



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) invaded Surif village, northwest of Hebron city and surrounded a Palestinian building consist of three-storey, where the IOA fired missiles at the building and killed Mohammad Al Faqeh (29 years) while he was inside it. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA, where the IOA fired live bullets at Palestinians. During the operation, the IOA demolished the building, and arrested four Palestinians, identifies as: Mohammad Ali Al Hih (the owner of the building) and his wife, Di'a Khalid Aghnemat

(25 years) and Mohammad Zeiyd Hamidat (17 years). The IOA declared the village as “closed military area” and prevented the Palestinian ambulances from entering it. (Wafa 27 July 2016)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) shoot and injured a Palestinian girl while she was crossing Qalandiya refugee camp, north of Jerusalem city. (Maannews 27 July 2016)

Israeli Arrests

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested three Palestinians while they were near Ush Ghrab military base, east of Beit Sahour town, east of Bethlehem city. The IOA transferred the arrestees to unknown location. (RB2000 27 July 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinians after storming and searching their houses in Jenin city. The arrestees were identified as: Abed Ar Rahman As Sanuri and Mohammad Shahb As Sanuri. (Wafa 27 July 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Sharif Jamel Shareb from ‘Awarta village, south of Nablus city. (Al-Quds 27 July 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested ‘Asied Othamn Suliman after storming his house in Bal’a village in Tulkarm governorate. (Al-Quds 27 July 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Navy arrested two Palestinian fishermen after attacking their boat while they were sailing at Al Waha shore, northwest of Beit Lahiya town north of Gaza strip. The arrestees were identified as: Mohammad Yaseen Zayed and Tareq Abed Al Bari Sultan. (Orient FM 27 July 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Rami Mahmoud Abu ‘Irmilah (25 years) after storming his house in Jabal Johar area in Hebron city. (Wafa 27 July 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested 26 Palestinians and summoned Ameer Zidani, Anas Al Abbaso, Mohammad Dana, Nour Az Zaghal and Ramah Odeh to interview the Israeli Intelligence Police, after storming and searching their houses in a number of neighborhoods in Silwan town in Jerusalem city. The arrestees were identified as: Mohammad Al Qawasmi, Mutasem Abu Tayha, Ayman Abu Tayha, Kayed Ar Rajabi, Ala Al Khateb, Mohammad Ali Abu Al Khamom, Taha Abu Tayha, Haroun Al ‘Awar, Karem Abu Tayha, Adi Abu Tayha, Tareq Az Zaghal, Mohammad Awad, Ahmed Dandies, Ibrahim Dandies, Mohammad Hijazi, Munsour Shuokhi, Muntaser Shuokhi, Abed Barbar, Musa Kash’am, Omar Yousif Sharaf, Amir Najdi, Adel Abu Nab, Khalil Abed Odeh, Mohammad Ash Shilwadi, Yousif Al Abbasi and Rabee Bashir. (RB2000 27 July 2016)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Jawad Husam Mustafah Abu Ar Rub from Qabatiya village, south of Jenin city, after stopping him at a sudden checkpoint erected by the IOA between Qabatiya and Az Zababida villages. (Wattan 27 July 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Hamed Hani Shabitah after raiding his house in Azun village, east of Qalqiliyah city. (Maannews 27 July 2016)

Israeli Settler Violence

- Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Al Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city and toured in its courtyard, and tried to perform Talmudic rituals. During the operation, the IOA arrested two Palestinians, identified as: Hamza An Nabali and Hamza Ad Disi. (Wattan 27 July 2016)

Erection of Israeli checkpoints

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected a military checkpoint at the northern entrance of Tuqu village, southeast of Bethlehem city. The IOA stopped and searched Palestinian vehicles and checked ID cards. (RB2000 27 July 2016)

Other

- **Israel demolished more Palestinian homes in West Bank in first half of 2016 than in all of 2015.** In the first half of 2016, Israeli authorities demolished more homes in Palestinian communities in the West Bank than in the entire previous year. This information, compiled by B'Tselem, will be presented today (Wed, 27 .7.2016) in a Knesset conference on Israel's policy of Palestinian home demolition in Area C. In fact, the number of homes demolished over the last half year is greater than the number of homes demolished every year over the last decade – with the exception of 2013, in which the number was slightly higher, amounting to 175. From January to the end of June 2016, the Civil Administration demolished 168 homes in the West Bank, leaving 740 Palestinians homeless – 384 of them minors. In some communities, residents had their homes demolished more than once (when a family home is demolished more than once, B'Tselem counts the people made homeless only once). In comparison, throughout 2015 the Civil Administration demolished 125 homes, leaving 496 Palestinians, including 287 minors, homeless. Over the last decade, from the beginning of 2006 to 30 June 2016, Israel demolished at least 1,113

homes of Palestinians in the West Bank (not including East Jerusalem). As a result, at least 5,199 people, including at least 2,602 minors, were left homeless. Most of the demolitions were carried out in small, underprivileged communities located far from Palestinian population centers, primarily in the Jordan Valley, in the South Hebron Hills, and in the east of Jerusalem, in and around E1. Israel has full control of planning and building matters in these locations, which are part of the area defined Area C under the Oslo Accords, and refuses to recognize these communities. Efforts to expel these communities include repeated demolition of the homes of the same families. Over the last decade, until 30 June 2016, Israeli authorities demolished the homes of at least 656 Palestinians (including 284 minors) more than once in the Jordan Valley and the South Hebron Hills. In Nablus District, the same occurred with 65 Palestinians (including 27 minors) and East of Jerusalem (E1 area), with 48 Palestinians (including 29 minors). These figures only relate to homes that were demolished on the grounds that they were built without a permit. They do not include homes demolished as collective punishment for the families of Palestinians who carried out attacks against Israelis, which B'Tselem documents separately. In every demolition, the Civil Administration demolishes not only homes but also various structures that the communities rely on for their livelihoods, such as livestock pens, bathroom facilities, and storage sheds. Also, Civil Administration personnel confiscate water tanks and solar panels from communities that are not hooked up to the water or power grids, as well as vehicles used for farming and other equipment. In doing so, the Civil Administration not only leaves these residents homeless but also severely lacking basic services and the ability to earn a living. The Israeli authorities impose an impossible daily reality on Palestinian communities in Area C by repeatedly demolishing their homes, constantly threatening further demolition, and other violations of their rights. This governmental policy, implemented systematically for years, constitutes the forced transfer of protected Palestinian residents within the occupied territory, in breach of international humanitarian law. The extensive demolitions are part of a broader Israeli policy in Area C. This policy is based on the approach that this area, which spans some 60 percent of the West Bank, is intended primarily to serve Israeli needs. Accordingly, Israel acts to establish facts on the ground and to create a reality that it will be difficult to change in any future agreement. These measures include exploiting natural resources, establishing settlements, and expanding existing ones. At the same time, it has been the longstanding policy of various Israeli governments to displace and expel Palestinian residents from Area C, under flimsy pretexts such as “illegal construction” – a

spurious claim given the absence of any real possibility for Palestinians to build legally in the area. Furthermore, this separation of Area C from the areas transferred to the Palestinian Authority is artificial and ignores the geo-economic reality of life in the West Bank. ([B'Tselem](#) 27 July 2016)

- A-G to rule on use of 'abandoned property law' to save Amona outpost. Defense Minister Avigdor Liberman is hoping a new interpretation of the law can be found, which would allow the state to seize Palestinian property that had been abandoned for decades. Attorney General Avichai Mandelblitt is set to rule by the end of August on whether the Defense Ministry use the abandoned property law to save the West Bank outpost of Amona. Defense Minister Avigdor Liberman is hoping a new interpretation of the law can be found, which would allow the state to seize Palestinian property that had been abandoned for decades. If Mandelblitt authorizes such a move, then the Defense Ministry could legalize for construction a plot of land close to the existing site of the Amona outpost, which is located on the outskirts of the Ofra settlement. The High Court of Justice ruled in 2014 that the IDF must raze the outpost by the end of this year because it is built without permits on private Palestinian property. It issued that verdict in response to a petition by the Palestinian landowners who live in the nearby village of Silwad. The state had initially wanted to relocate the 40 modular homes to a nearby plot of land that could be legalized. It's a compromise solution that it has successfully used to avoid conflict in other cases in which the HCJ has ruled that an outpost on private Palestinian property must be taken down. In 2012, the Defense Minister relocated both the Migron and the Ulpana outposts in that manner. But there is not enough state property in that area to support a viable community. The Amona residents have insisted that they will not leave their homes and will not consider a relocation plan that takes them away from the Ofra settlement. They refused a state offer of legalized lots in the Shiloh settlement. Right-wing politicians then proposed sweeping legislation that would have dealt with all of the over 2,000 instances in which unauthorized settler homes were built on private Palestinian property. The legislation, a revamped version of the failed outpost bill in 2012, offered to compensate the Palestinian property owners for the loss of their land. But Mandelblitt ruled that such legislation is unconstitutional. Justice Minister Ayelet Shaked [Bayit Yehudi] flirted with the idea of bring the bill for approval before the Ministerial Legislative Committee anyway. She had hoped placing it before the Knesset plenum for a first reading, in the last hours before legislators left the building for the summer session. The Knesset reopens for legislative matters only at the end of

October. But a bureaucratic glitch made it impossible to fast-track the legislation. Politicians have now placed their hope on Mandelblitt, even though legal experts in the past have frowned on the use of the abandoned property law in this way. The most famous of them, attorney Plia Albeck, who died in 2005, had argued settlements could not be legalized in this way. Her opinion is taken seriously, the legal construction of Jewish communities in Area C of the West Bank, is based in large part on her legal interpretations. Even if Mandelblitt approves the use of the abandoned property law, it is unclear if Amona residents would accept that compromise. First built in 1995, with the help of NIS 2.1 million from the Ministry of Housing and Construction, Amona is among the oldest of the West Bank outposts. It is most famous for the violent clashes that took place there between security forces and right-wing activists in 2006, when the IDF demolished nine permanent stone homes that had just been built in Amona. The outpost residents believe that since they moved there with initial informal nodes from officials, that the government now has a responsibility to authorize their homes in its present location. "The responsibility for this lies with the Prime Minister, the Defense Minister, the Justice Minister and the rest of the politicians," the campaign to save Amona said upon hearing that votes on a legislative solution had once again been deferred. "If that doesn't happen we plan to wage a stiff battle for our homes," the campaign said. ([Haaretz](#) 27 July 2016)