



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) staged few meters into the eastern part of Gaza city and razed Palestinian agricultural land. (RB2000 3 September 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army and bulldozers staged few meters into Palestinian land, east of Deir Al Balah city in the central of Gaza strip. (Wafa 3 September 2015)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Al Issawiya town in Jerusalem city. The IOA fired teargas and

stun grenades at Palestinians and house, causing the torch of a house. (NBPRS 3 September 2015)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed a number of Palestinian houses in Yabad town, west of Jenin city and threatened the residents to demolish their houses if they attack the Israeli buses and vehicles. At The IOA also, erected a military checkpoint in the town, stopped and searched Palestinian vehicles and checked ID cards. (Raya 3 September 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided and toured in several neighborhoods in Qabatiya and At-Tayba villages in Jenin governorate. (Raya 3 September 2015)
- Two Palestinians were injured and dozens suffered gas inhalation during clashes that erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) near Al -'Am'ari refugee camp, south of Ramallah city. The IOA fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians and houses. (Maannews 3 September 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Warplanes launched missiles at an area located near the border fence, north of Gaza strip. (Al-Quds 3 September 2015)
- Anan Fares Malsh (16 years) was injured during clashes that erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Ayda refugee camp, north of Bethlehem city. Noted that the IOA arrested Anan Malsh after he was injured. (Al-Quds 3 September 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) prevented Al-Ahliya committee from restoration "Yaqin" tomb in Bani Na'im town in Hebron governorate. The IOA prevented the workers from entering the area and threatened to declared the area as "closed military zone". (Al-Quds 3 September 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed and toured in several areas in Ad-Dhahiriya town, southwest of Hebron city. The IOA stopped and questioned Palestinians. (Pal Info 3 September 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) fired rubber bullets and teargas grenades at vehicle for a Palestinian with special needs in At-Tur town, in Jerusalem city. The targeted vehicle is owned by Qusa Abu Jum'a. (SilwanIC 3 September 2015)

Israeli Arrests

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Mohammad Hassan Fadali (40 years) from Qabatiya village, south of Jenin city. (Wafa 3 September 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Amy (IOA) arrested Ikram Al Ghazawi and summoned Jihad and Samah Al Ghazawi to interview the Israeli Intelligence Police, after storming and searching their houses in Ath-

Thawri neighborhood in Silwan town in Jerusalem city. (RB2000 3 September 2015)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Mu'men Qandah from Abu Shukheidim village in Ramallah governorate and detained his son Ahmed (10 years) after stopping them at Za'tara military checkpoint, south of Nablus city. (Maannews 3 September 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Omar Az-Za'aneen (15 years) while he was in front of his house in the old city of Jerusalem. (Al-Quds 3 September 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. At the same time, the IOA arrested Sameh Al Hadad while he was at the courtyard of the mosque. The IOA also, prevented dozens of Palestinian women from entering the mosque. (Wafa 3 August 2015)
- Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided the Joseph tomb, east of Nablus city, and performed Talmudic rituals. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA, where the IOA fired teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (RB2000 & Al-Quds 3 August 2015)
- Israeli settlers living in Eli settlement razed Palestinian agricultural land in Qaryut village, south of Nablus city, to construct a colonial road. Noted that the targeted road located with an area reach to 400 dunums. (Pal Info 3 September 2015)

Home Demolition & Demolition threats

- Israeli Occupation bulldozers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) demolished four houses and three animal and agricultural barracks in At-Tayba village, northeast of Ramallah city. the targeted houses inhabited by 25 Palestinians and owned by Arab Al-Ka'abnah Bedouin community. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA, where the IOA fired live bullets, teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians. (Wafa & RB2000 3 September 2015)

Other

- Israeli Government Erases \$76m in Debts Owed by Settlements. State writes off the majority of debts owed by dozens of Jewish settlements, but released figures this week only after Haaretz filed suit to obtain the information. The Israeli government has erased 65 percent of the debts

of 36 Jewish communities in the West Bank and Golan Heights that are owed to the World Zionist Organization's settlement division, forgoing 300 million shekels (\$76.5 million) of the 360 million shekels these communities owe. Dozens of other settlements still owe money on loans granted as far back as 1978. The debts stem from loans provided by the WZO with government funds granted to settlements in the West Bank and Golan Heights, used for agriculture and development of the communities. The settlement division has done almost nothing to collect these debts, with only about 15 percent of the total paid back over the years. The management of the debts was faulty and part of the loans were listed for years in Israeli pounds (which were replaced by shekels in 1980, and subsequently replaced by the new shekels in 1985). Most of the loans were taken out by "cooperative societies" representing the communities, and some by the farmers themselves. In the government's annual financial report of 2010, the Finance Ministry noted that the debt collection over the years for the loans provided through the settlement division was minimal, or nonexistent. The treasury also pointed out that construction loans had not been listed in previous years, that no terms for their repayment had been set, nor any method of accounting and management of these loans determined. As a result of this report, the settlement division, in cooperation with the Finance Ministry, started a debt repayment campaign in May, 2011 to pay off the loans granted through the end of 2003. Regulations were published outlining how to write off such debts, and under which conditions debtors could turn to a joint committee of the Finance Ministry and settlement division to request that their debts be erased. In recent years, the state has listed these debts as having fallen from 588 million shekels in 2010 to 35 million shekels. In January 2015, Haaretz filed a request under the Freedom of Information Law to receive information on these debt settlements, including the amounts written off. The Finance Ministry refused to provide the data. Haaretz then filed suit in the Jerusalem District Court to receive the information. This week, a few days before the scheduled hearing on the petition, the state provided the requested figures "beyond the letter of the law," it said. The documents reveal that at the end of 2013 there were over 100 cooperative societies with debts to the WZO's settlement division, totaling 360 million shekels. The government estimates that only 60 million shekels of this amount can be collected. Among the major the settlements with the largest debts are: Kedumim (24 million shekels), Shvut Rahel (18 million), Halamish (17 million), Beit El (16 million), Kfar Adumim — where Agriculture Minister Uri Ariel (Habayit Hayehudi), who is responsible for the settlement division lives (14 million), Ofra (14 million) and Kfar Tapuah (13 million). In the

Golan Heights, 36 communities reached debt settlements with the government. The original debts were 158 million shekels, but only 22 million shekels of this amount was paid back as part of the arrangements. After the debt agreements, the total owed by these communities was 49 million shekels — meaning a 64 percent write off. Sansana in the southern Hebron hills received a 93 percent debt relief, the largest granted. The community had borrowed 622,000 shekels and had not paid off a single shekel of this debt. In the end, the debt arrangement left Sansana with 44,000 shekels in loans to repay. Shani-Livne, which straddles the Green Line south of Hebron, borrowed 3.1 million shekels, and after reaching a debt arrangement will have to pay back only 988,000 shekels. But the settlement division was quite generous to the community and will allow it to pay back this sum in 180 monthly payments — in other words through 2029. Neot Golan borrowed 4.7 million shekels and never repaid any part of it. After the debt agreement the community paid 572,000 shekels — only 12 percent of the original amount owed. In comparison, Kfar Haruv on the Golan Heights borrowed 9.2 million shekels and paid back 5.3 million shekels over the years. It later repaid another 1.6 million shekels - for a total repayment of 74 percent of its debts. In the Jordan Valley the cooperative societies owed a total of 146 million shekels. But since only partial figures were provided concerning those communities, and it is difficult to estimate the amount of debt written off. The settlement division reached debt settlements with 372 debtors who owed a total of 17 million shekels. The average private debtor had 50 percent of their loans written off. ([Haaretz](#) 3 September 2015)