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 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) stormed and searched dozens of Palestinian houses in Al-‘Araqa village, west of Jenin city. The targeted houses are owned by: Muhammad Sharef Ali Yahya and his brother Hassan, Fares Anas Yahya and Ali Mohammad Yahya. (Zamn Press 24 March 2015)

- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Silwad village, north of Ramallah city. The IOA fired live bullets, tear gas and stun grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases.
During the clashes, the IOA arrestees Omar Nael Hamad (14 years) and Rajeh Mohammad Hamad (14 years). (Zamn Press 24 March 2015)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Bal’a village, northeast of Tulkarm city. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA, where the IOA fired teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians causing dozens of suffocation cases. (Panorama FM 24 March 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) confiscated a bulldozer from Kardala village in the northern of Jordan valley. (NBPRS 24 March 2015)
- Israeli Occupation gunboats opened fire at Palestinian fishing boats, while they were sailing at As-Sudaniya shore, northwest of Gaza strip. (Al-Quds 24 March 2015)

**Israeli Arrests**

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Nour Ad-Dyn Hamza Ahmed Kamel (19 years) from Qabatiya village, south of Jenin city, after stopping him at Za’tara military checkpoint. (Wattan 24 March 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Mohammad Mahmoud Mohammad (21 years) after storming his house in Beitunyia town, south of Ramallah city. (Wafa 24 March 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested 6 Palestinian children while they were at the courtyard of Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city. The arrestees were identified as: Tawfiq Najeb (13 years), Abed Al-Bakri (14 years), Mohammad Zakariya Awad (17 years), Amer Al-Malki (12 years), Bashar Najeb and Ayman Hashimah (14 years). (SilwanIC 24 March 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested A Palestinian woman while she was visiting her husband in an Israeli Jail. (Pal Info 24 March 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Jum’a Nahed Al-Joujo (32 years) after raiding and searching his house in Artas village, south of Bethlehem city. (RB2000 24 March 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Hisham Harhash after assaulting him at Wadi Al-Houz street in Jerusalem city. (Maannews 24 March 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested four Palestinians from Al-Judeira village, northwest of Jerusalem city. The arrestees were identified as: Fathi Ribhi Burjis (18 years), Mahmoud Nayif Azam (20 years), Mohammad Ashraf Burjis (17 years) and Odeh Mustafah Azam (20 years). (RB2000 24 March 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinians from Al-Khader village, southwest of Bethlehem city. The arrestees were identified as: Mohammad Adel Issa (22 years) and Mohammad Ibrahim Musa (22 years). (RB2000 24 March 2015)
Israeli Settler Violence

- Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed and toured at Jabal Ar-Rahma neighborhood in Hebron city and chanted anti Palestinian slogans. (Pal Info 24 March 2015)
- Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city and toured in its courtyard. (Al-Quds 24 March 2015)

Home Demolition & Demolition threats

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) demolished a water well (depth 50 meters) in Ti’innik village, northwest of Jenin city, and uprooted 10 olive trees, and demolished a fence. (RB2000 24 March 2015)

Israeli Military Orders

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) handed military orders to demolish two houses (each one 170 square meters) in Al-Kurm village, west of Hebron city. The targeted houses is owned by Arafat and Yaser Ahmed Ali Al-Rujob. (Wafa 24 March 2015)

Other

- Israeli military prepares for possible violent uprising in West Bank. Central Command has completed a series of drills aimed at responding to a conflagration. Still, security services say an escalation is unlikely and cite Palestinian Authority efforts to prevent it. The Israel Defense Forces is preparing for the possibility of a violent uprising on the West Bank in the coming months. Still, the army does not necessarily expect a violent escalation in the wake of the results of the Israeli election, and they are aware that the Palestinians are imposing restraint in an attempt to prevent an uprising. The Central Command is presently completing a series of maneuvers and training exercises designed to prepare the forces for a scenario of confrontation with the Palestinians. In this context maneuvers were carried out in the Central Command, in the divisions and the brigades as well as training exercises in regular army and reserve units. In the past months there has been a large gap between the tense atmosphere in diplomatic relations between Israel and the Palestinian Authority, in light of the Palestinian request to join the International Criminal Court in The Hague and the Israeli reaction of freezing the tax money to which the Palestinians are entitled, and the situation on the ground. Security coordination between the IDF and
the Shin Bet security services and the Palestinian security services continues as usual for now, despite Palestinian threats to discontinue it. The coordination is based on shared interests of the two sides and the desire of both to prevent a violent clash. At this point the Israeli defense establishment sees little willingness on the part of the Palestinian public to take part in large popular anti-Israel demonstrations, along with continued Palestinian Authority efforts to prevent a conflagration, mainly for fear of the major damage they anticipate to Palestinian society and the Palestinian economy, like that which occurred during the period of the second intifada. The most acute change in circumstances on the West Bank resulted from the freeze on the tax money collected by Israel for the Palestinians. To date about 1.5 billion shekels ($374 million) have been frozen in three months, along with additional funds worth about 1 billion shekels, which are held by Israel (on the other hand, the debt of the Palestinian electric companies to the Israel Electric Corporation is estimated at about 1.7 billion shekels). The tax freeze has forced the PA to adopt a policy of harsh budgetary restraint, and in recent months Palestinian civil service workers have received only about 60 percent of their monthly salary. In an attempt to relieve the economic pressure to some extent, the IDF, with the approval of the Netanyahu government, allowed an increase of about 10,000 in the number of Palestinian laborers allowed to work in Israel and in the settlements, and an increase in the number of entry visas for Palestinian merchants from the West Bank into Israel. On the West Bank there has been a significant rise in recent months in Hamas attempts to activate terror squads by means of the external command headquarters in Turkey and the Gaza Strip. Both the Palestinian Authority and Israel have arrested dozens of Hamas men from the West Bank, members of various groups suspected of planning terror attacks. Islamic Jihad has also increased its military activity, mainly in the northern West Bank. Israel has also identified renewed activity, independent and unmonitored, by members of Tanzim, the popular movement of Fatah, some of whose members defy the PA. There is a fear that in the event of an escalation in terror Tanzim members will once again take part, as happened during the second intifada. (Haaretz 24 March 2015)