



ARIJ Daily Report

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Israeli Violations' Activities in the oPt 4 May 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) injured several Palestinians who suffered the severe effects of teargas inhalation, in Bab az-Zawiya area in the center Hebron city, in the southern part of the occupied West Bank. Dozens of Palestinians nonviolently marched in the area, while chanting for liberation and independence, before the IOA attacked them with gas bombs and rubber-coated steel bullets, causing many to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. The IOA also occupied rooftops

of some homes and buildings and used them as firing posts and monitoring towers. (IMEMC 4 May 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the weekly procession against the occupation and settlements in Kafr Qaddoum village, east of the northern West Bank city of Qalqilia, wounding one Palestinian with a rubber-coated steel bullet. The army started firing gas bombs, concussion grenades and rubber-coated steel bullets at the protesters, wounding one in his arm, and causing many to suffer the severe effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 4 May 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) injured 1143 Palestinians, including 83 with live fire and 149 children. Three of the wounded Palestinians suffered serious injuries; 93 suffered moderate wounds and 1047 were mildly injured. The IOA ALSO targeted medics and journalists, wounding eight of them. Among targeted Journalists, the following have been identified: Journalist Abdul-Rahman al-Khatib intensely suffocated from teargas inhalation, and journalist Sulaiman Abu Zarifa was hit and injured by a teargas canister in his leg, while journalist Hamza Shami was hit by a canister in his shoulder. (IMEMC 4 May 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) fired gas bombs at two ambulances east of Khuza'a, east of Khan Younis in the southern part of the Gaza Strip, causing damage. The army also used high-velocity gas bombs that have a longer range, which led to injuries among Palestinians, including children, in areas far from the border fence. (IMEMC 4 May 2018)
- A Palestinian infant, identified as Ekram, only 6 months of age, suffered the severe effects of teargas inhalation, due to the Israeli high-velocity gas bombs, east of Gaza city. (IMEMC 4 May 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) injured several Palestinians, including a medic, after the army attacked protesters near the northern entrance of al-Biereh city, in the Ramallah and al-Biereh Governorate, in central West Bank. The IOA stationed at the permanent roadblock near Beit El colony military and security center, fired rubber-coated steel bullets, gas bombs and concussion grenades at dozens of

protesters, who marched in the area. Many Palestinians suffered the effects of teargas inhalation, while a medic was shot with a rubber-coated steel bullet in his leg. (IMEMC 4 May 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the town of al-'Isawiya, in occupied East Jerusalem, mildly injured a child and detained a Palestinian woman. Dozens of soldiers, and police officers, invaded the town just as the students were leaving their schools and invaded homes and detained Hayat Mheisin, the mother of Ismael, who was recently detained by the army and is still under interrogation. The IOA fired rubber-coated steel bullets and concussion grenades at random during the invasion, wounding a child in the lower limbs, and causing many to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 4 May 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the home of Ayed Doudin, in al-Alqa village, in Doura town near Hebron, just hours after releasing him from prison after he was held for 18 months under arbitrary Administrative Detention orders without charges of trial. (IMEMC 4 May 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Beit 'Awwa town, southwest of Hebron, and searched many homes, including the home of a political prisoner, identified as Nabil al-Masalma. (IMEMC 4 May 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the Tarbeeqa area in Beit Ummar town, north of Hebron, and violently searched the home of Hilmi Abu Ayyash, before summoning him for interrogation in Etzion military base. Prior to withdrawing from Beit Ummar, the IOA fired gas bombs and concussion grenades at local youngsters who hurled stones at the invading jeeps; many Palestinians suffered the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 4 May 2018)

Israeli Arrests

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Nablus city and searched homes in the city, and Askar refugee camp, and detained Mohammad Hamdan Mirweh. (IMEMC 4 May 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Qarawat Bani Hassan village, northwest of Salfit in central West Bank, and detained Bilal Ali Aassi, Ahmad Amin Mer'ey and Mos'ab Mousa Mer'ey, after searching their homes. (IMEMC 4 May 2018)
- In Hebron, in the southern part of the West Bank, the IOA detained Sa'ed Bassam Abu Aisha, in Jabal Abu Rumman area, violently searched the property causing excessive damage, and assaulted his mother who tried to prevent them from detaining him, causing a fracture in her arm. The IOA also confiscated a large sum of cash, during the searches in Hebron. (IMEMC 4 May 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the home of Bassam Abu Aisha in Jabal Abu Rumman area, in Hebron city, violently searched the property causing excessive damage, and assaulted his wife who tried to prevent them from detaining her son, Sa'ed, 27. The woman suffered fractures in one of her arms, in addition to causing various cuts and bruises, before detaining her son. Besides causing excessive damage to the family's home, the IOA also confiscated cash from the property. (IMEMC 4 May 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a young Palestinian woman just minutes after her release from HaSharon Israeli prison, after she served a one-year prison sentence. The young woman, Aya Salem Shawamra, 24, from occupied Jerusalem, was taken to prison on May 25, 2017, and was sentenced to one year in prison. Minutes after her release from HaSharon Israeli prison, even before her family arrived to pick her up, the IOA rearrested Aya, and moved her to the al-Jalama prison; (IMEMC 4 May 2018)

Home Demolition & Demolition threats

- The Israeli Occupation Authorities (IOA) handed Issa al-Atrash a military order in Ein Jweiza area in the al-Walaja village, west of Bethlehem in the occupied West Bank instructing him to halt the construction of his 120 square/meter home. The IOA also issued a demolition order targeting a wall surrounding a Palestinian farmland, owned by another resident, in al-Walaja village, west of Bethlehem in

the occupied West Bank. The Israeli army claims that the constructions did not receive a permit from the “Civil Administration Office,” run by the military in the occupied West Bank. (IMEMC, RB2000 4 May 2018)

Confiscation & Razing of lands

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) confiscated a machinery belonging to one the Palestinians in Kherbit Ad Deir in the northern Jordan Valley. (RB2000 4 May 2018)

Other

- The Trump administration will ask Israel to withdraw from four Arab [neighborhoods in east Jerusalem](#), which will likely become the capital of a future Palestinian state, US officials told Defense Minister Avigdor Liberman during his visit to Washington last week. The transfer of control over the neighborhoods – Jebel Mukabar, Isawiya, Shuafat and Abu Dis – was presented to Liberman as just one piece of the larger peace plan the administration has been working on over the last year. Israel, the officials indicated, would be expected to accept the plan once it is presented despite the potentially painful concessions. News of the demand come less than two weeks before the US Embassy officially moves to Jerusalem on May 14. The full plan is expected to be unveiled shortly after the embassy moves. US officials categorically denied the report, speaking to *The Jerusalem Post*. President Donald Trump’s plan has not yet been completed but has entered its final stages of development. During his visit to Washington, Liberman met with Jared Kushner, Trump’s son-in-law and senior adviser, National Security Adviser John Bolton, Secretary of Defense James Mattis, and the president’s Middle East envoy, Jason Greenblatt. “We do not comment on the content of the minister’s meetings,” Liberman’s office said in response to the report. Kushner and Greenblatt have been working on a peace plan together with US Ambassador to Israel David Friedman for the last year, and few details have leaked out. Alongside the concessions expected of Israel, the administration has promised its full support in the event of a widespread conflict with Iran or Syria. The administration has told Israel it would supply the IDF with significant support, including advanced weaponry, if a war broke out with Iran, even one instigated by Israeli action against Iran’s presence in Syria. Last month, PA President Mahmoud Abbas said the Palestinians will not accept any US plan to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. “We honestly will not wait for anything from them, and we will not accept

anything from them,” Abbas said at a conference in Ramallah last month. ([IPOST](#) 4 May 2018)

- The committee on legalizing the issues of land ownership for the Jewish settlements in [Judea and Samaria](#) has finished its work and presented its final report. The 200-page report includes detailed – and unprecedented – recommendations intended to legalize thousands of homes built without proper permits throughout the [West Bank](#), sometimes on what is privately-owned Palestinian land. The report examined all forms of unauthorized construction in the settlements and proposed a number of solutions to allow the legalization of thousands of housing units. The committee presented its report two months ago to Justice Minister Ayelet Shaked, Defense Minister [Avigdor Lieberman](#), Agriculture and Rural Development Minister Uri Ariel and Attorney General Avichai Mendelblit. The defense, justice and agriculture ministers are responsible for implementing the committee’s recommendations. Shaked said that she hopes the team established in the Prime Minister’s Office to implement the recommendations will act quickly [due to the urgency of the need to legalize the settlements](#). “We are acting responsibly and creatively and within a number of weeks we will present a comprehensive and systematic operational plan to legalize the outposts,” added Lieberman. The committee was established as part of the government coalition agreements between Likud and Habayit Hayehudi, and after a security cabinet decision on the matter. The members of the committee, headed by now Jerusalem District Court judge Haya Zandberg and the former head of the Civil Law Division in the State Prosecutor’s office, includes Dr. Chagai Vinizky of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and the Defense Ministry’s former legal adviser Ahaz Ben Ari. Zandberg was appointed to the bench earlier this year with the Shaked’s active support. The first of the recommendations concerns a shift in policy on how the official boundaries of settlement communities are treated. In the past, the IDF’s Civil Administration in the West Bank had a staff that examines these borders, known as the community’s “blue line.” This team was tasked with marking them precisely and checking that they include only lands owned by the state. However, as mistakes were made in the past in drawing these boundaries, many now include privately-owned Palestinian land. In the past, these plots were removed from the community’s jurisdiction and retroactively disowned by the state. Now the Zandberg Committee has recommended stopping the work of the “blue line” team. As for the structures built on such land, which were retroactively declared to be private land after the homes were

completed on what was initially considered state land, the committee recommends legalizing such construction. The legal basis for this is what is known as the Market Overt (Open Market) principle concerning property ownership, in which transactions conducted in good faith under certain conditions are considered valid – even if they have certain legal faults, such as in the sale of stolen goods. Such a rule could lead to the legalization of thousands of unauthorized housing units in both large and small settlements all over the West Bank. What complicates land ownership matters in the West Bank is that Israeli law does not apply to property ownership there. Instead, the property laws are broadly based on Ottoman Turkish law, even though both the British and Jordanians ruled the territory before Israel took possession in 1967. Generally, under Ottoman land laws, land is acquired by farming and working it. Therefore, when the IDF Civil Administration examines old aerial photographs and finds land that was once farmed, even if it is now inside a settlement, that land is retroactively categorized as privately-owned Palestinian land – even if it is not known to who it belongs, if anyone. At the same time, unworked land may be declared to be state-owned – if the land registry has no other registration or status for it. For example, ownership of some of the land was registered and legalized under the Jordanians from 1948 to 1967. They began conducting a process of examining the land ownership and determining precisely who the owners were, recording it in the official land registry. These are the privately-owned Palestinian lands with registered owners. Other parcels were in various stages of this process in June 1967, when Israel took control of the West Bank; others had not yet been examined at all. This is how some lands, though they were farmed at the time, are not considered to be state lands today, but at the same time their owners are unknown and unregistered. The committee’s second recommendation concerns cases in which the settlement is built on state-owned land, but is considered an “island” in the middle of land that is not state-owned. For example, this is rather common when the community is built on the top of a mountain or hill, but the land below it in the valleys is private agricultural land. In planning terms, the committee is recommending using “the principle of flexibility for adjacent areas,” in which land can be zoned for building more easily if it is adjacent to already constructed areas. The purpose of this recommendation is to allow the construction of access roads or other development for “isolated” settlements surrounded by land that is not state-owned. The committee also made other recommendations in such cases, such as building bridges or tunnels to access these settlements. This is because “the ownership underground and [in the air] above the ground belongs to

the state.” This would allow the construction of tunnels under privately-owned Palestinian land or bridges over it. In addition, the committee recommends allowing the use of “roads intended for public purposes” or “the expropriation of land for the purpose of an access road to a community,” all to be built on the privately-owned land. The committee also proposed another way to legalize “existing communities that were expanded” while “exceeding the boundaries of the lands held legally.” This is meant to apply to neighborhoods and unauthorized outposts on land that is not state land, but which were built as extensions of legal communities that were built on state-owned land. The committee recommended avoiding demolishing these homes because of the “delay” between the two types of legal statuses. The committee said that in general, “these structures were built over a decade ago, without any protest and with the support of the state.” One of the regular participants in the committee’s meetings was attorney Amir Fisher, the “adviser on settlement affairs” to Shaked; as well as Kobi Eliraz, the Defense Minister’s adviser on settlement affairs. Mendelblit headed the committee before he was appointed attorney general. Shaked chose Zandberg to replace him, even though she had no previous experience with the issue. ([Haaretz](#) 4 May 2018)