



# ARIJ Daily Report

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## Israeli Violations' Activities in the oPt

03 December 2014

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 at the eastern part of Khan Younis city, south of Gaza strip. (Wafa 3 December 2014)
- Israeli Occupation gunboats opened fire at Palestinian fishing boats, while they were sailing at As-Sudaniya shore, northwest of Gaza city. As a result, Fakhir Nizar Abu Rayalih (23 years) was seriously injured. (Maannews 3 December 2014)

- Ahmed Mazen (14 years) was injured and dozens suffered gas inhalation during clashes that erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Askar refugee camp, east of Nablus city. The IOA fired metal bullets and teargas grenades at Palestinians. (Maannews 3 December 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) surrounded Al-Lubban- As-Sawiya High School in Al-Lubban Ash-Sharqiya village, south of Nablus city, and prevented Palestinian students and teachers from entering the school. (RB2000 3 December 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded a neighborhood in Jabal Al-Mukabbir town, south of Jerusalem city, and fired stun and teargas grenades at Palestinians, causing dozens of suffocation cases. During the operation, the IOA assaulted and arrested Mohammad Abed As-Salam Abdo (12 years), while he was in front of his family house. The IOA also, invaded Palestinian houses and arrested Fadi Azmi Abdo (28 years) and Jamal Ahmed Abu Tair (28 years). (Al-Quds 3 December 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Ein Al-Louza neighborhood in Silwan town in Jerusalem city and fired teargas grenades at Palestinians. (Al-Quds 3 December 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and toured in Ein Sara neighborhood in Hebron city. (Pal Info 3 December 2014)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Al-Khader village, southwest of Bethlehem city. The IOA fired teargas grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (Wafa 3 December 2014)

### **Israeli Arrests**

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Muayyad Abed Abu Tabekh (21 years) after raiding his family house in As-Samu' town, south of Hebron city. (Wafa 3 December 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinians after storming and searching their houses in Al-Fawar refugee camp, south of Hebron city. The arrestees were identified as: Rajeh Abu 'Ajamiya (42 years) and Yamen Omar Khashan (22 years). (Wafa 3 December 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested 12 Palestinians after raiding and searching their houses in Tequ village, southeast of Bethlehem city. During the operation, the IOA invaded and searched more than 70 Palestinian houses. (Al-Quds 3 December 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinians after raiding their houses in Abu Dis town, east of Jerusalem city. During the

operation, the IOA exploded a Palestinian vehicle. One of the arrestees was identified as: Odeh Fouzi Halahla. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA, where the IOA fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (Shasha News 3 December 2014)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Rafat Yousif Shalalda after storming and searching his house in Sair town, north of Hebron city. The IOA transferred the arrestees to unknown location. (Safa 3 December 2014)

### **Israeli Settler Violence**

- Israeli settlers living in Havat Ma'om outpost tried to storm a Palestinian house in At-Tawani area, east of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. (RB2000 3 December 2014)
- 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 stationed at the entrance of the mosque, stopped Palestinians and detained their ID cards. The IOA also, stopped the repair and maintenance work inside Ar-Rahma gate in the mosque. (Wafa 3 December 2014)
- Israeli settlers living in Ariel settlement razed Palestinian land in Salfit city and Kaf Haris village. The targeted land located near an Israeli bypass road. (Pal Info 3 December 2014)

### **Home Demolition & Demolition threats**

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) demolished Al –Cola building (800 square meters) and 10 commercial structures in Shufat refugee camp, north of Jerusalem city, to expand Shufat military checkpoint. As a result, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA, where the IOA fire rubber bullets and teargas grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (SilwanIC & RB2000 3 December 2014)

### **Israeli Military Orders**

- Israeli Civil Administration issued military orders to demolish an animal shed and a number of solar cells to generate electricity in At-Taban area, east of Yatta town, south of Gaza strip. The targeted shed is owned by Nasser Mahmoud Khalil Abu Abd. (Wafa 3 December 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) handed out military orders to demolish an under construction house (150 square meters) and a two-storey

house (500 square meters) in Al-Louh area in Al- Khader village, southwest of Bethlehem city. The targeted houses are owned by: Ashraf Mohammad Sabeh and Ashraf Mohammad Abu Ghalun. (Sama News 3 December 2014)

### **Confiscation & Razing of lands**

- Israeli Occupation Authorities issued an military order to amend their control over 231 dunums of Palestinian land in Rantis, Shuqba, Qibya and Budrus villages in Ramallah governorate. (Safa 3 December 2014)

### **Expansion of settlements**

- Jerusalem Municipality to Invest in Chomat Shmuel Neighborhood. The Jerusalem Municipality will soon begin a wide range of large-scale projects in the Chomat Shmuel neighborhood, investing over 50 million shekels into improving the quality of life and municipal services in the neighborhood. Some of the projects will include a large park, sports fields and courts and more. ([Israeli National News](#) 3 December 2014)

### **Other**

- West Bank Bedouin fighting Israel's plan for forcible relocation. High Court petition aims to stop state relocating 12,500 Bedouin to new town. Twenty-six Bedouin communities petitioned the High Court of Justice on Monday asking that a plan to build a new Bedouin town north of Jericho be frozen. Israel's Civil Administration in the West Bank, which is behind the plan, intends to forcibly relocate three Bedouin tribes there once the town, called Talet Nueima, is built. Wednesday is the deadline for filing objections to the plan with the Civil Administration's planning office. Dozens of objections have already been submitted, and dozens more are expected to arrive Wednesday, mainly from Bedouin communities and from Palestinian villages located near the proposed town. The court petition, filed by Bedouin communities near Jerusalem that are slated to be relocated to Talet Nueima, argued that they were never consulted about the plan. The Bedouin say the plan gives no consideration to their traditional way of life or sources of livelihood. But unlike the objections filed with the planning office, the petition focused not on flaws in the plan itself, but on procedural flaws in the planning process. The plan calls for relocating some 12,500 Bedouin from the Jahalin, Kaabneh and

Rashaida tribes to Talet Nueima. This is the largest plan the Civil Administration has drafted for West Bank Palestinians since the Oslo Accords were signed in 1993. If the plan comes to fruition, the evacuation of the Bedouin tribes would free up additional lands for settlement construction, especially in the E1 corridor between Jerusalem and the settlement of Ma'aleh Adumim. Two of the tribes currently live east of Jerusalem and the third in the Jordan Valley. The plan would force the three tribes to live together, in violation of their customs. Moreover, concentrating them north of Jericho would affect all the nearby Palestinian villages economically, environmentally, demographically and culturally. Both Bedouin and Palestinians fear Talet Nueima would become an island of poverty whose residents would have no opportunities for employment in the area. They also fear there would be social friction and competition over scarce water resources. The Bedouin are the weakest members of Palestinian society, with no influence over internal Palestinian politics. But because of this plan's impact on nearby Palestinian communities, the battle against it is getting more support than usual from other Palestinians. The Jerusalem Legal Aid and Human Rights Center, a Palestinian NGO, submitted objections to the plan on behalf of several Palestinian towns, and attorneys for the Palestinian Authority have also filed objections. Bimkom – Planners for Planning Rights submitted objections on behalf of the Bedouin, as did lawyers Shlomo Lecker and Michal Luft. Luft and Lecker are the ones who filed Monday's High Court petition. The Bedouin decided to file the petition, rather than making do with fighting the plan via objections to the planning office, after discovering by chance that the Civil Administration recently developed a procedure for involving the Palestinian population in its planning processes. The head of the Civil Administration signed off on that procedure on November 9, one day before the Talet Nueima plan was opened for objections. In the attorneys' view, that constitutes an indirect admission that no such consultative process occurred regarding Talet Nueima. In their petition, Luft and Lecker wrote that in the past few years, they have repeatedly sought to arrange meetings with Israeli planning authorities so the latter could hear the Bedouins' views, but to no avail. They charged that the Civil Administration purposely hid the plan from the Bedouin until it had to be published to allow objections. The Civil Administration insists that the Bedouin's views were heard, and that the plan takes their needs into account. The court gave the state 30 days to respond to the petition, but didn't issue an injunction to freeze the plan. ([Haaretz](#) 3 December 2014)