



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

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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

- An Israeli military drone fired a missile at Palestinians east of Rafah, in the southern part of the Gaza Strip, killing one, and wounding three others, including one who suffered serious injuries. Abdul-Karim Radwan, 22, died from his serious wounds and three other Palestinians were injured by the Israeli missile, including one who suffered serious wounds, and is currently on life support. Furthermore, three armored Israeli military bulldozers advanced approximately 50 meters into

Palestinian lands in southern Gaza, and placed sand hills. Just a few hours before the army killed Abdul-Karim, the Health Ministry published detailed statistics on the Palestinian casualties by Israeli army fire, since the beginning of the Great Return March on March 30th, 2018. The data covers the period between March 30th and July 17th. 142 Palestinians killed, and 16496 injured. 7901 of the wounded were treated in field trauma stabilization units. 8695 of the wounded were transferred to several hospitals. 17 of the slain Palestinians are children. 2 of the slain Palestinians are medics. 2 of the slain Palestinians are women. 3126 of the wounded Palestinians are children. 1362 of the wounded Palestinians are women. 325 of the wounded Palestinians are medics. (IMEMC 19 July 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the house of ex-prisoner Isma'el Al Natshe and ransacked contents. (IMEMC 19 July 2018)
- The Israeli occupation authorities threatened the residents of Ni'lin village, west of Ramallah, to take punitive measures against them if they continue to hold their weekly peaceful anti-settlement and land confiscation protests, labeling them as "illegal activities" and "violation of public order." The IOA distributed leaflets in the village and also glued some leaflets to the doors of shops at the village's entrance. (WAFA 19 July 2018)

Israeli Arrests

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained nine Palestinians from their homes in several parts of the occupied West Bank. The IOA invaded and searched dozens of homes across the West Bank, interrogated many Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards, and detained nine of them. The IOA also installed roadblocks in many parts of the West Bank, stopped and searched dozens of cars. **The detained Palestinians were identified as:** Zoheir Akram al-'Ejel, Ramallah. Said Bahhour, Ramallah. Mohammad Saher Dabbour, Ramallah. Mohammad Mahmoud Ibrahim, Ramallah. Dia' Mohammad Sarhan, Ramallah. Loqman Tahseen Qa'ad, Ramallah. Yasser Hayel, Ramallah. Baha' Khader Nawawra, Bethlehem. Abdul-Maqsoud Yaghi, Jericho. (IMEMC 19 July 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the house of ex-Prisoner Akram Al Fassisi, Idhna town west of Hebron in the southern West Bank, ransacked house contents and summoned him to the interview the Israeli Intelligence Police. (IMEMC 19 July 2018)

Home Demolition & Demolition threats

- Staff from the Israeli municipality of West Jerusalem demolished four Palestinian homes in the East Jerusalem neighborhood of Beit Hanina. Israeli police cordoned off the area, preventing people from reaching it as bulldozers demolished four homes purportedly for being built on a plot of land belonging to Jews. Police forced the owners, identified as the Shawamreh and Abu Rmeileh families, to pay the demolition costs. (WAFA 19 July 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) destroyed water pipelines in Furush Beit Dajan village, east of Nablus. The IOA escorted bulldozers as they destroyed pipelines supplying water for farmlands and residential homes under the pretext of being unauthorized. (WAFA 19 July 2018)
- Two Palestinian families demolished their own four homes in Occupied East Jerusalem. The two families, Shawamreh and Abu Rmeileh, watched as bulldozers demolished their four homes in the Beit Hanina neighborhood. The families, who were left homeless, pointed out that they have been living in their homes for about 17 years, and were proud for not giving up their homes to Israeli settlers. The total space of the land, on which the houses are built, is 3 dunams (0.74 acres). In 2006, an Israeli settler, Aryeh King, had claimed ownership of the land and orally informed both Palestinian families had built their homes; King had sent notices to the families to claim the land and demanding they pay rent. Later in 2013, King appealed to an Israeli court and highlighted, in the papers and documents, that the land is owned by settlers; the court then approved the land ownership to the Israeli settlers. The Israeli court ruled in favor of the settlers and granted them the land upon which the four Palestinian homes were built. The court sent a notice to the families to evacuate the area by August 1st. However, both families refused to evacuate the area. Under the pretext of building without a permit, Israeli authorities fined

the Shawamreh family 120,000 shekels, while the Abu Rmeileh family was fined 75,000 shekels. (IMEMC 19 July 2018)

- The Israeli Civil Administration photographed Palestinian structures in Al Farisiya area in the northern Jordan Valley. (Wafa 19 July 2018)

Expansion of settlements

- Israel has approved the construction of hundreds of settlement units in Itamar settlement, southeast of Nablus, in the northern part of the occupied West Bank. The new constructions are meant to expand the settlement and were approved by Regional Council of Settlements, in northern West Bank, in coordination with the "Civil Administration Office," the administrative and executive branch of the Israeli military occupation. The approval is currently for 62 units, and likely to include more in the future, and also includes paving a new bypass road that surrounds Huwwara Palestinian town, leading to more annexation of Palestinian lands, so that the settlers do not have to drive through it. (IMEMC 19 July 2018)

Other

- The Knesset passed early Thursday the controversial nation-state law that officially defines Israel as the national homeland of the Jewish people and asserts that "the realization of the right to national self-determination in Israel is unique to the Jewish people," with 62 MKs voting in favor of the legislation and 55 opposing it. The law also includes clauses stating that a united Jerusalem is the capital of Israel and that Hebrew is the country's official language. Another says that "the state sees the development of Jewish settlement as a national value and will act to encourage and promote its establishment and consolidation." It passed after a long and stormy debate that began in the afternoon, with lawmakers voting on hundreds of clauses presented by the opposition that objected to different parts of the bill's draft. Immediately after the law passed, Arab lawmakers tore copies in protest, and were subsequently removed from the Knesset plenum hall. Lawmaker Ayman Odeh, chairman of the Joint List, released a statement saying that Israel "declared it does not want us here" and that it had "passed a law of Jewish supremacy and told us that we will always be second-class citizens." Speaking moments after the bill passed into law, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu said: "This is a

defining moment – long live the State of Israel." Netanyahu further said that "122 years after Herzl made his vision known, with this law we determined the founding principle of our existence. Israel is the nation state of the Jewish people, and respects the rights of all of its citizens." The prime minister also said that "in the Middle East, only Israel respects [rights]. This is our country, the Jewish state. In recent years there have been those who have tried to undermine that and question the principles of our existence. Today we made it into law: This is the country, the language, the anthem and flag. As they left the Knesset plenum, Arab MKs from the Joint List party confronted Netanyahu. MK Ahmed Tibi and MK Ayeda Touma-Souliman yelled at Netanyahu: "You passed an apartheid law, a racist law." MK Tibi lashed at Netanyahu: "Why are you afraid of the Arabic language?" The premier retorted by saying: "How dare you talk this way about the only democracy in the Middle East?" Opposition head Isaac Herzog also spoke up at the plenum, saying that "it's a little sad to me that the last speech I make will be against this kind of backdrop. The question is whether the law will harm or benefit Israel. History will determine. I really hope that we won't find the fine balance between a Jewish and democratic state to be hurt." The sponsor of the bill, MK Avi Dichter, said during debates that took place prior to the vote that "unlike the disinformation and fake news that were tossed around [regarding the bill], this basic law doesn't hurt the culture of minorities living in Israel, doesn't hurt their sabbaticals and holidays and certainly doesn't hurt the Arabic language, which remains a mother tongue for 1.5 million of Israel's citizens." The draft bill the Knesset voted on is fundamentally different from the version the coalition had sought to advance in the past decade. Its main clauses were moderated following pressure within the coalition ranks and beyond. Initially, the bill was intended to significantly limit the discretion of Supreme Court justices' decisions, requiring them to set the state's Jewish character above its democratic character in rulings where the two clashed. This clause was removed from the bill already in May. The most controversial clause, which appeared to pave the way for the creation of communities segregated by nationality or religion, was removed from the legislation earlier this week. The nation-state law establishes as a basic law, or quasi-constitutional law, a set of values, some of which already appear in existing laws. The law stipulates that Israel is the Jewish nation's historic homeland and that this nation has the singular right to national self-determination in it. The law anchors the flag, menorah, Hatikva anthem, Hebrew calendar, Independence Day and Jewish holidays as national symbols. The law states that the "whole and united" Jerusalem is the state's capital, which appears today in Basic Law:

Jerusalem. The nation-state law further grants the status of an official language only to Hebrew. Another [controversial clause](#) stipulates that the state will invest resources in preserving Israel's affiliation to world Jewry, but not in Israel. This wording was demanded by the ultra-Orthodox parties to prevent the state from linking up with the Reform and Conservative communities in Israel. As part of the protest against the law, Peace Now activists waved a black flag in the Knesset balcony during the debate, until security guards made them leave the room. Joint List chairman Ayman Odeh also raised a black flag during the debate against the legislation. "As [the 1956 massacre] in Kafr Qassem was a blatantly illegal order, with a black flag over it, so is a black flag hoisted over this evil law," he said. J Street's president and founder, Jeremy Ben-Ami, harshly criticized the nation-state bill and Netanyahu's government: "It was born in sin, its only purpose is to send a message to the Arab community, the LGBT community and other minorities in Israel, that they are not and never will be equal citizens. Two months ago we celebrated the 70th anniversary of the Israeli Declaration of Independence, where it was written that the State of Israel 'will ensure complete equality of social and political rights to all its inhabitants irrespective of religion, race or gender.' Today Netanyahu's government is trying to ignore those words and the values that they represent." On Monday, Netanyahu said the bill was "very important to guarantee the foundations of our existence, which is Israel as the nation-state of the Jewish people" – though critics say he is mainly keen to drum up support before the next Knesset election, due by November next year. ([Haaretz](#) 19 July 2018)

- Following a request under the Freedom of Information Act submitted by Peace Now and the Movement for Freedom of Information (and after refusing to give the information and a two-and-a-half year delay), the Civil Administration's response was received: 99.76% (about 674,459 dunams) of state land allocated for any use in the Occupied West Bank was allocated for the needs of Israeli settlements. The Palestinians were allocated, at most, only 0.24% (about 1,625 dunams). Some 80% of the allocations to Palestinians (1,299 dunams) were for the purpose of establishing settlements (669 dunams) and for the forced transfer of Bedouin communities (630 dunams). Only 326 dunams at most were allocated without strings for the benefit of Palestinians, and at least 121 of those dunams are currently in Area B under Palestinian control. Most of the allocations to the Palestinians (about 53%) were made prior to the 1995 Interim Agreement (the Oslo II Agreement, in which the West Bank was divided into Areas A, B and C, and transferred control over 40% of the West Bank to the Palestinian Authority). To read full report, click [here](#). ([PEACENOW](#) 19 July 2018)

- Just off the road a few hundred meters from the entrance to the Palestinian town of al-Azariya near the settlement of [Ma'aleh Adumim](#), subcontractors of Israel's Civil Administration set up white prefabs. They're near a chop shop, above the structures of Bedouin who have already been moved to this area. The contractor on site had no idea what he was putting up. He was a bit surprised when he heard this week that [the Bedouin village of Khan al-Ahmar](#) near Ma'aleh Adumim was to be evacuated. "Aha, we're putting up classrooms here," he mused. The buildings the Civil Administration is setting up near al-Azariya are being placed in an area that has been set aside for the relocation of the Jahalin Bedouin. This is the "permanent site" that the state is offering the tribe, whose members are now living in villages without permits near the settlement of Kfar Adumim. The villages are on state land, so legally they could be recognized, but Israel hasn't done so and wants to move this community to the permanent site near al-Azariya. The state has boasted that it's helping the Bedouin by giving them land. Security and government officials have repeatedly told reporters that the evacuation of Khan al-Ahmar isn't so terrible because the Bedouin are being offered a better alternative. Civil Administration figures obtained by Haaretz show how much land the state has actually allocated to all Palestinians, including the Khan al-Ahmar Bedouin, since 1967. According to the Civil Administration, since 1967, Israel has allocated only 1,624, dunams (401 acres), including the area off the road at al-Azariya, for [West Bank Palestinians](#). A conservative estimate puts this at around 0.25 percent of the allocations in the West Bank; all other allocations have been for settlements. According to Civil Administration figures as of 2011, as presented in a hearing at the Jerusalem District Court in 2013, 1.3 million dunams have been declared state land. According to figures presented at a 2011 hearing of a petition by the left-wing planning-rights group Bimkom, up to that year, the state had allocated 600,000 dunams for settlements, of which 400,000 dunams went to the Settlement Division of the World Zionist Organization. In other words, for every dunam [allocated to Palestinians](#), 205 dunams were allocated to the Settlement Division. The figures were made public after a request by [Peace Now](#) and the Movement for Freedom of Information. "For more than 50 years the state has allocated land in the West Bank almost solely for the needs of settlements, and sweepingly fails to designate it for the use of the protected Palestinians," said Shabtay Bendet of Peace Now's settlement-monitoring team, referring to the Palestinians' official status as a "protected population" under international law. "Land is one of the most important public resources, and designating it for the use of one group only at the expense of

another is one of the clearest characteristics of apartheid The Israeli government can change this racist discrimination tomorrow morning by [legalizing] the Bedouin community at Khan al-Ahmar, which is on state land, and immediately stop the needless and illegal evacuation.” For its part, the Civil Administration said that “the number of allocation requests submitted by Palestinians is very low as a rule.” The areas in question are part of Area C – land under full Israeli military and civil control since the Oslo Accords a quarter-century ago. But around 121 dunams of the land allocated are in Area B – under Palestinian civil control and Israeli military control. Some of this land was distributed before the West Bank was divided into three sections according to the Oslo Accords. All the settlements are in Area C, but according to figures cited by Education Minister Naftali Bennett in his policy plan put forward in 2014, about 70,000 Palestinians live in Area C, compared with 400,000 settlers. Other sources say the number of Palestinians is more than double Bennett’s number. Bimkom and the human rights group B’Tselem have said there are 180,000 Palestinians living in Area C. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs put the number of Palestinians in Area C in 2016 at 150,000. The rest of the Palestinians live in Area A (under total Palestinian control) and Area B, where Israel does not establish settlements and does not control the allocation of land in the same way. According to the Civil Administration, in 2011 Israel allocated more than 18,000 dunams for settler industry and commerce in the West Bank, more than 11 times what it allocated to Palestinians. The city limits of the settlement of Ma’aleh Adumim are also an example of land allocation. Ma’aleh Adumim has 48,000 dunams under its jurisdiction, but the real area of the city is actually much smaller; the city council has authority over areas where it does not build (Area E1 east of Jerusalem, for example). Areas such as these have not been officially allocated but are simply administered by a nearby settlement. Civil Administration figures show that even areas already allocated to Palestinians often serve the settlements. From the 1,624 dunams allocated to the Palestinians since 1967, more than 600 dunams have been designated as “permanent settlement” areas for Bedouin. These are instances where Bedouin were evacuated or there is a plan to evacuate them from areas near settlements. According to the Civil Administration, 270 dunams have been earmarked for permanent settlement of the Rashaida tribe, and 360 dunams for the Jahalin tribe of Khan al-Ahmar. The numbers show that about half (53 percent) of the land allocated to Palestinians was allotted before [the 1995 Oslo II Accord](#), and about half has been allotted since. Also, in addition to the 630 dunams slated for permanent Bedouin settlement, 669 dunams has been designated as compensation

or for moving Palestinians from areas intended for developing settlements. Only the remainder, about 326 dunams, has been set aside for other Palestinian needs. The figures include a 1.5-dunam allocation in 2012 for a garbage dump, a 4.25-dunam allocation in 2010 for a clinic, a 0.25 allocation in 2015 for clinics and a fire station, and a 1.2-dunam allocation in 1993 for a swimming pool. The figures were made public two years after the first request was made, after what attorney Noa Shalita of the Movement for Freedom of Information called “Sisyphian efforts.” For its part, the Civil Administration responded: “Requests for allocations of state land are normally submitted by the entire population, both Palestinians and Israelis. We emphasize that the number of allocation requests submitted by Palestinians is very low as a rule. The Civil Administration examines all requests it receives on an individual basis in keeping with the procedures and directives determined by the government.” ([Haaretz](#) 19 July 2018)

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