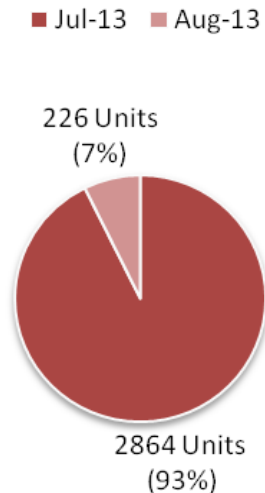


AUGUST 13, 2013

Peace Partner?

Israeli Settlement Announcements Since the Resumption of Negotiations July 30th – August 13th 2013

Settlement Statistics



“I am sending the message from here to all the parties in the negotiations: The land of Israel belongs to the nation of Israel.”
(Naftali Bennet, Israeli Minister of Economy and Religious Affairs)

After the first trilateral US-Israel-Palestine meeting in July 30th 2013 to resume peace negotiations, the Government of Israel has escalated announcements of illegal settlement activity all over the occupied State of Palestine, particularly in and around occupied East Jerusalem. From the beginning of July until August 13th Israel has promoted **3090 settlement units**. The last announcement was made on August 12th with 891 new units in the illegal settlement of Gilo, on lands belonging to Beit Jala in the Bethlehem District. These illegal settlement activities were coupled with the preparation of new infrastructures, such as new road network that benefits the connectivity of Israel illegal settlements enterprise.

NO ¹	Date	Project Name	Tender No.	Description
1	30/07/2013	Near Herod's Gate	(TPS 9870)	Israeli Ministry of Construction and Housing's advancement of a plan for a Jewish neighborhood near Herod's Gate, inside the Muslim Quarter of the Old City. In January 2013, a town planning (122069) for 21 housing units in buildings ranging from 24-stories, and public buildings, including a synagogue.
2	06/08/2013	New Settlement in Jabal Al-Mukabber	(TPS 6120)	Building permits have now been issued for 63 units (3 buildings) . The new settlement will be the second in Jabal Al-Mukabber and one of a string of Jewish settlements built in the hearts of Palestinian neighborhoods. The NofTzion development is located.
3	07/08/2013	Kedem Compound	(TPS 13542)	The plan, initiated and promoted by the Elad settler organization, calls for a vast Israeli tourist area situated adjacent to the City of David National Park on the old “Givati Parking Lot”, now the site of an extensive ongoing archeological dig. The site is located in close proximity to the Old City walls, opposite the Aqsa mosque

¹ Source: IRAMIM & Peace Now

4	07/08/2013	Nahlei Tal	Plan 235/10	255
5	07/08/2013	Kochav Yaakov	Plan 242/1/3	38
6	07/08/2013	Gilgal	Plan 317/2	234
7	07/08/2013	Almog	Plan 604/4	31
8	07/08/2013	Talmon	Plan 235/2/4	314
9	07/08/2013	Alon Shvut	Plan 405/6/6/1	60
10	07/08/2013	Shilo	Plan 205/13	95
11	07/08/2013	Shilo (Nofei Shilo)	Plan 205/4	17
12	07/08/2013	Beitar Ilit	Plan 426/1/1/3/8	48
13	07/08/2013	Beitar Ilit	Plan 426/1/3/11	4
14	11/08/2013	PisgatZe'ev North	(TPS 4430A)	23 units
15	11/08/2013	PisgatZe'ev Northwest	(TPS 11647)	160 units
16	11/08/2013	HarHoma C	(TPS 10310)	80 units
17	11/08/2013	HarHoma B	(TPS 7509)	130 units
18	11/08/2013	Gilo Western Slopes	(TPS 13157)	397 units
19	11/08/2013	Beit Orot settlement	(TPS 54734)	24 Units - The plan calls for the addition of two stories to each of the four existing buildings in the BeitOrot settlement on the northern slope of Mount of Olives.
20	12/08/2013	Gilo Settlement	(TPS 13261)	891 Units, on the southern slopes of Gilo is now moving forward. The plan, which has additional capacity for another 300 units

There is no difference between “settlement blocs” and other settlements: All are illegal.

Israel has created the term “settlement blocs” to attempt to legitimize construction in areas which it assumes would remain under Israeli control if a final status agreement is achieved. On the ground, a “settlement bloc” refers to a fixed area that is unilaterally defined by Israel and which is not limited to areas where construction has taken place. In actual terms, the blocs annex all illegal Israeli colonial settlements in that fixed area, including all land between them, thus maximizing the land available for illegal Israeli colonial settlement expansion. This is a deliberate attempt to colonize more land, and to thwart the emergence of a genuinely independent, sovereign, and contiguous Palestinian state, making a negotiated outcome implausible, if not impossible.

There is no difference between Israeli settlements in Occupied East Jerusalem and settlements in the rest of the Occupied West Bank.

The legal status of East Jerusalem is the same as the rest of the Occupied State of Palestine. The fact that Israel has attempted to unilaterally change the status of Jerusalem has been rejected by the international community through UNSC Resolutions 476 and 478 among others. This is the view of the United Nations, the International Court of Justice, the International Committee for the Red Cross, and virtually all states except Israel. These settlements constitute war crimes under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (1998).

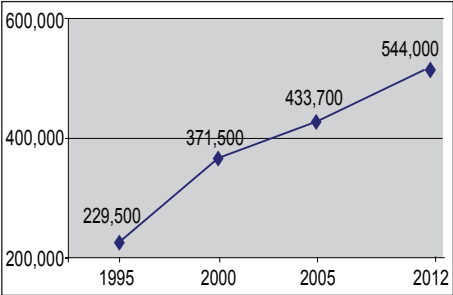
A failure to describe these settlements in their accurate political context deprives audiences of the opportunity to understand a principal source of the Palestinian-Israeli issue: Israel’s illegal confiscation and colonization of Palestinian land. They are built in violation of customary international law on land confiscated from Palestinian villagers who are prevented from accessing, cultivating or living on their ancestral lands.

"For Peace to Prevail, Israel's Impunity Must End" |

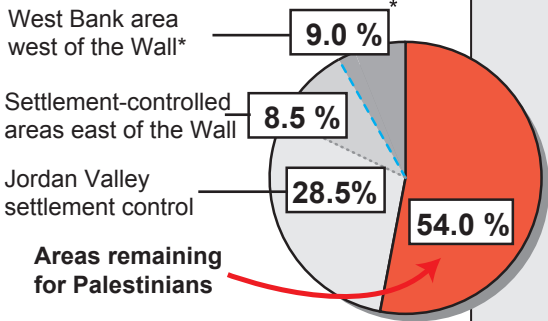
ISRAEL'S WALL & SETTLEMENTS (COLONIES)

(AUGUST 2013)

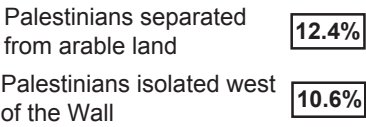
Settler Population Growth
Doubled Since 1995



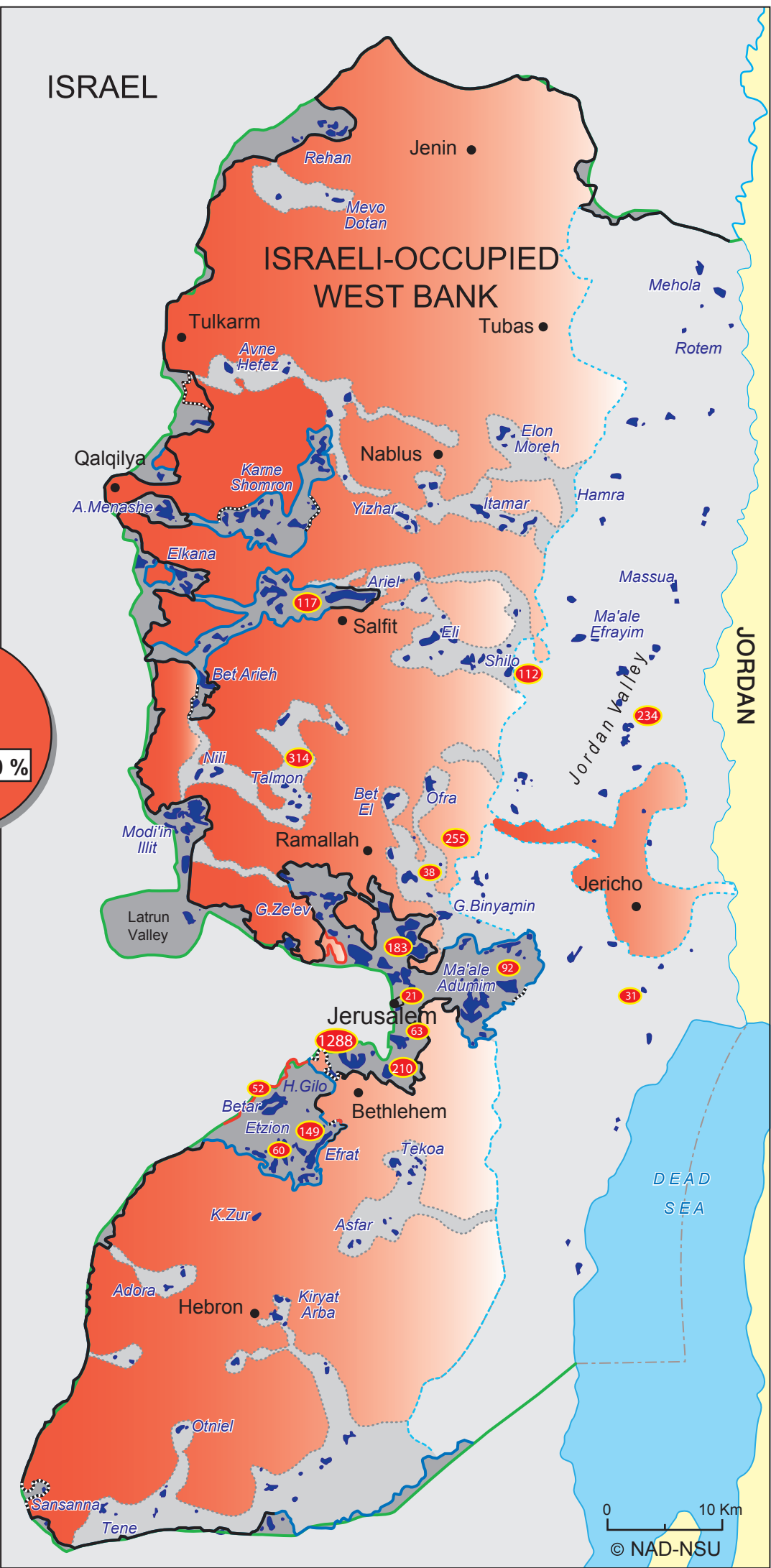
Palestinian Land Restricted by Israeli Settlements and the Wall



West Bank Population Directly Affected by the Wall



- Wall completed (~ 64%)
- Wall under construction (~ 6%)
- Wall route approved by Israel's cabinet as of 30 April 2006 (~ 714 km)
- 1967 Boundary ("Green Line") (~ 320 km)
- Settlement areas east of Wall
- Jordan Valley areas under Israeli settlement control
- Israeli settlement built-up areas (~ 1.25% - 544,000 settlers)
- Israeli settlement housing units construction plans since 30 July 2013 (~2,864 units)



* Figure includes the Israeli-occupied areas of East Jerusalem and the Latrun Valley