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 Sateh Marhaba neighborhood in Ramallah city and fired tear gas and stun grenades at Palestinian houses. (Safa 17 November 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched several areas and neighborhoods in Qaryut village, south of Nablus city. (Safa 17 November 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided Kufeirit village, southwest of Jenin city, and erected a military checkpoint at the entrance of the
village. The IOA stopped and searched Palestinian vehicles and checked ID cards. (Wattan 17 November 2015)

- Undercover Israeli Army stormed Al Madares street in Ras Al Amoud neighborhood in Silwan town in Jerusalem city and attacked Palestinian students while they were in the way to their schools. During the operation, the Israeli Army arrested three Palestinians. (SilwanIC 17 November 2015)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) opened fire at Palestinian houses and land located near the border fence, east of Gaza city. a number of houses were damaged. (PNN 17 November 2015)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) opened fire at Palestinian land and houses, east of Khan Younis city, south of Gaza strip, where they forced the Palestinian farmers to leave their lands. (Al-Quds 17 November 2015)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed and searched a Palestinian house in Nablus city. The targeted house is owned by the family of the Palestinian prisoner; Rasem Khatib. (Wattan 17 November 2015)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Jurat Ash-Sham’a village, south of Bethlehem city, and forced Palestinians to close two stone factories and threatened the workers and the owners. (Maannews 17 November 2015)

- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Ayda refugee camp, north of Bethlehem city. The IOA fired rubber bullets and teargas grenades at Palestinians. (Wafa 17 November 2015)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) carried out military training in Ush Ghrab area in Beit Sahour town, east of Bethlehem city. (Wafa 17 November 2015)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) tightened its procedures at the entrances of Aqraba and Osarin villages in Nablus governorate. The IOA erected military checkpoints, stopped and searched Palestinian vehicles and checked ID cards. The IOA also issued flyers threatened the residents in the aforementioned villages. (Wafa 17 November 2015)

**Israeli Arrests**

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Abeer Ahmed Ahmedat afterstorming and searching her house in Surif village, northwest of Hebron city. Noted that the IOA stole 65 thousand shekels. The IOA also, arrested two Palestinians after raiding their houses in the afromentioned village. The arrestees were identified as: Mahmoud Musa Hamidat and Omar Musa Al Huor. (ARN & Maannews 17 November 2015)
• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Ibrahim Hilmi Mohammad Kamel (35 years) after storming and searching his house in Qabatiya village, south of Jenin city. (Wattan 17 November 2015)

• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Mutaseen Jamal Qaradwa from Nablus city. (Wattan 17 November 2015)

• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Iyad Zahir Mansour from Kafr Qallil village, south of Nablus city. (Wattan 17 November 2015)

• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Mohammad Hani Rawajbah (19 years) after raiding his family house in Rujeib village in Nablus governorate. (Wattan 17 November 2015)

• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Jehad Salem Ad-Damuni from Al Ein refugee camp in Nablus governorate. (Wattan 17 November 2015)

• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Mohammad Wahed Zaghoul (19 years) after storming his house in Tulkarm city. (ARN 17 November 2015)

• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinians after raiding their houses in Ein ‘Arik village, southwest of Ramallah city. The arrestees were identified as: Mahmoud Tasir Hamad (21 years) and Baha Thair Khalil (20 years). (ARN 17 November 2015)

• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Ahmed Nedal Abu Isbitan (12 years) from At-Tur town in Jerusalem city. (SilwanIC 17 November 2015)

• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested six Palestinians from several towns and villages in Nablus governorate. The arrestees were identified as: Ali Al Haj, Abed As-Salam Issa, Shawkat Waheed Naser, Ibrahim Yousef Nasasrah, Naser Ad-Dardouk and Amer Ad-Dardouk. (ARN 17 November 2015)

• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) summoned Nader Yousef Al-‘Asakrah (34 years) to interview the Israeli Intelligence Police in Gush Etzion settlement bloc, after raiding his house in Al ‘Asakra village in Bethlehem governorate. (RB2000 17 November 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. (ARN 17 November 2015)
- Israeli settlers living in Otni’el settlement set up a number of tents on Palestinian land at the western entrance of As-Samu town, south of Hebron city (PNN 17 November 2015)

Expansion of settlements

- Illegally Built Synagogue in West Bank Settlement to Be Replaced in Compromise Deal. The synagogue, built on private Palestinian land, was supposed to be demolished Tuesday, but state says its demolition by force would 'lead to bloodshed'. A settlement synagogue that is due to be demolished Tuesday will be replaced by a state-funded structure, according to an agreement reached Monday. The Ayelet Hashahar synagogue in Givat Ze'ev, just north of Jerusalem, was built on privately-owned Palestinian land and without building permits. It is due to be demolished Tuesday by order of the High Court of Justice. The State Prosecutor’s Office petitioned the High Court last night to postpone the demolition, after the state reached a compromise agreement with the synagogue’s rabbi and worshippers. Under the agreement, the dismantling of the synagogue will begin tomorrow and it will be replaced by a legal structure on a nearby site. “The demolition of the synagogue using force will lead to bloodshed,” the state argued in its petition. The court has not yet ruled on the petition. The estimated 5.2 million shekels ($1.34 million) cost of the new synagogue will be covered by the state. The synagogue was originally scheduled for demolition in July 2012, but the deadline has been postponed several times. Rabbi Azriel Cohen and local council head Yossi Avrhami agreed that the various auxiliary buildings around the synagogue will be demolished Tuesday, while dismantling of the synagogue will start tomorrow and take no more than 21 days. The compromise was reached in a meeting convened by the prime minister with ministers, Dery, Bennett and Ya’alon. Rabbi Cohen said that once the new building was arranged they would evacuate the synagogue and allow it to be dismantled. He added that according to Jewish law a synagogue cannot be destroyed or abandoned before a new and better one exists to replace it. The IDF’s Civil Administration is responsible for demolishing the buildings, while the Jerusalem police are responsible for providing security. Dozens, if not hundreds, of people
who oppose the demolition are staying in the synagogue for now, in an attempt to prevent the demolition. (Haaretz 17 November 2015)

- Netanyahu Approves 454 New Housing Units Beyond Green Line. Projects in Jerusalem settlement Ramat Shlomo and neighborhood Ramot had long been frozen for fear of international backlash. Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu approved Monday the immediate marketing of land for the construction of 436 housing units in the Jerusalem settlement of Ramat Shlomo and 18 new housing units in the Jerusalem neighborhood of Ramot, which is also beyond the Green Line. Construction of these housing units had long been frozen by the prime minister, out of fear of international backlash. The Jerusalem Municipality’s Planning and Building Committee had planned to discuss the construction of 88 housing units in Ramat Shlomo two weeks ago, but the meeting was postponed due to orders from the prime minister’s office, according to a senior city official. The prime minister, the source explained, hoped to avoid a diplomatic embarrassment during his trip to Washington, where he met with U.S. President Barack Obama last week. The U.S. administration is particularly sensitive to the construction plans in the neighborhood, as they were first announced during U.S. Vice President Joe Biden’s visit to Israel in 2010, and led to a diplomatic crisis. MK Omer Bar-Lev (Zionist Union) said in response to Netanyahu’s decision that the prime minister is “acting like a child who waits for his parents go to bed to sneak out and watch television. As usual, he is cynically taking advantage of the situation to pass his provocative and defiant decision under the radar. Why thaw the construction in Ramat Shlomo now? Because all the world powers are preoccupied with the murderous attack in France and won’t be paying attention to denounce the move?”

In May of this year, less than 24 hours after the new Israeli government was formed, the United States objected to the controversial plan to build new Jewish homes in East Jerusalem. U.S. State Department spokesman Jeff Rathke told reporters the administration was “disappointed” and “concerned” over government approval of the construction plans for Ramat Shlomo in East Jerusalem. “This is a disappointing development as the new Israeli government has been announced – and we are concerned about it. We need to see commitment for the two-state solution in the actions of the new government,” he said. “Building in East Jerusalem is damaging and inconsistent with the commitment to the two-state solution.” The criticism came in response to the Jerusalem District Planning and Building Committee’s decision to go ahead with the construction. The plan gained recognition in 2010, when it was announced during a visit to Israel by United States Vice President Joe Biden, leading to a
diplomatic crisis between the two countries. Though the plan was approved in November 2013, construction was put on hold until the completion of a new traffic interchange at the entrance to the neighborhood. (Haaretz 17 November 2015)

**Israeli Closures**

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) closed the entrances of Al Masarah and Jurat Ash-Sham’a villages, south of Bethlehem governorate, and prevented Palestinians from entering or leaving the aforementioned villages. The IOA stormed commercial structures and confiscated the security cameras. (RB2000 17 November 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) closed the DCO military checkpoint, west of Bethlehem city. (RB2000 17 November 2015)

**Other**

- Ex-minister, Former Israeli Officers Propose Plan to Unilaterally Divide Jerusalem. All sides slam a new plan calling to erect a fence and transfer civil control over the capital’s Arab neighborhoods to the Palestinian Authority. Former minister Haim Ramon and the Peace and Security Association intend to present a new and unilateral plan for the division of Jerusalem this week. The plan is scheduled to be launched in a festive ceremony that includes the laying of what is supposed to be the symbolic cornerstone for the new fence that will divide Jerusalem and transfer most of its Arab neighborhoods to the Palestinian Authority. Even before the plan’s official launch, it has drawn heavy criticism from both the Israeli right and left - and the Palestinians too. The plan, which was written by Col. (res.) Shaul Arieli, is based on the principles of a one-sided separation of most of the Arab neighborhoods of the city and transferring them to the PA with the status of "Area B," territory where the PA has full civil control and shares security responsibility with Israel. The new border under the proposal would leave the Old City and the "historic basin" - which includes large parts of the neighborhoods of Silwan, the Mount of Olives and other Arab neighborhoods - inside Israeli territory. The plan does not include removing settlers living inside Palestinian neighborhoods. The sponsors of the plan speak of the need to protect "Jewish Jerusalem," both demographically and also in security terms. The plan would gradually eliminate the residency rights inside Israel of the Palestinians from East Jerusalem, but they would still be allowed to continue to pass through the border fence and work in western Jerusalem. The crossing points and checkpoints that divide East and
western Jerusalem today would remain open permanently, too. The plan would require the Knesset changing the Basic Law on Jerusalem, which would require a special majority of 61 Knesset members to pass. Even before the plan’s official launch later this week, it has become a target for serious attacks. Adnan Ghaith, secretary of the Jerusalem branch of the Palestinian Fatah party and the head Tanzim in the city, said the plan will not receive the agreement of any official Palestinian body. If the agreement has "a state next to a state in the 1967 borders, then that is something different. But if it is in such a fashion, without al-Aqsa [mosque] and without Silwan, what does it give?" said Ghaith. The fact that the left offers it is even worse, it tells you there is no hope and when there is no hope we have seen what happens. No one can agree to such a thing, whoever agrees will be a collaborator," he added. Marik Shtern, a researcher at the Jerusalem Institute for Israel Studies, who recently wrote a study on Palestinian employment in the city, also rejects the proposal: "The Palestinians in the eastern part of the city view themselves as Jerusalemites and they are part of the urban framework, like Gilo and French Hill. The city of Jerusalem cannot exist today without the Arab population, and the ties woven here over the past 50 years are very hard to sever," said Shtern. Shtern estimates that at least half of the workforce in East Jerusalem, over 30,000 workers, are employed in the western half of the capital, or elsewhere in Israel. If the new fence makes it difficult for them to get to work, it will create a severe humanitarian crisis in East Jerusalem and a serious shortage of workers in entire industries in the city, such as hotels, industry, transportation, medicine and others, he said. Ramon rejects the criticism. "To correct historic mistakes is always difficult," he says. "The right objects to it because it wants a [unified] Jerusalem. The left objects because it worries about the Palestinians, and we will worry about what is good for Israel. It was a historic mistake to annex these neighborhoods of the city and we must correct this. The Palestinians who live there are not meant to be Israeli residents. They do not recognize our occupation, and it is also impossible not to recognize and to benefit from it. The basic law will be amended, the map will change and they will return to where they belong - and Jerusalem will be more logical, more Jewish and safer," said Ramon. The Commanders for Israel’s Security organization, a non-partisan group of former senior officials in Mossad, IDF, police and Shin Bet security service, denied it had any involvement in the initiative. (Haaretz 17 November 2015)