Brutality of the Israeli Occupation Army

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) a young man with a live round in his back, and injured several Palestinians who suffered burns and the effects of teargas inhalation, during a protest near Qalandia refugee camp, north of occupied East Jerusalem. One Palestinian was shot with a live round in his back, suffering a moderate injury. Three other Palestinians suffered cuts and burns due to the Israeli gas bombs and concussion grenades, and many others suffered the effects of teargas inhalation. Hundreds of Palestinians marched from the entrance of Qalandia refugee camp, heading towards Qalandia Terminal, while chanting against the so-called Israeli Nationality Law, and the Israeli decision to remove and displace the families of al-Khan al-Ahmar Palestinian Bedouin community, near Jerusalem. (IMEMC 1 October 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) caused many Palestinians to suffer the severe effects of teargas inhalation, in Bab az-Zawiya area, in Hebron city, in the southern part of the occupied West Bank. Dozens of IOA invaded Bab az-Zawiya, which is an important commercial area in
the occupied city, and attacked Palestinian protesters. The IOA fired many gas bombs and concussion grenades, causing many Palestinians to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 1 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked dozens of protesters at the northern entrance of the al-Biereh city, in the Ramallah and al-Biereh governorate in central West Bank, shot a journalist with a rubber-coated steel bullet, and caused many Palestinians to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. The Palestinians were protesting at the northern entrance of al-Biereh city, near Beit El settlement and security center, the IOA fired dozens of gas bombs, concussion grenades and rubber-coated steel bullets at the protesters, wounding photojournalist Shadi Hatem with a rubber-coated steel bullet in his leg, and causing dozens of Palestinians to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 1 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) shot three Palestinians with rubber-coated steel bullets, and caused many to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation, after the army resorted to the excessive use of force against protesters marching in Kufur Qaddoum town, east of the northern West Bank city of Qalqilia, against the Israeli legislation, and in solidarity with the families of al-Khan al-Ahmar facing displacement, and the demolition of their community. (IMEMC 1 October 2018)

- In occupied Jerusalem, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the al-‘Ezariyya and Abu Dis towns, and attacked Palestinian protesters, wounding five with rubber-coated steel bullets and causing ten others to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. The IOA also attacked protesters in Jabal al-Mokabber, in East Jerusalem. (IMEMC 1 October 2018)

- The Israeli navy injured 93 Palestinians, including 37 with live fire, during a boat protest against the ongoing Israeli siege on the Gaza Strip. The IOA engaged in an excessive use of force, and fired dozens of live rounds at the boats, and the protesters at the shore. The army also targeted medics and ambulances with live fire and gas bombs. The Israeli attacks led to 93 injuries, including 37 who were shot with live fire. (IMEMC 1 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Gheith and Salayma neighborhoods, in the southern area of Hebron city, and attacked Palestinian protesters. The IOA fired gas bombs at the protesters, and
several surrounding homes, causing many Palestinians to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 1 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) injured several Palestinians in Jenin, in the northern part of the occupied West Bank. The IOA installed a sudden military roadblock at the Jenin-Nablus roads, near Jaba’ town junction, and another roadblock in the al-Fawwara area, before stopping and searching dozens of cars, and interrogated many Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. many Palestinians protested the invasion, and the military roadblocks, and hurled stones at the soldiers who fired live rounds and gas bombs. Several Palestinians suffered the effects of teargas inhalation, and received the needed treatment. (IMEMC 1 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) shot six Palestinians, including two who suffered serious injuries, in the Gaza Strip. The IOA shot three Palestinians, east of the al-Boreij refugee camp, in central Gaza, One of the Palestinians suffered life-threatening wounds. Furthermore, the IOA shot two Palestinians, including one who suffered a serious injury, near the perimeter fence, east of Khan Younis, in the southern part of the Gaza Strip. Another Palestinian was shot with a gas bomb, east of Gaza city, and suffered a moderate injury. (IMEMC 1 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) fired many live rounds, high-velocity gas bombs and concussion grenades, at Palestinians, protesting on their lands, near the perimeter fence, in several parts of the Gaza Strip. (IMEMC 1 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) shot a young Palestinian man after invading his home and firing many live rounds and concussion grenades inside the property in Nahhalin town, west of Bethlehem, in the occupied West mohak. Dozens of IOA invaded the town, before breaking into the home of Noureddin Mohammad Shakarna, 20, in Asfoura area, while firing live rounds, concussion grenades and gas bombs at random, inside the property. The IOA shot Shakarna with a live round in his pelvis, suffering moderate wounds. The IOA caused excessive damage in the property, smashed doors and fired many live rounds at its inner walls and furniture. (IMEMC 1 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided Ein Al Hilweh and Um Al Jmal areas in the Jordan Valley and surveyed Palestinians’ ID cards there. (WAFA 1 October 2018)
• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) shot a Palestinian with a live round, during a protest near Qalandia terminal, north of Jerusalem. (IMEMC 2 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked Palestinian protesters in the al-Ezariyya and Abu Dis towns, and caused dozens to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation, in addition to wounding others with concussion grenades and rubber-coated steel bullets. (IMEMC 2 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked many protesters in Qabsa junction area, linking between Abu Dis and al-'Ezariyya, near the Annexation Wall which separates the Palestinians from occupied Jerusalem. (IMEMC 2 October 2018)

• Several armored Israeli military vehicles, including bulldozes, invaded Palestinian farmlands, east of Deir al-Balah city in central Gaza, and bulldozed them. The vehicles invaded the lands, before bulldozing and leveling sections close to the perimeter fence. Vehicles advanced dozens of meters into the lands, and withdrew after leveling them. (IMEMC 4 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) killed a Palestinian child when they shot him with a high-velocity gas bomb in the head, and wounded 25 other Palestinians, during protests near Beit Hanoun (Erez) Terminal, in northern Gaza. The child, Ahmad Samir Abu Habel, 15, was shot with a gas bomb which struck him directly in his head, and lodged in his skull. Gas was pouring from his skull, where the canister lodged. The IOA also targeted a Palestinian ambulance with a gas bomb, and several live rounds, near the crossing. Furthermore, the IOA injured 25 other Palestinians. (IMEMC 4 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) shot and killed an elderly Palestinian farmer, identified as Ibrahim Ahmad al-Arrouqi, 78, in the central part of the Gaza Strip, while he was working on his land. (IMEMC 4 October 2018)

• During the weekly non-violent protest in Kufur Qaddoum village, in the northern part of the West Bank, 13 year old Khalid Murad Ishteiwi was hit by a rubber coated steel bullet, which lodged in his thigh. The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided the village before Friday prayers, to suppress the weekly march that takes place every Friday after noon prayers, for the past ten years. In addition to the wounding
of 13-year old Khalid, another youth was wounded in the hand by a rubber-coated steel bullet. During the attack, the IOA invaded Palestinian homes in Kufur Qaddoum and occupied rooftops. There, they fired tear gas grenades and rubber-coated steel bullets into the village. Tear gas entered homes and yards, causing many residents to suffer from tear gas inhalation. The speaker for the Omar Bin al-Khattab Mosque in Kufur Qaddoum, Sheikh Abed al-Razzaq Amer, was detained by the IOA along with his son Usayd. The two were on their way to Friday prayers when their vehicle was seized and they were detained. The IOA then used their vehicle to hide behind when Palestinian youth threw stones at them. This caused some dents to the vehicle. (IMEMC 5 October 2018)

- Four Palestinians were injured with rubber coated bullets and tens others suffered gas inhalation during confrontation with the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Al Mazra’a Al Gharbiyeh village northwest of Ramallah city. The IOA also detained Mahmoud Muhammad Shreteh from the village. (IMEMC 5 October 2018)

- Five Palestinians were injured with rubber coated bullets and two others suffered gas inhalation during confrontation with the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) at the entrance of Al Lubban Ash Sharqiya village south of Nablus city. The IOA raided the village, closed its entrance and hindered Palestinian movement. The IOA also took rooftops of a number of Palestinian homes in the village. (IMEMC 5 October 2018)

- Three Palestinians were killed and 376 others injured by live bullets, rubber-coated steel bullets, concussion grenades and tear gas canisters fired by Israeli occupation Army (IOA) at the latest ‘Great March of Return’ protests at the Gaza-Israel border. Israeli troops fired live bullets and rubber-coated steel rounds at the protesters who gathered at many encampments along the border, killing three protesters and injuring 376 others, including 134 by live gunfire, including 32 children and five women. Seven of the cases were described as critical. The three killed Palestinians were identified as Mahmoud Akram Abu Sam’an, 23, who was killed with a live round in his chest, east of Gaza city. The Palestinian was from the Nusseirat refugee camp, northeast of Deir al-Balah, in Central Gaza. The second killed Palestinian was identified as Fares Hafeth Abdul-Aziz Sarsawi, 12. Sarsawi was killed with a live round in the chest, east of Gaza city. The child was from the Sheja’eyya neighborhood in Gaza. The third Palestinian was identified as Hussein Fathi al-Reqeb, 18, from Bani Suheila town, was shot with a
live round in the abdomen, east of Khan Younis, in southern Gaza. It is worth mentioning that Roqeb suffered from a Brain Atrophy. The IOA also targeted journalists and medics, seriously wounding a medic identified as Mohammad Nidal Abu ‘Aassi, 27, with a live round in the chest, east of Khan Younis, in southern Gaza. The IOA also shot a volunteer medic, identified as Tasneem Fathi Hammad, 20, with a gas bomb in her right leg, and volunteer medic Mohammad Samir Za’anin, 30, with a gas bomb in his head, in Jabalia, in northern Gaza. The army also fired gas bombs at ambulances, causing damage to at least one ambulance, east of Gaza city. In addition, the IOA also shot a photojournalist, identified as Dua’ Farid Zo’rob, 20, with a live round in her leg, east of Khan Younis, journalist Khaled Ramadan al-Aswad, 21, with a live round in his left leg, photojournalist Mohammad Hazem al-Masri, 20, with a gas bomb in his head, photojournalist Mousa Soheil Oleyyan, with bullets’ fragments in his arm, east of Jabalia in northern Gaza, and journalist Mohammad Emad Za’noun, with rubber-coated steel bullets in his right leg, east of Gaza city. (IMEMC 6 October 2018)

• The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) injured five Palestinians, and caused several others to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation, after the army invaded al-Biereh city, in central West Bank, and attacked many protesters. The IOA invaded Jabal at-Taweel area, east of al-Biereh, and shot a young man with live fire in his leg. The IOA also assaulted a child, while standing in front of his home, causing many cuts and bruises. The IOA also fired a barrage of gas bombs and concussion grenades at the Palestinians in the al-Baloa’ area, and shot three young men with rubber-coated steel bullets. Many Palestinians suffered the effects of teargas inhalation. Furthermore, the soldiers chased and attempted to abduct several young Palestinian men in the city. (IMEMC 6 October 2018)

• The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) resorted to the excessive use of force against the weekly nonviolent procession against the Annexation Wall and Colonies in Bil’in village, west of the central West Bank city of Ramallah, wounding many protesters, and burning olive trees. Many Palestinians, accompanied by Israeli and international peace activists, marched from the center of the village, heading towards the olive orchards in Abu Lemon area, near the illegal wall, before the IOA fired a barrage of gas bombs and concussion grenades at them. Many protesters suffered the effects of teargas inhalation. The Israeli gas bombs and concussion grenades also caused fires in Palestinian orchards in the area, burning many olive trees. The IOA stationed on
military towers on the Annexation Wall, photographed the protesters, and prevented many Palestinians and international peace activists from entering the orchards to pick the olive trees, isolated behind the Wall. (IMEMC 6 October 2018)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) shot five Palestinians in the al-Lubban ash-Sharqiya village, south of Nablus, in the northern part of the occupied West Bank. Several army jeeps invaded the village, and attacked protesters with gas bombs, concussion grenades and rubber-coated steel bullets. The IOA shot three Palestinians with rubber-coated steel bullets, and three who were directly hit with gas bombs, while many others suffered the effects of teargas inhalation. In addition, the IOA closed the main entrance of the village, invaded and searched many homes before occupying their rooftops, and attempted to abduct local protesters after ambushing them. (IMEMC 6 October 2018)

- In Jenin governorate, in northern West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained For san Amarna, Mohammad Sheikh Ali, Yousef Masharqa, Nidal Enfe’at, Ahmad Tareq Abu Bakr and Shadi Kamal Mer’ey; most of them are from Ya’bad town. (IMEMC 7 October 2018)

- In Ramallah, in central West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained five Palestinians from the al-Jalazoun refugee camp and Doura al-Qare’ town, and detained Anas Mohammad Nakhla, Mustafa Mohammad Nakhla, Yasser Najjar, Mustafa Ibrahim al-Beyari and Ezzeddin Sobhi al-Qadi. (IMEMC 7 October 2018)

- In Hebron, in southern West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Mohannad Mirshid Awad and Mohammad Yousef Awad, from Beit Ummar town, north of the city, in addition to Mohammad Naji al-Atrash. (IMEMC 7 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Ahmad Mahmoud Saleem Radwan, 23, from his work place in Barqan industrial settlement in Salfit city. (IMEMC 7 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) shot one Palestinian with live fire east of the al-Boreij refugee camp, in central Gaza, and caused many to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation, after the army attacked protesters on Palestinian lands near the fence. The IOA also attacked protesters with live fire and gas bombs, east of Gaza city, and east of Rafah, in the southern part of the coastal region. (IMEMC 8 October 2018)
• five armored Israeli military bulldozers carried out a limited invasion into Palestinian lands, east of the al-Boreij refugee camp, in central Gaza, and bulldozed them. (IMEMC 8 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) carried out military trainings in Al Farisiyia area in the northern Jordan Valley. (IMEMC 8 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) and the navy shot and injured 29 Palestinians during a nonviolent flotilla procession from Gaza city shore towards the shore in northern Gaza, close to the Zikim Israeli controlled shore. The IOA injured 29 Palestinians, including 11 with live fire, after the army fired a barrage of live rounds and gas bombs at the protesters in the fishing boats, and on the shore. (IMEMC 9 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) shot five Palestinians with live fire, and caused scores to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation, east of Deir al-Balah, in central Gaza. The IOA resorted to the excessive use of force against the nonviolent protesters, on Palestinian lands near the perimeter fence, east of Deir al-Balah. The IOA shot five Palestinians with live rounds, and caused dozens to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 10 October 2018)

• The Israeli navy shot 29 Palestinians during a nonviolent flotilla procession from Gaza city shore towards the shore in northern Gaza, close to the Zikim Israeli controlled shore. (IMEMC 10 October 2018)

• A number of Palestinians suffered tear gas inhalation after the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided Asira Al Qiblyia village south of Nablus city and confronted with Palestinians in the village. The IOA also raided a number of stores in the village, stopped Palestinians’ vehicles and checked Palestinians’ ID cards. (WAFA 11 October 2018)

• Seven protesters were injured by Israeli occupation Army (IOA) as the latter cracked down on the weekly protest against Israel’s closure of the main road leading to the village of Kufr Qaddoum, in the occupied West Bank. The IOA fired live shots and rubber-coated rounds at the protesters, to disperse them, injuring seven of them with rubber-coated rounds. Other protesters also suffocated from teargas inhalation, and were treated at the scene. (IMEMC 12 October 2018)

• Four Palestinians were injured along the eastern borders of the besieged Gaza Strip. Three Palestinians were injured by Israeli live ammunition, east of Gaza City. A fourth Palestinian was injured after Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) opened fire at him to the east of Jabalia,
in the northern Gaza Strip, while dozens of others suffered from tear-gas inhalation. The four injured remained unknown. (IMEMC 12 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) caused several Palestinians to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation, in the center of Qalqilia city, in northern West Bank. Dozens of Palestinians held noon prayers at the local mosque in the center of the town, and were attacked by the IOA with gas bombs as they were leaving, when the army wanted them to leave fast. Many residents suffered the effects of teargas inhalation. The IOA also invaded the Western Road area of the city, and attacked dozens of protesters with gas bombs and concussion grenades, causing many Palestinians to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 12 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) launched a surveillance balloon, and drones, above the villages of ar-Ras and Kafr Sur, south of Tulkarem. (IMEMC 12 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) surrounded and isolated Khirbat al-Hadidiya village, southeast of Tubas, to prevent locals and international peace activists from entering the village. The IOA closed all roads leading to the village, while many locals and activists were heading there to protest the demolition of residential structures, sheds and barns. (IMEMC 12 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided Al Walajah village northwest of Bethlehem city and detained four Palestinians whose identities remained un-identified. The IOA also detained Kamal Muhammad Radwan, 46, for several hours before releasing him. In addition, the IOA distributed leaflets in the village threatening residents of harsh measures if they participate in any activities in the village. (WAFA 12 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) injured one Palestinian with a rubber-coated steel bullet in the eye, and caused dozens to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation in Bal’a town, east of the northern West Bank city of Tulkarem. Several army jeeps invaded Bal’a town through its southern part, before the IOA advanced towards Downtown area and the Schools Street. many Palestinians protested the invasions, and hurled stones at the army jeeps, before the IOA fired many rubber-coated steel bullets, and gas bombs. (IMEMC 13 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) killed seven Palestinians, and injured 252, including 50 children, 10 woman and one journalist, after
the army fired dozens of live rounds, in addition to high-velocity gas bombs, during the Great Return March processions, in several parts of the Gaza Strip. The IOA also targeted a medical post, east of the al-Boreij refugee camp, in central Gaza wounding two medics. The killed Palestinians have been identified as Mohammad Issam Mohammad Abbas, 21, from Sheikh Radwan neighborhood in Gaza. Ahmad Ibrahim Zaki Taweel, 27, from the Nusseirat refugee camp, in central Gaza. Ahmad Ahmad Abdullah Abu Na’im, 17, from the Nusseirat refugee camp, in central Gaza. Mohammad Abdul-Hafith Yousef Ismael, 29, from the al-Boreij refugee camp, in central Gaza. Afifi Mahmoud Ata Afifi, 18, from Gaza city. Abdullah Barham Suleiman ad-Daghma, 25, from Abasan al-Jadeeda in Khan Younis, in southern Gaza Strip. Tamer Eyad Mahmoud Abu ‘Armana, 22, from Rafah, in southern Gaza Strip. IMEMC 13 October 2018)

- A Palestinian youth was injured in an Israeli airstrike that targeted a group of Palestinians east of the town of Beit Hanoun, in the northern Gaza Strip. An Israeli drone shelled an area to the east of Beit Hanoun, injuring one youth with missile shrapnel. (IMEMC 14 October 2018)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched homes in Doura town, south of Hebron, including the home of a former political prisoner, identified as Hashem Tayyim Rajoub. (IMEMC 14 October 2018)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched many homes in Shweika, interrogated many families, and searched several surrounding lands and hills. Owners of some of the invaded homes have been identified as Waleed Suleiman Abu Sheikh, Sa’id Sarhan, Ahmad Sarhan and Mazen Abu Aisha. (IMEMC 14 October 2018)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) searched homes and stores in Bal’a town, east of Tulkarem, and confiscated surveillance equipment. (IMEMC 14 October 2018)

- Dozens of Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded the town of ar-Ram, north of occupied East Jerusalem, after surrounding it. The IOA invaded and searched homes, in addition to storming a gas station before searching it and attacking the workers. Many Palestinians protested the invasion before the IOA fired many has bombs and rubber-coated steel bullets at them. (IMEMC 14 October 2018)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) injured several Palestinians in the al-Walaja village, northwest of Bethlehem in the occupied West Bank. Several army jeeps invaded the village, and attacked many youngsters
who protested the invasion, and fired many rubber-coated steel bullets and gas bombs at them, and at a number of homes. Many Palestinians suffered the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 14 October 2018)

- Israeli navy and soldiers attacked dozens of Palestinian protesters, demanding an end to the deadly siege on the Gaza Strip, and injured 19 Palestinians with live fire, in addition to causing dozens to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. The procession was attended by hundreds of Palestinians along the eastern parts of the coastal region. Protesters gathered the shore, while many boarded boats that sailed in Gaza territorial waters, before the soldiers and the navy opened fire at them. 19 Palestinians were shot with live Israeli army fire, and dozens suffered the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 15 October 2018)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) killed A young Palestinian man near Burkan settlement, north of Salfit, in the occupied West Bank. The Palestinian has been identified as Elias Saleh Yassin, 22, from Biddya village, west of Salfit. (IMEMC 15 October 2018)

- A young man died from serious wounds he suffered a day earlier after Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) shot him with live fire in northern Gaza. The slain Palestinian is Identified as Saddam Abu Shallash, 27, from Jabalia refugee camp, in the northern part of the Gaza Strip. He was shot with live Israeli army fire, near Beit Lahia, in northern Gaza. Saddam is the brother of Sharif Abu Shallash, 28, who was killed by the IOA on December 23rd 2017. (IMEMC 17 October 2018)

- Dozens of Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched many neighborhoods in the city of Tulkarem, and its surrounding communities, searched homes, in addition to searching surrounding lands and hills. (IMEMC 17 October 2018)

- One Palestinian, identified as Naji Jamal Mohammad Za’anin, 25, was killed when the Israeli missiles struck a site in Beit Lahia, in northern Gaza. The Palestinian was from Beit Hanoun, also in the northern part of the Gaza Strip. The Israeli air force dropped bombs in several parts of Gaza, wounding 14 Palestinians in addition to killing Za’anin, including six schoolchildren, in Deir al-Balah city, in central Gaza. (IMEMC 17 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Khirbat Yizra village, east of Tubas in northeastern West Bank, and used drone to photograph Palestinian homes and structures. (IMEMC 17 October 2018)
• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Taffuh town, west of Hebron, and violently searched homes owned by members of the at-Tarda family. (IMEMC 18 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Ektaba area and Bal’a town, east of Tulkarem, in addition to Shweika area, north of the city, before conducting extensive searches in alleys, farmlands and surrounding hills. (IMEMC 18 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Na’alwa neighborhood and posted leaflets containing the picture of Ashraf Na’alwa, and warning severe punishment to any Palestinian who helps or aids him. The Punishment includes demolishing homes and extended imprisonment. The IOA detained Ashraf’s mother after invading her home, and took her to the al-Jalama interrogation facility. (IMEMC 18 October 2018)

• Several Israeli army jeeps invaded the town of al-Khader, south of the West Bank city of Bethlehem, and stormed a few shops, before inspecting surveillance recordings. The IOA also invaded many shops, on the main Jerusalem-Hebron road, and searched them while inspecting their surveillance recordings. The IOA also invaded and ransacked the home of a political prisoner, identified as Ahmad Khaled Mousa, and withdrew from the town. (IMEMC 18 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) shot two young men, east of Deir al-Balah city, in central Gaza. The IOA shot two young men with live fire, during a protest on Palestinian lands near the perimeter fence, east of the city. The two Palestinians suffered moderate wounds, and are currently receiving the needed medical attention. The IOA also fired dozens of gas bombs and concussion grenades at many protesters, causing several Palestinians to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 18 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) Teqoua’ town, east of Bethlehem in the occupied West Bank, and injured several Palestinians, including a child. Several army jeeps invaded the town, and attacked a few Palestinian protesters by firing dozens of gas bombs from launchers mounted on their armored jeeps. Several Palestinians were injured, among a child and his family, due to the severe effects of teargas inhalation, after many gas bombs struck homes in the town. The IOA invaded the town from many directions, and closed many roads,
severely restricting the movement of the locals. (IMEMC 18 October 2018)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded Ektaba area and Bal’a town, east of Tulkarem, in addition to Shweika area, north of the city, before conducting extensive searches in alleys, farmlands and surrounding hills. (IMEMC 18 October 2018)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded Na’alwa neighborhood in Sheika village in Tulakrem city and posted leaflets containing the picture of Ashraf Na’alwa, and warning severe punishment to any Palestinian who helps or aids him. The Punishment includes demolishing homes and extended imprisonment. (IMEMC 18 October 2018)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) raided Al Jamal and Al Bader commercial stores in Al Bawaba area in Al Khader village south of Bethlehem city and checked the records of the surveillance cameras in the area. The IOA also raided the house of Prisoner Ahmad Khaled Musa and ransacked contents. (WAFA 18 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the weekly procession against the Annexation Wall and colonies, in Kufur Qaddoum village, east of Qalqilia, in northern West Bank, wounding several protesters, including an international peace activist. The IOA fired many rubber-coated steel bullets, gas bombs and concussion grenades at the nonviolent protesters. An international activist was shot with a rubber-coated steel bullet, and several protesters suffered the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 19 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) shot four Palestinians with rubber-coated steel bullets, including one who was injured in his face, in the center of Hebron city, in the southern part of the occupied West Bank. One Palestinian was moderately injured by a rubber-coated steel bullet in the face, and three others were shot in the lower extremities. The injuries took place after the IOA attacked Palestinian protesters at the main entrance of the Shuhada Street. The army fired many live rounds, rubber-coated steel bullets and gas bombs at the protesters. (IMEMC 19 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) seriously injured a young Palestinian man after shooting him with live fire in the chest, in Jabal at-Taweel area, east of al-Biereh city in central West Bank. The young man is in a very serious condition, due to a gunshot wound to the
chest. The incident took place after dozens of soldiers invaded Jabal at-Taweel area, where dozens of Palestinians held a procession. The IOA came from their base in Psegot settlement, which was built on private Palestinian lands in al-Biereh. They fired many live rounds, gas bombs, concussion grenades and rubber-coated steel bullets at the protesters, and at many surrounding homes. (IMEMC 19 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) injured several protesters during the weekly nonviolent procession against the illegal Annexation Wall and colonies, in Ni’lin village, west of the central West Bank city of Ramallah. The IOA fired many rubber-coated steel bullets, gas bombs and concussion grenades at the nonviolent protesters, causing dozens to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation, while one Palestinian suffered various burns after he was struck by a concussion grenade. (IMEMC 19 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) injured 130 Palestinians were injured by live bullets and caused many others to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation as the IOA attacked the Great March of Return protests along the Gaza-Israel border. The IOA injured 130 Palestinians, with live fire, among the wounding are 30 children and four medics. (IMEMC 19 October 2018)

- An Israeli military army drone fired a missile at Palestinians, east of Khan Younis, in the southern part of the Gaza Strip, wounding three, and another missile east of the al-Boreij in central Gaza. (IMEMC 19 October 2018)

- In excessive use of force against peaceful protesters on the 30th Friday of the March of Return and Breaking the Siege, Israeli occupation Army (IOA) wounded 275 Palestinian civilians, including 49 children, 3 women, 3 journalists and 4 paramedics, with live bullets and directly hit teargas canisters in eastern Gaza Strip. Ten of those wounded sustained serious wounds. (IMEMC 20 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) resorted to the excessive use of force against dozens of Palestinian, international and Israeli peace activists, holding a nonviolent procession in the al-Khan al-Ahmar Palestinian Bedouin community, east of occupied Jerusalem, wounding ten, and detained one after injuring him. The IOA physically assaulted the nonviolent protesters, in addition to spraying with gas and pepper-spray. The attack led to at least ten injuries, including five who were rushed to Palestinian hospitals after suffering burns, cuts
and bruises, in addition to the severe effects of teargas inhalation. Furthermore, the IOA assaulted and injured a Palestinian, identified as Tha’er Shawabka, before abducting him. (IMEMC 20 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) searched many homes, lands and hills, along the roads linking Shweika area in Tulkarem city, with several surrounding communities. (IMEMC 21 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Shweika area in the northern West Bank city of Tulkarem, and surrounded a local school just hours after dozens of Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched it. The IOA surrounded the under-construction school, once again, and closed the entire area, while dozens of IOA have been deployed to prevent the Palestinians from entering or leaving it. The army also invaded many areas in Tulkarem, and used loud speakers demanding Ashraf Na’alwa, to surrender and turn himself in to the army. The IOA also brought two armored military bulldozers to the school area, and continued to surround and isolate Shweika, in Tulkarem. (IMEMC 21 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) razed and leveled 14 dunams of Palestinian lands owned by Ali Fatafta in the Jamrura area, in western Tarqumiya of the southern occupied West Bank Governorate of Hebron. The IOA also destroyed two water wells and uprooted 320 olive and almond trees. The IOA raided Fatafta’s family land, razed it and uprooted 320 olive and almond trees without any prior notice. The IOA prevented landowners and others from reaching their land, which they cultivate every year and live off of its crops. The trees are aged between 5 to 7 years, pointing out that the family was preparing to harvest the trees as the olive-picking season has begun. (IMEMC 22 October 2018)

- At least 20 Palestinians were shot and injured with live ammunition, while others suffered from inhalation of tear gas fired by the Israeli navy, toward Palestinians who took part in a peaceful demonstration near the maritime border with Israel, in northwestern Gaza Strip. Tear gas, and live ammunition were used by Israeli occupation Army (IOA) attempting to suppress the Naval March in Beit Lahia in the Gaza strip. The Israeli navy was apparently trying to stop the boats from sailing, although they were in Gaza territorial waters. At least ten injuries by live ammunition, and more suffered from inhalation injuries. (IMEMC 22 October 2018)
• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) injured four young Palestinian men, during the ongoing Great Return March protests along the perimeter fence, in the eastern parts of the Gaza Strip. The IOA shot a young man with a live round, east of the al-Boreij refugee camp, in central Gaza. Three other Palestinians suffered cuts and bruises, in addition to the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 22 October 2018)

• The Israeli mayor of Jerusalem, Nir Barkat, raided the Shu’fat refugee camp in occupied Jerusalem City, escorted by Israeli Occupation Army and toured the camp. Barkat’s raid to Shufat comes a few hours after teams from the Israeli municipality had carried out a cleaning procedure across the refugee camp, in an unprecedented move, as this was usually done by workers from the United Nations Relief and Work Agency (UNRWA.) Earlier this month, the Israeli mayor had announced plans to remove UNRWA from East Jerusalem, accusing the agency of “operating illegally and promoting incitement against Israel.” (IMEMC 23 October 2018)

• Several armored Israeli military jeeps invaded Doha town east of Bethlehem in the occupied West Bank, and fired many live rounds, gas bombs and concussion grenades at Palestinians, protesting the invasion. The IOA shot a young man with a live round in the leg. (IMEMC 23 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded homes in Deheishe refugee camp, and searched them, before detaining Mahmoud Salah Hammash, 17. (IMEMC 23 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Beit Fajjar town, south of Bethlehem, searched homes and interrogated several Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards, and withdrew later. (IMEMC 23 October 2018)

• The Israeli Authorities released at night the governor of occupied East Jerusalem, Adnan Gheith, after ordering him to pay a 20,000 Shekels fine, and forcing him under house arrest to seven days. The Central Court in occupied Jerusalem, accepted an appeal against the detention of the governor, and ordered his release. Gheith will be held under house arrest in Wadi al-Jouz, in Jerusalem, for seven days. (IMEMC 23 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) and police officers attacked several Coptic Christian priests in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, in occupied Jerusalem and detained one of them. The attack took place
after the Coptic Church in occupied Jerusalem organized a peaceful protest near Deir es-Sultan Monastery, located on the roof of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, rejecting an Israeli decision denying the church the right to conduct the needed renovation work inside the holy site. This is happening while workers of the City Council are conducting unauthorized renovation work, without the approval of the Coptic Church. The IOA and police officers surrounded the protesting priests, before assaulting and pushing them with excessive use of force, causing several injuries. The police forcibly removed the priests, and detained one of them, before allowing the City Council workers into the holy site. (IMEMC 24 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and ransacked dozens of homes in Arraba town, west of the northern West Bank city of Jenin, especially in the ar-Ras ash-Shamali area, and interrogated many Palestinians. (IMEMC 24 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Dahiat al-Barid area, south of the ar-Ram town, northeast of occupied East Jerusalem, surrounded the building of the Palestinian Governorate and Jerusalem Affairs Ministry, and prevented the employees from entering or leaving it. The IOA and police officers, encircled the entire area, and invaded many surrounding buildings before occupying their rooftops to use them as monitoring posts. The IOA photographed the governorate building from several directions, before withdrawing from the area. (IMEMC 24 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Jerusalem Governor Adnan Gheith, and the head of the Intelligence Services in the Palestinian suburbs of East Jerusalem, Lieutenant Jihad al-Faqeeh, and released them later on Monday. (IMEMC 24 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) killed a young Palestinian man in Tammoun town, and injured eleven others, east of Tubas, in northeastern West Bank. The young man, identified as Mohammad Mahmoud Bsharat, 21, was shot with a live round in the back, and died from his wounds shortly afterwards. Many Palestinian protested the militate invasion into their town, the IOA responded with many live rounds, in addition to gas bombs, concussion grenades and rubber-coated steel bullets at the protesters. The IOA shot three Palestinians with live fire, including one who suffered a moderate-to-severe wound, and three others with rubber-coated steel bullets, while at least
five Palestinians suffered the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 24 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stationed in fortified sniper posts hundreds of meters across the border fence, killed a teen, and injured five other Palestinian, east of Deir al-Balah, in central Gaza. Montaser Mohammad Ismael al-Baz, 17, was shot and seriously injured with a live round in the head. The five other Palestinians were shot live ammunition, when the IOA targeted Palestinian protesters in their lands, near the perimeter fence, in central Gaza. (IMEMC 24 October 2018)

• 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 Israeli 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)

• An Israeli army jeep rammed two Palestinians in Azzoun town, east of the northern West Bank city of Qalqilia, while the IOA fired dozens of gas bombs, causing many Palestinians to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. The two Palestinians have been identified as Omar Abdul-Halim Hussein, 45, and Ahmad Sa’id Salim, 25, suffered various fractures, cuts and bruises after the IOA deliberately rammed them with their armored jeep, during protests in the town. The IOA also fired a barrage of gas bombs and concussion grenades, causing dozens of Palestinians to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 27 October 2018)

• The Israeli Air Force carried out, overnight, dozens of strikes targeting many areas in the besieged Gaza Strip claiming belonging to Hamas movement in the coastal region. The strikes against Gaza were carried out by dozens of fighter jets, and other types of army aircrafts and targeted many buildings, one of which (a four-story building under construction in the center of Gaza city) was completely destroyed. Damage was also caused to several surrounding homes. (IMEMC 27 October 2018)

• The Israeli Air Force fired missiles at a site, which they claimed was run by an armed resistance group, close to the Indonesian Hospital in Beit Lahia, in northern Gaza. (IMEMC 27 October 2018)

• A young man died from serious wounds he suffered on October 26 during Friday’s Great Return March processions, east of the al-Boreij refugee camp, in central Gaza. The Palestinian was identified as Mojahed Ziad Zaki Aqel, 23 from al-Boreij refugee camp in central Gaza. The IOA also killed four Other Palestinians, and injured 232 others, including 180 who were shot with live fire. The IOA also shot eight paramedics while providing the needed medical aid to wounded Palestinians in protest areas, in addition to 51 children, eight women in the eastern parts of the coastal region. (IMEMC 27 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) resorted to the excessive use of force against Palestinian and international peace activists, marching
against the illegal occupation, the Annexation Wall and Colonies, in Bil’in village, west of the central West Bank city of Ramallah. The IOA caused many locals and international peace activists to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation, in Bil’in. The procession in the village started in the afternoon from the center of the village towards the illegally Annexation Wall, isolating the villagers from their lands, before the IOA started firing a barrage of gas bombs at them. (IMEMC 27 October 2018)

- In nearby Ni’lin, Palestinian protesters marched chanting against the colonies, the wall and the occupation, while the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) fired many concussion grenades and gas bombs at them, causing many to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 27 October 2018)

- In Kufur Qaddoum town east of the northern West Bank city of Qalqilia, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the weekly procession and fired many rubber-coated steel bullets, gas bombs and concussion grenades, causing many to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 27 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) killed Abdul-Hamid Abu Thaher, 13, Khaled Bassam Mahmoud Abu Sa’id, 14, Mohammad Ibrahim Satri, 13, Yahia Bader al-Hasanat, 37, in Wadi al-Salqa area, in Deir al-Balah governorate, in central Gaza.

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) opened fire at Palestinian farmers in the northern Gaza strip, in the town of Beit Hanoun, injuring one of them. The farmers were forced to leave their lands in fear for their lives.

  No injuries were reported from the incident. (IMEMC 28 October 2018)

- A young Palestinian man died from serious wounds he suffered, on October 26th, after Israeli occupation Army (IOA) shot him during the Great Return March protests, in the Gaza Strip. The Palestinian has been identified as Yahia Bader Mohammad al-Hasanat, 37, from the al-Mighraqa village in Gaza’s Central District. He was shot with a live round in the head, east of the al-Boreij refugee camp, and remained in a critical condition until he succumbed to his wounds. (IMEMC 28 October 2018)

- A young man, identified as Mojahed Ziad Zaki Aqel, 23, died from serious wounds he suffered on October 26, east of the al-Boreij refugee camp, in central Gaza. (IMEMC 28 October 2018)
• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) killed four Palestinians, and injured 232 others, including 180 who were shot with live fire. The slain Palestinians have been identified as Nassar Eyad Abu Tayyim, 19, Ayesh Ghassan Shaat, 23, and Ahmad Sa’id Abu Libda, 22, and Mohammad Khaled Mahmoud Abdul-Nabi, 27. (IMEMC 28 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the al-Mazra’a al-Gharbiyya village, northwest of the central West Bank city of Ramallah, killed one Palestinian, identified as Othman Ahmad Ladadweh, 33, and injured dozens, including eight who were shot with live fire, while the IOA also assaulted journalists, and shot one. (IMEMC 28 October 2018)

• A Palestinian, identified as Mohammad Abdul-Hai Abu Abada, 27, was shot and killed by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) during the 14th Naval Procession in Beit Lahia, in the northern part of the Gaza Strip. (IMEMC 29 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) surrounded Shweika area, north of Tulkarem, in the northern part of the occupied West Bank, violently searched and ransacked dozens of homes, and buildings, before detaining two young men. The IOA detained Majed Zidan Na’alwa and Omran Hosni Abu Ahmad, from their homes, and took them to an unknown destination. The IOA also invaded and ransacked dozens of homes, after detonating many doors, and interrogated scores of Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards, especially in the areas of Thahrat Ekbariya, Na’alwa and Wadi ash-Sham. The army has significantly increased its deployment in the area and fired many live rounds, gas bombs, concussion grenades and rubber-coated steel bullets at Palestinian protesters. The IOA also stormed and searched various commercial and residential buildings, car-repair facilities, and many other buildings, in Shweika area. In addition, the army searched under-construction building, various farmlands, and hills surrounding Shweika. Owners of a few of the searched homes have been identified as Ezzeddin Dheiliyya, Salah Dheiliyya, Maher Abu al-Fool, Ahmad Abdul-Jawad, Adnan Ersheid, Yusef Abu Hamed, Mahmoud Iskandar, Adel Hamed, Nizar Hamed, and a coffee shop owned by Amir al-Wahidi. (IMEMC 29 October 2018)

• An Israeli military drone fired a missile at Palestinians near the Great Return Camp, east of the al-Boreij refugee camp, in central Gaza. The missiles targeted five young Palestinian men, but did not cause any casualties. The attack came hours after the Israeli navy fire many live
rounds at Palestinian fishing boats, in Gaza territorial waters, in northern Gaza. (IMEMC 30 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) renewed the invasion into Shweika area, north of Tulkarem in the northern part of the occupied West Bank, and conducted extensive and violent searches of homes. The IOA stormed the area while firing dozens of live rounds, rubber-coated steel bullets, gas bombs and concussion grenades, while many Palestinian youngsters protested the invasion. Besides the armored military vehicles, the IOA used drones in their invasion, especially in Shweika, ad-Dahia and al-Fuqaha’ areas. The IOA stormed and ransacked many homes, and interrogated the Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. The army smashed the front doors of many homes, including the home of former political prisoner Ghasan Mahdawi, in addition to Amara Abu Khweiled, and several stores and shops, including a local computer shop and a sweets shop, and ransacked them, causing excessive damage. (IMEMC 30 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the homes of Na’el Kamel Zyoud and Ajaj Abu al-Kheir, in Sielet al-Harithiya, west of Jenin, in northern West Bank, and installed a sudden roadblock at Haifa road, before stopping and searching dozens of cars, and interrogated many Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. (IMEMC 30 October 2018)

- In Nablus, in northern West Bank, the Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded Ras al-Ein neighborhood, after surrounding it. (IMEMC 31 October 2018)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded the al-Qar’aan neighborhood, in Qalqilia city, in northern West Bank, and searched a few homes. (IMEMC 31 October 2018)

- An Israeli military drone fired a missile at Palestinians near the Great Return Camp, east of the al-Boreij refugee camp, in central Gaza. The missiles targeted five young Palestinian men, but did not cause any casualties. The attack came hours after the Israeli navy fire many live rounds at Palestinian fishing boats, in Gaza territorial waters, in northern Gaza. (IMEMC 31 October 2018)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) continued the extensive and violent searches of homes in Shweika area, north of Tulkarem, stormed into dozens of stores, homes and buildings, and interrogated many Palestinians. (IMEMC 31 October 2018)
• The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded the homes of Na’el Kamel Zyoud and Ajaj Abu al-Kheir, in Siel et al-Harithiya, west of Jenin, in northern West Bank, and installed a sudden roadblock at Haifa road, before stopping and searching dozens of cars, and interrogated many Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. (IMEMC 31 October 2018)

**Israeli Arrests**

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched homes in the al-Fawwar refugee camp, south of Hebron, and detained Ala’ Khalil al-‘Azza, 25. (IMEMC 1 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained four Palestinians, including two children and a former political prisoner, from their homes in Nahhalin town, west of Bethlehem, in the occupied West Bank. The IOA conducted extensive and violent searches of homes in the town, before detaining the four Palestinians. The IOA detained former political prisoner, Karim Mohammad Shakarna, 21, in addition to Mahmoud Ezzat Shakarna 18, Khalaf Fadi Najajra, 14, and Mahmoud Ahmad Najajra, 14. The IOA also invaded the home of Mohamad Ezzat Shakarna for the second time in 24 hours, after the army invaded it, a day before and shot his son, Noureddin, 20. (IMEMC 1 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) summoned Thaer Al Fasfous from Shu’fat Refugee camp, and Muhammad Al Shalabi from As Suwana neighborhood in occupied east Jerusalem, for interrogation in Al Qeshla Detention and interrogation center in occupied Jerusalem. The two were stopped while on their way out from Al Aqsa Mosque. (WAFA 1 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked Montaser Salaheddin, in front of his home in Hizma town, northeast of Jerusalem, causing several cuts and bruises, before detaining him. (IMEMC 2 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Beit Ummar town, north of Hebron, violently searched homes, and detained Yassin ‘Adel Za’aqeeq. (IMEMC 2 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Ali Mohammad Ayyad, after breaking into his home in Abu Dis town, east of Jerusalem. (IMEMC 2 October 2018)
• In the Old City, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained several Palestinians after repeatedly assaulting them, causing various cuts and bruises, including Mohammad Daqqaq, who was also shot with a rubber-coated steel bullet in his back, in Bab al-‘Amoud area. The IOA assaulted many Palestinians who gathered in Bab al-‘Amoud, where they also held evening prayers, after the IOA refused to allow them entry into the Al-Aqsa mosque, while groups of settlers conducted provocative tours in and around the holy site. The IOA used pepper-spray and gas bombs against the Palestinians and addition to assaulting them, causing many to suffer burns, especially in their faces, while many others suffered the effects of teargas inhalation. The IOA chased the Palestinians away, and closed the area after installing iron barricades, and only allowed the settlers through. In addition, the IOA detained Ezzeddin Barbar and Mustafa Hashlamoun, after assaulting and wounding them in the same area. (IMEMC 2 October 2018)

• In the Old City, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained two young men, after dozens of Palestinians protested the provocative tours and marches of settlers. (IMEMC 2 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the al-‘Isawiya town, in the center of Jerusalem, and detained Abdul-Fattah Jom’a Khanfar, 16 after assaulting and wounding him. (IMEMC 2 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) decided to deport Al Aqsa Mosque Guard, Ameen Al Abbasi, a resident of Ein Al Louza Neighborhood in Silwan, from his work in Al Aqsa Mosque for three months. (IMEMC 2 October 2018)

• The Israeli occupation authorities (IOA) decided to release two young Palestinians, Abed Barbar and Mustafha al-Hashlamoun, from the town of Silwan, in occupied East Jerusalem, on the condition that they be expelled from Bab al-Amud area for 60 days. (WAFA 2 October 2018)

• The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) stormed Burj Al-Laqlaq the stadium, adjacent to the historic walls of Jerusalem and ordered Palestinians in the area to remove the posters bearing the pictures of prisoner Nihad Az Zghgayyer and confiscated the signs. The IOA also detained the executive director of Burj Al Laqlaq, Montaser Idkeidek, and another employee identified as ’Alaaj Jamjoom. (WAFA 2 October 2018)

• The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained twenty-one Palestinians from their homes, in several parts of the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem. The IOA invaded many communities in

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained fourteen Palestinians from their homes in several parts of the occupied West Bank. The IOA stormed and ransacked many homes across the West Bank, including occupied East Jerusalem, and interrogated several Palestinians before abducting fourteen. The army caused damage to furniture and property during the invasions, and violent searches of homes and property. The IOA also installed many roadblocks in the West Bank, before stopping and searching dozens of cars, and interrogated many Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. The detained Palestinians have been identified as: Ghassan Oleyyan, Jerusalem. Mohammad Zakariya Oleyyan, Jerusalem. Mohammad Oleyyan, Jerusalem. Khaled Abu Ghosh, Jerusalem. Ahmad Yousef Obeid, Jerusalem. Waseem Dari, Jerusalem. Bara’ Wael Mahmoud, Jerusalem. Abdul-Fattah Abu Sayma, Jerusalem. Mohammad Houshiyya, Jerusalem. Mohammad Rajeh Issa, Bethlehem. Dia’ Mohammad Za’oul, Bethlehem. Mohammad Dar Abu Hasan, Ramallah. Bassem Abdul-Hadi Karaja, Ramallah. Ismael Jibril, Qalqilia. (IMEMC 3 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a young Palestinian man in Qalqilia city, in northern West Bank, and installed a roadblock at the eastern entrance of Azzoun town, east of the city. The IOA detained Ismael Jibril, from his home in Kafr Saba neighborhood, after storming his property and searching it. The IOA also invaded and searched a home, owned by members of Hmeid family in the city. The IOA also installed a military roadblock at the eastern entrance of Azzoun town, before stopping and searching dozens of cars, causing a traffic jam. In addition, Undercover forces infiltrated into the town while driving a car with Palestinian license plates, and withdrew once they were noticed. (IMEMC 3 October 2018)
The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained eight young Palestinian men from their homes in the al-'Isawiya town, in occupied East Jerusalem. The IOA invaded and violently searched many homes in the town, and interrogated several Palestinians before abducting eight. The detained Palestinians have been identified as: Ghassan Oleyyan. Mohammad Zakariya Oleyyan. Khaled Abu Gush. Ahmad Yousef Obeid. Mohammad Ala’ Mahmoud. Bara’ Wa’el Mahmoud.

Abdul-Fattah Abu Sayma. Waseem Dari. (IMEMC 3 October 2018)

Israeli soldiers abducted, on Tuesday evening, a Palestinian teenage boy from the al-Khader town, south of the West Bank city of Bethlehem. (IMEMC 3 October 2018)

The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Ghaleb Ashraf Salah, 17, after interrogating him in Gush Etzion military base and security center, south of Bethlehem. Salah was summoned for interrogation at dawn, after the IOA invaded his home and searched it. (IMEMC 3 October 2018)


The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Eyad Sameek, after stopping him at the eastern entrance of Qalqilia, but released him a few hours later. (IMEMC 4 October 2018)

The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained Laith Abdel Rahman Ali, 17, after raiding his house in Kafr Qaddum village east of Qalqilya city. A number of Palestinians suffered Gas inhalation during confrontation with the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in the village. (IMEMC 6 October 2018)

The Prisoners and Ex-Prisoners’ Affairs Committee said that Israel detained 35 Palestinian children during September, and imposed on
them fines exceeding $12,600. Minors, who are younger than 18 years, were held at Ofer military camp, near Ramallah, of whom four were detained during night raids from their homes, 20 taken from the streets, seven detained at military checkpoints, three detained after being summoned and one for being in Israel without an entry permit. Fourteen Palestinian minors were brutally beaten during their detention. Twenty minors who were sentenced to prison terms ranging between 31 days and nine months and two were held in administrative detention without charge or trial. (IMEMC 6 October 2018)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained eighteen Palestinians, including one woman, from their homes in several parts of the occupied West Bank. The IOA invaded and searched many homes across the West Bank, and violently searched them before detaining the twelve Palestinians. Furthermore, several Palestinians suffered the effects of teargas inhalation, after the IOA invaded Nablus, in northern West Bank, and attacked dozens of protesters. The IOA also attacked the family of a political prisoner, identified as Hasan Karaja, from Safa village, near Ramallah. During the home invasions and searches, the IOA summoned two Palestinians from interrogation; one them have been identified as Amro Soheil Odah, from Tulkarem. The detained Palestinians have been identified as: Fairouz Na’alwa, Nablus. Mohammad al-Bahsh, Nablus. Hamed Hashash, Balata refugee camp, Nablus. Sous Marshoud, Balata refugee camp, Nablus. Ammar Abu Mustafa, Balata refugee camp, Nablus. Lu’ay Husam Abu al-Auf, Tulkarem. Ameed Azzam Na’alwa, Tulkarem. Laith Bassam Mahdawi, Tulkarem. Adeeb Qassem Ibrahim, Tulkarem. Majdi Adeeb Qassem Ibrahim, Tulkarem. Waieed Suleiman Abu Sheikha, Tulkarem. Ra’fat Masalma, Beit Awwa, Hebron. Akram Jom’a Hamayel, Kafr Malik, Ramallah. Fuad Dar Khalil, Sinjil, Ramallah. Awad Abu Alia, al-Mughayyir, Ramallah. Emad Hamed, Ramallah. Jawad Hamed, Ramallah. Rami Karaja, Ramallah. (IMEMC 8 October 2018)

- In Tulkarem, in northern West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Abdul-Rahman Mazen Abdo, 20, and Yousef Maher Jaber, 21. (IMEMC 9 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Wafa’ Mahmoud Na’alwa, 54, and her daughters Hanadi, 26, and Sondos, 20. (IMEMC 9 October 2018)
• In Nablus, in northern West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Mohammad Rassem Ahmad, from ‘Asira al-Qibliya, southeast of Nablus. (IMEMC 9 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Osama Ahmad Salatna and Samir Ibrahim Fashafsha, from Jaba’ town, southwest of Jenin, in northern West Bank. (IMEMC 9 October 2018)

• In Aida refugee camp, north of Bethlehem, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a former political prisoner who was just recently released from prison, identified as Fadwa Abu Srour, 55, and her daughter Yasmeen, and summoned Fadwa’s husband, Abdul-Rahman Abu Srour, for interrogation. The Israeli army has been repeatedly invading and searching the Abu Srour family home, and recently detained Fadwa’s and Abdul-Rahman’s son, Khalil Abu Srour. (IMEMC 9 October 2018)

• In Hebron, in the southern part of the West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a former political prisoner, identified as Mamdouh Ibrahim Abu Rabea’, and Tamer Sami al-Badawi, only 14 years old. (IMEMC 9 October 2018)

• In occupied Jerusalem, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a former political prisoner, identified as Mahmoud Abdul-Latif, from the Old City. (IMEMC 9 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Shweika area, north of Tulkarem in northern West Bank, searched and ransacked many homes and detained Wafa’ Mahmoud Na’alwa, 54, and her daughter and mother of two children, Hanadi Waleed Na’alwa, in addition to her other daughter and college student, Sondos Na’alwa, 20. The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) also detained Fairouz Na’alwa, but released her on the same day. (IMEMC 9 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a university student, identified as ‘Aahed Mohammad Jaber, from his home in Beit Lid town, east of Tulkarem. (IMEMC 9 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) conducted very violent searches of many homes, causing serious property damage in As Shweika area in Tulkarem Governorate, especially when the IOA damaged furniture and removed tiles during the invasions. The IOA detained fifteen Palestinians, mainly from Shweika area, including one woman, identified as: Majeda at-Teeni. Rabea’ Mohammad Abu Rabea’a. Kamal
The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Jihad Mahmoud Manasra, Yazan Mohammad Abu Zeid and Hazem Mahmoud Abdul-Khaleq, from their homes in Jericho. (IMEMC 10 October 2018)

The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Qalqilia, in northern West Bank and detained Bara’ Yousef, 17, after stopping him at a military roadblock. (IMEMC 10 October 2018)

In Hebron, in the southern part of the West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Amro Sleibi, Sayyaf Ibrahim Asafra and Yazan Ahmad Asafra, from Beit Ummar and Beit Kahil towns. (IMEMC 10 October 2018)

The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a Palestinian teenage boy, at a military roadblock, in addition to searching many homes and lands, in several communities in Qalqilia governorate in northern West Bank. The IOA invaded and ransacked several homes in BAqat al-Hatab village, east of the city, and interrogated many Palestinians. The IOA also detained Bara’ Luay Yousef, 16, while crossing a military roadblock in Hibla town, south of Qalqilia. Dozens of IOA invaded BAqat al-Hatab, before forcing many families out of their homes, and violently searched the properties, causing excessive property damage. The IOA smashed the tiles of at two homes, and caused excessive damage to walls and furniture, while violently searched the properties, specially the home of Na’el Barghouthi and Soheib Barghouthi. (IMEMC 10 October 2018)

The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched Palestinian farmlands between the towns of Azzoun and Jayyous, east of Qalqilia, in addition to searching lands around Kafr Jamal, Azzoun, Kafr ‘Abbush. (IMEMC 10 October 2018)

Israeli navy ships attacked Palestinian fishing boats in the northern part of the Gaza Strip, and detained two sibling fishermen. The navy attacked the fishing boats in the al-Waha area in Beit Lahia Sea, and detained Saddam al-Sultan, 24, and his brother Odai, 22. The navy also fired many live rounds at other fishing boats, forcing the fishermen
back to the shore without being able to fish and provide for their families. (IMEMC 11 October 2018)

• The Israeli occupation court in Jerusalem, sentenced a Palestinian man to 10 months in prison over his Facebook posts. Amir al-Dibs, from Jerusalem, was sentenced over what Israel called “incitement” on Facebook. (IMEMC 11 October 2018)

• Undercover Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained a former political prisoner from Jenin refugee camp, after ambushing him near Ya’bad town, south of Jenin city, in northern West Bank. The undercover army ambushed Tha’er Ahmad Jaradat, 35, near Ya’bad town, and detained him, after repeatedly beating him up, before dozens of IOA rushed into the area and took him to an unknown destination. The detainee is a former political prisoner, who was held by Israel for 14 years. (IMEMC 11 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained two Palestinian customs employees near Qarawat Bani Hassan town, west of Salfit. (IMEMC 11 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained three Palestinians in Anabta village, after stopping them at a military roadblock. (IMEMC 12 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Ibrahim Nimir Nayfa, while violently searching his home, in Shweika area, in the city, and attacked his father. The IOA also detained Suleiman Azzam Abu Sheikha, and interrogated his father and brothers, after storming and searching their homes. The army also invaded and searched many homes in the area, and fired many gas bombs and concussion grenades at local protesters. Owners of some of the invaded homes have been identified as Adnan Atiyya Zibda, his son, Khaled, in addition to Bassam Suleiman Abu Sheikha and his sons Wadea’ and Saleh. (IMEMC 12 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Kholoud Azzam Freij, after invading her home and searching it, in Beit Lid town, east of Tulkarem. The IOA interrogated the woman for several hours, before releasing her. (IMEMC 12 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded in Anabta town, east of Tulkarem, and installed a roadblock at its eastern entrance, before stopping and searched many cars, interrogated several Palestinians
and detained Hassan Azzam Abu Sheikha, Saleh Bassam Abu Sheikha and Jihad Emad Ekbariyya, all from Shweika area. (IMEMC 12 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a young man, identified as Ali Sho’ani, from Qalandia refugee camp, north of Jerusalem, after stopping at the junction of the nearby ar-Ram town. (IMEMC 12 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Khirbat Ibzeeq village, northeast of Tubas, and detained Mohammad Abu Motawe’. Abu Motawe’ was detained from his work at a local school in the village. (IMEMC 12 October 2018)

- Many Palestinians suffered the effects of teargas inhalation, after several Israeli army vehicles invaded Azzoun town, east of the northern West Bank city of Qalqilia, leading to protests. (IMEMC 12 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained two Palestinians from their homes in Jamma’in village near Nablus. The detained Palestinians have been identified as Mu’ez Qasem Haj Ali, 19, and Ramez Hashash. (WAFA 12 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Beit Fajjar town, south of the West Bank city of Bethlehem, and detained one Palestinian. Several armored military jeeps invaded Beit Fajjar, before the IOA stormed and violently searched homes and detained Mohammad Ziad Thawabta, 30, from his home, after interrogating him and his family. IMEMC 13 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Shoshahleh village, in the al-Khader town south of Bethlehem, and inspected ID cards of a few Palestinians, in addition to writing down their phone numbers. IMEMC 13 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained seven Palestinians after the army invaded and searched dozens of homes. Dozens of IOA raided several communities in the governorate, searched and ransacked many homes and detained Waleed Suleiman Abu Sheikha (Na’alwa), Wafa’ Mahmoud Mahdawi, Ghassan Mahmoud Abdul-Rahman Mahdawi, and Khaled Hani Mosameh. The IOA also invaded and searched a store, owned by detainee Amjad Abu Sheikha, after smashing its doors and ransacked it. In addition, the IOA detained Nayef Raja from his home in the Rabay’a neighborhood, in Tulkarem
refugee camp, while Essam Sharaqa, and his son Mo‘taz, were detained from their home in Anabta town, east of Tulkarem. The invasions were carried out by dozens of military vehicle while the army extensively fired flares, gas bombs and concussion grenades, in addition to installing many roadblocks and searching surrounding lands and hills. (IMEMC 13 October 2018)

• The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded Tarqoumia town, west of the city of Hebron, and detained Fahd Nader Tannina, 23, after breaking into his home and searching it. (IMEMC 14 October 2018)

• The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained two young Palestinian men during extensive and violent searches of homes in Qalqilia governorate, in the northern part of the occupied West Bank. The IOA stormed and ransacked many homes, and interrogated several Palestinians before detaining the two who were identified as Ahmad Mustafa Nour, 19, from Anabta town, east of Tulkarem, and Anas Mazen Abu Aisha, 18, from Shweika area, north of the city. (IMEMC 14 October 2018)

• The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained three young Palestinian men, including a former political prisoner, in Qalqilia governorate, in northern West Bank, and summoned for interrogation three others, including two children, from Bethlehem governorate. The IOA detained a former political prisoner, identified as Riyad Da‘das, after stopping him at a military roadblock near the city. (IMEMC 14 October 2018)

• The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched homes in the al-Jisr area, near Kafr Laqif village, east of Qalqilia, and detained two young men, identified Nimir Mahmoud Halawa, and Mohammad Zaki Majd. (IMEMC 14 October 2018)

• The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched homes in Teqoua‘ village, southeast of Bethlehem, and summoned Bara‘ Ziad al-‘Amour, 22, Zayed Mohammad al-‘Amour, 15, and Ahmad Suleiman Abu Mfarreh, 15, for interrogation in Etzion military base and security center, south of Bethlehem. (IMEMC 14 October 2018)

• Dozens of Israeli occupation Army (IOA) accompanied by a bulldozer, invaded the al-Khan al-Ahamar Bedouin community, east of occupied Jerusalem, and started bulldozing adjacent lands, before attacking nonviolent solidarity activists, detaining four and injured seven other. Seven nonviolent activist suffered various lacerations after being
assaulted by the IOA and police officers. The IOA detained iyad Salahat, the head of the Public Relations Department of the Palestinian National Security, in addition to two Israeli peace activists, identified as Koby and Jonathan, in addition to Robin, a peace activist from Holland. (IMEMC 15 October 2018)

- In Bethlehem, the Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained Zein Mohammad al-‘Amour, 15, and Ahmad Suleiman Abu Mfarreh, 15, from their homes in Teqoua’ town, southeast of the city. (IMEMC 15 October 2018)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained Hamza Mohammad Salah, 20, from the al-Khader town, south of Bethlehem. (IMEMC 15 October 2018)

- In Qalqilia, in northern West Bank, the Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained Sami Samir Barham, from his home in Kufur Qaddoum town, east of the city. (IMEMC 15 October 2018)

- In Tulkarem, in northern West Bank, the Israeli occupation Army (IOA) stormed and ransacked many homes in the governorate and detained Nasser Mahmoud Shahrour, 28, his brother Mohammad, 22, from Bal’a town east of the city, in addition to Ahmad Mohammad Omran, 27, from the al-Jarushiya village, north of Tulkarem, Ahmad Mahmoud Hishma, 17, from Shweika area, and Mohammad Adnan Tabbal, from Deir al-Ghosoun town, north of Tulkarem. (IMEMC 15 October 2018)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) broke into violently searched many homes, causing excessive damage, in Bal’a town, northeast of Tulkarem, in addition to Beit Lid Athletic Club, east of Tulkarem, after smashing its doors. (IMEMC 15 October 2018)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded the home of Ghassan al-Mahareeq, in the Sammoa’ town, south of Hebron, and installed roadblocks at the main entrances of Sa’ir and Halhoul towns, in addition to Jouret Bahlas area, north of Hebron, before stopping and searching dozens of cars, and interrogated many Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. (IMEMC 15 October 2018)

- In occupied Jerusalem, the Israeli occupation Army (IOA) searched homes in Abu Dis town, southeast of the city, and detained Qassam Halabiyya and Jihad Halabiyya. (IMEMC 15 October 2018)
• In Ramallah, in central West Bank, the Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched homes in the al-Mughayyir village, northeast of the city, before detained Arafat Abdul-Hafith Abu Alia, Ibrahim Ramadan Na‘san and ‘Obeida Jala Na‘san. (IMEMC 15 October 2018)

• The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched many homes in the city of Hebron, and in Surif town, northwest of Hebron, before detaining three Palestinians. The IOA detained Mohammad Fuad Ghneimat and Marwan Abu Fara, from Surif, in addition to Ragheb Yousef Maswada, from Hebron city. (IMEMC 15 October 2018)

• Israeli settlers from the nearby Israeli settlement of Kfar Adummim, stormed the village and flooded Khan al-Ahmar east of Jerusalem with wastewater, causing serious environmental and health hazard for residents. The wastewater from the Kfar Adummim settlement flooded large areas of the village, as Israeli settlers attempted to assist the Israeli government in forcing the residents to leave the area. (IMEMC 16 October 2018)

• A Palestinian, identified as Qassam Muhamamd Jabareen, was sentenced to 3 years in the Israeli prison and was fined a bail of 2000 NIS. (WAFA)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Basel Abu Radi from his home in Biddu village northwest of Jerusalem city. (WAFA 16 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided Qatannah village northwest of Jerusalem and summoned Rami Hasan Al Faqih for interrogation. (WAFA 16 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) and the Border Guards police officers invaded Shu‘fat refugee camp, in occupied East Jerusalem, and attacked many Palestinians, including shop owners, in addition to issuing tickets to several parked cars. The invasion was carried out by dozens of IOA and officers, in a number of armored military vehicles. The IOA also invaded and searched several shops in the refugee camp, inspected tax invoices and purchase orders, and attacked many Palestinians. The border guard officers, the military branch of the Israeli police force, also issued tickets to several cars, parked in the refugee camp. (IMEMC 16 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained three Palestinians, including a teenage boy, from their homes in Bethlehem governorate, south of occupied Jerusalem, in the West Bank. The IOA invaded and ransacked many homes in Teqoua’ town, east of Bethlehem, and detained Mohammad Hasan al-‘Amour, 23, and Mohammad Riyad al-‘Amour, 17. (IMEMC 17 October 2018)
• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the Deheishe refugee camp, south of Bethlehem, and detained Ashraf Mohammad as-Sajdi, 21, after breaking into his home and searching it. (IMEMC 17 October 2018)

• The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained a young man, identified as Adham Sabta, from the al-İsawiya town, in Jerusalem, and assaulted him, causing various cuts and bruises. (IMEMC 17 October 2018)

• The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched many homes in ‘Azzoun town, east of Qalqilia, before detaining Odai Saqer Salim, from the al-Mothallath area. (IMEMC 17 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Ahmad Ma’moun Daraghma, 30, from Tubas, in northeastern West bank, and Mohammad Fathi Bani Odah, 25, from Tammoun, south of the city. (IMEMC 17 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Thannaba area, east of the northern West Bank city of Tulkarem, searched many homes and detained Abdul-Jabbar Ahmad al-Ashqar, 28. (IMEMC 17 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a Palestinian former political prisoner from the town of al-Khader, south of Bethlehem, in the occupied West Bank identified as Rezeq Ali Khader Salah, 54, while working on his land, west of the town. Salah is a former political prisoner, who was held by Israeli for 21 years, and was released under the Shalit Swap Deal, in 2012. (IMEMC 17 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained five young Palestinian men from their homes in Hebron and Jerusalem, in the occupied West Bank, during extensive and violent invasions and searches of neighborhoods and homes. Dozens of IOA invaded many neighborhoods and homes in the city, and Beit Awwa town, west of Hebron, before detaining Anas Najjar and Morad Riyad Sweity. (IMEMC 18 October 2018)

• In occupied Jerusalem, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Abdullah Alqam, a senior social figure in Shu’fat refugee camp, and two social activists, identified as Kamal Abu Qweider and Fadi Mitwer. (IMEMC 18 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided Nur Shams refugee camp, east of Tulkarem city and conducted extensive searches of homes, lands and property, before detaining two former political prisoners.
One of the detained Palestinians was identified as Waleed Issam ‘Asfour (al-’Aloul), 25. (IMEMC 18 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Monther Mohammad ‘Ashour, 30, from his home in Ertah area, south of Tulkarem. (IMEMC 18 October 2018)


- Dozens of Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained Waleed Issam ‘Asfour (al-’Aloul), 25, from his home on Nur Shams refugee camp, east of the city. (IMEMC 18 October 2018)
• The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained Monther Mohammad ‘Ashour, 30, from his home in Ertah area, south of Tulkarem. (IMEMC 18 October 2018)

• The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained Ashraf Nawal’s mother, Wafa’ Mahdawi, after invading her home, and took her to the al-Jalama interrogation facility. (IMEMC 18 October 2018)

• Special units of the Israeli police detained governor of Jerusalem, Adnan Ghaith, in the town of Beit Hanina to the north of occupied Jerusalem. At least three police cars intercepted the car carrying the governor before nabbing him and leading him to an unknown destination. No reason was given for the action. (IMEMC 20 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Colonel Jihad Faqeeh, 50, who heads the Jerusalem office in the Palestinian Intelligence force, at a military checkpoint near the town of Qatannah, northwest of Jerusalem, as he was heading to work in Ramallah. (IMEMC 20 October 2018)

• Israeli police detained a Palestinian in Jerusalem for wearing a shirt of the Palestinian flag at Damascus Gate area in occupied East Jerusalem and then took him to a nearby police station. (IMEMC 20 October 2018)

• In occupied Jerusalem, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained three Palestinians from the al-‘Isawiya town; they have been identified as Amir Shalloudi, Anas Darwish and Yousef Mustafa. (IMEMC 21 October 2018)

• In Hebron, in the southern part of the West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Ahmad Arafat Gheith. (IMEMC 21 October 2018)

• In Qalqilia, in northern West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained two children, identified as Nidal Salim, 15, and Abdullah ar-Rabie, but released them hours later. (IMEMC 21 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a child, identified as Nidal Safwan Salim, 15, from his home in ‘Azzoun town, east of Qalqilia, and Nasser Thieb Odah, 53, from Kafr Thulth town. (IMEMC 21 October 2018)
The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Mohammad Adnan Tabbal, from Deir al-Ghosoun town, in Tulkarem governorate, in northern West Bank. (IMEMC 21 October 2018)

The Israeli Occupation Authorities renewed the arbitrary Administrative Detention orders against Palestinian legislator, Khaleda Jarrar, for three more months, for the fourth consecutive time. (IMEMC 22 October 2018)

The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a Palestinian teen, identified as Wadida’ Abu Turki, 17, near the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron city, in the southern part of the West Bank. The Israeli army claimed that the teen refused to be searched, and went through a metal detector, when the IOA reported seeing a knife. (IMEMC 23 October 2018)

The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained one woman, identified as Islam Oweida, 25, while visiting her imprisoned husband Abdullah Obeyyat, while Abdullah’s brother, Hussein Obeyyat, 17, was detained from his home, in Bethlehem. (IMEMC 23 October 2018)

The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained three Palestinians from Qabatia town and Jenin refugee camp, while on their way to Nablus. (IMEMC 23 October 2018)

In occupied Jerusalem, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a child, identified as Jihad Jawad Abu Rammouz, 15, from his home in the al-Bustan neighborhood in Silwan town, south of the Al-Aqsa Mosque. (IMEMC 23 October 2018)


Several Israeli army jeeps invaded the town of al-‘Isawiya, in the center of occupied East Jerusalem, and detained three Palestinians, including two children. The three were identified as Adam Mustafa, in
addition to two children, Ahmad Abdul-Rauf Mahmoud and Samir Atiyya. The IOA cuffed and blindfolded the three Palestinians, and took them to an interrogation facility in Jerusalem. (IMEMC 24 October 2018)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained Mo’men Shorafa and Ibrahim Hasan al-Mahdi, from Shweika area, north of Tulkarem. (IMEMC 24 October 2018)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained Mohammad Firas Mahdawi, from his home in the Eastern Neighborhood, in Tulkarem. (IMEMC 24 October 2018)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained invaded and searched homes in Beit Lid town, southwest of Tulkarem, and detained Mohannad Ahmad al-Koo’, along with his son Jamal, 18, and Mahdi Adeeb Ibrahim, 25. (IMEMC 24 October 2018)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) managed to arrest a Palestinian in Thannaba village, east of Tulkarem, and arrested the Palestinian. (IMEMC 24 October 2018)

- Israeli navy ships opened fire at Palestinian fishing boats, nearly two nautical in Gaza territorial waters in the al-Waha sea in Beit Lahia, in the northern part of the coastal region, before surrounding a small boat with two fishermen onboard, and detained them. The two fishermen have been identified as Awad Nafeth Sultan, 21, from Beit Lahia, and Ahmad Emad Siyam, 20, from the Shati refugee camp, west of Gaza city. They were taken to an unknown destination, and their boat was confiscated. In the afternoon of the same day, the Israeli navy fired many live rounds at Palestinian fishing boats, less than four nautical miles from the shore, in Sheikh Ejleen Beach, southwest of Gaza city, and surrounded them, before detaining two fishermen, and confiscated their boat. The two fishermen have been identified as Mahmoud Mohammad Miqdad, 35, and Hasan Soheil Miqdad, 26, from the Shati’ refugee camp. (IMEMC 24 October 2018)

- 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 Occupation Army (IOA) summoned Luay Sami Rajabi, for interrogation in the al-Maskobiyya detention and interrogation center in Jerusalem. (IMEMC 25 October 2018)

• In Qalqilia, the Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained Ahmad Raslan Qawwas, 18, in the northern part of Qalqilia city, after the army invaded it, and took him to an unknown destination. (IMEMC 26 October 2018)

• The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained a child, identified as Ayman Ammar Abu Aisha, 14, in the Bab az-Zawiya area, in the center of Hebron city. The army claimed several youngsters hurled stones at the IOA, stationed at the permanent military roadblock, installed at the entrance of the Shuhada Street, and chased the Palestinians, before detaining the child. (IMEMC 26 October 2018)

• Palestinian parliament member Khalida Jarrar, has been in prison since July 2 of 2017, and her sentence has been extended by four additional months. Jarrar was initially detained in 2015, spent 14 months in Israeli prison, and spent a year free. Her detention has been renewed in December 2017, June 2018, and again in October. (IMEMC 26 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched several homes in Teqoua’ town, southeast of Bethlehem, and detained Ahmad Jamal al-‘Amour, 20, and Ahmad Khaled al-‘Amour, 21. (IMEMC 28 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) surrounded Shweika area, violently searched and ransacked dozens of homes, and buildings, before detaining Majed Zidan Na’alwa and Omran Hosni Abu Ahmad, from their homes. The army also searched and ransacked many homes, and interrogated the residents while inspecting their ID cards. During the invasion, the IOA ransacked the home of Hanadi Walid Na’alwa. The IOA threatened to harm her and her family, and to demolish their home. (IMEMC 29 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) summoned for interrogation in Etzion military base and security center, south of Bethlehem, two Palestinians, identified as Majdi Samer al-Badan, 13, and Habis al-‘Amour, 22, and detained two siblings, identified as Aseel Bassem Abu
Aker, 14, and her sister Nisreen, 15, from Aida refugee camp, north of the city. (IMEMC 29 October 2018)


- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) summoned three Palestinians from the al-Walaja town, northwest of Bethlehem, including one woman, for interrogation for “constructions’ violations,” although the military demolished their homes, earlier in September of this year. The IOA invaded Jweiza and Khallet as-Samak areas, and summoned Hanan ar-Razem, Khaled Abu Khiara and Ala’ Hajajla, for interrogation at the “Regional Construction and Planning Committee, in occupied Jerusalem.” The IOA informed the three Palestinians that they have “committed violations by building their homes without the approval of the City Council.” (IMEMC 29 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Aseel Bassam Abu Aker, 15, and her sister Nisreen, 16, from their home in ‘Aida refugee camp, after violently searching it. The father of the two girls is a political prisoner, held by Israel. (IMEMC 29 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Teqoua’ town, east of Bethlehem, detained a young man, identified as Luay Habis al-‘Amour, 22, and summoned Majdi Salem al-Badan, 13, for interrogation, after searching their homes. (IMEMC 29 October 2018)
• A group of Israeli settlers attacked Palestinian olive-pickers in the Tel Rumeida area of Hebron City, in the southern occupied West Bank, and attempted to prevent them from picking olives in their lands, adjacent to the illegal Israeli settlement of Ramat Yishai. The lands belong to local Muhammad Abu Haik’s family; (IMEMC 30 October 2018)

• A group of Israeli settlers gathers outside the Ibrahimi Mosque, in Hebron, and assaulted Palestinian citizens in protest against the broadcasting of the Athan (Muslim call to prayer) via loudspeakers used in the mosque. The settlers beat Palestinian citizen Yacoub Abu Jihad and held him for several hours. One of them threatened to kill him, sooner or later, and held him in a nearby shop for several hours before he was released. The settlers harassed the people living in the area, playing loud songs through loudspeakers in the area. Palestinian shop owner Abdul Ra'ouf al-Muhtasib was also attacked by settlers who broke into his ceramics and crafts shop. (IMEMC 30 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a former political prisoner from Fuqua’ town, east of the northern West Bank city of Jenin. The IOA invaded the town, before storming the home of Mohammad Adnan Masad, and violently searched the property before abducting him. The IOA interrogated the Palestinian, and members of his family, before moving him to an unknown destination. (IMEMC 30 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched the rooms of Palestinian political prisoners, held in Sections 15, 17 and 18, in Ofer Israeli prison, near Ramallah, in central West Bank. Around 360 detainees are held in the invaded sections. (IMEMC 30 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Burqa village, northwest of the city, searched many homes and detained Saif Qassem Hamdan, 25, in addition to briefly detaining his brother. (IMEMC 30 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Kafr Qalil village, and violently searched the homes of Yasser Amer, Tamer Amer, Tha’er Walid Ahmad and Suleiman Mansour. (IMEMC 30 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Zeita town, north of the northern West Bank city of Tulkarem, searched homes and detained Laith Mohammad Abu Hamda, 25. (IMEMC 30 October 2018)

The Israeli military court in Salem, north of the northern occupied West Bank district of Jenin, sentenced Palestinian detainee Khader Adnan to one year in prison, fined him 1,000 shekels ($270) and 18 months suspended sentence for five years, on Monday. Adnan, 40, a father of seven children, has been on an open hunger strike for 58 days and even stopped drinking water, as a form of protest against his “arbitrary” detention by Israel. The IOA had detained Adnan on December 11th, 2017, accusing him of incitement. (IMEMC 30 October 2018)

In Jenin, The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Nabil Mohammad Abdul-Jabbar, 31, from Sielet ath-Thaher town in Jenin Governorate. (IMEMC 30 October 2018)

The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Majed Amjad Jom’a, from the ar-Rama village, after stopping them at a military roadblock, south of Jenin. (IMEMC 30 October 2018)

The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) summoned a child, identified as Tha’er Younis Rajabi, 14, for interrogation in Etzion military base, north of Hebron, and detained him shortly after he arrived there. (IMEMC 30 October 2018)
• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Islam Abdul-Halim Houshiyya, 19, from his home in Yatta town, south of Hebron. (IMEMC 30 October 2018)

• In Jenin, in northern West Bank, The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded Qabatia town, southwest of the city, searched homes and detained Mohammad Amjad Zakarna. (IMEMC 31 October 2018)

• The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded Kafr Qalil village, east of the northern West Bank city of Nablus, and summoned Waleed Sa’ed Mansour, for interrogation at a nearby military base. (IMEMC 31 October 2018)

• In Tulkarem, in northern West Bank, the Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained Mohammad Nasr at-Taher, from his home in the Na’alwa neighborhood, in Shweika area, after searching his property and many surrounding homes. (IMEMC 31 October 2018)

• The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded the al-Mazra’a al-Gharbiyya village, northwest of the central West Bank city of Ramallah, before local young men burnt tires, and hurled stones at the military vehicles, while the army fired live rounds, gas bombs, and rubber-coated steel bullets. The IOA detained several Palestinians from their homes, two of them have been identified as Shahed Ali Abu Laila and Ahmad Rabah Hannoun. (IMEMC 31 October 2018)

• The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained a former political prisoner from Fuqua’ town, east of the northern West Bank city of Jenin. The IOA invaded the town, before storming the home of Mohmmad Adnan Masad, and violently searched the property before detaining him. The IOA interrogated the Palestinian, and members of his family, before moving him to an unknown destination. (IMEMC 31 October 2018)

• The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched the rooms of Palestinian political prisoners, held in Sections 15, 17 and 18, in Ofer Israeli prison, near Ramallah, in central West Bank. It added that around 360 detainees are held in the invaded sections. (IMEMC 31 October 2018)

• The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded Burqa village, northwest of the city of Nablus, searched many homes and detained Saif Qasem Hamdan, 25, in addition to briefly detaining his brother. (IMEMC 31 October 2018)
• The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded Kafr Qalil village, and violently searched the homes of Yasser Amer, Tamer Amer, Tha’er Walid Ahmad and Suleiman Mansour. (IMEMC 31 October 2018)

• The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded Zeita town, north of the northern West Bank city of Tulkarem, searched homes and detained Laith Mohammad Abu Hamda, 25. (IMEMC 31 October 2018)

• The Israeli police released four Palestinian Jerusalemites on the condition of being banned from entering their hometowns of Jabal al-Mukabbir and Sur Baher villages in the occupied central West Bank district. Israeli police released the Fatah movement’s secretary in Jabal al-Mukabbir, Iyad Bashir, Head of the Fatah youth movement in the village, Fares Uweisat, and head of a local committee Nabil Bashir, in addition to Hassan Abdo. Israeli police forces had detained the four earlier for allegedly preventing locals from reaching voting center for municipal elections. (Maannews 31 October 2018)

Israel Settler Violence

• Israeli settlers went on a rampage in Palestinian areas inside and out of Jerusalem’s Old City, as they marked the end of the Jewish Succot holiday. The settlers went on a hate-filled rampage in Musrara neighborhood, just outside Damascus Gate, one of the main gates to the Old City, resulting in injury to five Palestinians. The settlers assaulted Palestinians inside the Old City, as well, smashing parked Palestinian cars and damaging shops as they marched inside the narrow streets, in all Palestinian areas. Israeli police forces, which were present in large numbers, did not stop the settlers but instead fired stun grenades at Palestinians who tried to defend themselves, their homes and their property. Police, earlier, had closed several roads inside and outside of the Old City to facilitate movement of the settlers, during their holiday, but barring Palestinians from reaching their homes inside the Old City. (IMEMC 1 October 2018)

• Israeli settlers continued their provocative daily tours of Al-Aqsa Mosque, the Muslim holy compound inside the Old City, as police ordered dozens of Palestinians away from the holy site for at least two weeks, in order to prevent protests against the provocative tours by the settlers. (IMEMC 1 October 2018)

• A group of Israeli settlers attacked many Palestinians and stores in the Old City of occupied East Jerusalem, causing damage and wounding
five young men. The settlers attacked many shops in the al-Misrara area, near Bab al-ʻAmoud, and assaulted several Palestinians, causing various cuts and bruises to five young men. The settlers also attacked Palestinian homes and cars, in Bab al-Wad neighborhood, causing damage. Israeli occupation Army (IOA) extensively deployed in the area, did not attempt to stop the settlers, and instead fired gas bombs and concussion grenades at the Palestinians, who tried to defend themselves, their homes and property. The IOA also assaulted and injured a young man, identified as Osama Shaweesh, while trying to enter the Al-Aqsa Mosque through Bab al-Asbat (the Gate of the Tribes). (IMEMC 1 October 2018)

- Many Israeli settlers coming from Itamar settlement invaded Palestinian agricultural lands in Khirbat Lafjan area, east of Aqraba village, south of Nablus in the northern part of the occupied West Bank, and uprooted dozens of trees. The settlers bulldozed and uprooted more than 200 Dunams, owned by members of Sbeih and al-At’out families. Israeli soldiers were present near the area, but did not attempt to stop the attacks. (IMEMC 2 October 2018)

- Israeli settlers flooded the al-Khan al-Ahmar Bedouin Palestinian community with Sewage water, in an attempt to force the inhabitants to leave their Dwellings, just as the ultimatum set by the Israeli court for their displacement went into effect. Settlers came from Kfar Adumim illegal colony, flooded the community with Sewage water. There are approximately 200 Palestinians living in al-Khan al-Ahmar, %53 of them are children, and %95 of the population are refugees officially registered by the UNRWA. The community has one school providing education to 170 children. Al-Khan al-Ahmar is surrounded by several illegal Israeli settlements, while Israel wants to remove it as part of its E1 settlement project, which aims at surrounding occupied Jerusalem with a chain of settlements, and blocking the geographical contiguity of the occupied West Bank, and completely isolating the Palestinians from Jerusalem. (IMEMC 2 October 2018)

- Several dozen Orthodox men threw stones, as well as tables and chairs from a sidewalk café, at Palestinian passersby near Damascus Gate in Jerusalem, in the al-Misrara neighborhood. At least five Palestinians were injured in the attack, and several vehicles were damaged. No arrests were made. (IMEMC 2 October 2018)

- Israeli settlers uprooted dozens of Palestinian-owned olive trees in the village of Turmusayya, north of the central occupied West Bank Governorate of Ramallah. Israeli settlers from the outposts of Adi Ad
and Amichai, uprooted 40 olive trees belonged to local Mahmoud al-Araj. (IMEMC 3 October 2018)

- Israeli settlers set a Palestinian house on fire, in Hebron’s old town belonging to Izeddin Sharabati, which is located in a military area near the settlement of Abraham Avino, in the heart of the old town. The Sharabati family had lived in the four-apartment building for many years until they were forced to leave it, due to continued harassment by the settlers who used to threw rocks at the house. It has remained empty since then. (IMEMC 3 October 2018)

- A man was injured after being struck by a speeding settler’s car at a military roadblock, near Ni’lin village, west of the central West Bank city of Ramallah. The man, Nassif Saleh Khalifa, suffered a moderate injury. The Palestinian, a day laborer working in occupied Jerusalem, was heading back home in Ni’lin, and was struck by the car while on the sidewalk. (IMEMC 4 October 2018)

- Israeli settlers, escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA), raided Sebastyia village archeological area northwest of Nablus city and kicked out Palestinians who were picking Olives in the area. The IOA fired sound and Gas bombs at Palestinians who tried to confront the settlers raid. (WAFA 5 October 2018)

- Settlers from the Neve Daniel settlement, south of Bethlehem told Palestinian residents of the village of Shoshahleh in the Bethlehem-area town of al-Khader that they intend to open a road that will connect their settlement to the main Jerusalem-Hebron road. Head of Neve Daniel settlement and other settlers broke into Shoshahleh village in a barbaric way, photographing homes and an old mosque. When the settlers were questioned about their reason for coming to the village and for taking pictures of homes, they told the residents that they are going to build a bypass road to the main highway that would go through that part of the village, which means seizing Palestinian land. (IMEMC 8 October 2018)

- Dozens of Israeli settlers, accompanied by Israeli Occupation Army (IOA), invaded the archeological area in Kifl Hares, near Salfit. (IMEMC 8 October 2018)

- Israeli settlers Cut and destroyed about 40 olive trees in the town of Turmusaya, north of Ramallah, in the occupied West Bank. Farmers who went out on their lands, today, found out that over 40 olive trees in their own lands, near the settlement outpost “Adi Aad”, have been cut down and destroyed. (IMEMC 8 October 2018)
• More than 75 Israeli settlers and about 30 students of Talmudic yeshivas broke into the Jerusalem holy Aqsa mosque in groups, under heavy protection from Israeli police. The settlers performed Talmudic rituals and prayers while at the holy site. (IMEMC 8 October 2018)

• A group of Israeli settlers attacked many Palestinians while picking their olive trees, in the area between Talfit and Qaryout villages, south of the northern West Bank city of Nablus. Dozens of settlers invaded the Palestinian orchards, and attacked many villagers picking their olive trees, in addition to attempting to force them out of their orchards. The attack was carried out by more than 150 settlers, who came for a number of and outposts, which were built on private Palestinian lands. (IMEMC 9 October 2018)

• A group of Israeli settlers invaded Palestinian agricultural lands in Bruqin village, west of Salfit in northeastern West Bank, and uprooted 39 olive and almond trees owned by a Palestinian farmer. Settlers invaded lands, owned by a local farmer identified as Jamal Othman Salama, before cutting and uprooting 39 olive and almond trees. The invaded Palestinian lands are near the Bruchin settlement, close to bypass road #446. (IMEMC 9 October 2018)

• A group of Israeli settlers invaded the village of Qaryout, south of the northern West Bank city of Nablus, wrote racist graffiti and punctured the tires of several Palestinian cars. The settlers came from a nearby settlement in the southeastern part of Qaryout. (IMEMC 10 October 2018)

• A group of Israeli occupation Army, one Israeli policeman, and one Israeli settler harassed a group of Palestinian and international olive pickers in As-Sawiya village yesterday, demanding identification and threatening to expel the harvesters from the area. Soon after the group began work, they noticed security vehicles from the nearby settlement of Alia arrive and park along the settler road above them. The occupants of the vehicle got out of the car and stood along the road for some time, taking photographs of the olive pickers. Soon thereafter, a team of Israeli occupation Army arrived, along with an Israeli police officer in an Israeli police vehicle. The soldiers and police officer immediately approached the olive pickers and asked for IDs. One Israeli soldier filmed the entire interaction with his mobile phone, while the police officer photographed the passports of all the international harvesters. (IMEMC 10 October 2018)
• Around 50 Israeli settlers, escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided Sebastyia village archeological site northwest of Nablus city. (WAFA 11 October 2018)

• Palestinian owned vehicles were damaged near the intersection of the Yitzhar settlement, south of Nablus, in the occupied West Bank as Israeli settlers threw rocks at Palestinian vehicles. (IMEMC 12 October 2018)

• A group of Israeli settlers invaded the village of Quryout, south of Nablus. The settlers, from a nearby settlement, in the southeastern part of Qaryout, punctured the tires of nine Palestinian cars, and wrote racist graffiti on Palestinian property. The settlers fled the village shortly after the incident. (IMEMC 12 October 2018)

• Israeli settlers invaded a high school in Urif village, in the southern Nablus district and threw stones at the students, while they were in class, causing injuries, disruption of classes, and damage to the school. 18 heavily armed settlers were escorted out of the village by Israeli military, who protected the settlers, while firing tear-gas bombs and rubber-coated steel bullets at the students. These attacks caused the disruption of education, injury by tear-gas inhalation, and property damage. (IMEMC 12 October 2018)

• A group of Israeli settlers attacked a Palestinian couple south of Nablus, in the northern part of the West Bank, killing the woman and injuring her husband. Aisha Mohammed Talal al-Rabi, 47, was riding in a car with her husband near the Za’tara roadblock, south of Nablus, in the northern part of the West Bank, when a group of Israeli settlers came onto the road and began throwing rocks at their car. The settlers threw a number of large rocks, breaking the windshield of the car. They then continued to throw rocks, hitting the couple in the head and upper body. One of the big rocks thrown by the settlers at the car, smashed the windshield and struck her in the cheek and ear; she bled for about two minutes and died from her wounds. Aisha and her husband, living in Bidya town, northwest of Salfit in central West Bank, were returning home after visiting one of their daughters, who is married and living in Hebron, in the southern part of the West Bank. IMEMC 13 October 2018)

• Dozens of Israeli occupation Army (IOA) and settlers invaded Wadi ar-Rababa neighborhood in Silwan town, in occupied East Jerusalem, and uprooted dozens of olive trees. The IOA and settlers invaded dozens of Dunams of Palestinian lands, and started cutting and uprooting dozens of trees. The IOA closed the entire area, and prevented the locals and
even the journalists from entering it, and photographing the unfolding events. (IMEMC 14 October 2018)

• Two Palestinian workers were injured after being rammed by a speeding car driven by a settler woman, east of Qalqilia, in northern West Bank. The settler struck Eqab Abdul-Hafith, and Amir Hayel Raji, seriously injuring Hafith in the head, while Raji suffered moderate wounds to his head and shoulders. (IMEMC 14 October 2018)

• Several Israeli settlers attacked many Palestinian families living in Tal Romeida neighborhood in Hebron city, in the southern part of the occupied West Bank, wounding one man. The settlers, who came from the Ramat Yishai and Beit Hadassah settlements, brought dogs with them, and assaulted several Palestinians, causing a fracture in the face of Riyad Salhab Tamimi. (IMEMC 14 October 2018)

• A number of Israeli settlers invaded Palestinian orchards in Deir al-Hatab village, east of the northern West bank city of Nablus, and attacked Palestinians picking their olive trees, wounding one. The attack was carried out by settlers from Elon Moreh settlement, which was built on privately-owned Palestinian lands. The assailants invaded Palestinian orchards in Khallet Ismael and al-Jaldat areas, in Deir al-Hatab village. One Palestinian, identified as Amjad Awwad, suffered various cuts and bruises. (IMEMC 15 October 2018)

• Israeli settlers invaded Palestinian olive orchards, south of Burin village, south of the northern West Bank city of Nablus, chased the villages and stole the olive harvest of tens of Olive trees. (IMEMC 15 October 2018)

• A group of Israeli settlers invaded Palestinian lands in the al-Khader town, south of the West Bank city of Bethlehem, and uprooted 400 grape and olive saplings. The settlers came from the nearby Efrat settlement. The uprooted 370 grape saplings, and 30 olive saplings, which were planted less than two years ago by a local farmer, identified as Ibrahim Suleiman Sbeih, in his land in the al-Hareeqa area. (IMEMC 15 October 2018)

• Israeli settlers uprooted dozens of olive and grape saplings, owned by a local farmer, identified as Ibrahim Hamdan Mousa in the al-Khader town, south of the West Bank city of Bethlehem. (IMEMC 15 October 2018)

• A group of Israeli settlers attacked many Palestinians while picking their olive trees in orchards owned by Burin villagers, south of the
northern West Bank city of Nablus. The settlers came from Givat Ronen outpost. The settlers attacked many villages by throwing stones at them, and kicked them out of their lands, after stealing equipment the villagers use in picking their olive trees. The settlers also spilled buckets, which were filled with olives picked by the villages, and forced them out of their lands. (IMEMC 15 October 2018)

• A group of Israeli settlers raided Solomons’ pools in Artas village escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) and carried out Talmudic rituals. (WAFA (IMEMC 15 October 2018)

• Hundreds of Israeli Settlers, escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA), celebrated the inauguration of an Archeological and Talmudic park in Tel Ar Rumeida area in the heart of Hebron city. Around 20 settlers had previously set up a tent in the area in preparation for the inauguration of the new park. (WAFA 16 October 2018)

• Hundreds of Israeli Settlers, escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) made their way to Al Aqsa Mosque in occupied East Jerusalem and carried out Talmudic rituals. (WAFA 16 October 2018)

• Dozens of Israeli settlers, headed by extremist American-born rabbi and member of the Knesset for Likud, Yehuda Glick, broke into the courtyards of the Al-Aqsa Mosque compound via the Maghriba gate, and under heavy protection by Israeli occupation troops. The settlers carried out provocative tours, across the mosque’s courtyards, and received explanations on the alleged “Temple Mount”, delivered by Glick, amid repeated attempts to perform Talmudic rituals in the courtyards. (IMEMC 16 October 2018)

• Israeli settlers stormed the Bedouin village of Khan al-Ahmar, east of Jerusalem, and flooded the area with wastewater for a second time. The settlers from the nearby settlement of Kfar Adummim, stormed the village and flooded Khan al-Ahmar with wastewater, causing serious environmental and health hazard for residents. The wastewater from the Kfar Adummim settlement flooded large areas of the village, as Israeli settlers attempted to assist the Israeli government in forcing the residents to leave the area. (IMEMC 16 October 2018)

• A group of Israeli settlers attacked three Palestinian homes in Orif village, south of Nablus, in the northern part of the occupied West Bank. Settlers came from Yitzhar settlement. The attack led to property damage, especially to the windows of the three homes, owned by Samir Sawalma, Ahmad Shehada and Jamal Shehada. Dozens of Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the town after the attack, and fired
many live rounds, gas bombs and concussion grenades at Palestinians, protesting the assault and the invasion. (IMEMC 17 October 2018)

- A group of Israeli settlers attacked Palestinians while picking their olive trees, wounding one west of the northern West Bank city of Nablus. The settlers injured Mahmoud Hussein, 22, causing serious cuts and bruises to his face and left hand. The attack took place in Palestinian orchards in Bizzariya village, northwest of Nablus, and is part of dozens of violations, which escalate during the olive harvest season in the occupied West Bank, and include cutting and uprooting trees, harvesting the trees and stealing the produce, in addition to flooding the lands and orchards with sewage. (IMEMC 17 October 2018)

- A number of Israeli settlers attacked chased several Palestinian shepherds, forcing them out of grazing lands, near the the Shidmotehola settlement. The settlers attacked the shepherds, and stole a sheep owned by a local shepherd, identified as Barakat Ali Zohdi. (IMEMC 17 October 2018)

- A group of Israeli settlers attacked Palestinians while picking their olive trees, wounding one, identified as Mahmoud Hussein, 22, who suffered serious cuts and bruises to his face west of the northern West Bank city of Nablus. (IMEMC 17 October 2018)

- A number of Israeli settlers threw old clothes and trash near Nabi Younes Mosque, in Halhoul town, north of Hebron, and fled the area. (IMEMC 18 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Orif village, south of the northern West Bank city of Nablus, and injured several Palestinians, after a number of Israeli settlers attacked the local secondary school. More than fifty settlers attacked the school. Students, and dozens of villagers, confronted the settlers and tried to force them out of the village, before many IOA invaded Orif, and started firing live rounds, rubber-coated steel bullets and gas bombs at them. One Palestinian, identified as Ahmad Yousef Safadi, 35, was shot with a live round in the thigh. In addition, five Palestinians were shot with rubber-coated steel bullets, and many others suffered the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 18 October 2018)

- Israeli settlers attacked Palestinian farmers and olive harvesters in Burin village, southern occupied Nablus City. A group of Israeli settlers threw rocks at Palestinian farmers while they were picking
olives on their lands, in an attempt to force them to leave. Farmers attempted to avoid settlers. During the past week, Israeli settlers assaulted a Palestinian farmer while harvesting his olive trees in the Deir al-Hattab village in Nablus, and other farmers in Burin; settlers also uprooted dozens of olive trees and stole harvest in the Tell village. (IMEMC 20 October 2018)

- Several illegal Israeli settlers from Yetzhar settlement throw rocks at Palestinians in the village of Burin, southwest of the northern West Bank of Nablus under the cover of Israeli occupation Army (IOA) whom stood guard for the colonizers. Palestinians were harvesting their olives when the settlers attacked. Palestinians tried to remove the invading settlers, while the IOA attacked them with gas bombs. (IMEMC 21 October 2018)

- A number of Israeli settlers, accompanied by Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Palestinian lands in Khallet al-Nahla area near Khalayel al-Louz, southeast of Bethlehem, and bulldozed them. Settlers brought bulldozers into the area, and uprooted lands owned by members of Obeyyat family. Settlers bulldozed the lands to establish a bypass road, in addition to rooms and hothouses on the Palestinian lands after illegal confiscating them. The area has been subject to frequent violations by the IOA and settlers. (IMEMC 21 October 2018)

- A group of Israeli settlers invaded the village of Marda, in the West Bank governorate of Salfit, punctured tires of parked cars and wrote racist graffiti. The settlers infiltrated into the village, and wrote anti-Arab, and anti-Palestinian graffiti on several walls and cars. The settlers also punctured the tires of Palestinian cars in the village, owned by Omar Sidqi Khoffash, Nash’at Khoffash, Hussein Hasan Sa’id, Ahmad Saleh Ebdah, Sameeh Ebdah, Mohammad Ebdah and Sa’ed Taha Ebdah. (IMEMC 22 October 2018)

- Dozens of Jewish settlers, protected by Israeli security forces, forced their way into Jerusalem’s flashpoint Al-Aqsa Mosque. Dozens of settlers broke into the holy mosque in groups, under heavy protection from Israeli police. The settlers performed Talmudic rituals and prayers at the holy site. (IMEMC 22 October 2018)

- Dozens of Israeli settlers invaded Al-Aqsa Mosque Compound, escorted by a large police and military force. The attack was carried out by at least 59 settlers, in addition to the soldiers and officers, and took place through the al-Magharba Gate. (IMEMC 24 October 2018)
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 razing 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)

A GROUP OF Israeli settlers installed tents in the Ibrahimi Square, next to the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron’s Old City, and surrounded it with iron bars and barbed-wire fences, in preparation for establishing a new outpost. (IMEMC 26 October 2018)

An armed guard of an Israeli Settlement near Qaryout town, south of the northern West Bank city of Nablus, attacked a member of the town’s local council and a bulldozer driver, while conducting preparation work for a new agricultural road. The two Palestinians were assaulted in Tbeisa area, west of Qaryout. The Israeli guard assaulted the two to stop the preparation work which is being carried out in Area B of the occupied West Bank, under civil Palestinian control, and under full Israeli military control. (IMEMC 28 October 2018)

The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) installed Two caravans in Al Haram Ibrahimi Square and in the old market square (closed by the Israeli army). Israeli settlers also installed another two caravans in the area close to Al Ibrahimi Mosque to use it during Jewish festivals. Settlers also set up fences around the area in preparation for confiscating it. (IMEMC 28 October 2018)

A group of Israeli settlers invaded three Palestinian old and vacant homes in the Old City of Hebron, in the southern part of the West Bank and caused damage to their inner walls, before fleeing the area. The homes are owned by members of the Hebron families of Arafa, al-‘Oweiwi and al-Hamouz. The Israeli army, extensively deployed in Hebron, did not intervene or attempt to stop them. (IMEMC 29 October 2018)

Israeli settlers broke into two Palestinian houses in Hebron City in the southern occupied West Bank belonging to the Arafa, al-Hmous, Zahdeh and al-Sharabati families, pointing out that the houses were
not inhabited. The houses are located near the Abraham Avinu settlement outpost in the Old City of Hebron. At the time when the Israeli authorities prevent Palestinians from maintaining their cultural and humanitarian heritage by restoring it, their settlers raid and close buildings through iron bridges and steps that Israel claims were built for military purposes while they were built to facilitate settlers’ reaching Palestinian homes and close their entrances in preparation to confiscate them.” (Maannews 29 October 2018)

- Israeli settlers of Yetzhar settlement raided An Naqqar area in Huwwra village south of Nablus city and installed a tent on Private Palestinian lands in the village, and few meters away from the settlement. (WAFA 30 October 2018)

- A group of Israeli settlers attacked Palestinian olive-pickers in the Tel Rumeida area of Hebron City, in the southern occupied West Bank, and attempted to prevent them from picking olives in their lands, adjacent to the illegal Israeli settlement of Ramat Yishai. The lands belong to local Muhammad Abu Haikal’s family; the land owner, along with local and international activists, entered the land despite Israeli military procedures. (IMEMC 31 October 2018)

- A group of Israeli settlers gathers outside the Ibrahimi Mosque, in Hebron, and assaulted Palestinian citizens in protest against the broadcasting of the Azan (Muslim call to prayer) via loudspeakers used in the mosque. Settlers also beat Yacoub Abu Jihad and held him for several hours. One of them threatened to kill him, sooner or later, and held him in a nearby shop for several hours before he was released. Settlers also harassed the people living in the area, playing loud songs through loudspeakers in the area, adding that, when he complained to the guard about the inconvenience, she verbally assaulted him, before settlers ganged up around him and started beating him. Palestinian shop owner Abdul Ra’ouf al-Muhtasib was also attacked by settlers who broke into his ceramics and crafts shop. (IMEMC 31 October 2018)

**Home Demolition & Demolition threats**

- Fadi Shwamreh demolished his home in Beit Hanina. According to an Israeli demolition order, if Shawamreh did not demolish his home himself, Israeli forces would raid his home, demolish it, and then
charge him for the costs of demolition. Shawamreh reports that his home was built in 2006. Israeli authorities accuse him of building the home without an Israeli construction permit. Fifteen people lived in Shawamreh’s home. On September 5, Israeli forces demolished a Palestinian home in Beit Hanina. The house was owned by Naeem Farrah and his family. Sana Farrah told the Wadi Hilweh Information Center that Israeli forces raided the home and then forced her outside in order to execute the demolition. Israeli police did not allow the family to remove most of their belongings from the house. The family had attempted to postpone the demolition of their home in Israeli courts. “The family built the house 16 years ago and fines were imposed amounting to NIS 120,000. After the fines were paid, the municipality issued a decision to demolish the house,” Sana explained. Eight people lived in the Farrah family home. Israeli forces demolished another Palestinian home on September 5 in Silwan. The home belonged to Ali Abu Sway, who reports he had no prior notice of an impending demolition. Israeli authorities allege his home, which was built five years ago, lacks Israeli construction permits. Israeli forces demolished two homes in Anata on September 4. The homes belonged to the Fahidat family. Ziad Fahidat told Ma’an News that six people lived in them. The Israeli municipality zones only 8 – 13% of East Jerusalem for Palestinian residential construction. As a result, many East Jerusalem residents are forced to build without permits to avoid overcrowding. The Association for Civil Rights in Israel found that 20,000 homes in East Jerusalem – 39% of all homes in East Jerusalem – lack Israeli construction permits. Palestinian neighborhoods in Jerusalem are the target of Israeli settlement plans, which aim to link four concentric circles of settlements, starting with the Old City, followed by the “Holy Basin” (Silwan, Sheikh Jarrah, a-Tur, Mount Zion, and the Kidron Valley), Jerusalem’s annexation border, and finally the West Bank. The United Nations Office of Humanitarian Affairs reports that as of September 24, a total of 306 Palestinian-owned structures have been demolished by Israel this year. The European Union found in August that nearly half of the Palestinian-owned structures demolished by Israeli authorities this year were in the Jerusalem district. (IMEMC 2 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) installed roadblocks at the main entrance of the ath-Thaheriyya town, south of Hebron, in addition to Halhoul town, north of Hebron, and Sa’ir town, northeast of the city, before stopping and searching dozens of cars, and interrogated many Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. (IMEMC 2 October 2018)
• A Palestinian was forced to demolish his own home in the Beit Hanina neighborhood of occupied East Jerusalem, after receiving demolition threats from the Jerusalem municipality. Ayman Naim Kawasbeh removed furniture and other belongings, and proceeded to demolish the home in which he had lived, along with his wife and six children, for a decade. The youngest child is three years old, while the oldest is 17. Kawasbeh received a demolition order from the Jerusalem municipality, warning that he will end up paying exorbitant fees that would amount up to 40,000 shekels ($11,035), if the municipality demolishes the house. The demolition order was delivered to Kawasbeh under the pretext that his house was built without the difficult-to-obtain Israeli permit. Kawasbeh had previously attempted to obtain an Israeli building permit and was able to delay the demolition. However, Israeli authorities did not grant him a permit and delivered a demolition order instead. (IMEMC 8 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) demolished two residential rooms, and confiscated solar panels, in Masafer Yatta area, south of Hebron, in the southern part of the occupied West Bank. The IOA invaded the al-Halawa small village, in Masafer Yatta area, and demolished two residential rooms. The IOA also removed and confiscated solar panels, which were donated by the European Union, to provide the villagers with electricity. The rooms, and the solar panels, were used by families of Ahmad Ismael Abu Arram and Khalil Younis Abu Arram.

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) and employees of the Israeli Health Ministry invaded a clinic run by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) in the Sahera Gate area, in the Old City of occupied East Jerusalem and attempted to break into its pharmacy, allegedly to document the available medicines, their descriptions and usage in addition to the place of manufacturing. The invasion into the UNRWA clinic came just days after the Jerusalem City Council said it intends to shut down all UNRWA-run facilities in occupied Jerusalem. (IMEMC 9 October 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided Iseida area south of Beit Awwa village southwest of Hebron city and notified to stop the construction of two Palestinian homes owned by Shadi Suleiman Muhamad As Sweiti and Rami Salameh As Suweiti. (WAFA (IMEMC 9 October 2018)

• The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) demolished Palestinian-owned housing structures, along with steel structures used for housing sheep in the northern Jordan Valley. The demolition was carried out under
the pretext that the structures were built without the nearly impossible-to-obtain Israeli building permit. The demolished structures belonged to Amer Aref Bisharat. (IMEMC 11 October 2018)

- Israeli police officers and several employees of the City Council of occupied Jerusalem, invaded Silwan town, south of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, and photographed many homes and stores. The invasions targeted the neighborhoods of Ein al-Louza, Wad Yasoul and Wadi Hilweh, in Silwan. The officers took pictures and detailed information of many buildings in the three neighborhoods, in addition to inspecting the ID cards of many Palestinians, and writing their information down, before withdrawing. (IMEMC 12 October 2018)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) destroyed a water pipeline and sealed several roads in the village of Kafr Qaddoum, near Qalqilia city, in the occupied West Bank. Israeli army accompanied by a bulldozer broke into the village, destroyed a main water pipeline and sealed several roads. Israeli measures in the village sparked confrontations with local residents, upon which an old woman was reportedly hit by a teargas canister, in her mouth, by the IOA. (IMEMC 14 October 2018)

- Dozens of Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded Shweika area in Tulkarem, in northern West Bank, and handed the family of Ashraf Suleiman Na’alwa, 23, an official order for the demolition of their home. The IOA handed the order to the family, and informed that they have until October 18, 2018, to appeal against the military decision with Israeli courts. The army invaded and searched many other homes in Shweika area, and several parts of Tulkarem governorate, in addition to sealing off entire areas. (IMEMC 15 October 2018)

- Israeli occupation bulldozers resumed work at Khan al-Ahmar village, to the east of Jerusalem, leveling land around and inside the village, apparently in preparation for its removal. The bulldozers arrived early at the site and resumed leveling the land and opening roads to facilitate entry of army units, when the time comes to destroy the village, which could happen at any time, after the Israeli High Court gave the army the green light to destroy it. The bulldozers carried out some work in the village, during which activists and residents confronted the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) providing protection to the bulldozers. Several Palestinians were injured and few others detained. (IMEMC 16 October 2018)

- Dozens of Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded Jabal a-Mokabber neighborhood, southeast of occupied East Jerusalem, and attacked a
Palestinian family, causing several injuries, before demolishing their home. The IOA demolished the 100 square/meter home of Khalil Za’atra, reportedly for being built without a permit. Za’atra lived in his home along with eight members of his family; most of them are children, who were all rendered homeless. The IOA attacked Za’atra and his family, causing various cuts and bruises, while forcing them out of their home before demolishing it. The home was built four months ago, and the family never received a prior warning until the army stormed their homes. (IMEMC 17 October 2018)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded Khallet al-Mayya area in Yatta town, south of Hebron, in the southern part of the occupied West Bank, and demolished a Palestinian home. The demolished home belongs to Shehada Abu Taha, without a prior warning. The home, which is 230 square/meters area, housed 22 Palestinians, who were rendered homeless. (IMEMC 17 October 2018)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) demolished two residential tents in Susiya village in Masafer yatta in the southern Hebron hills owned by Khader Nawaj’a, rendering him and his family members homeless. The IOA confiscated the two tents after demolishing them. (WAFA 17 October 2018)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) demolished a house and an animal barracks in Kherbit Ghwin in As Samou’ town Southeast of Hebron owned by Abdel Min’im Al Hawamda. (IMEMC 17 October 2018)

- Israeli bulldozers demolished seven structures and animal barns in the village of Bardala, in the northern Jordan Valley. The demolished structures belong to a Palestinian identified as Khalid Sawafta. They include three animal barns (200 sqm², 300 sqm², 500 sqm²), a residential structure (80 sqm²) and three tents. (WAFA 18 October 2018)

- The Israeli occupation authorities notified Palestinians in Al-Walajeh village, near occupied Bethlehem, about their intention to demolish a house and retaining walls in the village. The Israeli Occupation army (IOA) accompanied by staff from the Israeli municipality of Jerusalem, broke into the village’s Ein Al Juweiza neighborhood and served notices regarding the imminent demolition of a house owned by Najla’ Abu Al Hayja (120 square meters) and the walls owned by Alaa Saleem Abu Riziq. Israeli authorities claimed that the demolition would take place on the ground, that the house and the walls were built without Israeli construction permits. (IMEMC 18 October 2018)
Dozens of Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Shweika area in Tulkarem, in northern West Bank, and handed the family of Ashraf Suleiman Na’alwa, 23, an official order for the demolition of their home. The IOA handed the order to the family, and informed that they have until October 18, 2018, to appeal against the military decision with Israeli courts. (IMEMC 18 October 2018)

The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) demolished a 50 square/meter residential shed, owned by Mosallam Ma’rouf Mosallam, in Khirbat al-Marajem village, near Douma, south of Nablus. (IMEMC 18 October 2018)

The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) demolished a 100 meters square houses owned by Khaleel Za’atreh in Ash Shayyah area in Jabal Al Mukkabir town in occuoied East Jerusalem under the pretext of unlicensing. The house was inhabited by 8 family members. The IOA assaulted Za’atreh’s family members during the evacuation of the house. (IMEMC 18 October 2018)

The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) took over a mobile home (Caravan) in Imreiha village west of Jenin city inhabited by an elderly woman, identified as Hishma Mustafa Hamdouna. (WAFA 18 October 2018)

The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided Al Hashimiya neighborhood in Al Bireh town in Ramallah Governorate and demolished an under-construction four story building owned by Khamees Matariya. Each storey is 140 sq meters area. (WAFA 18 October 2018)

The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided Birin area in Yatta town south of Hebron city and demolished, without prior notification, two residential rooms allegedly for being built without a license. The two rooms are owned by Jahed and Fadel Barqan. (WAFA 18 October 2018)

The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided Fasayel village north of Jericho city, razed land and confiscated 60 Olive, Citrus and Palm seedlings belonging to Hussein Rashayda. (WAFA 22 October 2018)

The Israeli Occupation Army dismantled caravans belonging to the school of the Late Marwan Majali, AKA “Tahadi (10)”, located in Khirbat “Ibiziq” area, to the north of Tubas, northern West Bank. The IOA dismantled two caravans as they detain the educational staff, ministry of education and students, while preventing students from entering the school. The school provides educational services to 22
students and consists of 5 classrooms, two of which were dismantled today. (IMEMC 23 October 2018)

- 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 Sawafita. (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)

- The Israeli Court in Ofer notified “At Tahadi school” in Beit Ta’mar “Jub Athieb Community east of Bethlehem of demolition within 15 days under the pretext of unlicensed building. (WAFA 29 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation bulldozers raided Al Fuheidat neighborhood in Anata town in Jerusalem and demolished an under-construction house in the town under the pretext of unlicensed building. (WAFA 29 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded al -Birin area, in Yatta town, south of the southern West Bank city of Hebron, and demolished two residential rooms. The IOA surrounded the area before invading it and demolished the two residential rooms which are owned by the families of Jahed and Fadel Barqan. The IOA demolished the properties for being built without a permit from the Israeli authorities, in the occupied West Bank. The two rooms were demolished without a prior notice, or a warning, from the army. (IMEMC 30 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Khallet al-Mayya area in Yatta town, south of Hebron, and demolished a Palestinian home. The home belongs to Shehada Abu Taha, without a prior warning. The home is 230 square/meters and housed 22 Palestinians, who were rendered homeless. (IMEMC 30 October 2018)

- Israeli occupation bulldozers demolished a Palestinian owned home in Anata village, northeast of Jerusalem owned by Saleh Fheidat, in Anata village, under the pretext of building without a permit. The IOA and the so-called “Civil Administration” stormed the area and
proceeded to demolish and dismantle its house, which houses seven people without prior warning, and without prior notice of demolition, and threw its contents in the open. The IOA had demolished a house of 80 meters for the family, more than a month ago, which forced him to live in a mobile home located about 40 meters from the demolished house before returning to demolish the second house. (IMEMC 30 October 2018)

**Israeli Military Orders**

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) ordered citizen Turki Fuqaha to stop the work in his 20 dunums land in Tel Al Himma area in the northern Jordan Valley. (WAFA 18 October 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) seized hundreds of dunams of land from the village of Budrus, in Ramallah. The authorities gave residents of the village a week to object to the decision, in the courts of the occupation, after informing them of their plans for seizure. (IMEMC 30 October 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) handed Palestinian Families in Az Zawiya village west of Salfit city four halt of construction orders under the pretext of building without permits in the area designated as C area. The affected Palestinian owners were identified as Iyad Sqeir, Basheer Noor Ad Din and Ezzallah Hussein and an under-construction house owned by citizen Abdullah Abdel Haleem. (WAFA 31 October 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided Al Walaja village west of Bethlehem city and stationed in Al Ruweisat and Khallet Khazouq areas and started photographing the lands. (WAFA31 October 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the al-Birin area, in Yatta town, south of the southern West Bank city of Hebron, and demolished two residential rooms. The IOA surrounded the area before invading it. The demolished two residential rooms, are owned by the families of Jahed and Fadel Barqan, for being built without a permit from the Israeli authorities, in the occupied West Bank. The two rooms were demolished without a prior notice, or a warning, from the army. (IMEMC 31 October 2018)

**Confiscation & Razing of lands**

- The letter below, which was originally sent by email, was received by Haaretz on Wednesday – but without the writer’s address. It opens:
Residents of Alon, we are happy to share with you the temporary takeover of land for a Hebrew flock of sheep near the settlement for a period of about three months.” The letter was signed “Srulik, the settlement’s secretary.” Apparently this is Srulik Hirsch and the settlement’s website hasn’t updated the secretary’s name. Alon is an offshoot of Kfar Adumim, another settlement. When I called to ask about the letter, Srulik answered immediately: “I know nothing about it.” He asked who gave me the information and said “I don’t know who passed something on to you and what he passed on to you.” He said he’d call later after he had confirmed the details. So here are the details, as they appear in the letter. Authentic or not, the details correspond to the way at least 10 other outposts throughout the West Bank have been built around a flock of sheep. Young people lead the flock, amid a family or two with children, with the considerable help of government agencies behind the scenes. The details confirm what has been concluded in the past. These aren’t private initiatives by eccentrics. A flock is an expensive thing – around 1,650 shekels ($455) a sheep – and there are several hundred sheep in each flock. The letter – even if not penned by “Srulik” – explains well the rationale behind the shepherds’ outposts: Grab as much Palestinian land as possible as fast as possible (and much more than by building houses). After all, the Hebrew flocks of sheep in the West Bank are a synonym for terrorizing anyone who’s a non-Hebrew shepherd or farmer. The letter says further down: “In accordance with the desire to keep in the council’s jurisdiction the state land around the settlement and in Gush Adumim, and in continuing the farming activity developing the area (the olive groves and flock of sheep grazing at Mishor Adumim), another flock has been set up that will graze from Alon Road east to Mitzpeh Yericho, on the border of Wadi Qelt, and up to Route 1. All this is part of the desire to create a contiguity of settlements from Mishor Adumim to Mitzpeh Yericho. “Since the flock already exists and all the permits for the pen’s final location have not been obtained, we have asked for a temporary permit to place the flock east of the settlement (in the [military] academy’s future location). This is a temporary solution for only three months in which the flock will graze and get used to the place. We point out that a grazing permit has been obtained from the legal authorities and the Civil Administration. The entire flock numbers some 200 sheep, in addition to two Jewish families with children who will live in trucks on wheels [sic], with youths who will look after the flock. “To maintain the families and the flock, basic infrastructure work will be carried out – a road, water and the like. Boaz Ido and Zambish [Ze’ev Hever] of Amana [the settling agency of
the Gush Emunim settler movement] were partners to carrying out the idea, financing the enterprise and implementing it. To receive further details and submit additional, updated details, you are all invited to a discussion evening on the subject with Boaz Ido in the library on Wednesday October 17 at 9 (please come on time). “The program is in coordination with and has the approval of the settlement’s security coordinator, Yishai. The settlement’s secretariat, Srulik the settlement secretary.” Again, Srulik says he doesn’t know about this. Boaz Ido didn’t answer the phone or the text message I sent him. By the way, he’s is the owner of a commercial outpost filled with illegal structures near Alon called Eretz Bereshit. I tried to find out what a grazing permit is and if the flock at Alon had been granted one. I was told that the Civil Administration doesn’t have a department that grants grazing permits, and that the World Zionist Organization’s Settlement Division grants grazing permits in the West Bank. The division’s job is to set up rural communities to strengthen the periphery of the State of Israel, above all in the West Bank outside the borders of the State of Israel. In 2015, the Knesset stipulated by law that the division is Israel’s official settlement agency. It is supervised by the Agriculture Ministry, headed by Minister Uri Ariel, a settler from Kfar Adumim, who already at the end of the ’70s hatched a plan to expand the settlements in the Khan al-Ahmar (Ma’aleh Adumim) area by evicting all the local Bedouin communities. There is no grazing permit from the Civil Administration, but there is certainly an approved plan for an “academy” some 120 meters (394 feet) from Alon’s built-up area. A plywood bulletin board with two printed pages on it – one in Hebrew and one in Arabic – was there Thursday, stuck in the heart of the emptiness and rocks east of the settlement. The pages are still white, a sign they were put up recently. They’re signed by architect Natalia Averbuch, chairwoman of the subcommittee for settlement at the Civil Administration’s Supreme Planning Council, Judea and Samaria Region. The pages are not dated. In the notice, Averbuch announces the validity of the academy plan, which the Supreme Planning Council itself approved on August 2. From council meetings that took place earlier, it turns out that this is a structure for a pre-military academy, which already exists, in mobile structures in Alon. Once the academy is taken out of the settlement, more room will be made for additional housing units while widening the settlement’s perimeter. Construction will be coordinated with the Israel Nature and Parks Authority. The topography isn’t easy, it was noted in the discussion. It was also noted that this is a private institution, while the lot was intended for public structures. But apparently this hurdle was overcome. On the Finance
Ministry’s planning-administration website, where the details of the construction plan beyond the Green Line appear transparently, it says the plot is in the area of the village of Anata. But the plan by architect Uriel Rosenheim of Jerusalem says the landowner is “the custodian of abandoned government property in the Judea and Samaria area.” According to the plan, the developer is the World Zionist Organization – the Settlement Division. I sent a question to the Settlement Division; when the answer comes, we’ll publish it. I didn’t write to Ze’ev Hever of Amana, or to Yishai, the security coordinator. The costs can be estimated from those of another outpost, Havat Pnei Kedem, which aspires to expand to 400 sheep. As its website testifies, with commendable transparency, the project costs some 800,000 shekels, including fencing, an all-terrain vehicle, a week’s work with the vehicle, a guard at night and a security-camera system. It also says the settlers are acting “with the full cooperation of the Gush Etzion Regional Council and Zionist Organization. Together with the Agriculture Ministry and professional and business consultants, we have crafted a business plan for raising a flock of 400 sheep.” So why is there no transparency about Alon’s planned shepherds’ outpost? Since no one has responded to me, everything is guesswork; for example, that the letter is merely a hologram of similar existing outposts. So as not to repeat the mistakes of outposts that were set up on private Palestinian land, leading to problems and legal proceedings, outposts of recent years were built on public Palestinian land, which, with deliberate intent to mislead, is called in Israel state land. The state’s institutions abet the construction in every way while turning a blind eye. Take, for example, two shepherds’ outposts in the northern Jordan Valley. Similar to the outpost described in the letter, they consist of sheep, young people and Jewish families with children. One outpost is located east of an older outpost that has been sanitized, Givat Salit. The other is located in the Um Zuqa nature reserve. The Civil Administration said they were both unauthorized and that demolition orders had been issued for them. More than two years have passed and the two outposts are thriving; they are connected to the electricity, water and road networks. “The young people and Jewish families,” armed, walk with the flocks in a very wide area, intimidating Palestinian farmers and shepherds in the region, so much so they’re afraid to graze their flocks and cultivate their land. Between Alon and Mitzpeh Jericho there are Bedouin shepherds’ communities. One is the Jahalin al-Hilu at Khan al-Ahmar. According to persistent rumors, the community’s structures will be destroyed and its residents will be evicted to the landfill site next week. The settlements of Kfar Adumin
and Alon were the first to demand that the High Court of Justice order this demolition, and the justices abided. (Haaretz 13 October 2018)

- The Israeli government has approved the expansion of Road #60, between Hebron and Jerusalem, in the occupied West Bank. The Israeli Transportation Minister, Yisrael Katz, has authorized the illegal annexation of thousands of Dunums of Palestinian lands, to expand the road. The road would be expanded to include four lanes, with a width of approximately 100 meters, and would lead to the annexation of thousands of Dunums from the towns of al-Khader, Beit Jala and al-Ma’sara, in Bethlehem governorate, in addition to Beit Ummar, north of Hebron. (IMEMC 24 October 2018)

- The Israeli authorities leveled 33 dunams of land, uprooted some 550 trees in western Beit Ula in the southern West Bank Governorate of Hebron. One of the Owners of the leveled lands was identified as Suleiman al-Adam. The IOA bulldozers razed 20 dunams of his lands and uprooted 350 fruit trees. The IOA also leveled and razed lands belonging to Hijazi Abed al-Rahim al-Turshan. The IOA leveled 13 dunams of al-Turshan’s lands and uprooted 200 olive trees. (Maannews 29 October 2018)

Expansion of settlements

- The unexpected revelation that Jews have taken over a Palestinian house in Jerusalem’s Old City has sparked a flood of theories and accusations in the Palestinian media as to who exactly sold the house to them. Previously the house, which abuts the Temple Mount, belonged to one of the best known and distinguished Palestinian families in the city, the Joudeh family, which has kinship ties with the aristocratic Husseini family. The head of the family is Adeeb Joudeh al-Husseini al-Ghodayya, a well-known figure in the Old City, who – by virtue of his family heritage – is keeper of the keys to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. According to reports in the last week, the Joudeh family has wanted to sell the property for some time. About two years ago they agreed to sell it to a man named Fadi al-Salamin, a Palestinian political activist who lives in the United States and is considered to be a crony of Mohammed Dahlan, a bitter rival of Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas. Salamin is also highly critical of the Palestinian Authority headed by Abbas. Palestinian sources claim that the PA torpedoed the sale of the house to Salamin, which prompted the Joudeh family to hire a broker named Khaled Atari, who reportedly has ties to senior people in the PA. According to Israel’s
Land Registry, Atari purchased the house last April – and on the same day, transferred its ownership to a company registered in the Caribbean, named Daho Holdings. Six months later, Jews moved into the house and it emerged that dwelling had apparently been acquired by the Israeli right-wing nonprofit Ateret Cohanim. The fact that Jews moved into a house that once belonged to a respected Palestinian family, which is located so close to the sometimes-volatile Temple Mount, has now whipped up an uproar in the Palestinian press and social media. Sources close to Dahlan are charging the PA with thwarting the original deal with Fadi al-Salamin to facilitate the sale to Jewish settlers. Adeeb Joudeh and Atari have both published ads in the Palestinian media rejecting allegations that they knew of or had been involved in the transferral of the house to Jews, but their messages have done little to assuage the Palestinian street. In the last week the accusations have become shriller and new names of PA people who may have been involved in the debacle were cited, among them Majid Faraj, head of Palestinian intelligence, and Adnan Husseini, governor of Jerusalem on behalf of the PA. Faraj has been mentioned as a possible successor to Abbas as PA chairman; his association with this affair arose because Atari is considered to be one of the intelligence chief’s cronies. As for Husseini, by virtue of his position, he should have given his approval for the transaction. In a tape making the rounds recently, Husseini is heard calling Atari a “reliable person.” Meanwhile, Sheikh Ikrima Sa’id Sabri, imam of the Temple Mount’s Al-Aqsa Mosque, renewed the fatwa forbidding the sale of assets to Jews, and threatening “anyone who furtively transfers an asset to Jews” with excommunication. Upon death, the fatwa elaborates, the body of such an individual “may not be washed, wrapped in a shroud, prayed over or buried in a Muslim cemetery,” according to the 0202 East Jerusalem news website. Meanwhile, last week members of the Elad NGO succeeded – after a 25-year effort – to oust the occupants of a house next to a mosque in the East Jerusalem neighborhood of Silwan. The house, formerly belonging to the Masarwa family, is located in the Wadi Hilweh quarter, next to the national park that the pro-settler NGO runs. Originally Elad tried to purchase the house by dint of the “abandoned property” law, under which, if the owners are considered to be missing after moving to a hostile country, the state may expropriate such a structure and lease it to settlers. Indeed, Elad has managed to do that in a number of other cases. However, the Masarwas’ lawyer, Danny Seideman, proved that the property’s owners were not “missing.” But eventually, after the owners died, Elad succeeded to acquire parts of the asset from various heirs; thereafter,
the NGO appealed to the courts to dismantle any remaining legal obstacles to force the remaining heirs to sell their shares. Palestinian sources say that during the evacuation, seven people, including three children, were kicked out of the house. For its part Elad insists that it bought the structure legally, for its full price. (Haaretz 9 October 2018)

- The Israeli government has approved the construction of eight colonialist units in Migdal Oz illegal colony, which was built on Palestinian lands near Beit Fajjar town, south of the West Bank city of Bethlehem. The approved eight units are part of a bigger plan, which awaits approval, for the construction of additional 600 new units in the same settlement. (IMEMC 10 October 2018)

- The Israeli government approved on Sunday some 22 million shekels ($6.1 million) in government funding to expand the Jewish settlement inside the predominantly Palestinian West Bank city of Hebron. The new construction, which will be carried out at the site of a former Israeli army base, had already been approved by the Civil Administration for the West Bank. The cabinet's resolution now enables the work to proceed on the new Jewish neighborhood, which is slated to include 31 housing units as well as kindergartens and public areas. The project is in keeping with a policy to "develop the Jewish community in the city" on land owned by individual Jews, the cabinet resolution stated. A portion of the base was built on land that had been owned by Jews. Defense Minister Avigdor Lieberman praised the cabinet's approval of the funds, saying, "A new Jewish neighborhood in Hebron, for the first time in 20 years!" Lieberman tweeted. "I thank the prime minister and the cabinet ministers who approved the Hezekiah Quarter plan, which I have formulated." Following the War of Independence and the capture of the West Bank by Jordan, the land was leased to the Hebron municipality, which built a central bus station there. It remained in operation after Israeli forces captured the area in the 1967 Six-Day War. The land was requisitioned by the army in 1987. The new settlement project, which will reduce the military zone in the area, will be funded by a number of government ministries, including 2.8 million shekels from the Defense Ministry. Other ministries providing funding include the Science, Technology and Space Ministry, the Environmental Protection Ministry and the ministries of social equality, justice and education. Some of the funds will come from this year's budget, with the rest coming from the 2018 budget. The new construction in Hebron is the first substantial Jewish settlement construction there in a decade. Haaretz initially reported on the plans in 2016. Now that the cabinet has approved funding for it, the project can move ahead. Another Jewish settlement, Kiryat Arba, is
located just east of the city. "Twenty-two million shekels to expand the occupation. Straight from government ministries near your home," Ayman Odeh, the chairman of the Joint List faction in the Knesset, remarked in a sarcastic tweet. "The divisive and inciting right-wing government is continuing to inflame the region and then shouts that there is no partner," a reference to a Palestinian partner for peace negotiations. "For the benefit of a handful of extremist settlers, the government is trampling its citizens." Another member of the largely Arab Joint List Knesset faction, Neven Abu Rahmoun, said the evacuation of a military camp should be carried out to end the military occupation rather than to strengthen the settlement enterprise in Hebron. "The Palestinian residents of Hebron suffer on a daily basis from limitations on freedom of movement, settler violence, violence from the security forces and the takeover of land. An end has to be put to this harm!" (Haaretz 14 October 2018)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded Masafer Yatta town, near the southern West Bank city of Hebron, and confiscated equipment used for digging water wells, in addition to a crane and electricity generator. (IMEMC 15 October 2018)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded Susiya village, in Masafer Yatta, and confiscated the equipment, before taking them to an unknown destination. The confiscated equipment is owned by a local resident, identified as Husam Na’im Hamamda, who was working on a project on a land owned by Farid Ahmad Jabour. The attack took place after many IOA surrounded the area, which is subject to frequent violations, and invaded it. (IMEMC 15 October 2018)

- Israeli Defense Minister Avigdor Lieberman, proved a plan for building 31 new settlement units in Hebron. The new settlement will receive $6.1 million in government funding, some of the government ministries providing the funding include the Defence Ministry, providing $772,584, the Ministry of Social Equality, and the Ministry of Justice. The new settlements will include 2 kindergartens (school), and public parks. (IMEMC 16 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Authorities approved the addition of 8 new settlement units in the settlement of Majdal Oz, near Beit Fajar, south of Bethlehem. (IMEMC 16 October 2018)
• In Jerusalem, the Israeli occupation municipality plans to build 10 parking towers near the Old City, as building permits were issued last week for the Aden Company. It allows the construction of 6 towers near Damascus Gate and 4 near Al-Aqsa Mosque, 15 to 17 meters high, and accommodating 12 cars each. (IMEMC 16 October 2018)

• The Israeli government has a plan, known as “2050”, to connect occupied East Jerusalem and the settlements of the Ghor, in Tel Aviv, by a rail network and wide roads, with an airport that occupation authorities intend to build in Al-Buqai’a and the Dead Sea area. The plan is one of the largest in Israel, with 12 million tourists and 35 million passengers expected to participate. (IMEMC 16 October 2018)

• 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)

- 470 new housing units were approved by the Israeli government with a total of 20,000 units pending approval in Ma’ale Adumim settlement in east Jerusalem. Public buildings, and institutions such as Jewish synagogues, schools, and kindergartens will be built. A “comprehensive agreement, signed by the Construction and Housing Ministry and the Maale Adumim Municipality”, in which 470 units have been approved and 20,000 are pending approval, with the budget reportedly at 2.8 billion New Israeli Shekels. (IMEMC 28 October 2018)

- Israeli settlers have broken into an abandoned Israeli military base in the West Bank’s Jordan Valley and established a new unauthorized outpost there. Most of the buildings on the base, which is known as Camp Gadi, and is on Route 90, the main highway running through the Jordan Valley, had already been destroyed. The settlers broke into six buildings that were still standing, however, each of which contains two apartments. Twelve families have apparently taken up residence in them. Last year, a group of left-wing activists petitioned the High Court of Justice for an order requiring that Israeli security services prevent the establishment of outpost there. The petition was prompted by the discovery of plans for such an outpost that made the rounds on social media. The petitioners acknowledged the unusual timing of their legal action, which was filed in opposition to an outpost that had not yet actually been established at that point. In response to the petition, the Jordan Valley Regional Council, which is the local government for the area, said it had no intention of establishing an outpost at the site. The petitioners then agreed to withdraw their petition. About two weeks ago, the state informed the High Court that settlers had indeed entered the site, which it said is state-owned land, but the state added that there is no master plan for the the site and any residential community to be set up there could therefore not be authorized. The Israeli Civil Administration for the West Bank has issued a stop-work order against the settlers, who have been renovating the buildings and constructing infrastructure. A visit to the site revealed that the settlers had hung up a sign there indicating that there is a pre-army program
for army recruits there. A number of religious families could be seen moving around the former base. The gate to the base has been locked from the inside, and a security guard has been designated to keep outsiders away. “I am very hopeful that regional council chairman David Lahiani stands by his word to the High Court and is not involved in this disgrace,” said Guy Hirschfeld, one of the petitioners. “As he himself admitted, he has been involved in the establishment of [single family] farms in the northern Jordan Valley, which have been deemed illegal by the Civil Administration and have sowed fear in a radius of kilometers around them. This is not the first time the settlers have established an unauthorized outpost at an abandoned army base. Years ago at the largely abandoned Mevo Shiloh base in the West Bank, an outpost known as Malakhei Shalom was established. Two years ago, the Civil Administration came to an agreement with the settlers and they left the site, but they returned a short time later. The outpost still functions as an agricultural settlement. (Haaretz 28 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Palestinian agricultural lands in Khirbat Kharouf area, uprooted 200 olive trees, in Beit Ula town, west of Hebron, in the southern part of the occupied West Bank which were planted ten years ago. The IOA also destroyed and removed the fence which surrounded the land. The land belongs to Hijazi at-Tarshan who supports a family of twenty, and is having problems with his eyesight. (IMEMC 30 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) bulldozed for the second time in a raw, 13 Dunams of Palestinian agricultural lands, owned by Suleiman al-‘Adam in Beit Ula town, west of Hebron, in the southern part of the occupied West Bank(IMEMC 30 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) removed the fence surrounding the land of a Palestinian Farmer identified as Hazem al-‘Ulama in Beit Ula town, west of Hebron, in the southern part of the occupied West Bank. (IMEMC 30 October 2018)

**Erection of Israeli checkpoints**

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) installed roadblocks in several parts of the Bethlehem governorate, before stopping and searching many cars, and interrogated a few Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. (IMEMC 28 October 2018)
**Israeli Closures**

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) closed the iron gate at the main entrance of the al-Fawwar refugee camp, south of Hebron, and is still preventing the Palestinians from entering or leaving it by car or other means of transportation. (IMEMC 2 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) closed the iron gate at the entrance of Al Lubban Ash Sharqiya village south of Nablus city, on the road linking Nablus with Ramallah, and hindered entry to and exit from the village. (WAFA 7 October 2018)

- Israeli occupation Army (IOA) sealed all roads leading to the village of Hadidia, in the northern Jordan Valley region of the occupied West Bank. The IOA closed all roads leading to the village and prevented local and Israeli solidarity activists from reaching the village, where Israel demolished several structures. (IMEMC 12 October 2018)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) closed roads at the entrances of the al-Fawwar refugee camp and the ath-Thaheriyya town, south of Hebron, before stopping and searching dozens of cars, and interrogated many Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. (IMEMC 14 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) closed, for further notice, As Sawiya-Al Lubban school located on the road linking Nablus with Ramallah Governorate allegedly throwing stones at Israeli settlers driving the road. (WAFA 14 October 2018)

- Israeli settlers shut down the west entrance to the village of Taqou, near Bethlehem, in the occupied West Bank. Dozens of settlers, backed by Israeli army and police, gathered at the west entrance to Taqou and banned Palestinian vehicles from entering or leaving the village. The settlers claimed that the closure was in protest of stone attacks, by Palestinian villagers, against Israeli settlers’ vehicles driving at a bypass road near the village. (IMEMC 27 October 2018)

**The Israeli Segregation Wall**

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) installed a barbed-wire fence on a road used by local children heading to their schools in Teqoua’ town, east of Bethlehem to ensure safe Passage to settlers . (IMEMC 21 October 2018)
Other

- Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has welcomed a historic $38bn US military aid package, negotiated by the previous US administration. Two years after President Barack Obama and the Israeli Prime Minister signed a Memorandum of Understanding, the 10-year military funding deal went into effect, with the start of the new fiscal year. Under the terms of the deal, outlined in the US-Israel Security Assistance Authorization Act of 2018, Israel will receive an annual funding of $3.3 billion in Foreign Military Financing and $500 million for cooperative programs for “missile defense.” (Haaretz 3 October 2018)

- The Israeli mayor of occupied Jerusalem Nir Barkat announced a plan to expel the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) from East Jerusalem on Israeli television on October 4, 2018. “There are no refugees in Jerusalem, only residents. They will receive their services from the Jerusalem municipality alone, like all other residents,” Barkat said. According to Barkat’s plan, seven schools run by UNRWA in Jerusalem’s Shuafat refugee camp will be closed at the end of the academic school year. The Israeli municipality will then force the 1,800 affected Palestinian students to matriculate into Israeli schools and seize the UNRWA buildings. Barkat also said Israeli authorities would eventually close UNRWA’s medical centers in Shuafat refugee camp. (IMEMC 4 October 2018)

- US President Donald Trump has decided to withdraw from the optional protocol and dispute resolution to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, in connection to a case challenging the transfer of the US embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (IMEMC 4 October 2018)

- Israel decided to temporarily reduce the allowed fishing zone, off the coast of the besieged Gaza Strip, for 6 days. Israeli Defense Minister Avigdor Lieberman decided to reduce the nautical zone allowed for Gaza fishermen in response to Friday’s protests alongside the eastern borders of Gaza. Lieberman did not specify the distance to which the allowed fishing zone would be reduced. The Israeli minister pledged more strict procedure if “order disruption and violence” continues at the borders. (IMEMC 6 October 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) closed the iron gate at the entrance of Al Lubban Ash Sharqiya village south of Nablus city, on the road linking Nablus with Ramallah, and hindered entry to and exit from the village. (WAFA 7 October 2018)
• Israel’s Defense Minister Avigdor Lieberman ordered a halt to any further fuel deliveries to the Gaza Strip. This move, as stated by the office of the Defense ministry, was “in response to attacks against Israeli occupation Army (IOA) and civilians.” Lieberman also cited “riots” along the fence dividing Israel and Gaza, including a beach protest. The report also stated that Israel would “not tolerate a situation in which fuel tankers are allowed to enter Gaza on the one hand, while terror and violence are used against IDF soldiers and Israeli citizens on the other.” (Ynetnews 13 October 2018)

• The Israeli so-called Central Command has recently ratified the enactment of two agricultural laws on settlements in the occupied West Bank that deal with matters related to agriculture in the settlements. The first is the Organic Production Regulation Law, which was first enacted in 2005, and regulates control over organic agriculture in Israel. The second was enacted in the Knesset, a few months ago, in order to enable poultry farmers to transfer the shares of eggs produced in settlements to the Israel. These laws were approved by the Knesset and applied on the Green Line in addition to others, such as the Israeli Higher Education Council Law on Higher Education Institutions in the Occupied Territories, which led to the establishment of the Faculty of Medicine at the Ariel University. (IMEMC 16 October 2018)

• In the Salfit Governorate, Israeli occupation authorities served Al-Zawia Municipality, west of Salfit, with a military decision to seize more than 8 dunams of the village’s land in the area called “Sarsia-Majin Dan”, for military purposes. About two months ago, occupation authorities announced the seizure of lands of the Al-Zawia, in basin number 4, in the Wad Najafat, Khayal-Kisabra and Khallet Hamad areas, amounting to somewhere between 140 and 177 dunams, for the establishment of a new cemetery for settlers. (IMEMC 16 October 2018)

• The United States announced that it will merge the US Consulate General, which serves Palestinians, with its new embassy into a single diplomatic mission in Jerusalem, to solely “improve the efficiency and effectiveness.” US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo said, in a statement, “This decision is driven by our global efforts to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of our operations. “It does not signal a change of US policy on Jerusalem, the West Bank or the Gaza Strip.” (IMEMC 19 October 2018)
Jordan’s King Abdullah informed Israel on Sunday he will not renew two annexes of the 1994 peace treaty between Israel and Jordan concerning territory leased to Israel. In a meeting with senior Jordanian officials in his Amman palace, the king said that the Jordanian government relayed an official message to Israel on the matter. The territories in question are known in Arabic as al-Baqura and al-Ghamr, and Naharayim and Zofar in Hebrew. “Baqoura and Ghumar were at the top of our priorities,” King Abdullah tweeted. “Our decision is to terminate the Baquoura and Ghamar annexes from the peace treaty out of our keenness to take all decisions that would serve Jordan and Jordanians.” Israel leased the land for 25 years upon the signing of the treaty. The deadline for renewing said leases of the treaty is this coming Thursday. Naharayim is located south of the Lake Kinneret, in the north of Israel, while Zofar is south of the Dead Sea, in the southern part of the country. Both are located on the Jordan-Israel border. Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu reacted to the announcement on Sunday, saying Israel intends to negotiate with Jordan over extending the lease. "There is no doubt the agreement is an important asset," he said at a memorial for the late Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, adding the peace deals with Jordan and Egypt are "anchors of regional stability." King Abdullah has faced ongoing pressure from the Jordanian parliament not to renew the leases, and to return the territory to full Jordanian sovereignty. Eighty-seven lawmakers have also signed a petition on the matter. (Haaretz 21 October 2018)

Jordanian King Abdullah II informed Israel, that he will not renew two annexes of the 1994 peace treaty between Israel and Jordan, with regard to territory leased to Israel. The territories in question are al-Baqura and al-Ghamr, which are also known as Naharyaim and Zofar in the Hebrew language. King Abdullah II posted a tweet on his Twitter account, which read “Baqura and Ghamr areas have always been our top priority and our decision is to end Article 2 of Annexes I (b) of the Jordan-Israel Peace Treaty emanating from our keenness to take whatever is necessary for Jordan and Jordanians.” Israel leased the land for 25 years upon the signing of the peace treaty, and the deadline for renewing leases of the treaty is this upcoming Thursday, according to Ma’an. Due to the deadline for renewal approaching, King Abdullah II has faced ongoing pressure from the Jordanian parliament not to renew the leases and to return the territory to full Jordanian sovereignty. It is noteworthy that 87 lawmakers have also signed a petition regarding the issue. Last week, mass demonstrations took place in Amman, as well as social media campaigns demanding that Jordan reclaim sovereignty over Baqura and Ghamr, with slogans such
as “The people want national honor” and “The story is about national sovereignty.” Several demonstrators also demanded Jordan to cancel the entire peace treaty with Israel. (IMEMC 22 October 2018)

Regional councils in the West Bank receive the highest government funding in comparison to other regional councils across the country, according to a report issued by the Knesset’s Research and Information Center. The report was ordered by the Knesset’s Transparency Committee Chairwoman Knesset member Stav Shaffir (Zionist Union). It determines that regional councils in the West Bank receive a quarter of Israel’s state grants, even though they represent only 5 percent of the country’s regional councils. “The Israeli Government doesn’t see its citizens, and lies to the residents of the periphery,” MK Shaffir said. The report gathered data from several sources and reviewed the funding the regional councils had received between 2015-2016 in education, and welfare as well as support grants from Ministry of Interior. However, the latest report did not include security budgets, as opposed to previous reports issued by the Knesset. According to the findings, a student in the settlements receives NIS 15,900 per year, while the national average stands on NIS 9,800. In addition, it was found that support grants to regional councils in the West Bank are larger than the ones other Israeli regional councils receive. The report indicates that residents of the two ultra-Orthodox cities in the West Bank—Modiin Illit and Beitar Illit—received 6.6% of all support grants, despite the fact they represent only 2.7% of Israel’s population. Furthermore, the residents of the West Bank regional councils are also funded in a disproportionate way to their number. They receive NIS 99.8 million, making up 9.2% of all grants, even though they make up 6.7% of residents in regional councils in Israel. The biggest gap was evident in the budget to regional councils: NIS 144 million, which is a quarter of all budgets to regional councils in Israel, go to regional councils located in the West Bank, while these councils constitute only 5% of all the country’s regional councils. “This report is really not a surprise,” Shaffir told Ynet. “It only repeats the data we have been gathered in the past years, and it’s only becoming more and more evident. “What we are seeing here,” shaffir continued, “is an official report from the Knesset’s Research Center, that looked into the budgets and concluded they exceed budgets to any other part of Israel—including the periphery communities.” This is only the tip of the iceberg, since the report doesn’t include the budgets that are transferred outside the budget plan, like the Settlement Division’s budgets that are mostly invested in the West Bank settlements and not
in the State of Israel,” said Shaffir. “This is the answer to Orna Peretz from Kiryat Shmona, who asked the prime minister where are the budgets for health facilities in the north. There are many sought-for-budgets to be found in this report, budgets that the north has been waiting for for a long time,” Shaffir concluded. (YNETNEWS 24 October 2018)

• 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 to 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)

### Monthly Violations Statistics – October 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Land Confiscated (Dunums)</th>
<th>Threatened of Confiscation (Dunums)</th>
<th>Lands Uprooted Trees/ Burnt trees</th>
<th>Houses Demolished</th>
<th>Demolished structures</th>
<th>Demolished Houses threatened of Demolition</th>
<th>Israeli settlers violence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bethlehem</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulkarm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramallah</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nablus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salfit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jericho</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaza</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qalqilyah</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebron</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tubas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>