

YASUF E ISKAKA



Asamblea de
Cooperación
por la Paz

¿QUÉ OCURRE EN LOS TERRITORIOS OCUPADOS PALESTINOS?

SEPTIEMBRE 2022



OBJETIVO DEL DOSSIER

Este dossier es parte del proyecto “Protección integrada de los derechos y la dignidad de la población palestina bajo ocupación conforme al DIH y el DIDH, con especial énfasis en la equidad de género, la protección de la infancia y el RRD”, que ha sido financiado por la Agencia Andaluza de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo 2019 (AACID)

Con él, se pretende llegar al público internacional a través de la difusión de los factores estructurales que provocan las violaciones de DIH/DIDH en los Territorios Ocupados Palestinos.

Por desgracia, la situación en las comunidades de Iskaka y Yasuf son sólo una muestra más de la situación de violación de Derechos Humanos a la que se enfrenta la población y las comunidades palestinas en Cisjordania y en los Territorios Ocupados Palestinos.

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1- Situación actual en las poblaciones de Iskaka y Yasuf, como reflejo de la realidad cotidiana a la que se enfrenta el pueblo palestino.

Fuente: BINKOMM

2- Ataques y violencia ejercida por parte de colonos israelíes sobre los habitantes de Iskaka y Yassuf.

Fuente: B'TSELEM

3- Información visual sobre qué ocurre actualmente en estas comunidades.

Fuente: Israel Social TV



www.pixabay.com

¿QUIÉN PARTICIPA EN EL DOSSIER?

Asamblea de Cooperación Por la Paz (ACPP): es una ONG, sin ánimo de lucro, defensora de los valores democráticos desde una opción de justicia social y económica y que, desde su nacimiento en 1990, apoya a la sociedad civil, democrática y progresista de los países en vías de desarrollo, generando organización local, fomentando la participación ciudadana y la búsqueda de alternativas para conseguir sociedades más justas y más democráticas.



En los Territorios Ocupados Palestinos, ACPP ha mantenido su labor humanitaria en la zona de forma continuada desde el año 2000. Además, desde el año 2018, ACPP trabaja en Palestina en el marco de una estrategia liderada por el Action Group for Organised Local Response (AG), donde participa con socios locales para proteger a las comunidades palestinas bajo ocupación tratando de garantizar el acceso a sus derechos más básicos, con especial atención a los derechos de las mujeres y los niños: el derecho a la educación, la salud, el agua y el saneamiento, la alimentación adecuada y los medios de vida.

El AG está formado por varias organizaciones de DDHH palestinas, aprovechando sus respectivas especializaciones en diferentes campos, incluida la protección, los medios de vida y la organización comunitaria, PARC (Agricultural Development Association) y PHG (Palestinian Hydrology Group); y violencia de género y equidad de género, PSCCW (Psycho-Social Counselling Center for Women), con la colaboración de las organizaciones israelíes que trabajan en el acceso a la justicia y asistencia legal (Yesh Din), asistencia de planificación urbanística israelíes (Peace Now) y la incidencia política y social (ISTV, ACPP y todas)

BIMKOM: Es una organización israelí de derechos humanos que busca fortalecer la democracia y los derechos humanos en el campo de la planificación espacial y las políticas de vivienda, en Israel y en el Área C de Cisjordania, que se encuentra bajo control israelí.

En este dossier se ha encargado de recopilar y analizar fotografías y documentos aéreos históricos, capas de información del Sistema de Información Geográfica (SIG); documentación formal sobre el estado de las tierras (de acuerdo con las leyes de planificación de Israel), planes en estas tierras y sus alrededores; órdenes de demolición presentadas y ejecutadas; así como los informes escritos por otras organizaciones. Esta documentación permite evaluar las amenazas conocidas y potenciales, especialmente relacionadas con las actividades de los asentamientos.



Israel Social TV: se trata de un medio de comunicación alternativo que trabaja con ONG's de DDHH y con pequeñas y medianas organizaciones de sociales, con el objetivo de empoderar sus actividades, que suelen ser ignoradas por los principales medios de comunicación. Se ha encargado de producir y difundir material sobre la situación en Yasuf e Isaka

ISTV ha producido 2 video-artículos en árabe, hebreo, inglés y español sobre violaciones de DDHH en Cisjordania, con un enfoque especial en la gobernación de Salfit, y difusión de los mismos

B'TSELEM: principal ONG de DDHH en Israel. Se ha encargado del monitoreo y la documentación de violaciones cometidas por actores israelíes contra la población palestina; la elaboración de recursos de sensibilización y educación; la publicación de información y análisis sobre dichas violaciones; y la realización de actividades de difusión e incidencia.

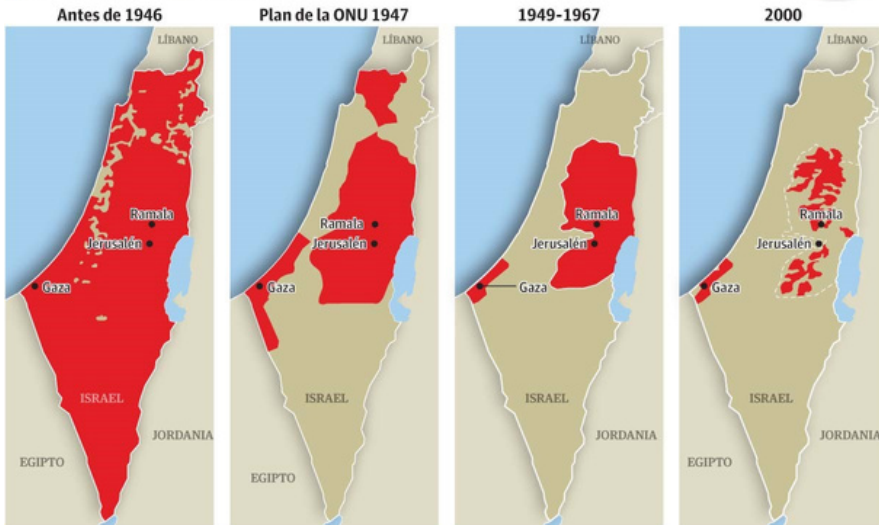


La evolución del Estado de Israel

Tras la Segunda Guerra Mundial, Israel ha ido ganando terreno mediante guerras



■ Bajo control palestino ■ Bajo control israelí



Después de la Primera Guerra Mundial, la Sociedad de Naciones creó el Mandato Británico de Palestina, hasta 1948, fecha en que la ONU acordó el reparto en un Estado judío y un área para árabes.

Luego de años de conflicto se hace un plan de separación aprobado por las potencias mundiales sin consultar al pueblo palestino; Jerusalén fue declarada zona internacional.

Palestina se convirtió en territorio ocupado, sólo quedó 22% de la superficie histórica, donde la OLP, en ese entonces la única representante legítima, mantendrá su estructura.

Se creó la Autoridad Nacional Palestina (1994), designada para controlar tanto la seguridad como la administración civil en las áreas urbanas de los territorios y la administración civil en las áreas rurales.

CONTEXTO POLÍTICO ACTUAL EN LOS TERRITORIOS OCUPADOS PALESTINOS



El contexto político actual viene definido desde el año 1995 por los Acuerdos de Oslo, por los que se establecieron en Cisjordania tres zonas administrativas de carácter temporal:

Zona A, que está bajo control militar y administrativo palestino (18% de Cisjordania)

Zona B, bajo control militar israelí y control administrativo palestino (21% de Cisjordania);

Zona C, bajo total control israelí, militar y administrativo (61% de Cisjordania) en la que vive una población de 170.000 habitantes y se encuentran la mayoría de los recursos naturales.

El planteamiento urbanístico es usado por el Estado de Israel como arma política quebrantando los derechos fundamentales de la población. Existe una gran dificultad para que la población palestina conserve sus tierras o pueda acceder a nuevas propiedades, ya que se han ido utilizando diferentes formas y métodos de confiscación: declaración de tierras del Estado (el/la propietario/a debe demostrar haber cultivado al menos el 50% de la tierra en los tres años anteriores para poder evitar este proceso, lo que no es posible en la mayoría de las circunstancias por el régimen de zonificación y planificación israelí), confiscación por necesidad pública, uso militar o declaración de reserva natural en beneficio de Israel.

Ocurre algo parecido con los recursos hídricos: las solicitudes de construcción o rehabilitación de nuevas infraestructuras de agua y saneamiento son sistemáticamente denegados. Sin embargo, el gobierno israelí lleva años impulsando y apoyando la construcción de asentamientos dentro del territorio palestino.



¿QUÉ PASA EN ISKAKA Y YASUF?



Lo que se vive actualmente en estas comunidades es un claro ejemplo de lo que ocurre diariamente en toda Cisjordania.

Las comunidades de Iskaka y Yasuf se encuentran situadas en la Gobernación de Salfit, muy próximas al muro de segregación, conocido como Muro del Apartheid (1), que Israel empezó en 2002.

A su vez dentro del territorio de estas comunidades se han construido y ampliado varios asentamientos de colonos, entre ellos parte del asentamiento de Ariel (2A y 2B), uno de los más grandes de Cisjordania.



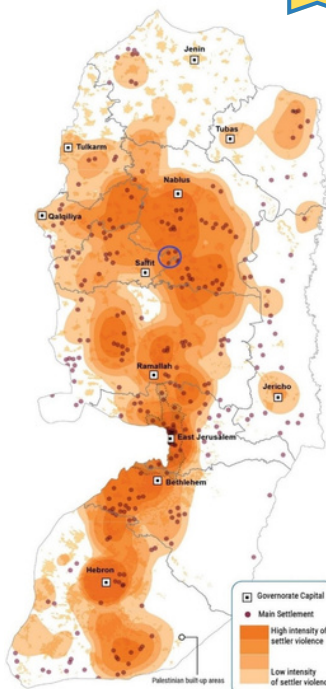
www.wikipedia.org

www.wikipedia.org

Cerca de 3.500 personas han dejado estas comunidades (desde la guerra en 1967 hasta la segunda intifada) teniendo que exiliarse a países como Jordania y los Emiratos Árabes Unidos.

La construcción del muro y la continua expansión de asentamientos unidos a los altos niveles de violencia ejercida por los colonos es la causa estructural de violación fundamental del DIH en Yasuf e Iskaka. Las confiscaciones de tierra y limitaciones de acceso que conlleva esta expansión unido a las constantes agresiones de colonos a población palestina han afectado profundamente a ambas comunidades a lo largo de los años.

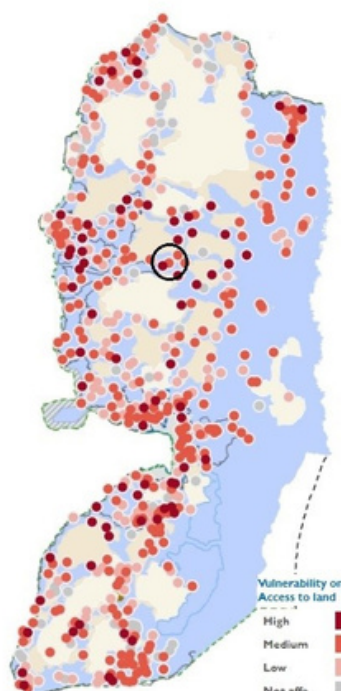
SETTLER-RELATED VIOLENCE 2009 - 2018



Fuente: OCHA

LOS ATAQUES DE COLONOS Y EL ACCESO A LA TIERRA EN ISKAKA Y YASUF

ACCESS TO LAND



Fuente: OCHA

Como puede observarse en los mapas 2 y 3, la situación de las comunidades de Iskaka y Yasuf (circuladas en los mapas), se encuentran sometidas a unos altos niveles de violencia por parte de los colonos debido a la existencia de asentamientos dentro del territorio de estas poblaciones.

Además estas comunidades tienen serios problemas en el acceso a las tierras y a la agricultura, debido a la confiscación de tierras y limitaciones de acceso a ellas, con las consecuencias que ello implica sobre la disponibilidad de alimentos y medios de sustento para los habitantes de estas comunidades.



De acuerdo a la división en áreas, en las comunidades de Iskaka y Yasuf tenemos una importante superficie de estas comunidades que corresponde a zona C (bajo total control militar y administrativo israelí), donde no se permite edificar y las viviendas o instalaciones anteriores están en riesgo alto de demolición:

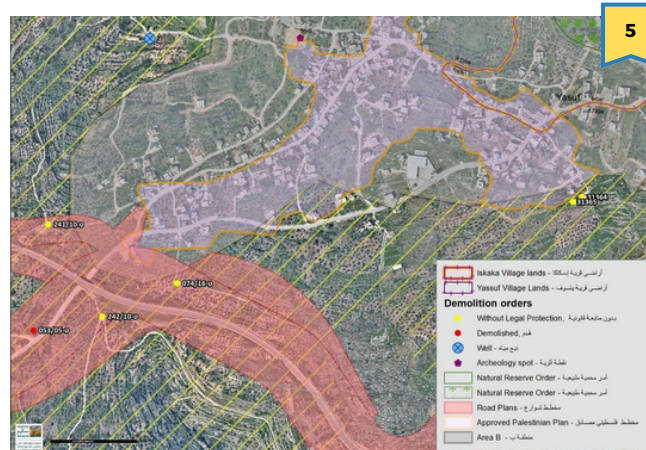
Ciudad	Area B	Area C	Total dunams
Iskaka	824	4510	5334
Yassuf	1482	4606	6088
Total	2306	9116	11422

10 dunams = 1 HA

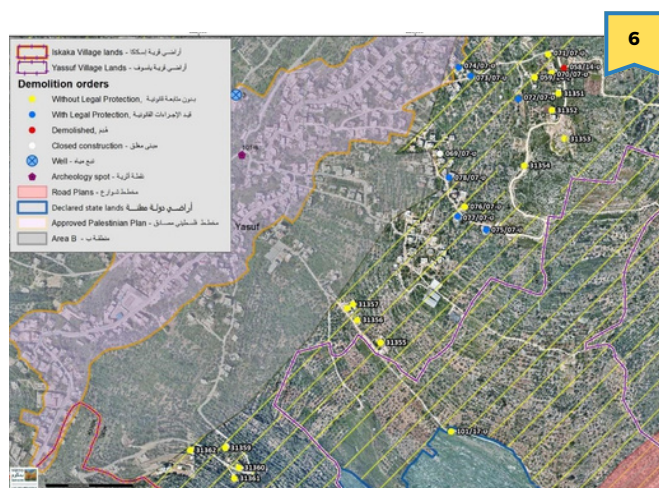
A lo largo de los años, se han emitido numerosas órdenes de demolición para las viviendas e instalaciones de los habitantes de estas comunidades que se construyeron en el Área C.

En los mapas 5 y 6 se puede ver aquellas edificaciones en Área C con una orden de demolición y que cuentan con protección legal (color amarillo) y las que actualmente no cuentan con protección legal y están en mayor riesgo de demolición (color azul).

Muchos de los habitantes de estas comunidades que anteriormente vivían de la agricultura se han visto forzados a abandonar el trabajo en sus campos debido a la confiscación de las tierras por parte de los asentamientos de colonos y el gobierno israelí y a la limitación de acceso a las mismas, unidos a los constantes ataques de colonos.



Hoy en día, con un desempleo del 15%, solo un 26% trabajan en la agricultura, viéndose obligados un 10% a acudir a mercado de trabajo israelí y de los asentamientos, el 10% se dedican al sector del comercio y apenas un 2% al sector servicios y 2% a la industria, estando el restante 50% de la población activa dedicada a labores no agrícolas.

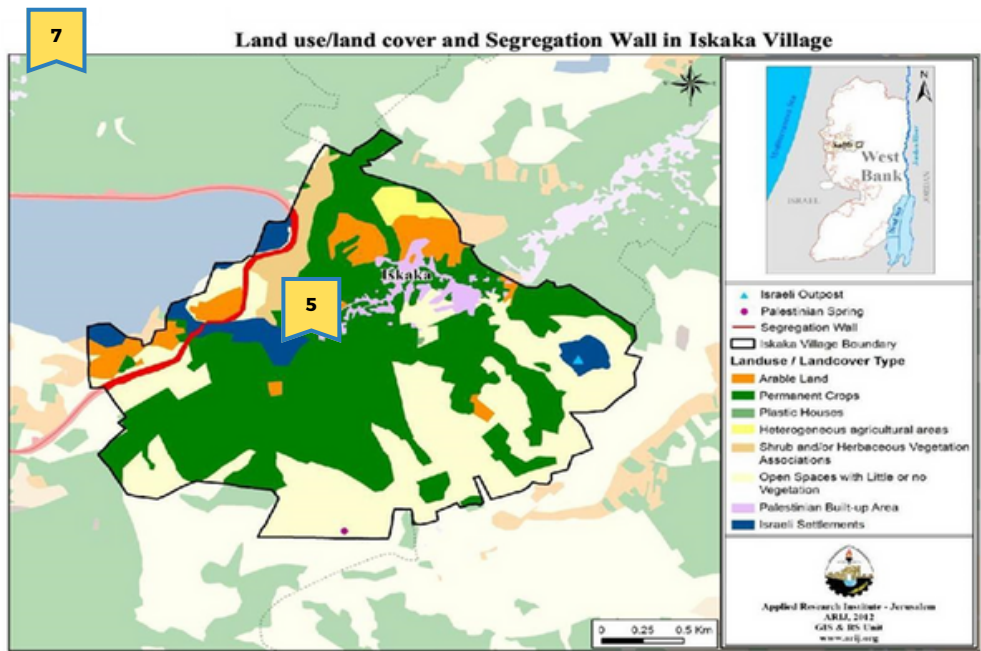


La agricultura de estas comunidades consiste principalmente en olivares (80% de la superficie agrícola) y cultivos de regadío (alrededor del 20% de la superficie agrícola) situados cerca de manantiales.

Pero a partir del año 2000, la agricultura de regadío tuvo que ser paralizada debido a numerosos ataques de colonos que provocaban constantes daños en las tierras y los cultivos de las comunidades, (como la liberación intencionada de jabalíes, etc.. provocando daños irreversibles en los cultivos) lo que dejó sin fuente de sustento a muchas familias.

SITUACIÓN ACTUAL DE LA COMUNIDAD DE ISKAKA

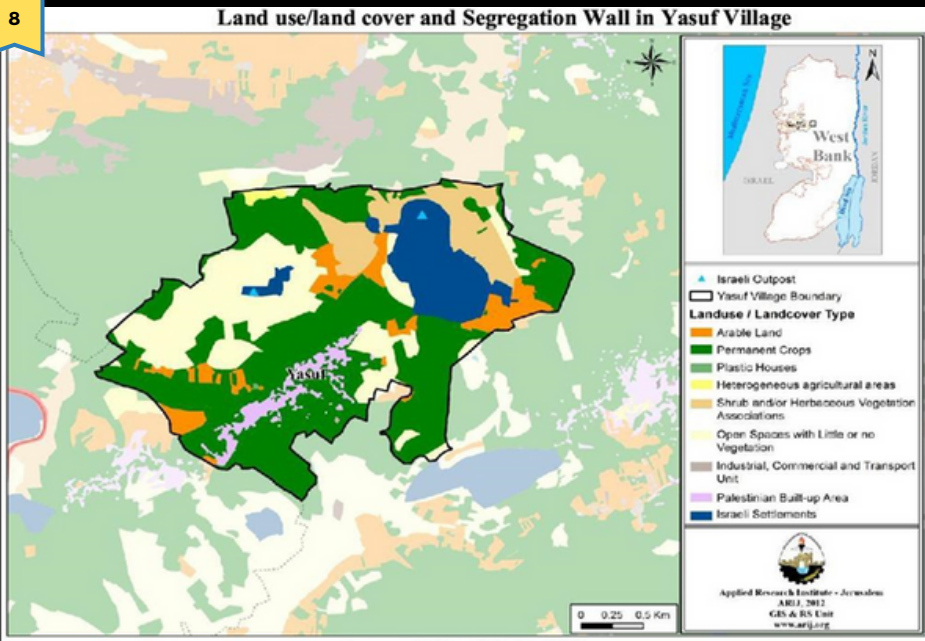
Como se observa en el mapa 7, el muro (línea roja), ha arrebatado 27 dunams de las tierras de la localidad de Iskaka y limita e imposibilita el acceso a una parte importante de las tierras de uso agrícola de la comunidad.



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2013.

Una superficie de 356 dunams han quedado literalmente bloqueadas al otro lado del muro, de la cuales 147 dunams (de color naranja lado izquierdo de la línea roja) eran utilizadas anteriormente a la construcción del muro para la agricultura y suponían la principal fuente de ingresos para parte de los habitantes de Iskaka.

Además, la construcción y cercanía de los asentamientos de colonos ha confiscado una cantidad importante de las tierras de Iskaka, aproximadamente 181 dunams sólo en caso del asentamiento de Ariel, el mayor asentamiento existente en toda Cisjordania.



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2013.

SITUACIÓN ACTUAL DE LA COMUNIDAD DE YASSUF

En el caso de Yasuf, una cantidad importante de la superficie de la comunidad ha sido expropiada/confiscada por parte de Israel para la construcción de varios asentamientos (color azul oscuro).

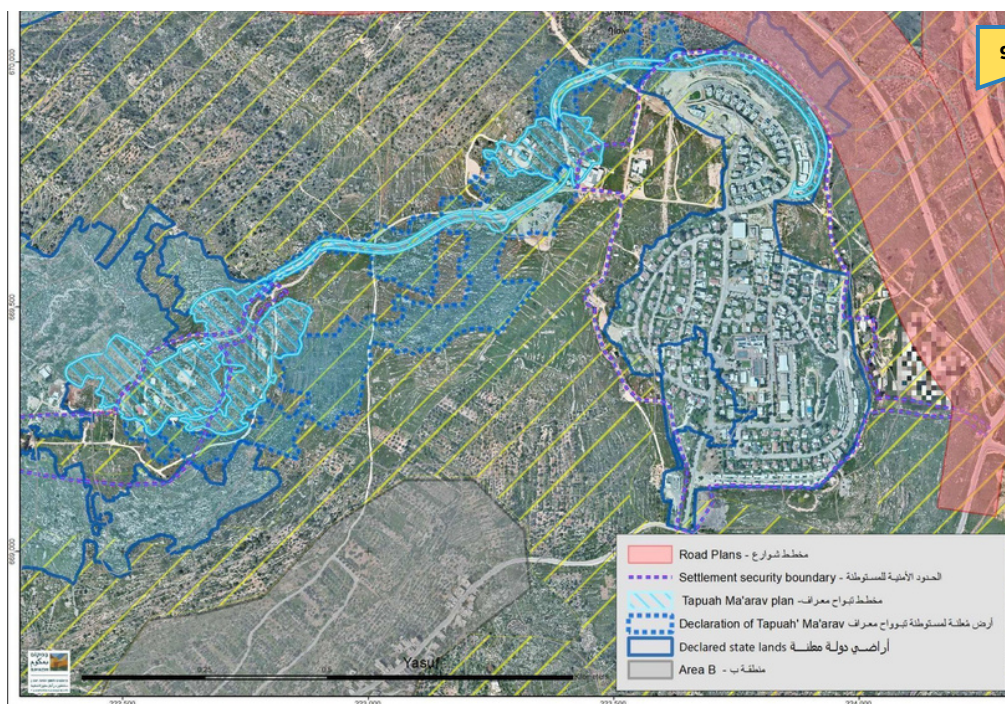
Alrededor de 602 dunams han sido arrebatados a la comunidad para la construcción del asentamiento de Kfar Tapuach (al noreste del pueblo), 25 dunams confiscados para la construcción de un puesto militar (color azul claro) y 48 dunams declarados a favor del asentamiento de Tapuach West, estando en proceso de confiscación actualmente 126 dunams más. Además, miles de dunams destinado a la agricultura han sido expropiados para construcción de distintas carreteras y sus zonas de amortiguamiento.

EXPANSIÓN DE LOS ASENTAMIENTOS DE COLONOS

En el mapa 8, vinculado a la zona norte de la población de Yasuf, se puede observar la dimensión del asentamiento de Kfar Tapuach (al noreste del pueblo) dentro de la superficie declarada como tierras estatales (línea continua azul oscuro) y lo que supone la ampliación del ya existente asentamiento de Tapuach West (en el lado este), la declaración de tierras destinadas al asentamiento Tapuach Ma'arav y lo que implicaría el nuevo Plan de Tapuach Ma'arav (línea azul clara), junto con la expropiación de tierras para el Plan de carreteras (color salmón) actualmente impugnado ante las autoridades israelíes por la organización Yesh Din a petición de las comunidades.

Además, la existencia del Plan 131/3/1 para el establecimiento de un nuevo asentamiento cerca del llamado Tapuach West ha provocado las objeciones de ONGs como Bimkom y Yesh Din.

Esta situación ha revelado la existencia de un plan mucho más amplio que Tapuach West, un plan que es casi el doble del asentamiento de Kfar Tapuach y está destinado a unas 800 unidades de vivienda (como puede observarse en el mapa 9).



El acceso a las tierras de los pueblos alrededor del asentamiento Tapuach West extremadamente limitado y en algunos casos anulado.

La entrada a las tierras agrícolas del norte de la carretera de estas comunidades desde el año 2000 está bloqueada, pese a varias acciones legales de la organización Yesh Din y la Autoridad Palestina. Actualmente solo en coordinación con el ejército y exclusivamente durante 4 días en la temporada de recolección de aceitunas y 3 días durante el período de arado se permite el acceso de la población palestina de estas comunidades a sus tierras. Algo inviable para poder trabajar estas grandes superficies que requieren mucho más de 4 días de cosecha para una superficie de este tamaño

Sin embargo, los colonos gozan de libertad de acceso a esta zona, usándola para su propio beneficio y en ocasiones robando parte de las cosechas de los agricultores palestinos, arrancando olivos y plantando en su lugar viñas.

Por otro lado, las aguas residuales provenientes de los asentamientos contamina de manera sistemática y constante parte de las tierras agrícolas, pese a la construcción al oeste del asentamiento de Kfar Tapuach de una planta de tratamiento de aguas residuales en tierras privadas de los habitantes

de Yasuf, que no cubre las necesidades existente y que contamina continuamente los terrenos privados (en 2015, el número de colonos era de unos 450).



ATAQUES DE LOS COLONOS

Como lleva años denunciando la organización israelí B'tselem el régimen del Apartheid se basa en la violencia sistémica y organizada contra los palestinos, que es llevada a cabo por numerosos agentes: el gobierno israelí, el ejército, la Administración Civil, la Corte Suprema, la Policía de Israel, la Agencia de Seguridad de Israel, el Servicio de Prisiones de Israel, la Autoridad de Parques y Naturaleza de Israel, y otros.

Los colonos son otro elemento de esta lista, y el estado incorpora su violencia en sus propios actos oficiales de violencia. La violencia de los colonos a veces precede a los casos de violencia oficial por parte de las autoridades israelíes y, en otras ocasiones, se incorpora a ellos. Al igual que la violencia estatal, la violencia de los colonos está organizada, institucionalizada, bien equipada e implementada para lograr un objetivo estratégico definido

Desde 2020, B'tselem ha documentado más de 743 incidentes relacionados con ataques de colonos en el West Bank, más de 218 de estos incidentes estaban relacionados con ataques y daños a personas palestinas y más de 274 con daños relacionados con las tierras agrícolas.

Estos ataques van desde bloquear carreteras, arrojar piedras a automóviles y casas, asaltar aldeas y tierras de cultivo, incendiar campos y olivares y dañar cultivos y propiedades hasta agresiones físicas, a veces hasta el punto de lanzar cócteles Molotov o usar fuego real.



Fuente imágenes: B'Tselem



Fuente imágenes: B'Tselem

La completa falta de rendición de cuentas por la violencia, por acoso, por la destrucción de bienes y por la intimidación, que a menudo causa víctimas, socava la capacidad de la población palestina de desarrollar medidas de respuesta. Estos actos violan varios derechos humanos, incluido el derecho a la vida y a la integridad física, el derecho a la intimidad, la familia y el hogar, y el derecho a un nivel de vida adecuado.

A su vez los, el establecimiento de los asentamientos lleva aparejada otras agresiones a la población palestina del entorno como son la contaminación medioambiental fruto de los vertidos de residuos, el impacto paisajístico y el abuso de recursos naturales. Por otra parte, el régimen de zonificación limita adicionalmente la libertad de movimientos y restringe la capacidad de la población de las comunidades para ejercer una amplia gama de actividades básicas diarias.

Las políticas mencionadas, relacionadas con la expansión de asentamientos y las continuas violaciones del DIH/DIDH tienen especiales consecuencias en los contextos económico, social, medioambiental, demográfico y público de la población palestina en los TOP.

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- Description of Yasuf and Isaka communities, history, access to infrastructure and economic status.
- Current status of land use:
 - Land declarations and expropriations.
- Current and ongoing threats:
 - Land grabbing
 - Drying of springs
 - Demolitions and demolition orders
 - Land contamination
- Action Plan

B'TSELEM / Annex II

- 12 posts on settler violence = state violence
- 2 short research reports
- 3 video clips
- 2 updates of statistics on Palestinian detainees and prisoners:



ISRAEL SOCIAL TV / Annex III



- Links to newsletter
- The article about South Hebron Hills
- The articles about to live in Salfit
- Issa's story from a Salfit district



ANNEX I: THREATS AND LIMITATIONS ON VILLAGES YASUF AND ISKAKA

BACKGROUND AND DATA

The villages are located in the Salfit district, about 13 km southwest of Nablus and about 5 km from Salfit.

They are bordered by villages: Beta to the northeast, Yitma and Asawia to the east, Al-Luban Ashkarqiya to the southeast, Salfit to the south and southwest, Marda to the west, Jama'in to the northwest, and Hawara to the north.



Fuente: www.anera.org

LOCAL HISTORY

Demographics - According to the forecast of the Palestinian Central Statistics Bureau, the two villages together have about 3,664 inhabitants (Yasuf 2,330 and Iskaka about 1,334). In the statistical census conducted in 2017, the residents of Yasuf numbered about 2,075, and the residents of Iskaka numbered about 1,188 people.

The village of Yasuf includes 10 families (clans): Yassin, 'Abd al-Fatah, Abiya, Atiani, Azzam, Hussein, Ayub, Hamuda, Salah,' Abd Arazak. And the village of Iskaka includes 5 families (clans): Adahar, Lami, Harab, Tirawi, Adik.

Since 1996, Yasuf has been run by a rural council that includes 9 members, including two women. Council members work voluntarily and are not paid for their work. A village council has been operating in the village of Iskaka since 2004. Before that, the villages had a committee for projects and before that each village had its own Mukhtar.

Village councils provide various services such as providing infrastructure like electricity, water and garbage collection. For the purpose of collecting the garbage, they rented land on the lands of the village of Iskaka and the village of Farha, in Area C. The garbage collection vehicle was confiscated several times by the Civil Administration forces.

The council is part of a joint council that includes 22 villages and which supports certain projects in the villages. The villages of Iskaka and Yasuf have always lived as one village, among them close ties and friendships and they even consider it important to submit one plan to the two villages together.



Fuente: www.palinfo.com

INFRASTRUCTURE

Water - There is a need to rehabilitate the water infrastructure and expand it in the two villages (the water infrastructure in Iskaka has existed since 2004). Today there is a shortage of infrastructure and loss of water in large quantities due to malfunctions and defects in connections as a result of wear and tear. The head of the village council of Iskaka, examined the amounts of water loss and found that in May there was a loss of about 30% water from the dilapidated infrastructure.



Fuente: www.palinfo.com

Electricity - comes from the regional system, the infrastructure covers about 95% of the houses. There are roads that have been paved at a length of 1500 meters along which there is no lighting or electricity.

Sewage - There is no drainage infrastructure for wastewater. Sewage treatment is done spontaneously, the villages had a desire to improve the situation but the project is too expensive within the budget they have. The wastewater stream goes along the route of the wadi and reaches up to the water spring and pollutes both it and the agriculture in the area.



Fuente: www.aljazeera.com

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Religious services - there are 4 mosques in the village of Yasuf and there are two mosques in Iskaka.

Health services - there is a joint clinic (Yasuf and Iskaka Clinic) which is not fully operational, where there is a laboratory, a doctor, a well-baby clinic and a nurse. The doctor only comes two days a week, the nurse is on a daily basis and gives vaccines throughout the week. In case of need there is a clinic in Salfit, as well as a government hospital 7 km away. There is also one private dental clinic in Yasuf.

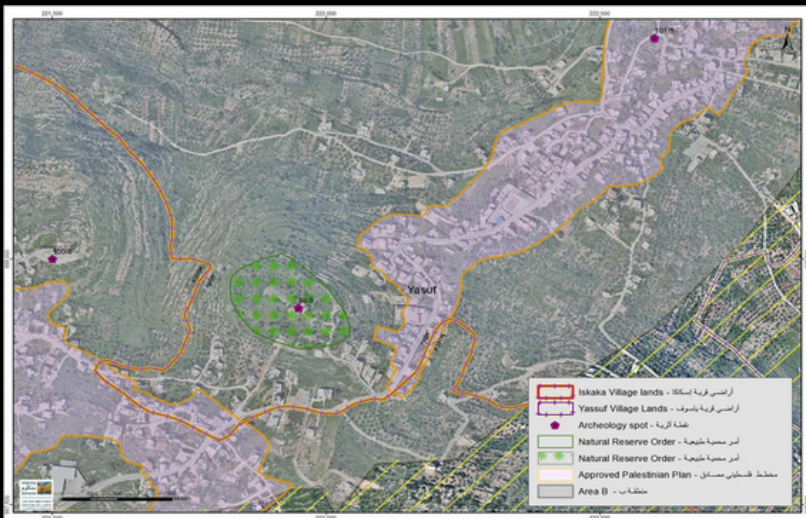
Education - Yasuf has a school (elementary to high school) where students from both villages study, and a high school for girls. In the village of Iskaka there is a mixed primary school.

ARCHEOLOGY

There are several ancient caves and cisterns in the area of the villages, as well as a temple of Abu Azord (Turkish cleric) and Sheikh Ali (marked at archeological point No. 98/8 on the map) which is located in the nature reserve.

Yasuf has a vision to develop the area around the Abu Azord Temple and turn the place into an archeological and tourist site. Around it, a number of proposals were submitted to donors for the restoration of the springs and for the development of the hill area around Abu Azord, among other things, they prepared a request for the restoration of the site as a park and amphitheater to be built around Abu Azord and this was submitted to the Turkish Embassy through the Palestinian Ministry of Tourism, but no real move has yet been made.

The village council fears the settlers' takeover of the area, they saw in one of the publications that the settlers claimed that the place belonged to Jews, even though tests were carried out by the University of Rome and proved using samples taken from the area that the site has only three periods: Islamic, Ayyubid and Roman.



Rain-watered farming that was done near the springs was a source of livelihood for many families. On an area of about 56 dunams, legumes and various vegetables such as chickpeas, lentils and wheat, cucumbers, tomatoes and carrots were grown. The matter required the farmers to fence the lands but it did not last and they abandoned the area called Janain Yasuf (in English "Yasuf Gardens"). (We will talk about preventing access to agricultural land later).

In addition, there is a carpentry shop and a locksmith shop in the village of Yasuf, as well as a number of containers. In Iskaka there are shops and general stores, a bookstore and a shop for communication products and a pharmacy and more.

Nearly 3,500 people have left the village (exiles) to countries like Jordan and the United Arab Emirates. These were forced to flee the country in the 67 war and several more families left in the second intifada.

EMPLOYMENT



Fuente: www.trtworld.com

The villagers in the past relied mainly on agriculture but due to the deteriorating condition of the lands and the takeover of the lands of the villages by settlements, many of their inhabitants abandoned the agricultural work and had to move to the local labor market in a variety of positions. Approximately 15% of the residents are unemployed.

Today, the employment distribution of the employed residents is: 26% in agriculture (including animal husbandry), 10% in the Israeli labor market (including settlements), trade - 10%, industry - 2%, services - 2% and the remaining 50% in other non-agricultural labor.

Agriculture in the villages consists mainly of growing olive groves which occupy about 80% of the agricultural area, in addition to about 20% of the crops which are rain-watered crops near the springs. After the year 2000, rain-watered agriculture was stopped due to the violent conduct of the residents of the nearby settlements. The residents of the settlements tried to damage the lands and crops of the Palestinian residents in various ways, for example by releasing wild boars in the cultivated lands which caused irreversible damage to the crops and as a result the residents abandoned the agricultural work and cultivation in the area.

Total land area of Isaka 5,334 dunams and of Yasuf 6,088 = together an area of 11,422 dunams

Land area according to the administrative division:

Village	Area B	Area C	Total dunams
Iskaka	824	4510	5334
Yassuf	1482	4606	6088
Total	2306	9116	11422

LAND DECLARATIONS AND EXPROPIATIONS

Iskaka:

About 181 dunams of Iskaka land were expropriated for the establishment of the Ariel settlement.

The construction of the separation barrier took over about 27 dunams of the village lands. 356 dunams remained beyond the barrier and access to them was limited to impossible, of which about 147 dunams were agricultural land which was the main source of income for the villagers.



Yasuf:

About 602 dunams of Yasuf lands were expropriated for the benefit of the Kfar Tapuach settlement

An additional 25 dunams were expropriated in favor of the military post near.

An additional 48 dunams were declared for the Tapuach West settlement, and recently there were 126 dunams declarations in favor of the Tapuach West settlement and the road to it, the legal proceedings against this declaration have not yet been completed.

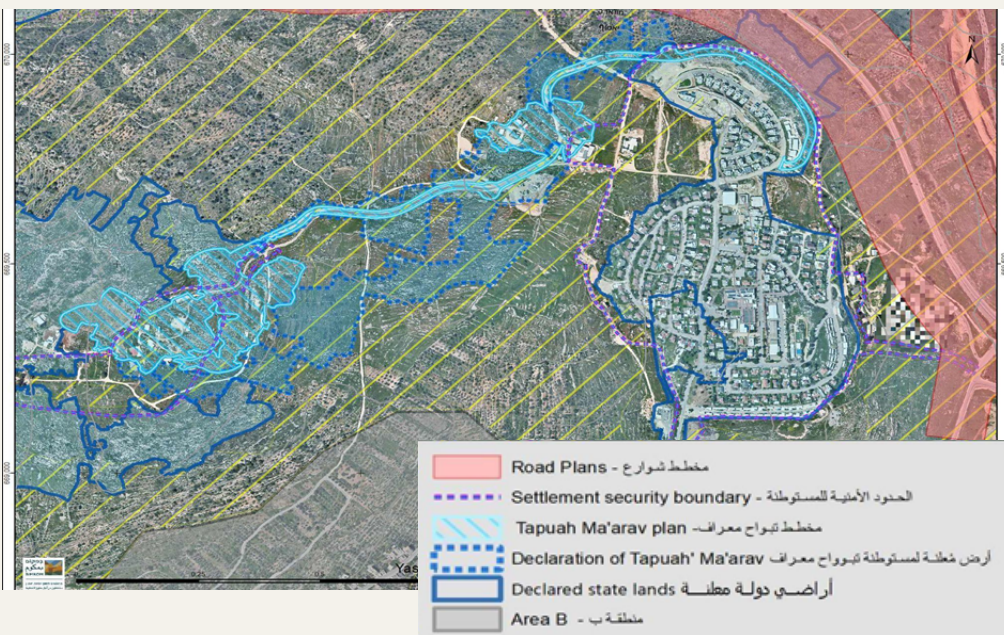
In addition, thousands of agricultural dunams were expropriated in favor of roads, including Road 60, 505, 4775. As well as restrictions on the use of the roads' buffer area which prevents owners from approaching the building line or using expropriations in the buffer zone which were actually agricultural land in the past.

CURRENT AND ONGOING THREATS

1- Land takeover

Establishment of a new settlement - Tapuach West: Plan No. 131/3/1

The struggle against the Tapuach West / Tal Binyamin outpost, part of which was built on private land, is long-standing and there are a number of legal petitions by the village together with the Yesh Din organization.



Some of the petitions ended in judgments stating that it was necessary to dismantle the road and the buildings built on private lands.

In the meantime, moves have been made to declare as state lands the area where the road passes, and a military order has been issued for the road only, all of which are being challenged vis-a-vis the Israeli authorities.

In addition, Plan 131/3/1 was deposited for the establishment of a new settlement near the so-called Tapuach West. Objections were submitted in the name of the village by NGOs Bimkom and Yesh Din, but no decision has been given yet.

During the discussion of the objections, it was revealed that there is a much broader plan than Tapuach West, a plan that is almost double the Kfar Tapuach settlement and is intended for about 800 housing units.

On the lands of the villages from the northeast side opposite the Tapuach settlement and the eastern area between the village of Yasuf and the lands of as-Sawiyya near the plan for the Rachelim bus terminal, works are being carried out, and there is a fear of Israel attempting to take over these lands, which the villagers bought from the owners in as-Sawiyya, and use for agriculture and growing olives.



Tapuach West settlement - www.yesh-din.org

Recently, the Palestinian residents watched the movement in the area and the laying of water lines, which leaves them with question marks about these lands which constitute a future reserve for the village.

Land access and settler takeover of private lands - prevention of access through physical means of permanent or temporary gates and barriers or administrative prevention by closure orders or other orders.



The planning outline for the Tapuah West area, including 800 housing units

Access to the lands of the villages around the Tapuah West settlement is extremely limited and in fact it can be said that there is no access at all to these lands. Access to the village lands to the north has been denied for many years and they can only be reached twice a year.

Preventing access to agricultural land on the northern side, which began in 2000, started with blocking access to a road that connects to agricultural land. It was blocked with dirt, so the village representatives approached Yesh Din and the unit against the settlements and the fence in the PA, following this legal move they removed the dirt barrier, but turned it into a gate, which allows entry into the area only by coordination with the army for 4 days in the olive harvest season and 3 days during the plowing period.

These are large areas that require much more than 4 days of harvest, which are not realistic at all for an area of this size.

The separation with a gate made the place accessible to settlers who utilize the area much more than the landowners, the settlers celebrate the freedom of access to it, use it for their own needs and even harvest the olives long before the farmers get permission to enter the area.

In any attempt that the farmers approach these lands, even when it is far from the boundaries of the settlement, then the guards from the settlement come and remove them from the area.

In some of the area olive trees were uprooted by the settlers, and grape vineyards were planted in their place (see area 3 in the map of harms).

The settlers' takeover of strategic places is strengthened in these areas, this conduct affects the whole space, the villagers testify to this in examples of takeovers of plots where the settlers set up rest points, including a bench and flags (red marking, numbers 4, 5 in the maps of harms).

Contamination of land and agricultural lands by sewage coming from the settlements - west of the Kfar Tapuah settlement, a compact sewage treatment plant was built on private lands of Yasuf residents. In addition, the facility does not meet the needs and there is continuous contamination of private land. The area of land that was damaged by the wastewater of the settlement increased with the increase in the number of residents.

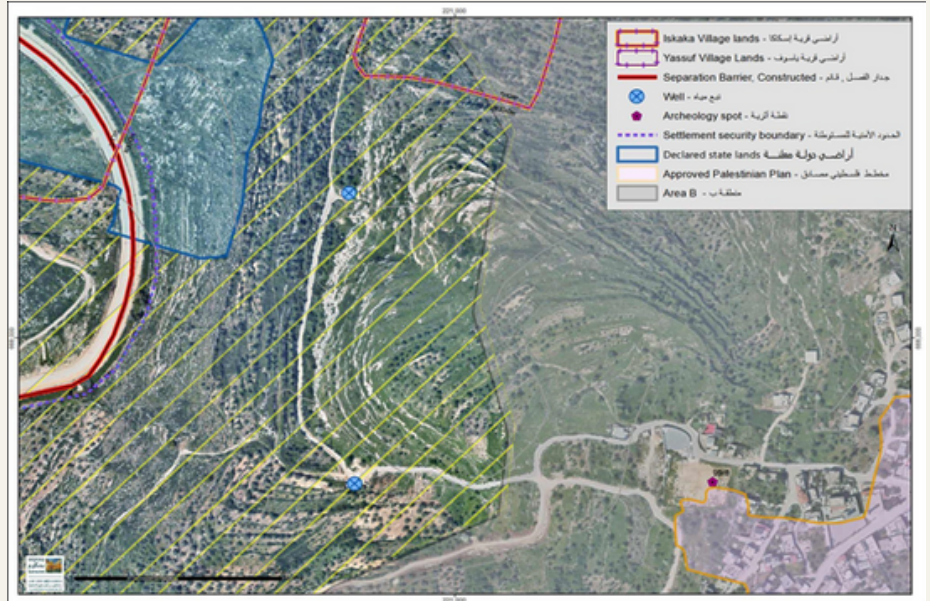
In 2015, the number of settlers was about 450. The village council complained about the damage to the olive trees and land by contacting the Red Cross and the DCO offices who came to visit the area and got a clear picture of what was happening. The Civil Administration authorities promised them that they would solve the problem but nothing has changed and the situation has gotten even worse over the years.

2- Drying of springs - pumping water from springs by Israel and drying up of springs

Today there are 3 springs in the village area. The springs were formerly used for irrigation of animals, agriculture and drinking

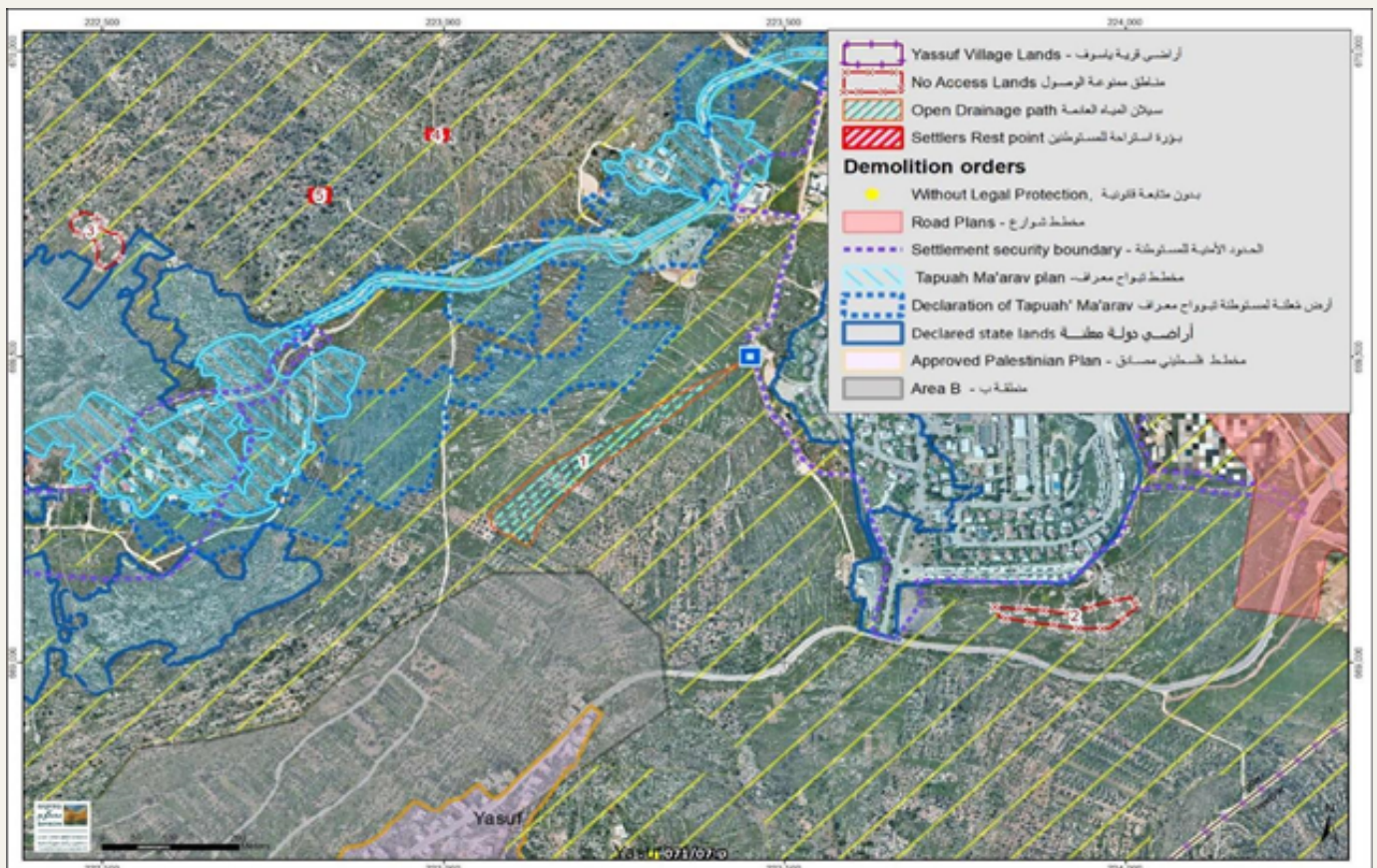
Map of the springs:

Spring number 1 is called the lower spring (Al Ein Atahta) which the head of the Iskaka council renovated into a pool. Spring number 2 is called the upper spring (al-Ein al-Fuka).



3- Demolition and demolition orders

Over the years, demolition orders have been issued for buildings of the villagers that were built in Area C. Most of them are located in a certain area in the south of the village of Yasuf and in recent years additional demolition orders have been issued. Ten orders were issued in 2007 and two in 2014. One structure of those that received orders in 2014 was demolished in 2015. According to the information in our possession for seven orders, petitions were filed in court which were struck out by consent in 2011.



ACTION PLAN

Mapping of the threats according to categories and characterization of the parties involved who took part or may take part in each of the issues:

Issue	General description	Past actions taken	Parties involved	Suggested action	Details for removing or limiting the threat
Soil contamination by sewage	Sewage installation of <u>Kfar Tapuach</u>	The Kfar Yasuf Council has in the past approached the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the Red Cross, which is also involved and they have approached the Coordination Ministries and complained about it to the Israelis but their complaint was not addressed to change the situation. The Norwegian representative also came to visit the area and received testimonies and evidence that this is indeed happening, the matter has been documented on all levels. The residents of <u>Kfar Yasuf</u> claim that the amount of wastewater increases with the natural growth of the settlers.	Regional Council, Civil Administration Environmental organizations	Contact and updating of the responsible authorities. Demand for immediate solution and taking responsibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentation and collection of finds from the field 2. Contact the responsible authorities by letter 3/ In the absence of a solution or response within a reasonable time to apply to the court 4. Exposing the case through public moves - press, diplomats and international organizations
Home demolitions	There are demolition orders for buildings in Area C.	There is an initiative to prepare a plan for the area where most of the demolition orders were issued by the local government center.	Palestinian Authority, JLAC, Civil Administration	Legal moves to prevent demolition Planning moves for the approval and regulation of the buildings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mapping orders and their legal status. 2. Check with lawyers and organizations regarding the updated situation. 3. Submission of an expansion plan for the village that includes all immediate needs, including the buildings threatened with demolition
Denial of access and takeover of land	Extensive parts near the <u>Tapuach</u> settlement, the <u>Tapuach West</u> outpost and beyond the fence and near it have not been accessible for many years	A large number of inquiries have been made some of which have ostensibly allowed access to some of the lands but in the end there is limited access to a few days a year, which are not sufficient for the cultivation of the land.	IDF, Civil Administration, <u>Yesh Din</u> <u>Bimkom</u>	Development from a spatial perspective of preserving the land	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing the hold on the land by initiating projects of various kinds 2. Submission of permit applications for agricultural buildings at a number of significant points 3. Mapping community assets to produce development plans that also include the protection against threats
Settlement expansion and establishment	On and around the village lands a number of	As part of construction on private land a number of legal moves	Israeli organizations (local, <u>Yesh Din</u>),	Reactive and proactive objection to the	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Filing objections to any planning initiative 2. Advocacy activity to prevent

of settlements	settlements were established some of them directly on the village lands. Today the main threat is north of regulating the West Apple outpost and expanding it dramatically	were made which led to the demolition of a number of buildings but did not lead to the return of the land to the residents. Today there is a move of appeal on the declaration of lands and opposition against the plan of <u>Tapuach</u> West together with the organizations <u>Yesh Din</u> and <u>Bimkom</u> . Requires further clarification	civic administration, Israeli government. the Palestinian Authority,	establishment of settlements	plan promotion 3. Legal moves, in case of rejection of objections and approval of plans
Drying springs	Natural spring water used by the residents is declining and there is a real threat of taking over these vital water sources	To be checked	Civil Administration, Water Authority, JWC	Spatial development related to water	1. Continued development around the springs, especially in Area C. 2. Increasing the use of water in ways that have a spatial effect.



ANNEX II: B'TSELEM REPORTING ON SETTLER VIOLENCE IN ISKAKA AND YASUF

Yasuf, Salfit District: Settlers attack harvesters and steal equipment; soldiers forbid landowners from harvesting their trees

On 14 October 2021, Yusef Hamuda (64) and his brother Ibrahim (50) went to their olive grove, which lies on the southern side of the village, 300 meters from where the settlement of Rehelim was established. When they got there, they encountered three settlers who ordered them to leave and threatened to summon dozens of other settlers. Yusef Hamuda called the Palestinian DCO and meanwhile, noticed many settlers gathering by a shed erected by settlers on private Palestinian land outside Rehelim. The three settlers in the grove tried to steal equipment off the roof of the brothers' car, but the two managed to get in and drive off.

The next day, at around 10:00 A.M., about 30 settlers, some of them masked and armed with sticks, attacked Jomanah Suliman (44) and workers she had hired to harvest olives in her grove, which lies north of the Hamuda family's plot. The settlers threw stones at the harvesters, hitting Suliman, and sprayed pepper spray at her. They also stole farming equipment, a mobile phone and personal belongings from the harvesters, and fled towards the shed. On their way, the settlers stoned seven members of the Hamuda family who were working their land at the time. The family fled to their car, which was parked near Route 60, but the settlers chased them, smashed the rear window and then fled.

At that point, police, soldiers and Border Police forces arrived, but none of them tried to chase after the assailants. The police officers collected statements from some of the residents, and the soldiers put about five settlers who were in the fields by the shed into their jeep and drove away. After that, the Israeli forces left the area without ensuring the stolen property be returned to its owners.

The next morning, 16 October 2021, members of the Hamuda family went to their grove to continue harvesting their trees. Fifteen soldiers arrived and ordered them to leave their land because they hadn't coordinated the harvest - although they had never been required to do so before. The family was forced to leave the area, as settlers stood by the shed and watched them.



Yasuf, Salfit District: Settlers cut down 20 fifteen-year-old olive trees

On Friday, 21 January 2022, farmer 'Omar Mesleh arrived at his land east of the village and discovered that settlers had cut down 20 fifteen-year-old olive trees there. The plot spans two dunams and has 50 trees, some of them 15 years old and some older.



Iskaka, Salfit District: Settlers puncture tires of 11 cars and spray paint hate graffiti

On 2 March 2022, residents of the village's west neighborhood discovered settlers punctured the tires of 11 cars and spray painted "The people of Israel lives!" and "fight the foe, not the friend."



To access all the post please visit: [Settler Violence = State Violence | B'Tselem \(btselem.org\)](https://www.btselem.org/)

Yasuf: Various settlers attacks during the month of February

On Thursday, 3 February 2022, 'Omar Mesleh (43) discovered that settlers had cut down 20 fifteen-year-old olive trees in his grove east of the village. About two weeks earlier, on 21 January 2022, settlers cut down 20 olive trees in the same grove, also fifteen years old. Mesleh now has only 10 olive trees left. On Monday, 7 February 2022, farmer Ziad 'Abd a-Razeq (50) discovered that settlers had uprooted eight olive seedlings he planted about two months ago on his plot east of the village.

On Friday, 11 February 2022, settlers cut down 40 olive trees on the Mesleh family's land in the village.

On 1 March 2022, farmer Ziyad 'Abd a-Razaq (50) discovered that settlers had broken and uprooted 30 olive saplings he recently planted in his plot east of the town. In February 2022, settlers uprooted 23 olive saplings and cut off the branches of seven olive trees in the same plot.

In the early afternoon of 9 March 2022, farmer Nizam 'Abd a-Razeq (59) discovered that settlers had cut down ten 12-year-old trees on his land northeast of the village.





2 short research reports:

- Special settler violence project: West Bank olive harvest, 2021: [Settlers attack farmers, steal olives and damage trees with full state backing](#).
- [Salfit: Settlers steal olives from Palestinian grove in front of police officers](#)



3 video clips:

- [Israeli settlers harvest and steal olives on the land of a farmer from Salfit, 3 Oct 2021](#)
- [Qaryut, Nablus District: Israeli security forces guard olive theft from Palestinian grove](#)
- [Salfit: Settlers steal olives from Palestinian grove in front of police officers](#)



2 statistical updates on Palestinian prisoners and detainees:

- https://www.btselem.org/statistics/detainees_and_prisoners





ANNEX III: ISRAEL SOCIAL TV HAS MADE THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS

Link to newsletter distributed in
Hebrew:

- <http://messages.responder.co.il/5884717/361432715/eb4c7ec948782bb009e56814f928d6d2/?>



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Link to newsletter distributed in
English:

- <http://messages.responder.co.il/5891883/233504253/Of14d6328512efe910440fcc8493799d/?>



A

Total newsletter distribution: 4,300 recipients.

Here are the links to each of the articles on the Social TV site and social networks (In total, there are currently over 40,000 views of the three articles on social media). The articles can be found on YouTube, Facebook, Instagram and Telegram.

1

The article about South Hebron Hills:

Financed by Agencia Andaluza de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AACID) 2016. Over 18,000 views.

In the South Hebron Hills, in recent decades, Palestinian residents have suffered abuse from violent settlers, which the army either turns a blind eye to or cooperates with. Living in a land declared as a 'closed military zone' by the army, Palestinians in the area experience daily the expropriation of their land, demolition of their homes, and cut these water pipes.

In Hebrew-Arabic:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dDcFIdcTYol>

In English:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QxxclZ5Fm4U>



2

To Live in Salfit:

Financed by Agencia Andaluza de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AACID) 2019. Over 2,800 views.

Salfit is the Palestinian capital of the Salfit Governorate and is home to about 11,000 people. Ariel, built in 1978, neighbors Salfit and is the largest settlement of many in the area. In the past year, Palestinian residents of the area have seen settlers and the Israeli authorities dispossessing them of more and more land. The agricultural areas of Wadi Qana has been declared a nature reserve, and therefore the Palestinians in the area are not allowed to cultivate their lands on the site.

In Hebrew-Arabic:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=27jDMwlvQFA>

In English:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i4i60c1wcmc>



3

Issa's story from a Salfit district:

Financed by Agencia Vasca de Cooperación al Desarrollo (AVCD) 2020. Over 22,000 views. Issa Suf, a resident of Hares in the Salfit district of the West Bank, while paralyzed from the waist down, stands firm against the occupation.

In Hebrew-Arabic:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=317YS20gl3Y>

In English:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SyXOrrrPAqE>





Asamblea de
Cooperación
por la Paz