



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 toured in several areas and neighborhoods in Deir Samit village, west of Hebron city. The IOA stopped and questioned Palestinians and checked their ID cards. (RB2000 8 August 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched the office of "Babil" print shop in Halhul town, north of Hebron city, and seized a number of machines. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA. (RB2000 & Al-Quds 8 August 2016)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided and searched tens of Palestinian houses in Dura town, west of Hebron city. (Al-Quds 8 August 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched a Palestinian house in Sanniriya village, southeast of Qalqiliyah city, and questioned the residents. The targeted house is owned by Quies Abu Samrah. (Pal Info 8 August 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed and searched areas in Aqraba village, southeast of Nablus city. (Pal Info 8 August 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided and searched several areas in Al Khader village, southwest of Bethlehem city. (RB2000 8 August 2016)
- Staff from the Israeli Antiquities Authority escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed and toured in the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem city. (Wattan 8 August 2016)

Israeli Arrests

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested four Palestinian after storming and searching their houses in Beit 'Awa town, west of Hebron city. The arrestees were identified as: Mahmoud Ibrahim Masalmah (31 years) and his brother Ahmed, Ala Yousif Switi (25 years) and Bilal Mohammad Issa Switi (27 years). (Al-Quds 8 August 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested three Palestinians after stopping him at Al Container military checkpoint, northeast of Bethlehem city. The arrestees were identified as: Riyadh Musa Amro (24 years) from Dura town in Hebron governorate, Mohammad Hijazi Jamjum (21 years) and Ahmed Said At Turk (21 years) from Hebron city. (Al-Quds 8 August 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested 7 Palestinians after storming and searching their houses in Deir Abu Mash'al village, northwest of Ramallah city. The arrestees were identified as: Hamza Abed Al Jaber Abed Al Qader (22 years), Said Ibrahim Zahran (20 years), Qusai 'Ahed Issa Zahran (19 years), Jamal Abed Al Fatah Zahran (19 years), Anwar Munir Musalam (20 years), Shahada Haroun Zahran (20 years) and Abdalla Mohammad Atta (20 years). (Raya & Pal Info 8 August 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested a Palestinian after raiding his house in Qibya village, west of Ramallah city. (Pal Info 8 August 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) summoned Ramzi Mr'I to interview the Israeli Intelligence Police, after storming his house in Qarawat Bani Hassan village, northwest of Salfit city. (Pal Today 8 August 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Thair Mohammad Kamel Nassar after storming his house in Dura town, west of Hebron city. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA, where the IOA

fired teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians, causing tens of suffocation cases. (RB2000 8 August 2016)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Mohammad Nu'man Az Za'ariq after raiding and searching his house in Beit Ummer town, north of Hebron city. (RB2000 8 August 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Malek Ziyad Tamoni (27 years) from Tulkram governorate. (Raya 8 August 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Muhdi Salah Ash Sheikh from Qalqilyah governorate. (Raya 8 August 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. (NBPRS 8 August 2016)

Home Demolition & Demolition threats

- Israeli Civil Administration forced Abedalla Jamal Makhamrah to demolish a 350 square meters barracks and 200 square meters animal shed in Sabastiya village, northwest of Nablus city. Noted that two days ago, the ICA issued the finally demolition orders that targeted this structures. (Wafa & RB2000 8 August 2016)
- Israeli Occupation bulldozers demolish an under construction water network (length= 11 kilo meters) in Kirbet Yarza, east of Tubas city. (Wafa 8 August 2016)
- Israeli Occupation bulldozers demolished a residential tent, an animal shed and a part of a Palestinian house in Al Jiftlik village, north of Jericho city. The targeted structures are owned by: Rashid Salem Hzarat, Sari Abu Aram and Ibrahim Abu Haniya. (Wafa & Orient FM 8 August 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) demolished a residential tent and under construction barracks in Fasaiyl village, north of Jericho city. The targeted structures are owned by: Ziyad Mahmoud Abu Kharbesh and Mohammad Hassan Az Zayed. (Wafa 8 August 2016)

Confiscation & Razing of lands

- Israeli Occupation bulldozers razed vast area of Palestinian land in Tawas village, located around an Israeli military tower and the entrance of Beit 'Awa town, west of Hebron city. (RB2000 8 August 2016)

Erection of Israeli checkpoints

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected a military checkpoint at Zif area at the main entrance of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. (RB2000 8 August 2016)

Israeli Closures

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) closed a number of commercial stores in Bab Hutta neighborhood in the old city of Jerusalem, and prevented the restoration work around the office of Burj Al Laqlaq Association. (Wafa 8 August 2016)

Other

- In Unusual Decision, Panel Rules That Disputed West Bank Tract Doesn't Belong to Israel. The military panel's ruling could have far-reaching implications for the entire practice of declaring areas in the West Bank as state lands, says lawyer for Palestinians who claimed ownership. In a highly unusual move, an appeals committee of the Civil Administration in the West Bank has overturned a decision to declare an area near Ramallah as state land. The panel, comprised of military judges, ruled that the procedure by which the 224-dunam tract was declared state land in 2013 was flawed. It also said the state hadn't sufficiently publicized its intent to issue the declaration. Sources familiar with such land cases said the decision was highly unusual, especially since dozens of Israeli-owned buildings, including permanent houses, have already been built on this land. The panel's decisions aren't legally binding; they are merely recommendations to the West Bank's military commander. But experts say the commander rarely disregards the committee's recommendations, and if he did so, the state would have trouble defending the decision should it be challenged in the High Court of Justice. The land in question lies between the settlement of Kochav Yaakov, north of Jerusalem, and the Palestinian village of Kafr Aqab, which straddles Jerusalem's municipal border. It was declared state land based on aerial photographs which ostensibly showed it wasn't under cultivation. But the appeals committee found that earlier aerial photographs did show the land being cultivated. Under Ottoman law, which applies in the West Bank to this day, a person acquires ownership of land if he cultivates it regularly for 10 years. The photos used to show that the land wasn't cultivated dated from 1969, two years after Israel captured the West Bank in the Six-Day War. But the appeals committee ruled

that since Jordan, which controlled the territory from 1948-67, had begun regularizing land ownership procedures in 1961, the photos relevant to any decision would be from before 1961. The state said it couldn't find a photograph apparently taken in 1956. But the panel criticized this decision, saying the state hadn't done enough to locate this photo given that it was critical to determining the land's ownership. It also said that if the 1956 photo couldn't be found, the decision would have to be based on a 1944 photo – which did seem to show the land under cultivation. The panel was ruling on two separate appeals. One was by a group of Palestinians, represented by the Yesh Din organization, who claim ownership of the land. Another was by Likud activist Moti Kugel, who claims to have bought the land from its Palestinian owners. If the state isn't able to find proof to support its declaration of the area as state land, then the competing claims of Kugel and the Palestinians will have to be adjudicated. Should the Palestinians succeed in proving ownership, settlers will likely have to evacuate the houses built there. The Palestinian appellants also complained that they weren't informed before the area was declared state land, and here, too, the appeals committee decided they had a point. It therefore urged the Civil Administration to change its procedure for publicizing such decisions, so as to ensure that people who might want to challenge a declaration receive enough advance notice to do so. The state argued that it did post signs warning of the impending declaration on the land in question. But attorney Shlomy Zachary, who represents the Palestinian appellants, countered that Palestinians had no way of seeing these signs, as they haven't been able to access the land since the settlers' houses were built there. Zachary said the panel's ruling could have far-reaching implications for the entire practice of declaring areas in the West Bank as state lands. He voiced hope that it signaled an end to the "corrupt relationship between criminals and the law enforcement agencies, which are willing to ride roughshod over the law to satisfy the appetite for illegal building". Kugel's attorney, Daniel Kramer, said the fact that only three Palestinian appellants could be found bolsters his client's claim that he purchased the land from its owners. ([Haaretz](#) 8 August 2016)