



مركز إعلام حقوق الإنسان والديمقراطية «شمس»
Human Rights & Democracy Media Center «SHAMS»

Holding the Consultative status of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC)

Holding the observer status at the Arab Standing Committee on Human Rights – the League of Arab States

The semi-annual report on the demolitions committed against Palestinian houses and facilities by “Israel”, the occupying power in the occupied Palestinian Territory

The first half of 2020



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This report was prepared for the purposes of monitoring violations of the right to housing in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and to make recommendations towards its maintenance and respect according to field information monitored by the staff and researchers of the Human Rights and Democracy Media Center "SHAMS", for the period between 1, January 2020 to 1, June 2020. This report is the outcome of the relevant monitoring efforts exerted by the staff of the Center, in the geographical scope of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.



The Executive Summary:

This report was prepared for the purposes of monitoring violations of the right to housing by focusing on the demolition crimes committed by "Israel" the occupying Power in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, in addition to similar violations such as confiscation, eviction, seizure, notifications of demolition, confiscation, or stopping construction and others committed by the occupation against All types of Palestinian religious, tourist, industrial, commercial, agricultural and official facilities.

The report follows a field documentation–based methodology by the staff and researchers of the Human Rights and Democracy Media Center “**SHAMS**”, who have monitored the Israeli violations of the Palestinian facilities during the period 1/1/2020 – 6/31/2020, taking into account the purposed of issuing this semi–annual Observatory, and thus analyzing, disassembling and outputting data in the form of tables and graphs, according to a map of quantitative and qualitative indicators.

The indicators focused on the geographical distribution of demolitions and notifications, to monitor the targeted areas as the governorates of Jerusalem, Hebron, Jericho & the Jordan Valley, and Bethlehem came at the peak of the attacks. The second indicator focused on the frequency of violations and the time of targeting as May was the highest month in the notifications which totaled (265), and the following month is June which was the highest in terms of demolitions that totaled (90). As for the third indicator, it reviewed the percentage of homeless children due to the Israeli violations of the right to housing out of the overall number of homeless people that amounted to (16%) according to the sample.

The fourth indicator focused on women as a primary target in the Israeli demolitions and the feminization of demolition indicators by observing the numbers of establishments that were demolished or confiscated, originally owned by women. The fifth indicator reviewed the type of targeted facilities, whether residential: houses, brick rooms, tents, Brix, caravans, wooden rooms or the rest of the agricultural, commercial, industrial, touristic, and religious facilities, in which an enormous diversity was observed, as the targets included mosques, shops, village council buildings, schools, parks, gardens and car washrooms, livestock stables, water wells, etc. The sixth indicator addressed the Israeli arguments for demolition and the attempts to legalize the crime against Palestinian facilities. The excuse of building without a permit in areas (C) constituted the lion's share, and in other cases, the Israeli authorities used far-fetched arguments such as a view of Al Aqsa Mosque as a justification for the demolition! The final indicator highlighted the issues of self-demolition and further oppression by forcing the Palestinians to demolish their homes and facilities themselves under the threat of heavy fines. The monitoring team noticed that the self-demolitions can be arranged in ascending order as per their proximity to Al-Aqsa Mosque, as the demolitions were concentrated in the Jabal Al-Mukaber neighborhood and decreased by spacing, reaching Abu Dis.

As for the literary framework of the report, it reviewed the right to housing and its interdependence with other rights, such as the right to work, health, social security, election, privacy, education, physical integrity, and mental health. Then, the status of the right to housing in national and international legislation was reviewed, and the emphasis was put on the narrative of demolishing houses of indigenous Palestinians based on a repealed mandate law, and on demolition as a war crime and as collective punishment. In addition, part of the literary framework addressed the alleged American peace plan and it challenged to international law in the side, as it is directly linked to the increasing frequency of violations against Palestinian facilities after the Israeli plans for annexation, and the absence of the legal or political link of the United States with Palestine.

In its conclusion, the Observatory is attached with a detailed schdule showing all violations during the first half of 2020, with details of the names of citizens or entities whose rights were violated due to the Israeli procedures against Palestinian facilities, whether they were demolition, seizure, confiscation, or eviction.

Introduction

The Human Rights and Democracy Media Center “**SHAMS**” is a Palestinian independent non-profit and non-governmental civil society organization established in 2003. The center is working in the occupied Palestinian territories and is based in Ramallah. The center aims to disseminate, promulgate, and defend the culture of human rights and democracy, and to promote the principle of the rule of law and the pillars of good governance. The center's vision is representing in a democratic Palestinian society based on respect for the principles of human rights and public and private freedoms. As for its mission, it is to mobilize efforts to respect human rights through awareness-raising, education, advocacy, publishing, media, research, and studies programs.

The Center holds the advisory membership of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, and the permanent Arab Committee for Human Rights in the League of the Arab States / as an observer. It is also a member of the World Coalition against the Death Penalty, which is the secretariat of the Palestinian Coalition against the Death Penalty. And a member of the Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue between Cultures, a member of the Euro-Mediterranean Youth Organization, and the Civil Forum to Promote Good Governance in the Palestinian Security Sector, and a member of the Palestinian NGO Network.

The Human Rights and Democracy Media Center “**SHAMS**” issues this report for the purposes of monitoring violations of the right to housing in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, under exceptional and complicated circumstances which, perhaps, maybe the most serious for years. It aims to shed light on violations of this right and to make recommendations towards its maintenance and respect according to field information monitored by the staff and researchers of the “**SHAMS**” center, covering the period between 1, January 2020 to 1, June 2020. This report is the outcome of the relevant monitoring efforts exerted by the staff of the Center, in the geographical scope of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

A general background – about the right to housing : the interdependent rights

The right to housing is considered one of the core elements to guarantee human dignity, and it is a broad concept beyond the four walls of the room and the roof under which a person can shelter, as housing is a prerequisite for obtaining a healthy and normal living, physically and psychologically, and meets the requirements of privacy, a sense of security, and prevention from weather fluctuations for human beings. It provides a social framework in which relationships and memories arise and grow. For some, housing is an economic center in which basic commercial activities are performed, and above all, it is a human right.

Human rights are interdependent, therefore a wide range of rights are affected by the violation of the right to housing, including:

- Right to work: There is a close connection between the right to work, which is the concept that people have a human right to work, or engage in productive employment, and may not be prevented from doing so, and the right to housing, since a proper exercise of the right to work may not be achieved without the availability of housing.
- Right to health: is the economic, social, and cultural right to a universal minimum standard of health to which all individuals are entitled. There is debate on the interpretation of the right to health due to considerations such as how health is defined however, the violation of the right to housing, the displacement of a people from their houses and leaving them prey to the open, is a direct and blatant violation of the right to health.
- Right to social security: social security is a fundamental human right, and may be defined as any programme of social protection established by legislation, or any other mandatory arrangement, that provides individuals with a degree of income security when faced with the contingencies of old age, survivorship, incapacity, disability, unemployment or rearing children. It may also offer access to curative or preventive medical care. It is linked to the broad concept of protection ensured by housing.

- The right to vote (suffrage): The right to vote in elections belongs to the civil rights group, and since this right is linked to the residence and is based on it. Definitely, the violation of the right to housing or the destruction of the home and the displacement of the individuals will affect their ability and extent of voting in any elections, thus violating their right to participate in public policy-making and public decision-making and undermining the concept of citizenship.
- The right to privacy: is an element of various legal traditions and solid democracies to restrain governmental and private actions that threaten the privacy of individuals, whether espionage through agencies or security applications or by surveillance without a requirement provided for in the Constitution and in conformity with the decisions of courts, or by interfering in private life. Home with its four walls not only gives the feeling to those who live in it that their privacy is protected and that they are not monitored from a psychological point of view, but it also provides this right from a physical point of view. The right to privacy is an inalienable right.
- The right to education: is recognized as a human right in a number of international conventions including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and several related instruments, treaties, and covenants. Children shall not be prevented from going to school and their right to education due to social, cultural, or economic factors. Housing is a fundamental pillar to ensure that schools are accessible to all and to exercise the right to education.
- The right to physical integrity (bodily integrity): is the inviolability of the physical body and emphasizes the importance of personal autonomy, self-ownership, and self-determination of human beings over their own bodies, in order to be safe from violent attacks, including physical attacks. It is unequivocal that depriving people of the home makes them more vulnerable to all of the above attacks.
- The right to psychological integrity: peoples' psyche is affected in a deep and broad way by the dwelling, and their security, nature, and sufficiency are directly affected. Hard to imagine people living without a home, or their home was demolished, and they were displaced and left in the open? The psychological trauma caused by the home demolition cannot be easily overcome, thus stressing the fact the right to housing, and the right to psychological integrity are highly interconnected



The right to housing in international and domestic legislation

Due to these overlapping themes that enhance the importance of protecting the right to proper housing, covenants, treaties and international instruments have safeguarded it and imposed sanctions on those who threaten and violate this right, including:

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights: article (25) p (1) states: “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control”.
- The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: article (11) section (1) states: “The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will

take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent”.

- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: article (5) stipulates:” States Parties undertake to prohibit and to eliminate racial discrimination and to guarantee to everyone without distinction equality before the law, especially in the enjoyment of the rights to justice; ... the right to housing;..”.
- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: article (15) section (4) stipulates:” States Parties shall accord to men and women the same rights with regard to the law relating to the movement of persons and the freedom to choose their residence and domicile”.
- The Convention on the Rights of the Child: article (16) section (1) states:”No child shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, family, home or correspondence, or to unlawful attacks on his or her honour and reputation”.
- The International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, article (2) p (d) states:” Any measures including legislative measures, designed to divide the population along racial lines by the creation of separate reserves and ghettos for the members of a racial group or groups, the prohibition of mixed marriages among members of various racial groups, the expropriation of landed property belonging to a racial group or groups or to members thereof;”.
- Regional and national legislation has also safeguarded this right, particularly the amended Basic Law of 2003 – the Interim constitution of the State of Palestine – as Article (23) stipulates: “Every citizen shall have the right to proper housing. The Palestinian National Authority shall secure housing for those who are without shelter”.
- This protection applies to all individuals as per the widespread understanding of the concept of the family, and the scope of the right to housing shall be considered in its broad sense as everyone has the right to adequate housing to live in safety, dignity, peace and within the concept of sufficiency.

The narrative of demolishing the houses of indigenous Palestinians based on a repealed mandate law: indulging in crimes legalization

"Israel", the occupying power in the Palestinian territories, is based on article (119) of the British Emergency Law of 1945, when violating the right to housing of the indigenous Palestinians and demolishing their homes, since 1948 and the massive wave of asylum caused by the Israeli aggression against the Palestinians and civilian objects, according to what is called the "Nakba", which is the displacement and forced displacement that continued with the Palestinians since that year until this moment. The Emergency Law which was repealed upon the end of the British mandate over Palestine, but "Israel" continued to recourse to it in an attempt to legalize the demolition Palestinian homes. Article (121) of the same law allows the Minister of Defense to forfeiture the property of those found breaking the rules of the military government, and Article (125) gives the military ruler the right to declare a region closed for security reasons, in a way that prevents the population from exploiting it, and paves the way for its confiscation.

It is a law that allows demolition on the basis of suspicion that a person has committed certain violations, not only suspicion of the accused, but of their family, neighbors, or other citizens in their town as a pretext for demolition. Although it was repealed by the British, if it was not, it should be considered null for its contradiction with international humanitarian law.

During the "Palestinian Nakba" in 1948, "Israel" destroyed about 125,000 Palestinian homes and dwellings, and displaced 9,000,000 Palestinian citizens, who represented 47% of the Palestinians at the time. Violations of the right to housing in the following years took many forms, including the violent and deliberate bombing of civilian homes, flooding them with concrete, sealing them, demolishing them with bulldozers, or confiscating them through the Israeli judiciary, which forms part of the colonial system or by the armed force of the occupation army or settlers, blowing them up with explosives, imposing heavy fines on their residents, or not issuing licenses, and other forms of Israeli violation of the right to housing. More than 25,000 homes have been demolished since 1967 to the present day.



Statute, the treaty establishing the court.

Demolition as a war crime: The hammer of the Rome Statute and “Israel” considering itself as a power above the law

The Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War 1949 prohibits the demolition of the property of the citizens in the occupied area, only in an exceptional case, having military operations that are strictly committed to that. Article (53) states "Any destruction of the Occupying Power of real or personal property belonging individually or collectively to private persons, or to the State, or to other public authorities, or to social or cooperative organization, is prohibited, except where such destruction is rendered absolutely necessary by military operations". Article (147) states" "extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly" is a "grave breach" of the Convention".

As per the Israeli allegations and arguments, the demolition is intended to punish, which is contrary to the only exception allowed by the convention. This makes the Israeli demolitions of Palestinian civilian homes an issue that is not included under the aims and objectives of the

fighting. According to the Red Cross, military operations are “movements, maneuvers, or actions taken by the armed forces for the purpose of fighting,” and hence the Israeli systematic policy of demolishing Palestinian homes is not in the form of combat operations, and it is not considered fully or even partially binding, in terms of fighting.

Based on the above-mentioned, the demolition carried out by "Israel" the occupying Power in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, is considered as a war crime. The occupying state shall be committed to providing all services to the occupied people, including their infrastructure, instead of systematically destroying them. As emphasized in Article (8) Paragraph (2 / a / 4), as it stipulated in its definition of war crimes that among them are: "Extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly".

Demolition as a collective punishment: undermining the individualization of punishment principle

Humanity has long struggled to achieve the principle of the personal nature of punishment; whereby everyone bears responsibility for his/her actions as a form of logic and justice without the effects of such acts extending to his/her family, relatives or surroundings. On this basis, Article (33) of the Fourth Geneva Convention prohibits collective punishment, and provides for:

- "No protected person may be punished for an offense he or she has not personally committed".
- "Collective penalties and likewise all measures of intimidation or of terrorism are prohibited and reprisals against protected persons and their property are prohibited".

Conversely, the policy of mass demolition committed by Israel violates the principle of the personal nature of punishment, and even blows it up completely, holding an entire family responsible for the behavior of one of its members, and punishing people who are not accused of any intentional crimes, unlawfully. Although the Israeli army ended its punitive demolition policy in 1998, it revived it after the second Palestinian Intifada. In 2000–2005, it punitively

destroyed more than 650 Palestinian homes and displaced 4,000 people. The policy ⁽¹⁾ has

been continued and followed at a high rate since the Israeli return to it, despite its failure to achieve any deterrence and its violation of international law and international humanitarian law.



The official account of Donald Trump, the U.S. president on Twitter 1/28/2020

The imposition of the American plan: a thorn in the International Law's side

2020 was the harshest year on the Palestinian national case, and has witnessed the increasing rates of annexation, demolition, confiscation, and multiple violations of the right to housing.

On 28 January, 2020 the US President Donald Trump announced his "plan for peace" in the Middle East, known as the "Deal of the Century", and the plan came in (181) pages and tackled several issues including the borders, Jerusalem, the right of return and the nature of the Palestinian economy and protection from external aggressions. In his plan, Trump pledged that Jerusalem will remain a united eternal capital for Israel, the occupying Power in

the occupied Palestinian territory, and relocated the American embassy to it. The plan – the deal was placed under the supervision of Jared Kushner, the president's son-in-law, and Trump also recognized Israeli sovereignty over the Jordan Valley, as the first president around the world to take this step, and gave it the green light to annex parts of the West Bank after

¹.According to the information of the Israeli human rights organization, B'Tselem.

the Trump administration has declared in November 2019 that it no longer considered Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory as violation of international law!

On 20 April, 2020 the two Israeli leadership contenders Benjamin Netanyahu and Benny Gantz have agreed to form a coalition government after nearly a year of political crisis, and to repeat the elections more than once. According to this agreement, Israelis shall further advancing the implementation of the Trump peace plan, "the deal of the century", particularly the imposition of Israeli sovereignty over the Jordan Valley and settlements in the West Bank, which Israeli left political circles (Meretz and Labor) described as a government of annexation and corruption. Which is the plan that the Israeli government is taking accelerated steps to implement, aiming to control more lands, demolish more homes, and displaces more of the Palestinians.

"Israel" the occupying power exploits the global concern about the outbreak of the Coronavirus, seeking to accelerate the imposition of a fait accompli policy and continue to violate international law by annexing parts of the occupied West Bank and the Jordan Valley, imposing Israeli sovereignty over them, and raising and intensifying the rate of demolition.



The United States of America – the missing link and the illegal interference

There is no legal or political link to the United States or direct borders with the occupied Palestinian territory: it does not have any direct borders or authority over the Palestinian lands, and therefore it is not only surprising but also illegal and unlawful to relinquish occupied Palestinian land in accordance with the international legitimacy resolutions represented by the United Nations and the Security Council. The United States does not have any form of legitimacy or sovereignty in support of "Israel", the occupying Power, but it is only biased in favor of its side, this is a blatant manifestation of the rule to granting as property is the basis of grant in customs, logic and law. This brings to mind the Balfour Declaration, which had no legal or legitimate grounds, and constituted a violation and vicious aggression against the legal sovereignty of the Palestinian people with legitimacy on its land.

This reflects that the inalienable and imprescriptible Palestinian rights are for the US President Trump, who does not have the legal capacity, a part of a temporary election campaign and a political playing card to gain the support of the highly influential Zionist lobby in the American political and public life to win the upcoming elections. It is also consistent with Trump's interests to inherit the presidential position to his son-in-law Jared Kushner or his daughter. This "grant" in which Trump is the non-owning, whether in the West Bank including East Jerusalem, the occupied Syrian Golan or the Jordan Valley, reflects a person assuming a high-level political position who is still thinking of a mindset of a contractor and businessman to deal with others' lands and rights. It constitutes a breach of the rules of international law.

The American plan establishes the violent Israeli presence and moves it from the occupation phase to the annexation phase: legally, annexation does not abolish the status of occupation, and it is in all cases illegal and unlawful, according to international law, integration is the fine line between annexation and occupation within the scope of the occupied state or not. This is what the American plan – annexation – gives the green light for. This annexation generates awkward positions for the Palestinians, as in East Jerusalem, they were not granted full citizenship, but were considered permanent residents! International law prohibits annexations as they generate massive conflict, human suffering, and instability. Therefore, even if the reality

of the violent Israeli colonial practices on the ground existed from the year 1967, the American plan tries to legitimize these violations.

Article (2) of the United Nations Charter of (1945) prohibits the annexation and use of territory by force, which reads “All members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations”. The Security Council Resolution 242 of (1967) which reads “Emphasizing the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war” “the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war” and calls for “Withdrawal of Israel armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict”. Therefore, the unilateral annexation of any part of the aforementioned land is a flagrant violation of the Palestinian right to self-determination. It also violates Article 53 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which states: “Any destruction by the Occupying Power of real or personal property belonging individually or collectively to private persons, or to the State, or to other public authorities, or to social or cooperative organizations, is prohibited, except where such destruction is rendered absolutely necessary by military operations”. The American plan includes about 30 parts that constitute 90 violations of the provisions of international law on borders, annexation and settlement.



A qualitative & quantitative analytical reading of in 2020: indicators and implications

It is possible to review and analyze the Israeli demolitions, evictions, and confiscations targeting the Palestinians, according to more than one indicator, and as per the quantity, gender, region, the number of displaced persons who are victims of demolitions, the percentage of children, women, and people with disabilities among them, the type of residential, agricultural, economic or service facilities, the reasons and arguments for demolition, geographical distribution and timing, which applies to demolition, eviction, and confiscation notices.

It is noteworthy that the demolitions, confiscations, and evictions during the year 2020, which we can call the “year of bulldozers”, are increasing in frequency, and taking a wide range according to the nature of the facilities that were targeted. Demolitions and other actions didn’t only include dwellings (houses, tents, Brix, and caravans) or wells, agricultural establishments, retaining walls, or economic establishments such as car washers, but also included schools, village councils, and solar power projects.

On January 23, 2020, the occupation forces stormed Khirbet Birin, south of Hebron, and delivered several demolition notices to citizens, most notably a notice to demolish the village council building. Nearly two months later, and on March 26, 2020, a force of the occupation army accompanied by a military bulldozer and "Monuf" raided the village of Deir IBziq in the northern Jordan Valley, south of Tubas Governorate, and proceeded to demolish a 70–square–meter "Brix" which included furniture, and is owned by the village council. On May 31, 2020, the occupation forces raided the Khirbet Birin area, south of Hebron, again, and ordered the demolition of the 40–square–meter village council building, made up of bricks and tin, as well as other housing and water wells in the village. Emphasis should be placed on targeting local authorities in these areas due to the centers that they represent, and the fact that they are affiliated with official Palestinian body, which is the Ministry of Local Government. In the collective perspective, this targeting would undermine the power of the local authority and the citizens’ commitment to its decisions, in order to entrench the perspective of vulnerability to it in light of its inability to protect its premises.

Among the specific events in the context of demolition and displacement of the local population, especially in the northern Jordan Valley, which is at the heart of the possible Israeli annexation process, the occupation forces directed on 3/25/2020 a notice of removal for a solar cell project located in Khirbet al-Dayr lands and submitted by the Italian GVC Foundation. This reflects the continued targeting of infrastructure for the local population who suffer from a lack of services and depend on solar energy units to provide electricity. For example, The occupation forces previously confiscated equipment and trucks working on the rehabilitation of an agricultural road from Khirbet al-Dayr at the beginning of 2016, which is a region famous for agriculture and pastures over an area of more than 18 thousand dunums which has many fresh springs, especially Ein al-Sakut controlled by Israel, which prevents the local population benefit from it. Also, continuous Israeli military exercises are taking place in the region.

At the level of marginalized groups, in addition to houses that have been demolished or notified of demolition, confiscation, or eviction and owned by women, or those children & women who have become homeless due to these actions, there is another group whose right to housing is being violated, this includes person with disabilities.

This was the case with the citizen Ismail Quraan, with a disability, as the occupation forces demolished the foundations of his house and its retaining walls in the village of Jabal Al-Mukaber in Jerusalem. This correlates with the physical targeting of the Palestinian disabled persons' right to life, as happened with the autistic young man Iyad Al Hallaq, who was shot by two live bullets by the occupation forces while he was heading to a school for the disabled on 5/30/2020 in East Jerusalem. Further analytical indicators are outlined below.

The Palestinians have long argued that the Israeli courts are part of the occupation system and its tools, which seek to provide a legal umbrella for crimes being committed that, violate international law and norms. In 2020, it was noticed that several demolition, confiscation, or eviction decisions were issued by the Israeli courts, for example, the Magistrate's Court's decision on January 19, 2020, to evacuate a building in which (16) individuals, including children, live in the town of Silwan in Jerusalem for the benefit of "Ateret Cohenim" Association, and the Supreme Court's decision on January 21, 2020, to demolish 3 houses in the village of Sur Baher in Jerusalem. Besides, the Magistrate's Court's decision to evacuate a 5-storey

house in Batn Al-Hawa neighborhood in Silwan town in which 25 people live, including women and children, on January 26, 2020, and the Magistrate's Court's decision to evacuate a Palestinian family from their home in Wadi Hilweh neighborhood in Silwan town. All of these decisions were issued in the first month of the year, plus other decisions explained in the attached detailed schedule.

It is noteworthy that in the very rare case in which a Palestinian citizen succeeds in obtaining a decision from the Israeli courts to stop the demolition, the Israeli occupation forces do not abide by it, and the decision does not prevent the implementation. This was the case with the citizen Fadi Suleiman Al-Bishr, a resident of Wadi Al-Joz neighborhood in the center of Jerusalem, whose shop was demolished by the forces due to changing the windows and renovating part of it, which is 100 square meters, despite the fact that he obtained a decision by an Israeli court to stop the demolition.

In other situations, the demolition is carried out by settler terrorist groups, which was the case with the citizen Fadl E'edi, on 6/7/2020 from Beit Einoun, northeast of Hebron, when settlers attacked a plot of land he owned and demolished a wall and stone chains in it. The matter was repeated with Montaser Nafeh Suqour from the village of Burin in Nablus city, whose house was attacked by terrorist settler groups, demolishing its walls, and setting fire to it on 6/17/2020. Despite the fact that settlement is a war crime according to international law, "Israel" continues to build more settlements and arm settler groups, who attack Palestinian civilians in the occupied West Bank on daily basis.

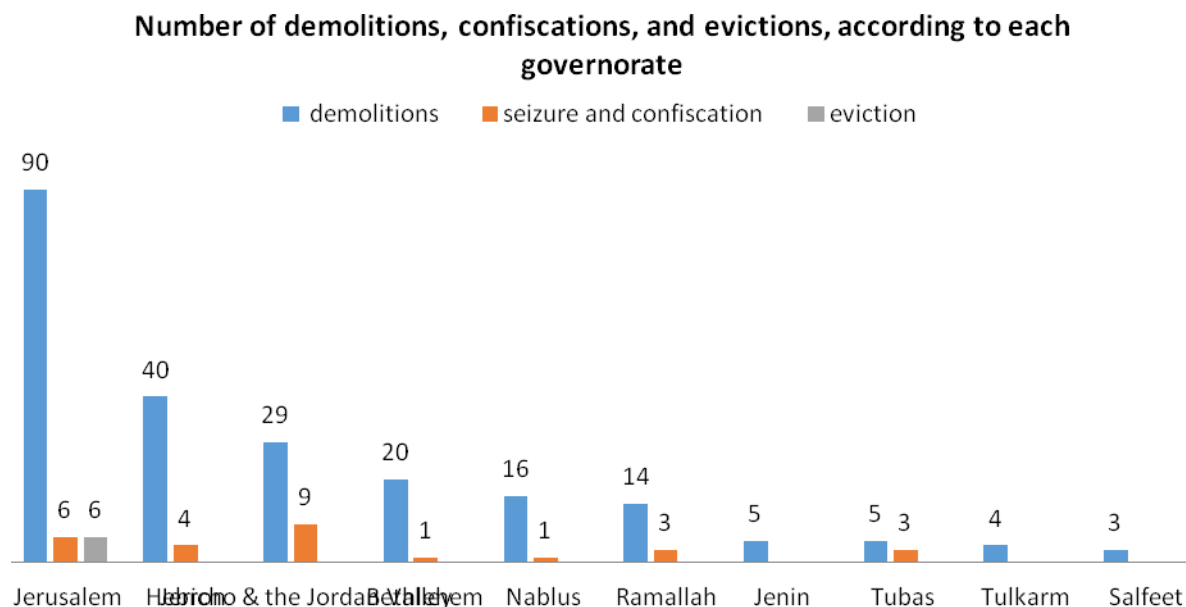
First – The geographical distribution of demolitions and notifications: the targeted areas

Although demolitions, notifications of demolition, evictions and confiscations are distributed throughout the West Bank, some areas have witnessed more actions than others. It is noteworthy that these areas are also being targeted by Israeli political schemes due to their locations in strategic areas, mainly in the center of the annexation plan, which Israel, the occupying Power, is working at an accelerated pace to implement. The notifications may indicate the targeted Palestinian homes and structures in the upcoming phases.

Table of demolitions according to geographical area

90	Jerusalem
40	Hebron
29	Jericho & the Jordan
20	Bethlehem
16	Nablus
14	Ramallah
5	Jenin
5	Tubas
4	Tulkarm
3	Salfeet

- Distribution of the seizures and confiscations: Jericho & the Jordan Valley (9), Jerusalem (6), Hebron (4), Tubas (3), Ramallah (3), Bethlehem (1), and Nablus (1).
- Distribution of evictions: Jerusalem (6).

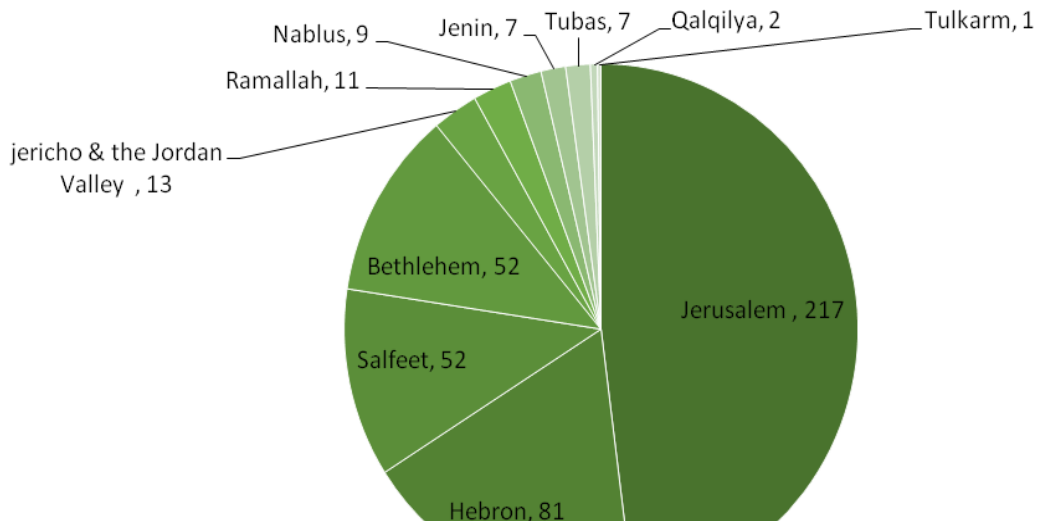


As for the indicators of notices, demolition, confiscation, eviction, or stopping construction work, etc., which prevents Palestinians from realizing their right to build, and invest in their facilities, they indicate where the next Israeli targeting of Palestinian facilities will be located, accordingly:

Distribution of notices of demolition, confiscation, eviction, or construction cessation

2017	Jerusalem
81	Hebron
52	Bethlehem
52	Salfeet
13	Jericho & the Jordan Valley
11	Ramallah
9	Nablus
7	Jenin
7	Tubas
2	Qalqilya
1	Tulkam

Centralization of demolition, eviction, and confiscation notices according to each governorate



With regard to the geographic centralization in the Israeli targeting of Palestinian structures, it is clear that the main Palestinian cities in the center of the "deal of the century" and the annexation plans derived from it were targeted on the ground. The highest targeting rates were in Jerusalem, the capital, then Hebron governorate, followed by Jericho and the Jordan Valley, and then Bethlehem, as the four Palestinian cities in which Palestinian structures were highly targeted.

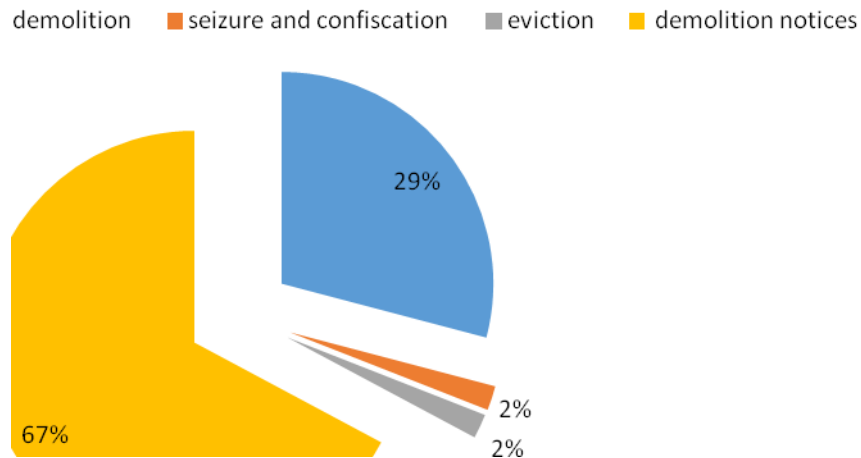
The following are the distribution of demolitions, confiscations, seizures, evictions, and notifications according to the first four governorates:

1. Jerusalem governorate

Jerusalem governorate is the first in terms of targeting and committing crimes including demolition, seizure, confiscation and eviction during the first half of 2020. According to field information, the number of demolition crimes in the governorate amounted to (90), the number of confiscation and seizure operations was (6), the number of evictions amounted to (6), and

the number of notifications amounted to (217), during the period from 1/1/2020 – 30/6/2020. They are distributed according to the following rates:

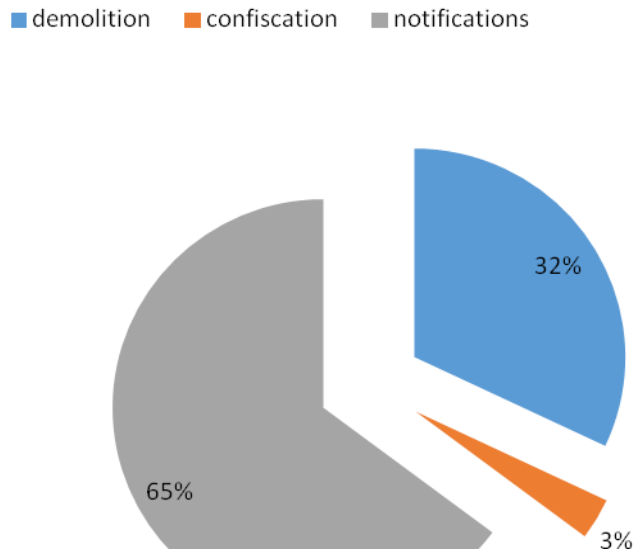
The number of actions targeting Palestinian facilities in Jerusalem Governorate according to their type



2. Hebron governorate

The Hebron governorate suffers from widespread settlement violations, since the city was divided into H1.H2 areas. In this half of the year, the number of demolition crimes in the governorate amounted to (40), the number of confiscation and seizure operations was (4), and the number of notifications amounted to (81), during the period from 1/1/2020 – 30/6/2020. They are distributed according to the following rates:

The number of actions targeting Palestinian facilities in Hebron Governorate according to their type

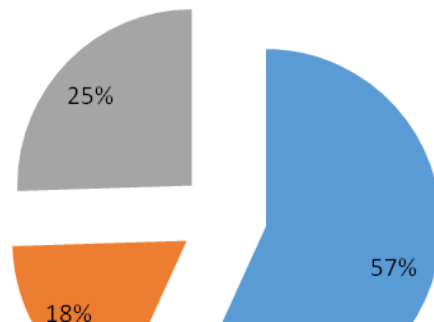


3. Jericho and the Jordan Valley governorate

Jericho and the Jordan Valley Governorate is ranked the fourth in terms of settlement violations, and it is a strategic area of a paramount importance to the state. The number of demolition crimes in the governorate amounted to (29), the number of confiscation and seizure operations was (9), and the number of notifications amounted to (13), during the period from 1/1/2020 – 30/6/2020. They are distributed according to the following rates:

The number of actions targeting Palestinian facilities in Jericho & the Jordan Valley according to their type

■ demolition ■ confiscation ■ notifications

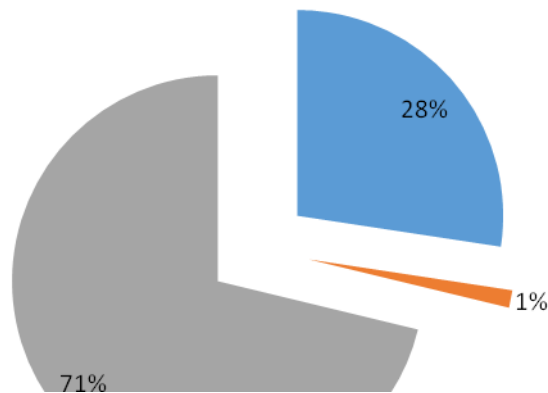


4. Bethlehem governorate

The Bethlehem Governorate includes five major cities, seventy villages and three Palestinian refugee camps, and it is the most prominent Palestinian tourist city. This year, the governorate was ranked fourth in terms of the number of settlement violations. In this half of the year, the number of demolition crimes in the governorate amounted to (20), the number of confiscation and seizure operations was (1), and the number of notifications amounted to (52), during the period from 1/1/2020 – 30/6/2020. They are distributed according to the following rates:

The number of actions targeting Palestinian facilities in the Bethlehem Governorate, according to their type

■ demolition ■ confiscation ■ notifications



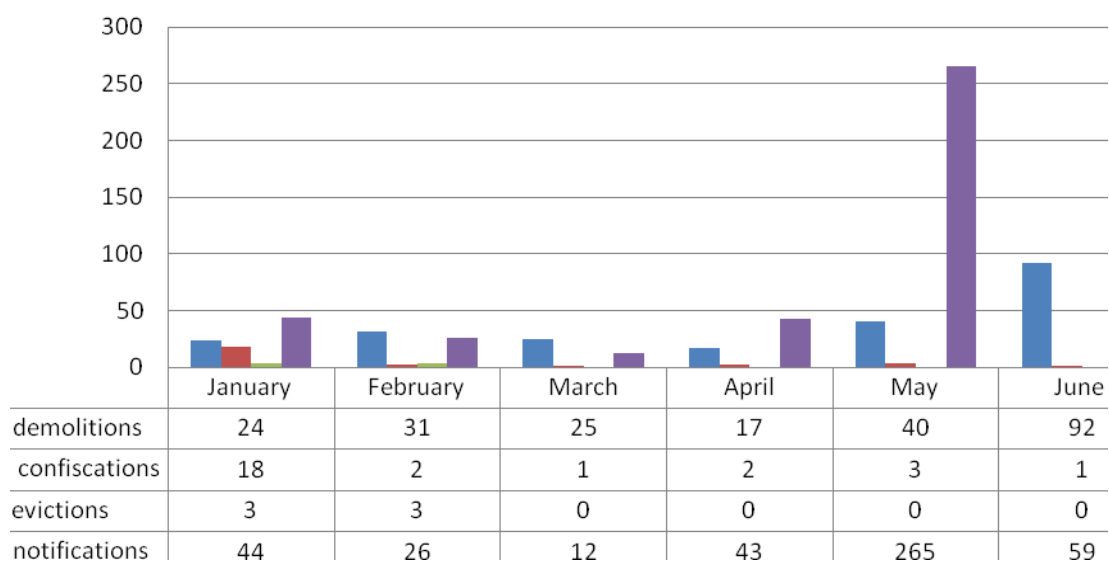
Second: the frequency of demolitions, confiscations, and evictions: targeting time

2020 has seen the most frequent demolitions, seizures, confiscations, and crimes committed against Palestinian facilities, despite that, with careful consideration, the frequency of targeting ranged from month to month. The seriousness of these crimes lies in the fact that these crimes have taken an upward trend, which is continuing at this pace even though we are in the first half of the year. It is expected that the rate of demolition, eviction and confiscation will increase as the announced Israeli annexation dates draw near, aiming to annex parts of the West Bank.

Table of the number of actions in each month

Notifications	Evictions	Confiscations	demolitions	Month
44	3	18	24	January
26	3	2	31	February
12	–	1	25	March
43	–	2	17	April
265	–	3	40	May
59	–	1	90	June

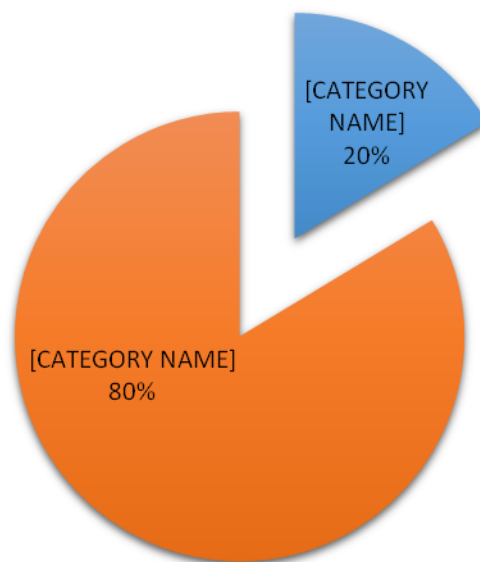
Demolitions, confiscations, evictions and notifications according to the first half of 2020



Third – the population affected by demolitions, confiscations and evictions: the geography of no-shelter and child victims

Israeli demolitions, seizures, and confiscations have left hundreds of Palestinian residents of all age groups homeless, including dozens of children, which violated their right to housing and all related human rights and made them vulnerable to many risks and displacement. According to a random sample that was monitored from the actions, the number of adults and children from its victims was totaled (522 adults / 102 children) hence, 20% of the Palestinian population became homeless and because of the demolition of their different housing facilities (homes, tents, caravans, Brix, ...etc) are children under the age of (18) years.

Percentage of children under (18) years who were displaced by demolitions

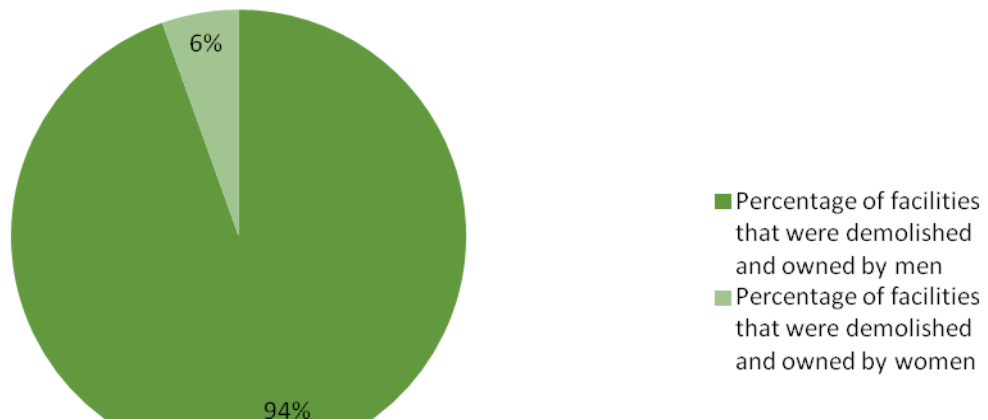


Fourth – feminization of demolitions indicators: women are primary targets in the Israeli demolitions

Palestinian women suffer from double Israeli oppression and violence, a gender-based as women, and national as Palestinian. The atrocities and inhumane and immoral measures implemented by "Israel" the occupying power, its soldiers and settler terrorist groups against Palestinian women in all places of their presence, especially in the areas under threat of confiscation, in the Jordan Valley and Bedouin communities and areas classified (C) according to the geopolitical divisions produced by the Oslo Accords. This violence practiced as a result of the long Israeli colonialism since 1948 affects Palestinian women and compounds their life difficulties. The most prominent violations against women are represented in the destruction and demolition of property and not providing a suitable dwelling.

In 2020, hundreds of women were displaced due to the demolition, confiscation, or eviction of their houses, while the number of facilities that were demolished and owned by women totaled (13) out of (226) were demolished in all areas of the West Bank. It included houses, tourist facilities, tents, and residential brix. It is noteworthy that (3) of the women-owned facilities were self-demolished as forced by the occupation forces. Meanwhile, during the same time period, no less than (3) demolition notices were issued to facilities owned by women, most of which are homes. Accordingly, the percentage of women-owned facilities that were demolished is (6%).

Percentage of facilities that were demolished and owned by women



Fifth – type of the targeted facilities: houses, tents, Brix, and caravans

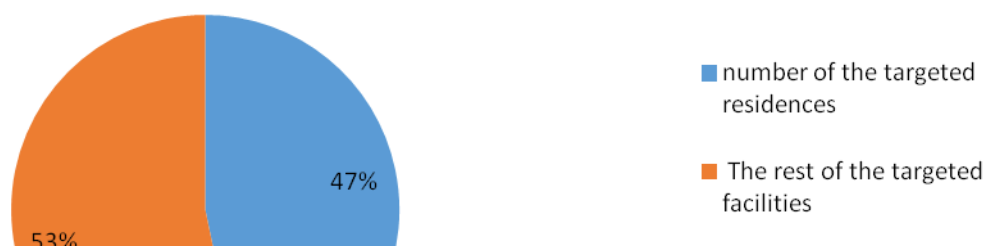
The facilities that "Israel" demolish, confiscate, or evacuate are varied. The lesson is not that the house is a "home" but rather that the thing is housing, whether it is a tent, brix, or a brick house, in addition to agricultural, economic, official, commercial, tourism and religious facilities. Facilities are of an immense diversity that includes almost all types. (719) es facilites were targeted during the first half of the current year, whether by demolition, confiscation, eviction, or notification.

Table of targeted housing units according to their type

Number	Housing type
229	houses
19	Residential rooms
30	Accommodation tents
42	Residential brix
12	Residential caravans
4	Residential wooden rooms

(336) housing units were targeted out of (716) facilities. Hence, (47%) of the facilities that were targeted with all types of actions, whether demolition, confiscation, eviction, or notification sent to them in all governorates of the West Bank, are housing.

The percentage of residences that were targeted out of the total targeted facilities in the West Bank during the first half of 2020

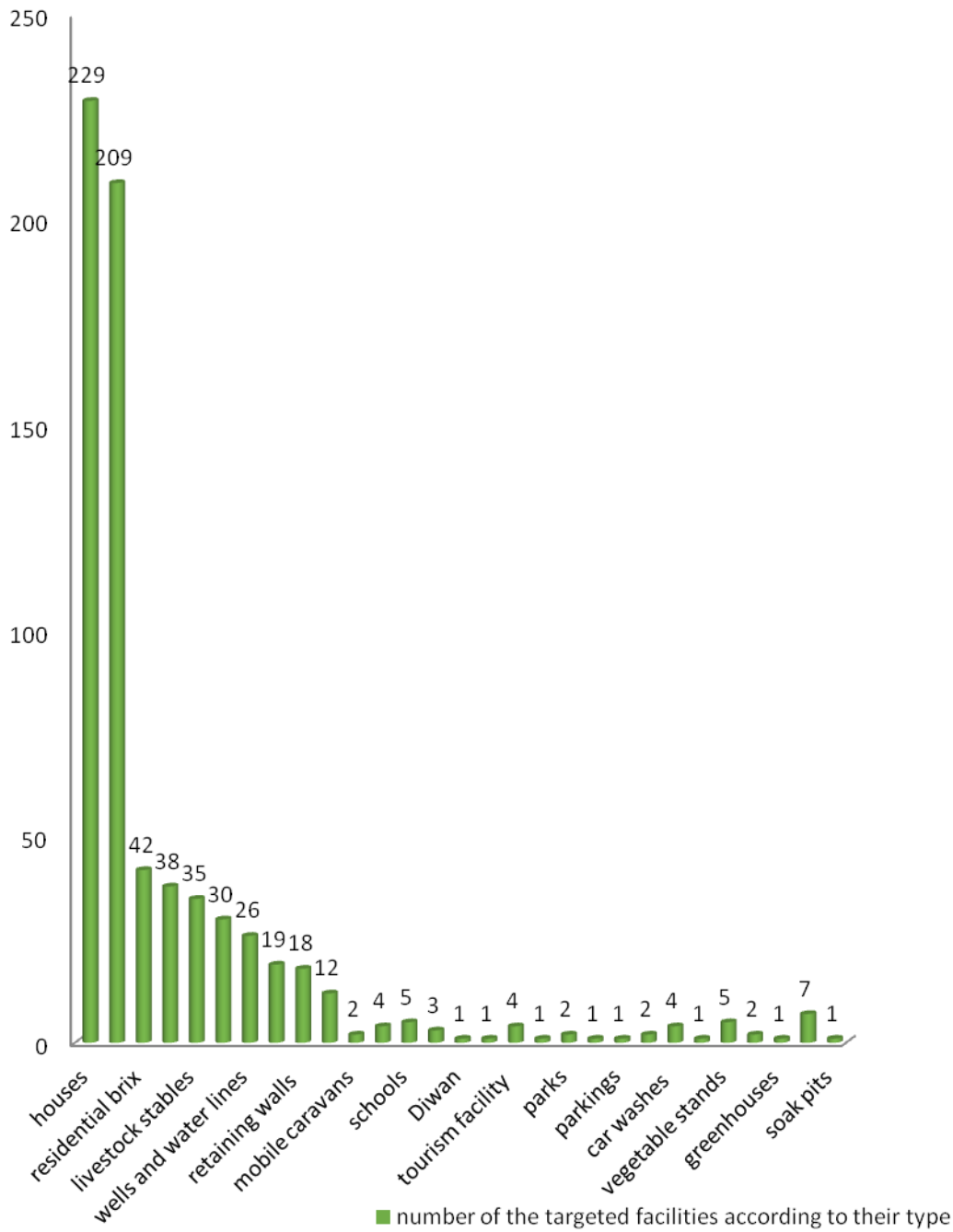


As for the rest of the facilities, the Israeli targeting demolitions affected almost all types of facilities, whether commercial, agricultural or economic, as outlined below.

Table of targeted facilities according to their type

Number	Facility type
209	Shops
4	Tourism facility
38	Agricultural rooms
5	Schools
4	Car washes
3	Village councils' buildings
34	Livestock stables
26	Wells
18	Retaining walls
7	Stores

In addition to a solar energy project, Diwan, parks, feul stations, coffee shops and soak pits!

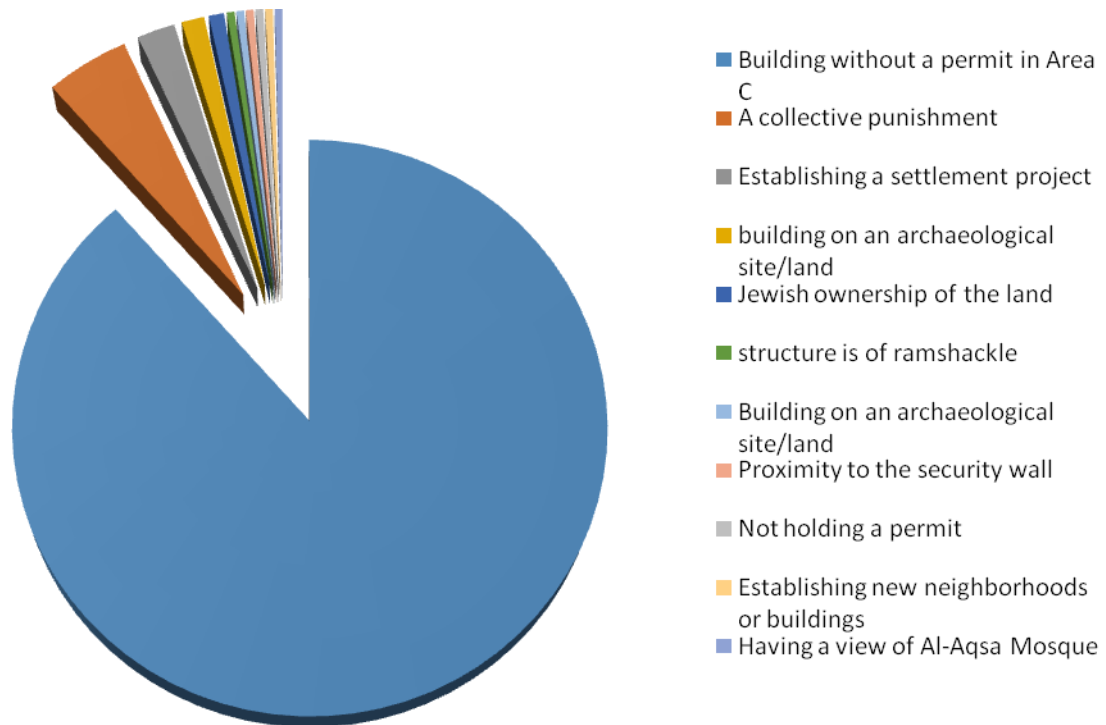


Sixth: Israeli demolition arguments – attempts to legitimize crimes

"Israel" the occupying power uses several arguments in its attempt to legalize the crime of demolition, including construction without a permit (Palestinians in Area C know that they will not obtain it for political reasons), or the demolition under the collective punishment policy against the families of Palestinian militants.

In 2020, the number of structures that were demolished, confiscated, evacuated, or notified under the pretext of building without a permit in Area (C) totaled (207), while (11) structures (all are houses) were targeted as part of the collective punishment policy pursued by "Israel" despite it being a war crime against the families of Palestinian militants. (5) structures were demolished on the pretext of establishing a settlement project, and other arguments such as the Jews' ownership of the land on which the facility is built, the proximity to the security wall, or that structure is of ramshackle or is built in an archaeological area, etc. One of the weirdest arguments is the demolition of a retaining wall for a Jerusalemite Under the pretext of having a view of the Al-Aqsa Mosque!

Arguments for demolition, confiscation, eviction, and Israeli notifications of Palestinian facilities in the West Bank



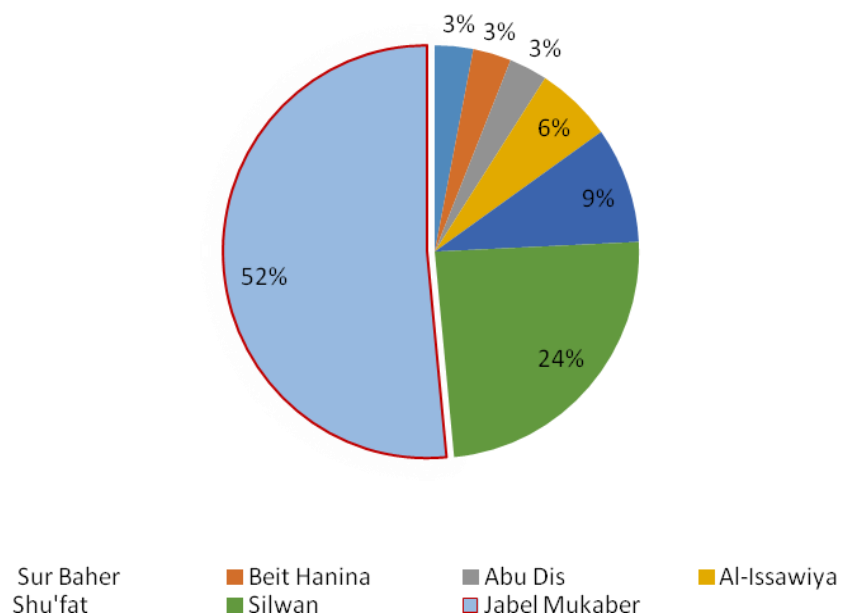
Seventh – Self-demolitions: a further oppression

Hard to imagine the pain and oppression that Palestinian citizens, mainly the Jerusalemites experience when they are forced to demolish their houses and facilities by their own hands, under threat of imposing heavy fines and paying the double cost of demolition if they do not do so. In this type of demolition, we face the racist Israeli system, the courts, municipalities, local authorities, and the army going too far, and we face bragging in the self-demolition, which is a crime by forcing its victims to get involved in it and to destroy the place where their memories, dreams, and sense of safety were formed, which is a further oppression.

The number of facilities that the occupation authorities forced their owners to self-demolish during 2020 amounted to (35), the overwhelming majority of which are houses as follows: (33) houses, a warehouse, and a retaining wall. All of them are located in Jerusalem, where the occupation authorities have the greatest influence and, and they are the most targeted areas in the "deal of the century" and annexation plans, with the exception of one facility that was self-demolished by its owner in Bethlehem.

The below chart shows that the largest percentage of this type of demolition was concentrated in Jabal al-Mukaber neighborhood with (17) houses, followed by Silwan neighborhood (8) houses, then the neighborhood and camp of Shuafat, Issawiya, Sur Baher, Beit Hanina, and Abu Dis, thus confirming that the Israeli targeting is centered on Jerusalem area. It is noticed the closer the area is to the Temple Mount (Haram esh-Sharif and the Al Aqsa Compound), the more intense the targeting therein, which explains the difference in the percentage of self-demolition operations between Jabal al-Mukaber which totaled 52% and Abu Dis town, which totaled 3%.

Proportion of houses whose owners were forced to demolish according to the area inside Jerusalem



Year of bulldozers – figures and the map of demolition, expropriation of land, eviction, and notifications in the first half of 2020

#	Description of the violation	Place of the violation	Date	The party whose right was
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				violated
1.	The occupation forces demolish (3) residences made of tents in Khirbet 'Atuf	Khirbet 'Atuf – Tubas governorate	1/1/2020	Citizen Zainab Suleiman Salem Abu Thahir Citizen Ibrahim Saeed Zayed Abu Thahir
2.	The occupation forces seized five houses and a water line in the Mintar area in the lands of Al-Sawahrah in the Badia of Jerusalem, in preparation for the establishment of a settlement outpost on it.	Al Mintar neighborhood – Jerusalem city	1/1/2020	Citizen Mohammed Omar Abdul Qadir Citizen Zaki Khalil Abdul Qadir Citizen Khalil Abdul Qadir Citizen Muhammad Maher Al-Sarkhi Citizen Hani Shaker Al-Sarkhi
3.	The occupation forces demolished two houses in the Khalayleh neighborhood in the town of Silwan in Jerusalem, under the pretext of building without a permit. The first house consists of one floor, with a total area of about 100-sq-meters in which 8 people, including 6 children, live, and the total area of the second is 100-sq-meters, in which a citizen, his wife, and two children live.	Silwan – Jerusalem city	1/1/2020	Citizen Yazeed Khalayleh Citizen Abed Khalayleh
4.	The occupation forces uproot three residential tents and confiscate them in Khirbet 'Aynoun, which they received them from the Palestinian Red Crescent after uprooting their tents and demolishing their stables earlier.	Kherbit 'Aynoun – Tubas	1/1/2020	Citizen Ibrahim Saeed Citizen Zayed Abu Thahir
5.	The occupation forces compel a citizen to demolish a concrete wall surrounding a plot of land he owns in Al-Issawiya, under the pretext of building without a permit, under threat of demolishing it and making him pay 100,000 NIS in demolition fees.	Al – Issawiya – Jerusalem city	5/1/2020	Citizen Tayseer Ad – Dalo
6.	The occupation forces demolished Brix owned by a citizen in the Ras al-'Auja area after he barricaded himself inside it and wounded him.		6/1/2020	Citizen Suleiman Nassar Al Najjada
7.	The occupation forces dismantled 7 residential caravans and confiscated them	Ras al-'Auja area – Jericho city	6/1/2020	Citizen Rami Muhammad Harizat Citizen Muhammad Murshid Harizat Citizen Fadi Salamah Harizat Citizen Nayef Muhammad Abu

				Kharbish Citizen Jamal Murshid Harizat Citizen Fadi Muhammad Abu Khreish Citizen Ali Muhammad Abu Khreish
8.	The occupation forces compel citizens to demolish their homes in the Jabal Al-Mukaber neighborhood under the pretext of building without a permit, after providing with a 24 hours period and threatening to fine them 80,000 NIS.	Jabel Mokaber – Jerusalem city	6/1/2020	Citizen Maher Nassar Citizen Muhammed Nassar
9.	The occupation forces stormed Yatta city, and deliver a notice to a citizen to stop work in his two-story home, claiming that he was building on archaeological land.	Yatta city – Hebron Governorate	6/1/2020	Citizen Adel Muhammad Hamamdeh
10.	<p>An Israeli force escorted by several military vehicles, and a vehicle of the Israeli Construction and Organization Department in the (Civil Administration), raided the village of At-Tuwani, east of Yatta, south of Hebron. The Administration and Management employee delivered three work discontinuation notices to a number of establishments; claiming that they were erected without a permit, as follows:</p> <p>A sheep pen, measuring 100 sq meters, and a 50 sq meter concrete housing room, for the citizen Fadl Ahmed Rabei.</p> <p>A room under construction, measuring 50 sq meters, owned by Khader Suleiman Al E'mour.</p> <p>A ready room, measuring 25 sq meters, owned by the citizen Mufdi Ahmad Rabei.</p>	Yatta city – Hebron Governorate	7/1/2020	Citizen Khader Al E'mour Citizen Mufdi Ribe'i
11.	The occupation forces, escorted by two bulldozers, stormed the Umm Balgha area in the village of Al-Burj, south of Dura in the Hebron governorate, and demolished two agricultural rooms.	Dura City – Hebron governorate	8/1/2020	Citizen Moufid Ismail Talahmeh
12.	The occupation forces and workers of Israeli private companies, raid Ras Karkar village, west of Ramallah, dismantle and confiscate a 30-sq-meter tin Brix, which is used for livestock husbandry. It is	Ras Karkar village – Ramallah	9/1/2020	Citizen Emad Al-Sayes

	owned by Imad Ghanem Al-Sayes, a resident of the neighboring village of Kafr Ni'ma, under the pretext of building without a permit.			
13.	The Israeli occupation forces raided Jenin. Those forces handed to the family of the detainee Ahmed Jamal Ahmad Qamba', who has been detained since January 17, 2018, a decision to demolish their house again, located in the Al-Basateen neighborhood, north of Jenin, with a total area of 220 sq meters, which had been rebuilt eight months ago, and it was inhabited by the Al- Qamba' family, which consists of eight members, including two children.	Al-Basateen neighborhood, Jenin	9/1/2020	The family of the detainee Ahmed Qamba'
14.	The occupation forces stormed the town of Birzeit, north of Ramallah, and delivered a notice to the family of the detainee, Yazan Hussein Maghamis, to carry out a complete demolition of the house after they destroyed the contents of the house.	Birzeit town – Ramallah	10/1/2020	Citizen Husein Maghamis
15.	The Israeli occupation forces stormed Ramallah and stationed at Al-Tira neighborhood. Members of the force raided the house of detainee Waleed Muhammad Hanatsheh, and conducted similar inspections. The soldiers handed the family a written notice to carry out the complete demolition of the house before withdrawing.	Al-Tira neighbourhood – Ramallah	10/1/2020	Citizen Waleed Muhammed Hanatsheh
16.	A force of the Israeli occupation army, escorted by two military vehicles, stormed the town of Beit Kahel, northwest of Hebron. Members of the force raided the house of Kamil Mohamed Asafreh, 63 years old, and delivered a notice to the wife of his son Mahmoud, 40 years old, who has been detained since August 20, 2019, of demolishing the apartment in which they live on the second floor of the aforementioned house. The notice specified the second floor of the house, measuring 120 sq meters, in which the family of the detainee Mahmoud lives. The family members are his wife and three children, the eldest of whom is 11 years old. The occupation authorities intend to demolish and confiscate the	Beit Kahel town – Hebron governorate	11/1/2020	Citizen Mahmoud Kamil Asafreh and his family

	apartment because the owner of the house and a group from the town stabbed the soldier "David Sorek" to death.			
17.	The occupation municipality forces two citizens to self-demolish their homes in Jabel Mukaber neighborhood in Jerusalem. The area of the first building is 80 sq meters and houses 5 people, including 3 children. The area of the second building is 65 sq meters and houses 3 people, including a child.	Jabel Mukaber – Jerusalem city	11/1/2020	Citizen Sayel Ibrahim Ja'abis Citizen Sami Mansour Mashahra
18.	<p>The Israeli occupation forces, escorted by military vehicles, storm the Eghziwa area in the city of Yatta in the Hebron governorate and distribute notices to stop work and construction and notices of demolition to several homes and facilities claiming that these were erected without a permit.</p> <p>1– Notice of demolishing the 120–sq–meter housing under construction.</p> <p>2– Notice of demolishing a 12–sq–meter housing with a 50–sq–meter tin Brix.</p> <p>3– A demolition notice for a two–story residence measuring 140 sq meters.</p> <p>4– A demolition notice for a two–story residence measuring 150 sq meters.</p> <p>5– Notice to stop work for an 80–sq–meter housing.</p> <p>6– Notice of demolition of a house measuring 140 sq meters.</p> <p>7– Notice of demolishing Brix for raising cows, measuring 1800 sq meters.</p>	Yatta city – Hebron Governorate	13/1/2020	<p>Citizen Bilal Issa Alyateem</p> <p>Citizen Muhammed Issa Abu 'Eram</p> <p>Citizen Qasim Muhammed Abu Tohfeh</p> <p>Citizen Muhammed Muswa Makhamreh</p> <p>Citizen Ahmad Dababseh</p>
19.	Citizen Hisham Dari demolished a retaining wall around his land located at the eastern entrance to Al-Issawiya town, northeast of occupied East Jerusalem, started to level it, and remove asphalt, in pursuance of the occupation municipality's decision.	Al – Issawiya – Jerusalem city	13/1/2020	Citizen Hisham Dari
20.	The occupation forces delivers a 96–day notice to a citizen, to demolish a 200–sq–meter Brix for washing vehicles, claiming that it was erected without a permit, in Yatta city in the Hebron governorate.	Yatta city – Hebron Governorate	13/1/2020	Citizen Issa Abu E'ram

21.	A force of the occupation army raided Khirbet Tuba in the city of Yatta, south of the Hebron governorate, and handed a notice to a citizen to stop work in a 35-sq-meter residential room under the pretext of building without a permit	Yatta city – Hebron Governorate	15/1/2020	Citizen Huda Issa Awad Najajreh
22.	The occupation forces demolish a tent and confiscate a caravan for a citizen in the Bir Una area in the Beit Jala city, claiming that they were erected without a permit	Beit Jala – Bethlehem governorate	16/1/2020	Citizen Muhammad Musa Zarinah
23.	Citizen Ammar Nassar self-demolished his house in Jabel Mukaber neighborhood, south of East Jerusalem, in implementation of the occupation municipality's decision, claiming that it was built without a permit. Nassar explained that the house has been erected for 8 years, measuring 60 sq meters, and it accommodates 6 people, including 4 children.	Jabel Mukaber– Jerusalem city	17/1/2020	Citizen Ammar Nassar
24.	The occupation vehicles demolish a house of a civilian in the city of Yatta in the Hebron governorate, claiming that it was built without a permit. The area of the house is 80 sq meters, and it is inhabited by a family of 10, including 6 children.	Yatta city – Hebron Governorate	17/1/2020	Citizen Hussein Salama Rabei
25.	The occupation forces stormed the town of Bani Na'im in Hebron and demolished the foundation for a school that was built in the town with an area of 640 sq meters, at a cost of 200,000 shekels, collected by the local community through donations.	Bani Na'im town – Hebron governorate	17/1/2020	The local people of Khirbet Birin
26.	The Occupation Magistrate's Court decides to vacate a building owned by a citizen in Batn Al-Hawa neighborhood in the town of Silwan in favor of the "Ateret Cohenim" settlement association, under the pretext of Jewish ownership of the land on which the house has been built since 1948. It is a building consisting of 3 apartments that house 16 individuals, including children.	Silwan town – Jerusalem city	19/1/2020	Citizen Nasser Al-Rajabi
27.	The occupation municipality notifies 9 homes in "Hosh Nirsat" in Bab al-Silsila and al-Qarmi neighborhood in the Old City of Jerusalem to	The old city – Jerusalem	19/1/2020	Salaymeh family Zahida family The Shweiki family

	evacuate, under the pretext that their homes are ramshackle and pose a danger. The number of families living in these houses amounts to 67, including children.			The Salim family Rishq family Abdeen family
28.	The occupation forces deliver a notice to a citizen from Yatta, in the Hebron governorate to stop work in his 35-sq-meter residence, claiming that he was building without a permit.	Yatta city – Hebron governorate	20/1/2020	Citizen Hisham Khalil Nawajaa
29.	The Occupation Supreme Court handed down a decision to demolish 3 residential facilities in Sur Baher village in the city of Jerusalem, under the pretext of its proximity to the security wall.	Sur Baher – Jerusalem city	21/1/2020	Citizen Naim Al-Atrash Citizen Muhammad Abu Tair Citizen Naim ‘Eliwa
30.	The occupation forces raided Khirbet Birin, to the south of Hebron, and delivered notices to (6) citizens to stop building their homes on the pretext of building without a permit, and gave them about a month to settle their legal matters before the competent occupation authorities. In addition to a notice to demolish the village council building, with building areas ranging from (28–100) sq meters.	Khirbet Birin – Hebron governorate	23/1/2020	Citizen Samer Mahmoud Barqan Citizen Mahmoud Ibrahim Barqan Citizen Atta Ibrahim Barqan Citizen Bashir Abdul-ghani Barqan Citizen Anwar Abdul-rahman Barqan
31.	The occupation forces stormed Rummanah village, west of Jenin, where (4) citizens received demolition notices of their homes & properties under the pretext of building without a permit, giving them 96 hours period. The area of the buildings ranges from (110–160) sq meters.	Rummanah village – Jenin city	26/1/2020	Citizen Youssef Al-Rifai Citizen Rabee Abdul-Razzaq Abu Hammad Citizen Tariq Abdul-Razzaq Abu Hammad Citizen Mustafa Abdul-Rahman Abu Hammad
32.	The Israeli Magistrate's Court orders the evacuation of a house in Batin al-Hawa neighborhood, in Silwan town of Jerusalem, which is a 5-storey building in which 25 people live.	Silwan town – Jerusalem city	26/1/2020	Citizen Mazen Dwaik and his family
33.	The occupying forces stormed Khirbet al-Mafaqra and Khirbet al-Fakhit in Masafer Yatta, south of Hebron, delivered demolition notices to (3) citizens pretext of building without a permit and gave them about a month to settle their affairs before the competent occupying authorities. The establishments measure (50–100) sq meters.	Masafer Yatta – Hebron governorate	27/1/2020	Citizen Yasser Ali Hamamda Citizen Yasser Ali Abu Sabha Citizen Muhammad Abu Sabha

	<p>Notifications included the following.</p> <p>A 100-sq-meter livestock pen, and an 80-sq-meter dwelling house, owned by Yasser Ali Hamamda.</p> <p>A Brix for livestock rearing, measuring 70 sq meters, owned by Yasser Ali Abu Sabha, the Al-Fakhit area.</p> <p>And a Brix for livestock rearing, measuring 50 sq meters, owned by Muhammad Abu Sabha, the Al-Fakhit area.</p>			
34.	The occupation forces stormed Khirbet Susya in Yatta, south of Hebron Governorate, and forced residents to stop work on repairing the vicinity of the Khirbet's School.	Yatta city – Hebron Governorate	27/1/2020	The local people of Khirbet Susya
35.	The Occupation Magistrate's Court issues a decision to evacuate a Palestinian family from their home in the Wadi Hilweh neighborhood of Silwan in Jerusalem, in the interest of the Al-Ad Settlement Association.	Silwan town – Jerusalem city	27/1/2020	Citizen Izzat Salah and his family
36.	The occupation forces stormed Ibn Khaldoun Street in Wadi al-Joz in the center of Jerusalem and demolished the shop of a resident in the neighborhood. After he changed the windows of the shop and restored part of it, despite obtaining a decision from an Israeli court to stop the demolition. The area of the property is 100 sq meters.	Wadi al-Joz – Jerusalem city	28/1/2020	Citizen Fadi Suliman Al-shibir
37.	The occupation municipality forces a citizen to self-demolish a room under construction above his home.	Wadi al-Joz – Jerusalem city	28/1/2020	Citizen Muhammad Abu Al-Hommus
38.	The occupation municipality forces a citizen in the town of Abu Dis in the city of Jerusalem to self-demolish his residential shack, claiming that he is residing on the path of a settlement project	Abu Dis village – Jerusalem city	31/1/2020	Citizen Ibrahim Erekat
39.	The occupation forces stormed Jabel Mukaber in Jerusalem and demolished the foundations of a residential house and its retaining walls, under the pretext of building without a permit.	Jabel Mukaber – Jerusalem city	4/2/2020	Citizen Ismail Qaraen
40.	The occupation forces demolished a residential house in the town of Beit Hanina in Jerusalem, without allowing its contents to be emptied, and attacked the owner of the house. The house has an	Beit Hanina neighborhood – Jerusalem city	4/2/2020	Citizen Jihad Al-Shawamreh

	area of 120 sq meters. It accommodates 7 people.			
41.	The occupation forces delivered two heavy-fines reports, to citizens from the village of Al-Walaja in the city of Bethlehem, under the pretext of living in two unlicensed houses. The first report required payment of 200,000 shekels and the second 75,000 shekels, and they were given a month to pay the sum, otherwise, the fine would be doubled, and a fine of 750 shekels would be imposed on each overnight stay in either of the two houses.	Al-Walaja village – Bethlehem city	5/2/2020	Citizen Fatima Shehadeh Citizen Khaled Abu Khyara
42.	The occupation forces stormed Deir Qaddis village in Ramallah, demolished a Brix that was used as a shelter for workers, and confiscated another Brix used for livestock husbandry. The area of each is 60 sq meters.	Deir Qaddis town – Ramallah city	5/2/2020	Citizen Anwar Salim Dar Nasser
43.	The Israeli Magistrate’s Court issued a decision to evacuate a building in the Batin al-Hawa neighborhood, Silwan town, in favor of the “Ateret Cohenim Settlement Association,” claiming that the Jews owned the land on which the building was constructed. The Wadi Hilweh–Silwan Information Center and the Batin al-Hawa Neighborhood Committee stated in a joint statement that the Magistrate’s Court issued a decision to evacuate a residential building owned by the Odeh and Shweiki families, which consisted of a “storehouse” and two upper floors.	Silwan town – Jerusalem city	5/2/2020	Odeh family Shweiki family
44.	The bulldozers of the Israeli occupation municipality, escorted by a reinforced military force, demolished a retaining wall built on a plot of land in Jabel Mukaber neighborhood, south of occupied East Jerusalem. The owner of the land, Yahya Siyam, stated that the occupation municipality justified the demolition; because of what it called the view of the wall on the Al-Aqsa Mosque.	Jabel Mukaber – Jerusalem city	5/2/2020	Citizen Yahya Siyam
45.	The occupation forces notified Al-Masouda area, southwest of the Burqa village, northwest of Nablus, of removing a residential Brix and a barn for the	Burqa – nablus	5/2/2020	Citizen Musheer Suleiman Saif

	citizen Musheer Suleiman Saif, a resident of the town. Note that they have been built since the start of this year, and its area is 150 meters. The demolition came under the pretext of illegal construction, in areas C.			
46.	In the antiquities area, west of Sebastia, northwest of Nablus, the occupation forces handed over a notification to the Citizen Nael Rizq Dhiab Al Sakha, requiring the removal of the coffee shop he owns in that area, measuring 50 meters; on the pretext of illegal construction, in areas classified C	Sebastia – Nablus	5/2/2020	Citizen Nael Rizq Dhiab
47.	The occupation forces notified Malik Jamal Makhalfeh from Sebastia, verbally, to remove the tent that he brought from Jordan a week ago within 48 hours, which reflects the Palestinian dress, and placed it in the antiquities area to encourage tourism and interest in that area, which is 12 meters from the antiquities area, claiming it is in area C.	Sebastia – Nablus	5/2/2020	Citizen Malik Jamal Makhalfeh
48.	In Susiya village, south of Yatta, south of Hebron Governorate, The occupation forces handed over a notice, to those in charge of finishing the village school, to stop work on the school playground, which is being prepared to serve students. Claiming that work is in an area classified C.	Yatta city – Hebron Governorate	6/2/2020	School of Susya village
49.	The occupation forces demolish the home of a Palestinian detainee from Jenin city, as part of the collective punishment policy pursued by these forces against the families of Palestinian citizens whom they accuse of carrying out acts of resistance against them and/or against settlers.	Jenin city	6/2/2020	Citizen Ahmed Jamal Al Qamba'
50.	In the village of Al-Hijrah, east of Dura, to the south of Hebron Governorate, the occupation forces demolished a concrete wall surrounds a 12-dunum plot of land, and two brick agricultural rooms measuring 20 sq meters each, claiming that it was erected without a license. Facilities are owned by Khaled Subhi Abdel-Mohtaseb Al-Kubabji.	Dura city – Hebron Governorate	6/2/2020	Citizen Khaled Subhi Al-Kubabji

51.	The occupation forces confiscated a 15-sq-meter mobile tin warehouse.	Dura city – Hebron Governorate	2020/2/6	Citizen Akram Masharqa and his family
52.	The occupation municipality forces a citizen to self-demolish her house in Jabel Mukaber in Jerusalem, under the pretext that it is located on lands confiscated to the state, billed her cost of court hearings and lawyer fees, and imposed a fine for a building violation. The house has an area of 70 sq meters, and It houses 5 people.	Jabel Mukaber – Jerusalem city	9/2/2020	Citizenship Maha Abu Qalbain
53.	The occupation notices to demolish the two-storey house of the detainee Qassam Al-Barghouthi's family in Kaubar village, with an area of 200 sq meters per storey.	Kaubar village – Ramallah	11/2/2020	The family of the detainee Qassam Al-Barghouthi
54.	The Israeli Occupation Forces have notified the cessation of construction in residential facilities and a stockyard in the "Humsa Al-Tahta" area in the northern Jordan Valley. These are four structures owned by Mohamed Hayel Bisharat.	Khirbet Humsah Al Tah-ta, in the northern Jordan Valley	11/2/2020	Citizen Mohamed Hayel Bisharat
55.	The occupation forces placed demolition notices on housings for citizens in At-Tuwani village, east of Yatta, to the south of Hebron Governorate, claiming illegal construction. The notifications included: A brick-and-tin room, measuring 25 sq meters, Two brick-and-tin rooms, measuring 50 sq meters, two brick-and-tin rooms, measuring 50 sq meters, and a brick-and-tin room, measuring 20 sq meters, owned by Sakher Suleiman Al-Amour.	At-Tuwani village, Yatta city – Hebron governorate	12/2/2020	Citizen Hamza Reb'ei Citizen Fadl Reb'ei Citizen Mafdi Reb'ei Citizen Sakhr Al-Amour
56.	In Al –Thuri neighborhood of Jerusalem, the occupation forces demolished the house of citizen: lyad Al-Shweiki, in order to build a school belonging to the occupation municipality in the place of the house, which accommodates 6 people.	Al –Thuri neighbourhood, Jerusalem	13/2/2020	Citizen lyad Al-Shweiki
57.	In the same neighborhood, the Israeli occupation forces demolished a wall in the vicinity of a house owned by Khalil Abu Wahdan.	Al –Thuri neighbourhood, Jerusalem	13/2/2020	Citizen Khalil Abu Wahdan

58.	In the Jabal Johar area of the Old City of Hebron, the Israeli occupation forces demolished a (caravan) used for housing, owned by Bilal Elyan al-Rajabi, and houses 5 people, under the pretext of building without a permission and the proximity to the settlement of Kiryat Arba.	Jabal Johar neighborhood of Hebron	13/2/2020	Citizen Bilal Elyyan al-Rajabi
59.	The occupation forces demolished, a (Brix) used as housing in the village of Al-Jiftlik, owned by the citizen: Mousa Kaabneh.	Al-Jiftlik village, Jericho & the Jordan Valley	15/2/2020	Citizen Mousa Kaabneh
60.	In the Jabel Mukaber neighborhood of Jerusalem, the occupation authorities forced the citizen Montaser Salah Shqairat to self-demolish his house, after notifying him earlier, in order to avoid paying heavy fines if the occupation authorities carry out the demolition, on the pretext of building without a permit	Jabel Mukaber – Jerusalem city	17/2/2020	Citizen Montaser Salah Shqairat
61.	The occupation forces demolished an agricultural room in Tarqumiyah town, owned by Ibrahim Dababis	Tarqumiyah town – Hebron	17/2/2020	Citizen Ibrahim Dababis
62.	In the Jabel Mukaber neighborhood in Jerusalem, the occupation authorities forced 2 citizens, namely: Amin Salah Shqairat and his mother, to self-demolish their homes, after notifying them earlier, in order to avoid paying heavy fines if the occupation authorities carried out the demolition, under the pretext of building without a permit.	Jabel Mukaber – Jerusalem city	18/2/2020	Citizen Amin Salah Shqairat and his mother
63.	In the Jabel Mukaber neighborhood in Jerusalem, the occupation authorities demolished a horse stable and a cesspool owned by the citizen: Ahmad Warrad Az-Zaa'treh, on the pretext of building without a permit.	Jerusalem	19/2/2020	Citizen Ahmad Warrad Az-Zaa'treh
64.	confirming the demolition of houses of 5 detainees in Ramallah and Hebron On Thursday, the Israeli Occupation Court confirmed the decision to demolish the houses of 5 detainees, after it rejected a petition to stop the decision, claiming that "the demolition of homes is a deterrent measure that prevents the implementation of actions against Israel." According to the Hebrew newspaper "Israel Al-	Ramallah	20/2/2020	

	<p>Youm", "the court heard an engineering opinion about the demolition of the apartment of one of the detainees, which is located in a building that includes other residential apartments," noting that "the engineering opinion explained that the possibility of damage to other apartments is very small, even if there is damage, it will be minor. "</p> <p>It is noted that the Occupation Military Court commenced the trials of 5 Palestinian detainees last January, for their alleged involvement in the implementation of the "Ain Boubin" operation.</p> <p>About 3 months ago, the occupation forces raided the detainees' homes and took their measurements, in a procedure followed by the occupation before carrying out the demolition.</p>			
65.	<p>The Local Affairs Court of the "District" Committee and the Municipality of the Occupation in Jerusalem issued a decision to demolish the house of citizen Abdul Qadir Abu Hammad in the Khallat al-Hour neighborhood in the village of Al-Walaja northwest of Bethlehem. Media activist Ibrahim Awad Allah stated that the citizen Abu Hammad was notified two weeks ago to stop working in his home and that he Thursday received a decision from the court to demolish his home on Thursday.</p>	<p>Khallat al-Hour neighborhood in the village of Walaja, northwest of Bethlehem</p>	20/2/2020	Citizen Abdul Qadir Hammad
66.	<p>The occupation authorities notified the demolition of four dwellings in the eastern part of Masafer Yatta, after they raided the area and notified them of the demolition of four homes owned by Othman Zain, Izzat Zain from al-Majaz, Ahmad Musleh Hamamra from al-Muqfara, and Mohammed Hassan Abu Aram from al-Rakez. These notifications come as part of restrictions imposed by the occupation on Citizens of east Masafer Yatta, with the aim of emptying it of their populations for the sake of settlement</p>	<p>Masafer Yatta – Hebron governorate</p>	20/2/2020	<p>Citizen Othman Zain</p> <p>Citizen Izzat Zain</p> <p>Citizen Ahmed Musleh Hamamra</p> <p>Citizen Mohammed Hassan Abu Aram</p>
67.	<p>The municipality of the occupation forced the Jerusalemite, Issa Mohammed Nasser Abu Ryala to self-demolish his house in the village of Al-Issawiya,</p>	<p>Al-Issawiya village, Jerusalem city</p>	21/2/2020	Citizen Issa Mohammed Nasser Abu Ryala

	under the pretext of building without a permit. Abu Ryala stated that he was forced to demolish his house after the municipality employees posted a notice two weeks ago requiring that he demolish the house by the 22nd of this month. It is worth noting that he built his house in 2006 and his uncle Yahya rented it for years, and he lives in it with his wife, child and girl. The area of the house is 75 sq meters, consisting of 3 rooms, a kitchen and a bathroom, and next to it, is a shop of 30 sq meters.			
68.	The occupation forces informed citizens of the Abu Mheimed family in the “Jouret al-Melh” area in the wilderness of Ta'amrah near Za'tara, east of Bethlehem, to demolish their tents and livestock pens and leave within 24 hours from their lands.	Jouret al-Melh in the wilderness of Ta'amrah near Za'tara, east of Bethlehem	25/2/2020	Citizens from Abu Mheimed family
69.	At 06:30, the Israeli occupation forces demolished an 80-sq-meters house in Khallet Al-Hur in Al-Walaja village, owned Abdul Qadir Abu Hammad, under the pretext of not building without a permit. It also demolished a garage in the Khallet al-Samak area, owned by the citizen Saleh Khalifa.	Khallet Al Hur – Al Al-Walaja village – Bethlehem	27/2/2020	Citizen Abdul Qadir Abu Hammad
70.	The occupation forces demolished two houses in Masafer Yatta, south of Hebron, and the coordinator of the Popular and National Committees Against the Wall and Settlement, Ratib Jabour, said that the occupation forces raided several areas in Masafer Yatta and demolished the house of Ahmed Hamamda (a house under construction) in the al-Mafqara area, and the house of Muhammad Hassan Abu Aram in al-Rakiz gathering, in which he lives with his family of 11. Each house measures 80 sq meters, under the pretext of non-licensing.	Masafer Yatta – Hebron governorate	27/2/2020	Citizen Ahmed Hamamda Citizen Muhammad Hassan Abu Aram
71.	The bulldozers of the occupation demolished a Brix and a livestock pens in Saffi in Masafer Yatta, which belong to the citizens of Izzat Abdullah Zain and Kayed Ali Zain.	Masafer Yatta – Hebron governorate	27/2/2020	Citizen Izzat Abdullah Zain Citizen Kayed Ali Zain

72.	<p>Citizen Maher Nae'm Ramadan demolished the rest of the walls of his house, in the town of Silwan in occupied East Jerusalem, which he had self-demolished, about 10 months ago, in implementation of the occupation municipality court's decision, claiming that it was built without a permit.</p> <p>Ramadan stated that his house was built about 15 years ago, consisting of 3 rooms and their utilities. Several years ago, the occupation imposed a building violation on him worth 40,000 shekels and he paid it. In the last May, the Occupation Court issued an order to self-demolish the house otherwise; the occupation municipality will implement the decision, and then fine him a demolition fee of approximately 70,000 shekels, thus forcing him to self-demolish the house. Ramadan explained that the occupation municipality's staff returned and raided his house in January of this year, and required him to remove all the walls, or else a new violation will be imposed.</p>	Silwan town – Jerusalem city	27/2/2020	Citizen Maher Nae'm Ramadan
73.	The occupation forces demolished a petrol station in Al-Ram town	Al – Ram town, Jerusalem	27/2/2020	
74.	<p>In the Shuafat neighborhood of Jerusalem, the occupation authorities forced the citizen Mohammed Abdul Salam Al-Bashiti, 26 years old, to self-demolish his house where he and his wife live under the pretext of not having a permit. After notifying him earlier, in order to avoid paying heavy fines if the occupation authorities carry out the demolition, or a fine him an amount of approximately 70 thousand shekels in the event that the municipality conducts the demolition process, and he has been engaged in a struggle with the occupation since March 2019 to stop the demolition order of his two-storey house measuring 126 sq meters, where he proceeded to self-demolish his house to avoid paying the costs</p>	Shuafat neighborhood – Jerusalem city	28/2/2020	Citizen Mohammed Abdul Salam Al-Bashiti
75.	Citizen Maher Siyam from Silwan proceeded to self-demolish his house at the request of the occupation municipality, on the pretext of building with no permit.	Silwan town – Jerusalem city	28/2/2020	Citizen Maher Siyam

76.	The occupation forces demolished a 200-sq-meters (two-storey) house owned by Rami Sabih Al-Khatib in Hizma town, under the pretext of not building without a permit. The house accommodates the citizen and his family of eight.	Hizma town in Jerusalem	3/3/2020	Citizen Rami Sbaih Al-Khatib
77.	The occupation forces demolished a room owned by the citizen: Ahmad Hazza' Ramadan, near Tell village in Nablus.	Tell town – Nablus Governorate	3/3/2020	Citizen Ahmad Hazza' Ramadan
78.	In the “Bakush” area in the village of Nahaleen, west of Bethlehem, the Israeli occupation authorities notified the demolition of a house owned by the citizen Ahmed Mahmoud Sawad. And notified the citizens Adel Ratib Najajreh, and Raed Mahmoud Sawad to stop constructions in their houses, on the pretext of building without a permit.	Nahaleen village – Bethlehem Governorate	3/3/2020	Citizen Adel Ratib Najajreh Citizen Ahmed Mahmoud Sawad Citizen Raed Mahmoud Sawad
79.	Citizen Iyad Fataftah demolished part of his house in Jabel Mukaber neighborhood, south of occupied East Jerusalem, on the pretext of building without a permit. Citizen Fataftah stated that the house, measuring 110 sq meters, accommodated his family of 5 members, and it had been built recently. He made clear that there is a precautionary order from the Israeli court to prevent the demolition until the matter is finally settled. Fataftah added that he tried to prevent the Israeli municipality staff from carrying out the demolition process after the court's decision was presented, but they beat him, while the bulldozers proceeded to demolish floors and walls of the house.	Jabel Mukaber – Jerusalem city	4/3/2020	Citizen Iyad Fataftah

80.	<p>Citizen Ihab Alqam self-demolished his two-story home in Shuafat Camp, north of the Old City of Occupied East Jerusalem, in implementation of the Israeli occupation municipality's decision, under the pretext of building without a permit.</p> <p>Citizen Alqam stated that he had to start demolishing the house, after receiving a call from the Israeli police and municipality, ordering him to carry out the demolition within a period not exceeding six hours, under penalty of a high fine. Alqam explained that he rented a bulldozer and proceeded to knock down his house, which is about 160 sq meters, so that the occupation municipality's staff would not implement the demolition order, and then force him to pay the costs of the accompanying forces. He noted that during the demolition process, many of his neighbors objected, fearing damage to their neighboring homes.</p>	Shuafat camp – Jerusalem	4/3/2020	Citizen Ihab Alqam
81.	<p>The occupation forces demolished a one-story house belongs to Hussein Maghamis, the father of the detainee, Yazan Magamis, in Birzeit, with a total area of 150 sq meters, and the number of its family members is 4, 2 of them are women, claiming that he is related to the bombing that took place in the “Ein Bubin” area near Deir Ibzi town, to the west of Ramallah. On 23/8/2019, this led to the death of an Israeli soldier and wounding her father and brother.</p>	Birzeit – Ramallah	5/3/2020	Citizen Hussein Maghamis
82.	<p>The occupation forces demolished the house of the detainee Waleed Hanatsheh in the Al-Tira neighborhood in Ramallah. The occupation forces stormed a 6-storey inhabited residential building that includes (13) apartments, and raided the house of the detainee Walid Hanatsheh, which is located on the third floor, and its area is about 170 sq meters, and forced the residents of the house to leave, and detained them in one of the other apartments in the building. The walls of the house were demolished by solid iron hammers, claiming that he is related to the bombing that took place in the “Ein Bubin” area near</p>	Al –Tira Neighbourhood – Ramallah	5/3/2020	Citizen Waleed Hanatsheh and his family

	Deir Ibzi town, to the west of Ramallah. On 23/8/2019, this led to the death of an Israeli soldier and wounding her father and brother.			
83.	The occupation authorities notified the demolition of an agricultural room in the village of 'Azzun 'Atma in Qalqilya, owned by the citizen Farouq Al –Quzmar, on the pretext of building without a permit.	'Azzun 'Atma village – Qalqilya Governorate	5/3/2020	Citizen Farouq Al –Quzmar
84.	The occupation army demolishes a wall around agricultural land in the town of Ni'lin this morning, claiming that it is illegal.	Ni'lin town – Ramallah city	5/3/2020	
85.	The occupation forces demolished the ground and a wall on a plot of land in Silwan, south of the Al–Aqsa Mosque, belonging to Iyad Fataftah.	Silan town – Jerusalem city	5/3/2020	Citizen Iyad Fataftah
86.	The Israeli occupation authorities have notified the removal of residential tents and livestock pens, owned by (Abu Thahir) family in the Yarza area in the northern Jordan Valley. The caseworker of the Jordan Valley in Tubas Governorate, Mutaz Bisharat, said that the occupation forces had given removal orders of tents and livestock pens to Ibrahim Saeed Zayed Abu Thahir and his mother Zainab Suleiman Salem Abu Thahir and their brother-in-law Jibril Eid Zayed Abu Thahir. The occupation forces demolished several tents and pens for them earlier this year and the previous year.	Khirbet Yarza village – northern valley – Tubas governorate	8/3/2020	Citizen Ibrahim Saeed Zayed Abu Thahir Citizen Zainab Suleiman Abu Thahir Citizen Jibril Eid Abu Thahir
87.	The occupation forces demolished 3 (Brix) in the Ein Ar Rashash area near the village of Duma in Nablus, owned by: Fadl Abu Alia.	Ein Ar Rashash – Duma town – Nablus Governorate	9/3/2020	Citizen Fadil Abu Alia
88.	In Khirbat Jib'it, located on the eastern side of the al–Mughayyir village, northeast of Ramallah, the Israeli occupation forces dismantled a Brix used for rearing livestock, owned by the citizen Anees Mahmoud Abu Alia, 43 years, with an area of 100 sq meters, confiscated it, and informed him that these lands are archaeological areas, where he is not allowed to enter, claiming that they are closed military areas.	al–Mughayyir village – Ramallah city	9/3/2020	Citizen Anees Mahmoud Abu Alia
89.	The occupation soldiers uprooted the residential tent in which the citizen Anees Mahmoud Abu Alia and	al–Mughayyir village – Ramallah city	9/3/2020	Citizen Anees Mahmoud Abu Alia

	his family of (6) members, including four children, confiscated the electricity generator that supplies the tent and the Brix. The occupation forces informed him that these lands are archaeological areas and that he is not allowed to enter them, claiming that these are closed military areas.			
90.	The Israeli occupation forces demolished two residential houses measuring 130 sq meters each, and two Brix for sheep rearing, in the areas of "Beit Ta'mir" and "al-Badiya ash-Sharqiya", east of Bethlehem, under the pretext of building without a permit. The Office Manager of the Wall and Settlement Resistance Commission, Hassan Braijia, stated that the occupation forces and their vehicles had displaced his family of eight.	Beit Ta'mir & al-Badiya ash-Sharqiya Bethlehem city	12/3/2020	Citizen Hazem Hashem Abu Mhaimid
91.	Citizen Tareq Mohammed Ali was forced to self-demolish his four-story residential building in Shuafat camp, in occupied East Jerusalem, in implementation of the Israeli occupation municipality's decision, claiming construction without a permit. Two floors are inhabited and the other is under construction, after pressure from the occupation municipality. He explained that he rented a private bulldozer to carry out the demolition, after he received a decision, two weeks ago, from the Israeli Supreme Court, to self-demolish the building, otherwise, he will pay the cost of demolishing it if the occupation bulldozers carry out the demolition, claiming that the building overlooks the settlement of "Pisgat Zeev". He noted that two families lived on the first and second floors, and that by demolishing the building, 13 people have become homeless.	Shuafat camp – the occupied Jerusalem	13/3/2020	Citizen Tareq Mohammed Ali
92.	The Israeli occupation forces stormed Khirbet al-Deir, in the northern Jordan Valley. Those forces made two notifications; The first goes back to the solar cell project funded by the GVC Foundation, and the other to citizen Mohamed Sawafta to stop construction in his house.	Khirbet al-Deir – Northern Jordan Valley	25/3/2020	The people of Khirbet Citizen Mohamed Sawafta

93.	The Israeli Occupation Forces, accompanied by the so-called Licensing and Building Department jeep, and a military bulldozer, raided the village of Umm ar-Rehan, west of the town of Ya'bad, southwest of Jenin. Those forces proceeded to knock down a 200-meter wall in agricultural land of Mohamed Ali Zaid Al-Kilani; claiming that it is located near the separation wall, in Area C, and it is that it is erected without a permit	Umm ar-Rehan village – Ya'bad town – Jenin governorate	25/3/2020	Citizen Mohamed Ali Zaid
94.	The Israeli occupation forces, accompanied by a jeep of the Licensing and Building Department, and a military bulldozer raided Tayasir village, east of Tubas. Those forces began razing and filling a water-harvesting well, owned by the citizen Mohammed Youssef Suleiman Dabak. Claiming that it was erected in Area C, and without a permit.	Tayasir village– Tubas Governorate	26/3/2020	Citizen Mohammed Youssef Suleiman Dabak
95.	A force of the Israeli occupation army, escorted by several military vehicles, and a digger (Bagir) raided the Wadi Sarida area, in the town of Deir Ballut, west of Salfit. Those forces proceeded to demolish a water well and an agricultural room, owned by the citizen Aziz Youssef Abdullah, claiming that they were erected within the borders of Area C.	Deir Ballut town – Salfit Governorate	26/3/2020	Citizen Aziz Youssef Abdullah
96.	The Israeli occupation forces, escorted by a jeep of the Licensing and Building Department, a military bulldozer, and Menouf, raided Deir IBziq village, in the northern Jordan Valley, southeast of Tubas governorate. Those forces began to demolish a 70-square-meter Brix with furniture inside worth 2,500 shekels, belonging to the village council, under the pretext of building without a permit.	Deir IBziq village – the northern Jordan Valley	26/3/2020	The village council of Deir IBziq village and its people
97.	A force of the Israeli occupation army, reinforced with several military vehicles and a digger (Bagir), raided the area of Khallet Armila, in the town of Az-Zawiya, west of Salfit, and proceeded to knock down an agricultural room belonging to Salah Abdel-Latif Raddad, and demolish it. claiming that it is located within the boundaries of Area C.	Az-Zawiya town – Salfit Governorate	22/3/2020	Citizen Salah Abdel-Latif Raddad

98.	In the village of Khirbet Jabara, the occupation forces demolished a one-story house (under construction) owned by the citizen: Khaled Rashid Sheikh Hussein from Kafr Aboush village, claiming that it was not licensed and was located near the Separation Wall. The citizen had received notices of demolishing the house a while ago, in addition to a concrete wall of 280 meters long.	Khirbet Jubara – Tulkarm city	31/3/2020	Citizen Khaled Rashid Sheikh Hussein
99.	The Israeli Occupation Forces, escorted by the Jeep of the Licensing and Building Department, and two military bulldozers raided the Al-Waara area, west of Rummanah village, west of Jenin governorate. These forces proceeded to knock down three houses under construction, claiming that they are located near the separation wall and that they were erected without a permit in Area C, under the 1993 Oslo Accord. The area of the houses is (110, 140, 110) sq meters in a row.	Rummanah village – The city of Jenin	1/4/2020	Citizen Tariq Abdel Razzaq Abdel Rahman Citizen Rabie Abdel Razzaq Abdel Rahman Citizen Mustafa Tayseer Abdel Rahman
100.	In the Khirbet Allan area in the village of Al-Jiftlik, the Israeli occupation forces confiscated a caravan, after disassembling it, owned by the citizen: Anwar Jouda.	Al-Jiftlik – the northern Jordan Valley	1/4/2020	Citizen Anwar Jouda
101.	A force of the Israeli occupation army, escorted by a military vehicle, and a vehicle belonging to the Israeli Construction and Organization Department in the (Civil Administration), raided Khirbet al-Taybeh, east of Tarqumiyah town, northwest of Hebron. The administration and organization employee delivered a notice to stop work in his 100-square-meter house, which is under construction, claiming that it was erected without a license.	Tarqumiyah town – Hebron	1/4/2020	Citizen Yunus Muhammad Gharib
102.	In the village of Khirbet Beit Zakariyyah and Shushahla in the town of Al-Khader, the Israeli occupation forces handed over demolition notices to two of the homes owned by residents: Amer Odeh in Khirbet Beit Zakariyyah, and Muhammad Mustafa Sobeih in the Shushahla area, under the pretext of building without a license. The area of each is 120	Al-Khader town – Bethlehem Governorate	2/4/2020	Citizen Amer Odeh Citizen Muhammad Sobeih

	sq meters, and they are inhabited by two families of citizens			
103.	In the Taiba area of Tarqumiyah town, the occupation forces demolished a (Brix) used for agricultural purposes, owned by a citizen: Abdel-Jawad Khalil Al-Osta, under the pretext of building without a permit.	Tarqumiyah town – Hebron	2/4/2020	Citizen Abdel-Jawad Khalil Al-Osta
104.	The administration and management personnel proceeded to evacuate the property from an agricultural room of 50 sq meters, and the excavator began to demolish it. The room is owned by Khalil Odeh Alhroub. The demolition was claimed by the illegal construction.	Tarqumiyah town – Hebron	2/4/2020	Citizen Khalil Odeh Alhroub
105.	In Khallet Sakariya village, the occupation forces compelled the citizen: Amer Odeh to personally demolish a store, after notifying him earlier, in order to avoid paying heavy fines if the occupation authorities carried out the demolition, under the pretext building without a permit.	Khallet Sakariya – Bethlehem city	3/4/2020	Citizen Amer Odeh
106.	The Israeli occupation forces, escorted by military vehicles, and a vehicle belonging to the Israeli Construction and Organization Department in the (Civil Administration), stormed the western area of Daher al Malih village, west of Yaa'bad town, southwest of Jenin Governorate. The employee of administration and organization, citizen Abdul Latif Sharif Kamel Amarneh, delivered a notice to stop work at his home, claiming that it was erected without a permit in Area C. The house consists of two floors, and each floor had 200 sq meters, and it is constructed in the final finishes of the residence.	Daher al Malih village – Yaa'bad town –Jenin city	5/4/2020	Citizen Abdul Latif Kamel Amarneh
107.	The Israeli occupation forces, reinforced with military vehicles, and escorted by a vehicle of the Israeli Construction and Organization Department (Civil Administration) stormed the northern Jordan Valley. The employee of the civil administration delivered a notice to the citizen Salem Abdul Rahim Abu Al Tayeb, to stop work in his house, which is under	The northern Jordan Valley	6/4/2020	Citizen Salem Abdul Rahim Abu Al Tayeb

	construction, on the pretext of building without a permit.			
108.	In the village of Khirbet Qalqas, south of Hebron, the occupation forces confiscated a "container" for the transport of goods, with a total area of 100 sq meters.	Khirbet Qalqas – Hebron governorate	6/4/2020	Citizen Muhammad Abu Sneina
109.	The occupation forces demolished an agricultural residence in the village of Al-Taybeh, east of Tarqumiyah town, northwest of Hebron. They took out the objects from inside and threw them outside, and the excavator proceeded to demolish the 42-sq-meter house, built of stones and bricks, and roofed with reinforced concrete, owned by the citizen Yunus Muhammad Gharib	Tarqumiyah town – Hebron	7/4/2020	Citizen Yunus Gharib
110.	The Israeli occupation forces, escorted by military vehicles, stormed Beit Dajan village, northeast of Nablus. And delivered a notice to the citizen Ahmed Ibrahim Benayat, to remove a 120-sq-meters house under construction, claiming that it was built without a permit.	Beit Dajan village – Nablus city	17/4/2020	Citizen Ahmed Ibrahim Benayat
111.	The occupation forces handed over a notice to demolish an agricultural facility in Khirbet Allan area, in the village of Al-Jiftlik, owned by Anwar Abu Judeh.	Aljiftlik – Jericho & the Jordan Valley	17/4/2020	Citizen Anwar Abu Judeh
112.	In Al-Taybeh area, east of the town of Tarqumiya, northwest of Hebron, the occupation forces placed three notifications to stop work on the walls of three agricultural rooms, on the pretext of building without a permit. The notifications targeted citizens: Citizen Ayed Muhammad Fatafta, a notice to stop work in an agricultural room built of bricks and covered with tin, measuring (50 sq meters), used to live in it while working on his land and storing agricultural tools. Citizen Kayed Ahmed Fatafta, a notice to stop work in an agricultural room and its facilities, built of stones and roofed with reinforced concrete, measuring(60 sq meters) also used for agricultural	Tarqumiyah town – Hebron	19/4/2020	Citizen Ayed Muhammad Fatafta Citizen Kayed Ahmed Fatafta Citizen Tariq Muhammad Thabaniya

	<p>purposes.</p> <p>Tariq Muhammad Thabaniya, a notice to stop work in an agricultural room and its facilities (kitchen & restroom) built of stone and reinforced concrete, with measuring (70 sq meters).</p>			
113.	<p>The Israeli occupation forces raided Sebastia and demolished a café owned by a citizen of the town after they handed him a demolition notice about two months ago. The area of the café is 50 sq meters and the demolition was carried out under the pretext of building without a permit in an area classified (C). This demolition is the fifth since the occupation forces had previously demolished (4) cafes in the same area for the same citizen. And it continued to demolish it all every time he rebuilt it.</p>	<p>Sebastia village – Nablus city</p>	<p>20/4/2020</p>	<p>Citizen Nael Rizk Dhiab Al-Sakha</p>
114.	<p>The Israeli occupation forces raided Al-Masouda area in the village of Burqa in Nablus and demolished a residential shack and a sheep pen, owned by a citizen of the village. Note that it handed him a notice, approximately two months prior to the date of the demolition, on the pretext of building without a permit in area (C). It is the second demolition of the home of the same citizen and in the same area, after a previous demolition carried out on 3/7/2020. The facility measures 150 m.</p>	<p>Burqa village – Nablus city</p>	<p>20/4/2020</p>	<p>Citizen Mosheer Seif</p>
115.	<p>The occupation forces notify a citizen of their intention to demolish an agricultural Brix, on the pretext of building without a permit. The area of the Brix is 120 sq meters.</p>	<p>Jurat ash-Sham'a village – Bethlehem city</p>	<p>20/4/2020</p>	<p>Citizen Mohammed Ahmed Abu Hammad</p>
116.	<p>The occupation forces notify a citizen to remove a residential tent on the pretext of having no permit.</p>	<p>At-Tuwani village – Yatta city – Hebron governorate</p>	<p>20/4/2020</p>	<p>Citizen Jamal Al-Rubai</p>
117.	<p>The Israeli occupation forces notify a citizen of demolishing his house, which is under construction, within four days, on the pretext of building without a permit. The total area of the house is 130 sq meters.</p>	<p>Al Khader viilage – Bethlehem city</p>	<p>21/4/2020</p>	<p>Citizen Saleh Al-Mahsiri</p>
118.	<p>The occupation forces raided At-Tuwani village in Yatta, Hebron Governorate, and notified a citizen to</p>	<p>At-Tuwani village – Yatta city – Hebron</p>	<p>21/4/2020</p>	<p>Citizen Jamal Issa al-Yateem</p>

	stop work in a residential room for him, under the pretext of building without a permit. The total area of the room is 40 sq meters.	governorate		
119.	The occupation forces notify two citizens of demolishing their houses in Al-Khader village in Bethlehem within 96 hours, under the pretext of building without a permit.	Al Khader village – Bethlehem city	22/4/2020	Citizen Mohammed Yaqoub Daadou' Citizen Mohamed Ibrahim Daadou'
120.	The occupation forces demolished a modern car wash owned by a citizen in the Al-Lubban al-Gharbi village, under the pretext of building without a permit, and because of its location on a street through which settlers pass at the entrance to the village.	Al-Lubban al-Gharbi village – Ramallah & Albireh governorate	22/4/2020	Citizen Mohammed Fayez Radi
121.	The occupation forces uprooted a residential tent in the village of Ein ad-Duyuk in Jericho, under the pretext of building without a permit. The tent was accommodating (8) people, including (5) children.	Ein ad-Duyuk – Jericho governorate	23/4/2020	Citizen Youssef Mohamed Kaabneh
122.	The occupation forces prevented workers from completing work on building a house (under construction) owned by the citizen Jamal Sqour near the village of Bardala in the northern Jordan Valley, by stopping a ready-made concrete molding, on the pretext of building without a permit, and because it is located in Area (C) under Israeli control	Bardala village – the northern Jordan Valley	23/4/2020	Citizen Jamal Sqour
123.	The Israeli occupation forces raided the town of Qarawat Bani Hassan, west of Salfit, and handed notices to stop construction targeting 23 houses and facilities, claiming that they were not licensed and that they were located in area C, under Israeli control. The notifications included 12 houses under construction, three inhabited houses, three agricultural rooms, three sheds made of "tinplate" panels, three water-harvesting wells, and a fence around a house, in the areas of Al Ras, Qattan Al Tawil, Khalat Al Qarn, and Al Habayer, located in the north and east of the aforementioned town. The details of notices, are as follows: Ahmed Abd Jabara Mari, a tin-house notice. Awad Mustafa Marei, agricultural room notice.	Qarawat Bani Hassan town – Salfit city	26/4/2020	Citizen Ahmed Abd Jabara Mari Citizen Awad Mustafa Marei Citizen Radi Tawfiq Merei Citizen Ezz Fayez Marei Citizen Ibrahim Mustafa Marei Citizen Muhannad Sufyan Rayan Citizen Othman Sufyan Rayan Citizen Adnan Aziz Marei Citizen Mohammed Aziz Marei Citizen Musa Ibrahim Mari Citizen Hikmat Saeed Assi Citizen Shaher Mustafa Marei Citizen Moor Jamal Mari Citizen Ahmed Abdel Aziz Marei Citizen Omar Abdel Aziz Marei

	<p>Municipality of Qarawat Bani Hassan town, an external wall notice.</p> <p>Radi Tawfiq Mustafa Merei, notice of a house under construction.</p> <p>Ezz Fayez Marei, a tin-house notice.</p> <p>Ibrahim Mustafa Marei, a house notice.</p> <p>Fadl Ibrahim Ezzat Rayan, notice of two inhabited houses adjacent to each other.'</p> <p>Muhannad Sufyan Ezzat Rayan, notice of a house under construction.</p> <p>Othman Sufyan Rayan, notice of a house under construction.</p> <p>Adnan Azzam Aziz Marei, A two-story inhabited house (deadline to 6/2/2020) may turn into a demolition order.</p> <p>Mohammed Aziz Marei, agricultural room notice.</p> <p>Fayek Fathy Nayef Assi, a water well notice.</p> <p>Musa Ibrahim Saleem Mari, agricultural room notice.</p> <p>Hikmat Saeed Mustafa Assi, notice of a house under construction.</p>			<p>Citizen Jamal Abdul Aziz Marei</p> <p>Citizen Khaled Mohammed Abu Shehadeh</p> <p>Citizen Moaz Salim Mari</p> <p>Citizen Mohamed Awad Marei</p>
124.	The occupation forces demolished a shack for rearing livestock on the pretext of building without a permit in Qaffin village.	Qaffin town – Tulkarm city	27/4/2020	Citizen Mohammad Nasser Amarneh
125.	The occupying forces notify the demolition of two shacks in the areas of Bir Aouna and Jouret al-Shamaa in the town of Beit Jala in Bethlehem and give their owners 4 days to present legal objections, under the pretext of building without a license. Note that it had previously demolished two houses and three shacks in the same areas, owned by one of the aforementioned citizens.	Beit Jala town – Bethlehem city	28/4/2020	Citizen Muhammad Zarinah Citizen Aref Eid
126.	The occupation forces notify to stop work on building a house in the northern Jordan Valley. Under the pretext of building without a license. The area of the house is 150 sq meters.	Bardala village – the north Jordan Valley	28/4/2020	Citizen Jamal Al-Rashaida
127.	The occupation forces demolished three farm trees in the village of Al-Khader, under the pretext of building without a permit.	Al Khader village – Bethlehem city	28/4/2020	Mousa family

128.	The occupation forces bulldozed the floor of a farming nursery under the pretext of building without a permit and notified of demolishing other houses and shacks in different areas of Bethlehem governorate the same morning.	Wadi an-Nis village – Bethlehem city	2020/4/30	Citizen Mahmoud Ahmed Hammad
129.	The Israeli occupation forces demolished the floor of a vehicle washroom, under construction, on the pretext of building without a permit.	Al Khader village – Bethlehem city	30/4/2020	Citizen Mohamed Ibrahim Daadou
130.	The occupation forces raided Tulkarm camp, and handed the family of a Palestinian detainee a decision to demolish their home.	Tulkarm camp – Tulkarm city	1/5/2020	The family of the detainee Muhammad Alaa Jamil Risha
131.	The occupation forces raided Qarawat Bani Hassan town, and handed three notices to citizens, to stop the construction of two houses and an agricultural room on the pretext of building without a permit, and gave them a period until 6/24/2020 to take a decision to demolish the building or return the place to its previous state.	Qarawat Bani Hassan town – Salfit city	3/5/2020	Citizen Jalal Kanaan Rayan Citizen Abdul Aziz Mohammed Marei Citizen Yasmine Nabil Marei
132.	The occupation forces raided the Khallet Amara area in Deir Istiya town, handed a notice to stop the construction of a water well, under the pretext of building in Area C, and classified the place as a nature reserve, so it is not permitted to work within its borders. 6/10/2020 has been set as the date for holding the scheduled session in Beit El to discuss the demolition decision and return the place to its previous state.	Deir Istiya town – Salfit city	3/5/2020	Citizen Ahmad Mansour
133.	The occupation forces raided the village of Aqaba, east of Tayasir town in Tubas, and demolished an agricultural room of 63 sq meters under the pretext of building without a permit.	Aqaba village – Tayasir town – Tubas	4/5/2020	Citizen Murad Awni Jaber
134.	The occupation forces stormed Al-Shouneh area, north of Al-Jiftlik village in Jericho, and began to knock down a pool designated for collecting water, measuring 300 sq meters, to be used for irrigation of agricultural crops, and begin to dismantle and confiscate a 160-sq-meter Brix used by a citizen to raise livestock.	Al-Shouneh area – Al-Jiftlik village – Jericho	4/5/2020	Citizen Anwar Abu Judeh

	Earlier, on 4/26/2020, the occupation forces had handed over the aforementioned citizen, a demolition notice according to the new military law of (1797), which gives Palestinian citizens only 96 hours to submit the necessary documents to file an objection with the occupation authorities. The new military decision came into effect in the West Bank on 1/4/2019 and aims to obstruct any attempt to file an objection with the Israeli court.			
135.	The Israeli occupation forces stormed the village of Dhaher al 'Abed, west of Yaa'bad town in Jenin, and placed a notice to stop construction work at the gate of a house that is about to be finished owned by a citizen, under the pretext of building without a permit.	Dhaher al 'Abed village – Yaa'bad town – Jenin city	5/5/2020	Citizen Ameer Bassam Amareh
136.	The occupation forces stormed the village of Kuabar in the city of Ramallah and raided the house of the detainee, Qassam Abdul-Karim Barghouthi, aiming to demolish it, In pursuance of the demolition order; The family was informed of it on 11/2/2020. The occupation forces began to raze the two-story house. The area of each floor is 180 sq meters, and withdrew from the scene at approximately 5:40 am, amid confrontations with the young peoples.	Kaubar village – Ramallah city	2020/5/11	Family of the detainee Qassam Abdul-Karim Barghouthi
137.	The occupation forces stormed the Sahlet Al Bokayaa area in Tubas in the northern Jordan Valley, and delivered a notice to a citizen to stop work on building an agricultural Brix, on the pretext of building without a permit.	Sahlet Al Bokayaa area – Tubas city	11/5/2020	Citizen Rami Bani Odeh
138.	The occupation forces raided the village of Nahaleen, and handed notices to citizens, to stop work on building (8) homes, a park, concrete walls, and electric poles on the pretext of building without a permit. The size of the houses is 1–3 floors, some of them are inhabited. The park is owned by the municipality.	Nahaleen village – Bethlehem Governorate	11/5/2020	Citizen Mahmoud Abdullah Najareh Citizen Essam Mahmoud Shakarneh Citizen Amjad Youssef Ghayatha Citizen Lotfi Najareh Citizen Asaad Najjarah Citizen Adel Najareh Citizen Hisham Shakarneh Citizen Deeb Shakarneh

139.	The occupation forces raided Al-Sahel area in Salem village in Nablus and affixed four demolition notices to a two-storey house under construction, and three Brixes, on the pretext of building without a permit. Each floor of the house measure 170 sq meters, and the area of Brixes ranges from (200–300) sq meters.	Salim village – Nablus city	11/5/2020	Citizen Nadim Rawhi Shtayyeh Citizen Abdel Moneim Hamid Shtayyeh Citizen Mubarak Faye Shtayyeh Citizen Seif El-Din Ghalib Shtayyeh
140.	The occupation forces stormed Khamlet al-Jamaa in the town of Deir Istya, and handed notices of demolition to citizens, to stop work on building an agricultural room and a water collection well.	Deir Istya town – Salfeet city	13/5/2020	Citizen Husein Zidan
141.	The Israeli occupation forces stormed Fasayil village and demolished foundations of a 120-sq-meter under construction house and Brix, under the pretext of building without a permit.	Fasayil village – Jericho & the Jordan Valley	13/5/2020	Citizen Mahmoud Mohamed Kaabneh Citizen Suleiman Muslim Sawarkah
142.	The Israeli occupation forces demolished a residential shack and tents near Al-Taybeh village. The shack is 160 sq meters, in which (8) citizens including (3) children live.	Taybeh village – Ramallah city	14/5/2020	Citizen Eid Fazza Kaabneh
143.	The occupation forces demolished livestock pens and a water well in Khirbet ar-Ras al-Ahmar, on the pretext of building without a permit	Khirbet ar-Ras al-Ahmar – The northern Jordan Valley	14/5/2020	Citizen Jarrah Saqr Bani Odeh Citizen Suleiman Jamil Bani Odeh Citizen Mowafaq Fakhry Daraghme
144.	The occupation forces handed notifications to citizens, to stop work on building (8) homes under the pretext of building without a permit.	Nahaleen village – Bethlehem Governorate	15/5/2020	Of which known: Citizen Mutaz Najajreh Citizen Musa Gyatha Citizen Mohamed Fanoun
145.	The Israeli occupation forces demolished an 80-sq-meter room under the pretext of building without a permit in Al-Walaja village.	Al-Walaja village – Bethlehem city	17/5/2020	Citizen Faye S Abed Rabbu
146.	The occupation forces confiscated a 16-sq-meter wood cabin.	Beit Einun village – Hebron city	18/5/2020	Citizen Hisham Eidah
147.	The Israeli Occupation Forces demolished two residential homes and an agricultural shed in the Nabaa Al-Hadfa area, in the village of Al-Walaja, west of Bethlehem, claiming that it was not licensed. The first consists of two rooms and their additions, and its area is about 50 sq meters. The second consists of two floors, which have an	Al-Walaja village – Bethlehem city	18/5/2020	Citizen Muhammad Harbi Abu Sdou Fakhri Abdullah Abu Sdou Citizen Faye S Abed Rabbu

	area of more than 80 sq meters They also demolished an agricultural shed of about 80 sq meters			
148.	In the village of Furush Beit Dajan, the occupation forces confiscated a 30-sq-meter (caravan), on the grounds of illegal construction, in areas classified (c) under the 1993 Oslo Agreement.	Furush Beit Dajan village – Nablus city	20/5/2020	Citizen Muhammad Adili Zuhdi Hamid
149.	In the area of the spring of Al-Auja town, the occupation forces delivered a notice to stop work on building 2 (Brix) and to evacuate the area, under the pretext that they were not licensed and that they were located in area (C), under Israeli control.	Al-Auja town – Jericho Governorate	20/5/2020	Citizen Ali Al Rashaida
150.	The occupation forces demolished a residential tent and a shack for raising livestock and confiscated them in the town of Zaatara, under the pretext of building without a permit.	Zaatara Town – Bethlehem city	24/5/2020	Citizen Hazem Hashim Abu Mheimed
151.	The Israeli occupation forces notified the demolition of 10 water-harvesting wells in the town of Az-Zawiya in Salfit.	Az-Zawiya town – Salfit city	25/5/2020	Citizen Maher Qaddus Citizen Mounir Shamlawi Citizen Rabhi Abu Nabaa Citizen Adnan Hamdan Citizen Nizam Hammouda Citizen Haroun Moqadi Citizen Jamal Musleh Citizen Raji Shakour Citizen Shehadeh Dahbour
152.	The occupation forces dismantled a 35-sq-meter wooden room used for agricultural purposes in the area of Khallat Al-Khashaba/Al-Najma area Kafr Attia, under the pretext of building without a permit in Area (C).	Aqraba & Majdal Bani Fadil towns – Nablus city	26/5/2020	Citizen Marwan Abdul-hamid Abu Katab
153.	In the village of Al-Walaja, the Israeli occupation forces handed notices to stop work on building 5 homes, on the pretext of having no permits	Al-Walaja village – Bethlehem city	26/5/2020	Citizens: Ra'ed Abu Al-Tin, Hatem Al-Atrash, Ahmed Al-Qantar, Ahmed Jawabra, and Mustafa Ibrahim Al-Atrash
154.	The Israeli occupation forces demolished a house under construction in the village of Furush Beit Dajan, east of Nablus, consisting of three rooms measuring 95 meters, on the pretext of building	Furush Beit Dajan village – east of Nablus	27/5/2020	Citizen Ibrahim Ibnayat

	without a license.			
155.	The occupation forces demolished walls in the vicinity of the "Maxim Land" resort, and the road leading to it was bulldozed, along the bypass road near the Zawata town.	Zawata town, west of Nablus	27/5/2020	Citizen Waddah Abdel-Haq
156.	The occupation forces demolished 4 vegetables & fruit stands, near Line 90 near the village of Ein Al Beida which consisted of stalls where vegetables were placed. Under the pretext of not being licensed.	Ein Al Beida village – the north Jordan Valley / Tubas	27/5/2020	Owned by: Firas Aref Akram Sawafta, Iyad Abd Muhammad Sawafta, Suleiman Ziyad Abed Sawafta, who are residents of the village of Bardala, and Shadi Nabil Aref Fuqaha, from the neighboring village of Kardala.
157.	In the Wadi Hilweh area in Silwan town of Jerusalem, the occupation authorities forced the citizen: Nasser Siyam to self-demolish an addition to his house and the homes of his two sons Khaled and Majd. Siyam noted that he was obliged to demolish the additions of the three houses, measuring 240 sq meters; for fear that the municipality staff will implement the decision and force the family to pay the demolition fee to the municipality's crews, bulldozers, and police forces, which may total 150,000 shekels, under the pretext of not being licensed.	Wadi Hilweh , Silwan Town – Jerusalem city	27/5/2020	Citizen Nasser Siyam and his two sons Khaled and Majd
158.	In Sebastia village, the occupation forces demolished a tourist facility (under construction), for lack of a license, a tourist resort and a Roman room inside the resort, measuring 30 sq meters, owned the citizen: Ibrahim Mahmoud Ghazal.	Sebastia village Nablus	27/5/2020	Citizenship Lina Al-Aghbar Citizen Ibrahim Mahmoud Ghazal
159.	The Israeli occupation forces handed notices to stop work on building 4 houses, under the pretext of building without a permit In the village of Al-Walaja.	Al-Walaja village – Bethlehem city	27/5/2020	Owned by: Majid Nasrallah Al-Amor Muhammad Nasrallah Al-Amor Mohammed Khaled Sarasrah Munther Mohammed Al-Amor
160.	The occupation forces demolished a room and two agricultural dwellings, under the pretext of construction without a permit, owned by Wael Muhammad Al-Jaafrah, in the village of Al-Taybeh, north of Al-Taybeh, northwest of Hebron. Also	Farsh al Hawa – Hebron city	28/5/2020	Owned by Wael Muhammad Al-Jaafrah, and his two brothers, Ahmed and Raed

	demolished an agricultural room and a toilet made of bricks and concrete, measuring 26.5 sq meters, costing 25 thousand shekels, and it houses 12 individuals, owned by the citizen Ahmed Muhammad Salama Al-Owawi. And an agricultural housing of bricks and concrete, costing 50 thousand shekels, measuring 70 sq meters, and It houses 4 people, owned by the citizen Raed Muhammad Salama Jaafarah. And an agricultural housing and a toilet made of bricks and concrete, costing 45 thousand shekels, measuring 71.5 sq meters, and it houses 5 people, all of which were built in 2018.			
161.	<p>The Israeli occupation forces, escorted by a military vehicle, and a vehicle belonging to the Israeli Construction and Organization Department in the (Civil Administration), raided Al-Naqar area, west of Al-Tira village, southwest of Ramallah. The Administration and Organization employee handed five notices to three houses, one of them under construction, and wooden shacks requiring their removal, on the grounds of illegal construction, in areas classified (C) under the 1993 Oslo Accord.</p> <p>The houses and shacks are owned by:</p> <p>Sharif Ibrahim Ali Hamid, a 160-square-meter inhabited house, where 8 people live, including 4 children.</p> <p>Osama Ahmed Ismail, a 100-square-meter inhabited house, in which 8 people live, including 6 children.</p> <p>Ahmed Youssef Saeed, foundations for a house under construction.</p> <p>Mustafa Abd Mustafa, a wooden shack.</p> <p>Ali Ahmed Theeb, a wooden shack.</p>	Al-Naqqar area, west of Al-Tira village, southwest of Ramallah	28/5/2020	<p>Citizens:</p> <p>Sharif Ibrahim Ali Hamid</p> <p>Osama Ahmed Ismail</p> <p>Ahmed Youssef Saeed</p> <p>Mustafa Abd Mustafa</p> <p>Ali Ahmed Theeb</p>
162.	In Jabel Mukaber neighborhood in Jerusalem, the occupation authorities forced the citizen: Rasmiya Kassab Basheer, to self-demolish her 85-square-meter house, after notifying her earlier, in order to avoid paying heavy fines in the event that the occupation authorities carry out the demolition, under	Jabel Mukaber – Jerusalem city	28/5/2020	Citizen Rasmiya Kassab Basheer

	the pretext of building without a license.			
163.	The occupation forces banned the employees of the Hebron Rehabilitation Committee from completing the restoration & maintenance work at the Ibrahimi Mosque in the old city of Hebron, claiming that they did not possess a permit from the occupation forces (knowing that works inside the Ibrahimi Mosque is the prerogative of the Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs in coordination with Hebron Rehabilitation Committee).	The old city – Hebron	28/5/2020	
164.	The Israeli occupation authorities stopped work on excavating a building in Artas village, south of Bethlehem. Owned by the citizen Omar Mustafa Odeh, on the pretext of building without a permit.	Artas village – southwest of Bethlehem city	28/5/2020	Citizen Omar Mustafa Odeh
165.	The occupation authorities forced the citizen Faris AlKhalis, to self-demolish his house, in the Ain al-Luza area in the Silwan town of Jerusalem city, (under construction), after notifying him earlier, in order to avoid paying heavy fines in the event that the occupation authorities carry out the demolition, under the pretext of building without a license.	Silwan town – Jerusalem city	29/5/2020	Citizen Faris Al Khalis
166.	The occupation forces compelled a family from Jabel Mukaber in the city of Jerusalem to demolish their 85-square-meter house. Mousa Kassab Basheer, one of the owners of the house, stated that it is a one-story house, and accommodates 7 members, including his handicapped mother, after the family received a notice of demolishing the house, built by the family 7 years ago, under the pretext of building without a license.	Jabel Mukaber – Jerusalem city	29/5/2020	Citizen Mousa Kassab Basheer
167.	The occupation authorities forced two citizens from Jabel Mukaber in the city of Jerusalem to self-demolish their houses, after notifying them earlier, in order to avoid heavy fines in the event that the occupation authorities carry out the demolition, on the pretext of building without a license. The citizens are Ahmed Muhammad Suleiman Mashahreh (the area of his house is 120 sq meters),, and his brother Imad	Jabel Mukaber – Jerusalem city	30/5/2020	Citizen Ahmed Muhammad Suleiman Mashahreh Citizen Imad Muhammad Suleiman Mashahreh

	Muhammad Suleiman Mashahreh (the area of his house is 80 sq meters), noting that the houses are contiguous, and shelters 11 members of their family.			
168.	The bulldozers of the occupation demolished four houses under construction in the city of Al-Tireh in the lands of 1948, on the pretext of building without permits.	Al-Tireh – 1948 lands	31/5/2020	Owned by Khufash family
169.	<p>The occupation forces raided the area of Birin, northeast of Yatta, south of Hebron, and issued a notice to demolish the village council building, five brick-and-tin houses, and Brix for housing purposes, and water-harvesting wells.</p> <p>The notices were handed to the citizen Bashir Abdul-Ghani Ibrahim Barqan, owning a brick-and-tin dwelling of 40 sq meters that accommodates 11 people, citizen Nour Abdul Rahman Abdul Ghany Barqan, owning a 70-square-meter brick-and-tin dwelling, and a 150-square-meter water well, Samer Mahmoud Barqan, owning a 100-square-meter concrete dwelling, which houses 10 people, and an old well of 100 sq meters, for the citizen Atta Naeem Ibrahim Barqan, owning a concrete dwelling of 120 sq meters of concrete housing 7 people, and the village council building of brick and tin, measuring 40 sq meters.</p>	Birin Area, northeast of Yatta – Hebron	31/5/2020	<p>Citizen Bashir Abdul-Ghani Ibrahim Barqan</p> <p>Citizen Nour Abdul Rahman Abdul Ghany Barqan</p> <p>Citizen Samer Mahmoud Barqan</p> <p>Citizen Atta Naeem Ibrahim Barqan</p>
170.	<p>In the industrial zone in Wadi Al-Joz neighborhood in Jerusalem, the occupation forces handed notices to demolish and evacuate about 200 commercial and industrial facilities (vehicle repair shops, commercial stores, and restaurants) until the end of the year.</p> <p>The Israeli Planning and Construction Committee aims to remove the industrial zone in the Wadi Al-Joz neighborhood, and establish high-tech buildings, huge commercial complexes, and large restaurants, on an area of 250 thousand sq meters. The report indicated that some of the buildings that will be built will reach a height of 16 floors.</p>	The industrial zone in the Wadi Al-Joz neighborhood in Jerusalem	31/5/2020	200 commercial and industrial facilities
171.	The occupation forces demolished 5 vegetables and	Near Ein al-Beida &	1/6/2020	

	fruits' stands, along the Line 90 near the villages of Ein al-Beida and Bardala, under the pretext of building without a license.	Bardala villages – Jericho city		
172.	Citizen Naeem Saleh Farah demolished part of his house in Beit Hanina neighborhood, north of Jerusalem. In pursuance of a decision by the occupation municipality', claiming that it was constructed without a permit	Beit Hanina neighborhood, north of Jerusalem	2/6/2020	Citizen Naeem Saleh Farrah
173.	The occupation forces demolished the house of citizen: Ahmad Abu Diab, which houses 7 individuals, including 5 children, measuring 70 sq meters, in the Karam al-Sheikh area in the Ein a-Luza neighborhood in Silwan in Jerusalem city, under the pretext of building without a license.	The Karam al-Sheikh area in the Ein a-Luza neighborhood in Silwan, Jerusalem	2/6/2020	Citizen Ahmad Abu Dhiab
174.	In the Jabel Mukaber neighborhood in Jerusalem, the occupation authorities forced the citizen: Alaa Ahmed Ibrahim Barqan to self-demolish his house, after notifying him earlier, in order to avoid heavy fines if that the occupation authorities carry out the demolition, claiming that it erected with no license. It measures 13 sq meters, and it consists of three rooms, a hall, a kitchen and two toilets, where he, his wife, and four children live, the oldest of whom is 15 years old and the youngest is 9 years.	Jabel Mukaber – Jerusalem city	2/6/2020	Citizen Alaa Ahmad Ibrahim Barqan
175.	The Israeli occupation forces, escorted by the staff of the occupation municipality, and bulldozers raided Al Salaa' neighborhood in the town of Jabel Mukaber, southeast of Jerusalem, and imposed a security cordon on two houses under construction, owned by the two brothers Muhammad and Thahir Ibrahim Al-Za'tara. The forces prevented people from approaching the area, and then proceeded to knock down the houses, under the pretext of building without a permit. The total area of the houses is about 250 sq meters.	Al Salaa' neighbourhood in Jabel Mukaber, southeast of Jerusalem	2/6/2020	The two brothers Muhammad and Thahir Ibrahim Al-Za'tara
176.	A citizen has self-demolished his house in Jabel Mukaber, southeast of Jerusalem, in implementation of the occupation municipality's decision, under the	Jabel Mukaber, southeast of Jerusalem	2/6/2020	Citizen Majid Muhammad Suleiman Jaabis

	<p>pretext of building without a permit. The building is divided into two houses, built about 6 months ago, measuring 160 sq meters, and it houses his family of 7, and his brother's family of 4 members.</p> <p>He added that he had paid the lawyer 15,000 shekels to prevent the house's demolition, but to no avail. He indicated that he was forced to self-demolish his house, because if he did not implement the decision, he would have to pay a fine to Jerusalem municipality staff in the amount of 70,000 shekels.</p>			
177.	The occupation forces demolished two tents owned by the citizen Abdul Basit Al-Noubani in Al-Lubban ash-Sharqiya village, under the pretext of building without a license.	Al-Lubban ash-Sharqiya village – Nablus	2/6/2020	Citizen Abdul Basit Al-Noubani
178.	The occupation forces demolished 3 (Brix) in the Arab Al-Mleihat community, near the Ma'arajat road north of Jericho, for rearing sheep, owned by Bedouin citizens of the Kaabneh family, in preparation for building a wall in the vicinity of the settlement outpost (Mavo'ot Briho), and asked the citizens to remove the facilities that are inside the wall.	Arab Al-Mleihat community – northwest of Jericho	2/6/2020	Kaabneh family
179.	A force of the occupation army raided Deir al-'Asal al-Fauqa village in Hebron, and handed a notice of demolishing two houses. A one-story house, measuring 150 sq meters, (under finishing), owned by Fayez Hassan Shawamreh. A 180-square-meter, two-storey house (under finishing), owned by Saddam Fawzi Hassan Shawamreh, on the pretext of building without a permit.	Deir al-'Asal al-Fauqa town – Hebron	2/6/2020	Citizen Fayez Hassan Shawamreh Citizen Saddam Fawzi Hassan Shawamreh
180.	In the Deir Hajla gathering area east of Jericho, the occupation forces demolished (6) residential shacks made of tin and iron, and their facilities (a kitchen and a guest room), each shack measures about 30 sq meters, owned by the family of Ibrahim Salem Abu Dohuk and his sons, and they were divided as follows:	Deir Hajla Gathering, east of Jericho	3/6/2020	Ibrahim Salem Saleh Abu Dhok Nasr Ibrahim Abu Dhok Ahmed Ibrahim Abu Dhok Muhammad Yusef Abu Dhok Nasra Naser Abu Dhok

	<p>Ibrahim Salem Saleh Abu Dhok: 2 shacks were demolished; he has 6 family members including a child and his two wives.</p> <p>Nasr Ibrahim Abu Dhok: a shack was demolished; he has 5 children and a wife.</p> <p>Ahmed Ibrahim Abu Dhok: a shack was demolished; he has a child and a wife.</p> <p>Muhammad Yusef Abu Dhok: a shack was demolished; he has 2 childs and a wife.</p> <p>Nasra Naser Abu Dhok: a shack was demolished in which she lives alone – mother of the citizen Ibrahim Abu Dhok.</p>			
181.	<p>Israeli forces proceeded to knock down a tin-and-brick house in Khirbet al-Mafqara community, under the pretext of being erected without a permit. it is owned by the citizen Ahmed Mahmoud Hamamra</p>	<p>The Khirbet al Mafqara area, east of Yatta – Hebron</p>	<p>3/6/2020</p>	<p>Citizen Ahmed Mahmoud Hamamra</p>
182.	<p>The occupation forces demolished 4 residential rooms, 4 residential tents, and two sheep pens in the villages of Al Markaz, Al Fakheet, and al-Maqrafa, located in the Masafer area in Yatta Hebron.</p> <p>The details of demolition are as follows:</p> <p>Samir Mohammed Ragheb Houshieh: A 30-square-meter residential tent with 4 family members, and a 100-square-meter sheep pen.</p> <p>Bilal Mohammed Ragheb Houshieh: A 30-square-meter brick-and-tin residential room with 11 family members.</p> <p>Moath Muhammad Ragheb Houshieh: A 30-square-meter brick-and-tin residential room with 5 family members, and a 100-square-meter sheep pen.</p> <p>Anan Mohammed Houshieh: A 30-square-meter brick-and-tin residential room with 3 family members.</p> <p>Anan Mohammed Houshieh: A 30-square-meter residential tent with 10 family members.</p> <p>Khadija Ahmed Abd Rabbo: A 30-square-meter brick-and-tin residential room with 1 family member.</p> <p>Ahmed Mahmoud Hamamda: A 30-square-meter</p>	<p>The villages of Al Markaz, Al Fakheet, and al-Maqrafa, in Masafer Yatta – Hebron</p>	<p>3/6/2020</p>	<p>Samir Mohammed Ragheb Houshieh</p> <p>Bilal Mohammed Ragheb Houshieh</p> <p>Moath Muhammad Ragheb Houshieh</p> <p>Anan Mohammed Houshieh</p> <p>Emad Mohammed Houshieh</p> <p>Khadija Ahmed Abd Rabbo</p> <p>Ahmed Mahmoud Hamamda</p> <p>Jamil Mahmoud I'mar</p>

	residential tent with 2 family members. Jamil Mahmoud I'mar: A 30-square-meter residential tent with 2 family members.			
183.	In the village of Khirbet Yarza, in the northern Jordan Valley, the occupation forces handed over a notice to remove (Brix) owned by the citizen: Salem Abdul Rahman Abu Al-Tayeb, under the pretext of building without a permit.	Khirbet Yarza village – northern valley	4/6/2020	Citizen: Salem Abdul Rahman Abu Al Tayeb
184.	In the Wadi al-Sheikh in the town of Beit Ummar, the occupation forces demolished a resident (built of tin), along Hebron-Jerusalem Street, owned by the citizen Ali Muhammad Al-Alami, which he built on the rubble of his house, demolished by the occupation forces in October 2019, under the pretext of building without a license, and that it was located in Area C under Israeli control.	Wadi al-Sheikh in the town of Beit Ummar – Hebron	4/6/2020	Citizen: Ali Muhammad Al-Alami
185.	The occupation municipality notified the demolition of the "Diwaniyah of Arbaeen" in the village of Al-Issawiya in Jerusalem and placed an order to demolish the diwaniyah that is used to serve the people of the village on all their occasions, a month later.	Al-Issawiya neighborhood – Jerusalem city	4/6/2020	
186.	The Israeli occupation forces delivered Omar Nouredine Masalha a notice to stop construction at his house, in the village of Al-Funduq, east of Qalqilya city, under the pretext of building without a permit.	Al-Funduq village, east of Qalqilya city	5/6/2020	Citizen Omar Nouredine Masalha
187.	The occupation forces demolished a room (built of wood) in Jabel Mukaber neighborhood in Jerusalem, and uprooted a number of fruit-bearing trees owned by the citizen: Ibrahim Siry	Jabel Mukaber – Jerusalem city	5/6/2020	Citizen Ibrahim Siry
188.	In the Al-Mughraqa area in Al-Nazla Al-Sharqiya village in Tulkarm, the occupation forces demolished a 150-meter-long wall in the vicinity of a plot of agricultural land owned by the citizen: Rashad Kittana	Al-Mughraqa area in the village of An-Nazla al-Sharqiya in Tulkarm	5/6/2020	Citizen Rashad Kittana
189.	In the town of Husan in Bethlehem, the occupation forces obliged workers to stop working on	Husan town – Bethlehem	6/6/2020	

	excavations to build Kisan Elementary School, under the pretext of building without a permit.			
190.	The occupation forces demolished Brix and street vendors in the vicinity of Qalandia checkpoint and the entrance to the town of Al-Ram, north of Jerusalem, without prior notice	The vicinity of Qalandia checkpoint and the entrance to Al-Ram town, north of Jerusalem	7/6/2020	
191.	The occupation forces have notified the demolition of two homes in Masafer Yatta in Hebron, with a total area of 120 sq meters, which consists of two residential units for citizens: Yaqoub Ishaq Yaqoub Barqan and Asaad Yousef Barqan.	Birin area, east of Yatta – Hebron	7/6/2020	Citizens Asaad Yousef Barqan and Yaqoub Barqan
192.	The occupation authorities have notified the demolition of a 30-square-meter residential tent, a 40 sq meters Brix of tin and stones, and a stone wall in Ma'in, southeast of Yatta, owned by Ahmad Mahmoud Al Hamamdeh	Ma'in area, southeast of Yatta, Hebron City	7/6/2020	Citizen Ahmad Mahmoud Al Hamamdeh
193.	The settlers demolished a stone wall and chains in a plot of land belonging to Fadel Eidy in the Beit Einun village, North-East Hebron.	Beit Einun – North-East Hebron	7/6/2020	Citizen Fadel Eidy
194.	In the Jabal Al-Mukaber neighborhood of Jerusalem, the occupation authorities forced the citizen: Imad Mashahreh to personally demolish his house, after notifying him earlier, in order to avoid paying heavy fines in the event the occupation authorities carried out the demolition, under the pretext of building without a permit.	Jabel Mukaber – Jerusalem city	8/6/2020	Citizen Imad Mashahreh
195.	In Birin village, the occupation forces demolished tents used for housing, and seized them, owned by: Sabya Suleiman Saeed Al-Azazma, a tent and iron corners of 30 sq meters, for Samir Musa Suleiman Al-Azazma, a tent and iron corners of 90 sq meters, Musa Suleiman Issa Al-Azazma, a tent and Iron corners with an area of 55 sq meters, Saud Rizq Salman Al-Faqeer, a tent and corners of an area of 90 sq meters, Saeed Rizk Salman Al-Faqeer, a tent and corners of an area of 90 sq meters.	Birin village – Hebron	8/6/2020	Citizen Samir Musa Suleiman Al-Azazma Citizen Musa Suleiman Issa Al-Azazma Citizen Saud Rizk Salman Al-Faqeer Citizen Saeed Rizk Salman Al-Faqeer Citizen Sabya Suleiman Saeed Al-Azazma
196.	In Haris village, the occupation forces handed 6 notices to demolish and stop construction for of	Haris village – Salfit city	8/6/2020	Citizen Amin Momen Muhammad Daoud

	building consisting of a room, kitchen and toilet with an area of 50 sq meters, a container of 15 sq meters, a playground and a garden for children measuring 4 dunums, and two water and electricity lines. In addition to the agricultural roads that were opened on the site, under the pretext that they are not licensed and are located in Area C, under Israeli control.			
197.	In the village of Al-Sawahreh al-Sharqiyeh, the occupation forces dismantled a plastic greenhouse measuring 200 sq meters and confiscated its equipment, owned by the citizen Ali Ahmed Helsa, under the pretext of building without a license.	Al-Sawahreh al-Sharqiyeh village – Jerusalem	8/6/2020	Citizen Ali Ahmed Helsa
198.	In the Qanoub area, east of Sa'ir town, the occupation forces handed the citizen Abdul-halim abdul-majeed Shalaldeh, a notice to evict his home and to leave his land, and gave him 24 hours.	Al-Qanoub area, east of Sa'ir town – Hebron	8/6/2020	Citizen Abdul-halim abdul-majeed Shalaldeh
199.	The occupation forces raided the areas of Ghzeiwa and Khaldiya, east of Yatta, in the south of Hebron governorate, and distributed 7 notices to stop work and demolition of homes and facilities of citizens there, claiming unauthorized construction. The details of notices are as follows: Citizen Naim Odeh Shehadeh Shatat, stopping work in an 80-square-meter residential house in Al-Khaldiya area, citizen Mahmoud Youssef Shatat, stopping work in a 70-square-meter residential house in Al-Khaldiya area, citizen Muhammad Musa Makhamrah, stopping work in a 20-square-meter agricultural room in Al-Khaldiya area, citizen Qassem Hamad Abu Tuhfa demolishing an agricultural room measuring 20 sq meters, in the Ghzeiwa area, citizen Ahmed Ismail Dababsa, demolishing an agricultural Brix of 1000 sq meters in the Ghzeiwa area, citizen Khalil Issa Rabei, a final demolition order of a residential house measuring 80 sq meters, and a Brix of 100 sq meters in the area of Ghzeiwa.	The areas of Ghzeiwa and Khaldiya, east of Yatta, south of the Hebron Governorate	8/6/2020	Citizen Naim Odeh Shehadeh Shatat Citizen Muhammad Musa Makhamrah Citizen Qassem Hamad Abu Tuhfa Citizen Ahmed Ismail Dababsa Citizen Khalil Issa Rabei
200.	In the Silwan neighborhood of Jerusalem, the	Silwan town – Jerusalem	9/6/2020	Citizenship Aisha Hijazi

	occupation forces demolished a house owned by the citizen Aisha Hijazi, on the pretext of building without a permit. The total area of the house is about 80-sq-meters, consisting of two rooms, a living room, a kitchen and a washroom, and it houses 10 people.			
201.	In the wilderness of Al-Sawahreh al-Sharqiyeh village, the occupation forces demolished 5 tin – houses, under the pretext of building without a license, and compelled their residents to leave the area by force. The houses are owned by the citizens: Ali Salim Zahaika, Ibrahim Omar Hamadeen, Khalil Ibrahim Hathalin, Hani Shaker Moussa Al –sarkhi, and Khalil Zaki Abdel Qader.	Wilderness of Al-Sawahreh al-Sharqiyeh village – Jerusalem Governorate	9/6/2020	Citizen Ali Salim Zahaika Citizen Ibrahim Omar Hamadeen Citizen Khalil Ibrahim Hathalin Citizen Hani Shaker Moussa Al –sarkhi Citizen Khalil Zaki Abdel Qader
202.	A force of the occupation army raided the village of Al-Walaja, and handed notices to demolish a number of inhabited houses and homes to which a building was added (known from its owners): Hassan Shehadeh Khalifa, Khaled Mahmoud Abu Khyara, Muhammad Nasr Abu Al-Tin, and Khaled Mohamed Jibril.	Al Al-Walaja village – Bethlehem city	9/6/2020	Citizen Hassan Shehadeh Khalifa Citizen Khaled Mahmoud Abu Khyara Citizen Muhammad Nasr Abu Al-Tin Citizen Khaled Mohamed Jibril
203.	The Israeli occupation forces raided the Wadi Khalil area, in the lands of Qarawat Bani Hassan town, west of the Salfit city, and handed five notices to stop work on building a residential house and an agricultural room for citizen Ibrahim Arabi Mari, a residential house owned by the citizen Mahmoud Arabi Mari, and 2 shacks for livestock husbandry, owned by the citizens Mohammed Arabi Mari and Mohammed Aziz Assi, claiming that they are not licensed and located within Area C under Israeli control.	Qarawat Bani Hassan town – Salfit city	10/6/2020	Citizen Ibrahim Arabi Mari Citizen Mahmoud Arabi Mari Citizen Mohammed Arabi Mari Citizen Mohammed Aziz Assi
204.	Citizen Ali Rabayaa’ was forced to demolish a residential floor, consisting of two apartments under construction, in his family's house, in the town of Sur Baher, south of occupied East Jerusalem, by a decision of the occupation municipality, claiming that it was erected without a permit near the “American Street” project. It consists of two apartments under	Sur Baher town – Jerusalem city	12/6/2020	Citizen Ali Rabayaa’

	construction, with a total area of about 180 sq meters			
205.	The occupation forces demolished a residential building containing two apartments of 160 sq meters each (in addition to 4 commercial stores within the building) owned by citizens Hasan Alqam and Osama Ahmad Alqam, in the Ras Shehadeh area in the Shuafat camp, Jerusalem city, on the pretext of building without a license. 30 people were living in the building, 18 of them are under 16.	The Ras Shehadeh area in the Shuafat Camp – Jerusalem	15/6/2020	Citizen Hasan Alqam Citizen Osama Ahmad Alqam
206.	The occupation forces demolished a tent used as a barn for raising sheep, owned by the citizen: Abdul Rahman Qasim, in the Umm al-Qabba area in the northern Jordan Valley	Umm al-Qabba area in the northern Jordan Valley	15/6/2020	Citizen Abdul Rahman Qasim
207.	In the village of Beit Sira, west of Ramallah, the Israeli occupation forces handed three notices to demolish three houses, and to evacuate them, claiming illegal construction, in area (C). The houses are owned by the citizens: Mohamed Ismail Anqawi, 37 years old, an inhabited house, built of stone, measuring 220 sq meters, and accommodates 5 people. Ismail Anqawi, 62 years old, an inhabited house, built of brick, measuring 120 sq meters, and accommodates 2 people. Hussein Anqawi, 25 years old, an inhabited house, built of brick, measuring 200 sq meters, and accommodates 2 people.	Beit Sira village – to the west of Ramallah city	15/6/2020	Citizen Mohamed Ismail Anqawi Citizen Ismail Anqawi Citizen Hussein Anqawi
208.	The occupation forces stormed the vicinity of Al-Quds University in the town of Abu Dis, and started demolishing the fence of the Eastern Sports Stadium, which is under construction.	Abu Dis town – Jerusalem city	16/6/2020	Al Quds University
209.	The occupation forces demolished a Brix in Al-Sawahreh al-Sharqiyeh village, owned by Daoud Salama Shqairat, a residential apartment under construction, and 7 small shops, owned by the citizens Abdullah Al-Sarkhi and Tariq Al-Sarkhi, and a residential facility under construction, owned by Ali Suwwan and Mohammed Al-Araj.	Al-Sawahreh al-Sharqiyeh village – Jerusalem Governorate	16/6/2020	Citizen Daoud Salama Shqairat Citizen Abdullah Al-Sarkhi Citizen Tariq Al-Sarkhi Citizen Ali Suwwan Citizen Mohammed Al-Araj

210.	The occupation authorities notified the demolition of a house, owned by Yassin Taha Za'tara in Deir Al-Sunna in Al-Sawahreh al-Gharbiyya.	Al-Sawahreh al-Gharbiyya town – Jerusalem Governorate	16/6/2020	Citizen Yassin Taha Zaa'terh
211.	The occupation forces demolished retaining walls in the Wadi Al-Makhroul area, to the west of Bethlehem.	Wadi Al-Makhroul – west of Bethlehem	16/6/2020	
212.	A group of settlers entered the citizens' lands on the outskirts of the village of Burin, attacked a house (under construction), demolished its walls, and set fire to it, owned by the citizen: Muntasir Nafi' Sqour.	Burin village – Nablus city	17/6/2020	Muntasir Nafi' Sqour
213.	The occupation forces demolished a house consisting of two rooms, and a kitchen owned by the citizen Samir Ahmed Mahmoud Salah, in the Umm Rukba area of Al-Khader town in Bethlehem, under the pretext of building without a license, and because it was located in the Area (C) under Israeli control.	Al-Khader town – Bethlehem	18/6/2020	Citizen Samir Ahmed Mahmoud Salah
214.	The occupation forces demolished a vehicle washroom, owned by Ali Al-Khatib – resident of the Beit Ummar town, and Jalal Abu Sneina – resident of Hebron along the main road near the village of Manshyah in Bethlehem, on the pretext of building without a permit, and because it is located in the Area (C) under Israeli control.	Manshyah village – Bethlehem	18/6/2020	Citizen Ali Al-Khatib – resident of the Beit Ummar town Citizen Jalal Abu Sneina – resident of Hebron
215.	In At – Tuwwani village in Hebron, the occupation forces demolished and confiscated two tents used for housing, and fired tear gas canisters at the citizens while they were trying to prevent the demolition.	At – Tuwwani village – Hebron	18/6/2020	Citizen Jamal Mohammed Issa Rebi
216.	In the Silwan neighborhood of Jerusalem, the occupation authorities forced 2 citizens (brothers), namely: Firas Da'ana and his brother Iyad, to personally demolish their houses (under construction), after notifying them earlier, in order to avoid paying heavy fines if the occupation authorities carried out the demolition, on the pretext of building without a permit. With a surface area of 140 sq meters. Firas lives in the house with his wife and 5 children, the eldest is 13 years old and the youngest is two years old, and	Silwan neighbourhood – Jerusalem city	20/6/2020	The brothers Firas and Iyad Da'ana

	his brother Iyad and his wife and 4 children, the eldest is 5 years old and the youngest is 1 year.			
217.	The occupation forces delivered notices to stop work in the area of Birin, south of the town of Bani Na'im, of building 2 brick-and-tin houses, under the pretext of having no permits, owned by two citizens: Fayez Emriziq Al Faqeer and Ismail Judy Barqan	Birin area, located to the south of Bani Na'im town – Hebron Governorate	21/6/2020	Citizen Fayez Emriziq Al Faqeer Citizen Ismail Judy Barqan
218.	The Israeli occupation forces raided the area of Khallat al-Kharroub, of Bruqin territories (Wadi al-Matawi, located between Bruqin and the city of Salfit), west of Salfit, and handed a notice to stop the construction of an agricultural room and water well to collect rainwater, and placed the notice on the wall of the room from the outside, claiming that the lands are classified as Area (C) under Israeli control, belongs to Abdul-Fattah Samarah.	Bruqin town – Salfit city	21/6/2020	Citizen Abdul-Fattah Samarah
219.	The occupation forces demolished an agricultural room in Wadi Al-Awar area, south of Hebron, owned by Thaer Farah Ghaith, of an area of 30 sq meters, on the pretext of building without a permit.	Wadi Al-Awar area, south of Hebron	23/6/2020	Citizen Thaer Farah Gaith
220.	The occupation forces confiscated a 20-sq-meter mobile caravan in the Zif area, east of Yatta city, south of Hebron governorate, for Ahmed Abu Rajab	Zif village, east of Yatta city, south of Hebron Governorate	23/6/2020	Citizen Ahmed Abu Rajab
221.	The Israeli occupation municipality forces demolished the house of Mohammed Al-Rajabi, in Al-Bustan neighborhood, in the town of Silwan, south of the Old City of Occupied East Jerusalem, where he, his wife, and his four children live, covering an area of 130 sq meters, under the pretext of building without a permit.	Al Bustan neighborhood in Silwan –south of the old city of Jerusalem	23/6/2020	Citizen Muhammad Al-Rajabi
222.	The Israeli occupation's municipality staffs have suspended demolition orders, on two buildings and a house in Schools Street, in the Ras al-Amud neighborhood, east of the Old City of Occupied East Jerusalem, claiming that it was built without a permit. Citizen Hussein Muhammad Al-Abbasi stated that the municipality suspended the demolition decision on his residential building, which consisted of a shop, an apartment of about 75 sq meters, in which 4	Ras al-Amud neighborhood –east of the old city of Jerusalem	23/6/2020	Citizen Hussein Muhammad Al-Abbasi Citizen Saeed Ali Al-Abbasi Home of the sons of the late Mahmoud Al-Abbasi

	people live, and an apartment of about 40 sq meters which 7 people live. It also suspended a demolition order on the two-storey building of citizen Saeed Ali Al-Abbasi, which is composed of two apartments where 16 people live, and it has been in existence for nearly 60 years. It also suspended a demolition order on the house of the sons of the late Mahmoud Al-Abbasi, in which 6 people live, with a total area of about 110 sq meters.			
223.	A force of the occupation army raided Beitunia city and demolished a house (under construction), owned by Abdul-Aziz Alfroukh, of an area of 110 sq meters, on the pretext of building without a permit.	Beitunia city – Ramallah	24/6/2020	Citizen Abdul-Aziz Alfroukh
224.	The Israeli occupation forces demolished a 120-sq-meter house in Beit Hanina, owned by Sharhabeel Alqam, in which he and his family of 9 live, under the pretext of building without a permit.	Beit Hanina town – Jerusalem city	24/6/2020	Citizen Sharhabeel Alqam
225.	The occupation forces demolished the third floor of a residential building (consisting of two apartments) in Jabel Mukaber neighborhood in Jerusalem city, which has been in place for 25 years with a tile roof – owned by a citizen: Rafat Rabaya'a and his family consisting of 5 members, and an apartment for his brother Muhammad which is under preparation. On the pretext of building without a permit.	Jabel Mukaber – Jerusalem city	24/6/2020	Citizen Rafat Rabaya'a and his brother Muhammed
226.	In Beit Sira village, the occupation forces demolished a 90-sq-meter (under construction) house owned by: Ahmed Abu Safia – a resident of Jerusalem, under the pretext of building without a permit	Beit Sira village – Ramallah	24/6/2020	Citizen Ahmed Abu Safia
227.	In the village of Al-Tira, the Israeli occupation forces demolished a 160-sq-meter (under construction) house owned by Natheer Rashid Ibrahim, on the pretext of building without a permit	Al Tira village – Ramallah	24/6/2020	Citizen Natheer Rashid Ibrahim
228.	The Israeli occupation forces demolished 2 houses in Anata, owned by the citizens: Saed Al Khateeb (a two-story house – under construction, of a total area of 200 sq meters), and Alaa' 'Alqam (a two-story house – of an area of 150 sq meters), under	'Anata town – Jerusalem city	25/6/2020	Citizen Saed Al Khateeb Citizen Alaa' 'Alqam

	the pretext of not being permitted and that they were located In Area C under Israeli control			
229.	A force of the occupation army stormed the town of Bani Na'im, and handed a notice to stop work on building a house in the Khallet al-Wardah area in the town, owned by a citizen: Abdul-Karim Barakat, under the pretext of building without a permit.	Bani Na'im town – Hebron Governorate	30/6/2020	Citizen Abdul-Karim Barakat
230.	In the villages of At-tuwani and Al-maqfara, east of Yatta, the occupation forces handed notices to stop work on housing construction, a well for collecting water, and pens for sheep-rearing, owned by the citizens: Jamal Muhammad Issa Rebi (stopping work in the sheep pen "Brix", of an area of 100 sq meters, and a room under construction of 30 sq meters Mufdi Ahmad Jebril Rebi (stopping work in a house under construction of an area of 150 sq meters), Khader Suleiman Jabr Al'mour (stopping work in a sheep pen of tents and wire of an area of 200 sq meters), Fadel Mahmoud Al'mour (stopping work in a tin-house of an area of 30 sq meters), Ashraf Mahmoud Khalil Al'mour (stopping work on a 70-cubic-meter well for collecting water, and with a 100-sq-meter residential room under construction), Ahmad Suleiman Al'mour, an agricultural dwelling of 50 sq meters, and his brother Khaled, an agricultural dwelling of 30 sq meters, and Yasser Muhammed Ali Hamamdeh (demolishing a 40-sq-meter tin house)	At-tuwani & Al-maqfara villages to the east of Yatta – Hebron Governorate	30/6/2020	Citizen Jamal Muhammed Issa Rebi Citizen Mufdi Ahmad Jebril Rebi Citizen Khader Suleiman Jabr Al'mour Citizen Fadel Mahmoud Al'mour Citizen Ashraf Mahmoud Khalil Al'mour Citizen Ahmad Suleiman Al'mour Citizen Khalid Suleiman Al'mour Citizen Yasser Muhammed Ali Hamamdeh
231.	The bulldozers of the Israeli occupation municipality demolished two residential houses, in the village of Al-Issawiya, northeast of occupied East Jerusalem, under the pretext of building without a permit for the citizen: Atiya Ismail Mutair. The bulldozers demolished the building that he had added to his old house last May, which consists of a room, a kitchen, and a washroom, with a total area of 40 sq meters. Mutair explained that the demolition caused the wall of the old house to crack, and he will not be able to	Al-Issawiya village, north-east of Jerusalem	30/6/2020	Citizen Atiya Ismail Mutair Citizen Hayat Daoud Muheisin

	<p>live in one of its rooms for fear of the wall collapsing at any moment. Mutair added that he built his house in 2013, and it includes two rooms, a kitchen, and a washroom, and he lives in it with his wife and 6 children, the oldest of whom is 23 years old and the youngest is 13 years old, and his son is married and has a 10-day-old grandson. He said that his son Diyaa added a room, a kitchen, and a washroom to the old house about a month ago, in order to live in it with his wife and child, because the house is cramped.</p> <p>Mrs. Hayat Daoud Muheisin was surprised that the Israeli municipality staffs raided her house, to carry out the demolition. She explained that her house is 80-sq-meters and accommodates 4 people.</p>			
232.	<p>The bulldozers of the Israeli occupation municipality demolished the house of Yassin Zaatarah, in the Deir al-Sunna district, Jabel Mukaber, southeast of occupied East Jerusalem, on the pretext of building without a permit. The total area of the house is 84 sq meters, and it consists of 3 rooms, a kitchen, and a washroom, in which the citizen lives with his wife, and five children, the oldest is 23 years old and the youngest is 4 years old.</p>	<p>Deir al-Sunna district in Jabel Mukaber neighborhood- Jerusalem city</p>	30/6/2020	Citizen Yassin Zaatarah

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