخاصة للتنظيم والبناء « مطبة بنيامين، بساغوت، البريد المتحرك « مزراح بنيامين، 90624 هاتف رقم: 02-9977107 ويمكن لكل شخص مطالعته مجاناً أيام الاثنين، الثلاثاء والخميس من الساعة العاشرة صباحاً حتى الساعة الثانية ظهراً.
النسخ أعلاه هي القاضية لغرض الاعتراضات.
بالإضافة، عادة يتم نشر نسخة من المخطط بموقع وزارة الداخلية الإسرائيلية الإلكتروني (www.pnim.gov.il) ولكن هذه النسخة ليست ملزمة وموعد نشرها لا يؤثر على عدد الأيام المتبقي لحين آخر موعد تقديم الاعتراضات.
كل من له شأن بالمخطط وكل من يرى نفسه متضرراً منه، من حقه أن يتقدم بإعتراض مهل ب 5 نسخ ويلحق به كل ما تدعمه اعتراضه من المستندات بما في ذلك خارطة المساحة أو مستندات أخرى من شأنها أن تمكن من التعرف على الموقع وأيضاً أن يثبت صلة الاعتراض بالعقار. في حالة عدم وجود بالمنطقة تسوية أراضي معتمدة لا تؤخذ بعين الاعتبار سندات إخراج قيد المالية بدون إرفاق خريطة وضعية طبوغرافية منظومة من قبل مساح معتمد رسمياً وتكون واضحة وصفاً زهياً للعقار، لوقعه، لمساحته... الخ. كما لا تؤخذ بعين الاعتبار اعتراضات غير معللة ودون إثبات صلة الاعتراض بالمخطط موضع الاعتراض كما يجب إرفاق تصريح مصدق من قبل محام يؤكد على صحة التفاصيل التي يعتمد عليها الاعتراض.
يحق للمعتراض أن يفصل مقترحاته لتعديل المخطط. إن رغب ذلك. يتوجب على المعتراض تفصيل عنوانه ورقم هاتفه.
يجب إرسال الاعتراضات إلى العنوان التالي: دائرة التنظيم المركزية ص.ب. 16، بيت ايل 90631. وذلك خلال 60 يوماً من تاريخ نشر هذا الإعلان بالصحف.
المهندسة نتاليا أوريوخ
رئيسة اللجنة الفرعية للإستيطان
منطقة יהודה والسامرة

The published ad in al Quds daily

5. *Specifications of the obligations of the project executor regarding conditions, implementation phases and development stages.*

Master Plans are usually devised with the purpose of expanding the area of a colony or changing the classification of certain areas; such orders are usually designated to already confiscated lands which have been expropriated for “public use”; years later, the same lands that were once Palestinian private properties will be handed to Israeli colonists to exploit the way they wish.

6. *Ratification of the establishment of a synagogue near Al Aqsa Mosque*

On March 30, 2014, the subcommittee of Objections in the District Committee for Planning and Construction in Jerusalem, which is part of Ministry of Internal Affairs, decided to build a synagogue of the name of the Jewel of Israel or Tiferet Yisrael Synagogue at the heart of Jerusalem's Old City and only 200 meters away from Al Aqsa Mosque, westward. The synagogue consists of four floors surmounted by a dome in addition to an underground floor.

It should be marked that the Israeli occupation has built about 100 synagogues¹ and religious schools known as Yeshivas (every religious school has a synagogues) in the old city and its circumference. The aim behind the establishment of synagogues is eradicating the historical character of the place and replacing it with a Jewish one to falsify history, create facts on the ground, and make Jews a majority.

Colonists' Attacks

1. Colonists attack vehicles in Beit Hanina:

On March 23, members of the radical price-tag group slashed tires on 34 Palestinian vehicles belonging to Jerusalemites and sprayed enticing and offensive graffiti.

¹ Source: The al-Aqsa Foundation for Waqf and Heritage

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 and 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 aged between 18-23 years. They first appeared in 2008 and have been growing since.



An Israeli soldier passing by a bus on which vandals sprayed price-tag graffiti that reads: "The non Jew in this country is our enemy"

Attacks on Religious Sites

The assaults on Al Aqsa that took place during March 2014:

The provocative break ins into al Aqsa Mosque by colonists did still take place on almost a daily basis.

- 1. On March 02, a group of radical colonists roamed Al Aqsa Compound after the Israeli occupation police allowed them to do so.*
- 2. On March 04, the Israeli police imposed restrictions at the gates of Al Aqsa including stopping worshippers and taking their IDs while allowing colonists free access.*
- 3. On March 06, a large force of the Israeli police broke into Al Aqsa Compound where they beat worshippers with baton and threw sound bombs at those who objected the visit of a group of colonists. The police also detained a number of worshippers too.*
- 4. On March 10, a group of right wing colonists accompanied by rabbis broke into the Al Aqsa Compound after they got a permission from the Israeli occupation police.*
- 5. On March 13, the Israeli occupation police banned worshippers from entering al Aqsa Mosque to perform prayers while it allowed tenths of colonists access to the Mosque via the Dung Gate.*
- 6. On March 16, large forces of the police raided the Compound where they assaulted worshippers using batons and sound bombs.*
- 7. On March 18, the Israeli police imposed restrictions at the gates of Al Aqsa including stopping worshippers and taking their IDs while allowing colonists free access.*
- 8. On March 19, a group of radical colonists roamed Al Aqsa Compound after the Israeli occupation police allowed them to do so.*

9. *On March 23, a radical colonist let a small plane take off and take a tour over Al Aqsa Mosque. The plane operates by a remote control and is equipped with a camera.*
10. *On March 25, the Israeli police imposed restrictions at the gates of Al Aqsa including stopping worshippers and taking their IDs while allowing colonists free access.*
11. *On March 26, the Israeli occupation police closed the gates of the Mosque while it allowed entrance to tents of colonists.*
12. *On March 30, an extreme Jewish group broke into Al Aqsa through the Dung Gate. They roamed the Compound under the guard of Special Forces of the Israeli occupation police.*

