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

- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Surif town, northwest of Hebron city, after the IOA stormed the town and put cement block around the landmine area. (Pal Info 21 May 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed and searched a number of Palestinian houses in Al Jalazoun refugee camp, north of Ramallah city. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA, where the IOA fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians and
houses, causing dozens of suffocation cases and the injury of a Palestinian. During the operation, the IOA arrested five Palestinians, identified as: Iyad As-Safi, Ibrahim Abed Al Majed, Ali As-Safi, Mohammad Samad’a, and Ali Malaka. (Wattan 21 May 2015)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Beit Furik village, southeast of Nablus city. (Maannews 21 May 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) destroyed 7 vegetable stalls at the borth side of the Israeli bypass road No. 90 which link between Al Jifttlik village and Az Zubeidat village, north of Jericho city. (Al-Quds 21 May 2015)
- Israeli Occupation gunboats opened fire at Palestinian fishing boats while they were sailing at As-Sudaniya shore, northwest of Gaza strip. (Raya 21 May 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) opened fire at Palestinian farmers while they were working in their land, at Abu Samra area, east of Gaza city. (Sama News 21 May 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed a Palestinian house in Jenin refugee camp in Jenin city. The targeted house is owned by Ghassan As-Sa’di. (RB2000 21 May 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed a Palestinian house in Jabal Al Rahma area in Hebron city. The targeted house is owned by Bara Khalid Al Madhoun. (Raya 21 May 2015)

**Israeli Arrests**

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Sharaf Mohammad Sharef Abu Bakir (22 years) from Yabad town, west of Jenin city, after stopping him at a sudden checkpoint erected by the IOA near Kufeirit village, west of Jenin city. (ARN 21 May 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Mohammad Ahmed Nazal after storming and searching his house in Qabatiya village, south of Jenin city. (RB2000 21 May 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Abed Jad’oun after raiding his house in Jenin city. (RB2000 21 May 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested three Palestinians after storming their houses in Deir Abu D’aif village in Jenin governorate. The arrestees were identified as: Anas Issa Yassen, Fared Ali Yassen and Mohammad Ziyad Farhan As-Sa’di. (RB2000 21 May 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinians after storming their houses in Asira Ash-Shamaliya village in Nablus governorate. The arrestees were identified as: Mufdi Mohammad Ash-Shole and Bassam Musbah. (Raya 21 May 2015)
• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Harbe Yousif Da’jan and his brother Ahmed after storming and searching their house in Yatta town, south of Hebron city. (Raya 21 May 2015)

Israeli Settler Violence

• Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Arafat Shaheer Al Fakhouri while he was near the Ibrahimi mosque in the old city of Hebron. (Pal Info 21 May 2015)
• Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Al Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city and toured in its courtyard. (NBPRS 21 May 2015)

Confiscation & Razing of lands

• Israeli Occupation bulldozers and Army stormed Wad Abu Hamra area, which located between Husan and Nahhalin villages, west of Bethlehem city, and razed 40 dunums of Palestinian agricultural land, owned by Mohammad Khalil Sabateen, Naseem Dyab Sabateen and his two brothers Mohammad and Suliman. (ARN 21 May 2015)

Expansion of settlements

• Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem approved the construction of 90 housing units in Har Homa settlement, north of Bethlehem city. (PNN 21 May 2015)

Israeli Closures

• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) closed all the entrances of Burin village, south of Nablus city, and declared the village as “closed military zone”. The IOA prevented the Palestinians from entrain or leaving the village. (Raya & Wattan 21 May 2015)

Other

• Rightist NGO demands eviction of seven Palestinian families. Ateret Cohanim want to evict the Rajabi family from the house next door to one Jewish settlers entered two weeks ago. The Ateret Cohanim organization filed a lawsuit this week demanding the eviction of seven Palestinian families from a house in Silwan, as part of its ongoing effort to expand Jewish settlement in the East Jerusalem neighborhood. The suit, filed Tuesday, seeks to evict the Rajabi family from the house next door to the one Jewish settlers entered two weeks ago. It says the land
on which the building sits is owned by a Jewish religious trust that purchased it 134 years ago. There are two main centers of Jewish settlement in Silwan. The larger one, run by the Elad organization, is next to the City of David national park, near the Old City walls. The second, run by Ateret Cohanim, is in the heart of Silwan, amid a large Palestinian population. The Jewish families there enter and leave their own houses only under armed escort, in convoys of armored cars. Ateret Cohanim maintains several buildings in this area, including Beit Yonatan, a multistory building where about 10 families live. Two weeks ago, following a lengthy legal battle, it was allowed to settle the Abu Nab building, which once housed a synagogue for the Yemenite Jewish community that lived there in the early 20th century. The new suit, which seeks to evict the Rajabi family, was filed on behalf of the Moshe Benvenisti religious trust. The trust, whose trustees are lawyers working with Ateret Cohanim, bought the land in question in 1881, as attested by a deed of purchase signed by an Ottoman sharia court. The Ottoman Empire controlled the area at the time. By law, Jews who owned property in East Jerusalem before it was conquered by Jordan during the 1948 War of Independence can get it back from the Administrator General’s office, which inherited it from the Jordanian custodian of enemy property. In contrast, Palestinians who owned property in Israel before 1948 cannot reclaim it. This law has enabled Elad and Ateret Cohanim to gain control of many buildings in Silwan and other East Jerusalem neighborhoods. In 2002, the administrator general released several plots in the heart of Silwan to the trustees of the Moshe Benvenisti trust. Hundreds of Palestinian families currently live on these plots. The Rajabi building contains seven apartments that are home to some 40 people, including 28 children. The Rajabi family has lived there since 1966, and says it bought the building from the previous owner. “We have a paper [saying] that we bought it, with Jordanian government stamps,” said Zuheir Rajabi, the family patriarch. “Let them return our house in Malha, and then we’ll talk,” he added, referring to a neighborhood in west Jerusalem. “I’ll leave here only when I’m dead.” (Haaretz 21 May 2015)