



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.

Israeli Arrests

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Tubas city, in northeastern west Bank, and fired gas bombs and concussion grenades at protesters, and at a number of surrounding homes. The IOA caused many Palestinians, including six members of the same family, to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. The IOA also invaded and searched homes, and detained Wisam Majid Sawafta. (IMEMC 30 August 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched homes in Qalqilia city, in northern West Bank, and detained Amir Bassam Abu Shareb, Ahmad Shallash and Husam Abu Libda. (IMEMC 30 August 2018)
- In Bethlehem, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded several homes in Beit Fajjar town, south of the city, and detained Khaled Mohammad Taqatqa, 17, Sanad Majed Taqatqa, 16, and Sharif Mohammad Sbeih, 20. (IMEMC 30 August 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Khobab Mo'in Rimawi and Morad Karim Barghouthi, after stopping them at the main entrance of Nabi Saleh village, northwest of Ramallah, in central West Bank. (IMEMC 30 August 2018)
- In Tulkarem, in northern West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained three Mahmoud Adnan Zandeeq, Mohammad Aqel Zandeeq and Mohammad Walid Zandeeq. (IMEMC 30 August 2018)
- In Hebron, in the southern part of the West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) searched homes and detained a former political prisoner, identified as Ismael Hasan al-Hroub. (IMEMC 30 August 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Ahmad Mohammad al-Hroub, also a former political prisoner, after stopping him at the main entrance of Ethna town, west of Hebron. (IMEMC 30 August 2018)
- Israeli police officers detained Ahmad Rassem Khozeimiyya, 25, from Qabatia town, south of the northern West Bank city of Jenin, from his work in Kafr Kanna town, in the Galilee. (IMEMC 30 August 2018)
- Dozens of Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Beit Fajjar town, south of the city, searched several homes and detained Khaled Mohammad Taqatqa, 17, Sanad Majed Taqatqa, 16, and Sharif Mohammad Sbeih, 20. The IOA also detonated doors leading to a medical storage facility in the town, and search it. (IMEMC 30 August 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Tubas city in northeastern West Bank, injured several Palestinians, including six family members, and detained a young man. The IOA fired many gas bombs and concussion grenades at Palestinians, protesting the invasion, in addition to directly targeted surrounding homes. Many Palestinians, including six members of one family, suffered the severe effects of teargas inhalation. The IOA also invaded and searched several homes in the city, and detained Wisam Majeed Sawafta. (IMEMC 30 August 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a young Palestinian man, and installed many roadblocks, in Jenin governorate, in the northern part of the occupied West Bank. The IOA stopped Mohammad Hasan Bani Gharra at a military roadblock near Arraba town, southwest of Jenin, and interrogated him for several hours before releasing him. The IOA also installed many roadblocks on Jenin-Nablus road, in addition to roads near Ya'bad and 'Arraba towns, while dozens of IOA were deployed in several areas, before stopping and searching dozens of cars, and interrogated scores of Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. (IMEMC 30 August 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stopped Mohammad Hasan Bani Gharra at a military roadblock near Arraba town, southwest of Jenin, and interrogated him for several hours before releasing him. (IMEMC 30 August 2018)
- An Israeli military court extended prominent Palestinian journalist Lami Khater's detention (A mother of five) for the eighth time. Khater's detention was extended for eight days to complete "legal proceedings". The journalist is being investigated for "suspected membership in a banned group". (IMEMC 30 August 2018)

Israeli Settler Violence

- A Palestinian taxi driver, identified as Morad Somrain, suffered cuts and bruises to various parts of his body, including his head and face, after Israeli settlers assaulted him in Jerusalem. (IMEMC 30 August 2018)

- A number of Israeli settlers installed a new outpost on Palestinian lands in Qaryout village, south of the northern West Bank city of Nablus. The Palestinians found out about the new outpost, when they headed to their lands and saw five mobile homes illegally installed on their lands. The settlers even installed poles and other infrastructure in preparation to establish their outpost on the Palestinian lands. (IMEMC 30 August 2018)

Home Demolition & Demolition threats

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) demolished a number of stalls of Palestinian farmers on the Hebron-Jerusalem road, near the main entrance of Beit Ummar town, north of Hebron, in the southern part of the occupied West Bank. Workers of Gush Etzion settlement council, and many IOA invaded the area and demolished the stalls, in addition to illegally confiscating large quantities of fruits and vegetables, including Tomatoes, Grapes and plums. The stalls are owned by farmers from the families of Sabarna and Abu Mariya, who sell their lands' produce to provide for their families. (IMEMC 30 August 2018)

Israeli Military Orders

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) distributed a land confiscation order in Janata village east of Bethlehem city. The order states the confiscation of 14.5 dunums of land in various areas in the village for security purposes. (WAFA 30 August 2018)

Erection of Outposts

- A number of Israeli settlers installed a new outpost on Palestinian lands in Qaryout village, south of the northern West Bank city of Nablus. The Palestinians found out about the new outpost, when they headed to their lands and saw five mobile homes illegally installed on their lands. The settlers even installed poles and other infrastructure in preparation to establish their outpost on the Palestinian lands. (IMEMC 30 August 2018)

Erection of Israeli checkpoints

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) Installed many roadblocks on Jenin-Nablus road, in addition to roads near Ya'bad and 'Arraba towns, while dozens of soldiers were deployed in several areas, before stopping and searching dozens of cars, and interrogated scores of Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. (IMEMC 30 August 2018)

Other

- The main question raised by the Jerusalem District Court's verdict, that the Mitzpeh Kramim outpost in the West Bank can be legalized despite being built on private Palestinian land, pertains to its future implications. Although this is a singular case, jurists specializing in property law in Israel and the West Bank believe that courts can interpret the ruling to enable legalizing hundreds of housing units in the settlements. Justice Minister Ayelet Shaked referred to this possibility when she said on Tuesday: "This is a precedent-setting, extremely significant verdict." "It means the state isn't saying anymore that settlements must be evacuated, but that we'll find a way to legitimize them, to enable the settlements' development and growth. This is very big news," she said. Since the High Court of Justice ruling on the Elon Moreh case in 1979, the state has refrained from building settlements on private Palestinian lands it had seized for security purposes. [Mitzpeh Kramim is an unusual case](#) in that the outpost was built on private Palestinian land that had been apparently seized by military order, but was in fact situated outside the seized area, so the land it was built on was never under the state's control. The court ruled on Tuesday that the settlers' right to the land must be recognized, although the land wasn't in the state's hands when it gave the rights to it to the World Zionist Organization's settlement division, which in turn, gave it to the settlers. The decision was in line with a recent amendment regarding government property in the West Bank according to which a deal between the official in charge of such property and another person may remain valid, even if it turns out the land had never belonged to the state - as long as the deal was carried out in good faith. Mitzpeh Kramim is the only outpost built entirely on land the state thought it had seized by means of a military order, and which in retrospect turned out to be privately owned and never confiscated. [Throughout the West Bank](#) there are similar examples, of many houses built on land thought mistakenly to be state lands but which later on transpired not to be. Under Ottoman and Jordanian law, which currently applies to the West Bank, land ownership was acquired by cultivating it. Areas that look uncultivated in aerial photos

are regarded as state land. After the West Bank was occupied in 1967, Israel started to declare certain areas as state land, but these plots were not always marked accurately on maps. A Civil Administration team corrected and is correcting the line, known as the “blue line,” retroactively, and at times there are areas thought to have been state land which have actually never been seized by the state. On some of these areas settlers have built houses. Often these plots are located inside large settlements, which are themselves legal according to Israeli law, if not according to international law. According to a Civil Administration document submitted in the past to the High Court, there are at least 1,048 structures built on West Bank land mistakenly thought to be state lands. If the Mitzpeh Kramim verdict is interpreted as applying to them, too, they will be able to be legalized retroactively. According to the same document, 1,122 additional structures in the West Bank were built in breach of planning laws more than 20 years ago, and a broader interpretation of the verdict could legitimize them as well. After the Palestinians petitioned the High Court against Mitzpeh Kramim, settlers filed a civil suit to the District Court, asking they be declared as the area’s owners. The Palestinians’ petition, which was rejected for this reason, is now expected to be returned to the High Court. The justices may want to limit the District Court’s ruling. Lawyer Shlomy Zachary, of Yesh Din, who represents Palestinians in land cases, told Haaretz the verdict could indeed legitimize in retrospect “numerous houses built illegally on Palestinian land not held by the state.” Zachary believes the so-called “market amendment” should not be applied in these cases, because the houses were constructed without building permits, so there is no room to say they were built in good faith. Also, the case of Mitzpeh Kramim is not a purchase deal, because the land was handed over to the settlers’ division for nothing in return, he says. ([Haaretz](#) 30 August 2018)