



ARIJ Daily Report

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Israeli Violations' Activities in the oPt 12 September 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

- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in At-Tabaqa village, southwest of Hebron city. The IOA fired live bullets and teargas grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases and the injury of a Palestinian. (Wattan 12 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation gunboats opened fire at Palestinian fishing boats while they were sailing at As-Sudaniya shore, northwest of Gaza city. (Safa 12 September 2014)

- For the third days in the row, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) prevented Palestinians from reaching their land in Al-Maloul area in Yabad town, west of Jenin city. Noted that the IOA three days ago, they erected 20 military tents in Palestinian land. (Safa 12 September 2014)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) at Bab Az-Zawiya area in Hebron city. (Safa 12 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stationed at Bier Ayoub neighborhood in Silwan town. The IOA stopped and searching Palestinians. As a result, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA, where the IOA fired rubber bullets and teargas grenades, causing the injury of a Palestinian. During the clashes, the IOA detained Samer Adkidik and Ahmed Nader Odeh. (SilwanIC 12 September 2014)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Ein Al-Louza neighborhood in Silwan town in Jerusalem city. The IOA fired teargas grenades and rubber bullets at Palestinians and houses, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (SilwanIC 12 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the weekly non-violent protest against the Segregation wall and settlements in An-Nabi Saleh village, north of Ramallah city. The IOA fired rubber bullets and teargas grenades causing dozens of suffocation cases and the injury of others. (Paltoday 12 September 2014)
- Dozens of Palestinian and international activists suffered gas inhalation after the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided the weekly non-violent protest against the segregation wall and settlements in Bilin village, northwest of Ramallah city. The IOA fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades. During the operation, the IOA arrested an international activist. (Maannews 12 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the weekly non-violent protest in Al-Masara village, south of Bethlehem city. The IOA closed the main entrance of the village and prevented the participants from reaching to the confiscation land. (Maannews 12 September 2014)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Silwad town, northeast of Ramallah city. The IOA fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades, causing the injury of 10 people, one of them was seriously injured and identified as Osama Bsiso (37 years). During the clashes, the IOA arrested Issa Farouq. (Al-Quds 12 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed and searched Palestinian houses in Hebron city. The targeted houses are owned by: Ghaith and Al-Qawasmi families. (Safa 12 September 2014)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the weekly non-violent protest against the segregation wall and settlements in Kafr Qaddum village, east of Qalqilyah city. The IOA fired live and rubber bullets and teargas grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (Al-Ayyam 12 September 2014)

Israeli Arrests

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Adi Hazem Khadir Ar-Rajabi (10 years) and assaulted him while he was near his house in Silwan town in Jerusalem city. (SilwanIC 12 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) summoned Mohammad Salamah Abiyat (60 years) and his son Faisal (35 years) to interview the Israeli Intelligence Police in Gush Etzion settlement bloc, after stopping them at a sudden checkpoint erected by the IOA near Bilal Ben Rabah mosque, at the northern entrance of Bethlehem city. (Wafa 12 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested a Palestinian taxi driver while he was near Ariel settlement, north of Salfit city. (ARN 12 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested a Palestinian from Tulkarm city. (Safa 12 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested a Palestinian from Surif village, northwest of Hebron city. (Safa 12 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Ayoub Afanah after raiding his family house in Sur Baher town, south of Jerusalem city. (SilwanIC 12 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested three Palestinians while they were at the entrance of Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city. (Paltoday 12 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Mohammad Jamal Hussen Adi (18 years) and summoned Mohammad Ahmed Ismail Adi (55 years) to interview the Israeli Intelligence Police in Gush Etzion settlement bloc, after storming their houses in Saffa area in Beit Ummer town, north of Hebron city. (Maannews 12 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Mohammad Aqil Al-Haj adter stopping him at Za'tara checkpoint, south of Nablus city. (Al-Quds 12 September 2014)

Erection of Israeli checkpoints

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected a military checkpoint at the entrance of Beit Ummer town, north of Hebron city. The IOA stopped

and searched Palestinian vehicles, checked ID cards and detained two Palestinians. (Safa 12 September 2014)

Other

- Human Rights Watch accused Israel of committing war crimes by attacking three U.N.-run schools in the Gaza Strip in fighting in July and August, killing Palestinian civilians who had sheltered there. The New York-based group issued a report on Thursday that it described as the first in-depth documentation of the incidents, which took place during a 50-day conflict between Israel and Palestinian militants that ended in a ceasefire on Aug. 26. "Three Israeli attacks that damaged Gaza schools housing displaced people caused numerous civilian casualties in violation of the laws of war," it said in the report, based on interviews with witnesses and field research in the Hamas Islamist-dominated enclave. Israeli government and military spokesmen declined immediate comment. But during the Gaza fighting, Israel rejected preliminary Human Rights Watch findings it committed war crimes and said the group should focus on Hamas putting Palestinian civilians in harm's way by using residential areas as launching points for attacks and for weapons storage. On Thursday, Human Rights Watch also said it was skeptical about the credibility of five criminal investigations announced by Israel's military on Wednesday into its Gaza war operations. The organization said 45 people, including 17 children, were killed in or near the "well-marked schools" in the strikes on July 24 in the northern Gaza town of Beit Hanoun, on July 30 in Jabalya refugee camp and on Aug. 3 in Rafah, in the south of the enclave. It said its inspection of the Beit Hanoun site and photographs of munitions remnants suggested Israel fired mortars at the school, killing 13 people. The Israeli military said at the time the school was hit by errant fire and the area around the facility had been used by Palestinian fighters to launch rockets. In the Jabalya attack, Human Rights Watch said, Israeli artillery shells killed 20 people at the school. The military said its troops had come under mortar fire from fighters in the vicinity of the building and had shot back. Twelve people were killed at the school in Rafah, Human Rights Watch said, and an impact crater and fragments "strongly suggested" a Spike missile had been fired by an Israeli aircraft. The military said shortly after the incident that it had targeted three militants on a motorcycle near the school. Human Rights Watch, which called in its report for "all parties in the armed conflict in Gaza" to take measures to minimize harm to civilians, said the attacks on the Beit Hanoun and Jabalya schools "did not appear to target a military objective or were otherwise indiscriminate",

while the third strike, in Rafah, was "unlawfully disproportionate". On its website, the group noted that Israel had opened five criminal probes, including one into the Beit Hanoun incident. But it said: "Israel has a long record of failing to undertake credible investigations into alleged war crimes." Israel's military said on Wednesday it hoped to obtain testimony from Palestinian witnesses with the help of international organizations operating in the Gaza Strip. The military investigations could help Israel challenge the work of a U.N. Human Rights Council commission of inquiry into possible war crimes committed by both sides in the fighting. Israel has long accused the 47-member state council of being biased against it and says Hamas militants, who launched rocket attacks on Israeli towns from residential neighborhoods, bear ultimate responsibility for Palestinian civilian casualties. More than 2,100 Palestinians, most of them civilians, were killed in seven weeks of fighting, according to the Gaza health ministry. Sixty-seven Israeli soldiers and six civilians in Israel were killed. Israel launched its Gaza offensive on July 8 with the declared aim of halting the cross-border rocket salvos by Hamas. ([Reuters](#) 12 September 2014)

- Sources: Palestinian teen killed by bullet to head, despite Israeli police denial. Israeli pathologists who performed autopsy said to agree; death of Mohammed Sunuqrut, 16, has sparked violent protests in East Jerusalem. The Palestinian teenager who died Sunday of injuries incurred during a demonstration in East Jerusalem could only have been killed by a plastic or sponge-tipped bullet, not by a fall as police have claimed, according to Israeli and Palestinian sources. Mohammed Sunuqrut, 16, was seriously injured during a demonstration in the Wadi Joz neighborhood on August 31. His family claimed he was shot in the head at close range with a rubber-coated bullet. But police insisted he had been shot in the leg, causing him to fall and hit his head on the pavement. After he died, his family commissioned a Palestinian pathologist, Dr. Saber al-Aloul, to attend the autopsy, which was performed at Israel's Institute of Forensic Medicine in Abu Kabir. According to Aloul, Sunuqrut died of a fractured skull and cerebral hemorrhage from the projectile fired from less than 10 meters away, said sources close to the Palestinian pathologist who performed the autopsy. The Israeli pathologist who conducted the autopsy has not yet published his report. But Israeli sources agreed the boy's fatal injury was caused by a nonmetal bullet rather than a fall, based on both the size of the wound and the nature of the fracture. The autopsy report has not yet been released. If Sunuqrut was killed by a sponge-tipped bullet, he would be the first person in Israel killed by this ammunition.

In recent months Jerusalem police have been using a larger, heavier sponge-tipped bullet. Medical teams, journalists and Palestinian activists say the new bullet causes graver bodily harm than the previous kind and may even be fatal, as it appears in Mohammed Sunuqrut's case. The use of sponge-tipped bullets as a non-lethal weapon in Jerusalem demonstrations is very widespread. Police started using these bullets several years ago after the Or Commission banned the use of rubber-coated bullets in its report about the police's killing of 13 Arab demonstrators in October 2000. The IDF still uses rubber-coated bullets in the West Bank. ([Haaretz](#) 12 September 2014)

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