



ARIJ Daily Report

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Israeli Violations' Activities in the oPt

19 November 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) set up a military checkpoint at the entrance of Azzun's northern entrance east of Qalqilyia city, obstructing road traffic in both directions. Dozens of Palestinian vehicles entering or leaving the village of Azzun were subjected to thorough searches, leading to long lines queuing for inspection. (Wafa 19 November 2017)

Israeli Arrests

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained, in the northern West Bank, a Palestinian “youth” from the Tulkarem Governorate. (Maannews 19 November 2017)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained three high school students from the Ramallah-area village of Nabi Saleh in the central West Bank. (Maannews 19 November 2017)
- In the southern West Bank Governorate of Hebron, the Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained four Palestinians, including a 14-year-old, after raiding and searching several homes in the town of Beit Ummar. (Maannews 19 November 2017)
- In Hebron, in the southern part of the occupied West Bank, the Israeli occupation Army (IOA) stormed and ransacked homes in Beit Ummar town, north of the city, and detained two teenagers and a child, identified as Malek Bassam at-Teet, 18, Bashar Mahmoud at-Teet, 18, and Mohammad Bassam Ekhlayyel, 14. The IOA also invaded homes in Hebron city, and detained a young man, identified as Majdi Motawe’. (IMEMC 19 November 2017)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) stationed at the military roadblock on the main entrance of Nabi Saleh village, northwest of Ramallah in central West Bank, detained three children, identified as Ahmad Shaker Tamimi, Mohannad Essam Tamimi and Mohannad Hamza Tamimi. The three are students of the eleventh and twelfth grades, in a local school in Deir Nitham village, northwest of Ramallah. The students are forced to cross the roadblock every school day, at least twice. (IMEMC 19 November 2017)
- the Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained Aseed Mohammad K’eiba, 25, from Ezbet al-Jarad village, east of Qalqilia, in northern West Bank, after invading his home and violently searching it. (IMEMC 19 November 2017)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded and ransacked many homes near the Courts Compound, in the Western Neighborhood, in Tulkarem city. (IMEMC 19 November 2017)
- Several Israeli settlers hurled stones and empty bottles at Palestinian cars, east of Hebron city, causing damage. (IMEMC 19 November 2017)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) raided Beit Ummar town, north of Hebron, searched Palestinian houses and detained Malik Bassam Mahmoud al-Tit, 18, and Bashar Yusuf Mahmoud al-Tit, 18, and Mohammed Bassam Munir Qoukas Akhil, 14 and took them to Etzion Detention Center. (Wafa 19 November 2017)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Majdi Motaweh from Hebron city and took him to unknown destination. (WAFA 19 November 2017)

Israeli Settler Violence

- 86 Israeli settlers stormed the Al-Aqsa Mosque from the Moroccan gate (Al Mugrabi Gate) escorted by the Israeli occupation Army (IOA) and carried out provocative and suspicious tours in the courtyard of the Mosque. (WAFA 19 November 2017)
- Dozens of Israeli settlers stormed the town of Halhoul north of Hebron under the protection of the Israeli occupation Army (IOA), who closed the place to allow settlers perform prayers in Prophet Younis Mosque in the town. (WAFA 19 November 2017)

Erection of Outposts

- Attorney General Avichai Mendelblit's legal opinion on the expropriation of private Palestinian land may have discussed the outpost of Harsha, but the Civil Administration's maps in the West Bank show that even the narrowest interpretation of Mendelblit's opinion could lead to the legalization of at least 13 West Bank outposts. On Wednesday, Mendelblit only addressed the road leading to Harsha. The homes at the outpost are on state-owned land, but they were built without permission. At the core of Mendelblit's opinion issued Wednesday is the finding that land owned by individual Palestinians can be expropriated to create an access road to an outpost even if the road is to be used only by Jewish settlers. It's a precedent-setting decision at variance with how Israel has treated private Palestinian land in the West Bank. When Mendelblit considered the issue of the Harsha road in February, he said private Palestinian land could not be expropriated for a road that would not serve Palestinians as well. He changed his position, however, following a ruling by Supreme Court Justice Salim Joubran on abandoned land in the outpost of Amona. Joubran wrote that settlers had to be considered part of the West Bank's civilian population; their needs also needed to be looked after, even if private Palestinian land were expropriated. In his legal opinion, Mendelblit did caution that the wider implications – such as planning regulations – beyond the matter he addressed had to be considered before one could decide that private land could be expropriated at Harsha. But in practice he gave the go-ahead to legalize a number of other unauthorized West Bank outposts. About half of them are on state land, but a considerable stretch of the access road

was built on privately owned Palestinian land. If that land can now be expropriated, it could also lead to the legalization of the buildings – at least – in the outposts that sit on state land. The government seeks to legalize them, but the land there is an enclave of state-owned land in a sea of private Palestinian land, without an access road entirely on state land. Now that the attorney general has found that private Palestinian land can be expropriated for an access road, he has opened the door to legalization of the outpost itself. Figures from Israel's Civil Administration in the West Bank show that there are at least 13 such outposts in a similar situation as Harsha. Such is the case, for example, at Mitzpeh Danny near Ma'aleh Michmash in the northern West Bank. The outpost consists of several dozen buildings all of which are subject to demolition orders. The maps were obtained through a Freedom of Information Act request by Kerem Navot, an Israeli group that opposes the expropriation of Palestinian land. The outpost of Magen Dan, next to the West Bank settlement of Elkana northeast of Tel Aviv, is in a similar situation. With the exception of five buildings, all the outpost's structures are on state land but the access road is on privately owned Palestinian fields. The outpost of Hagit, east of Jerusalem in the area of Mishor Adumim, sits in three enclaves of state land while the roads connecting them and a small portion of the buildings are on land that has not been declared state land. Mendelblit's ruling could lead – at the least – to the roads being legalized retroactively. The Ma'aleh Shlomo outpost, which settlers consider a neighborhood of the Kochav Hashachar settlement, is in a similar situation. The outpost sits on state lands, but the access road is paved on land not officially recognized as state land, but according to Menelblit's ruling, it can now be expropriated. The "Itamar outposts" too, are located on hills adjacent to a settlement in the northern West Bank, primarily on state land. However, the access road that connects the outposts passes through lands that are not technically state land. The nearby outposts of Ahiya and Esh Kodesh, as well as Avigayil, Bat Ayin Bet, Givat Harel, and Western Tapuah—parts of which have already been considered. The Sde Bar and Sneh Yaakov outposts are in similar situations. Similar situations exist at a number of other outposts, even according to a narrow interpretation of Mendelblit's opinion, whose implications might extend to other sites. Lawyers who deal with these issues are concerned about these implications, as reported in Haaretz on Wednesday. Dror Etkes of Kerem Navot said that if expropriation of land for roads is legalized, the state will claim that illegal buildings on Palestinian land can also be legalized. "It's important to remember that the what's being revealed is only part of the picture, as the situation in a number of official settlements is the same," said Etkes. "These

cumbersome efforts by Mendelblit to legitimize the extensive expropriation reveals, just like the land-grab law does, the magnitude of Israel's 50-year-long practice of stealing land. Official Israel has stopped being embarrassed by this and is gradually adopting it as official policy." The opinion published by Mendelblit's office stated that, "the full implications of legal decisions will be considered by the attorney general in the near future, in cooperation with the relevant actors." On Thursday, the attorney general is to present his position regarding the land-grab law, which would allow Israel to expropriate private Palestinian land in the West Bank where Israeli settlements or outposts have been built, allowing settlers to remain in their homes without owning the land. Until now, the attorney general has been against the law in question, and even refused to represent the state in the proceedings. The assumption was that his legal opinion presented to courts would criticize the law; as such, this legal opinion represents a softening of sorts in his Mendelblit's stance regarding expropriation of Palestinian land. ([Haaretz](#) 19 November 2017)