



ARIJ Daily Report

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Israeli Violations' Activities in the oPt 6 March 2017

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

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) injured dozens of Palestinians, mainly schoolchildren, after firing gas bombs at them near the Ibrahimi Mosque, in Hebron city, in the southern part of the occupied West Bank. The IOA attacked dozens of Palestinians who were protested in Jroun Jarad area, and Abu ar-Reesh military roadblock at the southern entrance of the Old City and the Ibrahimi Mosque. dozens of

Palestinians, especially schoolchildren suffered the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 6 March 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched many homes in Silwan town, in occupied Jerusalem, causing property damage and interrogated many Palestinians. (IMEMC 6 March 2018)
- Israeli navy ships opened fire at several Palestinian fishing boats, while the soldiers fired live rounds at farmers, in the southern and northern parts of the besieged Gaza Strip. The Navy boats stationed on military towers, east of Khan Younis, in southern Gaza, fired dozens of live rounds, east of Khan Younis, forcing the Palestinians to leave. (IMEMC 6 March 2018)
- Israeli navy ships also fired live rounds at fishing boats, in Palestinian waters in the northern part of the Gaza Strip, forcing the fishers to return to the shore without being able to fish and provide for their families. (IMEMC 6 March 2018)

Israeli Arrests

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the al-Mooreq village, southwest of Hebron, searched many homes and detained Mo'tasem Ramadan Awawda, and his brother Mahmoud. The IOA also detained Mohammad Nidal Jaber, from Hebron city, after assaulting him while he was heading to his work. The IOA also detained Khaled Salahuddin Abu Za'rour, after invading his plumbing store and ransacking it, in addition to illegally confiscating 4000 Shekels. (IMEMC 6 March 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Beit Ummar town, north of Hebron, also searched homes and summoned Ziad Ahmad al-'Ajouri, 37, and Sami Amer Abu Jouda, 22, for interrogation in Etzion military base and security center, north of Hebron. The two Palestinians are former political prisoners, who were just released from Israeli detention centers two months ago. The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) fired gas bombs at the Big Mosque in Beit Ummar, causing many Palestinians to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 6 March 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) accompanied by K9 units, invaded the home of Fadi Jarrar in the northern West Bank city of Jenin, after destroying its front door, and abducted his daughter, Fatima, 20, who studies at a university in Jenin. The IOA detained the entire family for more than two hours, while female officers strip-searched the women in one room, and prevented the family, including the children, from sleeping. The soldiers handcuffed and blindfolded Fatima, before transferring her to an unknown destination. (IMEMC 6 March 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Sielet al-Harithiyya town west of Jenin, and detained a former political prisoner, identified as Ibrahim Kamel Shalabi, 41, after searching and ransacking his home. (IMEMC 6 March 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained two children from al-'Isawiya town, in the center of Jerusalem, and took them to an interrogation facility in the city. (IMEMC 6 March 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the al-Khader town, south of the city, and abducted Akram Mohammad Mousa. (IMEMC 6 March 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Hindaza area, in Bethlehem city, and detained Akram Abdul-Hai Sharif, after causing excessive damage to his home while searching it. (IMEMC 6 March 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained 'Aahed al-Khatib and Mohammad 'Obeyyat, from Wad Shahin area, in Bethlehem. (IMEMC 6 March 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the home of a political prisoner, identified as of Khalil Shehada Ta'mari, and handed his son, Khaled, an order for interrogation in Etzion military base and security center, north of Bethlehem. (IMEMC 6 March 2018)
- In Nablus, in northern West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched homes, in the eastern part of the city, fired several concussion grenades, and detained a young man, identified as Amir Sarkaji, from the Sikka Street. (IMEMC 6 March 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained seventeen Palestinians, including two siblings and a young woman, from several parts of the occupied West Bank. The IOA conducted extensive and violent searches of dozens of homes, in several parts of the occupied West Bank, including Jerusalem, interrogated many Palestinians and abducted seventeen. The abducted Palestinians have been identified as: Amir Sarkaji, Nablus, Amer Sarkaji, Nablus, Ahmad al-Jamal, Nablus, Maher Mohammad al-Masri, Nablus, Islam Abu Keshek, Nablus, Akram Mohammad Mousa, Bethlehem, Abdullah al-Hreimi, Bethlehem, Mohammad al-'Obeyyat, Bethlehem, Mohammad al-Khatib, Bethlehem, Akram Abdul-Hai Sharif, Bethlehem, Mohammad Nidal Jaber, Hebron, Khaled Salahuddin Abu Za'rour, Hebron, Mahmoud Ramadan 'Awawda, Hebron, Mo'tasem Ramadan 'Awawda, Hebron, Ammar Abdul-Basset Mahameed, Jenin, Ibrahim Kamel Shalabi, Jenin and Fatima Fadi Jarrar, Jenin. (IMEMC 6 March 2018)

Israeli Settler Violence

- An Israeli settler attempted to run over a Palestinian human rights defender, Imad Abu Shamsiyya, while he was on his way home to Tel al-Ramida, in Hebron. An Israeli settler known as Ofer Hanna, who regularly intimidates peaceful Palestinian demonstrations, attempted to run Abu Shamsiyya over, however he managed to escape unharmed. (IMEMC 6 March 2018)
- A number of settlers from the illegal settlement of Yitzhar indiscriminately opened fire on the road construction crew, injuring a crew member with a rubber-coated steel bullet in the leg to the north of Einabus village, south of Nablus. The settlers also physically assaulted other crew members, inflicting bruises to their bodies, and destroyed an excavator. (Wafa 6 March 2018)
- Israeli settlers from Regavim settler group razed vast tracts of Palestinian land east of Khirbet al-Majaz, one of the 19 localities comprising Masafer Yatta, south of Hebron. The settlers started razing hundreds of dunums of farmland in that area as a prelude to seize them. Landowners have been identified as the al-Na'amin, Makhamra, Awad and Abu 'Iram families. (Wafa 6 March 2018)

Home Demolition & Demolition threats

- Israeli bulldozers demolished a cement wall and a carwash belonging to a Palestinian in the occupied East Jerusalem neighborhood of Silwan. The structures belonged to Silwan resident Abed Odeh, from the Bir Ayyoub area of the town. The structures were demolished by Israeli authorities without any prior notice, and were destroyed under the pretext of being built without difficult-to-obtain Israeli-issued construction permits. This is the second time the carwash, that was built two years ago, has been demolished. The Jerusalem Municipality also confiscated the contents of the carwash. (Maannews 6 March 2018)

Confiscation & Razing of lands

- Israeli bulldozers razed farmlands and installed tents in al-Farisiya village, east of Tubas, in the northern Jordan Valley. The bulldozers razed parts of a farmland planted with chickpea belonging to a local farmer identified as Ahmad Daraghmeh. The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) also razed another plot of farmland belonging to Suleiman Abu Muhsen in the same area, where they installed several military tents and deployed armored vehicles. (WAFA 6 March 2018)

Expansion of settlements

- Cranes placed four caravans on hilltop 22 in the Kiryat Arba settlement on Monday, the first step in the construction of an industrial zone. The Kiryat Arba-Hebron Council sent a celebratory message about the event to residents: "With God's help, we are fortunate today to establish a new stake hold in the Land of Israel." The Civil Administration of Judea and Samaria confirmed the project had its approval. "The four structures that were placed today on Hill 22 in Kiryat Arba were placed in accordance to procedures, within a valid municipal building plan and within the boundaries of state land," it told *The Jerusalem Post*. Only a handful of construction projects have begun in the community of some 7,200 people during Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's tenure in office, and as a result growth has been stagnant. The council said the site, known as Mevaser, would be an industrial zone located a kilometer away from the Ramat Memra neighborhood. It was established in memory of two slain soldiers who grew up in Kiryat Arba, one who was killed in the Gaza Strip in 2014 and another who was stabbed to death at the Gush Etzion junction. The construction "symbolizes the way we are striding forward and developing in the face of these large challenges," the council said. It added that it was also working on plans that would be deposited with

the Civil Administration for Hill 18, on the outskirts of the settlement. The move occurred hours before Netanyahu met with US President Donald Trump in the White House to discuss the administration's effort to get the Palestinians to resume peace talks with Israel. In the past any such building has been discouraged around the time of Netanyahu meeting with a US president. The Trump administration has frowned on settlement construction, but it has not created the same type of friction as occurred with past US governments. Hagit Ofran of Peace Now said the placement of the caravans was yet another sign of the Trump's administration's tolerance for settlement construction. She added that the building was outside the developed lines of the community. "The only territorial connection between [the industrial zone] and Kiryat Arba is a road," Ofran said. She added that the site was also only about 800 meters from the fence separating the settlement from the Palestinian areas of Hebron, so that it was effectively like building a new Jewish area in Hebron. The Palestinian news agency Wafa claimed the industrial zone was on a 7-hectare (12.3-acre) site that belonged to the Hebron families of Jwihan, Eida, and Abu al-Halawa, and charged that Israelis had removed saplings belonging to the Eida family in the last week. The Peace Now website said the Civil Administration classified the 7 hectares as state land in 1982, and authorized the plan for the industrial zone in 1988. ([YNETNEWS](#), [PEACENOW](#) 6 March 2018)

Erection of Israeli checkpoints

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded many neighborhoods in Hebron city, and installed roadblocks on roads leading to the towns of Sa'ir and Halhoul, in addition to the northern and southern roads of Hebron city, before stopping and searching dozens of cars, and interrogated many Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. (IMEMC 6 March 2018)
- The state admitted in a court submission Tuesday that the approval of a plan to move a [military checkpoint](#) near the [West Bank](#) village of Walaja, south of Jerusalem, was illegal. The decision to move the checkpoint was made by the Security Facilities Committee, a special committee that provides planning approvals for the security establishment. It emerged that Shira Talmi, who is the Jerusalem District planner, signed the permit as chairman of the committee and attended its meetings, even though she is not even a committee member, let alone its chairman. The discussions were held without a

legal quorum – in fact with only one authorized member of the committee there, a Defense Ministry representative – making the permit invalid. Around a month ago the Jerusalem municipality began intense work on moving the Ein Yael checkpoint 1.5 kilometers westward so that it is closer to Walaja. The aim is to be able to open the Ein Hinye recreation site, which is built around a spring that had been used by Palestinians until the work began. The court was told the checkpoint was being moved to block Palestinians from Walaja and the surrounding area from accessing the spring. The change will also make it difficult for the farmers in Walaja to reach their lands. In its response to the Jerusalem District Court, the state admitted the process was flawed, but asked the court to allow the work to continue and to dismiss the petition of the Walaja residents under the doctrine of “relative nullity.” “Ms. Talmi serves as the district planner and the vice chairman of the District Planning Committee, so as is customary in the Security Facilities Committee attended its meetings as a member and chairman. Even though no appointment was made the committee accepts that her professional credentials cannot be questioned []. We are therefore talking about a glitch, and the appointment process will be completed in the very near future and in practice no substantive right of the petitioners was undermined,” the state (the Defense Ministry and the Israel Defense Forces) told the court. In the court hearing Tuesday, state attorney Moran Braun said Talmi’s status on the committee could be settled within a few days. Attorney Ghiath Nasser, who filed the petition on behalf of the Walaja residents, rejected the state’s arguments. “I think that what happened in this case is a scandal. They want the court to give legal validity to an outrage whose entire management from beginning to end is stained by blatant illegality,” he said at the hearing. “I don’t think that this is a fault that can be repaired. What we have here essentially is a hearing before a single member of a committee, a representative of the defense minister. [] When the court is asked to approve such a thing despite all the faults, the role of the court is to champion the principle of the rule of law and explain that this isn’t how it’s done.” Judge Oded Shaham ordered the state to update the court regarding the steps it plans to take. A ruling on the petition will be given at a later date. ([Haaretz](#) 6 March 2018)

- A Palestinian man suffocated before dawn while waiting in the narrow corridor of Checkpoint 300 in the southern occupied West Bank city of Bethlehem, where hundreds of workers were waiting to pass through on their way to work inside Israel. In the early hours of the morning, typically before dawn, hundreds of Palestinians endure long waits at the 300 checkpoint, one of the only access points Palestinians from the

southern West Bank have to Jerusalem and Israel. (Maannews 6 March 2018)

Other

- Supporters of Israeli settlements in the West Bank held an event on the sidelines of the annual policy conference of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) in Washington on Monday, at the same time that Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and U.S. President Donald Trump held talks at the White House. The event, organized by Israel's Ministry for Strategic Affairs and the Yesha Council, an umbrella organization of the settler movement, focused on fighting against calls to boycott products made in settlements. More than a hundred people gathered to hear Israeli ministers from the right-wing coalition – including Education Minister Naftali Bennett (Habayit Hayehudi), Justice Minister Ayelet Shaked (Habayit Hayehudi) and Energy Minister Yuval Steinitz (Likud) – all of whom expressed their strong support for maintaining Israel's presence in the West Bank and for rejecting any peace plan that involves the creation of a Palestinian state there. At the event, which took place at the Sixth & I Synagogue in downtown Washington, Steinitz said that "Israel cannot survive" without holding on to that region. Shaked praised the Trump administration for its "courageous" decision to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, and added that the administration is "very friendly" toward Israel. Bennett used his speech to express support for Netanyahu in light of the mounting corruption investigations involving him. Bennett said that he believes and hopes that Netanyahu did not commit any crimes and will not be indicted. Israel's Consul General in New York, Dani Dayan, said that boycotts against Israeli settlements in the West Bank are no different than boycotts against Israel within its internationally recognized borders – a position that many left-wing U.S. Jews disagree with. Dayan said that "we have political arguments between us – that's legitimate. You can hold your positions, others can hold theirs, but refraining from visiting, talking, buying, and knowing each other – that's bigotry." He compared such a position to "support for BDS," the Boycott Divestment and Sanctions Movement. The event took place a day after AIPAC's senior leadership used the opening night of the conference to reemphasize the committee's long-held position of support for a two-state solution, expressing hope that the Palestinians will have their own state as a result of peace talks with Israel. That position was praised by supporters and allies of the powerful lobby within progressive circles in the U.S. Jewish community, but received criticism from right-wing figures in Israel and

in the U.S. The pro-settlement event in Washington was also met with opposition from an Arab lawmaker from the Meretz party who tried to put an end to the conference. MK Esawi Freij publicly urged the attorney general and the civil service commissioner to stop the event and said that depending on their answers, he might urgently petition the High Court of Justice to issue an order to end it. "The ministry's goals involve fighting delegitimization of Israel, not promoting the values of the Yesha Council of settlements in favor of annexing the occupied territories, or 'embracing Judea and Samaria,'" Freij wrote to Attorney General Avichai Mendelblit. At the event at Sixth & I, none of the official Israeli speakers criticized AIPAC directly for its position on two states. Shaked said that AIPAC's work is important for Israel, and other speakers said they hoped that next year, a similar event in support of settlements and opposition to settlement boycotts will take place within the conference center where AIPAC holds its conference. ([Haaretz](#) 6 March 2018)

- In recent years, a number of fundamental problems have cast the Oslo two-state solution paradigm into serious doubt. The first of these is the fact that Israel does not deal with a single, unified Palestinian system which takes centralized decisions vis-à-vis Israel. Rather, a Hamas state has risen in Gaza, which has its own policies and decision-making, and which is not subordinate in any way to the Palestinian Authority (PA) in Judea and Samaria. The PA, for its part, runs an autonomy and has separate decision-making policies. It does not represent roughly the half of the Palestinian nation that is located in the Gaza Strip. Even in Judea and Samaria itself, there are many Palestinian elements who do not view themselves as subordinate to the PA, but rather, they are affiliated with groups such as Hamas, Palestinian Islamic Jihad, or with other hardline Islamist entities. Unfortunately, there is a tendency to utterly ignore this reality, and to try and negotiate with the PA in a way that fails to take into account the fact that it does not represent all of the Palestinians. All of this means that the Israeli desire to receive guarantees of security and peace in exchange for concessions cannot be met. There is no one on the Palestinian side who can supply the goods. Throughout the last ten years, and particularly now, following the election of US President Donald Trump, what is being offered to the Palestinians is substantially less than anything resembling a state. And the offers keep shrinking. An in-depth look at the platforms of all of the major Israeli political parties finds that they hold much in common when it comes to what they believe Israel should offer the Palestinians. These platforms undermine the concept of a Palestinian state. All of the major parties agree that Israel should continue its control of the Jordan Valley, which means that any Palestinian entity will be fully contained

by Israel's security forces, and that Israel would control all entry and exit points. Such an entity does not meet any reasonable criteria of statehood. Control of the Jordan Valley is an existential security need for the State of Israel, but it means that any Palestinian state in Judea and Samaria would have no unimpeded outlet to the rest of the world. There is also an across-the-board understanding within the Israeli political system that in light of the severity of the terrorism threat in Judea and Samaria, the Israel Defense Forces will need near full freedom of operation in any future scenario. This means that the Palestinians will be able to continue to claim that they are under Israeli occupation, since such military activity is a basic need for the State of Israel. The PA, for its part, is quietly in favor of the IDF's many actions against Hamas in Judea and Samaria, as this helps it survive and prevent a Hamas revolution. The PA has a basic interest for the IDF to continue its activities. The issue of Israeli settlements in Judea and Samaria casts a major shadow on the idea of a Palestinian state. All mainstream Israeli parties agree that the main settlement blocs must remain in any future arrangement. Yet the Israeli public is less aware of the fact that the blocs sit in the heart of the hills of Judea and Samaria, rather than being limited to areas near the Green Line. This makes Palestinian territorial contiguity a technical impossibility. It also makes the idea of an Israeli separation from the Palestinians impossible. Israeli and Palestinian communities are intertwined, often existing on the same roads, particularly on Route 60, which is a central artery running through Judea and Samaria. The current situation, in which the PA controls Palestinian population areas and Israel controls its communities is the most logical, but this certainly cannot lead to anything resembling a state. The heavily used term 'isolated settlements' is somewhat misleading, as it refers to 125,000 Israelis who cannot be forcefully removed, nor can they be left to live under Palestinian sovereignty. All of these factors mean that discussion of a sustainable Palestinian state in Judea and Samaria has become irrelevant. Justifiable Israeli demands that such a state would be demilitarized, with no ability to build up its military force, also undermine the idea of a sovereign state. For a century, two peoples have been fighting for control of a small area that is no more than 70 kilometers wide. Each side has attempted to control most of the territory, leading to many conflicts. The bottom line is that Israel has won, and controls most of the territory. The most generous proposal that Israel can currently offer divides the land 70-30 in Israel's favor. Anything more generous than that would make Israel unsustainable in the long term. From a Palestinian perspective, this is not a tolerable offer. The result is a stalemate. Only out-of-the-box thinking which

adds more territory, can lead to a break from the deadlock. Otherwise, two million Palestinians living in Gaza, a strip of land that is only 5 kilometers wide, will be condemned to a reality that is devoid of a future. Palestinians in Judea and Samaria will also be reduced to a narrow area, surrounded by Israelis. ([YNETNEWS](#) 6 March 2018)

- The Israeli Knesset, approved the first reading for a bill to cut tax funding to the Palestinian Authority, by the amount it pays out monthly to the Palestinian detainees and families of the slain. According to the Israeli Defense Ministry, the 2017 payments to these families exceeded \$347 million. The first reading was passed in the Knesset by 52 votes in favor, and 10 against, according to the PNN. Israeli Minister of Defense Avigdor Lieberman said that the money will go to Israeli “victims of terror” instead of the families. A Palestinian detainee serving 3-5 years gets around \$580 monthly, roughly the amount made by the average Palestinian. That figure can more than triple for a 20-30 year sentence, and can include additional payments for Palestinians who are married, have children, are residents of Jerusalem, or are Israeli citizens. According to Addameer organization, there are currently 6,119 Palestinian political detainees in Israeli jails, 450 or them administrative detainees. 526 Prisoners are serving life sentences. (IMEMC 6 March 2018)