

The Geopolitical Status in Beit Hanina Town



Prepared by



The Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem

September 2022

Beit Hanina is a Palestinian town in Jerusalem Governorate located 5.5 km north of Jerusalem. It is bordered by the settlements of Neve Yacoov, Pisgat Amir and Pisgat Zeev to the east, the communities of Bir Nabala, Ar Ram and the industrial Atarot settlement to the north, Beit Hanina al Balad to the west, and Shu'fat to the south (ARIJ, 2022) (see map 1). No census has been conducted by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) to ascertain the population and housing figures in Beit Hanina, however according to the Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research, the population of Beit Hanina reached 44,330, (Population of Jerusalem by Population Group, Quarter and Sub-Quarter, 2020) – Statistical Year Book 2022.

The map displays the Beit Hanina village boundary (black line) and surrounding areas. Key features include:

- Israeli Settlements (Blue):** Beit Hanina, Ramot (Ramot Allen), Ramot Shimon, Ramot Eshkol, Givat Shapira, Givat Ze'ev, Givat Amir, and Givat Shimon.
- Israeli Military Bases (Red):** Beit Hanina, Ramot Shimon, Ramot Eshkol, Givat Shapira, Givat Ze'ev, Givat Amir, and Givat Shimon.
- Checkpoints and Barriers:** Permanent Checkpoint (red dot), Partial Checkpoint (blue dot), Earthmound (green triangle), Observation Tower (yellow square), Barrier Gate (yellow square), Road Block (green square), and Road Gate (pink square).
- Other Features:** Armistice Line 1949 (Green Line), Segregation Wall (red line), Israeli Bypass Road (dashed line), Road Network (black line), Beit Hanina Village Boundary (black line), Palestinian Built-up Area (tan), Area for Future Israeli Settlement (light blue), and Area B (light green).

Inset map: West Bank, showing the location of Beit Hanina (Jerusalem) relative to the West Bank and the Mediterranean Sea.

Scale: 0 0.5 1 Km

Applied Research Institute - Jerusalem
ARIJ, 2012
GIS & RS Unit
www.arij.org

Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2022

Geopolitical status of Beit Hanina Town

Beit Hanina town covers a total area of 8,877 dunums and is under the control of Jerusalem Israeli Municipality. This control was declared illegally and unilaterally in 1967 after the Israeli Occupation of the West Bank including East Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip and other Arab territories. Jerusalem Governorate was divided into two main regions: J1 and J2. J1 area is located inside the borders and is under the control of the Jerusalem Municipality. It includes many Palestinian Jerusalemite communities such as the communities of the Old Town and Jerusalem City (Beit Al-Maqdis) in addition to Beit Hanina town, which is located in the north of the J1 area. The J2 area is located outside the borders and outside the control of the Jerusalem Municipality. This area is under Palestinian Authority control within Jerusalem Governorate and includes its eastern and western parts, whereas the central part of the Governorate remains under Israeli occupied control.

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel on 28th September 1995, the West Bank was categorized into areas “A,” “B”. In Area A, the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) has full (security and administrative) control. In Area B, the Palestinian National Authority has a complete control over civil matters but Israel continues to have overriding responsibility for security; while in area C, Israel retains full control over security and administration related to the territory. In area C Palestinian building and land management is prohibited unless through a permit given by the Israeli Civil Administration. Most of the lands lying within the area “C” are agricultural land and open areas, fertile and rich in natural water sources, which constitute a major source of income for Palestinian families.

The vast majority of Beit Hanina town lands remained under the control of Jerusalem Israeli Municipality, inside the J1 area (90% of its total area – 7,949 dunums), and was not subjected to the Oslo II Interim Agreement; instead, this part remained as it was before this agreement, under the control of Jerusalem Israeli Municipality; the remaining area of the town (10% of the town’s total area – 929 dunums) fell under the OSLO II land classification of 1995, under the “C” area classification.

The Israeli Occupation Authorities (IOA) have also used the separation plan (which is represented by the construction of the Segregation Wall), to again redraw the Jerusalem Municipality boundaries, illegally and unilaterally. The Segregation Wall separates almost the whole area of J1 from the Jerusalem Governorate except for Kafr ‘Aqab village, Shu’fat Camp and part of Shu’fat town and part of Beit Hanina town which are located in the J2 area, as a result of the construction of the Wall which shifted them outside of J1.

Beit Hanina Town and Israeli Occupation practices

Due to its strategic location to the north of Jerusalem city, Beit Hanina was subjected to numerous Israeli confiscations for the benefit of various Israeli motives. These Israeli aims are represented in the construction of Israeli settlements, outposts, military bases, checkpoints, and bypass roads on the town’s territories and its surroundings, as well as the Israeli segregation plan.

During the Israeli Occupation of the Palestinian territory, the government confiscated 2,818 dunums in Beit Hanina (almost 32% of the town’s total area) to establish four Israeli settlements on lands of Beit

Hanina town. More than 81,000 Israeli settlers inhabit these settlements today. This has had a disastrous impact on the town, as Israeli settlements; and the Segregation wall are surrounding the town from all sides. The four settlements are: Ramat Shlomo “Rikhis Shu’fat” south west the town, and Pisgat Ze’ev, Pisgat Amir, and Neveh Ya’akov to the east of the town (see table 1).

Table 1: Israeli settlements constructed on Beit Hanina lands

Settlement name	Year of construction	Area confiscated (dunums)/2018	Population of settlers (2018)
Ramat Shlomo “Rikhis Shu’fat”	1990	241	15,000
Pisgat Ze’ev	1985	1456	43,790
Pisgat Amir	1985	656	
Neveh Ya’akov	1972	465	25,920
Total		2818	84,710

Source: ARIJ, 2022

Source: Jerusalem center for Policy Research, Yearbook 2022 (Statistics of 2020)

Israeli settlement plans on lands of Beit Hanina

- On June 27, 2019, the settler-initiated plan (TPS 610113) to construct 150 housing units on 10.3 dunams of land in the southern part of Beit Hanina was deposited for objections. The public now has 60 days to submit objections to the plan. The plan was officially submitted by a private Israeli landowner, city council member and settler leader Arie King. If approved, the plan will enable an ideologically driven settler outpost in the heart of Beit Hanina. The targeted land is not far from Ramat Shlomo to the south-west and Pisgat Zeev to the north-east of it, its construction may mark the beginning of a far sweeping move to create contiguity between the two settlements, while driving a wedge between Bet Hanina and Shuafat. Later on December 31, 2019, and following discussions of objections on TPS 610113, the District Planning Committee published on January 8 its approval of the settler-initiated plan (TPS 610113), which will lead to the establishment of a new settler compound in the heart of Beit Hanina.
- On March 18, 2020: the Jerusalem Local Planning Committee discussed two new settler-initiated outline plans (TPS 740993 and TPS 740951) in the Palestinian town of Beit Hanina. The plans are designated for two plots of land with a distance of 160 meters between them and aim to construct a total of four buildings comprised of 144 housing units. This constituted the first discussion on the plans where the committee was asked to recommend them for deposit. The plots of land are located deep within Beit Hanina and therefore accessing them will require driving extensively through the rest of the neighborhood. The plans are being promoted by two companies controlled by longstanding settler activist, Aryeh King, in partnership with other prominent settler figures. The two new plans are designated for an area located some 600 meters away from the location of the earlier plan. **TPS 740993** is for an area of 1.6 dunums. The plan calls for the construction of two buildings with 72 housing units. A number of structures are currently located within this area, including a house presumably belonging to a Palestinian family. **TPS 740951** is for an area of 2.7 dunams. This plan also calls for the construction of two buildings with 72 housing units. Two Palestinian homes were demolished in this area in the summer of 2018 after an eviction demand was submitted by an Israeli individual (assisted by

Aryeh King) who claimed to have purchased the plot in the 1970s. The establishment of more **settler enclaves in the heart** of Beit Hanina will not only impact the fabric of this community and fracture its space, but will further erode opening conditions for a political solution to the conflict based on two capitals in Jerusalem.

Later on April 22, 2020, the Local Planning Committee recommended for Deposit the two plans (TPS 740993 and TPS 740951), for the establishment of two new settler compounds inside Beit Hanina and recommended they be deposited for objections. These plans will now proceed to discussions at the District Planning Committee level.

Israeli Bypass Roads on lands of Beit Hanina

The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) have also confiscated additional lands from Beit Hanina town to construct Israeli bypass roads numbers 21, and 20, in order to connect the Israeli settlements in Jerusalem with each other and with the surrounding settlements in the West Bank and inside Israel. It should be noted that the real threat of these bypass roads lies in the buffer zone formed by the Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) along these roads, extending to approximately 75m on each side. Below is a

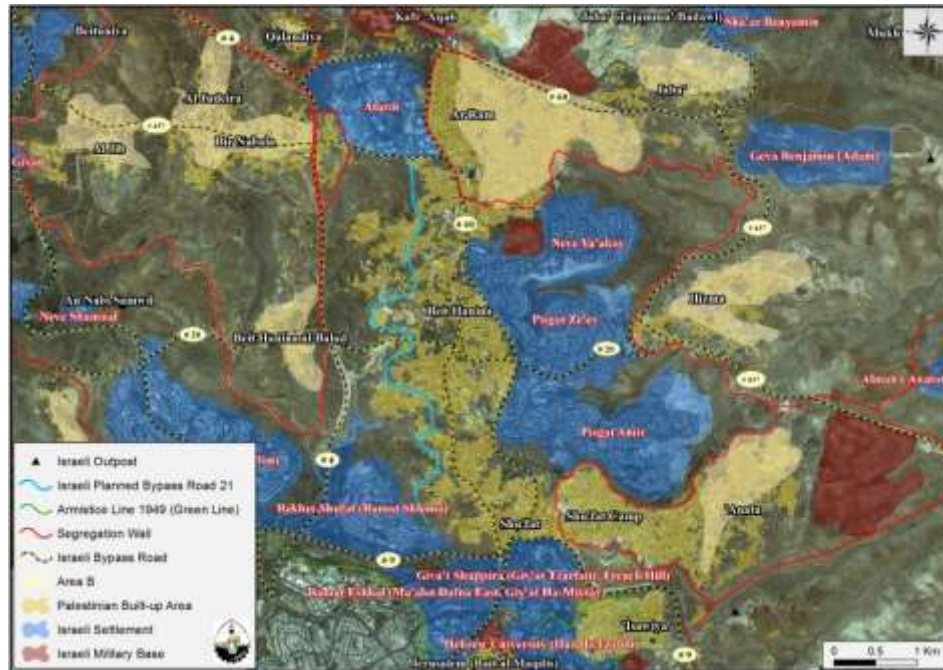
Israeli Bypass Road No. 20 (4197) on lands of Beit Hanina

- In 2008, the Jerusalem Municipality commenced the construction of a new bypass road, named “Road 20” on lands of Beit Hanina town in occupied East Jerusalem. The bypass road passes through the lands of Beit Hanina, to finally connect with the existing Israeli bypass Road No. 443. This road creates a territorial contiguity between the settlements of Pisgat Ze’ev, Pisgat Amir and Neve Ya’akov in the east with settlements in the west and northwest such as Ramot, Ramat Shlomo (Reches Shu’fat) and Giv’at Zeev settlement block. The road extends around 2.5km from the starting point at Pisgat Ze’ev (to the east) and connect with bypass road no.433 (to the west).

Israeli Bypass Road 21 on lands of Beit Hanina and Shu’fat lands

- On 21 January 2013, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked, without prior notice, Shu’fat town to the north of occupied Jerusalem city and razed tens of dunums of owned Palestinian lands living in the town. This attack was based on the Israeli aim to construct a new bypass road connecting the Israeli settlements in the south of occupied Jerusalem city with those north of the city. The road facilitates the movement of Israeli settlers between settlements in occupied Jerusalem and other settlements in the rest of the Palestinian governorates. The route of the bypass road No.21 starts from the bloc of settlements - Ramat Shlomo (Rekhes Shu’fat), Giv’at Shapira and Ramat Eshkol – in the south. The road then continues northwards breaking through the Palestinian residential area of Shu’fat town first, up to Beit Hanina town to intersect with the Israeli Bypass Road No. 20, and again continues northwards - to the industrial Israeli settlement “Atarot”, to finally connect with the Israeli bypass Road Number 45 that serves the settlements located in the northwest Jerusalem city. The Israeli bypass road No. 21 created a territorial contiguity between Israeli settlements north of Jerusalem City, and facilitated the movement of Israeli settlers between the settlements located within the illegally and unilaterally expanded Jerusalem Municipal boundaries (J1) and those outside (J2). However, this process is harmful

for the Palestinians, their lands and properties in Shu'fat and Beit Hanina towns, as large tracts of land have been confiscated for that purpose; and the road has also fragmented the geography of the two towns which have always been connected geographically and are interdependent in terms of services and infrastructure.



Israeli Military Base on lands of Beit Hanina town

Beit Hanina town has also lost land because of the construction of a military base on the town's land, close to the settlement of Neve Ya'akov. The area of confiscated land is estimated at 117 dunums and was carried out under the pretext of protecting settlements in the area.

Beit Hanina Town and the Israeli plan for the Segregation Wall

The construction of the Israeli Segregation Wall has had a negative impact on Beit Hanina town. According to the latest amendment of the Israeli segregation wall route which was published by the so-called "Israeli Defense Ministry" on 30 April 2007; the segregation wall will set the majority of Beit Hanina lands on the Israeli side of the wall, within the newly and illegally boundary of Jerusalem Municipality which Israel is redrawing through the construction of the wall.

The wall will also segregate Beit Hanina town from the surrounding Palestinian communities, those located within Jerusalem Governorate, but outside its illegally redrawn municipal boundaries of 1967 (Palestinian communities in J2 area), and the rest of West Bank; in particular Palestinian communities in the northeast such as Ar Ram, Anata, Hizma and Jaba'; and Palestinian communities in the northwest, such as Al Judeira, Ar Ram, Bir Nabala, and Beit Hanina al Balad. For so long has Beit Hanina town been connected with the surrounding Palestinian communities in terms of economy (commerce), education and medical services. The wall has isolated most of the town's land (8,853 dunums, 99.7% of

the total area of Beit Hanina town), which is almost the whole area of the town, and cut off its long and historic connection with its surrounding; while annexing the Israeli settlements and other military installation illegally established on the town's lands (open spaces, agricultural lands, forests, etc), to become a non-separable part of the occupied Jerusalem city.

Table 2: Land classification of the isolated areas to the west side of the Segregation Wall in Beit Hanina Town - Jerusalem Governorate

No.	Land Classification	Area (Dunums)
1	Agriculture Lands	577
2	Forests and Open Spaces	2,021
3	Industrial Surfaces (Parks, roads and infrastructure)	1,830
4	Palestinian Built-up Area	1,480
5	Israeli Settlement	2,818
6	Israeli military base	117
7	Wall zone	10
	Total	8,853

Source: ARIJ, 2022

The Segregation Wall causes suffering to Beit Hanina Town residents

Since the outbreak of the Second Intifada in September 2000, the citizens of Beit Hanina and the neighboring communities have lost their connection with other Palestinian communities in the West Bank due to the construction of the Israeli Segregation Wall around Jerusalem. Citizens of Jerusalem who hold Jerusalemite identity cards (the blue I.D.) can enter West Bank areas through Israeli terminals which often witness huge congestion. They are regularly subjected to thorough inspection at the hands of Israeli occupation soldiers staffing them, which in turn causes delays and restricts movement. Meanwhile, Palestinian citizens who live in the West Bank and hold West Bank Identity cards (the green I.D.) are prohibited from entering the city of Jerusalem and its surrounding towns as the Segregation Wall totally isolates them from the city. As a result, they can no longer benefit from the health, educational and socio-economic services in the city such as hospitals, schools and medical centers.

In addition, the Segregation Wall denies access for West Bank I.D. holders to their places of work in Jerusalem. Only those with special Israeli permits issued by the Israeli Civil Administration are able to enter the city through Israeli controlled checkpoints or crossings, through which they are subjected to thorough and lengthy inspections and humiliation at the hands of armed Israeli forces. This practice has also damaged family bonds and has been detrimental to social interaction, as it has caused the dispersion of many Palestinian families. In some families, one-half of the couple holds a Palestinian identity card (green card), whilst the other holds the Jerusalemite identity card (blue card). The Segregation Wall has

also prevented Palestinians from reaching places of worship in the Holy City, thus depriving them from practicing their religious rituals in Jerusalem.

According to the latest wall amendment of 2007, the Wall and the settlement belt around Jerusalem will combine to isolate Beit Hanina area from the rest of the West Bank. Parallel to the establishment of the Segregation Wall, the IOA has also constructed a settlement belt around Beit Hanina and Jerusalem city which aims to prevent urban expansion of the Palestinian towns of Jerusalem. Urban expansion is restricted by the construction of settlements close to the urbanized areas in Jerusalemite towns, which also has led to an increase in land confiscations in these towns, minimizing the area available for future urban expansion. Once established, the presence of these settlements creates a new reality for the towns' residents that will be difficult to change. As a result, Jerusalem and its surrounding towns have a very high population density. The population density in the Palestinian neighborhoods of East Jerusalem is recorded as approximately 13,517 people per km², compared to 16,055 people per km² in the settlements of East Jerusalem.

The dilemma of lands and building licenses in Beit Hanina Town

The problem of land and building licenses is considered one of the most difficult issues in Beit Hanina town and the other Jerusalemite towns in East Jerusalem. This is due to the high cost of land and the expense of licenses granted for land development.

Beit Hanina town is characterized by its strategic location and proximity to the Old City and Al-Aqsa Mosque in East Jerusalem, making it an important target for Israeli colonization and 'Judaization' activities. There is limited land availability in Beit Hanina, thus the area lacks open spaces for urban development and suffers from an extremely high population density. According to citizens of Jerusalem, land prices of one dunum in East Jerusalem, especially land located within the borders of the Jerusalem municipality (which is rarely available), is estimated to cost hundreds of thousands of US dollars. As for areas closer to the city center (such as those in Beit Hanina), the price of land can even reach millions of US dollars. Israeli Occupation Authorities have used these prices as an effective instrument to buy the Palestinian lands in Jerusalem for very high prices in order to Judaize the land by imbedding Jewish settlers in the city. They offer the Palestinians high prices for these lands and houses, especially those in the city center and its surrounding neighborhoods. Anyone in Jerusalem who owns land and wishes to construct a house on it or purchase additional lands has to obtain authorization and permission from the illegal Municipality of Jerusalem, which creates many obstacles for Palestinians attempting to acquire a license.

One of the main obstacles for obtaining a building license is the requirement to prove ownership of the land. The Israeli Occupation Authorities stipulate that Palestinians seeking to build a house or structure must prove their ownership of the land, which is considered a political problem due to the occupation dating back to 1967. According to a report prepared by the Bimkom Organization (Planners for Planning Rights), approximately 50% of East Jerusalem lands are unregistered in the archive of ownership, particularly in the town of Kafr Aqab and the area extending from Al 'Isawiya town in the north to Sur Bahir in the south. Additionally, 25% of the lands in East Jerusalem are in the process of survey and registration (including Beit Hanina), and only 25% of the lands in East Jerusalem are officially registered. This includes parts of Al Bireh, Qalandiya, Beit Hanina, Hizma and 'Anata, Ash Sheikh Jarrah and Beit Safafa (Bimkom, 2004).

According to the testimonies of Palestinian Jerusalemites, the licensing procedure for construction in Beit Hanina is lengthy (sometimes-lasting years) and can be very expensive depending on the land area and type of building (it ranges between 250,000 and 500,000NIS). Due to both the expensive and lengthy licensing procedures, in order to meet their housing needs Palestinians tend to build without waiting for the license approval. In these instances, the Israeli Occupation Authorities usually demolish the property and force the Palestinian owner to pay for his own demolition and submit a new building application. On top of that, the majority of Palestinians in Jerusalem are living in difficult conditions because of high poverty rates, which is a consequence of the Israeli Occupation closures, which restrict the movement of Palestinians and prevent them from reaching their workplaces. These Israeli restrictions and harassments against the Palestinians in East Jerusalem, along with the housing problems, lack of lands for building and increased unemployment rate, force many Jerusalemites to migrate outside the borders of the Municipality towards the West Bank or even travel abroad to find better living standards.

According to the ‘Civic Coalition for Defending Palestinian Rights in Jerusalem’, (CCDPRJ, 2009), the Israeli Authorities have adopted many policies that aim to put pressure on Jerusalemites. An example of this is the case of demographic status and urban growth in Jerusalem, the area that is allocated for the development of Palestinian neighborhoods in East Jerusalem and lies under the jurisdiction of the Jerusalem Municipality is estimated at approximately 9,200 dunums, which represents only 13% of the total area of east Jerusalem; whereas the remaining area (of East Jerusalem and under the jurisdiction of the Jerusalem Municipality) is classified as Israeli settlements, green areas (which cannot be used for Palestinian urban growth), public buildings, roads and others.

Furthermore, the Israeli Authorities often do not prepare the necessary master plans for the Palestinian neighborhoods in occupied East Jerusalem, which are required for the urban planning process. In cases when the Israeli Authorities do prepare master plans for Palestinian neighborhoods in East Jerusalem, they usually place restrictions and limit the percentages of areas designated for Palestinian urban expansion, which are below the necessary percentages for natural urban growth (between 25% and 75%). If these percentages are compared with the percentage of lands used for Israeli settlements, it is found that urban growth varies between 75%-120%. In Beit Hanina town, for example, the Israeli Authorities determined the urban development percentage to be 50%-75%, whereas the neighboring settlement of the Pisgat Ze’ev, which was illegally constructed on the land of Beit Hanina town, covers a percentage of 90%-120% (CCJ, 2009).

Area “C” According to the Oslo Agreement (areas of Wadi Al Dam and ‘Adasah)

A small part of Beit Hanina lands, constituting 1,050 dunums (11.8% of the total area of the town), lies outside the borders of the illegally redrawn Jerusalem Municipality, and is inhabited by citizens from Wadi Al Dam and Adasah neighborhoods. The number of housing units in this area is estimated to be 35 houses. This area is classified as Area “C” according to the Oslo Interim Agreement, signed in September 1995, between the Palestinian National Authority and the Israeli government, which divided the West Bank into Areas “A”, “B”, and “C”. This area has the same difficulties and obstacles in obtaining building permits from the Israeli Civil Administration in the illegal settlement of Beit El in Ramallah Governorate. Because this area is not within the illegally redrawn Jerusalem Municipality

boundary. These imposed geopolitical and demographic obstacles aim to Judaize Jerusalem and make life more difficult for the Palestinians, forcing them to leave their lands (see map 3).

The danger of Israeli escalation in housing demolitions in Jerusalem

During recent years, the Israeli Occupation Authorities have escalated their attacks against the houses of Palestinians living in Jerusalem and targeted them through demolitions under the pretext of “unlicensed construction”. According to the Applied Research institute – Jerusalem (ARIJ) suggests that during the period of 1993 and 2019, the Israeli Occupation Authorities have demolished approximately ----- Palestinian houses in Jerusalem in addition to thousands of other structures (ARIJ, 2019), resulting in the displacement of 4,865 Palestinians from Jerusalem. Many houses in Beit Hanina are under threat of demolition under the pretext of “unlicensed construction,” despite the fact that the residents have fulfilled the necessary requirements for the building licenses. However according to the residents, the Municipality of Jerusalem usually rejects their license applications without any justification.

The Municipal tax (Arnona) negatively affects the living status and economic situation of Palestinians in Jerusalem

The Municipal tax, named in Hebrew as “Arnona” which is imposed by the Israeli Jerusalem Municipality on the holders of buildings and lands in Jerusalem, is considered one of the greatest burdens faced by Palestinian residents of the city, including the residents of Beit Hanina town. The tax aims at exerting pressure on Palestinians to force them to leave the city.

The “Arnona” tax which is imposed on Jerusalemites by the Municipality is calculated based on criteria that take in consideration the classification of area and land-use classification of the master plan (residential areas, commercial, industrial, agricultural, public buildings, parking... etc). They also consider the zone type, the type of use and the area of building or land (Jerusalem Municipality,). Regarding the residential areas for instance, they classify them into four categories (A, B, C and D)¹, and based on this zoning, along with the area of building, they determine and calculate the amount of tax that must be paid for the municipality. For example, the tax tariff in the residential areas varies in the four zones between 40-113 NIS/m² which is equivalent to approximately 12-34 US\$/m², meaning that a small house with an area of 120 m² will cost its owner around 12,000 NIS yearly for the “Arnona.” At the time of writing this was equivalent to approximately 3,400 US\$.

The segregation plan, which focused on the isolation of the city of Jerusalem from the rest of the Palestinian Territory, had a huge negative impact on the economic situation of Palestinians living in Jerusalem in addition to the commercial sector. Trade in Jerusalem was largely dependent on Palestinians visiting the Holy City from the West Bank area, the Gaza Strip and Palestinians living inside the 1948 borders; however, the Israeli military closure imposed on the city, negatively affected the economic situation of the city and its residents. Despite these difficult situations, the occupation Authorities impose tax on Palestinians in East Jerusalem without taking into consideration the difficult situations of the Palestinians who make up the poorest class in the Holy City. Moreover, since the

¹ Tariffs for Residential Assets

<https://www.jerusalem.muni.il/en/residents/arnona/arnonarates/>

beginning of the year 2020, the Jerusalem Municipality decided to increase the “Arnona” Tax by approximately 3%, which in turn increased the economic burden on Palestinians of East Jerusalem in particular.

It is worth mentioning that in the case of Jerusalem, Palestinians are forced to pay this tax in order to preserve their presence in the city without receiving the decent level of Municipal services. The planning process in the Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem focuses more on the political-demographic dimension that aims to Judaize the city rather than planning for the purpose of prosperity and well-being of the citizens. Furthermore, Palestinian neighborhoods and communities in Jerusalem are deliberately neglected in the different services provided. For instance, the Municipality rarely makes the needed maintenance for infrastructure of Arab neighborhoods, including roads, water and waste water networks, solid wastes and others. This is seen in the many roads that haven’t been rehabilitated, whilst West Jerusalem roads are in a good condition, as the Municipality does not put these neighborhoods on their priorities for many years. The major problem suffered by people of Jerusalem is the lack of cleaning service and the accumulation of solid waste and failure to provide services as required, despite their commitment in paying the taxes’ fees to the Municipality. This can be easily understood if we compare the living situation of Palestinians in east Jerusalem with the situation of the illegal settlers living in the city who get all the facilities and services in order to stay in the Holy City, while Palestinians are living in poor conditions and lack city services and rights.

Israeli military orders issued in Beit Hanina Town

The Israeli Occupation Authorities issued a set of military orders to confiscate lands in Beit Hanina for different purposes. The following is a list of those orders:

1. Military Order 57/05/T: issued on 8 March 2005 to confiscate 26 dunums in Beit Hanina for the construction of the Segregation Wall.
2. Military Order 27/06/T: issued on 20 February 2006 to confiscate 41 dunums in Beit Hanina and Bir Nabala for the construction of the Segregation Wall.
3. Military Order 06/04/T: issued on 21 January 2004 to confiscate 76 dunums in Beit Hanina, Hizma, Ar Ram, and Dahiyat al Barid for the construction of the Segregation Wall.
4. Military Order 04/06/T (AMENDMENT 4 & EXTENSION 5): Issued on 9 September 2014 to extend the confiscation of 9.01 dunums of land of Beit Hanina, Hizma and Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed for the construction of the Segregation Wall.
5. Military Order 04/06/T (AMENDMENT 4 Extension 7): issued on 3 October 2019 to extend the confiscation of 9.01 dunums of land of Beit Hanina, Hizma and Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed for the construction of the Segregation Wall.
6. 05/08/T (AMENDMENT 2 & EXTENSION 4): Issued on 9 September 2014 to extend the confiscation of 126.1 dunums of land of Beit Hanina for the construction of the Segregation Wall.
7. 06/21/T (AMENDMENT & EXTENSION 3): Issued on 9 September 2014 to extend the confiscation of 63.8 dunums of land of Beit Hanina for the construction of the Segregation Wall.
8. 06/27/T (AMENDMENT & EXTENSION 4): Issued on 9 September 2014 to extend the confiscation of 35.1 dunums of land of Beit Hanina for the construction of the Segregation Wall.

9. 06/84/T (EXTENSION 3): Issued on 9 September 2014 to extend the confiscation of 125.3 dunums of land of Beit Hanina for the construction of the Segregation Wall.