



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 3 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

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) soldiers killed a Palestinian teenage boy, identified as [Mos'ab Firas Tamimi](#), 17, in Deir Nitham village, north of the central West Bank city of Ramallah. The IOA shot Tamimi, 17, with a live round in his neck, causing very serious wounds, before he was moved to the Istishari Hospital, in Ramallah, where he succumbed to his injuries. The Palestinian was shot after the IOA invaded Deir Nitham, and fired many live rounds, rubber-coated

steel bullets and gas bombs, at Palestinian protesters who were marching in the village. (IMEMC 3 January 2018)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded the al-'Arroub refugee camp, north of the southern West Bank city of Hebron, and conducted military drills, while invading homes and interrogating the inhabitants. (IMEMC 3 January 2018)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded Beit Fajjar town, south of Bethlehem, confiscated eight cars, and posted warnings leaflets, threatening further invasions should protests continue. (IMEMC 3 January 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded dozens of homes in Beit Ummar town, north of Hebron, in the southern part of the West Bank, detained one Palestinian, and searched many homes looking for what the army called "illegal possessions." (IMEMC 3 January 2018)

Israeli Arrests

- The Palestinian Prisoners' Society (PPS) has reported that Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained twenty-two Palestinians in the occupied West Bank. The PPS identified Twenty of the detained Palestinians as: Mohammad Nour Abu M'allah, Qabatia – Jenin, Hussein Amin Samadi, Qabatia – Jenin, Mahmoud al-Hardi, Qabatia – Jenin, Mahmoud Bassam Kamil, Qabatia – Jenin, Saher Emad Kamil, Qabatia – Jenin, Mahmoud Ahmad Abu ar-Rob, Jenin, Mohammad Fathi Mitanni, Jenin, Anas Eshteyya, Nablus, Malek Qais Hamdan, Nablus, Hamza Emad al-Hadthi, al-Am'ari refugee camp, Ramallah, Saddam Hussein Sharaka, al-Jalazoun, Ramallah, Abdullah Jamal Mubarak, al-Jalazoun, Ramallah, Fayez Shehda Tiwari, al-Jalazoun, Ramallah, Shadi Khaled Rimawi, Beit Rima, Ramallah, Karim Saleh, Nabi Saleh, Ramallah, 'Ebada Azzam Refa'ey, Anata, Jerusalem, Fares 'Oweisat, Jerualem, Islam 'Oweistat, Jerusalem, Admiral 'Oweisat, and Ayman Majed al-Atrash, Halhoul, Hebron. (IMEMC 3 January 2018)
- The Israeli occupation military courts confirmed [41 more administrative detention orders](#) against Palestinian political prisoners in the latter half of December 2017. Among the Palestinians subject to administrative detention orders in late December was [Khalida Jarrar](#), the prominent Palestinian leftist leader and member of the Palestinian

Legislative Council, whose imprisonment without charge or trial was renewed for an additional six months. Also among the Palestinian prisoners whose detention was renewed were two former long-term hunger strikers, [Akram al-Fassisi](#) and [Anas Shadid](#). The detention of Fassisi, 34, was renewed for the fourth time for four months; he has been imprisoned without charge or trial since 19 September 2016 – only months after his prior release, also from administrative detention without charge or trial. The following Palestinian prisoners were subject to administrative detention orders: Mujahid Abdel-Qader Abdel-Fattah, Ramallah, 6 months, new order - Jihad Mohammed Suleiman, Ramallah, 3 months, new order - Mohammed Ahmed Shehadeh, Ramallah, 6 months, extension - Ibrahim Nasser Hammad, Ramallah, 4 months extension - Mohammed Mahmoud Sahwil, Ramallah, 4 months, new order - Aseed Mohammed Mualla, Nablus, 4 months, extension - Mahmoud Mohammed Muteir, Jerusalem, 6 months, new order - Yazan Mohammed Tari, Jerusalem, 6 months, new order - Qais Fuad Kharma, Ramallah, 4 months, extension - Seif al-Deen Mahmoud Salameh, Jenin, 6 months, extension - Thaer Said Abu Roumim, al-Khalil, 4 months, extension - Khalil Walid Suleiman, Nablus, 4 months, extension - Tamer Abdel-Karim Haj Ali, Nablus, 6 months, extension - yad Habib Mohammed, Bethlehem, 4 months, extension - Yousef Abed Rabbo Kawazbeh, al-Khalil, 6 months, extension - Mohammed Mahmoud Husseiniya, al-Khalil, 4 months, extension - Tawfiq Faisal Nazzal, Jenin, 6 months, new order - As'ad Mohammed Marahil, Nablus, 4 months, extension - Ibrahim Issa Mansour, Ramallah, 4 months, new order - Mamoun Jamal Hamdan, al-Khalil, 6 months, new order- Suleiman Abdel-Karim Aghouz, Bethlehem, 4 months, extension - Mahmoud Farhan al-Dariyah, Bethlehem, 4 months, new order - Omar Ayed Taqatqa, Ramallah, 6 months, new order - Akram al-Fassisi, al-Khalil, 4 months, extension - Basil Khaled Dweikat, Nablus, 4 months, new order - Mohammed Taleb Shawawreh, Bethlehem, 4 months, extension - Ayman Naim Mar'i, Ramallah, 4 months, extension - Khalida Kanaan Jarrar, Ramallah, 6 months, extension - Hashem Abdel-Qader Hijaz, Ramallah, 4 months, extension - Shadi Fayez Nammoura, al-Khalil, 6 months, new order - Mohammed Ahmed Salah, Tulkarem, 6 months, new order - Hussein Mohammed Mardawi, Nablus, 6 months,

extension- Baraa Musa Zahiman, Nablud, 6 months, new order - Anas Ibrahim Shadid, al-Khalil, 6 months, extension - Yousef Faris Abu Arqoub, al-Khalil, 3 months, new order - Salah Awad al-Jawarish, Bethlehem, 6 months, new order - Murad Walid Malaisha, Jenin, 4 months, extension - Mujahid Ahmed Abu al-Izz, Jenin, 2 months, new order - Saud al-Araj, Ramallah, 4 months, extension – and Suleiman Akram Abu Salha, Nablus, 6 months, extension. (IMEMC 3 January 2018)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained Muhamamd Waleed Bani Ghurra from Jenin Refugee camp at Al Container checkpoint near Bethlehem. (Wafa 3 January 2018)

Israeli Settler Violence

- In violation of a longstanding agreement between Jordan and Israel, which prevents non-Muslim religious rituals from being performed at the Al-Aqsa Mosque compound in occupied East Jerusalem, a group of right-wing ultra-religious Israelis performed a marriage ritual under the protection of Israeli police. (IMEMC 3 January 2018)
- A Palestinian was injured by bullet shrapnel during clashes which broke out with Israeli soldiers in Salem village, to the east of Nablus. The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) opened fire and used tear gas canisters against the village residents, causing several suffocation cases among them. (IMEMC 3 January 2018)
- Israeli settlers from the illegal Elon Moreh settlement set up tents in the Ras al-Ein area, east of the Deir al-Hatab village, and fenced off the area. (IMEMC 3 January 2018)

Expansion of settlements

- Israeli “Housing and Construction Minister,” Yuav Galant, stated that his ministry and the government, headed by Benjamin Netanyahu, have presented plans for expanding Ariel illegal settlement, built on Palestinian lands, near Salfit, in the occupied West Bank. The plan aims at building hundreds of units in Ariel, in addition to creating new public gardens, expanding Ariel University, and building a stadium, in

addition to what they called “developing Ariel.” His announcement came after visiting the settlement. (IMEMC 3 January 2018)

Other

- The Knesset has decided to support a bill that makes it easier for military courts to sentence terrorists who commit murder to death in a preliminary vote on Wednesday. The bill, which is sponsored by Defense Minister Avigdor Lieberman, still needs to pass three rounds of voting at the Knesset in order to become a law. The Shin Bet security service voiced its objections to the bill, which it suspects will trigger a wave of kidnappings of Jews around the world to use them in negotiations. In an unusual move, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu requested to address the plenum before the vote to convey his full support for it. "Some weeks ago I went to comfort the Solomon family," Netanyahu said, referring to a terror attack on a family in their home in the settlement of Halamish during a Shabbat meal, which killed three. "The family, which had survived the horrible attack, told me how the terrorist held a knife and slaughtered and laughed I said there are extreme cases of people who carry out horrifying crimes, who do not deserve to live. They should feel the full brunt of the law." Netanyahu noted that the bill was no whim, and the question of the death penalty in extreme cases has already been examined in Israel. He said that it belongs in the category of war crimes, adding, "a person who slaughters and laughs should not spend his life behind bars but be put to death." Opposition lawmaker Tzipi Livni spoke out against the bill. "I have no compassion or sorrow for terrorists," she said while calling the legislation "reckless, 100 percent politics." "The defense establishment opposes the death penalty," she said, adding that there is currently the possibility of imposing the death penalty by law, but it is not done because of the defense establishment's disagreement. The bill narrowly passed the preliminary vote, with 52 lawmakers for it and 49 against. The Shin Bet will be presenting its opinion to the cabinet when it convenes to discuss the bill, as Netanyahu said it would. Present military law allows the death penalty to be handed down for murder committed as part of a terror act, but it is conditional on the unanimous support of the sentence by the judges. Defense Minister Avigdor Lieberman, who sponsored the bill, proposes that an ordinary majority of judges should suffice to sentence a terrorist to death. The bill also bans leniency after a final death sentence has been handed down. The bill does not propose to force the military prosecutor to seek the death penalty but leaves the decision to the prosecutor's discretion. However,

it would broaden the option of sentencing terrorist murderers to death beyond the military courts, in the Israeli civil courts. Energy Minister Yuval Steinitz urged ministers to resist the bill on Wednesday at a meeting of the Ministerial Committee for Legislation. The committee, which decides whether or not the coalition will support legislation, did not get a chance to vote on it. The 2015 agreement that established Netanyahu's governing coalition – signed by Likud, headed by Netanyahu, and Lieberman's party, Yisrael Beiteinu – says that the coalition will pass a bill allowing the death penalty for terrorists. While Steinitz objects to the bill on principle, on Wednesday he argued against it on procedural grounds. He protested that the legislation had not been brought before the ministerial committee, the security cabinet or the full cabinet for approval, and said that ministers should oppose it or skip the vote because of this. Lieberman then insisted on submitting the legislation to the Knesset as a private bill, thus circumventing the ministerial committee. Ahead of the bill's preliminary reading, Attorney General Avichai Mendelblit said in a private conversation that he is not bound by the cabinet's position – and that is just one of many considerations. Mendelblit had also opposed the death penalty as chief military prosecutor, and his position has not changed. ([Haaretz](#) 3 January 2018)