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

- Israeli Occupation gunboats opened fire at Palestinian fishing boats while they were sailing at As-Sudaniya shore, northwest of Gaza city, and arrested two Palestinian fisher men. The arrestees were identified as: Mohammad Zaiyed and Musa As-Sultan. (Wafa 3 September 2014)
- Mohammad Naim Sabri Al-Qani (25 years) was killed after the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) opened fire at him while he was near At-Tayba checkpoint, west of Qalqilyah city. Mr. Qani from Kafr Qallil village, south of Nablus city. (Wafa 3 September 2014)
• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Nablus city and surrounded the building of Sama Gym center. The IOA opened fire at the building causing the injury of Amir Qamhiya (20 years). During the operation, the IOA arrested Mustafah Hussam Ad-Diyn Abu Rialah (26 years). (Maannews & Raya 3 September 2014)

• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) cut three seedlings in Khan Al-Labban area in Al-Lubban Ash-Sharqiya village, south of Nablus city. The targeted seedlings are owned by Khalid Daraghmah. (Wafa 3 September 2014)

Israeli Arrests

• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested 6 Palestinian workers while they were near Azun Al-Atma village, southeast of Qalqilyah city. The arrestees were identified as: Nour Ad-Diyn Issam Mustafah, Khalid Tawfiq Jaradat, Samer and Sami Saleh Abed, Mohammad Shawkat Abu Abed, and Ahmed Abbas Kamil. (Wafa 3 September 2014)

• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested three Palestinians after raiding and searching their houses in Al-’Araqa village, west of Jenin city. The arrestees were identified as: Ala Tawfiq Mustafah Yahya (28 years) and his brother Ahmed and Mahir Khadir Waked (30 years). (RB2000 3 September 2014)

• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Omar Ahmed Shbib (21 years) after storming his house in Burqa village, north of Nablus city. (Panorama FM 3 September 2014)

• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Yazed Taha (19 years) from Deir Abu Mesh’al village, northwest of Ramallah city, after stopping him at a sudden checkpoint erected by the IOA near Hallamish settlement. (Wafa 3 September 2014)

• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Tamer Naeif Juwijan (23 years) after storming and searching his family house in Ath-Thawri neighborhood in Silwan town in Jerusalem city. (Maannews 3 September 2014)

• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Mahir Ibrahim Odeh Sabarnih (33 years) after raiding and searching his house in Beit Ummer town, north of Hebron city. During the operation, the IOA invaded and searched several Palestinian houses and confiscated a laptop. (Maannews 3 September 2014)

• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Jawad Riyad Mahmoud Brightith (29 years) and Muflih Raid Ahmed Adi (19 years) from Beit Ummer town, north of Hebron city, while they were interviewing the Israeli Intelligence Police in Gush Etzion settlement bloc. (Maannews 3 September 2014)
• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinians after storming and searching their houses in Surif village, northwest of Hebron city. The arrestees were identified as: Arsilan Abu Khder and Wa’ed Al-Haq Al-Hadmi. The IOA transferred the arrestees to unknown location. (RB2000 3 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. During the operation, the IOA arrested three Palestinians; Younis Darwish Turk (52 years), Nassem Abu An-Nada (32 years) and Ibrahim Siyam (65 years). (Wafa & NBPRS 3 September 2014)
• Israeli settlers attacked a number of Palestinian students in As-Sawiya village, south of Nablus city. The Israeli settlers also, tried to storm As-Sawiya –Lubban High school. (Wafa 3 September 2014)
• Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) opened a new Talmudic school at Salah Ad-Din Street in Jerusalem city. The news school took over a part of the Post center building in the heart of Jerusalem city. (NBPRS 3 September 2014)

**Home Demolition & Demolition threats**

• Israeli Occupation bulldozers along with Israeli Army demolished a garage, an aluminum shop and a number of commercial structures in Al-Jib village, north of Jerusalem city. The targeted structures are owned by Amir Adel Abed and Tareq As-Sous. (Wafa 3 September 2014)

**Israeli Military Orders**

• Israeli Occupation Authorities handed out military orders to demolish a number of residential tents and structures in Wadi Ar-Rakhim area, southeast of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. The targeted structures are owned by: Ihsan Hassan Shinran and Sad Khalil Shinran. (Wafa 3 September 2014)

**Other**

• Israel halts work on illegal road through West Bank nature reserve. Activists, Palestinian residents claim construction was part of a broader attempt to deepen settlers’ hold in natural area. The Civil Administration and the Israel Nature and Parks Authority have
stopped illegal construction that began recently on a road that passes through a West Bank nature reserve. The construction was apparently an attempt to connect the outpost of Alonei Shiloh to various other thoroughfares. Alonei Shiloh is located on the northern slope of the Kaneh stream, in one of the most important natural areas in the northern West Bank. Dror Etkes, a veteran researcher of settlements, and Aviv Tatarsky, a human rights activist who is in contact with Palestinian farmers from the villages of Deir Istiya and Jinsafut, recently discovered the road, which is a few kilometers long. The Palestinian residents and Tatarsky recently filed a complaint with the INPA and the Civil Administration, demanding that the roadworks be stopped. Spokesmen for the authority and for the office of the Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories confirmed that the work was indeed illegal. The two bodies took steps to stop it, including confiscating mechanical equipment at the site. Tatarsky said he was concerned that the building of the road was part of a broader attempt to deepen the settlers’ hold on the area around the Kaneh stream, by implementing a master plan they have been working on for the past two years in cooperation with the INPA, the Environmental Protection Ministry and the Civil Administration. “The intent is to turn the area of the stream into an integral part of the settlements by means of a new network of roads, by blocking the road now serving Palestinian farmers and visitors,” Tatarsky said. He added that the illegal construction was done along the route of one of the roads in the master plan under discussion. During the past two years the Civil Administration has been uprooting Palestinian olive trees in the vicinity of the Kaneh stream, on the grounds that they constitute an expansion of cultivation beyond that which is currently allowed. For their part, the administration and the INPA claim that the orchards are damaging to the site’s natural surroundings. With regard to the settlers’ master plan, the INPA said that it is still incomplete. (Haaretz 3 September 2014)

- Land grab meant link Israel and West Bank, settlement monitor says. The biggest West Bank land appropriation in 30 years could turn the Palestinian village of Wadi Fukin into an isolated enclave. Eighteen percent of the land declared state land this week is west of the West Bank separation barrier, suggesting that the intent is not just to expand the Gush Etzion settlement bloc but to link the area up with Israel proper, says Dror Etkes, who monitors settlement construction. Except for small enclaves of Palestinian villages, the state declared a contiguous area eligible for construction between Rosh Tzurim and Betar Ilit, which are in the West Bank, and the Green Line. The land
also abuts Area B, which is under Palestinian civilian control. The cabinet decided to take over the land in response to the June kidnapping and killing of three teenage Jewish boys by Hamas militants in the area. Of the five villages whose land has been declared state land in the takeover, 1,155 dunams (289 acres) — more than a quarter of the land appropriated — belongs to Wadi Fukin. The expropriated land is east of the village, turning it into an enclave that could be surrounded by settlements. Since 1967, around three-quarters of the village’s land has been seized for settlement construction. According to 2013 data from the Civil Administration, of 671,000 dunams declared state land in the West Bank, 400,000 have been transferred to the World Zionist Organization to establish settlements, and 103,000 have been allocated to Israeli local authorities in the West Bank. Only 8,600 dunams, 0.7 percent of the total, have been allocated for use by Palestinians, mainly for the resettlement of Bedouin. In addition, private land has been expropriated for military purposes and then transferred to settlements. (Haaretz 3 September 2014)