



# ARIJ Daily Report

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## Israeli Violations' Activities in the oPt 4 October 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

- Several Palestinians suffered from severe tear-gas inhalation during clashes that erupted in the town of Beit Ummer north of Hebron city following an Israeli military raid there. The IOA confiscated ten thousand shekels from the home of Beit Ummar resident Ibrahim Abed al-Hamid Abu Maria and 1,540 shekels (approximately \$400) from Maher Ibrahim Sabarneh's house. Both Abu Maria and Sabarneh were delivered summonses to meet with the Israeli Civil Administration for interrogations. The IOA also confiscated

surveillance camera from the house of Beit Ummar resident Ali Ayyad Awad. Israeli soldiers also raided houses of Mirshed Muhammad Awad, Rashid Ahmad Awad, Issa Ali Sleibi, Muhammad Issa Abed al-Hamid al-Zaaqiq, and the house of martyr [Omar Arafat Issa Zaaqiq](#). Residents were held inside rooms while Israeli soldiers searched their houses. Israeli soldiers also raided a house belonging to Hisham Hmeidan al-Sharabati and delivered him a summons to meet with the Israeli intelligence. Several Molotov cocktails were thrown at Israeli patrols in Beit Ummar, though no injuries or damages were reported. (Maannews 4 October 2017)

- Israeli occupation Army (IOA) assaulted a Palestinian man when the IOA raided his house to detain his 22-year-old son three days ago. Israeli soldiers broke in the house during a raid on Oct. 1 to detain Usama al-Rajabi, and beat his father until his shoulder was dislocated after they searched and ransacked the home. Usama is currently held at Israel's Etzion detention center south of Bethlehem in the occupied West Bank. (Maannews 4 October 2017)
- A number of underage prisoners have been tortured, beaten, and assaulted during their detention and interrogation in Israeli detention centers. The prisoners were identified as the 16-year-old Wael Naim from Misliya near Jenin and 17-year-old Usayd Saleh from Tubas. (Maannews 4 October 2017)
- Undercover Israeli units affiliated to the Israeli occupation Army (IOA) attacked an elderly Palestinian man, identified as Mustafa Afalqa, from Beit Surik, northwest of Jerusalem. (Wafa 4 October 2017)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained two journalists from the Palestinian news agency Wafa and Palestine TV while filming Israeli military checkpoints at the entrance of Farash al-Hawa, west of Hebron. The IOA stopped Wafa and Palestine TV crew for one hour during which the IOA interrogated them and prevented them from filming the military checkpoints anymore. (Wafa 4 October 2017)

## **Israeli Arrests**

- In the town of Yatta south of Hebron city, Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained brothers Khalid and Fadel Muhammad Rumi and confiscated a bulldozer owned by their Father, Muhamamd Roumi. (Maannews 4 October 2017)
- Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained Muhammad Moussa Abu Allan, Anas Awaissa and Murad Howareen from al-Dhahiriya village in the south-western part of the Hebron Governorate. (Maannews 4 October 2017)

- In Jerusalem area, Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained two Palestinians, one from the Issawiya town of occupied East Jerusalem and one from the town of Hizma in the West Bank. (Maannews 4 October 2017)
- Israeli police detained a Palestinian minor from the Silwan town in occupied East Jerusalem. (Maannews 4 October 2017)

### **Israeli Settler Violence**

- Dozens of Israeli settlers stormed the Al-Aqsa mosque on the eve of the Jewish celebrations of what is called in Hebrew ' the sukkot - Feast of Tabernacles. The incursions were carried out from Al Mughrabi Gate and settlers were escorted by heavy security forces who protected them during their provocative tours in the court yard of Al Aqsa Mosque. (WAFA 4 October 2017)

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

- Israeli Supreme Court has rejected the Palestinian residents of the northern Jordan Valley petition to get building permits for their homes, which means the residences and habitats they have been living in could be demolished at any time. The Israeli military, which rules in the occupied Jordan Valley, refuses to grant Palestinians in the Jordan Valley permits to build or to develop their lands, forcing them to build homes or set up mere tents for shelter without permit. A total of 27 families living in three locales – Humsa, Khillet Makhoul and Farisieh - are currently under threat of losing their homes and livestock sheds following the Supreme Court's rejection of their appeal. 120 structures that include homes, tents, and animal sheds are currently under threat of demolition, 75 of them are in Farisieh alone. (WAFA 4 October 2017)

### **Expansion of settlements**

- Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has pledged his support for the so-called Greater Jerusalem bill, which is tantamount to the annexation of 19 illegal settlements in the Jerusalem area, including Ma'ale Adumim, where between 125,000 and 150,000 Israeli settlers live. The legislation was authored by Likud minister Yisrael Katz who is expected to bring the bill to the Ministerial Committee for Legislation in the upcoming Knesset session. It would place 19 settlements, including those of the Gush Etzion settlement bloc and Givat Zeev within Israel's municipal boundaries for Jerusalem. The bill would allow the settlers to retain their autonomy but afford them

voting rights in the city's mayoral race. It would meanwhile create "independent municipalities" for some 100,000 Palestinian citizens or residents of Israel who live within Israel's Jerusalem municipality borders, but are located on the other side of Israel's illegal separation wall. These neighborhoods, which have been referred to as a "no man's land," have not received proper municipal services since the wall's construction. While most residents hold Jerusalem residency status and continue to pay taxes to the Israeli government, they are left severely neglected by Israeli authorities, as their neighbourhoods are now located on the "West Bank side" of the separation barrier. Residents now must pass through congested Israeli-controlled checkpoints to reach Jerusalem, while these neighbourhoods face increasing problems from an absence of sewage infrastructure and other basic services traditionally provided by the Jerusalem municipality, including waste collection services, healthcare, and education assistance. "We will intensify the momentum to develop Maaleh Adumim. We will build thousands of housing units here. We will add the necessary industrial areas and the expansion necessary to enable the accelerated development of this place. This place will be part of the State of Israel," Netanyahu continued in his remarks. The Israeli premier further stated that he would advance plans for 4,000 new homes in settlements in the occupied West Bank after the Jewish holidays. The proposed Greater Jerusalem bill also comes as the Israeli government has advanced a [plan to forcibly expel the Palestinian Bedouin community of Khan al-Ahmar](#), under threat of relocation for being located in the contentious "E1 corridor" set up by the Israeli government to link annexed East Jerusalem with Maale Adumim. (Maannews, [IPOST](#) 4 October 2017)

- In the past few weeks construction work has begun on the Eastern Ring Road in the section between the Palestinian communities of al-Za'ayyim and Anata. The road, which was begun in the past but never opened to traffic, is built with a separation wall in its middle, with one side designated for Israelis and the other for Palestinians. On the side of the settlers, the road is meant to provide an additional entrance to Jerusalem from the east, to ease traffic congestion and to serve as a development route for the construction in the settlements north of Jerusalem. On the Palestinian side, the road is supposed to allow Palestinians to travel between Anata and al-Za'ayyim from north to south, and to shorten the travel from the northern West Bank to the south. This road is part of a future road, which, if completed, will allow Israel to build in E1 and divide the West Bank in two on the pretext that the road provides a solution to the Palestinian need to connect north to south. However, the Palestinian need is not only a question of

transportation, but also a question of territory and the possibility to develop the areas at the heart of the West Bank, without which a viable Palestinian state cannot be established... As part of the work on the separation barrier around 2005, a road connecting Al-Za'ayyim and Anata was paved with a high concrete wall running down its middle. Until now, the road was closed to traffic, but in the last few weeks, work had started in order to enable its opening. The construction of a checkpoint had also started near the Border Police base of Metsudat Adumim. The estimated cost of the project is 50 million NIS. At the same time, work on a new ramp has begun to allow the traffic from Anata to turn west into Jerusalem through the Naomi Shemer Tunnel to Mount Scopus. The estimated cost of the project is 40 million NIS. The connection of the two roads will enable settlers from the area north of Jerusalem to enter the city and ease the congestion at the Hizma checkpoint and Pisgat Ze'ev. At the same time, the road for the Palestinians on the other side of the wall is supposed to open allowing Palestinians a shorter ride from north to south through underpasses that will prevent their entry into Israel or the crossing of the separation barrier. Both roads will open to traffic from north to south only and are expected to open in mid-2018. The two-state solution depends on the possibility of establishing a viable Palestinian state alongside Israel. The heart of the future Palestinian state, geographically, economically and culturally, is in the metropolis between Ramallah, East Jerusalem, and Bethlehem. The only potential development areas remaining for this metropolis are the areas east of Jerusalem, the same area where Israel seeks to build the E1 settlement and create an Israeli territorial contiguity from Jerusalem to the east that will divide the West Bank into two. If the road will be completed and its southern part built, connecting Al-Za'ayyim to Al-Azariya and Abu Dis, Israel will be able to argue that Israeli construction in the area does not separate the West Bank because there is a transportation route for Palestinians. This argument, of course, is baseless because a thin line of road that connects separated territorial sections (creating "transportational continuity") does not meet the need for the territorial contiguity essential for the development of East Jerusalem and the Palestinian metropolis. Without these territories, a viable independent Palestinian state cannot be built and prosper, and this could mean the death of the two-state solution. As far as Peace Now knows, the plan to complete the road from al-Za'ayyim to Al-Azaryia is not being promoted. ([PEACENOW](#) 3 October 2017)

## **Erection of Israeli checkpoints**

- Israeli occupying Army (IOA) erected a military checkpoint at Kufeiret-Yabad junction in south-west Jenin city. The IOA stopped Palestinian vehicles, searched them and checked Palestinians ID cards. The Israeli measure has caused an obstruction to the movement and Palestinians were forced to seek alternative routes to reach their destinations.(Wafa 4 October 2017)

## **Other**

- Israeli law enforcement agencies are not revealing to detainees which of their social media posts led to the issuance of a warrant for their arrest and their subsequent detention. This practice is being employed disproportionately against Palestinian citizens of Israel and seriously impairs their ability to defend themselves. ([Adalah](#) 4 October 2017)