



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 Army (IOA) opened fire at Palestinian farmers while they were working in their land, near the border fence, northeast of Al Burij refugee camp in the central if Gaza strip. (Al-Quds 1 June 2015)

Israeli Arrests

- Israeli Occupation Navy arrested 6 Palestinian fishermen while they were sailing at As-Sudaniya shore, northwest of Gaza strip. (Al-Quds 1 June 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested five Palestinian from Silwan town in Jerusalem city. The arrestees were identified as: Mohammad Jaber Al Abbasi (15 years), Ameer Al Abbasi, Khalil Odeh, Mohammad Al Ja'bari and Adi Khwes. (SilwanIC June 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Tareq Husni Abu Al Haija' (25 years) and Ghassan Al Atrash (40 years) from Jenin city. (RB2000 & Wafa 1 June 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained dozens of Palestinians after stopping them at a sudden checkpoint erected by the IOA at the entrance of Beit Ummer town, north of Hebron city. (HR Press 1 June 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Sameh Othman Ramadan from Tell village in Nablus governorate, after stopping him at a sudden checkpoint erected by the IOA near the aforementioned village. (Wattan 1 June 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested three Palestinians after raiding and searching their houses in Husan village, west of Bethlehem city. The arrestees were identified as: Mohammad Jamal Za'oul, Mohammad Ali Hamamrah and Mohammad Ahmed Shousha. (RB2000 1 June 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinian after storming and searching their houses in Balata refugee camp, east of Nablus city. The arrestees were identified as: Mohammad Salah Hijazi (21 years) and Ahmed Al- Beitawi (32 years). (Maannews 1 June 2015)

Israeli Settler Violence

- Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Al -Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city and toured in its courtyard. (Al-Quds 1 June 2015)

Home Demolition & Demolition threats

- Israeli bulldozers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Rummana village, northwest of Jenin city, and demolished an agricultural structure owned by Nabil Abu Hadi. During the operation, a number of olive trees and a water well were damaged. (Wattan 1 June 2015)

Israeli Military Orders

- Israeli Occupation Authorities handed out military orders to demolish two residential tents in Khirbet At Tawel area, south of Aqraba village in Nablus governorate. The targeted structures are owned by: Anwar and Mohammad Sidqi. (ARN 1 June 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Authorities handed out a military order to demolish a water well in T'innik village in Jenin governorate. The targeted well is owned by Suliman Suliman. (Wattan 1 June 2015)

Other

- Israel advances bill increasing stone-throwers' sentence. Justice Minister Ayelet Shaked revives law to up maximum penalty to 10 years, ease burden for prosecution to prove intent. An Israeli ministerial legal committee approved Sunday a bill that could see protesters who throw stones at moving vehicles jailed for up to 10 years. The bill, which faces a series of parliament readings before coming into effect, would amend an existing law that allows stone-throwers to be jailed for 20 years, but only if it can be proven they intended to inflict harm. Currently, convicted stone-throwers generally receive up to two years' jail time. However, the new version would enable 10 years imprisonment for "throwing stones or other objects at travelling vehicles in a manner that could endanger the passenger's safety" or harm the vehicle, the bill read. Justice Minister Ayelet Shaked of the far-right Jewish Home party, who presented the bill and heads the ministerial committee for legislation that approved it, noted that stone-throwers were currently receiving "very soft punishments compared to their crimes," The legislation is the first major move by the new justice minister, seeking to put a measure back on track that was okayed by the cabinet last year but failed to become law by the time the parliament was dissolved ahead of the March 17 snap elections. "The amendment to the law effectively places the responsibility on the stone-thrower and not the prosecutor," she wrote on her Facebook page. "Anyone who throws stones at cars or people has to assume someone will get hurt." Rock-throwing by Palestinians is a frequent occurrence on West Bank roads, as well as in East Jerusalem, and less commonly in some parts of Israel proper during protests. Israeli settlers have also been known to hurl stones at Palestinians or Israeli security forces during clashes. While the attacks usually cause damage and minor injuries, there have been a number of cases of fatalities and serious injuries from rocks being thrown. The new legislation would create two tiers of offense; the lower one, in which clear intent to harm cannot be proven, would be punished with a shorter length of jail time, while more severe crimes would trigger

the maximum sentence. The proposal last year was pushed forward by Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and came amid an uptick in attacks in East Jerusalem and the West Bank as tensions rose over the status of the Temple Mount. Last year's proposal was not intended to cover the West Bank. It is unclear if this version would. Under the proposal, cases would be decided before a judge in district courts, rather before tribunals of three. ([Time of Israel](#) 1 June 2015)

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