

Advocating for a Sustainable and Viable Resolution of Israeli- Palestinian Conflict

**“Israeli settlement Activities in the occupied
State of Palestine during the Month of January
2019”**

**Volume 25,
January 2019
Issue**

<http://www.arij.org>



This MONTHLY REPORT is prepared as part of the project entitled Advocating for a Sustainable and Viable Resolution of Israeli-Palestinian Conflict which is financially supported by the EU. However, the content of this paper is the sole responsibility of ARIJ & LRC and does not necessarily reflect those of the donors.



Brutality of the Israeli Occupation Army

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained 32 Palestinians from their beds in pre-dawn raids New Year in the occupied West Bank. The detained 32 Palestinians were identified as: Jerusalem neighborhoods as Alaa Haddad, Ashraf Eweisat, Ayman Daajneh, Marwan Najib, Subhi Najib, Mohammad Gharabli, Youssef Abu al-Hawa, Hashem Abu al-Hawa and Amin Abu al-Hawa. In the Ramallah area, the majority of those detained were from Kobar village, where 14 Palestinians were taken. The other 5 were taken from Ramallah and al-Bireh. The five were identified as Hamed Riyadh Hamed and Saed Hamed from Silwad, Ashraf Saaf from al-Mazraa al-Sharqiya, former prisoner Abdullah Abu Shalbak and Jaber Mamdouh Jaber from Kafr Nimeh. The 14 Palestinians detained from Kobar village were identified as Jawdat Sarhan al-Barghouthi, Mohammad Sarhan al-Barghouthi, Mohammad Munir al-Barghouthi, Muhannad Rayyan al-Barghouthi, Miqdad Zahi al-Barghouthi, Ismail Zahi al-Barghouthi, Zahi Ismail al-Barghouthi, Yasser al-Fahl, Nael Omar Yassin, Mohammad Ibrahim al-Barghouthi, Abed Judeh Abu Maher, Mohammad Lutfi al-Barghouthi, Saher al-Barghouthi and Imad al-Barghouthi. The two Palestinians taken from Jenin were identified as Mohammad Jihad Abu Bakr and Usama Amarneh. Another two unidentified Palestinians were taken from Salfit in the northern West Bank. (IMEMC 1 January 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) injured two young Palestinian men with live rounds, including one who suffered a serious injury, and caused dozens to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation, in addition to detaining four, in Kufur Qaddoum town, east of Qalqilia, in northern West Bank. At least sixty IOA invaded the town, and attacked dozens of Palestinians who were nonviolently marching, commemorating the 54th anniversary of the establishment of Fateh movement. The IOA used live fire, gas bombs, concussion grenades and rubber-coated steel bullets, while many youngsters responded by throwing rocks and empty bottles at them. The IOA shot Mohammad Adel Eshteivi, with a live round in his back, and added that the bullet was lodged in his

lung. Another Palestinian, identified as Yazan Montaser Barham, 19, was injured by bullet fragments in his back. The IOA detained a Palestinian Red Crescent ambulance and tried to prevent the medics from providing aid to the wounded Palestinians, by threatening to shoot them. During the invasion, the IOA detained Fadel Mohammad Eshteivi, 19, his brother 'Ala, 26, in addition to Sabri Ata Eshteivi, 28, and Tareq Nabil Ali, 16. (IMEMC 1 January 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) demolished a Palestinian home near Qalandia, north of occupied East Jerusalem. Dozens of IOA invaded the area between the industrial zone of the illegal Atarot Israeli settlement and completely isolated it. The IOA then proceeded to demolish a home, owned by members of al-Moghrabi family, under the pretext of being built without a permit. (IMEMC 1 January 2018)
- Dozens of The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded many areas in Jenin governorate, in the northern part of the occupied West Bank, detained eight Palestinians, including former political prisoners, and injured a young man with live fire, during protests the erupted following the invasions. The IOA fired many live rounds, rubber-coated steel bullets and gas bombs at Palestinians protesting the invasion and shot Mohammad Sobhi Matahen with a live round in his leg. Many Palestinians suffered the effects of teargas inhalation after the IOA fired gas bombs in the alleys of Jenin refugee camp. The IOA also invaded and searched homes in Jenin refugee camp, and detained Ahmad Abdullah Bani Gharra, Hamza al-Mibydh, Mohammad Abdul-Razeq Hannoun and Ahmad Nubani. (IMEMC 1 January 2018)
- In Jenin city, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched homes, and detained Mohammad Adnan Makhzoumi and Mo'taz Abu Zeid. (IMEMC 2 January 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained two former political prisoners, identified as Osama Khalil Amarna and Mohammad Jihad Abu Bakr, from their homes in Ya'bad town, southwest of Jenin. (IMEMC 2 January 2018)

- Tens of Palestinians suffered teargas inhalation near Tequ secondary school east of Bethlehem city as the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) fired Tear-gas bombs at school students during clashes with the IOA in the village. The IOA also threatened to close the school. (WAFA 2 January 2018)
- In the village of Tell, in the northern West Bank Governorate of Nablus, Israeli troops invaded and began to open fire on students as they left school after classes let out. The invasion of the village came in conjunction with an attack by Israeli settlers on the Nablus-Qalqilia road near the village. The settlers came from the nearby illegal Israeli settlement of Yitzhar. The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the village just as school was letting out, and immediately began firing tear gas on the students from Tell High School as they ran out of the school gates. The reason for the assault on the students remains unknown – the army issued no statement as to why they had invaded the village, or why they targeted Tell High School. (IMEMC 3 January 2019)
- Dozens of Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the northern West Bank city of Nablus shot one journalist and one medic, and caused many residents to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. Several armored Israeli military jeeps invaded many neighborhoods in Nablus city, and fired live rounds, as well as rubber-coated steel bullets and gas bombs at several youngsters who had taken to the street to protest the invasion by throwing stones at the soldiers. The Palestine TV station reported that the IOA shot its reporter, Bakr Abdul-Haq, 29, with a rubber-coated steel bullet in his leg. The IOA also shot one medic of the Palestinian Medical Relief, identified as Yassin Omran, with a rubber-coated steel bullet in his face. The IOA surrounded Palestine TV reporters and many other journalists, to prevent them from documenting the invasion and assaults. Many Palestinians suffered the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 3 January 2019)
- Several armored Israeli military jeeps invaded the town of Ya'bad, southwest of the northern West Bank city of Jenin, and fired many live rounds, rubber-coated steel bullets and gas bombs, at locals protesting

the invading. The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Mahmoud Abbas Street, and the area surrounding Bilal Bin Rabah mosque, and conducted proactive acts after blocking roads. The IOA also searched many neighborhoods and lands in the town, and later withdrew without detaining any Palestinian. (IMEMC 3 January 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) injured at least fifteen Palestinians, including one doctor and six paramedics, during the Great Return Match processions in the besieged and impoverished Gaza Strip, after the army resorted to the excessive use of force against the nonviolent protesters, holding the weekly processions for the 41st consecutive week. The IOA shot Mohammad Abu Kashef, a medic with the Palestinian Medical Relief Society (PMRS), with a high-velocity gas bomb, fracturing his arm, east of Jabalia, in the northern part of the Gaza Strip. The IOA also shot Rafi Shaldan, a medic with the PMRS, with a high-velocity gas bomb in his pelvis, east of Gaza city. In addition, the IOA shot another medic, identified as Mohammad Abu T'eima, with a gas bomb in his head, east of Khan Younis, in the southern part of the Gaza Strip. Many Palestinians suffered the severe effects of teargas inhalation, in addition to various cuts, bruises and burns. The army resorted to the excessive use of force against the Palestinians along the perimeter fence, east of Gaza city, the al-Boreij refugee camp in central Gaza, in addition to Khan Younis and Rafah in the southern part, and Jabalia in northern Gaza. (IMEMC 3 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) injured several Palestinians during the weekly procession against the illegal Annexation Wall and colonies in Kufur Qaddoum town, east of Qalqilia, in the northern part of the occupied West Bank. The Palestinians, along with international peace activists, marched from the center of the village while carrying Palestinian flags and chanting for the liberation of Palestine, the release of all detainees, and for the removal of Israel's illegal colonies and its Annexation Wall. The IOA invaded the town before storming a few homes, and occupied their rooftops to use them as firing posts and monitoring towers and fired many live rounds, rubber-coated steel bullets, gas bombs and concussion grenades at local protesters, while

many young men hurled stones at them. Several Palestinians suffered the effects of teargas inhalation and received the needed treatment. The IOA also detained the family of Abdul-Razeq Amer in one room in their own home, while searching the property, and occupied its rooftop for several hours. (IMEMC 4 January 2019)

- Dozens of Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded several villages and towns in the northern West Bank governorate of Jenin, and installed roadblocks. The IOA invaded Ya'bad, Ta'nak, Rommana, Aneen and Zabbouba, and drove around their streets and alleys for a few hours. The IOA fired gas bombs and concussion grenades at protesters and several homes in the eastern neighborhood of Ya'bad, before installing a military roadblock. The IOA also installed a military roadblock at the al-Yamoun town junction before the IOA stopped and searched dozens of cars, and interrogated many Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. (IMEMC 4 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided the home of Arafat Al Hidmi in Surif town northwest of Hebron city and summoned his two sons, Wa'd al Haq and Islam, for an interview with the Israeli Intelligence Police. (WAFA 5 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) shot and seriously injured a young Palestinian man, after several army vehicles invaded the al-Biereh city, in the Ramallah and al-Biereh Governorate, in central West Bank. The IOA shot the young man with a rubber-coated steel bullet in his head, causing a fracture in his skull and a brain hemorrhage. Dozens of IOA invaded the al-Balua' area in al-Biereh after a number of live rounds were fired at a bus for settlers driving nearby. The IOA initiated extensive and violent searches of homes and stores, and confiscated surveillance recordings and equipment. (IMEMC 6 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Beit Fajjar town, south of Bethlehem in the occupied West Bank, and completely isolated it. Many army jeeps invaded the town from several directions, and installed roadblocks on all roads leading to the town. The IOA stopped and searched dozens of cars, and interrogated many Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. The IOA drove around many neighborhoods

in the town, which remained closed and isolated. (IMEMC 6 January 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) closed the iron gate at the Wadi Sa'ir road, north of the northern West Bank city of Hebron, and prevented the Palestinian from crossing. Many Palestinians were unable to drive back to their homes, while dozens of soldiers were also deployed in the area. (IMEMC 6 January 2019)
- The Israeli Airforce fired several missiles at a few areas in the besieged Gaza Strip, causing damage. The Air Force fired at least two missiles into a site, located northwest of Beit Lahia, in the northern part of the Gaza Strip. The missiles caused damage to the targeted site, in addition to several surrounding homes. The army also fired at least three missiles into a site in Gaza city, causing serious property damage. At least one missile was also fired into an area in Khan Younis, in the southern part of the coastal region, causing damage. (IMEMC 7 January 2019)
- Israeli warplanes attacked several targets in Khan Younis, in the south of the Gaza Strip, and other targets in the north, causing damage but no injuries. The warplanes fired two missiles at a location east of Khan Younis, causing fire and destroying the target in total. Army helicopters also fired a missile at a location east of Gaza City, destroying it and causing panic in the neighborhood, particularly among children. A third target was hit in Beit Hanoun, in the north of the Gaza Strip, and artilleries shelled an open area east of Jabalia. (IMEMC 7 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded many neighborhoods in Hebron city, in addition to the towns of Ethna and Yatta, and installed roadblocks at the entrances of the towns of Halhoul and Sa'ir, and Hebron's northern entrance. The IOA stopped and searched dozens of cars, and interrogated scores of Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. (IMEMC 8 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) opened fire at a Palestinian girl at Zaatara military checkpoint, to the south of the northern West Bank city of Nablus, injuring her lightly. The girl, who was not immediately

identified, was shot in the leg and detained without allowing Palestinian medics to treat her. The girl was standing on one side of the road when the IOA at the checkpoint started to call on her and then shot her for no apparent reason. The Israeli army claimed the girl had acted suspiciously and when she did not heed calls by the IOA, she was shot in the leg. (IMEMC 8 January 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the village of at-Tayba, west of the northern West Bank city of Jenin, and fired many gas bombs at homes, causing damage and injuries. The IOA fired many gas bombs at homes, located near the illegal Annexation Wall, causing many Palestinians, including children, to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation, in addition to property damage. The IOA frequently invade the village, and cause damage to homes, cars and property, in addition wounding many residents, including children, who usually suffer anxiety attacks and the severe effects of teargas inhalation, especially in the Western Neighborhood and the Northern Neighborhood, near the local high school. The IOA constantly invade the village, storm and ransack homes, in addition to abducting many residents, and threaten much harsher measures, including uprooting their orchards, especially the families living near the Wall, if the residents do not stop protesting against the illegal occupation, its wall and settlements. (IMEMC 8 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) shot three young Palestinian men in the al-Biereh city, in the Ramallah and al-Biereh Governorate, in central West Bank. Several army jeeps invaded the city, and attacked dozens of protesters with live fire, rubber-coated steel bullets, gas bombs and concussion grenades. The IOA shot two young men with live rounds in their lower limbs, and another young man with a rubber-coated steel bullet in his neck. Many Palestinians suffered the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 8 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Surif town, west of Hebron, stormed and ransacked many homes, and illegally confiscated cash from the home of Majed al-Hoor. (IMEMC 9 January 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and violently searched agricultural stores in Hebron city, causing property damage. (IMEMC 9 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and ransacked many homes in several villages, towns and refugee camps in the governorate, especially in Doura, Deir Samit, Yatta, Sa'ir, Beit 'Awwa and the ath-Thaheriyya. (IMEMC 10 January 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) transferred a Palestinian man to a hospital after severely beating him in his house in Abu Shkheidim village, northwest of Ramallah. Ziyad Mohammad Shalalda, a 45-year-old resident of Abu Shkheidim village, was rushed to Shaare Zedek hospital after being severely beaten and detained by the IOA. Shalalda has been held at the hospital and denied access to a lawyer since his detention. Shalalda was detained along with his son, Mahmoud, 21, during an Israeli military raid into Abu Shkheidim during which the IOA detained Assem Barghouthi, suspected of carrying out an attack which killed two Israeli soldiers on December 13. (IMEMC 10 January 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided al-Salam neighborhood in eastern Tulkarem City in the northern West Bank, and detained one Palestinian identified as Ahmad al-Badawi, 23, after raiding and searching his home. Four Palestinians, including a teen, were injured with rubber-coated steel bullets while others suffered tear-gas suffocation during clashes that erupted at the southern entrance of Ramallah City in the central occupied West Bank. The IOA had raided the al-Masyoun neighborhood, stormed stores and shops and confiscated recorders of surveillance cameras for the fifth day in a row. The IOA Fired rubber-coated steel bullets and tear-gas bombs to suppress protesters. (Maannews 11 January 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) shot and injured a Palestinian for allegedly attempting to carry out a stabbing attack in the illegal Israeli settlement of Kiryat Arba near Hebron City in the southern occupied West Bank. The IOA opened fire at a Palestinian who attempted to carry out a stabbing attack. The injured Palestinian was identified the injured Palestinian as Ghazi Skafi, 35. Skafi was shot and injured in the abdomen and legs; (Maannews 11 January 2018)

- A Palestinian journalist was injured while dozens of others suffered tear-gas suffocation as Israeli occupation Army (IOA) suppressed the weekly Kafr Qaddum march in the northern West Bank Governorate of Qalqiliya. The IOA raided Kafr Qaddum, went up rooftops of houses and fired rubber-coated steel bullets and tear-gas canisters targeting protesters, injuring photojournalist Jaafar Ishtayeh. Dozens of protesters suffered tear-gas inhalation. Clashes erupted between Palestinian youths and IOA. (Maannews 11 January 2018)
- Israeli warplanes and artillery bombed two sites east of Gaza City, completely destroying the two sites and setting them on fire. A significant damage occurred as a result of the bombings. (WAFA 11 January 2018)
- The Israeli army fired several missiles and artillery shells into three sites, east of Gaza city, and east of Khan Younis, causing excessive damage. The Israeli Air Force fired at least one missile into a site, causing excessive damage and fire, without leading to casualties. The army also fired an artillery shell into another site, east of the Sheja'eyya neighborhood, east of Gaza city, causing damage. In addition, the soldiers fired missiles into an observation post in Khuza'a town, east of Khan Younis, in the southern part of the Gaza Strip. (IMEMC 11 January 2018)
- Dozens of Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded the town of Teqoua', east of the West Bank city of Bethlehem, forced some shops shut, and distributed warning leaflets, threatening harsh measures and constant invasions "if the Palestinians do not stop throwing stones at army vehicles and colonialist settlers' cars and buses." The IOA broke into several stores and forced the Palestinians out, before closing them, and posted the warning leaflets. Similar orders were posted on walls and doors of several homes, before the soldiers invaded homes and detained Odai Mahmoud al-'Amour, 16. The army told the residents that the Palestinians who are involved in protests, and hurl stones at the military and settlers' vehicles and buses, will face severe punishment that would not only impact them, but also their families. (IMEMC 13 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) fired several missiles and shells into a few areas in the besieged Gaza Strip, causing property damage. The army claimed it was "retaliating to a shell that landed in an open

area in Sdot regional Council.” Israeli F-16 fighter jets fired several missiles into areas in Gaza city, Beit Lahia in the northern part of the coastal region, and Khan Younis, in southern Gaza. The missiles caused damage to several buildings, including homes and other civilian property surrounding the targeted sites. The army also fired several artillery shells into a few areas east of Gaza city, especially east of the Shuhada Graveyard, causing damage. (IMEMC 13 January 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded many areas in the central West Bank governorate of Ramallah, and fired gas bombs, concussion grenades and rubber-coated steel bullets at Palestinians, protesting the invasion, causing several injuries. Seven Palestinians were suffered moderate injuries, after the IOA shot them with a rubber-coated steel bullet in his eye. The IOA also caused many Palestinians, including families in their own homes, to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. The IOA invaded the al-Masyoun neighborhood, Ein Monjid, Ramallah at-Tihta, and the area surrounding the City Council. They fired several live rounds, rubber-coated steel bullets, gas bombs and concussion grenades, in addition to storming many stores and confiscating surveillance recordings and equipment. (IMEMC 13 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) summoned for interrogation many guards of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, especially after the police closed the Dome of the Rock mosque, and prevented the guards from entering it. (IMEMC 14 January 2019)
- In Hebron, in southern West Bank, several army jeeps invaded the al-‘Arroub refugee camp, before the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) searched homes and detained Hamza Bassam Jawabra, 19, and Ezzeddin al-Hoor, 19. (IMEMC 14 January 2019)
- In Bethlehem, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) searched homes in Teqoua’ and Harmala towns, and detained Tareq Adel Atallah, and Ahmad Adel al-‘Amour, 19. (IMEMC 14 January 2019)
- In Ramallah, in central West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) searched homes and detained a former political prisoner, identified as

Rami Fadayel, who previously spent several years in Israeli prisons and detention center. (IMEMC 14 January 2019)

- The Israeli Authorities ordered Omar Barghouthi, 66, the father of [Saleh Omar Barghouthi](#), who was killed by the Israeli army on December 12th, 2018, under Administrative Detention without charges for six months. Omar was subjected to harsh interrogation methods for extended hours each time since he was taken prisoner, along with his other son Assem, after Saleh's death by the army, and later, the IOA abducted another son, identified as Mohammad. (IMEMC 14 January 2019)
- Israeli gunboats chased and opened fire at Palestinian fishing boats. They then detain two fishermen and seized a fishing boat. Israeli gunboats stationed off Beit Lahia Shore opened fire at Palestinian Fishing boats sailing in the sea. The Israeli gunboats then surrounded a fishing boat sailing within 3 nautical miles. The fishing boat belongs to Khaled Mohamed Meqdad and was manned by Mohamed Mahmoud Ishkontana (22) and his brother, Mahmoud (21), who are both from al-Shati' refugee camp in Gaza City. The Israeli naval soldiers then ordered the fishermen to take off their clothes, jump into the water and swim towards the gunboat. They were arrested in addition to detaining the fishing boat. At approximately 19:00 on the same day, the Israeli authorities released the two fishermen after interrogating them while the boat is so far under custody. (IMEMC 14 January 2019)
- Violent clashes erupted after Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided Beituniya village, in the central occupied West Bank Governorate of Ramallah. The IOA raided Beituniya village and confiscated camera recordings from several commercial buildings. Clashes erupted among Palestinian youths and IOA, during which the youths threw rocks and the soldiers fired rubber-coated steel bullets, tear-gas bombs, and sound grenades towards the youths. The reason for the confiscation of the camera recordings remained unknown. (Maannews 15 January 2019)
- Israeli special forces and police raided the Al-Aqsa Mosque compound, via the Moroccan Gate, stormed the Marawani and Dome of the Rock

mosques, inside the compound. An Israeli policeman also attempted to enter the Dome of the Rock mosque wearing a kippah; Israeli forces then imposed closure on the compound for several hours, having been heavily deployed across the compound since early morning. (IMEMC 18 January 2019)

- Israeli military vehicles entered dozens of meters into Palestinian lands, east of Rafah, in the southern besieged Gaza Strip. Four Israeli bulldozers entered dozens of meters into the border fence and razed and leveled lands while drones flew overhead. Meanwhile, Israeli naval forces opened fire towards Palestinian fishing boats, northwest of Gaza. No injuries were reported from the shooting. The two incidents come before the 43rd ["Great March of Return"](#) sets off in attempt to break the Israeli siege. (Maannews 18 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) fired many gas bombs at and near the Stadium in the al-Khader town, south of the West Bank city of Bethlehem, causing many players, and other Palestinians watching the match, to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. The soccer match was between two teams consisting of players born in 2001 and 2002, from the al-'Obeydiyya and Doha towns, in the Bethlehem governorate, when the IOA invaded the area, and fired many gas bombs into the soccer field, and the areas surrounding it. Many players suffered the severe effects of teargas inhalation, and the match was postponed until further notice. (IMEMC 19 January 2019)
- Several army jeeps invaded 'Arraba town, southwest of the northern West Bank city of Jenin, and violently searched a home, owned by Ahmad Abdul-Qader al-'Aarda, causing property damage. (IMEMC 19 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) increased its deployment and military roadblocks in areas east of Jenin city, especially the bypass road, Jenin-Nazareth Road, Dahiat Sabah al-Kheir and al-Jalama village, before conducting extensive searches. (IMEMC 19 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained five Palestinian teenagers during clashes in the village of Taqou, to the southeast of Bethlehem.

Confrontations erupted between protesters and the IOA, at the entrance to the village, adding that the IOA attacked the protesters with rubber-coated steel bullets and teargas before abducting five of them. (IMEMC 19 January 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) wounded 119 Palestinian civilians, including 30 children, 5 women, 5 paramedics, and 2 journalists, in the peaceful demonstrations in the eastern Gaza Strip during the demonstrations since the beginning of the Return and Breaking the Siege March 10 months ago. The demonstrators were around tens of meters away from the border fence, the IOA who stationed in prone positions and in military jeeps along the fence continued to use excessive force against the demonstrators by opening fire and firing teargas canisters at them. As a result, many of the demonstrators were hit with bullets and teargas canisters to their head without posing any imminent threat or danger to the life of soldiers. The IOA have increasingly targeted the medical personnel in the field and wounded 5 of them, including 2 female and male paramedics in eastern Khan Yunis, 2 female paramedics in eastern Jabalia and a paramedic in eastern al-Buriej camp. Moreover, the IOA fired a barrage of teargas canisters near where ambulances were parked in Khan Younis. (IMEMC 19 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) uprooted 60 olive trees in the central West Bank village of Jaba, to the east of Jerusalem, and taking possession them. The IOA demolished retaining walls and fences built around a plot of land located near an Israeli military checkpoint and then proceeded to uproot the trees. The army claims the area targeted is classified “C”, which means it is under full Israeli control and Palestinians are not allowed to develop it. (IMEMC 22 January 2019)
- Throughout the past two days, The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) have been raiding the grounds of Ofer prison, near Ramallah City, central occupied West Bank, and violently attacking Palestinian prisoners. The two-day raid carried out in the prison has included attacking Palestinian prisoners with dogs and tear-gas bombs, resulting in over 100 injuries. (IMEMC 22 January 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) killed a Palestinian fighter, and injured four others, including one who suffered life-threatening wounds, after the army fired missiles into an area east of al-Boreij, in central Gaza. The slain Palestinian has been identified as Mahmoud al-'Abed Nabahin, 24. The Palestinian was killed in an observation post. The army fired at least one missile into the observation post, in addition to many smoke bombs targeting young men near the Great Return Camp, in central Gaza. Besides killing the Palestinian, the army injured four others, including one who suffered very serious wounds. (IMEMC 22 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a 22-year-old Palestinian fisherman while working off the coast of the northern besieged Gaza Strip. The Israeli authorities informed the family of the fisherman, Muhammad Hussam Bakr, 22, of his detention while working off the coast in northern Gaza. The reason for Muhammad's detention remained unknown. (IMEMC 22 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed into Al Aqsa Mosque and began to photograph the mosque's landmarks and take measurements without mentioning any reasons for it. (IMEMC 22 January 2019)
- The Israeli occupation authorities decided to temporarily expel five guards from Al-Aqsa Mosque for periods ranging from four to six months. The six-month deportation decision included guards Fadi Alian, Louai Abu Saad, Ahmed Abu Alia and a member of the Jerusalem district Awad Salaymeh. The occupation decided to expel Yahya Shehadeh and Salman Abu Miyaleh, for 4 months, from the mosque. (IMEMC 22 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) killed a Palestinian man at Huwwara military roadblock, south of Nablus, in the northern part of the occupied West Bank. The IOA shot Mohammad Fawzi Adawi, 36, seriously wounding him, and prevented Palestinian medics from approaching him, before he succumbed to his wounds. The Palestinian, from Azzoun town east of the northern West Bank city of Qalqilia, was shot with at least three live rounds in his upper body. The IOA closed

the roadblock and initiated extensive searches in the area. (IMEMC 22 January 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) injured several young Palestinian men in the al-Khader town, south of Bethlehem in the occupied West Bank. The IOA invaded Umm Rokba area, south of al-Khader, and fired many gas bombs and concussion grenades at Palestinian youngsters protesting the invasion. many Palestinians suffered the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 22 January 2019).
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) fired at protesters east of Deir al-Balah, in central Gaza, wounding a young man with live fire. (IMEMC 22 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) set up military checkpoints and sealed off all the main entrances to al-Khader village, south of the southern occupied West Bank district of Bethlehem. The move to seal off the village came after clashes erupted among IOA and Palestinian youths in the al-Khader village. A large number of IOA stormed the village and were deployed across the main streets, leading to clashes with Palestinian youths. During the clashes, the IOA fired tear-gas bombs and sound grenades towards the youths. The al-Khader village has been sealed off from its southern, northern, western, and eastern entrances, preventing passage of Palestinian vehicles and residents. (Maannews 22 January 2019)
- Israeli tanks heavily opened fire near the security border fence in the northern besieged Gaza Strip. (Maannews 22 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) opened fire towards Palestinian farmers working in their lands in multiple locations in the besieged Gaza Strip, while the Israeli navy targeted fishermen at sea. The IOA opened fire towards Palestinian farmers, who were working in their agricultural lands in the eastern and southern parts of Gaza. The farmers were forced to leave their lands in fear for their lives. Meanwhile, Israeli naval forces repeatedly opened heavy fire at fishing boats, forcing fishermen to sail back to shore. No injuries were reported from neither of the incidents. (Maannews 22 January 2019)

- One Palestinian was killed and four others were injured as Israeli mortar shells targeted eastern al-Breij in the central besieged Gaza Strip. The shelling left one Palestinian killed and four others injured, including one critical injury. The killed Palestinian was identified as Mahmoud al-Abed Nabbahin, 24. The Israeli artillery shelled eastern al-Breij targeting a group of Palestinian youths near return camps. (Maanews 17 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) injured several schoolchildren in the al-Khader town, south of Bethlehem, after the army fired gas bombs into their school. The IOA invaded the Old City of al-Khader, and surrounded the schools in that area, located near the colonialist road #60. Many Students suffered the effects of teargas inhalation. The IOA threatened to invade the school and detain students for “hurling stones at the army.” The school had to shut down for the day, and the students were sent back to their homes in fear of further invasions. (IMEMC 17 January 2019)
- The Israeli forces’ raid of “Ofer” Prison, west of Ramallah, and resulting in the injury of 100 Palestinian detainees and completely burning 3 cells. All the ten sections of the Prison, which include 1200 detainees, along with the minor detainees’ section, were all raided and the detainees were beaten up with batons amidst Israeli forces’ use of rubber bullets, teargas canisters and sound bombs. Most of the detainees were wounded with rubber bullets as they were taken to hospitals for treatment. A special unit belonging to the Israeli Prison Service (IPS) surprisingly raided on Sunday, 20 January 2019, Sections (11 and 12) in Ofer Prison and searched the prisoners’ belongings, tensing the atmosphere among the prisoners. There were consecutive raids targeting the rest of the sections in the Prison, including the minor prisoners’ section, as the IPS called for back up from 4 special units; “Massada, Dror, Yamam, and Yamaz.” The IPS’s units used rubber bullets, teargas canisters and sound bombs and severely beat up the detainees. (IMEMC 17 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) uprooted 60 olive trees in the central West Bank village of Jaba, to the east of Jerusalem, and taking possession them. The IOA demolished retaining walls and fences built

around a plot of land located near an Israeli military checkpoint and then proceeded to uproot the trees. The army claims the area targeted is classified “C”, which means it is under full Israeli control and Palestinians are not allowed to develop it. (IMEMC 17 January 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) and police have issued orders targeting five guards of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, in occupied Jerusalem, denying them access to the holy site for periods ranging between four and six months. The IOA handed the warrants to the five guards, identified as Fadi Oleyyan, Lu’ay Abu as-Sa’ad and Ahmad Abu Alia, denying them access to the mosque and its compound for six months, in addition to Salman Abu Mayyala, who received an order for four months. The IOA also handed a six-month order denying Awad Salayma, a member of the regional Council of Fateh movement, access to Al-Aqsa for six months. (IMEMC 20 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded many neighborhoods in Ramallah city, and several surrounding villages and towns. (IMEMC 20 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded an area, near a gas station in Azzoun town, east of Qalqilia city, in northern West Bank, and confiscated a motorcycle, after detaining its owner. (IMEMC 20 January 2019)
- An Israeli hospital in city of Ashkelon, in southern Israel, is forcing Palestinians to get off public buses to undergo a security check before allowing the vehicles to enter on hospital grounds, while Israeli passengers continue their passage uninterrupted. Palestinians who take Dan Badarom’s line 18 have to get off the public bus at the entrance to the Barzilai Medical Center and undergo a security check. After the security check, they are then picked back up when the bus exits the hospital to continue on its route. A video showed a daily bus ride on line 18, during which the bus is seen stopping at the entrance to the hospital, a female security guard entering and then a number of Palestinian passengers exiting the bus with the guard, who doesn’t check any other passengers or force them to exit the bus. The bus driver explained to one of the passengers that those who are forced to

exit the bus “are Arabs who work with a permit here, in Israel. They enter the hospital, it’s security. They are checked. She took them off and now I’ll pick them up. (IMEMC 21 January 2019)

- Several armored Israeli military jeeps invaded the eastern areas of the northern west Bank city of Nablus, injured one Palestinian with live fire and caused many others to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. The military vehicles, accompanied by an armored bulldozer, invaded the areas surrounding Joseph’s Tomb area in Nablus, especially Amman Street, to provide protection for buses of illegal colonialist settlers visiting the site. Many Palestinians protested the invasion and the army responded with many live rounds, rubber-coated steel bullets and gas bombs. One Palestinian was shot with a live round in his thigh while many others suffered the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 20 January 2019)
- Dozens of Israeli occupation Army (IOA) and police officers invaded al-Makassed charitable society hospital in occupied Jerusalem to prevent the Palestinians from holding a celebration for the fiftieth anniversary of the medical center’s establishment. The celebration was being held in the theater room of the hospital’s medical college, in Jabal az-Zeitoun area, in occupied Jerusalem. Palestinian Health Minister, Dr. Jawad Awwad, and Jerusalem Affairs Minister Adnan al-Husseini in addition to Jerusalem Governor Adnan Gheith, the head of the Higher Islamic Committee, Sheikh Ekrima Sabri, and the head of al-Makassed Hospital, al-Makassed Chairman Dr. Arafat Hadmi, along with many other officials and figures were participating in the celebration, which is sponsored by Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas. Besides honoring the golden anniversary of its establishment, the hospital was also celebrating the opening of several new branches in the medical center. The IOA forced everybody out of the theater where the celebrating was about to take place and abducted several Palestinians. (IMEMC 20 January 2019)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) injured several young Palestinian men in the al-Khader town, south of Bethlehem in the occupied West Bank. The IOA invaded Umm Rokba area, south of al-Khader, and

fired many gas bombs and concussion grenades at Palestinian youngsters protesting the invasion. Many Palestinians suffered the effects of teargas inhalation, before they received the needed treatment. (IMEMC 20 January 2019)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) fired at protesters east of Deir al-Balah, in central Gaza, wounding a young man with live fire. (IMEMC 20 January 2019)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) killed a Palestinian man at Huwwara military roadblock, south of Nablus, in the northern part of the occupied West Bank. The IOA shot Mohammad Fawzi Adawi, 36, seriously wounding him, and prevented Palestinian medics from approaching him, before he succumbed to his wounds. The Palestinian, from Azzoun town east of the northern West Bank city of Qalqilia, was shot with at least three live rounds in his upper body. The IOA closed the roadblock and initiated extensive searches in the area. (IMEMC 20 January 2019)
- The Israeli occupation authorities decided to temporarily expel five guards from Al-Aqsa Mosque for periods ranging from four to six months. The six-month deportation decision included guards Fadi Alian, Louai Abu Saad, Ahmed Abu Alia and a member of the Jerusalem district Awad Salaymeh. The occupation decided to expel Yahya Shehadeh and Salman Abu Miyaleh, for 4 months, from the mosque. (IMEMC 20 January 2019)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded Teqoua' village, east of Bethlehem, and drove in its streets and neighborhoods. (IMEMC 21 January 2019)
- The Israeli army distributed leaflets threatening the residents of Deir Istiya village, west of the northern occupied West Bank Governorate of Salfit, of collective punishments under the pretext that the residents carried out "terror attacks" against Israeli settlers in the area. A large number of Israeli occupation Army (IOA) stormed the village during the night, firing tear-gas bombs and sound grenades throughout the village. The IOA distributed threatening leaflets in multiple areas

across the village, such as residents' homes, mosques, shops, and hung them on the doors and walls. The leaflets were distributed under the pretext that the village is a “terrorist area” and that the residents have allegedly carried out “terror attacks” against Israeli settlers. (Maannews 23 January 2019)

- Undercover Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded Shu’fat refugee camp, in occupied Jerusalem, and shot a Palestinian child, causing life-threatening wounds. Undercover soldiers chased four children while walking in Ras Khamis area in the refugee camp, and fired many live rounds at them, seriously wounding one of them. the child, identified as Mohammad Essam al-Qawasmi, 15, was shot with live fire in his back. Despite the serious wounds of the child, the IOA chained him to his hospital bed. (Maannews 23 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Ejja town, south of the northern West Bank city of Jenin, and conducted extensive searches in the area surrounding the local mosque.(IMEMC 24 January 2019)
- Activists, accompanied by Israeli and international supporters, are shutting down the recently opened Eastern Ring Road near Jerusalem, which features separate lanes for Palestinians and Israeli settlers, divided by a wall. A few dozen activists have closed the gates to the newly opened road, and are raising banners to protest apartheid and Israeli attempts to expand and cement control over the West Bank and Jerusalem. Two protesters have been detained and 4 protesters were injured. The road, which stretches between Road 437 and Road 1, inside the West Bank, features two separate lanes divided by a concrete wall – one for Israeli settlers and the other for Palestinians. While the Israeli lane allows settlers quick and easy access to the center of Jerusalem, the Palestinian lane is designed to separate Palestinians off through an underpass, so as to not disturb settler traffic into the city. The construction of the road is planned to continue to the south, further entrenching the two separate and unequal systems of transportation in the West Bank. This plan will enable Israeli authorities to block Palestinians commuting from the south of the West Bank to Ramallah from accessing Road 1, which leads to Jerusalem. By doing so, the Israeli checkpoint between the West Bank and Jerusalem,

which bars Palestinians access to their capital, could be moved several miles to the east, past the Ma'ale Adumin, Mishor Adumim, and Kfar Adumim settlements, in effect annexing them to Jerusalem. (IMEMC 24 January 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) injured a Palestinian child, and caused many others to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation, east of the al-Boreij refugee camp, in central Gaza. The IOA stationed near a gate of the perimeter fence, east of the refugee camp, fired a barrage of gas bombs at a group of children and young men, on Palestinian lands in the area, allegedly for “approaching the fence.” The child, only 13 years of age, was shot with a high-velocity gas bomb in his leg, while several others suffered the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 26 January 2019)
- A Palestinian youth was shot with a rubber-coated steel bullet in the head by Israeli occupation Army (IOA) following the weekly Ras Karkar march, in the Ramallah and al-Bireh Governorate of the central occupied West Bank. The youth sustained a fracture in the skull which caused internal bleeding. (IMEMC 26 January 2019)
- Two Palestinians were injured, one of them in the head, by Israeli occupation army (IOA) during clashes in the village of Taqou, southeast of Bethlehem in the occupied West Bank. The IOA fired live bullets and rubber-coated rounds at Palestinian protesters in the village, injuring one of them in the head and the other one in his foot. (IMEMC 26 January 2019)
- The Israeli occupation army (IOA) attacked the weekly nonviolent procession against the illegal Annexation Wall and colonies, in Kufur Qaddoum town, east of the northern West Bank city of Qalqilia, causing many to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. Dozens of Palestinians and international peace activists marched from the center of the village, while chanting against the ongoing Israeli military occupation and its illegal colonies. The IOA invaded Kufur Qaddoum just before noon prayers, and searched homes, and occupied their rooftops to use them as firing posts and monitoring towers. At least fifteen protesters suffered the effects of teargas inhalation, in addition to cuts and bruises. (IMEMC 26 January 2019)

- The Israeli occupation army (IOA) killed a Palestinian teen, only 16 years of age, from Silwad town, east of the central West Bank city of Ramallah, and wounded another Palestinian, in addition to moderately injuring a young man in ar-Reesan Mountain area, west of Ramallah. The IOA stationed in a fortified military tower, shot Ayman Ahmad Othman Hamed, 17, from Silwan town, with a live round in his chest. The IOA was in the fortified military tower, which was installed by the army near Ein Yabrud nearby village. After shooting the Palestinian, several IOAs surrounded him, and later allowed Red Crescent medics to approach him. (IMEMC 26 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked, with live ammunition, concussion grenades and tear gas, Palestinian civilians who held non-violent protests along the Gaza-Israel border as part of the 'Great March of Return'. Fourteen Palestinians were hospitalized with gunshot injuries, including a teenage girl, a young boy, a paramedic and a journalist. (IMEMC 26 January 2019)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) declared the town of Ya'abed, southwest of Jenin, a closed military zone. The IOA stormed a number of neighborhoods in the town, and fired sound bombs and tear gas canisters, causing many citizens to suffer suffocation, resulting in clashes between Palestinians and the IOA. The IOA also closed all the entrances to the town and prevented Palestinians from entering or leaving the town. They opened fire at Palestinians who tried to return to their homes. (WAFA 26 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) shot a young Palestinian man, east of the al-Boreij refugee camp, in central Gaza. The IOA shot the young man, 25 years of age, with a live round in his abdomen, before he was rushed to a hospital. The Palestinian was shot when the IOA, stationed across the perimeter fence, fired many live rounds at Palestinians on their lands in that area. (IMEMC 27 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) shot and killed a Palestinian man, identified as Riyad Mohammad Hammad Shamasneh, 37, from Qatanna town, northwest of occupied East Jerusalem, after the officers opened fire at his car in Bab al-'Amoud (Damascus Gate) area. (IMEMC 27 January 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) killed a Palestinian teen, identified as Ayman Ahmad Othman Hamed, 16, from Silwad town, east of the central West Bank city of Ramallah, and wounded another Palestinian, in addition to moderately injuring a young man in ar-Reesan Mountain area, west of Ramallah. (IMEMC 27 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the Jenin office of the Popular Struggle Front in Jenin city, after smashing its main door, and violently searched it causing damage, in addition to confiscating computers. (IMEMC 28 January 2019)
- A number of Palestinian workers suffered injuries, suffocation and fainting as a result of the Israeli occupation Army's assault, as they were passing through the military checkpoint north of Bethlehem, in the southern occupied West Bank. The IOA attacked the lines of the workers who were waiting at the 300 checkpoint between Bethlehem and Jerusalem while they were going to work in Jerusalem. The space was overcrowded with workers as the IOA attacked the workers, resulting in many cases of suffocation and bruising. (IMEMC 28 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stationed across the perimeter fence in the eastern parts of the besieged Gaza Strip, shot and injured one teacher, and opened fire on several Palestinian farmers and shepherds. A schoolteacher was injured after the soldiers, in their military bases close to the fence, fired many rounds of live ammunition at a high school, east of Beit Hanoun, in the northern part of the Gaza Strip. The IOA also fired many live rounds at farmers and shepherds in Malka area, east of Gaza city, and farmlands east of Deir al-Balah, in the central part of the coastal region. (IMEMC 28 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) confiscated a tractor, owned by a local farmer identified as Ahmad Thiab Abu Kheizaran, in the ar-Ras al-Ahmar Bedouin community, southeast of Tubas, allegedly for "working in a military zone." (IMEMC 28 January 2019)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) seized electricity Poles and towers in Far'a area in Dora, south of Hebron in the West Bank, and prevented the Electricity crew from working in the site. The IOA, accompanied by team of the "Israeli Civil Administration" stormed Dora town, and took over the electricity towers and poles that were scheduled to transfer

electricity from Beit Ula station to feed the areas of southern Hebron with electricity. The IOA prevented the Palestinian crew from working in the area under the pretext of being classified as "C" which falls under the Israeli control. (WAFA 28 January 2019)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) seized an agricultural tractor in the area of Al-Ras al-Ahmar, southeast of Tubas, belonging to Ahmad Dhiab Abu Khizran, under the pretext of operating in military areas. (WAFA 28 January 2019)
- In Jerusalem, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a Palestinian woman, identified as Montaha Emara, as she was leaving the Al-Aqsa Mosque. (IMEMC 29 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) handed Jawad Siyam, the director of Wadi Hilweh Information Center in Silwan (Silwanic), an order to head to the City Council for questioning. (IMEMC 29 January 2019)
- An Israeli court, sentenced Mohammad Nidal ar-Razem, 22, from Jerusalem, to 54 months in prison, and a fine of 10.000 Shekels. The young man was taken prisoner on July 2nd, 2018. (IMEMC 29 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Mohammad Ali Sammoudi, Ibrahim Salfiti, Qussai Abu Khalifa and Mohammad al-Wahsh, from Jenin governorate, in northern West Bank. (IMEMC 29 January 2019)
- In Nablus governorate, also in northern West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Yousef Awwad from his home in Awatra town, southeast of Nablus city. (IMEMC 29 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invade homes in Bal'a town, northeast of Tulkarem, and abducted Mahdi Hasan al-Haj and Ja'far Ayman Shahrour. (IMEMC 29 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) searched homes in Silwad town, northeast of Ramallah, and detained Mohammad Abdul-Nasser Hamed, 23. (IMEMC 29 January 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Alaa Abu Khalifa (brother to Qussai), in the Jenin refugee camp. (IMEMC 29 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided Mahmoud Rizq al-Qawasmeh's house in the town of Beit Fajjar, southeast of Bethlehem. (IMEMC 29 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) handed over freed detainee Abdel Majeed Ibrahim Shadid Tbiliga to intelligence, after raiding his house in the village of Kharsa near Dura city, southwest of Hebron. (IMEMC 29 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a young unidentified man from his vehicle in Anata, northeast of occupied Jerusalem. (IMEMC 29 January 2019)
- At least five Palestinians were injured by Israeli occupation Army (IOA)' gunfire as they suppressed the weekly naval march in the northern besieged Gaza Strip. A Palestinian driver of a bulldozer, who was among injured protesters. Palestinian protesters gathered at the northern borders of the Gaza Strip to take part in protests, in an attempt to break the siege imposed on the Gaza Strip. Israeli war boats opened live fire, rubber-coated steel bullets and tear-gas bombs, to suppress protesters and boats attempting to break the siege. Twenty boats, along with hundreds of Palestinian protesters, had set off from the Gaza seaport towards the Israeli "Zikim" beach. (IMEMC 30 January 2019)
- At least 14 Palestinians were shot and injured with live ammunition, and 11 others suffocated from tear gas inhalation as Israeli occupation Army (IOA) continued to attack the 'Great March of Return' protests at the Gaza-Israel border. The IOA stationed at military watchtowers along the barbed-wire fence between Israel and Gaza, to the northwest of Beit Lahiya town, in the northern Gaza Strip, fired live bullets and tear gas canisters toward the protesters, shooting and injuring at least 14 Palestinians. Their medical condition is still unknown. Eleven others suffocated due to tear gas inhalation. (IMEMC 30 January 2019)

- A Palestinian teenager sustained multiple fractures in his legs after being assaulted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) near Jenin city, in the northern West Bank. The 17-year-old Majdi Abu Ghali, from Jenin, was beaten severely, by the IOA after he entered the site of the abandoned Israeli settlement of Ghanim, east of Jenin. The teen was reportedly unaware of the IOA who had raided the evacuated settlement, and was surprised by the IOA who shortly attacked and brutally beat him for no reason. (IMEMC 31 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Teqoua' town, southeast of the West Bank city of Bethlehem, and fired live rounds at schoolchildren protesting the invasion, wounding three of them, including two who suffered serious injuries. The IOA invaded the schools' area in the town, and attack dozens of students, who protested the invasion, and hurled stones at the armored jeeps, while the army fired many live rounds, in addition to rubber-coated steel bullets and gas bombs. One of the schoolchildren was shot with a live round in his loin, and the second student was shot in his abdomen, suffering serious wounds, while the third was shot in his leg. (IMEMC 31 January 2019)
- In Hebron, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and ransacked the home of a political prisoner, identified as Abdul-Mahdi Zohour, from Beit Kahil town, northwest of Hebron. (IMEMC 31 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) confiscated a Palestinian car, and 100.000 Shekels from several homes in Beit Ola town, west of the southern West Bank city of Hebron. The invasions into Hebron also targeted homes in several neighborhoods in the city, in addition to Tarqoumia town, west of Hebron and Beit Anoun, north of Hebron. (IMEMC 31 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) shot and killed a Palestinian teenage girl, only 16 years of age, at the Zaim military roadblock, east of occupied Jerusalem, reportedly after she "attempted to stab them." The Israeli Police claimed that the child, Samah Zoheir Mubarak, 16, was carrying her schoolbag when she "pulled a knife and attempted to stab the soldiers," when the officers fired several live rounds at her and killed her. Furthermore, the police later detained Samah's father, and

moved him to the al-Maskobiyya interrogation center in Jerusalem. Samah was left bleeding on the ground and died from her wounds. She is from Nusseirat in Gaza, but her family moved to Umm ash-Sharayet neighborhood in the central West Bank city of Ramallah, a year ago, and was an eleven-grade school student. (IMEMC 31 January 2019)

Israeli Arrests

- In Hebron, The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) searched homes in the al-'Arroub refugee camp, north of the city, and detained Bashar Ya'coub al-Ja'bari. (IMEMC 1 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded homes in Sa'ir town, east of Hebron, before detaining Mohammad Mousa Jaradat, Qussai Nimir al-Froukh and Yazan Ragheb al-Froukh. (IMEMC 1 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Hotheifa Mohammad Zohour from his home in Beit Kahil town, west of Hebron. (IMEMC 1 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Beit Ummar town, before breaking into the home of Ja'far Awad, and summoned him for interrogation in Etzion military base and security center, north of Hebron. (IMEMC 1 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched homes in Tubas city, and detained Khaled Ra'ed Daraghma. (IMEMC 1 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Ahmad Jihad Sawafta from Tubas City while crossing Tayaseer checkpoint in the northern Jordan Valley. (WAFA 2 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded many neighborhoods in the city of Nablus, before breaking into and violently searching homes, and detained Amir Eshteyya, from Rafidia neighborhood, and Ala' Sameeh al-A'raj, 31, from the al-Ma'ajeen neighborhood; both are former political prisoners. (IMEMC 2 January 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Omar Ibrahim at-Tarteer, 18, from the Old Askar Refugee Camp, east of Nablus. (IMEMC 2 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Beit Dajan village, east of Nablus, searched homes and detained a former political prisoner, identified as Nidal Khalaf Mohammad. (IMEMC 2 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded several communities in various governorates in the occupied West Bank and detained eight Palestinians. The IOA invaded and ransacked dozens of homes across the occupied West Bank and interrogated many Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. The IOA also installed many roadblocks, before stopping and searching dozens of cars, in addition to interrogating many passengers while inspecting their ID cards, causing traffic jams in several areas. The eight detained Palestinians have been identified as: Osama Turkman, Jenin. Husam Abu Atiya, Jenin refugee camp. Malek Barri, Amatin – Qalqilia. Majd Barri, Amatin – Qalqilia. Ammar Nasser Hbeis, Deir Abu Mashal – Ramallah. Omar Omran Za’oul, Husan – Bethlehem. Mohammad Ali Sabateen, Husan – Bethlehem. (IMEMC 3 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Kufur Qaddoum town, east of the northern West Bank city of Qalqilia, and detained two Palestinians, including a wounded man, and attacked the father and the uncle of the injured Palestinian. The IOA detained Yazan Barham, 20, who was previously shot and injured by the soldiers, and Dia’ Rajab, 29. The IOA assaulted and injured Yazan’s father, and his under Sobhi, 55, causing various cuts and bruises. (IMEMC 3 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Orif Palestinian village, south of the northern West Bank city of Nablus, and opened fire at a car, before briefly detaining a teenage boy, and caused many Palestinians to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. The IOA fired many gas bombs and rubber-coated steel bullets at local protesters. Several Palestinians suffered the effects of teargas inhalation and received the needed treatment. The IOA also detained Mahmoud Zahi

Shehada, 16, and opened fire at his father's car, when he tried to talk to them, causing damage, and released the son shortly afterwards.

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained four young Palestinian men in the al-Minya village, south of the West Bank city of Bethlehem. The four Palestinians are from Kisan village, east of Bethlehem, and have been identified as Khaled Abdullah Ali Ghazal, Ibrahim Abdullah Ali Ghazal, Ahmad Ali Ghazal and Ata Ahmad Abdullah Obeyyat. The four were cuffed before the IOA took them to Etzion military base and security center, south of Bethlehem. The IOA also installed roadblocks in a few areas near Bethlehem, before stopping and searching several cars, and interrogated many Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards.
- The Israeli military court of Ofer issued a rule against a Palestinian 19-year-old, sentencing him to 11 years of prison. The military court of Ofer sentenced Daoud Manasra, 19, to 11 years of prison and imposed a compensation of 270,000 shekels (\$73,000) and three additional years of imprisonment in lieu of the compensation. Manasra was also sentenced to pay a fine of 10,000 shekels (\$3,000). (Maannews
- The Israeli court of Ofer has sentenced Palestinian teenager Dawoud Manasrah, 19 years old, to 11 years imprisonment and a financial compensation of 270,000 shekels (\$73,000), or an additional three-year imprisonment in lieu of the compensation. The Commission added that the court also sentenced Manasrah to a fine of 10,000 shekels (\$3,000). Manasrah was detained by Israeli occupation Army (IOA) in mid-2015, after he allegedly attacked and injured an Israeli soldier at Beit Enoun junction, to the east of Hebron City, in the West Bank. (IMEMC 5 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a former political prisoner from the Old City of Hebron, in the southern part of the occupied West Bank. The army invaded several neighborhoods in the city, before the IOA stormed into and violently searched many homes. The IOA then detained a former political prisoner, identified as Omar Abdul-Rauf Abu Sneina, from his home in the Old City. (IMEMC 6 January 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the town of Silwan, south of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, in occupied Jerusalem, and detained two young men. The army jeeps invaded Batn al-Hawa neighborhood in Silwan and conducted extensive searches of homes. The IOA detained Mahmoud Jamal Gheith, and Mo'taz Rajabi, 22, from the neighborhood and took them to an interrogation facility. (IMEMC 6 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and ransacked many homes across the West Bank, and interrogated several Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. One of the detained Palestinians, identified as Mohammad Abu Ghweila, from Qalandia refugee camp, north of occupied Jerusalem. The IOA also installed roadblocks, before stopping and searching dozens of cars, and interrogated many Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. (IMEMC 7 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) summoned for interrogation a young man, identified as Dia' at-Teety, after breaking into his home in the al-'Arroub refugee camp, north of Hebron, in the southern part of the West Bank. (IMEMC 7 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the home of Maisara Thiab Bisharat, a female political prisoner held by Israel, and violently searched the property. (IMEMC 7 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded several areas in the West Bank and detained many Palestinians. The detained Palestinians have been identified as: Mohammad Abu Ghweila, Qalandia refugee camp, Jerusalem. Mustafa al-Kasbah, Qalandia refugee camp, Jerusalem. Hamza Mohammad Rawashda, Sammoa' town, Hebron. Raed Jamal Qfeisha, Hebron. Najm Awwad, Awarta town, Nablus. Ahmad Mithqal Daraghma, Tubas. (IMEMC 7 January 2019)
- Israeli army jeeps invaded Doura town, south of Hebron, before storming and searching homes, and summoned a former political prisoner, identified as Eid Ibriwish, for interrogation. (IMEMC 8 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained four Palestinians, including two children, from the West Bank governorate of Bethlehem

after invading their homes and searching them, and summoned one for interrogation. The IOA invaded many homes in Beit Fajjar town, south of Bethlehem, and detained Radi Salah Taqatqa, 18, Amin Mahmoud Thawabta, 32, and Ali Mahmoud Taqatqa, 14. (IMEMC 8 January 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched homes in Teqoua' town, southeast of Bethlehem, and detained Moayyad Abdullah al-'Amour, 26, in addition to summoning Rafat Khaled Sabah, 20, for interrogation. (IMEMC 8 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Shkheidim village, north of Ramallah, before storming and ransacking many homes, and detained Haitham Edrees, along with his sons Dia', Mahdi and Mohammad, in addition to Ziad al-Badawi. (IMEMC 8 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Budrus village, west of Ramallah, and detained Aws Nasser Marar, 26. (IMEMC 8 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Fayez Issa Turmusani, 26, from his home in the al-Am'ari refugee camp, south of Ramallah, after invading his home, and the home of Faraj Rommana. (IMEMC 8 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Firas ad-Dibs, the head of the Media and Public Relations office of the Waqf and Islamic Endowment Department, in occupied Jerusalem. The IOA stopped ad-Dibs, near Bab al-'Amoud (Damascus Gate), and detained him. The IOA cuffed the official, and took him to an interrogation center in the occupied city. (IMEMC 8 January 2019)
- Several Israeli army jeeps invaded Qaffin town, northeast of the northern West Bank city of Tulkarem, and detained a teenage boy. The IOA invaded the town from several directions, before storming a few homes and violently searching them. The IOA detained abducted Hifthi Akram Harsha, 17, from his home, and took him to an unknown destination. The IOA also installed roadblocks, before stopping and searching many cars, and interrogated several Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. (IMEMC 9 January 2019)

- Several army jeeps invaded Beit Ummar town, north of Hebron, searched homes and detained a child, identified as Yassin 'Adel Za'aqeeq, 15. (IMEMC 9 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and ransacked many homes in Beit Fajjar town, south of Bethlehem, causing serious property damage, and interrogated many Palestinians before detaining five Palestinians. The detained Palestinians have been identified as Amir Morad Taqatqa, 17, Ali Ayman Taqatqa, 15, Ismael Raed Taqatqa, 16, Mahmoud Nabil Thawabta, 14, and Omar Thiab Thawabta, 24. (IMEMC 9 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched homes in Teqoua town, east of Bethlehem, and detained Ahmad Fathi al-'Amour, 16, Mousa Mahmoud al-'Amour, 18, Soheib Mohammad al-'Amour, 16, Ma'moun Suleiman al-'Amour, 15, and Nour Mahmoud al-'Amour, 15. (IMEMC 9 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Um ash-Sharayet neighborhood in the central West Bank city of Ramallah, and detained three Palestinians, including a wounded young man, during protests against the invasion. The IOA fired a barrage of gas bombs at many Palestinian protesters. The IOA injured three Palestinians, and detained one of them before, moving them to an unknown destination. The IOA chased many young Palestinian men in the street and alleys of the neighborhood, and closed the entire area during the invasion. (IMEMC 9 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Beit Fajjar town south of Bethlehem city and detained Younis Yousef Deriyeh after raiding his family house. (WAFA 9 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded several neighborhoods in Hebron city, before storming and violently searching homes, and detained Mohammad Radwan Hashlamoun and Ismael Fawwaz Masalma. (IMEMC 10 January 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded homes in Ethna town, west of Hebron, and detained Mohammad Yahia Abu Jheisha. (IMEMC 10 January 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Deir Samit town, southwest of Hebron, and detained Ismael Shaher Sharawna, from his home. (IMEMC 10 January 2018)
- In Doura town, southwest of Hebron, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Hasan Mahmoud Abu Zneid and Ahmad Bassam az-Zeer, after forcing them out of their homes, and repeatedly assaulted them, while interrogating them in the streets. (IMEMC 10 January 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Abdul-Qader Ahmad Badawi, 24, a political prisoner from al-'Arroub refugee camp, north of Hebron, just moments following his release from Hadarim Israeli prison after completing his six-year prison sentence. (IMEMC 10 January 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Assem al-Barghouthi, during Israeli raids in the Abu Skheidem village in the central occupied West Bank district of Ramallah and al-Bireh. (Maannews 10 January 2019)
- Israeli soldiers abducted, earlier Thursday, three children and four former political prisoners, from their homes in Qalqilia and Jenin governorates, in the northern part of the occupied West Bank. (IMEMC 10 January 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Kufur Qaddoum town, east of Qalqilia, before storming and searching many homes, causing damage, and detained Abdul-Rahman Daoud Eshteivi, 16, Hamza Mustafa Eshteivi, 17, and Mohammad Amro Eshteivi, 23. The IOA also summoned a child, identified as Yousef Daoud Eshteivi, 14, for interrogation at the military base in Kedumim nearby illegal colony, which was built on Palestinian lands. (IMEMC 10 January 2018)

- In Jenin, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained four former political prisoners from the city, Jenin refugee camp and Ya'bad town, after invading and ransacking their homes. (IMEMC 10 January 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Yahia Bassam Sa'ad and Baha' Hasan Abu Tabeeh, from Jenin refugee camp, in addition to Nidal Amin Zeidan, from Jenin city. (IMEMC 10 January 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched homes in Ya'bad town, southwest of Jenin, and detained Monadel Yacoub Enfe'at. (IMEMC 10 January 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a 60-year-old Palestinian after Israeli settlers assaulted him in Masafer Yatta area of the southern occupied West Bank Governorate of Hebron. The detained Palestinian was identified as Ziyad Muhammad Younis Mukhamra, 60. Mukhamra was assaulted by Israeli settlers. His condition remained unknown. Following the assault, Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained Mukhamra and transferred him for interrogation. (Maannews 11 January 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained two Palestinian minors from Beituniya mosque in the Ramallah Governorate, in the central occupied West Bank. A large number of IOA raided the Beituniya village and detained two Palestinians minors while present in a local mosque. The two detainees as Bassam Owaysa, 15, and Muhammad Abu al-Arayes. The two minors were transferred to the Ofer detention center for interrogation. (Maannews 11 January 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided the Kafr Nimeh and Bilin villages in western Ramallah in the central West Bank. The IOA imposed closure on the two villages, fired bombs inside a Palestinian home, identified as belonging to Abu Mahdi Abu Rahmeh. The bombs caused fire and burned parts of the house. The IOA detained Abu Rahmeh's son, Mahdi, his relative Tareq Abu Rahmeh from Bilin, and another Palestinian identified as Jaber Abdo from Kafr Nimeh. A Palestinian photojournalist, identified as Haitham al-Khatib, was injured with a rubber-coated steel bullet in the leg as he was covering the raid in Bilin. (Maannews 11 January 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the town of Teqoua, southeast of Bethlehem in the occupied West Bank, and attacked Palestinian protesters, wounding one with a rubber-coated steel bullet, and causing many others to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation, in

addition to detaining another Palestinian. The IOA invaded the town from its western entrance, near the local council building, and resorted to the use of force against the protesters. The IOA shot a young man with a rubber-coated steel bullet and caused many others to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. The IOA also invaded and searched many homes in the town, and detained one Palestinian. (IMEMC 11 January 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) killed one woman, identified as Amal Mustafa at-Taramisi, 43, from Sheikh Radwan neighborhood, north of Gaza city. injured 25 Palestinians, including one medic and a journalist, and caused dozens to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation, after the army resorted to the excessive use of force against the protesters, participating in the Great Return March procession in the Gaza Strip. The attacks against the nonviolent protesters mainly took place near the perimeter fence, east of Gaza city, the al-Boreij refugee camp in central Gaza, in addition to Khan Younis and Rafah, in the southern part, and Jabalia in northern Gaza. The IOA stationed in fortified towers and posts across the perimeter fence, fired many live rounds, rubber-coated steel bullets, high-velocity gas bombs and concussion grenades. The IOA also shot two Palestinians with live fire, east of Jabalia, suffering moderate wounds, before they were rushed to the Indonesian Hospital in nearby Beit Lahia. One Palestinian was shot with live fire, and many others suffered the effects of teargas inhalation, east of Khan Younis, in southern Gaza. (IMEMC 11 January 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained four young Palestinian men from their homes in Arrana village, northeast of Jenin. The IOA invaded and ransacked several homes in the village and interrogated many Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. The IOA detained four siblings, identified as Abdullah and his brother Mohammad Walid Abu Hanana, in addition to Rabea' and his brother Ahmad Taiseer al-'Omari, The IOA causing excessive damage to the furniture and belongings of the invaded homes, especially the property of Abu Hanana family, as most of their furniture was completely destroyed. (IMEMC 12 January 2019)

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- In Bethlehem, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Teqoua' town, southeast of the city, searched homes and detained a child, identified as Odai Mahmoud al-'Amor, 16. (IMEMC 13 January 2019)
- In Hebron in southern West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and ransacked many homes in the city, in addition to Beit Ummar and Kharas town, north and west of Hebron. (IMEMC 13 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Odai Eyad Za'aqeeq, and his brother Khalil, in addition to Qoteiba Nader al-'Allami, from Beit Ummar town, north of Hebron. (IMEMC 13 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Sa'id Halahla, from his home in Kharas town, east of Hebron. (IMEMC 13 January 2019)
- In Qalqilia, in northern West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Islam Abdul-Rauf Nazzal, 26, from his home in the city, after breaking into it and violently searching it. (IMEMC 13 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Zeid Waleed al-Qawasma, 21, from the southern West Bank city of Hebron, after stopping him at the "Container" military roadblock, southeast of occupied East Jerusalem. (IMEMC 13 January 2019)
- In Jenin, in northern West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained eight Palestinians in the governorate, after invading their homes and ransacking them. They have been identified as Majd

Ahmad Ba'jawi, Abdullah Maher Abu Bakr, Jihad Allam Abu Bakr, Thaher Haitham Amarna, and his brother Adel, all from Ya'bad town, west of Jenin, in addition to Rateb Abdul-Karim 'Oweis, Baha' Qasrawi and Mohammad Adel Alaqma, from several towns in the governorate. It is worth mentioning that Rateb is the son of Abdul-Karim 'Oweis, who is imprisoned by Israel after being sentenced to life. (IMEMC 15 January 2019)

- In Nablus, in northern West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained two siblings, identified as Ala' Hashash and his brother Ameer, in addition to Sultan Ibrahim Abu Mustafa and Fadi Emad Abu Hadrous. (IMEMC 15 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded many homes in the Ramallah and al-Bireh Governorate, in central West Bank, and detained six Palestinians, identified as Mohammad Mahmoud Qa'ad, 28, Suleiman Abu Ghosh, Yahia Silwadi, Ibrahim Abdullah Askar, Sa'id Jouda Yacoub and Assef Refa'ey. (IMEMC 15 January 2019)
- In Hebron governorate, in the southern part of the West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Mohammad Mahmoud Awad, 28, Mershed Mohammad Za'aqueq, 46, Hamza Hosni Nassereddin, 19, Hasan Abdul-Salam 'Oweiwi, and Ahmad Fadel Mahfouth, 19, after invading their homes and searching them. (IMEMC 15 January 2019)
- In Bethlehem, south of occupied Jerusalem, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Mohannad Sabri Thawabta, 14, Mohammad Nabil Thawabta, 15, Mohammad Hasan Abu Ajamiyya and Baha' Khaled al-Badan. (IMEMC 15 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a Palestinian shepherd identified as Yousef Bisharat, in Makhoul area, in the West Bank's Northern Plains, after a group of settlers chased him, and his herd. (IMEMC 15 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the northern West Bank city of Nablus, before abducting three Palestinians, in addition to

confiscating several expensive lathe machines from a workshop. The IOA invaded the eastern area of the city, before detaining Fadi Abu Hadrous, from the Old Askar Refugee Camp, and to Sa'id Ja'far Dweikat, from the Housing Projects area, after invading their homes and violently searching them. (IMEMC 15 January 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a man, identified as Sultan Abu Mustafa, after stopping him at Huwwara military roadblock, south of Nablus. (IMEMC 15 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded a lathe workshop, owned by As'ad Nasrallah Shamla, and confiscated seven machines, with the estimated cost of \$250.000 to 300.000, and added that this was the second time the soldiers invade, destroy and confiscate the workshop's machines since the year 2007. The attack targeted the only source of livelihood of seven families. (IMEMC 15 January 2019)
- Israeli police imposed a siege on Al Aqsa Mosque for several hours. The Waqf employees refused to allow an Israeli policeman, to enter the Muslim holy site, while wearing a Jewish 'kippah' on his head. The gates to the Dome of the Rock were sealed by Israeli police, waiting for the Waqf employees who had sealed themselves inside. Palestinian Muslims arrived at the gates of the mosque, and called for the police to re-open the gates. Several hours later, the gates were opened up to worshippers; however, Israeli police detained several Waqf employees responsible for the mosques in Jerusalem. The detention of the Muslim Waqf staff, was apparently for denying the entry of the Israeli policeman into the Muslim holy site. (IMEMC 15 January 2019)
- Just hours before his scheduled release, a Palestinian political prisoner, held by Israel, received an arbitrary Administrative Detention order for six months, without charges or trial. The detainee has been identified as Sameh Mohammad Kamil, from Qabatia town, south of the northern West Bank city of Jenin. Kamil, who is currently held at Majeddo Israeli prison, was supposed to be released on 17 January 2018, after serving a prison sentence of three months. He was taken prisoner in October of last year. (Maannews 17 January 2019)

- Palestinian detainee and cancer victim Sami Abu-Diak has lost a great amount of weight, no longer able to eat or drink and has also lost the ability to sleep and can no longer walk. Abu-Diak is also suffering severe stomach pain as a result of the advanced stage of cancer he is suffering. Abu-Diak, who comes from the town of Silat al-Dahr in the West Bank, is serving a life sentence, and so far served 18 years in jail. He underwent surgery in September of 2015, at the Soroka Hospital in Israel, during which 80 cm of his intestine was removed. He suffered a medical error during the surgery, resulting in kidney and lung failure, along with other serious health complications. (IMEMC 18 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a young Palestinian man from his home in Silwan town, south of the Al-Aqua Mosque, in occupied East Jerusalem. Dozens of IOA invaded the al-Ein neighborhood in Silwan, detained a young man, identified as Eyad Ala' Gheith, and took him to an interrogation facility. The IOA searched the young man's home, and interrogated him along with his family, before detaining him. (IMEMC 19 January 2019)
- An Israeli court in Jerusalem ordered a young man from Silwan, identified as Mohammad Odah, under further interrogation until this coming Monday. The Palestinian was taken prisoner. (IMEMC 19 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a young Palestinian man reportedly after he crossed the perimeter fence, in the eastern part of the besieged Gaza Strip. The Israeli army did not release details about the reported incident, but only stated that the young man "was observed by the IOA while breaching the perimeter fence." The headed to the area, before he surrendered without any resistance, and was taken for interrogation. (IMEMC 19 January 2019)
- Two Palestinians were shot by The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) during the weekly protest in the northern West Bank village of Kufur Qaddoum, west of Nablus, while the IOA also detained one child. The IOA opened fire at protesters with live ammunition, rubber coated steel bullets, and tear-gas canisters. One Palestinian was shot in the

chest, and one was shot in the leg. The IOA opened fire at the home of Nusfat Eshteivi, and detained a child, identified as Tareq Hikmat Eshteivi. The IOA were reported to have “assaulted women and children” prior to the detention of the minor. The IOA caused excessive damage to the home of Hikmat, and his car, before detaining his son, in addition to causing serious damage to the homes of Hikmat’s brothers. (IMEMC 19 January 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a young Palestinian man from Beit Doqqo village, northwest of occupied East Jerusalem. The IOA invaded the village, before breaking into the home of Hussein Adel Badr, and violently searched it, before detaining him. The IOA cuffed and blindfolded the young man, before moving him to an interrogation facility in the occupied city. (IMEMC 20 January 2019)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained four young Palestinian men in Silwan town, south of the Al-Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem, after assaulting and wounding them. The IOA assaulted and injured Tha’er Maswada, Nour Asfour, Montaser Siyam and Yazan Siyam, after invading their homes, and ransacking them, in Wadi Hilweh neighborhood. The IOA repeatedly assaulted the four young men before detaining them, causing various cuts and bruises. The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) also invaded Silwanic, and the home of its director Jawad Siyam, and took measurements of the two properties, under the allegation of calculating property taxes. (IMEMC 21 January 2019)
- In Nablus, in northern West Bank, the Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded and ransacked the home of a political prisoner, identified as Amir Eshteyya, and detained his wife, attorney Aman Mansour, in addition to confiscating their car. (IMEMC 21 January 2019)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded Qarawat Bani Hassan village, in Salfit governorate in central West Bank, searched homes and detained Laith Abdullah Mer’ey. (IMEMC 21 January 2019)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched homes in Kufur Qaddoum town, east of the northern West Bank city of Qalqilia, and detained Mohammad Sameeh Eshteivi. (IMEMC 21 January 2019)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) and army jeeps invaded Beit Fajjar town, south of Bethlehem, searched many homes, and detained a former political prisoner, identified as Shaher Issa Taqatqa, in addition to Ahmad Khaled Taqatqa and Eyad Hamad. (IMEMC 21 January 2019)
- In Ramallah governorate, in central West Bank, the Israeli occupation Army (IOA) searched homes in Abu Shkheidim village, north of Ramallah city, and detained Mohammad Odah Ladadwa. (IMEMC 21 January 2019)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained Ibrahim Ayyoub Ma'rouf, from his home in Deir Abu Mashal town, west of Ramallah. (IMEMC 21 January 2019)
- In Ramallah, dozens of Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded the al-Mughayyir village, east of the city, violently searched several homes and detained Mo'tasem Abu Alia, Hamdi Na'san, Jom'a Raqqad Abu Alia, Assem Abu Alia, Mahmoud Abdullah al-Haj, in addition to Mohammad and Ahmad Abu Alia. (IMEMC 21 January 2019)
- In Hebron, in southern West Bank, the Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded the al-'Arroub refugee camp, north of the city, searched several homes, and detained Ammad Mohammad Jawabra and Shawqi Khatib. (IMEMC 21 January 2019)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained Mohammad Jawad al-Wawi, who was taken prisoner from his home in Halhoul town north of Hebron. (IMEMC 21 January 2019)
- In Jericho, the Israeli occupation Army (IOA) searched homes and detained Haitham Kamal Shalalfa and Mohammad Kamel Shalalfa, from Fasayel Palestinian village. (IMEMC 21 January 2019)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded Jayyous town, east of the northern West Bank city of Qalqilia, and distributed leaflets warning the resident of further severe measures, if they do not stop protesting the ongoing Israeli occupation and violations. (IMEMC 21 January 2019)

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- Undercover Israeli occupation Army (IOA) stormed a gas station and kidnapped a Palestinian man near the Dheisheh refugee camp, in the southern occupied West Bank district of Bethlehem. The detained Palestinian has been identified as Tamer Abu Sadoud. Sadoud was kidnapped by undercover IOA from a local gas station, where he was working. The undercover Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) quickly drove off from the scene with Sadoud in the backseat. (Maannews 22 January 2019)
- Israeli naval forces detained a 22-year-old Palestinian fisherman while working off the coast of the northern besieged Gaza Strip. Israeli authorities informed the family of the fisherman, Muhammad Hussam Bakr, 22, of his detention while working off the coast in northern Gaza. The reason for Muhammad's detention remained unknown. (IMEMC 22 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a Palestinian and an Australian peace activist during a nonviolent protest near Anata town, northeast of occupied East Jerusalem. Palestinian, Israeli and international peace activists were nonviolently protesting the new Jewish-only, '[Apartheid Road](#)', built on Palestinian lands near Anata town. The IOA fired many concussion grenades at protesters, and assaulted several nonviolent protesters. The IOA then detained one Palestinian and one Australian. (IMEMC 17 January 2019)
- In Hebron governorate, in southern West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Saif Abu Aisha, Hasan Mahmoud Abu Zneid and Khalil Mohammad al-Beerawi. (IMEMC 17 January 2019)

- In Bethlehem, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Jom’a Khaled Abu Mfarreh, Fadi Adnan al-Badan, 16, and Mahmoud Rateb al-’Amour, 15.
- In occupied Jerusalem, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained three young men, identified as Abdul-Qader Dari, Mohammad Sharif Mheisin and Mohammad Mahmoud Atiya, while Bilal Mteir was taken from his home in Qalandia refugee camp, north of the city. (IMEMC 17 January 2019)
- In Nablus, in northern West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Hisham Abu Saleh and Mo’taz Hussein. (IMEMC 17 January 2019)
- In Jenin, also in northern West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Ezzeddin Osama Abu Hamdi. (IMEMC 17 January 2019)
- In occupied Jerusalem, southeast and northeast of the city, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Mousa Dabash and Sharif Ja’abis, from their homes in Sur Baher, southeast of Jerusalem. (IMEMC 24 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Emad Silwadi, from his home in Anata town, northeast of the city. (IMEMC 24 January 2019)
- In Nablus, in northern West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Beit Forik town, east of the city, searched homes and detained a former political prisoner, identified as Yazan Mahmoud Nasrallah Hanani. (IMEMC 24 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the home of a former political prisoner, identified as Majd Azem, from Sebastia town, north of Nablus, and summoned him for interrogation. (IMEMC 24 January 2019)
- In Qalqilia governorate, in northern West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Saleh Odah Nazzal, 20, from Qalqilia city. (IMEMC 24 January 2019)
- Two former political prisoners, identified as Obai Hamza Hussein, 25, and Yahia Ali Adwan, 25, were detained by the Israeli Occupation

Army (IOA) in Azzoun town, east of Qalqilia. (IMEMC 24 January 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Mohammad Abdul-Rahim Salim, 22, from Jayyous town, east of Qalqilia. (IMEMC 24 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Mohammad Mahmoud Za'rou, 20, from Sir town, east of the city. (IMEMC 24 January 2019)
- The The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a young man, identified as Malek Basbous, from the al-Jalazoun refugee camp, north of the central West Bank city of Ramallah, after stopping him at the adjacent military roadblock near Beit El illegal colony. (IMEMC 24 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Omar Ammar Shakarna, 17, and Fadi Ribhi Zeidan, 24, from their homes in Nahhalin town, west of Bethlehem. (IMEMC 24 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Shawqi Amjad Salah, 15, from his home in the al-Khader town, south of Bethlehem. (IMEMC 24 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) fired many gas bombs, concussion grenades and rubber-coated steel bullets, in addition to several rounds of live ammunition, at Palestinian protesters in the al-Bawwaba area in al-Khader. (IMEMC 24 January 2019)
- In Hebron, in southern West Bank, the The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Nasr Taleb Abu Sneina, 20, from his home in Abu Sneina neighborhood, after ransacking the property and searching it using K9 units, in addition to Ahmad Mahmoud Awad, after invading his home and searching it, in Beit Ummar town, north of the city. (IMEMC 24 January 2019)
- Israeli special forces, detained a Palestinian man, Abdul Qader Bani Odeh, age 38, from his place of work at the Awqaf offic, in Tubas. Three people dressed as "sheikhs" identified themselves as special forces who detained Bani Odeh and ordered him not to move; two others secured the stairs of the building and withdrew to Tayasir in a white vehicle. Abdul Qader Bani Odeh Asir is the editor and head of the mosques department at the Awqaf Directorate. (IMEMC 25 January 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a former political prisoner, identified as Mohammad Ahmad Bani Odah, from Tammoun town south of Tubas, in northwestern West Bank, after stopping him at Za'tara military roadblock, south of the northern West Bank city of Nablus, while he was heading back home. (IMEMC 26 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the towns of Ni'lin and Turmus Ayya, before storming and violently searching many homes, and detained six Palestinians, including two children. The detained Palestinians were identified as Palestinians as Mo'taz Salah al-Khawaja, Mohammad Salah al-Khawaja, Mohammad Hatem al-Khawaja and Ibrahim Srour, all from Ni'lin, in addition to Mohammad Ali, 15, and Anas Majed Abdul-Hafith, 16, from Turmus Ayya. (IMEMC 27 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) installed a military roadblock at the main entrance of Turmus Ayya and fired dozens of gas bombs and concussion grenades at Palestinians who gathered there awaiting the transfer of the corpse of Hamdi Taleb Sa'ada Na'san, 38, to his village, al-Mughayyir, east of Ramallah. (IMEMC 27 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the Deheishe refugee camp, south of Bethlehem, also searched homes and detained Saed Abu Hadrous, Shadi Abu Hadrous and Mohammad Jalal Abu Hadrous. (IMEMC 27 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained 18 Palestinians from their homes, in several parts of the occupied West Bank. The invasions targeted many cities, villages, towns and refugee camps across the West Bank, after the IOA invaded them and surrounded entire areas. The IOA invaded and violently searched dozens of homes across the West Bank and interrogated many Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. The IOA also installed roadblocks, before stopping and searching dozens of cars, and also interrogated many Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. Sixteen of the detained Palestinians have been identified as: Ala' Yasser Daraghma, Tubas. Ehab Mohammad Daraghma, Tubas. Abdullah Jihad Bani Odah, Tammoun – Tubas. Adam Bani Odah, Tammoun – Tubas. Mohammad Abdul-Aziz Bisharat, Tammoun – Tubas. Tha'er Mer'ey, Jenin refugee camp –

Jenin. Qais al-Ghoul, Jenin refugee camp – Jenin. Anas Abu Rayyan, Jenin refugee camp – Jenin. Baha' Rahhal, Jenin refugee camp – Jenin. Anas Issam Souqiyya, Jenin. Ahmad Nasr Thawabta, Beit Fajjar – Bethlehem. Abdul-Latif Ahmad Thawabta, Beit Fajjar – Bethlehem. Rami Issa Taqatqa, Beit Fajjar – Bethlehem. Ramzi Ribhi Ataya, Kafr Ni'ma – Ramallah. Nafeth Abdul-'Al, Kafr Ni'ma – Ramallah. Suleiman Mohammad ad-Deek, Kafr Ni'ma – Ramallah. (IMEMC 28 January 2019)

- Israeli suppression forces raided section 4 of the Israeli Rimon prison, searched and damaged belongings of Palestinian prisoners. The Israeli suppression forces of the Israeli Prison Services (IPS) also transferred prisoners into another section of the prison, 120 prisoners to section 1. (Maannews 28 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Beit Ummar town, north of Hebron, searched homes and detained Mahmoud Suleiman Ekhlayyel. (IMEMC 30 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded homes in Yatta town, south of Hebron, and detained Mohammad Jibreel Salama. (IMEMC 30 January 2019)
- A Palestinian, identified as Baha Ghneimat, was taken prisoner in Surif town, northwest of Hebron. (IMEMC 30 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the al-'Arroub refugee camp, north of Hebron, and detained Maher Abu Warda, from his home, in addition to firing gas bombs and concussion grenades at local protesters. (IMEMC 30 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Firas Mohammad al-Baw, from Halhoul town, north of Hebron, while working in occupied Jerusalem, causing many cuts and bruises, before releasing him at Tarqoumia roadblock, west of Hebron. The IOA also invaded many neighborhoods in Hebron city, and installed roadblocks on the main entrances of Yatta, Ethna, Doura, Deir Samit, Beit Awwa and Halhoul, in addition to Hebron's northern road, before stopping and searching dozens of cars, and interrogated many Palestinians while invoicing their ID cards. (IMEMC 30 January 2019)

- In Ramallah, in central West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the ar-Reehan area, north of the city, searched homes and detained one Palestinian, who remained unidentified. (IMEMC 30 January 2019)
- In Jenin, in northern West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Samir Abdul-Halim Burhan, 17, after stopping him on a Palestinian land, near the al-Jalama military base. (IMEMC 30 January 2019)
- In Jenin, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) searched and ransacked homes in Arraba and Qabatia towns, south of Jenin, and detained five former political prisoners, identified as Ja'far Ezzeddin, Bakr Mohammad Abu Obeid, and Mustafa Shehada Sheebani, from Arraba, in addition to Naji Samir Nazzal, and Yousef Raed Abu Khamira, from Qabatia. (IMEMC 30 January 2019)
- In Nablus, in northern West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a political prisoner, identified as Zayed Hasan Mleitat, 35, after invading and searching his home in Beit Forik town, east of the city. (IMEMC 30 January 2019)
- In Bethlehem, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the Rashaida village, east of the city, and detained Mohammad Suleiman Rashaida, from home, after invading and searching it. (IMEMC 30 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained the secretary of Fateh movement in occupied Jerusalem, as he was crossing the al-Karama Border Terminal on his way back home. The IOA detained Shadi Mitwer, as he and Fateh officials from several parts of the occupied West Bank, were crossing back into the country. The officials were returning to Palestine after visiting Syria, where they visited several refugee camps, the Jerusalem office of Fateh movement has reported. An Israeli court in occupied Jerusalem will be holding a hearing to determine whether to hold him under interrogation, or release him on bail. (IMEMC 31 January 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) shot and detained a young Palestinian man near the al-Khader town, south of Bethlehem in the occupied West Bank. The IOA shot the young man with a live round in his leg, and detained him, before moving him to a hospital in Jerusalem; his condition remains unknown. The Israeli army claims that the young man hurled a Molotov cocktail at a military monitoring post near al-Khader. (IMEMC 31 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Teqoua' town, southeast of the West Bank city of Bethlehem, and fired live rounds at schoolchildren protesting the invasion, wounding three of them, including two who suffered serious injuries. (IMEMC 31 January 2019)
- In Bethlehem, south of occupied Jerusalem, dozens of Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the al-Khader town, south of the city, searched many homes and detained Ahmad Mohammad Salah, 24, Mohammad Khader Mousa, 27, Zein Mohammad Issa, 21, and Yousef Taiseer Issa, 22. (IMEMC 31 January 2019)
- In Kifl Hares town, west of the central West Bank city of Salfit, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a young man, identified as Amjad Amin Saleh. (IMEMC 31 January 2019)
- In Tulkarem refugee camp, in the northern West Bank city of Tulkarem, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Fayez Samed Abu Safeera, 21, from his home. (IMEMC 31 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched many homes in the southern West Bank city of Hebron, and several surrounding towns, before detaining Jihad Mohammad al-Allama, from Beit Ummar town, north of the city. (IMEMC 31 January 2019)

Israeli Settler Violence

- An Israeli settler rammed his vehicle into a herd of sheep in the village of al-Mughayyer, to the east of Ramallah, killing 12 and injuring 18 others. The settler rammed into the herd on purpose and with full force, to cause as much damage as possible. He ran over 30 sheep, killing 12 and injuring the others, of which six were in critical

condition. The attack happened on what is known as Alon settlement road. (IMEMC 1 January 2018)

- 106 Israeli settlers, including 67 yeshiva students and an Israeli Intelligence officer raided Al Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) and carried out provocative tours in the courtyard of Al Aqsa Mosque. (WAFA 1 January 2018)
- A group of Israeli settlers hurled stones, at Palestinian cars near Za'tara military roadblock and Yitzhar settlement junction, south of the northern West Bank city of Nablus. The Israeli settlers hurled stones at the Palestinian cars near Za'tara roadblock, and near Yitzhar junction on the main road linking between Nablus and Qalqilia. Several Palestinian cars were damaged in the attacks, while the IOA did not attempt to arrest any of the settlers. (IMEMC 3 January 2019)
- A Palestinian journalist and a paramedic were injured by Israeli occupation Army (IOA) fire as they escorted Israeli settlers raiding Joseph's Tomb in the northern occupied West Bank district of Nablus. The Palestine TV reporter, identified as Bakr Abed al-Haq, was injured with a rubber-coated steel bullet in the leg, while paramedic Yassin Imran was injured in the face during clashes that erupted between the IOA and locals near Joseph's Tomb. (IMEMC 3 January 2019)
- Journalist Abed al-Haq was shot and his cameraman, Sameh Druzeh, both working for Palestine TV, along with nearby paramedic, while standing away from clashes and wearing their press vests. The IOA fired live bullets and rubber-coated steel bullet, pointing out that paramedic Yassin Imran was injured with two rubber-coated steel bullets in the face. Dozens of locals also suffered tear-gas inhalation. The IOA went up rooftops of Palestinian homes in the area. (Maannews 3 January 2019)
- Dozens of Israeli settlers and Israeli occupation authorities stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque from the Mughrabi Gate, Israeli police provided full protection to the settlers, who began their entry and tour through various parts of the mosque, until they left. 39 settlers, 67 Jewish students and an intelligence officer, accompanied by five Americans, stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque in several groups and organized provocative tours through its courtyards, while providing explanations about the so-called "Temple". Eight elements of the occupation police were

dressed in civilian clothes and accompanied by three Israeli officers. During these incursions, attempts were made to perform rituals in the mosque courtyards, specifically near the Gate of Mercy. Israeli police imposed restrictions on the entry of worshipers to the holy site, retaining some of their identities, especially those of women. (Maannews 3 January 2019)

- Israeli settlers attacked the home of the Hammad family, in Silwad town, to the east of Ramallah, throwing rocks at its windows. Settlers attacked the house near the entrance to the town, causing damage. (Maannews 3 January 2019)
- In the town of Bruqin, west of Salfit, Israeli occupation Army (IOA) uprooted about 30 olive trees and cut down another 20 trees belonging to citizens of the town. (Maannews 3 January 2019)
- More than 50 Israeli settlers raided Sebastia village archeological site north of Nablus city escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA). (WAFA 4 January 2019)
- Israeli settlers living in the 777 outpost stole Olive and Almond trees in Kherbit Yanun south of Nablus city after uprooting them. (WAFA 6 January 2019)
- Israeli settler attacks against Palestinians, in the occupied West Bank, tripled in 2018, Israeli newspaper Haaretz . The attacks became increasingly fatal. Israeli settlers carried out at least 482 attacks against Palestinians last year, up from only 140 in 2017, the daily said, according to Days of Palestine. The attacks ranged from “beating up and throwing stones at Palestinians, painting nationalist and anti-Arab or anti-Muslim slogans, damaging homes and cars to cutting down trees belonging to Palestinian farmers.” The paper attributed the decrease in settler attacks, during 2016 and 2017, to the response of the [Israeli] authorities following the firebombing of a home in the West Bank village of Duma, which took the lives of three members of the [Dawabsha family](#). In July of 2015, Israeli settlers torched the Dawabsha family’s West Bank home, in an attack that claimed the lives of two Palestinians and their 18-month-old baby. Their eldest son, Ahmed, aged 6, survived the attack, but suffered severe burns that

have affected his mobility. The incident sparked international outrage, at the time, with the Dawabsha family accusing Israel of dragging its feet in prosecuting the suspects despite admissions, by Israeli officials, that they knew who was responsible. (Haaretz , IMEMC 7 January 2018)

- The Israeli Agricultural minister Uri Ariel and 18 Israeli settlers raided Al Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem under the protection of the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA). The group carried out Talmudic rituals. (WAFA 7 January 2018)
- A group of Israeli settlers uprooted nearly 30 Palestinian olive trees in the al-Hamra area, east of Yatta town, south of Hebron, in the southern part of the occupied West Bank. The settlers came from the illegal Ma'on and Havat Ma'on colonialist outpost, built on private Palestinian lands. The trees were planted more than thirty years ago and are owned by members of Rib'ey family. (IMEMC 8 January 2019)
- Some 15 olive trees were cut down in the southern West Bank in a suspected hate crime. On nearby boulders the unknown assailants scrawled "Revenge" and "Death to Arabs" in the Palestinian village of A-Tawani. As of mid-December, 482 such incidents had been reported, compared to 140 for 2017. ([Haaretz](#) 8 January 2018)
- The Israeli Settlers raided Al Aqsa Mosque in occupied East Jerusalem and carried out provocative tours and Talmudic rituals in the court yard of the Mosque. (WAFA 8 January 2019)
- Israeli settlers uprooted over 30 saplings belonging to Palestinian farmers in Tarqumiya town, west of Hebron. Israeli settlers from the nearby Telem settlement destroyed and uprooted over 30 olive, grape and almond trees belonging to the al-Ja'afra family in al-Tayba area. Badarn saw the saplings uprooted after he and Shadi Fannun, who represents the Palestinian Agricultural Risk Reduction and Insurance Fund, made an inspection visit to the area. (WAFA 10 January 2018)
- More than 100 Israeli Settlers raided Al Aqsa Mosque in occupied East Jerusalem and carried out provocative tours and Talmudic rituals in the court yard of the Mosque. (WAFA 10 January 2018)
- Israeli settlers hurled rocks at Palestinian vehicles near the Tuqu village, southeast of the southern occupied West Bank district of Bethlehem. More than 50 Israeli settlers surrounded the area and

gathered at the northern entrance of the Tuqu village. Israeli settlers hurled rocks at Palestinian vehicles causing severe material damages. (Maannews 11 January 2018)

- Israeli settlers attacked with stones Palestinian vehicles near the village of Taqou, southeast of Bethlehem in the occupied West Bank. About 50 settlers gathered at the entrance to the village and pelted stones at vehicles bearing Palestinian registration plates, smashing the windshields of some of them. (WAFA 11 January 2018)
- A group of Israeli settlers hurled stones at many Palestinian cars near the former Homesh illegal Settlement, south of the northern West Bank city of Jenin, causing damage to at least one car. The settlers gathered the near former Settlement, and hurled stones at Palestinian cars, causing damage to a taxi owned by Farid Ma'rouf, from Arraba town, near Jenin. (IMEMC 11 January 2018)
- Israeli settlers attacked Palestinian vehicles with stones near the village of Teqoua', to the southeast of Bethlehem, in the occupied West Bank. About 50 settlers gathered at the entrance to the village and pelted stones at vehicles bearing Palestinian registration plates, smashing the windshields of some of them. There were no reports of casualties in the attack. (IMEMC 11 January 2018)
- A group of Israeli settlers attacked, Palestinian homes in Burqa village, north of the northern West Bank city of Nablus, causing damage. The settlers came from the location of the former Homesh settlement, which was evacuated in 2005. (IMEMC 12 January 2019)
- A group of Israeli settlers attacked many Palestinian farmers while working on their own lands, and several shepherds, in Yatta town, south of the southern West Bank city of Hebron, causing them to suffer cuts and bruises. Three of the wounded Palestinians have been identified as Nasr Nawaj'a, Ahmad Khaled Najjar and Jabr Zein. (IMEMC 12 January 2019)
- A group of Israeli settlers assaulted Palestinian shepherds in the southern occupied West Bank Governorate of Hebron. Israeli settlers assaulted a Palestinian shepherd at the entrance of Susiya, identifying him as Ahmad Khalid Najjar. Meanwhile, Israeli settlers also assaulted

a shepherd identified as Jabr Ibrahim Ali while herding his sheep near Khirbet Tuba in southern Hebron. The IOA arrived to the area and demanded shepherds to herd their sheep elsewhere. Another shepherd, identified by al-Umour as Nasr Nawajaa, was reportedly assaulted by a dog released at him by Israeli settlers in the Khirbet Umm al-Amad in southern Hebron; the dog bit his arm, causing him moderate injuries. (Maannews 12 January 2019)

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- A group of Israeli settlers stormed the courtyards of Al-Aqsa mosque via the Moroccan Gate, accompanied by heavy guard of Israeli occupation police. 77 settlers toured the courtyards, accompanied by rabbis, and received explanations about their claimed temple grounds, provoking Palestinian Muslim prayers. (IMEMC 13 January 2019)
- Israeli settlers have destroyed hundreds of forest saplings that were ready to be planted near the village of Burqa, north of the city of Nablus, in the occupied West Bank. Settlers raided an outskirt of the village and destroyed hundreds of [saplings](#) that were ready to be planted in order to turn some of the village's lands into a natural preserve. (IMEMC 13 January 2019)
- A group of Israeli settlers destroyed about 1,000 tree saplings in Burqa village, west of the northern occupied West Bank Governorate of Nablus. Israeli settlers from the settlement of Homish stormed an area east of Burqa village and destroyed hundreds of tree saplings. The

Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture and Burqa's local council cooperated to cultivate the 1,000 tree saplings in the village, in order to transform the land into a nature reserve. (Maannews 13 January 2019)

- Israeli settlers uprooted and stole newly planted almond and olive samplings near the village of Yanoun, to the south of Nablus. (IMEMC 13 January 2019)
- A group of Israeli settlers cut many old "Roman" olive trees in the garden of the Ibrahimi Mosque, in Hebron, in the southern part of the occupied West Bank. The settlers were seen cutting the trees in the mosque's garden. (IMEMC, Maannews 13 January 2019)
- A group of Israeli settlers invaded Palestinian farmlands in Khirbat Yanoun village, south of the northern West bank city of Nablus, and uprooted them. The settlers invaded the lands with their bulldozers, and uprooted nearly 30 Dunams. The uprooted lands are privately-owned by the villages, who have been denied access to them since the year 2006. (IMEMC 15 January 2019)
- Israeli settlers blocked the western entrance to the Tuqu village southeast of the southern occupied West Bank Governorate of Bethlehem. Some 50 Israeli settlers were gathered at the western entrance of the village, preventing Palestinians from passing which caused panic among locals. Israeli settlers were under armed security by Israeli Army. (Maannews 15 January 2019)
- Israeli settlers uprooted and chopped 40 Palestinian-owned olive trees near the village of al-Mughayer, northeast of Ramallah, in the occupied West Bank. Jewish settlers from neighboring illegal settlements uprooted and chopped the olive trees belonging to the Na'san family, noting that the trees were there for over 30 years. '(IMEMC 19 January 2019)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) stormed into Al Aqsa Mosque and began to photograph the mosque's landmarks and take measurements without mentioning any reasons for it. Later on, groups of Israeli settlers renewed the provocative incursions into Al-Aqsa Mosque through the Moroccan Gate, carried out tours inside the mosque, under high security reinforcement, until they left the mosque. (IMEMC 21 January 2019)

- The Israeli settlers, invaded the eastern area of Nablus city, especially Joseph Tomb, before the army fired many live rounds, rubber-coated steel bullets and gas bombs at dozens of Palestinian protesters. The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) shot two young men with live fire, and caused dozens of Palestinians, including many in their own homes, to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. The IOA also detained Palestinian journalists and prevented them from documenting the invasion. (IMEMC 21 January 2019)
- Groups of Israeli settlers renewed the provocative incursions into Al-Aqsa Mosque through the Moroccan Gate, carried out tours inside the mosque, under high security reinforcement, until they left the mosque. (IMEMC 22 January 2019)
- A group of settlers from the illegal settlement of Beit Ein invaded Palestinian olive orchards in Wad Abu ar-Reesh area, north of Beit Ummar town, north of the southern West Bank city of Hebron, and cut hundreds of olive trees and saplings. Settlers cut hundreds of olive trees and saplings, owned by a local farmer, identified as Ibrahim Thalji, from Safa village, north of Beit Ummar. Settlers have previously repeatedly invaded and cut trees in the orchard, and several surrounding orchards owned by Palestinians from Thalji and Sleibi local families. (IMEMC 22 January 2019)
- A group of Israeli settlers invaded Palestinian olive orchards in Wad Abu ar-Reesh area, north of Beit Ummar town, north of the southern West Bank city of Hebron, and cut hundreds of olive trees and saplings. The settlers cut hundreds of olive trees and saplings, owned by a local farmer, identified as Ibrahim Thalji, from Safa village, north of Beit Ummar. (IMEMC 22 January 2019)
- A large number of Israeli settlers and Israeli police stormed the Dome of the Rock, inside the Al-Aqsa Mosque compound, in the Old City of Jerusalem. 41 Israeli settlers and 85 members of the Israeli police force stormed the compound through the Moroccan Gate. The Israeli police were deployed heavily across the area, and a number of Israeli police stormed the Dome of the Rock mosque, which is situated inside the Al-Aqsa compound, and several Israeli settlers entered into the women's

prayer space, while Muslim women were performing prayers, inside. (IMEMC 25 January 2019)

- Israeli Settlers destroyed three vehicles owned by Palestinian citizens in the town of Turmsayya, north of Ramallah, and wrote racist slogans on several walls in the town. A group of settlers stormed the town, smashed the glass of three vehicles and wrote racist slogans in the town before returning to the settlement of Shilo. (WAFA 25 January 2019)
- Israeli settlers smashed three parked vehicles and spray-painted racist graffiti on walls after raiding the village of Turmus-Ayya, to the northeast of Ramallah, in the occupied West Bank. Settlers from the settlement of Shilo, nearby, broke into the village in middle of the night, where they attacked three parked vehicles and partially destroyed them with batons . They also spray-painted racist graffiti on walls. (IMEMC 26 January 2019)
- A group of armed Israeli settlers injured a Palestinian man and his child, east of Hebron city, in the southern part of the occupied West Bank. The settlers came from Keryat Arba' settlement and attacked many homes in Wad al-Hasseen area, and hurled stones at them, wounding Hisham Jamil Abu Es'eifan, 48, and his child, Mohammad, 10. (IMEMC 26 January 2019)
- Israeli settlers killed one Palestinian, identified as Hamdi Taleb Sa'ada Na'san, 38, while the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) and settlers injured at least 30 others, after dozens of settlers attempted to invade the northern part of the al-Mughayyir village, east of the central West Bank city of Ramallah, and were intercepted by the villagers. (IMEMC 27 January 2019)
- A Palestinian father and his son were lightly injured after an Israeli settler attacked them with an axe, near the village of Deir Estya, to the north of Salbit, occupied West Bank. Jewish settler from a nearby illegal settlement attacked Muqbil Fares, a local citizen, and his son, Yousif, while they working in a farm of their own near the village, and lightly injured them. (IMEMC 27 January 2019)
- Miri Regev, the Israeli Minister of Culture and Sport of Israel, toured the streets of the Old City of Jerusalem, as dozens of Israeli settlers

stormed the Al-Aqsa Mosque compound. Regev toured the streets of the Old City along with a camera crew, in order to shoot her political campaign, for the upcoming Israeli legislative elections in April. (Maannews 27 January 2019)

- About 39 Israeli settlers stormed the Al-Aqsa Mosque compound through the Moroccans Gate in the form of successive groups and toured throughout the compound. Israeli occupation Army (IOA) who were deployed across the compound, banned the entry of clothes of Al-Aqsa guards. The IOA also banned employees from the Islamic Endowment Department from entry into compound, preventing them from carrying out their work duties. (Maannews 27 January 2019)
- A group of Israeli settlers invaded privately-owned Palestinian lands in Beit Iskariya village, south of the West Bank city of Bethlehem, and started planting them with trees. The settlers invaded and occupied the Palestinian lands in the al-'Awareed area, near the Netivot settlement, which was built on the villagers' lands. The lands are owned by members of Odah local family and the settlers invaded nearly 10 Dunams out of 40 Dunams they have been trying to illegally occupy. (IMEMC 28 January 2019)
- Dozens of Jewish settlers, accompanied by Israeli security, forced their way into Jerusalem's flashpoint Al-Aqsa Mosque. More than 40 extremist Israeli 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 28 January 2019)
- American born Israeli ultra-Orthodox Knesset member, [Yehuda Glick](#), stormed the Al-Aqsa Mosque compound to perform a wedding ritual inside the compound in violation of standing rules. Glick, who was escorted by other Israeli settlers, performed and filmed a wedding ritual inside the compound alongside his fiancée. (IMEMC 28 January 2019)
- The Israeli Central Court of Justice issued an order to "confiscate" one hundred thousand shekels of Palestinian tax revenues for the family of Dalia Lemkos, an Israeli settler who was allegedly killed four years ago by a Palestinian. The court released the ruling after the settler's family demanded compensation. (WAFA 28 January 2019)

- Israeli settlers from Beit Yatir and Awlad Yaqub Dalia settlements — expatriated, by force, from Palestinian citizens living southeast of Yatta, south of Hebron — attacked, farmers in Masafer Yatta, under the protection of the Israeli army. A number of settlers assaulted farmers near the village of Umm Lakhus and Khirbet Bir al-Ad, injuring a number of citizens. Settlers posted signs under the protection of the Israeli occupation Army (IOA), expanding the border of their settlement to reach the entrance of tents and a cave where Ziad Makhamra and his family live, in the village of Umm al-Arayis, east of Yatta. (IMEMC 29 January 2019)
- Israeli settlers attacked shepherds near the Israeli settlement of Rotem in the occupied Jordan Valley and kicked them out from the pastures. The settlers who had dogs with them chased the Palestinian shepherds from the open fields in al-Farisiyeh area in the northern Jordan Valley. (WAFA 29 January 2019)
- A group of Israeli settlers infiltrated into the al-Lubban ash-Sharqiya town, south of Nablus, punctured tires of several cars and wrote racist graffiti, before the locals noticed them and chased them away. (IMEMC 30 January 2019)
- Israeli settlers vandalized several Palestinian vehicles in the village of al-Lubban al-Sharqiya, south of Nablus city. Settlers from Ma'ale Levona raided the village and spray-painted anti-Palestinian graffiti and Stars of David on three vehicles. Villagers, however, pursued the vandals, who managed to flee the village. (WAFA 30 January 2019)
- A group of Israeli settlers attacked many Palestinian shepherds in grazing lands in the al-Farisiyya area, in the Northern Plains of the occupied West Bank. The settlers chased the shepherds, and hurled stones at them and the flocks. The Israeli settlers came from Rotem settlement. (IMEMC 31 January 2019)
- Dozens of Israeli settlers broke into the courtyards of the Al-Aqsa Mosque Compound via the Mughrabi {Moroccan} gate under heavy military protection. Some 48 settlers, accompanied by rabbis, broke into the mosque, roamed its courtyards, and received explanations on

the alleged “Temple Mount”. Some of the settlers performed Talmudic rituals at al-Rahma gate, which was being stormed by Israeli intelligence officers at the same time . (IMEMC 31 January 2019)

- Israeli settlers vandalized several Palestinian vehicles in al-Lubban al-Sharqiyyeh village, south of the northern occupied West Bank city of Nablus. Israeli settlers from the Maale Levona illegal Israeli settlement raided the village, spray-painted racist graffiti and the Star of David on three vehicles. (IMEMC 31 January 2019)

Home Demolition & Demolition threats

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) demolished a Palestinian-owned structure used for agricultural purposes, uprooted olive trees and razed agricultural lands in Masafer Yatta, southern occupied West Bank Governorate of Hebron under the pretext of lacking the nearly-impossible-to-obtain Israeli construction permit. (IMEMC 1 January 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) demolished a Palestinian-owned home in the Jerusalem Governorate. The house belonged to the Maghrabi family. It was built five years ago in al-Matar area of the Qalandia neighborhood on the Jerusalem side of the Israeli wall that surrounds the West Bank. Six members of the Shweiki family lived in the home. Following the demolition, residents’ belongings were left stacked outside next to the rubble of what used to be their home. (IMEMC 2 January 2018)
- Israeli authorities ordered a halt on the construction of a Palestinian home and a green house in the southern West Bank town of Nahhalin, in the Bethlehem Governorate. The IOA delivered a halt on construction notice to Samer Shakarneh, regarding his house. Shakarneh’s house is of a 130-square meter space. The IOA also handed local resident Sharif Najajreh a halt on construction notice, ordering him to stop the construction of a greenhouse. (IMEMC 3 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Authorities (IOA) raided Kober village northwest of Ramalah city and threatened to deport Al Bargouthi family to Jericho. During the raid, the IOA detained Muhammad Al

Barghouthi and Lutfi Al Barghouthi. A number of Palestinian suffered teargas inhalation during the clashes that erupted in the village after the IOA raided the village. (WAFA 5 January 2019)

- A Jerusalem municipality member advanced a suggestion to demolish the historic wall of Jerusalem's Old City district, under the pretext of easing the traffic crisis. The wall was built in the 16th century, by one of the Ottoman caliphs, to protect Jerusalem from war, and it is no longer needed, as well as being the cause of a severe traffic crisis. The wall could not be considered sacred and historical; therefore, it can be fully or partially removed, in order to solve the traffic crisis. The walls of Jerusalem and the Old City were added, in 1981, to the UNESCO World Heritage Site. They were built during the reign of Ottoman Sultan Suleiman I, between 1535 and 1538. The walls surrounded the Old Town of 4,018 meters, with an average height of 12 meters and a thickness of 2.5 meters. Israeli occupation authorities used the walls to observe and to control the entry and exit of Palestinians through eight historic gates. (IMEMC 7 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) confiscated for the second time a caravan in Imreiha village in Ya'bad southwest of Jenin city. The confiscated caravan belongs to Hisma Hamdounah. (WAFA January 2018)
- Last week, the Sabagh family received a notice from the Execution Office stating that it had to vacate its home in Kerem Ja'ouni in Sheikh Jarrah until January 23. If the family does not vacate the house by then, it will face eviction by force. The eviction lawsuit against the Sabagh family was filed by a company called "Nahalat Shimon", which represents settlers seeking to build a large settlement in Sheikh Jarrah. The settlers purchased the land from two Jewish associations, the Sephardi Community Committee and the Knesset Israel Committee, which in turn claimed to have purchased the land at the end of the 19th century. In 1948 the land, which was then without structures, was transferred to the Jordanian rule. The Jordanians designated the land for the resettlement of dozens of Palestinian refugee families who exchanged their refugee status for homes in the newly-built neighborhood in Sheikh Jarrah. After 1967, the Jewish organizations recovered the ownership rights on the land and began to demand that the refugee families vacate their homes. To that extent, the associations were exercising the "right of return" of Jews to assets taken in 1948 (a right not afforded to Palestinians). Peace Now: "This is part of an organized and systematic campaign of settlers, with the assistance of

government agencies, to expel entire communities in East Jerusalem and to establish settlements in their stead. Dozens of other families face the risk of eviction by legal proceedings in which settlers and government officials exploit discriminatory laws that allow Jews to return to pre-1948 assets yet forbid Palestinians from doing the same. In this way, settlers seek to create a buffer inside the Palestinian neighborhood and make it difficult to reach a territorial compromise in Jerusalem so essential to a two-state solution.” In recent years, the Nahalat Shimon settler company has filed numerous lawsuits against dozens of families in Sheikh Jarrah in the Kerem Ja’ouni area, and are in various stages of court hearings. The settlement of Kerem Ja’ouni began in 2008 when the Al Kurd family was evicted from its home, and in 2009 the Rawi, Hanoun and part of al-Kurd families. Since then there have been no evacuations in the neighborhood. Apart from the Sabagh family, Peace Now is aware of at least ten additional eviction cases dealing with dozens of families of hundreds of people which are in various stages of court hearings. Recently, the lawyers of the Palestinian families obtained documents from Turkey that undermine the original ownership of the Jewish associations and appear to show that the land purchased at the end of the 19th century was in another area, not in Kerem Ja’oni. The Magistrate’s Court and District Court refused to discuss the new documents on the grounds of Statute of Limitation. On 13 November 2018, a hearing was held in the Supreme Court on the appeal of the Sabagh family together with another family demanding that they be allowed to submit the documents and to argue the issue of ownership, but **the Supreme Court rejected the appeal.** Today, 10 January, 2019, Chief Justice Esther Hayut **rejected the request** submitted by the families to hold another hearing on the matter, thus paving the way for the evacuation of the Sabagh family. The house of the Sabagh family was built in the 1950s by the Jordanian Housing Ministry as part of a refugee rehabilitation project in which 30 houses were constructed in Sheikh Jarrah for refugee families in return for waiving their status as refugees. It should be noted that the process of registering the houses in the names of the refugees was not completed before 1967. After the area was transferred to Israeli control in the 1967 war, the Jewish associations could take advantage of the lack of registration and registered the land in their name based on the Legal and Administrative Matters Law (1970). In 1970, the Legal and Administrative Matters Law was enacted in Israel, which stipulated, among other things, that Jews who lost their property in East Jerusalem in 1948 could receive it back to their ownership. It is important to mention that Israeli law (the Absentee Property Law of 1950) does not

allow Palestinians who lost their assets in Israel in 1948 to receive them back, and permits the state to bring the assets into the state's possession. Thus, without saying so explicitly, Israeli law provides for a different law for Jews and Palestinians. In certain cases, the implementation of the law leads to the evacuation of Palestinian refugees from their homes, and in effect makes them refugees for the second time. Moreover, the government of Israel made sure to compensate all the Jews who lost their property in 1948 and gave them alternative assets inside Israel. Hence the owners of the properties are entitled under the Legal and Administrative Matters Law to double compensation for the loss in 1948. The Sabagh family had a house in Jaffa before 1948, and land in the Yavne and Ashdod areas, but as a result of the war became refugees. According to the Absentee Property Law (1950), they are not entitled to receive or return to their property. In the 1950s, the family attempted to rehabilitate themselves and in exchange for giving up their status as a refugee family. Today, on the basis of the discriminatory law enacted by the Knesset, the family is about to become refugees again, without any justice, where where all that has changed is the geopolitical situation and the law enacted by Israel. "We have properties in Jaffa, Yavneh and Ashdod, why can't I ask for my property?" Said Muhammad Sabagh, one of the brothers who lives in the house. ([PEACENOW](#) 11 January 2018)

- A Palestinian family in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood of occupied East Jerusalem received an order, from the Israeli authority's Law Enforcement Department, to evacuate a building it owns, and where five Palestinian families live, by January 23rd. The building would be turned over to Israeli settlers who had claimed ownership of the building. In 2012, the Sabbagh family had filed a law suit, at the Israeli District Court in Jerusalem, against Israeli settlers' claim that they own the land in question. The Sabbagh family had provided the court with evidence proving ownership of the land and that Israeli settlers' land registration process, done in 1972, was illegal and improper; therefore, their claim of ownership was null and void. The court nevertheless ruled in favor of the settlers on their claim that the statute of action has expired. The family, through its lawyers, appealed the ruling to the High Court, on November 15, 2018, which rejected the appeal and upheld the District Court's decision. The Sabbaghs' home is in Sheikh Jarrah houses 45 people. (IMEMC 12 January 2019)

- In related West Bank news, Israeli occupation Army (IOA) forced 13 Palestinian families to evacuate from their homes in northern Tubas, in order to make way for active military training. The IOA stormed Khirbet Ibziq, in the Tubas Governorate, and forced 13 families to evacuate their homes for the next 24 hours, for military training in the area. (IMEMC 12 January 2019)
- Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded Beit Iksa village, northwest of occupied East Jerusalem, and demolished agricultural sheds and structures, owned by two siblings. The IOA surrounded the entire area of the properties, and preventing the Palestinians from entering or leaving it. The IOA demolished a hothouse, and several agricultural structures, owned by Haitham and Ibrahim Abdul-Wahab, under the allegation of being built without permits. (IMEMC 13 January 2019)
- The Supreme Court refused Thursday to rehear the case of a Palestinian family facing eviction from its East Jerusalem home in favor of Jewish settlers. The Sabbagh family, numbering some 40 people, has been ordered to leave its home in the [Sheikh Jarrah](#) neighborhood by January 23. The [court](#) had previously upheld the eviction, but the family had asked it to rehear the case with an expanded panel of justices. The Sabbaghs are refugees from Jaffa, where their original family home still stands. But under Israeli law, [Palestinians](#) — unlike Jews — cannot reclaim property abandoned during the [1948 Israeli War of Independence](#). Since 1956, the Sabbaghs have lived in Sheikh Jarrah, in a building built on land owned by Jews prior to 1948. In 2003, a company called Nahalat Shimon, which is registered overseas, bought the land from its original Jewish owners. The company's Israeli representative, veteran settler activist Tzahi Mamo, then began proceedings to evict the Palestinian residents. In 2009, the company managed to evict three Palestinian families from the neighborhood, but this sparked international protests, as well as ongoing weekly protests in the neighborhood. The protests halted further evictions for a time, but about six months ago, another family was evicted. The Sabbaghs have been fighting eviction proceedings since 2008. In November, the Supreme Court [rejected their final appeal](#), which sought to reopen the question of whether the original Jewish owners actually owned the

land, based on documents the Sabbaghs' lawyer obtained from Ottoman archives in [Turkey](#). Justices Daphne Barak-Erez, Yael Willner and Alex Stein refused to even discuss the substance of this claim, saying it was made too belatedly, given that the land was registered in Nahalat Shimon's name 15 years ago. The Sabbaghs then asked Supreme Court President Esther Hayut to rehear the case, including the land ownership issue, with an expanded panel of justices. But on Thursday, Hayut turned down this request, saying the original ruling contained no legal innovation or anything else that would justify a rehearing. Hayut's decision is expected to pave the way not just for the Sabbaghs' eviction, but also for the eviction of many other families in the neighborhood. The Sabbaghs were thought to have the best chance of winning a court case, given the documents they had obtained. Once again, families from Sheikh Jarrah are facing eviction and a second refugeehood," said the family's lawyer, Sami Ersheid. "In Israeli courts, which refrain from hearing the residents' just and substantive arguments, people are sentenced to refugeehood on procedural grounds." The eviction is "the first practical result of the Supreme Court's decisions, which have effectively allowed Sheikh Jarrah and Silwan's Batan al-Hawa to be emptied of its residents," added Eyal Raz, a left-wing activist who has been helping the Sabbaghs, referring to another East Jerusalem neighborhood. "This is move with enormously destructive ramifications, which should and still can be stopped." ([Haaretz](#) 13 January 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Yatta town, south of the southern West Bank city of Hebron, and ordered two families to halt the construction of their home, shed and water well. The IOA invaded the al-Jawaya village, east of Yatta, and handed the orders to Abdul-Mottaleb Hammad Nawaj'a and Mousa Hasan Shawaheen. The properties in question are being built on private Palestinian lands, but the military has been denying the residents the right to build on their property. (IMEMC 14 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) ordered a halt on the construction of Palestinian structures in the Masafer Yatta area in the southern occupied West Bank Governorate of Hebron. The IOA delivered a stop-

construction notice to local Saddam al-Nawajaa for his house, and three other notices to members of the al-Shawahin family; a demolition notice for a water well, another demolition notice for a steel structure used for housing sheep and a stop-construction notice for a room in which the family resides. The structures were identified as belonging to Abed al-Muttaleb Nawajaa and Moussa Hassan al-Shawahin. (Maannews 14 January 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided the family home of a Palestinian detainee from the southern West Bank town of Yatta, south of Hebron, in preparation to demolish it. The IOA raided the family house of Khalil Jabarin, 17, and took footage of it, in preparation for demolition. On December 16, the IOA notified the family about their intention to punitively demolish their apartment, located in the third floor of a residential building in Yatta, and allowed them a grace period until January 2nd, 2019, to appeal the demolition order. The IOA had already prepared the house for demolition approximately three months ago, creating holes or cracks in the walls to plant explosives. The Jabarin family had appealed the court's ruling to demolish the house, however, their appeal was dismissed. (Maannews 17 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) and bulldozers demolished a Palestinian home, in the Jordan Valley in the northern occupied West Bank. The IOA demolished a house in the Fasayel area of the Jordan Valley. The house belongs to local Adnan Abu Kharbish, and consists of three bedrooms, a kitchen and facilities. Abu Kharbish's house was demolished under the pretext that it was built without the nearly-impossible to obtain Israeli permit. (Maannews 17 January 2019)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) demolished ten Palestinian homes in the occupied Jordan Valley and left several Palestinians homeless, including women and children. (IMEMC 18 January 2019)
- The Israeli occupation authorities' plans to destroy a 1,200-year-old archaeological site in an Arab town to the north of occupied Jerusalem, as a means to build a logistic center for the "Modi'in" settlement. (IMEMC 18 January 2019)

- Dozens of Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the city of Yatta, south of the southern West Bank city of Hebron, and detonated the interior walls of the third floor of his family home. The IOA invaded Yatta after midnight, and surrounded Roq'a area, before storming the family home of a wounded and imprisoned Palestinian teen, identified as Khalil Yousef Jabarin, 17. The IOA forced the family out of their property, before wiring and detonating the interior walls of the third floor, rendering it useless and unsafe. (IMEMC 19 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) blew up the family home of an injured Palestinian prisoner. The IOA raided the Ruqaa area in Yatta City in the southern occupied West Bank Governorate of Hebron, and demolished the family home of Khalil Youssef Jabbarin, 17, using explosives. The IOA raided Jabbarin's home, forced residents to evacuate the 3-floor house before blowing up the third floor of the house. The family had received a [demolition order](#) in December, 2018, allowing them until January 2nd to appeal the order. (Maannews 19 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Kobar town, northwest of the central West Bank city of Ramallah, and handed the family of a slain son, and his detained brother, a military order for the demolition of their home. The IOA invaded Kobar after surrounding it, and stormed the home of the imprisoned Omar Barghouthi, 66, the father of [Saleh Barghouthi](#), who was assassinated by the army on December 12, 2018, and Assem Barghouthi, who was abducted by the soldiers on December 8th, 2018, along with his father. It is worth mentioning that Omar Barghouthi received a six-month Administrative Detention order, without charges or trial. The army claimed Saleh was allegedly "involved" in a shooting targeting colonialist settlers, in December of last year. (IMEMC 20 January 2019)
- The family of Haitham Muhammad Mustafa was forced to demolish its own garage in Al-Isawiya town, occupied Jerusalem, after Israeli authorities served them with a demolition notice, under the pretext of building without a permit. Israel's so-called "Nature Authority" and the Israeli municipality of Jerusalem issued a decision to demolish the garage. However, the Israeli police returned and are forcing the family to implement the demolition; otherwise, they will be forced to pay a

fine of 80 thousand shekels for municipal staff and accompanying forces. (IMEMC 22 January 2019)

- Israeli Civil Administration staff delivered demolition notices to Palestinian homes and residential buildings in the Issawiya neighborhood, in occupied East Jerusalem. Staff members from the Israeli Civil Administration along with Israeli occupation Army (IOA) stormed Issawiya and delivered demolition notices to several Palestinian homes, residential and commercial buildings. The IOA spread out across the neighborhood and took photographs of the buildings to be demolished. The notices mentioned that the demolition would be carried out under the pretext that it was built without the difficult-to-obtain Israeli permit. (Maannews 22 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded agricultural lands in Wad as-Summan area, in Hebron city, before bulldozing lands and demolishing retaining walls. (IMEMC 17 January 2019)
- The family of Haitham Muhammad Mustafa was forced to demolish its own garage in Al-Isawiya town, occupied Jerusalem, after Israeli authorities served them with a demolition notice, under the pretext of building without a permit. Israel's so-called "Nature Authority" and the Israeli municipality of Jerusalem issued a decision to demolish the garage. However, the Israeli police returned and are forcing the family to implement the demolition; otherwise, they will be forced to pay a fine of 80 thousand shekels for municipal staff and accompanying forces, PNN reports. (IMEMC 17 January 2019)
- The Israeli occupation authorities have halted the work on "Beit Einoun / UNESCO" street, northeast of Hebron, and detained a number of municipal machinery in the site. The municipality of Hebron began, three months ago, to rehabilitate the infrastructure of the aforementioned road and expand it. The road is 2000 meters long and is one of the main entrances to the northern Hebron city. (WAFA 24 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) forced a Palestinian family from Silwan town, in occupied East Jerusalem, to demolish two rooms of its own home, under the pretext of being built without a permit. The home owner, Mohammad Samir al-'Abbasi, said that he and his family had to demolish a bedroom and a living room, approximately 50

square/meters. The two rooms were built two and a half years ago, and their ceiling consisted of metal sheets. The City Council in occupied Jerusalem informed the Palestinian that he can either demolish the property at his own expense, or face high fines and fees should the city use its workers and machines in demolition the property. (IMEMC 26 January 2019)

- resident Jamil Masalma, also from Silwan, had to demolish his own home in Silwan, under the pretext of being built without a permit. (IMEMC 26 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the town of Husan, west of the West Bank city of Bethlehem, and demolished several agricultural rooms. Many army jeeps and a bulldozer, invaded Wad al-Ghaweet area, in Husan and demolished the rooms. The IOA claimed the rooms, although built on a private Palestinian land, are in “Area C” of the West Bank and “did not receive a permit from the Israeli side.” (IMEMC 28 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) handed an order for the demolition of a Palestinian home in Silwan town, south of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, in occupied East Jerusalem. The IOA handed the order to the home owner, Issa Ja’afra, informing him that his property will be demolished on January 27th, for “being built without a permit.” They informed him that he can avoid the high fines and fees, if he demolished his home at his own expense before that date. There are eight family members, including five children, living in the 70 square/meter home. (IMEMC 29 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) notified a Palestinian resident in the town of Yatta, south of Hebron, in the occupied West Bank, to stop the construction work on his privately-owned rainwater harvesting well. The IOA handed Fareed al-Jabour, a stop construction order on his privately-owned rainwater harvesting well. (WAFA 29 January 2019)
- Israeli bulldozers demolished an under-construction house in the Huwwara village, south of the northern occupied West Bank Governorate of Nablus. The IOA arrived to the Huwwara village with several bulldozers and began to demolish the under-construction house. the demolished house belonged to Muhammad Hassan Damidi and measured 175-square-meters. The demolition was carried out

- under the pretext under the pretext of being built without the difficult-to-obtain Israeli permit. (Maannews 30 January 2019)
- Israeli bulldozers demolished a Palestinian-owned building in the Wadi al-Juz neighborhood of occupied East Jerusalem owned by Al Malhi family. Dozens of Israeli soldiers and municipality staff raided and surrounded the building before emptying part of its contents and carrying out the demolition. The Israeli municipality staff had delivered him a demolition notice, pointing out that his lawyer attempted to freeze the order but without avail. The first floor of the two-story building was constructed 20 years ago, and has three stores while the second was built five years ago and has three housing apartments. (Maannews 30 January 2019)
 - The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided Khallet Ad Dabe' in Masafer Yatta in southern Hebron and notified a number of Palestinian homes owned by Ragheb Ad Dababseh and Salah Ad Dababseh to stop the construction of their houses under the pretext of licensing. The IOA also notified Khalled Ad Dabe elementary school of demolition. (Maannews 30 January 2019)
 - Fourteen family members were left homeless after the Israeli Civil Administration ordered for their homes to be demolished, in Silwan town, occupied East Jerusalem. The Israeli bulldozers stormed the neighborhood and demolished the home of Issa Jaafra. Eight family members, including five children, lived in the Jaafra home, which measured 70-square-meters. Another Silwan resident, Majdi Abu Tayeh, demolished his own home, in order to avoid incurring a heavy demolition fee from the Israeli Civil Administration. The Israeli Civil Administration ordered the demolition of both homes, under the pretext that it was built without the nearly-impossible to obtain Israeli permit. Despite the fact that Abu Tayeh lived in the home for the past four years, along with his five-member family, of whom four are children, he was forced to carry out the demolition himself. Israel uses the pretext of building without a permit to carry out demolitions of Palestinian-owned homes on a regular basis. (IMEMC 31 January 2019)
 - The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded a Palestinian home in the Sahla area, in the Old City of Hebron, in the southern part of the occupied West Bank, before assaulting the family, in addition to destroying their furniture. The IOA invaded his home, and assaulted his family, before confiscating his car. The IOA violently searched the

property, and deliberately caused damage to the furniture and belongings. The invasion, and assault was carried out after he refused to sign documents without fully knowing their contents. The property is a three-story building, inhabited by fourteen members of Abu Rajab family. (IMEMC 31 January 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) bulldozers, demolished foundations and columns of commercial warehouses under construction in the town of Huwwara, to the south of Nablus, northern occupied West Bank. The bulldozers demolished the foundations and columns of warehouses which were being built on the main street in the town, under the pretext of building without a license. The construction is located in the area classified as “B” according to the Oslo agreement, and the issuance of a construction permit before the Israeli courts, but the latter was modified in the master plan and claimed that the construction is located in areas “C”, noting that the occupation forces demolished the building. The estimated size of the losses is around 15 thousand Jordanian dinars. (IMEMC 31 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) served a demolition order targeting a school in Masafer Yatta town, south of Hebron, in the southern part of the occupied West Bank. The population lives in “Area C”, under full Israel civil and military control. The IOA hung the demolition order on the door of Khalat al-Dabe school. (IMEMC 31 January 2019)

Israeli Military Orders

- The Israeli Occupation Authorities notified to halt the construction on the lands of Palestinian farmers in Tammun village in Tubas Governorate. The targeted area is known as Um Al Kabish, east of Tammun, allegedly for being classified as archeological area. (WAFA 8 January 2019)
- The Jerusalem District Court issued a temporary lien for a plot of land in occupied East Jerusalem belonging to the estate of the late Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat. Hebrew-language news outlets reported that the court issued the order at the request of eight families, who identify themselves as “victims of terrorism,” and who filed a civil

damages lawsuit against the Palestinian Authority (PA) and Arafat's estate. The plaintiffs claimed that if they win the lawsuit, it would be difficult to collect the compensation from the estate and requested to place a temporary lien on the property, in order to fully collect their damages. A lien is a claim against an asset that allows a person to keep the property of a person who owes them money until it has been paid. The land measures 2.7 dunams (0.675 acres), most of which is located inside the cemetery on the Mount of Olives, which Arafat inherited. Arafat's estate makes up 135-square-meters, about 0.5%, of the plot of land in question. However, the judge ruled that legally it was possible to put a temporary freeze on the entire plot. Yossi Arnon, the lawyer representing the PA in the case, said he intends on taking action to reverse the ruling. It is noteworthy that about 120 lawsuits are underway against the PA in Israeli courts based on claims that the PA is directly responsible for damages arising from "terrorist attacks." (Maannews 22 January 2019)

- The Israeli military gave over Palestinian-owned tracts of land in Jabal al-Raysan, west of Ras Karkar, to Jewish settlers after preventing local farmers from nearby villages from cultivating them. (IMEMC 31 January 2019)

Confiscation & Razing of lands

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided Khallet Al Adas area in Nahalin village west of Bethlehem city and confiscated a caravan (a mobile home) owned by Bilal Ahmad Fanoun. (WAFA 1 January 2019)
- Three Israeli D9 military bulldozers and an excavator raided dozens of meters into Palestinian lands in eastern Rafah City, coming from the Sufa military base and heading towards Khan Younis, raiding and leveling lands. (IMEMC 5 January 2019)
- Israeli bulldozers entered dozens of meters along the eastern borders of the town of Beit Hanoun in the northern besieged Gaza Strip and began to raze the lands. Meanwhile, Israeli military towers opened fire towards Palestinians east of al-Qarara town in southern Gaza. (Maannews 15 January 2019)
- The opening of the [new road northeast of Jerusalem](#) between Hizma and Zayem, which features separate lanes for Israelis and Palestinians, was greeted with almost total silence by the Israeli media, even though the road illustrates the government's wanton spending in the West Bank and the Netanyahu government's policy of pushing for

annexation. The road was planned as part of Jerusalem's eastern ring road, but only this 3.7-kilometer section of the planned 15-kilometer road has been built, due to a February 2005 decision by the Ariel Sharon government to include the settlement of Ma'aleh Adumim on the Israeli side of the separation barrier. From the end of 2000, Palestinians have been banned from entering Israel, including Jerusalem - leaving the only link between Ramallah and Bethlehem along roads that crossed the area of Ma'aleh Adumim. Without a road connecting Ramallah and Bethlehem that was open to Palestinian traffic, the separation barrier would have blocked these routes and divided the West Bank in two. The Sharon and Ehud Olmert governments rushed to build the road to create a travel alternative for the Palestinians – one that would meet the High Court of Justice's test of proportionality – at a cost of 120 million shekels (\$33 million), and it was completed in November 2007. But the road remained closed, due to the delays in the construction of the separation barrier and the road's checkpoint, which the police and the army could not agree on as each wanted the other to take responsibility for it, plus the fact that it affected only Palestinians, who would have to extend their travel time due to this road. The investment was abandoned for a decade to the forces of nature, which meant the state had to invest tens of millions shekels more to repair the road that was never used. Building the road was also meant to pave the way for the construction of the Mevasseret Adumim neighborhood, also known as [E1](#), which was planned to create a continuum of Jewish construction between Ma'aleh Adumim and the capital. But the E1 plan raised the ire of George W. Bush's administration, given Palestinians claim that Israeli construction in E1 would partly cut off the northern West Bank from the southern part and make it more difficult to create a contiguous Palestinian state. Prime Minister Ariel Sharon promised that the neighborhood would not be built unless mutually agreed upon. Sharon kept his promise, but that didn't stop him from going forward with the enormous infrastructure plans for E1. Israeli governments invested a quarter-billion shekels in building infrastructure for a neighborhood that doesn't have a single home. Since the infrastructure was completed, Netanyahu's governments have spent tens of millions of shekels maintaining them. Indeed, the road that was opened will considerably shorten the travel time for Palestinians between Bethlehem and Ramallah, and will even improve the safety of their journey. It will substantially improve access to Jerusalem from the Mateh Binyamin settlements. It may even lead to the removal of the A-Zaim checkpoint, which slows the traffic from Ma'aleh Adumim into

Jerusalem. However, there is no truth to the declarations by Transportation Minister Yisrael Katz that the road will bring a “strengthening of metropolitan Jerusalem.” Apparently the minister chose to ignore that in metropolitan Jerusalem, between Nablus and Hebron, 90 percent of the people are Palestinians who aren’t allowed to enter Jerusalem. This road is also a major step toward realizing the proposals made by members of the Knesset Land of Israel Caucus to annex the Ma’aleh Adumim district, which have the support of many ministers, most prominently Education Minister Naftali Bennett and Justice Minister Ayelet Shaked. Given the absence of American responsibility and the weakness of the European Union, the opening of the road may encourage the right-wing government to move from “creeping annexation” to actual annexation by passing the proposed Ma’aleh Adumim annexation bill. This move, which would violate the fragile status quo, could never be accepted by the Palestinian Authority, even under the moderate and nonviolent policy of PA President Mahmoud Abbas. Abbas will not be able to withstand the pressure that will come from “the street,” from the Tanzim, from the ranks of Fatah, from the various fronts in the PLO and Hamas. Israel could expect serious political, security, economic and legal repercussions. But Bennett, Shaked and their colleagues believe that none of this will happen, because the world will remain indifferent, or because it needs Waze and cherry tomatoes. ([Haaretz](#) 17 January 2019)

- Several Israeli army vehicles and bulldozers invaded Palestinian agricultural lands in the al-Kharja area in Battir town, west of Bethlehem in the occupied West Bank, and bulldozed nearly 60 Dunams of farmlands in addition to uprooting 60 olive trees. A large military force invaded the al-Kharja area after surrounding it, and bulldozed nearly 15 Dunams of lands, including retaining stone walls, and uprooted 60 olive trees. The lands are privately owned by two Palestinians from Battir, identified as Raed Abu Hreitha and Riyad Abu Hreitha. The army closed the entire area and prevented the Palestinians from entering their lands while the soldiers were uprooting them. (IMEMC 21 January 2019)
- Four large D-9 Israeli military bulldozers entered dozens of meters into Palestinian lands, north of Beit Hanoun, and began to raze the lands as drones flew overhead. No injuries were reported from the incident. Israeli military incursions inside the besieged Gaza Strip and near the

“buffer zone,” which lies on both land and sea sides of Gaza, have long been a near-daily occurrence. (IMEMC 21 January 2019)

- Israeli naval forces detained a 22-year-old Palestinian fisherman while working off the coast of the northern besieged Gaza Strip. Israeli authorities informed the family of the fisherman, Muhammad Hussam Bakr, 22, of his detention while working off the coast in northern Gaza. The reason for Muhammad’s detention remained unknown. (IMEMC 21 January 2019)
- Four large D-9 Israeli military bulldozers entered dozens of meters into Palestinian lands, north of Beit Hanoun, and began to raze the lands as drones flew overhead. No injuries were reported from the incident. (IMEMC 22 January 2019)
- Israeli bulldozers razed Palestinian agricultural lands in the southern occupied West Bank city of Hebron. Israeli bulldozers razed some 15 dunams of agricultural lands, and destroyed retaining walls around them in the Wadi al-Samn area of southern Hebron. The lands were identified as belonging to Said Abu Hadid . (Maannews)
- Several bulldozers, belonging to Israeli settlers, razed and leveled Palestinian lands near Assira al-Qibliya village, south of the northern occupied West Bank Governorate of Nablus. A number of bulldozers, belonging to Israeli settlers from the illegal Yitzhar settlement, began to raze dozens of dunams of Palestinian lands near Assira al-Qibliya village. Israeli settlers have razed these lands for more than three weeks, as part of an Israeli plan to expand the Yitzhar settlement. (Maannews)
- The Israeli so-called “Central Court” in occupied Jerusalem has issued a ruling “temporarily” placing a lien on 2.7 Dunams of Palestinian lands in Jabal az-Zeitoun (Mount Of Olives), including 138 square meters owned by late Palestinian President Yasser Arafat, in the occupied Palestinian capital, Jerusalem. The decision was made after several Israelis filed lawsuits demanding compensation from the Palestinian Authority due to “attacks carried out by Palestinians.” The plaintiffs are demanding compensation, not only from the Palestinian Authority, but also from the late Palestinian President Yasser Arafat, by confiscating Palestinian land. Nearly 0.5% of the land in

question, 2.7 Dunams (135 square/meters), is owned by the family of the late Yasser Arafat. The lien was in response to a compensation claim filed by Israelis – not only against the Palestinian Authority, but also its late President Yasser Arafat. The plaintiffs allege that even if the court decides to award them compensation, it will be difficult to receive compensation from estate owned by Arafat and his inhabitants, therefore, they decided to ask for a lien on the property until the desired compensation is paid. (IMEMC 24 January 2019)

- Several bulldozers, belonging to Israeli settlers, razed and leveled Palestinian lands near Assira al-Qibliya village, south of the northern occupied West Bank Governorate of Nablus. The bulldozers, which belong to Israeli settlers from the illegal Yitzhar settlement, began to raze dozens of dunams of Palestinian lands near Assira al-Qibliya village. Israeli settlers have razed these lands for more than three weeks, as part of an Israeli plan to expand the Yitzhar settlement. (IMEMC 24 January 2019)

Expansion of settlements

- The Israeli army razed land in Dhar al-Maleh village, southwest of Jenin, northern occupied West Bank, in order to expand an illegal Jewish settlement. Israeli bulldozers started work on 120 dunams of village land and, in the process, destroyed a paved road, as the military was working on expanding the illegal settlement of Shaked, built on expropriated village land. The land in question was isolated from the rest of the village by the Israeli apartheid wall, which made it difficult for land owners and village residents to reach it. (IMEMC 2 January 2019)
- The Israeli government has allocated about 1,200 dunams (300 acres) for planning of a new neighborhood that would expand the settlement of Efrat toward Bethlehem, in an area considered particularly sensitive for diplomatic reasons. The neighborhood is expected to expand the built-up area in the Gush Etzion settlement bloc up to the southern outskirts of the [Palestinian](#) city, in a manner that would surround Bethlehem with settlements. The Civil Administration allocated the area to the Housing Ministry at the end of last month, a step that will enable the beginning of the active planning of the neighborhood called

Givat Eitam (Eitam Hill). The hill is in Efrat's area of jurisdiction, but on the eastern side of the separation barrier. In 2013 the government tried to advance widespread construction in the territories, including several hundred residential units in Givat Eitam, but Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu torpedoed a similar plan due to international pressure. About a year later, then-Housing Minister Uri Ariel tried to advance the expansion, but it was halted. In 2016 the government announced that a land survey had been conducted at the site for the purpose of creating a contiguous area of state land between the hill and Efrat. This step was taken in view of the plan to build on private land owned by a subsidiary of the KKL-Jewish National Fund on the hill. A petition against the planned construction on the site was submitted to the High Court of Justice by Peace Now. At the end of last month the state informed the High Court that an important stage had been carried out for advancing construction at the site: The area was allocated to the Housing Ministry for planning. After the conclusion of the allocation process, which takes a short time, the actual planning of a residential neighborhood at the site will begin. In its announcement to the High Court, the State Prosecutor's Office wrote: "Recently the intention of Respondent 2 (the custodian staff officer responsible for abandoned government property in Judea and Samaria) was formulated, with the knowledge of the political leadership, to enter a contract in a licensing agreement for planning with the Housing Ministry, regarding the state land in the settlement of Efrat that is at the center of the petition, for the purpose of planning a residential neighborhood. An announcement of this intention was published today, December 26, 2018, in the Bethlehem Coordination and Liaison Administration, and an announcement was sent to the Palestinian liaison." As a result, the government allocated a large area to the Housing Ministry for the purpose of planning the neighborhood – 1,182.5 dunams on the hill. The planning license is scheduled to take effect within 30 days from the date of publication of the announcement on December 26. The head of the Settlement Watch team in Peace Now, Shabtay Bendet, said, "The government is crossing a red line in advancing a new settlement in E2, which is likely to be a lethal blow to the chance of peace and a [two-state solution](#). The Netanyahu government is carrying out a dangerous and underhanded step in order to avoid public criticism in Israel and worldwide – it is no coincidence that this was done immediately after the announcement of the election, when public attention in Israel is directed at political developments and during the Christmas holiday, when the entire Christian world is on vacation." The Efrat local council built a [small outpost](#) between two buildings on the hill last September.

The illegal outpost served as a kind of statement of the council's intentions. A residential neighborhood at the site is expected to include several hundred housing units. ([Haaretz](#) 8 January 2018)

- The Israeli Ministry of Finance has authorized a plan to illegally annex nearly 139 Dunams of Palestinian lands in Dir Dibwan village, east of the central West Bank city of Ramallah, to build new colonialist structures and segregated roads. The new plan aims at building the structures on privately-owned Palestinian lands in basins #32 and 33 of Dir Dibwan. The detailed plan aims at linking Ma'ale Mikhmas colony with Mitzpe Dani outpost, which were illegal installed on Palestinian lands. The new plan allocates nearly 48 Dunams for public buildings for the colonists, in addition to 26 Dunams for paving new segregated roads, 15 Dunams to be used as a park, in addition to other lands that would be used for stores and parking lots. (LRC, IMEMC 10 January 2018)
- Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu said on Monday during a visit to [the outpost of Netiv Ha'avot](#) in the Gush Etzion settlement bloc, that if it was up to him, "There won't be any more uprooting or halting settlements - just the opposite: The Land of Israel is ours, and will remain ours." Netanyahu met with residents of the West Bank outpost after ordering to allocate tens of millions of shekels to build a permanent neighborhood for them, promising that "What fell will rise, it's ours, we're building here and you're living here." The premier also addressed the investigations into the corruption cases he is embroiled in. "I'm asked all the time, how can you withstand all the investigations and the attacks against your family? I can do so thanks to this place - your sense of mission. We've returned to the homeland, to Netiv Ha'avot (i.e. the route of our ancestors in Hebrew). Abraham, Isaac and Jacob passed by here. We've been here for 3,000 years." Netanyahu said that the order to evacuate 15 homes in the neighborhood in June was a "mishap," and that a new neighborhood would be built, and "nobody will uproot us." "We're a country that abides by the rule of law and we are subjected to High Court rulings. The home where this child was raised has been demolished but we won't have it anymore and that's why we are building this new neighborhood. There children will have homes here, we did not come back here after thousands of years only to be uprooted, nobody will uproot us." The houses were evacuated due to a petition to the High Court of Justice by Israeli left-wing NGO Peace Now and local

Palestinian landowners, about 18 years after the settlers took control of the land. Of the 15 structures, six are partly situated on privately-owned Palestinian land that divides them lengthwise. The government tried to prevent the demolition with various plans, such as “sawing off” parts of the houses so as to avoid evacuating the residents. The solutions didn’t work out and the High Court ordered the demolition of the houses in their entirety. The other 25 buildings in the outpost will remain in place. Last February, the government allocated 60 million shekels (\$16 million) for the evacuation, a sum that includes compensation to individuals and to the regional council as well as funds for the infrastructure of a temporary residential site. During the evacuation, demonstrators threw stones and objects at the police and wounded six of them. Three people, two of them minors, were arrested on suspicion of assaulting a policeman. ([Haaretz](#) 28 January 2019)

- Israeli Zoning Board Approves Controversial Western Wall Cable Car: The National Infrastructure Committee has approved the plan to build a cable car to the Western Wall, a project whose opponents fear would mar Jerusalem’s Old City and bolster the Jewish presence in the Arab neighborhood of Silwan. The public will now have 60 days to file objections before the project can receive final planning approval. The cable car is being promoted by the Tourism Ministry and the Jerusalem Development Authority. The line would include three stops, the first at the First Station complex at the end of Emek Refaim Street across from Mount Zion. From First Station, the line would pass over the Abu Tor neighborhood, where a storage facility for the cable cars would be built. The route would then turn and pass over the Valley of Hinnom, and proceed to the Old City area. The second stop would be on Mount Zion, where a parking lot currently sits. From there the car would follow the Old City wall, ending just outside Dung Gate at the new Kedem visitor center in the City of David. From there, passengers could walk to the Western Wall, either through Dung Gate or through the restored ancient underground passageway. The planners say the cable car would help solve the severe traffic problems around the Old City, especially the heavy tour-bus traffic near the Western Wall. Cable cars are a cheap way of moving large numbers of people in an area of many hills, the Jerusalem Development Authority says. Opponents say the Transportation Ministry is not involved in the project. They add that the Jerusalem Development Authority has not released the

project's economic feasibility report as a public transportation project. The authority says it makes no sense to publish the financial data at this stage because a bidding process must be held to build and operate the project. The authority, however, has promised that a cable car ride will cost the same as a bus trip or a ticket on the capital's light-rail system. Other objections concern the Old City landscape. "As far as I know, and I've researched the topic, there is no other historical city in the world that allowed a cable car to be built within the visual core of its historical heritage," Moshe Safdie, a renowned Israeli architect, wrote in an analysis of the project last year. But the project's architect, Mendy Rosenfeld, said the damage to the landscape would be minimal. The cable car is lower than the Old City walls, and far enough away that it would not be noticeable, he said. Also the cable cars would only hold up to 10 people, allowing the support towers to be kept small as well, Rosenfeld said, adding that the structures at the stops would be transparent and without advertising. Aner Ozeri, who is responsible for the Old City at the Jerusalem Development Authority, said the opponents have no better solutions, adding that the cable car is the only technology that would not damage the natural scenery. ([Haaretz](#) 30 January 2019)

Erection of Israeli checkpoints

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) installed many roadblocks at main roads leading to several villages and towns, in Hebron governorate, before stopping and searching dozens of cars, and interrogated many Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. (IMEMC 6 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) set up a military checkpoint at the western entrance of Beit Fajjar village south of Bethlehem and carried out thorough inspection to Palestinian vehicles. (WAFA 8 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) set up cement blocks at Huwwara main road, locally known as Yetzhar junctions and detained a large number of Palestinian vehicles, checked Palestinian ID cards. (WAFA 8 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) installed many roadblocks in and around the Old City of Hebron, in addition to the southern parts of the city, and at its eastern entrance in Beit Einoun, before stopping and

searching dozens of cars. The IOA also installed roadblocks on roads leading to several villages and towns, south of Hebron, before stopping and searching dozens of cars. (IMEMC 13 January 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) installed roadblocks on the Jenin-Nablus road, and the areas surrounding Jaba' and Silat ath-Thaheer town, south and southwest of Jenin. (IMEMC 24 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) installed a military roadblock at the western entrance of Beit Fajjar town, south of Bethlehem, and prevented the Palestinians from entering or leaving it. (IMEMC 28 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) closed the western entrance to Ras Karkar village, northwest of Ramallah, occupied West Bank, with an iron swing barrier. An Israeli truck arrived at the western entrance of Ras Karkar carrying concrete blocks, to use them as bases for the road barrier. The IOA, with the help of a vehicle-mounted crane, worked on setting up the barrier at the western entrance, which connects the village with the main road leading to Ramallah city and other nearby villages. The army also closed off the eastern entrance to the same village with concrete blocks. This entrance leads to the nearby village of al-Janiya. Such road closures will isolate about 4,000 local residents of al-Janiya and Ras Karkar from Ramallah city and prevent students from going to their schools and universities and employees from going to their workplaces. (IMEMC 31 January 2019)

Israeli Closures

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Tal village, south of the northern West Bank city of Nablus, and installed a military roadblock in Bir al-Ghazal area, before stopping and searching dozens of cars, and interrogated many Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. (IMEMC 20 January 2019)
- Israeli authorities have decided to close schools run by the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA), as soon as early 2020. The Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu discussed the decision with members of the Israeli National Security Council, during a meeting last week. No permissions will be issued for UNRWA

schools to act in East Jerusalem from early next year, saying they will be replaced by schools run by the Israeli municipality of the city. The United States, the largest single contributor to UNRWA, announced last August that it would end its \$350 million a year funding for the agency, describing the organization as an “irredeemably flawed operation”. The UNRWA is responsible for delivering services to some 5.4 million Palestinians, while this move will affect some 3,000 students who attend seven UNRWA schools in two refugee camps that sit within Jerusalem’s municipal boundaries, according to the agency. (IMEMC 21 January 2019)

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- Then Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) closed the entrances to the village of Umm Safa, to the west of Ramallah city. The IOA closed the western and the eastern entrances of the village, banning entry and exit of residents to and out of the village. No clear reason was given for the closure. This closure was enforced for several hours after Israeli military vehicles raided the village, where THE IOA detained and interrogated a man before releasing him shortly afterwards. (IMEMC 24 January 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) set up several checkpoints at the eastern and southern entrances of Qalqiliya, another checkpoint on the northern entrance of Azzun and another on the entrance of Izbet al-Tabib. The IOA also installed an iron gate at the main road near the Zawata town in the northern West Bank Governorate of Nablus. The IOA set up an iron gate at the main road between Zawata and Ijnisinya towns. (Maannews 28 January 2019)

Other

- More than a year after announcing their withdrawal from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Israel and the United States’ decision officially went into effect at the last second of December 31, 2018. According to a statement made by the U.S. Department of State, on October 12, 2017, the withdrawal was in response to “the mounting arrears at UNESCO, the need for fundamental reform in the organization, and continuing anti-Israel bias at UNESCO.” (IMEMC 1 January 2018)

- Israel's new mayor of Jerusalem is planning to push for the volume to be turned down on the city's mosque loudspeakers during the call to prayer. Israeli television reports indicated that the move would be one of the first policy pushes by Moshe Lion after he won the municipal election in November, replacing hard-right mayor Nir Barkat. The initiative will see Jerusalem's mosque loudspeakers replaced with new ones that broadcast at a lower volume. Police will be allowed to reduce the volume of the speakers in they are deemed to be too loud. ([TOI](#) 1 January 2019)
- Israel has drastically reduced the number of Palestinian farmers who are allowed to work their lands located between the separation barrier and the Green Line, according to Civil Administration data. In 2018, 72 percent of Palestinian requests for farming permits were refused, compared to 24 percent in 2014. There are also very few permits issued for "agricultural employment," beyond the barrier, permits generally given to the relatives of the plot owner who work with him, but also to paid laborers. This information was supplied to Hamoked – the Center for the Defense of Individual Human Rights in response to a Freedom of Information Law request. However, it lacks valuable data concerning, for example, the number of seasonal, short term permits which Hamoked believes often replace the long term permits. The statistics correspond to reports submitted by farmers to Hamoked, to MACHSOM Watch activists and to Haaretz about bureaucratic obstacles that have been added over the past four years to get the permits to cultivate their land. The land between the barrier and the Green Line, which Israel refers to as the "seam zone," totals 137,000 dunams (33,853 acres). Since the start of 2018 through November 25, the Civil Administration approved only 1,876 requests for farming permits of the 7,187 requests submitted – an unprecedented refusal rate of 72 percent. This compares to a refusal rate of 24 percent in 2014, when the number of requests totaled 4,288, and the number of permits issued was 3,221. According to the Civil Administration's data, the number of requests for agricultural employment permits dropped from 24,424 in 2014 to 14,857 in 2017. In 2018 the number of agricultural employment permits dropped to only 2,959. While during 2014 to 2017 the refusal rate was around 30 percent, in 2018 around half the requests were refused. The Civil Administration also provided a breakdown of the

reasons for refusal. Only a small percentage of the refusals during 2015 to 2018, an average of 2.2 percent, were for security reasons. (There was no data for 2014.) Common reasons for denying the requests, according to the Civil Administration documents, were “failed administrative examination,” “the land is in Judea and Samaria [that is, not in the areas beyond the separation barrier],” “request lacks details,” and “request lacks documentation.” These are bureaucratic reasons that according to many of the farmers are due to errors they didn’t make. Hamoked has been assisting farmers who’ve been refused permits since 2009; their work has ranged from making inquiries with the Civil Administration to identify and correct bureaucratic errors to petitioning the courts. Hamoked has dealt with 1,400 such cases altogether, with 527 of them in the last three years. During those three years Hamoked’s intervention has helped reverse the refusals in almost two-thirds of the cases, resulting in 352 Palestinian farmers getting permits. Other reasons the Civil Administration gives for refusing the permits include “failing to meet the policy criteria,” “there are enough permits for the land,” “no connection to the land,” and “the land isn’t cultivated and there is no direct connection to the land.” In 2018, 83 percent of the requests were denied for “failing to meet the criteria,” even though many of these farmers have been dealing with the permit regime since the early 2000s. A reason that Civil Administration clerks often state out loud, but which isn’t listed in its response to Hamoked, is that the plot for which the farmer is seeking a permit is “too small,” to require cultivation (this refers to plots smaller than 330 square meters). This reason could explain the substance behind the written reasons cited above, and reflects the enormous change Israel is trying to impose on the Palestinians’ ownership and land cultivation customs. Since 2014, the Civil Administration does not recognize the plot owner’s spouse or his children as having any rights to work the land. They are eligible for an entry permit as “employees” – if the plot is big enough according to the “criteria.” When they examine a farmer’s request, the Civil Administration takes into account only his relative portion of the family’s land (which is often still registered by the name of grandparents or parents), with no consideration for family traditions of working the land together or the fact that siblings are abroad or

otherwise employed and unavailable for farm work. That's how small, 330 square meter plots emerge that ostensibly don't need cultivation, even though they contain trees and have been cultivated for decades. The Civil Administration's response will be published separately in the coming days. Hamoked executive director Jessica Montell said, "The data confirm Hamoked's position that contrary to the High Court of Justice ruling that recognizes the residents' right to work their lands with their families and employees, the army is acting systematically to deprive the Palestinians of this basic right, to restrict the entry of Palestinian farmers into the seam zone and to gradually dispossess them of their land." ([Haaretz](#) 3 January 2019)

- An enchanted garden blooms on the roof of the Hirsheh family's home in the West Bank village of Qaffin. In large tires and buckets filled with fertile soil, Fahima grows giant cabbages, mint, beans, parsley and crisp lettuce. She has also planted begonias, geraniums and climbing plants to delight the heart with their colors. The stairwell and entryway are filled with plants as well. "Ever since they barred us from reaching our land, she has invested all her energy in the roof garden," her husband Jihad says affectionately. He's referring to 2002, when Israel started building the separation barrier – which, as its name implies, separates Palestinians from their land. "What didn't we grow on our plot?" Fahima says, the longing clear on her face. "Sesame, corn and parsley between the olive trees, watermelons, melons, cucumbers." But that's all in the past because such crops require daily care, and the gates in the fence around Qaffin open only three days a week. So all they have left is olive trees, and the oil they make from them. The land was registered in the name of Jihad's grandfather. After his grandfather died, the family agreed that Jihad's father and uncle would inherit it. After his father passed away in 1987, the land went to Jihad and his cousins. Since the barrier and its permit system were created in the mid 2000's, the Hirshehs received permits to enter their land from the Civil Administration's liaison office, which is subordinate to the Ministry of Defense's Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories, known as COGAT. But for some reason, the last permit Jihad received was for one year rather than two, and it expired in October 2017. Also surprisingly, the permit was the type given to relatives of the plot owner who work with him or to agricultural paid laborers ("agricultural employment") rather than the "agricultural permit" that is meant to be given to the plot's owner. And when that expired, his pleas for renewal ran into a wall: Either they were rejected

with no explanation, or they weren't even answered. Jihad couldn't understand it. In late 2017, when they received a different type of entry permit - "for personal needs" - they saw what had happened to their plot with nobody to care for it. "The weeds in the plot, between the trees, grew like a forest," Fahima said. The following June, the liaison office rejected their latest request for a permit with the explanation that the plot isn't in the "seam zone" – the area between the separation barrier and Israel. What happened? Did the map suddenly change? Did the land move? The Hirshehs aren't alone. Last year, according to the Civil Administration, 72 percent of requests for agricultural permits were rejected, while half of the requests for agricultural employment permits were rejected as well. The couple decided they couldn't deal with the bureaucracy alone, so they sought help from the Hamoked Center for the Defense of the Individual, which began writing and phoning the liaison office. Hamoked is well-versed in the regulations governing the seam zone and knew what the Hirshehs didn't: They had the right to object and appeal the denial of a permit, if it was not for security reasons. Hamoked's requests for reviewing the refusal went through the civil administration's exhausting bureaucratic process, but either went unanswered or were answered very belatedly. Then, in October, an officer in the Tul Karm liaison office told Hamoked that Hirsheh "is not entitled to a permit because he doesn't meet the criteria, his is a negligible plot, 157 square meters, (1,690 square feet)". "How did the land suddenly shrink?" Fahima asked, laughing in astonishment. Her back and arms remember that the plot they worked wasn't tiny at all. The land shrank because the Civil Administration, which implements the government's policy in the territories, so decreed. It denies all the Palestinian traditions of collective ownership and collective work, divides the land on its own discretion and grants a permit according to the applicant's individual proportional share of the land. That's one half of the story. The other is that the Civil Administration's agricultural experts decided that plots smaller than 330 square meters aren't entitled to be cultivated. According to COGAT'S regulations, the plot's size is determined by "multiplying the plot's entire area by the applicant's percentage share of the ownership." Moreover, "there is no viable agricultural need when the size of the plot for which the permit is sought is negligible, not exceeding 330 square meters." The head of the liaison office may grant permits to work smaller plots "in exceptional circumstances," the regulations say. But that means the recipient won't be entitled to "agricultural employment" permits for his wife or children. To obtain permission to resume working his land, the Hirshehs petitioned the

district court, represented by Hamoked. Until the hearing in February, Jihad and his wife will fearfully imagine the weeds growing wild on their plot, just 3 kilometers (1.9 miles) from their house. My meeting with the Hirshehs was preceded by one with Ibrahim Amar. His house on the outskirts of the village is surrounded by a small plot, perhaps 130 or 160 square meters, which proves that even a "negligible" plot can produce a bounty - bananas, avocado, Pecan and citrus, to name some - when the crops are properly tended. Last March, thanks to Hamoked's assistance, Amar and his son Khalil received new permits to work their land after 10 months without permits. During that period, "I got sick from frustration," Amar said. He needed an operation on his head, and his leg was paralyzed for a period. The weeds grew to the height of a man, he added. Once, the liaison office said he only had 60 square meters, he told me, speaking with anger and hurt as he recounted the troubles he has undergone since 2002, including arguments with Civil Administration officers and with the soldiers who open and close the gates in the fence. In September 2017, when he had already been without a permit for four months, the Civil Administration's ombudsman told him and Khalil that their requests for permits had been denied because their land wasn't in the seam zone. Amar and his son had been through this before. In 2011 and again in 2013, the Civil Administration made the same claim, until Hamoked petitioned the High Court of Justice on their behalf. Following that petition, Civil Administration officials surveyed and measured Amar's lands and confirmed that they were indeed where they had always been. Amar and his son received the permits and the petition was withdrawn. Now, just a few years later, the saga has begun again, as if there were no computers that remember all the details. But when Hamoked informed the authorities it would petition the High Court again, the permits were miraculously restored to Amar and his son for another two years. Because the gates are open only three days a week, Amar, like the Hirshehs, gave up on crops such as vegetables, which require daily care. His eyes, too, show a longing for the days when he grew watermelons and sesame between the olive and almond trees. Ibrahim Amar and Jihad and Fahima Hirsheh are in their 60s, which means they don't need a personal permit to enter Israel. Yet according to COGAT regulations, they can't use the freedom of movement their age grants them to go to their family's plot or to the village's other lands, which are trapped between the separation fence and the Israeli border. Only Israelis and tourists can enter the seam zone— that is, Palestinian land – without a military permit. From the roofs of the Hirsheh and Amar houses, you can see the Israeli

community of Harish. “Harish was built on lands that were ours before 1948,” when Israel was established, Amar said. “Let me at least continue to work the lands that remain with us.” (Haaretz 5 January 2018)

- If there was a handbook of how to win an election, then top of the list for any right-wing candidate, particularly the prime minister, would most definitely be – don’t evacuate an outpost in the opening days of the campaign. Yet early Thursday morning, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu did just that. In a pre-dawn raid, security forces moved against two modular caravans on the site of the former Amona outpost that filled with right-wing activists, mostly teens. Security forces forcibly removed them, then placed the two caravans on flatbed trucks and drove them away. It is akin to Netanyahu financing, writing, designing and published a campaign ad on behalf of any of his Right opponents. All the Bayit Yehudi party or the new Hayamin Hehadash (the New Right) parties need to do is run footage from Amona with the slogan saying, “Vote for us, we don’t uproot Jews.” It’s a situation made even worse by the Netanyahu-led Likud party’s own history. It remains as the only party to have actually evacuated settlements and territory: the Sinai in 1982 and Gaza in 2005. There is also the division of Hebron in 1997, yes, also under Netanyahu and the Likud. The number one rule for any prime ministerial candidate – from any party – would be: don’t admit that you lack complete knowledge and control of what is happening with the country’s security services. Yet, in the aftermath of the evacuation, Netanyahu blamed his military adviser Brig.-Gen. Avi Blot for the removal of the two mobile homes. Blot apparently failed to inform him in time to stop the evacuation, which was carried out against Netanyahu’s wishes. This would mean that the IDF and Border Police carried out a sensitive security operation that could have impact on West Bank stability without the knowledge of the prime minister, who heavily controls events in Judea and Samaria. It’s a step made worse by the fact Netanyahu also holds the post of defense minister. But Netanyahu’s need for the right-wing voter in this election is so great that he felt it was better not to be accountable than to let it be known that he doesn’t have full knowledge of what the military was doing. The premier would have done better to insist that he was carrying out the rule of law, given that the evacuation occurred under a court order. That’s particularly true, given that all they removed were two old mobile homes. But Amona, which survived the demolition of nine permanent homes in 2006, and which was completely demolished in 2017, has a particularly emotional resonance among the Right. When Amona fell in 2017, Netanyahu rode

the wave of anger by authorizing a completely new settlement, the first in more than 20 years. The stage is set for Netanyahu to recoup the electoral losses from Amona by approving a project on the right-wing wish list, which would strengthen Israel's hold on Judea and Samaria. But in the immediate aftermath of the evacuation, the loudest demand was for the demolition of the illegal West Bank herding village of Khan al-Ahmar. Earlier in the week, Public Affairs Minister Gilad Erdan had insisted that Netanyahu must authorize the South Hebron hills outpost of Asa'el and transform it into a new settlement already this Sunday. It is a move, which aside from its location, would be very easy to do. It is on state land and there are advance plans for its development. The only barrier could be the wrath of the US. But one can almost imagine the conversation between Netanyahu and US President Donald Trump. The besieged Israeli leader would explain that he needed to do this to help assure his re-election. But in the aftermath of Amona, Erdan did not repeat his call for the community's authorization. The only person who showed up at the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem was Eran Dgani from Kfar Eldad, who represents the forum of 70 fledgling communities, otherwise known as outposts. Forget about one outpost. Dgani told Netanyahu in his letter that now was the time to seize the moment and authorize all the outposts as new settlements or neighborhoods of existing ones. "In the face of the terrible destruction this morning, you must authorize our communities and restore the right of the thousands of citizens who live there," Dgani wrote. He also brought a pen with him, just in case the premier lacked one. "We understand that in your office there are pens that are used for demolition only, and as a result, apparently you have not signed the authorization so far. Therefore, we are honored to give you a new pen – the pen of authorization," he said. It's unlikely that Netanyahu plans to use that pen for all 70, but to hold on to pro-settler voters, he will now need to make a grand gesture to appease the Right. This could very well include the approval of a new settlement or a significant project to shore up credentials as a right-wing leader. (JPOST 5 January 2019)

- The state announced this week to court that the Lahav 433 police anti-fraud organization, as well as the State Prosecutor's Office, will be "examining" Peace Now's complaints of two cases of illegal construction in the Binyamin Region Council area of the West Bank. The announcement came following two petitions that Peace Now filed to the High Court demanding that the Police and the State Prosecutor open investigations against the heads of the Binyamin Regional Council, the Amana settlement movement and other bodies that were

involved in big projects of illegal construction in settlement outposts. One petition was about the establishment of the illegal outpost of Kerem Reim (west of Ramallah), and the other petition was against the construction of 21 housing units in the illegal outpost of Hayovel (south of Nablus). The hearing of the petition concerning Hayovel will take place this Monday (7/1/19). **Peace Now:** *For 50 years now, a handful of settlers have been using public funds through the settlement councils and Amana to put facts on the ground that affect the future of all of us in violation of the law and of the government's decisions. The hesitation of the State Prosecutor's Office and the police to investigate the organized crime of illegal construction in the settlements is tantamount to granting immunity to the offenders and shows a lack of respect for the rule of law. The message the government is sending to the settlers is that they are above the law.* Many of the settlements in the West Bank were established not only against international law, which prohibits the establishment of civilian dwellings of the occupying population in an occupied territory, but also against Israeli laws and regulations applying to the West Bank. Much has been written about the phenomenon of the illegal outposts – settlements which were established without government approval and without going through the legal process of planning and obtaining rights to the land. Under the Netanyahu government, efforts are being made to retroactively legalize these illegal settlements, rather than to evict them. In early 2017, Peace Now published a thorough report unraveling the mechanism behind the illegal construction in settlements. The report showed how official bodies like the local authorities and the Settlement Division of the WZO, as well as the Amana settlement organization and other bodies, are systematically using tax payer money to establish illegal facts on the ground and to found new settlements. Although it is a well-organized mechanism, the government and the law enforcement bodies have never investigated those responsible in the crimes, nor have they ever filed an indictment against them. Peace Now has been filing complaints to the police and the State Prosecutor's Office with evidence showing who is responsible for the illegal construction and how, demanding to open investigations against them. In all of those complaints in the last couple of years, the response was that there was no decision yet on whether to open investigations or not. Because of the reluctance to open investigations, Peace Now has gone to court with four cases demanding that an investigation be opened, on the establishment of the Kerem Reim outpost, construction in Hayovel outpost, construction in Shvut Rachel and a general complaint against many cases of illegal construction by several regional councils and Amana. The examination

opened by the police anti-fraud unit together with the State Prosecutor's Office is problematic. On the one hand, for the first time, this unit will look at the evidence and consider the possibility of opening an investigation. On the other hand, an examination is an ambiguous, non-legal term that comes in lieu of a proper, legal investigation. An "examination" may just be the state's tactic to mollify the High Court by showing that it is serious looking into the matter, though without actually taking any substantive action. If the court does determine that an examination is sufficient, it is likely that the examination will lead to nothing. If the court insists on an investigation, the result may lead to further action against those behind the illegal construction. ([PEACENOW](#) 6 January 2018)

- The sharp increase in the number of rejections of requests submitted by Palestinian farmers who want to reach their land on the other side of the separation barrier amazed even the staff of Hamoked – Center for the Defense of the Individual. This organization knows something about the abuse caused by the bureaucracy of the barrier, because in the past 10 years it has handled about 1,400 requests by farmers whose access to their land has been blocked. On November 26, after a long delay, the Civil Administration sent the figures for the number of permits and the percentage of refusals to Hamoked, in response to a Freedom of Information request. When the separation barrier was built deep inside the West Bank, several of us warned that its route was not chosen for security purposes but for the sake of annexation by another name. And in fact, the large Palestinian area penned between the barrier and the Green Line has been turned into promenades and hiking and biking paths open to Israelis, while the Palestinians, the legal owners of the land, enter only after an odyssey of requests for permits, which are steadily decreasing. Some questions I sent to the spokesman's office of the Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories (COGAT) are detailed below with a few abridgments, followed by the full answer: Q. From 2014 to 2018 there have been fluctuations in the number of requests for an "agricultural permit." For example, from 2014 to 2016 there is an increase from 4,288 to 9,687 requests. In 2017 there is a sharp decline to 5,460, and in 2018 the number increases to 7,187. The requests for agricultural employment permits declined from about 24,000 in 2014 to only 2,959 in 2018. How do you explain these fluctuations and declines in requests? Q. In those years there is a clear increase in the number of refusals: In 2014, 24 percent of the requests for an agricultural permit were turned down, and since then the percentage of refusals has been steadily increasing:

37 percent in 2015, 54 percent in the following two years and 72 percent in 2018. The increase in refusals is also evident in the permits for agricultural employment. How do you explain the steep rise in refusals? Q. Farmers report that one of the reasons for turning down their request is the Israeli claim that the plot of land in their possession is too small to cultivate. However, in the Civil Administration's written answer to Hamoked – Center for the Defense of the Individual, the size of the plot does not appear on the list of reasons. Why? Q. One of the reasons cited for failing to grant a permit is: "The land is in the territory of Judea and Samaria." Is the land west of the separation barrier situated in Israel, in your opinion? COGAT replied: "The regulations of the Civil Administration regarding entry into and residence on the seam zone were decided based on the decision of the court, and are updated from time to time in accordance with procedures and need. The seam zone is defined as a closed military zone and entry to it is allowed with a permit, due to the fact that it is an area of land situated west of the security fence. Every request for a permit that is received is examined individually, based on policy and criteria. "The change in the trend of accepting and approving the requests stems from a number of variables; it is possible that in certain cases requests were received during various periods in which they no longer meet the present updated criteria, and therefore were refused. "In addition, in certain cases land was found that is not even in the area of the seam zone, but rather adjacent to it, and was restored from the seam zone to the Palestinian side in Judea and Samaria, and accordingly we see the change in the number of permits. In addition, occasionally there is a change in the trend among those requesting the permits, and accordingly in the number of requests that are approved. "For additional details you can peruse the file of permanent orders for the seam zone, which is accessible on the internet and which explains the criteria for receiving an entry and residence permit in the seam zone." A defense source told Haaretz, "There are figures that point to changes in the number of permits, which stem from changes in the duration of the permit (an agricultural permit was previously given for half a year and is now given for two years) and changes in the criteria for the types of permits (members of farming families previously received agricultural employment permits and now there is a designated permit for a farmer's family members)." The source also claimed that "in light of the absence of any physical obstacle between the seam zone and the State of Israel, there are many attempts to receive a permit fraudulently, and that requires a meticulous examination of the requests." And maybe the issue remains unclear to

you because Palestinians are far from the public eye, and especially farmers whose land is their livelihood and their property and their savings, but is designated for our future Israeli private homes. Not to worry: There will be more articles about the massive land robbery being perpetrated by Israel. Incidentally, the defense source attached the orders file, but with a link to ... the Hamoked website. Hamoked's executive director Jessica Montell said, "The only justified excuse for closing the seam zone, according to all the declarations and promises of the army and the government, is security related, but only a negligible percentage of the refusals is for security reasons. COGAT says outright that people who received permits in the past no longer meet the new criteria determined at the start of 2017." Montell emphasized: "That is precisely Hamoked's claim. Many people are suddenly not getting their permits renewed due to the new excuses – such as the infuriating claim that it is a 'tiny plot.' What difference does it make that the plot is small? A person has a right of access to the land he owns even if it's only one square meter." ([Haaretz](#) 7 January 2019)

- The land here tells the story. The wheat fields are now a brilliant green against the dark brown background of the fertile soil, summer's aridity transformed into winter's mud. But the land is scarred. The verdant fields have been slashed by tank treads, leaving ungainly gashes among the wheat and barley, harbingers of a wasteland. These are the fields of Khirbet Izbik, a herding community in the northern Jordan Valley. It's privately owned land on which Palestinian fellahin and Bedouin herders raise their livestock and cultivate fields belonging to the residents of the city of Tubas, on the slope of the hill nearby. Israel, which covets the Jordan Valley for itself eternally and is doing all it can to rid it of its original inhabitants, has apparently chosen to start by abusing its weakest groups: the herders and the tenant farmers, the [Palestinians](#) and the Bedouin. They can be evicted from their homes and their land, even if temporarily, with a mere wave of a military directive, under the cover of illusory security and training needs, and they can be evacuated and expelled time after time. Has a settler outpost ever been evacuated by the Israel Defense Forces to enable its troops to train in its fields? Would anyone even conceive of evicting dozens of settler families for 24 hours and leaving them to fend for themselves under the forbidding skies, so the IDF can conduct an exercise? Have the residents of the nearby settlements – the Beka'ot, Maskiot, Mekhora and Ro'i moshavim – ever been forced to leave their homes for a night or for a whole day and night, so soldiers can train on their land, and on their return found it trampled over by tanks? One after another, signs of apartheid at its worst accumulate here. There's

no place like the Jordan Valley to demonstrate its crass, violent, brazen and arrogant presence, leaving no room for doubt or argument about the existence of the separation regime. Khirbet Ibzik is a community of dark-skinned people who can apparently be preyed on at will. Where people are evacuated from their homes, even children and the aged, at the order of an officer, evicted whenever fancy strikes, and their fields invaded as though they were unclaimed wilderness. In the past month alone, the residents of this little community were ordered to abandon their tents multiple times. Thirteen families – 70 souls, among them 38 children – were forced out, on December 16, 23, 26 and 31. Two of the 13 families received additional orders to leave, on December 17 and 18. We arrived at Khirbet Ibzik on Monday when the last evacuation, on the last day of 2018, was scheduled to take place. On the previous evening, a man named Yigal from the Civil Administration had called one of the residents to inform him that the evacuation had been called off, but that it might take place the following Sunday. The mukhtar of the local Bedouin community, Imad Harub Turkeman, looked bemused when we came to his blue tent, on which the title “mukhtar” is written in Arabic. Despite his satisfaction, Turkeman was concerned that the cancellation announcement was false and that the soldiers would evict them anyway. The uncertainty here runs deep. The hours passed, the sun shone above, no Israeli soldiers appeared on the horizon. Photographs and video clips from the earlier evacuations, the most recent of which had taken place the week before, taken by Aref Daraghmeh, a field researcher for the Israeli human rights organization B’Tselem, also tell the story. They show the locals walking silently in single file, escorted by IDF and Civil Administration vehicles, lest they slip away, heaven forbid. Images that cannot but evoke [the sights of the 1948 Nakba](#), the Nakba that continues here. Turkeman’s family is originally from a village near Haifa, he relates. The video of the latest eviction in Khirbet Ibzik shows the iron chains and treads of IDF armored vehicles crushing the crops tended by the residents. According to Daraghmeh, shepherding communities in the northern Jordan Valley have been ordered to evacuate their tents at least 100 times in the past five years. The shortest eviction lasted five hours, the longest 24 hours. The only way to get here is via a long, winding dirt road that starts in the town of Taisir. That road is muddy now; the rain has turned parts of it into a quagmire. In any event the locals are afraid to drive here, because they know the Civil Administration and the IDF are liable to confiscate their pickups and other vehicles. Thirteen tractors and pickups have been confiscated in the past few years, for having allegedly entered closed military areas, Turkeman reports. The

vehicles are generally returned after a few months, after the owner pays a fine of between 1,500 and 2,500 shekels (\$420 to \$700). So, there are periods in which they live in a state of total disconnect, with no means of transportation – plus there's no electricity, of course. Without vehicles it is extremely difficult to rush someone who's sick or a woman about to give birth to a clinic or hospital. The shepherds bring their water in tanks from long distances, usually by tractors which they sometimes have to hide between the rocks, to prevent their confiscation. Or they post observers, to make sure there are no soldiers or Civil Administration personnel along the way, and then sneak in a water tank hitched to a tractor. Turkeman is sitting barefoot in his tent, which is heated by a wood-burning stove emitting smoke through a chimney. His sheep huddle in the nearby pen. He's 42, the father of six children. He sent his firstborn son to Jenin, to work in construction. His family, he says, has been temporarily evacuated about 40 times in the past five years. Here's how it works. About a week before the scheduled day, IDF and Civil Administration forces arrive, go from one tent to the next and distribute the evacuation orders, which the inhabitants must sign: "Order Concerning Security Directives (Consolidated Version) Judea and Samaria No. 1651," issued by the "Territorial Unit for Supervision," containing "a warning of obligation to evacuate a closed area by virtue of my authority according to clauses 262 and 318 of the Order Concerning Security Directives," etc., etc. Orders, powers, directives – the occupation's books are rife with them. All proceeds according to law and order – the occupier's law and order. All this applies only to non-Jews, of course, in the Jordan Valley and throughout the territories. On evacuation day the troops go again from tent to tent, ensuring that everyone leaves. According to Turkeman, they know every family and know how many children each one has. They do a head count and occasionally discover that a child is missing. The convoy of evacuees forms in a single line, and they begin to move, a few kilometers from the tent encampment, until they scatter, each to his fate. Sheep and property are left behind. Sometimes the shepherds take the ewes, but the lambs remain and must be looked after. One of the young people may have to steal back to the site, far from the soldiers' prying eyes, to safeguard the flocks and the property, until they are permitted to return. One local inhabitant who was caught returning to his tent during the last evacuation was punished: An agent of the occupation authorities emptied out his water tank. Sometimes the troops leave behind unexploded ammunition that endangers the shepherds' lives. On July 22, 2017, a 16-year-old shepherd, Udei Nawaja, was killed in the presence of his

brother in the pasture. The regular pattern repeated itself last week, on December 26. At about 11:30 A.M., the tanks appeared from the direction of Bardala, a Palestinian village south of Beit She'an. Daraghmeh, the field researcher, who was there at the time, counted about 70 tanks and other armored vehicles, two bulldozers, a few jeeps and infantry soldiers. Accompanying them were representatives of the Civil Administration and the Nature and Parks Authority. At 11:50, two jeeps drove in, one IDF, the other of the Civil Administration, and their personnel proceeded to go from tent to tent, from family to family, hustling everyone out, driving them from their homes. They asked Turkeman, who emerged with five children, where the sixth one was. (In Jenin, working in construction.) It was cold and muddy. The shepherds and farmers walked. Mithkal Turkeman somehow managed to slip away. Civil Administration personnel launched a search for him, found him hiding in the valley and returned him to the convoy. After a few kilometers of marching, the locals were left on their own. Some of them headed for the next village, Raba. They would have to make do until 6 o'clock the next morning, when they would be allowed to return home. The IDF Spokesperson's Unit stated, in reply to a request for comment: "The area in question has been an active IDF firing zone for many years. This past December, live-fire training maneuvers essential to the army's fitness and preparedness were conducted there. In accordance with existing procedures, and so as to avoid endangering anyone who may have entered the firing zone illegally, the residents there were given advance warning so that they could depart during the periods when the training was taking place." ([Haaretz](#) 7 January 2018)

- Abu al-Huzun was choking back tears throughout our conversation. Other farmers, whose land is also trapped west of the separation fence, let their feelings of loss slip in, after asking many rhetorical questions. A third wrung her hands as she described her yearning for the field from which Israel has barred her. One's heart goes out to them – workers of the land, familiar with every tree in the family plot since childhood, who helped their parents to sow the sesame and harvest the parsley and shared the work and the produce with their cousins. The bounty they reaped from their work is evident in their modest but meticulous houses, in the children studying at university and the top floors they built on their houses for them. And then came the hangman. Before their eyes, but concealed from all public attention, an organized land theft has taken place in calculated stages, armed with a collection of wicked orders drafted by Israel's coordinator of government activities in the territories and with the exhausting,

sadistic bureaucratic hurdles posed by its Civil Administration in the West Bank. Abu al-Huzun (not his real name), sitting in the living room of his house in a northern West Bank village, recounted this gradual process. When the wall was built in 2003, they were denied access to their land for eight months, except during the olive harvest. Then they received permits to go to their orchards without problems, “because the Civil Administration has all our deeds of ownership and registration.” But the nearest gates in the fence were shut. They were forced to go through a distant gate. Instead of three kilometers, they had to travel 12 or 20 kilometers or more. In 2005, four fires broke out on their land. The farmers saw them from the other side of the fence, but couldn’t put them out. Some 1,500 dunams went up in smoke. They paid a lawyer a lot of money to demand that the nearest gates be opened. The gates were opened – but only three days a week. Pesticides should be sprayed when it’s cool, either in the morning or the evening – when the gates are closed. Their trees’ production plummeted by about 30 percent. They stopped planting. Nevertheless, there were a few years when things got better. But since 2015, the rules have become more stringent. Abu al-Huzun and thousands of other Palestinian farmers have to satisfy a list of petty conditions to prove that this is their land, that their plot is larger than 330 square meters and that there is an “agricultural need” to work it, and also in order to switch the type of produce they grow or get permission for their children to join in the work as farm laborers. But their grandchildren are forbidden to do so. Farmers waste a lot of time and money running around from a Palestinian local clerk to the Israeli liaison office to a Palestinian notary, all just to be told by an Israeli bureaucrat that their plot isn’t actually located where it has always been, or that it’s negligible in size, or that they forgot to sign and attach the necessary documents. At that point, some turn to Hamoked – Center for the Defense of the Individual and ask its staff to prove that their land hasn’t moved, that all the requisite signatures are there and that their 80-year-old grandfather isn’t capable of weeding, plowing and harvesting. Months pass, and the weeds grow tall on their land. Fully 137,000 dunams (nearly 34,000 acres) of private and public Palestinian land have been trapped between the separation fence and Israel. Despite all the promises to the High Court of Justice that Palestinian property rights won’t be harmed, the Israelization of this land deepens every time its legal owners, their children and their grandchildren are denied entry. The unofficial Israeli excuse for this bureaucratic abuse is that village residents are “exploiting” their permits to enter Israel to work. The sophisticated, experienced officers

and legal advisers who planned and permitted the construction of the separation barrier far from the Green Line knew very well this would happen. They knowingly planned another Israeli ruse, one of many, to increase the green living space available to Jews. ([Haaretz](#) 8 January 2018)

- After a delay of years, Route 4370 in the Jerusalem area has opened. This road connects the settlement of Geva Binyamin to Route 1, the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway, between French Hill and the Naomi Shemer Tunnel, which leads to Mount Scopus. The highway, which has been called the “Apartheid Road,” is divided in the middle by an eight-meter high wall. Its western side serves Palestinians, who cannot enter Jerusalem, whereas the road’s eastern side serves settlers, who can now reach French Hill and Mount Scopus more easily from Anatot, Geva Binyamin and Route 60, north of the city. The West Bank has many segregated roads, but none of them is divided along its entire length by a wall. The road was built over a decade ago but remained closed due to a dispute between the army and the police over the staffing of a new checkpoint, opened because of the road. The road has recently been renovated by Moriah, the city of Jerusalem’s infrastructure company, even though the road lies outside the city’s jurisdiction and will not serve its residents. The budget for the highway came from the Ministry of Transportation. Most of its users are expected to be settlers living north of the city, who come to the city daily to work and study. In recent years, congestion has greatly increased at the Hizma checkpoint, which the settlers go through. For now, the new road will open only between 5 A.M. and noon, when traffic is heaviest. The head of the Binyamin Regional Council, Yisrael Gantz, who took part in the opening ceremony, called the road “no less than an oxygen line for the region’s residents, who work, study and go out for entertainment in the city. In a successful cooperation venture between the regional council, the Jerusalem municipality and the Ministry of Transportation, access to the capital has been revolutionized,” he said. Part of the work included the erection of a new checkpoint, which will be closed to West Bank Palestinians. Drivers on the Palestinian side will be able to go around Jerusalem without having to enter the city. The opening ceremony on Tuesday was attended by Jerusalem Mayor [Moshe Leon](#), Transportation Minister Yisrael Katz and Minister of Public Security Gilad Erdan. Leon said that “the road is a true blessing for residents of Pisgat Ze’ev and French Hill. Opening this road during high congestion periods will distribute more evenly some of the pressure on existing highways, leading to significant easing.” He added that “in addition to solving

traffic congestion problems, we are strengthening the Binyamin Regional Council and inaugurating the natural link between this area and Jerusalem. Katz said that the road is “an important step in linking Binyamin Council residents to Jerusalem and in strengthening metropolitan Jerusalem.” Erdan added that the highway is an example of the ability to create a common life between Israelis and Palestinians while addressing security concerns.” The Jerusalem municipality said that “this was a transportation project that came about as a result of cooperation between itself, the Binyamin Regional Council and the Transportation Ministry. The road was rehabilitated by Moriah, with funding from the ministry. It will serve Arab residents, especially those living in the Shoafat refugee camp. It will ease congestion in the Pisgat Ze’ev and French Hill neighborhoods, distributing traffic more evenly.” ([Haaretz](#) 10 January 2018)

- **Data on the population of Judea, Samaria and the Jordan Valley in 2018:** As in previous years, this year too, we publish data on the population of Judea, Samaria and the Jordan Valley at the beginning of the year. With the beginning of 2018, fifty-one years after the liberation of the ancestral lands, the Israeli settlement in the area includes about 150 settlements with 448,672 residents. An analysis of the data shows that the annual growth of the population in the region in 2018 is 3% per year, with the average annual growth rate of 4.3% per year. More than twice the average growth in the State of Israel, which stands at 2% in 2018. The increase in percentages in 2018 (3%) was lower than in 2017 (3.4%) and is the lowest in a decade. The growth in the number of persons also declined, in 2017 it was 14,299 residents per year, while in 2018 it stands at 12,964 residents. In the past decade, the settlement has grown by an average of 15,043 residents per year. Nevertheless, we still maintain a relatively high growth rate relative to the national average of 2% per year. With regard to religion, the trend in which there is almost equality between the groups continues, with each group- national religious, ultra-Orthodox and secular - constituting about a third of the general population in the region with a small advantage for the national - religious and ultra-Orthodox sectors. The largest localities in Judea and Samaria are of course the cities (by size): (Modi'in Illit, Betar Illit, Ma'aleh Adumim and Ariel, where 195,771 residents live together (43%). (The local councils in Judea and Samaria have 95,890 residents (22%), and the regional councils, which are spread over most of the area, are home to 157,008 residents (3.5-5%). The largest settlement that is not a council or a city is Kochav Yaakov in Binyamin, followed by Sha'arei Tikva in Samaria, Geva Binyamin (Adam), Talmon, Kfar Adumim, Shilo and Tekoa. In terms of the

growth in localities, this year, too, the town of Eli Zahav (including Leshem) in Samaria has the highest growth rate with 22.6% growth in 2018. Among the other settlements that grew in particular were Ma'ale Amos in Gush Etzion (17%), Sal'it in the Jordan Valley (16.5%), Beit Ha'arava in the Dead Sea Scrolls (15.9%) and Sansana in the Hebron Hills (13.8%).(In the regional councils ,the largest increase was recorded in the Mount Hebron Regional Council, whose growth rate in 2018 stands at 6% .The regional councils of the Dead Sea region (5.9%), the Samaria Regional Council (5.5%), the Jordan Valley Regional Council (4.8%), the Binyamin Regional Council (2.6%) and the Gush (1.2%).(The local council with the largest increase is the Efrat Local Council, which has a 8.7% growth rate in 2018 .It is followed by Emmanuel (6.5%), Karnei Shomron (4.4%) and Beit Aryeh Ofarim (3.5%). The highest growth rate was Modi'in Illit (3.9%), followed by Betar Illit (3.5%). Another important factor is the average age, when residents of Judea and Samaria are younger than the national average . According to data from the municipal elections that took place this year, 55% of the residents of Judea, Samaria and the Jordan Valley are over the age of 17, while the average in the entire State of Israel stands at 73%. Although the percentage of growth in Judea, Samaria and the Jordan Valley is still higher than the national average, it has been declining steadily for a decade .In 2008, the growth rate was 5.6% and now stands at about half. The conclusion is one and only, and is particularly striking against the background of the upcoming elections - in recent years there is insufficient construction throughout the settlement .The approved construction is relatively small compared to the freeze period and does not meet the required growth rate and demand .For example, boys who continue to live in the settlement can not do so because their parents' settlement has no new homes .The increase in natural birth rates is increasing, and the growth due to migration is decreasing due to lack of housing units. Fortunately, there is an increase in the number of residents in the area . But in recent years ,building small relative because of the moratorium was for eight years and is now approved plans for limited only . The data we publish here is a call for direction for the next government: an effort is required to release construction barriers in Judea, Samaria and the Jordan Valley .This is the way we can continue to promote settlement and even increase the supply of apartments and thus lower housing prices throughout the country. We continue to work constantly for the sake of the important goal - a million Israeli residents of Judea, Samaria and the Jordan Valley soon. ([Braking News, Yesha Council](#) 10 January 2019)

- A [new bypass road](#), Route 4370, has just opened to traffic, linking settlements north of Jerusalem to the capital. Even before the ribbon-cutting it became a visual symbol because of the wall that bisects it – one side for Israelis, most of them settlers who commute to the city daily, the other for Palestinians. The road lets them detour around Jerusalem, which they are barred from entering, on their way to Ramallah or Bethlehem. It would appear to be good news: Both Israelis and Palestinians will benefit from the new road, which stands to shorten their commutes and ease congestion. But the 8-meter-high divider makes it a grotesque symbol of Israel's policy of segregation in the West Bank. Under this policy, the rights to much of the land and infrastructure in the West Bank are divided between Israelis, who may move freely in nearly the entire area; and Palestinians, who move between isolated islands on separate roads. Israel spends hundreds of millions of shekels to build roads, junctions, tunnels and bridges to support this policy, as well as checkpoints staffed by more and more soldiers and police officers in order to separate those who nonetheless fall through the cracks in this system of separation. The segregation policy began with bypass roads, out of the security needs of the two intifadas, but for years now it has been portrayed as a temporary solution to ad-hoc problems, until such time as a permanent diplomatic solution is found. That may be the reason why it took over a decade to open the new road to traffic after its completion; it seems there were those who held out hopes there would be no need for such a ridiculous thing. But under the latest government of Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, the temporary became permanent, the adhesive bandage became a permanent form of treatment. In the absence of any diplomatic vision for resolving the conflict with the Palestinians, all that was left was to build a wall and plan another checkpoint, in a desperate attempt to hide the 2.8 million Palestinians living in the West Bank alongside half a million Israelis. During the ribbon-cutting ceremony, Yisrael Gantz, the chairman of the Binyamin Regional Council, called the new road "an lifeline for the residents of Binyamin," thus disclosing a bitter truth about the settlements: They have no *raison d'être* without a strong, constant connection to the State of Israel. The new road won't whitewash the settlements and it won't make the Palestinians disappear, it will only add another stain to Israel's reputation. ([Haaretz](#) 11 January 2019)
- For the average Israeli coping with flooded streets and leaking roofs this winter, there doesn't seem to be any water crisis. Northern Israel has exceeded normal rainfall, with most places recording 150% or more average levels. Lake Kinneret – the Sea of Galilee – has risen more than

19.5 centimeters (7.7 inches) [this week](#) alone. But the heavy rains are following five years of drought during which the Water Authority failed to invest enough to ensure that Israel has a long-term, reliable supply. Officials are determined to make up for the lost time and investment as quickly as possible, but they face a legal obstacle: Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's caretaker government is barred by law from making critical, costly decisions, except in urgent cases. Thus, while Israel is being drenched, officials from the finance and energy ministries and other branches of the government are trying to convince their counterparts at the Justice Ministry that Israel not only faces a water crisis but should deem it a national emergency that demands immediate attention. If they succeed, the cabinet should be able to approve in the next few weeks an ambitious program to at least double investment in the water sector over the next seven years. Government officials estimate that this will amount to about 10 billion shekels (\$2.7 billion at current exchange rates), but experts in the water industry say the cost is more likely to run to 2 billion shekels a year, for a total of 14 billion shekels (\$3.8 billion). With such a fat prize officials face another obstacle besides skeptical a Justice Ministry. They are determined that the government-owned water company Mekorot be barred from developing most of the biggest projects, even though an agreement with unions right now guarantees that two-thirds of all engineering work Mekorot needs be done by the company's EMS Mekorot Projects subsidiary. In the name of cost efficiency, the government wants to put the projects up to competitive bidding by Israeli and overseas companies. Mekorot would only have a management role as a partner with the winning bidder, but Mekorot employees and the Histadrut labor federation are fighting this. The water crisis has been years in the making. The five drought years didn't do much to convince the Water Authority that it needed to step up investment in developing new supplies, the state comptroller said in an [October report](#). Also, the authority failed to stem a rise in per capita water consumption and reduced the annual target for desalination from 750 million cubic meters, which the government had set in 2013, to 600 million cubic meters through 2020. "The Water Authority walked on the edge time after time, loosening the reins immediately after one rainy year while ignoring the long-term effects in the region of climate change," the comptroller said. "The absence of sustainable planning and mismanagement by the authority have caused another water crisis." The program calls for building two new desalination plants – one in the Western Galilee and one next to the existing Soreq plant south of Tel Aviv that would be the world's largest. Together they would add

300 million cubic meters annually to Israel's desalination capacity of 858 million. Other major undertakings include drilling wells at a rate of 20 annually and building a pipeline to deliver desalinated water to the Kinneret. The latter project originally called for a pipeline to deliver no more than 100 million cubic meters of water at a construction cost of 700 million shekels. But Jordan, which is desperately short of water, may need to buy it from Israel. If so the pipeline feeding the Kinneret could triple in size and cost. The catch is that Jordan doesn't have the money to help pay for an enlarged pipeline. Israel has good national security reasons for ensuring the stability of the kingdom, but many officials fear that Israeli consumers could end up covering the cost. In addition, if the Israeli-Jordanian plan to pump water from the Red Sea into the Dead Sea gets underway, Israel will be spending money on a system to distribute desalinated water from a Jordanian plant to farms in the southern Arava down south. If the Red-Dead project doesn't begin, a desalination plant in Eilat will have to be doubled in size. The cost of financing such a massive undertaking is expected to be borne by Mekorot, which would act as manager of the projects. The state-owned company doesn't have the financial resources to do this, so the plan is to increase its shareholders' equity by selling real estate and issuing bonds of up to 800 million shekels. If the program fails to go ahead as planned, the government will have no choice but to scale down spending to 6 billion to 7 billion shekels financed by government-backed bonds or (the least attractive choice) by raising water rates up to 10%. Except for the two desalination plants, whose developers and operators will be chosen by a bidding process, the rest of the work will come under Mekorot's purview. Officials say this is because the other projects require an expertise that the government doesn't have. In any case, rather than exclude Mekorot altogether, the plan is for the state-owned company to act as a contractor for private-sector companies chosen by competitive bidding to perform the work. ([Haaretz](#) 11 January 2018)

- Israeli institutions and organizations are preparing to build the so-called "Third Temple" in place of Al-Aqsa Mosque, and are waiting for a political decision to start. Israeli TV reported, on the alleged anniversary of the temple's destruction, that Israeli institutions which seek to build the temple were met with wide political and popular support. The organizations explained that they are ready to bring the equipment and tools to start building the temple in the place of both the Dome of the Rock and Al-Aqsa Mosque. They further

stated that the total time needed to accomplish the building is three years, according to their plans. (IMEMC 15 January 2019)

- Israel's military courts imposed fines topping 60 million shekels (\$16 million) on West Bank Palestinians from 2015 to 2017, even though the great majority of the offenses don't involve the harming of people or property. Two reports by the Military Court of Appeals' president were submitted to the Al-Dameer Association for Human Rights at its request and were brought to Haaretz's attention this week. In 2016 the fines came to 21.97 million shekels, and in 2017 to 20.59 million shekels. Also, a lawyer at the Palestinian Prisoner Affairs Ministry told Haaretz about a year ago that in 2015 these fines totaled some 21 million shekels, also based on military court figures. These aren't exceptional sums: In 2011 the total fines imposed on Palestinians in military courts reached about 13 million shekels, according to figures Haaretz obtained in 2013. Some 8,000 trials ended that year. The money is deposited in the Israeli Civil Administration's accounts in the West Bank and is managed by an officer also subordinate to Israel's Finance Ministry. It's hard to find a system and uniformity in the scales of the fines, as reports by the Machsom Watch rights group reveal. At the beginning of December 2018, a military judge, Maj. Sivan Omer, convicted a resident of Beit Ummar of throwing a stone at security forces from an unknown distance. The stone did not hit anyone and caused no damage. He was sentenced to six months and a day in prison and fined 2,000 shekels. In mid-October 2018, Judge Sebastian Osovsky convicted a 45-year-old man of what the court considered a "hostile terrorist offense" – he went on a family picnic holding a hunting rifle with one bullet in it. In a plea deal he was sentenced to two months in prison and fined 3,000 shekels. At the end of July 2018, Judge Rani Amer convicted a man of trading in military equipment and possessing weapons. His role was to accompany someone involved in such trade, examine the weapons and do some of the mediation. He was sentenced to 12 months and a day in prison and fined 1,000 shekels. At the end of November 2017, a minor was convicted of throwing stones at soldiers who stood near his school. He was released after three days in jail for a fine of 3,000 shekels. The

father preferred to pay the full fine instead of paying 2,000 shekels and having his son spend 12 days behind bars. In April 2017, a youth from Bethlehem was convicted of passing funds to the families of two prisoners for Islamic Jihad. In addition to an eight-month prison sentence he was fined 12,000 shekels, the same sum as the money he had transferred. At the end of January 2017, the police arrested a 12-year-old, claiming he had thrown stones. The vague indictment mentioned the throwing of stones at vehicles on Route 465 “or in a nearby place.” The military prosecution at Ofer suggested that the family pay 5,000 shekels for his immediate release. The family couldn’t afford the payment. Judge Shmuel Katz agreed to a plea bargain and sentenced the boy to 31 days in prison and a 500-shekel fine. The Palestinian Authority’s minimum wage is 1,450 shekels, though many people aren’t even paid this sum. The military court system’s activity reports break down the number of Palestinians against whom indictments were served and the number of defendants whose trials ended, based on the kinds of offenses: hostile terrorist activity, disturbing the peace, trespassing and traffic violations. But the reports don’t break down the sum of fines in each category. Out of 10,454 Palestinians who were charged in 2017, more than half – 5,857 – were charged with traffic offenses, 2,072 were charged with hostile terrorist activity. (Of which 10 people were charged for killing intentionally and 69 for intending to kill. More common offenses were carrying weapons and belonging to an illegal organization.) Also, 1,020 Palestinians were charged with disturbing the peace (more than two-thirds for stone-throwing). Meanwhile, 1,064 were detained for staying in Israel illegally, and under 5 percent – 432 – were charged with criminal offenses. In 2017, 66 percent of those charged with hostile terrorist activity, 1,363 people, did not belong to any political organization. Regardless of the reliability of the charges, this figure shows the decline in the status and influence of the political organizations in Palestinian society. In the previous year the rate of unaffiliated defendants was 72 percent – 1,369. The number of defendants affiliated with [Hamas](#) changed: 278 in 2016 compared with 316 the following year, though their rate among the defendants remained at about 15 percent. Around 14 percent were affiliated in 2017 with non-Palestinian

Salafi groups, compared with 8 percent in 2016. About 100 defendants split among organizations such as Palestinian Islamic Jihad, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine and Hezbollah. Despite the meticulous breakdown in the military courts' reports, in July 2018 the Israel Defense Forces spokesman said in response to a question by the group Combatants for Peace – based on the Freedom of Information Law – that he could not provide figures on the fines and guarantees paid in military court. The response, sent to lawyer Eitay Mack, was written by Capt. Gal Turgeman, an assistant to the IDF spokesman and the IDF officer in charge of freedom of information. "The military courts' computerized system does not enable the extraction of reliable data regarding the sum of the fines collected in the military courts," she wrote. "Therefore, we cannot grant your request. However, we will note that the IDF's computer people are working to develop a new computer system, which, after it is developed, will be able to provide an answer regarding future information." The officer in charge did not give Mack the figure in the system of the overall sum of fines imposed. The IDF spokesman told Haaretz that the overall figure appearing in the reports refers to the fines imposed, not those actually collected. "The military courts are not the body that collects the money, it only imposes the fines The military courts, being the judicial branch in the Judea and Samaria region, are not in charge of collecting fines," the spokesman said. Experience shows that a Palestinian cannot be released from detention or prison without paying the fine imposed on him, regardless of the offense's severity. "The fines imposed on Palestinians in the military courts are extremely exaggerated, both in their scope compared with the size of the population and its economic ability," [Combatants for Peace](#) told Haaretz. Itamar Feigenbaum, a member of the group that connects former Israeli soldiers and former Palestinian security prisoners, got the idea to submit its request based on the Freedom of Information Law after a Palestinian member said his nephew was fined 7,000 shekels – in exchange for a prison term. He was charged with being part of an "illegal" student organization and helping organize a reconciliation meeting between Fatah and Hamas. "Our friend made enormous efforts to raise the sum so that his nephew

wouldn't go to prison – it's a very high sum, certainly in Palestinian terms," Feigenbaum said. "During our activity in the [Jordan Valley](#), for example, we found that fines to release tractors that the Civil Administration had confiscated from farmers [forbidding them to cultivate their land] sometimes reached 4,000 shekels. Fines are part of the Palestinians' life under a military regime, and there's no reason the Israeli and Palestinian public shouldn't know how high they are." ([Haaretz](#) 15 January 2019)

- The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) will end all of its projects in the occupied West Bank and the besieged Gaza Strip on January 31st following the US administration's decision to cut funding to the Palestinians. The shut down on January 31st matches the implementation of the Anti Terrorism Clarification Act, a bill signed into law last October by the Trump administration, which creates liability for the Palestinian Authority (PA) should it accept any foreign assistance from the US government – effectively shutting down all USAID programming. (IMEMC 19 January 2019)
- The Israeli High Court of Justice ordered the government on Wednesday to justify the partial closure of sections of the City of David National Park, in East Jerusalem's Silwan neighborhood, in what critics say blocks Palestinian residents' access to open areas. The park, located just outside [Jerusalem's Old City](#), is closed on Saturdays, holidays and evenings, unlike regulations for all other national parks in the country. It is managed by the Israel Nature and Parks Authority, a government agency, but operated by right-wing [settler](#) organization Elad. Four years ago, The INPA and Elad set up fences and gates that closed off to the public parts it in [Silwan](#), which had been accessible until then. Following that move, attorney Eitay Mack petitioned to the [High Court](#) on behalf of Emek Shaveh, a nongovernmental organization of archeologists who "defend cultural heritage rights... of all communities," and [Palestinian](#) residents of the neighborhood, parts of which already taken over by settler organizations. The petitioners claim the closure follows the closure of other public areas in Silwan for archeological or tourism purposes, such as the areas surrounding the Gihon Spring near the City of David in the 1990s and the Siloam Pool,

at the southern end of the national park, in 2005, which had both been used freely by residents. At first, the Nature and Parks Authority said the latest closure was for security reasons and following incidents of vandalism at the site. But Attorney General Avichai Mendelblit told the High Court that no evidence of official complaints about such vandalism had been presented. The decision to close the areas on Saturdays was made by the INPA and Elad, without consulting with the Israel Police and the Israel Antiquities Authority. About a year ago, the High Court justices instructed the attorney general to present feasible alternatives for open spaces for the neighborhood residents instead of the one that had been closed off. The alternatives presented by the state, however, were privately-owned or problematic and unsuitable for public use in other ways. Emek Shaveh and Silwan residents say this reflects a process of “Hebronization” of the neighborhood, referring to the gradual take-over of Palestinian lands and limiting of public spaces by settler organizations in the West Bank city of Hebron. The justices gave the state and Elad 60 days to submit their responses. ([Haaretz](#) 19 January 2019)

- Dozens of Israeli occupation Army (IOA) attacked dozens of Palestinian detainees in Ofar Israeli prison, near Ramallah in the central West Bank, and fired many rubber-coated steel bullets, gas bombs and concussion grenades. They also hit the detainees with batons and used military dogs to attack them, wounding more than 100 detainees. The IOA began invasions and massive searches of the detainees’ rooms in the early morning hours, and assaulted many detainees, leading to protests by the imprisoned men. The IOA started firing rubber-coated steel bullets, gas bombs and concussion grenades, in addition to striking many detainees with batons and unleashing their dogs on them. At least 100 detainees were injured, mainly after being shot with rubber-coated steel bullets from close range in their cells, before a number of them were moved to several Israeli hospitals. Most of the wounded detainees were later returned to the prison, while around twenty of them remained hospitalized for further treatment. At least three cells were burned during the Israeli invasions into them, possibly resulting from the firing of tear gas canisters at close range

when the special prison forces stormed many of the cells. The invasions into the cells came just one day after the IOA stormed sections 17 and 15 of the prison, forcing the detainees out, and assaulted them while searching their rooms. (IMEMC 21 January 2019)

- Israel's Minister of Internal Security, Gilad Erdan, has called for international observers to be expelled from Hebron, claiming the mission is "hostile to Israel rather than a neutral force, and harmful to both the Israeli occupation Army (IOA) stationed in Hebron and the Jewish settlers that live there". Erdan sent a letter to Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, demanding that he end the mandate of the Temporary International Presence in Hebron (TIPH), sending him a secret police report "with data to back up his assertion". In November 2018, Netanyahu said he would review the mission's status in December. The TIPH – a civilian observer mission which has been present in Hebron since 1997 – has a mandate which is renewed every six months by the Palestinian Authority (PA) and Israel. The mission's current mandate ends in 14 days, which likely explains the timing of Erdan's appeal. (IMEMC 21 January 2019)
- More than 250 Palestinians were killed by Israeli army gunfire and over 23,000 were injured since the start of the Great March of Return protests in the Gaza Strip on March 30 until the end of last year. Since 30 March 2018, the Gaza Strip has witnessed a significant increase in Palestinian casualties in the context of mass demonstrations and other activities along Israel's perimeter fence with Gaza, taking place as part of the Great March of Return, as well as during hostilities and access related incidents. OCHA said 254 Palestinians were killed in Gaza between March 30 and December 31, among them 180 killed during the March of Return protests at the Gaza border with Israel and the rest in other circumstances but also by Israeli gunfire. Among those killed 44 were children and four were women. In addition, 23,603 Palestinians were injured during the same period, almost all of them during the March of Return protests and included 5183 boys, 464 girls and 1437 women. The largest number of fatalities and injuries occurred in May (80 deaths and 5981 injuries) during mass protests against the

relocation of the United States embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (OCHAOPT, WAFA 21 January 2019)

- [Israel's Minister of Internal Security, Gilad Erdan](#), has called for international observers to be expelled from Hebron, claiming the mission is "hostile to Israel rather than a neutral force, and harmful to both the Israeli soldiers stationed in Hebron and the Jewish settlers that live there". Erdan sent a letter to Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, demanding that he end the mandate of the Temporary International Presence in Hebron (TIPH), sending him a secret police report "with data to back up his assertion". The letter read: *"It is no wonder that a force, composed of policemen from a hostile Islamic state such as Turkey and pro-Palestinian countries that sponsor boycotts [of Israel] such as Sweden and Norway, interferes with IDF soldiers and police, creates friction with the settlers, cooperates with radical organizations and promotes the delegitimization of Israel."* Erdan continued: "It is [therefore] right and proper for the Israeli government to prevent the continued activity of this 'temporary' force acting to harm Israel." In November, Netanyahu said he would review the mission's status in December. (IMEMC 22 January 2019)
- In a battle between settlers and Palestinians, a small house in East Jerusalem has become a property worth 12 million shekels (\$3.27 million). A settler organization and a [Palestinian](#) family offered on Monday 12 million shekels in a public auction to buy the 72-square-meter house in the Palestinian neighborhood of [Sheikh Jarrah](#). The auction was supposed to be resumed on Wednesday, after being halted in wake of the high price. Locals are unsure what the effects will be. The public sale concerns a three-room house, one of which is a windowless storage room, at 23 Dalman Street in Sheikh Jarrah. Like many houses in the area, the land on which it was built belonged to a Jewish family until 1948. Palestinian families moved into the area decades ago and many pay rental fees to the Jewish heirs or to the Custodian General. The Abdel Razeq family has lived at this address for decades. Over the past decade, settler organizations, in particular [Jerusalem](#) city councilman Arie King's Israel Land Fund, has contacted many such land heirs, and with their consent, the organization files suit on their behalf to evict the Palestinian families. In the case of the house where the Abdel Razeq family lives, the Jewish heirs got into a conflict over the fate of the building. The Family Court

ruled that the building should be put in receivership and sold to the highest bidder, with the proceeds to be divided among the heirs. The tender was advertised last week in the Israel Hayom newspaper and prospective bidders were given a tour of the property. On Wednesday, the bidders gathered in the office of the receiver, attorneys Avraham Nagar and Yariv Peleg (who is also one of the heirs to the property). Before long, only King and the Palestinian family were still bidding, and continually driving up the price they were willing to pay. Settler activist King had worked to raise donations to buy the house and started to attack the heirs. He wrote on Facebook on Wednesday that this it was “a black day for the Jewish people. A Jewish family is negotiating with the enemies of the Jewish people to sell a property that the family’s grandfather purchased a hundred years ago in [East Jerusalem](#).” He claimed that the Abdel Razeq family’s attorney offered 900,000 shekels, and the Israel Land Fund offered 20 percent more. “The lawyer kept the price rising the whole day at by eight in the evening we’d reached the incredible price of 11 million shekels! I am sure that the family members (which include a bereaved family) don’t know what their lawyer did/is doing,” he added. King also publicized the name of the Jewish family in an attempt to reach them without going through the lawyers. Finally, King said Wednesday night after consulting with Rabbi Shmuel Eliyahu, he had decided to withdraw from the deal. This means that the Palestinians can now buy the house on condition they are able to raise the money. King continued his scathing attack on the heirs who had put the house up for sale this way. “I am full of shame that people act this way about a place that their grandfather bought out of [Zionist](#) motives and a place where soldiers paid with their lives and were wounded, and they sell it just to make another profit,” he said. It’s clear to all that the Abdel Razeq family cannot raise that kind of money on its own and will need outside help. Some neighborhood activists believe the [Palestinian Authority](#) has promised to help the family buy the house. Palestinian activists in Sheikh Jarrah are divided as to how the high price will affect settler activity there. Some fear the price could spur more heirs to locate property in the neighborhood in order to sell it. Others hope the high price will deter settler organizations who would struggle to raise that kind of money for every house. “It’s madness,” says local resident Saleh Diab. “It’s scary because now people will come to King and say they want to throw us out because the prices are sky high.” ([Haaretz](#) 23 January 2019)

- Israel's Strategic Affairs Ministry accused the European Union of funding organizations that support the Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS) movement to the tune of millions, urging Brussels to make any financial aid to NGOs contingent on an explicit commitment to opposing boycotts of Israel. According to Hebrew-language news outlets, Israel's Ministry of Strategic Affairs published a 34-page new report, stating that certain non-governmental groups that support the Palestinian-led boycott movement against Israel receive EU funding. The report entitled "The Money Trail: European Union Financing of Organizations Promoting Boycotts against the State of Israel," read that the EU had given more than €5 million to at least 10 NGOs that promote boycotts against Israel. The report also showed that two prominent pro-Palestinian NGOs, al-Haq and al-Mezan, were awarded a multiyear grant of €750,000 in 2018. The report stated that funding for "seemingly legitimate causes enables BDS-promoting NGOs to channel other funds to advance the delegitimization and boycott of the State of Israel." The report argued that the fact that the EU funds groups that back up BDS, "even if the funds are designated for other purposes, gives those organizations 'enhanced legitimacy,' which helps them secure grants for anti-Israel activity." In the report, Israel also urged the EU to "immediately implement" certain recommendations, including stipulating that any future funding to NGOs be "contingent on a commitment not to promote" boycotts of Israel. The report further quoted a December 2018 report by the European Court of Auditors (ECA), the EU's financial-audit body, which urged the EU to be more transparent about its funding of NGOs, referring to how the funds were "distributed or spent." The EU responded by saying that it opposes BDS, however, will continue to defend freedom of speech, noting that it similarly rejects actions to "close the space" for civil society groups. In addition, in response to the ministry's accusations, a spokesperson for the EU's delegation to Israel noted that the ECA's report found the union's selection of NGO-led projects "to be generally transparent" and in accordance with international transparency standards. The spokesperson added that EU's opposition to the BDS movement has not changed. "While it (EU) upholds its policy of clearly distinguishing between the territory of the State of Israel and the territories occupied by it since 1967, the EU rejects any attempts to isolate Israel and does not support calls for a boycott." The spokesperson stressed that the EU does not fund actions that are "related to boycott activities," however, noting, "the EU stands firm in protecting freedom of expression and freedom of association in line

with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.” (Maannews, [YNET](#) 27 January 2019)

- A prominent Jewish organization in [Canada](#) lost its status as a charity for tax purposes after the Canadian government accused it of supporting the Israeli military and donating to Israeli settlements in the West Bank, according to a report published on Monday in the Canadian news website “Global News.” The report stated that a charity called “Beth Oloth”, which had a revenue of tens of millions of dollars in 2017, lost its charity status after the Canadian government came to a conclusion that “some of its activities were not charitable under Canadian law, such as ‘increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the Israeli armed forces.’” One example mentioned in the report is that the charity group supported Israeli “mechinot”, [a network of informal education institutions](#) that offer something similar to a gap year to 18 year-old Israelis ahead of their military service. There are dozens of mechinot in Israel that represent different ideological, religious and political factions in society, and they differ in the level of involvement by military authorities in the education and training offered to their students. According to the report, the Canadian Revenue Agency saw Beth Oloth’s support of mechinot as problematic, stating that “It is our position that these pre-army mechinot exist to provide support to the Israel Defense Forces, and that funds forwarded to these mechinot are therefore in support of foreign armed forces.” Beth Oloth claimed in response that it only supported religious teachings in mechinot, and that this activity has nothing to do with military affairs. The revenue agency rejected this claim, stating that “our position remains that support for pre-army mechinot, which includes support for teachers, represents support for the armed forces of another country, which is not charitable in law.” The revenue agency also criticized Beth Oloth for sending donations to Israeli settlements in the West Bank, stating that “providing assistance to Israeli settlements in the occupied territories serves to encourage and enhance the permanency of the infrastructure and settlements and therefore is contrary to Canada’s public policy and international law on this issue.” ([Haaretz](#) 28 January 2019)

- Israeli Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, announced that Israel will not be renewing the mandate of the Temporary International Presence in Hebron (TIPH). TIPH has been monitoring the southern occupied West Bank's city for twenty years; the group's mandate is renewed every six months; their current mandate expires by the end of the this month. According to Israeli news outlets, Netanyahu said in a statement “We will not allow the continuation of an international force that acts against us,” TIPH is an international civilian observer group that, according to its mandate, is tasked with “monitoring and reporting efforts to maintain normal life in the city of Hebron, thus creating a sense of security among the Palestinians in Hebron.” It also reports alleged human rights abuses and violations of accords in the city between Israel and Palestinians. Observers for the group come from Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, and Turkey. TIPH has roughly a dozen staff operating locally and an additional 64 working abroad. The Old City of Hebron is under full military control by Israel imposing restrictions on the movement of Palestinians living there. (Maannews, [Haaretz](#) 29 January 2019)
- Amnesty International Slams Travel Firms for Featuring Israeli-run Sites in West Bank, East Jerusalem : The archaeological attraction situated just west of the [Israeli settlement](#) of Shiloh draws about 60,000 visitors a year, the vast majority of them evangelical Christians known to ascribe great importance to places mentioned in the [Bible](#). Shiloh is identified in the Old Testament as the site of the Tabernacle and the Ark of the Covenant – the main center of worship for the ancient Israelites before the First Temple was built in Jerusalem. There are excavations at the site, a gift shop where locally made olive oil and wine can be purchased, and a giant lookout tower that houses an audio-visual center and small museum. Visitors who rely on the official guides and explanations can’t help but come away feeling inspired by the Jews who returned to these parts to reclaim a swath of land possessing such great historical and religious significance. But that’s because they will likely not hear the less savory side of the story: The part about the Palestinians who had to be evicted from their homes so this place could be turned into a tourist attraction. A group of local

and foreign journalists visiting Tel Shiloh recently had the rare opportunity to stand at the site and hear an alternative narrative. It was presented not by the official settler guides, but instead by local Palestinians and representatives of human rights groups. They learned, for example, that the settlement of Shiloh, established in 1978, was later expanded to include Palestinian farmlands that contained the ancient ruins – not a top fact that settlers here like to brag about. They also heard how 10 new settlements had been set up near Shiloh since then, and how thousands of acres of Palestinian land had been confiscated in order to enable their construction. Basher Muammar, a resident of the adjacent village of Qaryut, told them how Palestinians are banned from using a nearby road that passes close to the archaeological site and, as a result, must take an 18-kilometer (11 mile) detour to travel a distance of 1 kilometer from their homes to reach this point. “We have become so isolated that people are leaving the village,” he says. “Many are selling their land and homes and moving to Ramallah.” The press tour was organized by Amnesty International, ahead of the launch of a new campaign aimed at getting online travel and booking companies to stop featuring Israeli-run tourism destinations in the occupied territories on their websites. (The new campaign is a spin-off of one launched more than 18 months ago to mark the 50th anniversary of the Israeli occupation.) “By listing hotels, bed and breakfasts, and tourist attractions like this one here, these companies are complicit in human rights violations carried out against Palestinians living around these settlements,” Laith Abu Zeyad, a regional campaigner for the human rights organization, told the group. The campaign, titled Destination: Occupation, targets the largest international online travel and booking companies: Airbnb, Booking.com, Expedia and TripAdvisor. Last November, [Airbnb announced that it planned to remove around 200 listings](#) in Israeli settlements from its website. As of this week, though, it had yet to implement its new policy. As part of the new campaign, Amnesty International is releasing a report on Wednesday with figures on the number of Israeli settlement listings on the websites of each of the four companies. It also includes case studies of how Israeli tourism initiatives in the occupied territories are impacting nearby Palestinian villages, including those located near Shiloh. The report notes that

Airbnb did not extend its new policy to [East Jerusalem](#), where it still has about 100 listings – “even though this, too, is occupied territory.” The online property rental company has not explained why it made this exception. It found that Booking.com lists 45 Israeli-owned hotels and rentals, Expedia lists nine and TripAdvisor lists more than 70 different attractions (including the archaeological site at Tel Shiloh), tours, restaurants, cafés, hotels and rental apartments in the West Bank and East Jerusalem. “All four companies claim to operate under high ethical values and respect for the rule of law,” says the report. “However, none of these standards appears to influence the companies’ decisions in relation to settlement listings. In doing business with settlements, all four companies are contributing to, and profiting from, the maintenance, development and expansion of illegal settlements, which amount to war crimes under international law.” The report notes that the promotion of Israeli settlements as tourist destinations “also has the effect of ‘normalizing’ and legitimizing to the public what is recognized under international law as an illegal situation.” According to the report, the companies often mislead tourists by not mentioning on their websites that specific destinations are located beyond Israel’s internationally recognized borders, and in some cases even refer to them as being located in Israel. Israel has allocated considerable resources in recent years to developing and expanding tourism in the settlements. According to the report, there are “political and ideological” reasons for these investments. “Settler groups supported by the Israeli government emphasize the Jewish people’s historic connections to the region,” it says. “Israel has constructed many of its settlements close to archaeological sites to make the link between the modern State of Israel and its Jewish history explicit. At the same time, Israel downplays and ignores the significance of non-Jewish periods at archaeological and historic sites.” The report states that the government will sometimes designate locations as tourist sites in order to justify the takeover of Palestinian land. “This has resulted in forced evictions as well as restrictions on the ability of Palestinian residents to establish or expand their homes or use land for agricultural purposes,” it says. All four online tourism companies have listings in Kfar Adumim – a settlement located some

10 kilometers east of Jerusalem. TripAdvisor also lists a national park, museum, desert tour and Bible-themed attraction nearby. “The development and expansion of the settlement and these attractions has had a harmful impact on numerous human rights of the neighboring Palestinian Bedouin community of Khan al-Ahmar, who have lost access to grazing land, have been under pressure to leave the area for years and are threatened with the imminent demolition of their home,” the report says. Kfar Adumim is one of five examples of settlements cited in the report that are promoted by the online booking and travel companies. Susya is another. Airbnb lists one property in this settlement, located in the South Hebron Hills, while TripAdvisor lists a winery there along with an archaeological site and visitor attraction. “Israel forcibly evicted the Palestinian residents of Khirbet Susiya to make way for the visitor attraction,” the report says, “and the construction of the settlement resulted in them losing access to farmland.” In Hebron, a Palestinian city with a small Jewish settlement in its midst, TripAdvisor lists both a guided tour and museum run by settlers, while Airbnb lists one property. “Hebron’s settlements are a main driver of a wide range of human rights violations suffered by the Palestinian population of the city,” the report says. It also notes that TripAdvisor prominently features and operates as a booking agent for the City of David – a popular tourist attraction located in Silwan, a Palestinian neighborhood in East Jerusalem. The site is managed by Elad, an organization dedicated to “Judaizing” the Arab part of the city. “Hundreds of Palestinian residents are threatened with forced eviction, as Elad plans to expand the City of David to include residences for more settlers,” the report says. “Human rights that have been violated include the rights to adequate housing and to an adequate standard of living.” As the report was being written, Airbnb still listed five properties in Shiloh and surrounding settlements in the northern part of the West Bank. Booking.com listed one, and TripAdvisor listed the archaeological site as well as tour guides who specialize in the region. “The establishment and expansion of these settlements has had a harmful impact on the human rights of residents of neighboring Palestinian villages Qaryut and Jalud,” the report says. “Residents have lost access to farmland and the main road leading to

their home. They often come under attack from settlers.” Indeed, [a 38-year-old Palestinian man was killed](#) in clashes with settlers in the area this past weekend. Amnesty International notes that it provided all four companies with the opportunity to respond to its findings and answer a series of questions. Two companies, Airbnb and TripAdvisor, did not reply at all. Expedia said in its response, quoted in the report: “Expedia Group is committed to providing transparency to our customers when traveling to disputed territories globally, and we appreciate Amnesty International bringing its concerns on this complex issue to our attention. In the Occupied Palestinian Territories, we identify these accommodations as ‘Israeli Settlement’ located in Palestinian territory. “We are currently reviewing the transparency of our display not only in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, but as well as other disputed territories globally to ensure that travelers have the information necessary to make the travel decisions that best suit their needs,” it added. Booking.com said in its response that there are no “clearly defined and applicable laws or sanctions” that prevent it from advertising properties in the settlements. “Everything we do in terms of how we display information on Booking.com is focused on the customer and always in accordance with applicable law,” it said. “Our geographic labeling of properties gives full transparency to customers about where an accommodation is located, and we continuously update and optimize this information. By marking properties concerned as being in ‘Israeli settlements,’ we provide transparency to anybody looking (or not looking) for accommodations in these territories,” it added. Amnesty International called Airbnb’s announcement that it would no longer list properties in West Bank settlements “welcome, but only a first step.” “The company must implement this announcement, it must reflect its commitment in a revised public policy, and it must redress the harm it has contributed to. Airbnb must also extend its commitment to Israeli settlements in East Jerusalem,” it said. Emek Shaveh, an Israeli anti-occupation organization founded and run by a group of archaeologists, has been engaged in a legal battle in recent years aimed at blocking settler attempts to undertake further expansion of Tel Shiloh. As a result of two separate petitions it has filed (along with local Palestinians and

another Israeli human rights organization), plans to build a new 11,0000-square-meter tourism complex at the site have been temporarily frozen. Accusing the settlers of using Tel Shiloh for political purposes, Emek Shaveh CEO Yonatan Mizrahi says implementation of the plan would have caused great damage to a unique archaeological site. Roaming around the grounds of Tel Shiloh when we visited were some local and foreign tourists: A small Christian evangelical group from South Korea; a few dozen boys participating in a pre-military gap year program; and three Orthodox Jews speaking American-accented English. Outside the gift shop, Mizrahi points to a large map of the Binyamin region where Shiloh is located. Settler-operated tourist sites dominate the map, as do the adjacent settlements. The Palestinian towns and villages appear as small, faded dots – even though most of them are much larger and more populous than the settlements. “This map says a lot about what kind of story is being told here,” notes Mizrahi wryly. ([Haaretz](#) 30 January 2019)

- 20.56% increase of Jews living in Judea and Samaria: Judea and Samaria Jewish Population Stats Report is currently in the stage of production, to be released at the end of January . Every January, for the last nine years, former Member of Knesset Yaakov “Ketzaleh” Katz has published the Judea and Samaria Jewish Population Statistics Report, based on the population registry of Israel’s Ministry of the Interior. The report reveals tremendous population growth over the last decade, currently totaling almost half a million Jewish residents in the region. The 2018 raw data has already been processed into a complete population breakdown by town (127 in total) and regional bloc (11 in total), and includes comparisons for each town from previous years. The report is currently in the stage of production, to be released at the end of January. The report shows a 20.56% increase of Jews living in Judea and Samaria in the last 5 years, or an actual growth of 76,614 people. ([INN](#) 30 January 2019)