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.

Brutality of the Israeli Occupation Army

- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Jabal Az-Zaytoun neighborhood in At-Tur town in Jerusalem city. The IOA fired bullets and teargas grenades at Palestinians, causing dozens of suffocation cases. During the clashes, the IOA arrested a number of Palestinians. (Wattan 31 August 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and toured in several neighborhoods in Bani Na’im and Hebron cities. In Hebron city, for the second weeks in a row, the IOA closed with cement block the entrance
of Ash-Shuhada Street in the central of Hebron city. (Safa 31 August 2014)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed the office of Alrowwad Cultural & Theater Center in Ayda refugee camp, north of Bethlehem city and destroyed its main door. (RB2000 31 August 2014)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Yabad town, west of Jenin city. The IOA fired metal bullets and stun grenades. (Wafa 31 August 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided and searched several areas and neighborhoods in Az-Zababida village, south of Jenin city. (Wafa 31 August 2014)
- Palestinian medical crews found the bodies of two Palestinian martyrs under the rubble of their houses in Ash-Shuka area in Rafah city, south of Gaza strip. (Wafa 31 August 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded several neighborhoods in Jenin city. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA. (Wafa 31 August 2014)
- Dozens of Palestinians were injured and suffered gas inhalation during clashes that erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Beit Ummer town, north of Hebron city. The IOA fired rubber bullets and teargas grenades. (Wafa 31 August 2014)
- Mohammad Sanqrut (16 years) was seriously injured in his head after the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) opened fire at him while he was in Wadi Al-Jouz neighborhood in Jerusalem city. (Wafa 31 August 2014)

**Israeli Arrests**

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested three Palestinians from Hebron city. The arrestees were identified as: Iyad Salhab (32 years), Mohammad Al-Fasisi and Adi Tumizi. (Wattan & ARN 31 August 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Waleed Khalid Sarwaji after storming his house in Shuwaika village, north of Tulkam city. (ARN 31 August 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Yasar Qadous after raiding and searching his house in Burin village, south of Nablus city. (ARN 31 August 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Hussni Yahya from Al-‘Araqa village, west of Jenin city. (ARN 31 August 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Tamir Abu Daiya from Bethlehem city. (ARN 31 August 2014)
• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Mohammad Bassam Abu Khdeir (20 years) after storming and searching his family house in Ayda refugee camp, north of Bethlehem city. (Wafa 31 August 2014)
• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) summoned Aws and Ahmed Majed Thawabti to interview the Israeli Intelligence Police in Gush Etzion settlement bloc, after stopping them at a sudden checkpoint erected by the IOA at the entrance of Beit Fajjar village, south of Bethlehem city. (Wafa 31 August 2014)

Israeli Settler Violence

• Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city and toured in its courtyard. The IOA prevented dozens of Palestinian women from entering the mosque. (NBPRS 31 August 2014)
• Israeli settlers surrounded Yanun village, southeast of Nablus city and closed all the entrances of the village. The Israeli settlers threatened the Palestinians to torch their houses. (NBPRS 31 August 2014)
• Israeli settlers attacked Ahlam Muhyi Awadalla (26 years) while she was in her way back home in Shufat town in Jerusalem city. (SilwanIC 31 August 2014)

Confiscation & Razing of lands

• Israel recognizes 4,000 dunam in Gush Etzion as state land. Settlement Gva’ot now declared part of Israeli land in West Bank; Peace Now: ‘This is a message to the Palestinians that Israel would negotiate with Hamas and at the same time destroy chance to reach true accord with moderates.’ Israel announced Sunday that it will recognize the 4,000 dunam Gva’ot settlement in the West Bank as state land. The IDF said there was no Palestinian claim on the area in question, but those against the decision could file their objections within 45 days. Gva’ot, located at the western part of Gush Etzion, is officially considered a neighborhood of the settlement Alon Shvut. In actuality, it operates as a separate community a few kilometers away. Gva’ot has not been officially recognized by Israel since it was built without zoning permits, so in order to start the process of declaring it a recognized community, the state had to delineate the boundaries of the community. Most of the territories in the West Bank are divided to three categories: private land (whose ownership is registered with the state), state land (areas that haven’t been worked and are not listed in the with the Israel Land Authority that are considered state-owned), and lands under survey or ”admot seker” (land that has reverted to the
state due to lack of use for 10 years and lack of registered ownership, but which has yet to be declared as such). These surveys, which in many cases take years to carry out, aim to determine the ownership of the land based on several criteria. In most cases, the declaration of status is delayed because the government has yet to make the decision on the issue. Gva’ot is located in the heart of Gush Ezion, near the hill on which the men of the Haganah Convoy of 35 were killed during Israel’s War of Independence in 1948. In order to create territorial continuity from the communities to the Green Line, the government decided in 1982 to build a Nahal settlement in Gva’ot. (Ynetnews 31 August 2014)

- Israeli Occupation Authorities handed out a military order to confiscate 10.716 dunums of Palestinian land in Sair town, north of Hebron city. The targeted land is owned by Abu Shanab and Shalalda families. (Wafa 31 August 2014)