



# ARIJ Daily Report

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## Israeli Violations' Activities in the oPt 06 September 2016

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) invaded and searched tens of Palestinian houses in Urif village, south of Nablus city, and fired stun grenade at Palestinians and their houses. (Pal Info 6 September 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided and searched areas in Dhinnaba village, southeast of Tulkarm city, and fired teargas and stun grenades at the houses. (Safa 6 September 2016)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Nour Ash Shams refugee camp, northeast of Tulkarm city. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA. (Safa 6 September 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided and searched a Palestinian house in Qalqiliyah city. The targeted house is owned by Mohammad Abu 'Asab. The IOA fired teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians and their houses. (Wafa 6 September 2016)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) at Abu Ar Rish military checkpoint, near the Ibrahimi mosque in Hebron city. The IOA fired rubber bullets and teargas grenades, causing tens of suffocation cases and the injury of a Palestinian student. (Wafa 6 September 2016)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Shufat refugee camp, north of Jerusalem city. The IOA fired teargas grenades and rubber bullets, causing tens of suffocation cases. (Wattan 6 September 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Navy opened fire at Palestinian fishing boats while they were sailing at Al Waha shore, northwest of Beit Lahiya town, north of Gaza strip. (Wafa 6 September 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) launched five missiles at an area, land and two Palestinian houses in Beit Hanoun and Beit Lahiya town, north of Gaza strip. (Al-Quds 6 September 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) opened fire at Palestinian houses and land, located near the border fence, east of Deir AL Balah city in the Gaza strip. (RB2000 6 September 2016)

### **Israeli Arrests**

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested four Palestinians after storming and searched their houses in Abu Dis town, east of Jerusalem city. The arrestees were identified as: Nader Bader, Nasser Johar, Abed Al Karem Dakhalla, and Abu Hatheqa Jamous. The IOA transferred the arrestees to unknown location. (Wafa 6 September 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested four Palestinians after storming and searching their family houses in Huwara village, south of Nablus city. The arrestees were identified as: Mohammad and Abed Ar Rahman Ra'fat Odeh, and Abdalla and Abed Al Wahab Ihab Odeh. (Wafa 6 September 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinians after storming and searching their houses in Hebron city. The arrestees were identified as: Ahmed Yousif Abu Sobeh and Mohammad Ar Rajabi. (Wafa & Maannews 6 September 2016)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Thair Nail Abu Sharikh from Ad Dhahiryha town, south of Hebron city. (Wafa 6 September 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Ibrahim Mohammad Al Hour after raiding his house in Surif village, northwest of Hebron city. during the operation, the IOA invaded and searched a store, and ordered to close it. The targeted store is owned by Tareq Ahdesh. (Wafa 6 September 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinians after storming and searching their houses in Beit Rima village, northwest of Ramallah city. The arrestees were identified as: Wissam Matir Ar Rimawi (28 years) and Nour Ad Diyen Al Barghouthi (24 years). (Wattan 6 September 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Mustafah Mohammad from At Tur/ Olive mount neighborhood in Jerusalem city. (Wafa 6 September 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinians after storming their houses in Qalandiya refugee camp, north of Jerusalem city. The arrestees were identified as: Adnan Lafi and Thair Farhan. (Maannews & Wafa 6 September 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Mohammad Ar Razem after raiding his family house in the old city of Jerusalem. (Wafa 6 September 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested a 24 years old Palestinian woman while she was in the old city of Jerusalem. (Al-Quds 6 September 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinians from Al Mughayyir village, northeast of Ramallah city. The arrestees were identified as: Abbas Abu 'Aliya and Ihab Osama Abu 'Aliya. (Wafa 6 September 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Atta Nakhlah from Al Jalazoun refugee camp, north of Ramallah city. (Wafa 6 September 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Tareq Bitar Issa from Jericho city. (Wafa 6 September 2016)

### **Israeli Settler Violence**

- Israeli Settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Al Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city, and toured in its courtyard, and tried to perform Talmudic rituals. (NBPRS 6 September 2016)

## Israeli Military Orders

- Israeli Occupation Authorities handed out a military order to demolish a Palestinian house in Tarqumiya village, west of Hebron city. The targeted house is owned by Ala Ghazi Qa'qour. (Wafa 6 September 2016)

## Erection of Israeli checkpoints

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected a military checkpoint at the southeastern entrance of Jenin city. The IOA stopped and searched Palestinian vehicles and checked ID cards. (Wafa 6 September 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected a military checkpoint at the entrance of An Nabi Saleh village, north of Ramallah city. The IOA stopped and searched Palestinians vehicles and checked ID cards. (Wafa 6 September 2016)

## Israeli Closures

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) closed Huwara and Za'tara military checkpoint, south of Nablus city. The IOA also, invaded Huwara village and imposed curfew on the residents. (Al-Quds 6 September 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) closed with earth mounds the main entrance of Burin village, south of Nablus city. (Pal Info 6 September 2016)

## Other

- **Subterranean cemetery 'city' being constructed in Jerusalem. As a solution to the dearth of burial space in the capital, a large section of a mountaintop is being excavated to permit an underground city of graves.** According to Jewish tradition, being buried in Jerusalem has a special significance: Those buried in the capital are believed to be the first to reach the Temple Mount with the resurrection of the dead with the coming of the Messiah. This has put a premium on burial space, so a new solution has been initiated. By the end of the 1990s, it became clear that burial lands in the Jerusalem area had run out, and cost-effective methods would be necessary to obtain further property to lay the dead to rest. A city of such a size requires about 4,400 new graves per annum. Currently, underneath the huge Givat Shaul Cemetery on Har HaMenuchot, a subterranean city of graves is being constructed, the first of its kind in the modern world. This project's first phase

intends to provide another 22,000 burial places with barely any additional land requirements. Simply, the mountaintop will have a large section of its interior excavated, and graves will be placed within, including multiple levels along the walls. This project is the initiative of the Kehilat Yerushalayim burial society, which is a leader in undertaking in the capital. It hands about half of the burials in Jerusalem. The area for the project is 578 dunams, with 1,250 graves allotted per dunam. This is in comparison with the current rate of 320 graves per dunam. The central pit of the subterranean cemetery will be 50 meters deep (the height of a 15-floor building). Access to the graves will be via three elevators that hold 90 persons each. There will be five main entrances. Four of them will be from the perimeter, and the fifth will be via a descent from the center of Har HaMenuchot. The architect behind this is Zafrir Ganany of Pelleg Architects. This is not a new invention, rather the renewal of ancient Jewish traditions: During the Second Temple period, particular amongst rich families, subterranean burial sites. ([IPOST](#) 6 September 2016)

- Despite Court Decision, Jerusalem Has Not Built 2,000 Classrooms for Arab Neighborhoods. In 2011, High Court gave state five years to answer the public school shortage in East Jerusalem, yet only 237 classrooms have been added since. It is five years since the High Court of Justice gave the government and Jerusalem municipality five years to build the classrooms needed to cover the shortage in schools in East Jerusalem. In that time the authorities have failed to make progress and the classroom shortage is now greater than it was in 2011. In 2011 the Supreme Court ruled on a petition filed by parents from East Jerusalem along with the Association for Civil Rights in Israel that the Jerusalem municipality and the Education Ministry must build enough classrooms so that every student who wanted to could transfer from private or other recognized non-state schools to a state school. Since then mayor Nir Barkat has announced on a number of occasions increased efforts to build new classrooms in the capital's Arab neighborhoods, but the figures show these efforts have led to little change on the ground. A report from the Ir Amim nonprofit organization states that since 2011, only 237 classrooms have been finished out of the 2,000 needed. Jerusalem municipality Director General Amnon Merhav told the Knesset Education, Culture and Sports Committee that the city needs to build another 1,300 classrooms to enroll the students from the private and non-state schools, along with another 700 classrooms needed to replace schools now located in homes and rented buildings that are not appropriate to be used as schools. The problem is not budgetary, says Ir Amim, contradicting what city hall says – the problem is discrimination in planning that has

caused a shortage of land available for constructing public buildings in East Jerusalem neighborhoods. Even when such land is available, it has been allocated for other uses, says the organization. For example, available land for public buildings in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood was recently allocated by the Israel Lands Authority for a yeshiva, with the city's support. In a letter Merhav sent nine months ago to the director general of the Education Ministry, he gave a number of recommendations to solve the problem, including building high-rise schools and leasing private land for building schools. The Moriah Jerusalem Development Corporation, the city's arm for infrastructure development, has established a special administration for solving the classroom shortage. This has led to the advancement of a project to build an educational complex in Jabal Mukkaber with a number of schools and preschools. Over the last year the number of children in non-state schools has risen in East Jerusalem. Today, about 40 percent of these students study in the city's school system, 40 percent in "recognized but unofficial" schools, and 20 percent in private schools. The city says a few thousand children are not registered in any school. The court ruled that as of February 2017, parents of children from East Jerusalem who cannot find them a place in the municipal school system will be entitled to have the government pay for the tuition they pay to the private schools. But the authorities are expected to make things difficult for parents who request the money, says Ir Amim. A month ago, the city's parents organization, along with Jewish and Palestinian parents, filed a petition in court against the Education Ministry and municipality asking for the court to order the respondents to explain why the previous court decision has not been enacted. The petition states that in addition to the 2,000 missing classrooms in Arab neighborhoods, ultra-Orthodox schools have a shortage of another 1,600 classrooms throughout Jerusalem. The Jerusalem municipality said it is making great efforts to reduce the shortage in classrooms that has been created over the past 50 years. "It is a national mission and not a task just for the city, and great improvement has been made during Barkat's term," said a municipal spokesperson. "Jerusalem has a shortage of 3,800 classrooms for all students, while the government is responsible for budgeting the funds to build them. On average, the city receives funding for some 100 classrooms a year for the entire city". ([Haaretz](#) 6 September 2016)