



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 bulldozers staged few meters into the eastern part of Al Burij refugee camp in the central of Gaza strip, and razed land. (Maannews 7 April 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded a Palestinian house in Ad-Dhahiriyah town, south of Hebron city, and threatened the residents to demolish it. The targeted house is owned by the Palestinian prisoner in the Israeli jail; Subhan Wael At-Titi. (Maannews 7 April 2016)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Al Khader village, southwest of Bethlehem city. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA, where the IOA fired rubber bullets and teargas grenades, causing a number of suffocation cases and the injury of 6 Palestinians. During the clashes, the IOA arrested three Palestinians. (Al-Quds 7 April 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed and searched tens of Palestinian houses in Nablus city, and questioned the residents. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA, where the IOA fired teargas grenades and rubber bullets, causing the injury of three Palestinians. (Wattan 7 April 2016)

Israeli Arrests

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Yousif Shahada Khalil (21 years) from Nour Ash-Shams refugee camp in Tulkarm governorate, after stopping him at 'Anab military checkpoint. (Wafa 7 April 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinians after storming and searching their houses in Surif village, northwest of Hebron city. The arrestees were identified as: Talab Othman Abu Farah (35 years) and Ahmed Majed Hmidat. (Wafa 7 April 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested three Palestinians after raiding their houses in Hebron city. The arrestees were identified as: Mohammad Abu Snenah, Firas Ar-Rajabi, Amjad Akram Ar-Rajabi. (Wafa 7 April 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested four Palestinians after storming and searching their houses in several neighborhoods in Jenin city and Jenin refugee camp. The arrestees were identified as: Mohammad Mutabaq Abdalla As-Sa'di, Mohammad Said Switi, Mahmoud Ameer Farahti, and Omar Nafe' As-Sa'di. (Wafa 7 April 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinian women after storming their houses in the old city of Jerusalem. The arrestees were identified as: Dalal Al Hashlamun (47 years) and Ayda As-Sidawi. (Wafa 7 April 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Salem Al Barbari from Al Azza refugee camp, north of Bethlehem city. (Wattan 7 April 2016)
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- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Majdi Atiya after raiding his house in Abu Dis town, east of Jerusalem city. (Wattan 7 April 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Malak Bilal after storming his house in Azzun village, east of Qalqilyah city. (Wattan 7 April 2016)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Ismail Al 'Anqawi (13 years) from Beit Sira village, west of Ramallah city. (Wattan 7 April 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Mahmoud Said Nejem from Jenin city, after stopping him at a sudden checkpoint erected by the IOA near Al Funduq village, east of Qalqiliyah city. (Wafa 7 April 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Navy arrested two Palestinian fisher men while they were sailing at Khan Younis shore, southwest of Gaza strip. The arrestees were identified as: Raid Odeh and Iyad Alwan. (Wafa 7 April 2016)

Israeli Settler Violence

- Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Al Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city and toured in its courtyard. (Wafa 7 April 2016)
- Israeli settlers living in Beit Arye settlement occupied a number of dunums of Palestinian land in Nabi' Ein Az-Zarqa area in Deir Ghassana village, north of Ramallah city, where the Israeli settlers razed the land and uprooted a number of olive trees. The targeted land is owned by Daoud Al Barghouthi. (Safa & Maannews 7 April 2016)
- Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Joseph tomb, east of Nablus city, and performed Talmudic rituals. During the operation, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA, where the IOA fired teargas grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (RB2000 7 April 2016)

Home Demolition & Demolition threats

- Israeli Occupation bulldozers demolished a caravan, an under construction Palestinian house and a water well in As-Samu town, south of Hebron city, The targeted structures are owned by Raed Daghameen. (RB2000 7 April 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) demolished a number of residential tents and barracks in Khirbet Tana, east of Beit Furik village, southeast of Nablus city. (Wafa 7 April 2016)
- Israeli Occupation bulldozers demolished a 700 square meters Poultry Butcher Shop and a commercial structure in Al Muhalhil area in Nilin village, northwest of Ramallah city. The targeted structures is owned by Issa Abed Al Ghani Srouer and Khalid and Yasser Asteh. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA. (Al-Quds & PNN & Wafa 7 April 2016)

- Israeli Occupation bulldozers demolished three Palestinian houses in Al Khan Al Ahmar area, northeast of Jerusalem city. One of the targeted houses is owned by Suliman Abu Dahouk. (Wafa 7 April 2016)

Israeli Military Orders

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Jabal AL Baba area, east of Al Eaziriya town, east of Jerusalem city, and handed out military orders to stop the construction in two residential barracks. The targeted structures are owned by Hassan Muzare' and Ibrahim Al Jahaleen. Noted that the IOA notified Kayed Al Jahaleen to remove his house from the area. (QPress 7 April 2016)

Confiscation & Razing of lands

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) and Israeli bulldozers stormed Al Mastasi area in Al Khader village, southwest of Bethlehem city, and razed tens dunums of agricultural land. The targeted land is owned by Abdalla Attalla Ghnem. Noted that the targeted land located near the Israeli settlement of Neve Daniyyial. (RB2000 7 April 2016)
- Israeli Occupation bulldozers razed vast area of Palestinian land near the bypass road, adjacency to the Israeli settlement of Beit Hagai, south of Hebron city. (RB2000 7 April 2016)

Expansion of settlements

- Gov't planning major aid plan for Israeli Settlements in the West Bank. The government is reportedly planning a comprehensive aid package to strengthen the Israeli Settlements in the West Bank. According to a report by *NRG*, the coalition will rule on a proposed plan this coming Sunday which would provide 40 million shekels (\$10.5 million) in special assistance directly to the Israeli settlements in the West Bank. Included in the proposed aid package is 15 million shekels (\$3.93 million) from the Interior Ministry to bolster local security, which has borne the brunt of much of the violence since the terror wave began last fall. Along with security, however, the aid package also takes into account the social, psychological, and economic impact of terrorism on communities over the Green Line. Aside from added funding for security, the government is also mulling financial support for Israeli businesses in Israeli Settlements - who are increasingly finding themselves targeted by boycotts and labeling campaigns abroad, including a recent decision of the United Nations Human Rights

Council to **blacklist Israeli companies** operating beyond the Green Line. The Yesha aid plan also includes 6 million shekels (\$1.57) from the Treasury and Welfare Ministries to support local welfare and social assistance programs. ([Israeli National News](#) 7 April 2016)

Israeli Closures

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) closed the DCO military checkpoint, at the eastern entrance of Al Bireh city. (Maannews 7 April 2016)

Other

- Special Funding for Israeli Settlements Soared in 2015, Report Shows. Residents of settlements like Kiryat Arba and communities in the Dead Sea area, which are between 75 and 100 kilometers from Tel Aviv, are getting the same tax breaks as cities like Acre, which are more than 100 kilometers from the center. The Israeli government spends considerably more on a West Bank settler than it does on a Negev or Galilee resident, and twice as much as it does on a resident of the center, according to a report by a local think tank that examined the direct costs of the settlements to the government's coffers. The study, conducted by the Macro Center for Political Economics, shows that the additional budgets the government transfers to settlement residents and local governments grew 28.4 percent in 2015 over 2014, to 1.41 billion shekels (\$369.1 billion). The outlay per capita for the residents of Judea and Samaria came to 3,904 shekels – 14 percent more than the public spending per capita in the Negev, 28 percent more than in the Galilee, and 100 percent more than the public spending on residents of the center. The researchers examined government funding of local government budgets, including education budgets, operating grants, and the budget segmentation of the Construction Ministry and the World Zionist Organization's Settlement Division, as well as the cost of tax benefits given residents of those areas. "The ongoing settlement operation in the West Bank involves high costs and a heavy burden on the Israeli economy and society, and it doesn't matter if the reason is defense or civilian expenditures in the West Bank, reduced investment or the threats of boycotts," says the report, which was written by center director Dr. Roby Nathanson and the center's research director, Itamar Gazala, who processed data from the Central Bureau of Statistics and from the state budget. "The statistics are based solely on precise calculations of non-classified information," the researchers noted. "No use was made of assumptions, speculations or assessments that aren't sufficiently grounded. This is a minimum estimate that includes only

non-classified budget clauses and only a small portion of the security costs”. In 2015 settlement residents got a total of 570.1 million shekels, reflecting higher per capita funding than the average anywhere else in the country. Residents of all settlements got an average 3,904 shekels annually per capita, 61 percent more per capita than residents elsewhere, who got 2,364 shekels. Jews living in the far-flung settlements east of the separation barrier, meanwhile, received 6,165 shekels annually, a whopping 158 percent per capita more than residents elsewhere. Residents of the center get only 1,958 shekels annually. Settlement residents also get 500 shekels more per capita than residents of the Negev, and 900 shekels more than residents of the north, even though those are defined as national priority areas. At the end of 2015, the government decided to substantially increase the number of communities whose residents get income tax breaks to 407 communities, as a result of which the Knesset Finance Committee adjusted the tax break for each town. The Macro Center found that including 30 additional settlements on the list of communities eligible for tax breaks cost the government 42 million shekels, divided among only 17,000 residents. As a result, residents of settlements like Kiryat Arba and communities in the Dead Sea area, which are between 75 and 100 kilometers from Tel Aviv, are getting the same tax breaks as cities like Acre, which are more than 100 kilometers from the center. “The tax break for Kalia [a kibbutz near the northern Dead Sea], which is half an hour from Jerusalem, is the same as for Nahariya, an hour-and-a-half from Tel Aviv,” the researchers wrote. The report also noted that over the past 17 years, home construction in the settlements in terms of built area has increased 105 percent, from 4.85 million square meters in 1998 to 9.97 million square meters in 2015. The researchers pointed out that home values in the settlements continue to rise, and that an evacuation of some or all of the settlements, assuming each family got \$400,000 in compensation, would cost between \$4 billion and \$10 billion, depending on the scope of the withdrawal. Continued expansion of the settlements would only raise that cost in the future, they noted. In other findings, Nathanson and Gazala examined the rate of exports to Europe and the extent of foreign investment in Israel and concluded that at this stage, international attempts to boycott Israel have had almost no impact on the Israeli economy. With that, they wrote, “We are paying for our policy in the territories with the loss of opportunities to tighten relations and attract new investments, more than with the loss of existing economic benefits”. One of the most significant budgets for most local governments in Israel is the “balancing grant,” a sum transferred by the Interior Ministry to help the cities and towns provide services. In 2015, the Interior Ministry

transferred 2.7 billion shekels to all the local governments. In addition, the ministry transferred 250 million shekels in development grants to help build public buildings and repair and develop infrastructures. Of this sum, 361 million shekels were transferred to Judea and Samaria, nearly 1,000 shekels per resident, almost three times the average grant to other residents of the country, which came to 335 shekels per resident. The two locales that got the most money per resident of any local government were the Arvot Hayarden Regional Council and the Ma'aleh Efraim Regional Council, both in the West Bank. Of the 50 towns that received the highest balancing grants, 11 were settlements. Here too, preference for the settlements over the peripheral areas was blatant. The per capita aid to a resident of Ma'aleh Efraim was three times what a Kiryat Malachi resident received. The settlement of Kedumim got 2,053 shekels per resident, while in Netivot the grant came to 1,081 shekels per resident. The government is investing considerable sums in new construction in the settlements as well. The Construction Ministry budget for new construction in the West Bank (primarily in Ma'aleh Adumim) has risen 95 percent for 2016 compared to 2015, totaling 93.8 million shekels. Similarly, the average public construction in the West Bank over the past few years is 0.61 square meters per capita, twice as much as in the south (0.3 square meters per capita) and three times as much as in the center (0.22) and in the north (0.17). There is substantial state intervention in the housing market in Judea and Samaria compared to other areas," the report states. "This is evidence of an effort to draw additional people to Judea and Samaria. This is blatant when compared to the Negev and Galilee areas, which the government has specifically declared it is trying to develop and attract population there". All told over the past 20 years, public construction – projects initiated by the Construction Ministry – has been significantly higher in the West Bank than in other parts of the country. ([Haartez](#) 7 April 2016)