



MA'AN Development Center

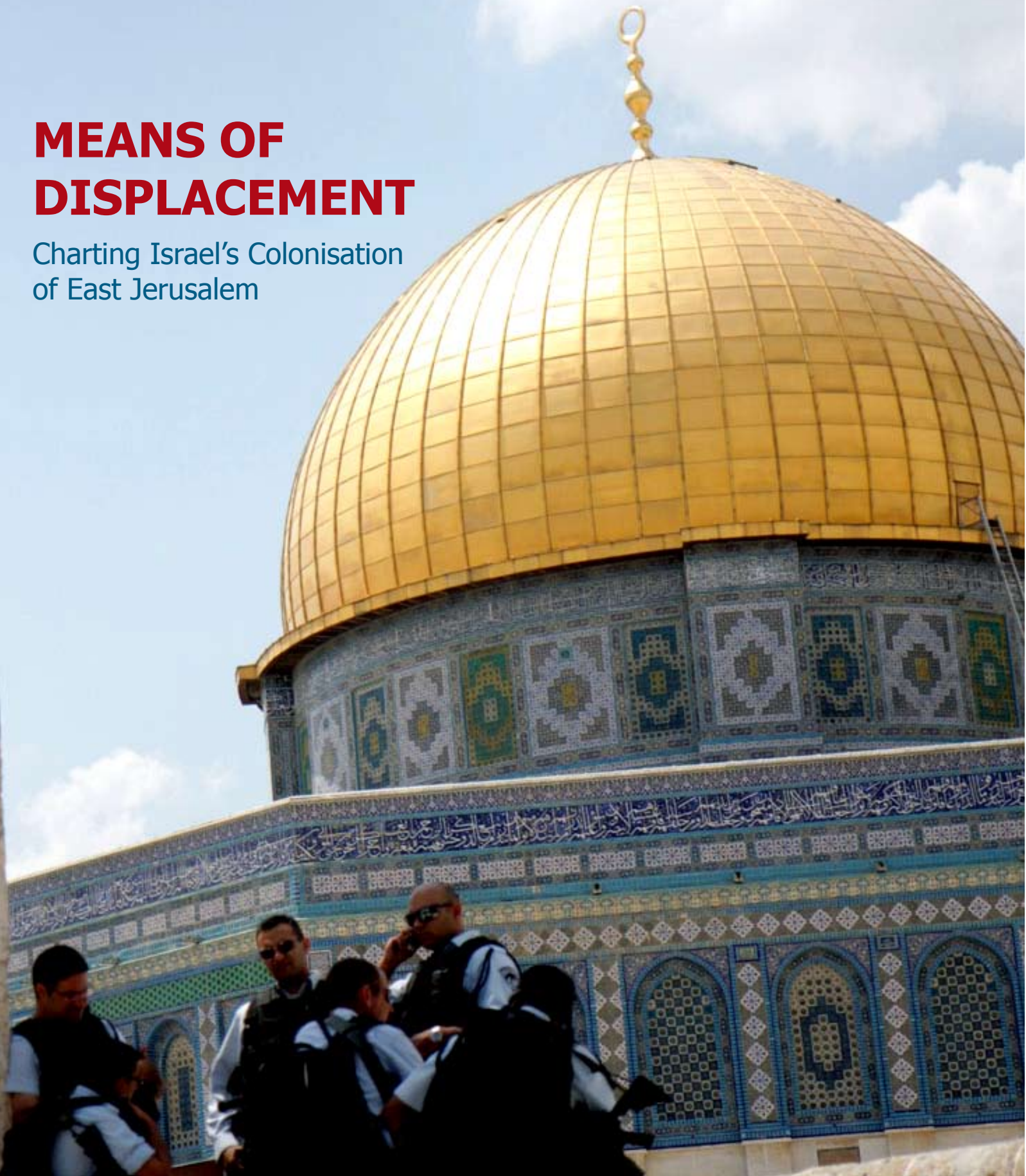
D Means Of **Displacement**

Charting Israel's colonisation of East Jerusalem

February 2010

MEANS OF DISPLACEMENT

Charting Israel's Colonisation
of East Jerusalem



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Chief Editor: Sami Khader

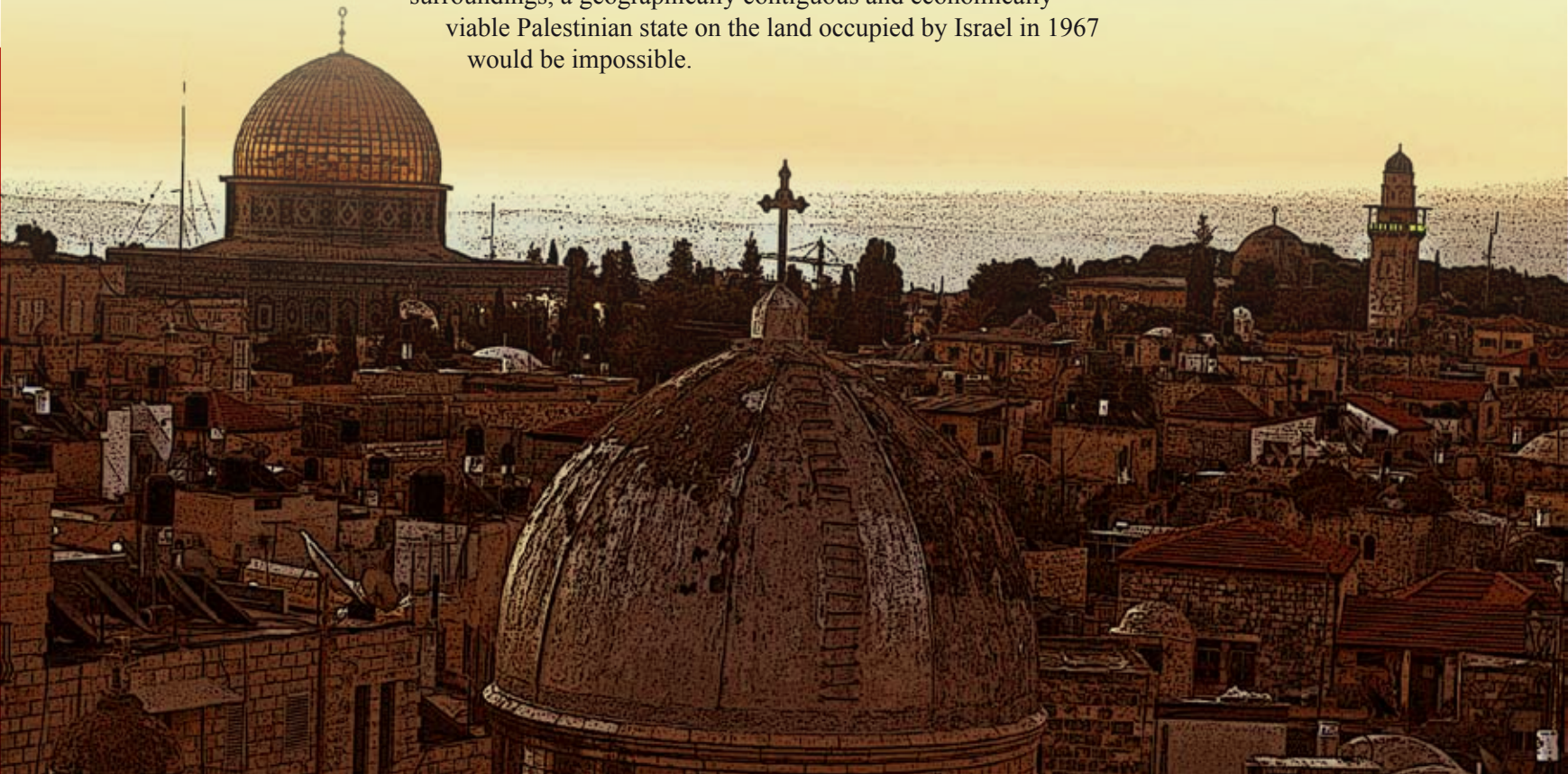
Managing Editor: Nida Tawil



INTRODUCTION

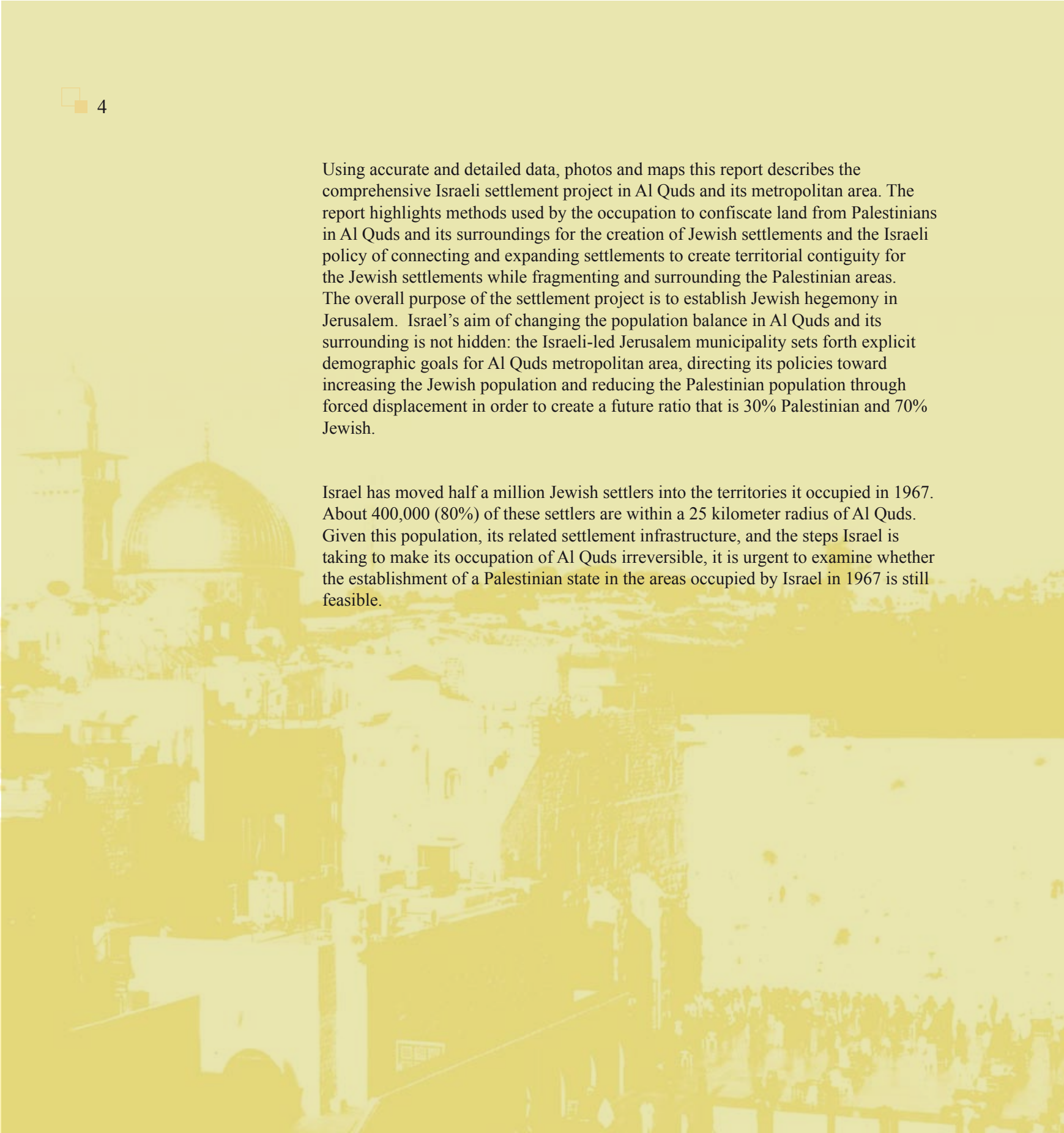
The old city of Jerusalem is called Al Quds which means “the holy” in Arabic. Al Quds is situated in the center of the West Bank. Historically, the Old City and the urban center that developed around it served as the cultural and religious heart of the West Bank, providing services such as hospitals, schools, universities, and theaters in addition to significant places of worship. Al Quds was also the economic center of the West Bank, providing an extensive market for Palestinians from the north and south of the West Bank and serving as the focal point for tourism and tourism-related industries.

In 1991, the Israeli occupation authorities began implementing a policy of closure on Palestinian residents of the West bank and Gaza strip. This policy denied Palestinians freedom of movement. Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza were denied access to the parts of historical Palestine, which Israel occupied and established as its state in 1948, and also to the old city of Jerusalem and its surroundings that Israel annexed illegally in 1967. Because of the central location of Al Quds, its closure to the Palestinian population made travel between the North and the south of the West Bank extremely difficult and often impossible. Notwithstanding its historical cultural and religious significance for the Palestinian people, without Al Quds and its surroundings, a geographically contiguous and economically viable Palestinian state on the land occupied by Israel in 1967 would be impossible.



Using accurate and detailed data, photos and maps this report describes the comprehensive Israeli settlement project in Al Quds and its metropolitan area. The report highlights methods used by the occupation to confiscate land from Palestinians in Al Quds and its surroundings for the creation of Jewish settlements and the Israeli policy of connecting and expanding settlements to create territorial contiguity for the Jewish settlements while fragmenting and surrounding the Palestinian areas. The overall purpose of the settlement project is to establish Jewish hegemony in Jerusalem. Israel's aim of changing the population balance in Al Quds and its surrounding is not hidden: the Israeli-led Jerusalem municipality sets forth explicit demographic goals for Al Quds metropolitan area, directing its policies toward increasing the Jewish population and reducing the Palestinian population through forced displacement in order to create a future ratio that is 30% Palestinian and 70% Jewish.

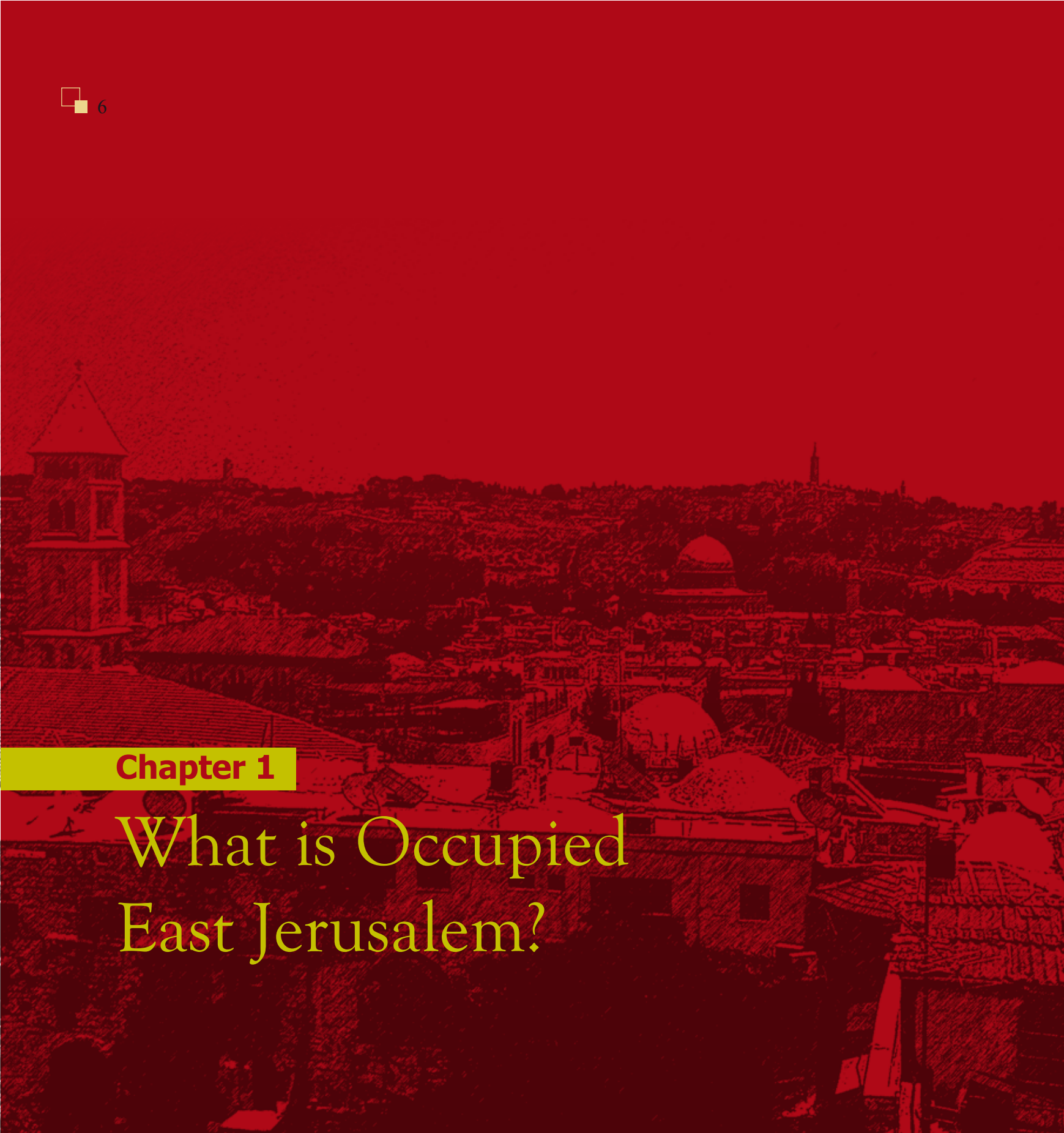
Israel has moved half a million Jewish settlers into the territories it occupied in 1967. About 400,000 (80%) of these settlers are within a 25 kilometer radius of Al Quds. Given this population, its related settlement infrastructure, and the steps Israel is taking to make its occupation of Al Quds irreversible, it is urgent to examine whether the establishment of a Palestinian state in the areas occupied by Israel in 1967 is still feasible.





Chapter 1

What is Occupied East Jerusalem?





Defining East Jerusalem

Today, Occupied East Jerusalem consists of the area, six square kilometers, of the city that was controlled by Jordan prior to 1967 along with an additional 64 square kilometers of mostly agricultural land confiscated in the aftermath of the war from 28 Palestinian villages surrounding the city. Most of the owners of the confiscated land were excluded from the annexed area and designated ‘absentees’, a legal sleight of hand that allowed Israel to obtain de-facto ownership of their land.

The annexation of East Jerusalem and the expansion of Jerusalem’s municipal boundaries are clear violations of international law. To this effect, the United Nations’ Security Council has issued numerous resolutions condemning these actions in Jerusalem.

Immediately following the occupation Israel applied a number of laws to establish de-facto sovereignty over the city, despite the fact that these laws made no actual reference to the issue of sovereignty per se. Israel uses this ambiguity to deny Israeli citizenship to the Palestinians of East Jerusalem. Instead, Palestinians born and/or living in the city are considered ‘residents of Jerusalem’ who, for example, do not have the right to vote in Israeli elections. Palestinians who move outside the Israeli-defined municipal boundaries risk revocation of their residency. In 1973 Golda Meir, then prime minister of Israel, commissioned an Inter-ministerial Committee to “Examine the Rate of Development in Jerusalem”. This commission determined it was vital to “the future of Jerusalem” to ensure “the relative proportion of Jews



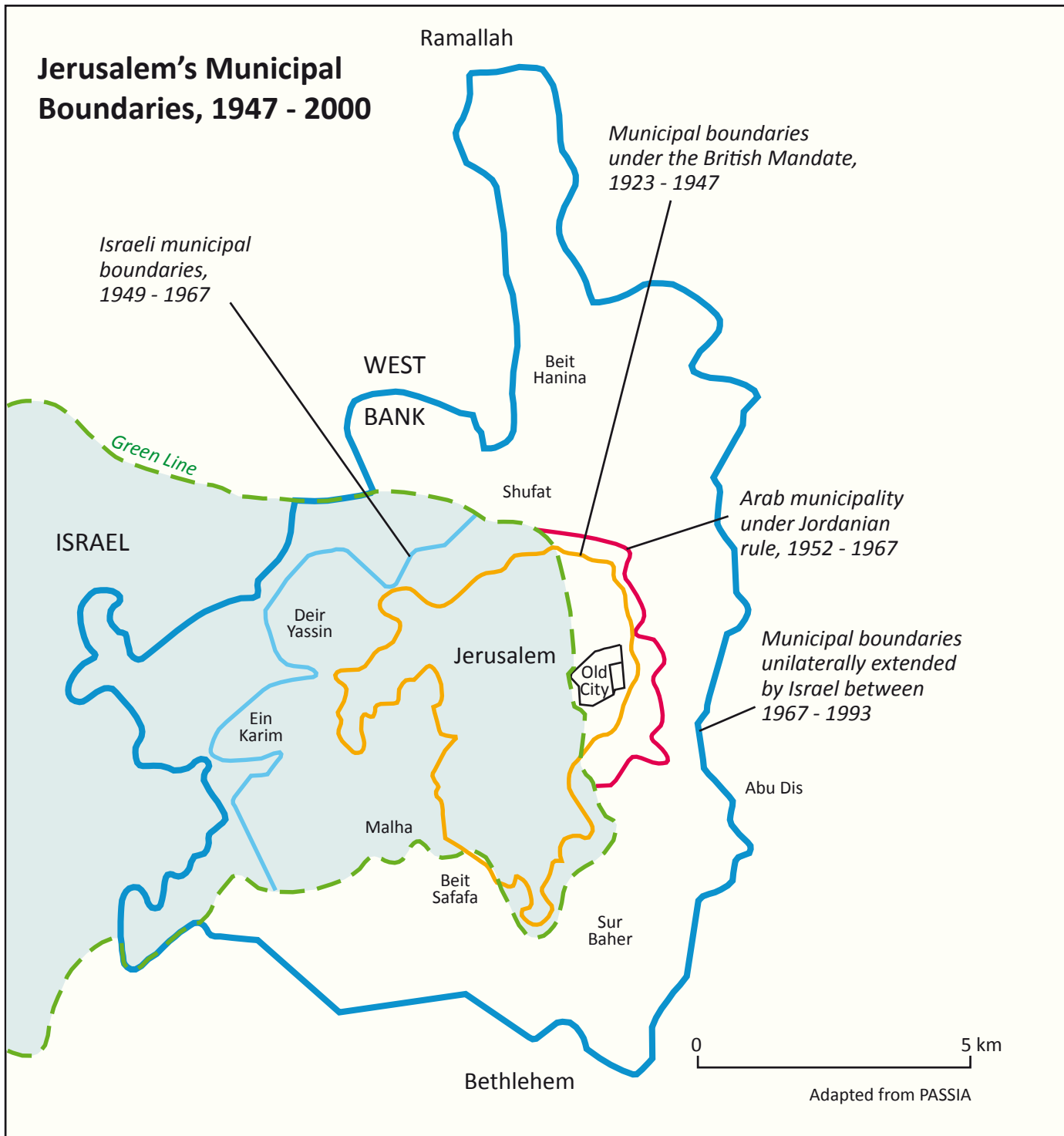
Israeli police inside the Haram al-Sharif

and Arabs [in Jerusalem] as it was at the end of 1972". The population figures collected by the Israeli government indicated a Jewish majority of 73.5% and a Palestinian minority of 26.5% in the 'reunited city'. Israeli policies have since then aimed at increasing the Jewish population and decreasing its Palestinian population.

On 30 July 1980, the Israeli Knesset declared that the "complete and united Jerusalem is the capital of Israel". In pursuit of this goal, Israel has developed diverse methods that vary by area to confiscate Palestinian land. For example, inside the extended municipal boundaries of Jerusalem the method most used is confiscation for public purposes, outside the municipal boundaries land is usually confiscated by military orders. However, the different methods all serve a single purpose: the transfer of Palestinian land to the hands of Israelis. This reality is clearly illustrated by the fact that most settlements are composed of a patchwork quilt of plots that Israel seized by several different methods.



Israeli settlement in Muslim Quarter in the Old City of Jerusalem



Adapted from: PASSIA: Israeli Settlement Activities & Related Policies in Jerusalem, 2009

The latest stage in Israel's practice of confiscating Palestinian land for 'public use' and then handing it over to private Jewish ownership will be facilitated by Israel's 'Land Reform' Law. On 3 August 2009 the Knesset ratified the Israel Land Administration Law (Amendment No. 7) 5769 - 2009. The law applies to lands owned by the state of Israel, the Development Authority and the Jewish National Fund - constituting 93% of the area of the State of Israel (hereinafter the '**Land Reform' Law**'). The law also applies to Occupied East Jerusalem and the Syrian Golan Heights (which Israel occupied in 1967, and has illegally annexed). Israel intends to privatize areas planned for development. The significance of the privatization process is that ownership rights in these lands will be transferred from the state to private owners. As a result of this process, a significant number of settlers will acquire land and property from the state.¹ The new law has yet to be implemented.

The confiscation of property in the occupied territory and the settlement of citizens from the occupying power in said territories are both prohibited under international law. Despite this prohibition Israel has confiscated over one third of East Jerusalem, mostly land privately owned by Palestinians, and used it for Israeli settlements.² The stated goal is to create a Jewish continuum or territorial contiguity of Jewish settlement while fragmenting and surrounding Palestinian areas. By the end of 2001 a total of 46,978 housing units had been built for Jews only on land confiscated from Palestinians, but not one unit had been built for Palestinians who constitute one-third of the city's population.³



The latest stage in Israel's practice of confiscating Palestinian land for 'public use' and then handing it over to private Jewish ownership will be facilitated by Israel's 'Land Reform' Law.



THEN....

«Political national considerations must be the cardinal ones [in regards to planning] and only then the urban consideration.»

Letter from Deputy Mayor Ye-shoshua Atza to then-Mayor Teddy Kollek, 1975

AND NOW...

“Israel has embarked upon major changes to the character of Jerusalem. In essence these changes are designed to reduce the number of Palestinians in the city and to increase the Jewish population of the city and thereby to undermine Palestinian claims to East Jerusalem as the capital of an independent Palestinian State.”

John Dugard, UN Special Rapporteur, 2005

THE COLONISATION OF JERUSALEM IN NUMBERS

- The Old City and its surroundings contain approximately

2,000 settlers;⁴

- Of Israel's almost **500,000**⁶ settlers throughout the West Bank, approximately

400,000 - or 80% - live in the 'Greater Jerusalem' area,⁷

- There are around

200,000
total settlers in East Jerusalem⁵;

- This compares to a Palestinian population

of just **364,000**
today⁸

OLICE

Chapter 2

The Foundation of
Colonisation



The Foundation of Colonisation

As this report illustrates, Israel uses a number of different methods and tactics to achieve its colonisation goals. Underscoring these however are various legal frameworks and national policies. Given that Israel attempts to legitimize its actions through its national courts, it is important to expose how these frameworks and policies discriminate against Palestinians.

Absentee Property Law⁹

The Absentee Property Law was passed by the Israeli parliament in 1950 and applies to all “immovable and movable property, monies, goodwill [for example, in a bank, business] and any right(s)” in property belonging to anyone who was not present, as a result of being either in another country or outside of Israeli controlled areas, during the period between 29 November 1947 and 19 May 1948.

No due process, including notice to the landowners, procedure for objections, nor any compensation, is required in order to implement the transfer of ‘absentee’ properties to the State of Israel. This means that absentee landowners can lose their land without even being aware of it. The Absentee Property Law remains in effect until the end of the period of the State of Emergency, which has been continually renewed by every Israeli government to this day

The Law provides for absentee properties to be assigned to a Custodianship Council for Absentees' Property. The Custodianship Council has the right to sell, lease, or deal with the property in any other way it sees fit and is legally required to protect the rights of the absentee owner. However, in practice the Custodian Council (as specifically authorized by the Law) has primarily transferred the absentee properties to state agencies, including the World Zionist Organization, the Jewish National Fund and the Israeli Land Authority, whose charters restrict the transfer of property through leases to Jews or Jewish organizations only. In this way, beginning in the 1950's, the Absentee Property Law became the vehicle for the transfer of millions of acres of land - primarily in the Galilee and the Negev - from private Palestinian ownership to State ownership. These lands were then used to build settlements for the Jewish population.¹⁰ The role of the custodian was then strengthened through Military Order 58, Article 5 in 1967, which essentially legitimized and validated custodians' transactions on absentees' property (even if it is subsequently proven that the property was not at that time Absentee Property).

Following the annexation of East Jerusalem, Palestinians living in the annexed area became formal residents (but not citizens) of the State of Israel. Despite this, homes owned by Palestinian could still fall into the category of 'absentee properties', and be subject to the Absentee Property Law Act if the land owner was a national or citizen of Trans Jordan, or was in Trans Jordan, or in any part of Palestine outside the area of Israel, between 29 November, 1947 and 19 May, 1948. Therefore, Palestinian residents of Jerusalem could find themselves 'legally' evicted from homes they had never left. Such was the case of the Abassi family who in October 1991 awoke in their home in Silwan to find their personal effects being thrown out of the house. In addition, Palestinians who owned land that was annexed within the expanded municipal boundaries, but who lived in the villages and cities that were not annexed to the city could also find themselves to be absentees even though they did not change their location.



The owners of the Cliff Hotel were declared 'absentee owners' because they held West Bank residency cards, and thus were not considered residents of Jerusalem. The ownership of the hotel was transferred to the occupation's Custodian of Absentee Properties.

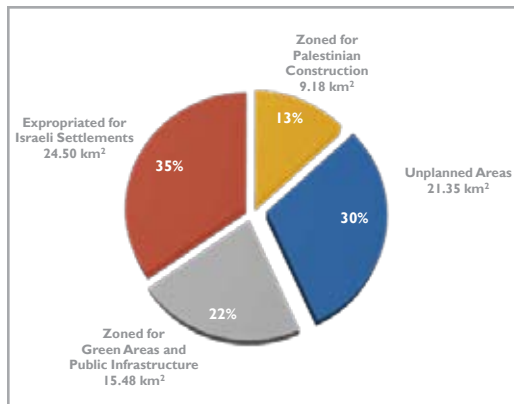
Following international condemnation of the practice an amendment to the absentee law was passed in 1970 that made Jerusalem residents exempt from the Law. However, once the original owners die and their heirs leave the city, even if only to a nearby town, their property becomes eligible for confiscation. Further, the amendment does not apply to Palestinian homeowners outside Jerusalem who live in surrounding cities and villages that have been annexed to Jerusalem. Their land remains eligible for confiscation.

In 1995 the High Court ordered the Israeli government to set guidelines to prevent future illegal property seizures under the Law in Jerusalem but to date the Israeli government has not complied with this order.

Land use policies

Israel controls major portions of land in East Jerusalem through a series of discriminatory municipal ordinances designed to block Palestinian development. Upon close examination, municipal planning and zoning restrictions are carefully drafted to facilitate the creation of Jewish settlements while thwarting Palestinian construction.¹¹

The consequences of these policies on Jerusalem are evident in the severe housing crisis in the Palestinian population centers in East Jerusalem. At the end of 2002, housing density in Palestinian areas was almost twice that of Jewish settlements, 11.9 square meters per person compared to 23.8 square meters per person.



Division of East Jerusalem Land

Source: OCHA: The Planning Crisis in East Jerusalem: Understanding the Phenomenon of 'Illegal' Construction, April 2009



A demolished Palestinian home in Al Walajeh with a Jewish settlement in the background in the Jerusalem area

Advertising and construction of the Har Homa settlement on Jabal Abu Ghneim

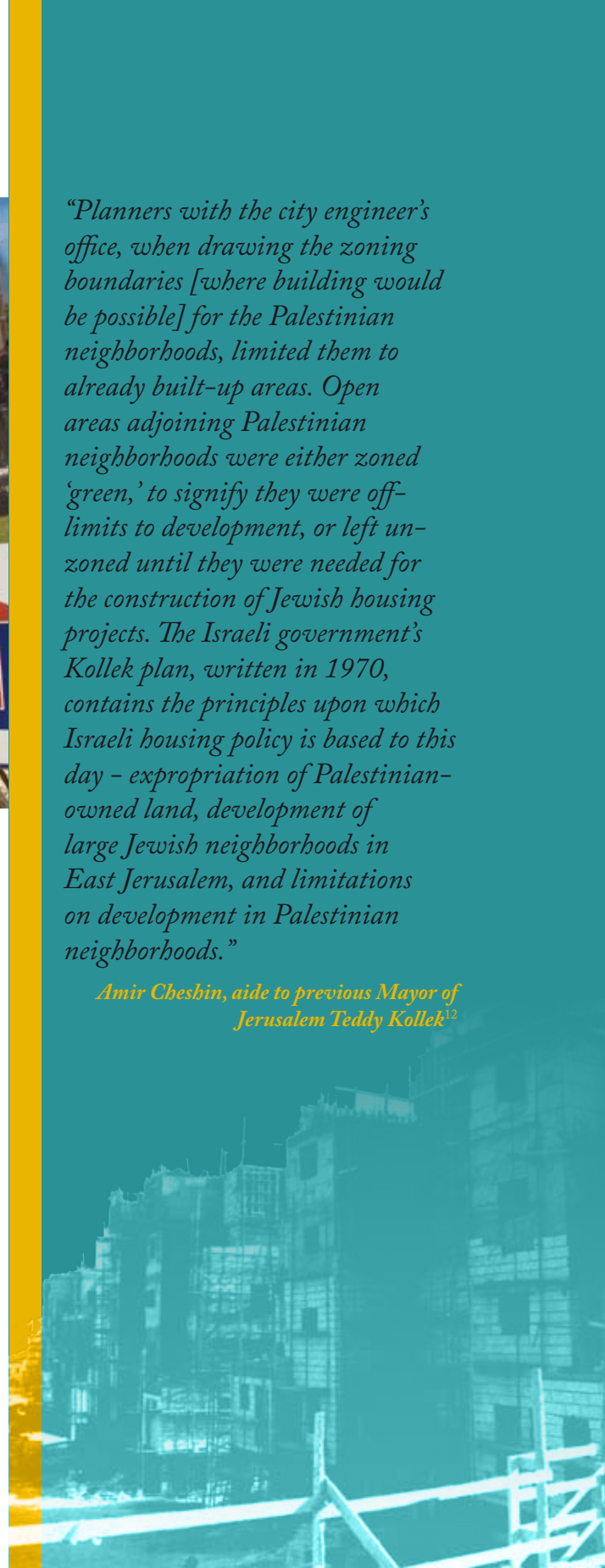


Green zones

Green Zones are areas designated by the Israeli municipal authorities as open spaces on which no construction is allowed. The proclaimed purpose of these zones is to maintain a minimum level of greenery in the city; however, in the case of East Jerusalem almost none of the land designated as ‘green zones’ is actually planted. These zones restrict any legal Palestinian construction, and despite the severe housing crisis facing Palestinian residents, areas are only ever re-zoned to allow for settlement construction or expansion.

“Planners with the city engineer’s office, when drawing the zoning boundaries [where building would be possible] for the Palestinian neighborhoods, limited them to already built-up areas. Open areas adjoining Palestinian neighborhoods were either zoned ‘green,’ to signify they were off-limits to development, or left unzoned until they were needed for the construction of Jewish housing projects. The Israeli government’s Kollek plan, written in 1970, contains the principles upon which Israeli housing policy is based to this day – expropriation of Palestinian-owned land, development of large Jewish neighborhoods in East Jerusalem, and limitations on development in Palestinian neighborhoods.”

Amir Chesbin, aide to previous Mayor of Jerusalem Teddy Kollek¹²



Zoning plans (or lack of them)

One of the most effective municipal planning strategies to limit Palestinian construction utilized by the Jerusalem Municipality is the Town Planning Scheme (TPS). The Israeli municipality will not issue the required building permits in Jerusalem without a complete and approved TPS. The TPS is an extensive and expensive 10-step process, which requires a high level of coordination and cooperation with the municipal authorities.



Another demolished Palestinian home in Al Walajeh with a Jewish settlement in the background in the Jerusalem area

For Israeli settlements in East Jerusalem the TPS has been an efficient and successful exercise in urban planning, as the Israeli government shoulders the burden for the planning process. However, for similar projects in Palestinian population centers, all costs and resources needed to draw up a TPS fall on the Palestinians themselves. Furthermore, the policy of requiring a TPS exacerbates many of the internal obstacles to Palestinian development in East Jerusalem. For example, a TPS requires the written permission of all landholders whose property will be included in the parcel of land slated for development. Given the traditional patterns of land ownership in Palestinian society and the enormous problem of absentee landowners, this one requirement makes it nearly impossible for an independent Palestinian TPS to be eligible for municipal approval. As a result 30% percent of East Jerusalem lacks planning documents that will permit construction.¹³

Planning done or approved by the Jerusalem municipality in the Palestinian population centers in East Jerusalem is limited to a number of ‘Potential Units’ for each area. According to Amir Cheshin, aide to former mayor of Jerusalem Teddy Kollek, ‘Potential Units’ refer to the “maximum number of units the Israeli administration had determined could be built in each Arab neighborhood without precipitating a change in the ratio of Arabs to Jews in the city population”.¹⁴

See Table 1 in Appendix: Potential housing construction in Jerusalem, city planning department, planning policy division



Ongoing construction in Maale Adumim settlement in Jerusalem

On 13 September 2004, Israel disclosed the Master Plan 2000 for Jerusalem, a mandatory map for land use and a blueprint for other municipal planning purposes. The plan included the addition of 65,000 Jewish housing units to existing settlements by the year 2020, the establishment of more Jewish settlements and numerous other Jewish public institutions. The stated target of the plan is a city population comprising of 70% Jews and 30% Palestinians. To counter current demographic trends, which suggest a population ratio of 60:40 by 2020, the plan includes: the construction of the Apartheid Wall, which excludes tens of thousands of Palestinians from living within the municipal borders; the closure system; house demolition policies; a proposed transportation system that ignores the legitimate planning interests of the Palestinian residents; and the expropriation of private Palestinian land and property. These steps will involve further confiscation of Palestinian land, hamper Palestinian development, ignore Palestinian housing demands and further fragment and isolate Palestinian suburbs from each other as well as from the West Bank. The Plan proposes no new

industrial, commercial, service or development areas in Arab East Jerusalem while actually eradicating an existing one, and designates a large tract of buildable land as “a nature reserve” (thus precluding future Palestinian development).¹⁵ New housing for Palestinians, in areas far from the center of Jerusalem is proposed, but 70% of the housing will not start before 2030, and increased demolition of Palestinian homes is to start immediately. This master plan was rejected by the Israeli Minister of Interior on the grounds that it allowed for too much Arab building.¹⁶

Lack of infrastructure

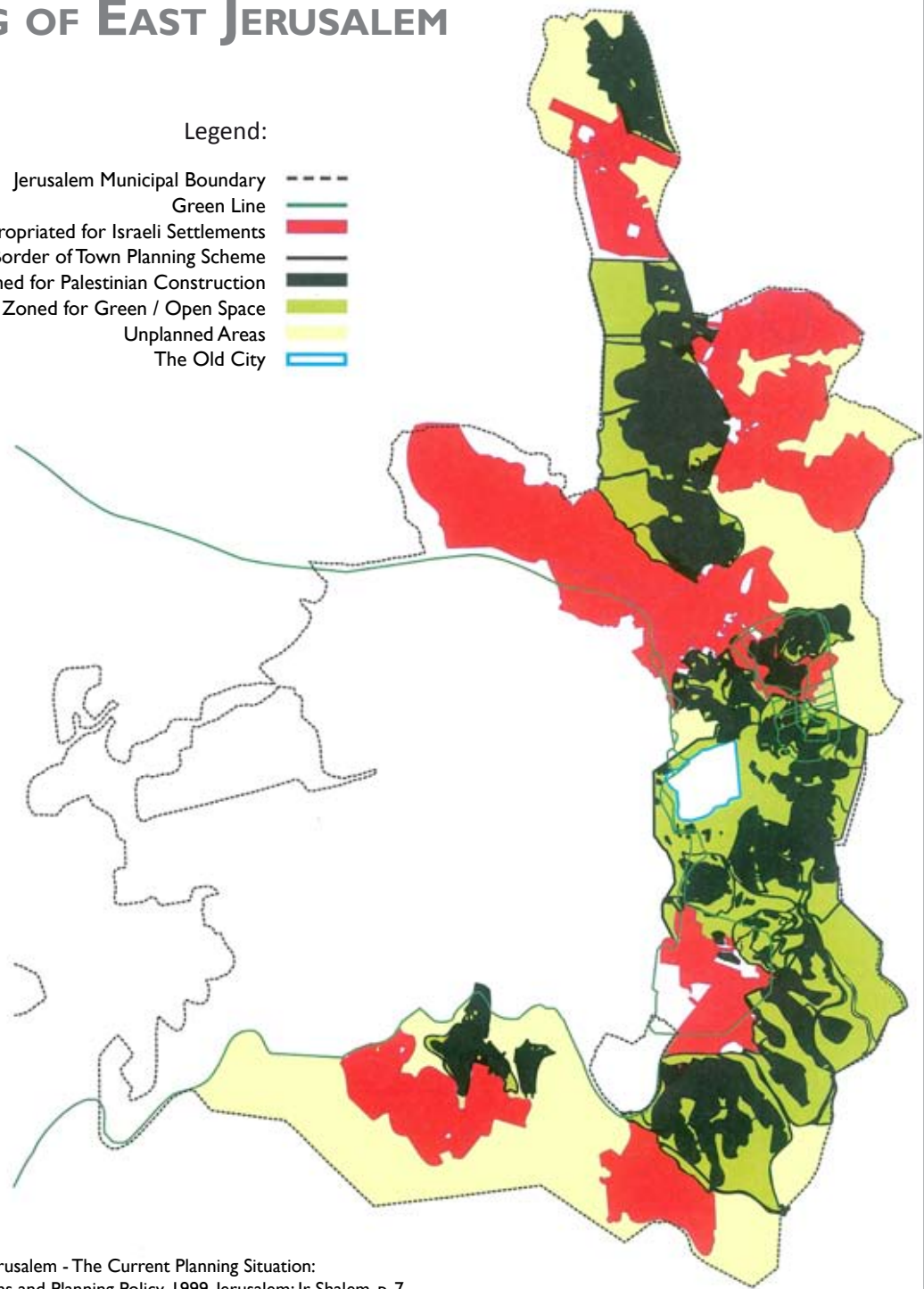
According to the 1965 Israeli Planning and Building Law, no construction is permitted in areas with insufficient public infrastructure. The development of public infrastructure remains the responsibility of the Jerusalem Municipality; however, very few resources have been allocated for this purpose in East Jerusalem. As a result, construction has become impossible even on the small amount of East Jerusalem land where new building might be permitted because the neighborhood lacks public infrastructure.

Zoning density

Strict zoning in the built up Palestinian areas of East Jerusalem limits construction density, thereby reducing the number and size of structures that may be built on any given plot of land. In many cases, the density (known as the plot ratio) permitted is half (or, in some cases, much less than half) that found in neighboring Israeli settlements in East Jerusalem, or in West Jerusalem.¹⁷

ZONING OF EAST JERUSALEM

- Legend:
- Jerusalem Municipal Boundary - - - - -
 - Green Line - - - - -
 - Expropriated for Israeli Settlements - - - - -
 - Border of Town Planning Scheme - - - - -
 - Zoned for Palestinian Construction - - - - -
 - Zoned for Green / Open Space - - - - -
 - Unplanned Areas - - - - -
 - The Old City - - - - -



Source: Ir Shalem, East Jerusalem - The Current Planning Situation: A Survey of Municipal Plans and Planning Policy, 1999, Jerusalem: Ir Shalem, p. 7.



Confiscation for military purposes

After the 1973 war, the newly established Gush Emunim (a radical settler organization committed to the vision of settling Israeli Jews in the West Bank) started pressuring the Government into allowing more settlements in the rest of the occupied territory. Before 1977, 24 settlements were built in the West Bank (excluding Jerusalem).¹⁸

The Government at this time uses loopholes in international law and the High Court of Justice to help frame the colonisation of the West Bank as ‘legal’.¹⁹ For example, the law allows the occupying power to take temporary control over privately owned land and buildings in the occupied territory for the purpose of housing its military forces and administrative units. However, such a seizure by definition cannot be permanent and does not grant the occupier any ownership rights to the requisitioned property or land.²⁰

This exception allowed the occupying forces to issue dozens of requisition orders between 1968 and 1979, claiming that it “is required for essential and urgent military needs”. However, on the majority of this land, settlement construction [for civilians] commenced soon after the orders were issued. Among those settlements established using this method were Alon Shvut, El’azar, Efrat, Har Gilo or Migdal Oz.²¹

Declaration of state land

The declaration of land as state land and the consequent registration of state land in the land registry has, since 1977, been the principal method used by Israel to take control of land for settlement building and the creation of land reserves for their future expansion. Reliance on this method increased after the Israeli Supreme court ruled against the previously prevailing practice of confiscating land for settlements ‘for military purposes’.

Beyond confiscation – Discriminatory law enforcement

Despite the variety of Israeli laws created to take over Palestinian land, settlers often take over private Palestinian land without using Israeli legislation. Several internal Israeli governmental reports - the Sasson report, the Klugman report, and the Speigel report - document how in these cases the government’s policy is one of looking the other way while providing financial and tactical support.

“

Let everyone get a move on and take some hilltops! Whatever we take, will be ours, and whatever we don’t take, will not be ours!

Then foreign minister, Ariel Sharon (1998)²²

”



The Migron settlement outpost built on land registered as private Palestinian land.

Chapter 3

The Old City

The First Ring of Settlements





The Old City

The First Ring of Settlements

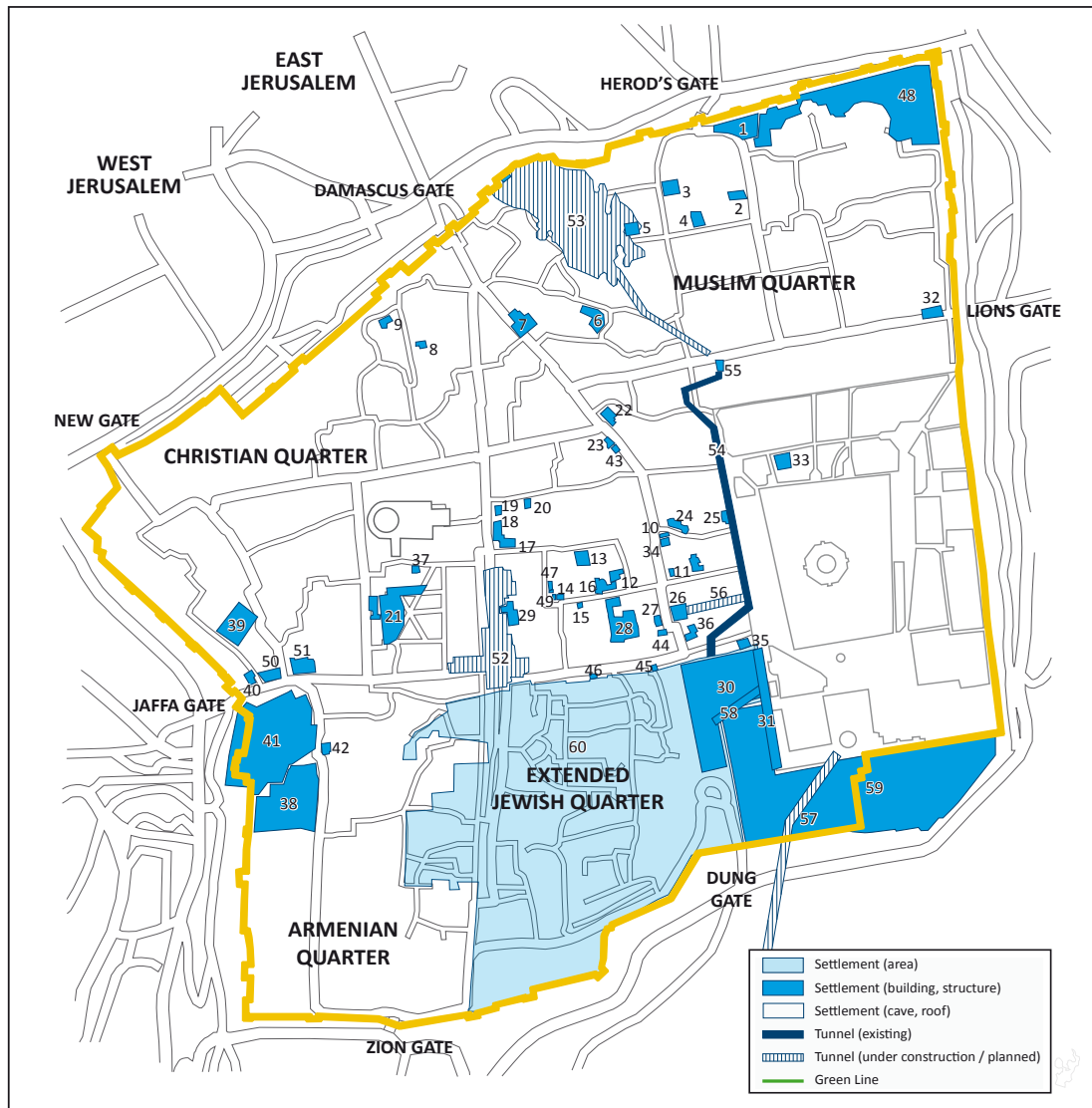
See Table 2 in Appendix: Settlements in the Old City of Jerusalem

The Old City, which has major significance for the three monotheistic religions, is the historic heart of Jerusalem. Unfortunately, its importance has not stopped Israel from pursuing an aggressive colonisation policy to change the demographic composition of the area. However, because of the dense population of the Old City and its immediate surroundings, Israel's tactic of expelling Palestinians and replacing them with Jewish settlers has not been effective enough to substantially change the demography of the area.

Instead, the Israeli government and settler organizations have pursued a path of seizing public domain and heritage sites and promoting the archaeological, tourist and educational development of those locations while strongly accentuating the religious sanctity of the Jewish elements in these sites. Consequently the area is being transformed into no less than a biblical theme park in which the role of the Arab architecture and population is at best a background.

Sharon House' settlement in the Old City²³- An apartment located in the Muslim Quarter of the Old City, on the intersection of Tariq al-Wad street and Via Dolorosa, has been occupied by Ariel Sharon since 15 December 1987. The house was first taken over by the settler organization Ateret Cohanim who later sold the rights to Sharon, then Israel's Minister of Trade. Sharon saw the purchase of the apartment mainly as political statement promoting settlement expansion in the Old City and East Jerusalem in general. Although he never lived in the apartment, he employed 24-hour private security to guard it. Palestinian residents living in the remaining apartments situated in the same building reported that they were subjected to constant harassment from Sharon's security. The guards demanded the Palestinians show their identity cards every time they wanted to leave or enter the building. Today, the whole building is occupied by settlers.





<p>Private Settler Properties (Residential)</p> <p>1 House 2 House 3 House 4 House 5 House 6 House 7 Sharon house 8 House 9 House (under construction) 10 House 11 House 12 House 13 House 14 House 15 House 16 House 17 House 18 House 19 House 20 House 21 Hospice Saint John</p>	<p>Educational & Religious Institutes, Sites and Structures</p> <p>22 Yeshivat Ateret Yerushalayim / Igud Lohkmei Yerushalayim 23 Young Israel Synagogue 24 Yeshivat Ateret Yerushalayim 25 The Small Kotel 26 Archaeological Sites / Ohel Yitzhak Synagogue 27 Mekhinat K'damTzvait Ateret Yerushalayim (pre-army program) 28 Yeshivat Breslav - Shuvu Banim 29 Kolel Galicia Courtyard / Yeshivat Aderet Eliyahu 30 Mughrabi Quarter / Western Wall Plaza 31 Mughrabi Gate / Wailing Wall</p> <p>Government Institutions & Buildings</p> <p>32 Police Station 33 Police station 34 Police Station 35 Police station</p>	<p>36 Police Station 37 Police Station 38 Police Station - The Kishle 39 Municipal Pedagogic Center 40 Tourist Office 41 Citadel Museum 42 Post Office</p> <p>Private Settler Properties (Commercial)</p> <p>43 Empty Store 44 Restaurant 45 Shop 46 Shop 47 Hall for celebrations</p> <p>Threatened Properties</p> <p>48 Near Herod's Gate 49 Zalum Family 50 Hotel Imperial 51 Petra Hostel</p>	<p>Above Ground</p> <p>52 Courtyards</p> <p>Below Ground</p> <p>53 Zedekiah's Cave & Tunnel 54 Western Wall Tunnel & the Hasmonean Tunnel 55 Exit from the Western Wall Tunnel 56 Hamam Al-Ein Tunnel 57 Silwan Tunnel</p> <p>Other</p> <p>58 Mughrabi Ramp 59 Archeological site 60 Extended Jewish Quarter</p>
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MA'AN Development Center

Map developed based on MA'AN field research using ICAHD maps as base layer.

The Settlers' private police force in and around the Old City:

The Israeli government automatically employs private security forces for every settler family that moves into East Jerusalem. Over \$14.3 million a year is paid by the Israeli government to a private security firm that employs 350 private guards at 66 different locations such as the Old City's Muslim Quarter and Silwan.²⁴



Cameras throughout the Old City subject the Palestinian residents to constant surveillance.

Impact on Palestinians:



Denied Freedom of worship



Constant presence of occupation forces

There is a constant presence of armed occupation forces in East Jerusalem, especially in the Old City, subjecting Palestinians to regular harassment.

Freedom of worship

Religious freedom is frequently denied to Palestinians, both Muslims and Christians. Firstly, Palestinians living in the West Bank are denied access to Jerusalem and its holy sites. In addition, the Israeli occupying forces regularly close off or severely limit access to the whole Old City and Haram al-Sharif. They set up makeshift checkpoints at the gates of the Old City and bar men under 50 from accessing the al-Aqsa mosque. They are then forced to pray on the streets, surrounded by police barriers and armed soldiers.



The Old City

MEANS OF DISPLACEMENT

Mass demolitions

Entire Palestinian population centers of East Jerusalem live under the threat of home demolitions. These include the Tel al-Foul area in Beit Hanina, al-Abbasiya, Ath Thuri, and Wadi Yasul between Jabal al-Mukabbir and Ath Thuri. Over 3,600 persons are at risk of displacement as a result. An additional 90 homes are threatened with demolition in the Al Bustan neighborhood of Silwan, which would displace another 1,000 Palestinians.²⁵ The most commonly cited justification by Israel is that the houses were built on so called 'green areas', where no construction is allowed by the Jerusalem Municipality. Privately owned Palestinian lands are commonly zoned as 'green areas' and obtaining a building permit in these areas is virtually impossible, as are local attempts to change the status of the area from 'green' to 'residential'.

MEANS OF DISPLACEMENT



Israeli settlers in the Palestinian village of Silwan.

The legacy of displacement: the case of the Mughrabi Quarter

On the night of 11 June 1967 [one day after the end of the 6 Day War] Palestinian families constituting around 650 people were roused from their beds in the middle of the night and their neighborhood of 135 houses and two mosques was demolished.²⁶

The residents were given a few hours to evacuate their homes. At least one elderly resident, al-Hajjah Rasmiyyah Ali Taba', was killed in the process.²⁷ The announced purpose of the operation was not war or 'security' but the creation of a plaza in front of the Al Buraq / Western Wall. It was the first 'fact on the ground' in the newly occupied 'West Bank'.




Several months later, after the Israeli municipality had paved over their neighborhood, the Israeli Ministry of the Treasury presented the community with eviction and expropriation orders. On 14 April 1968 the Ministry of the Treasury ordered the expropriation of 116 dunums of land in and near the 'Jewish Quarter', referring to the area of the Mughrabi Quarter, for 'public use'.

After the destruction, the section of the Wall dedicated to prayers was extended southwards to double its original length from 28 to 60 meters, while the original facing open area of some four meters grew to 40 meters: the small 120 square meter area in front of the Wall became the vast Western Wall Plaza²⁸, covering 20,000 square meters over the ruins of the Mughrabi Quarter.

The Al-Aqsa Mosque compound's (Haram al-Sharif) Al Buraq Wall / Western Wall measures 155 meters in length, is 1.5 meters wide and the entire height was registered as property of the state of Israel in 1984 with the Israeli property department after official expropriation measures. This was done despite the fact that the Wall was registered by the British Mandate as the property of Muslims, and later confirmed as such by the rulings of various Mandate courts.²⁹

See Table 3 in Appendix: Expansion inside the Old City from the site of the Demolished Mughrabi neighborhood





Before wiping out the neighborhood, a regiment of the army passed by Arab houses to order their residents to leave their homes within 15 minutes. After we finished demolishing the neighborhood, we found some bodies of the residents who refused to leave their homes between the wreckage. There were three bodies and I conveyed them to Bikur Holim Hospital in the Western sector of the city. However, there were other bodies.

Etan Ben Moshe, the Israeli officer in charge of the destruction of the Mughrabi Quarter in an interview for the Hebrew newspaper Yerushalayim on 26 November 1999

An Israeli military ceremony held at Western Wall Plaza at the site of the demolished Mughrabi neighborhood.

Forced self demolitions³²

Cases in which the Jerusalem Municipality forces Palestinians to demolish their own houses have become increasingly common not only in the Old City but also in other Palestinian areas such as Abu Tor, Beit Hanina or Jabal al-Mukabbir. The occupation authorities issue self demolition orders to Palestinians who have built or extended their houses without an impossible-to-obtain permit. In cases where the Palestinian owner refuses to demolish his own house, the demolition is carried out by the Jerusalem Municipality on the expense of the owner, resulting in large fines of up to \$20,000. If the owner cannot afford or opts not to pay the fine, he risks imprisonment until the full amount is paid. Many Palestinians therefore find themselves without any other choice than to destroy their own house.

On 13 June, 2009, the Jerusalem Municipality forced the family of Mr. Tariq Jamal Dawood Sa'eed to demolish part of their home. The demolished part consisted of one room and a bathroom unit that were built back in 2003 in Bab Hutta in the Old City of Jerusalem.

Members of Sa'eed family expressed the following to the field researcher of the Land Research Center (LRC):



“*We have built the room in 2003. The very next day Municipality employees came to the house accompanied by Israeli occupation soldiers and took pictures of the new room. The employees gave us a Stop Work Order. However, the internal work continued as we were in dire need for the room as to allow our son to get married. He's been engaged for a long period of time and we simply cannot afford the high rent prices in Jerusalem. The Municipality court fined us NIS 20,000 for building without a permit and gave us a year to try and get a building permit. However, the year passed by without any cooperation from the Municipality side to get the needed permit. The court gave us an additional month and a half to demolish the room on our own. Otherwise, the Municipality will demolish it, fine us NIS 20,000 in addition to NIS 50,000 demolition fees. As such, we were forced to demolish the room by ourselves.*”



Promoting narrow Jewish tourism (Or archeological settlements)

Like the settlements above ground, the Israeli occupation authorities' aim in archeological excavations in Jerusalem is to strengthen the Jewish claim to the land. In order to achieve this, the Israeli Ministry of Tourism and the Israeli Antiquities Authority have joined forces with settler groups such as Elad and Ateret Cohanim. The presentation of archeology to tourists focuses mainly on King David and other biblical figures while ignoring other time periods such as Canaanite, Byzantine, Christian, and Islamic periods. Antiques from these periods are often destroyed or endangered in the search for biblical era remains.³³

The official map distributed at the Israeli Tourist Information Center at the Jaffa Gate in the Old City mentions very few Christian sites in the Old City and even fewer Muslim ones. Al-Aqsa mosque for example is not mentioned on the map, instead the Haram al-Sharif compound is called Har Habait, the Temple Mount and Mount Moriah. Individual houses taken over by Jewish settlers in the Old City are listed as tourist attractions.

Archeological excavations allow the settlers to create territorial contiguity underground between sites in densely populated Palestinian areas that they take over by digging tunnels under Palestinian houses. A network of such tunnels is currently under construction in the Old City of Jerusalem. These excavations are often carried out illegally, i.e. in private property belonging to Palestinians, and without the required permits. However the authorities systematically side with the settlers.

See Table 4 in Appendix: Tunnels in the Old City

Zedekiah's Cave – The settler organisation Ateret Cohanim has been contracted by the government of Israel, to 'restore' a 3000 year-old quarry running under the Old City. The quarry begins adjacent to Herod's Gate, and the underground excavated area stretches around 250 meters towards the Haram al-Sharif compound. The settlers' intentions are to link the quarry with the Hasmonean Tunnel, creating a subterranean thoroughfare that will traverse the Old City, from the Damascus Gate in the north to the Dung Gate in the south.³⁴

CASE STUDY:***'Izak's tent' – The Ohel Yitzhak settlement***

A house on al-Wad street in the heart of the Muslim quarter located about 150 meters from the Haram al-Sharif was purchased by Cherna Moskowitz, a financial supporter of settlers. She entrusted the house to the settler organization Ateret Cohanim, which constructed a three-story building on the site that includes a synagogue and a museum. Ateret Cohanim is registered as a non-profit organization in the US, receives tax-deductible donations and defines itself as “an umbrella organization that engages in redeeming land”.

Since 2004, archeological excavations have been carried out underneath the house. These take place without an excavation permit and without permission from the archeological council or the owners of the houses under which they are taking place. The municipality and the Israel Antiquities Authority should be enforcing the law and stopping the work, but instead they support it.

The Ohel Yitzhak Tunnel is part of a much broader and more damaging network that is being created across the Old City to connect Jewish archeological settlements by passing underneath and thus physically undermining Palestinian areas.



Ohel Yitzhak Jewish settlement in the Muslim Quarter.

Discriminatory registration

In the West Bank the process of registering land and settling titles was initiated in the years leading up to the June 1967 War. By 1967 only about one-third of the claims had been settled. Shortly after occupying the territory in 1967 Israel suspended the registration process.

In the years that followed, Israel prohibited Palestinians from inspecting land registers, unless they were the actual owners, had power of attorney, or could otherwise prove to an Israeli court that such inspection was necessary. Jewish Israeli settlement organizations on the other hand, receive government support including the ‘bending’ of laws in their favor in order to register land as Jewish-owned.

One area where this discrimination is particularly obvious is in the Jewish Quarter of the Old City. In July 1978, Justice Deputy Supreme Court President Haim Cohen ruled that non-Jews were not permitted to lease land in the extended Jewish quarter even when they could prove they owned the land. This was highlighted in the case of Mohammed Said Burkan who, despite being recognized as the legitimate owner of a property in this quarter, had his petition to the Israeli Supreme Court to lease an apartment built on the ruins of a home owned by his family prior to 1967 rejected. After his case was rejected out of hand Burkan was forced to pay legal fees.³⁵

Efforts to ensure the Jewish hegemony and homogeneity in the area continue to this day. The Israeli government-owned Company for the Reconstruction and Development of the Jewish Quarter (CRDJQ) with the support of the Israeli Ministry of Housing has been registering property in the Jewish Quarter under Jewish ownership. During the process a large number of building violations by Jewish owners were revealed. Whereas the same violations would provoke demolition orders if committed by Palestinians, the CEO of CRDJQ said the process of registration was not meant to find violations: “Registering these real-estate assets has national and historic significance.”



Extended Jewish Quarter at the western side of the Al Buraq Wall promoted as the major tourist attraction in Jerusalem by Israel.



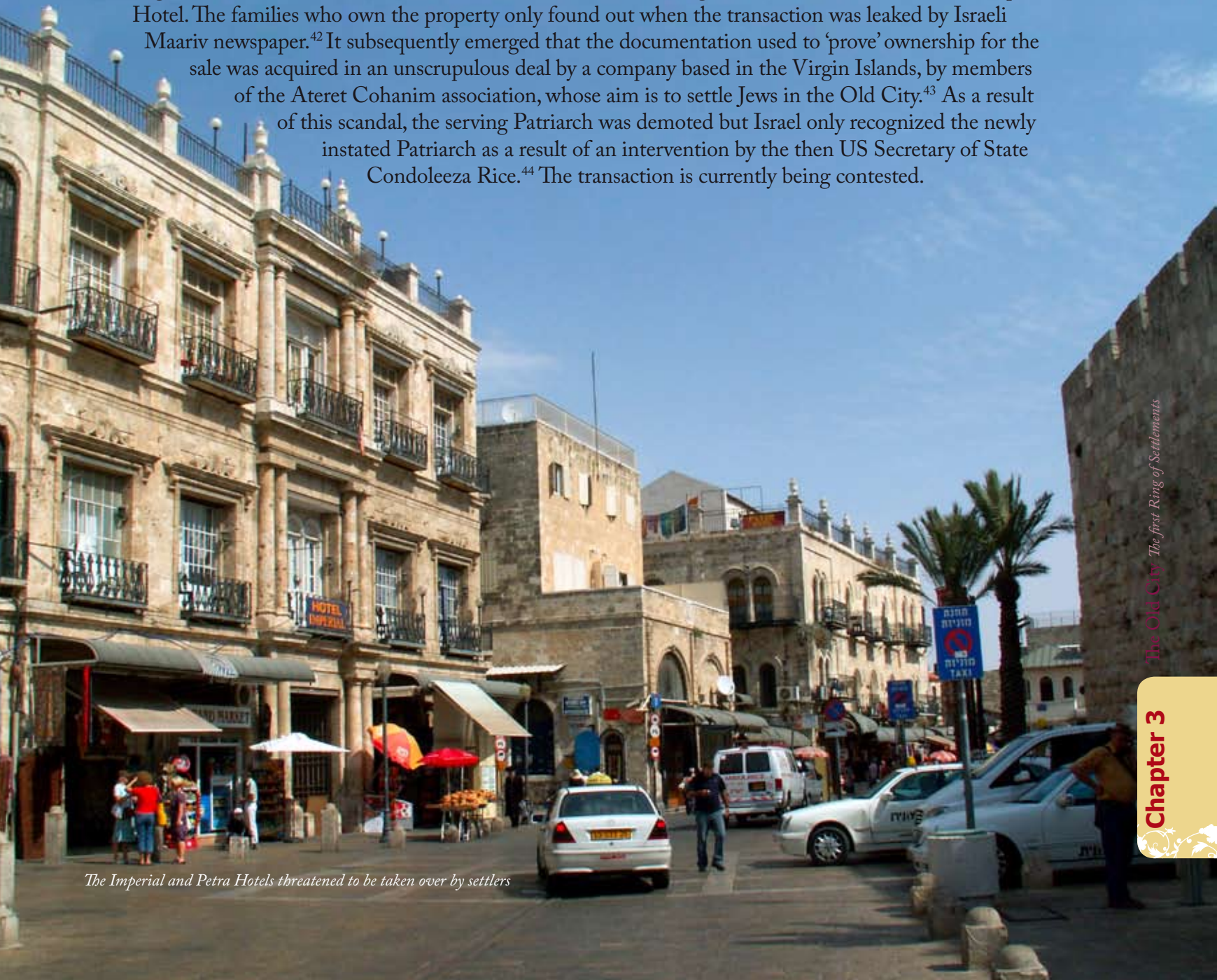
Jewish settlers took over St. John's Hospice in 1990

Discriminatory and illegal land purchases

In 1973 the Israeli Knesset passed an amendment to the Absentee Property Law providing that if a tenant accepts compensation, then all property rights are liquidated and the government recognizes the transaction as a valid transfer of ownership, even if the tenant is clearly not the owner of the property.³⁶

The case of St. John's Hospice in the heart of the Christian Quarter situated steps from the Church of the Holy Sepulchre provides just one example of this means of displacement. In 1990, the 72-room building was taken over by settlers who claimed they bought the rights from the leaseholder. This happened without the agreement or knowledge of the Greek Orthodox Church who had owned the property since the 3rd century.³⁷ The building was taken over by 150 members of the Ateret Cohanim settler organization and during the ensuing protests the Greek Orthodox Patriarch was tear-gassed and beaten by the armed troops. For the first time in history, the Holy Sepulcher and all other Christian sites in the Holy Land as well as the al-Aqsa Mosque closed in mourning, and funeral bells tolled over the Old City.³⁸ Despite initial denials, Israeli officials eventually admitted the state had supported Ateret Cohanim in acquiring the site, by providing a grant to cover 40% of the costs.³⁹ The Orthodox Church sued for the return of their property. The case is still in dispute.

Land purchases are also made even when those claiming ownership of the land are unable to prove clear title to the property. In 2005 it was reported that three large historic buildings belonging to the Greek Orthodox Church just meters from Jaffa Gate in the Old City, had been leased for 198 years to a group of anonymous Jewish investors in a secret \$2m⁴⁰ deal (the Greek Orthodox Church is one of the largest landowners in the West Bank).⁴¹ Two of the three buildings were the Petra Hotel and the Imperial Hotel. The families who own the property only found out when the transaction was leaked by Israeli Maariv newspaper.⁴² It subsequently emerged that the documentation used to 'prove' ownership for the sale was acquired in an unscrupulous deal by a company based in the Virgin Islands, by members of the Ateret Cohanim association, whose aim is to settle Jews in the Old City.⁴³ As a result of this scandal, the serving Patriarch was demoted but Israel only recognized the newly instated Patriarch as a result of an intervention by the then US Secretary of State Condoleeza Rice.⁴⁴ The transaction is currently being contested.



The Imperial and Petra Hotels threatened to be taken over by settlers

Chapter 4

Around the Old City of Jerusalem

The Second Ring of Settlements



Around the Old City of Jerusalem

The Second Ring of Settlements

The Old City of Jerusalem is surrounded by important residential areas such as Sheikh Jarrah, Wadi Joz and Silwan. These areas are home to many Jerusalemite families as well as refugees from west of the city who fled post 1948. Just as in the Old City however, their continued presence – and thus the preservation of a significant portion of Jerusalem’s Palestinian history - is under threat.

See Table 5 in Appendix: Settlements around the Old City

MEANS OF DISPLACEMENT

Land confiscated for national parks⁴⁵

On 9 August 2005, during Israel's unilateral disengagement from the Gaza Strip, the Sharon cabinet endorsed Cabinet Resolution 4090 with the intention of preventing any future Israeli disengagement from East Jerusalem. The resolution was titled 'Prioritizing: Bolstering the City of Jerusalem.' Included in the resolution was the \$13.5 million 'Open Spaces Project'. This ensured the prioritization and continuation of the colonisation of the whole of the greater Jerusalem area. Specifically, the 'Open Spaces Project' is a continuation of the 1974 municipal zoning plan that was adopted for East Jerusalem. The plan designated 22% of East Jerusalem as 'National Parks'. It was particularly significant for those remaining undeveloped areas surrounding the Old City that were almost all designated as 'parks', or 'green areas', regardless of ownership.⁴⁶

MEANS OF DISPLACEMENT



Beit Yonatan settlement in Silwan

Under Israeli law this zoning physically prevents any expansion of the Palestinian population within the so-called 'Holy Basin'. Rather than being allowed to build on land they own, Palestinians in East Jerusalem are forced to live in intolerably crowded conditions, or to build illegally on areas designated as 'National Parks,' which may lead to their displacement when their homes are demolished. The plan is particularly comprehensive: all the lands that could potentially be used in the development of Palestinian population centers are listed in it.

The parks serve to create a geographic barrier around the Old City, thus cutting it off from the Palestinian areas surrounding it. The plan also strongly accentuates Jewish religious elements and the sanctity of the sites, intending to inspire religious sentiments toward the various sites. This is particularly evident in places such as the Mount of Olives and the 'City of David' settlement park in Silwan, as well as in Al Buraq Wall / Western Wall and the Haram al-Sharif compound.

See Table 6 in Appendix: expansion around the 'City of David'

Impact on Palestinians:

House demolitions

It is virtually impossible for Palestinians living in East Jerusalem to obtain building permits, even for simple construction work like house extensions on privately owned land. The gap between housing needs, based on population growth, and the legally permitted construction is estimated to be at least 1,100 housing units per year. Therefore Palestinians are forced to build without permits in order to meet their housing needs, which leaves



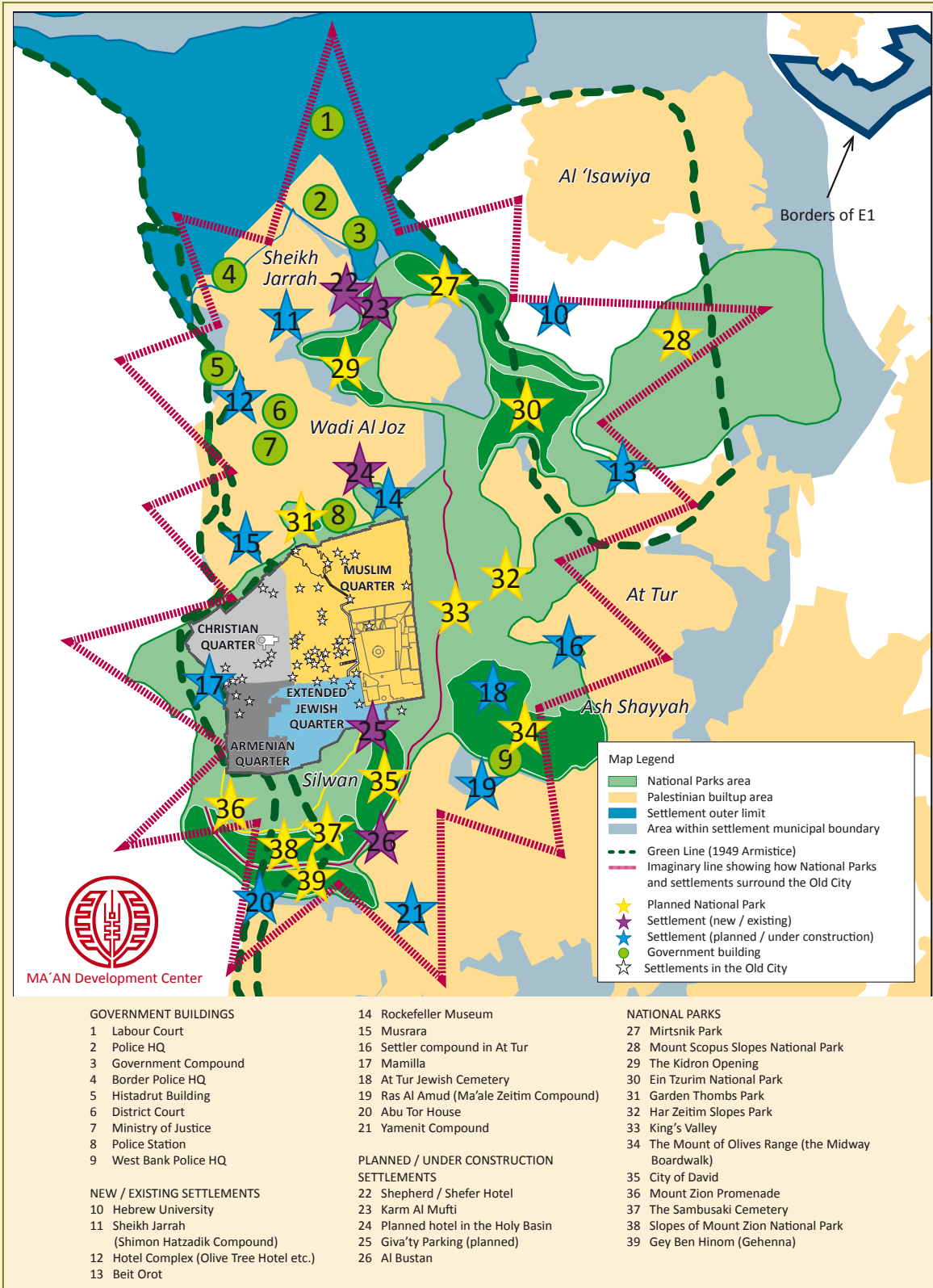
A Palestinian family sits on the ruins of their house in East Jerusalem

them vulnerable to the Israeli authorities who use this excuse to carry out house demolitions. A total of 2,000 Palestinian homes have been demolished in East Jerusalem since 1967, almost 25,000 in the whole West Bank. 40% (15,000 - 20,000) Palestinian buildings in East Jerusalem are built without a permit, which means that 100,000 Palestinians are at risk of being left homeless as a result of house demolitions carried out by Israeli authorities. Approximately 90 structures were demolished in 2008, displacing some 400 Palestinians.⁴⁷



A Palestinian house in At Tur taken over by settlers

Settlements surrounding the Old City of Jerusalem



Map developed based on MA'AN field research using OCHA and ICAHD maps as base layer.

Open Spaces Project

Totalling \$13.5 million, the plan seeks to disenfranchise Palestinians in the following ways:

The 'Mount Scopus Slopes' National Park - \$1.9 million

For the construction of a national park on the eastern slopes of Mount Scopus. This will prevent Palestinians accessing and building in this area. In so doing it ensures Jewish territorial contiguity from the planned E1 settlement all the way into the central areas of Al Isawya and At Tur. That is to say, it physically separates the northern and southern parts of the West Bank from each other.⁴⁸

'Tzurim Valley' National Park - \$0.27 million (in addition to \$1.6 million historical investment)

Declared a national park since the 1990's. Located west of the planned Mount Scopus Slopes Park, it further severs the connection between the Palestinian population centers of Al Isawya and At Tur. Tens of thousands Israeli students and soldiers already visit this area as part of organized trips. Also planned there: an Israeli National Park Authority (INPA) visitors center and a restaurant.

The 'Kidron Opening' National Park (Wadi al Joz) - \$1.1 million

This site is located in the valley between the Karm Al- Ja'ouni neighborhood in Sheikh Jarrah, where four Palestinian houses have recently been taken over by settlers; Karm Al Mufti, where the Ateret Cohanim settler association intends to build a new settlement comprising 250 housing units and Wadi Al Joz. The idea is to build a national Biblical park on mostly unbuilt plots to re-enact the pilgrimage to Jerusalem and the so-called temple. The plan is currently undergoing a feasibility examination.

The Mount of Olives Range National Park - \$2.7 million

Also called the Midway Boardwalk, is a scenic path planned to run along the Mount of Olives range, halfway to the top.



Around the Old City of Jerusalem
The Second Ring of Settlements



The Mount of Olives Project - \$20 million

A comprehensive plan for the renovation, maintenance, and security of the Jewish cemetery on the Mount of Olives, located in the middle of Palestinian residential area. As a consequence of this project Palestinians living in adjacent areas are denied building permits and a number of Palestinian houses have received demolition orders.

'King's Valley' National Park - \$5.1 million

runs along the eastern wall of the Old City, through an area with a number of important Christian sites including Church of All Nations, Tomb of the Virgin, The Cave and Garden of Gethsemane, Church of St Mary Magdalene, Dominius Flevit Chapel, and Church of the Paternoster. The plan makes no reference to enhancing Christian history, character and tourism.

'Gey Ben Hinom' National Park (Gebenna) - \$0.9 million

In this location west of Silwan, development and renovation works started in recent years.

The 'Sambusaki Cemetery' - \$0.9 million

A plan to rebuild the old Jewish cemetery on the slopes of Mount Zion.

Incorporating settlements in the plan:

Almost every part of the plan's various components also provides for settlements - from the 'Gehenna Garden' (built next to two houses taken over by settlers in the Palestinian area of Abu-Tor), through the 'City of David' settlement in Silwan, the Orot House in the 'Tzurim Valley', Simon the Just Tomb in the 'Kidron Opening', and the houses in A-Tur on the Mount of Olives taken over by the Elad settler association, to the houses occupied by settlers in the Muslim and Christian Quarters of the Old City.

CASE STUDY:**ARCHEOLOGY AS A MEANS OF FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN SILWAN**

In the area of Al-Bustan in Silwan, 88 houses face demolition, despite having been built on private Palestinian land. The Israeli Occupation has zoned the whole area as a National Park (part of the 'City of David' settlement archeological park) and included it in the 'Open Spaces Project', making construction there illegal. The pending demolitions will displace between 1000 - 1500 Palestinian residents. Applications by Palestinian residents to have the zoning of the area changed from 'Green' to 'Residential' (a process regularly undertaken for settlement construction) have been denied.⁴⁹

Promoted by the settlers as 'the place where it all began', the 'City of David' settlement is an archaeological park that constitutes a series of excavations and tunnels dug under the Silwan village. The site is managed and run by the Elad settler organization that focuses its presentation on archeological artifacts - many disputed - that emphasize a Jewish connection to the land while ignoring remains from later periods,⁵⁰ mostly from the Islamic and Byzantine eras. The million dollar excavations, underwritten by Elad, carried out jointly with the Israel Antiquities Authority, focus on searching for Jewish heritage, dating to the biblical period. Elad opened a visitor center on the site and in 2007, about 350,000 tourists visited and took part in Elad's guided tours.⁵¹ The 3D film screened to visitors makes a giant leap in time, going from 70 AD to the settlement of Yemeni Jews on the site in 1882, ignoring all that transpired in between.⁵²

This situation is reinforced in the excavation work itself. In mid-2008 some 100 skeletons dating from the Early Islamic period were discovered, suggesting the finding of a Muslim burial site. Rather than immediately notifying the Religious Services Ministry and Atra Kadisha (an ultra-Orthodox organization dedicated to preserving ancient Jewish grave sites, as is required by Israel Antiquities Authority's regulations) or indeed any Muslim religious authorities, the skeletal remains were taken from the site, and have since disappeared.⁵³



American-Jewish casino tycoon Irving Moskowitz is a regular donor to settler groups in occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the West Bank. For over a decade, he's been using the Moskowitz Foundation, a non-profit organization with tax-exempt status running his bingo business, to pump millions of dollars into the settlers' efforts to take over Palestinian houses and areas. Amongst others, he stands behind the settlement park "City of David" in Silwan, the take-over of the Shepherd Hotel in Sheikh Jarrah and the Ma'ale David and Ma'ale Zeitim settlement compounds in Ras al-Amud and continues to finance other settler projects like the Hasmonean Tunnel running under the Old City, in close proximity to the Haram al-Sharif compound and the expansion of Kiryat Arba settlement in Hebron.



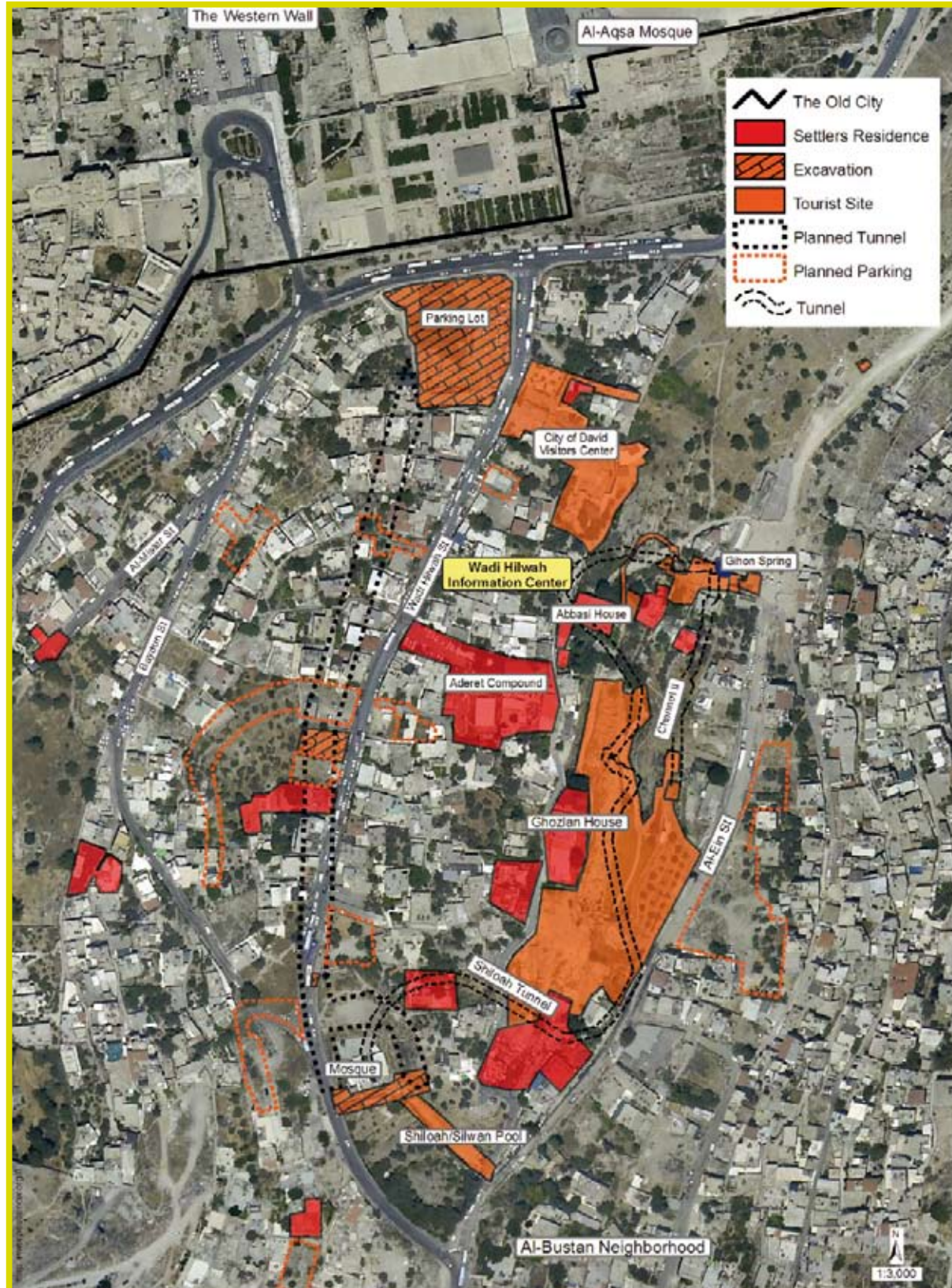


An organized tour for Israeli occupation forces to the settlement park "City of David"

The construction of archeological tunnels in Silwan further threatens the community's existence. Across the community Palestinian houses show foundation cracks and public stairs have collapsed, due to the tunnel digging. Two tunnels are currently being built without permission from the property owners under whose homes they run. The first, in Wadi Hilwah, runs along an ancient Roman street that it is claimed leads to the Haram al-Sharif compound. Despite an Israeli High Court ruling to stop the digging in March 2008, several sources say that the excavations resumed in 2009. In addition, this tunnel openly appears in the plan that the Jerusalem Municipality is devising for the Silwan region (Plan No. 11555). The continuing work in the surrounding area suggests that the excavations are only the first stage in a takeover of the land, with the second stage being massive development by contractors, both through tourism projects and for the benefit of the Jewish residents of the 'City of David' settlement.⁵⁴ A second tunnel has recently begun from a site near the Pool of Silwan. This is a 'gallery excavation', where archaeological findings are reached from the side and below and not from the top, a method used for several decades. The excavators dug a very deep tunnel to reach relics located several dozen meters away because Palestinian houses sit on top of the archaeological site and the relics cannot be reached from above. In February 2009, however, the excavations made the stairs leading to the pool collapse.

Once completed, the underground system will extend from the Western Wall Tunnel, to an ancient quarry, run by a right-wing Jewish group and known as Solomon's Stables on the north side of the Old City, near the Damascus Gate. This means that tourists and settlers will be able to enter the Old City from the northern wall near the Damascus Gate, traverse the Old City without encountering a single Palestinian, emerge at the Western Wall, walk across the plaza, re-enter the burrow and exit at Silwan. In addition to the tunnels, Elad plans to expand the 'archeological park' above ground into the Al-Bustan neighborhood of Silwan – in this regard, the organization has been a driving force in petitioning for the demolition of 88 Palestinian houses built in the area.

Wadi Hilwah in Silwan



Source: Wadi Hilwah Information Centre website - at silwanic.net

Living with a demolition order in Silwan

Silwan resident and member of a local grassroots committee, Fakhri Abu Diab speaks about living with a demolition order:

The situation has affected every part of my life. The psychological effect is terrible – because they may be coming to demolish our homes tomorrow, or in one week, one month, one year, you don't know. When they come to demolish our homes, where will we go? I can't travel, go outside the country, because I am afraid that when I return there will be no home for me to come back to.

Whatever your problems are in the outside world, your home should be a place where you can rest. When I return to my home, all I think about are problems. When I have dinner with my family, I think maybe this is the last dinner we will have here. All I can think is that maybe they will demolish our homes tomorrow.

Many businesses have closed because of the situation, unemployment is very high. But the taxes are the worst. We have no schools, no clubs, why are we paying taxes? It is hard to understand why we pay taxes to the municipality, who in turn issues demolition orders on our homes.

The message we want to send is that we will not leave. We will never leave. If they demolish our home we'll build it again. And if they demolish that we will build a tent, and my family and I will live in the tent.



Fakhri Abu Diab



“At a certain point we came to court. The judge approached me and said, you’re digging under their houses.

I said I’m digging under their houses? King David dug under their houses. I’m just cleaning. He said to me, Clean as much as possible. Since then, we’re just cleaning; we’re not digging.”

David Be’eri, the founding head of Elad⁵⁵

Impact on Palestinians:

Access to medical care

Palestinian patients and medical staff from the rest of the West Bank and Gaza strip are denied access to the Palestinian health institutions in occupied East Jerusalem; this fact has been severely compounded by the Apartheid Wall.

Palestinian residents of East Jerusalem are forced to prove to the occupation authorities that Jerusalem is ‘the center of their life’ by providing proof of payment to the municipality and receipts for various services. If the occupation authorities decide that they are not satisfied with the proof, their rights to services, including health services are revoked.



Health centre in Silwan threatened by demolition

When Palestinians in East Jerusalem are in need of urgent medical care, Israeli ambulances are instructed by the occupation authorities to wait in a Jewish neighborhood adjacent to the Palestinian area and not to enter it to transfer the injured or the sick person to the hospital until a police escort arrives, even in life threatening situations. In many cases, family members must transfer the patient in their own cars to the ambulance, which could increase the severity of the illness or injury and result in medical complications.⁵⁶



Palestinian children demonstrate outside of their school in Silwan, threatened by the close proximity of tunnels dug by Elad settler organisation. Cracks appeared in the building as a result of the digging.

Due to chronic underfunding from the Israeli-run Jerusalem Municipality, there is a lack of 1,500 classrooms, or approximately 50 schools, in Palestinian East Jerusalem.⁵⁷



Municipal services

Municipal services

Although Palestinians, who make up about 35% of Jerusalem's population, are forced to pay taxes to the Israeli-run Jerusalem Municipality, they benefit from less than 10% of the municipal budget for services. Israeli settlements in Jerusalem are served by paved roads, sewage and water lines, regular garbage collection, schools, playgrounds and sports facilities, city parks and building regulations that allow for their development. Palestinian areas, on the other hand, suffer from the lack of sewage lines, a shortage of roughly 50 schools, virtually no park areas and no possibility to build homes legally on their own land.⁵⁸



Ma'ale Zeitim settlement

Public institutions turned into settlements

In order to facilitate the implementation of its policy, Israel often staggers the displacement process. This involves private Palestinian land initially being confiscated for 'public' purposes. This may include for state land, a green zone, a nature reserve, a military base or a public institution like a police station. A number of years later Israeli governmental and semi-governmental bodies such as the World Zionist Organization (WZO), the Jewish National Fund (JNF) the Israeli Land Administration (ILA), the Custodian of Absentee Property, the military or the police hand the land over to Jewish settlers.

One example of this tactic is the construction of the Ma'ale David settlement in Ras Al Amud, on the outskirts of the Old City, overlooking the Jewish cemetery on the Mount of Olives. In 1967, the building that served the Arab Legion during Jordanian rule and was confiscated by the Israeli Land Administration and handed over to the border police who have used it as the Israeli District Police headquarters for the Occupied West Bank. Israeli-Palestinian talks included the idea of establishing a Palestinian corridor running through Ras al-Amud, however in 1997 - well into the Oslo 'peace process' - a Jewish settlement named Ma'ale Zeitim was established across the street from the police headquarters. The construction provoked an international storm, and the United States pressured Israel not to go ahead with the plan. But this pressure was rebuffed by former Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, backed by Ehud Olmert, then Jerusalem's mayor. Since then the Ma'ale Zeitim settlement has expanded substantially with the support of the Israeli authorities.

The Israeli police made a deal with the settler organization Elad to hand over the land and buildings of their headquarters to serve as the nucleus for a new settlement called Ma'ale David that would connect via a foot bridge with the Ma'ale Zeitim settlement across the street. This would expand the settlers' hold on the area and consolidate their control over the main thoroughfare through Ras Al Amud. According to the plan submitted to the Jerusalem municipality, the former police structure will be razed and replaced by seven structures up to five stories high, incorporating 104 housing units. The plan involves high-end housing and the complex will include a swimming pool, a mini country club, a community library and parking spaces. A synagogue, kindergartens and a mikveh (Jewish ritual purification bath) are also planned. Combined, the settlements of Ma'ale David and Ma'ale Zeitim are projected to house around 1000 settlers.

In return for the police headquarters complex, the settler organization funded by Irving Moskowitz has built a new 'Judea and Samaria' headquarters for the border police. The new headquarters, called Metzudat Adummim - the Adummim Fortress - is situated in an area designated as E1 that is located in the only other potential corridor for territorial contiguity between the West Bank and East Jerusalem if the Apartheid Wall is dismantled.

Claims of pre-1948 Jewish ownership

After the June 1967 War, Jewish settler organizations used the Israeli legal system to take over Palestinian-owned land by claiming that the properties had been owned by the Jewish individuals or associations prior to 1948. Some 30,000 dunums (30 km²) were turned over to Jewish settlements. The first Jewish settlement established in September 1967 using this method was Kfar Etzion, part of what has since become the Gush Etzion bloc south of Jerusalem. Since then it has become common for settlers to claim previous Jewish ownership of land in their attempts to take it over. Often vague documents from Ottoman times are accepted by Israeli courts or bodies like the Absentee Property Custodian and the land is confiscated and handed to the settlers, despite Israeli courts' ongoing refusal to recognize similar claims by Palestinian owners in West Jerusalem.



CASE STUDY:

PLANNING FOR FORCED DISPLACEMENT - SHEIKH JARRAH

“My family were refugees from 1948 and now we have become refugees again. We were forced out of our homes to make way for settlers, an act that is contrary to international law. The legal case that residents presented in court included an Ottoman-era document, which discounts the settler’s claim of ownership of Sheikh Jarrah’s land and homes. But the unjust policies of Israel to judaize East Jerusalem render our legal proof of ownership irrelevant.”
Maher Hannoun, evicted resident of Sheikh Jarrah, 2 August 2009



At 5:30am, on 2 August 2009, Israeli police surrounded the homes of the Hannoun and Gawi families in Sheikh Jarrah, broke in and forcibly removed them from their homes. A total of 53 residents, including 20 children, were dragged into the street, and a number of solidarity activists present in the houses were arrested. Within hours Israeli settlers arrived and began to move in, while the police kept the families away. Sadly, the plight of these families is neither new nor does it look likely to end with them.

Establishing the process to displace Palestinians from the prominent Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood began in 1967 when the Sephardic Community Committee and the Knesseth Yisrael Association settler organizations staked a claim on the land. In 1972, their claim to ownership was noted in the Land Registry, though it was never made into an official registry of title. Shortly after, the Palestinian residents started receiving letters demanding rent.⁵⁹ The first Palestinian property was taken over at this time.⁶⁰ The case continued in Israeli courts for 37 years, a result of numerous setbacks. In 1982, without the knowledge or consent of the Palestinian families he was acting for, an Israeli lawyer reached an agreement with the settler organizations in which he recognized the settlers’ ownership in return for granting the families the legal status of protected tenants. This affected 23 families and served as a basis for future eviction orders, despite the immediate appeal filed by the families’ new lawyer.⁶¹ Subsequently, in 1994 Palestinian land-owner Suleiman Darwish Hijazi presented documents, dating back to 1927, certifying his ownership of the land. In addition, the new lawyer of the Palestinian residents located a document, proving the land in Sheikh Jarrah had never been under Jewish ownership. These documents were however rejected by the Israeli courts.⁶²

The first eviction orders were issued in 1999 and two Palestinian families, Hannoun and Gawi, were evicted in February 2002. After a 2006 Israeli Supreme Court finding that the settler committees’ ownership of the lands was uncertain, the families were allowed to return to their homes. Subsequent court hearings however, failed to recognize new evidence presented to them and continued to issue eviction orders based on decisions from 1982 and 1999 respectively.⁶³ Thus further evictions followed in November 2008 for al-Kurd family, and August 2009 for Hannoun and Gawi families for the second time.

In addition to those families who have already been displaced, around 475 Palestinian residents living in the Karm Al-Ja’ouni neighborhood of Sheikh Jarrah face the same plight.⁶⁴ All 28 families are refugees from 1948, mostly from West Jerusalem and Haifa, whose houses in Sheikh Jarrah were built and given to them through a joint project



between the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) and the Jordanian government in 1956.⁶⁵ Following a number of settler incursions and attempts to occupy other properties, the rest of the neighborhood lives in constant fear of being forcibly evicted.

On 28 August 2008, Nahalat Shimon International filed a plan to build a series of five and six-story apartment blocks, Town Plan Scheme (TPS) 12705, in the Jerusalem Local Planning Commission. If TPS 12705 is implemented, the existing Palestinian houses in this key area would be demolished, about 500 Palestinians would be evicted and 200 new settler units would be built for a new settlement - Shimon HaTzadik.⁶⁶

The latest family who lost a portion of their house has been al-Kurd family. Maysa al-Kurd describes what happened:

My mother wanted to build a new home for my brother ten years ago, but they [the Israeli occupation] wouldn't give us the permission to build our home. We had to pay 100,000 shekels because we built without proper papers.

The judge said nobody could live in the new home, they [occupation] locked it up for ten years. This year on 13 November, 15 settlers came inside my brother's home, without any permission from a judge. They came to our house again a few nights later, at 2am. We, my family, we all came outside to try and stop them. The settlers pushed me up against a wall. They were very violent, especially towards my son.

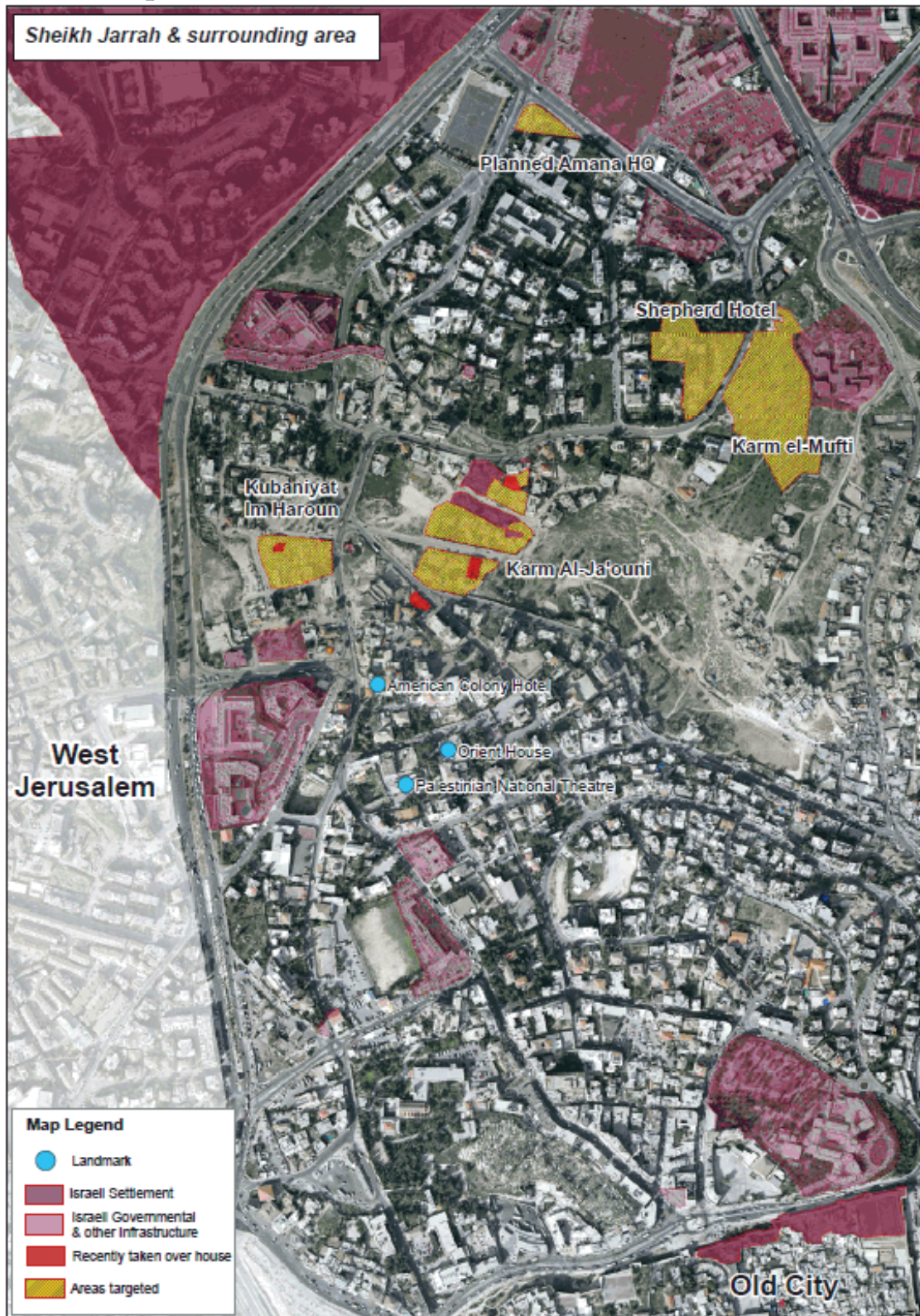
They came again to my brother's house on 1 December, 16 or 17 of them, with many policemen, told us that this home is now theirs and took over it. I asked them about proper legal papers and they ignored me. Now they live in the front home, and we live in the back.

See Table 7 in Appendix: Expansion in Sheikh Jarrah, from the Hannoun and Gawi houses



Al-Kurd family house in Sheikh Jarrah, part of which was taken over by settlers in December 2009

Settlement expansion in Sheikh Jarrah



Source: Wadi Hilwah Information Centre website - at silwanic.net

Chapter 5

Municipal Boundaries and Greater Jerusalem

The Third and Fourth Rings of settlements



Municipal Boundaries and Greater Jerusalem The Third and Fourth Rings

“**I** believed that the answer was to create an outer ring of development around the Arab neighbourhood ... If we could develop a greater Jerusalem along these lines that would eventually include a population of a million people or so, then the city would be secured into the future as the capital of the Jewish people.”

*Ariel Sharon in Warrior: An Autobiography*⁶⁷

The Third Ring

Settlements within the Municipal Boundaries

See Table 8 in Appendix: Israeli settlements in the third ring

Palestinian villages and cities surrounding Jerusalem have existed since ancient times. They have historically been tied to Jerusalem by commerce, work ties and dependence on services. The metropolitan area of Jerusalem was built post-1967 and its construction continues. Despite immense efforts and resources invested by the Israeli government, the Jewish population of metropolitan Jerusalem has remained at only 20%. Occupation authorities have addressed this demographic ‘problem’ by preventing the Palestinian population of metropolitan Jerusalem from accessing the city since the end of 2000 under the pretext of security. The Israeli authorities have continually created new settlements and connected them to Jerusalem’s metropolitan area in addition to expanding and connecting already existing ones. This process was literally cemented by the creation of the Apartheid Wall.

See Table 9 in Appendix: Stages of settlement construction in East Jerusalem since 1968

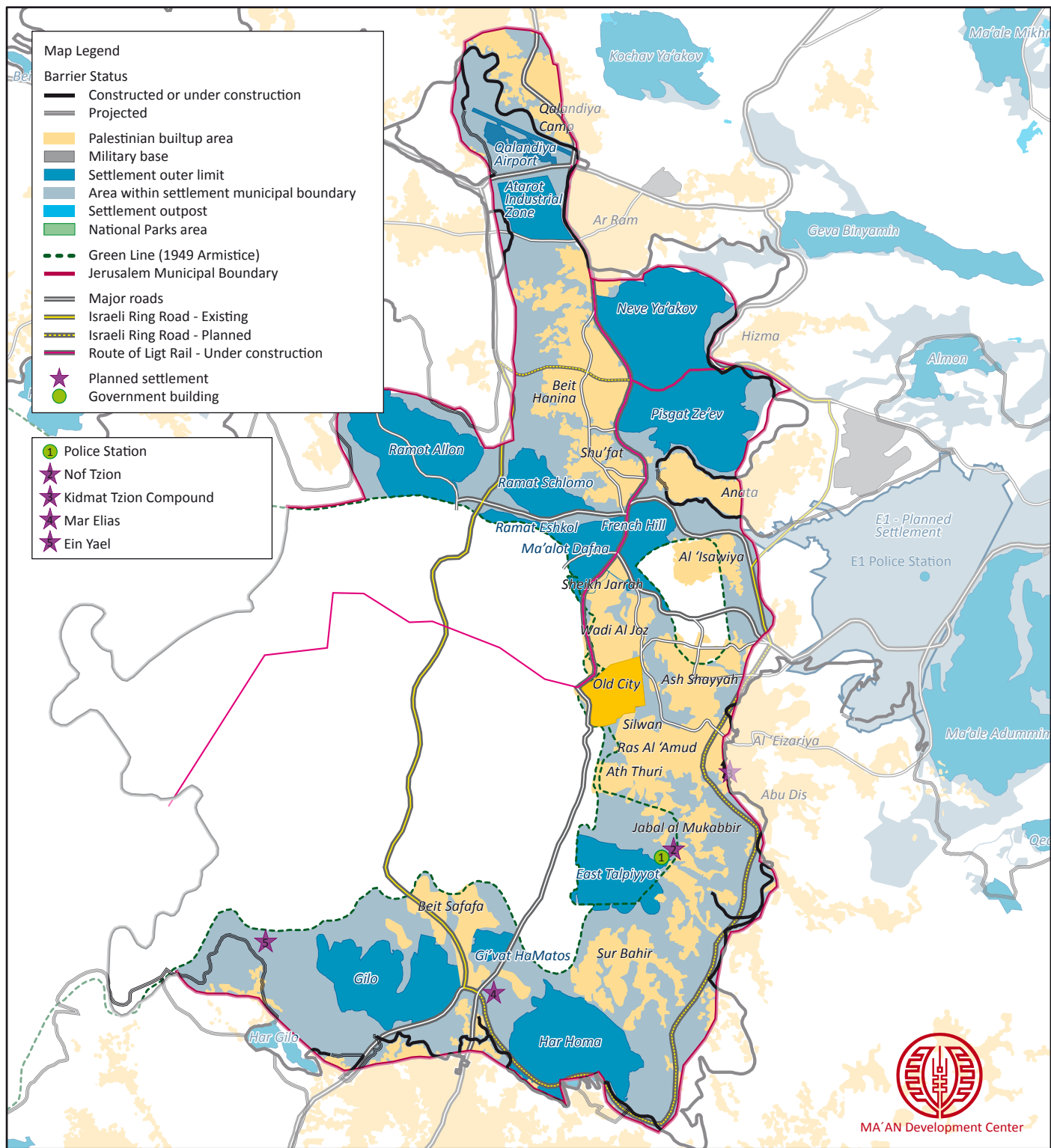
“Israel ... has the obligation to cease forthwith the works of construction of the wall being built by it in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem. Moreover, in view of the Court’s finding that Israel’s violations of its international obligations stem from the construction of the wall and from its associated régime, cessation of those violations entails the dismantling forthwith of those parts of that structure situated within the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem. All legislative and regulatory acts adopted with a view to its construction, and to the establishment of its associated régime, must forthwith be repealed or rendered ineffective, except in so far as such acts, by providing for compensation or other forms of reparation for the Palestinian population, may continue to be relevant for compliance by Israel with the obligations”

From the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice at The Hague, Paragraph 151



The Apartheid Wall separating Bethlehem from Jerusalem

Map of settlements within the extended municipal boundary



Map developed based on MA'AN field research using OCHA and ICAHD maps as base layer.

MEANS OF DISPLACEMENT

Absentee Property Law

On June 22, 2004, the Ministerial Committee for Jerusalem Affairs made a secret decision to implement the Absentee Property Law in East Jerusalem. The resolution not only allows this Law to be applied but also allows seized property to be transferred to the Israel Land Authority and to be sold only to Jewish organizations and Jews. Because the state is not obliged to notify 'absentee' owners of the confiscation of their land, the amount of land affected remains unknown. Many land owners from Beit Jala, Walajeh and Beit Sahour appealed in 2004 to gain access to their land on the Jerusalem side of the Apartheid Wall. They were surprised to learn that their land had been confiscated and that they were now considered absentees. The land in question is slated to become the site of Ein Yael and other planned new settlements that will line the area between the Wall and the existing settlements with a Jewish population.

MEANS OF DISPLACEMENT



Gilo settlement

CASE STUDY:

The Cliff Hotel

In 1954 Abdul Hadi Ali Muhammad Ali Ayyad built a residential structure for his family in Abu Dis approximately 3km south east of the Old City of Jerusalem. Between 1960 and 1961 the family expanded and renovated the house and turned it into the Cliff Hotel. The hotel had 32 guest rooms and overlooked the Old City of Jerusalem. After 1967 the hotel continued to be treated as a part of the West Bank. It came under the jurisdiction of the Israeli Civil Administration in Bethlehem, to whom it paid taxes, and who issued the business license for the Hotel.

When the owners moved out of the hotel to renovate again in 1996 the hotel was seized by the Israeli forces for 'security purposes'. Through

international pressure and legal action in the form of a petition to the High Court the Israeli military withdrew from the hotel after just 6 days. Their pursuit to capture the hotel did not end there however. Throughout 2003 when the plans for the Apartheid Wall indicated that it would pass through Abu Dis, to the west of the hotel, the Israeli Ministry of Defense tried to convince the Ayyad family to rent the property to them. The owners refused.

The western part of the property was seized for the construction of the Wall in 2003. The service and storage buildings were demolished. A road was constructed through the property. After this the route for the Wall was altered. The new route passed to the east of the hotel - dividing it from the rest of Abu Dis.

In July 2003, the owners of the hotel received a Land Requisition Order from the Ministry of Defense under "The Requisition of Land in Time of Emergency Law of 1949", a law that only applies in areas officially (though unilaterally) annexed to Israel. This law became applicable to the Cliff Hotel through a resurveying of the land, which determined that the hotel was in fact now part of Jerusalem. The family members were declared "absentee owners" because they held West Bank residency cards, and thus were not residents of Jerusalem, where their former home and hotel now resides. The ownership of the hotel was transferred to the Custodian of Absentee Properties.

In 2004 the Ministry of Defense indicated their intention to enter into a lease agreement with the Custodian for Absentee Properties. The Ayyad family's attempt to file an injunction order with the Jerusalem Municipal Court to prevent the leasing of their property to the Ministry of Defense was denied on the basis that the control of the property by the Ministry of Defense was vital to the security of the state of Israel.

The area adjacent to the Hotel is planned to become the Kidmat Zion settlement complex financed by Irwin Moskowitz. It will initially consist of 340 housing units. Settlers have seized possession of two buildings with police and military support - one which they purchased and another which they have built from scratch.^{68, 69}



Discriminatory land use policies – Green Zones

A total of 31,000 dunums in East Jerusalem is currently designated as ‘Green Area’, meaning all construction in this area is prohibited and, effectively, off limits to the Palestinian owners.⁷⁰

CASE STUDY:

Jabal Abu Ghneim

Jabal Abu Ghaneim, above Beit Sahour, was zoned by the Jerusalem municipality as ‘green’ in 1968. This zoning prohibited all development activities by the rightful Palestinian owners even though these lands constituted the only available space for the natural expansion of Beit Sahour, Um Tuba and Sur Baher. In 1991 an area of nearly 2,000 dunums of the Green Zone area was rezoned as residential by the municipality and used for the construction of at least 6,500 units for exclusive Jewish use in the new settlement of Har Homa.

Har Homa settlement



In 1997 Benjamin Netanyahu, the then prime minister, declared that “the battle for Jerusalem has begun”, days before ordering bulldozers to deforest the mountain of Jabel Abu Ghaneim and level the land for the beginning of construction of the Har Homa settlement.⁷¹

In 2002 confiscation orders were issued for hundreds of homes in the nearby Christian village of Beit Sahour, including a housing project of the Greek Orthodox Church that was built on church-owned land with a 99-year lease. Established in 1996 on five acres of Beit Sahour land, the housing project comprised 15 four-story buildings with two

apartments on each floor for a total of 120 apartments. It was designed for low-income Greek Orthodox families after an international fundraising campaign. The reasons given for confiscation were that the buildings were too close to Har Homa, that they lay in the path of a planned Jewish-only road providing access to settlements in the area and that they did not have building permits. The Mayor of Beit Sahour pointed out that Israeli maps show that Beit Sahour is outside Jerusalem municipal borders and therefore not subject to their zoning laws, nevertheless, the Palestinian housing project was demolished.⁷²

Settlement in Har Homa colony expanded immensely during the last decade and is continuing to expand. Between the years 2003 and 2007 alone, the Israeli Ministry of Housing in cooperation with the Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem declared six tenders to build an additional 2,536 new illegal housing units in the settlement. According to the official settlement website there were 15,000 settlers living in Har Homa in 2008.

Municipal infrastructure – Connecting the Rings

The Jerusalem Light Rail

The Jerusalem Light Rail⁷³ was authorized by the government of Israel in 1999 and began in April 2006. Its purpose is to link central and west Jerusalem with the settlements inside the extended municipal boundaries.

Construction began on the first line, planned to run from the settlement of Pisgat Ze'ev, continue to the settlements of French Hill and Ma'alot Dafna, along the route of Road 1, to Musrara and along the ancient wall of the Old City. From there it will continue into West Jerusalem, along the full length of Jaffa Road and Herzl Boulevard to the entrance to Mount Herzl.⁷⁴ A complementary bus line will run between Har Hotsvim in West Jerusalem to the settlement of Har Homa built on the northern edge of the municipal boundaries, through the center of the city. Six large capacity buses are planned to run along this route.⁷⁵

In later stages, the proposal is to extend the Light Rail line to other settlements, including Gilo and East Talpiyyot in the southern edge of the municipal boundaries, and Ramot, Atarot Airport and Neve Ya'akov in the northern edge. The first line is scheduled to start operating in September 2010, with the whole network to be completed by 2020.⁷⁶ The project significantly strengthens Israel's colonisation efforts in East Jerusalem, by tying the illegal settlements to each other and to the city center.⁷⁷ Under international law, the route as currently planned is illegal, as it is built on occupied Palestinian land. In addition, a significant

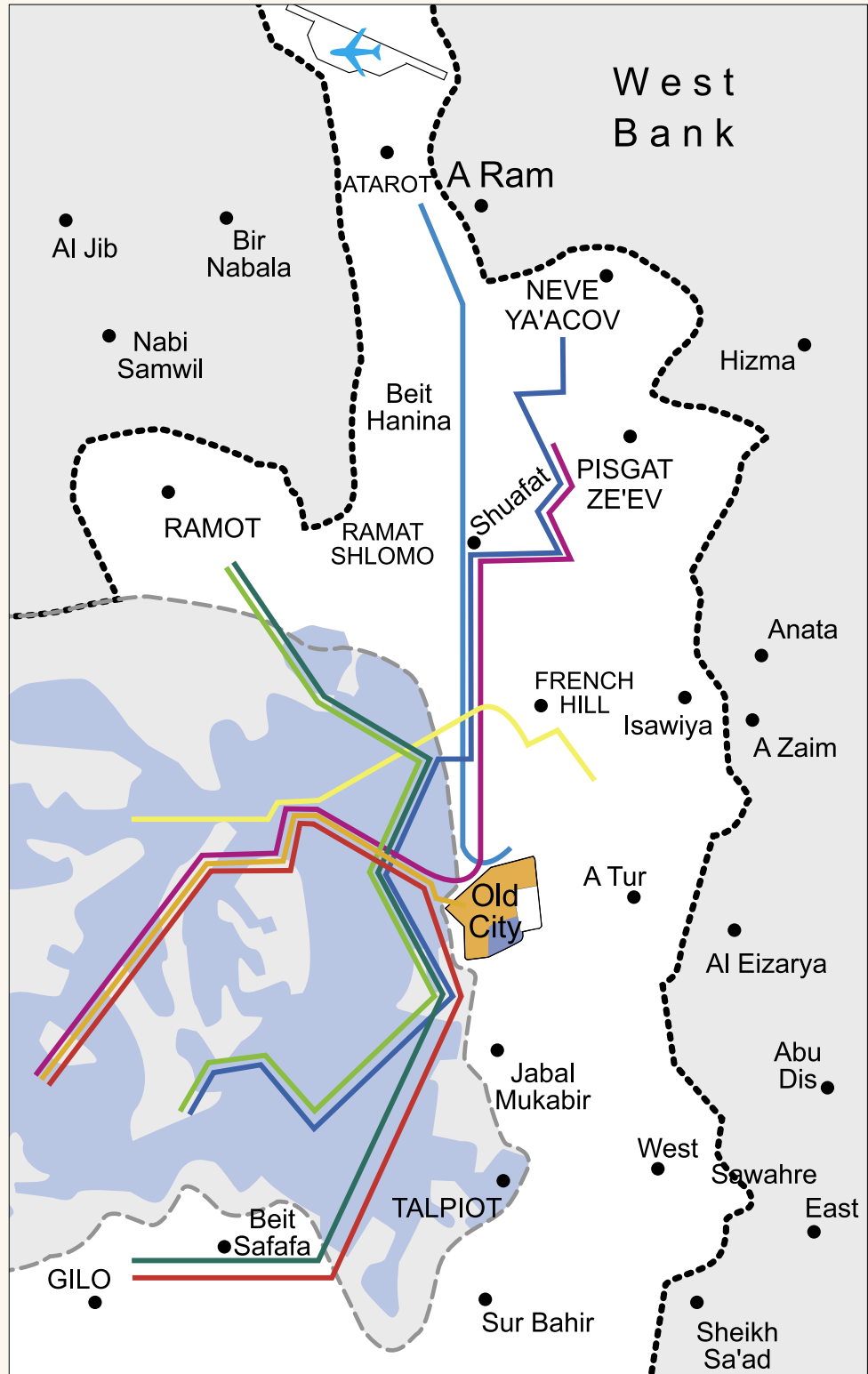


Construction of the Jerusalem Light Rail Project

part of the Palestinian population simply will not have access to this service. At present, residents of Ras Khamis, Shu'fat or Anata refugee camps, living behind the Apartheid Wall, can, only if permitted, cross the barrier through one checkpoint, which is often closed by the occupying armed forces during the rush hour to ease traffic congestion in nearby settlements.⁷⁸

The project itself, however, is facing significant challenges. As a result of international pressure and a series of Boycott, Divestment, Sanctions (BDS) initiatives, one of the companies involved in the light rail, the French firm, Veolia, which was supposed to run the network after its completion, abandoned the project in early June and sold their 5% stake to the Israeli bus operator Dan.⁷⁹

Light Rail - Full System



Source: The Jerusalem Transportation Master Plan Team



The Jerusalem Ring Road

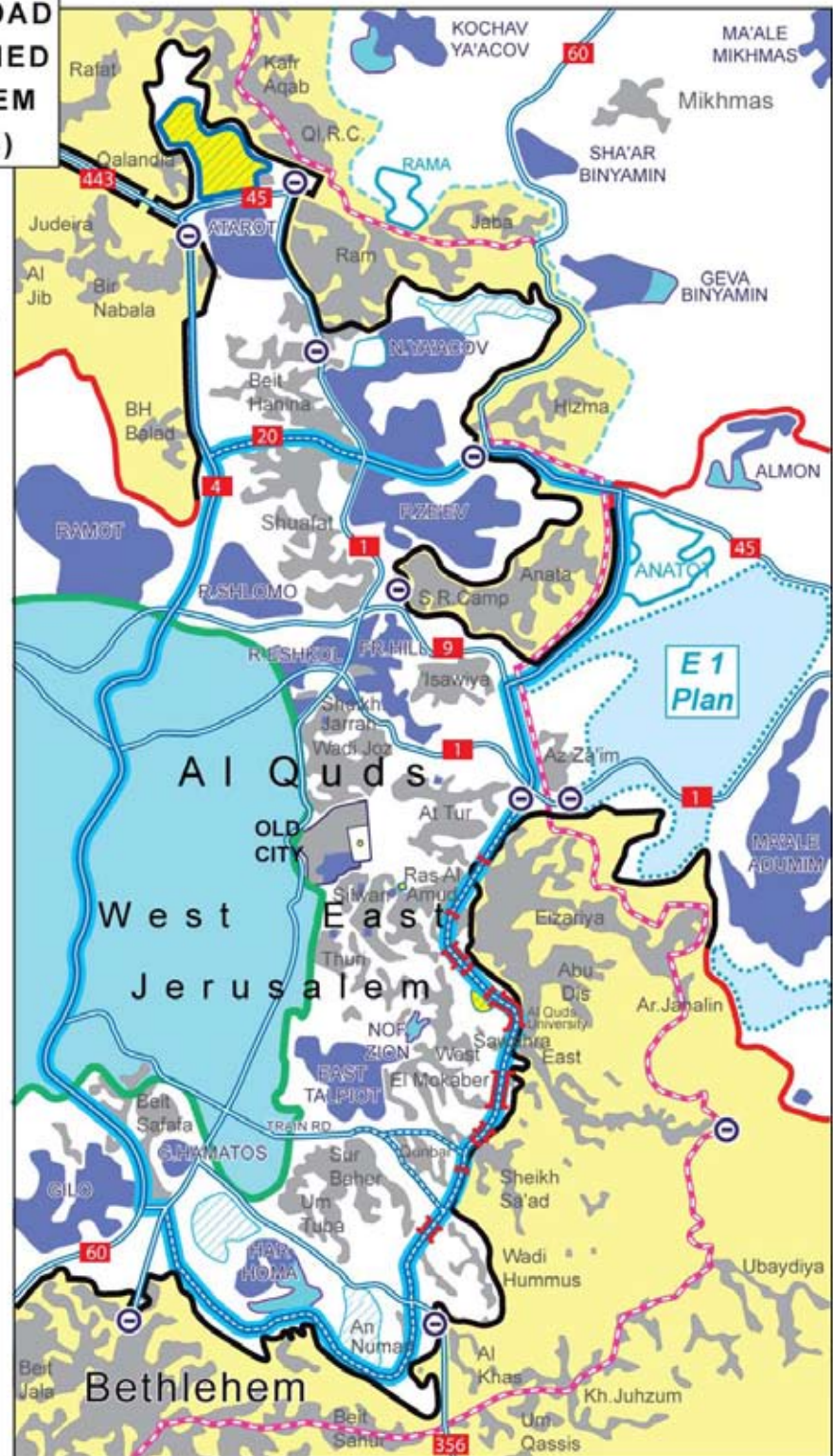
See Table 10 in Appendix: The Israeli Ring Road and settlement contiguity

The Eastern Ring Road is an integral part of the Jerusalem Master Plan. Much of the road follows the route of the Apartheid Wall and in order to build the Eastern Ring Road, Israel will confiscate more than 1,200 dunums of privately owned Palestinian land and demolish several Palestinian homes.⁸⁰

The Ring Road comprises two main sections: the Eastern Road and Western Road, along with two extensions, and the Train Road in the south and Road 9 in the center.⁸¹ Spanning over 11.5 km, the Eastern Ring Road will run directly through several densely populated Palestinian areas in East Jerusalem - Az-Zaim, At-Tor, Ras al-Amud, Al-Eizariya, Abu Dis, As-Sawahira Al-Gharbiya, Al-Qunbar, and Sheikh Sa'ad to Sur Bahir. In the north, the road splits the center of Beit Hanina in two. Once the road is completed, prospects for urban growth and economic development of these neighborhoods will be greatly diminished. The fragmentation caused by the ring road means that these communities would only be connected to each other and the rest of East Jerusalem through a planned series of tunnels and bridges.⁸² On the other hand, the infrastructure has been designed to enable the expansion of the settlements it is to serve and to maximize their opportunities for economic development.

**ISRAELI RING ROAD
AROUND OCCUPIED
EAST JERUSALEM
(February 2008)**

-  1967 Boundary ("Green Line")
 -  Palestinian city, town, village or neighborhood
 -  Projected area of future Palestinian control
 -  Israeli settlement built-up area
 -  Israeli settlement area under construction
 -  Planned settlement expansion area
 -  Area of Israeli control
 -  Proposed new settlement area
 -  Israeli military base
 -  The Wall - constructed or under construction
 -  - approved or planned
 -  Israeli ring road - existing
 -  - planned
 -  Planned ring road bridge
 -  Planned ring road tunnel
 -  Israeli-proposed "alternative" Palestinian road link
 -  Israeli checkpoint
- 2.5 km
- Copyright © 2008, NAD-NSU



Source: PLO Negotiations Affairs Department at www.nat-plo.org



Israeli police station in Ma'ale Adummim settlement, in front an olive tree uprooted from a Palestinian grove and replanted here

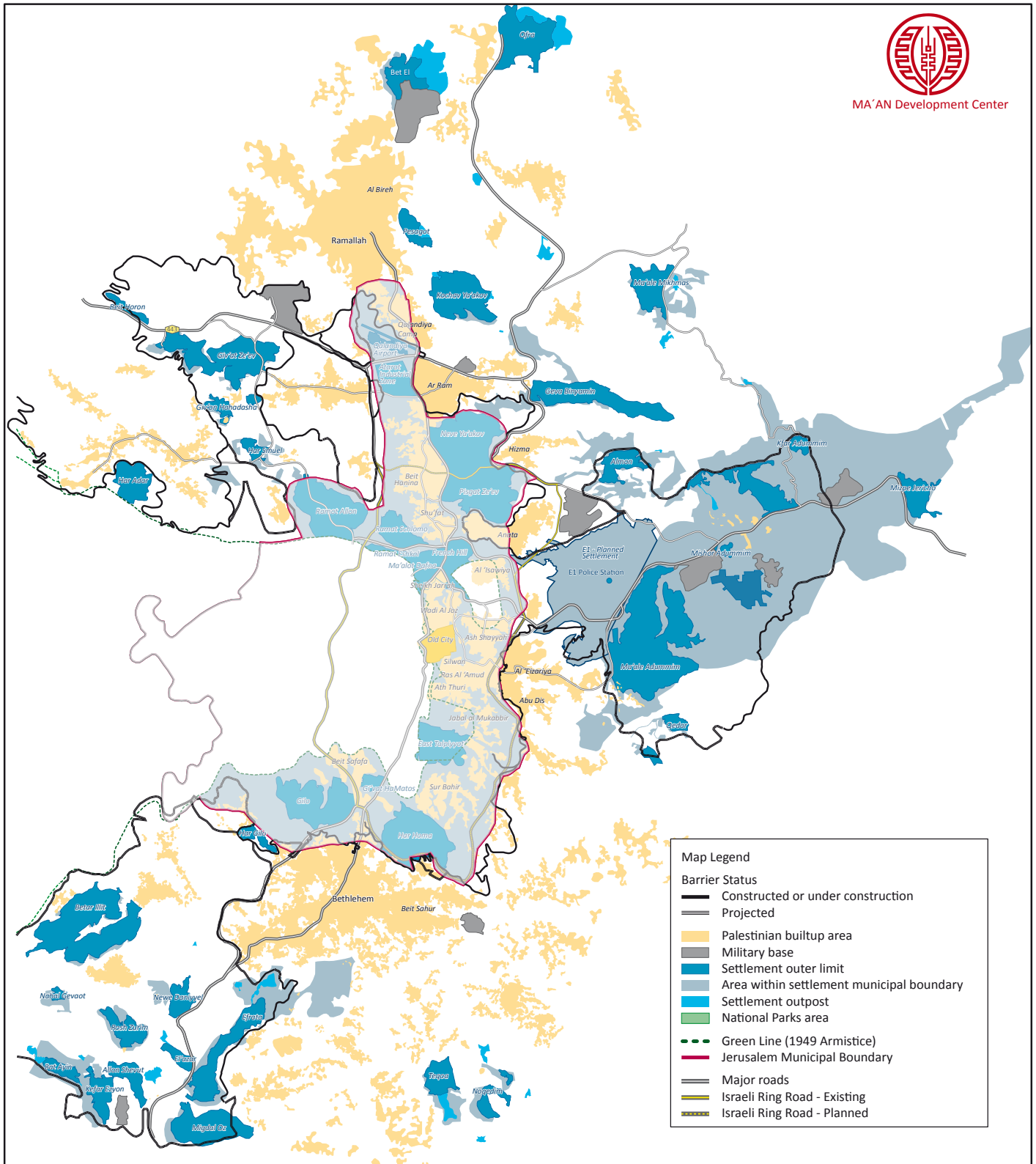
4

Fourth Ring

Outer ring of settlements

‘Thickening Jerusalem’ a process that intensified in the mid 80’s of solidifying Jewish metropolitan Jerusalem with the creation of Ma’ale Adummim. It includes a network of large satellite settlements - Givat Ze’ev, Ma’ale Adummim, Efrat and Tel Zion – and some smaller settlements.

Outer ring of settlements



Map developed based on MA'AN field research using OCHA maps as base layer.

Since the mid-1990s Israel has been strengthening and consolidating existing settlements in order to avoid international opposition to the establishment of new settlements. This was based on expansive master plans around each settlement that allowed it to simply ‘thicken’ existing settlements to meet natural population growth. It also began to merge smaller settlements into large settlement blocs.

Most urban sites develop organically from the center outward. The settlements in East Jerusalem are being constructed from the edge of the expanded municipal boundaries inward toward the city and in doing so, creating a ring of settlements around the Old City.

The Givat Ze’ev, Adummim and Gush Etzion settlement blocs, 250 square kilometers containing some 80,000 settlers will, when annexed to Israeli-controlled ‘Greater Jerusalem’, dominate the entire central region of the West Bank. These settlement blocs also function as a buffer that separates East Jerusalem from its wider West Bank surroundings.



Beitar Illit settlement, part of Gush Etzion bloc, built on land of the Palestinian village of Nabhalin



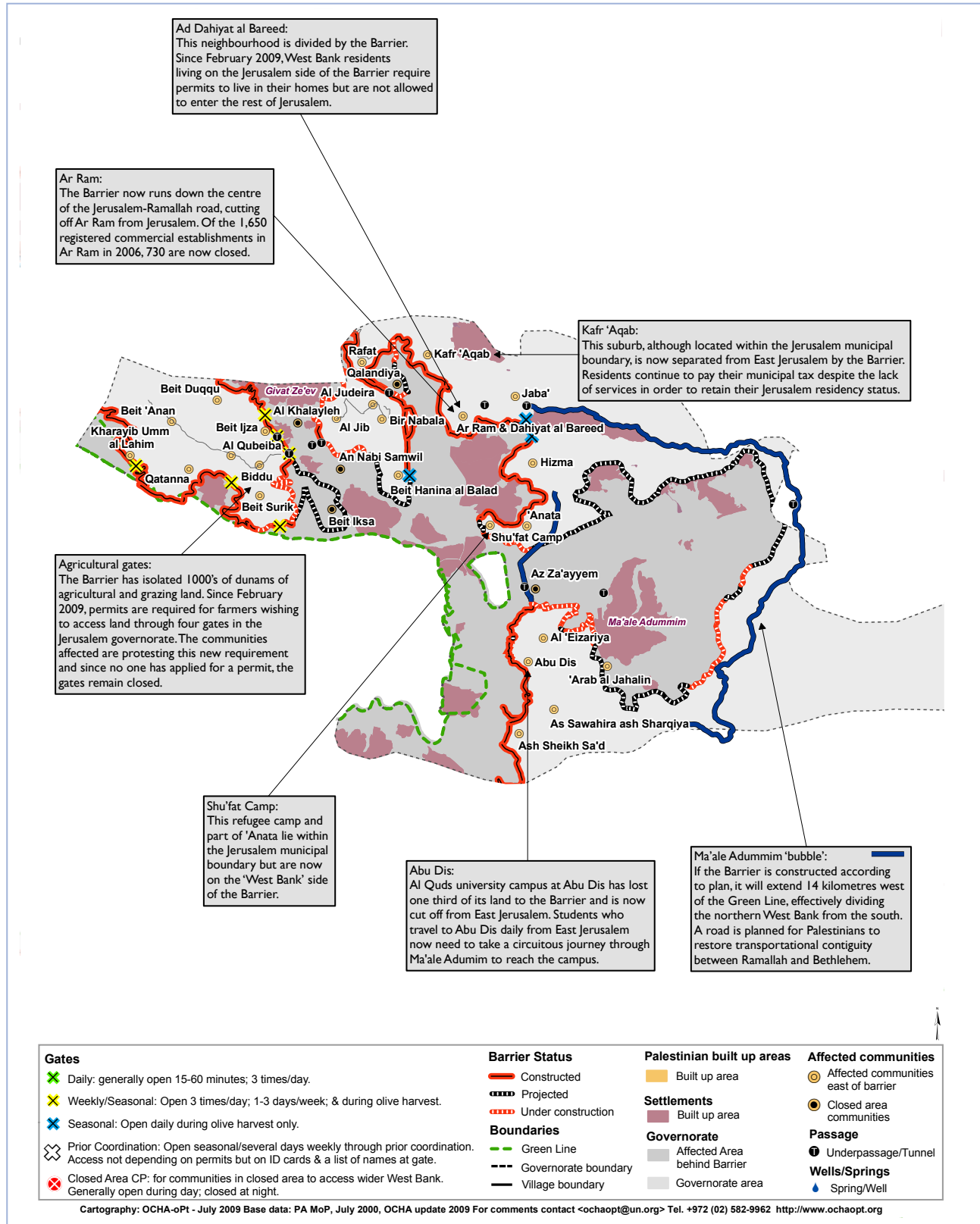
- The central Givat Ze’ev-Pisgat Ze’ev-Ma’ale Adummim-Beit El bloc

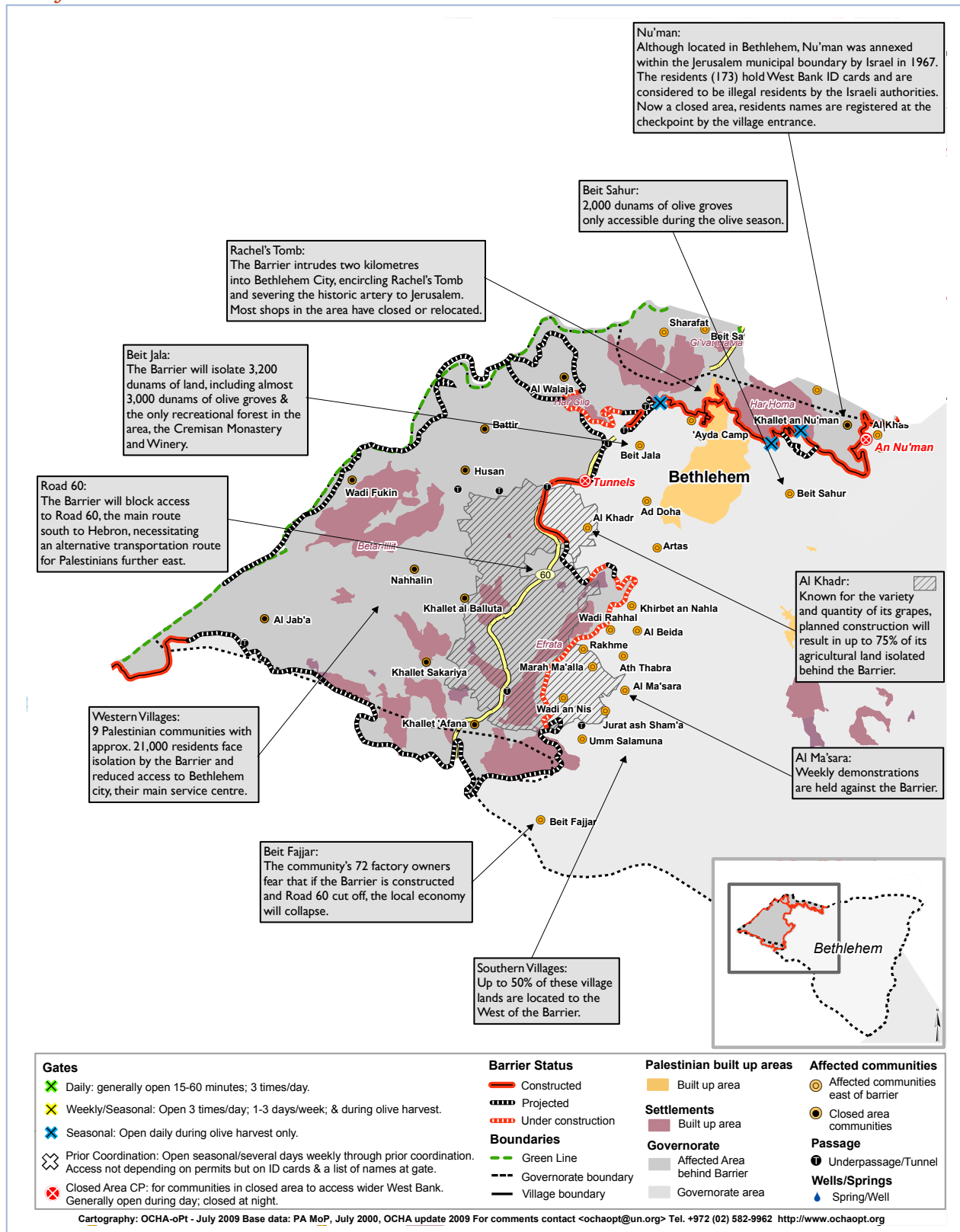
effectively divides the West Bank in two, forcing north-south Palestinian traffic to pass through an area under direct Israeli control.

- The Efrat-Gush Etzion-Beitar Illit bloc

severs any coherent connection between the major cities of Bethlehem and Hebron and locks in Bethlehem thereby preventing its normal urban development.

The central Givat Ze'ev-Pisgat Ze'ev-Ma'ale Adummim-Beit El settlement bloc





MEANS OF DISPLACEMENT

The Apartheid Wall

The route of the Apartheid Wall in the Jerusalem governorate measures 168 kilometers in length, of which only three per cent lie on the Green Line. The route is extremely circuitous, joining the Givat Ze'ev, Ma'ale Adummim and Gush Etzion settlement blocs to the city and to Israel, while cutting the historical metropolitan Jerusalem off from the city by creating enclaves of Palestinian communities surrounded on three and four sides by the Wall.

Access to East Jerusalem is of critical importance for the entire West Bank population, for specialized medical care, university education, work, social and family relationships and worship. In turn, many of the critical institutions in East Jerusalem, hospitals, religious sites and centers, markets, etc. which depend on the West Bank population are, for the first time in centuries, failing. For most Palestinians access has been forbidden since 1993, unless

MEANS OF DISPLACEMENT





they are granted difficult-to-obtain/keep entry permits issued by the Israeli authorities. In conjunction with the complex system of permits, checkpoints and gates, the Wall in effect has become a border, severing historic religious, social, and economic ties between East Jerusalem and the rest of the West Bank.

Example of economic effects of the Wall:

Of the 1,650 registered commercial establishments in Ar Ram in 2006, 730 are now closed. The same economic depression is observed in other West Bank localities which formerly served as commercial hubs for East Jerusalem before being severed by the Wall. In Bir Nabala, for example, more than half of 1,000 commercial centers have closed, while in Abu Dis at least 40 out of 50 shops in the area of Ras Qubsa along the main road between Abu Dis and Ras Al Amoud have shut down. The once thriving commercial area in the vicinity of Rachel's Tomb has been devastated, with most shops and commercial establishments closed or relocated.

Beit Jala is in danger of losing almost 3,000 dunams of cultivated land whose apricot, olive, fig and almond trees are an important source of livelihood for local farmers. In addition to isolating scarce agricultural resources, it will further limit the area available for future urban expansion. In the case of Beit Sahour, the completed Barrier isolates olive groves which are now only accessible through two gates open to the Palestinian landowners during the annual olive harvest. If implemented as planned, the Barrier route around the Gush Etzion settlement bloc in the western governorate will isolate Bethlehem's rural hinterland, further squeezing the urban area and limiting its potential for industrial and residential expansion. The area isolated by the Apartheid Wall to the west comprises approximately 64 km², including some of the most fertile land in the governorate.





Impact on Palestinians:

Checkpoints

Palestinians who do not have Jerusalem ID and who have managed to obtain a permit to enter Jerusalem are only allowed do so through three checkpoints. This regularly involves extended periods of waiting and suffering harassment and humiliation from the Israeli soldiers, making the daily commute to work or school incredibly difficult.

The following Palestinian villages and cities that are historically connected to Jerusalem and dependent upon its services have been cut off by the Apartheid Wall:

	North	North West	South	South West	East
Inner circle of neighbouring cities and villages	Ar Ram, Ramallah and Al Bireh	Bir Naballah, Biddu and neighbouring villages	Bethlehem, Beit Sahour and Beit Jala	Al Walajeh, Battir, Husan, Wadi Fokeen	Abu Dis, Al Azariya, Sawahira, As Sheik Saad
Outer Circle	villages north of Ramallah		Hebron		Jericho

See Table 11 in Appendix: Effects of the route of 'Jerusalem envelope' Apartheid Wall

Confiscation by military order

International law allows an occupying power to take temporary control over privately owned land and buildings in the occupied territory for the purpose of housing its military forces and administrative units. Such a seizure by definition cannot be permanent and does not grant the occupier the ownership rights to the requisitioned property or land.⁸³ This exception, however, allowed the Israeli occupying forces to issue dozens of requisition orders between 1968 and 1979, claiming that it “is required for essential and urgent military needs”. On the majority of this land, settlement construction commenced soon after the orders were issued.

The Israeli High Court of Justice played a key role in the process of expropriation of privately owned Palestinian land by creating an ‘illusion of legality’. Petitions of Palestinian landowners against the land requisitions, claiming that the establishment of settlements was in violation of international law, were all rejected by the Court based on the argument that they perform a key military and security function in the area.

Even though the courts didn’t question the temporary/ permanent character of such establishments and the related infrastructure, the right wing circles soon found the ‘military’ excuse unacceptable. They refused to define the settlements as temporary structures and saw them in the context of the ‘right of the Jewish people to settle in the biblical Judea and Samaria’, using religious vision as the main justification.



Khatib family - Palestinian family who's house was isolated from their village of Hizma by the Apartheid Wall. Despite being located on the Jerusalem side of the Apartheid Wall, they have green IDs making it virtually impossible to travel and limiting their access to basic services in Jerusalem

This approach eventually led to the ruling in the case of Elon Moreh, in which the occupying forces were ordered to dismantle the settlement and to return the land to its rightful owners. The settlement was later established on a nearby piece of land.⁸⁴ Following this decision, the policy of seizing privately owned land to establish settlements stopped (unless an overriding security need could be proven, and with the exception of land requisition for the purpose of constructing new roads between 1994 - 1996 and then again in 2001). From now on the government has started issuing declarations of ‘state lands’ required for settlement construction.⁸⁵ The use of ‘security reasons’ to justify an expropriation was replaced by almost limitless authorization for seizing public land.⁶



Menachem Felix, a representative of Gush Emunim, who acted as respondents to a petition submitted to the High Court in relation to the case of Elon Moreh settlement, stated in his affidavit:

“*Basing the requisition orders on security grounds in their narrow, technical meaning rather than their basic and comprehensive meaning as explained above can be construed only in one way: the settlement is temporary and replaceable. We reject this frightening conclusion outright. It is also inconsistent with the government’s decision on our settling on this site. In all our contacts and from the many promises we received from government ministers, and most importantly from the prime minister himself – and the said seizure order was issued in accordance with the personal intervention of the prime minister – all see Elon Moreh to be a permanent Jewish settlement no less than Deganya or Netanya.*”

CASE STUDY:

Har Gilo - confiscation by military order

Har Gilo, a settlement in the Gush Etzion bloc, located 5 km south of Jerusalem and 2 km west of Bethlehem, was established in 1972 based on seizure order (t/30/77) for 'military needs'. The Government saw Har Gilo as an important feature in "the future and security of Jerusalem", see page 80 - Israeli cabinet resolutions regarding the establishment and development of Har Gilo. The settlement was established on lands belonging to the Palestinian town of Beit Jala and, due to its ongoing expansion, developing infrastructure and the construction of the Apartheid Wall in its vicinity, it continued to annex more land in recent years.

A major housing expansion was first approved in 1999 and included a plan to build 234 additional units. During the Second Intifada, the Israeli occupation authorities annexed 155 dunums of Palestinian land surrounding the main entrance to Al Walajeh for this purpose. The plan included a bypass road providing an easy link to Jerusalem via road 60, without the need to pass through Palestinian populated areas.⁸⁷ The first phase of the expansion, comprising 34 units, was approved by former defense minister Shaul Mofaz and the second phase, the construction of another 55 units, was signed off by Ehud Olmert. In 2008 Olmert approved the third phase, adding another 149 units - an expansion that, for a settlement which at that point housed under 500 residents, effectively meant more than doubling its size. Construction of this phase began before the final approval by Ehud Barak, which was granted on 7 October 2009.⁸⁸

However, more land continued to be expropriated under the pretext of 'security' and 'military' needs. In February 2006, the Israeli forces confiscated almost 40 dunums of land belonging to Beit Jala and Al Walajeh



Har Gilo settlement

based on military order (25/06/T) for the construction of a new border passage in the area. The passage completely isolates Al Walajeh from the surrounding Palestinian villages and towns (including main services such as hospitals and schools) as well as from their agricultural lands.⁸⁹ Another military order (66/06), issued in March 2006, authorized the confiscation of additional 90 dunums of Palestinian land, with the intention to build a 1.9 km stretch of a road connecting Har Gilo with Jerusalem. The route of the road runs alongside the Apartheid Wall and, as result, annexes more than 839 dunums of lands from Al Walajeh to Municipal Jerusalem.⁹⁰

Israeli cabinet resolutions regarding the establishment and development of Har Gilo⁹¹:

1. 749 (HT/13) - 18 May 1975 - Developing Har Gilo.

“We hereby decide:

To develop Har Gilo, considering its importance for the future and security of Jerusalem.

[...]

To build a road to complete the Har Gilo connection with Jerusalem.[...].”

2. 485 (HT/7) - 29 February 1976 - Developing Har Gilo.

“We hereby decide: Based on Cabinet Resolution 749 dated 18 May 1975 concerning the development of Har Gilo:

[...]

To accept the Defense Ministry’s request to establish an IDF [Israeli Defense Forces] educational college (that includes functional buildings for students and staff).

[...]

The number of housing units will be 100 - 120, at this stage.

[...]

To assign the chairs of the settling committee, the Ministerial Committee on Jerusalem Affairs, and the defense minister to decide on filing a request with the authorized ministerial committee concerning the seizure of lands for further development.”





Declaration of ‘State Land’

In implementing this procedure, Israel relies on its manipulative use of the Ottoman Land Law of 1858, which was incorporated in British Mandate legislation, and later in Jordanian law. The law states that a person may acquire ownership of farmland and register it in the land registration office (Tabu) after working it for ten consecutive years. If the person ceases to work the land for three consecutive years, the land is considered state land, and possession is transferred to the government. In addition to this, in 1967 an Israeli military order (order number 59) categorized any “land belonging to an enemy country” as state land. Thus all West Bank land that Israel considered belonging to the Jordanian state prior to 1967 was immediately transferred to the Israeli state.

On 7 July 2002, the Israeli cabinet adopted a bill to restrict access to state land to Jews only, thus cementing in law what had previously been general practice.⁹²

CASE STUDY:

Artas

The agricultural village of Artas (population of 3,700) is located 1.5km south of Bethlehem. It is bordered by al Khader village and the Israeli Apartheid Wall from north and northwest, the Apartheid Wall, the illegal Israeli settlement of Efrat from the south and southwest, and Wadi Umm Qal'a from its east. Efrat, which was established in 1980, is one of the largest settlements in the West Bank, in terms of area, spreading out over seven hilltops.⁹³

Artas used to spread over an area of 13,850 dunums before 1933. Some of its land was lost during the British Mandate over Palestine in addition to land seized by the nearby settlement of Efrat and for the construction of the Apartheid Wall. Today, the village is left with around 4,300 dunums.⁹⁴ In 1979, 2,190 dunums of Artas village lands were expropriated for the construction of Efrat and to serve as sites for the Israeli Army. Between 1991 and 2006, the village lost another 2,700 dunums, most of which were declared as ‘state land’.

In many cases, the Israeli occupation forces came with bulldozers and uprooted dozens of olive, almond and fruit trees, without giving any prior warning to their owners. In 2007, residents were informed that the bulldozers were laying down sewage pipes to channel sewage water from Gush Etzion.⁹⁵



The Israeli Military orders which targeted Artas village lands between 1991 and 2006⁹⁶

Military Order No.	Date of Issuance	Military Order Purpose	Confiscated Area - Dunums
(8/91)	9/1/91	State Land	121.5
(16/91)	12/3/1991	State Land	732
(17/91)	14/3/1991	State Land	1,450
59(5727-1967)	3/8/2004	State Land	185
(137/05/T)	7/7/2005	The Apartheid Wall	162
(77/06/T)	3/9/2006	The Apartheid Wall	54

In total, approximately 500 dunums of village land will be lost to the planned route of the Apartheid Wall. In addition, 1,700 dunums of land near Artas, west of the Wall, were designated as 'state land' in 2004 by the Israeli Civil Administration; a decision that was confirmed by the Israeli military tribunal in February 2009, rejecting a petition from the Palestinian land owners.

This land already falls within the self-declared municipality of Efrat, and is intended for its expansion onto its eighth hill, Givat Eitam, and the construction of 2,500 new housing units.⁹⁷ Moreover, the settlers from Efrat held demonstrations in 2007, demanding that the Wall be built on the eastern side of this land, raising concerns among the Palestinian population of a re-routing of the Barrier.

The Israeli settlers are open about their plans to seize even more land from the south side of the village. Efrat Mayor Oded Revivi was quoted by the Associated Press in early 2009 saying he envisions the settlement growing from 9,000 to 30,000 residents.⁹⁸ Following the 2009 decision, another Efrat official - Moshe Ben-Elisha, a municipal engineer - told Efrat's local newspaper «Now what's important is to keep the area clean of intrusions and cultivation by Arabs for a while».⁹⁹

The most recent land expropriation means that "Artas will lose most of its resourceful soil for agriculture and cultivation, for the sake of the new settlement housing schemes scheduled by the Israeli government" said Awad Abu Sway, the coordinator of the Popular Committee Against the Wall in Artas. It will also lead to strangulation of Bethlehem, Beit Jala and Beit Sahour areas.¹⁰⁰





Impact on Palestinians:

Olive trees

Olive trees, a vital source providing livelihood to Palestinian farmers, are often uprooted from Palestinian land for settlement expansion or related infrastructure, including the Apartheid Wall. It is not an exception for these trees, some of them over 100 years old, to be stolen and subsequently re-planted in Israeli settlements. Palestinians are also often prevented from accessing their olive groves, especially when located near Israeli settlements, the Apartheid Wall or roads.

Religious sites as settlements

Jerusalem is considered a Holy City by Islam, Christianity and Judaism and contains many holy sites. Often these sites are considered sacred by worshippers of all three religions. The Israeli Occupation often transfers such sites into military colonies and denies freedom of access and worship to Palestinians.

CASE STUDY:

Rachel's Tomb

Rachel's Tomb area, located at the northern entrance of Bethlehem, the Tomb is one of Bethlehem's historical sites and a part of the city's heritage. The Israeli occupation forces prevent Christians and Muslims from visiting the Tomb, thereby denying the Palestinians right of worship and limiting the shrine to Jewish groups.

According to Oslo II Agreement signed in 1995, the location of Rachel's Tomb falls in area C of Bethlehem district, i.e. under temporary Israeli security and civil control. (Area C was supposed to be transferred to the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) within 18 months of the inauguration of the Palestinian legislative council). However, in 2004 Israel de-facto annexed the Tomb to Jerusalem by surrounding it with the Apartheid Wall. The cement Wall around Rachel's tomb is eight meters high.

Other examples of similar religious sites used for settlement expansion are the Shimon HaTzadik Tomb and the Al Buraq Wall / Western Wall of the Haram al-Sharif Compound.





Beyond confiscation - Discriminatory law enforcement

Even in the cases in which these acts of land theft that are illegal under Israeli law are exposed, acknowledged, and challenged in the Israeli court system, cases in which settlers are evacuated from stolen property are extremely rare. More often the move is either legalized by the court or in rare cases when the court rules to evacuate the settlers the decision is not implemented.

CASE STUDY:

The examples of Migron and Ofra

Migron, one of some 100 settlements known as outposts 'unauthorized'¹⁰¹ by Israeli legislation in the West Bank, was first established in 1999 by two settlers who set up a container on privately owned Palestinian land located on a hilltop 7km east of Ramallah and 2,5km north east of the settlement of Kochav Ya'akov. The two settlers eventually left after the Israeli authorities promised them that a new settlement would be built there.¹⁰²



In 2001, a cell phone mast was erected on the site, after complaints from residents of nearby settlements about the poor quality of cell phone reception in the area. The construction site was connected to electricity and water supply and a guard was allocated to take care of its security. The guard soon moved in with his whole family to a container that he connected to the water and electricity network, and, in 2002, they were joined by a further 5 families¹⁰³, setting up Migron “in an effort to create a contiguity of communities between Ofra and Beit El”.¹⁰⁴

Today, Migron consists of approximately 60 containers and 2 permanent buildings. The Housing and Construction Ministry transferred almost \$1.3 million to finance Migron’s infrastructure, including water, electricity, sewage and a new bypass road, as well as public buildings such as a synagogue, a daycare center and a kindergarten.¹⁰⁵

Migron is considered illegal not only by international law, as are all settlements in the West Bank and East Jerusalem, but also by Israeli law. Palestinian owners of some of the land on which the settlement is built submitted a petition to the Israeli Supreme Court demanding the dismantling of the settlement and the return of the land to its rightful owners.





The settlement of Ofra built on land registered as privately owned by Palestinians

In the petition, attorney Michael Sfard stated: “The earthwork, infrastructure, roads, placing of structures and construction on a large scale were all carried out with the knowledge and under the tightly shut eyes of the law enforcement agencies.”¹⁰⁶

The Court ruled in December 2006 that the settlement was built without authorization on private Palestinian owned land¹⁰⁷ and should be dismantled. What followed was months of court hearings and postponed decisions, based on various excuses from the government demanding more time to come up with a solution.¹⁰⁸ Finally in January 2008, the government told the court that: “The Prime Minister and the Defense Minister has decided that the outpost Migron, which was constructed on a private Palestinian land, will be evacuated within six months, that is till [sic] the beginning of August 2008”.¹⁰⁹

However, in August 2008, there was no progress in the case of Migron, apart from the government announcement that the settlers evacuated from Migron would be absorbed by the nearby settlement of Adam.

In recent developments, on 6 July 2009, the High Court heard that the settlement will be dismantled within a year from this date and that plans are underway to construct new housing in the nearby settlement of Adam. The Court also heard that the plan will be carried out as stated, whether or not the settlers agree with the terms of the evacuation.¹¹⁰

If the High Court accepted the decision, it would effectively authorize the illegal settlement to remain on private Palestinian land until the new housing units in Adam are completed, which may take several years. There is another concern, based on numerous statements from government officials¹¹¹ and the almost \$ 1.3 million that the government already spent on developing the settlement from various sources, that removing the outpost is not the government's intention.¹¹²

Not only are settlement outposts built contrary to Israeli and International law, but also more than 30% of the land on which the settlements and outposts are situated is recognized by the Israeli Government as privately owned by Palestinians.¹¹³

For example Ofra, an established settlement of 3,000 Jews located 25km north of Jerusalem, was built on land that Israel acknowledges as private Palestinian land without official government sanction. Through a mechanism involving the World Zionist Organization (WZO), with whom the government has set up a special settlement division not technically part of the government but entirely funded by it, the WZO took private Palestinian land and gave it to Jewish settlers. A number of former Cabinet ministers, settler leaders and lawmakers confirmed that the houses went up with the full knowledge of the state. The Justice Ministry confirmed that the land was owned by Palestinians, and that a construction freeze had been ordered by the High Court in 2008, and that a final demolition order for all houses had been issued. No action has been taken to implement these orders.¹¹⁴



Chapter 6

The Gap - E1



The Gap - E1

“ I will link Jerusalem to Ma’ale Adummim via the Mevasseret Adummim neighbourhood, E1. I want to see one continuous string of built-up Jewish neighbourhoods. ”

Binyamin Netanyahu during a visit to Ma’ale Adummim during his election campaign¹¹⁵

Ma'ale Adummim is located seven kilometers (4.5 miles) east of Jerusalem, meaning it is the central location linking the Jordan Valley and Jerusalem. Currently there is a gap in the fourth ring just east of the Jerusalem municipal boundary between the settlement bloc of Ma'ale Adummim and East Jerusalem, covering 12,000 dunums. This area has been dubbed E1 (derived from "East 1") by Israeli planners and has been included in the Israeli master plan for Ma'ale Adummim.

Since Palestinian traffic is banned from accessing occupied East Jerusalem, the main arterial between the northern and southern West Bank runs through E1. If settlement construction goes ahead in E1 it will connect Ma'ale Adummim settlement and the Mishor Adummim industrial settlement to occupied East Jerusalem and will create a wedge that reaches from the Green Line and Jerusalem almost all the way to the Dead Sea, effectively cutting the West Bank in two parts. In recent years, Israel has begun building and settling the area.

So far the implementation of the 'development plan' for E1 has been limited to the transfer of the West Bank Israeli police headquarters from Ras al-Amud to E1. But other elements of the plan that remain pending, largely due to the sustained international pressure, are:

- The construction of at least 3,500 residential units for around 15,000 settlers
- An economic development zone stretching 1million square meters north-east of E1
- A large commercial center
- Hotels
- Universities and 'special projects'
- A cemetery
- A waste disposal site
- A massive park - about 75% of the plan's total area is earmarked for a park that will surround all the above components.





The case of Jahalin Bedouin

The Bedouin tribe of Jahalin has lived in the area since the early 50s, having fled their homes in the Ber Sheba area during Israel's 'Operation Broom'. However, their refuge is now the site of planned settlement development.

Israeli authorities have issued eviction orders to the residents and regularly threaten them with forced displacement. Thus far measures have included the restriction of pastoral areas, removal of means of livelihood, imposition of various penalties, monetary fines, confiscation of water tanks, power generators and livestock, imprisonment, physical abuse and murder of people and livestock, road blocks to isolate communities and deprivation of access to services, destruction of services (e.g. destruction of the Wadi Abu Hindi primary school), destruction of roads, house raids by Israeli armed patrols by day and night and regular demolitions. In addition to the abuse and denial of rights from the military/state authorities, the Jahalin tribe suffers from regular settler violence and harassment.



CONCLUSION

“all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, or any part thereof, have no legal validity and that Israel’s policy and practices of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in those territories constitute a flagrant violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and also constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East”

United Nations Security Council Resolution 465 1 March 1980

This report has highlighted the numerous ways in which Israel has sought to change the demographic composition of East Jerusalem.

Instead of fostering a sustainable community that meets the needs of all its residents, Jerusalem's political leaders and planners misuse the tools of urban and regional planning to serve the ethno-nationalist ideology that is the driving force of the State of Israel. Jerusalem's master planners intend to establish Jewish hegemony and homogeneity across the Palestinian areas. This has significant humanitarian consequences. Palestinians in East Jerusalem live under constant threat of forced displacement which, as shown by a number of the cases highlighted here, may be enforced through varying degrees of coercion ranging from socio-economic deprivation to physical violence resulting in injury and death. Many of the city's cultural and historic sites are also under threat.

Because Israel's de-facto annexation of occupied East Jerusalem defies the Geneva Conventions and is illegal under international law, the international community has issued a multitude of condemnations including UN resolutions demanding that Israel cease and rescind its policies and practices. Despite these condemnations Israel continues to intensify its colonial project. In fact, Israel is doing everything in its power to make its occupation of East Jerusalem irreversible

Statements and condemnations have proven insufficient; Israel needs concrete incentives to change. After studying the success of the anti-Apartheid campaign against South Africa, Palestinian civil society has called for an international campaign for Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS) until Israel complies with international law.

For more information please refer to MA'AN BDS publication at <http://www.maan-ctr.org/publications/Factsheets/Boycott.pdf>. Or visit the Global BDS Movement website at <http://www.bdsmovement.net>.

United Nations Security Council Resolution 465 1 March 1980

«The Security Council ... Determines that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, or any part thereof, have no legal validity and that Israel's policy and practices of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in those territories constitute a flagrant violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and also constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

Strongly deplores the continuation and persistence of Israel in pursuing those policies and practices and calls upon the Government and people of Israel to rescind those measures, to dismantle the existing settlements and in particular to cease, on an urgent basis, the establishment, construction and planning of settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem; *Calls upon* all States not to provide Israel with any assistance to be used specifically in connection with settlements in the occupied territories...»

APPENDIX - CHARTS AND TABLES

Table 1: Potential housing construction in Jerusalem, city planning department, planning policy division

Palestinian population center	Existing Units	Potential Units	Units Planned
Beit Hanina-Shufat	4,500	12,000	7,500
Issawiya	700	1,500	800
Sheik Jarrah	1,100	1,900	800
Wadi Joz	900	900	0
A-Tur	1,230	1,230	0
Silwan	1,200	1,200	0
Ras Al-Amud	1,240	1,800	560
Abu Tur and Jabal Mukaber	1,400	1,750	350
Arab A-Sawarha	1,120	1,900	780
Sur Baher	990	2,350	1,360
Beit Safafa	800	2,700	1,900
Wadi Hilweh	400	500	100
Shuafat Refugee Camp	1,300	1,300	0
Kafr Akab	590	1,300	710

Table 2: Settlements in the Old City of Jerusalem

No	Houses / structures taken over by settlers	Street	Taken over by settler organisation	Approximate number of settler inhabitants	Description
Category 1: Residential properties taken over by the settler organization Ateret Cohanim					
1	Residential property	Near Herod's Gate	Ateret Cohanim	22	Three houses, part of the huge compound
2	Residential property	Al Qadisya (in front of school)	Ateret Cohanim	10	Part of the second floor
3	Residential property	Aqbat Rahabat	Ateret Cohanim	12	Three floors
4	Residential property	El Bustani 4	Ateret Cohanim	20	Two floors
5	Residential property	al-Malwiyeh	Ateret Cohanim	N/A	Jaber Nasser's house
6	Residential property	Behind Austrian hospice	Ateret Cohanim	27	Huge house, three – four floors
7	Residential property	Al Wad Street	Ateret Cohanim	3-4	Two floors taken over by Ariel Sharon
8	Residential property	El Kanais Street	Ateret Cohanim	16	N/A
9	Residential property under construction	El Jabshe Street	Ateret Cohanim	Under construction	Four floors, eight apartments
10	Residential property	Al Wad-Bab el Hadid	Ateret Cohanim	For the settlers security guards	Four rooms
11	Residential property	Al Wad Street	Ateret Cohanim	14	6 dispersed rooms in a compound
12	Residential property	Aqbat Saraiha	Ateret Cohanim	20	Two floors Taken over by the Cohen family
13	Residential property	Aqbat Saraya	Ateret Cohanim	20	N/A
14	Residential property	Aqbat Halidiha / Al Hakary	Ateret Cohanim	10	The Sharabati house
15	Residential property	Aqbat el Halidiya	Ateret Cohanim	5	The Cordoba family
16	Residential property	Aqbat Khalidihya	Atara Le Ioshna	20	Two floors, Beit Hazon/ Beit Hamaarabim

17	Residential property	Shawish / Khan el Zait	Ateret Cohanim	5	Three floors, Beit Guri
18	Residential property	Shawish / Khan el Zait	Ateret Cohanim	10	Beit Rehut
19	Residential property	Aqbat Takia	Ateret Cohanim	5	Huge house (Beit Hamaalot)
20	Residential property	Aqbat el Hadid	Ateret Cohanim	5	Josef family, three floors
21	Hospice Saint John	Christian Quarter	Ateret Cohanim	30	More than 20 rooms. Still under dispute.

Category 2: Houses taken over by settlers and converted into Educational & Religious Institutes, Sites and Structures

No	Houses / structures taken over by settlers	Street / Location	Taken over by	Number of settlers	Description
22	Yeshivat Ateret Yerushalayim, Igud Lohmei Yerushalayim	Al Wad St.	Ateret Cohanim	60-80	Second floor in the building
23	Young Israel Synagogue	Al Wad	Ateret Cohanim	10	Two floors
24	Yeshivat Ateret Yerushalayim	Bab el Hadid	Ateret Cohanim	100	Three floors, including dormitory
25	The Small Kotel	Bab el Khadid	Ateret Cohanim	0	Place of occasional prayer protest
26	Archaeological Sites / Ohel Yitzhak Synagogue	Al Wad	Ateret Cohanim	0	Synagogue, three stories (25 meters deep)
27	Mekhinat K'damTzvait Ateret Yerushalayim (pre-army program)	Al Wad	Ateret Cohanim	N/A	Two story dormitory for the yeshiva students
28	Yeshivat Breslav- Shuvu Banim	Aqbat Khalidihya	Atara Leyoshna/ Hasidei Breslav	200	A large building on four floors
29	Kolel Galicia Courtyard, Yeshivat Aderet Eliyahu	Souq Khan el Zait	Ateret Cohanim	N/A	Yeshiva
30	Mughrabi Quarter / Western Wall Plaza	Extended Jewish Quarter, adjacent to the Al Buraq Wall/ Western Wall of Haram al-Sharif	Western Wall Heritage Foundation	0	Plaza built in place of demolished Mughrabi quarter

31	Al Buraq Wall/ Western Wall and the Mughrabi Gate	West of Haram al-Sharif	Western Wall Heritage Foundation	0	Western Wall of the Haram al-Sharif compound, and one of the access gates
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Category 3: Houses taken over by settlers and converted into Israeli Government Institutions & Buildings

No	Houses / structures taken over by settlers	Street	Taken over by	Number of inhabitants	Description
32	Police Station	Near Lions Gate	Government	0	N/A
33	Police Station	Inside the Haram al-Sharif compound	Government	0	N/A
34	Police Station	Al Wad	Government	0	N/A
35	Police Station	Bab el-Silsileh	Government	0	Historical building
36	Police Station	Al Wad	Government	0	N/A
37	Police Station	Near Holy Sepulcher	Government	0	N/A
38	Police Station - The Kishle	Near Jaffa Gate	Government	0	Large compound
39	Municipal Pedagogic Center	Latin Patriarch Street	Municipality	0	20 rooms, 1 floor
40	Tourist Office	Near Jaffa Gate	Government	0	2 rooms
41	Citadel Museum	Near Jaffa Gate	Government	0	N/A
42	Post Office	Near Jaffa Gate	Government	0	N/A

Category 4: Commercial properties taken over by settlers

No	Houses / structures taken over by settlers	Street	Taken over by	Number of inhabitants	Description
43	Empty Store	El Wad	Ateret Cohanim	0	Betokhekhei Yerushalayim
44	Restaurant	El Wad	N/A	0	N/A
45	Shop	Silsileh Street	Ateret Cohanim	0	Open from time to time

46	Shop	Silsileh Street	Ateret Cohanim	0	Open on holidays
47	Hall for celebrations	El Qirmi	Ateret Cohanim	a single man lives here	Under Costero house

Category 5: Properties in danger of being taken over by settlers

No	Houses / structures taken over by settlers	Street	Taken over by	Number of settler inhabitants	Description
48	Area near Herod's Gate	Burj el Laqlaq	Ateret Cohanim	0	Large compound
49	Zalum Family house	Aqbat Halidyah	Ateret Cohanim	0	N/A
50	Hotel Imperial	Near Jaffa Gate	Ateret Cohanim	0	Hotel
51	Petra Hostel	Near Jaffa Gate	Ateret Cohanim	0	Hotel

Category 9: Above the Old City

No	Houses / structures taken over by settlers	Location	Taken over by	Number of settler inhabitants	Description
52	Courtyards	From Habad Street, through the market	N/A	N/A	Settlements on the rooftops of the market in Old City

Category 8: Below Ground / Tunnels

No		Location	Taken over by	Number of inhabitants	Description
53	Zidkiyahu Cave & Tunnel	Near Damascus Gate	Ministry of Tourism	0	3000 year-old quarry running under the Old City
54	Western Wall Tunnel & the Hasmonean Tunnel	From Al Buraq Wall/ Western Wall, to Via Dolorosa	The Western Wall Heritage Foundation	0	Part of network of tunnels connecting settlements in the Old City
55	Exit from the Western Wall Tunnel	Via Dolorosa	Ministry of Tourism	0	Constant presence of guards

56	Hamam Al-Ein Tunnel	Connecting Al Wad street with the Al Buraq Wall/ Western Wall	ELAD	0	Part of network of tunnels in the Old City
57	Silwan Tunnel	Silwan	ELAD	0	Connecting Old City with Silwan
Category 9: Other					
No	Houses / structures taken over by settlers	Street	Taken over by	Number of inhabitants	Description
58	Mughrabi Ramp	Al Buraq Wall/ Western Wall	Excavations are government-approved, under the supervision of the Israel Antiquities Authority	0	Ramp connecting Western Wall Plaza with Mughrabi Gate. Tourist entrance to Haram al-Sharif, used by Israelis and the police to access the compound.
59	Archeological site	Southern slopes of Haram al-Sharif	Israel Antiquities Authority	0	Excavations began in 1968, used as 'archaeological gardens'
60	Extended Jewish Quarter	South eastern part of the Old City, west of Haram al-Sharif	Company for the Reconstruction and Development of the Jewish Quarter	2000	N/A

The chart is based on a chart compiled by ICAHD¹¹⁶ with additions based on field research

Table 3: Expansion inside the Old City from the site of the Demolished Mughrabi neighborhood

North		South	East		West
The Mahkame (The Court House)	Planned Police station + Jewish Tourist site	Archaeological site	The Mughrabi Gate	The Mughrabi Ramp	Extended Jewish Quarter
A strategic site on the west side between the Haram al-Sharif and the Al Buraq/ Western Wall known as the 'Mahkama' (the 'Court'), and the rooftops overlooking both the Haram al-Sharif compound grounds has served as an Israeli police station since 1967. Recently excavations are under way in preparation of the construction of a new police station. Settlers plan to turn the Mahkame into a synagogue.	Israel's Interior Ministry's Regional Planning and Construction in the Jerusalem District approved in 2009 an addition measuring 950 square meters to a building on the northern part of the Western Wall Plaza. This area will be populated by a police station, the Chain of Generations Center, operational grounds and services for visitors and workers of the Western Wall Plaza.» ¹¹⁷	Excavations on the southern slopes of the Haram al-Sharif compound began in February 1968, "near Robinson's Arch and expanded to a much larger area extending from the southwestern corner of the Haram al-Sharif to the Bab al-Maghariba gate in the north and the Ophel Wall in the south". ¹¹⁸ The works continue despite numerous protests from Palestinians and the international community, including UNESCO. The site is now presented as a major tourist attraction - the 'Davidson Exhibition and Virtual Reconstruction Center' and 'Ophel Archaeological Gardens'.	Bab al-Magharibah located in the southern section of the Harm al-Sharif's Al Buraq Wall / Western Wall. On 31 August 1967, Israeli troops were sent to the headquarters of the Waqf (Islamic religious endowment) to seize the keys to the gate under threat of force. The gate's keys, and the gate itself, remain under control of the Israeli forces, until this day. It is through this gate that Jewish visits to the compound are made and that the occupation forces use to storm the Al-Aqsa Mosque compound. ¹¹⁹	The Israeli government demolished the hill and wooden ramp leading to the Mughrabi Gate and is building a new bridge on the site. The bridge is three times larger than the original bridge and is designed to allow three hundred policemen at once to enter the Al-Aqsa Mosque compound. ¹²⁰	The demolished Mughrabi Quarter was incorporated into the new expanded Jewish Quarter. That flanks the newly constructed Plaza from West and North. The Palestinian residents of the Quarter were evicted - many of them to Shu'fat refugee camp. The area is currently populated only by Israeli settlers.

ABOVE the ground	BELOW the ground	
Planned Cable Car	The Western Wall Tunnels	Excavations under the Mughrabi Ramp (current)
In 2006 the Jerusalem Municipality approved plans to build a cable car from west Jerusalem, above Hinnom Valley for 1.2 kilometer and arrive at the Dung Gate which is in close proximity to the Western Wall Plaza. Work on this project has not yet begun. ¹²¹	A tunnel leading from the Jewish Quarter along the Al Buraq Wall / Western Wall of the Haram al-Sharif compound. This tunnel connects to a network of tunnels leading to various settlements in the Muslim Quarter.	The government-approved excavations started in 2007, under the supervision of the Israel Antiquities Authority, claiming they are 'salvage excavations', a standard procedure before the start of any construction. However, the excavations continued after the decision to suspend the construction of the Mughrabi Ramp. ¹²² The Waqf fears that the archaeological excavations will destroy the last remains of the Mughrabi Quarter and remove the archaeological evidence of the Ayubid and Mamluk periods. It also fears that the Israeli authorities would remove any objects that may be found during the excavations. ¹²³

Table 4: Tunnels in the Old City

Name given to the tunnel by the settlers	The Ohel Yitzhak Tunnel	The Western Wall Tunnels	The Hasmonean Tunnel	Zedekiah's Cave / Solmon's Quarry
Connects to	The Western Wall Tunnels	The Hasmonean Tunnel, The Tunnel from 'Ohel Yitzhak'	The Western Wall Tunnels, The Tunnel from under Zedekiah's Cave	The Hasmonean Tunnel
Starting at	Al Wad Street, Muslim Quarter	The Western Wall Plaza	Edge of the Muslim Quarter bordering on the extended Jewish Quarter	The Damascus Gate outside the Old City walls
Ending at	The Western Wall Tunnels in the extended Jewish Quarter	The Hasmonean Tunnel in the Muslim Quarter	Via Dolorosa in the Muslim Quarter	The Hasmonean Tunnel
Status	Under construction	The tunnel is completed but excavations are ongoing	Completed	Under construction
Details	A mere 80 yards to the west of the Al Buraq Wall / Western Wall in the Muslim Quarter, excavations are taking place under a settler house 'Ohel Yitzhak'. There is basis for the conclusion that the intention is to link the house to the tunnel. Meanwhile, above ground at 'Ohel Yitzhak', construction of a new synagogue is proceeding.	Excavations have recently resumed inside the Western Wall Tunnel (which leads to the Hasmonean Tunnel) under the auspices of an archeologist closely associated with the settlers.	The opening of the entrance to this tunnel in the Muslim Quarter by the Prime Minister and Mayor of Jerusalem at the time - Netanyahu and Olmert, in September 1996, provoked protests that left an estimated 70 - 88 Palestinians and 17 Israeli soldiers dead. ¹²⁴	The settler organisation of Ateret Cohanim has been contracted by the government of Israel, to 'restore' a 3000 year-old quarry running under the Old City. The quarry begins adjacent to Herod's Gate, and the underground excavated area stretches around 250 meters towards the Haram al-Sharif compound. The settlers' intentions are to link the quarry with the Hasmonean Tunnel, creating a subterranean thoroughfare that will traverse the Old City, from the Damascus Gate in the north to the Dung Gate in the south. ¹²⁵

Table 5: Settlements around the Old City

Government Buildings	Settlements Built On Palestinian Land	Planned/ Under Construction Settlements	National Parks
Labour Court	Hebrew University dormitories that extend beyond the Green Line	Shepherd / Shefer Hotel	Mirtsnik Park
Police HQ	Sheikh Jarrah (Shimon Hatzadik settlement compound)	Karm Al Mufti	Mount Scopus Slopes National Park
Government Compound	Hotel Complex (Olive Tree Hotel etc.)	Planned hotel in the so-called 'Holy Basin'	The Kidron Opening / Wadi al Joz
Border Police HQ	Beit Orot settlement	Giva'ty Parking	Ein Tzurim National Park
District Court	Rockefeller Museum	Al Bustan	Garden Thombs Park
Ministry of Justice	Musrara		Har Zeitim Slopes Park
Police Station	Settler compound in At-Tur		King's Valley
West Bank Police HQ	Sections of Mamilla promenade		The Mount of Olives Range (the Midway Boardwalk)
	At-Tur Jewish Cemetery		City of David
	Ras Al Amud (Ma'ale Zeitim settlement compound)		Mount Zion Promenade
	Abu Tor House settlement		The Sambusaki Cemetery
	Yamenit settlement compound		Slopes of Mount Zion National Park
			Gey Ben Hinom (Gehenna)

Table 6: Expansion from the 'City of David'

North	South / West
Silwan Tunnel	'The Sambusaki Cemetery'
Excavations on the southern wall of Haram al-Sharif compound	'Mount Zion Promenade'
Extended Jewish Quarter, including the Western Wall Plaza	'Slopes of Mount Zion' National Park
Courtyards including the Kolel Galicia Courtyard / Yeshivat Aderet Eliyahu	'Gey Ben Hinom' (Gehenna)
Hasmonean Tunnel , Hamam Al-Ein Tunnel & The Western Wall Tunnel	Abu Tor House
Two commercial properties and police station on Bab el-Silsileh road	

Table 7: Expansion in Sheikh Jarrah, from the Hannoun and Gawi houses

West				
In Sheikh Jarrah				
Jewish religious structure on the corner of Nablus Road	Kubaniyat Im Haroun			
On the corner of Nablus Road and Ibn Jubair Street, recently renovated.	A settler organization lays claim to several plots in the Kubaniyat Im Haroun quarter, located between Nablus Road and the Green Line. The quarter, which covers around 8 dunums of land, includes 33 buildings which are home to around 175 Palestinians. Although the case is still pending in Israeli courts, a group of settlers, accompanied by Israeli police and private security guards, entered the neighbourhood on 26 July 2009 and occupied one of the buildings in the area. Renovations have started on the building, which was uninhabited at the time. ¹²⁶			
North				
In Sheikh Jarrah				
Tomb of Simon the Just and adjacent synagogue	Palestinian houses taken over by settlers in late 1990s	Al Kurd House	Cave	Tomb
Historic tomb in the centre of Sheikh Jarrah, which now serves as a focal point for settlement expansion in the area. ¹²⁷	In February 1999, the Settlers of Zion Association, led by Member of Knesset Elon, illegally acquired six homes in the area and two months later, the first settlers moved in. This was part of Elon and Ariel Sharon's plan to plant settler spots in between Palestinian neighbourhoods to make Jerusalem indivisible. ¹²⁸ Today, the Shimon HaTzadik Association occupies several buildings in the area, housing around 40 settlers and a yeshiva for 50 students. In addition a small playground stands on a formerly empty lot with a booth for an armed guard who provides settlers with 24-hour-a-day security and reportedly prevents Palestinian children from playing on the playground. A second guard's booth stands above an adjacent structure. ¹²⁹	The al-Kurd family is one of the 28 Palestinian refugee families that received their houses from UNRWA and the Jordanian government in 1956. In 1999, the settler organization sued the al-Kurd family for 'rent delinquency' and for 'violating the terms of protected tenancy' by renovating their house without 'proper permissions'. The courts ordered the family to vacate and seal the extended apartment. In 2001 settlers affiliated with the Sephardic Community Committee broke into the renovated section and moved in. In November 2008, Mohammad and Fawzia al-Kurd were evicted from the remaining apartment by police forces. One settler family, presumably affiliated with Nahalat Shimon, moved in. Fawzia moved to a tent erected on private Palestinian property across from the tomb. Mohammad al-Kurd was taken to hospital where he died two weeks after the eviction. ¹³⁰	In April 2000, Palestinians clashed with the settlers and Israeli police officers when the former attempted to take over another 5-dunum plot of land, owned by the Abu Jibna family, claiming that a cave in which Ramban / Rabbi Nahmanides used to pray is located there. The next month, the Jerusalem District Court ruled that the cave is a Jewish holy site and ordered the owners to remove fences and allow Jews to pray there. ¹³¹	A small tomb right above al Kurd house

Shepherd Hotel	Karm El Mufti	Planned Amana Headquarters	Border Police Headquarters
<p>In 1985, the historic Shepherd Hotel, formerly under Palestinian ownership, was acquired from the Custodian for Absentee Property by Irving Moskowitz and is now administered by Moskowitz, Ateret Cohanim and C&M Properties settler associations. Approved in 1984, Town Planning Scheme (TPS) 2591 permits the construction of 20 housing units (the current application for a building permit to carry out this plan is currently under review for historical preservation at the municipal planning committee). An additional Town Plan Scheme (TPS 11536) is now being advanced - to expand on the initial plan by building 90 housing units, a synagogue, a kindergarten, and dormitories. This plan is in its early stages in the statutory approval process.¹³²</p>	<p>Named after its former owner, the Mufti of Jerusalem, Karm el Mufti refers to an old olive grove of around 40 dunams on the eastern slope of Sheikh Jarrah, opposite the Shepherd Hotel. Expropriated by the Israeli Custodian of Absentee Property in 1967, the land was subsequently leased to the Ateret Cohanim settler association, which intends to build 250 housing units in the area. According to zoning regulations the land is currently designated as a 'green area', on which all construction should be prohibited.¹³³ The plan is motivated by the desire to establish the missing link between the Israeli government complex north of the Shepherd Hotel and the Shimon HaTzadik Tomb area to the south.¹³⁴</p>	<p>In 2005, the Amana settler organization was granted permission by the Israeli authorities to take over and develop a piece of land on the northern slope of Sheikh Jarrah strategically located opposite the government compound that houses the central police headquarters. The land was allegedly transferred to the organization without a tender having been published, as required by Israeli law. In 2009 the Jerusalem Municipality approved plans and granted a final construction permit for the three-storey office building and conference center to serve as the organization's headquarters.¹³⁵</p>	<p>A large compound located north of Kubaniyat Im Haroun, on the eastern side of Road 1.</p>

North						
Directly adjacent to Sheikh Jarrah						
'Kidron Opening' National Park	Government Quarter	Ministry of the Interior	Hayat Regency Hotel	Lerner Sports Complex	Hadassah Hospital-Hebrew University	French Hill
The idea is to build a national park on mostly unbuilt plots that would be a Biblical park commemorating the pilgrimage to Jerusalem. This site is located in the valley between the Karm Al- Ja'ouni area in Sheikh Jarrah, Karm Al Mufti and Wadi Al Joz. Currently, the plan is under feasibility examination and is projected to cost \$ 1.1 million. ¹³⁶	Israeli Police Headquarters, Ministry of Building & Housing, Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Science & Technology and the Clalit Health Services (St John's and St Joseph's hospitals) - To connect Mount Scopus with West Jerusalem, Israel implanted several government institutions in and north of Sheikh Jarrah, as well as a large medical clinic. ¹³⁷	The offices of the Ministry of the Interior have recently been moved from a building on Nablus Road to the Al-Ma'mounieh Girls School Building in Wadi Al-Joz. The land on which the school is built was confiscated from Palestinian owners for the purpose of public interest. ¹³⁸	To further strengthen the Israeli presence in the area, the luxurious Hyatt Hotel, just north of Sheikh Jarrah, adjacent to the Government Quarter was built.	A large sports complex located opposite to the Hyatt Regency hotel opened in 2002. The site includes an indoor swimming pool and tennis courts. The site is administered by the Hebrew University's Cosell Center for Physical Education, Leisure and Health Promotion.	Parts of the complex are considered a settlement as in some areas it extends beyond the Green Line on lands expropriated from Palestinian villages.	Along with Ramat Eshkol, one of the settlements built in the initial phase of expansion in 1967 to create a connection between the Mt. Scopus enclave and west Jerusalem.

South		
In Sheikh Jarrah	Directly adjacent to Sheikh Jarrah	
Glassman Campus	Al Hayat Medical Centre/ Meuhedet Health Fund	Hotel settlement complex
A plan to build a conference center on land located south of Karm Al-Ja'ouni, between Kubaniyat Im Haroun and a hotel settlement complex.	Medical centre located on the border of Sheikh Jarrah.	Three large hotels (Olive Tree Hotel, Grand Court Hotel and Novotel) built along the road leading from the Old City to Sheikh Jarrah.

Table 8: Israeli settlements in the third ring

Name of settlement	Year established	Population
Mount Scopus	1968	University and hospital complex
Giv'at Shapira (French Hill)	1968	6,724
Ramot Eshkol	1968	6,200
Maalot Dafna ¹³⁹	1968	3,735
Atarot	1970	Industrial Zone
Gilo	1971	27,173
Neve Ya'akov	1972	20,149
Ramot Alon	1973	40,837
Talpiot East	1973	12,078
Pisgat Ze'ev	1985	41,653
Giv'at Hamatos	1991	343
Har Homa	1991	5,697
Ramat Shlomo	1994	17,000
Nof Zion	2004	Under construction, not available
Kidmat Zion/Abu Dis	2004	Currently 2 houses and a military base at the site of the Cliff Hotel, planned to have 22 housing units
Givaat Yael	planned	Planned to have 60,000 residents
Khirbat Mazmuriya - widening and continuation of Har Homa up to the city's municipal border	planned	
Settlement on land of Mar Elias monastery	planned	
Total		181,589

Source: Adnan Abdelrazek and Khalil Tofakji, *Israeli Colonial Policies and Practices: De-Arabization of East Jerusalem (2008)*, The Arab Study Society, Jerusalem, pp.68

Table 9: Stages of settlement construction in East Jerusalem since 1968

Stage	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth
Beginning	1968	1971	1985	1991	2004
Connecting between	North West Jerusalem and Mount Scopus	Large settlements called the ring settlements built along the parameters of the extended city limits	Neve Ya'akov settlement to French Hill	Har Homa connects with the new settlement of Gi'vat Hamatos, Gilo settlement and the planned settlement of Givat Yael, Ramat Shlomo settlement connects Ramot Allon and French Hill settlements	Lining the area west of the Apartheid Wall in southern East Jerusalem
Severing the connection between	Palestinian population centers of East Jerusalem and the northern areas of Shu'fat and Beit Hanina on the road to Ramallah	Severing East Jerusalem from the North and South West Bank	Designed to block a construction between Hizma and Beit Hanina	Har Homa creates a wedge between Bethlehem and the southern West Bank and East Jerusalem and the northern West Bank settlements	Villages of southern Jerusalem: Sur Baher, Um Tuba, Khirbet Mizmor and Al Walajah, and Palestinian cities and towns south of Jerusalem: Bethlehem, Beit Jalla and Beit Sahur
Settlements constructed	Ramot Eshkol, Maalot Daphna, French Hill, Givaat Hamevater	Neve Ya'akov, Gilo, Ramot Alon, East Talpiyot	Pisgat Ze'ev	Har Homa and Ramat Shlomo	Nof Tzion, Mar Elias, Kidmat Zion, Givat Yael

Table 10: The Israeli Ring Road and settlement contiguity

	North		East	South
Ring Road (number)	Ring Road (20)			Ring Road
Directly connects the following settlements within the extended municipal boundary	Neve Ya'akov, Pisgat Ze'ev, Ramot Allon, Ramat Shlomo			Gilo, Givat Hamatos, Har Homa, (Mar Elias)
Ring Road extensions	Road 9			Train Road
Connects the following additional settlements within the extended municipal boundary	Ramat Eshkol, French Hill			East Talpiyyot
Additional extensions from the Ring Road	Road 437	Road 443	Road 45, Road 1	Road 60
Connects the following settlements in the outer ring	Geva Binyamin, Kochav Ya'akov, Bet El, Ofra	Atarot Airport, Giv'at Ze'ev, Beit Horon	Almon, E1, Ma'ale Adummim, Mishor Adummim	Gush Etzion block

Table 11: Effects of the route of 'Jerusalem envelope' Apartheid Wall:

	North	East	South
Israeli settlements and sites outside the extended municipal boundaries of Jerusalem annexed to Jerusalem by the Apartheid Wall	<p>Givat Ze'ev settlement bloc includes: Har Adar Beit Horon, Givaat Ze'ev, Giv'on Hahadasha, Har Shmuel</p> <p>Outer limit and land for the expansion of of Neve Ya'akov, Pisgat Ze'ev settlements beyond the municipal boundaries</p>	<p>Ma'ale Adummim settlement bloc includes: some 53 square kilometers of West Bank territory surrounding the Ma'ale Adummim settlement bloc as well as: the planned settlement in E1; Almon, Kfar Adumin, Mishor Adumin and Qedar.</p>	<p>Rachel's Tomb: The Wall intrudes two kilometers into Bethlehem, severs the historic route to Jerusalem.</p> <p>Gush Etzion Settlement bloc is roughly ten kilometers inside the West Bank; Route 60, the main route between Bethlehem and Hebron, it includes the settlements of: Har Gilo, Betar Illit, Neve Daniyyel, Nahal Gevaot, Efrata, Rosh Zurim, El'azar, Bat Ayin, Allon Shevut, Kefar Ezyon and Migdal Oz</p>
Palestinian communities that lie inside the extended municipal boundaries of Jerusalem but are excluded from Jerusalem by the Apartheid Wall	<p>Kafr 'Aqab, Qalandia Camp, Shu'fat refugee camp and part of Anata</p>	<p>none</p>	<p>part of Al Walajeh,</p>
Palestinian communities outside the extended municipal boundaries of Jerusalem but are cut off from Jerusalem and transformed into enclaves by the Apartheid Wall	<p>Biddu - surrounded on three sides by The Apartheid Wall and one side by the walled Israeli-only road 443. Bir Nabala - surrounded on 4 sides by the Apartheid Wall.</p>	<p>Anata - surrounded from four sides with a gap facing north. Al 'Azariya and Abu Dis are will be surrounded from three sides.</p>	<p>Al Walajeh is surrounded on all sides by the Apartheid Wall. it will be separated by the barrier from 5,000 dunums of its land that will remain on the Jerusalem side.</p>
Palestinian communities outside the municipal boundaries of Jerusalem Cut off by the wall from both the West bank and Jerusalem.	<p>An Nabi Samwil, Al Khalayleh, part of Dahiyat al Bareed</p>	<p>Az Za'ayem, Arab al Jahalin, Al Ka'abina</p>	<p>Nine Palestinian communities with approximately 21,000 residents: Al Wlaja, Battir, Husan, Wadi Fukin, Nahhalin, Al Jab'a, Khallet al Baluta, Khallet Shakariya, Khalet Atana</p>

<p>“Fabric of life» roads</p>	<p>A two kilometer walled sunken road runs underneath the Givat Ze’ev settlement area to connect the Bir Nabala and Biddu enclaves, and underpass route 443 linking them to Ramallah city, which is now physically separated from Jerusalem by the Wall.</p>	<p>A road around the Ma’ale Adummim ‘bubble’ is planned for Palestinians, replacing territorial with transformational contiguity between Ramallah and Bethlehem, and the northern and southern West Bank.</p>	<p>Land confiscated for an alternative route to road 60 between Bethlehem and Hebron</p> <p>Fabric of life road planned for Husan</p> <p>Land confiscated for planned fabric of life road between Bethlehem and Jericho to replace route 1 that will be made inaccessible by the Wall</p>
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Glossary of Terms

Al Buraq Wall - according to Muslim beliefs, Prophet Mohammad tied his horse “Buraq” at the location before ascending to heaven from a rock which now forms the centerpiece of the Dome of the Rock.

Border Police – the military branch of the Israeli police. It is deployed primarily in the West Bank and Occupied East Jerusalem.

Dunum – measure of land. 1 dunum is 1,000 square meters.

E1 - area east of Jerusalem, in the center of the West Bank, connecting the city with Ma’ale Adummim settlement. Israel plans to build a settlement in the location which will effectively cut the West Bank in two parts.

Haram al-Sharif - Al Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock compound, the third holiest site for Muslims.

Holy Basin - term used by Israel to describe the area containing the Old City and surrounding holy sites. At present this area is the focus of accelerated efforts to create facts on the ground.

Judea and Samaria - Israeli term for the West Bank, using Biblical terminology.

Outpost - settlements which are illegal according to Israeli law. In reality, outposts are new settlements.

Settlement - Israeli colonies in the West Bank and East Jerusalem. All settlements are illegal according to international law.

Temple Mount - Term for Haram Al-Sharif used by Israelis, who claim the compound is the site of Jewish temples destroyed by the Babylonians and Romans.

Waqf - Islamic religious endowment.

1948 – year of the Palestinian Nakba, catastrophe. Occurred when hundreds of thousands of Palestinians were expelled from their homes by Israeli Occupying Forces, during the creation of the state of Israel and the war that preceded it.

1967 - Following the Six Day War Israel annexed East Jerusalem to the territory it occupied in 1948 and occupied the West Bank (then under Jordanian rule), Gaza Strip and the Egyptian Sinai Desert as well as the Syrian Golan Heights.



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Amongst others, the report recommends that:
49. The Government of Israel should be asked to stop immediately the archaeological excavations, given that the excavations that had been undertaken were deemed to be sufficient for the purpose of assessing the structural conditions of the pathway.
 50. The Government of Israel should then clearly define the final design of the access structure, whose principal aim should be to restore the Mughrabi pathway without any major change to its structure and shape, in order to maintain the values of authenticity and integrity of the site. A clear work plan thereon should be communicated to the World Heritage Committee in the shortest possible time.
 51. The Government of Israel should be asked to engage immediately a consultation process with all concerned parties, in particular the authorities of the Islamic religious endowment (Waqf) and of Jordan, the latter having signed a peace agreement on 26 October 1994, and agree upon a plan of action before taking any further action and decision thereon.
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MA'AN Development Center

Ramallah Office

Ramallah Chamber of Commerce Building
4th Floor
(opposite the Post Office)
P.O. Box 51352 or 51793
Jerusalem
Phone: +972 2 298-6796 / 298-6698
Fax: +972 2 295-0755
E-mail: maan@maan-ctr.org

Gaza Office

Gaza City behind Al Saraya,
Abu Sha'ban Bldg,
3rd Floor
P.O. Box 5165
Gaza City
Phone: +972 8 282-3712
Fax: +972 8 282-3712
E-mail: maanc-g@palnet.com
Website: <http://www.maan-ctr.org>

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