



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

- Clashes broke out between Israeli officers and residents of Silwan town in east Jerusalem. During the clashes, a 17-year-old Palestinian was hit with pepper spray by an Israeli guard and was taken to a local hospital; the teen's father was arrested. ([Haaretz](#) 21 November 2017)

Israeli Arrests

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) raided the neighborhood of Beit Hanina, where they detained Hatem Abed al-Qader, a local official for the Fatah movement, and 18-year-old Dima Adnan al-Natsha. (Maannews 21 November 2017)
- In the Old City of Jerusalem, The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained Abd al-Muttaleb Abu Sbeh, Mays Firawi, Ruaa Balala, and Ali Firawi.
- In the al-Issawiya town, the Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained Rawan Moussa Arafat and her brother. (Maannews 21 November 2017)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained Fawzi Shaaban and Aseel Hassuneh from the Silwan town in occupied East Jerusalem. (Maannews 21 November 2017)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained three Palestinians from the Nablus Governorate in the northern West Bank, They were identified as Bahaa Mahmoud Marshuf, 29, Ahmad Adel MARshuf, 19, and former prisoner Abdullah Awwad. (Maannews 21 November 2017)
- In the central West Bank Governorate of Ramallah, Mustafa Zaki al-Masri was detained from the al-Jalazun refugee camp. (Maannews 21 November 2017)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained two “youths” identified as Muhammad Imad al-Hreimi and Muhammad Adnan al-Masri from Bethlehem city in the southern West Bank. (Maannews 21 November 2017)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained three Palestinians identified as Issam al-Khatib, Musaab Abbas, and Zuheir Rajabi. (Maannews 21 November 2017)
- Israeli police detained Hatem Abdul Qadder, who is in charge of the Jerusalem file in the movement which is headed by President Mahmoud Abbas, and Shadi Mtour, secretary of the movement’s East Jerusalem branch. The police also detained other activists in East Jerusalem, including Fawzi Shaban, head of the Silwan Families Committee, and his daughter Ghayda, and Musab Abbas, . Police also detained Zuheir Rajabi, after police assaulted local youngsters in Silwan, who included Rajabi’s son, Hamza, with pepper spray. The youngsters required hospitalization following the police assault. The police raided the African community quarter in Jerusalem’s Old City and detained two women, identified as Rowa Bilaleh and Mais Firawi, and a man identified as Ali Firawi. Another man, identified as Abdul Mutaleb Abu Sbeih, was detained from another location in the Old City. Police also detained Dima Adnan Natsheh, 18, from her Beit Hanina home in northern Jerusalem, and Rawn Mousa Mustafa and

her brother Arafat from Issawiya neighborhood. The police detained two other women in East Jerusalem identified as Aseel Hassouneh and Suheir Salhi. Meanwhile, Israeli police detained Issam Khatib from his home in the village of Hizma, northeast of Jerusalem. Khatib is in charge of the census program in Jerusalem of the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS). ([Haaretz](#)WAFa 21 November 2017)

- Israeli police is interrogating six Fatah activists, including one woman, from East Jerusalem detained in earlier raids at their homes for their alleged activity in the occupied city. Six Palestinians, include Hatem Abdul Qadder, one of the top Fatah officials, Issam Khatib, director of the population census office, Abdul Mutaleb Abu Sbeih, Arafat Mustafa, Musab Abbas and Aseel Hassouneh are being interrogated about Fatah and Palestinian Authority activity in East Jerusalem. (WAFa 21 November 2017)
- Israeli police released from detention Rowa Bilaleh and Mais Firawi, along with Ali Firawi, who were arrested earlier in the day during police raids at their homes from Jerusalem's Old City and placed them under house arrest for five days. They were also ordered not to engage with or speak to anyone. Those released were interrogated at the Russian Compound police station in West Jerusalem about Fatah and Palestinian Authority activities in the occupied section of the city. (WAFa 21 November 2017)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded Budrus town, west of Ramallah, and fired many gas bombs, concussion grenades and rubber-coated steel bullets at local youngsters. The army invaded and searched homes in Budrus, and detained Mustafa Nabil Awad, who was released later after the soldiers interrogated him. (IMEMC 21 November 2017)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded homes in Awarta town, east of the northern West Bank city of Nablus, and detained Abdullah Abdul-Hafeeth Awwad. One of the homes belongs to the family of Samer Awwad, who was killed by the army on July 28th, 2002. (IMEMC 21 November 2017)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained Baha' Marshoud and Ahmad Marshoud, from Balata refugee camp, east of Nablus, after stopping them at the Huwwara military roadblock, south of Nablus. (IMEMC 21 November 2017)

- In Hebron governorate, in southern West Bank, the Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded, at dawn, Surif town, northwest of the southern West Bank city of Hebron, and detained a teenage boy from his home. The IOA detained Mohammad Nasser Ghneimat, 16, after storming his family's home and violently searching it. The soldiers handcuffed and blindfolded the teen, and took him to an unknown destination. (IMEMC 21 November 2017)

Israeli Settler Violence

- Palestinians clashed Israeli occupation Army (IOA) and settlers at Joseph's Tomb in the northern West Bank city of Nablus causing several injuries. Around 1000 Jewish settlers came to the tomb located in Balata refugee camp in Nablus under heavy army protection to perform religious rituals. The army brought a bulldozer to the scene as they cordoned off the area to allow the settlers free access to the tomb. Local residents, however, clashed with the soldiers and settlers. Soldiers fired live bullets, rubber-coated metal bullets, teargas and stun grenades at the protesters. Two Palestinians were injured during the clashes. One of the injured was hit by a live bullet in the leg and was taken to hospital in the city while the other was hit by several rubber bullets and treated on the spot. (WAFA 21 November 2017)

Home Demolition & Demolition threats

- On Monday, dozens of Israeli soldiers, and border Police officers, in addition to engineers of the Jerusalem City Council, invaded Kafr 'Aqab neighborhood, north of occupied East Jerusalem, and took measurements of six residential buildings in preparation for demolishing them. Ayman Romiyya, one of the residents of the neighborhood, said that the Army Corps of Engineers and the soldiers surrounded six residential building that received demolition orders, and took detailed measurements of them, and the surrounding area. The families received the demolition orders in September, while the Israeli High Court issued a ruling, ten days ago, giving the military and Jerusalem City Council the green light to level the buildings, and stating that the demolitions are to be carried out between mid-November and mid-December. The neighborhood is close to Qalandia terminal, and became isolated from the rest of occupied East Jerusalem after Israel built the illegal Annexation Wall, and now Israel intends to

demolish the neighborhood, due to “its proximity to the wall, and for being built without a permit from the City Council,” although Israel’s wall isolated Kafr ‘Aqab from Jerusalem. The demolition plan targets six residential buildings, each consisting of six floors, of around 140 flats, in addition to a mosque, and is slated to be carried out in one month. Many families already inhabited apartments. (IMEMC 21 November 2017)

Expansion of settlements

- The right-wing Elad organization will be permitted to run the Davidson Center archaeological park adjacent to the Western Wall plaza in Jerusalem, according to a court settlement. The arrangement is provided in an agreement between the state and Elad that was submitted about two weeks ago to the Supreme Court and that is to take effect in eight months. The Davidson Center archaeological park, which is south of the Western Wall plaza, includes the egalitarian site for use for non-Orthodox prayer. Major archaeological excavations were carried out in the area about 40 years ago. Although the agreement formally provides that the Davidson Center will be run by the government-owned Jewish Quarter Reconstruction and Development Company, in practice, Elad is to run it. Elad, also known as the Ir David (or City of David) Foundation, will not have authority over the egalitarian prayer site. In addition to running tourist and archaeological sites in the City of David, located south of the Old City walls, Elad has been active in settling Jews in the largely Arab Silwan neighborhood in the same general area. “The Ir David Foundation is committed to continuing King David’s legacy as well as revealing and connecting people to Ancient Jerusalem’s glorious past through four key initiatives: archaeological excavation, tourism development, educational programming and residential revitalization,” its website states. About three years ago, responsibility for the Davidson Center was transferred from the government’s East Jerusalem Development firm to the Jewish Quarter Reconstruction and Development Company, which in turn gave responsibility for the site to Elad. The government objected to Elad running the center and sought an order from the Jerusalem Magistrate’s Court to prevent the group from operating the site. Yehuda Weinstein, who was attorney general at the time, said the site was one of major geopolitical, religious and cultural sensitivity and should not be transferred to the control of a private non-profit organization. The court voided the agreement but Elad appealed the case to the Jerusalem District Court, where it prevailed. The state then

appealed the issue to the Supreme Court, where the justices urged the parties to come to a settlement. In February, Attorney General Weinstein's successor, Avichai Mendelblit, agreed that the state would drop its objections to the site being run by Elad. A source close to the case said Elad's interest in running the Davidson Center lies in part due to a tunnel running from the site to the City of David. The passageway is a narrow drainage tunnel from the Second Temple period (which ended in the year 70 C.E.), which visitors can follow from the City of David directly to the Davidson Center. The source said Elad may now seek to reverse the flow of visitors and direct people from the Western Wall to the City of David itself. For its part, Elad issued a statement saying: "The update filed with the court speaks for itself." ([Haaretz](#) 21 November 2017)

- The state is seeking to retroactively legalize the expropriation of privately owned Palestinian land in a West Bank settlement, even though it admits the land was expropriated by mistake.
- In a brief submitted to the High Court of Justice on Monday in response to a petition against a proposed master plan for the settlement of Ofra, the state asked the court to allow it to include the 45 dunams of land in question in the master plan and legalize construction on them. Hundreds of dunams in the area where Ofra now stands were originally expropriated in 1966 by Jordan. Israel, which captured the West Bank in 1967, expropriated the land a second time in the 1970s to legalize settlement there. In a brief submitted to the court in August 2016, the state admitted it had mistakenly expropriated some areas because at the time it had not realized that Jordan had expropriated only portions of certain plots, and so Israel seized the entire plots. As a result, it wound up taking 45 dunams that shouldn't have been taken, and parts of Ofra were later built on this land. Last year's brief also said the state had decided to submit an amended master plan for Ofra that didn't include the land in question, and to freeze the registration process for all the affected plots until the amended master plan would be approved. Finally, the brief acknowledged that at least two of the Palestinian petitioners had a "prima facie connection" to the mistakenly expropriated land. Nevertheless, in Monday's brief, the state said it had instead decided to try to legalize the expropriation of those 45 dunams. "There is no justification for removing the plots which were only partially expropriated by the Jordanians from the plans which are the subject of the petition," the brief said, adding that Attorney General Avichai Mendelblit approved this position. The brief argued that Article 5 of the Government Property Order applies to these partially expropriated plots. This article in question states that a transaction between the

custodian of government property and any other person shall not be nullified, even if it later turns out that the property in question didn't belong to the government, as long as the transaction was made in good faith and the custodian genuinely believed at the time that the property did belong to the government. Nine homes in the West Bank settlement of Ofra were evacuated and demolished by the Israeli government as they had been built on private Palestinian land, May 20, 2017. Olivier Fitoussi "What this means in our case is that all the land in the partially expropriated plots is an inseparable part of the territory covered by the 2011 allocation deal between the custodian and the settling party," the brief said. Moreover, it argued, the fact that the petitioners waited decades after Ofra's founding to file their petition is grounds in and of itself for rejecting it, the brief said. Finally, the brief stated the new law allowing the state, under certain conditions, to legalize settlements or outposts built on privately owned Palestinian land in exchange for compensation, is relevant. However, it did concede this law, called the Resolution Law, is being challenged in the High Court. Attorney Tawfique Jabareen, who represents the petitioners, said he was "shocked" by the brief. "Attorney General Mendelblit is continuing to destroy the status of the rule of law and severely undermine Palestinian property rights in the occupied territories," he said. "The prosecution claims the state allocated the land to the settlers in good faith, and therefore, it's not possible to remove this private Palestinian land from the boundaries of the plan for Ofra. But I can't understand how good faith exists when you allocate land for the purpose of illegal construction without an approved plan, or how it's possible to attribute good faith to an occupying state when it dispossesses protected Palestinian residents of their private land." The state's brief appears to be the first application of a legal opinion Mendelblit wrote in late 2016, in which he supported using Article 5 of the Government Property Order. The opinion stated that land like that in Ofra, which the state transferred to a third party out of a mistaken belief that it was state land, would be reregistered in the names of the Palestinian owners' names, who would receive financial compensation for its use but not regain access to their land. The land would thus be de facto expropriated yet belong to its Palestinian owners de jure. ([Haaretz](#) 21 November 2017)

Erection of Israeli checkpoints

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) set up a military checkpoint at the entrance of Zabuba village west of Jenin causing obstruction to the Palestinian pedestrian and vehicular movement. The IOA stopped

Palestinians entering and exiting the village, searched them and checked their ID card. (WAFA 21 November 2017)

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