



ARIJ Daily Report

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Israeli Violations' Activities in the oPt 19 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.

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) attacked, dozens of Palestinian political prisoners, held at the Ofer Israeli prison, near the central West Bank city of Ramallah, and moved 120 detainees to Nitzan prison in Ramla. Special Forces of the Israeli Prison Authority invaded Section 11 in Ofer prison, and initiated searches of the detainees and their belongings. The IOA attacked dozens of detainees while searching

them, and moved 120 to Nitzan prison, without allowing them to take any of their belongings. (IMEMC 19 February 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded, the al-Janiya village, northwest of the central West bank city of Ramallah, and attacked Palestinian protestors before shooting a child who was in his home's balcony. The child was shot with a live round in his thigh as he was standing in the balcony of his home. The child's home is not even close to the area where the army attacked protestors and fired many live rounds, rubber-coated steel bullets and gas bombs at them, but one of the soldier's bullets struck him from a distance. (IMEMC 19 February 2018)
- The Israeli Air Force fired, several missiles into a Palestinian agricultural land, east of Rafah, in the southern part of the Gaza Strip. The Israeli war jets carried out more than ten air strikes into lands in the an-Nahda neighborhood, in Rafah and its surrounding area, causing serious damage. (IMEMC 19 February 2018)
- The Israeli occupation army (IOA) struck eighteen targets in the Gaza Strip, one of them reportedly a tunnel extending from the Zeitoun neighborhood in Gaza towards Israeli areas across the fence. (IMEMC 19 February 2018)
- Two Palestinians, identified as Salem Mohammed Soliman Sabbah, 17, and 'Abdullah Ayman Salim Irmeilat, 15, were killed by Israeli airstrikes in the city of Rafah. (IMEMC 19 February 2018)

Israeli Arrests

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained nineteen Palestinians from several parts of the occupied West Bank. The IOA invaded and searched dozens of homes and interrogated many Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. The detained Palestinians have been identified as: Ahmad Zidan Zidani, 14, Silwan – Jerusalem., Odai Adnan Gheith, 17, Silwan – Jerusalem, Mohammad Samer Sarhan, 14, Silwan – Jerusalem, Mosallam Mousa Odah, 18, Silwan – Jerusalem, Ahmad Dia' Gheith, 20, al-'Isawiya – Jerusalem, Shadi Moheisin, al-'Isawiya – Jerusalem, Mohammad Abu Zahra, Nablus, Nasser al-

'Aassi, Nablus, Mustafa Khader, Nablus, Ala Sabri Farahat, Nablus, Mahmoud Bodeir, 16, Qalqilia, Soheib Abi Hamed, 17, Qalqilia, Saed Saqer al-Aqra', 19, Qalqilia, Eyad Nader al-Haras, Bethlehem, Ahmad Mahmoud Taqatqa, Bethlehem, Hamza al-Badan, Bethlehem, Suleiman Abdul-Qader Tamimi, 75, Hebron, 'Ayed Abu Sneina, 13, Hebron and Yousef Nasser Ghalma, 13. (IMEMC 19 February 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) fired many gas bombs, concussion grenades and rubber-coated steel bullets, in addition to live rounds, after clashing with Palestinians who protested the invasions in Nablus and Bethlehem. (IMEMC 19 February 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) abducted five Palestinians In Jenin, Salfit And Jerusalem, briefly detained 14 Palestinians from Abu Sneina family, in Hebron, and released three other Palestinians after detaining them for several hours in Salfit. (IMEMC 19 February 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained sixteen Palestinians, in the occupied West bank, including five in Silwan town, in occupied Jerusalem. The IOA stormed and ransacked dozens of homes during the invasions and interrogated many Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. The soldiers also fired many gas bombs, concussion grenades and rubber-coated steel bullets, in addition to live rounds, after clashing with Palestinians who protested the invasions in Nablus and Bethlehem. The abducted Palestinians have been identified as: Mahmoud Bodeir, 17, Qalqilia, Soheib Abu Hamed, 21, Qalqilia, Anas al-Aqra', 20, Qalqilia, Mohammad Abu Zahra, Nablus, Nasser al-'Aassi, Nablus, 'Ala Sabri Farahat, Beita, south of Nablus, Mustafa Khader, Beita, south of Nablus, Ahmad Mahmoud Taqatqa, 18, Beit Fajjar, south of Bethlehem, Eyad Nader Suleiman, 17, Beit Fajjar, south of Bethlehem, Hamza al-Badan, Teqoua, 20, east of Bethlehem, Mohammad Sa'ada ar-Ram, north of Jerusalem, Musallam Odah, Silwan, Jerusalem, Ahmad Zidani, Silwan, Jerusalem, Mohammad Sarhan, Silwan, Jerusalem, Odai Gheith, Silwan, Jerusalem, AND Ahmad Gheith, Silwan, Jerusalem. (IMEMC 19 February 2018)
- The family of a young Palestinian man from occupied Jerusalem has reported that their son suffered moderate wounds, when a group of Israeli settlers attacked him as he was leaving al-Aqsa Mosque. The attack left him bleeding and caused a fracture in his nose in addition to

fatigue, various cuts and bruises; he was later discharged and sent home after receiving the needed treatment. On Saturday evening, the police summoned him for interrogation and forced him under house arrest until his court session for today, Monday. The wounded young man is facing charges that include "assaulting settlers," although he was attacked by them while leaving the mosque. Furthermore, the two young men, Osama Halhouli and Mohammad Awad, who provided Mustafa with the urgently needed first aid, were transferred to Haifa under a five-day exclusion order denying them entry to Jerusalem, until a judge deliberates in their case today. (IMEMC 19 February 2018)

Israeli Settler Violence

- An Egged Ta'avura bus driver was attacked early morning while driving a bus from Jerusalem to Kiryat Arba. Saleh Abu Jamal, 26, from Jabel Mukaber in east Jerusalem, suffered a head injury. Around 5am, while driving an Egged night bus from Jerusalem to Kiryat Arba, several drunken youths began urging him to get to the settlement (faster). He explained that the weather conditions did not allow that, and they then started swearing at him and hit him in the face." "At the entrance to Kiryat Arba, (Abu Jamal) stopped the bus and was able to call the police center and report it after another passenger came to his aid and separated between him and the attackers. As a result of the assault, he was lightly bruised in his head. ([YNETNEWS](#) 19 February 2018)

Expansion of settlements

- The Jerusalem Municipality is currently investing thousands of shekels toward establishing a checkpoint that would bar Palestinian access to the Ein Haniya spring, lying between Jerusalem and the Bethlehem suburbs, thereby turning it into a recreational spot for Israelis only. The Ein Haniya spring, which lies along the Green Line on land belonging to the Palestinian village of al-Walaja in the Nahal Refa'im area, has been used for generations as a source of drinking water, irrigation, sustenance for sheep and crops, and for recreation. The spring is also a tourist attraction for many Israeli travelers from Jerusalem and the surrounding area. For decades, the spring served both Israeli and Palestinian visitors, with no disruptions. In 2010, Israel completed its Separation Barrier adjacent to al-Walaja, separating it from the spring and some 250 acres of their agricultural lands. Despite this, the

residents could still go around the barrier and access the area by car or by foot because the existing checkpoint was some 1.5 kilometers beyond the spring. In 2013, a Plan No. 12222 was approved, which designated the area around the spring and Nahal Refa'im as a national park. The government invested millions of shekels through the Jerusalem Development Authority into the development and renovation of the spring. As a result of the renovations and the expansion of activity in the spring, it was decided to move the checkpoint about 2.5 kilometers to the west, so that the Palestinians would no longer be able to reach the spring. On 12 February 2018, the committee for Security Installations in the District Planning and Building Committee approved the relocation of the checkpoint. The Defense Ministry's excuse for the move was that it was due to a "security need." Behind this security need, however, is the Jerusalem Municipality's demand to develop the spring as a site for Israelis only. The Minister of Jerusalem Affairs, Ze'ev Elkin (Likud), even wrote this explicitly on this Facebook page: "At present, our goal is to move the police barrier to the park to make the park accessible to all the residents of Jerusalem!" At the end of the hearing of the committee for Security Installations (Wednesday, 12 February 2018), the Ministry of Defense's legal advisor undertook not to issue a building permit for a week in order to allow the residents of al-Walaja, who opposed the relocation of the checkpoint, to file a petition with the court. However, that same afternoon the work on the checkpoint began, and continued for 48 hours night and day. ([PEACENOW](#) 19 February 2018)

Other

- Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu is convening the leaders of the parties in the coalition on Monday to approve giving 20 million shekels to 15 families evacuated from the illegal outpost Netiv Haavot. Last year, one of the structures in the West Bank outpost was razed because it was built on private Palestinian land. Usually subjects of the type are handled in the forum of the cabinet, which normally convenes on Sundays. However, due to the prime minister's absence, the cabinet session was postponed to Monday and was then canceled outright due to disagreement among the ministers over the new map of national priority zones. Netanyahu therefore elected to advance with the issue of Netiv Haavot through the forum of coalition party leaders. One of the buildings in Netiv Haavot, a carpentry workshop that had been built partly on privately owned Palestinian land, was demolished in November 2017. The High Court of Justice ordered the state to demolish the other 15 houses, very large homes built of stone, in

March. The ministers Naftali Bennett (education) and Ayelet Shaked (justice) visited the outpost on Sunday and promised the residents they would try to postpone their eviction by three months, until construction starts on alternative homes nearby, for "humanitarian" reasons. Bennett and Shaked also said that an effort to legalize the parts of the Netiv Haavot homes that weren't built on Palestinian land would be brought before the forum of coalition party leaders headed by the prime minister. However, after the ministerial visit, the outpost residents stated that they had a belly full of promises and would "not rest until we see deeds on the ground." It was two years ago that the High Court ordered the structures in the outpost to be pulled down, following a petition from Peace Now and some Palestinian residents of the Palestinian town of al-Khader. The Civil Administration, the civilian body that holds administrative control over parts of the West Bank, approved the establishment of a site for the evacuated residents to live for three years that is just 500 meters from the outpost. ([Haaretz](#) 19 February 2018)

- So where does the Green Line run, exactly? Don't expect the state to set you straight; it refuses to release its own detailed maps showing the Green Line out of concern it "would harm Israel's international relations." In response to a Freedom of Information Law request, the legal adviser of the Construction and Housing Ministry, which runs the Survey of Israel, the government's mapping department, said this was classified information. Employees of the survey confirmed that it could not release maps that detail the line's route. The request was made by the Movement for Freedom of Information on behalf of a citizen who was asked to lend a Judaica item to a certain community and wanted to know if the community was located in whole or in part beyond the Green Line. The man making the request is a private citizen and there was no reason given for it; he only wanted to see the maps themselves. Or Sadan, the movement's legal adviser, contacted the Survey of Israel on the man's behalf and was surprised by the refusal. The maps requested were those that included the "historic Green Line" that preceded the Six Day War, and enlarged maps of the areas of Beit Sira, Lod, Kfar Saba-Qalqilyah, the area near Tul Karm and the Taibeh region. The request was submitted in September. In the response received last month, the Housing Ministry legal adviser said the Survey of Israel could not release the maps for security reasons. "After examining the subject of your request and consulting with the professional personnel at the SOI [Survey of Israel] and other relevant government professionals it turns out that this information is covered by Clause 9(a)(1) of the [Freedom of Information] law and cannot be released out of concern it would undermine the state's

international relations.” The legal adviser, Gili Kirschner, added, “In any case the request refers to classified military material that falls under the exceptions set down in Clause 14(a)(1) of the Freedom of Information Law and cannot be released. Therefore, unfortunately, the SOI cannot respond to your request.” She added, however, “If your client is interested in historical information including data about the armistice line you can get it from the SOI on the basis of smaller-scale maps,” at a scale of 1:100,000. ([Haaretz](#) 19 February 2018)

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