



ARIJ Daily Report

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Israeli Violations' Activities in the oPt 12 April 2016

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.

The Violations are based on reports provided by field workers and/or news sources.

The text is not quoted directly from the sources but is edited for clarity.

The daily report does not necessarily reflect ARIJ's opinion.

Brutality of the Israeli Occupation Army

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed and searched the headquarter of "Fateh Party" in Ar-Ram town. north of Jerusalem city. (Al-Quds 12 April 2016)
- Israeli Occupation bulldozers escorted by the Israeli Army staged few meters into the eastern part of Al Qarara town, northeast of Khan Younis city, south of Gaza strip. (RB2000 12 April 2016)

- Ameer At-Tarabeen (13 years) was injured after the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) opened fire at him while he was near the border fence, east of Juhr Ad-Dik area, southeast of Gaza city. (Wafa 12 April 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Khirbet Ibziq in the northern of Jordan valley and seized an agricultural tractor owned by Abed Al Karem Nasser Alla Al Hroub. (Wafa 12 April 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) prevented a Palestinian woman from Qabatiya village in Jenin governorate from visiting her husband in the Israeli Jail of Majdo. The IOA stopped the Palestinian woman and her child at Al Jalamah military checkpoint, north of Jenin city, and prevented them from crossing the checkpoint. (Al-Quds 12 April 2016)

Israeli Arrests

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinians after raiding and searching their houses in Iktaba village, north of Tulkarm city. The arrestees were identified as: Baha Anwar Abu Dagsh (27 years) and Murad Issa Abu Dagsh (39 years). (Wafa 12 April 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Ayman Mahmoud Mustafah Ta'mah (26 years) after raiding his house in Shwaika village, north of Tulkarm city. (Wafa 12 April 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Munjed Akram Ar-Rajabi (20 years) after storming and searching his house in Hebron city. (Wafa 12 April 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Omar Hatem As'ad (20 years) after storming his family house in Jenin city. (Wafa 12 April 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested a Palestinian after stopping him at a sudden checkpoint erected by the IOA at the western entrance of Beituniya town in Ramallah Governorate. (Al-Quds 12 April 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Hassan Ar-Ra'I (37 years) from Az-Zaytoun neighborhood in Gaza city, after stopping him at Beit Hanun terminal, north of Gaza strip. (Maannews 12 April 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested a Palestinian journalist; Hazem Nassar (28 years) from Shwaika village in Tulkarm governorate, after stopping him at a sudden checkpoint erected by the IOA near Yetzhar settlement, south of Nablus city. (RB2000 12 April 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested three Palestinians after storming and searching their houses in Beit Fajjar village, south of Bethlehem city. The arrestees were identified as: Adel Ahmed Diriya (24 years), Issam Abdalla Taqatqiah (17 years) and Osama Ibrahim Diriya (24 years). (Wafa 12 April 2016)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested three Palestinians from Qalandiya refugee camp, north of Jerusalem city. The arrestees were identified as: Raid Faez, Mohamad Eid Badran and Nedal Ahmed Ziyad. (Maannews 12 April 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested the Mayor of Az-Zawiya Council; Abdalla Rashid Muqidi, after storming his house in Az-Zawiya village, west of Salfit city. (Maannews 12 April 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Ameen Bassam Khawild from Tulkarm city. (Maannews 12 April 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested a Palestinian after stopping him at Za'tara military checkpoint, south of Nablus city. (Safa 12 April 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Anwar Al Qaq after storming his house in Ras Al Amoud neighborhood in Silwan town in Jerusalem city. (Wafa 12 April 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinians from Tuqu village, southeast of Bethlehem city, after stopping them at the entrance of Al Furiedis village, east of Bethlehem city. The arrestees were identified as: Ja'far Yousif Sabah (21 years) and his brother Bara' (20 years). (Wafa 12 April 2016)

Israeli Settler Violence

- Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Farahat Nader Ar-Rajabi (10 years) while he was in As-Sahla neighborhood in the old city of Hebron. (Wafa 12 April 2016)
- Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Al Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city and toured in its courtyard. The Israeli settlers also, toured in the old city of Jerusalem and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. (Wafa 12 April 2016)
- Israeli settlers living in Adi Adi outpost rebuilt the outpost on Palestinian land in Jalud village in Nablus city, after the Israeli Army demolished part of two years ago. (Maannews 12 April 2016)

Home Demolition & Demolition threats

- Israeli Occupation bulldozers demolished three Palestinian houses Ein Jowiza area, north of Al Walaja village, west of Bethlehem city. The targeted houses are owned by Maher Mahmoud Abu Khirah, Issa Al Quntar and Abeda Al Muhtaseb. Noted that on the 10th of April 2016, stormed the aforementioned area and handed out military orders to demolish 4 Palestinian houses. (ARIJ Field Workers & RB2000 12 April 2016)

Confiscation & Razing of lands

- Israeli Occupation bulldozers escorted by the Israeli Army stormed a Palestinian garden in Za'tara area, south of Nablus city, and destroyed it. Noted that the targeted garden fund by the Belgium Government and it cost about 52,000 EURO. (Wafa &Maannews 12 April 2016)

Expansion of settlements

- **Peace Now: Pace of planning for new settler homes accelerated in 2016. In the first three months of this year plans were advanced for 499 new units in West Bank settlements.** Plans for new homes in West Bank settlements were advanced at a faster pace in the first three months of 2016 than in the previous year, according to Peace Now. It based its statement on data it collected from the records of the High Planning Council for Judea and Samaria for both years. In the first three months of this year plans were advanced for 499 new units in West Bank settlements. This made up 72% of the plans for 621 new settlers homes that were advanced in all of 2015. In the first quarter of 2015, plans were advanced for only 115 new units, only 23% of the number of homes for which plans were advanced in the first three months of 2016. The same pattern appeared when it came to the retroactive authorization of illegal homes in West Bank settlements. In many cases these were homes that were built without the proper planning process and they are only now coming before the council to be permitted. The number of retroactive legalizations — 175 — was higher in the first quarter of 2016, than in the first three months of last year when only 79 illegal homes were authorized. Overall, in 2015, 1,044 illegal homes were retroactively authorized, according to Peace Now. The plans were advanced at three different meetings of the High Planning Council for Judea and Samaria in January, February and March. The number of new homes for 11 different settlements detailed in the plans are as follows; Etz Efraim (34), Rechalim (36), Alon Shvut (60), Ofarim (30), Rotem (164), Oranit (24), Alfei Menashe (24), Tene (7), Kiryat Arba (24), Ma'aleh Adumim (46) and Talmon (50). Five of the communities are considered to be “isolated settlements” because they are located in areas of the West Bank that are outside the boundaries of the security barrier. Hagit Ofran of Peace Now said the numbers show that the supposed “freeze” in planning, was “not a freeze at all. Quietly and behind the scenes, West Bank construction is being promoted, including in isolated settlements,” Ofran said. “This distances us from the possibility of a two-state solution,” Ofran added. But Yigal Dilmoni, the deputy head of the Council of Jewish Communities of

Judea and Samaria, said that the 499 number is small in comparison to the real needs of their communities. The council should be advancing plans for thousands of new homes, not hundreds, he said. Such construction, particularly in the city of Ariel, would help fix the housing shortage, particularly in the center of the country, Dilmoni said. In addition, he added, the plans that were advanced were old ones, which in some cases have been expanded. "There is very little that is new here," he said. Data on the actual number of housing starts and completions for the first quarter of 2016 are not due from the Central Bureau of Statistics until May or June. But CBS data from 2015 showed that housing starts in West Bank settlements rose by 26% in 2015, when compared to the previous year. Housing finishes in the settlements year went up by 25% when compared to 2015. The spike was due in large part to increased building in the five largest West Bank settlements; Mod'in Illit, Beitar Illit, Ma'aleh Adumim, Ariel and Givat Ze'ev. Building in these five communities made up 48% of the starts and 55% of the completions in West Bank settlements in 2015. Settlement activity is one of the hot button issues when it comes to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The Palestinians insist that it is a stumbling block to the peace process. Israel dismisses that claim and argues that the peace process would move forward if only the Palestinians would return to the negotiating table. Just last month the United Nations Human Rights Council passes a resolution that condemned settlement activity and mandated the creation of a data base for all companies located in those communities and or who do business with them. The Palestinians are in the process of preparing a United Nations Security Council resolution condemning West Bank settlement activity. ([IPOST](#) 12 April 2016)

Erection of Israeli checkpoints

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected military checkpoints at the northern entrance of Hebron city, and at the main entrance of Sair and Halhul towns in Hebron Governorate. The IOA stopped and searched Palestinian vehicles and checked ID cards. (Wafa 12 April 2016)

Israeli Closures

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) re-closed with cement bloc the main entrance of Aqraba village, south of Nablus city. (Wafa 12 April 2016)

Other

- Palestinian Neighborhood, Abandoned by Jerusalem, Paves Its Own Road. Residents of Ras Khamis, located beyond the separation barrier, take matters into their own hands after years of neglect by the municipality. Despairing that the Jerusalem municipality would ever do it, residents of the Jerusalem neighborhood of Ras Khamis, next to the Shoafat refugee camp, collected money to pave themselves a new road. Ras Khamis is one of the neighborhoods around Shoafat that is within the municipal borders of Jerusalem, but beyond the separation barrier. Since completing the fence over a decade ago, the city has almost completely stopped providing services to residents. The infrastructure in the neighborhood has severely deteriorated, and the residents suffer from a lack of roads and sewage pipes, only partial water supply, partial garbage collection and other ills. In recent years, a number of youths from the area formed a local council to act on different subjects on behalf of residents. In recent months it has begun the project of paving a new road between Ras Khamis and the nearby Anata neighborhood. The residents collected some two million shekels (\$531,000), and paid contractors — themselves local residents — directly. The broad new road stretches two kilometers with drainage and sewage infrastructure, also paid for at their own expense, laid beneath. “Someone paid 50, another paid 100, and we did it on our own,” said Jamil Sanduka, a member of the council. One resident contributed 130,000 shekels for the project. “What are we to do? You’ve got to live. The state tossed us out. They just keep collecting municipal taxes. So what choice do we have? To let our children grow up amid garbage?” In light of the project’s success, residents began paving an additional road in the neighborhood as well as starting a project for self-collection of garbage. “The Jerusalem neighborhoods located beyond the wall have suffered for years neglect by all the municipal and governmental authorities, although they are entitled by law to all services and infrastructure,” added attorney Anne Suci of the Association for Civil Rights in Israel. “Despite the government decision a decade ago that promised that the wall’s construction would not hurt residents, in practice its commitments have remained on paper, and the residents live in inhuman conditions. The residents are forced to look after themselves because the authorities have totally shaken off this area”. Half a year ago, following a petition by the Ir Amim non-governmental organization, the Jerusalem District Court ruled that the city was obliged to quickly move forward with a plan to pave roads in Kafr Aqab, another Palestinian neighborhood located beyond the separation barrier north of Jerusalem. ([Haaretz](#) 12 April 2016)
- Prosecution Admits Secret Political Decision to Halt Palestinian Building Plan in Jerusalem Neighborhood. Admission follows petition

alleging discrimination in approval granted to Jewish developers in the area but not to Palestinians. Responding to a petition against the freezing of building plans for Palestinians in southern Jerusalem, a lawyer representing the state informed the court on Thursday that a secret high-level Israeli political decision was the reason. The prosecutor offered to provide the court further information on the decision, but said it should be deemed “top secret”. About six months ago, the community administration of the Beit Safafa neighborhood and the Arab Ali Sharikat construction company filed a complaint against the state and the Jerusalem municipality, claiming that while their plans for hundreds of housing units were put on hold, similar projects by Jewish contractors were approved in the same area. The case involves the development of land in the Givat Hamatos neighborhood near the southern edge of Jerusalem by a Jewish developer, and privately-owned Palestinian land for residents of adjoining Beit Safafa by Palestinian developers. The construction of housing for Jews in Givat Hamatos is considered diplomatically sensitive. A number of foreign governments have been monitoring its progress because completion of the Jewish residential project would surround the Arab neighborhood of Beit Safafa with Jewish neighborhoods, making it more difficult to divide the city along demographic lines in the event of a peace agreement with the Palestinians. Private construction by Palestinians on Palestinian-owned land, as presented by the current case, is not considered sensitive, however. The petition alleges disparities in planning approval for a plot of land at Givat Hamatos, just to the east of Beit Safafa on land owned by the Israel Land Authority and slated for development by Jewish developers, and a second on Palestinian-owned land. Both plans underwent the same approval process and were given preliminary approval at the same time three years ago. However, without any explanation, only the Jewish plan was allowed to proceed to the next step toward final approval, in which members of the public are given time to file objections to the plan. The Palestinian construction plan was put on hold. The state requested several time extensions to provide a response to the petition, until last Thursday, when it was filed. The terse, one-page response does not address the allegation of discrimination in the planning approval process, but states that the decision to halt the process of expansion into the Givat Hamatos neighborhood was made by political officials and that the reasons for it are confidential. “The matter of the petition was brought before senior political officials,” the response states, and “in accordance with the position of those officials,” the plans cannot be implemented at this time “for considerations entrusted to the political level”. The

response goes on to say that no further elaboration can be provided, but the state wishes to provide a confidential affidavit and to hold a hearing behind closed doors or without representatives of the petitioners present. The affidavit should be considered “top secret” and should be stored in a locked courthouse vault, the response noted. Mohammed Jabara, the petitioners’ lawyer, said following the filing of the petition that the state has now “brazenly” admitted that political considerations are behind the disparate handling of the Jewish and Arab building plans. Jabara called the government’s stance “racist” and a case of “clear discrimination”. The petitioners will object to any government attempt to submit a confidential explanation for its position, he said, adding that the government’s admission should be a sufficient basis for the court to rule in the petitioners’ favor. ([Haaretz](#) 12 April 2016)