



ARIJ Daily Report

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Israeli Violations' Activities in the oPt

16 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 Tequ village, southeast of Bethlehem city. The IOA fired rubber bullets and teargas grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (RB2000 16 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Authorities set up a new control room at the main entrance of the Ibrahimi mosque in the old city of Hebron. (Sama News 16 September 2014)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) and Israeli settlers started military trainings near Al-Fureidis village, east of Bethlehem city. (Wafa 16 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and toured in Beit Jala town, west of Bethlehem city. (Al-Quds 16 September 2014)

Israeli Arrests

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) summoned Muhannad Idres to interview the Israeli Intelligence Police, while he was at the courtyard of Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city. (Raya 16 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested 5 Palestinians from Qarawat Bani Hassan village, north of Salfit city. The arrestees were identified as: Abdalla Shahada Rayan (20 years), Ghafran Musa Rayan (10 years), Jihad Mustafah Rayan (19 years), Iyas Nassem Rayan (21 years), and Milad Abd Al-Majed Assi (24 years). (Safa & Maannews 16 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested a Palestinian from Deir Abu Mash'al village, northwest of Ramallah city. (Safa 16 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested a Palestinian from Bethlehem city. (Safa 16 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested three Palestinians after storming and searching their houses in Bani Naim town, east of Hebron city. One of the arrestees was identified as: Suliman Abd Al-Majeed Abu Jarour Ziedat (21 years). (Safa 16 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Khadija Khwes while she was leaving Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city. (SilwanIC 16 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Ibrahim An-Natsha while he was at the courtyard of Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city. (SilwanIC 16 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested 22 Palestinians from several areas and neighborhoods in Jerusalem city. (Wafa 16 September 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. (RB2000 16 September 2014)

Other

- Israeli government plans to forcibly relocate 12,500 Bedouin. Plans to expel communities from land east of Jerusalem and move them to new town in Jordan Valley were drafted without consulting tribes. Israel's Civil Administration in the West Bank is advancing a plan to expel thousands of Bedouin from lands east of Jerusalem and forcibly relocate them to a new town in the Jordan Valley. Between late August and last week, the administration published nine plans that together comprise the master plan for the proposed new town north of Jericho. The plans were drafted without consulting the Bedouin slated to live there, in violation of the Supreme Court's recommendation. In explanatory notes to the plans, to which the public now has 60 days to submit objections, the administration said its proposal suits the "dynamic changes" Bedouin society is undergoing as it moves from an agricultural society to "a modern society that earns its living by commerce, services, technical trades and more." The town is slated for about 12,500 Bedouin from the Jahalin, Kaabneh and Rashaida tribes. It is the third and largest of the towns the administration has designated for Bedouin in the West Bank. The first is already inhabited by some 300 Jahalin Bedouin, though a portion of this plan has been frozen due to its dangerous proximity to the Abu Dis dump. The second, to be located in the northern Jordan Valley, is still in the planning stage. Concentrating the Bedouin into a few permanent towns represents the culmination of a 40-year process of limiting their pasturage, restricting their migrations and refusing to let them build permanent homes in places where they have lived for decades. This process accelerated after the Oslo Accords were signed in 1993. Since then, the Civil Administration has issued thousands of demolition orders against Bedouin tents and shacks, to which the Bedouin frequently responded by petitioning the High Court of Justice. Shlomo Lecker, a lawyer who represented the Bedouin in nearly 100 such cases, told Haaretz that while the court never addressed his claim that the Bedouin were being discriminated against in comparison to Jewish settlers, it did accept his argument that they can't be evicted when they have no other place to live. That is what prompted the Civil Administration to start planning new towns for them. The latest plan was commissioned from a Palestinian firm called Asia, which is based in Ramallah. Members of the Rashaida tribe already live on the land earmarked for the new town, to be called Talet Nueima, and four years ago, they consented in principle to its establishment. Rashaida representatives told Haaretz they were reassured by the fact that the planners were Palestinian. But two years ago, after the plan to relocate some of the Bedouin to the town near the Abu Dis dump was frozen, the Civil Administration altered the original plan for Talet Nueima, deciding to expand the

town significantly and use it to house Bedouin from other areas and tribes as well. Thus the plan grew from a town of some 370 dunams earmarked solely for the Rashaida tribe to one of 1,460 dunams earmarked for three different tribes. The town will be divided into 1,129 half-dunam plots, each of which is supposed to contain two houses plus one agricultural building. ([Haaretz](#) 16 September 2014)

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