



ARIJ Daily Report

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Israeli Violations' Activities in the oPt 10 February 2019

The daily report highlights the violations behind Israeli home demolitions and demolition threats in the occupied Palestinian territory, the confiscation and razing of lands, the uprooting and destruction of fruit trees, the expansion of settlements and erection of outposts, the brutality of the Israeli Occupation Army, the Israeli settlers violence against Palestinian civilians and properties, the erection of checkpoints, the construction of the Israeli segregation wall and the issuance of military orders for the various Israeli purposes.

The Violations are based on reports provided by field workers and/or news sources.

The text is not quoted directly from the sources but is edited for clarity.

The daily report does not necessarily reflect ARIJ's opinion.

Brutality of the Israeli Occupation Army

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) fired many gas bombs and rubber-coated steel bullets at Palestinian protesters at the entrance of the al-'Arroub refugee camp, north of Hebron, in the southern part of the occupied West Bank. The IOA, stationed at the entrance of the refugee camp, fire many gas bombs and rubber-coated steel bullets at local protesters, who hurled stones at them. The IOA also fired several gas

bombs at homes in the same area, and completely sealed the refugee camp. (IMEMC 9 February 2019)

- A Group of Israeli settlers gathered in the Sahla area, south of Hebron, and used loud speakers while chanting for killing the Palestinians and asking more colonists to join them. The incidents happened just short hours after dozens of colonialist settlers hurled stones at Palestinian cars driving at the junction of Gush Etzion colony, north of Hebron, and shouted insults and threats at the locals. (IMEMC 9 February 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) prevented five female teachers from entering Beit Iksa town, north of occupied East Jerusalem, while on their way to the local government-run Secondary School for Girls. The school day was interrupted by the attack, while the teachers in coordination with the Education Ministry, headed to a school in Biddu nearby village. (IMEMC 9 February 2019)

Israeli Arrests

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a child and a young man from Qalandia refugee camp, north of occupied Jerusalem, and south of Ramallah. The IOA stopped and interrogated the two Palestinians, who were walking near the Qalandia Terminal, and detained them. The detained Palestinians have been identified as Mohammad Awni Aslan, 16, and Abdul-Malek Hasan Abu Latifa, 19. (IMEMC 9 February 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Teqoua' town, southeast of the city, before storming and ransacking homes, and detained two Palestinians. The detained Palestinians have been identified as Mohammad Salim Abu Mfarreh, 18, and Morad Sami Jibreel. (IMEMC 9 February 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded homes in the al-Khader town, south of Bethlehem, and detained Mojahed Wael Issa, 22. (IMEMC 9 February 2019)
- In occupied Jerusalem, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the al-'Isawiya town, before invading and searching homes, and detained

three young man, identified as Adam Ma'moun Abu Ryala, Ali Amjad Atiyya and Saleh Ghassan Obeid. (IMEMC 9 February 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Mohammad Awni Aslan, 16, Abed Hasan Abu Latifa, 19, after stopping them at the Qalandia terminal, north of occupied Jerusalem, reportedly for “carrying sharp objects.” (IMEMC 9 February 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the southern area of Hebron city, searched homes, and summoned an elderly man, Mohammad al-Jo'ba, 80, in addition to Kamel Mahmoud Ja'bari, and a woman, identified as Maisar Mousa Hasan, for interrogation in Etzion military base and security center, north of Bethlehem. (IMEMC 9 February 2019)
- The administration of Orif Secondary School, in Orif town, southwest of the northern West Bank city of Nablus, had to shut the school down, and sent the students to their homes when Israeli settlers attacked it, and Israeli occupation Army (IOA) fire live rounds into the education facility. A group of settlers attacked the school, in addition to attempting to assault schoolchildren trying to enter the facility. The IOA , who arrived at the scene, fired many live rounds into the school campus, apparently to stop the schoolchildren from protesting the invasion. Fearing for the lives of the students, and further escalation, the school had to shut down for the day, and sent the students to their homes. (IMEMC 9 February 2019)

Israeli Settler Violence

- Israeli settlers hurled stones at many Palestinian cars near Ras Karkar village, west of Ramallah. The cars were driving on Wadi el-Delb road, near Ras Karkar village, when the colonists attacked them, causing damage. After the attack, Israeli occupation Army (IOA) closed the road to Palestinian traffic, all the way to Ein Ayyoub Junction, west of Ras Karkar, while Israeli settlers as were not even stopped and continued to use the road. (IMEMC 9 February 2019)
- Dozens of Israeli settlers hurled stones at Palestinian cars driving at the junction of Gush Etzion settlement bloc, north of Hebron, in the

southern part of the occupied West Bank, and shouted insults and threats at the Palestinians. Around 50 settlers gathered at the junction, and around Beit al-Baraka, near the al-'Arroub refugee camp, which was illegally occupied after Israel decided to annex it to Gush Etzion in 2015. The settlers attacked the cars with stones, and uttered death threats against the Palestinian drivers. Two days ago, dozens of Israeli settlers surrounded the home, and many of them attacked the family, while Israeli assaulted many Palestinians who rushed to aid the family. The property is owned by a Palestinian, identified as Ahmad Abu Srouf, and is located near Beit al-Baraka compound, which was [illegally taken over by colonialist settlers](#) several years ago, who claimed that they bought it from a Swedish company. (IMEMC 9 February 2019)

- A group of Israeli settlers attacked many Palestinian homes in Tel Rumeida neighborhood, in the southern West Bank city of Hebron. The settlers attacked many homes and attempted to invade them and assault the families. (IMEMC 9 February 2019)
- A number of Palestinian students suffered injuries after Israeli settlers raided a Palestinian high school in the Urif village in southern Nablus in the northern occupied West Bank. Dozens of Israeli settlers from the illegal Yitzhar settlement raided Urif village and broke into a local high school. Heavily armed Israeli forces provided protection to the settlers as they raided the high school and later escorted them out of the area. Confrontations erupted among Israeli forces and Palestinian students, resulting in 10 students suffering from tear-gas inhalation as soldiers fired tear-gas bombs. (Maannews 10 February)
- Israeli settlers attacked Palestinian vehicles with rocks in the Huwwara town in the northern occupied West Bank Governorate of Nablus. The Israeli settlers smashed the windows of several Palestinian vehicles parked in front of Palestinian homes in the northern area of Huwwara. The vehicles of Palestinian journalist Rommel al-Sweiti and his brother were among those damaged. No injuries were reported. (IMEMC 9 February 2019)

- 55 Israeli settlers raided Al Aqsa Mosque escorted by the Israeli Occupation Police and carried out provocative tours and Talmudic rituals. (Wafa 9 February 2019)

Expansion of settlements

- Dozens of Israeli ministers and senior officials from the Likud political party and other right-wing parties have signed a petition to settle two million Jews across the occupied West Bank. Israeli Knesset Speaker Yuli Edelstein and ministers Gilad Erdan, Miri Regev, Yisrael Katz of the Likud party, Ayelet Shaked and Naftali Bennett, of New Right party, were among signatories on a petition to abandon the two-state solution and establish new Israeli settlements across the occupied West Bank. The signed petition was put forward by the Nahala Movement, an Israeli settler group, to promote an Israeli settlement plan introduced under the government of late Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir in the early 1990s. The main objective of the petition is to settle two million Jews in the West Bank. (MEMC 9 February 2019)
- The state informed the Jerusalem District Court that it will retroactively legalize structures built in part on private Palestinian land in the West Bank settlement of Alei Zahav. In doing so, the state will for the first time invoke a legal mechanism the attorney general approved in December, senior sources say. Alei Zahav is a secular settlement located close to Route 5, which links Ariel and the Greater Tel Aviv area. According to the legal mechanism approved in December, it is permissible to retroactively authorize illegal construction on private Palestinian land if the land was allotted "in good faith," meaning if the state erroneously believed that it was state lands when it allotted it. After the West Bank was occupied in 1967, Israel used now-obsolete surveying technology to declare certain areas as state land, but these plots were not always marked accurately on maps. A Civil Administration team is now using new technology to correct the line, known as the "blue line," retroactively, finding that some areas that were thought to have been state lands were actually never seized by the state. The land on which construction took place in Alei Zahav was considered state land, according to the old maps. The Civil Administration team discovered in 2016 that land on which some

buildings were built was actually private Palestinian land. Attorney General Avichai Mendelblit gave a legal opinion in December, following several attacks on Israeli forces and civilians in the West Bank, that led Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu to **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.** in the area. In his opinion, Mendelblit said he believes a rarely used clause from 1967 can be used to legalize construction on land that was believed to belong to the state when it was allocated to the settlers, even if in fact it didn't. The clause refers to a "transaction," although in most cases nobody paid for the land. The legal mechanism allowing the retroactive authorization of these lands is based on Clause 5 of a military order from 1967 dealing with state property in the West Bank, which says that "a transaction made in good faith between the custodian of government property in the territories and another person, regarding a property the custodian believed at the time to be government property," is valid, even if the land did not belong to the state. This means that if the Civil Administration, the custodian of government property, conducted the "transaction" in good faith under certain conditions then it is considered valid – even if it is legally faulty. According to estimates made by the Justice Ministry and the Civil Administration, a complete implementation of the new interpretation of the military order could be used to regulate the status of 2,000 structures in areas currently deemed to contain illegal structures. When the Civil Administration team made its discovery in 2016, settlers from Alei Zahav filed a lawsuit against the Harei Zahav contractors, the Defense Ministry and the World Zionist Organization for acquiring land on which construction was illegal. However, in December the state announced that it would try to retroactively legitimize these plots, using the legal interpretation of the clause. The court allowed the state to begin the process, in the meantime freezing discussions of the settlers' lawsuit. Before the state can take possession of the Alei Zahav plot, it has to publish its plans for the area, opening it to the filing of objections by Palestinians claiming ownership over it. A legal source involved in this case confirmed these details. Referring to the so-called "land expropriation law," which passed in 2017 and allows the state to expropriate Palestinian land on which settlements or outposts were built "in good faith or at the state's instruction," Attorney Alaa

Mahajna, who represents Palestinians claiming ownership over the disputed area, said: “Even without making use of the vilified expropriation law, the state still finds ways and uses other routes to attain the same goal, giving its legal imprimatur to robbery of land, with residents who are protected under international law.” The implementation of the "expropriation law" was frozen until the High Court of Justice rules on petitions against it. This is the second time the state has used Clause 5 to achieve similar goals. In August, the Jerusalem District Court allowed the legalization of the illegal outpost of Mitzpe Kramim. However, Mitzpe Kramim was a singular case and different than Alei Zahav, since in Mitzpe Kramim the authorities were much more deeply involved in its establishment. The Mitzpe Kramim case is currently under review by the Supreme Court, the results of which could also affect the Alei Zahav case. Although Mitzpe Kramim was an exceptional case, experts in property law in Israel and the West Bank said after the ruling on it that courts can interpret the ruling to allow a mass legalization of homes in the settlements. The use of Clause 5 for Alei Zahav would be the first time the clause is used in its December interpretation, and could set an even stronger precedent for mass legalization. Throughout the West Bank there are similar examples, of many houses built on land thought mistakenly to be state lands but which later on transpired not to be. According to a Civil Administration document submitted in the past to the High Court, there are at least 1,048 structures built on West Bank land mistakenly thought to be state lands. According to the same document, 1,122 additional structures in the West Bank were built in breach of planning laws more than 20 years ago. ([Haaretz](#) 10 February 2019)

- The Israeli occupation authority (IOA) plans to establish a huge settlement in the northern occupied West Bank on 200 dunums of Palestinian land belonging to Qalqilyia and Salfit Governorates. The plan also includes the construction of 2000 settlement units under the name of “Dorot Illit” . (IMEMC 9 February 2019)

Erection of Israeli checkpoints

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) installed a military roadblock at the southern entrance of Doura city, southwest of Hebron, stopped and searched dozens of cars, and interrogated the Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. (IMEMC 9 February 2019)

Other

- Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu announced Sunday that Israel will implement a new law that mandates the withholding of monies collected on behalf of the Palestinian Authority, in order to offset salaries paid by the Ramallah government to terrorists or their families. Speaking at the beginning of the Cabinet meeting on Sunday, Netanyahu stated that preparatory work will be concluded by next weekend and that the Security Cabinet will vote on implementation of the “Deductions Law” move next Sunday. “Let nobody doubt, the funds will be deducted at the start of next week,” Netanyahu declared. The law mandates deduction of an amount equal to terrorists’ salaries from the taxes collected by Israel on behalf of the Palestinian Authority, and comes as part of an effort to force the PA to end its “pay to slay” policy of institutional incitement and support for terrorism against Israelis and Jews. The stipends are paid out in varying amounts in accordance with the severity of the crime and the length of the sentence to be served. The more violent and lethal the attack, the higher the monthly stipend. Payments are made to the families of those who die while perpetrating terrorist attacks. Israel transfers NIS 8.5 billion (more than \$2.4 billion) in tax payments to the PA annually. The PA’s budget in 2018 stood at NIS 18.5 billion (\$5.2 billion) — with at least seven percent allocated toward monthly salaries for terrorists and their families in the government’s “pay to slay” program — the so-called “Prisoners and Martyrs’ Fund.” In its 2018 budget, the PA increased its funding of those payments and allocated \$360 million for the Prisoners and Martyrs Fund, which disperses payment to imprisoned terrorists, released terrorists and the families of dead terrorists. Under Israel’s new legislation, the Defense Ministry is required to produce a report at the end of each year detailing the funds paid by the Palestinian Authority government via the Prisoners and Martyrs Fund to incarcerated terrorists and to their families of those who were killed. The financial penalty mandated by the Deduction Law will be determined by the annual Defense Ministry report. The law mandates the deduction with no options for flexibility, nor is there any option for the government to revisit the decision each year on whether or not to make the deduction, based on diplomatic and other

considerations. MKs Elazar Stern and Avi Dichter, who co-sponsored the law, stated Sunday that they welcome the enactment of the law, and that “it will clarify to the PA that there is a price for financially supporting terrorists, and we will collect it. We will act in any way possible to deter the terrorists. ” The PA leadership has vowed to proceed with its policy of paying terrorists and supporting their families, “to their last penny,” as one official stated after the Israeli bill was voted into law. The Palestinian Authority leadership also threatened not to take any of the funds transferred from Israel if the sums paid out to terrorists are cut from the transfers. The sum that stands to be deducted equals hundreds of millions of shekels at this point, due to the numerous terror attacks that have been carried out with the encouragement and subsequent support of the PA government. ([JEWISHPRESS](#) 10 February