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.

**Israeli Arrests**

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested three Palestinians after storming and searching their houses in Jerusalem city. The arrestees were identified as: Mufied Asied (15 years) Hatheqa Shreiteh (20 years) and Fahed Ash-Shalabi (22 years). (SilwanIC 11 May 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested five Palestinians after raiding their houses in Al Jalazoun refugee camp, north of Ramallah city. The arrestees were identified as: Ahmed Awad (19 years), Osama Awad (18
years), Ahed At-Tirawi (23 years), Mahmoud At-Tirawi (21 years) and Ahmed Tasir Az-Zudidi (17 years). (RB2000 11 May 2015)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) summoned Salah Mahmoud Abu Ar-Rub and Ahmed Naje’ Najeb Abu Ar-Rub to interview the Israeli Intelligence Police, after storming their houses in Qabatiya village, south of Jenin city. (Al-Quds 11 May 2015)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) summoned Ra’fat Mahmoud As’ous to interview the Israeli Intelligence Police, after storming his house in Ash-Shuhada village, south of Jenin city. (Al-Quds 11 May 2015)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Malah Imad Zayeed from Ramallah city. During the operation, the IOA assaulted and injured him. (Raya 11 May 2015)

**Israeli Settler Violence**

- Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Al Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city and toured in its courtyard. (Pal Today 11 May 2015)

**Home Demolition & Demolition threats**

- Israeli court orders demolition of 8 Palestinian buildings. Residents in the Semiramis neighborhood of East Jerusalem, located in the seam zone area near Qalansiyah checkpoint, must demolish the buildings themselves by Aug. 1 after the court ruled that the properties have been owned by Jewish Israelis since 1971. The court also imposed a fine of 49,000 shekels ($12,667) on the owners. The buildings consist of 23 apartments housing 107 people. One of the residents, Akram Abu Shalbak, told Ma’an that a hearing was held Friday, but the verdict was announced Sunday. A group of Palestinians bought a tract of land in 2002 in the neighborhood, with all parties registering the property with official bodies without any obstacles, he added. Israel then confiscated 10,000 square meters of the land when construction of the separation wall began, with the owners going court to appeal against the annexation. At that time, no Jewish organizations or individuals had claimed any rights to ownership of the land, Abu Shalbak said. In 2004, the owners constructed eight residential apartment buildings and in 2010 a group of Israeli settlers claimed they had owned the land since 1971, producing documents to prove their ownership. The group received support from Arieh King, head of the Israel Land Fund, a group which works to settle Jews in Palestinian neighborhoods. The owners of the apartments are Kamil Abd al-Qadir, Akram Abu Shalbak, Hamdi al-Rajabi, Jabir Khader, Ismail Khadir, Jamal Abu Leil,
Other

- **Israel's West Bank housing policy by numbers.** Since seizing the West Bank in 1967, Israel has held full control over all planning matters for both Palestinians and Jewish settlers in an area covering over 60 percent of the territory. Although settlers can secure building permits with ease, the opposite is true for Palestinians who are forced to build illegally, with Israel bulldozing hundreds of unauthorized structures every year, rights groups say. - Villages v settlements - Over 60 percent -- around 360,000 hectares or 890,000 acres -- of the West Bank is classified as Area C, where Israel has full control over security and also civilian affairs which are managed by the Civil Administration, a unit of the defence ministry. UN figures show there are an estimated 298,000 Palestinians living in Area C, grouped into 532 residential areas. There are also 341,000 Israelis living in 135 settlements and 100 or so unauthorized outposts. Less than one percent of Area C is designated for Palestinian development, compared to 70 percent which falls within the domain of local settlements, the UN says. Palestinian construction in the other 29 percent of Area C is subject to severe restrictions and almost impossible to carry out. Demolition orders v permits - Since the 1993 Oslo peace Accords were signed, Israel has issued more than 14,600 demolition orders, according to Israeli planning rights watchdog Bimkom. So far, about 2,925 structures have actually been demolished. Bimkom architect Alon Cohen Lifschitz estimates there are an average of two structures per order, meaning that over the past two decades, Israel has issued demolition notices for nearly 30,000 Palestinian-owned structures. Last year, Israel issued 911 demolition orders on grounds of a lack of building permits. There are currently more than 9,100 outstanding demolition orders which can be implemented, Bimkom says. Structures can include anything from a house to an animal shed, a road or fence, foundations, infrastructure, cisterns, cemeteries and solar panels. Since 1996, Israel has granted only a few hundred building permits for Palestinian structures. According to Amnesty International, there were 76 building permits issued to Palestinians between 1996 and 1999. And from 2000-2014, only 206 building permits were issued, Bimkom says. In 2014, Israel granted a single building permit. Two-tier planning system - In Area C, a two-tier planning system operates based on ethnic-national background: a civil and representative planning system for Jewish settlers, and a military system without representation for Palestinians.
Israeli NGO Rabbis for Human Rights says. In planning for Palestinian villages, the objectives are to limit land use and encourage dense construction, whereas in the settlements, the trend is often the opposite — to include as much area as possible, producing particularly low density levels, it says. (Daily Mail 11 May 2015)