



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

- At least four protesters, including an Italian activist, were injured by rubber-coated rounds while several others suffocated from teargas as Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) quelled the weekly protest in the village of Kafr Qaddoum, in the northern West Bank. The IOA fired rubber-coated rounds and teargas canisters towards the protesters, injuring four of them and causing many cases of suffocation from teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 23 November 2018)

- A 21-year-old Palestinian was run over by an Israeli army vehicle as he attempted to cross a road, in the southern occupied West Bank Governorate of Hebron. The Palestinian, who was identified as one Rashed Abu Aram, suffered moderate injuries. (IMEMC 23 November 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) along with military vehicles, stormed Hebron City and roamed through the streets. (IMEMC 23 November 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the Great Return March processions on Palestinian lands near the perimeter fence in the besieged Gaza Strip, and shot fourteen Palestinians, including one child. The IOA stationed in their fortified posts across the fence, fired dozens of live rounds and high-velocity gas bombs at the protesters. The IOA shot three Palestinians with live fire, and causing many to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation, east Rafah, in the southern part of the Gaza Strip. (IMEMC 23 November 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) shot two Palestinians east of Gaza city, and east of Jabalia, in the northern part of the coastal region. (IMEMC 23 November 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a number of Palestinian herders in Al Farisiya village in the northern Jordan Valley. The herders were identified as Hilal Daraghmeh, Kamal Daraghmeh and Jaser Qadri Daraghmah. The three were detained while they were grazing their sheep in the area. (Wafa 23 November 2018)

Israeli Arrests

- The central commander of the Israeli army issued an order banning the Palestinian governor of Jerusalem, Adnan Gheith, from interacting with a number of Palestinian officials. Under the order, Gheith must not interact or directly or indirectly communicate with a listed set of Palestinian government officials, most of them based in the occupied West Bank. This comes two weeks after Israeli occupation authorities issued an order banning him from entering the West Bank for six months. Gheith was summoned by Israeli intelligence for interrogation

at the Moroccan Compound in Jerusalem, where he was informed that he was banned from entering the occupied West Bank for six months, at the order of the so-called Israeli military central command. (IMEMC 23 November 2018)

- Israeli navy ships attacked several fishing boats in Palestinian territorial waters, north of Gaza City, less than 3 nautical miles from the shore, west of the Sudaniyya area, north of Gaza city and detained three fishermen, identified as Mohammad Ghaleb Sultan, 27, from the Salateen area, in addition to Yousef Farid Sa'dallah, 35, and Fares Ahmad Sa'dallah, 25, from Jabalia an-Nazla. (IMEMC 23 November 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained three Palestinian shepherds in the al-Farisiyya area, in the West Bank's Northern Plains. The shepherds took their livestock to a Palestinian grazing area, east of the al-Farisiyya area when the IOA attacked them. The three were identified as Hilal, Daraghma, Kamal Daraghma, and Jasser Qadri Daraghma. (IMEMC 23 November 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained four young Palestinian men at the Central Bus Station, in occupied Jerusalem. The IOA claimed the four Palestinians attacked Israeli soldiers, mildly wounding one of them, before they were detained. The four Palestinians were cuffed and blindfolded, before being moved to an interrogation facility in the city. (IMEMC 23 November 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a Palestinian teenage boy near the Qalandia Terminal, north of occupied East Jerusalem before cuffing and blindfolding him, and took him to an interrogation center, in Jerusalem. (IMEMC 23 November 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a Palestinian fired several live rounds at the al-Jalama military roadblock, north of Jenin, in the northern part of the West Bank. (IMEMC 23 November 2018)

Israeli Settler Violence

- A group of Israeli settlers infiltrated Huwwara and 'Aseera al-Qibliya villages, south of the northern West Bank city of Nablus, puncture tires of parked cars and wrote racist graffiti. Israeli settlers came from Yitzhar settlement and punctured the tires of twenty cars in 'Aseera al-Qibliya, and fifteen in Huwwara. Settlers also wrote racist graffiti on the walls of a home, owned by Hasan Asayra, in Aseera al-Qibliya. (IMEMC 23 November 2018)
- A group of Israeli settlers punctured the tires of a number of Palestinian vehicles in Beit Ikhsa village northwest of Jerusalem city, wrote racist slogans threatening to kill Palestinians in the village and tried to set fire in the village's mosque. The three targeted vehicles are owned by three Palestinians in Al Burj area in Beit Ikhsa village. (Wafa 23 November 2018)

Home Demolition & Demolition threats

- The Ateret Cohanim organization may continue legal proceedings to evict 700 Palestinians from East Jerusalem's Silwan neighborhood, even though the process by which it received rights to the land was flawed and raises many questions, the High Court of Justice ruled. But it left the door open for residents to continue their legal battle by leaving a key factual question unanswered and saying the lower courts will have to rule on this question before approving the evictions. The court was ruling on a [petition by 104 Palestinians](#) who live in a part of Silwan that was a Yemenite Jewish neighborhood until 1938. In 1899, back when the Ottoman Empire still ruled the region, the land on which that neighborhood was built was registered with [Jerusalem's](#) sharia court as belonging to a Jewish trust. In 2001, the Jerusalem District Court approved a decision by the government's administrator general to appoint three members of Ateret Cohanim to run the trust. That effectively gave the organization control over the homes of 70 Palestinian families comprising about 700 people altogether. Ateret Cohanim, which works to move Jews into East Jerusalem, [has so far evicted two families](#) and wants to evict others. But the families have waged a lengthy legal battle against the process, arguing that the transfer of the land to Ateret Cohanim was flawed in numerous ways. The families argued that under Ottoman law, the land in question was classified as Miri land – a classification that would have enabled the original trust to own only the buildings, not the land. Since the original buildings were destroyed long ago, the trust no longer has any claim to

the land, the petition argued. In their ruling, Justices Daphne Barak-Erez, Anat Baron and Yosef Elron accepted some of the petitioners' arguments. For instance, it criticized the administrator general for transferring the land to Ateret Cohanim without notifying the residents or even bothering to find out who lived there. "We can't continue without expressing surprise at the state's assumption that a decision so significant to the lives of hundreds of people – 'liberating' the property on which they have lived for many years [and transferring it] to other hands – isn't the kind of thing that ought to be publicized through reasonable means," Barak-Erez wrote on behalf of the court. "Even the precise identity of the property's residents wasn't known, and that's the interpretation kindest to the state." "This is one of those cases in which considerations of efficiency and decency clash," she added, noting that informing the residents would not only have been the decent thing to do, but could also have helped "clarify questions that were likely to arise" about the decision. The justices declined to rule on the question of whether the land had originally been classified as Miri land, saying it's difficult to answer that question now, more than 100 years later, and noting that even the state had changed its mind on this question. The issue does require clarification and "may even require the appointment of experts" to investigate, they wrote. But they said [the High Court](#) isn't the right venue for determining how the Ottomans classified the land. Despite the many problems they cited, the justices said they found no grounds for intervening in the administrator general's decision, since the problems "lie in the statutory arrangement and are not the result of the administrator's judgment." But they stressed that should Ateret Cohanim launch eviction proceedings against the residents, the Jerusalem Magistrate's Court, which will hear those proceedings, will have to rule on whether the land is in fact Miri land before approving the evictions. Barak-Erez closed her ruling by noting the hardship residents would suffer by being evicted from homes where they had lived for decades and which some had even purchased. She therefore urged the state to compensate anyone evicted. Though the evictions, assuming the trust indeed owns the land, are legal, she wrote, "Evicting people who have lived on this land for decades – some of them without even knowing that the land belongs to others – creates a human problem. Especially when it's done without compensation or any other solution. It seems the state would do better to consider providing a solution, in appropriate cases, for those evicted from their homes. Property rights are important, but it's also important to defend people's homes." ([Haaretz](#) 23 November 2018)

Expansion of settlements

- Israel is planning to build a settlement belt around the occupied city of Jerusalem, in order to increase the Jewish population density, at the expense of Jerusalemites within the “Holy Basin” project. In the second and third legislative readings, the Israeli Knesset approved a bill allowing the construction of houses and residential units in areas that had recently been deemed national parks in Jerusalem. This law allows the Elad settlement association to build within public parks near Al Aqsa Mosque, which is called the “City of David” National Park, in the Silwan neighborhood. Members of the Knesset saw the settlement expansion bill into the national park pass with a voting turnout of 61 votes of approval to 41 votes rejecting the bill. (IMEMC 23 November 2018)