

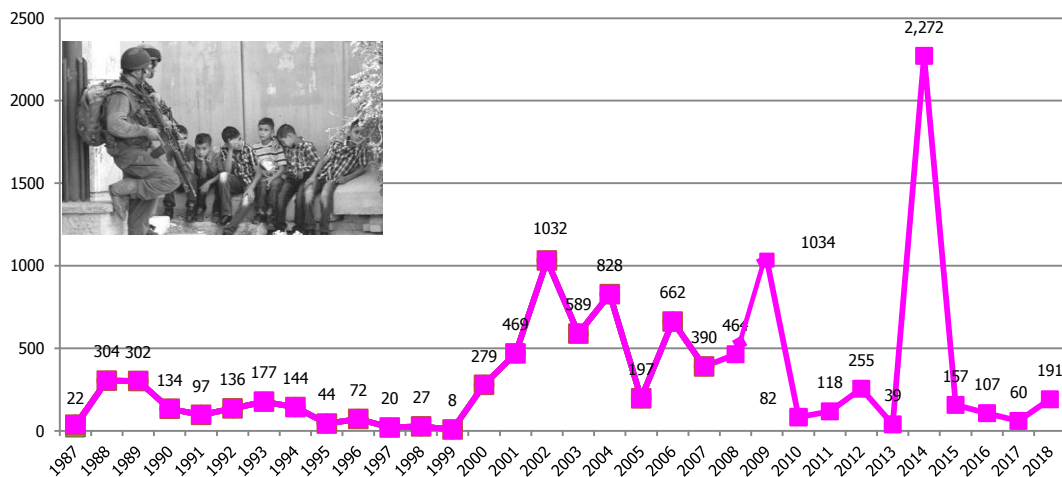


Israeli Occupation

■ Killings & Injuries

- Palestinians in the occupied Palestinian territory (OPT) are permanently subject to threats from Israeli occupation policies and practices as well as settler violence. Figures for deaths and injuries differ by source. The following graph shows the number of Palestinians killed by Israelis since the outbreak of the first *Intifada* in Dec. 1987 as monitored by the Israeli human rights group B'Tselem.

Palestinians killed by Israeli forces and civilians since the first Intifada (9 Dec. July 2017)

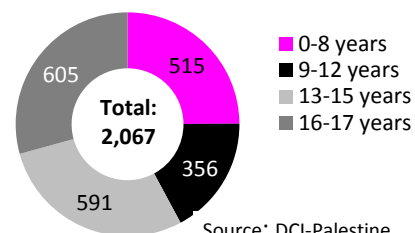


Source: B'Tselem website, <http://www.btselem.org/statistics> (Fatalities). The above numbers **do not include**:

- Palestinian citizens of Israel killed by Israeli forces, incl. 13 killed in Oct. 2000.
- Palestinian suicide bombers.
- Palestinians who died due to delays in receiving medical treatment (e.g., by being stopped at checkpoints).

- In **2018**, as of July, **191 Palestinians** had been killed by Israelis, 188 of which by Israeli **security forces** (170 in **Gaza**, 17 in the **West Bank**, and 1 inside **Israel**) and 3 by **civilians** (all in the West Bank). Of the total, 35 were **minors** under the age of 18, one was a **women**. On the **Israeli side** 7 people were killed by Palestinians (6 in the West Bank, 1 in Israel): 4 security forces and 3 civilians (B'Tselem).
- **OCHA** reports 246 Palestinians **killed** in 2018 by 22 October (WB: 24, GS: 222), compared to 73 in 2017 and 107 in 2016, and 29,581 **injured** (80.8% in Gaza) (OCHA, Protection of Civilians, 9-23 Oct. 2018).
- According to the PLO Negotiations Affairs Department, **262** Palestinians were **killed** by Israeli forces during the first eight months of 2018, and **6,333** were **injured**.
- According to **Defense for Children International** statistics, **2,067 children** aged 12-17 have been **killed** by Israeli forces or settlers between the outbreak of the second Intifada in 2000 and Sept. 2018, not including those involved in hostilities. Some 77.8% of the total casualties were from **Gaza**. In **2018**, 40 children were killed (for details and updates see: www.dci-palestine.org/child_fatalities_by_month).

Child Fatalities by Age, 2000-2018



Source: DCI-Palestine.



■ Raids, Arrests, Imprisonment & Forced Transfer

- According to the Oslo Accords, Israeli soldiers are only allowed in Palestinian cities in cases of a “hot pursuit” of a suspect, but night raids and detentions are features of the daily Palestinian life and the fear of **imprisonment** is omnipresent. Israeli authorities have detained approx. **1 million Palestinians** since the state of Israel was established in **1948** and over **650,000** Palestinians since **1967** (Addameer). Since the outbreak of the Al-Aqsa Intifada (28 Sept. 2000) alone, some **100,000** arrests (15,000 of which were minors, 1,500 women and 70 PA officials) and some 27,000 administrative detention orders were recorded by human rights organizations (PCBS, *Press Release on the Occasion of Palestinian Prisoners’ Day*, 17 April 2017).

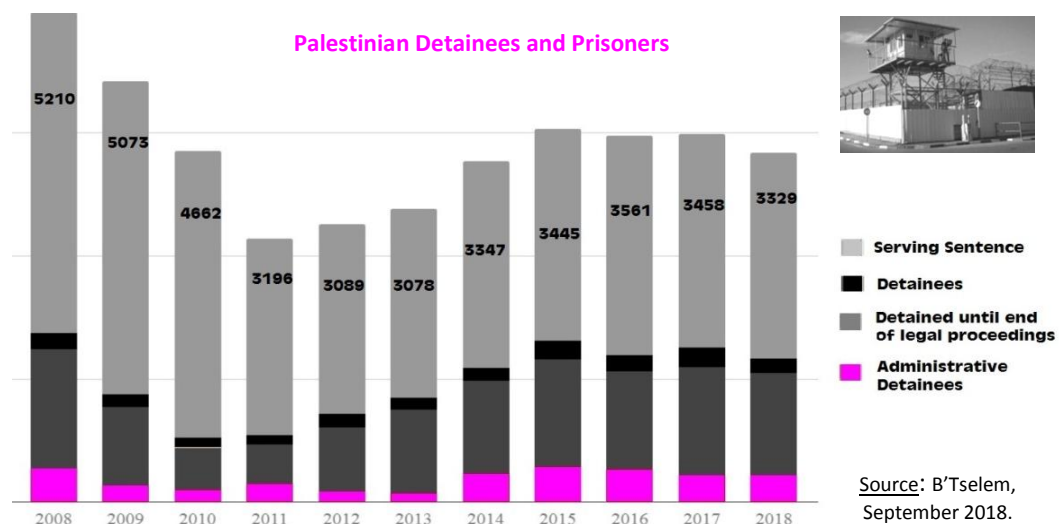
- As of June 2018, the Israeli Prison Service held, **5,667** Palestinian “security” **prisoners** (incl. 446 **administrative detainees**), of which 3,329 were serving a **sentence**. Of the total, 324 were from **Gaza** and 273 were **minors** (50 of them 14-16, and 223 16-18 years old). In addition, 682 prisoners were held for being **in Israel illegally** (8 of them from Gaza).

Political Prisoners at a Glance

Total: 5,640 (Sept. 2018)

- 316 from Gaza
- 401 from East Jerusalem
- 70 Palestinians from Israel proper
- 456 Administrative Detainees
- 5 PLC members
- 53 women
- 270 children (50 under 16)
- 538 serving life sentence
- 487 sentenced to over 20 years
- 43 serving over 20 years
- 21 serving over 25 years
- 30 were detained before Oslo

Source: <http://www.addameer.org/statistics>.



- During the **first half of 2018** alone, Israeli forces arrested 3,533 Palestinians, including 651 children, 63 women and 4 journalists (*Joint Report: Occupation Forces Arrested 3500 Palestinians during the First Half of 2018*, Addameer, 10 July 2018).
- The Israeli General Prisons’ Administration governs 10 central **prisons** (Ashqelon, Nafha in the Negev, Beer Sheba, Ramle, Telmond, Rimonim, Gelboa, Hadarim, Kfar Yuna, and Shatta) and three **military detention camps** (Megiddo, Ofer near Ramallah, and Ketziot or ‘Ansar 3’ in the Negev).
- While an Israeli child cannot be given a custodial sentence until reaching the age of 14 under civilian law, a Palestinian child can be sent to prison at the age of 12 under military law. According to DCI, at least 8,000 Palestinian children have been detained and prosecuted in an Israeli military detention system since 2000. In 2017, the average monthly number of **Palestinian children** (under 18) held in Israeli **detention** was **312**, and as of June **2018**, 273 minors were detained, 49 of them

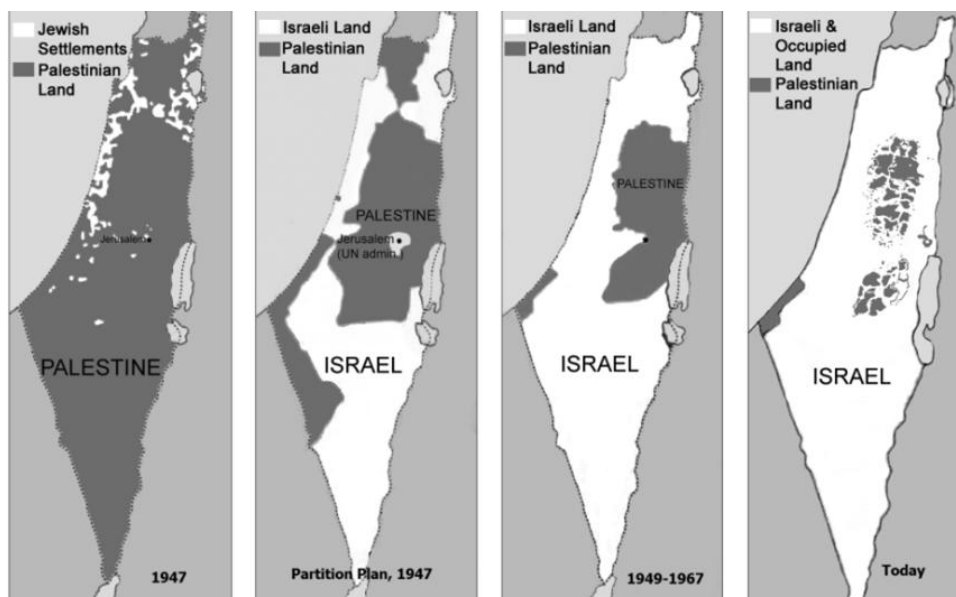
12-15 years old and 3 of them under administrative detention (DCI Palestine, https://www.dci-palestine.org/children_in_israeli_detention).

- According to the PLO Negotiations Affairs Department, Israeli forces have **detained 3,825** Palestinians (311 of them temporary) and conducted **4,289 raids** in residential areas during Jan.-Aug. 2018.
- Since 1967, 218 Palestinians have **died while in Israeli custody**, 4 of whom in 2018 (as of September). Of the total, 78 were murdered, 7 killed by gunshots, 59 died due to medical negligence, and 73 as a result of torture (Addameer).
- The Israeli High Court outlawed the use of arbitrary **torture** as an interrogation method on 6 September 1999 (though stopping short of banning it altogether as required by international law), but it is still practiced, including isolation, sleep deprivation, physical and sexual assault, prolonged interrogation, threats, prevention of family and lawyers' visits. The **average handling** of a torture victim's **complaint** to the Shin Bet is 34.7 months; of over 1,100 complaints submitted, not a single **indictment** was filed (PCATI, *Torture and Cruel, Inhumane and Degrading Treatment, Situation Report – Israel 2018*).
- In 2016, the **Israeli military prosecution** received 302 **complaints of crimes committed by soldiers** against Palestinians or their property (shooting, violence, property damage, looting), of which only 46 led to investigations. Only 5 of these (=6.4% of all investigations or 1.6% of all complaints) resulted in indictments (as of March 2017). Between 2011-16, only 32 out of 948 cases (3.4%) ended in indictments, with most Palestinians complaints not even being investigated (Yesh Din, March 2018 data sheet: Law enforcement against IDF soldiers suspected of harming Palestinians – 2016 Summary, 2018).

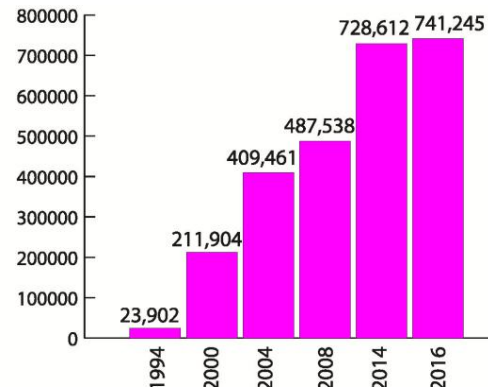
■ Expropriation & Destruction of Land and Property

- After the 1948 War, Israel adopted new land laws to facilitate the **expropriation** of refugee property and its transfer to the state and the Jewish National Fund (JNF). Between 1947 and 1949, an estimated 17,178,000 dunums (1,000 dunums=1 km²) of land were expropriated from Palestinians. Between 1950 and 1966, 700,000 dunums were expropriated from Palestinians who remained within the territory of the new state. After the 1967 War, Israel expropriated 849,000 dunums (849 km²) of Palestinian land, over 400,000 dunums (400 km²) of which was owned by Palestinians who had been displaced from the West Bank and Gaza Strip during the war (Badil, *Survey of Palestinian Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (2010-2012)*, Vol. VII, 2012).

Palestinian Loss of Land since 1947

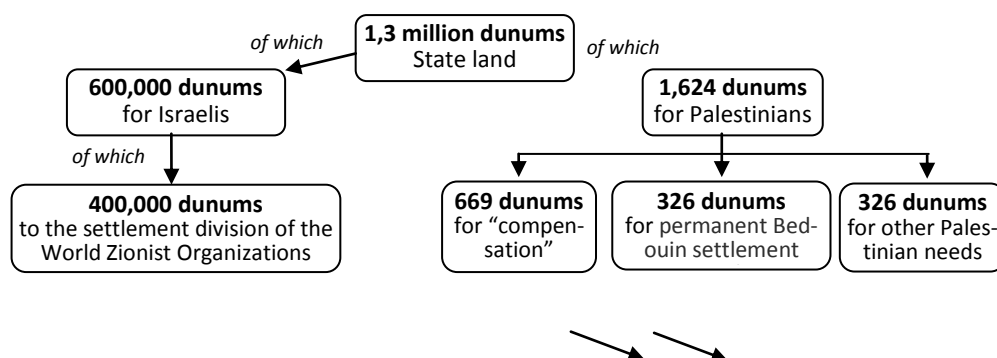


- Since 1967, the Palestinians have lost **access** to over 60% of **West Bank land** and two thirds of its **grazing land**, while over 2.5 million **productive trees** have been **uprooted**. In **Gaza** half of the **cultivable** area was lost (UNCTAD, *Report on UNCTAD's Assistance to the Palestinian People*, Sept. 2017).
- According to ARIJ, between 1994 (Oslo I Accord) and 2016, Israel has **confiscated 741,245 dunums** of Palestinian land (see graph on the right).
- In **2017**, Israel approved the **confiscation** of some 2,100 dunums of Palestinian land and confiscated another hundreds of dunums for road-blocks and checkpoints. In addition, over 70,000 dunums of cultivated land was transferred to Israeli settlements and orders to seize another 852 dunums were renewed (PCBS, *On the 70th Anniversary of the Palestinian Nakba*, May 2018).
- Today, Israelis control over **85% of the land of historic Palestine** (compared to 6.2% during the British Mandate) (PCBS, *Special Statistical Bulletin on the 68th Anniversary of the Palestinian Nakba*, May 2017).
- Israel retains near exclusive control over Area C, comprising 60% of the West Bank, and effectively prohibits Palestinian construction in over **70% of Area C** (areas designated for the use of Israeli settlements or the military). In the remaining 30%, a range of restrictions make obtaining a building permit nearly impossible. Hence, **Palestinians can build on only 1% of Area C** - most of which is already totally built-up (OCHA, *Area C of the West Bank: Key Humanitarian Concerns*, Update, August 2014).
- According to ARIJ, over 400,000 out of the 720,000 dunums that make up the total area of the **Jordan Valley** were already transformed into closed military and firing zones, and at least 27,000 dunums confiscated for settlement building (<http://www.maannnews.com/Content.aspx?id=780263>).
- According to the Israeli Civil Administration, 1.3 million dunums of West Bank land have been **declared state land** since 1967. Of this, 600,000 dunums were allocated for settlements, and only 1,624, dunums - or 0.25% - for Palestinians, including 630 dunums for permanent Bedouin settlement, 669 dunums for compensation or moving Palestinians from areas intended for developing settlements, and 326 dunums for other Palestinian needs.



Source: ARIJ.

Israel's Allocation of State Land in the West Bank Since 1967



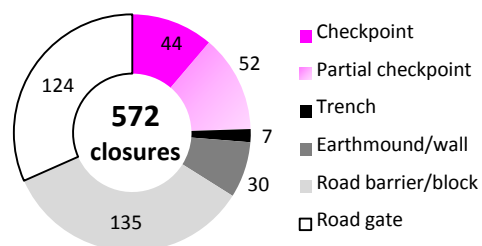
Source: Berger, Y., "Palestinians Have Received 0.25% of State Land Israel Has Allocated in the West Bank Since 1967," *Haaretz*, 19 July 2018). Figures according to Israeli Civil Administration data from 2011.

- It is estimated that since 1967, Israeli forces have destroyed over **1.4 million olive trees** in the West Bank and Gaza, about half of them since 2000 (Joint Advocacy Initiative, Olive Tree Campaign).
- According to ARIJ, between 1994 (Oslo I Accord) and 2016 alone, Israeli forces have **uprooted 689,960 Palestinian trees**.
- In 2017, Israeli forces **razed and uprooted** about 10,000 **trees** (PCBS, *On the 70th Anniversary of the Palestinian Nakba*, May 2018).
- The PLO Negotiations Affairs Department recorded 18 cases of **land confiscation**, 235 **assaults on property**, and 182 incidents of **obstruction of places of worship** during Jan.-Aug. 2018.

■ Residency, Closures & Movement Restrictions

- Right after the occupation of the Palestinian territories in June 1967, an Israeli census only registered as legal residents in the **population registry** those Palestinians who were present in the OPT then, subsequently providing them with ID cards. Ever since, Israel has retained full control of the registry despite the fact that the Oslo Accords required its transfer - along with other civil matters - to the PA for Areas A and B. Persons not listed in the registry can only legally join their families and reside in the West Bank upon Israel's approval for **family unification**, which, however, is not a vested right but a "benevolent" act of the Israeli authorities.
- Thus, while the PA issues identification documents to Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza, it does so only in coordination with Israel, which has cancelled or refused **registration, residency, and family unification** requests for over 230,000 Palestinians since 1967, many on grounds of having remained outside for too long (Hamoked). **All residence issues are still subject to Israeli approval.**
- In March 1993, Israel (under then Prime Minister Rabin) imposed a **general closure** denying Palestinians from both the West Bank and Gaza Strip (WBGS) entrance to Israel and Jerusalem and free movement within the West Bank. Ever since, tens of thousands of Palestinians are deprived from reaching places of work and worship as well as medical, educational and economic services. Those who enter 'illegally' or assist others to do so risk imprisonment and penalties.
- While Gaza is sealed off from the rest of the world, the closure in the West Bank is maintained in the form of the separation barrier and 572 closures (in addition to 111 obstacles in the Israeli-controlled H2 area of Hebron) (OCHA - see graph). The **closure policy** disregards **international law**, according to which East Jerusalem is an integral part of the West Bank, and the Oslo Accords, which view the WBGS as 'one territorial unit', and has had a devastating impact on the Palestinian economy in general. In Sept. 2018, OCHA recorded permanent checkpoints and road-blocks.
- In order to **move** between the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and East Jerusalem or to **travel** abroad, most Palestinians must obtain **permits** from Israel, which are only valid for certain periods, times, purposes,

Israeli Closures - 2017



Source: OCHA, *West Bank- Access Restrictions, October 2017 (Map)*.



and individuals and can be canceled at any moment. Especially restricted is access to settler roads, areas near or controlled by settlements, and to land and other natural resources. In some West Bank areas, Palestinians must even obtain special 'residency' permits in order to remain in their homes and/or to access their land.

- During January-August 2018 alone, Israeli forces set up 2,569 **flying checkpoints** and **closed crossing points** on 1,242 occasions (PLO Negotiations Affairs Department Monitoring Group).

■ House Demolitions (For home demolitions in Jerusalem see the Chapter 14)

- According to the Israeli Committee Against Housing Demolitions (ICAHD), **since 1967**, Israel has destroyed over **54,413** Palestinian homes and structures - of these, 1,523 for **punitive**, 9,412 for **administrative**, 30,885 for **military**, and 6,130 for **undefined** reasons (see box) (ICAHD, *Obstacles to Peace a Reframing of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict*, May 2018.)

- The PLO Negotiations Affairs Department reports 63 **home demolitions**, 29 **house occupations**, 235 **assaults on property** and 249 **property confiscations** between Jan.-Aug. 2018.

- In **2017**, 423 Palestinian-owned structures were **demolished**, including 270 in Area C, 11 in Areas A and B, and 142 in East Jerusalem, displacing a total of 664 people and affecting the livelihoods of over 7,000 others (OCHA, *Demolition and Displacement Trend Analysis* September 2018). Many of the demolished structures in Area C are donor-funded. Currently, there are over 13,000 **demolition orders pending** against Palestinian structures in Area C according to an Israeli Civil Administration database (OCHA, *The Monthly Humanitarian Bulletin*, June 2018).

- In 2018, as of 31 October, at least **273** Palestinian **structures** - 111 of them **residential** - have been **demolished** (151 in the West Bank, 122 in East Jerusalem), displacing 335 people, incl. 157 children, and affecting over 5,200 other people (OCHA, West Bank-Online Demolitions Database).

"Types" of demolitions:

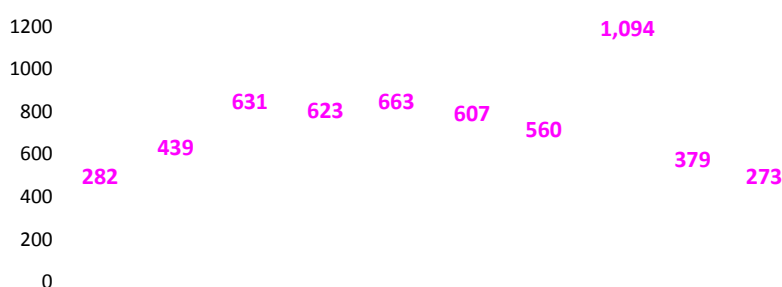
■ **Punitive:** collective punishment for the actions (e.g., suicide attacks) of people associated with the houses. Ceased in 2005 but resumed in 2014.

■ **Administrative:** for lack of a building permit (i.e., for violating Israeli zoning and planning laws). Mainly in Area C and East Jerusalem, where it is almost impossible to obtain permits, and to a lesser extent in Area B, if a house is too close to a military base or settler road.

■ **Land-clearing operations/military:** in the course of military operations (arrests, raids, etc.)

Source: Israeli Committee Against House Demolitions (ICAHD) - <http://www.icahd.org/>

Structures Demolished 2009-October 2018



Sources: OCHA West Bank Online Demolitions Database.



- Between **2009 and mid-2017** alone, Israel demolished over 4,000 **Palestinian**-owned structures and 236 **EU-funded** structures in **Area C** (OCHA, 2017).
- B'Tselem** reports that from 2006 to Sept. 2018, Israel demolished at least **1,373** Palestinian housing units in the West Bank (excluding East Jerusalem) for **lacking permits**, leaving **6,133 people** (3,103 of them minors) homeless. In the first nine months of 2018 alone, **54** housing units were destroyed in the West Bank. Three other homes were destroyed as **punitive** measure, bringing the total number of punitive demolition since 2006 to 48 (www.btselem.org/planning_and_building/statistics).

Year	Punitive Demolitions ^a			Administrative Demolitions ^b	
	Homes		People rendered homeless	Homes demolished	People rendered homeless
	demolished	sealed			
2006				49	225
2007				47	267
2008				44	276
2009				28	218
2010				85	387
2011				150	814
2012				98	526
2013				175	528
2014	4	1	27	144	722
2015	11	2	85	125	496
2016	23	5	138	274	1,134
2017	7		36	100	363
2018	3		21	54	177
Total	48	8	307	1,373	5,133

^a Between 2001-04, 1,115 homes were demolished and 299 sealed; this ceased in 2005 but resumed in 2014.

^b i.e., lacking permits.

Source: www.btselem.org – Destruction of Property statistics.

In addition to the above, over **23,000 homes** were **demolished** for **alleged military purposes** (including assaults on Gaza) since 2004, including 4 homes and 4 other structures in 2018 (as of September) (*Ibid.*).

Recent Israeli legislative and administrative steps will make things even more difficult: in April 2018 a **military order** allowed for the demolition of 13 new unlicensed structures in Area C within 96 hours of the issuance of a removal notice. Implementation of this bill is currently pending a decision by the Israeli High Court. And in July 2018, the Knesset approved a **law transferring the jurisdiction** over certain petitions against decisions by Israeli authorities in the West Bank from the Israeli High Court to the Administrative Affairs Court in Jerusalem (UNSCO, *Report to the AHLC*, Sept. 2018).

Recommended Research Sources:

<http://www.pchrgaza.org>

<http://www.acri.org.il/en>

<http://www.badil.org> (refugee/residency rights)

<http://www.dci-pal.org> (children's rights)

<http://www.stoptorture.org.il> (PCATI)

<http://www.icaad.org> (house demolitions)

<http://www.alhaq.org>

<http://www.btselem.org>

<http://www.addameer.org> (prisoners)

<http://www.hrw.org> (Human Rights Watch)

<http://www.ichr.ps> (citizens' rights)

<http://www.ochaopt.org>

ACRI, *49 Years of Control without Rights*. Belmont, Jerusalem, 2016 (<http://www.acri.org.il/en/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/49years2016-en.pdf>).

Aruri, Naseer H., ed. *Occupation: Israel over Palestine*. Belmont, MA: AAUG Press, 2nd ed., 1989.

BADIL, *Coercive Environments: Israel's Forcible Transfer of Palestinians in the Occupied Territory*, February 2017.

BADIL, *Excessive Use of Force by the Israeli Army: A Case Study*, April, 2017.

BADIL, *Forced Population Transfer: The Case of Palestine – Suppression of Resistance*, December 2016.

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OCHA, *Occupied Palestinian Territory – Fragmented Lives, Humanitarian Overview 2016*, May 2017.

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PASSIA, *International Law – Israeli Violations and Third Part Responsibility*, July 2017.