



ARIJ Daily Report

Applied Research Institute - Jerusalem (ARIJ)

P.O Box 860, Caritas Street – Bethlehem
Phone: (+972) 2 2741889, Fax: (+972) 2 2776966
pmaster@arij.org | <http://www.arij.org>

Israeli Violations' Activities in the oPt 29 January 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

- Clashes erupted in Beit Furik, to the east of Nablus, following an Israeli army raid of the village. One person identified as Hamadeh Hanani, 42, was injured in the leg from shrapnel. Soldiers raided the village after allegedly arresting a Palestinian believed to be from Beit Furik near the illegal settlement of Itamar. The army claimed the Palestinian was wearing army uniform. (Wafa 29 January 2018)

Israeli Arrests

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained for several hours seven Palestinians, two of them 16 years of age, after raiding and searching their homes in al-Lubban al-Sharqiya village, south of Nablus. The army interrogated the seven at the location and then released them later. (WAFA 29 January 2018)
- [Abdul-Khalik Burnat](#), 17, the son of Palestinian activist Iyad Burnat, was brought before the Ofer Israeli military court on 28 January 2018. Iyad Burnat posted on Facebook describing Abdul-Khalik's hearing and the experience of attending the court. The military prosecution's charges against [Abdul-Khalik](#) were read out, including stone-throwing, as well as allegations that this stone-throwing caused "severe damage to the Wall," the eight-meter high concrete separation wall condemned by the International Court of Justice. Abdul-Khalik was also accused of presenting a "threat to security" and causing damage to the Israeli occupation state. ". I never felt that I was in a courthouse; rather, it was the scene of a great injustice, a part of the Zionist Occupation," Burnat wrote. Abdul-Khalik's next hearing before the military court was scheduled for 11 February. Also on 28 January, [Mohammed Bilal Tamimi](#), 19, was brought before the military court after 17 days of interrogation. Mohammed is one of the cousins of Ahd Tamimi who has been targeted for arrest and interrogation as part of the ongoing [collective punishment](#) directed against the family. Manal Tamimi, the teen's mother, said on Facebook that the military court judge did not yet rule on whether his interrogation should be extended as requested by the Shabak, the notorious Israeli intelligence service, and that a ruling would be made within the coming days. (IMEMC 29 January 2018)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded the al-Khader town, south of the city, and abducted Hasan Khaled Salah, 18. The IOA fired live rounds at many young men, who hurled stones at the army jeeps, after invading their town. The IOA also invaded and searched several shops and viewed surveillance videos overlooking the streets near them. (IMEMC 29 January 2018)
- In occupied Jerusalem, the Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained a child, only 15 years of age, after alleging that he hurled stones at the

Light Rail, in Shu'fat neighborhood, in the center of Jerusalem. (IMEMC 29 January 2018)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded many homes in Jenin city, Jenin refugee camp, and Zabbouba town in the northern West Bank, and detained two Palestinians identified as Sabri Mohammad Sabri, and Yazan Hannoun, from Jenin and its refugee camp, after violently searching their homes. The soldiers also stopped and searched dozens of cars at the junction between Rommana and Zabbouba towns and interrogated many Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. (IMEMC 29 January 2018)
- In Tulkarem, in northern West bank, dozens of soldiers invaded 'Anabta town, east of the city, searched homes and abducted Yousef Islam Abu Rayya, Ibrahim Ayman Najjar and Wa'el Mahmoud Shehada. (IMEMC 29 January 2018)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded the al-Lubban ash-Sharqiya village, south of the northern West Bank city of Nablus, and detained six Palestinians for several hours, after invading their homes and searching them. They have been identified as Mohannad Ghaleb 'Oweiss, 38, Mousa Ali 'Oweiss, 31, Jihad Abdul-Salam 'Oweiss, 16, Sarhan Rif'at Daraghma, 16, Abdullah Ghassan Daraghma, 21, and Khattab Mohammad Daraghma, 16. The soldiers took them to various locations, and interrogated for them several hours, before releasing them. The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) shot Hamada Khaled Hanani, 24, with a live round in his right thigh, after army attacked many Palestinians who protested the invasion. (IMEMC 29 January 2018)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded the Saff Street, in the center of Bethlehem city, and abducted a former political prisoner, identified as Islam 'Adel Hijazi, 19. (IMEMC 29 January 2018)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded, invaded homes in Yatta town, south of the city, and conducted violent searches of homes, before detaining Mohammad Shehda, Abed al-Ba'louj and Jibril al-Ba'louj. (IMEMC 29 January 2018)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched homes, and workshops, in Halhoul town, north of Hebron, and detained Mohammad Sa'adi Mansour. (IMEMC 29 January 2018)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded the al-'Arroub refugee camp, north of Hebron, and detained Mohammad Sa'adi Mansour. (IMEMC 29 January 2018)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded homes in Shiokh town, northeast of Hebron, and detained Hamdan 'Oweidat. (IMEMC 29 January 2018)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded many homes in Hebron city, Bani Neim and as-Sammoa' towns, and summoned Eyad Mousa Daghamin, Ibrahim Salem Hreizat and Mahmoud Mousa Hreizat, for interrogation in Etzion military base and security center, north of the city. (IMEMC 29 January 2018)
- In Hebron city, the Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded many neighborhoods, and installed a roadblock at its northern entrance, in addition to roadblocks at the entrances of Sa'ir and Halhoul towns, before stopping and searching dozens of cars, and interrogated many Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. (IMEMC 29 January 2018)
- Israeli authorities issued 40 administrative detention orders against Palestinian detainees held in Israeli jails. 19 of the 40 orders were issued against detainees who spent months and years in detention, without charge or trial. The sentences varied between two and six months and could be renewed at the end of the term. (Wafa 29 January 2018)

Israeli Settler Violence

- An Israeli settler rammed a Palestinian child with his car, near the Ibrahim Mosque, in the southern West Bank city of Hebron. The child, identified as Ala Abu Mayyala, 5, suffered moderate wounds. (IMEMC 29 January 2018)

- Israeli settlers and soldiers raided a school in the village of al-Sawiya, to the south of Nablus and terrorized its students, and detained a student. (Wafa 29 January 2018)

Home Demolition & Demolition threats

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) and bulldozers demolished two three-story under-construction residential buildings in Be'er 'Onah area, in Beit Jala city, in the West Bank governorate of Bethlehem, after surrounding and isolating the area. A large military force invaded the area, and demolished the two residential buildings, under the pretext of being constructed without a permit from the Israeli side. Each building had three stories, and that the buildings and their lands, are owned by Walid Zreina and Issa Awad. (IMEMC 29 January 2018)
- The Israeli Civil Administration (ICA) accompanied by the Israeli occupation Army (IOA) raided the village of Beit Dajan, east of Nablus, and notified to demolish two houses (each consisting of two floors) owned by 'Amid Ahmed Abu Thabit, and Rafat' Anad Abu Jaysh in addition to an animal pin owned by Saed Ahmad Abu Jaysh under the pretext of building in Area C. (Wafa 29 January 2018)

Erection of Israeli checkpoints

- The Israeli occupation army (IOA) set up a metal gate at the entrance to the village of Nabi Elias, east of Qalqilia, in the northern West Bank. The metal gate was placed under a bridge on the road that connects Jayyous and Nabi Elias. The IOA can close the gate at any time and block traffic on that road. Qaddoumi said that the military had prevented the municipality from paving that road, which is vital to several villages, as it connects them together and with other West Bank cities. The military has put up metal gates at the entrance to almost every Palestinian village and town in the West Bank, using it to punish people collectively, by blocking the movement of cars and sometimes of the people trying to cross them. (IMEMC 29 January 2018)

Other

- Many residents of the [Palestinian](#) village of Wadi Fukin, west of Bethlehem, did not sleep much Friday night. As on every rainy day this winter, they dug ditches and built mud and stone barricades, as they sought to hold back the strong currents of water streaming into the village that threatened to flood their homes. The floods in Wadi Fukin are a recent, man-made phenomenon. They are related to the expansion of the community of Tzur Hadassah, which is located above the village, and where a new neighborhood has been built over the past few years. The construction turned natural areas that absorbed rainwater and slowed their flow into asphalt and concrete, which funnel the water quickly down the mountain towards the village. Another problem, no less serious, is that the water is no longer sinking into the ground to feed the Wadi Fukin springs, which residents use for irrigation throughout the year. The residents report a sharp decline in the springs' water flow. On Monday the Jerusalem Regional Planning Commission is to discuss the Tzur Hadassah master plan, which calls for tripling the community's size. Under the plan, two additional neighborhoods with thousands of homes will be built that are expected to make the flooding worse and dry up the springs even further. Since the Green Line passes between Tzur Hadassah and Wadi Fukin, and a separation barrier is planned there, opponents of the plan say the Housing Ministry is ignoring the expansion's consequences for the Palestinian village. The ministry claims it has carried out all necessary geological tests. The 1,300 residents of Wadi Fukin are wedged between two large Jewish population centers – Tzur Hadassah to the west, and the ultra-Orthodox settlement of Betar Ilit to the east. The village has an exceptional history: Though its inhabitants were expelled and the village destroyed during the War of Independence and the postwar cross-border operations, in 1972 Israel, in a rare move, allowed the residents to return and rebuild. Residents have claimed the reason was to vacate space in the Deheisheh refugee camp. The village is known for its 11 springs and rainwater pools that provide for the local agriculture. In recent years, though, sewage from Betar Ilit has flooded the village's fields several times, and there has been occasional harassment by settlers or visitors to the springs and ponds. However, the flooding from Tzur Hadassah and the dehydration of the springs are the biggest problems. "We were 16 people working almost all night. We made piles of stones and mud, and we took the old people out of their homes and moved them," says resident Imad Manasra of the Friday night efforts. "It was like a river," adds Wahel Haruf, whose house is in the path of the stream from Tzur Hadassah. "This time we managed to dig a ditch and the water did not enter the house." Opponents of the master plan include the residents of Wadi Fukin as

well as residents of Tzur Hadassah, the Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel and the Eco-Peace organization. They are basing their position partly on an evaluation conducted by the government's Hydrological Service, which said, "From an initial analysis it can be estimated that implementing the plan could cause damage to the regional and local groundwater system." According to evidence gathered by Eco-Peace over the past two years, there has already been a 50 percent decline in the water supply to the wadi's springs, and the amount of water in the village's main spring has declined by two thirds in the last three years. Part of the decline can be explained by drought, but some is apparently related to the construction of the new neighborhood. One Housing Ministry proposal to solve the runoff problem is to build a kilometer-long canal that will catch the water between Tzur Hadassah and Wadi Fukin and funnel it into the stream under the village. Opponents point out that the canal won't solve the problem of the springs, and since it would be beyond the Green Line and the planned separation fence it will never be maintained properly. Opponents are suggesting construction of flood areas from which water would be injected into cracks, caves and natural openings in an attempt to revive the natural spring system. The Housing Ministry said in response: "Under the master plan for the Jerusalem District, the ministry is required to advance an outline plan for 20,000 people in the community of Tzur Hadassah, which will regulate the connection between the existing and planned neighborhoods, as well as the transportation connections, open areas, drainage solutions and allocations for public needs within Tzur Hadassah and its environs. The plan includes a drainage plan that reduces the upper runoff and prevents harm to the community of Fukin even during the stages of implementation." ([Haaretz](#) 29 January 2018)

- The Israeli military is to take security control of neighborhoods over the security barrier in East Jerusalem as part of its redeployment to the area known as the "Jerusalem envelope," due to issues surrounding security and cooperation with police in these areas. The principal change will be in Kfar Akab, but it says that it intends for its activities in the Shuafat refugee camp to be carried out by police. "Terrorism in recent years has characteristics other than those we have known in the past," said Israel Defense Forces spokesman Ronen Manelis, explaining the motive behind the decision. "There has been an increase in attacks carried out by Palestinians with Israeli ID cards, and at border crossings." He called the areas of which the IDF is to take control "cities of refuge for terrorists," and areas in which the IDF has not been active enough. The means by which the army has until now been tackling the security situation in the area, including in its cooperation

with Israel's police, he said, were insufficient. "We are not changing the status of the crossings, nor are we taking control of any citizens," said Manelis, referring to concerns that Palestinian residents with Israeli citizenship will now be under control of the military. According to Manelis, the only change being made regards the re-distribution of security arrangements. Two IDF regional units, the Binyamin and Etzion brigades, are responsible for security in the "Jerusalem envelope," an area outside the city in the West Bank. The Binyamin Brigade, located north of Jerusalem, will now be responsible for security in the entire region, including the Jerusalem neighbors that are within the municipal boundaries but located outside the separation barrier. These neighborhoods include Abu Dis, al-Azaria and other villages under the responsibility of the Etzion Brigade at present. The Efraim Brigade will now take over responsibility for the northern part of the region for which the Binyamin Brigade is responsible, freeing up the Binyamin Brigade for its new responsibilities. The changes will be implemented in cooperation with the other security forces, such as the police and Shin Bet security service. These organizations will continue to operate in the area as before, but from now on the overall security responsibility will belong to the brigade commander. A new body will be established in the coming days with representatives from all the relevant organizations. "The new division of responsibility will help prevent terrorism in the region and improve the dialogue between the various bodies involved," Manelis said. Kafr Aqab is inside Jerusalem's borders but have been cut off from the city by the security barrier. Precise population figures of those living over the security barrier are unavailable, but estimates range between 100,000 and 150,000. Between one-half and two-thirds have blue Israeli ID cards and residency status. A recent survey by city water company Gihon put the population at 140,000. Because these neighborhoods were severed from Jerusalem, the city and police provide few services and conditions have significantly deteriorated in recent years. Many of the terror attacks in 2015 were committed by people living beyond the separation barrier. Violence in these neighborhoods and environs has spiked, as have the incidence of drug trafficking and illegal weapons possession. The infrastructure is poor. In the absence of municipal oversight, thousands of apartments have been built, overtaxing already-crumbling sewage, water and electricity systems. ([Haaretz](#) 29 January 2018)