



The Monthly Report on Israeli Violations in Occupied Jerusalem during July 2016

Prepared by:

Team of Monitoring Israeli Violations

Land Research Center- Arab Studies Society



Seventh edition of the tenth year

The following table explains the number and type of Israeli violations in occupied Jerusalem
by date during July 2016:

| Type of violation | Location | No. |
|--|--------------|------------|
| Demolition of structures and residences | | 71 |
| Demolition of residential and agricultural barracks | Qalandiya | 2 |
| Demolition of residential and agricultural barracks | Anata | 11 |
| Demolition of commercial and agricultural structures | Anata | 2 |
| Demolition of residences | Al-Mukabbir | 3 |
| Demolition of structures and self-demolition | Ein Al-Lozeh | 6 |
| Demolition of under-construction residence | Beit Hanina | 1 |
| Demolition of barracks and commercial storages | Qalandiya | 6 |
| Self-demolition | Wad Hilweh | 1 |
| Self-demolition | Al-Thori | 1 |
| Demolition of two residential buildings | Qalandiya | 38 |
| Threats of demolition | | |
| Administrative demolition orders | Silwan | 4 |
| Colonial plans- residential units | | 860 |

| | | |
|---|-------------------------|----------|
| Depositing a construction plan in Gilo colony | Al-Walaja | 770 |
| Ratifying the construction plan for Gilo colony | Al-Walaja | 90 |
| A project to annex Maale Adummim to Jerusalem | Al-Eizariya and Abu Dis | 1 |
| Confiscation of properties | | 5 |
| Seizure of cars | Ein Al-Lozeh | 5 |
| Attacks on religious sites | | 9 |
| Demolition of graves | Bab Al-Rahma cemetery | 4 |
| Break-ins and raids | Al-Aqsa mosque | 7 |
| Isolation from Jerusalem | | 1 |



Violation against the right to housing- Home demolition

Israeli Occupation Forces demolish two residences in Qalandiya Camp on "Security" claims

A massive force from the Israeli occupation army raided on July 14, 2016 Qalandiya refugee camp, north occupied Jerusalem and targeted the houses of martyrs Issa Assaf (22) and Anan Abu Habsheh (20).

The families of martyrs told Land Research Center that the force stormed the camp at one after midnight. The raiding force was met with stone belting by locals before reaching the place of martyr Issa Assaf.

It should be marked that Assaf's house is of 120m² in area and is founded in the second floor of a five story building. The house that was home for seven member family was totally destroyed during the operation.



the house of martyr Assaf

Next was the house of martyr Anan Abu Habseh. The attacking force encircled the three floor house, where the brothers of the martyr and their families reside and ordered 14 members including 6 children to evacuate.

The force then planted explosive in the roof of the building (90m²) and detonated it, causing the walls of other floors to crack.



the house of martyr Anan Abu Habseh

Israeli court rejects the families' plea to stop demolition

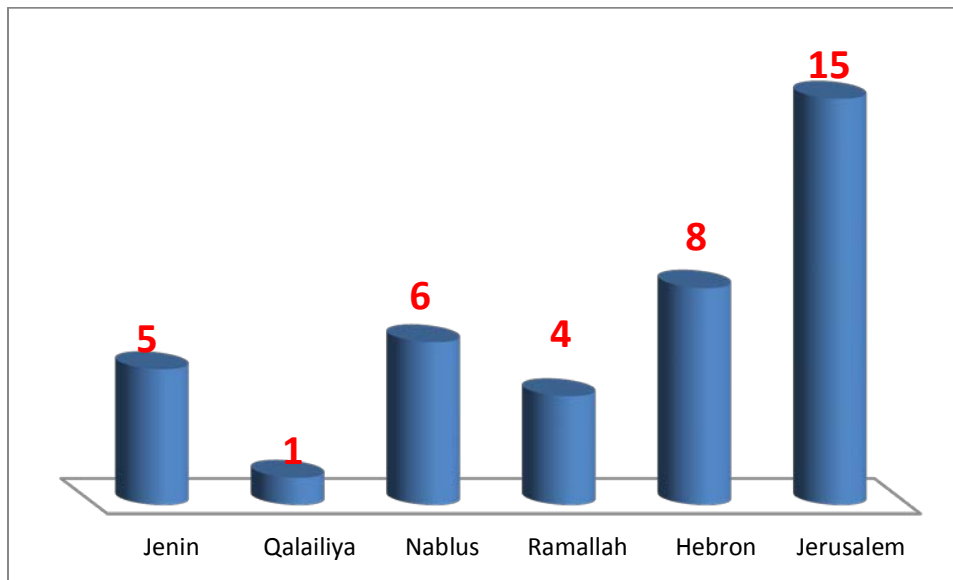
It should be marked that Israel Supreme Court rejected the plea submitted by the martyrs' families to stop the demolition of their residences, given that the houses are inhabited since long ago.

The plea was rejected and the court ruled the demolition of the houses on June 10 with a five day deadline to evacuate.

Noteworthy, the occupation authorities served on December 28, 2015 demolition orders on the houses of martyrs. In the beginning of 2016, an objection to the order was submitted to the

military prosecutor. The rejection was turned down and the affected families filed a plea to Israel Supreme Court that was eventually rejected, leading to the demolition of residences.

Since Al-Aqsa uprising of 2015 until the date of this report, Israeli Occupation Forces demolished 39 residence on "Security " claim, of which 19 residences were demolished in 2015 where the other 20 were brought down in 2016, rendering 200 persons including 71 children homeless. Closing and detonating house also caused 47 residence to get partially damaged and uninhabitable.



The graph illustrates the number of demolished structures from October 2015 until July 2016 by governorate

Despite the fact that home demolition is illegal, Israel Supreme Court always rules in favor of such demolition. This reflects that the occupation prosecution is an implementation tool in the hands of the occupation.

It should be marked that the order was issued in reference to the British Emergency Law for the year 1945, taking into consideration that this law was abolished. "Confiscation and demolition"



according to article 119 of the law indicates that it is not allowed to re-construct in the demolition location.

The Israeli occupation authorities made sure to extend the validity of the British law to use it against Palestinians.

Land Research Center sees Israeli practices and measures as a collective punishment against the families of martyrs and prisoners. The occupation seeks to traumatize and humiliate Palestinian families through such practices.

The Israeli government claims such orders to be deterrent for Palestinians who carry out stabbing attacks. Such attacks come in response for colonists' attacks on Palestinians, the latest of which was represented in torching a family alive, not mentioning running over kids and women, attacks on trees (torching , cutting down, robbing) and lands confiscation.

Israeli Occupation Forces demolish structures in Anata Bedouin community of Al-Azazima

At the early hours of July 21, 2016, dozers of the Israeli occupation army broke into Al-Baq'an neighborhood that is founded at the northern entrance of Anata town and embarked on a vast demolition operation in the Bedouin community of Al-Azazima. Noteworthy, demolition reached out a number of residential barracks and sheep barns.

Mrs. Jamila Jahalin told Land Research Center the following:

" This community started sixty years ago. It is when the father of my husband resided the area after being expelled from the Ber Al-Saba' area of Erad by the occupation. My husband was born in this community, which later expanded to include ten families.

The community is founded on an eight dunum land rented from the Ministry of Endowment in 2011. The renewable rent contract was for a period of four years with the pay of 12,000 JD. Later, we received a demolition order from Israel Civil Administration on the claim of unlicensed construction despite the fact that the land belongs to the Ministry of Endowment and has Tapo registration documents on it. But the occupation claims the targeted lands as Absentees' Property. This was the first order we receive. After the incident, we sought Jerusalem Center for Legal Aid for help and hired attorney Abdallah Hammad to follow up on our case"

She also added:

" In the morning of July 10, 2016, employees from Israel Civil Administration arrived at the location and photographed the community from all directions without delivering us any order or notice"

At dawn of July 26, 2016, a force from the occupation army and military dozers encircled the community, evacuated the residents and demolished seven residential barracks and four sheep barns".

The following table shows information about the affected Bedouins and residences:

| # | Citizen | Area of residence\m ² | Family | Minors |
|--------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | Atta Mohamad Azazima | 50 | 11 | 8 |
| 2 | Saleh Mohamad Azazima | 50 | 9 | 6 |
| 3 | Khalid Mohamad Azazima | 40 | 8 | 6 |
| 4 | Maher Mohamad Azazima | 100 | 5 | 3 |
| 5 | Mohamad Saleh Azazima | 50 | 2 | 0 |
| 6 | Husun Salem Azazima | 50 | 3 | 1 |
| 7 | Ibarhim Mohamad Azazima | 50 | 6 | 4 |
| Total | | 390 | 44 | 28 |

Source : Field observation- Department of Monitoring Israeli Violations- Land Research Center-2016

The following table shows information about the affected Bedouins and barns:

| # | Citizen | Area of barn\m ² | No. of sheep |
|--------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Mohamad Saleh Azazima | 100 | 50 |
| 2 | Saleh Mohamad Azazima | 100 | 80 |
| 3 | Maher Mohamad Azazima | 50 | 30 |
| 4 | Khalid Mohamad Azazima | 120 | 150 |
| Total | | 370 | 310 |

Source : Field observation- Department of Monitoring Israeli Violations- Land Research Center-2016







Israeli Occupation Forces demolish an agricultural residence in Jerusalem

Dozers of the Israeli occupation army demolished on July 12, 2016 a residence that is used for agricultural ends in the Anata neighborhood of Al-Buhaira in Jerusalem on the claim of unlicensed construction.

It should be marked that the structure (80m²) is composed of two rooms, kitchen and a bathroom. It is roofed by metal slaps and is owned by citizen Mohammad Hilweh.

Citizen Mohammad told Land Research Center the following:

" I built the house in 2010 to be used for agricultural ends after it was demolished during the same year. Eight months ago, staff from Israel Civil Administration arrived at the location and delivered me a demolition order.

I didn't hire an attorney since the attorney I hired first time and the expenses I paid didn't prevent the demolition of my structure"

He also added:

" On July 10, 2016, a staff from Israel Civil Administration arrived at the location and photographed the structure without delivering any notice or order. On July 12, 2016, a massive force from the occupation army accompanied by two dozers arrived at my place at dawn and demolished a wall surrounding the farm with the length of 20m, destroyed the main gate and demolished the residence. The demolition lasted for two hours and a half before the force had left"

It should be marked that the area of Anata is classified as area "C" according to Oslo Accords, which is under Israeli military control. The area accommodates a number of citizens and includes a Bedouin community known as Al-Fhaidat, which witnessed various demolitions in the past. Noteworthy, Anata is located nearby the apartheid wall and is constantly monitored by a watchtower founded in the wall.



Israeli Occupation Forces demolish a car maintenance workshop in Jerusalem town of Anata

A force from Israel Civil Administration and the occupation army accompanied by military dozers raided on July 12, 2016 the neighborhood of Al-Buhaira in Anata and demolished a workshop for car maintenance on the claim of "proximity to military camp" and that the structure is founded in area "C" according to Oslo accords, which is under Israeli control.

The owner of the workshop, Ashraf AL-Joulani, told Land Research Center the following:

" I built this workshop in 2014 with a total area of 250m². The structure is built by metal slaps and provides jobs for nine workers. During the course of work. I didn't receive any demolition order or notice by Israel Civil Administration. There might have been a served order but I didn't receive it. Employees of the Civil Administration tend to throw orders on the ground on the intention they get lost by vent or damaged by rain. But I didn't receive any written or verbal order.

On July 10, 2016, employees from the Civil Administration arrived at the location and photographed the structure and I didn't receive anything from them. Two days later, the workshop guard phone called me saying that a massive force from the occupation army and two dozers raided the area to demolish the structure. I immediately headed to the workshop but the force encircling the structure banned me from reaching it".

He also added:

" The demolition operation lasted for two and half hours. The structure was totally destructed on its interior and the periphery was also damaged to make it impossible to reconstruct or rehabilitate. The dozers demolished the work equipments including cars

lift. Some of the evacuated cars from inside were damaged due to the way they were pulled out. This workshop provides living for nine families".





The Israeli occupation municipality demolishes three residences in Jerusalem

The municipality of Israeli occupation demolished on July 13, 2016 three under construction residences in Al-Faruq neighborhood in Jerusalem area of Jabal Al-Mukabir on the claim of unlicensed construction.

It should be marked that Police members and municipality dozers raided the area at dawn and embarked on demolishing residences belonging to the following residents:

1. Citizen Ali Abu Al-Sakran: the 70m² residence was recently built to shelter the brother of the affected and his wife. The demolition took place two days after the brother, Dirgham, was released from Israeli prison.
2. Citizen Hasan Iqail (70) and his wife, Adlah, (63): the residence is of 70m² in area.
3. Citizen Amer Iwaisat : he was planning to move in to the new house with his five member family including three children.

The demolitions occurred without any previous notices except for the residence of Iqail, which was threatened of demolition by the municipality one day before the actual demolition operation took place. Noteworthy, the attorney could not object to the order due to lack of time.

Citizen Ali Iwaisat told Land Research Center the following:

" I built my residence three months ago, which is late April 2016, to move in to it with my wife and three children. The house is of 100m² and is composed of three bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom and a living room. I did not apply to obtain a license from the municipality since the land, on which the house is founded is classified green areas,

where construction is banned. Not only, issuing building permits and licenses are almost impossible and takes years to be done, not mentioning the high cost of such a procedure"

He also added:

" At dawn of July 13, 2016, a massive force from Israel Police and two military dozers arrived at the location, encircled the area and demolished the residence despite that fact that I did not receive any order; be it verbal or written".





residence of Amer Iwaisat

The dozers of the occupation's municipality also demolished an under construction residence in the same location that is owned by Citizen Ali Abu Sakran. The house is of 70m² in area and is roofed by metal slaps. It is composed of two bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom and a living room.



the residence of Abu Sakran



The dozers also reached out another under construction residence in the neighborhood of Al-Faruq, belonging to citizen Hasan Iqail and his wife Adlah. The two elderly owners intended to move in to the 70m² house but the occupation destroyed their dream .

Demolition campaign on structures of the Jerusalem towns of Silwan and Beit Hanina

The dozers of the Israeli occupation municipality in Jerusalem demolished on July 19, 2016 commercial structures, residences and warehouses in the neighborhood of Al-Luzeh, south Al-Aqsa mosque.

Also, the dozers reached out ,in the same day, an under construction residence in the town of Beit Hanina, north Occupied Jerusalem.

It should be marked that the dozers accompanied by a big number of Police members raided the quarter of Abu Tayeh in Al-Luzeh neighborhood in Silwan, closed the area and embarked on demolishing a residential room (40m²) and three warehouses (25m² each) owned by citizen Arafat Abu Hamam. Noteworthy, the structures that are roofed with metal slaps were built eight years ago.





the rubbles of structures of Abu Hamam- Silwan town

Dozers of the occupation also demolished a workshop for cars maintenance belonging to citizen Khaled Abu Tayeh in the neighborhood of Ein Al-Luzeh. The structure is of 30m² and is roofed by metal slaps.

Citizen Khaled told Land Research Center the following:

" I built this structure 10 years ago by bricks and roofed it with metal slaps to total 30m² in area. Two years ago, employees from the occupation's municipality arrived at the location, photographed the workshop and delivered me a demolition order on it. Six months ago, other employees came back again and delivered me a final demolition order. On July 19, 2016, dozers arrived and carried out the demolition operation, destroying the source of income of my 12 member family including 5 children"





the workshop of Khaled Abu Tayeh

Citizen Mohammad Abu Tayeh was forced, by the occupation's municipality, to self-demolish his residential room that he built in the yard of his house. The room is made of wood and is of 30m² in area. The occupation's municipality arrived at the location on July 15, 2016 and delivered the owner a demolition order after photographing the structure. If the owner fails to self-demolish his structure, the municipality demolishes the structure and bills the expenses to the owner in addition to imposing high fines on him. This what pushed Abu Tayeh to dismantle his room, fearing the consequences of the municipality's order.



the wooden room of Mohammad Abu Tayeh

In the town of Beit Hanina, north Occupied Jerusalem, the dozers of the occupation demolished the foundations of an under construction residence in the neighborhood of Tal Al-Ful. The 100m² house is roofed by metal slaps and owned by citizen Sharhabeel Ali.

Citizen Sharhabeel told Land Research Center the following:

" I built the foundations three years ago on an area of 100m². I was planning to move in to my future house with my nine member family including 7 children. On July 19, 2016 dozers of the occupation's municipality demolished the foundations without any previous warning".



Israeli Occupation Forces demolish six warehouses in Qalandiya town

Israeli Occupation Forces demolished on July 20, 2016 six barracks used as warehouses of infrastructure materials on the claim of "unlicensed construction". Noteworthy, the demolished structures are founded in Qalandiya town, which is located within the boundaries of the Israeli occupation municipality and next to Atarot Industrial Zone.

It is reported that the attacked barracks belong to Abu Sunaineh Contracting Company owned by Mukhles Abu Sunaineh.

The owner of structures told Land Research Center the following:

" I established the structures a year and half ago to be a company specialist in sewer networking. I rented the land from Kamal Abu Sunaineh and set up six barracks (24 m² each). Manholes and sewer tubes were stored in the barracks, where 34 persons worked. I work with a contractor, who contracted with the Israeli occupation municipality and I also have a professions practicing license"

" One year ago, employees from the occupation's municipality arrived at the location, took photos of the structures and delivered me a demolition order. I followed up on the case to avoid demolition, taking into consideration that the area is considered industrial zone".

He also added:

" At seven a.m. of July 20, 2016, a massive force from Israel Police accompanied by three dozers raided the area and embarked on demolishing the structures on the their interior. Five cars parked in the nearby were damaged as a result.

It should be marked that the demolition operation started at seven in the morning and finished by noon. Dozers and the accompanying force then withdrew after leveling the barracks down to the ground .







**The Israeli occupation municipality orders Qarai'n family to self-demolish their structure
in Wad Hileh area**

Qara'in family was forced by Israel's municipality in Jerusalem on July 22, 2016 to self-demolish an annexed room to their house located in the Silwan neighborhood of Wad Hilweh, south Al-Aqsa mosque on the claim of "unlicensed construction. Noteworthy, the affected room is of 24m² in area.

Citizen Abde Mohammad Qara'in told Land Research Center the following:

" I built this room in 2012 for my son Oudai to reside in it and that's what he did for a while. When I finished construction, the occupation's municipality arrived at the location, photographed the room and delivered us a demolition order, taking into account that we built the room without obtaining a permit from the municipality, which never grants permits for Jerusalemites in Wad Hilweh area and even in Silwan town as a whole"

" On July 04, 2016, we were asked, through a letter, to summon before the court and we received a self-demolition order on the room. If not committed to the order, the municipality will implement the demolition and all costs and expenses will be billed to us in addition to a financial fine that reaches up to 30,000 NIS. A thirty day deadline was given to us to implement the demolition".

"We decided to dismantle the room before the municipality does; it was on Friday of July 22, 2016. We took photos of the dismantled room to prove the act for the municipality"

It should be marked that the room was annexed to a 100m² residence that is inhabited by six members. There was a need to build a new room to accommodate the son since the space was tight in the family house.



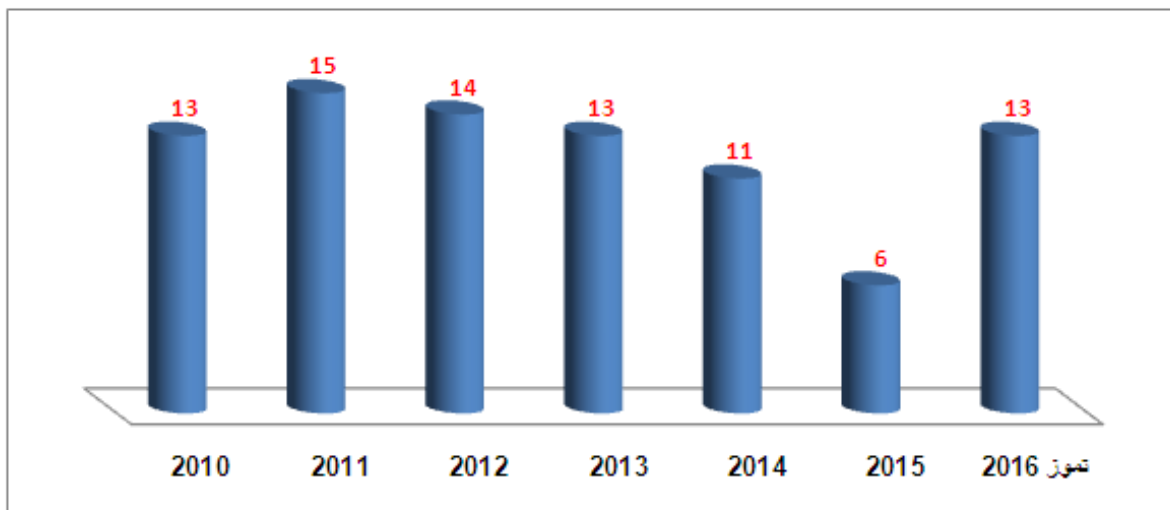


the room before being dismantled and demolished





citizen Qara'in while dismantling his room



The graph illustrates the number of self-demolished houses between 2010-2016



Israel Municipality orders a Jerusalemite to self-demolish his residence in the Silwan neighborhood of Al-Thawri

Municipality in Jerusalem forced on July 25, 2016 citizen Waleed Shweiki to self-demolish his residence in the Silwan neighborhood of AL-Thwari on the claim of unlicensed construction.

Citizen Shweiki told Land Research Center the following:

" I used to live in my family house located in Al-Thawri neighborhood but when I decided to get married in 2014, I built a separate residence in the yard of the family house. The house that is composed of a bedroom, living room, kitchen and bathroom cost me around 70,000 NIS.

At time of construction, employees from the municipality arrived at the location and threw a stop-work order in the yard of the house. Despite that, I continued construction, lived in the house and got my first son in there".

He also added:

" On May 2016, employees from the municipality arrived at the location and delivered me a dismantling order on the structure, claiming it unlicensed. I hired an attorney to prevent demolition but all efforts invested did not manage to obtain a halt on the order or even a delay . So, I decided to self-demolish the residence before the municipality does. If implemented by the municipality, I will be fined around 50,000 NIS and demolition expenses will be billed to me.

On July 2016, I evacuated the interior of my house and dismantled it as per implementing the municipality's order.

Now I am back to live in my mother's house. My wife lives in her family house with my daughter. We ,now, live separated and I cannot rent a house in Jerusalem due to the high prices"

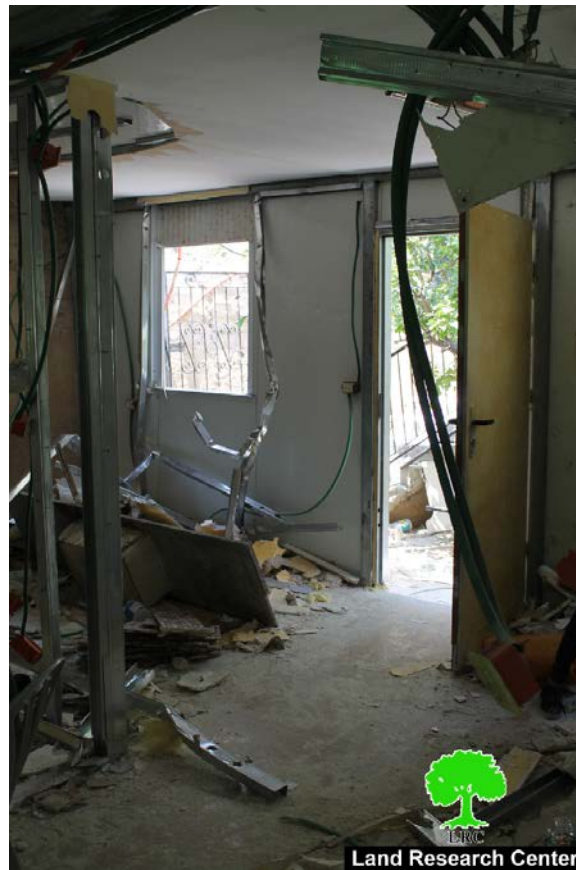


the demolition order on Shweiki residence



citizen Shweiki at time of self-demolishing his house





the house at time of self-demolition



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 used to be carried out in quiet or in silence as the name suggests. But recently, due to their 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 residence and a crime against humanity, on the pretext of unlicensed construction.

[If your house has been built without a building permit, then it is legal 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.]

Land Research Center field observers kept a close eye on the matter and recorded 85 cases where the owners had to demolish their property by themselves during the past six years(2010-2016) making 529 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.

In a massive vicious attack on Palestinian structure: Israeli Occupation Forces demolish 12 buildings in the Jerusalem town of Qalandiya

Dozers and diggers of the occupation's municipality demolished on July 26, 2016 thirty eight residential apartments in twelve different buildings in the Jerusalem town of Qalandiya. Noteworthy, the demolition operation started at midnight and lasted until early hours of dawn. Demolition was carried out on the claim of structures' proximity to the apartheid wall and "unlicensed construction", taking into consideration that some of the demolished buildings were licensed from the occupation's municipality since 1995 and that the target area is located within municipal borders.

It is reported Israeli Occupation Forces and Policemen raided the area one day before the demolition and threw demolition orders next to the targeted building. Ironically, the orders mentioned a 72 hour deadline to object to the demolition. The deadline was not fulfilled and building were leveled to the ground. As a result, clashes erupted between locals and Police members. Bullets and stun grenades were fired to disperse the enraged citizens.

An affected citizen, Ibrahim Salameh, told Land Research Center the following:

" In 1997, we obtained building permits and licenses from the occupation's municipality. This happened after we applied for the permits since 1984. The municipality approved construction on 3 dunum area, which is a plot registered as Israeli and Turkish Tapo "Land Registry". We intended to establish a factory since the area is founded nearby Atarot Industrial Zone. We started construction of the factory but changed the plan in 2001 to make it a residential building consisting of 16 apartments. The structure is two buildings combined with a parking.

Construction was done in 2004.

In 2000, the apartheid wall isolated our lands from Jerusalem. We filed a suit case asking for the building to be annexed and returned to the boundaries of Jerusalem since our structures are licensed by Israel's municipality. The court ruled to open an exist in wall for us but the decision was never implemented".

He also added:

"One day before demolition, Israeli Policemen threw the demolition order next to the building. The order mentioned a 72 hour deadline to object to the demolition, which the occupation did not stick to. Demolition was carried out before the deadline ends. This happened at time we were participating in a wedding party in Hebron. We are now filing complaints against the vicious act in Israeli courts"

The following table shows information about the affected and their properties:

| Name | No. of buildings | No. of apt. | Area of apt. | Family | Minors | Status of | Remarks |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------|--------------|--------|--------|---------------------|---|
| Hasan Salameh | 2 | 1 | 200 | 4 | 0 | Ready for moving in | Two buildings established in 1995. They area inhabited by 7 brothers. |
| Jamal Salameh | | 1 | 250 | 6 | 4 | Inhabited | |
| Bader Salameh | | 1 | 100 | 4 | 0 | Ready for moving in | |
| Marwan Salameh | | 1 | 200 | 4 | 2 | Inhabited | |
| Mustafa Salameh | | 1 | 100 | 5 | 0 | Ready for moving in | |
| Samir Salameh | | 1 | 200 | 2 | 0 | Ready for moving in | |



| Name | No. of buildings | No. of apt. | Area of apt. | Family | Minors | Status of | Remarks |
|--|------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|--|
| Ibrahim Salameh | | 1 | 200 | 4 | 0 | Ready for moving in | |
| Haitham Salameh | | 1 | 100 | 4 | 0 | Ready for moving in | |
| Alaa Salameh | | 1 | 100 | 2 | 1 | Inhabited | |
| Hani Salameh | | 1 | 100 | 4 | 2 | Inhabited | |
| Tariq Salameh | | 1 | 100 | 3 | 1 | Inhabited | |
| Samer Bader Salameh | | 1 | 100 | 1 | 0 | Ready for moving in | |
| Waseem Bader Salameh | | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 | Ready for moving in | |
| Rami Mustafa Salameh | | 1 | 100 | 3 | 1 | Inhabited | |
| Husam Samir Salameh | | 1 | 100 | 4 | 2 | Inhabited | |
| Mohammad Samir Salameh | | 1 | 100 | 1 | 0 | Ready for moving in | |
| The two buildings of Salameh family | 2 | 16 | 2150 | 51 | 13 | | |
| Ahmad Mohammad Hamdan | 1 | 1 | 110 | 1 | 0 | Under construction | Two story building (each floor accommodates two apartments). It was built in 2014 |
| Mohammad Ahmad Hamdan | | 1 | 110 | 6 | 3 | Inhabited | |
| Nidal Ahmad Hamdan | | 1 | 110 | 6 | 3 | Inhabited | |



| Name | No. of buildings | No. of apt. | Area of apt. | Family | Minors | Status of | Remarks |
|----------------------------------|------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|--|
| Ahmad Nidal Hamdan | | 1 | 110 | 1 | 0 | Under construction | |
| Building of Hamdan family | 1 | 4 | 440 | 14 | 6 | | |
| Tariq Mohammad Abu Shalbak | 1 | 1 | 200 | 6 | 4 | Inhabited | A residence built in 2014 |
| Abu Shalbak Building | 1 | 1 | 200 | 6 | 4 | | |
| Hisham Abdulmoghni | 1 | 3 | 420 | 8 | 6 | Inhabited | Three story building built in 2014. Each floor is of 140m ² in area |
| Abdulmoghni building | 1 | 3 | 420 | 8 | 6 | | |
| Mustafa Awadallah | 1 | 3 | 570 | Uninhabited | Uninhabited | Under construction | Three story building built in 2015. Each floor is of 190m ² in area |
| Awadallah building | 1 | 3 | 570 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Sameeh Hussein | 1 | 3 | 510 | Uninhabited | Uninhabited | Under construction | Three story building built in 2015. Each floor is of 170m ² in area |
| Hussein building | 1 | 3 | 510 | 0 | 0 | | |

| Name | No. of buildings | No. of apt. | Area of apt. | Family | Minors | Status of | Remarks |
|----------------------------|------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|--|
| Samer Awadallah | 1 | 3 | 690 | Uninhabited | Uninhabited | Under construction | Three story building built in 2015. Each floor is of 230m ² in area |
| Awadallah Building | 1 | 3 | 690 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Tayseer Hussein | 1 | 1 | 300 | Uninhabited | Uninhabited | Under construction | A residence built in 2015 |
| Hussein Building | 1 | 1 | 300 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Shaker Al-Malhi | 1 | 1 | 200 | Uninhabited | Uninhabited | Under construction | A residence built in 2015 |
| Al-Malhi building | 1 | 1 | 200 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Amjad Al-Lao | 1 | 1 | 350 | Uninhabited | Uninhabited | Under construction | A residence built in 2016 |
| Al-Lao building | 1 | 1 | 350 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Salah AL-Ajaleen | 1 | 2 | 280 | Uninhabited | Uninhabited | Under construction | Two story building built in 2015. Each floor is of 140m ² . |
| Al-Ajaleen building | 1 | 2 | 280 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Total | 12 | 38 | 6110 | 79 | 29 | | |

Source : Field observation- Department of Monitoring Israeli Violations- Land Research Center-2016

At the first glance, a watcher would suggest that the area was stroke by an earthquake. Rubbles of buildings is mixed and land marks had totally changed. Everything is leveled to the ground except for the apartheid wall and its watch posts surrounding the attacked area.

Signs of destruction resulted by the demolition







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Violations against the right to housing- Demolition threats

Serving demolition orders in Silwan

The occupation municipality's crews along with Israeli police raided on Friday morning the village of Silwan and hung 4 administrative demolition orders under the pretext of building without a permit.

Wadi Hilweh Information Center was informed that the municipality crews raided the neighborhood of Ein Al-Lozeh in Silwan and took pictures of several residential and commercial establishments and then hung three administrative demolition orders on residential establishments and one on a commercial establishment in Ein Al-Lozeh that are owned by Al-A'war and Siam families; they have been established for many years.

Colonial plan

Israel deposits a plan to construct 770 residential units

On July 24, 2016 the local planning and construction committee- Israel Municipality presented the construction plans for 770 colonial housing units, according to Israeli news website Walla.

The new units will be considered by Israel as part of the Jerusalem district, and will be built between the illegal Gilo colony and the Palestinian town of Beit Jala, across from the Cremisan monastery in the Bethlehem district of the occupied West Bank.

Israeli had previously approved 1,200 housing units to be built in the area, and the plans for 770 of them were reportedly presented late last week.

According to Walla, excavations and preparation works for the new housing units have already begun.

The head of the municipality's local planning and construction committee, Meir Turgeman, reportedly disregarded international condemnations of Israel's illegal settlement activity, saying that despite what happens politically, settlement construction would continue in occupied East Jerusalem and across the West Bank.

Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Defense Minister Avigdor Lieberman also approved plans to construct 800 new housing units for Jewish Israelis in the illegal settlement of Maale Adumim, as far-right lawmakers announced their intentions to introduce legislation to annex the settlement to Israel

Israel ratifies the construction of 90 residential units in Gilo colony

The so-called Local Committee for Planning and Construction-Israel Municipality ratified on July 13, 2016 the construction of 90 residential units in Gilo colony, south Jerusalem city.

It should be marked that the newly ratified units were advertised within a previous plan to build 1700 units.

A project in the Israeli Knesset to annex Maale Adummim colony to Jerusalem city

On July 17, 2016, the so-called "Lobby for Greater Israel" showed interest in submitting a project for votes in the Israeli Knesset to annex the colony of Maale Adummim to Jerusalem city. This project comes in time with the vicious wave of attacks and violations that Israel is conducting on the city to Judaize it.

If implemented, the project will confiscate a vast area of lands in the periphery of Maale Adummim colony. The target lands will be located in Al-Eizariya and Abu Dis towns. Noteworthy, such plan of annexation contradicts with the international.

It should be marked that the government of the occupation seeks to annex as much area as possible to the state of Israel. In 1967, Israel occupied 35% of the total area of east Jerusalem; the area is now a location for many Israeli colonies that never stopped expanding and taking over lands from the nearby. This caused a state of non-stop takeover of lands that reached out the lands of the West Bank, creating a de facto on the ground that will likely eliminate any chance of negotiation in future talks

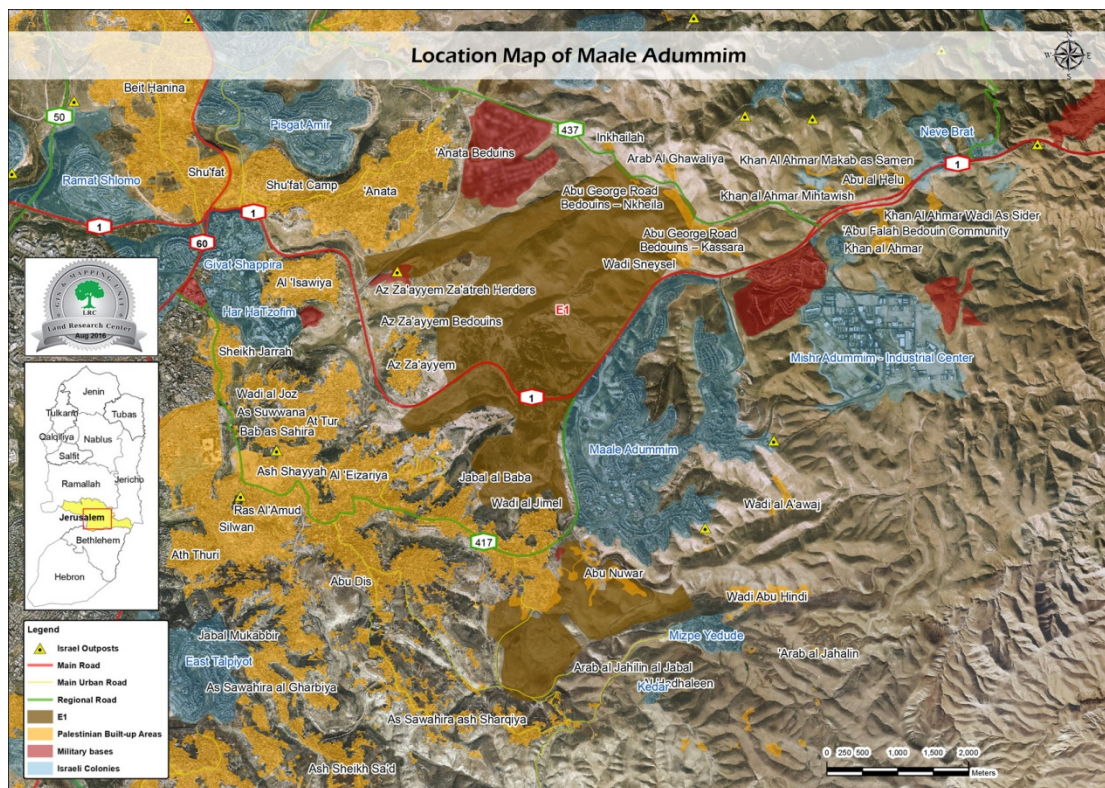
Maale Adummim:

It was established in 1975 on confiscated lands from Al-Eizariya , Al-Sawahreh Al-Sharqiya and Abu Dis towns. The colony populates 27,259 colonists on a total built-up area of 5624 dunums.





Jabal AL-Baba Bedouin community threatened of eviction due to the colony's expansion



Location map of Maale Adummim

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Right to Housing- Seizures and takeover attempts

Confiscation of five vehicles in Silwan

Joint crews from Israel Municipality, Tax department and Policemen raided the neighborhood of Ein Al-Lozeh and confiscated 5 vehicles owned by residents in Silwan; three of them under the pretext of parking in “no park zones” and the rest under the pretext of accumulation of unpaid debt.

The occupation intelligence handed calls for interrogation to several young men.

The locals of Silwan explained that the occupation forces and intelligence personnel raided several houses in the early morning hours and searched them under the pretext of looking for “prohibited items.”

They also raided a grocery store owned by Mousa Abu Tayeh in Ein Al-Lozeh.

Attacks on religious sites

Demolishing four graves in Al-Rahmeh Gate Cemetery

The employees of the so-called “Nature and Parks Authority” demolished on July 19, 2016 four graves in Al-Rahma Gate Cemetery adjacent to Al-Aqsa Mosque.

The member of Welfare Committee of Islamic cemeteries in Jerusalem, Hamzeh Hijazi, explained that crews from the Nature and Parks Authority raided Al-Rahma Gate Cemetery on Tuesday with hand-demolition tools and surprisingly demolished four graves.

The Nature and Parks Authority is seeking to confiscate parts of Al-Rahma Gate Cemetery in favor of “National Parks”.

Colonists' attacks

The ongoing attacks of the Israeli occupation on Al-Aqsa mosque during July 2016

Colonial fanatic groups kept on breaking into Al-Aqsa mosque under intense protection of Israel Police. It is reported that most of the raids and break-ins were supported by the government itself and fanatic institutions

Raids and break-ins were reported as follows:

- July 10, 2016: 18 colonists(rabbis and one reporter) broke into Al-Aqsa compound and provocatively wandered the place.
- July 13, 2016: Israel Police closed Dung gate after letting 39 colonists in Al-Aqsa compound.
- June 14, 2016: 18 extreme fanatic colonists broke into Al-Aqsa compound from Dung gate under protection of Israel Police to wander the place.
- June 17, 2016: groups of fanatic colonists broke into broke into Al-Aqsa compound from Dung gate under protection of Israel Police to wander the place.

- June 21, 2016: 80 colonists (students, guides and rabbis) broke into Al-Aqsa compound from Dung gate under protection of Israel Police to wander the place.
- June 25, 2016: groups of fanatic colonists broke into Al-Aqsa compound from Dung gate under protection of Israel Police to wander the place.