



ARIJ Daily Report

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Israeli Violations' Activities in the oPt 03 February 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) invaded and searched dozens of Palestinian houses in Ma'in village, east of Yatta town, south of Hebron city, and assaulted the residents. The IOA also, fired teargas and stun grenades at houses, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (Wattan 3 February 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) opened fire at Palestinian farmers while they were working in their land, east of Juhor Ad Dik area, south of Gaza city. (ARN 3 February 2016)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed a carwash in Um At-Tut village, south of Jenin city, and questioned the workers. The targeted structure is owned by Osama Kamel. During the operation, the IOA erected a military checkpoint at the road links between Jenin city and Um at Tut village. The IOA stopped and searched Palestinian vehicles. (RB2000 3 February 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided and searched Al Baiyarah neighborhood in Yabad town, west of Jenin city. clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA, where the IOA fired teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians. (Orient FM & RB2000 3 February 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed and searched Palestinian houses in Al Maniya village, southeast of Bethlehem city, and opened a grave. During the operation, the IOA arrested two Palestinians, identified as: Jamal Hussen Tarwa and Bilal Kamal Tarwa. The IOA transferred the arrestees to unknown location. (RB2000 3 February 2016)
- Israeli Occupation bulldozers staged few meters into the eastern part of Al Fakhari town, southeast of Khan Younis city, south of Gaza strip, and razed the Palestinian land. (RB2000 3 February 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided and searched several areas and neighborhoods in Jenin city. (Orient FM 3 February 2016)
- Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem and the Israeli Authority of Nature stormed and razed a Palestinian land in Al 'Abbasiya neighborhood in Silwan town in Jerusalem city. The targeted land is owned by Khalid Az-Zeir. (SilwanIC 3 February 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) shoot and killed three Palestinians while they were at Bab Al Amoud area in Jerusalem city. (Maannews 3 January 2016)

Israeli Arrests

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Mohammad Bassam Ghatasha (17 years) after stopping him at a sudden checkpoint erected by the IOA at the entrance of Al Fawar refugee camp, south of Hebron city. (Wafa 3 February 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) two Palestinians after storming and searching their house in Sair town, north of Hebron city. The arrestees were identified as: Jamal Hussen At-Tarda (55 years) and Jamal Kamal At-Tarda (30 years). (Wafa 3 February 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Yazan Abdalla Shalash Musalam (17 years) from Beit 'Awa village, west of Hebron city. (Wafa 3 February 2016)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Ali Ahmed Hassan Al Hih (25 years) after raiding his house in Surif village, northwest of Hebron city. (Wfaa 3 February 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Omar Ahmed Issa Awad (31 years) after raiding and searching his house in Beit Ummer town, north of Hebron city. (Wafa 3 February 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Ameer Said Al Masri after storming and searching his house in Askar refugee camp, northeast of Nablus city. (Wattan 3 February 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinians and summoned a Palestinian to interview the Israeli Intelligence Police, after storming and searching their houses in Hebron city. The arrestees were identified as: Nizar Salhab (15 years) and Awni Abu Shamsiya (16 years). (Wattan 3 February 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Ahmed Arafa from Ad-Duheisha refugee camp, south of Bethlehem city. (Wattan 3 February 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Mahmoud Zayoud from Jenin city, after stopping him at a sudden checkpoint erected by the IOA at the main road link between Jenin and Nablus cities. (Wattan 3 February 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinians after raiding and searching their houses in Beit Duqqu village, northwest of Jerusalem city. The arrestees were identified as: Mohammad Daoud and Malek Nassr. (Wattan 3 February 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested three Palestinians after storming and searching their houses in Al Issawiya town in Jerusalem city. The arrestees were identified as: Fathi Munir Fathi Dwiek (14 years), Nadem Ahmed Zahra (15 years) and Anas Ali Abu 'Asab (16 years). (SilwanIC 3 February 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Bassem Wajeh An-Natsha (20 years) from the old city of Jerusalem city. (SilwanIC 3 February 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Mahmoud Khalil As-Sa'di (18 years) after raiding his family house in Jenin city. (RB2000 3 February 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Navy arrested four Palestinian fishermen while they were sailing at As Sudaniya shore, northwest of Gaza city. (RB2000 3 February 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Mahmoud Mulhem from Qalqiliyah city after stopping him at a sudden checkpoint erected by the IOA near Jit village, east of Qalqiliyah city. The IOA transferred the arrestee to unknown location. (Orient FM 3 February 2016)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested three Palestinians after storming and searching their houses in Ayda refugee camp, north of Bethlehem city. The arrestees were identified as: Khalil Abed Ar-Rahman Abu Srouf (24 years), Farouq Ma'mun Bider (23 years) and Khalil Musa Al 'Ak (23 years). (Orient FM 3 February 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested a Palestinian while he was at Bab Al Amoud area in Jerusalem city. (Al-Quds 3 February 2016)

Israeli Settler Violence

- Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Al Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city and toured in its courtyard. At the same time, the IOA prevented the Palestinian women listed in the Israeli black list from entering the mosque. (Maannews 3 February 2016)

Home Demolition & Demolition threats

- Israeli Occupation bulldozer demolished a 400 square meters garage at the eastern entrance of Al Issawiya town, in Jerusalem city. The targeted structure is owned by Haitham Mustafah. Noted that the targeted structure located in area that the Israeli Authorities planned to establish the "National Park"(Maannews 3 January 2016)

Israeli Military Orders

- Israeli Jerusalem Municipality issued administrative orders to demolished 7 houses, included a Palestinian building consist of 5 floors in Al Issawiya town in Jerusalem city. (SilwanIC 3 February 2016)

Expansion of settlements

- Israeli Occupation Authorities plans to construct 500 housing units in Givat Hadagan settlement neighborhood in Efrat settlement. According to the Israeli resources, the Israeli Council of Efrat informed the Israeli settlers to evacuate the area in order to construct 500 housing units. (Al-Quds 3 February 2016)

Israeli Closures

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) closed the main entrance of An-Nabi Saleh village, north of Ramallah city. The IOA also, razed the land around the entrance. (ARN 3 February 2016)

Other

- Israel Demolishes 23 Homes in Hebron Area to Make Way for IDF Training Zones. Latest development in multiyear battle leaves 60 children, 18 adults without dwellings. The Civil Administration in the West Bank on Tuesday demolished 23 homes and three outhouses in the southern Hebron hills villages of Jinba and Halawa. According to Israeli activists who reached Jinba by midday, shortly after the demolitions, 78 people had been living in the newly-built homes, including 60 children. These are two of the 12 villages in the area that have been waging a legal battle for 17 years in an attempt to prevent their evacuation and demolition so they can be used as army training areas. The European Union has been closely following the villagers' campaign, and has repeatedly stated it would view their evacuation as a coerced uprooting of a protected population, a contravention of international law. On Monday morning, the State Prosecution and lawyers for the Association of Civil Rights in Israel (ACRI), as well as the villagers' attorney Shlomo Lecker, announced that a bridging process started in October 2013 had failed. To the shocked surprise of residents and lawyers, within hours of informing the High Court of Justice of this development, Civil Administration officials arrived in these two villages and marked 40 dwellings for demolition. Less than 24 hours later they returned, accompanied by the army, and started destroying these structures. They also temporarily blocked a road leading to Jinba and confiscated vehicles and five solar panels. The bridging procedure, mediated by law professor Yitzhak Zamir, was suggested by the High Court of Justice. The two sides were sworn to secrecy during this process. However, the Society of St. Yves learned that during the procedure the army demanded that residents leave their homes for a few days each month so that military exercises could be held in the area. The residents objected, leading to the termination of the bridging process. Prior to the process, the state's position was that residents of eight villages must move to the village of Yatta permanently, allowing them to cultivate their land and graze their sheep in the area at times when the army was not conducting exercises there, namely on weekends and Jewish holidays. Two more periods for cultivation and grazing would also be allowed during the year. Permanent residence in the villages would not be permitted. The residents of four other smaller villages were permitted to remain in the area, according to the state's position in 2012. The demolition was interrupted and did not extend to all 40 structures that were slated for demolition after the Society of St. Yves – the Catholic Center for Human Rights – filed a petition to halt the demolitions with the High

Court of Justice on Tuesday morning. The court issued a temporary injunction until the state's reply is received in seven days. All the structures demolished on Tuesday were newly constructed dwellings, built in 2014 while the bridging process was in progress. They were made of concrete bricks, with corrugated tin roofs. Israel has not developed any construction plans for these villages, which have been there since the 19th century. Thus, any construction there is deemed illegal. However, natural growth and overcrowding have compelled residents to build even without permits. Fifteen of the demolished structures were in Jinba and the rest in Halawa. Many were built with financing provided by European and other foreign agencies. All 12 villages in the area developed naturally from settlements of cave-dwellers, who had originally inhabited the numerous caves in the area. These outlying areas of the adjacent town of Yatta started developing by the mid-19th century. In some of these villages, stone houses were already built before 1967. The residents always maintained social, family and economic ties with Yatta. The area around these villages was already declared a closed military zone back in the late 1970s. Only permanent residents were allowed to dwell there. In August and September 1999 most of the villagers received evacuation orders, based on the claim that they were "illegally residing within a live-fire zone." The authorities informed them that they were deemed "intruders into a fire range." On November 16, 1999 the army forcibly removed 700 residents, destroying houses and wells, as well as confiscating property. The residents were left without homes or any means of making a living. Attorney Roni Pelli from ACRI expressed her regret that "the day after the end of the bridging process the army rushed to demolish so many structures, leaving dozens of children, women and men without a roof over their heads in the coldest month of the year." A defense official told Haaretz that the structures that were demolished and the solar panels that were confiscated "were erected without permits within the firing zone." He added that "during the bridging process conducted by the Civil Administration to settle the matter of these structures, residents were unwilling to reach a settlement, while continuing with their illegal construction. This led to enforcement of the law". ([Haaretz](#) 3 February 2016)