



ARIJ DAILY REPORT

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Israeli Violations' Activities in the occupied State of Palestine

3 February 2020

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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Violations of the Israeli occupation Army

- In Hebron, in southern West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) injured, many Palestinians, including a photojournalist, in the center of the city. He is the second to be injured by the army, in Hebron. The IOA resorted to the excessive use of force against dozens of Palestinian protesters in the center of Hebron city, and forced all shops in the area to close. The IOA fired many rubber-coated steel bullets, gas bombs and concussion grenades at the protesters, in the Shuhada Street, while many local youngsters hurled stones at the military tower in that area. (IMEMC 3 February 2020)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Bab az-Zawiya area, in the center of Hebron city, and attacked several Palestinians. (IMEMC 3 February 2020)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked dozens of Palestinian protesters, wounding one journalist, identified as [Abdul-Mohsin Shalalda](#), 27, with a rubber-coated steel bullet in the head, and causing many residents to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 3 February 2020)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) shot, two Palestinians, and caused several others to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation, during protests in Bab az-Zawiya area, in the center of Hebron city, in the southern part of the occupied West Bank. The IOA shot one Palestinian with a rubber-coated steel bullet in the eye, and another with a similar round that struck him in the back. Many residents suffered the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 3 February 2020)

Israeli Settler Violence

- More than 140 Israeli settlers stormed, the courtyards of Al-Aqsa Mosque Compound via the Moroccan Gate, heavily protected by Israeli occupation Army (IOA). Several groups of settlers invaded the mosque, and toured its courtyards, guided by rabbis that gave settlers explanations on the alleged

“Temple Mount.” The IOA detained an Al-Aqsa Mosque guard, Ahmad Abu Aliya, and took him to an interrogation center. A female worshiper was also detained by Israeli police after being assaulted.(PALINFO, IMEMC 3 February 2020)


- Israeli settlers attacked a Palestinian family, while they were at their home in Tel Rumeida neighborhood of Hebron city, southern occupied West Bank. Israeli settlers attacked his children while they were playing at the house, causing bruises to his 3-year-old daughter and terrorizing the rest of the children. Ramadan said the settlers attacked his family while the IOA observed, doing nothing to help the Palestinian family. (IMEMC 3 February 2020)

Israeli Closures

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) sealed off all entrances to the village of Kisan, east of Bethlehem, southern occupied West Bank, as a prelude to take over a piece of land there. Ahmad Ghazal, Kisan deputy head of village council, said Israeli military forces stormed the village amid intensive security measures and sealed off all entrances, preventing residents from entering or leaving the village. He said Israeli forces informed him of their intentions to take over a piece of land in the village, and confiscate all equipment in the area, where a new Palestinian school project recently began.(IMEMC 3 February 2020)

Other

- Israeli War Minister Naftali Bennett’s decision to stop agricultural trade with the Palestinian Authority in the occupied West Bank came into force on Sunday morning. Israeli channel 13 claimed, according to Al Ray, that Bennett’s decision was made allegedly in response to the Palestinian boycott of importing cattle and other livestock from Israel. Last September, the Palestinian government announced a complete halt to the import of livestock from Israeli occupation. It attributed the decision to its policy of economic disengagement from the “occupation economy.” (IMEMC 3 February 2020)

- [Israeli War Minister Naftali Bennett](#) decided, last night, to freeze entry of cement shipments to the besieged Gaza Strip, in response to what he called daily Palestinian attacks on Israeli areas. According to Maariv newspaper, the Israeli army gave instructions, at the behest of Bennett, to suspend cement exports to Gaza and withdraw permits from 500 cement dealers. The measure, which is to take effect as of Sunday morning, was reportedly in response to daily Gaza attacks, which resumed recently after the Israeli occupation authority deliberately opened floodgates to dams and flooded vast tracts of farmlands and roads in the east of Gaza, causing considerable losses to the agricultural sector in particular. (IMEMC 3 February 2020)
- The Trump administration released its long-delayed, much-discussed and highly-controversial peace plan to considerable Israeli acclaim and overwhelming Palestinian protestation last week.  View of the border area between Israel and Egypt as it seen from Route 10, southern Israel, on December 5, 2018. (Yossi Zeliger/Flash90) Its main points are by now well known. If implemented, the proposal would hand some 30 percent of the West Bank, including the Jordan Valley, to Israel. A future Palestinian state over the remaining 70% would have restricted sovereignty, especially where its defense is concerned, with Israel maintaining security control over the West Bank's airspace and border crossings into Jordan. There would be no right of return for refugees or the descendants of Palestinian refugees into Israeli territory, and a Palestinian capital would be declared in East Jerusalem, but only in its easternmost sections that lie outside of Israel's security barrier, some of which, like Abu Dis, are considered part of Jerusalem by Palestinians but not by Israelis. Meanwhile, the Palestinians would need to recognize Israel as a Jewish nation-state. All of that was enough for many observers and pundits to call the US proposal the most pro-Israel in the 27-year history of the peace process. US President Donald Trump and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu participate in a joint statement in the East Room of the White House, in Washington, DC, on January 28, 2020. (Sarah Silbiger/Getty Images/AFP) The Palestinians have long asserted that the pre-1967 borders should be the basis from which to begin negotiations for a two-

state solution with East Jerusalem as the Palestinian capital. The new map pushes those borders deep into the West Bank and accepts numerous longstanding Israeli demands from the Palestinians as key planks of the plan — such as Palestine’s demilitarization. The Trump administration has argued its new map recognizes the realities on the ground of Israeli settlement expansion and security needs — and may constitute the Palestinians’ “last chance” to stop Israel from “expanding” further and secure for themselves a state. At the same time, the discussion around the American proposal has sometimes overlooked some of its key stipulations and suggestions — some of them favorable to Israel, but not all. These include a re-examination of the prohibition on Jewish prayer on the ultra-sensitive Temple Mount, the idea of a deeply controversial remarcating of a handful of Arab Israeli towns adjacent to the West Bank to the new Palestinian state, the transfer of a section of Israeli territory south of the West Bank to the Palestinian state, the release of many Palestinian prisoners from Israeli jails, and a strangely shaped new section of the Palestinian state that runs nearly half the length of the Israel-Egypt border — but does not touch the border, which remains in Israeli control.

1. Temple Mount prayer The Trump plan appears to both support and reject Jewish prayer on the Temple Mount, a contradiction Trump administration officials tried to explain by saying Jewish prayer would be permitted only by “agreement of all the parties.” Muslim men attend Friday prayers on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem’s Old City on January 31, 2020. (Ahmad Gharabli/AFP) The US plan calls for maintaining the decades-old “status quo” on the Temple Mount — according to which only Muslims may pray at the site, while Jews are permitted only restricted visits — but appears to contradict itself in stating: “People of every faith should be permitted to pray on the Temple Mount/Haram al-Sharif, in a manner that is fully respectful to their religion, taking into account the times of each religion’s prayers and holidays, as well as other religious factors.” The situation at the holy site — the holiest place in Judaism, and the third holiest in Islam — is acutely sensitive. The proposal has already drawn ire and even a veiled warning from Jordan, long the agreed-upon

“custodian” of the holy site. Right-wing Israeli Jewish religious groups have recently made efforts to pray at the Temple Mount and stepped up their visits to the site. Palestinians and Jordanian authorities have opposed such visits as provocations, and have expressed concerns that Israel intends to take over the site or partition it. The Israeli government has repeatedly said it has no intention of changing the arrangements. Illustrative: Israelis walk by the Dome of the Rock Mosque in the Temple Mount compound in Jerusalem, June 2, 2019. (AP Photo/Mahmoud Illean)

2. Arab Israelis remarcated to Palestine The Trump administration provided two maps with its proposal, but did not demarcate the current Green Line on the maps, leaving some guesswork as to how the new lines compared to the existing ones. Vision for Peace Conceptual Map published by the Trump Administration on January 28, 2020 Those who superimposed the Trump maps with the current situation and carefully read the administration’s “vision” document could better understand two unexpected elements of the plan: talk of the possible handing of several Arabpopulated Israeli towns in the north to the future Palestinian state, as well as the reallocation to a future Palestine of a significant stretch of semi-arid desert near Arad. The dark green section in the map attached to the above tweet shows areas earmarked, and possibly earmarked, to be handed by Israel to the Palestinians. The most controversial areas are, not surprisingly, the ones populated by Israeli citizens. The plan envisages a possible ethnic division of the land – the core of international partition plans of the past, but an idea that has been called racist when applied by present-day Israel to its Arab minority. The plan suggests entire towns, including Umm al-Fahm, Ar’are and others in the so-called “Triangle” area adjacent to the northern West Bank, could be handed over to the Palestinian state, but does not explicitly state whether those towns’ residents would see their Israeli citizenship revoked in favor of a Palestinian one. Aides to Israel’s Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu on Sunday rejected the remarcation idea.

3. The southern West Bank grows I recreated the map Kushner/Dermer/Friedman/Berkowitz/Greenblatt attached to their plan. I had to make some judgement calls because some

key parts were hidden under a bridge/tunnel marker. pic.twitter.com/vsJC7tubEU — Dan Rothem (@drothem) January 30, 2020” “ The dark green area just below the West Bank includes semi-arid desert, and is today home to a sparse population of Bedouin and some military training areas. It marks a third significant chunk of what is Israeli territory intended for land swaps with the future Palestine, to compensate for the 30% of West Bank territory — notably including the Jordan Valley area and all the settlements — that is to be annexed by Israel with American backing. The two other chunks of Israeli territory to be swapped are both in the Negev, near the Israel-Egypt border. A view of the Ma’ale Adumim settlement in the West Bank, Jan. 28, 2020. (Menahem Kahana/AFP) 4. Lines in the sand One of those two Negev chunks is designated in the plan for a large Palestinian industrial zone. The other is intended as a residential and agricultural area still further south. Both sit on a strip of future Palestinian territory attached by a thin line to the Gaza Strip; this line of new Palestinian areas stretches nearly half the length of the Israel-Egypt border, but doesn’t touch the Egyptian border itself, where a narrow Israeli-held band controls the border clear up to Gaza. Asked to comment on the feasibility of that stretch, the plan’s chief architect Jared Kushner told the Egyptian outlet El Hekaya on Saturday, “We have one of the biggest developers in the Middle East who will hopefully announce soon that he’s going to come on board to help us do a master plan for the new additions in Gaza.” He did not name the developer, but said the individual would help establish a high-tech manufacturing industrial zone and a residential agricultural zone for Palestinians in the two pockets. Israel’s border with Egypt’s Sinai Peninsula. (Judah Ari Gross/Times of Israel) 5. Cover-ups The White House has lauded its plan by saying it places some 97% of Israelis living in the West Bank within contiguous Israeli territory and some 97% of Palestinians in the West Bank within contiguous Palestinian territory. By “contiguous,” Trump administration officials mean a series of “bridges and tunnels” set down in the plan that would allow Palestinians and Israelis to travel over and under each other between areas belonging to their

respective states without having to pass through Israeli checkpoints or drive around the other side's enclaves, Kushner said on Saturday. But some observers have noted that the American "conceptual map" provided with the peace plan was drawn for clarity rather than detail, and places large circular crossing symbols at sites where those bridges and tunnels would be placed – covering up their actual locations and much of the surrounding areas where the plan envisages them being constructed. With its thickly drawn lines, the map is as vague about Palestinian interconnectedness as it is about how Israelis will access 15 Israeli enclaves that require them to drive through Palestinian areas. Vision for Peace Conceptual Map published by the Trump Administration on January 28, 2020 As such, it's not clear from the plan exactly how many passages would need to be built, how long each would stretch, and where these passages might create bottlenecks for the flow of people and goods inside a "contiguous" Palestinian state. 6. Freeing prisoners, but not murderers In a final, largely overlooked clause, the plan also calls for Palestinian prisoners to be released from Israeli prisons, except those convicted of murder, attempted murder or conspiracy to commit murder, or those who are Israeli citizens. ([TOI](#) 3 February 2020)