



ARIJ Daily Report

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Israeli Violations' Activities in the oPt 25 September 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

- Several armored Israeli military jeeps invaded Zabbouba village, west of the northern West Bank city of Jenin, and attacked Palestinians protesting the invasion, causing many to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. Dozens of Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the village from several directions, and fired gas bombs, concussion grenades and rubber-coated steel bullets at protesters, and surrounding homes. Many Palestinians suffered the effects of teargas

inhalation. The IOA also chased many Palestinian youngsters in an attempt to detain any of them but failed. The IOA installed roadblocks near the village, and the surrounding communities, before stopping and searching dozens of cars, and interrogated many Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. (IMEMC 25 September 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) opened fire at Palestinian youth and farmers to the east of Deir al-Balah, in the central Gaza Strip, and Abasan town, in the southern Gaza Strip. The IOA stationed at military checkpoints along the security fence, opened fire at young men who approached the fence in al-Sanati area, east of Abasan village, east of Khan Younis, in the southern Gaza Strip. The IOA also opened fire at farmers working in their agricultural lands near the fence near Al-Nimr Gate, east of Deir al-Balah. (IMEMC 25 September 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) shot five Palestinians in the Great Return Camp, east of Khuza'a town, east of Khan Younis, in the southern part of the Gaza Strip and near Jabalia, in northern Gaza. The two Palestinians were injured, including one who suffered a very serious gunshot wound to the head in northern Gaza and is in serious condition. Protests were held along the eastern border areas along the Gaza Strip, including Khan Younis, al-Boreij in central Gaza, and Jabalia, in northern Gaza. The IOA fired live rounds, in addition to high-velocity gas bombs and concussion grenades. (IMEMC 25 September 2018)
- Palestinian crowds gathered at the north western borders of the besieged Gaza Strip, to take part in a boat protest, setting off from the Gaza seaport, against the siege. The Israeli navy obstructed the protest, way off the shore, by firing live ammunition and tear-gas bombs towards protesters. (IMEMC 25 September 2018)
- In Bethlehem, several Israeli army jeeps invaded Nahhalin town, and fired many gas bombs and concussion grenades. (IMEMC 25 September 2018)

Israeli Arrests

- After dozens of Israeli settlers, accompanied by Israeli Occupation and police officers, stormed the courtyards of the Al-Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem, and conducted provocative tours into the holy

site, the IOA detained two Waqf workers, and one worshiper. The IOA detained Anas Dabbagh and Ali Bkearat, who works for the Palestinian Waqf and Islamic Endowment, in Al-Aqsa Mosque, and took them to an interrogation facility. Two were working in the Dome of the Rock Mosque, in Al-Aqsa Mosque compound, when they were detained. Many employees of the Waqf Department, in addition to dozens of worshipers, gathered in the Al-Aqsa Mosque compound, protesting the detention of the two employees, and the attempts to stop maintenance work in the holy site. Furthermore, the IOA stopped a young man near the "Gate of the Tribes," and took him to an interrogation facility, in addition to stopping and searching the Muslim worshipers, and held their ID cards before allowing them into Al-Aqsa. (IMEMC, WAFA 25 September 2018)

- Dozens of Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Silwan and at-Tour towns, searched many homes and detained three Palestinians. The detained Palestinians are Mohammad Abu Ghannam, 16, Adnan Rajabi, 16, and Mahdi Jaber, 20. The IOA interrogated the Palestinians and several members of their families, before abducting them. (IMEMC 25 September 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Anas Dabbagh and Ali Bkearat, from the courtyards of the Al-Aqsa Mosque. The two, who work for the Waqf and Islamic Endowment department, were released later. (IMEMC 25 September 2018)
- In Al-Aqsa Mosque, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Mohammad al-Hammouri, and summoned Emad Abdeen for interrogation. Abdeen is a firefighter, working for the Waqf Department in Al-Aqsa. (IMEMC 25 September 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the family home of Lawyer, and former political prisoner, Shirin al-'Isawi, in al-'Isawiya town, in Jerusalem. (IMEMC 25 September 2018)

Israeli Settler Violence

- Heavily armed Israeli Police escorted hundreds of Israeli settlers into the Al-Aqsa Mosque compound to celebrate the Jewish Sukkot

holiday, while the Israeli authorities prevented restoration work from being completed in the compound. At least 420 Israeli settlers stormed the compound from 7:30 a.m. until 11:00 a.m. in successive groups through the Moroccan Gate. Settlers were chanting the Israeli national anthem “Hatikvah” as they provocatively toured the entire compound. Israeli Police took photographs of Muslim worshipers, as well as of the staff members of the Endowment department, as they were working on restoration projects in the compound. The staff was prevented from completing restoration work on the compound. (IMEMC 25 September 2018)

- Israeli settlers uprooted at least half a dozen fruitful olive trees in al-Hamra area, south of Hebron, in the occupied West Bank. Settlers from the Israeli settlements of Ma’on and Havat Ma’on, built illegally on Yatta town land, in Hebron, uprooted around six fruitful olive trees belonging to two local residents who were identified as Salameh and Ibrahim Rabe. (IMEMC 25 September 2018)

Other

- Israeli Prison Service (IPS) intends to impose a series of new punitive measures against detainees held at Hadarim detention center and others, in days to come. Prison yards at times of inspection of windows and search, and tightened restrictions on all detainees when they go to the exercise yard. The IPS informed the detainees that they would strictly prohibit the entry of any educational textbooks, during family visits, and ban all purchases of frozen food. These punishment measures came up to orders from the Israeli Minister of Internal Security, Gilad Ardan, to tighten the measures against detainees in various detention centers. (IMEMC 25 September 2018)
- An investigation by Haaretz has found that the Settlement Division assigned the rights to land in the settlement outpost of Mitzpe Kramim, two months after the government was informed that the plots were in fact Palestinian-owned and had been transferred to the World Zionist Organization department in error, despite claims to the contrary. The Settlement Division also submitted to banks documents testifying that the outpost residents were the legal owners so they could obtain mortgages, months after discovering that the land

belonged to Palestinians. The Settlement Division thus enabled settlers to get mortgages before ownership status of the land had been finalized. The Settlement Division commented that it was not a party to the legal proceedings in the High Court of Justice, in which the state said the land was Palestinian-owned, and therefore was not aware of that fact when the agency transferred ownership to settlers. However, the High Court injunction halting construction in Mitzpeh Kramim, issued in the wake of the state's admission, was public knowledge and was even reported in the media. Additionally, the Mitzpeh Kramim residents council and the company that built the outpost homes, in coordination with [WZO](#), were parties to the High Court proceedings, and they were named in the injunction. Mitzpeh Kramim became a symbol for the Israeli right in late August, when [the Jerusalem District Court awarded ownership](#) of the private Palestinian land on which it was built to settlers because the state and the World Zionist Organization's the Settlement Division had given the land to the settlers in good faith, unaware it had Palestinian owners. The court issued the precedent-setting ruling regarding the outpost, which is located near Kochav Hashahar in the central [West Bank](#), based on the market overt or *Marché ouvert* principle of property ownership. According to that legal principle, transactions conducted in good faith under certain conditions are considered valid, even in the case of the sale of stolen goods. The court ruled that the state genuinely believed that it controlled the land when it transferred it to the Settlement Division, which in turn assigned it to the settlers. Since both parties were acting in good faith, the settlers are now the rightful owners, even though the state never owned the rights to the land. Legal experts told Haaretz that the ruling is controversial, even if the land was allocated in good faith be it because the land in question was not deemed state land but rather land seized by the army, or because the land was given away without compensation. Yet documents and other testimony obtained by Haaretz raise significant doubts as to whether the allocation of the land was really carried out in good faith – if the Settlement Division already knew of the Palestinian claims to the land. On February 16, 2011, shortly after two Palestinian men petitioned the High Court against the construction work in Mitzpeh Kramim, then-Justice Elyakim Rubinstein issued a temporary injunction against the

community's residents council and Amana, the settlement movement that built the outpost homes, headed by Ze'ev Hever. The injunction was issued in the wake of the statement submitted by the respondents named in the petition, including the defense minister, the head of the Civil Administration and the military and police commanders in the West Bank. The state claimed it transferred the land to the Settlement Division because it didn't know the property was not under its control — in contrast to adjacent plots in Mitzpeh Kramim that were under army, and thus state, control. Rubinstein ordered a stop to construction until the court's next ruling. Even though construction had already begun on the homes, the Settlement Division had not yet transferred to the property rights to the residents at that stage. The various documents authorizing the transfer were signed between May and July 2011, some four months after the High Court of Justice issued the injunction and after it was already known that private Palestinians owned the land. Besides granting the settlers land rights, the Settlement Division provided them with the documents needed to receive mortgages, which Bank Leumi and Bank Mizrahi Tefahot agreed to provide between March and August 2011, after the temporary injunction was issued and after they already knew of the Palestinian claims. Banks are obligated to examine the ownership of a property to be mortgaged before granting the loan. In this case, the two banks checked with the Settlement Division to ascertain the ownership of the land involved. In such cases, the banks see "the Settlement Division like the Israel Lands Authority inside the Green Line," a senior financial executive told Haaretz. He said the Settlement Division informs anyone making such requests regarding ownership claims. The source said the division in this case confirmed that the settlers owned the land in question, even though it may have known already of the Palestinian claims to the land. An employee of a second financial institution confirmed the nature of the relationship between the banks and the Settlement Division regarding this affair. Hussam Younis, a lawyer representing the Palestinian landowners before the High Court and the Jerusalem District Court, told Haaretz that the Settlement Division's actions violated the injunction, adding this proved that "the state is behind the settlers' bullying and lawlessness." He said additional legal measures against the state as well as the mortgage

banks were being considered. The injunction prohibits building in Mitzpeh Kramim, but not the granting of mortgages. Dror Etkes, the founder and director of the civil society organization Kerem Navot, which advised the Palestinian petitioners in the case, said the documents proved that in this case, "as in all the other cases of appropriation of private land in the West Bank that we know about, there is zero good faith on the part of the settlers." The Amana movement declined to comment. In a statement, the Settlement Division said the Jerusalem District Court accepted its argument that it acted lawfully in granting the residents of Mitzpeh Kramim land rights, by dint of a permit issued to the division by the Office of the Custodian of Absentee Property. "The division was not a party to the legal proceedings in the High Court of Justice and was not named in the injunction," the Settlement Division stated. "The claim that it knew the land involved was privately-owned by Palestinians is untrue." The judge's ruling in August was on a case dating back to 2013, when the residents of Mitzpeh Kramim filed suit in the Jerusalem District Court asking to recognize their rights to the land. The residents said the land had been allocated legally to WZO, which then allocated the land to the residents. Mitzpeh Kramim was built on six plots of land: Five are privately owned and one is state land. The government allocated the land in the 1980s to the World Zionist Organization. According to Israel's Civil Administration in the West Bank, the government did not know at the time that the land was privately owned because of confusion in the mapping of the area, and now admits that the land should not have been allocated to the settlement. According to the ruling, the residents of Mitzpeh Kramim are the legal owners of the land based on the legal principle of good faith. Moreover, Israel's Civil Administration in the West Bank cannot revoke the agreement granting the residents rights to the land, and the Palestinians are not entitled to remove them from their homes.([Haaretz](#) 25 September 2018)