



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

7 March 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) injured many Palestinians who were marching peacefully against the illegal Israeli occupation, and in celebration of International Women's Day. The Palestinians started the peaceful procession in front of Qalandia refugee camp, north of Jerusalem, where dozens of women and men marched towards the Qalandia terminal. Almost instantly after the protesters reached an area close to the terminal, the IOA started firing a barrage of gas bombs

and concussion grenades. Dozens of Palestinians suffered the effects of teargas inhalation and received the needed treatment. (IMEMC 7 March 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) prevented many Palestinian schoolchildren from reaching their educational facilities, near Nablus, in northern West Bank. The students, from the al-Lubban ash-Sharqiya village, south of Nablus, were stopped by the soldiers at the main Nablus-Ramallah Road, and were ordered to return to their homes. The student had to take alternate, longer and unpaved roads, adding three kilometers to their way to school. (IMEMC 7 March 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stationed at Qalandia checkpoint between Ramallah and Jerusalem attacked a march organized by Palestinian women organizations on the occasion of International Women's Day. The IOA showered the women with tear gas and stun grenades as the march approached the heavily fortified checkpoint forcing the women to disperse. Several women suffered suffocation and were treated at the location. (Wafa 7 March 2018)
- A Palestinian was injured in the leg in Burin village south of Nablus city during clashes with the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in the village. Clashes erupted after a group of Israeli settlers from Bracha settlement raided Burin village and attacked a Palestinian herder in the eastern part of the village. The injured Palestinian has been identified as Mahmoud Imran, 17. (Wafa 7 March 2018)

Israeli Arrests

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained eleven Palestinians from their homes, in several parts of the occupied West Bank. The IOA conducted massive and violent invasions and searches of homes, and interrogated many Palestinians before abducting eleven, from several villages and towns across the West Bank. The detained Palestinians have been identified as: Mo'tasem Abu Khdeir, Bethlehem, Soheib Obeyyat, Bethlehem, Ahmad al-Amour, Bethlehem, Hasan Salah, Bethlehem, Husam Yousef Shreiteh, Ramallah, Hosni Jaber, Ramallah, Soheib Zaki Abu Salim, Ramallah, Eyad Abdul-Salam Obeyyat, Jericho, Fuad Awad Dweidar, Jericho, Adel Hasan Shehada, 27, Salfit, Amjad Hamdallah Raddad, 35, Salfit. (IMEMC 7 March 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched many homes in the az-Zawiya town, west of Salfit, causing property damage. The IOA detained Amjad Hamdallah Abdul-Haq, after searching his home, and the homes of his brothers, Ahmad and Amjad. (IMEMC 7 March 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Marda village, west of Salfit, and detained Adel Hasan Shehada, from his home, after searching it. (IMEMC 7 March 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Nablus city, and the Old City, and violently searched many homes and neighborhoods. (IMEMC 7 March 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded an apartment building in Rafidia neighborhood in Nablus, and forced the families out in the cold, before searching their homes, in addition to invading and searching homes in the Northern Mountain area. (IMEMC 7 March 2018)
- Undercover Israeli forces (UIF), dressed as Palestinian civilians, raided the campus of Birzeit University, near Ramallah and detained a Palestinian student council head for suspected involvement in terror activity. The student have been identified as Omar al-Kiswani. The UIF, carrying firearms in their backpacks, entered the campus during working hours and attacked the student in front of the Student Council Building, located at the center of the campus. The UIF forced and pinned the student to the ground while firing their weapons, endangering lives. The UIF detained the university's guards in the guards' room and proceeded to use their firearms against the students while providing cover for the kidnapping operation. Palestinian Students clashed with Israeli soldiers maintaining a perimeter at the entrance to the university. (Wafa 7 March 2018)

Home Demolition & Demolition threats

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) displaced, two Palestinian Bedouin families from their homes in Khirbat Ibzeeq village, northeast of Tubas, in northeastern West Bank, as the army is preparing to conduct live fire

military drills in their area. The families will not be allowed back to their Dwellings from March 7th to March 21st . (IMEMC 7 March 2018)

Erection of Israeli checkpoints

- The army a few months ago began collecting the personal details of [West Bank](#) Palestinians, as part of its surveillance of public spaces. To this end, soldiers conduct patrols and set up temporary checkpoints. Young men who pass through are required to fill out a form. Those who are required to fill out a form must report their name, age, telephone number, identification number, type of vehicle and license number, as well as submitting a photocopy of their ID and giving both the origin and destination of the trip that brought them to the checkpoint. Women, children and old people are exempt from the form. The checkpoints operate in the early morning, when large numbers of Palestinians are on the way to work, further exacerbating the usual rush-hour traffic jams. The soldiers at each checkpoint must submit at least 100 completed forms for each shift, while the quota for the foot patrols is 30. Soldiers in compulsory service, not to mention soldiers doing reserve duty, have bridled at the new policy, questioning the invasion of privacy that it entails as well as the disturbance to daily life. The practice has earned the name “bear hug” among the soldiers. A number of testimonies by soldiers on the practice were obtained by Haaretz, some of them recorded by members of Breaking the Silence. “It’s something pretty new they told us to do,” said a soldier who recently completed his compulsory military service. “They bring you a piece of paper with their license-plate number, the telephone number and ID number of the driver, and the goal is to fill out [the form], not even to check the vehicles. They told us, ‘You do the check without filling in the pages – it’s not actually important, it doesn’t do anything.’” An officer in the reserves added: “The idea is that you write down the details: ‘X, Y and Z were in such-and-such kind of car, at such-and-such hour, heading in the direction of such-and-such place.’” The officer described being pressured over the practice, “on the level of phone calls [asking] ‘Why don’t you have?’... They started demanding, ‘Give me 70 or 100 names every day.’” According to a soldier who took part in patrols to collect personal details, “Usually you just make up the number, since it’s impossible to do so many checks.” “Army forces perform checks in the West Bank based on an operational conception and in order to prevent terrorism, while striving to impinge as little as possible on the civilian routine,” the Israel Defense Forces spokesman stated. “The drivers pulled over

are asked some questions, for security purposes. In contrast to the claim, there is no quota the security forces have to meet." ([Haaretz](#) 7 March 2018)

Israeli Closures

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) imposed a curfew on the village of 'Azzun in Qalqilyia Governorate, sealed off its western and northern entrances, and prevented Palestinians and vehicles from entering and leaving the village. The IOA raided and searched a number of houses in the village and searched them.(Wafa 7 March 2018)

Other

- One settler leader spent his time at AIPAC and in Washington this week talking about annexation of the West Bank and settlement building, instead of attacking the leading pro-Israel lobbying group. "It's no secret that in the Knesset there have been different attempts regarding annexation or adopting Israeli law in Judea and Samaria," said Efrat Council head Oded Revivi. "I think the time has come to apply Israeli law in Judea and Samaria." Revivi, who is also the YESHA Council's chief foreign envoy, spoke at an event held Monday afternoon at a synagogue near the American Israel Public Affairs Committee gathering. It was organized by the Strategic Affairs Ministry and included a number of politicians such as Bayit Yehudi ministers Naftali Bennett and Ayelet Shaked, as well as settler leaders who were in Washington for the conference. Samaria Regional Council head Yossi Dagan launched a political campaign to pressure AIPAC to eliminate support for a two-state solution from its platform. But Oded told *The Jerusalem Post* he preferred to engage in dialogue with AIPAC, even though his stance on policy issues with regard to Israel clearly differs from that of the organization. The YESHA Council similarly did not sign onto Dagan's campaign. "There is no doubt that AIPAC is the strongest organization around the world fighting for the State of Israel, which has relied many times on AIPAC," Revivi told the *Post* by telephone from Washington. At Monday's event he stayed away from the two-state issue, focusing instead on the need to apply sovereignty to Judea and Samaria, to call for more settlement building and to oppose the BDS movement. The time has come, he said, to abolish the antiquated laws left over from the Jordanian, British and Ottoman governments that had ruled the area. "Applying Israeli law on the region of Judea and Samaria will clarify the rules and regulations with relation to daily life in the region – and by doing so demonstrate to the

world that on a day-to-day basis, we are actively living peacefully and [in] cooperation with our neighbors,” he said. “While we deeply appreciate [US] President [Donald] Trump and his historical decision to move the American Embassy to Jerusalem, building in Judea and Samaria during the first year of the Trump administration has not kept pace with the needs of the growing population. We appeal to the president to allow us to build according to our needs,” he said. Revivi called on the audience to send messages to AIPAC asking why representatives of the YESHA Council were not invited to address the 2018 policy conference. He also suggested that they take some of the products on display in the room which were produced in West Bank industrial zones that employ both Israelis and Palestinians. “Spread the word that these are the true symbols of peace,” Revivi said. (JPOST 7 March 2018)

- The [Knesset](#) passed a law Wednesday allowing the interior minister to revoke the permanent residency status of [Palestinians](#) living in East Jerusalem who engage in terror or other anti-Israel activities and any permanent residents involved in such acts. Under the law, the state can deport anyone whose residency status is withdrawn. The government-sponsored law specifies three situations in which the interior minister can revoke permanent residency: If the status was granted under false pretenses, if the resident endangered public safety or security, or if he betrays the State of Israel. The law applies to all permanent residents, whether they are recent immigrants or long-time residents of East Jerusalem. Under the law, the interior minister must grant an alternative status to a person whose residency was revoked if the individual cannot be permanently resettled in another country. The law was drawn up after the High Court of Justice last year overturned the revocation, more than a decade ago, of the permanent residency status of four East Jerusalem men. In January 2006, Mohammed Abu Tier, Ahmad Attoun and Muhammad Totah were elected to the Palestinian Legislative Council as representatives of the Hamas party. The fourth man, Khaled Abu Arafah, was the minister for Jerusalem affairs in the short-lived government of Ismail Haniyeh. Then-Interior Minister Roni Bar-On rescinded their residency on grounds of disloyalty to Israel. The High Court ruled that Bar-On had exceeded his authority by voiding the men’s status. Nevertheless, the court froze the ruling for half a year to give the Knesset a chance to pass legislation that would allow the rescinding of their residency status. The so-called Abu-Tier law allows the interior minister to rescind someone’s permanent residency status with the approval of the justice minister and after consulting with an advisory committee to be set up by the interior minister. The interior minister’s decision can be appealed by

filing a petition to an administrative affairs court. MK Amir Ohana (Likud), who had submitted a private member's bill similar to the government bill, said, "It would have been better if this bill hadn't happened, but this bill emerged following a High Court ruling that overturned the decisions of five interior ministers from numerous parties." He said the court's ruling "undermined the public's trust in the Supreme Court because the law already said that the interior minister could rescind a residency permit at his discretion, but the court said that definition was too broad. Who thinks that convicted Hamas men who want to kill Israelis and destroy Israel have to continue to receive what the Israeli taxpayer has to offer?" MK Dov Khenin (Joint List) called the law "bad and dangerous legislation. The mechanism created by this law will bring the residents of East Jerusalem into the worst of all possible worlds. Residents of East Jerusalem live there not because they chose to be Israelis but because it is their home. You are in effect creating an obligation of loyalty for people for whom there is no connection of loyalty between them and the State of Israel." MK Esawi Freige (Meretz) said, "Since 1967 there has been a campaign to empty East Jerusalem of its Palestinian residents. We see this in the entrance of Border Police to the neighborhoods, in the conduct of government institutions, and in laws like this, and to hell with human rights and international law." (Haaretz 7 March 2018)

- Israeli army will soon start to install new surveillance cameras with modern technology on settlement roads in the West Bank. These cameras were planted on roads near Ramallah to be tested, noting that this move falls in line with the Israeli army's attempts to thwart future attacks. According to the website, the army, through these cameras, can easily identify people as well as cars' number plates and their owners. ([ROTTER](#) 7 March 2018)
- The [Knesset](#) passed a law Wednesday allowing the interior minister to revoke the permanent residency status of [Palestinians](#) living in East Jerusalem who engage in terror or other anti-Israel activities and any permanent residents involved in such acts. Under the law, the state can deport anyone whose residency status is withdrawn. The government-sponsored law specifies three situations in which the interior minister can revoke permanent residency: If the status was granted under false pretenses, if the resident endangered public safety or security, or if he betrays the State of Israel. The law applies to all permanent residents, whether they are recent immigrants or long-time residents of East Jerusalem. Under the law, the interior minister must grant an alternative status to a person whose residency was revoked if the

individual cannot be permanently resettled in another country. The law was drawn up after the High Court of Justice last year overturned the revocation, more than a decade ago, of the permanent residency status of four East Jerusalem men. In January 2006, Mohammed Abu Tier, Ahmad Attoun and Muhammad Totah were elected to the Palestinian Legislative Council as representatives of the Hamas party. The fourth man, Khaled Abu Arafah, was the minister for Jerusalem affairs in the short-lived government of Ismail Haniyeh. Then-Interior Minister Roni Bar-On rescinded their residency on grounds of disloyalty to Israel. The High Court ruled that Bar-On had exceeded his authority by voiding the men's status. Nevertheless, the court froze the ruling for half a year to give the Knesset a chance to pass legislation that would allow the rescinding of their residency status. The so-called Abu-Tier law allows the interior minister to rescind someone's permanent residency status with the approval of the justice minister and after consulting with an advisory committee to be set up by the interior minister. The interior minister's decision can be appealed by filing a petition to an administrative affairs court. MK Amir Ohana (Likud), who had submitted a private member's bill similar to the government bill, said, "It would have been better if this bill hadn't happened, but this bill emerged following a High Court ruling that overturned the decisions of five interior ministers from numerous parties." He said the court's ruling "undermined the public's trust in the Supreme Court because the law already said that the interior minister could rescind a residency permit at his discretion, but the court said that definition was too broad. Who thinks that convicted Hamas men who want to kill Israelis and destroy Israel have to continue to receive what the Israeli taxpayer has to offer?" MK Dov Khenin (Joint List) called the law "bad and dangerous legislation. The mechanism created by this law will bring the residents of East Jerusalem into the worst of all possible worlds. Residents of East Jerusalem live there not because they chose to be Israelis but because it is their home. You are in effect creating an obligation of loyalty for people for whom there is no connection of loyalty between them and the State of Israel." MK Esawi Freige (Meretz) said, "Since 1967 there has been a campaign to empty East Jerusalem of its Palestinian residents. We see this in the entrance of Border Police to the neighborhoods, in the conduct of government institutions, and in laws like this, and to hell with human rights and international law." ([Haaretz](#) 7 March 2018)

- The army a few months ago began collecting the personal details of West Bank Palestinians, as part of its surveillance of public spaces. To this end, soldiers conduct patrols and set up temporary

checkpoints. Young men who pass through are required to fill out a form. Those who are required to fill out a form must report their name, age, telephone number, identification number, type of vehicle and license number, as well as submitting a photocopy of their ID and giving both the origin and destination of the trip that brought them to the checkpoint. Women, children and old people are exempt from the form. The checkpoints operate in the early morning, when large numbers of Palestinians are on the way to work, further exacerbating the usual rush-hour traffic jams. The soldiers at each checkpoint must submit at least 100 completed forms for each shift, while the quota for the foot patrols is 30. Soldiers in compulsory service, not to mention soldiers doing reserve duty, have bridled at the new policy, questioning the invasion of privacy that it entails as well as the disturbance to daily life. The practice has earned the name "bear hug" among the soldiers. A number of testimonies by soldiers on the practice were obtained by Haaretz, some of them recorded by members of Breaking the Silence. "It's something pretty new they told us to do," said a soldier who recently completed his compulsory military service. "They bring you a piece of paper with their license-plate number, the telephone number and ID number of the driver, and the goal is to fill out [the form], not even to check the vehicles. They told us, 'You do the check without filling in the pages – it's not actually important, it doesn't do anything.'" An officer in the reserves added: "The idea is that you write down the details: 'X, Y and Z were in such-and-such kind of car, at such-and-such hour, heading in the direction of such-and-such place.'" The officer described being pressured over the practice, "on the level of phone calls [asking] 'Why don't you have?'... They started demanding, 'Give me 70 or 100 names every day.'" According to a soldier who took part in patrols to collect personal details, "Usually you just make up the number, since it's impossible to do so many checks." "Army forces perform checks in the West Bank based on an operational conception and in order to prevent terrorism, while striving to impinge as little as possible on the civilian routine," the Israel Defense Forces spokesman stated. "The drivers pulled over are asked some questions, for security purposes. In contrast to the claim, there is no quota the security forces have to meet." ([Haaretz](#) 7 March 2018)