



ARIJ Daily Report

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Israeli Violations' Activities in the oPt

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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

- A group of Palestinian civilians, survived an Israeli missile attack which targeted an open area near the town of Beit Hanoun, in the northern Gaza Strip. An unmanned Israeli drone launched a missile towards Palestinians near the northern Gaza-Israel border fence, just east of Beit Hanoun, without hitting anyone. An Israeli drone also targeted, with one missile, a group of civilians near the town of Jabalia, in northern Gaza, without causing any injuries. (IMEMC 12 July 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Jenin city especially The Interior Ministry Junction, al-Bayader area, al-Marah, az-Zahra' neighborhood, Marah Sa'ad, and the UNRWA Schools. (IMEMC 12 July 2018)

Israeli Arrests

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained two Palestinian children from Silwan town, south of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, in occupied Jerusalem. Dozens of soldiers and police officers, accompanied by a K9 unit, invaded Batn al-Hawa neighborhood, and conducted extensive searches. The IOA detained two children, and were searching for others, reportedly after Palestinian youngsters hurled stones at colonialist settlers' cars. The names of the two detained children remained unknown; the IOA moved them to an interrogation facility in Jerusalem. (IMEMC 12 July 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained seven Palestinians from their homes in several parts of the occupied West Bank. The IOA fired many live rounds, rubber-coated steel bullets and gas bombs at Palestinians protesting the invasions, especially in Jenin city, Hizma and Deir Abu Mashal towns in Ramallah, Sebastia town near Nablus, and Tulkarem, in addition to Qaffin and Qarawat Bani Hassan in Salfit. The detained Palestinians were **identified as** Mohammad Fayez Ata, Deir Abu Mashal – Ramallah. Mohammad Darwish, Sebastia – Nablus. Fares Yousef Khaseeb, 36, Tulkarem. Rami As'ad Shelbaya, 35, Tulkarem. Mustafa 'Aassi, Qarawat Bani Hassan – Salfit. Bahjat Rafe' Mer'ey, Salfit. Lutfi Hatem Rayyan, Salfit. (IMEMC 12 July 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Thannaba area, east of Tulkarem, and Qaffin nearby tow, stormed and searched homes, and detained Rami Shelbaya and Fares Mustafa Khaseeb. (IMEMC 12 July 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Batn al-Hawa neighborhood in Silwan town, south of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, in occupied Jerusalem, and violently searched many homes, terrifying the families, especially while using military dogs. The IOA detained two

children, and said they are looking for more, allegedly for throwing stones at the army in the neighborhood. (IMEMC 12 July 2018)

Israeli Settler Violence

- Hundreds of Israeli settlers stormed into Awarta village, near Nablus, in the northern West Bank, where they held Talmudic rituals. The settlers broke into the village under army protection, who cleared the way for them to enter. Meanwhile, Palestinians were confined to their homes and prevented from being in that area. The settlers held Talmudic rituals in religious sites (shrines) in the village. (IMEMC 12 July 2018)

Home Demolition & Demolition threats

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided the Palestinian village of Bardala, in the northern area of the Jordan Valley, and destroyed 400 meters of water pipelines. The IOA stormed the village, razed and dug several holes in one of the water lines in search of water holes. The IOA destroyed more than 400 meters of water pipelines, which is an important life source to many Palestinians residents of the valley, who are mainly farmers or Bedouins. The IOA destroyed the water pipelines under the pretext that they are illegal. Recently, Israeli bulldozers and forces have razed the area, in search of water holes, and destroyed several water sources in the village and several other areas in the Jordan Valley. (IMEMC 12 July 2018)

Confiscation & Razing of lands

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) started bulldozing Palestinian agricultural lands in Bardala village, in the West Bank's Northern Plains. Many Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the lands, and dug three holes around irrigation lands, trying to find what the army described as "illegal connections to the main water system." (IMEMC 12 July 2018)

Erection of Israeli checkpoints

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Burqin town, west of Jenin, and installed sudden roadblocks around many villages and towns, east of Jenin, before stopping and searching dozens of cars. (IMEMC 12 July 2018)

Other

- An Israeli court decided to release the main settler who planned the arson attack on the Dawabsha family in Douma village, near Nablus, killing three people, including a baby. According to the decision of the Israeli court in Lod, Israeli police must release the accused and transfer him to house arrest. The court's decision was based on the allegation that the accused had participated in planning the crime of throwing Molotov cocktails at the Dawabsha family home, but did not participate in the operation itself. The court decided that the accused settler be subject to house arrest, and wear an electronic armband that tells the Israeli police about his location. The crime of throwing Molotov cocktails at the house of Dawabsha occurred on the 31st July, 2015, and led to the death of baby Ali Dawabsha and his parents, Raham and Saad, while the 5-year-old child, Ahmad, suffered serious burns, but survived the crime. (IMEMC 12 July 2018)
- The State Comptroller's follow-up report on the Binyamin Regional Council. Following the State Comptroller's report last November, which found many flaws in the conduct of the Binyamin Regional Council, including the funding of political associations, the preparation of favorable criteria for specific organizations, and the injecting public funds into political activity, the State Comptroller this week published a follow-up report with serious findings. Main Findings: **Financing and promoting construction in outposts** – The Binyamin Regional Council finances and promotes illegal construction in illegal outposts, in violation of Israeli law and procedures, and sometimes on private Palestinian land. **Government funding for illegal construction** – Many government ministries transfer funds to illegal projects to the Council without examining their legality. **Certification of non-governmental organizations** – The plenum of the Council approves Non-recurring expenses (NREs) as a rubber stamp without discussing and examining them as required. **Lack of transparency and concealment of budgets** –

Some of the Council's reports on the NREs lack vital details about the location of the given project, and the list of NREs published on the council's website does not include all the NREs and is only updated till 2014. More about the outposts and illegal construction financing by other authorities can be read in the Peace Now report, "Unraveling the Mechanism behind Illegal Outposts." Budgets for outposts and illegal construction Non-recurring expenses (NREs). According to the State Comptroller's examination, some of the NREs that the council operated were transferred to illegal outposts, which by their very definition are forbidden to be built. Among others, the comptroller notes projects in Givat Harel, Esh Kodesh, Mitzpe Asaf, Mitzpe Danny, Kerem Re'im, Kida, Adi Ad, Ahiya and other outposts. In total, according to Civil Administration figures given to the comptroller, there are about 30 illegal outposts within the Binyamin Regional Council. According to the comptroller, **"The activities of the council must be viewed with great severity as a public body, entrusted with maintaining the law, which is acting illegally and is permitting illegal construction in the outposts."** The comptroller also quotes a 2008 report from the Ministry of the Interior: **"How can a local authority that carries out building violations itself demand that its residents abide by the provisions of the law and take steps to enforce them?"** The comptroller vehemently rejects the council's claims that the projects under scrutiny are only essential services such as kindergartens and roads, and that they are permitted because there is an intention to retroactively approve these outposts in the future. The comptroller notes that the children can be taken to a legal kindergarten, and that a project such as a promenade built between Talmon and Neria cannot be considered a "vital" project. It also noted that the fact that there may be an intention to approve the outposts in the future does not give them permission to build in them before attaining the necessary approvals. The comptroller issued a comment to the Interior Ministry on its approvals of NREs without examining whether they were lawful: **"In view of the serious flaws described above, the State Comptroller's Office recommends that the [Interior Ministry] director consider checking whether there are statutory approvals [to the projects funded by the NREs]."** Government funding for illegal construction: According to the State Comptroller's examination, government ministries participate in the

financing of illegal projects throughout the Binyamin Regional Council, in spite of the legal advisor's directive in 2003, which states, among other things, "Regarding the issue of the illegal outposts ... it is obvious that the allocation or transfer of government funds must be made only after the land has been properly allocated and all building permits have been duly granted by the relevant authorities." **The Ministry of Housing** financed the planning of master plans for settlements and outposts in 2014 at a cost of NIS 14 million, including the outposts of Kerem Re'im and the Zeit Ra'an. In addition, in 2016 the Ministry financed NIS 4.6 million to put together master plans throughout the council's jurisdiction, including the illegal outpost of Kerem Re'im. As the comptroller explains, "When it finances plans in unauthorized communities, it becomes a partner to the [Binyamin] council in the legalization of unauthorized construction activities." **The Ministry of the Interior** financed "restoring roads" in the Givat Harel and Esh Kodesh outposts in the amount of NIS 1 million. **The Ministry of Defense** financed the installation of a camera in the outpost of Givat Assaf for NIS 270,000. **The Ministry of Education** participated in the financing of caravans (probably for an educational institution) in the outposts of Kida, Adi Ad, Ahiya, and Bnei Adam, for an unknown amount. The comptroller notes that the Ministry of Education acted contrary to the demand "that it itself set a procedure for releasing funds for the construction of educational institutions, according to which the local authority must present a building permit from the relevant authority for the purpose of receiving funding from it." **The Ministry of Agriculture** participated in financing a promenade between the settlement of Talmon and Neria, some of which passes through private Palestinian land, to the tune of NIS 1 million, three months after a final demolition order was issued for the works on this promenade. The Ministry of the Interior subsequently approved another NIS 250,000 to the NRE. **The Ministry of Transport** financed illegal bicycle paths (some of which pass through private land) amounting to NIS 1.7 million. The Jewish National Fund (i.e. KKL) added NIS 1.6 million to the project, although the Ministry of Transport claims that it financed 90% of the project. The comptroller noted that the government ministries are involved in funding projects that another government agency—the Civil Administration—has been

forced to issue demolition orders for. The comptroller examined four outposts (Adi Ad, Kida, Esh Kodesh and Ahiya) and found that between 1999 and 2015, demolition orders were issued for 24 public buildings, and that with only one exception, all are still standing. The comptroller visited the area and discovered that the signs in the area indicate the council's involvement in the construction of these illegal structures. Approval of Non-recurring expenses (NREs) without following procedure: The comptroller found that the Binyamin Regional Council approves many NREs each year. According to the auditor's review in 2016, the council implemented 533 NREs at a monetary volume of NIS 1 billion. Although the procedures clearly stipulate that the plenum of the council must examine and approve these budgets, it turns out that the plenum served as a sort of rubber stamp for approval of the list of NREs that was brought for approval. Lack of transparency and attempts to conceal the facts: The State Comptroller notes that some of the NREs are not detailed and do not indicate the precise location of the project. The study found that the council established many educational institutions in illegal outposts between 2008 and 2012, but that **"some of them were presented in the council's lists of NREs under general names, from which it is impossible to understand exactly where the project was carried out."** The State Comptroller found that the Binyamin Regional Council does not operate transparently, and does not allow access to full information about its budgets. The comptroller referred the criticism to a list of NREs published on the council's website, stating: "It was found that the list is not complete and it is not clear what the criteria for choosing the NREs would be. Apart from this, there are no advertised details such as the sponsor of the budget, and in some of them, the location of the project is not known. " It should be noted that the list appeared on the Council's website following a petition by Peace Now against the Binyamin Regional Council, demanding that it receive the full list of NREs. In response to the petition, the council uploaded the list to the website and informed the court that the list was on the website. It turns out that the list was partial, and in fact the council deceived the court when it claimed that all of the requested information was indeed transferred and made available for the public. (PEACENOW 12 July 2018)