

Israeli Violations' Activities in the oPt

2 September 2019

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

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

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

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



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Israeli Arrests

• The Israeli Occupation Forces detained, early Monday morning, 28 Palestinians from their homes, after soldiers invaded their homes in the occupied West Bank, reported the Palestinian Prisoner Society (PPS). The PPS said the army detained 7 men from the Hebron district, including Thayer Halahleh who spent several years in Israeli prisons, most of them in administrative detention without charge or trial, going on hunger strike for 78 days in 2012, securing his release, according to WAFA. The army also detained 6 Palestinians from the Jenin district and 2 from the Qalqilia area, in the northern occupied West Bank. 3 men were abducted from the Bethlehem district, in the southern West Bank and 1 from Sinjil village near Ramallah. In addition, Israeli forces detained 8 young Palestinians from al-'Isawiya neighborhood in occupied Jerusalem, and 1 from Abu Dis town, east of Jerusalem. (IMEMC 2 September 2019)

Other

Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu said, on Sunday morning, that he will declare Israeli sovereignty over all settlements, in the near future. "Remember that this is the land of Israel, our land," Netanyahu said at the opening of the school year, in the settlement of Alcana. "We will impose Jewish sovereignty on all settlements as part of the State of Israel. We are building new houses here," he said. Netanyahu reiterated statements, from last July, that he would not allow the evacuation of any settlements. "We are working hard to fortify settlement projects, which require money, determination and overcoming pressure, which all governments under my leadership, with the help of God, and with your help, have done. We will continue to do this together. " In response to a question about international pressures that may be formed in response to the maintenance of settlements, Netanyahu explained that "such things have existed for many years and can always be maintained." "We face (pressures) firmly, deliberations, patience, Above all, with perseverance, our reality continues to resonate openly, and I say to all world leaders, that we are not rooted in a foreign land. On the contrary, the people of Israel in Samaria (the occupied West Bank) are at home. "Netanyahu said: "This is a pledge, it is not limited within the space of time, but limited because I offer in my name: can not uproot any settlement from the land of Israel, and will not be" uprooted "any political plan. We've finished this nonsense, you all know what we got when we moved out of the settlements, peace? We got terrorism and missiles. "Israeli settlements, which are housing units built on Palestinian land in the occupied West Bank and Jerusalem, and illegal under international law. (IMEMC 2 September 2019)

Prime Minister Netanyahu visited Hebron on 4 September 2019 to mark • the 90th anniversary of the 1929 Hebron Massacre. Hebron settlers campaigned unsuccessfully to have the Prime Minister commit to establishing a new settlement in the old wholesale market in Hebron...but there will be further rounds. For any future attempts to establish another settlement in Hebron, it is worth bearing in mind the following reasons for why this should not happen: 1. It is ethically inadmissible to settle beyond the sovereign borders of one's state, in an area where one's own military exercises effective control over a local population and prevents it from acquiring full rights. Moreover, it is the very settlements themselves that stand in the way of a political agreement that would end this military control (i.e. the Occupation) and grant Palestinians freedom from foreign rule (or, theoretically, equal rights within Israel). The common settler refrain is that they are merely "coming back to live in their ancient homeland," yet this explanation entirely ignores the context of how their living in the West Bank perpetuates Israel's military rule over the Palestinians at the cost of the latter's freedom. 2. It imposes a security burden – Establishing a new settlement in the heart of a Palestinian city, where 800 settlers live among a population of 200,000 Palestinians, will necessarily demand that the IDF invest more forces to guard them. 3. It's not just "another hill" – A settlement in the heart of a dense Palestinian urban area is unlike any settlement. In order to protect the settlers in the Palestinian-populated area, the IDF imposes extreme measures on the population, including by closing shops and businesses, closing streets for vehicular traffic, and in some streets forbidding Palestinians from walking on them entirely. In this sense, the settlement in Hebron is the ugly face of Israeli control over the Palestinian Territories. It is both immoral and a public relations disaster for Israel. 4. The Wholesale Market is a symbol – The wholesale market complex was the vibrant heart of the Old City of Hebron. It was tragically closed by the IDF's order in 1994 following the Baruch Goldstein Massacre of Muslim worshipers at the Tomb of the Patriarchs. At the Hebron Protocol, signed by then Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Palestinian Authority President Arafat in 1997, Israel committed to re-open the wholesale market in Hebron as part of the "Normalization of Life in the Old City." However this commitment was never implemented and the shops are still closed to this day. 5. Legally, the land belongs to the Hebron municipality (in protected tenancy) – The protected tenants cannot be "thrown out" without justifiable grounds and judicial decision. The political will of the Israeli government to establish a settlement cannot be grounds for this, and it means adopting the apartheid-like system whereby the Israeli population is superior to the Palestinian population (see explanation below). 6. The allocation of land to the settlement will constitute acceptance of the principle of Right of Return – The basis of the settlers' demand for the establishment of a settlement in the wholesale market is that the land was owned by Jews before 1948. Israel has hundreds of thousands of dunams and properties owned by Palestinians before 1948. If the Israeli government accepts the claim of the landowners to right to return to their land taken in 1948, it will undermine the Israeli claim that the Palestinians' right of return inside Israel need not be implemented. 7. Political Damage – Apart from the moral, security, legal and breach of Israeli commitments, the expansion of the settlement in Hebron precludes us Israelis from the prospect of a two-state agreement. In so doing, we are weakening our own ability to preserve Israel's democratic character by making our military rule over a non-enfranchised Palestinian population permanent. The protected tenancy of the Hebron Municipality – the legal opinion of the Ministry of Defense: Until recently, the legal advice in Israel was that according to existing law, the rights of the protected tenants of the Hebron municipality should not be withdrawn without proper legal process, in accordance with the terms of the Jordanian law on tenant protection. Last November, Defense Minister Avigdor Lieberman announced his intention to build a new settlement in the wholesale market, based on a legal opinion prepared by the Defense Ministry. The Movement for the Freedom of Information filed for the Ministry of Defense to send over the legal opinion, but the Ministry of Defense refused on the grounds that it was an internal document. Following a petition filed by the movement to the district court of Tel Aviv, the Defense Ministry agreed to "paraphrase" the opinion and give the movement a summary of the main points of the

full opinion. <u>The opinion argues</u> that it is permissible to build over the structure of the wholesale market because, it claims, the protected tenancy of the municipality is only in the shops themselves and not on the roof or the ground. It also states that because in the foreseeable future, the wholesale market is unlikely to reopen to the Palestinians due to the "political-security" situation, Israel is also allowed to demolish the stores to dig new foundations for construction, and then build the stores and above them the settlers' houses. (PEACENOW 2 September 2019)