



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 Authorities decided to close a Palestinian house in Jabal Al Mukabir town, south of Jerusalem city. The targeted house is owned by Abu Al Jamal family but inhabited by the family of the Palestinian prisoner in the Israeli jail; Bilal Abu Ghanim. Noted that the targeted houses located in the second floor in a building consist of three floors. (SilwanIC 15 November 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed a Palestinian house in Jabal Al Mukabir town, south of Jerusalem city, took photos for the house and

measured it. The targeted house is owned by the family of the Palestinian prisoner in the Israeli Jail; Esra' Ja'abees. (SilwanIC 15 November 2015)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided a Palestinian house in Ras Al Amoud neighborhood in Silwan town in Jerusalem city. The targeted houses is owned by the family of the Palestinian martyr; Ahmed Abu Sha'ban. During the operation, the IOA assaulted the residents. (SilwanIC 15 November 2015)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) east of Al Burij refugee camp in the central of Gaza strip. The IOA fired teargas grenades at Palestinians, causing dozens of suffocating cases. (PNN 15 November 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) forced a Palestinian family to evacuate their land, which located near the Israeli settlement of Beit Ayin, northwest of Beit Ummer town in Hebron governorate, while they were harvesting olive trees. (Wattan 15 November 2015)
- An Israeli jeep ran over a Palestinian family while they were at Surda junction, north of Ramallah city. (Wattan 15 November 2015)
- An Israeli jeep ran over a Palestinian child, Adel Khader Shaheen (2 years), while he was in Bir Nabala village, northwest of Jerusalem city. (Al-Quds 15 November 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) opened fire at Palestinian houses and land in an area located northeast of Khan Younis city, south of Gaza strip, where they forced the Palestinian farmers to evacuate their land. (Al-Quds 15 November 2015)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) at An-Naqar neighborhood, west of Qalqiliyah city. The IOA fired rubber bullets and teargas grenades, causing tens of suffocation cases and the injury of 8 Palestinians. (Al-Quds 15 November 2015)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Al Balo' neighborhood, north of Al Bireh city. The IOA fired rubber bullets and teargas grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases and the injury of 4 Palestinians (Maannews 15 November 2015)

Israeli Arrests

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested three Palestinians after storming their houses in Beit 'Awa town, west of Hebron city. The arrestees were identified as: Samir Abed Al Qadir Al Masalmah (38 years), Sobhi Mohammad Salamah Ash-Shalsh (55 years) and Jihad Mohammad Al 'Akimi (52 years). (Safa 15 November 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested four Palestinians after raiding and searching their houses in Hebron city. The arrestees were

identified as: Mohammad Omar Jamjum (28 years), Mohammad Fouad Abu 'Aeysha (58 years), Mohammad Abed As-Samee' Al Ja'bari (27 years) and Yacoub Abu Isninah. (Safa 15 November 2015)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Mohammad Nabil Al Birawi (24 years) from Ad-Dhahiriya town, south of Hebron city. (Safa 15 November 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Mahmoud Abed Al Majed Al 'Atawnah (23 years) from Beit Kahil town in Hebron governorate. (Safa 15 November 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Ra'fat Mohammad Al 'Amairah (32 years) from Dura town, west of Hebron city. (Safa 15 November 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinians after storming their houses in Al Fawar refugee camp, south of Hebron city. The arrestees were identified as: Sami Mohammad Sha'ban Al Janazrah and Sultan Al 'Aamsi. (Safa 15 November 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinians after raiding and searching their houses in Surif village, northwest of Hebron city. The arrestees were identified as: Qusai Ad-Dik (16 years) and Mohammad Riad Hadoush (16 years). During the operation, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA. (Safa 15 November 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinians from the old city of Jerusalem. The arrestees were identified as: Tawfeq Ihab Najeb (13 years) and Mohammad Taha (13 years). (SilwanIC 15 November 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Ahmed Abed Raboh (30 years) from Jabaliya town in Gaza strip, after stopping him at Beit Hanun terminal, north of Gaza strip. (Maannews 15 November 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinian Business men while they were crossing Beit Hanun terminal, north of Gaza strip. The arrestees were identified as: Ziyad Khader (49 years) and Munir Hamada (48 years). (Maannews 15 November 2015)

Israeli Settler Violence

- Israeli settlers kidnapped a Palestinian child from At-Tur town in Jerusalem city. The settlers assaulted the Palestinian child and throw him in an area in Jerusalem city. (Al Quds 15 November 2015)
- Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Al Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city and toured in its courtyard. Noted that the IOA still prevent about 60 Palestinian women (listed in the Israeli black list) from entering the mosque. The IOA also, prevented

Akram Dana (50 years) and his son (5 years) from entering the mosque.
(Wattan 15 November 2015)

Expansion of settlements

- Housing and construction Ministry plans to establish a new Israeli settlement neighborhood in Bab As-Sahera (Herod's gate) area in the old city of Jerusalem, in a dangerous attempt to expand settlements and judaization of the city, and to impose full control over city. According to the proposed scheme, it will build 21 housing units in the area, in addition to the synagogue and Jewish school, according to the Israeli army radio reported. Herod's Gate is one of the eight gates of the old town and is located on the north side of the city, and is connected to the As-Sahera neighborhood, which inhabited by Palestinians, and enters the town via the Herod's gate up to Bab hutta and Bab Alguanmh, and all the gates in the north wall of Al-Aqsa Mosque. (RB2000 15 November 2015)

Israeli Closures

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) closed with cement bloc the western entrance of As-Samu town, south of Hebron city, and prevented Palestinians from using it. (Al-Quds 15 November 2015)

Other

- Defense Ministry, Treasury Agree on \$15.6 Billion Defense Budget for 2016. Both claim victory after deal, but army seems to have held ground on major issues. Next year's defense budget will be about 60.5 billion shekels (\$15.6 million), according to a decision reached Sunday by Defense Minister Moshe Ya'alon and Finance Minister Moshe Kahlon, and approved by a Knesset defense committee. The official budget will be less, 56.1 billion shekels, but the two ministers have already agreed on an extra 4.4 billion shekels in funding the defense establishment will receive in 2016. The defense budget committee, headed by MK Tzachi Hanegbi (Likud), approved the budget by 8 votes to 4. A good atmosphere has reportedly prevailed in the talks between the Finance Ministry, Defense Ministry and Israel Defense Forces this year, and in recent days both sides made major efforts to present the budget deal as a historic breakthrough. However, it seems the changes are less dramatic than the two ministries made them out to be. The defense establishment will receive extra funding beyond the official budget next year, and agreements on other matters do not

particularly conform to the recommendations of last summer's Locker Committee on the defense budget, which Ya'alon and the IDF brass opposed. The defense establishment compromised on some points, but was able to block changes that it did not want. The result is that the treasury has agreed to the multiyear plan formulated by IDF Chief of Staff Gadi Eisenkot, with some minor amendments. The agreement does not place real pressure on the defense establishment to streamline, except for some improvements to defense-establishment transparency that will help the treasury. The defense establishment is especially proud of the fact it was able to quash the treasury's demands that certain items – including the move of IDF military bases to the Negev; security for oil rigs at sea, to be provided by the navy; and the privatization of Israel's military industries – be funded completely from within. Funding for these projects will still remain external to the defense budget. However, it seems the Finance Ministry understands these agreements differently than defense officials, because if the Finance Ministry believes the defense establishment is not meeting its obligations to streamline, it is expecting to go back to demanding internal defense funding for some of these projects. Security sources say the sides have agreed that the defense budget could exceed 60.5 billion shekels in future years. However, this question is also open to interpretation and the details have yet to be hammered out. The treasury and Defense Ministry have also agreed in principle to further shorten service for men, by two months to 30 months (beginning in 2020). It also decided on partial implementation of the Goren Committee's recommendation to restrict the numbers of disabled veterans receiving full benefits, although this will not affect disabled soldiers already receiving benefits. The sides also reached agreement on pension conditions – in favor of the Defense Ministry's position. The IDF and Defense Ministry were strongly opposed to the Locker Committee's recommendation that very few officers should receive bridging pensions when they retire from the army at age 42, instead receiving a retirement bonus. In the end, the sides agreed on a model proposed by another committee and different from the Locker idea: The number of career officers reaching full pension age will be reduced by establishing another exit point from the career army at age 35. In addition, the army will hand over about 40 of its functions every year to civilians, in units like the Military Advocate General and the chief of staff's financial adviser, thereby also reducing the number of officers reaching full or partial pension age. This will mean only a few hundred officers will receive bridging pensions. However, implementation will depend mainly on the good intentions of the army; there is no real external oversight on the matter. The bottom line is that the ability of

the treasury to oversee or enforce the agreements is limited, with Kahlon relying mainly on Chief of Staff Eisenkot's reforms. The latter has already shown he is willing to compromise and take risks to improve the readiness of the army. These are important steps, but they remain the responsibility of the IDF, without the treasury or other entities being able to exert real influence. ([Haartez](#) 15 November 2015)

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