



# 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

- Dozens of solidarity activists and journalists suffered from tear gas inhalation, during Israeli occupation Army's repression of a peaceful march at the Jerusalem Gate, in the town of Abu Dis, southeast of occupied Jerusalem in protest against the plan to deport the residents of Red Khan to the area. The IOA repressed the participants using gas, sound bombs and rubber-coated metal bullets, leading to dozens of suffocation cases. The IOA stormed the area of the Jerusalem Gate,

intended for housing the Bedouin communities located on the eastern side of Jerusalem, and destroyed the water reservoirs. The Israeli Knesset passed a decision, three years ago, to seize lands belong to the residents of Abu Dis, an area of about 67 dunums, and to be used for the construction of mobile homes to accommodate the Bedouin communities, including the Al Khan Al Ahmar, after being forcibly deported from the surrounding communities East of Jerusalem. (IMEMC 25 October 2018)

- in Nablus, confrontations took place between the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) and Palestinians when the IOA stormed a building in the Rafidia neighborhood. The IOA fired sound and tear gas canisters at Palestinians. Four of the youth were detained. (IMEMC 25 October 2018)
- Protests broke out in the town of Betunia, west of Ramallah, before heading towards al-Tira neighborhood. Confrontations also occurred in the 'Ayn Misbah neighborhood, as well, where sraeli Occupation Army (IOA) fired live ammunition and gas bombs. (IMEMC 25 October 2018)
- In Bethlehem, Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Deheishe refugee camp, to the south, where they detained one youth, leading to further violence. At least six civilians were wounded, including two with live bullets. (IMEMC 25 October 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) shot eight young Palestinian men, protesting east of Rafah, in the southern part of the Gaza Strip. Dozens of Palestinian youngsters also burnt tires, and launched fireworks towards Israeli sniper posts across the perimeter fence, while several others used laser pointers directed at sniper posts. (IMEMC 25 October 2018)

### **Israeli Arrests**

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Qalqilia city, in the northern part of the occupied West Bank, and detained two young Palestinian men. The IOA detained Eyad Salem Abu Shehab and Ahmad Mohammad Abu Shehab, and took them to an unknown

destination. The IOA fired live rounds, rubber-coated steel bullets and gas bombs, at protesters in the an-Naqqar area, west of the city. (IMEMC 25 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Abu Dis town, east of occupied East Jerusalem, and attacked dozens of Palestinian protesters with many rubber-coated steel bullets, gas bombs and concussion grenades, wounding eleven. The invasion was carried out from several directions, when many armored military jeeps advanced into the Palestinian town. (IMEMC 25 October 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) fired several gas bombs into the Nahda Basic School for Boys, in the southern West Bank city of Hebron, causing dozens of students and teacher to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation, including some students who fainted. The IOA surrounded the school and fired dozens of gas bombs directly into its campus. Dozens of children and teachers suffered the severe effects of teargas inhalation, including some who fainted, and required urgent treatment. The IOA also fired gas bombs and workers of the Hebron City Council, near the school, causing them to suffer the severe effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 25 October 2018)
- In Jerusalem, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained six Palestinians, including former political prisoners. They have been identified as Ahmad Dandees, Amjad Abu Naab, Majdi Abu Naab, Firas Husseini, , Mohammad Anwar Abu Naab, 16, and Rami Resheq. (IMEMC 25 October 2018)
- In Nablus, in northern West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained five Palestinians, mainly former political prisoners, identified as Mo'tasem Rifa'ey, Karim al-Masri, Marwan Qar'awi, Mojahed Tabanja, and Mahdi Habroun. (IMEMC 25 October 2018)
- In Bethlehem, south of Jerusalem in the West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Mohammad Ma'rouf al-Atrash. (IMEMC 25 October 2018)
- In Hebron, in the southern part of the West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Mo'men Amin Tamimi, Ibrahim

Mohammad Zama'ra and his brother Odai Zama'ra. (IMEMC 25 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a young Palestinian man from Silwan town, in occupied East Jerusalem, while the military prosecutors' office demanded remanding THE detained child. The police summoned Jadallah Rajabi for interrogated, and detained him for several hours before releasing him. (IMEMC 25 October 2018)
- The Israeli Occupaiton Army (IOA) summoned Luay Sami Rajabi, for interrogation in the al-Maskobiyya detention and interrogation center in Jerusalem. (IMEMC 25 October 2018)

### **Israeli Settler Violence**

- In the Hebron governorate, hundreds of settlers stormed an archaeological site in the area of Bir al-Ramah, where they carried out Talmudic rituals. (IMEMC 25 October 2018)
- Israeli settlers renewed their razing activities in Khallet An Nahle and Al Quton south of Bethlehem city . Settlers raided the aforementioned areas and continued raznig lands in both area and in close proximity of Palestinian residential homes. This comes as part of the Israeli settlers plan to construct a new bypass road that reaches Efrat settlement and down to Tequ area. (WAFa 25 October 2018)

### **Home Demolition & Demolition threats**

- Bedouin families in the northern Jordan Valley were ordered, by the Israeli military, to stop setting up tents and barns in Khirbet Thra'a Awad until November 19, under the pretext they do not have permits for them. (IMEMC 25 October 2018)
- A Palestinian farmer in the northern Jordan Valley was ordered to stop working in his 30 dunums land in Kherbit Ibziq area. The land belongs to Muhammad Mahmoud Sawafta. (IMEMC 25 October 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) ordered to stop the construction of tents and animal pins in Thera' Awwad area in the northern Jordan

Valley allegedly for being built without a license. (IMEMC 25 October 2018)

### **Expansion of settlements**

- The World Zionist Organization's Settlement Division has provided dozens of loans over the past two decades to fund the establishment of unauthorized Jewish outposts and farms across the West Bank, an investigation by Haaretz has revealed. Documents obtained by Haaretz show a pattern in which settlers have established farms and unauthorized outposts over the past 20 years with loans from the Settlement Division — financed entirely through taxpayers' money and frequently secured by liens on agricultural equipment or livestock. The World Zionist Organization refused to respond for this article. By cross-referencing maps at the offices of the Israeli Civil Administration for the West Bank with the names of individuals who have obtained mortgages, along with their places of residence and the year in which the loan was granted, it becomes apparent that the division repeatedly gave loans to people who were establishing unauthorized outpost, and did so during the period when the outposts were being set up. In most cases, the collateral for the loans were assets associated with the land on which the outposts were built, such as a flock of sheep, a chicken coop or agricultural equipment. The Haaretz investigation was based on dozens of documents relating to mortgages pertaining to 26 outposts across the West Bank. These included large outposts such as Amona, [which has since been evacuated](#). Mortgage financing was also provided for illegal structures in authorized settlements such as Yitzhar; and for the Havat Har Sinai, Einot Kedem and Shkedim farms. The first of the loans that Haaretz identified were provided in the mid-1990s. The most prominent of them was to Avri Ran, a well-known right-wing activist who established a string of outposts at Gva'ot Olam on the hills adjacent to Itamar. In the first of the loan agreements with him, he provided a chicken coop as collateral. He also mortgaged what was described as Havat Itamar, the Itamar farm, for a loan from Bank Leumi in the mid-1990s. There is a chicken coop and an agricultural plot at Gva'ot Olam, but the sites were [never authorized for settlement](#). According to maps at the Civil Administration, at last 12 demolition orders have been issued against Gva'ot Olam. Some of the land on which these outposts were built is state land and some of it appears on the maps as not owned by the state. The granting of the loans continued beyond the 1990s to the present decade. In 2014, for example, the World Zionist Organization Settlement Division granted a loan to the Yitzhar settlement to establish a flour mill. According to

aerial photos, the location in Yitzhar where the mill is located is subject to three demolition orders. The Settlement Division is an anomaly. It is not under the government's direct authority. From an organizational standpoint, it is an arm of the World Zionist Organization, but all of its funding comes from the Israeli taxpayer. Officially, its role is to establish rural communities in Israel. It operates in the Galilee, the Negev and in the West Bank. In 2015, its operations were suspended after Deputy Attorney General Dina Zilber issued a legal opinion in which she stated that the division had been acting as a policy-setting entity and not only as an outside agency that carried out government policy. "This situation has created a significant flaw in government's capabilities to govern in that it has hampered the effectiveness of the government to set its own policies in settling the land," Zilber wrote. A year later the state signed an agreement with the division that was to have provided the necessary oversight. The division then resumed its operations. Over the past 20 years, the division has provided dozens of loans to individuals who have established unauthorized outposts, according to documents obtained by Haaretz. At the Havat Shkedim outpost, the Settlement Division took 130 sheep as collateral for a loan. Dalia Har Sinai, a resident of Havat Har Sinai, received a loan from the division secured by a flour mill, a freezer, a packaging machine, a compressor and a piece of agricultural equipment. A portion of Havat Har Sinai, where the Civil Administration has issued three demolition orders, is on state-owned land and some is not. In the late 1990s, the Settlement Division granted the founder of the unauthorized outpost of Havat Talia a loan secured by sheep and lambs, a generator, a sunshade and a fence. The founders of the unauthorized outpost of Havat Skali received a loan in 2001 secured by a livestock pen and 100 head of sheep. Havat Mor, which was also set up without government authorization, received loans in 1999 and 2002. The founder of the Givat Hatayas outpost at Itamar, Yedidya Meshulami, who operates a landing strip there, received a loan in the early part of the last decade, despite the fact that Givat Hatayas was established without official permission. In 2003, a resident of Amona received a loan secured by a home mortgage, but the land on which the home was built was never owned by the loan recipient and the loan was given in violation of the law. Dror Etkes of the left-wing group Kerem Navot, which fights the dispossession of Palestinians of their West Bank land, said the Settlement Division's methods have provided a means of providing large-scale financing for illegal outposts. "It's been obvious for years that the division has adopted unlawful patterns of operation after assuming the role of contractor carrying out the dirty work that state authorities have tried to distance

themselves from having direct responsibility for. The documents show systematic and continuous unlawful conduct intended to support the most extremist and violent elements among the settlers, people who are responsible for the expulsion and expropriation of Palestinian communities from wide areas of the West Bank.” The documents show that some illegal outposts received loans from private banks. In some cases, equipment or vehicles were provided as collateral, while for others flocks, a generator, a shed or a fence were the security interest for the loan. In some cases, the land itself was mortgaged, such as at Mitzpeh Kramim, even though the recipients of the loan had no legal ownership over the land they were mortgaging. As a rule, banks do not provide mortgage financing to establish unauthorized outposts, which are considered illegal under Israeli law, but the founders of outposts have sometimes obtained bank loans. In at least one instance, a bank loan was provided after the World Zionist Organization Settlement Division provided the bank with documents stating that land belonged to individuals seeking the mortgage, even though that was not the case. Sources at two different banks told Haaretz that their banks would receive a request for a loan and then approach the Settlement Division for approval. The division would confirm that the applicants were owners of the land or were legally working it. The loan was then approved by the bank. “The bank’s attitude to the division was as if it were the Israel Land Authority for the territories,” said one source. The Israel Land Authority does not operate in the territories, but the Settlement Division is not its proxy there. Determining who owns the West Bank land requires consulting the land registry maintained by the Civil Administration — which is generally classified. The Settlement Division does not have such a registry and is not an official government entity. This isn’t the first time Haaretz has revealed that the Settlement Division has funneled public funds to establish unauthorized outposts in the territories. Last month it was reported that the division purportedly [transferred ownership to settlers at Mitzpeh Kramim](#) even though the state had found that the land was privately owned Palestinian and had been mistakenly allocated to the division. Last year it was reported that the division had taken control of 50 dunams of private Palestinian land and given it the outpost of Ma’aleh Rehavam, purportedly for tree planting, although the division had no rights to the land. [In 2017 there were other instances in which the division handed out land to settlers](#) — at Ofra, Amona and Beit Horon, among other locations — without having legal rights to it itself. ([Haaretz](#) 25 October 2018)

## Other

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