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

- Israeli Occupation gunboats opened fire at Palestinian fishing boats while they were sailing at As-Sudaniya shore, northwest of Gaza city. (ARN 10 May 2015)
- Civil Administration maps Susiya – residents fear imminent demolition. A Civil Administration representative accompanied by soldiers arrived this morning at the village of Khirbet Susiya in the South Hebron Hills, which is facing the risk of imminent demolition. The representative, known to the residents as Carlos, took photos and
GPS measurements of village structures. Based on past experience, local residents fear that this action means the CA is preparing to demolish the village in the near future. Background, At any moment, the Civil Administration might demolish all homes in the Khirbet Susiya, expelling the residents from their land. This follows a decision by Israel’s High Court of Justice to not issue an interim order to prevent the demolition, given in a petition filed by the residents and Rabbis for Human Rights arguing that the CA rejected their master plan for unprofessional reasons, using a double standard and discriminating against Palestinians. This harsh, unlawful move is part of Israel’s policy in Area C, intended to facilitate the takeover of Palestinian land for settlements, and the expulsion of Palestinian communities from Area C to Areas A and B in preparation for the annexation of lands to Israel. (B’Tselem 10 May 2015)

• Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Silwad village, northeast of Ramallah city. The IOA fired teargas and stun grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases. During the clashes, the IOA summoned Thalji Majdi Hamad (21 years) to interview the Israeli Intelligence Police, after storming his house in Silwad village. (Al-Quds 10 May 2015)

• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed and searched a Palestinian house and a commercial structure in areas in Bethlehem city. The targeted house and structure are owned by Omar Habib and Adel Ateq. (Orient FM 10 May 2015)

Israelian Arrests

• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested three Palestinians while they were in Turmus‘ayya village, northwest of Ramallah city. The arrestees were identified as: Malak Ziyad, Tamer Murshid and Abdalla Ahmed Al Basha. (Al-Quds 10 May 2015)

• Israeli occupation Army (IOA) arrested Ahmed Rashid Al-Junidi (21 years) after storming his family house in Hebron city. The IOA transferred the arrestee to unknown location. (ARN 10 May 2015)

• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinians from Wadi As-Saman area near Yatta town, south of Hebron city. (ARN May 2015)

• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested a Palestinian from Kharsa village in Hebron governorate. (ARN 10 May 2015)

• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Sami Ali As-Sabah (23 years) after raiding his family house in Tequ village, east of Bethlehem city. (ARN 10 May 2015)

• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Melad Ahmed Hassan Abadi Qabha (22 years) from Tura Al –Gharbiya village, west of Jenin city,
after stopping him at a sudden checkpoint erected by the IOA near Jericho city. (ARN 10 May 2015)

• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinians from Jenin refugee camp, west of Jenin city. The arrestees were identified as: Zeyad Omar Othman Abed (25 years) and Ghassan Abu Azza (21 years). (ARN 10 May 2015)

• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) summoned Amro Jamel Abu Srour to interview the Israeli Intelligence Police in Gush Etzion settlement bloc, after raiding his house in Ad-Dhoha town, south of Bethlehem city. (Orient FM 10 May 2015)

• Israeli Occupation Navy arrested two Palestinian fishermen after attacking their fishing boat while they were sailing at Beit Lahiya shore, north of Gaza strip (Al-Quds 10 May 2015)

• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Imad Ahmed Khalil Abu Hisham (25 years) from Beit Ummer town, north of Hebron city after stopping him at a sudden checkpoint erected by the IOA between Beit Ummer town and Hebron city. The IOA transferred the arrestee to unknown location. (Al-Quds & Wafa 10 May 2015)

• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Osama Bilal At-Tamimi (19 years) from An Nabi Saleh village, north of Ramallah city after stopping him at a military checkpoint erected by the IOA at the entrance of the village. (Al-Quds 10 May 2015)

**Israeli Settler Violence**

• Israeli settlers razed tens dunums of Palestinian land in Mas-ha village, west of Salfit city. The targeted land located near Elkana settlement. (ARN 10 May 2015)

• Israeli settlers living in Ramat Yeshe outpost hurled stones at Palestinians and houses in Tal Ar-Ramida neighborhood in Hebron city, chanted anti-Palestinian slogans and carried out provocative actions. (Wafa 10 May 2015)

• Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city and toured in its courtyard. (Al-Quds 10 May 2015)

**Home Demolition & Demolition threats**

• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) demolished “Ash-Sheikh Abu Kamal tomb” in Beit Dajan village, east of Nablus city and confiscated its stones. (Maannews 10 May 2015)

**Israeli Closures**
• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) closed Hizma military checkpoint, north of Jerusalem city. (ARN 10 May 2015)

Other

• Israel’s attorney general to block coalition deals aimed at funding settlements. Coalition agreements contradict opinion approved by Attorney General Yehuda Weinstein stating that the government must stop funding the Settlement Division. Attorney General Yehuda Weinstein is expected to oppose any distribution of funds as part of Likud’s coalition agreements with Habayit Hayehudi and United Torah Judaism, particularly those earmarked for the World Zionist Organization’s Settlement Division. In an opinion published in February, Deputy Attorney General Dina Zilber wrote that the government must stop funding the Settlement Division, either through the general budget or directly to the department. Consequently, the 2015 budget will not include funding of the division. Weinstein approved the opinion and is therefore expected to oppose its contravention in the coalition agreements. Under the coalition agreement signed between Habayit Hayehudi and Likud late last week, 50 million shekels (around $13 million) will be added to the budget of the WZO’s Settlement Division, which funds infrastructure for West Bank settlements and which Agriculture Minister-designate Uri Ariel will control. According to a directive issued by the attorney general in April with regard to political agreements with funding ramifications, money is not to be earmarked in a way that gives the sense that it “belongs” to parties or factions, and a political agreement is not to be implemented at all if it earmarks funding to a specific entity. The directive was issued out of concern that such earmarking of funds could make the receiving entities dependent on the parties that wrote the agreement “to their benefit,” and could also often constitute a cover for personal or political gain. The directive requires professionals in the various ministries to weigh in on any such political agreements before they are signed. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu’s government faces its first challenge even before being sworn in later this week. Netanyahu will have to ensure that all 61 members of the coalition vote to amend the Basic Law on the Government tomorrow, in order to enable an increase in the size of the cabinet. Only then will Likud begin to hand out portfolios. This morning, the outgoing cabinet will be asked to approve Netanyahu’s request to postpone implementation of the clause restricting the cabinet to 18 members. Netanyahu will also ask the cabinet to allow him to renew the controversial tradition of appointing ministers
without portfolio to his new cabinet, along with increasing the number of deputy ministers. The outgoing cabinet is expected to ask the Knesset to move these amendments ahead by expedited legislation, and to vote on the second and third readings as early as Monday. MK Yair Lapid (Yesh Atid) said Saturday that his faction would petition the High Court of Justice against the move. As part of the coalition agreement, Likud and Habayit Hayehudi also agreed on the appointment of a team to review ways to legalize unauthorized settlement outposts and unauthorized buildings within settlements. The government has not promised to renew construction in West Bank settlements and in Jerusalem, despite Habayit Hayehudi’s demand for such a commitment. The outposts team – which is likely to include the cabinet secretary, a representative of Defense Minister Moshe Ya’alon, and two representatives of Justice Minister-designate Ayelet Shaked and Ariel – will only have three months to formulate its recommendations. The coalition agreement features a special arrangement whose purpose is to prevent Shaked from obtaining total control of the Ministerial Committee for Legislation (the body that determines which bills the coalition will advance and which will be blocked). As justice minister, Shaked will chair the committee. Likud took action to curb her power out of fear she will delay legislation that Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu supports, or accelerate the passage of controversial draft laws behind his back. Under the coalition agreement, Netanyahu will appoint a deputy to Shaked, with whom she must coordinate the committee’s agenda. “If the deputy requests that a vote be delayed, it shall be delayed until a new arrangement is agreed between the deputy and the chairwoman of the committee, or until the prime minister decides otherwise,” the agreement states. Habayit Hayehudi leader Naftali Bennett requested a billion-shekel addition to the budget of the Education Ministry, which he will head, but in the end his party will be allotted 630 million shekels to support its goals in the areas of education, welfare, settlement, culture, religion and agriculture. The money will come out of coalition funds that, prior to the 2013 election, Bennett referred to as “pocket change.” The coalition agreement also stipulates that the government is “to examine claims of a rise in illegal missionary activities in Israel and the steps to deal with them, as needed.” Likud and Habayit Hayehudi also agreed to establish a forum for communication among the parties in the coalition on the issue of religious services. The Gush Katif Heritage Center, meanwhile, will be allotted a three-year budget of 15 million shekels that will also cover the costs of commemorating the 10-year anniversary, later this year, of the disengagement from the Gaza Strip. (Haaretz, 10 May 2015)