



ARIJ Daily Report

Applied Research Institute - Jerusalem (ARIJ)

P.O Box 860, Caritas Street – Bethlehem
 Phone: (+972) 2 2741889, Fax: (+972) 2 2776966
 pmaster@arij.org | http://www.arij.org

Israeli Violations' Activities in the oPt

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

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

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

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



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Brutality of the Israeli Occupation Army

- A Palestinian was shot and injured, in the town of Beit Ummar, in the southern occupied West Bank Governorate of Hebron. The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stationed near the illegal Israeli settlement of Karmi Tzur, fired live ammunition at Abdallah Abu Mariya, 21. The IOA used a silencer on the weapon that shot the young man. The young man was hit in the thigh, and transferred to hospital for treatment. (IMEMC 24 November 2019)
- Dozens of Palestinians students and citizens sustained suffocation, when Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) fired tear-gas canisters near a complex of schools in Hebron. Dozens of Palestinian children as well as adults, suffered the effects of toxic tear-gas the IOA fired at the complex of schools. (IMEMC 24 November 2019)
- The Israeli military closed the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron to Palestinian Muslim worshippers, as thousands of Jewish settlers converged on the old city, which is under full Israeli military rule, to mark what is known as Sarah holiday. Settlers were also seen placing stones with Jewish inscriptions on walls and arches in the old town of Hebron in an effort to make believe that the city is historically Jewish. (IMEMC 24 November 2019)

Israeli Arrests

- Three Palestinian children were detained by The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA), while they were leaving school in Beit Ummar in northern Hebron. The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained the minors, in the southern occupied West Bank city of Hebron after they left school, taking them to a police station in the illegal settlement of Kiryat Arba. (IMEMC 24 November 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Salem Malaysha and Hasan Malaysha, from Jaba' town, south of the northern West Bank city of Jenin,

after stopping them near a gate of the illegal Annexation Wall close to the nearby Qaffin town. (IMEMC

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Lu'ay Fawwaz 'Aabed, from his home in Surif town, northwest of Hebron in the southern part of the occupied West Bank. (IMEMC 24 November 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a former political prisoner, identified as Qais Mohammad Abu Mariya, 17, from Beit Ummar town, north of Hebron in the southern part of the occupied West Bank. (IMEMC 24 November 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Abdul-Rahman Taiseer Abu Sbeih, from Hebron city in the southern West Bank. (IMEMC 24 November 2019)

Israeli Settler Violence

- Thousands of Israeli settlers stormed the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron, under heavy military protection. While the Ibrahimi Mosque is an *Islamic* place of worship, Palestinian Muslim worshipers were not allowed to enter it for prayer. Several buses carrying thousands of illegal Israeli settlers to the Old City of Hebron, to mark a *Jewish* religious event at the *Islamic* holy site. Israeli Forces strong-armed Palestinian shop-owners to close in the vicinity of the Mosque, and kept local Palestinians away from the area, enforcing a system of segregation. Many tents were said to have been pitched in the Mosque's courtyards and inside the holy mosque, emitting loud music. (IMEMC 24 November 2019)
- A Palestinian infant sustained a moderate injury, when Israeli settlers, under Israeli army protection, attacked Palestinians' homes with stones in the neighborhood of Tel Rumeida in Hebron, in the southern occupied West Bank. Hundreds of settlers protected by army forced their way into the Old City of Hebron, attacking Palestinian civilians and storekeepers, shouting profanities at them and throwing stones at homes. Mohammad Hasan Tanina, 18 months, was hit in the head with a rock, by the rampaging settlers, while inside his family home. He sustained a moderate injury. Tension has been high in the city since Friday, when

Israeli settlers attacked homes of Palestinian families in the occupied section of the city, injuring several people. Settlers pelted stones and empty bottles as well as sprayed pepper gas at passersby, local residents and storekeepers, injuring some of them and terrorizing many others, especially children. (IMEMC 24 November 2019)

- Dozens of Jewish settlers desecrated the Aqsa Mosque's courtyards under tight police protection. Groups of settlers received explanations about the alleged temple mount as they were touring the Mosque's courtyards. (PALINFO 24 November 2019)

Erection of Israeli checkpoints

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) installed roadblocks on Hebron's northern and southern roads in Jouret Bahlas and al-Fahs areas, in addition to Sa'ir and Halhoul towns, before stopping and searching dozens of cars. (IMEMC 24 November 2019)
- Israel has tightened its restrictions on Palestinian farmers entering the area between the separation fence and Israeli territory. Until now, Palestinians who own land in this area have been able to acquire agricultural entry permits for the broad purpose of "maintaining their connection to the land." But under new regulations issued by Israel's Civil Administration in the West Bank, the purpose of these permits has been narrowed, and they will also only be good for a certain number of entries. The new purpose is defined as "enabling agricultural land to be worked based on agricultural needs derived from the size of the plot and the type of produce, while maintaining the connection to these lands." Moreover, the number of times a farmer can access his lands will be capped according to the crops grown there. For instance, the maximum number of entries is 40 times a year for olives and onions, 50 times for figs and 220 for tomatoes or strawberries. The new protocol also stipulates that the size of the land would be taken into account when determining the amount of days allotted to a farmer. If a farmer has exhausted his entry quota, he must apply for a new permit, which will be granted only if he can prove that he was unable to finish his agricultural work within the visits allotted him. This creates a new bureaucratic hurdle for Palestinian farmers. The area between the separation fence and Israel comprises 140,000 dunams, most of which is Palestinian agricultural land. There are gates in the fence

to allow the farmers to access their land, but they are open only for a few hours a day, and Palestinians must have an entry permit to pass through them. They must also obtain permits for any workers they hire to tend their land. Ahmed al-Abadi, 54, of Tura al-Gharbiya in the northern West Bank, recently received one of the new, limited permits, but refused to accept it. Fifteen of the 42 dunams of land that he owns lie between the separation fence and Israel. "They treat our land as if it were a business where we work by the hour," he said. "I used to sit under a tree on this land with my father and grandfather; all the memories of my childhood are there. It's not a business, it's not a matter of profits; it's our connection to this land." In the past, he said, he used to enter the land frequently and spend his free time there. "Now, they're telling me, 'You can only enter a certain number of times.' Let them confiscate the land and be done with it. I'm not willing to accept this." Earlier this year, [Haaretz reported](#) that the rejection rate for Palestinians applying for agricultural entry permits jumped to 72 percent in 2018 from just 24 percent four years earlier, according to data provided by the Civil Administration to Hamoked: Center for the Defense of the Individual. One reason for this is a growing number of applications rejected on the grounds that the plot is too small to be cultivated, in light of the Civil Administration's practice of dividing up family plots according to the number of people in the family. A Palestinian seeking to access lands located between the separation fence and Israel could also apply for a nonagricultural permit, such as one based on "personal needs." According to Hamoked, there are 84 gates in the separation fence, but only nine are open on a daily basis. Ten are open once a week and the other 65 are open on a seasonal basis. "Israel no longer tries to pretend that it respects the right of Palestinian landowners to access their lands that were trapped on the other side of the wall," said Jessica Montell, Hamoked's executive director. "We're talking about more than nine percent of the West Bank's land. In the name of security, the military bureaucracy is effectively perpetrating land theft in these areas." The Civil Administration said the regulations were changed "to ensure that permits are used exclusively for the needs of the agriculture industry and subject to the criteria. In this context, the validity of the permits was lengthened from two years to three, and at the same time, a maximum number of annual entries was set based on the needs of the type of produce and the size of the plot." ([Haaretz](#) 24 November 2019)