



ARIJ Daily Report

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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 Navy opened fire at Palestinian fishing boats while they were sailing at Al Waha shore, northwest of Beit Lahiya town, north of Gaza strip. (Maannews 13 October 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) opened fire at Palestinian houses and lands located near the border fence, east of Rafah city, south of Gaza strip. (Wafa 13 October 2016)
- Abdalla Nasser Abu Imdief (12 years) was killed after the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) opened fire at him while he was at an area,

east of Al Qarar town, northeast of Khan Youns city, south of Gaza strip. (Wafa 13 October 2016)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched tens of Palestinian houses in Beit Fajjar village, south of Bethlehem city, and threatened the residents. (Al-Quds 13 October 2016)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in As Sawana and Wadi Al Joz neighborhoods in Jerusalem city. The IOA used teargas and stun grenades to attack Palestinians. (Wafa 13 October 2016)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Jabal Al Mukabir town, south of Jerusalem city. (Wafa 13 October 2016)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Al Eaziriya and Abu Dis towns, east of Jerusalem city. The IOA fired teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians. (Wafa 13 October 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Zabuba village, northwest of Jenin city. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA, where the IOA fired teargas and stun grenades, and rubber bullets, causing tens of suffocation cases. During the clashes, the IOA erected a military checkpoint at the entrance of the village, and detained tens of Palestinians for hours. (Al-Quds 13 October 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided and searched two Palestinian houses in Nablus city. The targeted houses are owned by the families of two Palestinian martyrs; Ashraquat Qatani and Bassem Salah. Noted that the IOA prepared to demolish these houses. (Al-Quds & Maannews 13 October 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided and toured in several areas and neighborhoods in Silwan town in Jerusalem city. (SilwanIC & Maannews 13 October 2016)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Al Issawiya town in Jerusalem city. The IOA fired teargas and stun grenades, and rubber bullets, causing a number of suffocation cases. During the clashes, the IOA closed with cement blocks the entrance of the town. The IOA also, arrested 6 Palestinians. Five of the arrestees were identified as: Ahmed Salah Mohammad Mustafah (20 years), Mohammad Haitham Mustafah (14 years), Mohammad Bakir Mustafah (18 years), Mohammad Adnan Mustafah (16 years), and Mohammad Bakir Mustafah. (SilwanIC 13 October 2016)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Al Jalazoun refugee camp, north of Ramallah city. (Al Wattan Voice 13 October 2016)

Israeli Arrests

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested three Palestinians after storming and searching their houses in Nahhalin village, west of Bethlehem city. The arrestees were identified as: Mohammad Riziq Najajrah (13 years), Mohammad Qassem Shakarnah (15 years) and Muaz Ali Shakarnah (18 years). (Wafa 13 October 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinians after raiding and searching their houses in Tuqu village, southeast of Bethlehem city. The arrestees were identified as: Ibrahim Nayif Abu Mufareh (20 years) and Turki Mohammad Ta'amrah. (Wafa 13 October 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Mohammad Shayoukhi (20 years) after storming and searching his house in Silwan town in Jerusalem city. (Safa 13 October 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested five Palestinians after storming and searching their houses in the old city of Jerusalem. The arrestees were identified as: Waleed Tufaha, Mohammad Tufaha, Anas Tufaha, Hamza Hijazi and Jihad Qous. (Quds Press 13 October 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested a Palestinian after stopping him at Za'tara military checkpoint, south of Nablus city, and seized 100 thousand Shekel. (Quds Press 13 October 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested a Palestinian from Deir Abu Mash'al village, northwest of Ramallah city. (Quds Press 13 October 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested three Palestinians from Idhna town, west of Hebron city. (Quds Press 13 October 2016)

Israeli Settler Violence

- Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed a Palestinian in Ath Thawri neighborhood in Silwan town in Jerusalem city, and tried to attack the residents. The targeted house is owned by Nuhdi Abu Nijmah. (Safa & Al Wattan Voice 13 October 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, the IOA arrested a Palestinian girl. (Wafa 13 October 2016)

Home Demolition & Demolition threats

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) dismantled and confiscated a number of residential barracks in Arab Al Milehat Bedouin community, west of

Jericho city. The targeted barracks are owned by Ali Suliman Melihat and Mohammad Ali Melihat. (Wafa & Raya 13 October 2016)

Confiscation & Razing of lands

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) destroyed a 2 kilometers road led to Khirbet Al Hadidiya in the northern of Jordan valley. (Wafa 13 October 2016)

Other

- West Bank Land Was Given to Farms in Israel. Rural communities in heart of Israel use Palestinian land granted to them in 80's by Israel Lands Authority. Several rural communities in central Israel are working land located across the pre-1967 border that was improperly allocated to them by the Israel Lands Authority, Haaretz has learned. The Civil Administration has launched an investigation of the matter following a query from Haaretz. The land – an estimated 15,000 dunums (375 acres), over which the ILA has no jurisdiction – is located near the settlement of Mevo Horon near the pre-1967 border. The communities which were given the land for cultivation are all moshavim in the Mateh Yehuda Regional Council, outside Jerusalem. They include Mesilat Tzion, Even Sapir, Eshtaol, Taoz and Naham , which are all on the Israeli side of the border, also called the Green Line. Members of the moshavim confirmed to Haaretz that they are working this land. “It’s true, but we have only 150 dunums [on the other side of the Green Line]. I got it like that, when I got here, so you have to ask the ILA,” an individual from Mesilat Tzion said. “They raise mainly non-irrigated crops there. I don’t know when it happened, it certainly was before I got here,” he added. “We work with the ILA and under their supervision,” said a member of Moshav Naham, located near Beit Shemesh. “It’s from back in the ‘80s, it’s decades”. Conversations with officials familiar with the details said the Authority allocated the land more than 30 years ago, but had no right to do so. But as far as the moshavim working the land are concerned, they are legally leasing the land. Dr. Ronit Levine Schnur, of the Interdisciplinary Center, Herzliya, and a former legal consultant to the Civil Administration, said that one method of allocating the land was to grant the World Zionist Organization permission to use it, since that organization is allowed to give it to any other entity to settle. “Whether it’s an illegal outpost or a community in Israel, it doesn’t matter,” she added. Levine Schnur, who served as a Civil Administration consultant until about 2010, said she had seen documents showing that

the Israel Lands Authority had allocated land near Mevo Horon. However, she could not confirm whether these are the same lands the moshavim were given. "It's a very, very problematic location, the Latrun enclave, they may not have been precise about the [border] lines". Palestinians from three villages that existed in the Latrun area until the 1967 Six-Day War say the land is theirs, and that they have documents to prove it. Dima Abu Gosh, from East Jerusalem, was born in the village of Imwas, which was demolished after the Six-Day War. Her father has official documents from the land registry office proving ownership of some of the land, she told Haaretz. "The other residents don't want to go to the Israeli courts. We are discussing it, and we might want to do it in the future". Haider Abu Ghosh, who was a 14-year-old resident of Imwas when the Six-Day War broke out, says he remembers the land in question clearly. "The crops and some of the roads in the area are on land that was ours before 1967," says Abu Ghosh. According to anti-settlement activist Dror Etkes of Kerem Navot, an NGO that researches land ownership in the West Bank, there is no doubt the Palestinians own that land. "Aerial photos show that this land was worked by Palestinians who lived here before the villages were demolished. It's not clear how the Israel Lands Authority got its hands on it," Etkes said, "but it was clearly not in the Authority's jurisdiction to hand it over to other entities". This is not the first time the Authority has acted beyond the scope of its powers, which are limited to the State of Israel within the Green Line. In 2013, the Authority conceded that it had given private Palestinian land in the north to Kibbutz Merav in the 1980s. The kibbutz, located on Mount Gilboa, worked the land until a few weeks ago, as reported in Haaretz. The kibbutz evacuated the area, incurring major economic damage, Merav's business director told Haaretz. The land now lies unused, because the Palestinians who claim to own it are on the other side of the separation barrier and have no access to it. The Mateh Yehuda Regional Council said: "Each community has a lease contract with the Israel Lands Authority, which is the body responsible for this matter." The Israel Lands Authority did not respond for this report. ([Haaretz](#) 13 October 2016)

- Under Right-wing Pressure, Netanyahu to Ask Court for Further Delay in Evacuating West Bank Outpost. Far-right Minister Naftali Bennett pressures Netanyahu for a six-month delay. The High Court has already postponed the demolition of Amona several times. The state will ask the High Court of Justice for a six-month delay in evacuating the illegal West Bank outpost Amona, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Habayit Hayehudi leaders Naftali Bennett and Ayelet Shaked agreed in a meeting Thursday. The meeting, also attended by

Attorney General Avichai Mendelblit, was held after Education Minister Bennett threatened Netanyahu overnight that his party might cause a crisis for the governing coalition if the state did not petition the court for a delay. The High Court has already given the state two years to arrange Amona's evacuation. Over the past six months, the Defense Ministry and the attorney general were supposed to come up with a solution that would allow the outpost's demolition. On Monday, Bennett had asked Netanyahu for an urgent meeting, which was held on Wednesday after Yom Kippur ended. In the meeting, Bennett asked Netanyahu to be more involved in finding a solution for Amona's residents. In a meeting Thursday attended by Netanyahu, Bennett, Shaked and officials from the defense and other ministries, it was agreed to petition for a delay. After delaying the evacuation of Amona a number of times, the High Court ruled that it must be demolished by December 25. On Thursday, Mendelblit suggested a relocation of Amona residents to alleged absentee property nearby, but a source at the Justice Ministry told Haaretz that the attorney general's position was an "international mistake, unrealistic and not feasible". MK Tzipi Livni (Zionist Union), a former justice minister, criticized the government's move. "As usual, the government decides not to decide on Amona – sending the ball back to the High Court. Later they will complain ... and attack the court," she said. A Habayit Hayehudi source said the goal was to let Amona stay on the same hilltop but not at its current location. He declined to give details, and Amona residents say that when Bennett spoke with them earlier this week, he would not elaborate on the proposal. Habayit Hayehudi sources say one option is an Economic Arrangements Bill that would enable the appropriation of private Palestinian land. Still, such a law would probably be struck down by the High Court, and the attorney general has already called such a bill unconstitutional. On Monday, Bennett and Shaked met separately with residents of Amona and the settlement of Ofra to discuss the planned demolitions there. Nine homes in Ofra are slated for demolition in February. The meeting was scheduled because it had become clear that the absentee-property variant had low chances of success. This plan would make it possible to move Amona to adjacent plots of land. But Palestinians from nearby villages have presented the Civil Administration with documents they say prove their ownership of the vast majority of the land. Even some advocates of the plan now admit it cannot be implemented if the Palestinians' claims are solid. According to a person at Bennett's meeting with Ofra residents, the minister said that he could not prevent the demolition of the homes because of the High Court ruling, and that Shaked agreed. Nor would either minister promise to break up the coalition if the

demolition proceeded. Local people allegedly reacted with despair. Also, earlier this week, the Civil Administration received an objection regarding another plot of land, further reducing the area where the Civil Administration had hoped to build at least temporary housing. ([Haaretz](#) 13 October 2016)

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