Israeli Violations' Activities in the oPt
16 February 2018

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.

Brutality of the Israeli Occupation Army

• The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) injured, eight Palestinians in Kufur Qaddoum town, east of the northern West Bank city of Qalqilia, and one child in the northern part of Qalqilia city, after the army assaulted dozens of Palestinian nonviolent protesters. Dozens of Palestinians and international peace activists held the weekly procession before the soldiers assaulted them with rubber-coated steel bullets and gas bombs. The IOA attacked the protesters as they marched from the...
village to its main entrance, The IOA shot a Palestinian child, only 13 years of age, with a rubber-coated steel bullet in his head, near the northern entrance of Qalqilia city, after the army attacked dozens of protesters. (IMEMC 16 February 2018)

- At least five Palestinians were injured by rubber-coated steel rounds during clashes with Israeli occupation Army (IOA) at the southern entrance to Jericho city, east of the occupied West Bank. The IOA shot rubber-coated steel rounds to disperse Palestinian protesters at the southern entrance to Jericho, injuring five of them. Israeli army also used teargas to disperse the protesters, causing many cases of suffocation from teargas inhalation. (WAFA 17 February 2018)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded Zabbouba village, west of the northern West Bank city of Jenin, and fired gas bombs and rubber-coated steel bullets at protesters. (IMEMC 16 February 2018)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) injured, twenty-three Palestinians, including some who were shot with live rounds, after the army, stationed across the border fence, attacked protesters, who marched in several parts of the Gaza Strip. The IOA stationed on military towers and behind sand hills near Nahal Oz base across the border fence, east of Gaza city, fired many live rounds at Palestinian protesters, moderately wounding a two man, in addition to causing many others to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 16 February 2018)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) opened fire on Palestinian protesters, east of Jabalia town, in northern Gaza, wounding 13 Palestinians, and east of the al-Boreij refugee camp, in central Gaza, wounding three. (IMEMC 16 February 2018)

- In Beit Hanoun, in northern Gaza, the Israeli occupation Army (IOA) stationed near Erez Terminal, shot two young men with live fire, causing moderate wounds. (IMEMC 16 February 2018)

- One Palestinian was shot with a bullet in his leg, north of nearby Beit Lahia, and many others suffered the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 16 February 2018)
• The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) shot and moderately injured five Palestinians with live fire, east of Khan Younis, in the southern part of the Gaza Strip, and caused many others to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 16 February 2018)

• The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) attacked, the weekly nonviolent protest against the Wall and settlements, in Bil’in village west of the central West Bank city of Ramallah. (IMEMC 16 February 2018)

• The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) attacked nonviolent protesters in Budrus village, west of Ramallah, and fired gas bombs and concussion grenades at them. The protesters were marching against an Israeli decision to illegally confiscate hundreds of Dunams of Palestinian lands to build military bases. (IMEMC 16 February 2018)

• The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) shot one Palestinian with live fire, and another with a gas bomb in his face, in addition causing dozens to suffer the severe effects of teargas inhalation, after the army resorted to the excessive use of force against dozens of residents who marched in the al-Mazra’a al-Gharbiyya village, northwest of Ramallah, protesting the illicit confiscation of Palestinian lands to pave a new road for illegal colonies. (IMEMC 16 February 2018)

• The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) attacked, dozens of Palestinian nonviolent protesters in Beita village, south of the northern West Bank city of Nablus, and injured many, including one child. The Palestinians nonviolently marched in Sbeih Mountain, south of the city, protesting a new illegal colonialist outpost, which was recently installed by Israeli settles on Palestinian lands. The IOA shot a young man, identified as Hatem Bodeir, with a rubber-coated steel bullet in his chest. The IOA also shot a child, identified as Mohammad Hamada Jaghoub, with a gas bomb in his head. Many Palestinians, suffered the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 16 February 2018)

• The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) attacked dozens of nonviolent protesters, and detained a teenage boy, in the Old City of Hebron, in the southern part of the West Bank. (IMEMC 16 February 2018)
The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) attacked, dozens of nonviolent Palestinian protesters, and detained a teenage boy, in the Old City of Hebron, in the southern part of the West Bank. The IOA started firing gas bombs and concussion grenades at the nonviolent protesters, just as they entered the Shallala Street area, causing dozens to suffer the severe effects of teargas inhalation. In addition, the IOA detained Ma’moun an-Natsha, 16, from Bab az-Zawiya area in the Old City, while he was walking back home in Tal Romedia. (IMEMC 16 February 2018)

The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) shot one Palestinian with live fire, and another with a gas bomb in his face, in addition causing dozens to suffer the severe effects of teargas inhalation, after the army resorted to the excessive use of force against dozens of residents who marched in the al-Mazra’a al-Gharbiyya village, northwest of Ramallah, protesting the illicit confiscation of Palestinian lands to pave a new road for illegal colonies. (IMEMC 16 February 2018)

The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) resorted to the excessive use of force against the nonviolent protesters, and fired dozens of gas bombs, concussion grenades, rubber-coated steel bullets and live rounds after the army resorted to the excessive use of force against dozens of residents who marched in the al-Mazra’a al-Gharbiyya village, northwest of Ramallah, protesting the illicit confiscation of Palestinian lands to pave a new road. One Palestinian was shot with a live round in his leg, and dozens suffered the severe effects of teargas inhalation. Another Palestinian was shot with a gas bombs which directly stuck him in the face. The army also attacked many Palestinian reporters, and tried to remove them from the area. It is worth mentioning that the new road Israel is trying to pave on privately-owned Palestinian lands aims at linking settlers outposts with the settlements of Ateret, Halamish, Telmon and Nahle’el. It would also cut off Ramallah from its suburbs, in addition to surrounding and isolating around 4000 dunams of Palestinian lands. (IMEMC 16 February 2018)

The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded the city of Nablus from many directions, and fired dozens of live rounds, rubber-coated steel bullets and gas bombs at Palestinians, who protested the invasion, and hurled stones at the IOA. Several gas bombs also stuck homes in the
invaded neighborhoods, causing many Palestinians, to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. The military invasions targeted many neighborhoods in the Old City of Nablus, the eastern neighborhoods, in addition to al-Qaryoun and al-Qisariya neighborhoods. The IOA shot one Palestinian with live fire, six others with rubber-coated steel bullets, and eighteen who suffered the severe effects of teargas inhalation. In addition, the IOA invaded and violently searched many homes, and detained Mohammad Hamami, 20, from his home in al-Qaryoun neighborhoods. The IOA also occupied rooftops of several invaded homes, and used them as firing posts and military towers, in addition to puncturing the tires of many parked cars. (IMEMC 16 February 2018)

• The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) installed a military roadblock at Deir Sharaf Junction, west of the city, stopped and searched dozens of cars, and interrogated many Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. (IMEMC 16 February 2018)

• In occupied Jerusalem, the Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained a young Palestinian man after locating an old and rusty rifle buried in his yard and moved him to an interrogation facility. (IMEMC 16 February 2018)

• The Israeli occupation Army attacked, many Palestinians, who were planting olive trees in Beita village, south of the northern West Bank city of Nablus, and injured many of them. The IOA resorted to the excessive use of force against the Palestinians, and fired many gas bombs and concussion grenades at them. Dozens of Palestinians suffered the effects of teargas inhalation. The Palestinians were planting olive trees in their lands, which the army has been trying to illegally confiscate from them. (IMEMC 16 February 2018)

• A Palestinian teenager was injured in the head after he was shot by Israeli occupation Army (IOA) with a rubber-coated steel round, during clashes at the northern entrance to Qalqilia city, northwest of the West Bank. A 13-year-old teenager was hit by a rubber-coated steel round in his head by the IOA. (WAFA 16 February 2018)

**Israeli Settler Violence**
• Several Israeli settlers attacked a Palestinian teenage boy near the al-Fandaqumiya village, south of the northern West Bank city of Jenin. The teen, identified as Eyad Abdul-Rahman Salama, 16, was picnicking with his friends in the mountains of Sielet ath-Thaher town, west of Jenin when the settlers attacked him, causing various cuts and bruises. The attack took place in the area were the “Homish” evacuated outpost was built. (IMEMC 16 February 2018)

Home Demolition & Demolition threats

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) notified to demolish three houses and a water well in Um Salamona village south of Bethlehem city. The properties are owned by Majed Hussein Taqatqa, Sharef Othman Taqatqa, and Ahmad Yousef Taqatqa citing the unlicensed construction as a pretext. (WAFA 16 February 2018)

Erection of Israeli checkpoints

• A court ordered the Jerusalem municipality to stop work on a new checkpoint south of Jerusalem on Thursday, but as of Thursday evening, the work appeared to be continuing anyway. Work on the checkpoint, which is meant to prevent West Bank Palestinians from accessing the new municipal park at Ein Haniya, began even though the project hasn’t yet received a building permit, as required by law, and has been proceeding very swiftly, continuing even at night. Moreover, the municipality is funding the checkpoint, which will cost millions of shekels, even though it will be a police facility. Two weeks ago, Jerusalem Affairs Minister Zeev Elkin and Jerusalem Mayor Nir Barkat inaugurated the new park, which is located in southern Jerusalem. The park’s centerpiece is the Ein Haniya spring; it also contains two pools and many antiquities. But shortly before the ceremony took place, the Jerusalem police chief told the municipality and the Israel Nature and Parks Authority that he would not allow the park to be opened to the public unless the Ein Yael checkpoint, which is currently located between Ein Haniya and southern Jerusalem, were relocated to beyond Ein Haniya, to prevent Palestinians from accessing the park. Until recently, Ein Haniya was a recreational site for Palestinians from the nearby West Bank village of Al-Walaja and the towns of Bethlehem and Beit Jala. The municipality initially planned to fast-track the checkpoint’s relocation, but eventually decided to send it through the normal approval process. On Monday, the Committee for Defense Facilities – a special committee that approves construction for
the defense establishment – approved the checkpoint’s relocation over the objections of both Al-Walaja residents and residents of the nearby settlement of Har Gilo. The Palestinians argued that the new checkpoint would prevent them from accessing their lands and violate international law. The settlers argued that it would endanger them and cause massive traffic jams. But the committee ruled that “It’s not possible to leave the park without security supervision. (Haaretz 16 February 2018)