



# ARIJ Daily Report

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## Israeli Violations' Activities in the oPt 13 February 2017

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

- The head of the Jerusalem chapter of the Palestinian Prisoner's Society (PPS) Nasser Qaws was assaulted by Israeli police during a raid into occupied East Jerusalem's Old City, when three other Palestinian youths were also detained. The Israeli police forces raided al-Wad Street in the Old City, targeting the home of the Najib family where officers detained three unidentified youths. Israeli forces used pepper spray and physically assaulted members of the Najib family, including women and children. The Israeli forces retreated from the house, they

assaulted and pushed back local Palestinians that had gathered in the area. Qaws sustained an injury to his eye at the hands of Israeli police. (Maannews 13 February 2017)

- Israeli police raided the occupied East Jerusalem neighborhood of Issawiya before dawn ,searched several houses, destroying furniture and other personal belongings, and detained a group of youths who were taken in for interrogation. (Maannews 13 February 2017)
- Israeli police attempted to set up stalls in Al-Aqsa Mosque yards to use it as rain shields. (WAFSA 13 February 2017)
- A number of Palestinians suffered Gas Inhalation in Tequ villages east of Bethlehem city during clashes with the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Al Lawziya area near the village's northern entrance. (WAFSA 13 February 2017)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) took photos of new homes and animal barns in Masafer Yatta in the southern Hebron Governorate. (ALQUDS 13 February 2017)

## Israeli Arrests

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) searched and ransacked homes, and abducted Emad Hamdi Abu Khalaf, 25, and Yousef Khairi Abu Sneina, 19 from Hebron city in the southern West Bank. (IMEMC 13 February 2017)
- In Qalqilia, in the northern part of the West Bank, The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) searched homes and abducted two Palestinians, identified as Khaled Ali Sweilem, 25, and Essam Salah Sweilem, 32. Owners of some of the invaded and searched homes have been identified as Adnan Sweilem, Rezeq Ali Sweilem and Ayman Adnan Sweilem. (IMEMC 13 February 2017)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Beit Fajjar town, south of Bethlehem, and abducted two Palestinians identified as Fadi Mahmoud Taqatqa, 18, and Jawad Ibrahim Taqatqa, 16. (IMEMC 13 February 2017)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the Saff Street and the Fawaghra area, in the center of Bethlehem city, searched homes and abducted three Palestinians, identified as Amin Abdullah Abu 'Ahour, 21, Eid Kamel al-Kamel, 29, and Khader Ahmad Masalma, 55. (IMEMC 13 February 2017)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded homes in 'Aida refugee camp, north of Bethlehem, and abducted a child, identified as Adam Mahmoud Darweesh, 15. (IMEMC 13 February 2017)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) abducted Mazen Mohammad Zawahra, from his home in Doha town, west of Bethlehem. (IMEMC 13 February 2017)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) abducted Shafiq Ali Radayda, 50, from the al-'Obeydiyya town, east of the city. (IMEMC 13 February 2017)

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

- The Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem forced Qara'ien family in Silwan town south of Jerusalem city to demolish a 16 square meters area storage room. (ORIENTBETHLEHEM 13 February 2017)

### **Erection of Israeli checkpoints**

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) installed roadblocks at the entrances of Sa'ir and Halhoul towns, and Hebron's northern and southern roads, before stopping dozens of cars, and searched them while inspecting the ID cards of the passengers.(IMEMC 13 February 2017)

### **Israeli Closures**

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) closed the main entrance leading to bethlehem's Western Rural villages, Aqbet Hasna, in Al Khader village with earth-mounds and road blocks. Palestinians heading to Bethlehem city and vice versa had to take alternatives routes to reach their destinations. (WAFSA 13 February 2017)

### **Other**

- A settlement-building organization obtained millions of shekels in government loans to carry out construction in illegal outposts by allegedly falsely declaring that it had rights to privately owned Palestinian lands, Haaretz has learned. Amana, which was founded in 1979 by the Gush Emunim settlement movement, used the funds to build in Amona and Migron, illegal outposts that have since been evacuated on the order of the High Court of Justice. Amana officials

refused to comment for this report. Amana has an ideological objective — to settle the West Bank with Jews. In November and December 2002, the organization, which is headed by Ze'ev Hever, signed two loans totaling 5 million shekels (\$1.05 million at 2002 exchange rates), with Bank Tefahot. In fact, Haaretz has learned, the government was the source of the loans; the bank was merely the conduit. To obtain the loan, Amana allegedly mortgaged private Palestinian lands in the Mateh Binyamin Regional Council to which it never had ownership rights and on which the illegal outposts of Migron and Amona were built. Both loan contracts bear Amana's corporate stamp and two signatures. Comparing these signatures to other documents signed by figures in Amana reveal them to be those of Hever and the company's CEO, Dov Markovich. In both agreements there appears the following statement: "The borrower declares that he is the exclusive owner of the rights to the property in question." In both cases the declaration is false. The High Court of Justice, in two different rulings years later, established that the land on which the homes in both Migron and Amona were built was in fact private Palestinian land, making it clear that Amana never had any rights there. It's not the first time the state has been shown to have aided in illegal outpost development, but it's apparently the first evidence that the state loaned funds to facilitate the building of homes there. For more information, check full report. ([Haaretz](#) 13 February 2017)

- Attorney General Avichai Mendelblit has agreed to offer the pro-settler Elad organization a foothold at the archaeological park (the Davidson Center) next to the Western Wall in the Old City of Jerusalem, according to sources familiar with a meeting he held last week with government officials. The site, south of the Western Wall, contains the area where non-Orthodox Jewish streams are supposed to receive a prayer space under an agreement made a year ago that has yet to be implemented. The sources said Mendelblit signaled he would offer Elad a foothold, but that it would not manage the park exclusively and would not make decisions related to the new prayer space. The Jewish Quarter Development Company received control over the park two years ago. The government company then signed a deal with Elad, which manages the City of David Park and promotes Jewish settlement in the Silwan neighborhood, to manage the archaeological park. The previous attorney general, Yehuda Weinstein, tried to strike down the deal, arguing that a private organization should not manage a place located in an area that has political and security-based sensitivities. However, Elad appealed in court and won. The state appealed to the Supreme Court, which heard the case in a closed-door session. Consequently, Justice Elyakim Rubenstein put the ball in Mendelblit's

court to avoid making the Supreme Court issue a verdict. Mendelblit made the decision after meeting with officials from the Jewish Quarter Development Company and the Israel Antiquities Authority. If Elad agrees, the state will continue its appeal. ([Haaretz](#) 13 February 2017)

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