



ARIJ Daily Report

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Israeli Violations' Activities in the oPt 3 July 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.



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Brutality of the Israeli Occupation Army

- Dozens of Israeli soldiers, accompanying several buses of colonialist settlers, invaded Joseph's Tomb area, east of the northern West Bank city of Nablus, before the army fired gas bombs and rubber-coated steel bullets at Palestinian protesters, wounding two. Media sources in Nablus said the army accompanied many buses filled with Israeli colonialist settlers, and sealed the entire area, preventing the Palestinians from entering it. They added that many Palestinian youngsters hurled stones at the invading vehicles, while the army fired many rubber-coated steel bullets and gas bombs. Media sources said one Palestinian was shot with a rubber-coated steel bullet in his face, and another young man was shot with a similar round in his right thigh. Both were rushed to hospitals in Nablus city, while medics provided treatment to several Palestinians who suffered the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 3 July 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Batn al-Hawa neighborhood, and at-Tira, in Ramallah, and searched several homes. (IMEMC 3 July 2019)

Israeli Arrests

- In Bethlehem, south of occupied East Jerusalem in the West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained invaded and ransacked several homes, and detained Dia' Abu 'Aker, from 'Aida refugee camp, north of the city. (IMEMC 3 July 2019)
- In Hebron, in southern West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained invaded and searched many homes, in addition to several shops, in Yatta town, south of the city, in addition to the nearby ar-Reehiyya village. The IOA were also heavily deployed in several neighborhoods in Hebron city, especially in the al-Hawouz area. (IMEMC 3 July 2019)

- In Qabatia town, south of the northern West Bank city of Jenin, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Ahmad Eshteyya Zakarna from his home. (IMEMC 3 July 2019)
- In Tulkarem, in northern West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Ahmad Jihad al-Hamshari, 37, from his home in Thannaba area, east of the city. (IMEMC 3 July 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained invaded Abu Dis town, east of Jerusalem, searched homes and detained Soheib Jaffal, Bassel Affana and Mohammad Ibrahim Erekat. (IMEMC 3 July 2019)
- In Shu'fat, northeast of Jerusalem, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Anan Nasser Abu Khdeir, Saif al-Asmar, Ibrahim Abu Nea', Mahmoud Adeeb Haddad and Anan Nasser Abu Khader. (IMEMC 3 July 2019)
- In Jifna village, north of the central West Bank city of Ramallah, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a former political prisoner, identified as Ahmad Adnan al-Kanesh, after invading his home and searching it. (IMEMC 3 July 2019)

Israeli Settler Violence

- Israel Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development Uri Ariel Wednesday morning headed a group of Israeli settlers in a provocative tour in al-Aqsa Mosque compound, in the occupied city of Jerusalem. Ariel and 42 settlers were heavily protected by Israeli police and special forces as they forced their way into the Muslim mosque compound through Bab al-Maghariba (the Moroccan Gate). (WAFA 3 July 2019)

Home Demolition & Demolition threats

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded a natural reserve area in the villages of Khashm ad-Daraj and Um el-Kheir, east of Yatta town, south of the southern West Bank city of Hebron, and demolished a children's park, in addition to uprooting trees and demolishing water wells. D of IOA invaded the area, before demolishing a children's park, used by dozens of families. The IOA also demolished several water

wells, in addition to uprooting evergreens and other trees in the natural reserve. The Israeli army claimed that the invaded lands, and the uprooted trees, are in an area “designated for military training.” (IMEMC 3 July 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) demolished several Palestinian structures and uprooted forest trees in Khirbet Khashm al-Daraj and Umm al-Kheir villages, east of Yatta city in the southern Hebron hills. Several heavily armored Israeli military vehicles stormed the villages with bulldozers and demolished a children’s park and several water wells and uprooted a number of forest trees under the pretext that the area is designated as a firing zone. (WAFA 3 July 2019)

Confiscation & Razing of lands

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded al-Jiftlik village, in the West Bank’s Central Plains, and confiscated an irrigation network from lands owned by a Palestinian from the village. The IOA invaded the lands, owned by a local farmer, identified as Na’el Bani Odah, and confiscated the irrigation network providing his farmlands with the needed water. The confiscated network and pipes were used to provide water for nearly 30 dunams, which for the past eight seasons have been planted with grapevines. (IMEMC 3 July 2019)
- At around 8:00 A.M., the Israeli Civil Administration personnel arrived with Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) Border Police officers, four bulldozers and an excavator at the nature reserve between the villages of Um al-Kheir and Humeida in the South Hebron Hills. The IOA uprooted some 300 acacia trees planted about 12 years ago and destroyed a fence that had been put up around the area.” (BTSELEM 3 July 2019)

Other

- There is a bitter irony to the White House's newly released economic development plan for the Occupied Palestinian Territory. Titled "Peace to Prosperity," the plan was devised by Jared Kushner, Donald Trump's son-in-law and senior adviser, along with David Freedman, the U.S. ambassador to Israel, and Jason D. Greenblatt, a special envoy for international negotiations. It seeks to raise \$50 billion, mostly from

Arab countries, around half of which would be used to develop the Palestinian economy, while the rest would go to Palestinians living in Egypt, Jordan, and Lebanon. But the plan avoids addressing key obstacles to economic development: the closure of Gaza and, in the West Bank, Israeli settlements, which are illegal under international humanitarian law, and a two-tiered discriminatory system that treats Palestinians and the settlers separately and unequally. The lack of economic growth is not just a byproduct of these abuses, but the result of deliberate Israeli policies. When Israel occupied the West Bank and Gaza in 1967, it cut the territories off from their previous trading partners. In 1968, Moshe Dayan, then the Israeli defense minister, said "[W]e can create economic integration... We should connect the two [Palestinian and Israeli] entities, if we, on our part and for ourselves, do not want to sever connections with these areas." But integration did not connote equality. On the contrary, Israel has continued to expand settlements and further entrench its discriminatory system against Palestinians, even when Israel partly reversed integration after 1994, following the Oslo Accords. Over the past five decades, Israel has used its control over Palestine's borders, land, and water to build lush residential communities for more than 600,000 Israeli settlers and 19 industrial zones, in violation of the laws of occupation, while severely limiting Palestinians' access to their own natural resources and the permits needed to develop them. In 1987, Ariel Sharon, who was then the industry and trade minister, told the Knesset that his policy is to "strictly examine" requests by Palestinians to build factories, and "comprehensively take into account Israeli industries, the needs of the Israeli market, and the potential for export." He added that the threat of Palestinian competition "mandates the establishment of [Israeli settlement] industry." As a practical matter, this has meant, for example, that the Israeli government grants its citizens and foreigners permits to build factories in the West Bank on land it has unlawfully seized – often awarding generous subsidies to encourage investment – while systematically denying such permits to Palestinians, even for land they own. This inverts Israel's international law obligations, discriminating against the people for whose benefit the occupying country is required to administer the territories and privileging those whom the laws of occupation prohibit from living there in the first place. The case of West Bank stone quarries illustrates how Israel's discriminatory restrictions cost the Palestinian economy \$241 million annually, according to [the World Bank](#). Israel licenses 11 settlement-operated quarries in the West Bank, which supply around one quarter of its gravel market, despite this exploitation of resources in occupied territory violating international humanitarian law. One of these

quarries is owned by Hanson, a subsidiary of Germany-based Heidelberg Cement. Israel's Civil Administration granted the Heidelberg subsidiary a permit to quarry on land that it seized from the Palestinian village of Zawiyeh. The ease with which these settlement quarries operate contrasts with Israel's virtual ban on issuing Palestinian permits for quarries for the last three decades. Israeli authorities, for example, stopped renewing permits for quarries around Beit Fajar, a town of about 13,500 10 kilometers south of Bethlehem. In 2010, 80 percent of the town's jobs were in the stone industry spread among 150 stone workshops and 40 quarries. But in recent years, the authorities stopped renewing permits for the few quarries they had allowed to continue operating. Quarry owners who continue to operate often face hefty fines and the confiscation of expensive equipment, in addition to difficulties transporting their product due to delays at the hundreds of checkpoints and road obstacles scattered across the West Bank. Many Palestinian industries have a similar story. Israeli policies stunt their development, while helping unlawful settlement industries to thrive. According to the World Bank, Israeli restrictions in Area C of the West Bank, the area under exclusive Israeli security control, cost the Palestinian economy \$3.4 billion per year. If the White House wants to bring peace through prosperity, it should press Israel to end its unlawful and discriminatory policies that are helping to strangle the Palestinian economy. ([HRW](#) 3 July 2019)