



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) shot and injured a Palestinian man in the northern besieged Gaza Strip. Israeli soldiers stationed across from the northern border between Gaza and Israel opened fire towards a 25-year-old Palestinian man as he was walking near the beach, injuring him in the leg. (Maannews 30 May 2017)
- A Palestinian fisherman suffered a bullet injury in his right leg when Israeli border soldiers unjustifiably opened fire from a border watchtower located northwest of Beit Lahia City, north of the Gaza

Strip at him as he was aboard his boat off the shore of al-Sudaniya area, northwest of Gaza City. (PALINFO 30 May 2017)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided Kherbit Abdallah Al Younis near Barta'a village in Jenin Governorate in the northern West Bank, stormed the house of Abdel Raheem Hasan Qabha, 17 years, searched his house and detained him. (SAFA 30 May 2017)
- In Tulkarem, an Israeli military force broke into the house of Ziyad Hamdan in Bal'ah village and assaulted his family members in order to pressure them to turn in their wanted son, Mohamed. The IOA raided and searched the house of Hamdan several times since the start of the holy month of Ramadan. (PALINFO 30 May 2017)
- A large number of Israeli troops stormed at dawn Ayn Shibli village northeast of Nablus, and interrogated many families inside their homes, with no known reason. (PALINFO 30 May 2017)

Israeli Arrests

- A young Palestinian man was detained at the Israeli military checkpoint near the Ibrahimi mosque in Hebron's Old City. The detainee was identified as Izz al-Din Abu Rabiaa from al-Fawwar refugee camp in the Hebron Governorate. (Maannews 30 May 2017)
- In the southern Bethlehem Governorate, Israeli occupation Army (IOA) stormed the village of Tuqu east of Bethlehem city and detained two 15-year-old boys, Mumin Ibrahim al-Umour and Salim Samih Misbah. The IOA also ransacked several homes in the village before detaining the two children, and that clashes broke out between soldiers and locals after the detention raids. (Maannews 30 May 2017)
- In Azzun village east of Qalqiliya in the northern West Bank, Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained Uday Saqir Salim and Muhammad Imad Salim. (Maannews 30 May 2017)
- In the southern occupied West Bank Governorate of Hebron, Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained an "injured" young Palestinian man, Abdullah Muheisin, from al-Arrub refugee camp. (Maannews 30 May 2017)
- Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained Fahd Abu Sbeih from Hebron city. (Maannews 30 May 2017)
- In the occupied East Jerusalem town of Al Issawiya, the Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained 13 young Palestinian men and teenagers, identified as Ihab Muhammad Ubeid, Wassim Nayif Ubeid, Salih Ghassan Ubeid, Daoud Moussa Dirbas, Wahib Shawkat Ubeid, Muhammad Ibrahim Darwish, Muhammad Jamal Awwad, Mansour Mahmoud, Ihab Shawkat Ubeid, Ghanim Mustafa, Yasser Darwish, Wael Mahmoud, and Ayoub Ubeid. (Maannews 30 May 2017)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) arrested a Palestinian young man after summoning him at a military checkpoint south of Tulkarem city in the West Bank. The Shin Bet, Israel's internal intelligence, wanted to capture Naser Jaber several times before and handed his family in Tulkarem summonses to turn himself in. (PALINFO 30 May 2017)

Israeli Settler Violence

- An Israeli man attempted to enter the al-Qibli mosque -- the main mosque where Muslim worshipers perform prayers -- located inside the Al-Aqsa Mosque compound in occupied East Jerusalem. (Maannews 30 May 2017)
- 161 Israeli settlers raided Al Aqsa Mosque in occupied East Jerusalem and carried out provocative visits in the courtyard of the Mosque. (Maannews 30 May 2017)

Home Demolition & Demolition threats

- Less than two weeks after Palestinian, Israeli, and international activists set up the Sumud Freedom Camp in the historic Palestinian village of Sarura in the Hebron Hills in the southern occupied West Bank , Israeli occupation Army (IOA) raided the camp, confiscated equipment, vandalized banners and destroyed it for the third time since its establishment, and arrested three Palestinians, identified as Muhammad Amar, who along with his family, returned to Sarura -- from where they were forcibly expelled in 1997 -- alongside hundreds of solidarity activists, on May 19, to establish the camp. Amar, Sami Huraini, and another Palestinian who remained unidentified. The contents of the tents, which included mattresses, blankets, food, water, generator cables, and other supplies "used to sustain life in the hot desert village," were also confiscated and destroyed. (Maannews 30 May 2017)

Expansion of settlements

- Israeli bulldozers have razed a vast tract of land inside and around the settlement of Revava, which was built illegally on a land annexed from the Palestinian towns of Deir Istiya and Hares in Salfit Governorate. The bulldozing activities were intended to expand the settlement, and took place mainly in the southern part of the settlement near the bypass road used by settlers. (PALINFO 30 May 2017)
- The head of the Central Command signed a military order defining the jurisdiction to a new Israeli settlement in the West Bank, the first to be

established since 1992. The decision to establish the new settlement, which will go by the name "Amichai", was made by the government on March 30th as compensation to the evacuees of the Amona outpost, which was built illegally on private Palestinian land and was evacuated in February this year following a verdict of the Supreme Court. Apart from cases of retroactive legalization of illegal outposts, this is the first settlement that the government of Israel is establishing since 1992. Several publications have indicated that on June 7th the sub-committee for settlements of the Higher Planning Committee in the Civil Administration is expected to meet in order to advance plans for settlements. Due to vast pressure coming from settler lobby groups, it is possible that during this meeting, the plan for the settlement will be discussed for depositing. In addition, it is likely a plan to retroactively legalize the Kerem Reim outpost, and expand it to 255 housing units, will be discussed for validation (final approval) during the committee's meeting. Amichai is the second settlement that is being established as compensation for the Amona evacuation. In February this year a plan for new settlement called Shvut Rachel East, was approved for validation. The plan, number 205/3/1, enables the construction of the first 98 housing units in Shvut Rachel East, which is planned to eventually become a settlement of 300 housing units. While Shvut Rachel East should be referred to as a new settlement by all means, it is officially referred to as a neighborhood of Shilo settlement, despite being located far from any built up area of Shilo, creating a new and distant expansion to the settlement. Remarkably, the government initially suggested to the Amona settlers to establish Shvut Rachel East as compensation for their lawful evacuation. However, although the settlers of Amona rejected the government offer, it went ahead with the approval of the new site. It is also worth noting that Shvut Rachel East is adjacent to Amichai, located just one hilltop west of it. Hence, under the disguise of "compensation" to the Amona settlers, two new settlements, located one next to the other, are now in the making. This is not the first time that the government utilizes a lawful evacuation of an illegal outpost built on private Palestinian lands in order to approve 2 settlements as "compensation." As part of the evacuation of the Migron outpost, the government established "New Migron" (located close to Kochav Yaakov settlement) as well as a plan for 184 housing units east of Adam settlement (aka Geva Binyamin). Just as in the case of Amona, the settlers of Migron rejected the offer to move to the site east of Adam, and yet the government approved the plan, which is currently under construction. Amichai, alongside Shvut Rachel East, enhance the expansion of Shilo settlement eastbound towards the Jordan valley and

route number 80 (known as the Alon road). The new settlements are located between Shilo and Shvut Rachel (located to their west) and several illegal outposts: Achiya, Esh Kodesh, Kida and Adei Ad. Hence, the two new settlements are located in a region that serves as focal point of settler land takeover and settler violence, preventing Palestinians from reaching their lands. The establishment of Amichai, as well as that of Shvut Rachel East, are a significant blow to the two-state solution. The settlements are located deep in the West Bank and east of route 60, the main highway in the occupied territories. Effectively, it is impossible to reach a two-state solution without the evacuation of these settlements. Hence, the message that is being conveyed by the government of Israel is that it seeks to heighten its control over the West Bank and that it has whatsoever no intentions of ever evacuating the territories and achieving a political agreement with the Palestinians. ([PEACENOW](#) 30 May 2017)

Other

- Israel's plan to improve conditions in East Jerusalem will not include neighborhoods beyond the separation barrier, Jerusalem Affairs and Environmental Protection Minister Zeev Elkin said on Monday – even though sanitation levels in those areas are extremely poor. It is estimated that more than a third of East Jerusalem residents, some 140,000 people, live in these neighborhoods. Addressing the Knesset Interior and Environment Committee, Elkin said there is no point investing money in places without a regular garbage collection. “An investment of this type requires a platform of regular maintenance,” he said. The plan “to reduce hazards and upgrade infrastructures” at a cost of 177 million shekels (\$49.5 million) was approved at a special cabinet session held in honor of Jerusalem Day. The plan is to address household waste disposal, construction debris and sewerage infrastructures. According to Elkin, the cabinet discussed how to deal with neighborhoods beyond the separation barrier. “We certainly think there has to be a solution for this,” he said, adding that when a solution is found, the cabinet will then make a decision on dealing with waste and sewage outside the barrier. There are two very large East Jerusalem neighborhoods left outside the barrier – Shoafat refugee camp and its environs, and Kafr Aqab. Ever since the barrier was erected a decade ago, the authorities – principally the Jerusalem Municipality – stopped providing regular services to those areas. Many people moved to the neighborhoods because of the low housing prices, which made them even more crowded and increased sanitation problems: the garbage piles up, sewage flows in the streets and the

water supply is problematic. In Kafr Aqab, where some 60,000 people live, there has been inconsistent water supply for two months, residents say. ([Haaretz](#) 30 May 2017)

- The Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu said that Israel must maintain its military control over the West Bank in the event of a peace agreement with the Palestinians. “The idea that we can give up territory and achieve peace is not right,” Netanyahu told Army Radio in a pre-Shavuot holiday interview. “In order to assure our existence we need to have military and security control over all of the territory west of the Jordan [River],” he said, reaffirming his commitment to a policy that is rejected by Palestinians, who seek a full Israeli withdrawal from the territory. In the radio interview, Netanyahu asserted the root of the conflict lies not with Israeli settlements in the West Bank, but rather in Palestinian intransigence regarding recognition of Jewish rights to any part of the land. Netanyahu’s comments came after visiting US President Donald Trump last week impressed on the prime minister and Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas that he is determined to work on a peace agreement. “It is not because of the territories and the settlements,” Netanyahu said, noting the history of conflict between Jews and Arabs in the area from 1920, long before the establishment of Israel in 1948 and the capture of the West Bank in 1967. Even before 1967, the Arabs “wanted to get rid of us from Tel Aviv, and after we pulled out of Gaza [in 2005] they [still] want to get rid of us from Tel Aviv,” Netanyahu said. The prime minister said that when Israel proposed to the Palestinians that it relinquish all the territory they want as long as they give up on the so-called right of return for Palestinians who fled in 1948, “they squirm in their seats and are not prepared to give an answer.” “The root of this problem was and still is that continued refusal by the Palestinians to recognize Israel as a the homeland of the Jewish people in any borders,” Netanyahu said. Israeli seek peace, but the Palestinians are stuck in their attitude of “not setting up a state but rather negating the existence of a state, the Jewish state,” the prime minister insisted. As soon as that is changed, “then there is hope for peace, because you can’t build peace on a foundation of lies,” he said. “There is no nation that knows the price of war more than we do — we want a real peace,” Netanyahu added. In the interview, Netanyahu also reiterated that moderate Arab states were coming around on Israel. Peace, he assessed, is more likely to come after ties between Israel and other parts of the Arab world are improved. There is a change happening. Not necessarily with the Palestinians but in some parts of the Arab world they are understanding that Israel is not the enemy,” he said. Arab states are internalizing that Israel is an ally against the threats of

Iran and of the Islamic State terror group, he said. On his May 22-23 visit to Israel, Trump reiterated that he was seeking to broker an Israeli-Palestinian accord. While Netanyahu highlighted his skepticism about Abbas's readiness for a deal, the prime minister did tell Trump that "for the first time in many years — and, Mr. President, for the first time in my lifetime — I see a real hope for change." For his part, Trump was adamant in his final speech at the Israel Museum on Tuesday that Abbas and the Palestinians "are ready to reach for peace." In the days before and since Trump's visit, some media reports claimed that moderate Arab states — led by Saudi Arabia — are prepared to offer some improvement in ties with Israel, though not recognition, in return for restarting peace talks with the Palestinians. ([TIMESOFISRAEL](#) 30 May 2017)

- The population in Jerusalem has been steadily increasing since 1967 while the increase in the city's Arab population is on a steady decline, according to new research. The Jewish populace is, of course, the majority, and although that majority is diminishing, the rate in which it is doing so is slowing down," said Yair Assaf-Shapira, a researcher in the Jerusalem Institute for Israel Studies. "Now, we are at a state where the changes are becoming very small." Assaf-Shapira also spoke about the possibility of an Arab majority in Jerusalem, saying that "this subject was very popular about 5-10 years ago. I think that as long that this trend is becoming more certain, you can see that it's not data errors—the number of children per mother in the Arab community is dramatically decreasing due to modernization, education and other factors. "I think that the subject on when Jerusalem will lose its Jewish majority, and what is needed to be done in order to prevent it—questions that have led in the past to the establishment of big neighborhoods and annexation—is slowly losing ground," he added. "We usually think of Jerusalem as a city that has a lot of ultra-orthodox Jews and Arabs, and so must have a high fertility rate, but when we actually compare it to the rest of the country we see that Jerusalem's population per capita in contrast to the rest of the country has remained steady since 1967." ([YNETNEWS](#) 30 May 2017)