



ARIJ Daily Report

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Israeli Violations' Activities in the oPt 04 May 2015

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) carried out military trainings in Al Baqi'a area in the northern of Jordan valley. As a result, tens of dunums of agricultural land were torched. (Wattan 4 May 2015)
- A Palestinian was injured after the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) opened fire at him while he was near the train station in Jerusalem city. (Raya 4 April 2015)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) and bulldozers staged 130 meters into the eastern part of Izbit Abed Rabah, east of Jabaliya town, north of Gaza strip. (Al-Quds 4 May 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) opened fire at Palestinian farmers while they were near the border fence, east of Khan Younis city, south of Gaza strip. (Al-Quds 4 May 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) set up 12 caravans on Palestinian land at the northern entrance of Kisan village, southeast of Bethlehem city. land (Al-Quds 4 May 2015)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Beit Furik village, east of Nablus city. The IOA fired rubber and live bullets, teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians, causing dozens of suffocation cases and the injury of a Palestinian. During the clashes, the IOA invaded and searched dozens of Palestinian houses. (RB2000 4 May 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed and searched several Palestinian houses in Al-Arroub refugee camp, north of Hebron city. (Pal Info 4 May 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked a non-violent protest against Gaza closure, at the eastern part of Ash-Shaja'iyah neighborhood in Gaza city. The IOA fired teargas grenades at Palestinians. (Al-Quds 4 May 2015)

Israeli Arrests

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinians after storming their houses in Al-Issawiya town in Jerusalem city. The arrestees were identified as: Sufiyan Mahmoud and Waleed Atah. (Maannews 4 May 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested 12 Palestinians after raiding and searching their houses at the southern part of Hebron city. the arrestees were identified as: Rami Jamal Nayif Ar-Rajabi, Atta Wajeh Ar-Rajabi, Hamed Wajeh Ar-Rajabi, Hani Ar-Rajabi, Yassen Waheed Ar-Rajabi, Sad Ayed Ar-Rajabi, Abas Hisham Ar-Rajabi, Mohammad Faiz Ar-Rajabi, Fahed Al 'Ajlouni, Faez Abu Hita, Qassem Al-Karki and Safwan Taha Abu Isninah. (Maannews 4 May 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinians after storming and searching their houses in Ayda refugee camp, north of Bethlehem city. The arrestees were identified as: Loay Nayef Zboun and Mohammad Khader Zarinah (17 years). (Wattan 4 May 2015)

Israeli Closures

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected an iron gate at the only entrance of Az-Za'ayem village, east of Jerusalem city. (Maannews 4 May 2015)

Other

- Israel Police leave East Jerusalem hotel after 13-year stay. Cliff Hotel became center of legal battle after owners launched legal battle to get their hotel returned. After more than a decade, the Border Police have left the Cliff Hotel in the East Jerusalem village of Abu Dis and removed the adjacent checkpoint that restricted movement in the area. The hotel's Palestinian owners are already dreaming of renovating and reopening it. The hotel, on the eastern border of Jerusalem, was opened in 1961 by the Ayyad family that lived nearby. When East Jerusalem was annexed in 1967, the municipal border was drawn between the family home and the hotel. The hotel continued to function undisturbed until 2002, when it was seized by the police on security grounds. Later, the state claimed that the hotel had become state property under the Absentee Property Law, even though the family had never abandoned the hotel or left their own home 200 yards away. The hotel continued to act as a base for the Border Police, which also set up a checkpoint that restricted Palestinian movement near a small Jewish enclave called Kidmat Zion, which was established nearby. The Ayyad family launched a legal battle against the seizure that went on for years, and eventually became a struggle in principle against the implementation of the Absentee Property Law in East Jerusalem. Two weeks ago, the Supreme Court upheld the law's application in Jerusalem but with draconian restrictions. With regard to the Cliff Hotel specifically, even before ruling on the case the court ordered an appeals committee to reevaluate the seizure of the building; the committee ordered the hotel be returned to its Palestinian owners. The state wants to continue using the roof of the building, where a system of sophisticated security cameras is installed to monitor the area. Security officials said Sunday that, given the available technology, there is no longer a reason to use the entire hotel as a base. Ali Ayyad, one of the hotel's owners, said he could not believe the border policemen were gone. "If they will really let me back in, we are renovating, fixing everything and reopening the hotel," he said. "People won't believe how quickly we'll do it." ([Haaretz](#) 4 May 2015)
- Jewish migration to Israel up 40% this year so far. Ukrainians and Russians account for surge as numbers leaving western Europe in first three months remains steady despite Paris attacks in January, report shows. Jewish immigration into Israel has surged more than 40% this

year, but it is Ukrainians and Russians who are responsible for the rise, not western Europeans fleeing after the Paris attacks. Between January and March, 6,499 Jews arrived in Israel, the vast majority from Europe. But the figures produced in an interim report by the Jewish Agency for Israel, an NGO, reveal that the only substantial increase came from eastern Europe with numbers from western Europe remaining more or less steady. In all, 1,971 people came from Ukraine in the first three months of 2015, a 215% rise on the 625 in the same period last year. The number of Russians rose by almost 50% to 1,515. The numbers naturalizing from France – which in 2014 became the largest source of immigration to Israel for the first time with 7,000 Jews leaving – rose by 11% to 1,413. Anti-Semitism certainly plays a role, but so does the declining economy and other social factors. As journalist Anshel Pfeffer pointed out in the Israeli newspaper Haaretz, this “rise is actually in line with the gradual increase in immigration from France over the past four years” and is largely attributed to economic hardship. Reports in recent years of increasing anti-Semitism in western Europe and attacks on Jews have led to predictions of a record-breaking wave of immigration in 2015 – specifically from France, following killing of four Jews in a Jewish supermarket in Paris two days after the Charlie Hebdo killings in January. At the time, the Israeli prime minister, Binyamin Netanyahu, called on European Jews to emigrate to Israel en masse, saying he would “welcome them with open arms”. About half a million Jewish people live in France, making it the second largest diaspora population after the US. There was also a 43% rise in immigration from Britain in the first quarter of this year. But the actual number of people who moved was only 166. When you consider that there are around 300,000 Jews in the UK, this is not a statistically significant number. Immigration from North America decreased by 7%, with only 478 new arrivals in the first three months of this year. ([The Guardian](#) 4 May 2015)