



# 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.*

### Israeli Arrests

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Tareq Hussein Awad Qa'dan, a former prisoner from Arraba village west of Jenin city after raiding his house in the village. (Wafa 13 November 2017)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Ahmad Mustafa Tahayna and Saleh Salah Theib Zyoud at a military checkpoint near Al Yamoun village west of Jenin city. (Wafa 13 November 2017)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained three minors and two men from Hebron city, in addition to a 51-year-old man and another

21-year-old from the town of Yatta, south of Hebron. (Wafa 13 November 2017)

- In Beit Ummar town, north of Hebron, a large Israeli army force raided the town and searched homes where it also detained a 19-year-old resident. (Wafa 13 November 2017)
- In Bethlehem Governorate, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained two young Palestinians, Hatem Sabah, and abducted Mohammad Na'el Hameeda, 20, and Yousef Jamal Sabah, 18. from the town of Tequ, east of Bethlehem after raiding and searching their family homes. The IOA also raided home of the town's mayor Hatem Sabah and left notices warning the residents of making their life like hell if stones are thrown at Israeli settlers' cars passing by their town. (Wafa 13 November 2017)
- In Al Walajeh village, northwest of Bethlehem city, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a 17-year-old minor after raiding and searching his family home. (Wafa 13 November 2017)
- The Israeli military court at Ofer camp and prison, near Ramallah, sentenced the two brothers, Nasr (35) and Akram Badawi (25), both from Hebron, to life in prison and a fine of 60,000 shekels (\$17,000) after it found them guilty of shooting and injuring four Israeli soldiers between the period of November 2015 and January 2016. (Wafa 13 November 2017)
- Dozens of Israeli soldiers invaded many homes in Hebron city, and conducted violent searches, before abducting three children, identified as Samer Hassanein Nahnoush, Othman Ibrahim Morad and Abdul-Rahim Abdul-Aziz Rajabi, in addition to two adults, identified as Abdul-Rahman Awad Sharabati and Mohammad Ishaq Makhamra. (IMEMC 13 November 2017)
- The soldiers also invaded Yatta town, south of Hebron, and abducted Nizar Mousa Mohammad, 21, and Mahmoud Jibril Makhamra, 51. (IMEMC 13 November 2017)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a Palestinian identified as Khalil Zahran Abu Qbeita, from Yatta town south of Hebron at a military roadblock in the town. (IMEMC 13 November 2017)

- In Beit Ummar town, north of Hebron, many Israeli soldiers invaded and ransacked homes, and abducted Amir Mohammad Awad, 19. The soldiers searched old abandoned homes in the town, and attempted to invade Nabi Matta mosque. (IMEMC 13 November 2017)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded al-Qafeer and Roq'a area, in Yatta town, south of Hebron and searched many homes, owned by members of Makhamra family. (IMEMC 13 November 2017)

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

- The army has ordered some 300 Palestinians who have lived for decades in the northern Jordan Valley to remove all their property from the area — which they're interpreting as an evacuation and house-demolition order. But judging from the army's response to [Haaretz](#), it has modified its position following an objection filed by the residents' lawyer. This is the first time the army is using an eviction order against Palestinians based on a military order meant to enable the evacuation of unauthorized settlement outposts. The order in question is known as the "order regarding unauthorized buildings." The order was not handed to any of the affected Palestinians. Instead, on Thursday morning soldiers simply left it on the road near their houses, which are located near the village of Al-Maleh. The notice, dated November 1, was signed by the commander of the Israel Defense Forces in the West Bank, Maj. Gen. Roni Numa. Officially known as a "declaration of delimited land," it bars anyone from entering the specified area for purposes of construction and mandates the removal of all property from that area within eight days of the day the notice was posted. The order does not specify how many people will be evicted or give their names. But judging by the accompanying map, it applies to an area of about 550 dunams (136 acres) in which some 300 Palestinians live in two herding communities, Ein al-Hilweh and Umm Jamal. Both villages are within the jurisdiction of the Al-Maleh rural council. The herders are raising some 4,000 sheep, 200 camels and 600 cows. All the land in question is either privately owned by Palestinians or owned by the Catholic Church. The "order regarding unauthorized buildings," on which the eviction notice is based, states in paragraph 6(b) that it does not apply to "anyone registered in the area's population registry," meaning Palestinian residents of the West Bank. Therefore, attorney Tawfique Jabareen of Umm al-Fahm, who is representing the residents, argues that the eviction notice has no legal validity and is null and void. That is the essence of the objection he

submitted to the military commander via the latter's legal adviser Saturday morning. Jabareen also said the order had not been delivered to the affected residents, but was simply left in the area eight days after it was signed. "Prima facie, this was an action in bad faith, behind which lies an intent to deny the Palestinian residents their right to a hearing or to submit objections against either the order or the declaration," he wrote. As Jabareen put it, "This is a mass expulsion order against the Palestinian population that violates international law." For its part, Israel's Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories said: "On November 9, 2017, the orders were sent as part of enforcement efforts against illegal construction at the site. The orders were served according to protocol, including physically serving it at the location the order pertains to. The new order addresses illegally built structures, not a presence at the location." COGAT, however, did not state where the people who live at the site would go if the structures were demolished. It also did not answer Haaretz's question on how many people the orders would affect. Residents of Ein al-Hilweh said Friday that about two weeks ago, soldiers came to their huts and demanded to see their ID cards, without offering any explanation. The soldiers also used a drone to take aerial photographs of their communities. Making lists of ID cards and taking photographs are steps that often precede evictions and demolitions by the IDF and its Civil Administration in the West Bank, though residents said they did not see any Civil Administration staffers this time. Nabil Daragmeh told Haaretz that last Thursday he saw soldiers putting something under a rock on the road in front of the hill where he lives. He also saw them photographing whatever it was they had left by the road. After they had gone, he went to see what it was. He found one Hebrew-language order that was signed and dated, another Hebrew-language order that was neither signed nor dated, and a third order in Arabic that was also neither signed nor dated. He immediately told the other residents, who were frightened and confused. These herding communities have been in the area for decades, but Israel does not allow them to connect to infrastructure or add new homes and public buildings to keep up with their growing population and changing needs. Israel has also used its control over the Palestinian population registry to prevent the Palestinian Authority from listing the herders' villages in the residence line of their IDF cards. Instead, it insists that their hometown be listed as Bardala, Ein al-Beida or some other village. Eviction, demolition and property-seizure orders have been issued against the residents for years, but never against all of them at once, and never based on the "order regarding unauthorized buildings." In 2008, in an effort to alleviate the residents' housing shortage, the UN

Food and Agriculture Organization built metal shelters for them, paid for by Japan. In his letter to the military commander, Jabareen wrote that Japan and the United Nations would not have built those shelters without the Civil Administration's permission, and such permission was indeed granted. But later he said the administration retracted its consent. "In recent years, a number of families have repeatedly built illegally in the area. Any person who feels he is a victim of the order can turn to the authorities within an eight-day time frame," COGAT added. "Regarding some of the structures, the authorities are examining claims by [the owners]. Regarding these structures, no enforcement will be implemented until these examinations are complete." On a hill to the east of the area slated for eviction sits the settlement of Maskiot. In 2005, it received an influx of settlers who had been evicted from the Gaza Strip. Over the last two years, two settlement outposts have also sprung up, one north and the other south of Ein al-Hilweh. The Civil Administration has issued stop-work orders against the outposts, but they still continue to expand. One of the outposts is an offshoot of another illegal outpost in the process of being legalized – Givat Salit. The second is located in the Umm Zuka nature reserve. Both outposts raise sheep and cows, and according to local Palestinians and activists from the Ta'ayush and MachsomWatch organizations, herders from the outposts often prevent the Palestinians from grazing their flocks. In 2011, one resident of Ein al-Hilweh was forced to move his tent because of repeated harassment by the settlers. Ein al-Hilweh and Umm Jamal aren't unique. Over the past few months, the IDF and the Civil Administration have also taken steps toward evicting three other Palestinian communities in the northern Jordan Valley – Khalat Makhoul, Al-Farisiya (which is home to about 150 people) and Khumsa. ([Haaretz](#) 13 November 2017)

- The Israeli municipality of West Jerusalem is planning to demolish a number of Palestinian buildings in occupied East Jerusalem neighborhoods that would displace hundreds of people. The municipality notified a number of Palestinian citizens in Issawiya of its intention to demolish their homes under the pretext of construction without a permit, according to residents. The said staff from the Israeli municipality handed Issawiya residents notifications informing that their homes will be demolished for lack of an Israeli construction permit and others were told to report to the municipality to discuss the legal status of their homes. (Wafa 13 November 2017)

## **Land Razing and Confiscation**

- The Israeli occupation bulldozers razed parts of an agricultural 2 km long road (2 km long road) in Al Ras Al Ahmar area, south of Tubas. The road was razed while the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) were trying to construct a 1.5 km long new bypass road in the area for military trainings. (Wafa 13 November 2017)

### **Erection of Outposts**

- The settlement division of the World Zionist Organization took 50 dunams (12.5 acres) of privately-owned Palestinian land that it had no rights to and in 2002 turned the land over to the illegal West Bank outpost of Ma'aleh Rehavam, south of Bethlehem, Haaretz has now learned. The settlement division provided the land ostensibly for "planting orchards," although the organization never had any authority over the land, according to documents obtained by Haaretz. A portion of the land, which has been used by residents of the outpost for farming, had been designated as a nature reserve. The settlement division and representatives of the outpost declined to comment, but a source in the Israeli security forces confirmed these details. The settlement division is considered a quasi-private entity. It operates as a branch of the WZO and is not under the direct authority of the Israeli government, but it is completely funded by the Israeli taxpayer. Its main role is to manage land in outlying areas of the country. In reality, a large part of the settlement division's work is focused beyond Israel's sovereign borders, in the West Bank. The government and its agencies — and in the West Bank that means the Israeli army's Civil Administration — allocate land to the settlement division, which is responsible for managing it. The settlement division in turn then provides it to various communities. Many West Bank settlements, in particular smaller communities, have been established in this way by the settlement division. In 2002, Shalom Nasimi, a department head in the settlement division, sent a letter to the residents of Ma'aleh Rehavam entitled "Allocation of areas for planting." The letter was addressed to the secretariat of the outpost, a community that has never received any official recognition from the government. The outpost regularly complains that even other settler organizations repudiate it because it was established without coordination with the Gush Etzion Regional Council or the Yesha Council of Settlements. The letter was addressed to the secretariat of the outpost, though the settlement division knew of its illegal status. The letter informed the secretariat that the settlement division was providing the outpost 50 dunams of land for the planting of olive and almond groves and for vineyards. The letter stated the regional council had agreed to the allocation of

land and that the settlement division would also request a water allocation for it. Until the additional water allocation was approved, the farmers would be responsible for securing their own water, Nasimi wrote. Even though the letter included a map of the land in question, Haaretz consulted with a number of sources, including one in the Israeli Civil Administration, who verified that this was privately owned Palestinian land and could never have been transferred to the settlement division. Some of the land is located in an area that, according to the Oslo Accords of the 1990s, requires the agreement of both Israel and the Palestinian Authority to build on because of its designation as a nature reserve. This is not the first time the settlement division has turned over land that it had no right to. The nine homes in the West Bank settlement of Ofra that were evacuated by court order at the beginning of the year were located on land owned by individual Palestinians. Nonetheless the homeowners had documents from the settlement division giving them control of the land and stating that the settlers had bought the land legally. Settlers said they had believed that the settlement division had authority over the land. In [November 2016](#), Haaretz reported that the settlement division had allocated land to the West Bank settlement of Beit Horon for 50 housing units. The land was state-owned, but it had not been turned over to the settlement division. The Israeli Civil Administration only discovered the discrepancy after the first three buildings on the site had been completed, when a request was received to connect the buildings to the electricity grid. The practices of the settlement division were also noted in a Haaretz investigative report in March of this year that quoted a document from the office of Deputy Attorney General Dina Zilber in which Zilber stated: "There are instances in which land rights have been transferred by the settlement division to third parties even though from the start it wasn't possible to transfer the land rights." ([Haaretz](#) 13 November 2017)