



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.

Brutality of the Israeli Occupation Army

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) occupied a Palestinian house in Harmalah village, east of Bethlehem city, and transferred it to a military base. The targeted house is owned by Fesal Hussen Mahmoud (Orient FM 14 August 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) prevented Palestinian farmers from Mas-ha, Iskaka, and Marda villages from reaching their land which located behind the Israeli segregation wall. (Wafa 14 August 2016)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Bab Az Zawiyah area in Hebron city, and detained a Palestinian journalist; Amir Abu Markhiya. (PNN 14 August 2016)

Israeli Arrests

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) summoned Mutaz Saiyl Abu 'Arqoub to interview the Israeli Intelligence Police, after raiding his house in Wad Ash Shajina village, southwest of Hebron city. (Safa 14 August 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Sami Faiz As Saraheen after storming his house in Beit Ula village, west of Hebron city. (Safa 14 August 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested a Palestinian woman after stopping her at an Israeli checkpoint erected near Shiked settlement. (RB2000 14 August 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) summoned Khalid Mohammad 'Asakrah to interview the Israeli Intelligence Police in Gush Etzion settlement bloc, after storming his house in Al 'Asakra village, east of Bethlehem city. (Wafa 14 August 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinians after raiding their houses in Jerusalem city. The arrestees were identified as: Nour Ash Shalabi and Fadi Ash Shilwadi. (Wafa 14 August 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Haitm Sharif Abu Al Latif (52 years) from Tulkarm city. (Wafa 14 August 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Abdallah Abu Raya (23 years) after storming his house in Al Arroub refugee camp, north of Hebron city. (Wafa 14 August 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Mu'men As Sabagh (22 years) from Jenin refugee camp in Jenin governorate, after stopping him at a sudden checkpoint erected by the IOA near Salem military base, northwest of Jenin city. (RB2000 & Wafa 14 August 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Mohammad Al Mu'tasem Bellah Abu Al Hasan (18 years) from Jenin city, after stopping him at the a sudden checkpoint erected by the IOA at the eastern part of Jenin city. The IOA transferred the arrestee to unknown location. (RB200 14 August 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Amal Jamal Mohammad Kabha (15 years) and her father from Tura village, west of Jenin city, after stopping them at Tura military checkpoint. Later on, the IOA invaded their house and arrested Mohammad (20 years) and Sanad (21 years). (Wafa 14 August 2016)

Israeli Settler Violence

- Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Abed Ar Rahman Shwiki (13 years) while he was in Wadi Hilwa neighborhood in Silwan town in Jerusalem city. (Safa 14 August 2016)
- Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Al Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city and toured in its courtyard, and tried to perform Talmudic rituals. During the operation, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA, where the IOA assaulted Palestinians, and causing the injury of 15 worshipers. (Wafa 14 August 2016)
- Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed an Archaeological area in Sabastiya village, northwest of Nablus city, and performed Talmudic rituals. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA, where the IOA fired teargas and stun grenades, causing tens of suffocation cases. (Al-Quds 14 August 2016)

Expansion of settlements

- Israel Lays Groundwork for Possible Settlement Expansion Southeast of Jerusalem. The land east of the settlement of Efrat would expand 'contiguity' of the Gush Etzion bloc to the outskirts of Bethlehem. Israel is conducting a land survey between the settlement of Efrat and the area to its east with an eye toward declaring state land there, according to a document submitted by the state to the High Court of Justice last week. According to the document, the survey has been undertaken "in a manner that will create contiguity of state lands." Efrat is in the Gush Etzion settlement bloc in the southern West Bank, and the area to its east is known as Givat Eitam. Construction in the area could have diplomatic implications because it would expand Gush Etzion east to the outskirts of Bethlehem. In 2009, 1,700 dunams (425 acres) of land in the Efrat region were declared state land. Haaretz reported on a plan at the time to build some 2,500 housing units there. Peace Now then petitioned the High Court to force the state to make public any intention to move ahead with construction plans in the area by allocating land rights to Efrat. Last year then-Construction and Housing Minister Uri Ariel sought to make progress with the plan. In its response to the petition, the state told the court that early this year the Efrat Regional Council requested permission to undertake planning in the area with an eye to build there, and that no response was forthcoming. The council noted that some of the land at Givat Eitam is privately owned by Himanuta, a subsidiary of the Jewish National Fund. The state pledged to make public, 30 days in advance, any

intention to allocate land at Givat Eitam to Efrat for the purpose of advancing building plans. But this did not apply to the private land in the area belonging to Himanuta, the state said. "The intention is to promote in the future development of Himanuta lands. To this end, infrastructure (roads, pipelines, etc.) must be installed between Himanuta lands westward toward Efrat, including lands that have been declared [state lands] at Givat Eitam," the document reads. "The installation of this infrastructure will be possible if and when the land survey now underway is completed in the area between Efrat and Givat Eitam in a manner that creates contiguity of state lands". The document is also signed by the supervisor of government and abandoned property in the West Bank, Yossi Segal, and the defense minister's aide for settlements, Kobi Eliraz. Following the state's response to the Peace Now petition, the group said such an expansion "would damage Israel and be destructive to the two-state solution. The state's announcement of the intention to expropriate land to build a road connecting the planned settlement illustrates the true path of the Netanyahu government". But the Efrat Regional Council thinks otherwise. "It is symbolic that precisely on the day marking the destruction of the Temple some are trying to sabotage the building of the Land of Israel," it said, referring to the fast day of Tisha B'Av, which falls on Sunday. "The legal clarification of the status of lands in the Eitam neighborhood has been underway for 12 years," the regional council said, adding that "at the High Court of Justice at least five different panels of justices have come to realize that there is nothing of substance in the claims of the petitioners, who have dragged the state into a waste of money and costly resources in unnecessary proceedings". The council said it was "happy about High Court rulings in previous petitions, and we are happy that the state is seeking to redress an injustice of years". It added that at Givat Eitam there were "hundreds of dunams bought by Jews even before the establishment of the state and registered to the Jewish National Fund in trust for the Jewish state". The council said that construction at Givat Eitam fulfilled the will of these Jews, and that the "great bonus is mainly for young couples who cannot afford to purchase an apartment in Jerusalem and its environs". The Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories confirmed that its "blue line team" in the Civil Administration – consisting of cartographers, surveyors and legal experts – was now "working to study the status of lands at Givat Eitam, and a decision on their status will be rendered at the end of the team's work". ([Haaretz](#) 14 August 2016)

- Israeli Occupation Authorities approved a plan to build about 4200 housing units in the Israeli settlement of Mod'in, west of Ramallah governorate. (RB2000 14 August 2016)

Erection of Israeli checkpoints

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected a military checkpoint at the entrance of Al Fawar refugee camp, south of Hebron city. The IOA stopped and searched Palestinian vehicles and checked ID cards. (Wafa 14 August 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected a military checkpoint at the southern entrance of Hebron city. The IOA stopped and searched Palestinian vehicles and checked ID cards. (Wafa 14 August 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected a military checkpoint at the entrance of Jaba village, southwest of Jenin city. The IOA stopped and searched Palestinian vehicles and checked ID cards. (Wafa 14 August 2016)

Israeli Closures

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) closed Huwara and Za'tara military checkpoints, south of Nablus city. (RB2000 14 August 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) still closing the all entrance of Kafal Haris village in Salfit governorate. (Orient FM 14 August 2016)

Other

- Water scarce West Bank to receive short-term boost in supply. The new "Ariel 1" well, drilled by the Mekorot national water company near the city of Ariel, will provide an additional 4,500 cubic meters of water daily to the entire population of the West Bank. In the midst of a severe water shortage that has left many West Bank residents parched, a newly drilled well is set to begin flowing to the region. The Ariel 1 well, drilled by the Mekorot national water company near the city of Ariel, will provide an additional 4,500 cubic meters of water daily to the entire population of the West Bank. According to Mekorot estimates, there is currently a shortage of approximately 10,000 cubic meters of water daily for the region's Jewish residents alone. As a result, households have faced disruptions in their water supply. "The Israeli government is committed to providing the best solution for the water needs of all residents across the country," said National Infrastructure, Energy and Water Minister Yuval Steinitz, who will inaugurate Ariel 1 on Monday. Prior to drilling Ariel 1, Mekorot also

recently began operating the Naaleh pumping station in southwest Samaria, which has boosted water supplies by 2,000- 3,000 cubic meters daily. Meanwhile, the company said it is taking other measures to increase the supply through activities such as isolating pirated water connections, connecting water tankers for individual communities and regulating water during the day according to demand. The company will also likely be conducting additional drilling, as well as reinforcing supply lines. "As the operational arm of the Israeli government's water industry, Mekorot is also proving in Judea and Samaria its uncompromising compliance with water supply objectives," said Mekorot CEO Mordechai Mordechai. "Immediate solutions will provide an answer to the current crisis and long-term solutions that we proposed will provide a solution for the next decades." In addition to the improvements made for the settlements, Steinitz recently made a request to expand the existing program to account for the needs of the Palestinian population in the West Bank, his office said in the statement. The costs of including the Palestinians are currently being examined, as well as the issue of where the finances for such an expansion would be derived – as funds would also need to come from the Palestinian Authority, the statement added. Next month, Steinitz said he will hold discussions about a long-term master plan for the region, aimed at solving water supply problems for decades to come. "I thank Mekorot for its tremendous effort in providing immediate solutions to increase the amount of water in Judea and Samaria and for its preparedness to implement a master plan that will enable us to meet all water supply goals for Judea and Samaria in the decades to come," he said. At a Knesset Foreign Affairs Committee subcommittee meeting last week, officials discussed the details of the forthcoming master plan, a NIS 1.285 billion scheme to double the amount of water to all of the West Bank. The project, which is being led jointly by Energy and Defense ministries, intends to satisfy the needs of both the Israeli and Palestinian populations, excluding those in the Jordan Valley. Assuming the plan discussed at the meeting – which has yet to receive government approval – comes to fruition, the amount of water in the region would be nearly doubled from 73 million cubic meters of water annually to 142 million cubic meters annually. All in all the settlements would receive about 48 million cubic meters per year, while the Palestinians would have about 93 million cubic meters, Oded Fixler, the Water Authority's senior deputy director, said at the meeting. Although lacking reliable data about Palestinian households, the Water Authority estimated an average annual population increase of 2.13% – with an increase in per capita water consumption from 45 to 60 cubic meters. The plan would cost NIS 740m. for water

infrastructure and NIS 545m. for sewage and pumping, Fixler said. Also last week, Deputy Defense Minister Eli Ben-Dahan discussed an additional short-term solution supported by government officials. This temporary plan would involve the construction of water reservoirs near 26 settlements throughout the West Bank, and would generate an influx of water for both settlements and Palestinian villages. Nonetheless, the funds necessary to realize this program still have yet to be authorized. ([IPOST](#) 14 August 2016)

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