



# ARIJ Daily Report

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## Israeli Violations' Activities in the oPt

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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) stormed and searched a Palestinian house in Yabad town, west of Jenin city. The targeted house is owned by: Yacoub Abd Al-Jabar. (Al-Quds 18 August 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched Palestinian houses in Hizma village, north of Jerusalem city. (Paltoday 18 August 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided and searched Palestinian houses in Qaffin village, north of Tulkarm city. (Paltoday 18 August 2014)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) prevented Palestinian farmers from reaching their land in Beit Ummer town, north of Hebron city. The targeted land located near Karmi Zur settlement. (Wafa 18 August 2014)

### **Israeli Arrests**

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested three Palestinians after storming and searching their houses in the old city of Jerusalem. The arrestees were identified as: Omar Al-Firawi (16 years), Thair 'Asilah and Mohammad Abu Isninah. (SilwanIC 18 August 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinians while they were near the Ibrahimi mosque in Hebron city. The arrestees were identified as: Thair Said Abu Romuz (21 years) and Murad Said Awni Amro (14 years). (Al-Quds 18 August 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Qusai Washahi (29 years) after raiding his house in Jenin refugee camp, west of Jenin city. (Paltoday 18 August 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinians after storming their houses in Shufat refugee camp, north of Jerusalem city. The IOA transferred the arrestees to unknown location. (Paltoday 18 August 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Mohammad Qawar after storming and searching his house in Bethlehem city. (Paltoday 18 August 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested three Palestinians and summoned Ayman Taisir Zubidi and As'ad Ameen Hantuli to interview the Israeli Intelligence Police in Salem military base, after storming their houses in Silat Ad-Dhahr village, southwest of Jenin city. The arrestees were identified as: Shukri Adel Za'rour, Harish Ameen Mustafah Hantuli, and Mahmoud Ismail Hantuli. During the operation, the IOA invaded and searched three Palestinian houses. The targeted houses are owned by: Hikmat Shawkat Musa, Ashraf Hussen Ghanim and Samer Adel Abu Ali. (Wafa 18 August 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Saber Al-Abudi (30 years) after raiding his house in Qabalan village, south of Nablus city. (Panorama FM 18 August 2014)

### **Home Demolition & Demolition threats**

- Israeli Occupation bulldozers demolished a Palestinian building consist of two apartments (400 square meters) and 20 square meters store in As-Sahel neighborhood in At-Tur town in Jerusalem city. The

targeted building is owned by Tawfiq and Ayad Ghazawni. (SilwanIC 18 August 2014)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) destroyed two Palestinian houses and closed other with cement in Hebron city. The targeted houses are owned by Amer Abu 'Aisha, Hussam Ali Al-Qawasmi and Marwan Al-Qawasmi. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA, where the IOA fired rubber bullets and teargas grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (Maannews 18 August 2014)

### **Confiscation & Razing of lands**

- Israeli Occupation bulldozers razed Palestinian agricultural land in Jabal Ad-Dik area, near Har Homa settlement, north of Beit Sahour town, east of Bethlehem city. (RB2000 18 August 2014)

### **Erection of Israeli checkpoints**

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected two sudden checkpoints at the entrances of Jaba and 'Anza villages, south of Jenin city. The IOA stopped and searched Palestinian vehicles and checked ID cards. (Al-Quds 18 August 2014)

### **Other**

- Israeli army backtracks on expropriating West Bank road. The saga of the road has been going on for years, and the High Court of Justice has been hearing the matter since 2008. The head of the IDF Central Command, Maj. Gen. Nitzan Alon, canceled the expropriation order for the land on the road to the unauthorized West Bank settlement of Amona. The army said there had been a mistake in issuing the order. The order would have taken the land from its Palestinian owners based on security considerations, in favor of the settlers who built an unauthorized road on the land. Two weeks ago Haaretz reported that Alon had issued the order in May. It seized 6.4 dunams (1.6 acres) of land of the village of Ein Yabrud, in order to legalize the access road going up to the Amona outpost, which was built without permits on Palestinian-owned land. The order was secretly issued by Alon in May, but the Palestinians learned of it only in July. The saga of the road has been going on for years, and the High Court of Justice has been hearing the matter since 2008, after attorneys Michael Sfar and Shlomi Zacharia of Yesh Din petitioned the court to evacuate the outpost on the behalf of the Palestinian land owners. Last summer, after the High Court heard the petition at length, part of the road was destroyed. A

new access road was rebuilt along what had been a public road when the Jordanians controlled the West Bank from 1948 to 1967. But the new road was just four meters wide, and a sharp curve made it nearly impassable to buses. Last winter, settlers began widening the road without authorization, so that it again encroached on private Palestinian land, and they started using the old road again. At the end of last week the state informed the High Court that it had reversed its position and canceled the expropriation order. The government said the order was not intended to legalize the access road to Amona, but to protect the settlement of Ofra. The state told the court a mistake had been made as it had thought there was a security element connected to the road, but after reexamination of the question, it was decided to cancel the order – and the purpose of the order was never to expropriate the land for the Amona outpost. The IDF said it had thought there was a paved path along the road with a wire running along it. Dogs are chained to the wire and can run the length of the road to guard it. A number of settlements have such measures. It is not clear how Alon, who personally approved the expropriation order and knows the terrain extremely well, did not know the order was inaccurate. The IDF Spokesman's Office said: "The order involved was signed for the purpose of regulating the security components of the community of Ofra, according to the state's commitment in two petitions filed on the matter. One of those security components was mistakenly approved on a route longer than actually needed. When the mistake was discovered, it was corrected. The necessary conclusions have been made." The state told the High Court it would try to stop the illegal roadwork, and the cabinet secretary instructed a team of transportation experts to find a legal solution to the problem of access to Amona, itself an unauthorized outpost that was built illegally on private Palestinian land. The experts were unable to provide such a solution, given the absence of either land rights or a zoning plan in the relevant area. That led to a decision to expropriate, for military use, the land on which the original access road was built. Sfard and Zachary returned to the High Court. They claimed the expropriation order suffered from several legal flaws, above all the fact that the land would apparently be used for an access road to Amona. That would therefore make the order illegal, they wrote, "Because an expropriation order is supposed to be issued only for vital and urgent security needs." The court's ruling on this issue, as well as on the fate of most of the outpost's houses, is still pending. Though expropriation orders are supposed to be used only for security purposes, at one time settlements were routinely built on land expropriated through such orders. ([Haaretz](#) 18 August 2014)