



ARIJ Daily Report

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Israeli Violations' Activities in the oPt

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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) stormed and searched Marj Ben Amer area, west of Jenin city. The IOA was looking for water wells that uses by Palestinians for agricultural matters. (NBPRS 9 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the funeral of Mohammad Abd Al-Majed Sunqrut near As-Sahera gate in the old city of Jerusalem. The IOA fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases and the injury of 11 Palestinians. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA. During the clashes,

the IOA arrested four Palestinians, identified as: Zaki Al-Mahlous, Shakir Nasser Ad-Din, Anas Ayesh and Nedal Sanqrut. (SilwanIC 9 September 2014)

- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Ein Al-Louza and As-Sawana neighborhoods in Silwan town in Jerusalem city. The IOA fired bullets, causing the injury of Ashraf Abu Diyab (35 years). (SilwanIC 9 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) assaulted and injured Mohammad Ahmed Issa Shahen (28 years) from Artas village, south of Bethlehem city, after stopping him at a sudden checkpoint erected by the IOA near Beit Fajjar village, south of Bethlehem city. (Wafa 9 September 2014)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Yabad town, west of Jenin city. The IOA fired live bullets and teargas grenades, dozens of suffocation cases and the injury of Imad Hirzalla (14 years). During the clashes, the IOA arrested Mohammad Ma'mun Amarnih (13 years), Ahmed Sadiq Abu Bakir (14 years), Khalid Arafat Amro (15 years) and Akrama Khalid Amarniah (14 years). (RB2000 9 September 2014)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) around Al-Quds University in Abu Dis town. The IOA fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians. (Maannews 9 September 2014)
- A Palestinian prisoner; Raid Abd As-Salam Al-Ja'bari (35 years) from Hebron city, died in an Israeli hospital. Mr. Al-Ja'bari was arrested on the 24th of July 2014, and transferred to Ashil jail. In the early morning on the 9th of September 2014, Mr. Al-Ja'bari was moved to the hospital, and died there. (Wafa 9 September 2014)
- Rahaf Suliman Abu Jami (5 years) from Bani Suhail town in Gaza strip, died of wounds she sustained during the Israeli war against Gaza strip. (RB2000 9 September 2014)

Israeli Arrests

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Mohammad Ibrahim Shalaldah (29 years) after storming his house in Sair town, northeast of Hebron city. The IOA transferred the arrestee to unknown location. (RB2000 9 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested 5 Palestinians while they were near Karmi Zur settlement, north of Beit Ummer town, north of Hebron city. The arrestees were identified as: Mohammad Hussen Abu Mariya (16 years) and his brother Muwafiq (14 years), Hassan Mohammad Hassan Muqbil (18 years), Issam Mohammad Issa Bahar

- (14 years) and Muyyaid Ayesb Khalil Abu Mariya (14 years). (Maannews 9 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Firas Humid Abu Mariya (25 years) after stopping him at a military checkpoint erected by the IOA at the northern entrance of Beit Ummer town, north of Hebron city. (Maannews 9 September 2014)
 - Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinian children while they were playing in front of their houses in Silwad village, north of Ramallah city. The arrestees were identified as: Abd Al-Fatah Abd Al-Ghani Ta'imah Hamad (7 years) and Ramzi Ahmed Mur'I (8 years). (Maannews 9 September 2014)
 - Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested 12 Palestinians after stopping them at Za'tara military checkpoint, south of Nablus city. (Wafa 9 September 2014)
 - Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinians after raiding and searching their houses in Al-'Auja village, north of Jericho city. The arrestees were identified as: Murad Awwad Jaraheed and Mohammad Awwad Jaraheed. (Wafa 9 September 2014)
 - Israeli Occupation Navy arrested four Palestinian fishermen while they were sailing at As-Sudaniya shore, northwest of Gaza city. The arrestees were identified as: Baha Yousif As-Sultan (24 years), Issam As-Sultan (21 years), Tareq As-Sultan (19 years), Sadam As-Sultan (21 years). (Wafa 9 September 2014)
 - Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinians after storming and searching their houses in Jenin refugee camp, west of Jenin city. The arrestees were identified as: Issam Jum'a Abu Khalifah (20 years) and Ishaq Rafiq Abu Shahla (21 years). (RB2000 9 September 2014)
 - Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Tawfiq Ruba'I (27 years) from Meithalun village, south of Jenin city, after stopping him at Al-Karama terminal. (Wafa 9 September 2014)
 - Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinians after storming and searching their houses in Qarawat Bani Hassan village, north of Salfit city. The arrestees were identified as: Da'I Bahjat Assi (18 years) and Amjad Bassem Rayan (20 years). (Al-Quds 9 September 2014)
 - Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Ala Mohammad Ali (20 years) after storming his house in Deir Ghassana village, northwest of Ramallah city. (Raya 9 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. (Al-Quds 9 September 2014)

Other

- Report: Settlements receive disproportionate state funding. Study by the Adva Center finds that settlement population has grown 240% in 20 years. Residents of the Israeli settlements have received a disproportionate amount of state funds over the past 20 years, particularly those in non-Haredi settlements, according to a new report by the Adva Center. Following settlers, residents of Arab towns receive the second-highest amount of state funds per capita, followed by outlying and poor towns. Bottom of the list are residents of the major, economically stable cities. The Adva Center report focuses on inequality in government funding for municipal budgets. The latest report (published biannually) looked at the years 1991 to 2012, and examined four groups of locales – the so-called big 15 group of established cities, 25 of the so-called development towns in outlying areas, Arab towns and regional authorities, and settlements. The report distinguishes settlements with an ultra-Orthodox majority from the other settlements. The report's authors, Dr. Shlomo Swirski and Ety Konor Attias, note that the number of settlement residents has grown significantly over these 20 years, and is up 240% – from 100,000 residents in 1991 to 360,000 as of 2012. In comparison, Israel's population grew by 60% over that period. Most of the settlement population growth was concentrated in three ultra-Orthodox communities: Immanuel, Betar Ilit and Modi'in Ilit. These towns expanded by 375%. The population of non-Haredi settlements grew by 80% over the two decades examined. Population growth in Arab towns worked out to 100% over the past two decades. The outlying towns expanded by 55%, while established cities grew only 35%. Government assistance to municipal budgets comes in two forms – government funding of national services that are delivered by the municipalities, particularly education and welfare; and budget-balancing grants for the weaker municipalities. The 15 major cities, for instance, are not eligible for such grants. According to the report, in 2012 the government's largest investment per capita was in the settlements, once balancing grants were removed from the equation. Settlement residents received an average of 2,695 shekels (\$750) in government funding a year. Residents of Arab towns received an average of 2,277 shekels a year, while those in outlying towns received 1,892 shekels a year. Residents of big cities received a mere 1,684 shekels. The largest

jump in government investment over the past two decades was in the Arab towns (again, after subtracting balancing grants). Government money for Arab towns tripled over this period, and was up from 750 shekels per capita 20 years ago. In fact, government investment increased in all towns except for outlying towns over this 20-year period. In these towns, funding actually decreased. The policy analysis institute's report also found what appeared to be a major gap between ultra-Orthodox settlements and non-Haredi settlements. Residents of non-Haredi settlements received average government funding of 3,213 shekels per person a year, versus 1,359 shekels in the Haredi settlements. Again, these figures exclude balancing grants. However, the explanation for this gap is merely technical – the funding for the Haredi education system is transferred directly to the educational organizations, as opposed to going through the municipalities. Another reason is that some Haredi schools receive only partial government funding. The report also found that balancing grants shrunk considerably following the end of the second intifada in 2003, until the financial crisis broke out in 2008. Arab communities benefited significantly from this money – the average resident of an Arab town received 746 shekels a year in balancing grants as of 1991, and this figure doubled to 1,464 shekels a year by 2001. However, due in part to budget cuts, Arab residents received an average of only 886 shekels a year in balancing grants by 2012. Outlying towns received an average of 671 shekels per capita as of 2012. The residents of non-Haredi settlements received the most in this category – 1,108 shekels per capita a year. Residents of Haredi settlements received on average two-thirds of this sum. The report also examines independent income by the four groups of communities. The big cities had the highest income per capita, at 5,401 shekels a year as of 2012. The outlying towns came in second, at 3,626 shekels per capita, while the towns in the West Bank and the Golan Heights brought in 2,690 shekels per capita on average. The non-Haredi settlements had revenues twice those of the Haredi settlements, at 3,049 shekels versus 1,464 shekels per capita. Last on the list were the Arab towns, with revenues of 1,406 shekels per capita. The Arab and Haredi towns trail on the list because they often lack commercial space where businesses pay commercial municipal tax rates, and because they have high poverty rates, making municipal tax collection difficult. Adva also examined municipal expenditure per capita. The settlements topped the list, with an average of 7,416 shekels spent on each resident as of 2012. This is higher than the 7,066 shekels spent by the big towns on their residents. Development towns spent an average of 6,443 shekels, while Arab municipalities spent an average of 4,688 shekels and Haredi settlements an average of 3,596 shekels per

capita. "The ideological settlements, the non-Haredi ones, give their residents – via massive government assistance – a quality of life that all of Israel would want," states Swirski. Until 1997, the outlying towns were Israel's main focus of growth, but that has given way to the settlements, he added. ([Haaretz](#) 9 September 2014)

- Israeli Human rights organization B'Tselem and Yesh Din: Israel is unwilling to investigate harm caused to Palestinians. B'Tselem and Yesh Din, the two leading Israeli human rights organizations in monitoring the investigations of offenses committed by security forces against Palestinians, find that the military law enforcement system is a complete failure. After examining the results of hundreds of investigations, the organizations assert that the existing investigation mechanism precludes serious investigations and is marred by severe structural flaws that render it incapable of conducting professional investigations. The existing apparatus is incapable of investigating policy issues or breaches of law by senior ranking military officials, and fails to promote accountability among those responsible. The figures show that the Israeli authorities are unwilling to investigate human rights violations committed by security forces against Palestinians. The failure of the Government of Israel to implement the Turkel Commission's recommendations, more than a year and a half after their publication, only reinforces this conclusion. B'Tselem has decided to break with its previous practice concerning military operations in Gaza and reject a request made by the Military Advocate for Operational Matters Lt. Col. Ronen Hirsch to provide the military with information regarding "irregular" incidents that occurred during Operation Protective Edge. B'Tselem has changed its approach due to the poor track record of MAG Corps investigations so far. B'Tselem Executive Director Hagai El-Ad said: "B'Tselem believes it is crucial to investigate the directives and orders given to the forces by top political officials and military commanders. This is especially true of suspicions regarding unlawful policies concerning attacks, which received prior approval from the MAG Corps. Common sense has it that a body cannot investigate itself. Yet, again, the military will be investigating its own conduct in Operation Protective Edge; again, these investigations will not be supervised by anyone outside the military. It would be a welcome change if, instead of the existing whitewashing mechanisms, an independent apparatus were established to investigate suspected violations of international humanitarian law. Were such a mechanism established with the real aim of uncovering the truth and taking measures against those responsible – we would do our best to professionally assist its work." Newly published Yesh Din figures on

investigations of suspected offenses committed against Palestinians by soldiers show a marked drop in the rate of indictments compared to previous years. Yesh Din calls for an urgent and comprehensive reform of the investigative apparatus and for legislation that treats and punishes war crimes as such. These measures are crucial for ensuring professional, effective investigations and the accountability of those responsible. Neta Patrick, Executive Director of Yesh Din: "The IDF's investigative system has failed. The figures we are publishing must, especially now, raise questions over Israel's lack of interest in conducting serious professional investigations. Years of research and monitoring of the military law enforcement system by Yesh Din have proven that the mechanisms in place cannot carry out effective investigations as a matter of course, not to mention during wartime. Every year, we caution against the sorry state of the investigation system. However, it appears that Israel refuses to deal with these structural failings or take minimal steps to correct them, despite harsh criticism voiced by public commissions and by civil society organizations. The inescapable conclusion is that the Government of Israel is not willing to investigate harm caused to Palestinians." ([Yesh Din](#) 9 September 2014)