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 Army (IOA) stormed and toured in several areas and neighborhoods in Yabad town, west of Jenin city. (RB2000 22 May 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided and toured in Raba village southeast of Jenin city. (RB2000 22 May 2015)
- A Palestinian was injured after the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) opened fire at him during clashes that erupted between Palestinians
and the IOA in Shufat refugee camp, north of Jerusalem city. (Al-Quds 22 May 2015)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched a Palestinian house owned by Rami Al Falah in Hebron city. (Wafa 22 May 2015)

- Dozens of Palestinians suffered gas inhalation after the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the weekly non-violent protest against the segregation wall and settlements in Nilin village, northwest of Ramallah city. The IOA fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades at participants. (Wafa 22 May 2015)

- Israeli Occupation gunboats opened fire at Palestinian fishing boats while they were sailing at As-Sudaniya shore, northwest of Gaza strip. (Al-Quds 22 May 2015)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the weekly non-violent protest against the segregation wall and settlements in Al Masara village, south of Bethlehem city. The IOA declared the village as “closed military area”. (Maannews 22 May 2015)

- Dozens of Palestinians suffered gas inhalation after the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the weekly non-violent protest against the segregation wall and settlements in Kafr Qaddum village, east of Qalqilyah city. The IOA fired teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians. (Maannews 22 May 2015)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the weekly non-violent protest against the segregation wall and settlements in Bilin village, northwest of Ramallah city. The IOA fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades at participants, houses and land, causing dozens of suffocation cases, and the torch of tens dunums of agricultural land planted with olive trees owned by Mohammad Mustafah Abu Rahma and Ashraf Al Khateb. (Maannews 22 May 2015)

- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Silwad town, northeast of Ramallah city. The IOA fired rubber and Tutu bullets, teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians, causing dozens of suffocation cases and the injury of 7 people. (Maannews 22 May 2015)

**Israeli Arrests**

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Abdalla Khalid Beda (22 years) from Jayyus village, east of Qalqilyah city, after stopping him at Al Jalamah military checkpoint, north of Jenin city. (RB2000 22 May 2015)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinians after storming and searching their houses in Beita village, south of Nablus city. The arrestees were identified as: Diya Bilal Jamel Hamayil (19
years) and Hazem Ahmed Awad Hamayil (21 years). (Maannews 22 May 2015)

Israeli Settler Violence

- Israeli settlers stormed and toured in the old city of Hebron, carried out provocative actions and sprayed gas on the face of a Palestinian. (Al-Quds 22 May 2015)

Other

- Settlers turning West Bank church compound into new outpost. The site, situated near a Palestinian refugee camp on a major route linking Bethlehem and Hebron, was purchased by right-wing activist Aryeh King three years ago, Haaretz has learned. Right-wing activist Aryeh King has purchased an abandoned church compound near the Aroub refugee camp between Hebron and Jerusalem, and is refurbishing it ahead of establishing a new settlement outpost at the site, Haaretz has learned. King, who specializes in buying Arab-owned real estate, purchased the property three years ago from its church owners. Massive reconstruction of the compound, which can house 20 families, has been going on for the last few months to ready it for settlers to move in. There are several security guards on the site posing as workers. A new fence has been built, despite a stop-work injunction having been issued by the Civil Administration, since there was no building permit for the fence. None is needed for the refurbishing because the buildings, which stand at the side of Route 60, were constructed long ago, in the late 1940s. Sources say King has not decided when to populate the compound. Even if settlers move in without coordinating the move with the army, sympathetic politicians are expected to quickly exert pressure to recognize King’s ownership of the site and allow the newcomers to remain. Such a process took place at a building in Hebron in 2007 and led to a long legal battle, with Defense Minister Moshe Ya’alon ultimately granting approval for permanent settlement of the site. King’s purchase was kept secret and only a few people were informed, including officials in the Amana settlement movement and the head of the Gush Etzion Regional Council, Davidi Perl. People involved in the project were instructed not to inform the army about their activities there. Security at the compound was handled by private guards, without involving the army. There are numerous security cameras all around. The compound’s location is of strategic importance to settlers, since there is only one settlement, Karmei Tzur, amid numerous large Arab villages
between the Etzion Bloc and Hebron. Populating the compound would enable the settler movement to consolidate its hold on the southern part of the Bloc. It would also allow the settlers to spread out from the site, since there are over 500 dunams (125 acres) of land nearby, which was given to nearby Kibbutz Migdal Oz in 2005. On the other side of the highway are Jordanian state lands belonging to an agricultural school. The land is in use by Palestinians, but the Civil Administration did some mapping there in 2008, and plans for the area are unclear. There are also plans to build a road that bypasses the refugee camp, which would enhance access to the compound. The site includes eight buildings, including a large central structure and several smaller ones. Over the years, a Presbyterian church operated there. Twenty years ago the church was turned into a hostel, but the business venture failed and the place was abandoned and left in ruins – although a Palestinian from the Aroub camp stayed in one of the buildings. The compound was built by Thomas Lambie, an American missionary who worked in Ethiopia before coming to Palestine in 1947. He established a hospital for people with tuberculosis at the site, on which he was buried after his death in 1954. King declined to comment for this report. A source in the Gush Etzion Regional Council told Haaretz that the property “is owned by the Swedish church and belongs to them; it doesn’t belong to us.” Dror Etkes, an NGO activist who tracks the settlement project in the territories, responded to this development by saying that it will be an opportunity for Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu to clarify whether he is for or against a two-state solution, since this new settlement sits on a major route linking Bethlehem and Hebron and will impede any attempt to reach an agreement with the Palestinians. (Haaretz 22 May 2015)