



# ARIJ Daily Report

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## Israeli Violations' Activities in the oPt 4 July 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 Israeli occupation Army (IOA) raided Ajja village south of Jenin city which sparked clashes with the Palestinians. The IOA patrols toured in the village, stopped Palestinians and interrogated them. (Maannews 4 July 2017)
- Two Palestinians were injured during clashes with the Israeli occupation Army (IOA) after the latter raided Al Far'a refugee camp south of Tubas city and raided their families' homes. Two other Palestinians were also detained during the raid. The two injured

Palestinians were identified as Qutaiba Abu Al Hasan, 17 and Muhammad Ash Shaweesh, 19. (ARN 4 July 2017)

## Israeli Arrests

- Israeli occupation Army (IOA) raided the Suwwana neighborhood in occupied East Jerusalem's Old City and detained seven young Palestinian men from their homes, identified by locals as Majdi Abu Ghazala, Fadi al-Kilani, Mahmoud Mshasha, Muhammad Abu Lafi, Asaad al-Ashab, Ahmad al-Ashab, and Kamal al-Imam. (Maannews 4 July 2017)
- Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained three Palestinians in Jerusalem, identified as Sufian Mahmoud, Ahmad al-Julani, and Marwan Salim. (Maannews 4 July 2017)
- In the southern Hebron Governorate, Israeli occupation Army (IOA) raided the village of Deir Samit and detained 37-year-old Jawad al-Hroub, whose father Issa -- previously identified as Omar -- was [shot dead in 2015](#). (Maannews 4 July 2017)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Khairi Abu Hadid and his four sons Fahd, Muhammad, Amir, and Nimr after raiding their home in Hebron city.
- In the town of Beit Ummar north of Hebron, Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained 21-year-old Ahmad Hussein Sabarneh after raiding his family home. (Maannews 4 July 2017)
- In the Hebron-area town of Surif, the Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained Mujahid al-Hur from his home. (Maannews 4 July 2017)
- In the Hebron Governorate, Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained one person in the town of Tarqumiya. (Maannews 4 July 2017)
- In the northern occupied West Bank Governorate of Tulkarem, Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained Waad Ghassan Salim, 24, Ahmad Abu Neimah, 32, Adham Azim, Wahdi Muhammad Jirmi, 25, and Yahya Jamal Swayy. Two of the detainees were in Tulkarem city and one in Tulkarem refugee camp. (Maannews 4 July 2017)
- The Israeli occupation Army detained two Palestinians in the village of Zabuba in the Jenin Governorate, identified as Muhammad Fouad Jaradat, 21, and Mahmoud Majid Abu al-Hassan, 21. (Maannews 4 July 2017)
- In the Nablus Governorate, Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained Wahid Ghassan Jibarah, 27, and Rafi Turki in the village of Salim. (Maannews 4 July 2017)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) briefly detained a 30-year-old woman from Kafr Qalil in the Nablus Governorate, identified as Rima Mansour. (Maannews 4 July 2017)
- An Israeli military court sentenced a Palestinian to 18 years in prison for allegedly throwing a Molotov cocktail at an Israeli settler's car in 2014, which injured two Israelis, including an 11-year-old girl. Muhammad Badwan was among 14 Palestinians who were detained from the village of Azzun in the northern occupied West Bank Governorate of Qalqiliya in December 2014 following the incident, which occurred in the illegal Israeli settlement of Maale Shomeron just north of the village. Badwan was sentenced to 18 years in prison and was ordered to pay a fine of 50,000 shekels (\$14,220) for allegedly throwing the Molotov cocktail that had hit the Israeli settler car. (Maannews 4 July 2017)
- Israeli Salem court renewed the detention of Muhammad Alan, 33, on the pretext of completing judicial proceedings. (PALINFO 4 July 2017)

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

- Israeli occupation Army (IOA) raided the village of Deir Abu Mashaal in the central occupied West Bank Governorate of Ramallah, storming three homes belonging to the families of young men who were shot dead in occupied East Jerusalem last month. Israeli authorities delivered home demolition orders to the families of Baraa Ibrahim Saleh, 18, Adel Hassan Ahmad Ankoush, 18, and Usama Ahmad Ata, 19 -- in preparations for punitive demolitions. A total of 22 people, the three mens' family members, will be left homeless by the punitive demolitions. (Maannews 4 July 2017)
- During a military raid into the town of Silwad, also in the Ramallah Governoratet, Israeli soldiers delivered a demolition order to family of Malik Ahmad Hamid, who was shot, injured, and detained on April 6 at a junction near the illegal Israeli settlement of Ofra. The families were given until 4 p.m. Thursday, July 6, to appeal the orders -- just over two days. (Maannews 4 July 2017)
- The Israeli bulldozers demolished a Home in Beit Hanina town north of occupied East Jerusalem under the pretext of unlicensed building. The house is owned by Sbeih family. (Maannews 4 July 2017)
- The Israeli bulldozers demolished two homes in Al Ash Qariya neighbourhood in Beit Hanina town north of occupied East Jerusalem under the pretext of unlicensed building. The two homes aree owned by Muhammad Khaled Rbay'ya. (Maannews 4 July 2017)

- The Israeli bulldozers demolished an under-construction home basement and a wall belonging to other families in Al Ash Qariya neighbourhood in Beit Hanina town north of occupied East Jerusalem under the pretext of unlicensed building. (Maannews 4 July 2017)
- The Israeli bulldozers demolished a horse stable belonging to one family in Wadi Yasul neighbourhood in Silwan town in occupied East Jerusalem under the pretext of unlicensed building. (Maannews 4 July 2017)
- The Israeli bulldozers razed a piece of land owned by Tareq Abu Sbeitan in Az Zayem village east of occupied East Jerusalem. The Israeli Authorities gave no justification to the razing process. (Maannews 4 July 2017)

### **Confiscation and Land Razing**

- Israeli bulldozers of Taphuh settlements started razing agricultural lands west of Za'tara checkpoint in the northern West Bank, in Al Karm area which is affiliated to Yasuf village in Salfit Governorate. (ARN 4 July 2017)

### **Other**

- In the coming weeks the Jerusalem regional planning committee will discuss new plans for East Jerusalem, in both Israeli neighbourhood settlements beyond the Green Line and within Palestinian neighbourhoods. (See a full list of plans at the bottom of the report or here.) The government is brutally attempting to destroy the possibility of the two-state solution, and this time it is by establishing a new settlement at the heart of a Palestinian neighbourhood in East Jerusalem and promoting nearly 1,800 housing units beyond the Green Line. The eviction of 5 Palestinian families, which are protected tenants, in order to establish a new settlement in Sheikh Jarrah shows that nothing will get in the way of settler groups and a pro-settler government from preventing a future compromise in Jerusalem. A. A new settlement in Sheikh Jarrah: On July 16, the Jerusalem regional planning committee is intended to discuss several plans for settlements within Palestinian neighbourhoods. Of those, 4 plans will be discussed for the Um Haroun neighbourhood (located within Sheikh Jarrah). This is the first time in recent years that new housing units are being planned for settlers within a Palestinian neighbourhood. Furthermore, two of the plans include the demolition of homes of 5 Palestinian families. Plan 14151: A three story building for 3 housing units. Construction entails the demolition of a home of a Palestinian family.

Plan 14029: A five story building for 10 housing units. Construction entails the demolition of homes of 4 Palestinian families. Plan 68858: A nine story (seven above ground) Yeshiva campus named, “Or Shameach” that includes student accommodation. Plan 499699: A six story office building. The two plans for 13 housing units in Sheikh Jarrah will be established on properties in which 5 Palestinian families currently reside. These properties are under a legal battle through which settlers seek the evacuation of these Palestinian families. Although the Palestinian families are legally regarded as protected tenants they reside in properties that prior to 1948 were Jewish owned, and the Israeli law enables Israeli citizens to return to properties that were owned by Jews prior to 1948. Hence, settlers and settler groups actively attempt to get hold of rights to Jewish owned properties from before 1948. In the cases of the five Palestinian families, the legal actions taken by settlers for their eviction have yet to be materialize. Nevertheless, the law enables landowners to destroy and restructure a new building whilst protected tenants do not lose their legal rights, hence the advancement of these plans. Click to download the official July 16 agenda (Hebrew). Click to read background on settlements at Sheikh Jarrah.

- **B. Plans for 1,788 housing units in Israeli neighbourhoods in Jerusalem beyond the Green Line:** Most of the plans that will be discussed in the Jerusalem regional committee in the coming weeks are located in “open areas” within existing neighbourhoods (for full list of plans, scroll to the bottom of the report). On July 4th, 5 plans totalling 944 housing units in the Pisgat Ze’ev neighbourhood will be discussed for depositing. This is an initiative of the Housing Ministry on lands that were confiscated by the government in the 1980s for the establishment of the neighbourhood. On July 18th, 4 plans will be discussed for depositing totalling 800 housing units in Gilo (270), Neve Yaakov (214), Ramot (200), and Pisgat Ze’ev (116). On July 17th, the committee will discuss objections to a plan in Gilo that adds 44 housing to an approved plan that currently enables 130 housing.
- [Click to download the official July 4th agenda \(Hebrew\).](#)
- [Click to download the official July 18th agenda \(Hebrew\).](#)
- Plans in Pisgat Zeev and Neve Yaacov to be discussed at the regional committee

- **C. Additional plans within Palestinian neighbourhoods:** On July 16th the Jerusalem regional committee will discuss further plans within Palestinian neighbourhoods: **Plan 54734:** Retroactive legalization of 8 settler housing units, part of the Beit Orot settlement, at As-Swane neighbourhood.

Plan 365908: Plan for a Mikveh for a planned synagogue at Nof Zion settlement in Jabal Mukaber neighbourhood. **Full list of plans** (Download as excel format). ([PEACENOW](#) 4 July 2017)

Plan No.	Place	Units	Date	Stage	Details
330498	Pisgat Zeev	210	04/07/2017	Discussion for Depositing	High buildings
330506	Pisgat Zeev	130	04/07/2017	Discussion for Depositing	High buildings
330514	Pisgat Zeev	104	04/07/2017	Discussion for Depositing	High buildings
330530	Pisgat Zeev	250	04/07/2017	Discussion for Depositing	High buildings
317149	Pisgat Zeev	250	04/07/2017	Discussion for Depositing	High buildings for assisted living for elderly people
14151	Sheikh Jarrah	3	16/07/2017	Discussion for Depositing	Destruction of existing house and construction of a 3 floors building
14029	Sheikh Jarrah	10	16/07/2017	Discussion for Depositing	Destruction of existing house and construction of a 5

					floors building
54734	Beit Orot		16/07/2017	Discussion for Depositing	Retroactive approval of construction of 8 units above the approved by settlers.
365908	Nof Zion		16/07/2017	Discussion for Depositing	Adding a retual bath to a planned synagogue
68858	Sheikh Jarrah		16/07/2017	Discussion for Depositing	Educational campus for Jewish studies (Yeshiva), 8 floors including dorms.
499699	Sheikh Jarrah		16/07/2017	Discussion for Depositing	6 floors office building
291419	Ramot	44	17/07/2017	Hearing of Objections	Adding 44 units on the 130 approved
400812	Gilo	270	18/07/2017	Discussion for Depositing	High buildings
483354	Ramot	200	18/07/2017	Discussion for Depositing	High buildings
413658	Neve Yaacov	214	18/07/2017	Discussion for Depositing	High buildings
464859	Pisgat Zeev	116	18/07/2017	Discussion for Depositing	Adding 116 units on the 160 approved

438408	Har Homa	15	16/07/2017	Discussion for Depositing	Adding 15 units on top of a commercial center
Total		1816			

- Israeli occupation authorities revoked the Israeli entry permits for 37 family members of Palestinians imprisoned by Israel, which was a punitive measure against imprisoned Palestinians who joined a mass 40-day hunger strike earlier this year. (Maannews 4 July 2017)
- At the end of a winding road leading from the settlement of Karnei Shomron lies a new, steadily growing community with a row of single-family homes. This is no ordinary settlement, but an illegal outpost named Alonei Shilo. The government never approved its construction, at least not officially. Yet, houses are rising there one after another thanks to a complex scheme that involved the state and its official representative in the West Bank, the Civil Administration; settlement movement leader Zeev Hever, popularly nicknamed Zambis; a wealthy Canadian lawyer and outpost residents. This scheme took place over an almost 20-year span. It began with an illegal deal between the state and Hever – the CEO of Amana, a company that builds in West Bank settlements – in which the state gave him rights to build near the settlement of Ma’aleh Efraim. It continued with a surprising permit to mortgage those rights that Zambish received from the Civil Administration. In the next act, the Canadian attorney entered the picture. In exchange for the building rights, he provided a loan to a company Zambish headed. Then, in the final stage, Zambish used that money to build houses in the north West Bank outpost of Alonei Shilo – houses against which the Civil Administration itself has issued demolition orders. One of the crucial turning points in this story occurred in 2009. Aerial photographs obtained by Haaretz show that until then, the outpost was a small neighborhood of about 50 mobile homes on a rocky hill. Some of those caravans have since been replaced with permanent houses. But the biggest change occurred on the northeast edge of the outpost, where several new permanent cottages were built. Most are occupied now. Moreover, a visit to Alonei Shilo reveals that construction hasn’t yet ended: There’s still an active building site in the heart of the outpost. Even settlement movement



aficionados realize this combination of building so many permanent structures in the space of a few years, without building permits, in another illegal outpost to boot, is a little weird. Achieving all this involved a lot of money, which should have thrown up an obstacle: No bank would not offer a mortgage to construct without building permits. Maybe no bank would, but apparently, a rich Canadian lawyer could. To shed light on the players, we have to go back to the beginning, August 1998. Place: The Civil Administration headquarters. Present: The administration people and representatives of Binyanei Bar Amana, Zambish's construction company. Its sole purpose: to settle the West Bank with Jews. The purpose for which the parties convened was to sign an agreement to develop 19 plots in Ma'aleh Ephraim into 19 housing units. The land cost Amana just 3,000 shekels per plot. Four months later the same parties reconvened, and signed another agreement for 15 more plots of land in Ma'aleh Ephraim. The cost of the land seems extremely low, but people in the know told Haaretz that it's actually routine; the state wants to encourage builders to develop the settlements. Whatever the case, Zambish got the rights. He and Amana have been involved in development throughout the West Bank, including illegal outposts, including the recently evacuated Amona and Migron. In recent months Haaretz reported that Zambish signed utterly untrue statements regarding Amona and Migron, falsely stating that he owned the land there in order to get loans to build the outposts. The contract for land in Ma'aleh Ephraim explicitly prohibits Amana to transfer its rights to anybody else without permission, or to mortgage it. Violating these rules could cost Amana the right to build the housing units, the contract states. Meanwhile indeed a new neighborhood arose in Ma'aleh Ephraim, as planned. Zambish's vision took form and shape. But after about 12 years, by 2010 at the latest, Zambish found a new goal, to which he devoted his full energy: developing the illegal outpost of Alonei Shilo. The plan: When the settlers living in this outpost tried to build permanent homes they ran into a financing problem, since they could not secure a loan for an illegal outpost. But Zambish had a plan. In September 2010, a senior Yesha Council figure signed a loan agreement with a Canadian lawyer by which the latter would lend Amana half a million dollars. In the contract it states clearly that the loan was for building homes for five families in Alonei Shilo. The lawyer wanted some kind of guarantee for the loan. Zambish offered him the rights to land and homes built in Ma'aleh Ephraim. But the contract had another party: the Civil Administration. According to the Civil Administration-Zambish agreement, the former had to give its approval to using the land as collateral – and it did exactly that. A source in the Civil Administration

told Haaretz that the Civil Administration did not know what the loan was for. The Civil Administration commented: "The loan was approved according to the relevant rules. We want to stress the Civil Administration was not made aware that the loan was going to be used to build illegal structures, since the loan agreement does not state the location of the future construction." But the loan agreement states explicitly that the homes were to be built for settlers in Alonei Shilo. This raises the question of whether the Civil Administration ever asked to see the agreement, or whether Amana portrayed the collateral arrangement as one to be used for legal construction. Dr. Ronit Levine-Schnur, a property rights expert at the Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya and a past legal adviser on land issues for the Judea and Samaria district, says that even if there is no clear legal obligation to ascertain the purpose of the loan, it seems the Civil Administration acted strangely in this case. She says the legal examination the Civil Administration is required to conduct before giving its approval "has to include addressing a number of aspects, like the applicant's identity, the lender, any outstanding debts on the property and legal impediment to carrying out the pledge." Checking for legal impediments, she said, includes examining "whether there is information about anything problematic about the property being mortgaged." Even though she notes the obligation to check into loan's purpose isn't absolute, "if the loan's purpose is clear from the request or [written] on the loan documents in the hands of the responsible authority or his representatives, it seems unreasonable from a public interest perspective that the responsible official shouldn't perform an additional examination of the request to approve the transaction." In this case, as noted, the loan's purpose – to build homes for Alonei Shilo settlers – was written explicitly on the documents. In any case, Zambish got his money to build the structures for the "five families of Alonei Shilo," as the contract stated. But his dealings with the Canadian lawyer didn't end there. Two years later Zambish approached him again, and as in 2010 an identical loan contract was written, also for building homes for five families in Alonei Shilo. The loan was for an additional \$500,000, and the Civil Administration approved mortgaging the plots in this case, too. "Once again we see the degree to which Amana is involved in illegal activity," said Hagit Ofran, head of Peace Now's settlement monitoring team. "In the name of ideology, it's prepared to break the law and solicit funds from foreigners to establish facts on the ground – in contrast to democratic decisions. It's time the government stops protecting it and the illegal building machine in the territories. We will not remain silent until there is an investigation and those responsible are prosecuted." A study

of aerial photographs from the area shows clearly how, since Zambish was enlisted in the Alonei Shilo project, the illegal outpost has developed tremendously, and it is continuing to grow. “This phenomenon of an illegal outpost in which settlers can build themselves villas cheaply, without permits and be assured the government will defend them against any [High Court of Justice] petition is a phenomenon that must stop,” said Ofran. Meanwhile, Israel is conveying contradictory messages. On the one hand, the Civil Administration has issued demolition orders against the structures in Alonei Shilo. On the other hand, it was the state that facilitated the building of those very same structures. Amana did not respond for this piece. The attorney who represented the Canadian lawyer when the latter provided the loans said he no longer represents him, and his current attorney did not respond to Haaretz’s requests for comment. ([Haaretz](#) 4 July 2017)

- A group of 201 Jews from the United States and Canada realized immigrated to Israel as they arrived on a Nefesh B'Nefesh flight from New York . The immigrants arrived in Israel on a special flight chartered by the Nefesh B'Nefesh organization, in conjunction with the Immigrant Absorption Ministry, the Jewish Agency, the Jewish National Fund, and JNF USA. The group included 34 families with 78 children, as well as 51 singles. According to separate figures, most North Americans set to make aliyah this summer are planning to move to Jerusalem, while around 25% will be putting down roots in Israel's periphery. ([ISRAELHAYOM](#) 4 July 2017)