



ICAHD UK

The Israeli Committee Against House Demolitions
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 הוועד הישראלי נגד הריסת בתים

Resisting Apartheid, Building a Shared Democracy

Demolitions & Displacement in the occupied West Bank (including occupied East Jerusalem) and within the state of Israel

September 2020 Report

79 Demolished Structures - OPT	1 Demolition - Israel	135 Displaced People	386 Other Affected People
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Location	Date	Structures Demolished/ Confiscated	Displaced people	Affected people	Reason for Demolition stated by Israel ¹
Hebron, Hebron	2 Sep 2020	1 agricultural structure, 1 mobile latrine unit, 1 water cistern	0	6 adults, 2 children	Lack of an Israeli-issued building permit / Area C
Jinba, Hebron	2 Sep 2020	2 inhabited residential structures, 2 Mobile latrine units, 1 animal-related structure	4 adults, 8 children (2 households)	0	Lack of an Israeli-issued building permit/ Area C / Israeli-declared Military Firing Zone
Wadi as Seeq, Ramallah	2 Sep 2020	2 inhabited residential structures, 1 agricultural structure	11 adults, 10 children (2 households)	0	Lack of an Israeli-issued building permit/ Area C
Ras al Tin, Ramallah	6 Sep 2020	1 under-construction operating school	0	50 children	Lack of an Israeli-issued building permit/ Area C / Israeli-declared Military Firing Zone
Ath Thuri, East Jerusalem	8 Sep 2020	1 inhabited residential structure	2 adults, 4 children	0	Lack of an Israeli-issued building permit/ East Jerusalem/ Self-Demolition

Ras al Tin, Ramallah	10 Sep 2020	1 under- construction operating school	0	50 children	Lack of an Israeli- issued building permit/ Area C / Israeli-declared Military Firing Zone
Silwan, East Jerusalem	13 Sep 2020	1 uninhabited under- construction residential structure, 1 agricultural structure	0	7 adults, 4 children (3 households)	Lack of an Israeli- issued building permit/ East Jerusalem/ Self- Demolition
Old City, East Jerusalem	14 Sep 2020	1 inhabited residential structure	2 adults	7 adults, 1 child	Lack of an Israeli- issued building permit/ East Jerusalem/ Self- Demolition
Hebron, Hebron	14 Sep 2020	1 agricultural structure	0	4 adults, 2 children	Lack of an Israeli- issued building permit/ Area C
Jabal al Mukabbir, East Jerusalem	15 Sep 2020	1 inhabited residential and commercial structure (a building of 4 apartments and 3 shops)	9 adults, 8 children (4 households)	2 adults, 6 children	Lack of an Israeli- issued building permit/East Jerusalem / Self- Demolition
Jabal al Mukabbir, East Jerusalem	15 Sep 2020	1 inhabited residential structure	2 adults, 6 children	0	Lack of an Israeli- issued building permit/East Jerusalem / Self- Demolition
Jabal al Mukabbir, East Jerusalem	15 Sep 2020	1 inhabited residential structure	2 adults, 3 children	0	Lack of an Israeli- issued building permit/ East Jerusalem / Self- Demolition
Beit Safafa, East Jerusalem	15 Sep 2020	1 inhabited residential structure	2 adults, 7 children	0	Lack of an Israeli- issued building permit/ East Jerusalem / Self- Demolition
Bethlehem, Bethlehem	16 Sep 2020	1 inhabited residential structure, 1 animal-related	2 adults, 1 child	6 adults, 2 children (2 households)	Lack of an Israeli- issued building permit/ Area located as inside the Israeli-

		structure, 1 water cistern			declared Jerusalem municipal boundaries
Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed, East Jerusalem	16 Sep 2020	2 livelihood structures	0	7 adults, 4 children (2 households)	Lack of an Israeli-issued building permit/ East Jerusalem
Biddya, Salfit	17 Sep 2020	1 agricultural structure (and 445 fruit trees, 750-m stone walls, 950-m fence)	0	25 adults, 2 children (3 households)	Lack of an Israeli-issued building permit/ Area C
Al-Aragib, Naqab Desert, South Israel	17 Sep 2020	Entire village demolished	Unknown	Unknown	Lack of an Israeli-issued building permit/ Unrecognised Bedouin village (178 th time)
Halhul, Hebron	17 Sep 2020	1 agricultural structure, 1 water cistern	0	2 adults, 3 children	Lack of an Israeli-issued building permit / Area C
Beit Sira, Ramallah	17 Sep 2020	1 inhabited residential structure	0	2 adults, 4 children	Lack of an Israeli-issued building permit/ Area C
At Taybe, Hebron	17 Sep 2020	2 agricultural structures, 2 mobile latrine units	0	16 adults, 10 children (6 households)	Lack of an Israeli-issued building permit/ Area C
Jabal al Mukabbir, East Jerusalem	18 Sep 2020	1 livelihood structure (containing 5 shops)	0	12 adults, 13 children (5 households)	Lack of an Israeli-issued building permit/ East Jerusalem / Self-Demolition
Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed, East Jerusalem	22 Sep 2020	3 livelihood structures	0	5 adults, 4 children (2 households)	Lack of an Israeli-issued building permit/ East Jerusalem
Deir Samit, Hebron	23 Sep 2020	1 water tank, 1 concrete foundation for a water tank, 1 electricity network	0	15 adults, 26 children (7 households)	Lack of an Israeli-issued building permit/ Area C

Battir, Bethlehem	23 Sep 2020	1 water cistern, 1 retaining wall (and 200-m long terraces)	0	9 adults, 4 children	Lack of an Israeli- issued building permit/ Area C
Khirbet Jubara, Tulkarm	23 Sep 2020	1 livelihood structure	0	1 adult	Lack of an Israeli- issued building permit/ Area C
Ni'lin, Ramallah	23 Sep 2020	35-m concrete and stone wall (agricultural use)	0	2 adults, 3 children	Lack of an Israeli- issued building permit/ Area C
Kisan, Bethlehem	24 Sep 2020	3 inhabited residential structures, 3 animal-related structures, 1 mobile latrine unit, 1 solar panel system	4 adults, 9 children (2 households)	10 adults, 2 children (2 households)	Lack of an Israeli- issued building permit/ Area C
Khirbet Yarza, Jordan Valley	29 Sep 2020	2 inhabited residential structures	6 adults, 5 children (2 households)	0	Lack of an Israeli- issued building permit/ Area C
Khirbet Jib'it, Ramallah	29 Sep 2020	2 water cisterns, 2 water containers	0	Unknown	Lack of an Israeli- issued building permit/ Area C
Al Mughayyir, Ramallah	29 Sep 2020	1 water well	0	9 adults	Lack of an Israeli- issued building permit/ Area C
Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed, Jerusalem	29 Sep 2020	1 livelihood structure	0	5 adults, 7 children (2 households)	Lack of an Israeli- issued building permit/ Area C
Beita, Nablus	29 Sep 2020	1 under- construction livelihood structure	0	13 adults, 14 children	Lack of an Israeli- issued building permit/ Area C
Al Jiftlik-abu al 'Ajaj, Jericho	30 Sep 2020	1 inhabited residential structure	2 adults	0	Lack of an Israeli- issued building permit/ Area C
Ar Rakeez, Hebron	30 Sep 2020	4 inhabited residential structures, 2	8 adults, 7 children (3 households)	0	Lack of an Israeli- issued building permit/ Area C / Israeli-declared

		mobile latrine units			Military Firing Zone
Mantiqat Sh'ib al Butum, Hebron	30 Sep 2020	2 inhabited residential structures, 1 mobile latrine unit, 1 taboun (traditional oven) structure	4 adults, 8 children (2 households)	0	Lack of an Israeli-issued building permit/ Area C / Israeli-declared Military Firing Zone
Fasayil al Wusta, Jericho	30 Sep 2020	2 under-construction livelihood structures, metal poles, 250-m metal fence	0	5 adults, 2 children (2 households)	Lack of an Israeli-issued building permit/ Area C
TOTAL		79 structures: 24 inhabited residential structures, 1 uninhabited residential structure, 19 WASH structures, 12 livelihood structures, 10 agricultural structures, 5 animal related structures, and 8 other structures (not including the entire village of al Aragib)	135 people displaced (58 adults, 77 children)	386 people affected (172 adults, 214 children)	36 incidents on grounds of lacking an Israeli-issued building permit (of which 8 structures were Self-Demolished)
		79	135	386	36

Notes:

¹. There are four categories of demolitions:

1. Punitive demolitions: Houses demolished as punishment for the actions of people associated with the houses.
2. Administrative demolitions: Houses demolished for lack of a building permit. This happens in Area C and in East Jerusalem, under exclusive Israeli authority, though prior to the existence of Areas A, B & C it occurred in other areas as well. It is important to point out that in almost all cases, Palestinians have no choice but to build "illegally" as permits are rarely granted

3. Land-clearing operations/Military demolitions: Houses demolished by the IDF in the course of military operations for the purposes of clearing off a piece of land (for whatever reason), achieve a military goal or to kill wanted persons as part of Israel's policy of extrajudicial executions..
 4. Undefined demolitions: These include mainly demolitions resulting from land-clearing operations and removal of Palestinian populations.
- * WASH stands for structures relating to water, sanitation and hygiene.
- † In many cases, notably in East Jerusalem, Israeli authorities condition Palestinians to either demolish their properties themselves or have the authorities do so. In an attempt to avoid having to pay the high fee of the Israeli authorities' demolition operation and additional high fines, many Palestinians are forced to self-demolish. .

Above data is from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, B'tselem, Palestinian Information Centre, Negev Coexistence Forum for Civil Equality, IMEMC

UPDATES

“Court Rules on the Eviction of 4 Palestinian families from their homes in Batan Al-Hawa, Silwan - The Jerusalem Magistrate’ s Court ruled last week that the four families of the Abd al-Fatah Rajabi house in Batan Al-Hawa in Silwan should evacuate their homes in favor of settlers within six months. One of the family members, Qayed Rajabi, said this week: “We are 26 people in this house; we were born in this neighborhood, grew up in it, got married in it and had children in it. Now the court has ruled that we should leave by April 1st.”

The late Jaber Rajabi, the grandfather of the family, purchased the land in 1966 when the area was still under Jordanian control and built the house. However, the court ruled that since the land was owned by a Jewish sanctuary more than a century ago – the family must vacate the house. The family intends to appeal to the District Court.

The lawsuit is one of a series of dozens of eviction lawsuits filed by people from Ateret Cohanim settlers group against nearly 100 Palestinian families living in Batan al-Hawa in Silwan, putting a community of 700 people in danger of being evicted. The settlers’ claims are based on the claim that in the late 19th century the land was allocated by its Jewish owners to a Jewish trust for the benefit of the poor Yemenite Jews of Jerusalem. Today, in the name of the same trust, settlers seek to evict the Palestinian families and replace them with Israeli settlers.

Last January, the court ordered the eviction of 11 families with 67 people from Batan Al-Hawa, in three different lawsuits (the Nasser Rajabi family, the Duweik family and the Shweiki and Odeh families). All the families appealed to the district court and had to deposit tens of thousands of shekels in the court coffers to delay the eviction. No decisions have yet been made on these appeals.

Since 2015, 14 families have been evicted from Batan al-Hawa. Last week’s judgment, together with the three judgments from January, ordered the eviction of another 14 families with 93 persons. Another 70 families approximately are in courts in eviction cases.

Nir Hasson of Haaretz newspaper revealed that the police had also accompanied the settlers in threatening calls on tenants in an attempt to get them to leave the homes.”

For the full report, published by Peace Now on 9 September 2020 -
<https://peacenow.org.il/en/court-rules-the-eviction-of-4-palestinian-families-from-their-homes-in-batan-al-hawa-in-silwan>

“The Supreme Court- A decision to evict the Salah family from its house in Silwan in favor of Elad Settlement Association

On Monday, the Israeli Supreme Court issued a decision to evict the family of Izzat Salah from their home in the neighborhood of Wadi Hilweh neighborhood in Silwan, in favor of Elad Settlement Association.

Wadi Hilweh Information Center stated that the Supreme Court gave the Salah family until 5/11/2020 to implement the eviction decision, and the court decided to compensate the family "being a protected tenant in the property" with 361,000 shekels.

The center added that the case of the Salah family's house began in 2015, when the original owner of the property called “Aref Qaraeen” demanded the property which is a residential apartment, adjacent to a residential room and its utilities, a store and a yard. Qaraeen was able to take part of the property since the tenant was not considered as “protected” and was later sold to settlers in February 2017.

At the time, Elad Association was able to control most of the property with the exception of the Salah family apartment, as it is a "protected tenant" who has lived in it since 1968.

The family’s lawyer, Nael Al-Rashed, explained to the Information Center that the decision of all three court (Magistrate, District and Supreme) came in favor of Elad Settlement Association which filed an eviction lawsuit against the Salah family to evict it from the apartment, even though it is a "protected tenant", based on laws that enable the owner of the property, and in this case the Elad Association, to evict the tenants if they need the property for their own need, and that they cannot use the property or benefit from it if the Salah family remained in it, since the entrance to the room and apartment is shared, and there are no utilities in the room - as the Elad Association claims.

Izzat Salah said: "We were subjected to financial temptations and harassment during the past years in an attempt to give up our house in which we lived. This house is close to the Old City of Jerusalem and Al-Aqsa Mosque; we cannot leave it. We tried in every way to protect it from settlers, but the courts ruled in favor of the settlers. "These are false and unjust decisions, and we will remain steadfast in our home."

(Report issued by Wadi Hilweh Information Center, 15 September 2020)