The daily report highlights the violations behind Israeli home demolitions and demolition threats in the occupied Palestinian territory, the confiscation and razing of lands, the uprooting and destruction of fruit trees, the expansion of settlements and erection of outposts, the brutality of the Israeli Occupation Army, the Israeli settlers violence against Palestinian civilians and properties, the erection of checkpoints, the construction of the Israeli segregation wall and the issuance of military orders for the various Israeli purposes.

Brutality of the Israeli Occupation Army

- The Israeli Occupation Army set up a military tent in Tel Al-Rumida neighborhood in midway of road between Al Karntina street and the resident houses in Hebron city. The IOA prevented residents from reaching their houses with their own cars and bothered them while walking through Al Shuhada Street, and were forced to take another alternative road.
• The Israeli Occupation Army closed the main street that links Huwwara village and villages south of Nablus city, after Israeli settlers from Yizhar settlement tried to throw stones at Palestinian cars. In addition to that, the IOA set up a military checkpoint at the crossroad of the settlement and prevented the residents from passing.

• The Israeli Occupation Army put concrete cubes around a piece of land in Surif town in Hebron city under the pretext that it is a "mined area". The targeted piece of land is 4 dunums and is owned by Thabet Abd Al-Hamid Sliman Abu Khader.

• Israeli Occupation Army along with the Israeli Intelligence raided Al Wattan T.V local station and the offices of "Wattan Al Anba" in the building of the Agricultural relief Committee in Ramallah city. The IOA detained 4 Palestinians working at the station, they are: the production manager Abd Al-Rahman Daher, a TV reporter; Hamza Slaima, Ibrahim Milhem, graphic designer and supervisor of the broadcast and Ahmad Zaki. The IOA confiscated their devices and other equipments, administrative files and transmitting and broadcasting devices.

• The Israeli Occupation Army arrested 7 Palestinian citizens after storming their houses in Al Tabqa village south of Dura in Hebron city, and arrested Ibrahim Khalid Amro from Dura city. Also the IOA arrested 5 citizens from Beit Ummar town north of Hebron city. The arrestees are: Yousef Al-Alami (30 years old), Nasim Al-Alami (31 years old), Mohammad Sa’ed Al-Alami (21 years old) and his brother Hassan (22 years old) and Malik Al-Alami (21 years old). As well, the Army stormed a number of Palestinian houses, searched and messed with their contents. Furthermore, the Army patrolled in several neighborhoods and streets in Ad Dahriya town south of the city for hours and set up military checkpoints at the entrance of Al Arrub refugee camp, at Jura Bahlis area north of the city and another one at the entrance of Ad Dahriya town.

• The Israeli soldiers arrested Fadi Ahmad Mahmud Hanini, 'Adli Kamil Mahmud Hanini and Maysara Mohamad Salman Nasasra from Beit Furik town. Furthermore, the soldiers arrested 5 Palestinians from Nablus city; the arrestees are: 'Awni Mazin Al-Shakhshir and Ahmad Mahmud Abd Al-Rahim Bozeh from Kifl Haris town.
**Israeli Military orders**

- The Israeli Occupation Authority handed 18 Palestinian families from Khirbeh Ibziq northeast of Tubas city military orders to halt construction for their agricultural structures under the pretext of building without permits, due to their location in area "C". The notified owners are: Mussa Nasar Allah Hroub, Na’el Ali Khalil Hroub, Imad Nasr Alla Hroub, Abd Al-Karim Nasr Alla Hroub, Adel Nasr Alla Hroub, Mohammad Ali Hroub, Hussien Hamidi Terkman, Hail Hussein Terkman, Turki Hussein Terkman, Amjad Tayeh Hroub, Ali Nasr Alla Hroub, Daher Salem Abu Zahu, Mohammad Yousef Jbarin, Ali Mohammad Ali Jbarin, Mot’ab Amjad Tayeh Hroub, Safwan Ahma Tayeh Hroub, and Adnan Mohammad Ali Hroub. It is worth mentioning that the halt construction orders aim to displace 199 residents from Kherbit Ibziq, especially from Al Hroub family, including 66 children.

- The Israeli Occupation Army confiscated 2 generators and handed 2 military orders to halt the construction and rehabilitation of 2 water wells under the pretext of lacking building permits in Al-Hafira area in Ti’innik village west of Jenin city. The water well is owned by Baha’ Zyoud with a capacity of 30 cubic meters. The first military order is to confiscate the electricity and water generators, while the second order aims to halt the construction of the water well. The IOA threw stones in the water well so as not to be used later. It is worth mentioning that the wells serve the farmers of Ti’innik, Silat Al-Hairthiya, Zabuba and Rummana villages.

**Home Demolition & Demolition Threats**

- The Israeli Occupation Army demolished an agricultural room owned by Mahmud Jilal Hamdan in Zabda village in Jenin city.

**Others**

- Officials in the Israeli State Prosecution have set up a committee aimed at clarifying policy regarding the demolition of illegal
buildings in Jerusalem. “Given the decrease in carrying out [demolition] orders in the neighborhoods of eastern Jerusalem in the recent past, the Attorney General has decided that the policy regarding the implementation of orders must be examined”. The committee will begin its work in the near future.

- Negotiations between settlers and the government’s representative Minister Benny Begin on the evacuation of the Migron outpost have broken down. The settlers said that Begin withdrew the understandings the two sides had agreed on. Earlier this month, it was reported that the sides reached a compromise whereby the outpost will be moved to public land some 2 kilometers from its current location. The Civil Administration was to decide what to do with Migron’s permanent structures. The deal was set to be signed this week but negotiations ultimately failed. Is has yet to be officially determined who owns the land on which the Migron outpost sits. According to agreements reached between the parties, the court was meant to rule on who owns the land before any permanent structures would be razed. It was also agreed that the residents would move to the new location only after the completion of the construction work. The government promised to finish planning the construction of permanent structures in the new location within nine months, after which infrastructure work will commence.

- The Israeli regional committee for planning and construction in Jerusalem city deposited a plan to build a Jewish center in Al Buraq square, in the southern side of Al Aqsa mosque and another plan to build a center in the western side of Al-Magharba gate. The first project "Beit Hiliya" will be built on 4 thousand meters square area and will include in its first floor a library and halls; while the second floor will include an archaeological park. The second project will include an archaeological park discovered in the site, with 1500 meters square besides tunnels under the wall of the old city. The two projects were submitted by the western wall committee and the Jewish Quarter Heritage Company.
• The Israeli Civil Administration took the unprecedented step of rejecting a government plan to normalize the status of the Sansana community in the South Hebron Hills. The Israeli Civil Administration decision that "there is no justification for a new settlement, as [new homes] can be constructed within an existing settlement" comes 12 years after Sansana was established. In 1997 a Nahal outpost was established at Sansana, but the first homes were not built until 1999. In 2000, the first Jewish families moved to Sansana, which currently has 60 Jewish families. In 2009 Defense Minister Ehud Barak approved a plan to for 440 housing units at the Sansana site, including retroactively approving some that already existed. However, to avoid violating a promise to Washington not to build "new settlements", the plan was presented as "an extension of nearby Eshkolot." The Civil Administration planning committee chairman Shlomo Moskowitz wrote "There is no need to 'expand' Eshkolot," arguing there was "plenty of room" for new housing within the community's existing boundaries. He noted Eshkalot is slated for 347 housing units, of which only 70 have been built. He also argued that Sansana is 7km from Eshkolot and that there was "no justification" not to build in Eshkolot itself. He also wrote that the Israeli Civil Administration planning committee is the only body that can approve building plans in Judea and Samaria, and "does not take dictates from the government"