



ARIJ Daily Report

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Israeli Violations' Activities in the oPt

11 September 2015

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.

The Violations are based on reports provided by field workers and/or news sources.

The text is not quoted directly from the sources but is edited for clarity.

The daily report does not necessarily reflect ARIJ's opinion.

Brutality of the Israeli Occupation Army

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the weekly non-violent protest against the segregation wall and Israeli settlements in An-Nabi Saleh village, north of Ramallah city. The IOA fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades at participants, houses and land, causing dozens of suffocation cases and the injury of a Palestinian and the torch of a number of olive trees. (Zaman Press 11 September 2015)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) at the entrance of Al Jalazoun refugee camp, north of Ramallah

- city. The IOA fired teargas grenades at Palestinians and houses, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (Pal Today 11 September 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the weekly non-violent protest against the segregation wall and the Israeli settlements in Bilin village in Ramallah governorate. The IOA fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades at participants, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (PNN 11 September 2015)
 - Four Palestinians were injured and dozens suffered gas inhalation after the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided the weekly non-violent protest against the segregation wall and settlements in Kafr Qaddum village, east of Qalqilyah city. The IOA fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades at participants. (Al-Quds 11 September 2015)
 - Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed and searched a Palestinian house in Kafr Qaddum village, east of Qalqilyah city, and detained the residents in a small room. The targeted house is owned by Loay Izriqat. (PNN 11 September 2015)
 - Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in At-Tur town in Jerusalem city. The IOA fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians and houses. (SilwanIC 11 September 2015)
 - Israeli Occupation Authorities prevented Sharef Yousif Hinne (35 years) and Jala Abed Ar-Rahman Shrem from leaving the West Bank, after stopping them at Al Karama terminal. (Al-Quds 11 September 2015)

Israeli Arrests

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Issa Badir Zein (37 years) after storming and searching his house in Khallit Al Maya area, east of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. (ARN 11 September 2015)

Israeli Settler Violence

- Israeli settlers living in Karmi Zur settlement escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) prevented Palestinian farmers and a group of International activists from working in land at Wad Al Amir area, north of Halhul town, north of Hebron city. (Al-Ayyam 11 September 2015)
- Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) assaulted and injured Ziad Abu Qwider (8 years) while he was at Batten Al Hawa neighborhood in Silwan town in Jerusalem city. As a result, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA, where the IOA fired

teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians and houses, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (SilwanIC 11 September 2015)

Other

- High Court to State: Explain Plan to Raze West Bank Bedouin Village. Khirbet Zanuta existed before Israel was founded, yet has no building permits. Residents of Khirbet Zanuta, south of Hebron in the West Bank, received a reason for hope last week that they won't be uprooted from the village they and their families have lived in for decades. Responding to a petition by the Association for Civil Rights in Israel, which represents the village residents, the High Court of Justice issued a restraining order in which it ordered the state to explain within 90 days its intention to demolish the village buildings before finding a reasonable solution for the villagers. The High Court's position deserves attention, given the rise in the number of demolitions the Civil Administration has carried out in recent weeks in Palestinian communities without providing residents with alternative living quarters. The High Court ruling came after nearly a year of discussions between the sides that went nowhere. The Civil Administration issued 15 demolition orders for village structures in 2007, arguing they were built without permits. Israel refuses to prepare master plans for villages like Zanuta, which existed before Israel conquered the West Bank in 1967 and even before Israel's founding in 1948 – so there is no legal way to ask for a building permit. The 27 families living in Zanuta make a living from shepherding and engage in subsistence farming. They lived in natural caves until the 1980s, adding stone entrances. The caves began to collapse, and the residents were forced to build tin shacks and tents next to them. Demolition orders were issued against these structures. ACRI petitioned the High Court in 2007, seeking a restraining order and ordering the state to prepare a master plan for the village, which is not connected to the national electricity grid or water system. A restraining order prevented the demolitions. The case went cold for three years until settler organization Regavim sought to join the process. Then the state filed its response to the petition. In addition to its basic position that the place is a random collection of illegal structures, the state argued that the residents should leave because they were living in an archaeological site (including an ancient mosque). The Civil Administration is developing the Meitarim industrial zone a few hundred meters from the village. The court ordered the sides to begin a dialogue. ACRI and Bimkom, a planning rights organization, proposed preparing a master plan for the village in its present location. An opinion paper by archaeologist Avi Ofer and

architect Giora Solar, who specializes in conservation and belongs to the Israeli Institute of Archaeology, stated that like in other communities, Zanuta could exist in an archaeological site while conserving it. Civil Administration representatives stuck to their position that the residents must relocate to Dahariyya, in Area A (under full Palestinian control), and bear the cost of planning their new residences. ACRI filed its request for a restraining order on August 30, arguing the state had not answered residents' fears of relocation. An examination by Bimkom discovered that the area the state was suggesting was not topographically suitable. Even more serious, Dahariyya urban residents opposed this new neighborhood. Likewise, the new location offered next to the Tene Omarim settlement and the Har Mor farm is a recipe for altercations and blocking residents' access to grazing areas, based on past experience. Justices Hanan Melcer, Uzi Fogelman and Noam Sohlberg issued the restraining order. Attorney Sharona Eliahu-Chai of ACRI said the High Court decision confirms that the state did not answer substantial questions such as why it didn't prepare a master plan for the present village, and why it insisted on relocating the village to a place that does not meet the residents' basic needs. ([Haaretz](#) 11 September 2015)