The Israeli Settlement Enterprise: Grave Breaches of International Law

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Map 1: The Geopolitical Status of the occupied Palestinian territories, 2014

Source: Applied Research Institute Jerusalem- ARIJ, 2014
I. INTRODUCTION

Israel's continuation of the settlement enterprise, including both the building of settlements and associated infrastructure, in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, is a grave breach of international Palestinian humanitarian and human rights law. It is also a breach of international criminal law as articulated in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

Despite declarations by the Hague Regulations (1907) and Fourth Geneva Convention (1949) that occupation is a temporary condition, the occupation of the Palestinian territories by Israel, including East Jerusalem, is the longest occupation in history – it has lasted nearly 50 years. Throughout these five decades, Palestinian’s have been denied not only their inalienable rights as human beings, they have been consistently denied their rights to self-determination.

Despite continuous calls from the international community to cease settlement construction, Israel continues to employ a host of policies and practices that incessantly undermine the ability of Palestinians to exercise complete control over their economic, social and political development. These policies and practices include but are not limited to:

- building of settlements and related infrastructure such as Israeli-only roads
- confiscation of Palestinian land, property, and natural resources
- transference of thousands of Israeli settlers into the Israeli occupied lands of Palestine, including East Jerusalem
- construction of a massive Segregation Wall that: 1) severely fragments the Palestinian land and peoples; 2) provides Israel with an opportunity to advance their land grab; 3) is being built on 85% of occupied Palestinian territory; and, 4) was found illegal by the International Court of Justice in 2004.
- The displacement of hundreds of thousands of Palestinian as a result of the confiscation of their lands by Israel for the purpose of the settlement enterprise.

These illegal undertakings have cast serious doubt on future prospects for peace and the two-state solution. According to Richard Falk, Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human rights in the Palestinian Territory occupied since 1967, “the impact of illegal Israeli settlements on the territorial contiguity of the Palestinians land and on the environment and natural resources has reached a point where much
of the damage might already be in fact be irreversible.”

The illegality of the Israeli settlement enterprise, as well as its claims to sovereignty over East Jerusalem, is a position held by both Palestinians and the international community based definitively in the body of international law, such as the United Nations Charter and Fourth Geneva Convention. Occupation will not end nor peace achieved until these violations are fully addressed by the international community and the Palestinian people are able to realize their inalienable human rights, especially the right to self-determination.

The Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem submits this report highlighting the case of the illegal settlement enterprise in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, currently under consideration by the International Criminal Court dated: 13 June 2014 – 31 May 2015. This report is divided into three major sections. The first section consists of an introduction providing a comprehensive background to and discussion of the settlement enterprise in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem. The second section is devoted to the documentation of the Israeli settlement enterprise for the period of 13 June 2014 – 31 May 2015. The third section discusses the grave breaches of international law committed by the State of Israel.

**IA. HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

Examining the historical context of the Israeli settlement enterprise reveals that Israel has shown a proclivity for settlement construction that predates its declaration of statehood in 1948. This compulsion for settlement expansion has become embedded in the political policies of the State of Israel since that time. Despite Israeli rhetoric during the peace processes, Israel has not ceased its settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem. Instead, every Israeli government has carried out illegal settlement activities with impunity, serving to further entrench the occupation and undermining any attempts to achieve a lasting peace. The evidence suggests that rather than just occupying the Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, Israel intends to create a Jewish State. Settlement construction is one way to achieve this goal and therefore Israel does not intend to stop this practice. Unless Israel is forced to comply with its obligations under international law, occupation will give way to annexation.

The bullet points below serve to highlight political activities that illustrate Israel’s intention to use occupation as a tool to achieve the construction of a Jewish state.

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IA1. Israeli Political Activities That Support the Creation of a Jewish State in the Entirety of the occupied Palestinian territories.

1917: On 2 November, the Balfour Declaration was reached. Through this document, the British made several gestures to support Zionism with the hope that the United States and international Jewish community would better support British activities in the Middle East. In 1923, Secretary of State for the Colonies, Victor Cavendish, stated: “Balfour was a war treasure designed to secure tangible benefits, which it was hoped could contribute to the ultimate victory of the allies.” In this process, “the consequences of promoting a Jewish national home in Palestine – whether it was feasible, how the Arabs would react – received little attention from the Cabinet. Curzon did sound an alarm, but, as indicated, even he supported issuing the statement. Focus was on defeating the Central Powers.” For information regarding existing Jewish settlements in Palestine in 1918 see Map 2: Jewish Settlements in 1918 Palestine. This map foreshadows the future locations for the construction of Israeli settlements in 1967 and beyond. Table 1 illustrates the historical development of these original settlements and the Israeli political party under which development took place.

1930s: Jewish immigration from Germany in the 1930s “would soon make it possible for the Zionist movement to achieve absolute Jewish hegemony and sovereignty over the entire country.” Ben Gurion even stated: “immigration at this rate of 60,000 a year means a Jewish state in all of Palestine.”

1935: Dr. Wulfgang von Weisl, a representative of the Zionist Revisionist movement said: “after a few more years of immigration at the current rate of 60,000 per year, a Jewish state in all of Palestine and Jordan would be possible, it could not be seriously harmed by the Arabs, and would be strong enough to defend itself all by itself.”

1939: The British White Paper was produced from the minutes of the British Cabinet Meeting of 23 February 1939. This document details the way in which the British planned to subvert Palestinian independence: “There it appears that the British colonial secretary, Malcolm MacDonald, and his cabinet colleagues meant to prevent Palestinian representative government and self-determination, even while

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3 IBID.
5 IBID.
6 MAE Palestine, Volume 68, Sionisme, Memo by Cannat (director of the Bureau of Political and Commercial Affairs at the Quai d’Orsay) of meeting with von Weisl, June 1935.
Map 2: Map of Palestine circa 1918

Map 3: Jewish Settlements in 1918 Palestine

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appearing to grant the independence of Palestine.” Preference of self-government would be given to the Jews rather than the Palestinians.7

**1940s:** Throughout the 1940s, Zionists argued that as much of Palestine as possible should become the Jewish State.8

**1942:** Zionists argued at the Biltmore Conference (1942) “Palestine should be established as a Jewish Commonwealth with control over immigration in the hands of the Jewish Agency.”9

**1947:** “There were 279 Jewish Settlements in Palestine on 29 November 1947... Between the start of the Arab-Jewish hostilities the following day and the beginning of March 1949, 53 new Jewish settlements were established, followed by about 80 more by the end of August 1949. Almost all of these were established on Arab owned lands, and dozens of them were established on territory earmarked in the UN partition resolution for the Palestine Arab state.”10

**1948:**
- In February 1948, Ben Gurion stated, “in order to secure the road to Jerusalem, there is a need to establish Jewish settlements in the Jerusalem corridor (an Arab owned area earmarked in the Partition Plan for the Palestine Arab state).”11 These plans were described by Benny Morris in his book, *1948: within just a few days, starting in mid-April 1948, a month before the establishment of the State of Israel, following the Yishuv’s transition from a defensive to offensive posture, the national institutions began building new settlements not only to ensure control over the important roads that linked urban and rural areas, but also to reinforce the hold on newly occupied territory.”12 Settlements were being built on Arab owned land and/or land outside the boundaries delineated by the UN Partition Plan.13
- 10 March *Plan D*, an operation of the Haganah, was put into effect: “It was the first strategic plan devised on a broad political basis, and which was meant to gain control over the territory designated for the Jewish state, to defend its borders, the blocs of settlements and the Jewish population that was outside the boundaries of the appointed state ... The villages in your sector that are to be seized, destroyed or exterminated – you will yourself determine, in conclusion with your advisers on Arab affairs and with officers of the intelligence service ... 

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7 IBID. p.xxvii
12 Benny Morris, op. cit.
13 IBID.
Map 4: Depopulated Palestinian Villages in 1948 and 1967

• It would seem, then, that in spite of the defensive conception, which was at the core of the plan, there were also some noticeable options for expansion.” 14
• Significant changes in the boundaries of the territory under Jewish control emerged prior to the publication of the second stage of Plan D (11 May 1948) and the Israeli declaration of statehood: “The conquest of Arab centers, including their cities and villages, enable the establishment of territorial contiguity from the Eastern and Western Galilee toward the Judean lowland and northern Negev, and from the Judean lowland toward Jerusalem. This meant that the map of the boundaries of the partition plan were no longer valid by the day of the state’s establishment. Even after the Arabs consented to a ceasefire, acting Chief of Staff Yigael Yadin ordered that occupied territories are not to be conceded. Thus, even if those that devised Plan D did not intend to establish borders, the military moves and accomplishments in the field are what helped the political leadership to formulate the territorial outlook. Indeed, only one month after the declaration of statehood, Ben Gurion declared that it could be assumed that the 29 November decision was dead and that the territorial issue would be resolved by force. This policy was carried out by the IDF in the second half of 1948, in the course of which territories that were not included within the partition boundaries were occupied as well.”15

1967:
• Levi Eshkol of the Labor government, started developing the Israeli settlement policy come to be known as the “Allon Plan.” The plan advocated Israeli annexation of major parts of the occupied Palestinian territories, specifically East Jerusalem, Gush Etzion and the Jordan Valley.16 Since 1967, Israel has relentlessly pursued the implementation of a settlements program in the occupied Palestine territories.17
• “Circles that believed the Jewish state should have control over the whole of the historical land of Israel … regarded what had happened as a historic opportunity to realize their aims. Within a short time, voices were heard claiming that the Territories had been occupied, but that parts of the homeland had been liberated from foreign occupation.”18
• In a 1967 secret memo written to Adi Yafeh, the Political Secretary to Prime Minister Levi Eshkol, by legal counsel to the Israel Foreign Ministry, Theodor Meron stated: “My conclusion is that civilian settlement in the administered territories contravenes the explicit provisions of the Fourth Geneva

15 I.BID.
In 2007, when asked about his previous opinion regarding the illegality of Israeli settlements, Judge Meron stated: "I believe that I would have given the same opinion today."\(^20\)

**Map 5: Changing Jerusalem Boundaries (1947-2013)**


\(^{20}\) Donald Macintyre (2007) Secret memo shows Israel knew Six Day War was illegal. Independent.
1971: Menachem Begin, leader of the Hirut Party, came to power and with him, a shift to the right in the Israeli government. Begin insisted that Israel must retain control while extending Israeli sovereignty over the West Bank, East Jerusalem, and Gaza. Settlements would be established in all parts of the West Bank, East Jerusalem and Gaza in order to make separation from Israel unfeasible.\(^{21}\)

1977
- The settlement enterprise intensified in 1977 under the Likud Party. The party "declared that the entire historic Land of Israel is the inalienable heritage of the Jewish people, and that no part of the West Bank, including East Jerusalem should be handed over to foreign rule."\(^{22}\)
- Israel implemented the *Drobles Plan* that allowed for large-scale settlement construction in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, while preventing the creation of a Palestinian state under the pretext of security.\(^{23}\)

\(^{21}\) IBID, p. 8
\(^{23}\) Letter dated 18 October 1979 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the Secretary-General (1979) doc.nrs. A/34/605 and S/13582.
Map 7: Israeli Settlement Enterprise in West Bank by Political Party

1981

- Manachem Begin pledged openly on 3 August that Israel intended to declare full sovereignty over the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and Gaza within five years.24
- The "Master Plan for the Development of Settlements in Judea and Samaria, 1979-1983" was adopted. The Settlements Division of the World Zionist Organization would be in charge of creating settlements in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, on land leased from the Civil Administration.25 The offices of the Israeli Prime Minister and the Israeli Defense Minister administer the Settlement Division.

1994: The Greater Jerusalem Plan was introduced. This plan called for the expansion of the city of Jerusalem by five fold through the incorporation of “all Jewish housing projects that have been built around the city limits over the past 25 years. Greater Jerusalem would stretch from Ramallah in the north to beyond Bethlehem in the south, from the outskirts of Jericho in the east to Beit Shemesh in the west. The report recommended that settlements such as Maale Adumim, Pisgat Zeev, Ramot, and Givat Zeev, all built in occupied East Jerusalem, be expanded and joined up, where possible. The effect of such building, already underway, would not only increase the Jewish population of Greater Jerusalem, but ensure Jewish territorial continuity.”26 The existence of such large Jewish inhabited areas would make the land around Jerusalem, whatever its status under international law and however strong Palestinian claims to it, hard to give up in negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization over the West Bank’s final status after a five year interim autonomy period.27

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27 IBID.
1995: Prime Minister Yitzak Rabin clarified the Israeli position on settlements during the Oslo II meetings: 1) Israel wanted a Palestinian entity, less than a state, which would be a home to most of the Palestinian residents living in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank; 2) Israel would keep the settlements beyond the Green Line including Ma'ale Adumim and Givat Ze'ev in East Jerusalem; 3) settlement blocs should be established in the West Bank; and, 4) Israel would not return to the 4 June 1967 lines.

1997:
- The Likud government under Benjamin Netanyahu presented its version of the “Allon Plan” entitled the “Allon Plus Plan.” Under this scenario “Israel would retain 60% of the West Bank including Greater Jerusalem, the settlements Gush Etzion and Ma'aleh Adumim, other large concentrations of settlements in the West Bank, the entire Jordan Valley - considered a "security area," and a network of Israeli-only bypass roads.”

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• Benjamin Netanyahu complied with international law regarding the **illegality** of Israeli settlements with the signing of the Hebron Protocol in 1997. Rather than allowing Israeli settlers to maintain their homes throughout the city of Hebron, Netanyahu agreed to uproot 600 Jewish settlers and move them to a tiny area of the ancient city.\(^{32}\)

**1998:** The origins of outposts can be traced back to 1998 when former Prime Minister Ariel Sharon called upon settlers to “occupy hilltops.” When settlement outposts are established they become permanent features of the land ready to be linked with other larger settlements.\(^{33}\) (see Appendix 1 for more information about outposts)

**1999**

• The *Peace and Security Chapter* of the 1999 Likud Party Platform discusses the permanent annexation of the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem:
  
  • "The Jewish communities in Judea, Samaria and Gaza are the realization of Zionist values. Settlement of the land is a clear expression of the unassailable right of the Jewish people to the Land of Israel and constitutes an important asset in the defense of the vital interests of the State of Israel. The Likud will continue to strengthen and develop these communities and will prevent their uprooting."\(^{34}\)
  
  • "The Government of Israel flatly rejects the establishment of a Palestinian Arab state west of the Jordan river. The Palestinians can run their lives freely in the framework of self-rule, but not as an independent and sovereign state. Thus, for example, in matters of foreign affairs, security, immigration and ecology, their activity shall be limited in accordance with imperatives of Israel’s existence, security and national needs."
  
  • We have therefore established that the Likud party charter does not recognize Palestine and will not accept a sovereign Palestinian state\(^{35}\)

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\(^{35}\) IBID.
Map 9: Distribution of Israeli Outposts by Year

2002: After the *Road Map for Peace* in 2002, a few hundred new Israeli outposts appeared across the occupied Palestinian territories. Settlements in East Jerusalem and the West Bank were expanded. Thousands of settlers flooded into the occupied Palestinian territories.

2011: The Civil Administration developed a *Blue Line* plan in which “Israeli state ownership of West Bank Lands (state lands) would increase and new settlements would be constructed in strategic areas such as the Jordan Valley and the Palestinian northern Dead Sea area”.36

2012: In March, it was revealed that the Civil Administration over the years “had covertly allotted 10% of the West Bank for further settlement. Provisional names for future new settlements or settlement expansions were already assigned. The plan included many of the Palestinian built-up areas.”37

2015: During his campaign in March, Benjamin Netanyahu stated: “there will be no Palestinian state under his watch.”38

IA2. Historical Overview of the Legal and Political Impact on Land Ownership in the occupied Palestinian territories

Sovereignty over Palestinian land was historically determined by the outcome of local and regional wars. Local communities, however, practiced land management according to customary traditions. In 1918, common land represented 70% of Palestine. Common land refers to the concept of community held land managed in the common interest by a group of people, usually the whole population in the given village. Rights on grazing, water resources, harvesting of wood and other resources were shared. Village elders had the right to divide land into portions and distribute it among farmers.

While the *Ottoman Law of 1858* intended to end common ownership of the land, farmers preferred using the land according to their traditions. The “Land Code” introduced five categories of land ownership in Palestine:

- Mulk Land (private),
- Waqf Land (of religious institutions),
- Miri Land (pays taxes),
- Masha’ Land (communal),
- Mawat Land (barren).

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37 Ibid.
In 1922 the British introduced “state” or “public” land to replace what had been customarily dealt with as communal land. Public land came under Government control that was acquired through treaties, conventions, agreements, successions, or procured for public services. In 1967, Jordan began land registration in the West Bank only completing registration of approximately 1/3 of the land before the Arab-Israeli war broke out in June 1967. In the Gaza Strip the Egyptian administration (1948-1967) implemented the “Amer Project” distributing Miri, Matrouk, and parts of Mawat land to farmers under long-term contracts.

As discussed elsewhere in this paper, following the 1967 war, Israel ordered a halt to land registration and started confiscating Palestinian land through the establishment of the “Custodian of State Land.” The Law Administration Ordinance (No. 1) was amended empowering the Minister of the Interior to unilaterally redraw and expand the original municipal area of East Jerusalem from 650 to 7,100 hectares, of which, 1850 hectares were owned by the Palestinian populations in Bethlehem, Beit-Sahour and Beit-Jala. On June 28, 1967, the Israeli government illegally and unilaterally annexed Jerusalem to the Israeli state and declared it as the capital of Israel. In the rest of the West Bank, Israel confiscated 43,100 hectares of absentee land (owned by Palestinians not present in the West Bank in 1967), 5,600 hectares for security reasons, 125,000 hectares of land under the pretext of it not being cultivated or not suitable for cultivation and 15,000 hectares for public use. In addition, Israel declared 35,000 hectares as nature reserves and closed 50,000 hectares for military purposes. Initially, 71,500 hectares of the West Bank, registered as property of Jordan, was declared state land and later, military orders were issued by which 41% of the West Bank became state land. This paved the way for the construction of 196 settlements and 232 outposts in the West Bank including East Jerusalem. These settlements and outposts currently house 750,000 Israeli settlers and are perceived as an attempt to change the demographic character of the occupied Palestinian territories. The confiscation of Palestinian land has allowed numerous opportunities for the government of Israel to exploit the natural resources located in the occupied Palestinian territories.

Following the renewal of the Middle East peace process in 1991 through the Declaration of Principles (DOP) signed in 1993 by Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel and the Gaza-Jericho accord (Oslo I), the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) gained control over 70% of the Gaza Strip and Jericho. In 1995 the Oslo II agreement provided the initial framework for Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza, with "permanent status negotiations" to begin in 1996 and finish in 1999. The Interim Agreement classified the land of Palestine into three areas: A, B, and C. The Israeli military withdrew from the areas classified as A with the PNA

40 IBID.
41 IBID.
42 IBID.
43 IBID.
assuming complete control over this area. In the areas classified as B the PNA assumed full control in civil matters while Israel remained in charge of security affairs. In the areas classified as C Israel retained full control over land, security, civil affairs and natural resources.

Map 10: Areas A, B, and C According to Oslo

The *Sharm el Sheikh Agreement of 2000* provided the following figures in terms of land distribution:

- Area A comprises 18.2% of the West Bank
- Area B comprises 21.8% of the West Bank including nature reserves, which covers 3% of the West Bank
- Area C comprises 60% of the West Bank
• In Gaza 24% of land is declared a “closed” border zone with access prohibited to Palestinians
• The lands in areas A and B, and in the Palestinian controlled territory in Gaza may be registered with the PNA, but not the lands in area C.
• The jagged distribution of areas A, B and C made the lands of Palestine into isolated cantons, physically separated from each other and from the Gaza Strip.
• Area C has 87% of the nature reserves, 90% of the forests, 48% of the water wells and 37% of the springs.44

IA3: Geography and Demography of Historical Palestine

By 1850 there were 11,000 Jews living in Palestine alongside 400,000 Palestinian Arabs. Jews were living alongside Christians and Muslims in the main cities, most notably Jerusalem, Tiberias and Safed. Only in 1878 did Jews establish Petah-Tikvah as the first exclusive Jewish settlement. By 1900, there were less than 20 Jewish settlements in all of Palestine.

Map 11: Jewish Settlements in Palestine in 1900


44 IBID.
By 1908, the number of Jewish settlements increased to 32. In 1918 the number of Jews in Palestine was 56,000 compared to 644,000 Palestinians. At the beginning of the British Mandate in 1922, 97.5% of the land was owned by Arabs who numbered 660,641 compared to 88,000 Jews. Between 1932 and 1938, 213,000 Jewish immigrants came to Palestine.

By 1939, there were 445,457 Jews and 997,498 Arabs. Jewish owned land increased from 416,000 dunams in 1914 to 1,231,000 dunams by 1936 (4.5%). By 1940, while the Jewish population comprised 30% of the population they controlled only 6% of the land. Despite efforts to purchase more Palestinian land, the Jews only owned 7% of the total land area by 1942 and since they had no legitimate claim over Palestine, the Palestinians rejected the Partition Plan proposed in November 29, 1947.

Map 12: Land distribution in the northern parts of Palestine, 1945

The establishment of the state of Israel on the geographical land of Palestine in 1948 left thousands of Palestinians displaced. As a result of the 1948 Nakba,
approximately 714,000 of total Palestinian population (800,000) lost their lands, homes and properties. At least 418 villages were depopulated and/or demolished. Between 1948-1967, Israel began to seize control of the Arab shares of water resources, especially those in the Jordan River Basin, despite the fact that the longest part of the Jordan River System lies with the West Bank, to which Palestinians are a riparian. The Israeli National Water Carrier was constructed in the late 1960’s and currently diverts approximately 400-500 MCM of water from the Jordan River system to most parts of Israel and the Negev. To this day the land and water resources of Palestinians living inside Israel continue to be used inequitably by the State of Israel as they are allowed to utilize 2% of the water and 5% of the land. Furthermore, their full social and political rights have yet to be secured.

Map 14: Israeli Imposed Restrictions on West Bank Land Use

Soon after its occupation in 1967, Israel seized absolute control over the land and natural resources in the West Bank and Gaza. Since that time, Israel has either confiscated or declared as closed areas over 55% of the West Bank and 22% of the Gaza Strip, thereby placing it out of Palestinian reach. Less than 15% of the total water resources available to Palestinians are permitted for them to use. Additionally, expansion of the Israeli settlement enterprise has further degraded the Palestinian environment.

To reverse this situation, the Palestinian people, for the most part, accepted the discourse of Madrid Conference of 1991. The guiding principles of these negotiations were ‘Land for Peace’ and the United Nations Resolutions 242 and 338. Likewise, the **Oslo II Interim Agreement** was accepted by the Palestinian National Authority as an interim step towards the establishment of a Palestinian state. While the PNA and Israel agreed in principle that “neither side shall initiate or take any step that will change the status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip pending the outcome of the permanent status negotiations,” in reality, Israel has and continues to violate and manipulate the Interim Agreement by creating *de facto* realities on the ground which have severely fragmented the West Bank and Gaza Strip. This will not only affect the outcome of the final status negotiations, but will render a future sustainable Palestinian State unattainable and, more immediately, cause intolerable hardship and suffering.

**IB. ISRAELI LEGAL PRECEDENTS - THE SUPREME COURT OF ISRAEL SITTING AS THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE**

Since the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, in 1967, the Israeli Supreme Court sitting as the High Court of Justice has considered hundreds of petitions relating to the acts of the military and other authorities in the occupied territories. Jurisdiction was established in the case, *HCJ 102/82, Tzemel et al., v. Minister of Defence* (1983): the “notion of jurisdiction based on the Court’s legislative authority to issue orders against all persons performing public functions under the law has since been taken to imply that the writ of the Court extends to the reviewing the legality of all acts and decisions of governmental authorities including the IDF, wherever they be performed.”

The first petitions presented to the court challenged the actions of the military authorities in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, based on the norms of belligerent occupation as expressed in the *Hague Regulations (1907)* and the *Fourth Geneva Conventions (1949)*. These petitions included:


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45 IBID.


47 IBID. p 210.
In response to these petitions, the military authorities “were forced to take a position on whether these norms were indeed applicable. They initially attempted to hedge their bets by arguing that even though it was not clear whether the territories were indeed occupied, in practice the military authorities complied with the norms of belligerent occupation and were therefore prepared for their actions to be assessed under these norms.”

Within a short time, “alongside the rules of administrative law that apply to actions of all branches of the Israeli executive, the framework of belligerent occupation became the standard legal regime for assessing actions of the authorities in the OT.”

This standard was further reinforced in 2005 with case HCJ 1661/05 Gaza Beach Regional Council et al., v. Knesset of Israel et al., (2005) where the Court stated that the “framework of belligerent occupation has always been accepted by the Court and by all governments that have held office in Israel since 1967.”

The High Court of Justice, in many of its judgments related to the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, has relied on provisions in international human rights law and/or international humanitarian law. It has justified the adoption of these provisions by stating the cited norms are also part of the law of belligerent occupation or Israeli law that binds authorities. The cases that contributed to this ruling are:

- **HCJ 7015/02 Kipah Mahmad Ahmed Ajuri et al., v. IDF Commander in the West Bank** (2002)
- **HCJ 10356/02 Yoav Hess et al., v. The Commander of IDF Forces in the Judea and Samaria** (2004)
- **HCJ 1890/03 Bethlehem Municipality et al., v. Ministry of Defence et al.** (2005)
- **HCJ 7957/04 Zaharan Yunis Muhammad Mara’abe et al., v. The Prime Minister et al.** (2005)
- **HCJ 769/02 The Public Committee against Torture in Israel et al., v. The Government of Israel et al.** (2006)
- **HCJ 281/11, Head of Beit Icsa Local Council et al., v. Minister of Defence et al.** (2011)
- **HCJ 281/11 Head of Beit Icsa Local Council et al., v. Minister of Defence** (2011)

However, the court ruled in case **HCJ 390/79 Dweikat et al., v. Government of Israel et al.** (1979) that the “provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention are not necessarily

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49 David Kretzmer (Spring 2012) op. cit. p. 210
50 IBID.
51 IBID. p. 211.
Despite this assertion, in recent years the High Court of Justice has relied on the Fourth Geneva Convention without providing a justification of its use. This can be seen in HCJ 5591/02 Yassin et al., v. Commander of Ketziot Detention Facility et al. (2002). So while the Court has not ruled positively that the Fourth Geneva Convention applies to the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, or that all its provisions are part of customary law, as seen in HCJ 2690/09, Yesh Din et al., v. Commander of IDF Forces in the Judea and Samaria et al. (2010), the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention have become part of the Court’s standard practice.

The most contentious issue between the Israeli government and the High Court of Justice is that of Israeli settlements built in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem. The government of Israel consistently denies the settlement enterprise is illegal because Israel is not an occupier but rather an administrator to the territories and as such has never fully incorporated the Fourth Geneva Convention into domestic law. However, as discussed previously, the High Court of Justice has issued numerous rulings identifying Israel as a belligerent occupier, including the case HCJ 69/81. Bassil Abu Itta v. the Regional Commander in Judea and Samaria (1981) whereby the Court did not doubt its power to review military orders to decide if the military commander had exceeded the legislative power of a belligerent occupant under international laws. Furthermore, it has reached several important decisions regarding the settlement enterprise:

- **HCJ 606/78, Ayyub v. Minister of Defence (1978):** the Court found that "So long as the authorities can show that settlements are established in strategic locations with the aim to enhance defense of the state then requisition of land could be justified as being for military needs. If the motivation is political, then requisition of private land is unlawful."  

- **HCJ 390/79, Dweikat et al., v. Government of Israel (1979):** the Court held that “no military government may create in its area facts for its military purposes that are intended from the very start to exist even after the termination of the military rule in that area, when the fate of the territory after termination of the military rule is unknown.”  

- **HCJ 393/82, Jam‘at Ascan et al., v. IDF Commander in Judea and Samaria et al. (1983),** the High Court of Justice rejected an attempt by Israeli authorities to further widen the term ‘security military needs:’ “The commander is not allowed to consider the national, economic or social interests of his own state, to the extent that they do not have implications for his security interests in the area or the interests of the local population. Even military needs are his military needs in the area, and not national security interests in

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52 Ibid. p. 212.
53 Ibid.
54 Ibid. p. 213.
55 Ibid.
56 David Kretzmer (2002) op.cit. p. 28
57 Ibid.
58 Ibid.
the wide sense. An area subject to belligerent occupation is not a field open
to economic or other exploitation."59

The Supreme Court of Israel ordered that the route of sections of a wall in the
area of Judea and Samaria ("the West Bank") to be constructed near or
around settlements be changed in order to avoid unnecessary hardship to
the local Palestinian population.60

The High Court of Justice has also determined that “settlements may remain where
they are only as long as Israel retains control over the area, and a political decision
to withdraw from territory will justify dismantling the settlements and requiring the
settlers to relocate to Israel.61 In sum, the High Court of Justice attempts to avoid
ruling on the legality of the settlement enterprise. However, the High Court justice
is prepared to examine whether the confiscation of private lands for establishing a
settlement were indeed based on security needs.62

The High Court of Justice has also issued important rulings regarding the
exploitation of natural resources located in the occupied Palestinian territories. In
*HCJ 2164/09 Yesh Din – Volunteers for Human Rights v. Commander of the IDF forces
on the West Bank (2009),* the High Court of Justice ruled it is “illegal to economically
exploit a conquered territory to serve the exclusive needs of the occupying power
that bluntly and directly violates basic principles of customary international law.”63
The High Court of Justice stated “we are committing a crime on the West Bank's land
when we extract deposits of gravel and rock from soil and take them by truckload to
the sovereign territory of the State of Israel to serve the Israeli economy. According
to international law this kind of activity is a violation of occupation laws as well as of
human rights law and, in certain cases might be defined as pillage.”64 The Court
grounded this decision in Articles 43, 53, 55 and 45 of the *Hague Regulations (1907).*

Despite rulings by the Israeli High Court of Justice that have acknowledged the
importance of international human rights law and international humanitarian law,
specifically the laws of belligerent occupation, in the administration of the occupied
Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, governmental “politics has often
had more influence on the ground than the formal legal framework of occupation
law.”65 Therefore the “policies and actions of different governments that have been
in power since 1967 have not been compatible with norms of the international law

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59 IBID. p. 218.
http://versa.cardoza.yu.edu
61 David Kretzmer (Spring 2012) op. cit. p. 214.
63 In HCJ 2164/09 Yesh Din – Volunteers for Human Rights v. Commander of the IDF forces on the
64 IBID.
of belligerent occupation.” Given the fact that the High Court of Justice is exceedingly influenced by politics, they tend to avoid direct rulings regarding Israeli settlements even if the actions of authorities fly in the face of law: “Avoiding ruling on the lawfulness of the settlements has no doubt enabled the Court to avoid a head-on clash with the government and a large segment of public opinion.”

**IC. TOOLS EMPLOYED IN SUPPORT OF THE SETTLEMENT ENTERPRISE.**

Israel engages in a collection of behaviors considered grave breaches of international human rights and international humanitarian law. In this section of the paper, the most common tools employed by Israel to further the settlement enterprise will be discussed in order to familiarize the reader with how Israel maintains its trajectory toward annexation of the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem. Discussion will be devoted to: 1) Israeli Military Orders; 2) House Demolitions; 3) the Segregation Wall; 4) the Uprooting of Trees; 5) Use of Collective Punishment; 6) Use of Administrative Detention; 7) Israeli Checkpoints; 8) Israeli Confiscation of Land; 9) Settlements; and, 10) Number of Israeli Settler Violent Attacks Against Palestinians.

**IC1. Israeli Military Orders**

Protecting human and humanitarian rights requires the establishment of the rule of law at both the national and international levels. Once a state becomes a party to an international convention, such as the *Geneva Conventions I-IV*, the state is obligated to not only respect and protect human rights, but also fulfill the rights guaranteed in the convention at both the international and domestic levels.

One instrument employed by Israel to circumvent international human and humanitarian rights legislation in respect to the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, is the use of “Military Orders.” Israeli military orders are decrees issued by “Israeli military commanders that immediately become law for all Palestinians living in the area.” The military orders have the force of law, without any democratic control or parliamentary approval. The Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) affecting the infrastructure, law, and administration of Palestinians in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, has historically carried out these orders. As a result, Israel’s use of military orders drastically changed the entire legal systems of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Military orders are enforced in military courts rather than criminal and civil courts. When legal and administrative separation occurred between the West Bank and Gaza Strip, separate Israeli military commanders and civil administrators were appointed. The military commander in each area issued hundreds of distinct military orders for the West Bank and Gaza independently of each other. With

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66 IBID.
67 IBID. p. 216
68 Neve Gordon, op. cit.
69 IBID.
Israeli disengagement from Gaza, military orders are now only issued for the West Bank.\textsuperscript{70} They cover everything from criminal to civil matters as well as security and military concerns.\textsuperscript{71} Between 1967 and 1992 approximately 1300 Israeli military orders were issued.\textsuperscript{72} Between 1993 and October 2015 another 2,764 military orders were issued, with the bulk of those issued between 2010 and 2015.\textsuperscript{73}

In 1948, Israel incorporated the \textit{1945 Defense (Emergency) Regulations} used by Britain to rule the British Mandatory Palestine into their national laws. These regulations came to inform Israeli military orders issued in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem: “the establishment of military tribunals to try civilians without granting the right of appeal; allowing sweeping searches and seizures; prohibiting publication of books and newspapers; demolishing houses; detaining individuals administratively for an indefinite period; sealing off particular territories; and, imposing curfews.”\textsuperscript{74} In 1951, some members of the Israeli Knesset attempted to abolish the \textit{1945 Defense Regulations} because they ran counter to democratic principles and ideals. However, their attempt failed to gain approval by the majority of the Knesset.\textsuperscript{75}

Israeli military orders form the foundation upon which the occupation of Palestine sits. The implementation of the military orders has allowed for the complete domination of the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, subjugating the Palestinian population and extending Israel’s “security” domain. Israeli military orders can be organized into five broad categories:

- annexation of East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights into Israel itself
- creating de facto annexation in the other areas of the occupied Palestinian territories by creating a separate set of governing, judicial and security systems for the Israeli settlements that often directly tied to Israel
- replacing local Arab institutions (Jordanian in the West Bank, Egyptian in Gaza) of government, judiciary and security with Israeli military committees or committees completely controlled by the military
- creating a web of permits and licenses which control every aspect of the Palestinian economy
- methods to constrain Palestinian society including but not limited to the construction of Israeli settlements and Israeli-use-only roads; establishing closed military zones and wilderness preserves; construction

\textsuperscript{71} IBID.
\textsuperscript{72} Nathan Brown (2003) Palestinian Politics After the Oslo Accords, p. 47.
\textsuperscript{75} IBID.
of the Segregation Wall; and installing military checkpoints throughout the occupied Palestinian territories.\textsuperscript{76}

**Chart 1: Military Orders Issued in the occupied Palestinian territories**

**September 1993 – November 2015**

As Chart 1 illustrates, there is a significant increase in the number of Israeli military orders issued between 2010 and October 2015. Military orders during this time frame are most often associated with land confiscation in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, likely the result of several important international events that have challenged the existing status quo. For instance, in 2010, the United States launched direct negotiations between Israel and the Palestinian Authority in Washington D.C. under the pretext of moving the two state solution forward while redrawing the associated borders according to the “1967 lines.” In September 2011, a resolution calling for recognition of Palestinian statehood was introduced to the United Nations. In November that same year, Palestine was granted membership in UNESCO. In November 2012, the United Nations General Assembly adopted resolution 69/17 upgrading Palestine to non-member observer state status in the United Nations. As is often the case, Israel responded to these events by approving the building of thousands of housing units in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem. When faced with a challenge to its right to create an exclusive Jewish state on occupied territory, Israel confiscates as much land as possible through the provision of military orders in the hopes of altering the end game – keeping all the settlements beyond the Green Line.

\textsuperscript{76} These categorizations are adopted from the Israeli Law Resource Center. http://www.israellawresourcecenter.org/israelmilitaryorders/israelmilitaryorders.htm (accessed 1 November 2015)
IC2. House Demolitions

The Israeli Occupation Force regularly utilizes a method known as “house demolition” against Palestinians living in the West Bank and East Jerusalem. The IOF justifies these activities based on claims that property owners failed to get the appropriate permits for construction and they (the IOF) must enforce building codes and regulations issued by the Israeli military’s Civil Administrator for the occupied Palestinian territories. Additionally, the IOF claims that house demolitions are a powerful counter-insurgency measure that serves as an effective deterrent to terrorism. Furthermore, the Israeli Occupation Force deems house demolitions as necessary self-defense mechanisms. Some Israeli scholars have asserted that there is a correlation between house demolitions and a decrease in terrorist attacks by Palestinians. However, an Israeli Army study on house demolitions in 2005 “found no proof of effective deterrence and concluded that the damage caused by the demolitions overrides its effectiveness.”

Spikes in the number of house demolitions are illustrated in Chart 2. House demolitions can be enacted to remove owners from property slated for settlement construction or in retaliation for acts committed by a member of one’s family known as collective punishment. In January 1997, Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu and the Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat signed the Protocol Concerning the Redeployment in Hebron in accordance with Oslo II. According to the protocol, AreaH-1, about 80% of Hebron, would come under Palestinian control, while AreaH-2 would remain under Israeli control. This represented a significant change in future Israeli plans for settlement construction in the area and needless to say, neither party ever ratified the protocol. In an effort to secure its hold in the area, house demolitions in Hebron and across the West Bank ensued.

The increase in house demolitions between 2002-2004 are not only related to collective punishment procedures associated with the Second Intifada, but also construction of the Separation Wall and military operations throughout the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem. As discussed previously, recognition of Palestine as a “state” by the international community led to retaliatory measures by Israel including the use of house demolitions to confiscate much need property for further settlement construction. As discussed, Israel implemented oppressive mechanisms against Palestinians when its “status” was challenged domestically and/or internationally. Since October 1, 2015, house demolitions have been in response to Palestinian resistance to occupation. Individuals alleged to have committed violence or incited others to violence have

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79 Israeli Committee Against House Demolition, House Demolition Primer http://icahdusa.org/facts/primer/ (access 11 November 2015)
had their family homes demolished. Next to extra judicial killings, house demolition has become Israel’s punishment of choice.

Typically, the occupants of the house identified for demolition are notified through a written military order that their home is to be destroyed. The military order provides for the number of days during which a Palestinian homeowner can appeal the demolition decision to the Israeli courts. Take for example, a military order demanding the stop of construction of a Palestinian house in Al Khader village in the Bethlehem Governorate. The order was issued on 23 June 2013 and the owner was given until the 23 of July 2013, a period of one month to appeal his case.\(^{80}\) However, in the case of a homeowner in the Rujeib village in the Nablus Governorate, the military order provided only a 17-day window for appeal.\(^{81}\) There are no set guidelines for the number of days for an appeal and there have been incidences in which no prior notification of demolition was provided to the homeowner. Members of the Israeli Army Combat Engineering Corps surround the house to be demolished, telling occupants to leave the home immediately.\(^{82}\) Little, if any, time is provided for the occupants to retrieve their personal belongings and valuables. If the occupants fail to leave the house it is demolished on top of them. The Israeli Army Combat Corps use a variety of heavy equipment to complete the demolition: armored Caterpillar D9 bulldozers, excavators, and wheel loaders that have been


militarily modified. In some cases, the IOF demolition experts set explosive devices.83

IC3. Segregation Wall
The Segregation Wall is a so-called “security” structure being constructed by the Israeli government along the western terrains of the occupied West Bank. Yitzhak Rabin formulated the idea of constructing a wall that would separate the Palestinian and Israeli populations in 1992. The Shahal Commission was established in 1995 to investigate how to implement Rabin’s scheme. In June 2002, the Israeli government began construction of the “Segregation Wall” with the intention of creating the Western Segregation Zone, which is the area that lies between the existing and planned route of the Segregation Wall and the 1949 Armistice Line (AKA the Green Line). Israel has also created a de facto Eastern Segregation Zone along the eastern terrains of the occupied West Bank. Israel controls the Eastern Segregation zone with checkpoints established along the Jordan Valley and the Dead Sea shores (see Map 3 for more details).

The Segregation Wall consists of either high concrete partitions or multiple lines of fencing. The type of structure is chosen based on the characteristics of the area in which the wall is being built. In dealing with a densely populated area or if the wall is in close proximity to the Green Line, a concrete partition is chosen. The partition is 6-8 meters in height with military watchtowers placed every 250 meters. The wire fence is employed in agricultural areas. It is a double-layered fence between 3 to 4 meters in height. The fence is electrified and reinforced with barbed wire. The fence includes trenches, military roads, footprint-detection devices and surveillance cameras.84

One hundred and eighty kilometers of the wall were completed by 2003.85 Construction started on the southern part of the wall in 2004.86 Three hundred and sixty-two kilometers of the wall were completed by 2006.87 By 2012, 62% of the wall had been completed (440 kilometers) with 8% under construction (212 kilometers).88 Little progress on the Segregation Wall has been made since 2012.

Originally the Segregation Wall was to follow the 1949 Armistice Line or “Green Line.” However, only 20% of the wall actually follows the Armistice Line,89 with significant parts of the wall running through West Bank territory. The Israeli Segregation Zone covers substantial land areas as it runs along the western part of the West Bank from north to south. It is rich with natural resources such as water

83 IBID.
84 Details of the Segregation Wall were provided by Source: Applied Research Institute Jerusalem-ARIJ (2015)
85 B’Tselem (January 1, 2011)"The Separation Barrier – Statistics (accessed 9 November 2015)
86 IBID.
87 IBID.
88 IBID.
89 IBID.
Map 15: Segregation Zone

Source: Applied Research Institute Jerusalem - ARIJ, 2013
Map 16: West Bank Segregation Wall, 2002-2009

Source: Applied Research Institute Jerusalem – ARIJ, 2009
aquifers and fertile agricultural land. Furthermore the Segregation Wall and accompanying Zones have isolated Palestinian communities in enclaves, undermined the territorial contiguity between the Palestinian villages and cities, while encapsulating and protecting most of the illegal Israeli settlements in the West Bank. Some Palestinian towns have been nearly encircled by the Segregation Wall.\textsuperscript{90} When completed, about 9.4% of the total West Bank area, including East Jerusalem and approximately 31,000 Palestinians will be on the Israeli side of the Segregation Wall.\textsuperscript{91}

In September 2007, the Israeli Ministry of Defense released a revised version of the “Israel Security Fence” a plan. This map, which was only available online in September, showed an increase in the Segregation Wall’s length and the amount of lands that would be further isolated as a result. Accordingly, the Segregation Wall would run for 773 km further into the West Bank than originally planned. The Wall would be extended 79 km or 11% in length. An additional 178,000 dunums of land would be isolated.\textsuperscript{92}

Israel claims that the Segregation Wall cannot be built on the Green Line because of the topography.\textsuperscript{93} Members of the international community take issue with this rationale. The Israeli Information Center for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories (B’Tselem) claims “Israel seeks to annex Palestinian land under the guise of security and undermines peace negotiations by unilaterally establishing new borders.”\textsuperscript{94} Others object to the wall because the Segregation Wall:

- severely restricts the freedom of movement for many Palestinians and impairs their ability to commute to work within the West Bank or to Israel as well as to family owned agricultural fields
- leads to the significant loss of Palestinian land
- has increased the difficulty of accessing medical and educational services
- has restricted access to water resources\textsuperscript{95}
- is perceived as a plan to confine the Palestinian population to specific areas.\textsuperscript{96}

\textsuperscript{90} IBID.
\textsuperscript{93} MidEast Web (June 2006) Map of Israel Security Barrier ("Wall")- Current Status
\textsuperscript{94} B’Tselem (December 2005) Under the Guise of Security: Routing the Separation Barrier to Enable Israeli Settlement Expansion in the West Bank.
\textsuperscript{95} The Jordan River is inaccessible to Palestinian farmers in the West Bank because of the barrier.
\textsuperscript{96} Kalman, Matthew (March 9, 2004) "Israeli fence puts 'cage' on villagers / More Palestinians scrambling to keep barrier from going up." The San Francisco Chronicle.
Table 2: Changes to the route of the Segregation Wall between 2004- 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Change</th>
<th>Wall length (km)</th>
<th>Area Isolated (km²)</th>
<th>% from the West Bank</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>June 2004</td>
<td>654</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 2005</td>
<td>683</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 2006</td>
<td>703</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Applied Research Institute Jerusalem- ARIJ- 2015

IC4. Uprooting of Trees

Historically the olive tree is recognized as a universal symbol of peace. In the occupied Palestinian territories the olive tree has special meaning as a symbol of identity and resistance. Palestinians treasure the trees for their historical, cultural, religious, economic and nutritional importance. From a historical perspective, olives and the trees that produce them have been a significant part of the Middle East, North Africa, and the Mediterranean since ancient times. In fact, the Venetians were the ones who introduced olives to Palestine. While the olive tree has a lifespan of approximately 400 years, some tress have been identified as being between 700 – 1000 years old.

Olive trees are an important part of Palestinian culture and identity. The olive tree “is part of our culture, heritage and identity. It has existed since time immemorial and has come to speak of a boundless entity that has stayed with us since the dawn

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of history.\textsuperscript{99} It is a symbol of their nation. It is seen as embodying the qualities of rootedness and durability, attributes Palestinians say they believe have preserved them during years of struggle with Israel.\textsuperscript{100} When an “ancient tree is uprooted it is as if the Israeli’s have confiscated some part of the Palestinian memory.”\textsuperscript{101}

There is also religious importance tied to the olive tree. According to the Muslim tradition, olive trees receive a special blessing from God and are mentioned at least twelve times in the Qur’an.\textsuperscript{102} In the Christian tradition, the olive tree and its oil are mentioned in The Bible at least one hundred and forty times. Serving as a symbol of peace, life and fertility, oil from the olive tree is used to light the sanctuary lamps that hang throughout the Holy Church of the Sepulcher, the Church of Nativity and the Grotto where Jesus was born.\textsuperscript{103}

Olive trees and their products are a significant commercial crop in Palestine. Many Palestinians depend on the trees for their livelihood. They serve as a source of wealth, shelter, protection, and sustenance. The products extracted from the trees include olives, olive oil, olive wood, and olive based soap. Olive oil is the second largest export in Palestine.\textsuperscript{104} Olive trees serve an important environmental function since they preserve the land by reducing erosion. From a nutritional standpoint, olive oil contains oleic acid, which is believed to "prevent the clogged arteries and heart attacks often caused by bad animal derived fat."\textsuperscript{105}

Since the beginning of the occupation of Palestine by Israel, thousands of olive trees have been uprooted and destroyed by the Israeli Occupation Forces and Israeli settlers. Israel claims that razing the trees is a necessity for security. Palestinian stone throwers and gunmen could hide behind them while carrying out attacks against Israelis.\textsuperscript{106} The Israeli Occupation Forces implement the “Bulldozer Policy” to uproot trees: “Olive groves along most of the road networks have been declared security zones, preventing farmers from tending their crops. Groves within 200 meters of the roads have been bulldozed in many areas to prevent them being used as cover by Palestinian soldiers”.\textsuperscript{107}

\textsuperscript{99} Marwan Asmar, op. cit.
\textsuperscript{101} "Rooted to the Land." Metro Press.
\textsuperscript{102} Ben Lynfield, op. cit.
\textsuperscript{104} Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Olive Press Overview.
\textsuperscript{105} Wildlife and Plants of the World. op. cit.
\textsuperscript{106} B’Tselem. “End the Uprooting of Trees.” (7 February 2001)
\textsuperscript{107} B’Tselem, op. cit.
The destruction of the trees usually occurs without warning. The landowners can only file complaints with their local police or administrative officials after the trees are destroyed. Landowners receive no compensation for the financial loss associated with this military action. Additionally olive trees fall victim to destruction for the purpose of building and expanding Israeli settlements as well as the expansion of Israeli roads and infrastructure. Israeli Army commander, Colonel Eitan Abrhams blames Palestinians for the destruction of their trees: “If the owner of the grove, whom I assume knows the sniper or the petrol bomb throwers, does not take the measures he must take, then his grove will come down, but not in a violent or aggressive way. The tree removals are for the safety of settlers...No one should tell me that an olive tree is more important than a human life.”

Another method used by Israeli Occupation Forces to negatively impact the Palestinian olive industry is to prohibit farmers from harvesting their olive crops in the West Bank by imposing curfews; flying checkpoints; security checkpoint closures; bans on Palestinians from the West Bank from entering East Jerusalem; and, supporting the attacks against Palestinians and their trees by Israeli settlers. In fact from January through October 2015, there were 49 separate attacks against olive trees by Israeli settlers. If that were not enough, Israeli soldiers often set up blockades that impeded the exchange of olive products between the West Bank and Israel. Global exports are often blocked as well. From the Palestinian perspective, the Israeli government is engaged in the destruction of olive trees to destroy the main pillar of the Palestinian economy. Others believe Israeli settlers are using “security concerns” as a way to plunder the olives for their own use while forcing Palestinians from the land.

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108 IBID.
109 IBID.
110 Ben Lynfield, op. cit. p. 1
111 Applied Research Institute Jerusalem, 2015
Table 3: Palestinian Villages/Communities Whose Farmers Cannot Access Their Olive Trees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Village/community</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nablus</td>
<td>Beitt Dajan; Beitt Furik; 'Awarta; Yanoon Al Foqa; 'Aqrab; Burin; 'Iraq Burin; Huwwara; 'Aseera Al Qibla; Al Luban Al Sharqia; Kharboun; Qusra, Al Naqoora; 'Einbous; Kufur Qaleel; Tel Deir Al Hatab; and, Jaloud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulkarem</td>
<td>Rameen; Safareen; Kufur Al Labad; Shoufa; Kufur Sour; Al Ras; Al Zawiyeh Faroun; and, Beit Lied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qalqilya</td>
<td>Kufur Qadoum Ginsafout; 'Azzoun; Ras 'Atteya; Ras Tier; Habla; and, Jayyous Kufur Laqif</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salfit</td>
<td>Kuful Hares; Salfit; Haris; Iskaka; Yasouf; Deir Iстиya Masha; Kufur Al Dik; and, Bruqin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramallah</td>
<td>Turmosayya; Ranees; Al Mazra'a; Mazare'a Al Nobani; Ras Karkar; Abu Ishkhaidem; Beit Ijza; Beit Duqko; Al Madia; Qatanna; Khirab Al Lahem; Al Luban; Al Sharqia; and Al Gharbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethlehem</td>
<td>Husan; Battir; Nahalin Teqou'; and, Kisan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebron</td>
<td>Surif; Deir Razeh; Al Jaba’a Karma; Yatta; Al Karmel; Susiya; Um Al Khair; Safa; Al Shyoukh; Sa’ir; and, Bani Nu’eim</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Geo-informatics Department, Applied Research Institute Jerusalem – ARIJ, 2015
Map 17: Percentage of Olive Trees Land Area and Amount of Production in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, 2008
Map 18: Uprooting of Trees in the West Bank, 1994-2008

IC5. Collective Punishment
The concept of collective punishment occurs when retaliation in some form is implemented against the family, friends, acquaintances, or an entire ethnic or religious group because of the actions of an alleged offender associated with that group. Under collective punishment the targeted persons often have no direct association with the offenders and have no direct control over the alleged offender’s behavior. In the case of belligerent occupation, collective punishment is often used to retaliate against or deter attacks by resistance movements. Often whole towns and villages are destroyed as a result of the actions of others. Collective punishment has been discussed at length in this paper. However, it is the collective punishment launched against Gaza that will be detailed here.

The closure of Gaza imposed by the Israeli government is entering its sixth year. Important infrastructures in Gaza have been destroyed from unprecedented Israeli bombardment of alleged “security threats.” Most of the areas targeted are areas where the bulk of the civilian population resides. In addition to and as a result of Israeli military campaigns, access to food, water, education and economic livelihood are restricted. Thousands of civilians have been wounded or killed as a result of Israeli military actions against Gaza. Rashid Khalidi provides a candid summary of the situation in Gaza:

Israel has besieged, tormented, and regularly attacked the Gaza Strip. The pretexts change: they elected Hamas; they refused to be docile; they refused to recognize Israel; they fired rockets; they built tunnels to circumvent the siege; and on and on. But each pretext is a red herring, because the truth of ghettos—what happens when you imprison 1.8 million people in a hundred and forty square miles, about a third of the area of New York City, with no control of borders, almost no access to the sea for fishermen (three out of the twenty kilometres allowed by the Oslo accords), no real way in or out, and with drones buzzing overhead night and day—is that, eventually, the ghetto will fight back … What Israel is doing in Gaza now is collective punishment. It is punishment for Gaza’s refusal to be a docile ghetto. It is punishment for the gall of Palestinians in unifying, and of Hamas and other factions in responding to Israel’s siege and its provocations with resistance, armed or otherwise, after Israel repeatedly reacted to unarmed protest with crushing force. Despite years of ceasefires and truces, the siege of Gaza has never been lifted.\(^{112}\)

While Israeli attacks against Gaza are nothing new, collective punishment reached epoch proportions in 2014. Israel launched an offensive war against Gaza from 8 July 2014 to 27 August 2014 - an offensive that lasted a total of 59 days. During that time a constant barrage of Israeli missiles targeted Rafa, Khan Yunis, the Central Gaza strip, Gaza City and Northern Gaza. It has been documented that 1662 civilians including 519 children and 297 women were killed.\(^{113}\) Another 10,895,\(^{114}\) mostly civilians, were wounded. The number of wounded included 3,306 children and


\(^{114}\) IBID. p. 371.
2,114 women. Some 953 houses in Gaza were targeted and destroyed. A total of 65 families were attacked in their homes with a total of 991 members of those households killed. One year later, the “choking off” of Gaza continues with little to no recovery in sight.

IC6. Administrative Detention
The British Mandate’s 1945 Defense (Emergency) Regulations form the legal basis for Israel’s use of administrative detention. These regulations were amended in 1979 to form the Israeli Law on Authority in States of Emergency. Israel claimed, “its existing military laws used in the occupied Palestinian territories cannot be used effectively to remove the threat of dangerous individuals.” Furthermore, the goal of administrative detention “is to prevent future action, and thus requires a system that is weighed more heavily toward reducing the possibility of future harm, by ensuring that no guilty party will go free.”

Administrative detention, then, is a procedure that “allows the Israeli military to hold prisoners indefinitely on secret information without charging them or allowing them to stand trial.” Palestinians have been subjected to administrative detention since the beginning of the Israeli Occupation in 1967. Administrative detention is used throughout the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem and Gaza. There are several laws used by the Israelis to hold individuals in administrative detention: 1) Article 285 of Military Order 1651, which is part of the military legislation applied in the West Bank; 2) Internment of Unlawful Combatants Law, which has been used against residents of the Gaza Strip since 2005; and, Emergency Powers (Detentions) Law, which applies to Arab Israeli citizens.

Any Israeli district army commander can issue an administrative detention order in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem. An order can be appealed at the Israeli district military court or the Israeli Supreme Court. While administrative detention orders are valid for up to six months, it is not unusual for the order to be renewed. There is no limit to the number of times an order can be renewed. Israel often employs administrative detention for indefinite periods of

115 IBID. p. 371.
116 IBID. p. 371.
117 IBID. p. 371.
118 B’Tselem (1 January 2011) Criticism of administrative detention under the Administrative Detention Order http://www.btselem.org/administrative_detention/criticism_on_the_administrative_detention_order (accessed 15 November 2015)
119 IBID.
120 IBID.
122 IBID.
Rather than this tool being used to detain individuals who pose “security threats” it is most often used against individuals who are not engaged in violent activities at all. Shin Bet, the Israeli Security Service, also uses administrative detention in cases where “evidence was obtained, and where that information might reveal sensitive information should the case go to trial.” As of October 2015, there were 450 Palestinians being held in administrative detention. Chart 4 provides an overview of the number of individuals being held by Israel as administrative detainees from 1994 – October 2015.

Table 5: Number of Administrative Detainees Being Held By Israeli Police Service

![Graph showing number of administrative detainees held by Israeli Police Service from 1994 to 2015.]

Although Israel claims exemption from the Fourth Geneva Convention because it is not an occupying power in the Palestinian territories, it uses Article 78 of the convention to justify its use of administrative detention: "If the Occupying Power considers it necessary, for imperative reasons of security, to take safety measures concerning protected persons, it may, at the most, subject them to assigned residence or to internment.” However, as the Prisoner Support and Humans Rights Association states,

Administrative detention is the “most extreme measure that international humanitarian law allows an occupying power to use against residents of occupied territory. As such, states are not allowed to use it in a sweeping manner. To the

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124 B'Tselem (1 January 2011) Criticism of administrative detention under the Administrative Detention Orde, op. cit.
contrary, administrative detention may be used against protected persons in occupied territory only for imperative reasons of security.”

IC7. Checkpoints and Checkpoint Closures

Israel uses a system of checkpoints to restrict the movement of Palestinians throughout the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. These checkpoints are constructed by the Israeli Occupation Forces and staffed by Israeli Military Police or IOF soldiers. The checkpoint system includes fixed checkpoints, flying checkpoints (also known as random, surprise, or mobile checkpoints), physical obstructions (such as concrete roadblocks and barriers, metal gates, earth mounds, tunnels, trenches), permit restrictions, Israeli-only roads, and gates along the Segregation Wall.

In April 2015 there were 96 fixed checkpoints in the West Bank. Of those 96 checkpoints, 57 were internal checkpoints. Internal checkpoints are checkpoints located east of the Green Line in the West Bank. Seventeen of the internal checkpoints are located in the Palestinian controlled area (Area H1) in Hebron. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported in April 2015: 361 flying checkpoints as compared with 456 in December 2014, 256 in December 2013, and 65 from September 2008 through March 2009. It is also important to mention that two border crossings exist between Gaza and Israel. There is a pedestrian crossing, the Erez, and a crossing for goods and fuel, Kerem Shalom.

The Israeli Occupation Forces consistently justify the need for checkpoints as a matter of preserving the security of Israel and its settlers throughout the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem. However the United Nations has noted that it is becoming "apparent" that the checkpoint and obstacles, which Israeli authorities justified from the beginning of the Second Intifada (2000) as a temporary military response to violent confrontations and attacks on Israeli civilians, is evolving into a more permanent system of control that is steadily reducing the space available for Palestinian growth and movement for the benefit of the increasing Israeli settler population.

129 Prisoners Support and Human Rights Association, Administrative Detention op. cit.
132 IBID.
133 IBID.
The Israeli checkpoint system has created severe hardships for Palestinians. Palestinians are often subjected to prolonged searches and humiliation at the various checkpoints and in turn, this deters Palestinians from using some of the roads open to them. Private vehicles can only pass through the checkpoints if the drivers possess special permits. Other checkpoints are only open to public transportation and commercial vehicles. The checkpoint system has “divided communities from their land and one another while restricting Palestinian access to health and education services, their places of work and sites of religious worship.”

Traveling a short distance can require hours as a result of long detentions or closed checkpoints. The ability for Palestinians to transverse checkpoints is arbitrary at best since it is solely at the discretion of the IOF who passes and whether they are humiliated along the way. Evidence suggests that passing through a checkpoint can be denied for something as simple as a smile or because the soldiers do not feel like letting anyone pass. Palestinian men and boys are often detained for hours and required to undergo strip searches. Even Israel Occupation Forces' Judge Advocate General, Major General Dr. Menachem Finkelstein, states that "there were many—too many—complaints that soldiers manning checkpoints abuse and humiliate Palestinians and that the large number of complaints 'lit a red light' for him".

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138 IBID.
139 Haaretz (2003) op. cit.
Israeli imposed constraints on Palestinian movement also have a negative impact on economic development. According to the World Bank, “it is important to recognize that the continued existence of a system of closures and restrictions is creating lasting damage to economic competitiveness in the Palestinian territories. The longer the current, restrictive situation persists, the more costly and time-consuming it will be to restore the productive capacity of the Palestinian economy”.140

IC8. Land Confiscation

Until the occupation of Palestine by Israel in 1967, land regulations regarding Palestine fell under the auspices of the Ottoman Land Code, the British Mandate and Jordanian rule. Since 1967, three decrees have provided the legal framework for Israel land policy and its application to the occupied Palestinian territories: 1) Basic Law establishing the Israel Land Administration (1960); 2) Israel Lands Law (1960); and, 3) Covenant between the State of Israel and the World Zionist Organization (Jewish National Fund) (1960)

The Israel Land Administration (1960) was originally created to perform a series of functions for the government of Israel, and since the occupation have extended their control to the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem. Their functions include:

- guaranteeing that national land is used in accordance with Israeli laws
- actively protecting and supervising state lands
- making state land available for public use
- planning, developing and managing state land reserves
- initiating planning and development
- regulating and managing registration of state lands
- authorizing contracts and agreements with other parties
- providing services to the general public141

There are four tools used by Israel to confiscate Palestinian territory. The four tools are: 1) Confiscation by Declaring State Land; 2) Confiscation by Declaring Abandoned Property; 3) Confiscation for Public Purpose; and, 4) Confiscation for Military Purposes.

IC8.1 Confiscation by Declaring State Land

According to the Israel Lands Law (1960), state land is defined as the “national ownership of the land. The Law includes a prohibition on transferring ownership of Israel Lands, with certain limited exceptions. The principle underlying the law is

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that Israel lands are nationally owned, and they can only be leased, not sold.” 142 In other words, Israeli law prohibits the sale of state owned land to citizens of Israel. The rationale behind the national ownership of land “was to create a Jewish presence in most areas of the country. State control of land ownership was one of the major tools that enabled the achievement of population distribution and Jewish presence goals.” 143

By confiscating territory in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, Israel is not only redistributing its population to the edges of the Jordan River, it is expanding the control over the land through Israeli Military Order Number 59: Order Concerning State Property (Judea & Samaria) (1967) that “established the 'Custodian of Government Property' to take control of land owned by the Jordanian Government (occupied in 1967). It also established the 'Custodian of Absentee Property' to appropriate land from individuals or groups by declaring it 'Public Land' or 'State Land'.” 144

With occupation, Israel quickly became aware that very little Palestinian land was actually declared state land under Jordanian Land Codes, and what was declared state land was located in the Jordan Valley and Judean Desert. 145 Wanting to gain a strategic advantage by building settlements on the mountain ridge of the West Bank, “Israel undertook the revision of land codes using different interpretations than those provided in Ottoman, British Mandate and Jordanian Land codes.” 146 These revisions allowed Israel to declare more occupied Palestinian land as Israeli state land, thus increasing the land available for settlement construction. Israelis implemented another significant regulation regarding acquisition of Palestinian land for the purpose of state land by “declaring that Palestinians could only retain ownership of their agricultural land if there were no interruptions to cultivation of the land.” 147

Three classifications of state land emerged from this revision. The first classification is “Registered State Lands” or lands inherited by Israel from Jordan, the British Mandate and Ottoman Empire. The second classification is “Declared State Land,” or land classified as state land by Israel after the initial occupation of Palestinian territories in 1967. The last category is “Surveyed State Lands,” or lands that have been evaluated for future confiscation. The Israeli government also ignored local laws, which grant Palestinian communities collective rights to use grazing lands and other public lands.

145 IBID.
146 IBID.
147 IBID.
**Table 6: Types and Amounts of Confiscated Land in West Bank**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE OF STATE LAND EXPROPRIATION</th>
<th>AREA-DUNUMS</th>
<th>% FROM TOTAL WEST BANK AREA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Registered State Land</td>
<td>634,920</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declared State Land</td>
<td>843,922</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surveyed State Land</td>
<td>666,327</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,145,169</strong></td>
<td><strong>37.8</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Between 1979 and 2002, Israel declared over 90,000 hectares as state land in the West Bank representing an increase of 170%. As of 2013, there was 120,000 hectares of state land declared in Area C and approximately 20,000 hectares located in Areas A and B.\(^{148}\) Needless to say, revisions made to traditional regulations regarding land ownership certainly allowed Israel an unprecedented way to reallocate occupied territory to territory of the state.

As discussed elsewhere in this paper, confiscation of property occurs through the issuance of a military order. As in the case of home demolitions, the military order provides the number of days during which a Palestinian landowner can appeal the decision to the Israeli courts. However, there are no set guidelines in terms of the number of days for an appeal and in some cases, land confiscation has been immediate with no provisions for an appeal. Land classified as “state land” is often relocated for military purposes, nature reserves or Israeli settlements.

**IC8.2 Confiscation by Declaring Abandoned Property**
The question of abandoned property emerged with the Palestinian Nakba in 1948. The Jewish leadership first introduced abandoned property laws as emergency ordinances, in particular, the *Emergency Regulations (Absentees’ Property) Law, 5709-1948* (December 1948). Relevant emergency regulations were ultimately incorporated into the laws of Israel, including

- *The Absentees’ Property Law, 5710-1950*
- *The Land Acquisition (Validation of Acts and Compensation) Law, 5713-1953*
- *Absentees’ Property (Eviction) Law, 5718-1958*
- *Absentees’ Property (Amendment No.3) (Release and Use of Endowment Property) Law, 5725-1965*
- *Absentees’ Property (Amendment No. 4) (Release and Use of Property of Evangelical Episcopal Church) Law, 5727-1967*

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\(^{148}\) Area C is occupied Palestinian territory that falls under complete Israeli civil and security control. Area A is occupied Palestinian territory that falls under Palestinian civil and security administration. Area B is occupied Palestinian territory that fall under Palestinian civil control and Israeli security control.
Map 19: West Bank areas classified as “State Land” by Israel, 2015

According to the Israeli government, absentee property played an important role in the construction of a viable Israeli state by offering Jewish emigrants land to lease. It is estimated that by 1950 over 1 million dunams of “abandoned” property had been leased to hundreds of thousands of Jews for domestic and agricultural purposes. According to the Custodian of Government Property at the time, by 1954 over one-third of Israel’s Jewish population lived on absentee property and over 250,000 new immigrants settled in urban areas abandoned by the Arab population. According to an interview of the Israeli Custodian of Absentee Property in 1980 up to 70% of the territory of Israel, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is confiscated from Palestinians. Interestingly, the Jewish Virtual Library estimates the total is only 12%. Once land is expropriated under absentee property laws, it was handed over to the “Development Authority, so as to make it possible to sell.”

IC8.3 Confiscation of Land for Public Purpose
In 1943, the British created an ordinance, that would later be used by the Israelis, governing the confiscation of lands for government and “public” purposes, such as building Government offices or creating lands and parks. In 1964 the Israelis passed an amendment to this original law, Acquisition for Public Purposes (Amendment of Provisions) Law, 5724-1964. This amendment specifies “procedures to be followed in the acquisition of lands based on this and other laws, including the original Land (Acquisition for Public Purposes) Ordinance (1943), the Town Planning Ordinance (1936), and the Roads and Railways (Defense and Development) Ordinance (1943).” According to the law, forty percent of an owner’s land can be confiscated without any form of compensation. Lands acquired under public purpose law have been used specifically for Jewish purposes, either the construction of public buildings or the construction of settlements.

IC8.4 Confiscation of Land for Military Purposes
Since the occupation of the Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, in 1967, the acquisition of Palestinian land by the Israelis for use as closed military zones has increased, especially in Area C located in the Jordan Valley. Israel uses the “security pretext” to confiscates land for this use. Closed military zones include land surrounding Israeli settlements, land running parallel to the Segregation Wall, land used for military training purposes, and land used for firing zones. At the time of the

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151 IBID.
155 Center for Housing Rights and Evictions and Badil, op. cit. p. 43.
Interim Agreement on West Bank and Gaza Strip (1995), forty-five percent of the West Bank was devoted to military use and “nature reserves”. As of September 2014, 18% of the land in the West Bank had been declared as closed military zones. Closed military zones have been used for military training exercises as well as a means of de facto land confiscation since 1970.

The majority of closed military zones are located in the southern Jordan Valley and the South Hebron Hills. The IOF and Civil Administration utilize Israeli Military Order 1651 to “designate large swathes of land as closed zones under auspices such as ‘military training’ justifying this ‘necessary’ requisition of land”. Under Article 318 of Military Order 1651, area or place is closed. Military Order 845 (1980) is used to exact penalties on unauthorized individuals who enter these zones without permission of the Military Commander. Additionally, the presence of the IOF and associated military training exercises are seen as a way to expel remaining Palestinians and Bedouins from the Jordan Valley in order to extend total Israeli control over the land and its resources. As Einav Shalev, head of military operations in the West Bank stated, military zones are “designed to displace Palestinians from their land, especially in Area C.”

IC8.5 Natural Resource Exploitation
In their report, Palestinians Access to Area C Key to Economic Recovery and Sustainable Growth (2013), the World Bank warned that the Palestinian economy is being stripped of billions of dollars each year by Israel’s plundering of key natural resources in the occupied Palestinian territories. The World Bank argued “Israel was destroying the Palestinian economy either by plundering Palestinian natural resources for itself or by making them inaccessible to Palestinians through movement restrictions and classifying areas as military zones.” The report focused on the large area of the West Bank designated as Area C in the Oslo accords, which continues to be under full Israeli control and where Israel has built more than 200 settlements for Jews only. Comprising nearly two-thirds of West Bank territory, Area C includes most of the Palestinians’ major resources, including land for agriculture and development, water aquifers, Dead Sea minerals, quarries, and archaeological and tourism sites.

156 Badil, 2013, p. 66
157 Badil, 2013, p. 66
158 IBID.
159 IBID.
160 IBID.
161 IBID.
163 IBID.
164 IBID.
The exploitation of Palestinian natural resources is destroying any hope that a future Palestinian state could be economically viable. For the purposes of this report, a brief discussion of the following instances of resource exploitation will be provided: quarries, Dead Sea minerals, natural gas, oil and water.

**Quarries**

Israeli firms, a number of them operating as subsidiaries to international corporations, yield an income of almost one billion NIS annually or approximately USD $250 million from quarries located in the West Bank.\(^{165}\) Of that total amount, 2.5 per cent is granted as royalty to the Israeli Civil Administration.\(^{166}\) The remaining 97.5% is funneled directly into the Israel economy. The Palestinian Authority does not receive any economic benefits from these enterprises.

Although the Israel High Court of Justice originally ruled that Israel was committing resource theft under the *Hague Regulations (1907)*,\(^{167}\) it reversed its opinion in 2011. Approximately a dozen firms extract stone for construction from West Bank quarries at an annual loss to the Palestinian economy of $900 million.\(^{168}\)

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\(^{166}\) IBID.

\(^{167}\) HCJ 2690/09, *Yesh Din et al., v. Commander of IDF Forces in the Judea and Samaria et al.* (2010)

\(^{168}\) IBID.
Map 20: Israeli and Palestinian Quarries in the occupied Palestinian territories
Dead Sea Minerals
Israel also permits the illegal exploitation of Dead Sea minerals by the Israeli corporation Ahava - Dead Sea Laboratories Ltd. Established in 1988, the Ahava manufacturing facility and company showroom are located in the Israeli settlement of Mitzpe Shalem located in the vicinity of the Dead Sea in the occupied Palestinian territories. Together, “the settlements of Mitzpe Shalem and Kalia hold 44.5 per cent of Ahava’s shares, and as such, both the Israeli economy and the settlement economy are benefitting directly from the exploitation of Palestinian natural resources.”

Ahava income was more than US$150 million a year as of 2015. Despite being located on occupied Palestinian territory, the Palestinian Authority receives no economic benefits from Ahava. The Chinese investment firm Fosun International agreed to purchase a controlling share of the company in 2015, which has been valued at to NIS 300 million or $77 million USD.

Natural Gas
The Gaza Marine Field is located in Gaza territorial waters, about 45 km offshore and therefore resides in the occupied Palestinian territories. Another small natural gas field is located on the maritime border between Gaza and Israel. Palestinian President Yasser Arafat believed that this site would contribute to the economic foundation for an independent Palestinian state. However, Israel has placed restrictions on the development of the natural gas field because of the British Counsel General’s insistence that the revenue from the sales of natural gas, once the field was developed, would go straight to the Palestinian Authority and not via the Israeli government. Consequently, the occupied Palestine territory remains dependent upon Israel for meeting its natural gas requirements.

Oil
An oil field was discovered near the Palestinian village of Rantis, northwest of Ramallah in the 1980s. Efforts at developing the resources were abandoned because it was not thought to be commercially viable. However, later it was revealed that Israeli and American oil companies were cooperating in the exploration and development of this field. The field “is located a few dozen yards on

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170 The Taipei Times (2010) "Jordan eyeing big share of Dead Sea cosmetics market."
171 Jewish Business News (2015) "China’s Fosun to Buy Israeli Co Ahava for $77 Million."
172 Email correspondence between the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office, British Gas - Jerusalem, and the Near east Group (November 2009)
174 Email correspondence between the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office, British Gas - Jerusalem, and the Near east Group (November 2009) op. cit.
175 Jonathan Cook (2014) op. cit.
Israel’s side of the Green Line, the armistice line that separates Israel and the Palestinian territory of the West Bank.”176 The Israeli Meged-5 Oil Well, as it is known, is assumed to lie under the occupied Palestinian territory because it is located on the edge of Rantis in the seam zone.177 Using the security pretext, the Israelis even went so far as to amend the path of the Segregation Wall in this area to maintain control over the oil field.178

Givat Olam, the only Israeli company licensed for oil drilling, started developing the Meged-5 oil field in 2004.179 The company signed an agreement with Shire International, a U.S.-owned company to invest $50 million in the enterprise.180 Oil production started in 2010 with a steady production rate of 785 barrels a day.181 Givat Olam estimates that there are about 1.5 million barrels of oil reserves on this 200 square kilometer site.182 Even though this site is on occupied Palestinian territory, the Palestinian Authority does not receive any economic benefits from this resource.

Map 21: Israeli Meged-5 Oil Well, The Green Line and Segregation Wall

Source: Geo-informatics Department, Applied Research Institute Jerusalem – ARIJ, 2015

176 IBID.
177 Middle East Monitor (19 June 2013) Israel is stealing Palestinian oil and gas.
178 Jonathan Cook (2014) op. cit.
179 IBID.
180 IBID.
181 IBID.
182 IBID.
Water

One of the most important resources in the occupied Palestinian territories is water. The main aquifers for the area are located under the hills of the West Bank. Israel has demolished hundreds of Palestinian wells to maintain its exclusive control over water resources.\textsuperscript{183} Settlements and military bases have been located over the main extraction points.\textsuperscript{184} Palestinians are often denied permission to drill new wells for water. According to a report issued by al-Haq in 2013, “Israel took 89 percent of the total water withdrawn from the West Bank aquifer, leaving the Palestinians with only 11 percent. As a result, Israelis had on average 300 liters of water a day each, compared with just 73 liters for Palestinians – below the 100 liters per capita recommended by the World Health Organization.”\textsuperscript{185}

In terms of agricultural production, 10-14\% of Palestine’s Gross Domestic Product is based on agriculture with at least 90\% of fields reliant on rain-fed farming methods.\textsuperscript{186} In contrast, Israel’s agriculture only contributes 3\% to its Gross Domestic Product and yet Israel irrigates nearly 50\% of its crops.\textsuperscript{187} Israel also "consumes the vast majority of the water from the Jordan River despite only 3\% of the river falling within its pre-1967 borders. Israel now diverts one quarter of its total water consumption through its National Water Carrier from the Jordan River, whereas Palestinians have no access to it whatsoever due to Israeli closures.”\textsuperscript{188} In the summer months, when water supplies run low, the Israeli water company (Mekorot) “often closes the valves which supply Palestinian towns and villages so as not to affect Israeli supplies. This means that illegal Israeli settlers can have their swimming pools topped up and lawns watered while Palestinians living next to them, on whose land the settlements are situated, do not have enough water for drinking and cooking.”\textsuperscript{189} Israel has been known to sell the water it confiscates from the West Bank back to the Palestinians at inflated prices.\textsuperscript{190}

Many of the most important underground wells and springs in the West Bank are located just to the east of the Green Line dividing Israel from Palestine. Israel has built the Segregation Wall not only to annex land but also to annex many of these wells in order to divert water to Israel and illegal West Bank settlements.\textsuperscript{191} The Segregation Wall not only serves as an “Apartheid Wall,” but also a water wall. Some of the largest Israeli settlements (such as Ariel and Qedumin) are built over the Western mountain aquifer, directly in the middle of the northern West Bank agricultural districts, and this is exactly where the wall cuts deepest into Palestinian

\textsuperscript{183} IBID.
\textsuperscript{184} IBID.
\textsuperscript{185} al Haq (2013) Water for One People Only.
\textsuperscript{186} IBID.
\textsuperscript{187} IBID.
\textsuperscript{188} IBID.
\textsuperscript{189}
\textsuperscript{190}
\textsuperscript{191}
Map 22: Water and the Segregation Wall

territory to surround and annex this vital water source.\textsuperscript{192} Civilians in the occupied Palestinian territories are suffering from lack of access to necessary resources for the maintenance of their daily needs and basic health.

**ID. The Settlements**

Since the 1967 occupation, Israel has relentlessly pursued the implementation of a settlements program in the occupied Palestine territories, including East Jerusalem. Israeli settlements are exclusive Jewish communities built on land confiscated from Palestine as a result of the Six Day War. The settlements are located in the West Bank and East Jerusalem. Currently 196 settlements have been established and 450,000 settlers moved into these settlements. Hundreds of thousands of Palestinians have been displaced from their legally owned lands as a result.

The 1967 Labor government of Levi Eshkol started the Israeli settlement policy. It later became known as the “Allon Plan.” The policy advocated Israeli annexation of major parts of the occupied Palestinian territories specifically East Jerusalem, Gush Etzion and the Jordan Valley. Many of the original settlements began as military outposts and eventually expanded to include civilian populations. The settlement project intensified under the Likud Party in 1977, which “declared that the entire historic Land of Israel is the inalienable heritage of the Jewish people, and that no part of the West Bank should be handed over to foreign rule.”\textsuperscript{193} The government repealed the prohibition from purchasing occupied land by Israelis and implemented the *Drobles Plan*. The *Drobles Plan* allowed for large-scale settlement construction in the West Bank and East Jerusalem while preventing the creation of a Palestinian state under the pretext of security.\textsuperscript{194} A follow up to the *Drobles Plan*, was adopted in 1981: *Master Plan for the Development of Settlements in Judea and Samaria, 1979-1983*. The Settlements Division of the World Zionist Organization is in charge of creating settlements in the West Bank and East Jerusalem on land leased from the Civil Administration.\textsuperscript{195} Currently the Settlement Division falls under the administration of the Israeli Prime Minister and the Israeli Defense Minister.

While settlement expansion in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, continues to be a roadblock to any future peace settlement, history shows that Israel has never had any intention of halting settlement construction. Instead, it continues to engage in its expansion. Prime Minister Yitzak Rabin clarified the Israeli position on settlements during the Oslo II meetings. He stated that Israel wanted a Palestinian entity, less than a state, which will be a home to

\footnotesize{\textsuperscript{192} Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (26 July 1977) 23. *Government statement on recognition of three settlements.*

\textsuperscript{193} Letter dated 18 October 1979 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the Secretary-General (1979) doc.nrs. A/34/605 and S/13582.

\textsuperscript{194} Human Rights Watch (2010) Separate and Unequal, Chapter IV.}
most of the Palestinian residents living in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. Furthermore, Rabin asserted that Israel would keep settlements beyond the Green Line including Ma’ale Adumim and Givat Ze’ev in occupied East Jerusalem. He proposed that settlement blocs should be established in the West Bank. He also promised not to return to the 4 June 1967 lines.

In 1997, the Likud government under Benjamin Netanyahu presented its version of the Allon Plan, referred to as the Allon Plus Plan. Under this scenario “Israel would retain 60% of the West Bank including Greater Jerusalem, the settlements Gush Etzion and Ma’aleh Adumim, other large concentrations of settlements in the West Bank, the entire Jordan Valley, a "security area", and a network of Israeli-only bypass roads.” After the Road Map for Peace in 2002, a few hundred new Israeli outposts appeared across the West Bank territory. Settlements in East Jerusalem and the West Bank were expanded. Thousands of settlers flooded into the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem. In 2011, the Civil Administration developed a Blue Line plan in which “Israeli state ownership of West Bank lands (state lands) would increase and new settlements would be constructed in strategic areas such as the Jordan Valley and the Palestinian northern Dead Sea area”. In March 2012, it was revealed that the Civil Administration over the years “had covertly allotted 10% of the West Bank for further settlement expansion. Provisional names for future new settlements or settlement expansions were already assigned. The plan includes many Palestinian built-up sites in the Areas A and B”.

With the growing number of settlers residing in areas once held by the Palestinians, there have been a growing number of attacks perpetrated against Palestinians by Israeli settlers. In mid-2008, a United Nations recorded 222 acts of Israeli settler violence against Palestinians. This trend reportedly increased in 2009 with IOF Major-General Shamni warning the “number of settler attacks had risen from a few dozen individuals to hundreds, and called it "a very grave phenomenon." The Applied Research Institute Jerusalem (ARIJ) reported 753 settler attacks in 2013 and 764 in 2014. From January 2015-November 2015, ARIJ documented 831 settler attacks against Palestinians. Attacks include “price tagging,” fire bombings, the slaughter farm animals, and uprooting of olive and fruit trees to name only a few.

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200 Akiva Eldar (2011) IDF Civil Administration pushing for land takeover in West Bank, Haaretz. 2011
202 'Hundreds join' settler violence (BBC, 2 October 2008)
Map 23: Distribution of Israeli Settlements in West Bank by Date

Source: Applied research Institute Jerusalem – ARIJ, 2015
Despite Israeli claims that it was moving aggressively against settler aggression, the United Nations accused Israel of failing to intervene and arrest settlers suspected of violence.\textsuperscript{204} In November 2011, the United Nations Office for Coordination of Human Affairs (OCHA) in the Palestinian territories published a report on settler violence that showed a significant rise in violent episodes with over 90% of complaints filed by Palestinians never resulting in arrests.\textsuperscript{205} The European Union also reported that instead of moving against settler violence, Israel created an “atmosphere of impunity” for Jewish attackers\textsuperscript{206} In the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, Jews and Palestinians live under two different legal regimes and it is difficult for Palestinians to lodge complaints, which must be filed in Hebrew at Israeli settlements.\textsuperscript{207}

IE. Corporate Involvement in the Israeli Occupation of the Palestinian Territories

The involvement of Israeli and internationally owned corporations in the occupation of Palestinian territories is far-reaching. Often these activities involve the violation of international human rights and humanitarian law. Activities by corporate entities include but are not limited to: 1) the settlement enterprise; 2) house and structure demolitions; 3) movement and control of Palestinians; and, 4) natural resource exploitation. Also included in this section is an overview of some of the companies that support and participate in Israel’s illegal occupation of Palestine and others who have diversified.

IE.1 The Settlement Enterprise

A report by the \textit{UN Human Rights Council’s Independent Fact-Finding Mission to Investigate the Implication of Israeli Settlements} contained an entire section on the role of corporations in the expansion of illegal Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem. According to the report “business enterprises have directly and indirectly, enabled, facilitated and profited from the construction and growth of the settlements.”\textsuperscript{208} The report provides a thorough account of corporate activities related to Israeli settlements while raising concerns over human rights violations. The report pays special attention to companies operating in Israeli settlements that present their products as having originated in “Israel”.\textsuperscript{209}

Israeli and international corporations participate in the occupation of Palestine in various ways, including but not limited to:

\textsuperscript{204} \textit{UN Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in the occupied Palestinian territories.} (2009) Israeli Settler Violence and the Evacuation of Outposts.
\textsuperscript{205} \textit{IBID.}
\textsuperscript{206} \textit{IBID.}
\textsuperscript{207} \textit{EU Observer (2012) EU report notes huge increase in Jewish settler attacks}
• construction of Israeli infrastructure and settlement real estate
• facilitation of trade with the settlements
• producing settlements goods
• providing settlements with financial/banking services, transportation, surveillance, catering and other services, such as the provision of water and energy, and equipment necessary for the maintenance and continuation of settlements enterprise.210

Corporations involved in the continued occupation of the Palestinian territories must be held accountable under international law for their human rights and humanitarian violations in terms of “the appropriation of land and private property, forcible transfer of the protected population, and transferring/settling the Occupying Power's own population in the occupied territory.”211

IE.2 House and Structure Demolitions
There has been a notable increase in both demolitions and the issuance of military orders associated with demolition, especially in Area C and occupied East Jerusalem as discussed elsewhere in this report. Israeli and international corporations involved in the demolition of Palestinian houses and structures are involved in the destruction of private property, creating extensive destruction and appropriation of property not justified by military necessity. These demolitions also contribute to the forcible transfer of "protected persons" as identified under international law.212

IE.3 Movement and Control of Palestinians
Israel often employs private military and security firms to guard illegal Israeli settlements and construction sites in the occupied Palestinian territory. Such firms may also be responsible for the day-to-day operation, security and maintenance of checkpoints within the West Bank and between Israel and the occupied Palestinian territories. Israeli contractors are also used in the construction of the Segregation Wall. Therefore, the contributors to occupation include but are not limited to: 1) contractors who build the wall infrastructure; 2) civil engineering firms that supply ready-made watch towers or raise razor wire fences; and, 3) suppliers of biometric identification systems and high-end surveillance technologies.

IE.4 Exploitation of Natural Resources
Under international law an occupying power is prohibited from using the natural resources in an occupied territory. The laws of usufruct state these natural resources can only be tapped for the benefit of the local population or the Occupier's military needs. As discussed elsewhere, after first ruling against Israeli and international corporations for accessing construction materials in the occupied Palestinian territories, the Israel High Court of Justice reversed itself and has allowed the

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210 See Articles 49 and 53 of the Fourth Geneva Convention
211 IBID.
continuation of stone and marble quarry extractions in the West Bank. Israel also permits the illegal exploitation of Dead Sea minerals by the Israeli corporation Ahava – Dead Sea Laboratories Ltd., which is located in the Israeli settlement of Mitzpe Shalem in the occupied West Bank.

IE5. Companies Supporting the Israeli Occupation of Palestine.
The following list of companies represent a sampling of those businesses, whose actions directly support the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territories. Hoder Investment Research (HIR) collected the data for the research organization, Who Profits. This information is taken directly from their website.

1. **AFRICA ISRAEL INVESTMENTS LTD. (TLV:AFIL) (TLV:AFPR) (TLV:AFHS)** builds settler housing in multiple settlements through its subsidiary construction firm, Danya Cebus. The company also owns the Israeli franchise of the real estate agency Anglo Saxon, which has a branch in the settlement of Ma’ale Adumum and offers apartments and houses in many settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories. The company owns 26% of Alon Group, which is also involved with the settlements.

2. **AHAVA-DEAD SEA LABORATORIES LTD.** Ahava sells its products worldwide. These cosmetics and skin care items are manufactured in the illegal Israeli West Bank settlement of Mitzpe Shalem, located in the Dead Sea area. They have often masqueraded their products as made in Israel, when in fact they are not made within Israel’s internationally recognized borders.

3. **AIG (NYSE:AIG)** has invested $50 million in a new investment fund created by Shamrock, which is primarily controlled by the Roy Disney family. This investment gives AIG a 20% stake in the fund. Shamrock has purchased 17% of Ahava-Dead Sea Cosmetics. Shamrock also invests in the Orad Group, an Israeli firm that provides military electronic monitoring of the Segregation Wall. AIG has a subsidiary EMI, or Ezer Mortgage Insurance, in Israel, which offers funding for mortgages up to 95% with no guarantor. According to its web site, iEMI works with all the major mortgage banks and major Bank Realtors/estate agents in the Israeli market who sell property in the illegal settlements of the West Bank. At least two banks that work with EMI have branches in the settlements.

4. **ALLIANT TECH SYSTEMS (NYSE:ATK)** is engaged with an Israeli company in the production of rubber-coated bullets. Such bullets are frequently used against Palestinians, as well as Israeli and international peace activists engaged in peaceful demonstrations in the West Bank and occupied East Jerusalem. Alliant is also engaged in other contracts that support the Israeli military through the production of fuses for cluster bombs and Guided Multiple Launch Rocket Systems.

5. **ALON GROUP (TLV:DRAL), (TLV:BSI)** is a holding company which has several companies involved in the occupation. Alon Group owns Dor Alon (TLV:DRAL), a petrol company, which has a monopoly over the supply of petroleum to the Gaza Strip and has repeatedly halted supplies of its.

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products to Gaza as part of the Israeli imposed siege of that area. Dor Alon has several gas stations and convenience stores in different Israeli settlements in the West Bank. Alon Group also owns Blue Square (TLV:BSI), a retail chain which has branches and offices in multiple settlements throughout the West Bank, and is the Israeli franchisee of Pizza Hut, which has a restaurant in the Israeli settlement of Pisgat Ze'ev in occupied East Jerusalem.

6. **ALSTOM (EPA:ALO)** is a French company that built the light rail system in Jerusalem that will connect the city to illegal settlements in the West Bank. This will strengthen the ring of settlements Israel has built around in occupied East Jerusalem in violation of international law.

7. **ARLEDAN INVESTMENTS LTD. (TLV:ARDN)** is one of the companies building houses in the illegal settlements of the West Bank and occupied East Jerusalem. The company has built in the settlement of Gilo located in occupied East Jerusalem as well as in the French Hill section of occupied East Jerusalem.


9. **ASHTROM GROUP (TLV:ASPR)** was one of the investors in the construction of the Light Rail Project (37.5%) which connects West Bank settlements with Jerusalem. Ashtrom Group also owns Israbeton Concrete Industries, which has a concrete factory in the industrial zone of Atarot located in occupied Palestinian territory north of Jerusalem on the way to Ramallah. Israbeton sells concrete to Solel Boneh and Danya Cebus, two major settlement construction firms. Ashtrom owns Ashlad, which rents out industrial spaces in the Barkan Settlement Industrial Zone, located in the northern West Bank, supplies construction materials for checkpoints, and manufactures concrete elements for the separation wall.

10. **AVGOL NONWOVEN INDUSTRIES (TLV:AVGL)** manufactures nonwoven fabrics which are mostly used in sanitary pads and diapers. Avgol has factories in the U.S., Russia and China and one factory in the Barkan Settlement Industrial Zone, located in the northern West Bank. Its main clients are Proctor & Gamble and Covidien. Both companies have confirmed their use of material from this plant.

11. **BAE SYSTEMS (LON:BA) (OTC:BAESY)** BAE Systems provides 'Head up Displays' (HUD) for F-16 fighter aircraft destined for Israel. BAE Systems also supplies parts of the 'navigation suite' and elements of the 'self protection suite' (including a BAE Systems/Rokar flare). F-16's have been used against Palestinians in the occupied Palestinian territories, specifically in the Gaza Strip.

12. **BANK LEUMI (TLV:LUMI) (PINK:BLMIF)** is the second largest bank in Israel. It has branches in the following Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories: Ma'ale Adumum, Oranit, Pisgat Ze'ev, Gilo, Kiryat Arba, and Katzerin. The bank has partial control over several companies that are involved in the occupation: Paz Oil Company (15%), Super Pharm (18%)
and Hot Communication Systems (cable TV) (15%). Super Pharm is an Israeli drugstore chain with branches in the following settlements: Ma’ale Adumum, Pisgat Ze’ev, and Gilo. Super Pharm is also one of the owners of Blockbuster in Israel, which has DVD vending machines in the settlements of Ariel, Giv’at Ze’ev, Ma’ale Adumum, and Sha’arei Tikva. Bank Leumi was also one of the banks that lent money to the Citypass Consortium, which was building a tramway to connect Jerusalem with illegal settlements in the West Bank.

13. **B. GAON HOLDINGS LTD. (TLV:GARE)** owns significant shares in Ahava-Dead Sea Laboratories, as well as 100% of Ace Israel. Both of these companies have either manufacturing facilities or stores in illegal settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories.

14. **BLOCKBUSTER (NYSE:BBI)** Blockbuster has kiosks in illegal settlements on occupied Palestinian land.

15. **BLUE SQUARE- ISRAEL LTD. (TLV:BSI)**, owned by the Alon Group, is a retail chain which has branches and offices in multiple settlements throughout the occupied Palestinian territories. Alon is a holding company, which has several companies involved in the occupation.

16. **BOEING (NYSE:BA)** has been a major supplier of the F-15 Eagle and the AH-64 Apache attack helicopter to Israel. Boeing has also provide Israeli with missile systems, F-15 software and Joint Direct Attack Munitions (JDAM), a guided air-to-surface weapon.

17. **B. YAIR BUILDING CORPORATION LTD. (TLV:BYAR)** is a developer of residential complexes, shopping malls, and commercial projects in settlements. It has sold buildings in many settlements, including the East Jerusalem settlements of Har Homa and Maale Adumim.

18. **CARMEL HOLDINGS (TLV:CRHO)** is a holding company for several furniture, household and carpet manufacturing companies. The company sells its products through its chain stores: Betili, I.D. Design and Carmel Carpets. Subsidiary companies of Carmel Holdings include Barkan Carpets, Iko Designs, Carmel Carpets, Carpetec, Caesarea Carpets and the Beitiili Brand. These companies have factories and warehouses in the Shahak and Barkan industrial zones in the occupied Palestinian territories.

19. **CATERPILLAR CORPORATION (NYSE:CAT)** supplies bulldozers and earth-moving equipment to the Israeli Occupation Forces through the US Foreign Military Sales program. Caterpillar provides equipment through its Israeli representative Zoko, owned by Israel Tractors and Equipment (ITE). Israel Tractors and Equipment has collaborated with InRob Tech and Israel Aircraft Industries to robotize Caterpillar bulldozers and equipment.

20. **CEMENT ROADSTONE HOLDINGS (NYSE:CRH)** benefits from a monopoly on cement production within Israel through its 25% stake in the Israeli group Mashav Initiating and Development Ltd., which is the holding company for Nesher Cement. Nesher claims on its website to be Israel’s sole producer of cement. Cement from this company is used in the construction of the Separation Wall and settlement construction in the occupied Palestinian territories.

21. **CEMEX (AMEX:CEQ)**, based in Mexico, owns Readymix, which has a site in
Mishor Adumim, a settlement deep inside the West Bank. Cemex purchased the parent company of Readymix, RMC Group plc, in 2005. Readymix also owns a quarry for aggregates in the West Bank, and has provided concrete elements for construction of infrastructure in the occupied West Bank.

22. **CHEMRING GROUP PLC (LON:CHG, and PINK:CMGMF)** owns Chemring Countermeasures Ltd., which sells ammunition to the Israeli Navy.

23. **CLAL INDUSTRIES AND INVESTMENTS LTD. (TLV:CII)** holds 75% of Nesher Israel Cement Enterprises, through Mashav Initiating and Development. Nesher provided cement for the construction of Israeli settlements and infrastructure in the West Bank and for the construction of the Segregation Wall. In July 2009, Clal subsidiary Mashav purchased Hanson Israel, which has three plants in West Bank settlements and one Israeli aggregates quarry in the occupied Palestinian territories. The company also owns Golf & Co, a retail store which has a branch in the occupied East Jerusalem settlement of Pisgat Ze’ev. Clal Industries and Investments major shareholder is the IDB Group through IDB Development.

24. **COVIDIEN (NYSE:COV)** has been one of the major customers for Avgol Nonwoven Industries, which produces nonwoven fabrics in the Barkan Industrial Zone in the northern West Bank. Covidien is a health care products company based in Mansfield, MA. Covidien accounts for about 32% of Avgol sales.

25. **DELL COMPUTERS (NASDAQ:DELL)** subsidiary of Dell Israel has supplied 50,000 PCs to the Israel Occupation Forces at a total cost of well over USD $20 million, which is below the market value. The IOF uses these computers to enforce Israel’s military occupation of Palestinian land.

26. **DOR ALON ENERGY IN ISRAEL (1988) LTD. (TLV:DRAL)** (See Alon Group)

27. **ELBIT SYSTEMS LTD. (NASDAQ:ESLT)** is an international defense electronics company headquartered in Israel. It is a major supplier to the IOF. It is one of two main providers of the electronic detection fence for the Segregation Wall. The company has also supplied UAVs (Unmanned Aerial Vehicles) to the Israeli army.

28. **ELECTRONIC DATA SYSTEMS (formerly NYSE: EDS)**, bought by Hewlett Packard (NYSE:HPQ) in 2006, heads a consortium that provides special electronic monitoring of the major checkpoint between Israel and the Gaza Strip. The system is based on biometric identification, and is being extended to cover at least seven other checkpoints, several of them inside the West Bank.

29. **EMBLAZE (LON:BLZ)** is an Israeli firm with holdings in information technology as well as wireless and cellular technology solutions. It owns 50.1% of Formula Systems, parent company of Matrix Ltd., which is outsourcing information technology work for other companies to Israeli settlers in the illegal West Bank settlement of Modi’in Illit.

30. **EMILIA DEVELOPMENT (TLV:EMDV)** owns Adumim Food Additives, which is located in the industrial zone of Mishor Adumum in the West Bank. It also owns Maxima Air Separation Center, which holds a distribution center in the Maale Adumum settlement in the West Bank.
31. **FORMULA SYSTEMS LTD. (NASDAQ: FORTY)** is a global information technology (IT) solutions and services company based in Israel. The Company is principally engaged in providing software-consulting services. It is the parent company of MATRIX, which outsources IT services to settlers at the illegal settlement of Modi'in Illit in the West Bank.

32. **GENERAL DYNAMICS (NYSE: GD)** Land Systems in the US, manufactures the GD 883 diesel engine for Israelis Merkava 4 battle tanks. It has supplied about 1,000 M60 A3 Main Battle Tanks to Israel. It also produces equipment used on the F-16 Fighting Falcon Jets sold to Israel. General Dynamics is the general contractor for the production of 3,500 MK-84 "general purpose" bombs, spares and repair parts for Israel.

33. **GENERAL ELECTRIC CORPORATION (NYSE: GE)** supplies the propulsion system for Israel's AH-64 Apache Assault Helicopter. It also possesses contracts with Israel to sell engines for a variety of military aircraft. In addition, GE possesses several Israeli service contracts for engineering support and testing.

34. **GLOBECOMM SYSTEMS INC (GSI) (NASDAQ: GCOM)** of New York, in partnership with Tadiran Spectralink of the Elisra Group (Israel), supplies the IOF with equipment and facilities for communication between all branches of the IOF ground forces. The system includes mobile stations installed on HMMWV vehicles.

35. **HEWLETT PACKARD COMPANY (NYSE: HPQ)** owns Electronic Data Systems, which heads a consortium providing biometric monitoring of checkpoints, including several built inside West Bank settlements. HP also supplies printers to the IOF. The Israeli Navy has chosen HP Israel to carry out the outsourcing of its IT infrastructure. Under the project, HP Israel will assume full responsibility for the management and operation of the Navys IT infrastructure, including computer and communications centers, information security and full end user support. Hewlett Packard subsidiary HP Invent outsources IT services to a company called Matrix, which employs settlers in the illegal settlement of Modi'in Illit to do much of its IT work at low wages.

36. **IDB HOLDING CORPORATION LTD. (TLV: IDBH)** is the holding company for IDB Development Corporation Ltd. (TLV: IDBD), which owns 61% of Clal Industries and Investments Ltd. Clal Industries owns Nesher Cement, a major Israeli cement company, through its holding company Mashav.

37. **INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS CORPORATION (TLV: IBLD)** constructs and manages buildings for industrial commercial uses, for rental or sale. It manages infrastructure development for the housing and industry sectors. The company has sold properties in Barkan Industrial Zone and rents out industrial spaces in the Katzerin Industrial Zone. Both of these are located in the occupied Palestinian territories.

38. **INROB TECH (OTC: IRBL) (PINK: IRBL)** converts Caterpillar bulldozers and other earth-moving equipment into robotized machines. It has a facility in the Phillipines, which handles conversion of Caterpillar equipment and then ships that equipment to the Israeli occupation forces. It also has a contract with Israeli Military Industries, which is a major supplier to the IOF.
39. **ITT CORPORATION (NYSE:ITT)** ITT provides the Israeli Occupation Forces with intensifier tubes for night vision goggles. In September 2007, ITT purchased arms manufacturer EDO, which produces components of bomb racks used by the F-16I planes sold to Israel. ITT has said the acquisition would give it a bigger role in weapons systems including the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter, and the Navy’s Littoral Combat Ship.

40. **LOCKHEED MARTIN (NYSE:LMT)** is the single biggest overseas supplier for the Israeli armaments industry. It has received billions of dollars for supplying arms, including missile systems and fighter planes, to Israel. It has many ongoing contracts, including manufacturing F-16I bombers. Lockheed Martin Missile and Fire Control in Orlando, Florida produces the Hellfire missile system for Apache attack helicopters. The Lockheed Martin Skunk Works Group produces Israel’s main battle tank, the Merkava MK-4.

41. **MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (NASDAQ:MAGS)** is an Israeli company that is providing intrusion detection fencing for the Segregation Wall. It is listed in a government of Israel web site as one of the contractors engaged in the construction of the wall.

42. **MATRIX (TLV: MTRX)** is an Israel-based information technology (IT) company. It has established a subsidiary called Talpiot in the illegal settlement of Modiin Illit in the occupied Palestinian territory. The Israeli government subsidizes the company’s operations in Modiin Illit. Matrix I.T. is part of the Formula group. Other stakeholders in the Company are Bank Leumi and Migdal. According to a Matrix web site, major customers include Motorola, Microsoft, Texas Instruments, Hewlett Packard, Orange, Comverse, Nokia, Siemens, Amdocs, Verint, Marvell, Convergys, SAS, and other companies.

43. **MIZRAHI TEFAHOT BANK (TLV:MZTF)** has branches in the illegal settlements of Alon Shvut and Karnei Shomron in the occupied Palestinian territories.

44. **MOTOROLA (NYSE:MOT)** has a USD $90 million contract to provide the Israeli army with an advanced "Mountain Rose" cell phone communications system. Its wholly owned subsidiary in Israel has a contract to develop encrypted wireless communications for the military featuring vehicle-mounted antenna. It also has antennae in Israeli military installations in the occupied Palestinian territories. Motorola subcontracts IT services to settlers in the settlement of Modiin Illit through a company called Matrix. Motorola subsidiary MIRS has at least 70 cell phone towers in illegal settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories and MIRS has developed a special pricing plan for settlers. Working with Aeronautics Defense Systems, Motorola developed a perimeter defense system called Stronghold as well as a Wide Angle Surveillance System, to be used in the occupied Palestinian territories.

45. **NORTHROP GRUMMAN (NYSE:NOC)** collaborates with Lockheed Martin in producing the Israeli F-16I Sufa aircraft by providing the AN/APG-68 (V)9 multimode radar that provides for high resolution ground mapping. With Lockheed Martin, Northrop Grumman also produces the Longbow System which, when installed in the Apache helicopter, greatly enhances the
Apache's lethality. The Longbow system includes fire control radar and the Hellfire Missile.

46. **ON TRACK INNOVATIONS (NASDAQ:OTIV)** is an Israeli company that developed the Basel System, which uses two biometric sensors to read the facial dimensions and hand geometry of Palestinians crossing through the Erez checkpoint. It is part of a consortium headed by Electronic Data Systems, which is developing systems based on this technology for seven other checkpoints, including several inside the occupied Palestinian territories.

47. **OSHKOSH TRUCK COMPANY (NYSE:OSK)** through contracts worth hundreds of millions of dollars, supplies mobility tactical trucks to the Israeli Military. These include cargo trucks with winches, wreckers and tractors. Israel also has a $145 million contract with Oshkosh Truck Corp to build more than 900 armor kits for Israel's Medium Tactical Vehicles.

48. **PAZ OIL (TLV:PZOL)** has gas stations in several West Bank and East Jerusalem settlements including Ma'ale Adumum, Kiryat Arba, Pisgat Ze'ev, Gilo, Karnei Shomron and Ofra. Subsidiary company PazGas is supplying cooking gas to the Israeli settlements including Ma'ale Adumum and the settlement outpost of Havat Maon.

49. **PEREG UNITED INDUSTRIES (TLV:PERG.TA)** manufactures and exports air conditioning systems. It has a production facility located in the industrial zone of Atarot, which is located in the West Bank. Subsidiary: Pereg Air Water Corp (USA)

50. **PROCTER & GAMBLE (NYSE:PG)** purchases nonwoven fabrics from Avgol Nonwoven Industries. Avgol has a factory in the Barkan Industrial Zone, which is part of an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank. Its other factories are in Russia, China, and the United States. Proctor & Gamble has a factory inside Israel, not far from the Avgol West Bank plant, and a spokesman confirmed that P&G is a customer of Avgol. Procter & Gamble accounts for about 37% of Avgol sales.

51. **RAYTHEON (NYSE:RTN)** is a major arms contractor to the Israeli military. It supplies Patriot, Sparrow, Sidewinder, Maverick and TOW missiles.

52. **SILICON GRAPHICS (SGI) (NASDAQ:SGIC)** has a contract to provide Israeli Air Force F-15 pilots with visual system training. SGI’s system allows training for F-16 pilots using night vision goggles and sensors. An SGI graphics system serves as the image generator for the Israeli Air Force’s UH-60/CH-53 Helicopter Aircrew Weapon Systems Trainer.

53. **SODA STREAM (NASDAQ:SODA)** is the maker of a consumer home carbonation products. Its principle manufacturing facility is in the Israeli settlement of Mishor Adumim, which is located in the occupied Palestinian territories. In April 2015 it changed its labeling to reflect that its product was made in the “West Bank.” Soda Stream claims it Mishor Adumim facility will be closed in 2016 and production will move to Israel.

54. **TEREX CORPORATION (NYSE:TEX)** Terex subsidiary American Truck Company (ATC) signed a $54 million agreement in 2009 to supply 302 medium tactical trucks and associated logistical support to the IOF. Terexis
ATC also has a contract with the IOF for training, service and spare parts. Terex supplied TATRA trucks used by the IOF to mount artillery systems during the time it owned a controlling interest in that company. Terex owns Amida Industries, which manufactures mobile floodlight towers used by the IOF in the occupied Palestinian Territories. Terex owns Demag Cranes. Until 2007, these were leased in Israel through Riwal, a major crane supplier for construction of Israelís Segregation Wall. Riwal sold its crane leasing business to Sarens, a Belgian company, in 2007. Sarens also provides cranes to Israel.

55. **UNITED TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION (NYSE:UTX)** produces Blackhawk helicopters. On February 1, 2001, United Technologies Sikorsky Division announced a $211.8 million contract with the Israeli Air Force. On June 15, 2009, Sikorsky Aircraft Corp. and Israeliís Elbit Systems Ltd. (Nasdaq: ESLT) announced successful completion of the test phase for the Armed BLACK HAWK (ABH) demonstrator helicopter, also known as the BATTLEHAWK helicopter. In addition to providing Israel with new-armed helicopters, the program will produce kits to adapt previously sold Blackhawk helicopters to the new armed configuration. United Technologies Pratt and Whitney Division produces engines for Israelís F-15 and F-16. In 2005, Israel awarded Pratt and Whitney a contract worth up to USD$600 million for fleet management of these engines over the next 10 years.

56. **VALERO ENERGY CORPORATION (NYSE:VLO)** is one of the major suppliers of fuel to the IOF.

57. **VEOLIA ENVIRONNEMENT (NYSE:VE)** operates a waste dump for settlements on occupied land in the West Bank through its subsidiary TMM Onyx. Veolia subsidiary Connex operates busses that serve at least three illegal settlements in the West Bank. Connex was a central partner in a USD$500 million light rail system designed to link Jerusalem to illegal settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories. Veolia was awarded a lucrative contract to operate the system for the next 30 years. Veoliaís energy company Dalkia signed an agreement to provide electricity to the light rail system.

58. **VILLAR INTERNATIONAL LTD. (TLV:VILR)** is a construction and investment company which owns The Archivists and Twitoplast, both located in the Barkan Industrial Zone in the occupied Palestinian territories.

59. **VOLVO (NASDAQ:VOLV)** is one of the main providers of construction equipment for the Israeli settlements and the Segregation Wall.

60. **ZOKO ENTERPRISES (TLV:ZOKO)** owns Israel Tractors and Equipment, the Caterpillar dealer in Israel, which is weaponizing CAT bulldozers and other equipment for the IOF. ITE is also involved in a program to robotize these machines so they may demolish homes and other structures without endangering a driver.

IE.6 **Companies Who Altered Their Activities in the occupied Palestinian territories Directly Referencing Israeli Violations of International Humanitarian Law.**
Emphasis on the obligations of corporations and investors to uphold international humanitarian law in regard to Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories has led some companies to exclude or divest from particular Israeli and multinational corporations involved in the economy of the occupation. The list provided below documents a few of these companies.214

1. **PGGM**, one of the largest Dutch pension funds divested from five Israeli banks due to their involvement in settlements.
2. **GPFG**, the Norwegian Government Pension Fund-Global, is one of the largest in the world and one that controls more than USD $800 billion in assets.
3. Denmark's largest bank, **Danske Bank**, decided to exclude the Israeli Bank Hapoalim, Africa Israel Investments Ltd. and Danya Cebus Ltd.
4. **Deutsche Bank**, Germany’s largest bank, included Israel's Hapoalim Bank on a list for a client of companies that are “ethically questionable”. Deutsche Bank launched a “moral investment plan” for investors who wish to make sure their funds are not put to unethical use.
5. **Fonds De Compensation**, a Luxembourgish investment fund that administers the public general pension insurance scheme, excluded nine companies, including five Israeli Banks.
6. Swedish National “**Första AP-Fonden**”, the Norwegian government pension fund and German Deutsche Bank decided to sell shares – and clients’ shares - in the Israeli Elbit corporation. The Norwegian Minister of Defence stated that: “we do not wish to fund companies that so directly contribute to violations of international humanitarian law”.
7. Dutch company **Royal Haskoning DHV** decided to terminate a contract with the Jerusalem Municipality to build a wastewater treatment plant in East Jerusalem as it “came to understand that future involvement in the project could be in violation of international law.”
8. The Nordic-based financial group **Nordea** listed Cemex on its exclusion list portfolio, due to the company’s extraction of natural resources from the oPt.

**II. ISRAELI SETTLEMENT ACTIVITIES: 13 JUNE 2014 THROUGH 31 DECEMBER 2015**

During the designated time of this report (13 June 2014 – 31 December 2015) the Israeli government and Israeli Occupation Force have taken advantage of regional turbulence to buttress its control over the occupied Palestinian territories. In the following sections, a discussion of the various Israeli activities related to the settlement enterprise will be discussed and documented.

**IIA. Israeli Military Orders**

Chart 7 provides information regarding the number and purpose of the issued military orders.

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214 Diakonia (4 June 2015) The Unsettling Business of Settlement Business
The following data details specific Israeli land confiscation activities for the proposed purpose of furthering the settlement enterprise including relevant examples of military orders, drawings and satellite images for the period under scrutiny: July 2014 – 31 December 2015. The Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem’s Urbanization Monitoring Department collected the data presented here.
Reference is made to the source and date the information was obtained by Urbanization Monitoring Department.

July 2014
The Israeli Occupation Force (IOF) notified Palestinians in Deir Sharaf and An-Naqura villages, north of Nablus city, that the IOF would confiscate 16 dunums of Palestinian land. The IOF handed the residents military order No. T/19/14. (Wattan 4 July 2014)
1. The IOF ordered land from the village of Ein Yabrud, located near Ramallah, for the construction of a settler road. The road was constructed without a permit. Palestinians owned the 6.4 dunams that were confiscated. In the summer of 2013, after the Israeli High Court of Justice ruled on behalf of the petition submitted by the Yesh Din human rights organization on behalf of the landowners, part of the road was destroyed. A new access road was built. Given that the new road was only four meters wide and unable to accommodate settler buses, the settlers began encroaching on private Palestinian land. Although the state of Israel promised it would stop the illegal roadwork, it failed to do so. The Civil Administrator decided to expropriate the land for military use first and then road construction ensued. GOC Central Command Maj. Gen. Nitzan Alon secretly issued the military order for the seizure of the land in May, but the Palestinians did not learn of the military order until July. Attorneys Michael Sfard and Shlomy Zachary of Yesh Din returned to the Israeli High Court of Justice. They noted that the military order suffered was flawed legally and in essence was not issued as a result of a security concern, but rather to provide an access road to Amona. That would make the land confiscation illegal: “Because an expropriation order is supposed to be issued only for vital and urgent security needs.” The court’s ruling on this issue, as well as on the fate of most of the outpost’s houses, is still pending.215

2. The Israeli settlement of Gva’ot was not originally recognized by Israel since it was built without zoning permits. In order to legitimize the settlement it need to be “incorporated” into the state of Israel. Israel identified 4,000 dunams in near the Gush Etzion settlement as state land and as such, the settlement Gva’ot officially became part of Israel despite being located in the occupied Palestinian territory.216

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3. The Israeli Occupation Force handed out a military order to confiscate 10,716 dunums of Palestinian land in Sair town, north of Hebron city. The Abu Shanab and Shalalda families owned the land.217

217 Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem (1 December 2014)
جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي

أمر بشأن وضع اليد على أراضي رقم 1114 (معدلة بمسلسل)

وفقا لصلاحيتي كقائد جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي في المنطقة بدوأ وسرة، بما أنه أعدت أن الأمر ضروري لأغراض عسكرية، وعلى الأطراف الأمنية袤لطة السلطة في المنطقة والجارة بقوانين العالم، فإني أمر بما يلي:

تبريرات

1. وضع اليد على أراضي:

1.1. في هذا الأمر، "الخريطة"، خريطة بمقياس 1:20000، الموقعة بتوقيعي والمرفقة:

1.2. لأراضي:

1.3. قا، الأراضي المذكورة، بلواء أراضي الشرق، جنوب جبل الزيتون.:

1.4. حياب، أراضي قرية صغير، خارج شاطئ:

2. موقع الكوكب، كان النبض:

أعلن بهذه الحالة وضع اليد على أراضي الإغاثة أمنية.

3. قوات جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي تضع اليد على الأراضي والجدران، الموقعة في:

3.1. اتسود، أراضي في حياب، موقعة برسوم استملا.:

3.2. مستندات:

4. تسليم:

4.1. نشر:

5. نص:

نص من هذا الأمر والخريطة، أراضي المرتفع، كما، ببور الإجذاب، لأراضي أو المساحات فيها.

6. الإعلان:

6.1. عن تعديل هذا الأمر، بدء: "ال Insets، أو مشارف في بعض مكاتب القدس أو:

6.2. يمكن، بواسطة مشارف في مكاتب القدس أو:

6.3. وال.Imaging، بطريقة ملائمة أخرى، لهذا.

7. نص من هذا الأمر والخريطة، أراضي المرتفع، كأس، لإثبات الإحاطة، خلال:

8. مساعد، التزامات الأكلية، في الإطارات التالية:

8.1. مكاتب القدس والتراث:

8.2. مكتب ديوان المستندات القضائي، للمدينة:

8.3. مكتب النزاعات، ورشة النزاعات:

8.4. مكتب رئيس المدينة، في الإدارة المدنية، للمدينة،:

الساوية
6. مكتب المستند عن الأحكام المعروفة والمكونية في الإدارة الغذائية والدوائية恕ماً، ردًا على أمر صدر في لوحات الإعلانات في مكتب التسجيل.

يحقق لأصحاب الأراضي أو المنظمات التي تقدم خططًا تضم أو تتعليم الإجراءات، يتم إلغاء هذا الأمر
بوصول في الأدبيات، وتسجيله في نموذج أو دولة المستلمين المقصودي المنطقة.

سيجري هذا الأمر من يوم تزويده ولمدة 60 يومًا.

يشمل هذا الأمر: الأمر بشأن وضع الدخول على أراضي (مساحة سحاب).

رقم 2/14 (جهود والسادة)، 5774-14-14.

تعليم صاحب:

قادة عامة بذلك ومساءذ.
**September 2014**

Israeli Occupation Forces notified the Palestinian families of An-Na’ameen, Al-Jabareen, Abu ‘Aram, Al-Adra and Al-Hamamda that around 2000 dunums of their land in Wad Ben Zied area, east of Yatta town and south of Hebron city, was Israeli state land.218

**October 2014**

1. The IOF Civil Administration ordered the expropriation of 5.4 dunnumas of land between the a Palestinian village of Hizmeh and the Israeli settlement of Adam, both of which are located just north of Jerusalem, so local road 437 could be widened to ease traffic congestion.219

2. Israeli Occupation Forces occupied three dunums of Palestinian land at Sarb At-Teen near the Neve Daniyyel settlement, between Al-Khader and Nahhalin village in the Bethlehem governorate. The IOF put up a sign indicating that the area was a closed military area and Palestinians were forbidden to enter. The IOF also issued an evacuation order No. 9/09 – 492. The IOF claimed these land were actually state land.220

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218 International Middle East Media Center (7 September 2014) http://www.imemc.org/article/69060
3. Israeli Occupation Forces confiscated 79 dunums of Palestinian agricultural land in Ras Saleh and Ath Thaghia areas, near Neve Danyyail settlement, south of Al-Khader village and southwest of Bethlehem city.\textsuperscript{221}

**November 2014**

1. The Israeli Civil Administration authorized the Israeli Occupation Force in October 2014 to confiscate 100 dunums of Palestinian land to establish an Israeli nature reserve, which in reality was used to expand and legalize an outpost.\textsuperscript{222}

2. Israeli Occupation Forces issued an order to amend the control over thousands of dunums of land west of the Jenin governorate. The targeted land was located in Um Dar, Nazlit Isa, and Zeita and Zabda villages.\textsuperscript{223}

3. Israeli Occupation Forces issued a military order to confiscated 12.752 dunums of Palestinian land in Beit Iksa village, in the Jerusalem Governorate.\textsuperscript{224}

\textsuperscript{221} IBID.


\textsuperscript{224} IBID.
جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي

أمر بشأن وضع الدعوى على أراضي رقم 212/2009 (تمديد سريان + معدل حدود)

المصلحة في تأكد قوات جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي في المنطقة يهودا وسامراء، وبين النتائج، أن الأمر ينطوي على أراضي عسكرية، وعلى الظروف الأمنية الخاصة في المنطقة وقائمة وضع خطوط دفاعية لمنع عصابات معادية فإلى أمر ما يلي:

1. في هذا الأمر:

 Ariel:

2. بوفر، حوض 3 البرجيف;

3. بيت الكسلا، حوض 2، نوتس، بقمص حطب، حوض 3، حرية العرب

4. أعلنت بهذا أنه يتم وضع الدعوى على أراضي لإغلاق أمتية

5. قوات جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي تضع قيد على الأراضي والحيز المطلة فيها

6. للاستجابة الأمنية في إقامة المنطقة الوسطى بواسطة الضابط للشؤون

7. وحرق الأشجار الأراضي أو المعابر فيها بتحديد طلب لتمكين التنسيق والإعداد المفاوضات

8. والأنشطة المفاوضات للحصول على رسوم استعادة أو تعويضات

9. بناءً على هذا الأمر، وخصوصا الأمر المرتفع له نتائج، يقدر الإمكان للأراضي أو

10. المشتركون فيها من قبل مكتب التنسيق والإدارة الاستراتيجية

11. الم強く، يمكن أن تؤثر هذا الأمر على أراضي أو

12. المشتركون فيها، بواسطة دراسة في مكتب التنسيق والإعداد

13. متنوعة بالخدمات الأمنية وبدعم طرقية ملائمة أخرى.
ينشر في الإعلان مذود الوعد لتعرض على الأراضي التي تقع على
يد مكتب التسيير والأربطة عدداً من الأراضي.

اسم: من هذا الأمر وحزمة الإعلان المذودة عليه تعود للاستراحين، خلال
ساعات يوم الجمعة، في الأماكن التالية:
1. مكتب التسيير والأربطة عدداً.
2. مكتب بورصات الأراضي لمنطقة يهوداً وسامراء.
3. مكتب الاستثمار النشط في الإدارة المدنية.
4. مكتب رئيس البلدية في الإدارة المدنية لمنطقة يفوداً
وسامراء.
5. مكتب المسؤول عن الاتهامات المدنية والمائية في الإدارة المدنية.

مسجلة في الأركان: خالد الخراز

بيان: ينصح أن يستلم الأراضي المتاحة في مكاتب التسيير
والاربطة عدداً من الأماكن.

بناءً على أصوات الأراضي أو المتصرفين فيها أن يقونوا اعتراضهم على هذا
القرار بوساطة مكتب التسيير والأربطة ضواحي القدس أو ديوان المستشار
القضائي للمنطقة خلال 3 أيام من يوم نشر هذا الأمر.

لم ينصح هذا الأمر من يوم نشره وليام بري 2017/11/12.

يتم هذا الأمر: أمر يكل وجمع في الأراضي رقم 420/14-1642

الاسم: 

قائمة قوات دفاع الأسوار
في منطقة يهودا والسامراء

 bystanders

2015
4. The Israeli Civil Administration (ICA) announced its intention to seize 1.5 dunams in Sheikh Sa’ad town, south of Jerusalem city, claiming the land would be used for military purposes.\textsuperscript{225}

\textsuperscript{225} IBID.
בנין הענף השרתי

לעבירת התפקידים המפורטים מס" 47/03 הלוחמיה

(האזרחים הכהנים)

บท᠍יקון

1. ואתה המשרה מפורטים מס" 47/03

2. התפקידים

3. מחוז

4. בעריכת

5. מבשירים

6. פרויקט

7. משרד

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 prática הביצועית, התקופה של 10 ימים מיום התנהלות זכאיים

7. נחת תיעוד

8. חקק שהן שאר החוזיות על פ将于 31.12.2017

ל محافظة של ה-

9. חקק שהן שאר החוזיות על פ将于 31.12.2017

לمحافظת של ה-

10. התוקף

חתימה

תאריך

2014

שם

2014

חתימה
5. Israeli Occupation Forces issued an order to amend military order No T/27/06, which allowed the confiscation of 35 dunums of Palestinian land in Beit Hanina in occupied East Jerusalem under the security pretext.\textsuperscript{226}

\textsuperscript{226} WAFA (12 November 2014) http://www.wafa.ps/english/index.php?action=detail&id=27024&utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+imeu+%28IMEU+%3A+Institute+for+Middle+East+Understanding%29
לע בדיקת המפקדים (מ"ס 47/36)
(הארץ והוק 4 מפקדים)

יתכן שהحضرות ממוקדות בכל המגזרים והמחוזות, ומונחתה אחת מהן בערב. לכל בדיקת דרכו וברך...

(מגמה פילוגות פריטים, שני מגרד בוחן תוכנית)

1. תם זה-

"הסמכה" - סכום בקע מידי או 18,000, החשונה אחר שוש יד זכר הפיתוח
מקווקן (מ"ס 47/36) ארבעת מפקדים (ותיקן בימי) התוכנית עד פליינה החר Himself ביטל פינויים נועז.

"הסמכתם" - שווה לסמך אחר בדיקת בודק, כריך מполнение עד 35.1 דונם,

(ודח ata התוכנית, ער מימים שואלים את מדריך והمدينة שיעור
בחלק מי חוכלל, ומצב בודק תוכנית)

.48-49,43,40,39,7,69
.25-256,230-216,215,199-201,202,30,59
.157-162 תחק
.55,54 תחק
.17,16 תחק

2. המפקדים

(מגמה ב.Xnaבה, בוחן תוכנית להבטים ביצועים

(╯צאות ממקוי בוחן תוכנית להבטים ביצועים

(ץצאות ממקוי בוחן תוכנית להבטים ביצועים

3. התוכנית

מקווקן בודק, מבצעת ומקווקן בודק במעון על מוקשיםает הביצועים

4. המילים המילים

(זצאות ממקוי בוחן תוכנית להבטים ביצועים

5. התוכנית

(ץצאות ממקוי בוחן תוכנית להבטים ביצועים

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December 2014

1. Israeli Occupation Forces issued an order to confiscate approximately 48 dunums of Palestinian land located at the northwestern part of Rantis village, northwest of Ramallah city, to establish an Israeli military base.²²⁷ (Pal Info 1 December 2014)

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لا يوجد نص قابل للقراءة في الصورة المعروضة.

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لأن النص غير قابل للقراءة، لا يمكنني تقديم النص الطبيعي للملف المقدم.

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98
العنوان:

نص النشر:

يرجى معرفة أن النص المذكور يحتوي على معلومات باللغة العربية ويحوي عناوين وأرقام.

الคำถาม:

ما هو المحتوى الرئيسي للنص المذكور؟

الجواب:

النص يحتوي على معلومات عامة وتعليمات، ولكن لا يمكن قراءة النص بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.

السؤال:

هل يمكن قراءة النص بشكل طبيعي؟

الإجابة:

لا يمكن قراءة النص بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة، حيث يحتوي على معرفة باللغة العربية مع الكلمات المكشوفة.

الالمامة:

لا توجد ملاحظات أو ملاحظات على النص المذكور.

البيانات التأريخية:

لا يوجد تاريخ محدد في الصورة المقدمة.

البيانات المعدنية:

لا يمكن قراءة البيانات المعدنية المقدمة.

البيانات الرقمية:

لا يمكن قراءة البيانات الرقمية المقدمة.

البيانات المكتوبة:

لا يوجد معلومات مكتوبة محددة في الصورة المقدمة.

البيانات الصوتية:

لا يمكن قراءة البيانات الصوتية المقدمة.

البيانات الطبية:

لا يوجد معلومات طبية محددة في الصورة المقدمة.

البيانات العلمية:

لا يمكن قراءة البيانات العلمية المقدمة.

البيانات القانونية:

لا يوجد معلومات قانونية محددة في الصورة المقدمة.

البيانات الإدارية:

لا يوجد معلومات إدارية محددة في الصورة المقدمة.

البيانات المصرفية:

لا يوجد معلومات مصرفية محددة في الصورة المقدمة.

البيانات التجارية:

لا يوجد معلومات تجارية محددة في الصورة المقدمة.

البيانات الاجتماعية:

لا يوجد معلومات اجتماعية محددة في الصورة المقدمة.
3. Israeli Occupation Forces issued a military order to amend control over 231 dunums of Palestinian land in Rantis, Shuqba, Qibya and Budrus villages in the Ramallah governorate. 229

تنشر من هذا الأمر وخريطة الأمر المرفقة له تسلم، بعد الإحكام لأصحاب الأراضي أو المنتصرفين فيها من قبل مكتب التنسيق والأرتباط اللازم.

1. الإعلان عن تحقق هذا الأمر بحسب إحكام أصحاب الأراضي أو المنتصرفين فيها، بواسطة نشره في مكتب التنسيق والأرتباط بény/story.

2. ينشر في الإعلان يوجد الجولة للتدفق على الأراضي التي تنقل على يد مكتب التنسيق والأرتباط بény/story.

نسخ من هذا الأمر وخريطة الأمر المرفقة له، تودع لإطلاع المعنيين، خلال ساعات الدوام العادية، في الأماكن التالية:

1. مكتب التنسيق والأرتباط اللازم.
2. مكتب ديوان المستشار القضائي لمنطقة بњوادر والسا مرة.
3. مكتب المنشأة الدوائية وزارة الدفاع في الإدارة المدنية.
4. مكتب رئيس البلدية الحاكمة في الإدارة المدنية لمنطقته بهículo.
5. المكتبة العامة.

6. مكتب المستوى عن الأملاك المتركة والحكومية في الإدارة المدنية.

نسخ من الأمر وخريطة الأمر تتعلق على لوحات الإعلانات في مكاتب التنسيق والارتباط اللازم لمدة 10 أيام من يوم نشره.

يرجى لأصحاب الأراضي أو المنتصرفين فيها أن يقدمو اعترافهم على هذا الأمر، بواسطة مكتب التنسيق والأرتباط بнь/story.

النقطة خليطة 7 أيام من يوم نشر هذا الأمر.

بدء سريان هذا الأمر من يوم ترقيعه ولغة يوم ٢٠١٧/١٥/٠٦

يسمى هذا الأمر: "أمر بشأن وضع اليد على أراضي رقم ٣/٢٠١٤/٢٠٠٢ وتعديل حدود، ٢٠٠٣.

٢٠١٤

الوفد

قائد فوات جيش الدفاع الإسرائيل

في منطقة بњوادر والسا مرة
January 2015
Israeli Occupation Forces handed out military orders to confiscate 500 dunums of Palestinian land in Atus and Al-Makhid areas, west of Beit Ula village, northwest of Hebron city, under the claim that the targeted land was actually Israeli state land. The Al-Amla and Abu Naser families owned the targeted lands.230

February 2015
1. Israeli Occupation Forces handed out military orders to confiscate and evacuate 8.3 dunums of Palestine land in the Khallit Al-Qatten area in Artas village, south of Bethlehem city.231

ג實施防範措施
 알아יות

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77. הגה את המהר הסופי
78. הגה את המהר הקבע
2. Israeli Occupation Forces issued military orders classifying land in Jaba, Abu Dis, Al-Eaziriya, Anata, and Arab Ar-Rashida villages as "closed military zones."\textsuperscript{232}

قرار גבון לישראלי
לא דובים הוראות האותיות (נושאים פליליים) (נוהל הוראות האותיות) הסעיף 499-15, מס' 6, התשע״ח - 2015
(שון וטל, pg. 192)
בנוכחותプレメףמטפדונה פלניר דואר דואר הלשכה הפרטיות, הוותק הפרטיות
ל呼声 (נוהל משפטם להוראות האותיות) הסעיף 499-15, התשע״ח - 2015 (ג׳אוז, ויתר בקעה)
לפי כל דואר תחת זאת, יתכן שהמענה לא אמור.

הצהרה
1. הכרה

(3/2/15)

הצהרה
2. הכרה

3. הכרה

4. הכרה

5. הכרה

(3/2/15)

תוארי מכון:

12/1/15

תוארי בנק:

322241
3. The Israeli Civil Administration handed out two military orders to evacuate 8 dunums of Palestinian land in Ash Shuyyukh village, north of Hebron city.\footnote{Observation of Field Workers employed by the Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem on 11 February 2015.}
4. Israeli Occupation Forces issued a military order to evacuate 30 dunums of Palestinian land in the Qanan Nayas area in Ash-Shuyukh village, north of Hebron city. The Al-Ayada, Al-Warasnihil, Al-Haliqa and Is’afeen families owned the targeted land.234

March 2015

1. Israeli Occupation Forces handed out military orders to evacuate approximately 31.5 dunums of land planted with 685 trees in Jourt Al-Khail area in Sair town, north of Hebron city.235

235 Observations of Field Workers employed by the Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem on 13 March 2015.
החברה בדיקה שייעוב למגון הפסיקה של עמדה ובראשית
הследות על決定ה במטבעה

1. בדיקה של חברה בתחום לוח פיקוד

2. בדיקה של חברה בתחום לוח פיקוד

3. בדיקה של חברה בתחום לוח פיקוד

4. בדיקה של חברה På לח פיקוד

5. בדיקה של חברה På לח פיקוד

6. בדיקה של חברה På לח פיקוד
| מספר הסטטוס | שם הפרד | מספר הזהות | תאריך הליך | מקום生まれ | ממקימי | מאמר | נ.setItem | מקום עיקời | מקום אחר | נsetItem | תאריך | מקום זהות | מקום זהות | נsetItem | מקום זהות | נsetItem | תאריך | מקום זהות | נsetItem | תאריך | מקום זהות | נsetItem | תאריך | מקום זהות |
|----------------|----------|--------------|-------------|-----------|--------|-----|------|---------|---------|---------|------|--------|---------|---------|------|--------|---------|------|--------|---------|------|--------|---------|------|--------|---------|
| 1               |ajas      | 3211         | 12/15/2023  | ירושלים | ירושלים | ירושלים | ירושלים | ירושלים | ירושלים | ירושלים | ירושלים | ירושלים | ירושלים | ירושלים | ירושלים | ירושלים | ירושלים | ירושלים | ירושלים | ירושלים | ירושלים | ירושלים | ירושלים | ירושלים |

* הتحقق ממתקי האב ומאב המשפחה במסמכים מהון טורכי (צריך להתאושש לפי הוראות המאשוריים).*
אין תקןöst

1. בתוקף合法权益 המוגדר בכלל במשפט (畛וח ימיורי)قسמה 59 לשנה 1967, לפי סעיף 2 מכ

בברך פטרוס מָלְמֶט וֹלְנֶבֶר עַד פֶּרֶשֶׁה (יִשְׂרָאֵל) לשנה 2004 (تمعינ)

- תוקף合法权益 kontakt עם רחוב טאקר הולנדית (כולל בחינה: 1982) - תוקף合法权益 kontakt עם רחוב טאקר הולנדית (כולל בחינה: 1982)

בתקופה בה אונסיה, מטעם שלדامة הולנדית, ברקיע מveal, ואב資訊וס ( Lombard ) לשנה 1967.

2. המאבק על המסים שוללי הולנדית, ברקיע בעלותיה של חברת הולנדית (Lombard) לשנה 1967.

3. מbirthday בעלותיה של חברת הולנדית (Lombard) לשנה 1967.

4. דובדב מָלְמֶט וֹלְנֶבֶר עַד פֶּרֶשֶׁה (יִשְׂרָאֵל) לשנה 2004 (تمعינ)

בברך פטרוס מָלְמֶט וֹלְנֶבֶר עַד פֶּרֶשֶׁה (יִשְׂרָאֵל) לשנה 2004 (تمعינ)

שבוע אחרון משךóa נטול מַלְפָּט וֹלְנֶבֶר עַד פֶּרֶשֶׁה (יִשְׂרָאֵל) לשנה 2004 (تمعינ)

שבוע אחרון משךóa נטול מַלְפָּט וֹלְנֶבֶר עַד פֶּרֶשֶׁה (יִשְׂרָאֵל) לשנה 2004 (تمعינ)

שבוע אחרון משךóa נטול מַלְפָּט וֹלְנֶבֶר עַד פֶּרֶשֶׁה (יִשְׂרָאֵל) לשנה 2004 (تمعינ)
2. Israeli Occupation Forces handed out military orders to evacuate 26.5 dunums of Palestinian land in Qusa village, south of Nablus city, uproot 520 trees and demolish a 60 square meters of structures.\textsuperscript{236}

\textsuperscript{236} Observations of Field Workers employed by the Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem on 29 March 2015.
May 2015
1. Israeli authorities decided to confiscate around 820 Dunams of privately owned Palestinian land to establish new dumping grounds for use by Israeli settlers in the area. According to Israeli authorities the dump would be administered by Israelis. One hundred and forty Palestinian families from Rammoun and Dir Dibwan villages in the Ramallah district owned the land. The land to be confiscated is fertile soil, farmlands and water wells. Not only would Palestinians loose important resources, surrounding land would be threatened by contaminated runoff and waste debris.237
2. Israeli Occupation Forces handed out military orders to confiscate 8 dunums and 200 square meters of Palestinian land in Al Issawiya in occupied East Jerusalem. The new order hold number T/11/02 (amendment no. 3, border change no. 2).238

June 2015
1. Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) handed out a military order to confiscate 4 dunums of Palestinian land in Bruqin village, west of Salfit city.239 (Pal Info 28 June 2015)

July 2015
2. Israeli Occupation Forces issued a military order to confiscate 70 square meters of land, located inside the Israeli illegal outpost of Megron in the Ramallah governorate. Israeli settlers used this land to set up cellphone networks.240
3. The Jerusalem Mayor, Nir Barkat, in a rare step, ordered 600 dunams of the lands of Issawiya to be temporary confiscated for gardening purposes, using a special municipal law that allows the municipality to make use of an empty lot for public uses for five years, in cases where the owner does not develop it. The military orders were discovered by a resident of Issawiya on Sunday 28/6/15. The lands in question were targeted for a proposed National Park so that there would be contiguity between Jerusalem and the area of E1.241
4. Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) handed out a military order to confiscate 15 dunums of land at Al Afjam area in Aqraba village, southeast of Nablus city. 242

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جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي

قرار بشأن وضع اليد على أراضي رقم 5/1995 (ultipartFile 2 وتعديل حدود)

وفقاً للسياق، كان قوات جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي في المنطقة بهدء وساهماً، ولذا تقني أنه أمر ضروري لأغراض عسكرية ومعاون أوضاع الأمن الخاص بالساحة في المنطقة والموافقة باتخاذ خطوات مследرة لمنع عمليات مفاجئة، فإن الأمر بما بلي:

تعریفات ١

"الخريطة"، خريطة بمقياس رسم ١:١٠٠٠، الموقعة بشكل رسمی

"الأراضی"، قواعد الأراضي المطلقة بنحو مساحة حوالي ١٧ كم²، وهي الأراضي التي لم يتم التغيير بوضع اليد عليها، وموجودة بالقرب من قرية مار Гор (غور) بدولة سوریا.

لاسترداد الاراضی التي وضع اليد عليها موجودة في أراضی القری🎀

عطرية، جبل داود، خليون السونة، البترین، والجبل.

أعلن بهذا أنه يتم وضع اليد على الأراضی لإطراف للناظر.

الحدود

٢. وضع اليد.

٣. الحدود.

٤. رسوم

٥. تسليم

٦. نشر

٢. إعلان عن توضيح هذا الأمر بمقر الأراضی أو المقصودين فيها، بواسطة تلميذ في مكتب التنسيق والاتصال فيدریاً بالأشري وبدون طريقة ملائمة أخرى.

３. ينشر في الإعلان موعد الجولة للتشريف على الأراضی التي تنفی على

٥. تبادل التنسيق والاتصال فيدریاً.
نسخ من هذا الأمر وخارطة الأمر المرقعة له، تودع لإطلاع المعنيين، خلال ساعتين الدوام العادية، في الأماكن التالية:

1. مكتب التنسيق والاتصال اللوجستي.
2. مكتب ديوان المستشار القضائي لمنطقة يهودا والسامرة.
3. مكتب المتابعة لشؤون وزارة الدفاع في الإدارة المدنية.
4. مكتب رئيس الهيئة التحتية في الإدارة المدنية لمنطقة يهودا والسامرة.
5. مكتب المسئول عن الأمانات المزروعة والحكومية في الإدارة المدنية.

نسخة من الأمر وخارطة الأمر تتعلق على لوحة الإعلانات في مكتب التنسيق والاتصال اللوجستي.

حق لأصحاب الأراضي أو المنصرين فيها أن يقدموا اعترافهم على هذا الأمر بواسطة مكتب التنسيق والاتصال أي أو ديوان المستشار القضائي لمنطقة، خلال 7 أيام من يوم تنشر هذا الأمر.

بدء سريان هذا الأمر من يوم توزيعه واغلاقه يوم ١٣١/١٧/٢٠١٨.

 undersigned

باركر

الاسم

الرقم

5770

٢٠١٨
August 2015
1. Israeli authorities confiscated 7 dunums of land adjacent to the eastern wall of Al-Aqsa Mosque near the Golden Gate. Jerusalem inspectors from the Israeli Nature and Parks Authority stormed and confiscated land belonging to the al-Husseini and the al-Ansari families. The tract of land measured more than 7000 square meters (1.7 acres).243

October 2015
1. Defense Minister Moshe Ya’alon decided to annex 40 dunums of a church compound located in a strategic location off Highway 60 to the Gush Etzion Regional Council. The land is located in front of Al Arroub refugee camp.244
2. Israeli Occupation Forces handed out military orders to confiscate Palestinian land in Beit Furik: 1) at Abdalla and Ash-Sheikh Mohammad areas; 2) Salem (pool No. 8, at At-Tin area); 3) Awarta (pool No. 3, at Al Ma’laqa area); 4) Yasuf (pool No. 3, at Al Qarn and Ras Al Balad areas); 5) As-Sawiya (pool No. 9, at Al Qarn and Ras Al Balad area); and, 6) Azmut (pool No 5) in Nablus governorate.245

243 IBID.
244 Haaretz (2015) http://www.haaretz.co.il/news/politics/1.2741851
245 POICA, op. cit.
جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي
أمر بشأن وضع اليد على أراضي رقم 12/10 (تمديد سريان)

وفقا لمساحات التي قطعت قوات جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي في المنطقة يهودا وسامaria، وبناءً على قرار أعدان أن الأمر ضروري لأغراض حربية مستقلة، وعلى مر الظروف الأمنية الخطيرة المفتعلة في المنطقة والأحداث الخطيرة، قرر السيد رئيس الحكومة يهودا والساماريا:

تعريف 1.
في هذا الأمر...

"الخريطة". خريطة مقاسة يستخدمها رجال الأمن والدفاع

1. الساحة المعلمة بطول الأرض على الخريطة ومساحةها حوالي 500000 متر، معتقد بعض السيد على الأرض.

2. كل الأرض المدفوع يتم وضع السيد عليها موجودة في الأرض القريب:

جوابا. حرض 2 (إلكسي)، موقع المملكة.

أعلن بهذا أنه يتم وضع السيد على الأرض لأغراض أمنية.

1. ميناء يهودا، وتحت الظروف المفتعلة فيها، تعني للمساهمين في قيادة المنطقة الرسمية بواسطة الضباط المعنيين.

2. الهدف من هذا الأمر ومنحية الأرض للملاحنة، يحتمل تقييم الإمكان لأصحاب الأرض أو المخرجيون فيها من قبل مكتب التنسيق والإدارة (...). 

(1) الإعلان عن توقع هذا الأمر يتم، يقدر الإمكان، لأصحاب الأرض أو المخرجيون فيها، بواسطة مكتب التنسيق والإدارة، إصراراً، بالرغم...

(2) يقر في الإعلان موحد الجولة التي سينقلها مكتب التنسيق ذاتياً من أجل التعرف على الأرض.

ب. نسخ من هذا الأمر وخطرة الأرض المرتفعة له تسلم، يقدر الإمكان، لأصحاب الأرض أو المخرجيون فيها من قبل مكتب التنسيق والإدارة بالأسماء:

1. مكتب التنسيق والإدارة الرسمية.
2. مكتب ديوان المستشار القضائي ل торговاء المياه.
3. مكتب الضابط لشؤون وزارة الدفاع في الإدارة المدنية.
4. مكتب رئيس البلدية القريبة في الإدارة المدنية لمنطقة يهودا والساماريا.
5. مكتب المسؤول عن الأملاك الممتلكة والحكومية في الإدارة المدنية.
النيابة العامة

الحالة

الاعادة

اللوم

الآدم

8296

7-6-2015

29-1-2015

6777

7-6-2015

30-1-2015

144
جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي
أمر بشأن وضع اليد على أراضي رقم 1/13 (تعميد سرير وتعديل جهود)

وفقاً لمسانحي، تم قراءة قوانين الدفاع الإسرائيلي في المنطقة بدورًا وسادمًا، بما أن السيطرة على الأرض
ضروري لارتفاع عسكرية مستقلة. وعلى أن الأطراف المذكورة في المادة 22 في المنطقة، والدرجات ذات الآلة
طلبات للمكتب المعنية، فإلي أمر بما يلي:

تعريف
1. 

"الخطة"، خريطة تماساً رقم 1/13، المقدمة بتوقيع والرقم.

2. الأراضي

(1) المساكن الخاصة، والأرض على الخريطة وجميع
مجال임ها حوالي 1124، إلى شمال MERKAVY، ومملكة
المملكة الخاص، والمعية
الكين الأسود على الخريطة، وجميع مجالسة
1090، وخليج أي
الكين على وصيغة نهائية، المساكن الخاصة والكين الأسود على
الخريطة، وجميع مجالسة
1090، ومملكة، وخليج أي.

(2) لكل الأراضي المعينة وضع اليد عليها موجودة في أراضي أخرى.

بحث فورياً - حريص غير معروف موضع خريطة أو إصدارات، النهج بعد.

3. وضع اليد.

أعلن هذا الأمر، وضع اليد على الأراضي لإعراض ألمانية
وتم قراءة قانون الدفاع الإسرائيلي، تمام اليد على الأراضي، والمساكن الخاصة فيها
بمسانحة الأمني، في إصدار جهة الواقعة، وإصدار وزارة الدفاع

تحنيط من هذا الأمر، وخطورة الأمر الخفيفة له. قد يتم، لا يمكن.

4. تطبيق

(1) الإعفاء عن توفير هذا الأمر بعد، بقرار الإمكان، لأراضي الأرضية، أو
المصالح في، بواسطة شراء في مكتب الشروط والأرضيات الخاصة، والأرض
والتعبير عن الأراضي.

(2) ينطبق في هذا الأمر، مادة الدولة التي سبقها مكتب الشروط، تمام من أجل
لتكريمه على الأرضيات.

5. نهج من هذا الأمر، ونحوله الأمر الخفيفة له، وضع إعلان للمواطنين، خلال
ساعات التوزيع، في الأماكن التالية:

1. مكتب الشروط والأرضيات العامة
2. مكتب الشروط للأراضي الخاصة، منطقة يهودا والسامaria
3. مكتب الشروط للأراضي في الإدارة المدنية.
4. كلاً من رئيس البنية التحتية في الإدارة المدنية لمنطقة بيهودا والسارة.
5. مكتب المسؤولة عن الأدلة المرموقة والحكومة في الإدارة المدنية.

نسخة من الأمر وخريطة الأمر تعلق على لوحة الإعلانات في مكتب التنسيق والاستشاري لمدة 10 أيام من يوم نشره.

يحق للأعضاء الأساسي أو المنصرين فيها أن يقدروا اعتراضاً على هذا الأمر بمقدمة مكتب التنسيق والاستشاري طلب أو دُيوان الاستشاري لمنطقة.

خلال 7 أيام من يوم نشر هذا الأمر.

هدوء سريره هذا الأمر من يوم تواجده وخلال يوم 23 كانون أول 2017.

رقم هذا الأمر: الإصدار: "السماحة وضع الوقف على أراضي رقم 29/2017 (تجديد سريره وتثبيت حدود) (بيهودا والسارة) 008767.

7-تشري 2017

فقد قوات جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي في منطقة بيهودا والسارة.

7-تشري 2017

20 يولي
جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي
أمر بشأن وضع اليد على أراضي رقم 9166/10 (تمديد سريان وتعديل جلوس)

ووفقًا لصالحية قائد قوات جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي في المنطقة، يُوَضَع اليد على أراضي:

1.仙境، في هذا الأمر-

"الخريطة"، بمقاسات رسم 1:2,000، وهي مزخرفة بالطريقة والرقم:

الإحاطة بالقرية

2. كل الأراضي المحددة لوضع اليد عليها موجودة في أراضي القرية، في:

الخريطة، حوض 2 (هبلية)، موقف أبو قومي، قرية أبو قومي، مكانة: حوض 2 (هبلية)، موقع القرية، أو رأس القراء، مكانة: حوض 2 (هبلية)

أعلن بهذا أنه يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي لإضفاء شرعية:

1. الاحتلال
2. القضاء
3. الوزارة
4. التعليم
5. الشرطة
6. الإبقاء

وتغذى تلك الأراضي أو المناطق فيها من قبل مكتب التنسيق والاتصالات.

1. الإعلان عن تغذية هذه الأرض، يجب قبل أن يكون لإصحاب الأراضي أو المتصارعين فيها، بواسطة نشر في مكتب التنسيق والاتصالات، يذكر:

عندما تغذى تلك الأرض، يتم إبلاغ الأشخاص، خلال:

1. مكاتب التنسيق والاتصالات، داخل:
2. مكاتب دوائر المساواة الفضائية لمنطقة يويفا والصامت.
العاجل 7

حق لأصحاب الأراضي أو المصرفيين فيما إنهم اعتراضوا على هذا الأمر

وسيلة مكتب الإرشاد والتنسيق بهدوني للمستشار القضائي للمنطقة,

خلال 7 أيام من يوم نشر هذا الأمر.

بدء سريان هذا الأمر من يوم ترقية واغتيال يوم 31 كانون الأول 2012

لاسم: سيريان بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

7 جمادي 1436

2015

قائمة قوات جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي

قائمة مطلقة بهودنا والسامرة

روسي دومه،

8776

2015

أيلول

2015
עבון גרה לארInternalServerError
جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي
أمر يمنع وضع اليد على أراضي رقم 5 لسنة 200/118 ت (تمديد سريان 2 و عقود جدد)

وقد تصلحية قانون قوات جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي في المنطقة بهودا وسامرة ، ونتيجة أعتذر أن الأمر ضروري لأغراض عسكرية مستمرة ، وعلى إثر الظروف الأمنية الخاصة بالحالة في المنطقة والهجة باتباع
خطوات لمنع عمليات معدة ، فإن أمر بما يلي:

تعريفات 1. في هذا الأمر:

الخريبة ، خريطة بمقياس رسم 1:20000، الموقعة بتوجيهات والمرفق

الأراضي . (1) الطائفة الأرض العربية بلوين الحمر على الخريبة

ومجمل مساحتها حوالي 1096 دونم، لا بد من تجفيف على وضع اليد

عليها والأراضي ليست أراضي دولة.

(2) كل الأرض المعدة لوضع اليد عليها موجودة في أراضي قرى:

سالم، خربة عيسى (الاسكندرية) موقع أرض التنين.

أعلن بهذا أنه يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي لغرض أمنية.

الخريبة 2. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريبة.

الخريبة وجزء من الأراضي المدرجة للطائفة هي

مملوكة للطائفة الرسمية للمسيحيين، وهم بحاجة

الخريبة 3. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريبة.

الخريبة 4. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريبة.

الخريبة 5. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريبة.

الخريبة 6. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريبة.

الخريبة 7. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريبة.

الخريبة 8. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريبة.

الخريبة 9. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريبة.

الخريبة 10. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريبة.

الخريبة 11. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريبة.

الخريبة 12. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريبة.

الخريبة 13. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريبة.

الخريبة 14. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريبة.

الخريبة 15. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريبة.

الخريبة 16. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريبة.

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الخريبة 19. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريبة.

الخريبة 20. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريبة.

الخريبة 21. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريبة.

الخريبة 22. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريبة.

الخريبة 23. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريبة.

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الخريبة 25. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريبة.

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الخريط 79. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريط.

الخريط 80. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريط.

الخريط 81. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريط.

الخريط 82. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريط.

الخريط 83. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريط.

الخريط 84. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريط.

الخريط 85. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريط.

الخريط 86. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريط.

الخريط 87. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريط.

الخريط 88. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريط.

الخريط 89. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريط.

الخريط 90. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريط.

الخريط 91. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريط.

الخريط 92. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريط.

الخريط 93. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريط.

الخريط 94. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريط.

الخريط 95. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريط.

الخريط 96. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريط.

الخريط 97. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريط.

الخريط 98. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريط.

الخريط 99. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريط.

الخريط 100. يتم وضع اليد على الأراضي في الخريط.
5. مكتب المسؤول عن الأماكن المترودة والحكومية في الإدارة المدنية.

نسخة من الأمر مخاطبة الأمر تتعلق على لحة الإعلانات في مكاتب التدقيق والارتباط أولاً لمدة 10 أيام من يوم إخراجه.

يفتح لأصحاب الأراضي أو المتصرفين فيها أن يهموا اعتراضهم على هذا الأمر بواسطة مكتب الإرتباط والتفصيل أو ديوان المستشار القضائي للملتقة خلال 7 أيام من يوم نشر هذا الأمر.

بدء سريان هذا الأمر من يوم ترقيته وفقاً يوم 31 كانون الأول 2017.

يسمى هذا الأمر: "أمر بشأن وضع البيد على أراضي رقم 118/67 (تعبيد سريان 7 وتعديل حدود) (بيودا والساهرة)، 2015.6.7777."

روتين نومه، يوسف
قائد قوات الجيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي
في منطقة بيسودا والساهرة
156
جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي
أمر بشأن وضع اليد على أراضي رقم 14118 (تعدد ميلان وتعديل حديث)

وفقاً للقائمة، كانت قوات جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي في المنطقة يهودا وسامراء، بما أن أفراد الأمن الفلسطيني ضعفوا لأغراض عسكرية مستحيلة، وعلي إثر الضغوط الأمنية الخاصة، تفيد بأن هناك خطوات لمنع عمليات مماثلة، فإن الأمر يلي:

تعرضت 1

في هذا الأمر-

الخفيرة- خريفة يمتد من نهاية سماء وصولاً إلى نهار.

الأراضي"- (1) المساحة المعملة بين الأحمر على الخريفة وحول

مساحتها حوالي 4000 دونم، محددة بـ مساحة المساحة

باللون الأسود مساحتها حوالي 422 دونم في الأراضي دون

تغيب ووضع اليد عليها، المساحة المعملة يغطي صحراء على الخريفة

مساحتها 1848 دونم، تغطي وضع اليد عليها.

(2) كل الأراضي المحددة توضع اليد عليها موجودة في أوائلها السليمة.

كما وُقعت

حول 2

وضع اليد

العربية 3

الصورة

العربية 4

السفارة

العربية 5

النشر

السطور 6

للنشر

(1) الإعلان عن تفويض هذا الأمر يمكن، نقدم الإعلان، لأساسات الأمن أو

المصروفين فيها، بواسطة تهيئة في مكتب التنسيق والأركيب، أو الأراضي

وكل طريق مماثلة أخرى.

(2) ينشر في الإعلان موعد الجولة التي سيتقدمها مكتب التنسيق على

النشر

للنشر

ب. نص من هذا الأمر وخارطة الأراضي الموقعة له، تدعو لإطلاع المعنيين، خلال

ماضي

1. مكتب التنسيق والأركيب،

2. مكاتب الديوان المستشار القضائي لمملكة يهودا وبورما،

3. مكتب المصادقة لشؤون وزارة الدفاع في الإدارة العامة.
זאת נוהג בישראל.
(עותב המשקאות מקיריאעיים מ"ש)
(הארנונה להקיקת קולות)

הנה זה: מבנה בקע מרדף התחמום עד ה %=הוסתרת לע הパーリינור המים.

הńska- מ_RATE מהקיקת קולות לע הパーリינור המים.

1. נשים משקאות בקע אולם קולות האית העשויות אל בקע יערוב ממאז עיקומיה.
2. הקיקת קולות האית העשויות אל בקע יערוב ממאז עיקומיה.
3. הקיקת קולות האית העשויות אל בקע יערוב ממאז עיקומיה.
4. הקיקת קולות האית העשויות אל בקע יערוב ממאז עיקומיה.
5. הקיקת קולות האית העשויות אל בקע יערוב ממאז עיקומיה.

מרשים
(1)וודאה על היאב בקע אל הבכורות.
(2) עדיין של הייבר תילבב בקע הדבקות השתייכות לבקע הדבקות.
(3) עודד הפקה עליון של הייבר תילבב בקע הדבקות השתייכות לבקע הדבקות.
(4) עודד הפקה עליון של הייבר תילבב בקע הדבקות השתייכות לבקע הדבקות.

הנה זה: מבנה בקע מרדף התחמום עד ה партינור המים, מבנה בקע מרדף התחמום עד הパーリינור המים.
November 2015

1. Israeli Occupation Authorities decided to confiscate 102 dunums of Palestinian lands in the cities of Bethlehem, Beit Sahour and Beit Jala. According to the Israeli resources, the Israeli Authorities will confiscate 4 dunums of land near the Gilo 3000 military checkpoint, 70 dunums of land from Jabal Abu Ghneim area in Beit Sahour town, and 28 dunums of land in Beit Jala town.246 (Al-Quds 1 November 2015)
הודעה להון לרגלי פונו בקשה להבהלה ותורמת את חכמי הפיכה ליפתחי מכירות (מס"ק 267 146)
(סמ"ק 7-15 לפקודה המתקנת (leine צו י"ז)
(42), (67))

1. התאריך של תחילת תקופת ההודעה moda מצהיר 267 146 ושימש 7-
2. פסקה ההודהה של넥 ה鸮ים צו י"ז
3. בכמה ימים של לקח הפקודה על 10 יום
4. הפקודה של לקח הפקודה על 10 יום
5. הפקודה של לקח הפקודה על 10 יום
6. הפקודה של לקח הפקודה על 10 יום
7. הפקודה של לקח הפקודה על 10 יום

らせ הפקודה של מקי רם שטח 250,000
8. מיקי רם שטח 250,000
9. מיקי רם שטח 250,000

163
2. Israeli Occupation Authorities issued a military order to confiscate Palestinian land surrounding the Al Container military checkpoint, at the entrance of Ash-Shuhada street in Hebron city.247 (Al-Quds 25 November 2015)

December 2015

1. The Head of the Government Property at the Civil Administration declared of the Palestinian villages of Jinsafut and Dir Istya as state lands in November 2015. This is the first declaration of state land since August 2014, when 4,000 dunams were declared as state land. The main purpose of this declaration was to retroactively legalize construction in order to expand the settlement of Karnei Shomron.

247 IBID.
_FRAMEBUFFER

166
الإذاعة الفنية
الإدارة المدنية لمنطقة يهوذا والساهرة
المؤلف عن أمال الحكومة وأمال القانونين
بمنطقة يهوذا والساهرة
 أمر بشأن أمال الحكومة (يهوذا والساهرة) رقم (59-1967)
إعلان عن أمال حكومة


يُحق للكل من يعاني بحق في المنطقة الموضوفة في النيول أو أجزء منها أن يقدم اعتراض إلى لجنة الاعتراضات لدى المحكمة العسكرية في معرَّك عرْق بمحافظة رام الله وذلك استنادًا إلى الأمر بشأن لجان الاعتراضات رقم 172 يِهوذا والساهرة 1967 خلال 45 يوم من يوم نشر هذا الإعلان على رقية الأرض وفي لائحة الإعلان الموجودة في الارتباط الإسرائيلي في معرِّك يِبَال منشورة قطبية.

كل من يرغب بالتفاصيل أو توضيحات إضافية بشأن مضمون هذا الإعلان يوجز له التوجه إلى مكتب المسؤول عن أمال الحكومة وأمال القانونين في الارتباط الإسرائيلي في معرِّك يِبَال منشورة قطبية. من يوم الإعلان في ساعات وأيام الدوام الرسمي ما بين الساعة 8 صباحًا وحتي 14 ظهرًا تلقون.

الاريخ

المسؤول عن أمال الحكومة وأمال القانونين في منطقة يِهوذا والساهرة

الاريخ

2/1/97

167
النقطة 1
قطعتان الأرض الواقعة في قضاء طولكرم قرية دير استيا:
حوض 18 طيني جزء من الموقع المطلز.

النقطة 2
قطعتان الأرض الواقعة في قضاء طولكرم قرية دير استيا:
حوض 19 طيني جزء من موقع سهلة طعيمة.

النقطة 3
قطعتان الأرض الواقعة في قضاء طولكرم قرية جنوفو:
حوض 5 طيني جزء من الموقع:
- جبل المعرج.
- حوض 7 طيني جزء من الموقع:
  - رأس بشار.

الخريطة بمقياس 150000:1 والتي توضح قطع الأرضي المعطى بها مساحة 29
دوم و750 متر مربع موجودة في مكتوب المسؤلون عن املاك الحكومة واملاك الغانين
في مكتوب التنسيق والارتباط الإسرائيليين في معبر إيل مدنية للقلبية.
2. Israeli Occupation Forces confiscated 680 dunums of Palestinian land in Al Walaja village in Bethlehem governorate, as a part of the approval of construction of the Givat Yael settlement, southwest of Al Walaja village.\textsuperscript{249}

\footnotetext{\textsuperscript{249} POICA, op. cit.}
3. Israeli Occupation Forces erected a fence around hundreds of dunums of Palestinian agricultural land, located near the Israeli bypass road No.585. The targeted land was classified as a “Closed Military Area”. The land served as an orchard for olive trees belonging to the Abu Bakir, Abu Shamalah, ‘Amarnah and Ash-sheikh Ali families.  

4. Israeli Occupation Forces handed out military orders to confiscated 500

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250 IBID.
dunums of Palestinian land in Qusra and Jurish villages, southeast of Nablus city. The confiscated land is located near the Israeli settlement of Migdalim.²⁵¹

²⁵¹ IBID.
الإدارة المحلية بمحافظة جنوب سيناء
المؤسسة للمنشآت المدنية والمساحية

تتابع المطبوعة الإدارية

تهيئة الإعلان عبر أراضي الدولة - مدارس المحافظة (بما في ذلك الإعلان الأول)

الدواء في المساحة المسمى في الرسم التشغيلي المرفق بالشريعة.

تم التوقيع في 06/08/2015 على النسخة الأولى من النص المذكور بالإعداد.

لإشعار دوائر جميع موظفي الدولة في مجال الإعلان، تتضمن النص التالي:

- في يوم 06/08/2015، تم التوقيع على النسخة الأولى من النص المذكور بالإعداد.
- يمكن لكل شخص يعترف فيه من موظفي الدولة في مجال الإعلان، أن يطلب توجيه الإعلان إلى رئيس الإدارة المحلية في مكتب جنوب سيناء، حيث يتم منح نسخة من النص المذكور بالإعداد.
- إذا كان المذكور حتىidanze من الإعلان.

1. الإعلان.
2. الإعلان.
3. الإعلان.
4. الإعلان.
5. الإعلان.
6. الإعلان.

الملاحظات المذكورة في الإعلان:

- الإعلان.
- الإعلان.
- الإعلان.
- الإعلان.
- الإعلان.
- الإعلان.

333345
لا يمكن قراءة النص العربي من الصورة.
5. The Israeli Civil Administration issued a military order to confiscate 370 square meters of land in Wad Al Shuyyukh area in Beit Ummer town, north of Hebron city, to erected a fence at the sides of Hebron-Jerusalem road.\textsuperscript{252}
IIB. House Demolitions

The number of house and structure demolitions conducted by the Israeli Occupation Forces is provided in the tables below for the period of this report (13 June 2014 – 31 December 2015).

**Chart 8: House and Structure Demolitions in the West Bank**

![Chart 8: House and Structure Demolitions in the West Bank]


**Chart 9: Home and Structure Demolitions East Jerusalem**

![Chart 9: Home and Structure Demolitions East Jerusalem]

The data on Israeli house and structure demolitions is collected by the Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem from various media sources including print and televised outlets. The source and date of the original information is provided after each data point in parentheses. Full documentation can be access from POICA (Eye on Palestine) Monitoring Israeli Colonization Activities website. The following data reflects Israeli activities regarding house and structure demolitions for the period 13 June 2014 – 31 December 2015.

13 -30 June 2014
1. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a 150 square meter carwash and a 70 square meter commercial structure in Al-Eaziriya, in the Palestinian governorate of Jerusalem. Sami Abu Ghaliya owned the targeted structures. (Bnews 17 June 2014)
2. Israeli Occupation Forces bulldozers demolished a 130 square meter house that was under construction in Khirbet Ar-Ras, west of Idhna town, west of Hebron city. Mohammad Hussen Faraj Alla owned the targeted house. (Wafa 17 June 2014)
3. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished part of a Palestinian store in Fursh Al-Hawa area, west of Hebron city. Fadel Suliman Al-Qawasmi owned the targeted structure. (Wafa 17 June 2014)
4. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished an agricultural well and a barracks in Al-Fawar refugee camp in Hebron. The targeted well and barracks were owned by Said Abd Al-Qadir Al-'Aza. (Maannews 19 June 2014)
5. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished two Palestinian houses (80 and 100 square meters and inhibited by 32 Palestinians) and water well in Jabal Soud area in Al-Khader village located in the Bethlehem Governorate. They also razed the foundation of a house that was under construction house. Ismail Mahmoud Musa and Ali Salem Musa owned the targeted houses. (Wafa 19 June 2014)
6. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished 5 Palestinian houses and an agricultural barracks in Khallit Al-Furn in Zef area in the Hebron Governorate. The Al-Hanjouri family owned the targeted houses and structures. (Wattan 19 June 2014)
7. Israeli Occupation Forces and bulldozers stormed Shufat refugee camp in occupied East Jerusalem, and demolished an under-construction mosque (Al-Ribat mosque). (Raya & NBPRS 26 June 2014)
8. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a Palestinian store in the Old City of Jerusalem, located in occupied East Jerusalem. Musa Zakariya Said Kamal owned the store. (Quds Net 27 June 2014)

Table 7: Number of House and Structure Demolitions 13 June – 30 June 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Demolition houses</th>
<th>Demolition structures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethlehem</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebron</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


July 2014
1. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished two Palestinian houses located in the H-1 area Hebron with explosives. The homes belonged to Marwan Sa’di Al-Qawasmi and Amer Abu ‘Aiesha. (Wattan 1 July 2014)
2. Israeli Occupation Forces used explosives to demolish a Palestinian house in Idhna town, west of Hebron city. Ziyad Awwad, a Palestinian prisoner in an isreali jail, owned the home. (Safa 2 July 2014)
3. Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) demolished 8 Palestinian houses in Al-‘Aqaba village, east of Tubas city. The targeted houses are owned by: Ma’mun Mahmoud Dabak, Ziyad Faiyad Dabak, Defalla Abd, Odeh Al-Faqir, Khalid Ahmed Sobeh, Aymen Ahmed Sabiei and Arsan Fa’iq Sobeh. (Wafa & Maannews 3 July 2014)

Table 8: Number of House and Structure Demolitions July 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Demolition houses</th>
<th>Demolition structures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hebron</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tubas</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


August 2014
1. Israeli Occupation Forces bulldozers demolished two commercial structures in Bartaa’ Ash-Sharqiya village, west of Jenin city. The targeted structures are owned by Mohammad Ibrahim Qabha and Ruslan ‘Amarnih. (Wafa 6 August 2014)
2. Israeli Occupation Forces bulldozers demolished a Palestinian building consisting of two apartments (400 square meters) and a 20 square meter store in As-Sahel neighborhood in At-Tur located in occupied East Jerusalem. Tawfiq and Ayad Ghazawni owned the buildings. (Silwan IC 18 August 2014)
3. Israeli Occupation Forces destroyed two Palestinian houses and closed another home with cement in Hebron city. The Amer Abu ‘Aisha, Hussam Ali Al-Qawasmi and Marwan Al-Qawasmi families owned the houses.. (Maannews 18 August 2014)
4. Israeli bulldozers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force demolished an awning and a residential cave in An-Natouf area in Al-Walaja village in the, Bethlehem Governorate. Abd Al-Fatah Abd Raboh owned the room and cave. (NBPRS & Al-Quds 19 August 2014)
5. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished four Palestinian houses in Khirbet At-Tawel in Aqraba village, southeast of Nablus city. Mohammad and Anwar Sidqi Saleh owned the houses. (Maannews 20 August 2014)

6. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished four residential barracks in the Bedouins community, east of At-Tayba village, northwest of Ramallah city. Yousif Musa Ahmed Ka’abna and Musa Yusif Ka’abna owned the barracks. (Maannews 20 August 2014)

7. Israeli Occupation Bulldozers demolished three residential barracks in the Bedouins community in Mekhmas village, east of Ramallah city. (Maannews 20 August 2014)

8. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished two Palestinian houses in Al ‘Aqaba village, east of Tubas city. Deif Alla Al-Faqir and Ziyad Khairalla owned the houses. (Wafa 20 August 2014)

9. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished four residential barracks (each one 100 square meters), a 120 square meter residential barracks, two animal barracks (250 square meters) and cow farm in Az-Za’ayyem village located in the Jerusalem Governorate. Mohammad Odeh Sa’idi, Nayif Odeh Sa’idi, Khader Odeh Sa’idi, Khalil Odeh Sa’idi, Mahmoud Abu Al Hawa, and Ahmed Murshid Jahaleen owned the targeted houses are. (Silwan IC & NBPRS 28 August 2014)

Table 9: Number of House and Structure Demolitions August 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Demolition houses</th>
<th>Demolition structures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethlehem</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebron</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tubas</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenin</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nablus</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramallah</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>24</strong></td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


September 2014

1. Israeli bulldozers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces demolished an agricultural room and razed land in Ein Al-Quds area near Wadi Fukin village located in the Bethlehem Governorate. Hassan Abd Al-Fatah Abu Yabis owned the property. (Al-Quds 1 September 2014)


3. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished two barracks in Al-Lubban Ash-Sharqiya village, south of Nablus city. Majed and Mohammad Sameh owned the targeted barracks. (Wattan 2 September 2014)
4. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished five residential structures, four barracks and an animal shed in Al-Hathaleen Bedouin in Jaba village near in tvernorate. The IOF declared it a “closed military zone”. (Wafa & Raya 2 September 2014)

5. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished part of a dairy factory in Ar-Ramiya neighborhood, northeast of Hebron city. During the operation, the IOA razed land and demolished a house, water well and retaining walls. Mohammad Nayif Al-Jirbawi owned the targeted house. (Maannews 2 September 2014)

6. Israeli bulldozers along with Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a garage, an aluminum shop and a number of commercial structures in Al-Jib village in the Jerusalem Governate. Amir Adel Abed and Tareq As-Sous owned the targeted structures. (Wafa 3 September 2014)

7. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a residential barracks, two residential rooms and an animal barracks in Wadi Ad-Dam area of Beit Hanina in occupied East Jerusalem. Az Abu Nijima and his two brothers, Tareq and Nadim, owned the targeted structures. It is the fifth time that the IOA demolished these structures (in 1996, 2002, 2008, 2012 and 2014). (SilwanIC 4 September 2014)

8. Israeli Occupation Forces bulldozers demolished five Palestinian houses in Khasim Ad-Daraj area, east of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. The Al-Hathaleen family owned the targeted houses. (RB2000 10 September 2014)

9. Israeli Occupation Forces along with Israeli bulldozers stormed a number of Palestinian Bedouin communities (Ahfad Younis, Jabal Al Baba, Khallit Al-Qamar and Az-Za’ayim), in Al-Eiziriya and Abu Dis towns in the Jerusalem Governorate. The Israeli bulldozers demolished a fence that surrounded the land and houses. The Israeli bulldozers demolished 5 houses and 4 animal sheds. (Maannews & ARN 18 September 2014)

10. The Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem forced Al-Abeidi family to demolish their apartment located on the fifth floor and closed an apartment on the fourth floor claiming these that these two floors were built without permits. The building was located in Beit Hanina located in occupied East Jerusalem. (Maannews 23 September 2014)

11. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished part of a Palestinian building consisting of 5 floors in Abu Dis located in the Jerusalem governate. Mutasem Adela owned the targeted house. (SilwanIC 29 September 2014)

12. Israeli Occupation Forces bulldozers demolished an electricity network consisting of 69 electricity poles in Khribet At-Tawel in Aqraba village, southeast of Nablus city. The Beligan government had funded this specific project. (RB2000 & LRC 29 September 2014)
Table 10: Number of House and Structure Demolitions September 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Demolition houses</th>
<th>Demolition structures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethlehem</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebron</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nablus</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>26</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


October 2014

1. Israeli Occupation Authorities forced Ameen Abd al Haq to demolish his own house in As-Sweeh neighborhood of Ras Al-Amoud located in occupied East Jerusalem. (Al-Quds 18 October 2014)

2. Israeli Occupation Forces forced Samir Meswada to demolish his 90 square meter house, which was inhabited by 8 Palestinians, in the Ras Al-Amoud neighborhood of occupied East Jerusalem. (SilwanIC 19 October 2014)

3. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a carwash and confiscated a vehicle in Al-Khader village, southwest of city of Bethlehem. Iyad Hussen Issa owned the targeted structure, located at the eastern entrance of the village. During the operation, the IOF closed the eastern entrance of the village. (Wafa & Al-Quds 20 October 2014)

4. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished three houses (80, 70 and 55 square meters) and three animal barracks (200 square meters) in the Maghayer Al-Jarrah area of At-Tur town located in occupied East Jerusalem. Khader Az-Zar'I and his mother Huda and his two brothers As'ad and Sihda owned the targeted houses. (SilwanIC 21 October 2014)

5. Israeli Occupation Forces bulldozers demolished a Palestinian house and four agricultural barracks in Abu Al-'Ajaj area in Al-Jiftlik village, north of Jericho city. Mohammad Abu Aram, Qadri Darwish, Firas Bishirat and Abu Al-Rajd Daraghmah owned the targeted structures. (Wattan 21 October 2014)


7. Israeli Occupation Forces bulldozers demolished part of a Palestinian house in Beit Hanina located in occupied East Jerusalem and occupied part of the accompanying land that was to be used for an Israeli project. The Gharabli family owned the property. (Wafa 21 October 2014)

8. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished four Palestinian houses in Um Al-Khair village, east of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. (Raya 27 October 2014)

9. Staff from the Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem demolished a house owned by Ash-Sharef family at Salah Ad-Din Street in occupied East Jerusalem. (Pal Info 28 October 2014)

10. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a clay oven used by the residents in Um Al-Khair village, east of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. (Wafa 29 October 2014)
11. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a 20 square meter residential room, a store that was under construction, a 12 square meter animal barracks, and a retaining wall in the Al-Abbasiya neighborhood of Silwan in occupied East Jerusalem. Khalid Az-Zeer owned the structures. The IOF also handed out an order to demolish a 6 meter residential cave inhabited by 7 family members. (SilwanIC 29 October 2014)

12. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a house under construction (50 square meters), a cave, two bathrooms and two animal barracks in Khashm Ad-Daraj- Arab Al Hathaleen area, east of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. Ali Eid Ali At-Tabnah and Mustafah At-Tabnah owned the targeted structures. (RB2000 29 October 2014)

13. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished two stores, a garage, two rooms, a 20 square meter barracks and 20 meter retaining wall in Ash-Sheikh Jarah neighborhood in occupied East Jerusalem. The Abu Jibnah and Abu Khater families owned the targeted structures. (SilwanIC 30 October 2014)

14. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a 200 square meter house in Wadi Al-Jouz neighborhood in occupied East Jerusalem and razed a number of trees surrounding the house. The At-Tarwa family owned the targeted house. (SilwanIC 30 October 2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Demolition houses</th>
<th>Demolition structures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethlehem</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebron</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jericho</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
<td><strong>21</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


November 2014

1. Israeli Occupation Forces along with the Israeli bulldozers demolished three Palestinian houses in Khirbet At-Tawel near Aqraba village, southeast of Nablus city. The Israeli bulldozers also razed the main road that led to Khirbet At-Tawel. (Wafa 3 November 2014)

2. Israeli Occupation Forces forced Mohammad Ja’abees to demolish two animal sheds in Jabal Al-Mukkabar located in occupied East Jerusalem. (Maannews 4 November 2014)


5. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a 650 square meter house that was under construction along with a parking facility in At-Tur town of occupied East Jerusalem. Abu Sh’uaib Al-Hadrah owned the targeted house. (Maannews 5 November 2014)

6. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished 20 residential tents, animal sheds and tents in Bardala area in the northern Jordan valley. Nasser Sawafta, Abd Al Ra’ouf Sawafta and Raji Sawafta owned the targeted structures. (Wafa 5 November 2014)

7. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a number of houses and tents in Al-Aqaba village, northeast of Tubas city. Daief Alla Al Faqih and Khalid Abd al Rahman Sobeh owned the targeted structures. (Wafa 6 November 2014)

8. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a number of residential tents in Um Al-Khair village, east of Yatta town, south of Hebron city, and confiscated them. (Wafa 6 November 2014)

9. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a Palestinian house with explosives. The house was owned by the family of martyr Abd Ar-Rahman Ash-Shilwadi, in the Al-Bustan neighborhood of Silwan in occupied East Jerusalem city. The IOF forced the family to leave the house without taking any of their belongings. During the operation, the IOF closed the neighborhood and prevented Palestinians from entering or leaving. (Maannews 19 November 2014)

10. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a residential caravan in At-Tayba village, northeast of Ramallah city. Yousif Ka’abnh owned the targeted caravan. (PNN 20 November 2014)

Table 12: Number of House and Structure Demolitions November 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Demolition houses</th>
<th>Demolition structures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramallah</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tubas- Jordan Valley</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nablus</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


December 2014

1. Israeli Occupation Forces and bulldozers demolished a 200 square meters house in Al-Issawiya located in occupied East Jerusalem. Ishaq Mustafah Hamdan owned the targeted house. (Sama News 1 December 2014)

2. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished Al-Cola building (800 square meters) and 10 commercial structures in Shufat refugee camp located in occupied East Jerusalem, in order to expand the Shufat military checkpoint. (SilwanIC & RB2000 3 December 2014)

3. Israeli Occupation Forces forced Rashid Mohammad Ishqirat to demolish his own house in Jabal Al-Mukabbir located in occupied East Jerusalem. The IOF
handed him a military order requiring the demolition be completed within 12 hours, (Al-Quds 5 December 2014)

4. Israeli Occupation Forces bulldozers demolished a retaining wall owned by Al-Hadir family in At-Tur town in occupied East Jerusalem. (SilwanIC 9 December 2014)

5. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished 4 residential structures in Jabal Al-Baba area of Al-Eiziriyah town in Area 1 of the Jerusalem Governorate. (Al-Quds 22 December 2014)


8. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a cave, a 70 square meter residential barracks and a 40 square meter animal shed in At-Tur town in occupied East Jerusalem. Ramadan Shabanah owned the targeted structures. (SilwanIC 24 December 2014)


10. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a 300 square meter cow farm in Al-Burj village, southwest of Hebron city. Yasir Mohammad Salem Masharqa owned the targeted farm. (Al-Quds 25 December 2014)


12. Israeli Occupation Forces along with Israeli bulldozers demolished two Palestinian houses (100 square meters each), a 70 square meter barracks and a 150 square meter home that was under construction in Jabal Al-Mukkabir town in occupied East Jerusalem. Khalid Al-Halsa, Imad Abu Mayalah and Ali Rawidi and Aziz Ja’abees owned the targeted houses. (Maannews & Wafa 30 December 2014)

13. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a Palestinian house and razed agricultural land in Ben As-Srouj area, south of Hebron city. The Al-Ja’bali family owned the targeted house and land. (Al-Quds 31 December 2014)

Table 13: Number of House and Structure Demolitions December 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Demolition houses</th>
<th>Demolition structures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebron</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramallah</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jericho</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>13</strong></td>
<td><strong>18</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


January 2015

1. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished 25 Palestinian structures in Khirbet Um Jamal area, east of Tubas city. (Wafa 1 January 2015)
2. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a Palestinian park named "The Martyr Ziyad Abu Ein" in Khirbet Atouf located in the Tubas governorate. The IOF demolished it within hours of its opening and once the land was planted with trees. (Al-Quds 2 January 2015)
3. The Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem forced Ismail Al-Masri to demolish his house in Sur Baher village in occupied East Jerusalem. (Wafa 2 January 2015)
4. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished an agricultural barracks in Wad Al-Ghrous area, east of Hebron city and razed land in order to construct new IOF barracks. Abed Al-Rahman Abed Ar-Rahem Al-Ja’bari owned the targeted property. (Al-Quds 5 January 2015)
5. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a 60 square meter carwash and two commercial structures (120 square meters) at the western entrance of Husan village, west of Bethlehem city. Firas Shosha, Fouad Khalil, and Odeh Shosha owned the targeted structures. (Shasha News & Wafa 5 January 2015)
6. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a Palestinian house owned by Jaser Ka’abnib in Deir Jarrir village, north of Ramallah city. (Wattan 14 January 2015)
8. Israeli Occupation Forces along with bulldozers stormed Khallit Al-Maya area, east of Yatta town, south of Hebron city and demolished two houses, an animal shed and a store. Hussni Mohammad Salamah Rab’I (his house inhabited by 6 family members) and Hussen Mohammad Salamah Rab’I (his house inhabited by 8 family members) owned the targeted property. The IOF prevented the owners from removing their belongings before demolition. (Zamn Press 20 January 2015)
9. Israeli Occupation Forces bulldozers demolished a 200 square meter house that was under construction in Al-Issawiya town in occupied East Jerusalem. Mohammad Abu Al-Humos owned the targeted house. (SilwanIC & Shasha News 20 January 2015)
10. Israeli Occupation Forces bulldozers demolished a Palestinian house in Jabal Al-Mukabbir town in occupied East Jerusalem on 21 January 2015 only two days after delivering a military order. Aliyan Rabai’a owned the targeted house. (Al-Quds 21 January 2015)

11. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a water well in Halhul town, north of Hebron city. As’ad Al-Ja’bari owned the well. (Zamn Press 21 January 2015)

12. Israeli Occupation Forces bulldozers demolished a Palestinian building consisting of two floors (4 apartments, each one 120 square meters) in Shufat in occupied East Jerusalem. The Al-Mashni, Bishara and Makhimar families owned the targeted building. (SilwanIC 21 January 2015)

13. Israeli Occupation Forces bulldozers demolished a residential tent and a barracks in Al-Mughayyir village, northeast of Ramallah city. The Israeli Authorities claimed that the targeted structures were located in an area classified as an “Israeli Firing Zone”. Abed Ibrahim Abu ‘aliya owned the targeted structures. (Wattan 22 January 2015)

14. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a number of residential tents and barracks in Beit Iksa village located in the Jerusalem Governorate. The Ad-Dawahek family owned the targeted structures. (Wafa 22 January 2015)

15. The Civil Administration ordered the demolition of all the homes in Khirbet ‘Ein Karzaliyah. Israeli Occupation Forces bulldozers demolished all of the structures in the tiny five-family Palestinian community in the northern Jordan Valley. This included the seven tents in which the families live, rendering them homeless for the third time since January 2014. The previous demolitions took place in January and February 2014, and in April 2014 the authorities demolished some structures in the community. (B’Tselem 22 January 2015)

16. Israeli Occupation Forces forced Musalam Abu Ijhesh to demolish his cow farm (built on 1000 square meters) in Idhan town in the Hebron Governorate, after the IOF handed him a final demolition order on the 25th of January 2015. (Pal Info 25 January 2015)

17. Israeli Occupation Forces bulldozers destroyed a water line that was under construction (1000 meters) in area located between Atuf and Khirbet Yarza in the northern of Jordan valley. (Al-Quds 29 January 2015)

18. Israeli Occupation Forces bulldozers demolished a 1000-meter cow shed and an agricultural caravan in Wadi Risha and Khirbet Ar Ras areas, west of Idhna town, west of Hebron city. Mahmoud Musalam Abu Ijhish and Ahmed Jamal Al-Jibawi owned the targeted structures. (Al-Quds 29 January 2015)
Table 14: Number of House and Structure Demolitions January 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Demolition houses</th>
<th>Demolition structures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethlehem</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebron</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramallah</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tubas</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>44</strong></td>
<td><strong>12</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


February 2015

1. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished two agricultural rooms, water well and a 500 meter length fence in Qusra village, south of Nablus city. Anwar Tasir and Akram Tasir owned the targeted structures. (Maannews 2 February 2015)

2. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished two commercial structures in Idhna town, west of Hebron city. Mohammad Ibrahim Azghir and Hussam Ash-Sha’rawi owned the targeted structures. (Wattan 4 February 2015)

3. Israeli bulldozers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a 200 square meter house in the As-Saweh neighborhood (Hosh N’uman) of Silwan in occupied East Jerusalem. Ahmed Al-Abbasi and 14 members of his family owned the targeted house. (SilwanIC 10 February 2015)

4. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a commercial barracks built on 2 dunums of land in At-Tur town in occupied East Jerusalem and confiscated its contents. Nedal Abu Isbitan owned the targeted barracks. (SilwanIC 11 February 2015)


6. Israeli Occupation Forces bulldozers demolished a 170 square meter house that was under construction in Al-‘Ardieesa area in Sair town, northeast of Hebron city. Nasser Musa Shakir Jaradat owned the targeted house. (RB2000 24 February 2015)

Table 15: Number of House and Structure Demolitions February 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Demolition houses</th>
<th>Demolition structures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nablus</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebron</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

March 2015

1. Israeli Occupation Forces bulldozers demolished three barracks and three tents in Khirbet Karzaliya in the northern Jordan valley. Atiya Fahmi Bani Maniya and his brothers Zahi and Zuhair were the owners of the targeted structures. (Al-Quds 4 March 2015)

2. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished two barracks and four tents from the eastern part of Aqraba village, southeast of Nablus city. Twenty Palestinians inhabited these structures. (Al-Quds 5 March 2015)

3. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a 400 square meter Palestinian building consist of three floors in Al-Jarushiya village, north of Tulkarm city. Kifah Abed Ar-Rahem Sholi owned the targeted building. (Maannews 9 March 2015)

4. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished 7 residential structures in Al-Jiftlik village, north of Jericho city. (Shasha News 10 March 2015)

5. Israeli Occupation Forces bulldozers razed 10 dunums of Palestinian land in Al-Issawiya located in occupied East Jerusalem, demolished three animal and agricultural barracks, and a fence. The Abu Al-Humos, Badriya, Aliyan, Abed and Abu Asab families owned the targeted structures and land. (SilwanIC 10 March 2015)

6. Israeli Occupation Forces along with the Israeli bulldozers demolished a number of animal sheds in Zabda village, west of Jenin city. Waleed Abu Kabash owned the targeted structures. (PNN 11 March 2015)

7. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a number of animal sheds and tents in Beit Ikla village in the Jerusalem Governorate. Abu Daoud Al-Badawi owned the targeted structures. (Al-Quds 11 March 2015)

8. Israeli Occupation Forces and Israeli bulldozers demolished a 650 square meter factory that was under construction factory in Barta’a Ash-Sharqiya village, west of Jenin city. Jaber Awad Kabha owned the targeted structure. (Maannews 11 March 2015)

9. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished about 18 residential and agricultural structures in Khirbet Al-Makhoul area in the northern Jordan valley. These structures housed 18 family members. The Bisharat family owned the targeted structures. (PNN & Al-Quds 18 March 2015)

10. Israeli Occupation Forces removed a kiosk from the Bab Al-Amoud area in occupied East Jerusalem. Amer Da’n owned the targeted kiosk. (Pal Info 19 March 2015)

11. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a water well (depth 50 meters) in Ti’innik village, northwest of Jenin city, uprooted 10 olive trees, and demolished a fence. (RB2000 24 March 2015)

12. The Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem forced Kefah Dana to demolish part of his house, about 10 square meters including a kitchen and bathroom in the Old City of Jerusalem located in occupied East Jerusalem. (SilwanIC 29 March 2015)

13. Israeli Occupation Forces bulldozers demolished an 80 square meter Palestinian house and 5 animal structures (total area of 80 square meters) in the Wadi Al Jouz neighborhood of the Old City of Jerusalem, located in...
occupied East Jerusalem. The targeted house is owned by the ‘Amro and Toutah families. During the operation, the IOA razed about 20 dunums of Palestinian land owned by Al Ansariya family. (SilwanIC & PNN 31 March 2015)


### Table 16: Number of House and Structure Demolitions March 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Demolition houses</th>
<th>Demolition structures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tubas</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulkarm</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nablus</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### April 2015

1. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a residential caravan (40 square meters) in the Al-Ashqariya neighborhood of Beit Hanina town in occupied East Jerusalem. Mohammad Shwiki owned the targeted caravan. (Maannews 14 April 2015)

2. Israeli Occupation Forces bulldozers demolished a Palestinian building (total area 320 square meters) consisting of 4 floors and three apartments in Wadi Al Jous neighborhood of occupied East Jerusalem. (SilwanIC 14 April 2015)

3. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a barrack and razed land in Silwad village, northeast of Ramallah city. Abdalla Halah Hamed owned the barrack. (Wattan 16 April 2015)

4. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished four Palestinian residential structures in Al-Jiftlik village, north of Jericho city, under the claim that the targeted houses were located in an area classified by the IOF as a “Closed military Zone”. Fathi Abed Tareq, Mahmoud Da’es and his two brothers; Mohammad and Yacoub owned the targeted structures. (Wafa 27 April 2015)

5. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a Palestinian house in An-Nabi Saleh village, northwest of Ramallah city. The house had been built prior to 1967. (Maannews 28 April 2015)

6. Israeli Occupation Forces bulldozers demolished a 270 square meter animal shed in Rujeib village in Nablus governorate. Ala Ad-Diyn Riyad owned the targeted shed. (Maannews 29 April 2015)
### Table 17: Number of House and Structure Demolitions April 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Demolition houses</th>
<th>Demolition structures</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jericho</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramallah</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nablus</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>9</strong></td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


May 2015

1. Israeli Occupation Forces bulldozers destroyed the electricity network in Khirbet Um Sidra, south of Ar-Ramadin village, south of Hebron city. (Raya 7 May 2015)

2. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished an 80 square meter barracks (garage) at Um Rukba area in Al Khader village, southwest of Bethlehem city. Jamal Al Abed owned the targeted barracks. (Al-Quds 7 May 2015)

3. Israeli Occupation Forces bulldozers demolished part of a Palestinian building consisting of 2 floors (8 apartments, built on 1000 square meters) in Beit Hanina in the occupied East Jerusalem. Hussen Alqam owned the targeted building. (Al-Quds 8 May 2015)


5. Israeli Occupation Forces bulldozers demolished a barracks in Silwad village, northeast of Ramallah city. Abdalla Tawfeq Hamad owned the targeted barracks. (ARN 12 May 2015)

6. Israeli Occupation Forces bulldozers demolished a house that was under construction and three commercial structures (200 square meters) in the Ein Al Louza neighborhood of Silwan located in occupied East Jerusalem. Anas Karama owned the targeted house and structures. (Maannews & SilwanIC 19 May 2015)

7. Israeli Occupation Forces bulldozers demolished a 650 square meter Palestinian building (consisting of three floors with 8 apartments), and a number of commercial structures in Silwan in occupied East Jerusalem. Ahmed Fahme Abu Isninah owned the targeted building. (SilwanIC 20 May 2015)
Table 18: Number of House and Structure Demolitions May 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Demolition houses</th>
<th>Demolition structures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethlehem</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramallah</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nablus</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebron</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td><strong>17</strong></td>
<td><strong>7</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


June 2015

1. Israeli bulldozers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Rummana village, northwest of Jenin city, and demolished an agricultural structure owned by Nabil Abu Hadi. During the operation, a number of olive trees and water well were damaged. (Wattan 1 June 2015)

2. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished two agricultural rooms and water well in Rummana village, northwest of Jenin city, located near the Israeli military base of “Salem.” Fayad Sobehat owned the structures. (RB2000 2 June 2015)

3. Israeli bulldozers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces demolished two houses that were under construction (each one 70 square meters) in Wadi Hilwah neighborhood in Silwan, occupied East Jerusalem. (SilwanIC 2 June 2015)

4. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a Palestinian house at Salah Ad-Diyn street in occupied East Jerusalem. The targeted house is inhabited by 9 family members and owned by Rafiq As-Salimah. (SilwanIC 2 June 2015)

5. Israeli bulldozers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces demolished approximately 30 structures (residential and agricultural) in Al Miksar area (Dra’ Awad) near the Al Hamra Israeli checkpoint in the northern Jordan Valley. The targeted structures were owned by Adnan Abed Al Muhdi As-Salameen, Adel Abed Al Muhdi As Salameen, Kayed Ghaiaid, Nedal Yousif Abu Awad, Nedam Yousif Abu Awad. The IOF claimed that the targeted structures were located in an area classified as “closed military area.” (Maanews 5 June 2015)

6. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished three water wells and retaining wall and razed tens dunums of agricultural land planted with olive and almond trees at Shu’ob Sef and Qarn Hadid areas, west of Surif town, northwest of Hebron city. (RB2000 4 June 2015)

7. Israeli Occupation Bulldozers demolished three structures (including two garages and blacksmith shop) at Al Khalilah neighborhood in Al Jib village, northwest of Jerusalem city located in the Jerusalem Governorate. The targeted structures were owned by the Al Kaswani family, Muhammad Mansour and Nour Al Matari. (RB2000 9 June 2015)
8. Israeli Occupation bulldozers demolished a residential tent at Astir area in Imneizil village, south of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. The targeted tent was owned by Khalil Abu Qabita. (Al-Quds 10 June 2015)

9. Israeli bulldozers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces razed 17 dunums of Palestinian land in Wadi Fukin village, west of Bethlehem city, and destroyed dozens of trees and demolished a water well. The targeted land was owned by Sabri Rashad Manasrah. (ARIJ Field workers 11 May 2015)

10. Israeli Occupation bulldozers escorted by Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem and Israeli Police razed 8.5 dunums of Palestinian agricultural land, uprooted approximately 70 trees and demolished several structures in Al-Issawiya town in occupied East Jerusalem. The targeted land was owned by Darwish family. (SilwanIC & Maannews 10 June 2015)

11. Israeli Occupation bulldozers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a barracks in Beit Ra’mar area in Al Fureidis village, southeast of Bethlehem city and confiscated stones. The targeted barracks was owned by Hisham Ibrahim Abu Mahamid. (ARN 15 June 2015)

12. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a Palestinian house in Al Marwaha area in Beit Hanina town in occupied East Jerusalem. The targeted house was owned by Tamer Idres. (NBPRS 17 June 2015)

13. Israeli bulldozers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces demolished an agricultural room and carwash in Khirbet Susiyah in Kafr Ad-Dik village in Salfit governorate. The targeted structures were owned by Najeh Harb and Ghanem Abed Al Halem Daoud. (Al-Quds 21 June 2015)

14. Israeli settlers living in the Yesh Kodesh outpost demolished an agricultural caravan in Qusra village, southeast of Nablus city and erected a new one 1 kilometer away from the Palestinian caravan. (Al-Quds 30 June 2015)

---

Table 19: Number of House and Structure Demolitions June 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Demolition houses</th>
<th>Demolition structures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethlehem</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tubas</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenin</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebron</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salfit</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nablus</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>23</strong></td>
<td><strong>29</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


---

July 2015

1. Israeli Occupation Forces stormed a residential tent in Jabal Al Mukabbir town, occupied East Jerusalem. The targeted tent was owned by the family of a Palestinian martyr; Adi Abu Jamal. Noted that a week ago, the IOA closed
their house with cement. After storming the tent, the IOF confiscated its contents and demolished it. (SilwanIC 7 July 2015)

2. Israeli Occupation bulldozers demolished two barracks and a commercial store in Khallit Ibrahim area, west of Idhna town, northwest of Hebron city. The targeted structures were owned by: Said Fayes Salimiya, Marwan Hilmi Tmiza and Hussam Ash-Sha’rawi. (Al-Quds 21 July 2015)

3. Israeli Occupation bulldozers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces demolished two commercial stores (100 square meters) and an under construction house (100 square meters) in Ein Al Louza neighborhood in Silwan town in occupied East Jerusalem. The targeted house and stores were owned by Khalil Mohammad Al Abbasi. (SilwanIC 28 July 2015)

4. Israeli Occupation bulldozers escorted by the Israeli Army demolished two stores and two residential rooms in Ein Al Fouqa neighborhood in Silwan town in occupied East Jerusalem city. The targeted structures were owned by Iyad Al Abbasi. (SilwanIC 28 July 2015)

5. Israeli Occupation bulldozers demolished a 500 square meters wedding hall (with 5 rooms and 6 bathroom), and three commercial structures with a total area of 1000 square meters (Carpentry, Printing house) built on 6 dunums of land, in Wadi Ad-Dam area in Beit Hanina town, in occupied East Jerusalem. The targeted structures were owned by Akram Abu Shalbakan (SilwanIC & Maannews 29 July 2015)

Table 20: Number of House and Structure Demolitions July 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Demolition houses</th>
<th>Demolition structures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebron</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


August 2015

1. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a residential structure and an animal shed in Khashem Ad-Daraj village, east of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. The targeted structures were owned by Musa Ahmed Awad Al Hathaleen. (Wafa 4 August 2015)

2. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a 17 square meter agricultural structure in Hilat As-Sou’od area in Beit Kahil town, northwest of Hebron city. The targeted structure was owned by Iyad Mahfoud. (Wafa 4 August 2015)

3. Israeli Occupation bulldozers demolished a 16 square meter room, retaining wall and water pool and razed trees in Khirbet Hasla in Halhul town, north of Hebron city. The targeted structures and trees were owned by Waled Mohammad Mustafah Al Qashqesh. (Wafa 4 August 2015)

4. Israeli Occupation bulldozers demolished four residential tents and 5 barracks in Al Mita village in the northern Jordan valley. (Maannews 5 August 2015)
5. Israeli Occupation bulldozers demolished 3 tents and 2 animal sheds in Yirza village in the northern of Jordan valley. (Maannews 5 August 2015)

6. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished 4 agricultural and animal structures and a house in Al Aqaba village, east of Tubas city. (Al-Quds & Wafa 5 August 2015)

7. Israeli Occupation bulldozers escorted by Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a house that was under construction in Al Arroub refugee camp, north of Hebron city. and handed out military orders to demolish 20 houses in the camp. The targeted house was owned by Khalid Jamal Al Mughrabi. (RB2000 & Wafa 5 August 2015)

8. Israeli Occupation bulldozers demolished a 60 square meter house in Khirbet Al Qat, located between Beit Ummer and Halhil towns, north of Hebron city. The targeted house was owned by Azmi Mohammad AL ‘Ajlouni and inhabited by 8 family members. (Al-Quds 5 August 2015)

9. Israeli Occupation bulldozers demolished a garage at the western entrance of Hussan village, west of Bethlehem city. The targeted structure was owned by Bajes Odeh Shosha. (Al-Quds 6 August 2015)

10. Israeli Occupation bulldozers demolished a barracks at an area located between Beit Jala and Al Khader towns in Bethlehem governorate. The targeted structure was owned by Tareq Atta Al Walaji. (Al-Quds 6 August 2015)

11. Israeli Occupation bulldozers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a 300 square meter house that was under construction at Khalit Qassoul area in Deir Ballut village in Salfit governorate. The targeted house was owned by Adnan Abdalla. (PNN 10 August 2015)

12. Israeli Occupation bulldozers demolished a Palestinian commercial building consisting of three floor (each floor 100 square meters) in the Industrial area of ‘Atarot, north of Jerusalem city. The targeted building was owned by Abu Diyab family. (RB2000 11 August 2015)

13. Israeli Occupation bulldozers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces demolished three houses located near the Israeli military checkpoint of Al Hamra in the northern Jordan valley. (PNN 11 August 2015)

14. Israeli Occupation Forces destroyed three commercial structures in Al Jalamah village, north of Jenin city, and confiscated their contents. The IOF declared the area as “closed military zone” and prevented Palestinians from reaching it. The targeted structures were owned by: Arsan Abu Salamah (35 years), Hussen Abu Salem (44 years), Fawzi Tawfeq Sha’ban (60 years) and Khalid Abu Farha (24 years). (Al-Quds & Safa 11 August 2015)

15. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished two residential structures and an animal shed in Khirbet Ar-Rahwa, south of Ad-Dahiriya town, southwest of Hebron city. The targeted structures were owned by: Rajeh Farahat As-Samamrah. (Maannews 11 August 2015)

16. Israeli Occupation Forces forced Iyad Abed Al Hay Mahfoud to demolish his agricultural room on his land in Khalit Al Lolab in Beit Kahlil town in Hebron governorate. (Al-Quds 11 August 2015)
17. Israeli Occupation bulldozers demolished a house that was under construction in Harmalah village, southeast of Bethlehem city. The targeted house was owned by Mohammad Dabash. (Raya & Al Quds 13 August 2015)

18. Israeli Occupation Forces confiscated a caravan, a number of stones and demolished a fence at the western entrance of Za’tara village, southeast of Bethlehem city. The targeted caravan was owned by Khalaf Al Hamri. (Raya 13 August 2015)

19. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished an under construction Palestinian house in Tuqu village, southeast of Bethlehem city. (NBPRS 13 August 2015)

20. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished 20 structures (resident tents and animal sheds) at Al Khan Al Ahmar area, in occupied East Jerusalem. The targeted structures were owned by Arab Al Jahaleen Bedouin committee. (Maannews 17 August 2015)

21. Israeli Occupation Army Forces demolished 10 residential tents and 7 animal sheds owned by Arab Ar-Rashida and At-Ta’amra in Al-Fasaiyal area in the southern Jordan valley. (Maannews & B’Tselem 18 August 2015)

22. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished an agricultural barracks at Al Ma’aber area in Jericho city. (Maannews 18 August 2015)

23. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a building that was under construction consisting of 3 floors (6 apartments), each floor with an area of 150 square meters, in Wadi Al Jouz neighborhood in occupied East Jerusalem. The targeted building was owned by Toutah and At-Tawtanj families. (Maannews 19 August 2015)

24. Israeli Occupation bulldozers razed Palestinian land and demolished an agricultural barracks in an area located between Beit ‘Ur Al Fouqa and Beituniya town in the Ramallah governorate. The targeted structure was owned by Nabil Samara. (Al Watan Voice & RB2000 19 August 2015)

25. Israeli Occupation bulldozers demolished a house and an agricultural barracks in Einun area, east of Tubas city. (Wattan 20 August 2015)

26. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished two under construction houses in As-Sal’a neighborhood in Jabal Al Mukabbir town, occupied East Jerusalem. The targeted houses were owned by Mohammad Al Abbasi (he owned a 140 square meter house) and his brother Khalid (owned a 120 square meter house). (SilwanIC &Al-Quds 25 August 2015)

27. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished two houses (one of them 100 square meters and the other 20 square meters) and 7 commercial structures built on 7 dunums of land in Al Eaziriya town, in occupied East Jerusalem, under the claim that that targeted structures were built on land confiscated by the IOF to establish the Segregation Wall. (Maannews 26 August 2015)

28. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished 15 barracks (including a residential barracks) in Jaba village, north of Jerusalem city. The targeted barracks were owned by Al ‘Ararah Bedouin community. (Wafa 31 August 2015)
### Table 21: Number of House and Structure Demolitions August 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Demolition houses</th>
<th>Demolition structures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bethlehem</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenin</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebron</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tubas</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jericho</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramallah</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salfit</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>77</strong></td>
<td><strong>51</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


#### September 2015

1. Israeli Occupation bulldozers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces demolished four houses and three animal and agricultural barracks in At-Tayba village, northeast of Ramallah city. The targeted houses were inhabited by 25 Palestinians and owned by the Arab Al-Ka'abnah Bedouin community. (Wafa & RB2000 3 September 2015)

2. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished an agricultural structure in Khallet Sakariya village, southwest of Bethlehem city. The targeted structure was owned by Said Hassan As'ad. (Al-Quds 8 September 2015)

3. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished five commercial structures in Hizma town, located in the Jerusalem Governorate. (NBPRS & ARN 20 September 2015)

4. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished an under construction house in Silwan in occupied East Jerusalem. The targeted house was owned by Al ‘Abbasi family. (SilwanIC 21 September 2015)

5. Israeli Occupation Army Forces demolished a 100 square meter animal shed in Al Issawiya town in occupied East Jerusalem. The targeted shed was owned by Said Abed. (SilwanIC 23 September 2015)

### Table 22: Number of House and Structure Demolitions September 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Demolition houses</th>
<th>Demolition structures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bethlehem</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramallah</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

October 2015

1. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished two homes belonging to the families of Palestinian martyrs located in occupied East Jerusalem. Locals in the East Jerusalem neighborhood of Jabal al-Mukabbir reported that Israeli forces stormed the homes of Muhammad Jaabis and Ghassan Abu Jamal and demolished them with explosives. Locals said that neighboring homes sustained damage during the demolitions. Meanwhile, in a third house, in Silwan, occupied East Jerusalem, the IOF filled a room with concrete. (Maannews 6 October 2015)

2. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a Palestinian house in Dahit Az-Zaytoun, at the southern part of Hebron city. The targeted house was owned by the family of the Palestinian prisoner in the Israeli Jail Mahir Al Hashlamun. (Al-Quds 20 October 2015)

3. Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem demolished an animal shed in Jabal Al Mukabbir town in occupied East Jerusalem. The targeted structure was owned by Riyad Ali Zahaika. (Al-Quds 22 October 2015)

4. Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem forced Abeer Ar-Rajabi to demolish her 100 square meter house in Beit Hanina in occupied East Jerusalem. The targeted house was inhabited by 8 family members. (SilwanIC 25 October 2015)

Table 23: Number of House and Structure Demolitions October 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Demolition houses</th>
<th>Demolition structures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebron</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


November 2015

1. Israeli Occupation bulldozers demolished a 80 square meter house in Khallit Al Abed area in Jabal Al Mukabir in occupied East Jerusalem. The targeted house inhabited by 7 family members and owned by Sami Idres. (Wafa 2 November 2015)

2. Israeli Occupation bulldozers demolished a Palestinian building consisting of 3 floors (each floor consisting of 120 square meter apartment) in Beit Hanina in occupied East Jerusalem. One of the targeted apartments was owned by Khaldoun Nijem. (Maannews 2 November 2015)

3. Israeli Occupation bulldozers demolished a 30 square meter residential room, an iron gate and a fence in Jabal Al Mukabir town, occupied East Jerusalem, and razed 4 olive trees. The targeted room was owned by Yassir Bashir. (SilwanIC 5 November 2015)

4. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished three artesian wells, water tank and a room in the Sahel Marj Bani Ameer area, in Ti’innik village and northwest of Jenin city. The targeted wells, tank and room were owned by: Imad Mohammad Ismail Jaradat, Suliman Salman Zayoud and Nu’man Jaradat. (RB2000 10 November 2015)
5. Israeli Occupation bulldozers demolished two cow farms and a water well at Wadi Al Baqar area, east of Hebron city, and confiscated a milk tank. The targeted structures were owned by Mahmoud Mohammad Ar-Rajabi, Yasser Idres Barqan and Doud Hamouda Aby Qwider. (LRC Field workers 12 November 2015)

6. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a Palestinian house owned by the family of a Palestinian prisoner in an Israeli Jail; Karam Al Masri, in Nablus city. (Wafa 13 November 2015)

7. Israeli Occupation Forces invaded Iskan Ar-Rujeb and Ad-Dahiya areas in Nablus city and demolished two Palestinian houses owned by Palestinian prisoners in Israeli Jails: Yahya Al Haj and Samir Kusa. (Wafa 13 November 2015)

8. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a Palestinian house in Silwad town, northeast of Ramallah city. The targeted house was owned by Muaz Hamid. (Wafa 14 November 2015)

9. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished 5 tents and 4 animal sheds in Jourut Al Khail and Al Qanoub areas, east of Sair town in Hebron governorate. The targeted structures were owned by: Na’im Ash-Shalalda and Mohammad Abed Al Fatah Ash-Shalalda. (Wattan 16 November 2015)

10. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished an agricultural pool at Al Hawawra area in Halhul town, north of Hebron city. The targeted pool was owned by Jehad Abdalla Karja. (Wafa 26 November 2015)

11. Israeli Occupation Forces and bulldozers stormed Al Mashihad area at the western entrance of Beit Fajjar village, south of Bethlehem city and demolished two commercial structures. The targeted structures were owned by: Ishaq Odeh Shosha and Bajes Odeh Shosha. (RB2000 26 November 2015)

12. Israeli Occupation Forces and bulldozers demolished 28-30 structures (residences, agricultural and animal sheds) in Al Hadidiya area, southeast of Tubas city. The targeted structures were owned by 3 Palestinian families. (Raya & Wafa 26 November 2015)

13. Israeli Occupation bulldozers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Khalit Makhoul in the northern Jordan valley and demolished a number of tents owned by Burhan Hussn Asmar. (Pal Info 29 November 2015)

14. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished two residential tents in Al Hadidiya area, southeast of Tubas city. The targeted tents were owned by Abed Ar-Rahman Bisharat. (Pal Info 29 November 2015)

### Table 24: Number of House and Structure Demolitions November 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Demolition houses</th>
<th>Demolition structures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bethlehem</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebron</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tubas</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramallah</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nablus</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>42</strong></td>
<td><strong>27</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**December 2015**

1. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished part of a Palestinian house in Jabal Al Mukabir town, in occupied East Jerusalem. The targeted house was owned by the family of the Palestinian martyr; Ghassan Abu Jamal. (SilwanIC 1 December 2015)

2. Israeli Occupation Forces forced Nabil Ad-Didesi to demolish the bathroom in his house in Bab Al Khalil area in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem. (SilwanIC & Maannews 1 December 2015)


4. Israeli Occupation Forces exploded a Palestinian house in Ad-Dahiya area, south of Nablus city. The targeted house is owned by the family of the Palestinian prisoner in an Israeli Jail; Raghib ‘Aliwi. (Maannews 3 December 2015)

5. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a carwash in Hizma located in the Jerusalem Governorate and confiscated tools. The targeted structure was owned by Jareh Farouq Najeb. (Al-Quds 3 December 2015)

6. Israeli Occupation Forces confiscated a number of tents owned by the Palestinians in Al Hadidiya area, southeast of Tubas city. (Pal Info 4 December 2015)

7. Israeli Occupation bulldozers demolished a 85 square meter house in Ash-Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood in occupied East Jerusalem. The targeted house was owned by Diyab family. (SilwanIC 16 December 2015)

8. Israeli Occupation Forces forced Nabil Daraghma to demolish an animal shed in Um Al Jamal area in the northern Jordan valley. (Wafa 25 December 2015)

9. Israeli bulldozers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces demolished a two story building under construction in Sur Baher, in occupied East Jerusalem. The targeted building was owned by Issa Raba’i. (SilwanIC & Wafa 29 December 2015)
Table 25: Number of House and Structure Demolitions December 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Demolition houses</th>
<th>Demolition structures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulkarm</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tubas</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nablus</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


IIIC. Uprooting Trees
The systematic attack on Palestinian trees started with the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territories in 1967. The uprooting of trees often accompanies settlement and related infrastructure construction. In addition to the Israeli Occupation Forces, Israeli settlers often uproot trees to threaten and/or “punish” neighboring Palestinians. During the designated period of this report (13 June 2014 – 31 December 2015), the Israeli Occupation Forces and Israeli settlers have uprooted/burnt and damaged 14,442 trees. Charts 10 and 11 show, respectively by month and governorate, the number of targeted trees in the West Bank and East Jerusalem over the designated period of this report. The data presented here was been gathered by the Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem from various media sources including print and televised outlets. The source and date of the original information is provided after each data point in parentheses. Full documentation can be access from POICA (Eye on Palestine) Monitoring Israeli Colonization Activities website.254 The following data reflects Israeli activities regarding the uprooting of trees for the period 13 June 2014 – 31 December 2015.

Chart 10: Number of Uprooted Trees by Governorates


13 June 2014
1. Israeli settlers razed Palestinian land and uprooted 20 olive trees in Daher Soboh area, north of Kafr Ad-Dik village, west of Salfit city. (Wattan 29 June 2014)
2. Israeli settlers living in Beit ‘Ain settlement uprooted 15 olive trees in Wadi Abu Ar-Riesh area, north of Beit Ummer town, north of Hebron city. Hamad Abd Al-Hamid Jaber As-Salibi owned the targeted trees. (Wafa 30 June 2014)

Table 26: Number of Trees Uprooted by Govornate from 13 June – 30 June 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number of trees</th>
<th>Locations &amp; governorate</th>
<th>Noted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>29-June 2014</td>
<td>20 trees</td>
<td>Kafr Ad-Dik/ Salfit</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>30-June 2014</td>
<td>15 trees</td>
<td>Beit Ummer/ Hebron</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>35 trees</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


July 2014
Israeli settlers torched a number of olive trees at the western entrance of Tequ village, southeast of Bethlehem city. (Wattan 29 July 2014)

August 2014
1. Israeli settlers living in Hallamish settlement uprooted 35 olive trees and 15 almond and cherry trees in Wadi Riya, northeast of Deir Neddam village, north of Ramallah city. Abd An-Naser At-Tamimi and Munjed Hassan At-Tamimi owned the targeted trees. The Israeli settlers wanted to confiscate 8 dunums of land in the same area. (ARN 7 August 2014)
2. Israeli settlers living in Avigal outpost torched olive trees in Khirbet Al-Mafqara, east of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. The Al-Makhamrah family owned the targeted trees. (Wafa 21 August 2014)
3. Israeli settlers living in Beit Ayin settlement uprooted 30 trees in Wadi Abu Al-Rish area, north of Beit Ummar town in Hebron governorate. Hamad Islabi owned the targeted trees. (Wattan 29 August 2014)

Table 27: Number of Trees Uprooted by Governorate from August 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number of trees</th>
<th>Locations &amp; governorate</th>
<th>Noted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>7 August 2014</td>
<td>50 (35 olive + 15 almond)</td>
<td>Deir Nidham/ Ramallah</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>29 August 2014</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Beit Ummar/ Hebron</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


September 2014

1. Israeli settlers living in Beit Ayin settlement cut 7 grapes trees in Wadi Abu Ar-Reish area, north of Beit Ummar town in Hebron governorate. Hamad Abd Al-Hamid Jaber As-Salibi owned the targeted trees. (Maannews 1 September 2014)

2. Israeli Occupation Forces cut three seedlings in Khan Al-Labban area in Al-Lubban Ash-Sharqiya village, south of Nablus city. Khalid Daraghmah owned the targeted seedlings. (Wafa 3 September 2014)

3. Israeli Occupation Forces torched a number of olive trees in Wad Al-Hassen neighborhood in Hebron city. (NBPRS 5 September 2014)

4. Israeli settlers escorted the Israeli Occupation Forces cut down approximately 20 trees in land located near Beit Ayin settlement in Beit Ummar town, north of Hebron city. Hamad Abd Al-Hamid Jaber As-Salibi owned the targeted trees. (Safa 7 September 2014)

5. Israeli Occupation Forces bulldozers razed Palestinian land and uprooted a number of olive trees in Kifl Haris village, north of Salfit city. (Wattan 14 September 2014)

Table 28: Number of Trees Uprooted by Governorate from September 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number of trees</th>
<th>Locations &amp; governorate</th>
<th>Noted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 September 2014</td>
<td>7 grapes trees</td>
<td>Beit Ummar/ Hebron</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3 September 2014</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Al-Lubban Ash-Sharqiya/ Nablus</td>
<td>Israeli Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>7 September 2014</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Beit Ummar/ Hebron</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


October 2014

1. Israeli settlers living in Kfar Taquah settlement destroyed about 100 olive trees in Yasuf village, south of Nablus city. (Wafa 6 October 2014)

2. Israeli settlers destroyed about 20 olive trees in Burin village, south of Nablus city. Mahmoud Khalifah owned the trees. (Wafa 6 October 2014)
3. Israeli settlers stormed Palestinian land planted with olive trees in Awarta village, south of Nablus city. The settlers stole the olive harvest and cut down 15 olive trees. (Wafa 6 October 2014)

4. Israeli settlers living in Betar Illit settlement torched 30 olive trees in Nahhalin village, west of Bethlehem city. The Safe family owned the targeted trees. (RB2000 8 October 2014)

5. Israeli settlers living in Betar Illit settlement cut down 38 olive trees and destroyed 200 trees in Abtat area in Husan village, west of Bethlehem city. Mahmoud Atiya Musa Shousha owned the targeted trees. (Wafa 9 October 2014)

6. Israeli settlers living in Kfar Tapuah settlement escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces torched and destroyed a number of olive trees in Al-Masamik area in Yasuf village, northeast of Salfit city. Nafiz and Issam Ali Mansour owned the targeted trees. (Pal Info 10 October 2014)

7. Israeli settlers uprooted 50 olive trees in Al-Jab’a village, southwest of Bethlehem city. Ibrahim Abu Latifah, Mohammad Ahmed Masha’la and Ali Abu Latifah owned the targeted trees. (Baladna FM 18 October 2014)

8. Israeli settlers living in Yetzher settlement torched 100 olive trees in Al-Lahif area, south of Huwara village, south of Nablus city. The Khamus and Salem families owned the targeted trees. (Al-Quds 22 October 2014)

Table 29: Number of Trees Uprooted by Governorate from October 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number of trees (uprooted/cut/set in fire)</th>
<th>Locations &amp; governorate</th>
<th>Noted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>6 October 2014</td>
<td>100 olive trees</td>
<td>Yasuf / Nablus</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>6 October 2014</td>
<td>20 olive trees</td>
<td>Burin / Nablus</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>6 October 2014</td>
<td>15 olive trees</td>
<td>Awarta / Nablus</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>8 October 2014</td>
<td>30 olive trees</td>
<td>Nahhalin / Bethlehem</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>9 October 2014</td>
<td>238 olive trees</td>
<td>Husan / Bethlehem</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>18 October 2014</td>
<td>50 olive trees</td>
<td>Al-Jab’a / Bethlehem</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>22 October 2014</td>
<td>100 olive trees</td>
<td>Huwara / Nablus</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>553</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


November 2014

1. Israeli settlers living in Yetzhar settlement uprooted hundreds of olive trees in Burin village, south of Nablus city. (Pal Info 7 November 2014)

2. Israeli settlers toured in Ein Fares area in Nahhalin village, west of Bethlehem city, and cut off a number of twigs of trees and set a fire on the grass. (RB2000 13 November 2014)

December 2014

1. Israeli settlers uprooted 50 olive trees in Juhr Ad-Dik area, east of Aqraba village, southeast of Nablus city. Said Bani Jame owned the targeted trees. (Panorama FM 5 December 2014)
2. Israeli settlers living in Bracha settlement cut a number of olive trees and wires for four electricity columns in Burin village, south of Nablus city. (Wafa 9 December 2014)

Table 30: Number of Trees Uprooted by Goverornate from December 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number of trees</th>
<th>Locations &amp; governorate</th>
<th>Noted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5 December 2014</td>
<td>50 olive trees</td>
<td>Aqraba/Nablus</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


January 2015

1. Israeli settlers living in Adi Ad outpost destroyed 5000 olive saplings from the eastern part of Turmus'ayya village, north of Ramallah city. (Wattan 1 January 2015)
2. Israeli settlers uprooted 80 olive sailings from Thaghrit Hamad area in Al-Khader village, southwest of Bethlehem city. (Wafa 1 January 2015)
4. Israeli Settlers living in Metzipe Ya'ir settlement destroyed 45 olive trees in Shu'b Al-Batem area, east of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. Jubrail, Khalid and Mohammad Abu Aram owned the targeted. (Al-Quds 9 January 2015)
5. Israeli settlers living in Sde Boaz outpost destroyed 10 trees in Al-Khader village, southwest of Bethlehem city. Hassan Musa Hassan owned the targeted trees. (Al-Quds 10 January 2015)
6. Israeli settlers living in Kfar Tapuah settlement uprooted 170 olive trees in Yasuf village, south of Nablus city. (Al-Quds 11 January 2015)
7. Israeli settlers uprooted 20 olive trees from land located between Al-Mughayyir and Turmus'ayya villages, northeast of Ramallah city. Rakeed An-Na'ssan owned the targeted trees. (Al-Quds 17 January 2015)
9. Israeli settlers living in Ma’on settlement uprooted a number of trees in Al-Hamra area in At-Tawani village, southeast of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. Tasir and Yasir Musa Rab'i owned the targeted trees. (Al-Quds 31 January 2015)
Table 31: Number of Trees Uprooted by Governorate from January 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number of trees</th>
<th>Locations &amp; governorate</th>
<th>Noted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 January 2015</td>
<td>5000 olive</td>
<td>Turmus‘ayya/ Ramallah</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 January 2015</td>
<td>80 olive seedlings</td>
<td>Al-Khadre/ Bethlehem</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>9 January 2015</td>
<td>300 olive trees</td>
<td>Khallit Ghzawi/ Yatta/ Hebron</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>9 January 2015</td>
<td>45 olive trees</td>
<td>Shu’b Al-Batem/ Yatta/ Hebron</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>10 January 2015</td>
<td>10 olive trees</td>
<td>Al Khader/ Bethlehem</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>11 January 2015</td>
<td>170 olive trees</td>
<td>Yasuf/ Nablus</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>17 January 2015</td>
<td>20 olive trees</td>
<td>Al-Mughayyir and Turmus‘ayya/ Ramallah</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>26 January 2015</td>
<td>30 olive trees</td>
<td>Susiya/ Yatta/ Hebron</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5655</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


February 2015
1. Israeli Occupation Forces uprooted 300 olive seedlings and demolished a fence surrounding the land in Tayasir village, northeast of Tubas city. Adnan Daraghma owned the targeted trees. (Raya 17 February 2015)
2. Israeli settlers living in Asfar settlement uprooted 550 olive trees from Al-Za‘faran area in Ash-Shuyukh village, north of Hebron city. Abed Al-Qadir Abu Shanab Al-‘abayda and his sons, and Musa Abu Shanab Al-Abayda owned the targeted trees. (Maannews 18 February 2015)
3. Israeli settlers living in Sursiya and Metzipe Ya‘ir settlements uprooted more than 30 olive trees from Um Al-‘Araees area, near Yatta town, south of Hebron city. The Abed Rabo family owned the targeted trees. (Wafa 20 February 2015)
4. Israeli settlers living in Beit Hadasa settlement uprooted 100 olive seedlings from Tal Ar-Rumida neighborhood in Hebron city. (PNN 26 February 2015)

Table 32: Number of Trees Uprooted by Governorate from February 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number of trees</th>
<th>Locations &amp; governorate</th>
<th>Noted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>17 February 2015</td>
<td>300 olive seedlings</td>
<td>Tayasir/ Tubas</td>
<td>Israeli Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>18 February 2015</td>
<td>550 olive trees</td>
<td>Ash-Shuyukh/ Hebron</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>20 February 2015</td>
<td>30 olive trees</td>
<td>Um Al-‘Araees/Yatta/ Hebron</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>26 February 2015</td>
<td>100 olive seedlings</td>
<td>Tal Ar Rumida/ Hebron</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>980</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


March 2015
1. Israeli Occupation Forces along with Israeli bulldozers razed 100 dunums of land and uprooted 300 olive trees from an area near to Iskali outpost in Salim village, east of Nablus city. (Maannews & NBPRS 9 March 2015)
2. Israeli settlers uprooted 50 olive trees in Burin village, south of Nablus city. Mahmoud Khalifah owned the targeted trees. (Wafa 9 March 2015)

3. Israeli settlers living in Maon settlement uprooted 70 olive trees from Khalit Al-Adra area in Yatta town, south of Hebron city. The Ash-Shawaheen family owned the targeted trees. (Wafa 14 March 2015)

4. Israeli Occupation Forces destroyed approximately 300 olive trees and demolished 5000 meters of fence in Majdal Bani Fadil village, south of Nablus city. Maher Al-Khateeb and Bashar Ahmed owned the targeted land. (Al-Quds 18 March 2015)

5. Israeli Occupation Forces uprooted 150 olive trees planted in 40 dunums of Palestinian land in Ma’ala area in Ad-Dhahiriya town, south of Hebron city. (PNN 18 March 2015)

6. Israeli settlers living in Adi Ad outpost uprooted 60 olive trees from Palestinian land in Tarmus’ayya village, north of Ramallah city. Mahmoud Al-‘Araj owned the targeted trees. (Maannews 19 March 2015)

7. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed and toured in Deir Niddam village, north of Ramallah city and destroyed 40 trees. Fawzi Al-Khateeb At-Tamimi owned the targeted trees. During the operation, the IOF invaded Palestinian Abed AL-Hamed Hassan At-Tamimi’s land and prevented him from entering. (Al-Quds 23 March 2015)

8. Israeli Occupation Forces demolished water well (depth 50 meters), uprooted 10 olive trees, and demolished a fence in Ti’innik village, northwest of Jenin city. (RB2000 24 March 2015)

9. Israeli settlers uprooted 1200 trees from Palestinian land in the Al-Wasli area, northeast of Hebron city. Mohammad, Abed Al-Qader and Musa Aby Shanab Al Abayda owned the targeted trees. (Wafa 29 March 2015)

**Table 33: Number of Trees Uprooted by Governorate from March 2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number of trees</th>
<th>Locations &amp; governorate</th>
<th>Noted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>9 March 2015</td>
<td>300 olive trees</td>
<td>Salim/ Nablus</td>
<td>Israeli Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>9 March 2015</td>
<td>50 olive trees</td>
<td>Burin/ Nablus</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>14 March 2015</td>
<td>70 olive trees</td>
<td>Khalit Al-Adra/Yatta/ Hebron</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>18 March 2015</td>
<td>300 olive trees</td>
<td>Majdal Bani Fadil/ Nablus</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>18 March 2015</td>
<td>150 olive trees</td>
<td>Ad-Dhahiriya/ Hebron</td>
<td>Israeli Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>19 March 2015</td>
<td>60 olive trees</td>
<td>Turmus’ayya/ Ramallah</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>23 March 2015</td>
<td>40 trees</td>
<td>Deir Nidham/ Ramallah</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24 March</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ti’innik/ Jenin</td>
<td>Israeli Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>29 March 2015</td>
<td>1200 trees</td>
<td>An area in Hebron city</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2180</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

April 2015
1. Israeli Occupation Forces and Israeli Natural Authority stormed Al-Mayadeen and Al Jazera areas at Wadi Qana area in Salfit governorate and uprooted 120 olive trees. Hassan Mustafah Mansor, Ahmed Khalil Mansor and Qassem Nasser Mansour owned the targeted trees. (Panorama FM 2 April 2015)
2. Israeli settlers living in Beit ‘Ayin settlement uprooted 100 olive trees from Palestinian land in Al- Jab’a village, southwest of Bethlehem city. (Mawwal 3 April 2015)
3. Israeli Occupation Forces uprooted 4 olive trees from the courtyard of Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem. (Safa 16 April 2015)
4. Israeli settlers living in Immanual settlement uprooted 450 olive seedlings from Palestinian land in Deir Istiya village, north of Salfit city. (Maannews 21 April 2015)
6. Israeli settlers uprooted 50 olive seedlings from land in Al-Khader village, southwest of Bethlehem city. Mohammad Ibrahim Ghanem owned the targeted trees. (Al-Quds 28 April 2015)
7. Israeli settlers living in Betar Illit settlement cut down 20 olive trees from Palestinian land at Sha’af area in Husan village, southwest of Bethlehem city. Raje and Mohammad Sabateen owned the targeted trees. (Wafa & Pal Info 29 April 2015)

Table 34: Number of Trees Uprooted by Governorate from April 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number of trees</th>
<th>Locations &amp; governorate</th>
<th>Noted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2 April</td>
<td>120 olive trees</td>
<td>Wadi Qana/ Salfit</td>
<td>Israeli Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3 April</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Al-Jab’a/ Bethlehem</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>16 April</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Old city of Jerusalem</td>
<td>Israeli Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>21 April</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>Deir Istiya/ Salfit</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>27 April</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>Halhul/ Hebron</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>28 April</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Al-Khader/ Bethlehem</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>29 April</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Husan/ Bethlehem</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>859</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


May 2015
1. Israeli Occupation Forces Bulldozers razed 12 dunums of Palestinian agricultural land, uprooted hundreds of trees, demolished a water well and a retaining wall in Soba area in Idhna town, west of Hebron city. Thair Al Qawasmi owned the targeted land. (Al-Quds 6 May 2015)
2. Israeli settlers living in Susiya settlement destroyed 10 olive trees from Khirbet Susiya, east of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. Mohammad Musalam An-Nawa’ja owned the targeted trees. (Wafa 8 May 2015)
3. Israeli settlers uprooted 300 trees and removed a fence surrounding 100 dunums of land at the natural reserve in Zef area, northeast of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. (Wafa 12 May 2015)

4. Israeli settlers destroyed three olive trees and removed a fence surrounding land in Al-Yanun village, south of Nablus city. (Shasha News 13 May 2015)

5. Israeli settlers living in Asfar and Bani Kedeem settlements uprooted and stole 800 olive seedlings from Al Wasli area, east of Al Shuyukh village, north of Hebron city. Mohammad, Abed AL Qadir and Musa Abu Shanab Al Abadi owned the seedlings. (Al-Quds 17 May 2015)


7. Israeli settlers set fire to 90 olive trees in Sarta village, west of Salfit city. (PNN 20 May 2015)

Table 35: Number of Trees Uprooted by Goverornate from May 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number of trees</th>
<th>Locations &amp; governorate</th>
<th>Noted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>8 May</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Khirbet Susiya/ Hebron</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>12 May</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Zef area/ Hebron</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>13 May</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Al Yanun/ Nablus</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>17 May</td>
<td>800</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>19 May</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Al-Jab’a/ Bethlehem</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>20 May</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Sarta/ Salfit</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1453</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


June 2015

1. Israeli Occupation bulldozers escorted by Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem and Israeli Police razed 8.5 dunums of Palestinian agricultural land in Al-Issawiya town in occupied East Jerusalem, uprooted about 70 trees and demolished an agricultural room, kitchen and a bathroom. (SilwanIC & Maannews 10 June 2015)

2. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Susiya village, southeast of Yatta town, south of Hebron city, and attacked Palestinians, and uprooted 8 olive trees Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA. (Al-Quds & Al Ayyam 14 June 2015)

3. Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) razed 20 dunums of Palestinian land in Khirbet Hamuda, west of Husan village, west of Bethlehem city and uprooted 200 olive seedlings. The targeted land is owned by Ibrahim Lafi Shousha and Adel Sa’di Shosha. The IOA claimed that the targeted land classified as “State land”. (RB2000 15 June 2015)
4. Israeli Occupation bulldozers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed a natural reserve, east of Tubas city, and uprooted dozens of trees (about 1200 trees) planted in 300 dunums of land. (RB2000 16 June 2015)

5. Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed a Palestinian Natural reserve at Lahef Jard area, east of Tubas city and uprooted thousands of trees, under the pretext that the targeted area classified as “State land”. The targeted are is about 100 dunums and planted with more than 70 thousand trees. (Al-Quds 18 June 2015)

6. Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the weekly non-violent protest against the segregation wall and settlements in Bilin village, west of Ramallah city. The IOA fired teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians and land, causing dozens of suffocation cases, and the torch of tens of olive trees. (Al-Quds 19 June 2015)

7. Israeli settlers cut more than 70 olive trees from Palestinian land located between Yasuf and Jamma’in villages, northeast of Salfit city. (Wattan 22 June 2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number of trees</th>
<th>Locations &amp; governorate</th>
<th>Noted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10 June</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Al-Issawiya town/Jerusalem</td>
<td>Israeli Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>14 June</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Susiya village/ Hebron</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>15 June</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Husan village/ Bethlehem</td>
<td>Israeli Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 June</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>Tubas city</td>
<td>Israeli Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>22 June</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Yasuf and Jamma’in villages/ Salfot</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td><strong>1548</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


July 2015

1. Israeli settlers uprooted 80 olive trees in Deir Istaiva village, north of Salfit city. (Al-Quds 11 July 2015)

2. Israeli settlers living in Beit ‘Ayin settlement torched hundreds of olive trees in Wadi Al Jamjum area in Nahhalin village, southwest of Bethlehem city. The targeted trees were owned by Abed Al Mutaleb Fanoun. (Al-Quds 12 July 2015)

3. Israeli settlers living in Efrat settlement uprooted hundreds of tomato seedlings and 50 cauliflower planted in 5 dunums of land in Al Khader village, southwest of Bethlehem city. The targeted land is owned by Jum’a Salah, Dirar Salah and Samer Al Balbul. The Israeli settlers also, swam in a water spring on the property. (Wafa 18 July 2015)

4. Israeli Occupation bulldozers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Palestinian lands in an area located west of Beit Ula town in Hebron governorate, razed 20 dunums of land and uprooted about 450 olive trees and demolished a water well. The targeted trees and land are owned by Fared Abed Al Latef Al ‘Amlah and Abed Al Qader Al Amlah. (NBPRS & Al Ayyam 22 July 2015)
Table 37: Number of Trees Uprooted by Governorate from July 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number of trees</th>
<th>Locations &amp; governorate</th>
<th>Noted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>11 July</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Deir Istiya village/ Salfit</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>12 July</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>AL Khader village / Bethlehem</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>22 July</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>Beit Ula town/ Hebron</td>
<td>Israeli Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>580</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


August 2015
1. Israeli settlers torched hundreds of olive trees in Wad Azzun area in Azzun village, east of Qalqiliyah city. (Wafa 4 August 2015)
2. Israeli Occupation bulldozers razed 5 dunums of Palestinian agricultural land at Az’aima area in Al Karmel village, east of Yatta town, south of Hebron city, and destroyed a number of trees and the water network. The targeted land is owned by Ahmed Barghash Ash-Shawaheen. (Zamn Press 5 August 2015)
3. Israeli settlers torched hundreds of olive trees at Karm Othaman area in Majdal Bani Fadel village in Nablus governorate. (Wattan 8 August 2015)
4. Israeli Occupation bulldozers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Beir ‘Uona area, west of Beit Jala town in Bethlehem governorate, and razed 25-30 dunums of land and uprooted about 100 olive trees to construct the Israeli segregation wall on the land of Crimsan valley. The targeted land and trees are owned by: Ash-Shatla, Abu Eid, Khaliliyah, Zeidan, Mutalaq, Abu Sa'id, and Abu Ghatas. (Maannews & ARIJ Field workers 17 August 2015)
5. Israeli settlers living in Yetzher settlement torched Palestinian agricultural land planted with olive and almond trees in Burin village, south of Nablus city. As a result 30 olive trees and a number of almond trees were torched. (Pal Info 21 August 2015)

Table 38: Number of Trees Uprooted by Governorate from August 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number of trees</th>
<th>Locations &amp; governorate</th>
<th>Noted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5 August</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Beit Jala town/ Bethlehem</td>
<td>Israeli Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>21 August</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Burin village/ Nablus</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>130</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


September 2015
1. Israeli settlers razed Palestinian land planted with olive trees at Al Musrara area, west of Deir Istiya village in Salfit governorate. The targeted land is located near an Israeli bypass road which is used by the Israeli settlers. The
razing work carried out was 7 kilometers length. (Maannews 9 September 2015)

2. Israeli settlers living in Yetzhar settlement torched hundreds of olive trees in Burin village, south of Nablus city. (Maannews 9 September 2015)

3. Israeli Occupation bulldozers continued razing Palestinian agricultural land at Marah Bassam and Al Marah Al Gharbi areas, west of Qaryut village, southeast of Nablus city, and uprooted a number of olive trees. The Israeli bulldozers also razed land at the southern part of Qaryut village. (Pal Info 15 September 2015)

4. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Forces at the western entrance of Tuqu village, southeast of Bethlehem city. The IOF fired teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians and torched 5 olive trees. (RB2000 30 September 2015)

Table 39: Number of Trees Uprooted by Goverornate from September 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number of trees</th>
<th>Locations &amp; governorate</th>
<th>Noted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tuq village/ Bethlehem</td>
<td>Israeli Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


October 2015

1. Israeli Occupation Forces attacked the weekly non-violent protest against the Segregation Wall and settlement in Kafr Qaddum village, east of Qalqiliyah city. The IOF fired rubber bullets and teargas grenades at Palestinians, causing dozens of suffocation cases. Before the protest, the IOF carried out military training near the Israeli settlement of Kedumim, and fired teargas grenades at Palestinian land planted with olive trees, causing the torching of 50 olive trees. (Wafa & Maannews 23 October 2015)

Table 40: Number of Trees Uprooted by Goverornate from October 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number of trees</th>
<th>Locations &amp; governorate</th>
<th>Noted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>23 October</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Kafr Qaddum/ Qalqiliyah</td>
<td>Israeli Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


November 2015

1. Israeli Occupation bulldozers demolished a 30 square meter residential room, an iron gate and a fence in Jabal Al Mukabir in occupied East Jerusalem and razed 4 olive trees. The targeted room was owned by Yassir Bashir. (SilwanIC 5 November 2015)
Table 41: Number of Trees Uprooted by Governorate from November 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number of trees</th>
<th>Locations &amp; governorate</th>
<th>Noted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5 November</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jabal Al Mukabir town/ Jerusalem</td>
<td>Israeli Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


December 2015

1. Israeli Occupation bulldozers razed 26 dunums of Palestinian agricultural land in ‘Izbet Shufa, south of Tulkarm city, uprooted approximately 200 olive trees and demolished an agricultural barracks. The targeted land, owned by Munir Fathi Ismail, is located near the Israeli settlement of Avnei Hefez. (Maannews 8 December 2015)

2. Israeli settlers living in Ma’ale Levona settlement uprooted 50 olive trees in Al Lubban Ash-Sharqiya village, south of Nablus city. The targeted trees were owned by Majed Sameh Darghma. (Maannews 23 December 2015)

Table 42: Number of Trees Uprooted by Governorate from December 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number of trees</th>
<th>Locations &amp; governorate</th>
<th>Noted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>8 December</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>‘Izbett Shufa/ Tulkarm</td>
<td>Israeli Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>23 December</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Al-Lubban Ash-Sharqiya/ Nablus</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


IIID. Israeli Settler Violence

The Israeli settler attacks have progressed from violent, hostile attacks towards the Palestinian civilian population to organized attacks that are orchestrated to terrorize and imperil the lives of the Palestinian population. Settler attacks in occupied Palestinian territories are often overlooked by Israeli Occupation Forces. In fact, some of the attacks occur under the auspices of the IOF. The number and types of settler attacks against Palestinian people and land have increased over the past decade. Settler attacks include but are not limited to: 1) destroying agricultural lands; 2) uprooting and burning trees; 3) contaminating cultivated fields and wells; 4) defacing religious sites; and, 5) “price tagging.” The Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem from various media sources including print and televised outlets, has gathered the data on settler attacks. The source and date of the original information is provided after each data point in parentheses. Full documentation can be access from POICA (Eye on Palestine) Monitoring Israeli Colonization Activities website.255

The following data reflects Israeli settler violence for the period 13 June 2014 – 31 December 2015.

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13-30 June
1. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed several areas in Kafl Haris village, north of Salfit city. The Israeli settlers carried out provocative actions and attacked Palestinians and houses. (Bnews 13 June 2014)
2. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Hafiri area near Arraba village, southwest of Jenin city and carried out provocative actions and Talmudic rituals. (Wafa 13 June 2014)
3. Israeli settlers living in Karni Shamron settlement hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles driving at Qalqilyah – Nablus road. Three Palestinian were injured. (Al-Quds 13 June 2014)
4. Israeli settlers living in Yetzher settlement hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles while they were traveling near the settlement. (Paltoday 14 June 2014)
5. Israeli settlers hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles near Turmus’ayya village, north of Ramallah city. (Paltoady 14 June 2014)
6. Israeli settlers living in Beit El settlement hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles near Al-Jalazun refugee camp, north of Ramallah city. (Safa 15 June 2014)
7. Israeli settlers living in Kiryat Arba settlement gathered at the Israeli Bypass road No. 60 and hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles. (Wattan 15 June 2014)
8. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces hurled stones at Palestinian houses in Susiya village, east of Yatta town, south of Hebron city, and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. (Wattan 15 June 2014)
9. Israeli settlers living in Gush Etzion settlement bloc gathered at the main entrance of the bloc, south of Bethlehem city and attacked Palestinian vehicles. (Wattan 15 June 2014)
10. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem, located in occupied East Jerusalem, and toured its courtyard. (Wafa 15 June 2014)
11. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces destroyed three Palestinian vehicles and attacked Palestinians in the Old City of Jerusalem, located in occupied East Jerusalem. During the operation, the IOF arrested two Palestinians and assaulted Tawfiq Meswda. (Wafa 15 June 2014)

12. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces assaulted Madleen Imad Abu Shamsiyah (14 years) in Tal Al-Ramida neighborhood in Hebron city. The IOF arrested Madleen and her Father Imad. (Maannews 15 June 2014)

13. Israeli settlers living in Yetzher settlement assaulted and injured Saed Attalla Ahmed Sabri Hilal Zied (30 years old) while he was driving his vehicle near the settlement. (Maannews 15 June 2014)

14. Israeli settlers living in Itamar settlement stole 22 sheep from a farm in Aqraba village, southeast of Nablus city. Ibrahim Ghazi Bani Fadel owned the sheep. (Maannews 15 June 2014)

15. Israeli settlers attacked Palestinian farmers while they were working in their fields in Wadi Safa area in Beit Ummer town, north of Hebron city. (Al-Quds 15 June 2014)

16. A Palestinian was injured after an Israeli settler hit him with his vehicle in Ash-Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood in occupied East Jerusalem. (Bnews 16 June 2014)

17. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Osama Mohammad Salem from Ash-Shawawrih village in Bethlehem governorate, while he was at the crossroads of Gush Etzion settlement bloc. (Bnews 16 June 2014)


19. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces gathered at the Hebron-Bethlehem road, near Gush Etzion settlement bloc, and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. During the operation, the IOF closed the road and prevented Palestinians from crossing it. (Wafa 17 June 2014)

20. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed and toured in the courtyard of Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem, located in occupied East Jerusalem, and performed Talmudic rituals. During the operation, the IOF arrested two Palestinians. (Wafa 17 June 2014)

21. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces gathered at the crossroad of Gush Etzion settlement bloc and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. The IOF closed the area and prevented Palestinians from crossing it. (Wafa 18 June 2014)

22. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem, located in occupied East Jerusalem, and toured in its courtyard. During the operation, the IOF arrested one Palestinian. (Raya 18 June 2014)

23. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem, located in occupied East Jerusalem, and toured its courtyard. (Al-Quds 19 June 2014)
24. Israeli settlers hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles traveling at Nablus-Ramallah road, near As-Sawiya village, south of Nablus city. Dozens of Palestinian vehicles were damaged. (NBPRS 20 June 2014)
25. Israeli settlers living in Naliel settlement opened fire at 9 Palestinians while they were working in a Palestinian factory in Al-Mazra’a Al-Gharbiya village, north of Ramallah city. (Al-Quds 22 June 2014)
26. Israeli settlers tried to storm Beit Ummer town, north of Hebron city and to close the Hebron-Jerusalem road. During the operation, the Israeli Occupation Forces prevented a Palestinian journalist from taking photos of the settlers and detained his ID card. (NBPRS 22 June 2014)
27. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured three Palestinians from Aqraba village, southeast of Nablus city, while they were near Za’tara military checkpoint. The Palestinians were identified as Shadi Abu Shihab, Qassem Diniyah and his brother Samer. (NBPRS 22 June 2014)
28. Israeli settlers stormed Palestinian shops in the old city of Hebron and destroyed their doors. During the operation, the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed two Palestinian houses in the old city of Hebron. (NBPRS 22 June 2014)
29. Israeli settlers living in Pesagot settlement opened fire at the mourners at the funeral of Mohammad At-Tarifi in Beituniya town, south of Ramallah city. A Palestinian was injured. The Israeli Occupation Forces came to the scene and clashed with Palestinians ensured. The IOF fired live ammunition, rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians. (Maannews 22 June 2014)
30. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem, located in occupied East Jerusalem, and toured its courtyard. During the operation, the IOF forced a Palestinian woman and three children to leave the mosque. (Maannews 23 June 2014)
31. Israeli settlers punctured the tires of 12 Palestinian vehicles in Al-Ashqariya neighborhood of Beit Hanina in occupied East Jerusalem. They wrote anti-Palestinian slogans on a school bus. The targeted vehicles were owned by: Mahmoud Shanak, Mohammad Shanak, Issa Jabaren, Younis Ghazawi, Riad Al-Halawani, Ramadan Badir, Ala Al-Latfawi, Alfite Al-Bakri, Mohammad Hassan Barqan and Nisreen Hamd. (SilwanIC 23 June 2014)
32. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed a Palestinian building in Al-Arroub refugee camp, north of Hebron city. (Safa 24 June 2014)
33. Israeli settlers living in Talmon settlement fired teargas grenades at a Palestinian vehicle while it was near Deir Ibzi’ village, northwest of Ramallah city. Two Palestinians were injured. (RB2000 24 June 2014)
34. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem city located in occupied East Jerusalem. toured its courtyard and tried to perform Talmudic rituals. During the operation, the IOF tightened its procedures at the entrances to the mosque and prevented dozens of Palestinians from entering. The IOF also arrested a Palestinian while he was in the courtyard. (NBPRS 24 June 2014)
35. Israeli settlers living in Betar Illit settlement escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force uprooted a number of olive trees in Nahhalin village, west of Bethlehem
city. The IOF prevented the owners of the land from reaching it. (Wafa 24 June 2014)

36. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem, located in occupied East Jerusalem, and toured its courtyard. The Israeli settlers also performed Talmudic rituals. During the operation, the IOF assaulted a Palestinian child. (Sama News 25 June 2014)

37. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed and toured the courtyard of Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem, located in occupied East Jerusalem. During the operation, the IOF arrested a Palestinian. (Wafa 26 June 2014)

38. Israeli settlers wrote anti-Palestinian slogans such as “Death to Arabs,” at a retaining wall near Ma’ale Adummim settlement in Al-Eaziriya town, in the Jerusalem Governorate. (Wattan 26 June 2014)

39. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Joseph’s tomb in Balata refugee camp, east of Nablus city. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, who fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases and the injury of four Palestinians. During the operation, the IOF invaded and searched dozens of Palestinian houses. (Wafa & Safa 27 June 2014)

40. An Israeli settler living in Susiya settlement stormed a Palestinian house in Wafi Ar-Rakhim area in Yatta town, south of Hebron city, and let the owner’s sheep loose on his agricultural land. Azz Ghaith owned the targeted house. (Al-Quds 28 June 2014)

41. Israeli settlers stormed Amman Street near Joseph’s tomb in Balata refugee camp, east of Nablus city. (Wafa 29 June 2014)

42. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem, located in occupied East Jerusalem, and toured its courtyard. (Wafa 29 June 2014)

43. Israeli settlers living in Betar Illit settlement destroyed agricultural land in Husan village, west of Bethlehem city. Hamid Abd Al-Aziz Hamamrih, Adel Darwish, Abd Al-Fatah Darwish and Fahmi Ahmed Hamamrih owned the targeted land. (Wafa 29 June 2014)

44. Israeli settlers living in Ramat Yasha outpost escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces assaulted Palestinians in Jabal Al-Rahma and Tal Al-Ramida neighborhoods in Hebron city. They also hurled stones at Palestinian houses owned by Abu ‘Ayeshah, At-Tamimi, Sider and Abu Hakil families. The IOF arrested Palestinian Sajed Sultan (19 years old) after the Israeli settlers assaulted and injured him. (Wafa 30 June 2014)

45. Israeli settlers assaulted Palestinian journalists while they were near Beit Einun village, north of Hebron city. (Wafa 30 June 2014)

46. Israeli settlers living in Kiryat Arba settlement toured in Jaber and Wadi An-Nasara areas in the old city of Hebron and near the Ibrahimi mosque. (Wafa 30 June 2014)

47. Israeli settlers living in Kharsine settlement gathered at the Israeli bypass road near the settlement and attacked Palestinian vehicles. (Wattan 30 June 2014)

49. Israeli settlers hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles driving near Gush Etzion settlement bloc, southwest of Bethlehem city. A number of vehicles were damaged. (Wafa 30 June 2014)

50. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Wafa 30 June 2014)

July 2014

51. Israeli settlers living in Ramat Shlomo settlement gathered near a Palestinian restaurant in occupied East Jerusalem and attacked a Palestinian worker. (Maannews 1 July 2014)

52. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force attacked Palestinian houses in As-Salaimah and Jaber neighborhoods near the Ibrahimi mosque in Hebron city. During the operation, the IOF arrested Ashraf Noh Abd Al-Hafid Idres (28 years old) after an Israeli jeep ran over him. (Wattan 1 July 2014)

53. Sanabel Mohammad Fahmi Al-Tous (9 years old) was injured after an Israeli settler hit her with his vehicle at the Israeli Bypass road near Al-Jab'a village, southwest of Bethlehem city. (Wattan 1 July 2014)

54. Israeli settlers attacked a Palestinian taxi driver and sprayed gas on his face in East Jerusalem. (Wafa 1 July 2014)

55. Israeli settlers set up a number of tents at E1 area near Ma'ale Adumim settlement in an attempt to establish a new outpost in the area. (NBPRS 1 July 2014)

56. Israeli settlers living in the Avnei Hefetz settlement hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles traveling near the settlement. A number of vehicles were damaged. (NBPRS 1 July 2014)

57. An Israeli settler tried to kidnap a Palestinian child in Shufat in occupied East Jerusalem. (Paltoady 1 July 2014)

58. Israeli settlers living in the Itamar settlement torched an animal barrack in Aqraba village, southeast of Nablus city and wrote anti-Palestinian slogans on the walls. Fadi Bani Jaber was the owner of the targeted barracks. (Raya & Maannews 2 July 2014)

59. Israeli settlers closed a Palestinian road that linked Bilin and Kafr Ni’ma villages, west of Ramallah city. (ARN 2 July 2014)

60. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured a Palestinian in occupied East Jerusalem. (Wafa 2 July 2014)

61. Israeli settlers kidnapped and killed Mohammad Hussen Abu Khdier (17 years old) from Shufat town in occupied East Jerusalem. The Israeli Occupation Force (IOA) found his burnt body near Deir Yassen. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, where the IOF fired metal bullets, teargas and stun grenades, causing the injury of 2 Palestinian journalists Christen Rinawi and Ali Yassen. (Wafa & Raya 2 July 2014)

62. Israeli settlers living in Betar Illit settlement hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles near Husan village, west of Bethlehem city. (Wafa 2 July 2014)
63. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force attacked Palestinian vehicles and destroyed several of them near Jaba village, in the Jerusalem Governorate. (Maannews 3 July 2014)

64. Israeli settlers tried to kidnap Amar Ibrahim Abu ‘Asba (46 years old) from Halhul town in Hebron governorate while he was in Jerusalem. (Raya 3 July 2014)

65. Ali Ahmed Abu Samra (30 years) was injured after Israeli settlers opened fire at him while he was at the entrance of Ar-Ram town in the Jerusalem Governorate. (NBPRS 4 July 2014)

66. Israeli settlers tried to kidnap a Palestinian child, Mohammad Ali Al-Kaswani (11 years old), while he was in front of his house in Beit Hanina in occupied East Jerusalem. (Wattan 4 July 2014)

67. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces occupied an old Palestinian house in Beit Fajjar village, south of Bethlehem city. The Israeli settlers set up a number of mobile homes around the house they occupied. (Wattan 4 July 2014)

68. Israeli settlers added three caravans near the illegal Israeli outpost “Um Muhammed” in Al-Khader village, west of Bethlehem city. (Wafa 4 July 2014)

69. Israeli settlers living in Beit Ain settlement erected a number of mobile homes on 400 dunums of Palestinian land, located between Surif and Al-Jab’a villages, southwest of Bethlehem city. (Wafa & Raya 4 July 2014)

70. Israeli settlers living in Rumaan outpost set up 4 caravans on Palestinian land at the eastern part of Tequ village, southeast of Bethlehem city. (Wafa 4 July 2014)

71. Ala Musa Abiyat (17 years old) from Kisan village, east of Bethlehem city was injured after an Israeli settler hit him with his vehicle in the village. (Wafa 4 July 2015)

72. Israeli settlers living in Kiryat Arba settlement assaulted and injured Bashir Sobhi Al-Muhtaseb (30 years old) in Hebron city. (Wafa 5 July 2014)

73. Israeli settlers living in Mevo Dotan and Hermesh settlements torched tires at the Kufairit crossroad and near agricultural land in Yabad town in the Jenin governorate. The Israeli settlers carried out provocative actions and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. (Sama News 5 July 2014)

74. Tareq ‘Adili (22 years old) was seriously injured after a group of Israeli settlers attacked him near Osarin village, southeast of Nablus city. (Wafa 5 July 2014)

75. Israeli settlers tried to kidnap a Palestinian child (5 years old) while he was at the entrance of his family house in the old city of Al-Khader village, west of Bethlehem city. (Wafa 5 July 2015)

76. Israeli settlers living in Tekoa settlement escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces gathered near Al-Fureidis village, east of Bethlehem city. (Baladna FM 6 July 2014)

77. Israeli settlers living in Hallamish settlement attacked a Palestinian vehicle in Deir ‘Ammar village, north of Ramallah city and injured Khalid Shahada. (Wattan 6 July 2014)

78. Israeli settlers assaulted a Palestinian taxi driver, Aymen Abu Irmilah, from Ath-Thawri neighborhood in Silwan in occupied East Jerusalem. (ARN 6 July 2014)
79. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Yazan As-Saiouri (18 years old) from Ras Al-Amoud neighborhood in occupied East Jerusalem while he was near Pisgat Ze’ev settlement. (ARN 6 July 2014)

80. Israeli settlers attacked a Palestinian vehicle, assaulted and injured Palestinian Priest Attala Issawi while he was in his way to a church in Abud village, northwest of Ramallah city. The vehicle was destroyed. (NBPRS 6 July 2014)

81. Israeli settlers hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles and houses in Ash-Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood in occupied East Jerusalem. The Israeli settlers also assaulted and injured three Palestinians and a child. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the settlers. (NBPRS 6 July 2014)

82. Israeli settlers hurled stones and Molotov cocktails at Palestinian vehicles near An-Nabi Saleh village, north of Ramallah city. (NBPRS 6 July 2014)

83. Israeli settlers hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles near Za’tara village, east of Bethlehem city. A Palestinian, Adel Abu Haniya, was injured and his vehicle was damaged. (NBPRS 6 July 2014)

84. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Badan village, northeast of Nablus city. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the settlers. (NBPRS 6 July 2014)

85. Israeli settlers attacked a Palestinian child, Qassem Ayesh (12 years old), while he was in his family lands in Khallit An-Nahla area in Wadi Rahal village, south of Bethlehem city. (NBPRS 6 July 2014)

86. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces attacked Palestinian houses at the western entrance of Einabus village, south of Nablus city. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli settlers, with the IOF firing teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians causing dozens of suffocation cases. (Maannews 6 July 2014)

87. Israeli settlers gathered near Al-Fureidis village, east of Bethlehem city, and carried out provocative actions. (Al-Quds 7 July 2014)

88. Israeli settlers set up three new outposts: 1) Ramat Hashlosha near Bayt Ayn settlement; 2) Tekoa E near the settlement of Tekoa; and, 3) Talmei Haim near Karmei Zur settlement. Mobile homes are in position and hooked up to electricity and water. (+972 7 July 2014)

89. Israeli settlers hurled stones at a Palestinian journalist Nuha Musleh and another women while they were in the Bab Al-Amoud area in occupied East Jerusalem. (SilwanIC 8 July 2014)

90. Israeli settlers attacked a Palestinian girl while she was walking at Aqbet Al-Khalidiya neighborhood in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem. (SilwanIC 8 July 2014)

91. Israeli settlers hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles traveling near Ma’ale Adumim settlement. A number of vehicles were damaged. (NBPRS 8 July 2014)

92. Israeli settlers opened fire at a group of Palestinians while they were at the entrance of Jabal Al-Mukkabeir neighborhood in occupied East Jerusalem. (Maannews 8 July 2014)
94. Israeli settlers tried to kidnap Palestinian Ramadan Raya (17 years old) in Beit Sahour town, east of Bethlehem city. (Wafa 8 July 2014)

95. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Khallit Al-Qawar area in Kisan village, east of Bethlehem city and razed 6 dunums of land planted with olive trees. (Al-Quds 8 July 2014)

96. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Mohammad Jamal Abu Azizah (22 years old) while he was at the eastern part of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. (Wafa 8 July 2014)

97. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (NBPRS 8 July 2014)

98. Israeli settlers opened fire at Palestinian houses in Ras Karkar village, northwest of Ramallah city. (Safa 9 July 2014)

99. Israeli settlers tried to attack Palestinian children while they were at Wadi-Hilweh Street in Silwan in occupied East Jerusalem. The Israeli settlers chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. (SilwanIC 9 July 2014)

100. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Quds Net 10 July 2014)

101. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force invaded Jabal Abu Al-Quron area, southwest of Nahhalin village, and set fire to Palestinian land planted with trees. (Wafa 10 July 2014)

102. Israeli settlers hurled Molotov cocktails at a Palestinian house owned by Mustafah As-Salfiti in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem. (SilwanIC 11 July 2014)

103. Israeli settlers hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles traveling between Turmus‘ayya and Sinjil villages, north of Ramallah city. (Safa 11 July 2014)

104. Israeli settlers living in Yetzher settlement attacked Palestinian houses in Einabus village, south of Nablus city. (NBPRS 13 July 2014)

105. Israeli settlers set fire to Palestinian agricultural land in Huwara village, south of Nablus city. A number of olive trees were torched. (Raya & NBPRS 13 July 2014)

106. Israeli settlers attacked a Palestinian vehicle in Beit Hanina in occupied East Jerusalem. The vehicle was damaged. (Wafa 13 July 2014)

107. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Bnews 14 July 2014)

108. An Israeli settler opened fire at a Palestinian vehicle near Al-Khader cemetery in Al-Khader village, west of Bethlehem city. Tareq Muhssen Ash-Shawale owned the targeted vehicle. (Al-Quds 15 July 2014)

109. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, where the IOF assaulted several Palestinians and prevented dozens of others from entering Al-Aqsa mosque. (Maannews 15 July 2014)
110. Israeli settlers attacked a Palestinian woman and her two children while they were walking in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem. The Israeli settlers chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. (SilwanIC 17 July 2014)

111. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF. During the operation, the IOF arrested Yacoub Al-Khales. (Al-Quds 17 July 2014)

112. Israeli settlers living in Har Gilo settlement opened fire at a group of Palestinians while they were at the entrance of Al-Walaja village, west of Bethlehem city. (Wafa 20 July 2014)

113. Israeli settlers living in Beit Hadasa settlement escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed a Palestinian house at Ash-Shuhada Street in Hebron city and assaulted the residents and fired teargas grenades inside the house. Mufid Ash-Sharbati owned the targeted house. (Wafa 20 July 2014)

114. Israeli settlers surrounded Palestinian Ali Ibrahim Al-‘Araj’s house in Al-Walajah village, west of Bethlehem city. (Wafa 21 July 2014)

115. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army Force assaulted and injured two Palestinians; Mazen Abu ‘Ayesha (20 years old) and Laith ‘Abidat, while they were in occupants East Jerusalem. Later, the IOF arrested them claiming they attacked Israeli settlers. (Maannews 24 July 2014)

116. Israeli settlers opened fire at Palestinians in Huwara village, south of Nablus city, causing the death of Khalid Yousif Azmi and Tayeb Mohammad Odeh. As a result, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Force, with the IOF firing rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases and the injuries. (Wattan 25 July 2014)

117. Israeli settlers living in Nave Yaacov settlement assaulted and injured Amir Shwiki (20 years old) and Samer Mahfoud (20 years old) while they were in Beit Hanina town, in East Jerusalem. (SilwanIC 27 July 2014)

118. Israeli settlers tried to kidnap Taha Riyad Tuffah (2 years old) while he was with his father walking in Shufat in occupied East Jerusalem. (Wattan 29 July 2014)


August 2014

120. Israeli settlers stormed Um Rukba area in Al-Khader village, west of Bethlehem city and opened fire at Palestinians and their houses, causing the injury of Marwan Izzat Abu Souy. (Wattan 1 August 2014)

121. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) gathered at the entrance of Husan village, west of Bethlehem city, and carried out provocative actions. (Raya 3 August 2014)

122. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. The IOF prevented hundreds of Palestinians from entering the mosque. (Rita News 3 August 2014)
123. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force demonstrated in Wadi Hilwah neighborhood in Silwan in occupied East Jerusalem. The Israeli settlers tried to attack Palestinian houses. As a result, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, with the IOF firing teargass and stun grenades at Palestinians. (SilwanIC 5 August 2014)

124. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force performed Talmudic rituals at Souq Al-Qataneen in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem, which is nearby the Al-Aqsa mosque. (Wafa 5 August 2014)

125. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Hisham Hassan Mohammad Hasasnah (20 years old) from Al-Ubidiya town in the Bethlehem Governorate while he was working in East Jerusalem. (Wafa 5 August 2014)

126. Israeli settlers living in the Avnei Hefez settlement occupied Palestinian land near the settlement and raised the Israeli flag on it. (Wafa 6 August 2014)

127. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army Force stormed Soup Ad-Dahab area in the old city of Hebron and destroyed the doors of a number of commercial structures. (Wafa 6 August 2014)

128. Rouzi Talab Jaber (8 years old) was seriously injured after an Israeli settler hit her with his vehicle in the old city of Hebron city. (ARN 7 August 2014)

129. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. At the same time, the IOF prevented Palestinians from entering the mosque. (ARN 7 August 2014)

130. Israeli settlers tried to storm Zahayka neighborhood in Jabal Al-Mukkabir town in occupied East Jerusalem. As a result, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli settlers. (Al-Quds 8 August 2014)

131. Shahd 'Awies (9 years old) from Al-Lubban Ash-Sharqiya village, south of Nablus city, was injured after an Israeli settler hit her with his vehicle while she was at Ramallah-Nablus road. (Wattan 8 August 2014)

132. Israeli settlers tried to run over Ola Aliyan while she was at the entrance of Beit Safafa town in occupied East Jerusalem. (SilwanIC 8 August 2014)

133. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Tareq Raed Abu Ramilah (13 years old) while he was at the courtyard of Al-Ibrahimi mosque in the old city of Hebron. (Wattan 9 August 2014)

134. Israeli settlers stormed Yasuf village, south of Nablus city, wrote anti-Palestinian slogans on walls and torched a Palestinian vehicle. Attala Yaseen Joufah owned the vehicle. (NBPRS 10 August 2014)

135. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and Israeli settlers in Burin village, south of Nablus city, after the Israeli settlers attacked Palestinian houses in the village. The Israeli Occupation Force came to the village and fired teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (Al-Ayyam 10 August 2014)

136. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, the IOF prevented dozens of Palestinian under the age of 50 from entering the mosque. (Wafa 12 August 2014)
137. Israeli settlers hurled stones at a Palestinian vehicle near Ofra settlement in the Ramallah Governorate. The vehicle windows were destroyed. (Al-Quds 12 August 2014)

138. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force invaded Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. At the same time, the IOF prevented Palestinians under the age of 30 from entering the mosque. The IOF also closed a number of the gates to the mosque. (RB2000 13 August 2014)

139. Israeli settlers set up four caravans on Palestinian land in Abu An-Natour area in Al-Fureidis village, east of Bethlehem city (Raya 13 August 2014)

140. Mohammad Abd Al-Karem Abu Salem (23 years old) was killed after an Israeli settler hit him with his vehicle while he was at Ras Khallit Habib area, west of Haris village, north of Salfit city. (RB2000 14 August 2014)

141. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem from Al-Maghariba gate and toured its courtyard. At the same time, the IOF prevented dozens of Palestinians from entering the mosque. (Wattan 14 August 2014)

142. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force hurled stones at a Palestinian house in the center of Hebron city. Shadi Sider owned the targeted house. (Wattan 17 August 2014)

143. The Head of the Israeli Knesset, Mosheh Feligen, along with a group of Israeli settlers and escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and performed Talmudic rituals. During the operation, the IOF closed most of the gates to the Al-Aqsa mosque and prevented Palestinians under the age of 50 from entering. The IOF, who were stationed at Bab Hutta, assaulted a Palestinian. (SilwanIC 17 August 2014)

144. Israeli settlers assaulted a Palestinian worker in occupied East Jerusalem and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. (Wafa 17 August 2014)

145. Israeli settlers assaulted and sprayed gas in the face of a Palestinian taxi driver in occupied East Jerusalem. (Wafa 17 August 2014)

146. Israeli settlers living in Betar Illit settlement prevented Palestinian farmers from reaching their land in Husan village, west of Bethlehem city. (Wafa 17 August 2014)

147. Israeli settlers living in Beit El settlement stormed Al-Yanabe’ area in Dura Al-Qar’ village, north of Ramallah city, and torched a caravan, awnings and seats in the area. (Wattan 19 August 2014)

148. Israeli settlers living in Betar Illit settlement hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles in Nahhalin village, southwest of Bethlehem city. (Wattan 19 August 2014)

149. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, the IOF arrested a Palestinian child while he was at the courtyard of Al-Aqsa mosque. (RB2000 19 August 2014)

150. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force attacked Palestinian shepherds and farmers in Kisan village, east of Bethlehem city, while prevented
them from reaching their land. The Israeli settlers also razed 300 dunums of Palestinian land in the village. (Mawwal 10 August 2014)

151. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, the IOF arrested Ibrahim Abu ‘Arar. (NBPRS 20 August 2014)

152. Israeli settlers tried to kidnap a Palestinian child in Beit Hanina in occupied East Jerusalem. (NBPRS 21 August 2014)

153. Nimir Abu ‘Aisha (32 years old) from Beit Wazan village, west of Nablus city, was injured after an Israeli settler hit him with his vehicle near Za'tara military checkpoint, south of Nablus city. (Paltoday 21 August 2014)

154. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Wattan 21 August 2014)

155. Israeli settlers escorted the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Wafa 24 August 2014)

156. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Kafl Haris village, north of Salfit city, and performed Talmudic rituals in Maqam An-Nabi Al-Kifl. (Maannews 25 August 2014)

157. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (NBPRS 26 August 2014)

158. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured a Palestinian taxi driver, Ziyad Al-Qawasmi (48 years old), in occupied East Jerusalem (Safa 27 August 2014)

159. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Wafa 27 August 2014)

160. An Israeli settler opened fire at a Palestinian vehicle owned by the Al-Hamamda and Abu Taha families while they were near Beit Amra village, southwest of Yatta town in Hebron governorate. (Wafa 27 August 2014)


162. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. The Israeli settlers performed Talmudic rituals. (RB2000 28 August 2014)

163. Muntaser Al-Hroub (25 years old) was injured after an Israeli settler's bus hit him while he was at the entrance of Beit Ummer town, north of Hebron city. (Wafa 28 August 2014)

164. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. The IOF prevented dozens of Palestinian women from entering the mosque. (NBPRS 31 August 2014)
165. Israeli settlers surrounded Yanun village, southeast of Nablus city and closed all the entrances to the village. The Israeli settlers threatened the Palestinians that they would torch their houses. (NBPRS 31 August 2014)

166. Israeli settlers attacked Ahlam Muhyi Awadalla (26 years old) while she was in her way back home in Shufat in East Jerusalem. (SilwanIC 31 August 2014)

September 2014

167. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. The IOF prevented Palestinians from entering the mosque and detained dozens of Palestinian ID cards at the entrance of the mosque. (Wattan 1 September 2014)

168. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. At the same time, the IOF prevented dozens of Palestinian women from entering the mosque. (NBPRS 2 September 2014)

169. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force invaded Joseph’s Tomb, near Balata refugee camp, east of Nablus city, and performed Talmudic rituals. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, with the IOF firing teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (NBPRS 2 September 2014)

170. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, the IOF arrested three Palestinians - Younis Darwish Turk (52 years old), Nassem Abu An-Nada (32 years old) and Ibrahim Siyam (65 years old). (Wafa & NBPRS 3 September 2014)

171. 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)

172. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force opened a new Talmudic school at Salah Ad-Din Street in occupied East Jerusalem. (NBPRS 3 September 2014)

173. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Joseph’s Tomb in the Balata refugee camp, east of Nablus city, and performed Talmudic rituals. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, with the IOA firing teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians. (Panorama FM 4 September 2014)

174. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem and toured its courtyard and tried to perform Talmudic rituals. During the operation, the IOF assaulted Palestinians. (Wafa 4 September 2014)

175. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, the IOF arrested Ahmed Taha. (Safa 7 September 2014)

176. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Tarsalah south of Jenin city. (Safa 7 September 2014)
177. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, the IOF assaulted and arrested an elderly Palestinian man. (RB2000 8 September 2014)

178. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Al-Quds 9 September 2014)

179. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (NBPRS 10 September 2014)

180. Mohammad Firas Al-Ja'bari (6 years old) was injured after an Israeli settler hit him with his vehicle in Jaber neighborhood in Hebron city. (Wattan 11 September 2014)

181. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Wafa 11 September 2014)

182. Abdi Nasser Idris (10 years old) and Mohammad Makram An-Nawa'ja (12 years old) suffered gas inhalation after an Israeli settler fired toxic gas on their faces while they were near their houses in the old city of Hebron. (Wattan 14 September 2014)

183. A Deputy in the Israeli Knesset, Moshi Filjin, along with a group of Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, the IOF prevented Palestinians under the age of 40 from entering the mosque. (SilwanIC 14 September 2014)

184. Israeli Occupation Forces and Israeli settlers started military training near Al-Fureidis village, east of Bethlehem city. (Wafa 16 September 2014)

185. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (RB2000 16 September 2014)

186. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem from Al-Maghariba gate. At the same time, the IOF tightened its procedures at the entrance to the mosque by holding the ID cards from dozens of Palestinians. (ARN 17 September 2014)

187. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force invaded Joseph's Tomb in the Balata Refugee Camp in Nablus and performed Talmudic rituals. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, with the IOF firing teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (Wafa 17 September 2014)

188. An Israeli settler ran over 14 sheep and killed 8 of them in Qawawis village, south of Hebron city. The targeted sheep are owned by: Taleb and Ibrahim Mohammad Ahmed N’aman. (Maannews 17 September 2014)

189. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Karmil area, southeast of Yatta town, south of Hebron city, and occupied the roofs of a number of Palestinian houses. (Wafa 18 September 2014)
190. Israeli settlers living in Mevo Dotan settlement hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles driving on the Jenin-Tulkarm road. (RB2000 18 September 2014)

191. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (RB2000 18 September 2014)

192. Israeli settlers escorted the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Fureidis village, southeast of Bethlehem city, and performed Talmudic rituals. (Wafa 19 September 2014)

193. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. The Israeli settlers performed Talmudic rituals. (Wafa 21 September 2014)

194. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Safa 22 September 2014)

195. Israeli settlers tried to kidnap a Palestinian child, Mohammad Khalid Al-Zaghal (11 years old) while he was in his way home in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem. (Maannews 24 September 2014)

196. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Wafa 25 September 2014)

197. Adam Al-Rashaq (10 years old) was injured after an Israeli settler hit him with his vehicle in Silwan, East Jerusalem. (Wafa 25 September 2014)

198. Islam Bassem Al-Amour (6 years old) was injured after an Israeli settler hit her with his vehicle in Ad-Deriat village, east of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. (Wafa 28 September 2014)

199. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (NBPRS 28 September 2014)

200. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Al-Quds 30 September 2014)

201. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force performed Talmudic rituals near Bilal Ben Rabah mosque, north of Bethlehem city. (NBPRS 30 September 2014)

202. Israeli settlers and a group from the Elad Settlement Association escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces occupied 23 houses (10 buildings and a number of single houses) in Wadi Hilwah and Baiydoun neighborhoods in Silwan town, south of Al-Aqsa mosque in occupied East Jerusalem. The targeted houses and buildings were owned by: Baiydoun, Al-Karki, Abu Sohebh, Az-Zawahra, Al-Khayat, Qara‘een and Al-Yamani. During the operation, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF. Currently, there are approximately 29 Israeli outposts in Silwan. (SilwanIC 30 September 2014)

203. Israeli settlers living in Susiya settlement planted trees on 5 dunums of Palestinian land. Najeh Al-Jamal, his brothers, and Adnan An-Nimir own the targeted land. (Safa 10 October 2014)
204. Israeli settlers living in Itamar settlement assaulted Palestinian farmers while they were working on their land in Wad Yanun area, in Yanun village, southeast of Nablus city. Clashes erupted between the Palestinians and the Israeli settlers. (Sama News 10 October 2014)

205. Israeli settlers living in Efrat settlement escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Solomon pools, located between Artas and Al-Khader villages in the Bethlehem Governorate, and performed Talmudic rituals. (RB2000 10 October 2014)

October 2014

206. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard and performed Talmudic rituals. During the operation, the IOF arrested two Palestinians while they were at the courtyard of Al-Aqsa mosque. (Maannews 1 October 2014)

207. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Joseph’s Tomb in the Balata refugee camp at the eastern part of Nablus city, and performed Talmudic rituals. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, with the IOF firing teargas and stun grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (Pal Info 2 October 2014)

208. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Wafa 2 October 2014)

209. Israeli settlers set fire in a landfill near the Umm Ar-Rihan nature reserve, west of Jenin city. Dozens of olive trees were torched. (NBPRS 3 October 2014)

210. Muaz Isma’il Ghazal (16 years old) was injured after an Israeli settler hit him with his vehicle while he was near Al-Minya village, southeast of Bethlehem city. (Mawwal 7 October 2014)

211. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force assaulted and injured a number of Palestinian farmers while they were harvesting their olive trees in Burin village, south of Nablus city. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF. (Al-Quds 8 October 2014)

212. Israeli settlers living in Susiya settlement set up a tent on Palestinian land. The tent was located 100 meters west of the settlement. The area between the tent and the settlement is approximately 200 dunums. (Al-Ayyam 8 October 2014)

213. Israeli settlers stormed Hush Ash-Shahabi area, which located near Al-Aqsa mosque in occupied East Jerusalem near the Iron Gate. The Israeli settlers performed special rituals at the Ribat Al-Kurd wall. (Wafa 9 October 2014)

214. Israeli settlers living in Maskiyyot settlement escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stole a number of sheep owned by Palestinians. (NBPRS 9 October 2014)

215. Israeli settlers living in Karmey Zur settlement fired live bullets at a group of Palestinians while they were working near the settlement. (Safa 9 October 2014)

216. Israeli settlers living in Kfar Taquah settlement assaulted and injured Hana’ Fathi Atiyani (30 years old) while she was harvesting olive trees on her land in Yasouf village, northeast of Salfit city. Only five days before Israeli settlers cut down approximately 100 olive trees. (Wafa 11 October 2014)
217. Israeli settlers living in Beit Yattir settlement assaulted and injured Saqir Mahmoud Abu Qabita (17 years old) from Imneizil village, south of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. (Wattan 12 October 2014)

218. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force preformed Talmudic rituals at Al-Buraq gate in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem. (Wattan 12 October 2014)

219. Israeli settlers set up two tents, raised Israeli flags and put dozens of chairs on 3 dunums of Palestinian land in Sarb At-Teen area, near Neve Danyyail settlement, south of Al-Khader village in the Bethlehem governate. The Israeli settlers also closed Kilo 17 road in Nahhalin village and assaulted several Palestinians. (Wafa 13 October 2014)

220. Israeli settlers tried to kidnap Majd Majed Hzienah (4 years old) from As-Sa’diya neighborhood in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem. (NBPRS 13 October 2014)

221. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force invaded Joseph’s Tomb near Balata refugee camp, east of Nablus city and performed Talmudic and religious rituals. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, with the IOF firing rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases and the injury of three people: Mohammad Abu Halimah, Salah Abu Roues and Nabel As-Sirfi. The IOF also arrested Amran Al-Masami (16 years old). (Maannews 13 October 2014)

222. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force toured in the old city of Hebron to celebrate the Jewish holiday Al-Arsh. (Safa 13 October 2014)

223. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Baraka area in Yatta town, south of Hebron city, and performed Talmudic rituals. (RB2000 15 October 2014)

224. Israeli settlers destroyed 7 artesian wells in Khirbet Samra in the northern Jordan valley. (Maannews 15 October 2014)

225. Israeli settlers living in Avnei Hefetz settlement stole 10 bags of Palestinian olive harvest (each bag about 60 kilograms) from land in Kafr Al-Labad village, east of Tulkarm city. Abd Al-Rahman Asied Abdalla Rjub owned the targeted land. (NBPRS 15 October 2014)

226. Israeli settlers living in the Talmon settlement prevented Palestinian farmers from entering their land to harvest olive trees in Deir Ammar village, northwest of Ramallah city. (NBPRS 15 October 2014)

227. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (RB2000 15 October 2014)

228. Israeli settlers living in Elazer settlement hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles while they were traveling on the Hebron-Jerusalem road, south of Bethlehem city. (RB2000 15 October 2014)

229. Israeli settlers living in Nekdim settlement escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces attacked Palestinian farmers from Al-Fureidis village, southeast of Bethlehem city, and prevented them from reaching their land to harvest olive trees. (PNN 16 October 2014)
230. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed the Al-Ishaqiya area in the Ibrahimi mosque in the old city of Hebron. (Wafa 16 October 2014)
231. Israeli settlers living in Kiryat Arba settlement assaulted and injured Bassem Fakhri Da’na (40 years old) while he was at the Wad Al-Hassen neighborhood in Hebron city. (Raya 18 October 2014)
232. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Safa 19 October 2014)
233. Enas Shawkat Dar Khalil (4 years old) was killed and Toleen Omar Asfour (5 years old) was injured after an Israeli settler hit them with his vehicle while they were at the main road in Sinjil village, north of Ramallah city. (Maannews 19 October 2014)
234. Israeli settlers took over two Palestinian buildings, with each building consisting of 3 floors and 5 apartments (in total 10 apartments) in the middle of the neighborhood in Silwan, occupied East Jerusalem. Salah Ar-Rajabi and Amran Al-Qawasmi owned the targeted buildings. (SilwanIC 20 October 2014)
235. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force attacked a Palestinian house in the old city of Hebron and demolished a wall. Abu Imad Iqnibi owned the targeted house. (Pal Info 20 October 2014)
236. Israeli settlers set up a number of caravans and barracks in two areas in Khirbet Al-Yanun in Aqraba village, southeast of Nablus city. The first site was located in the Ad-Dwa area, south of Khirbet al Yanun and the second one was located northeast of Khirbet Al-Yanun. (Maannews 21 October 2014)
237. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. At the same time, the IOF tightened its procedures and confiscated dozens of Palestinian ID cards at the entrance to the mosque. (Wafa 21 October 2014)
238. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Wafa 22 October 2014)
239. Israeli settlers attacked the holy place Saraqa Tomb in Tulkarm city and wrote anti-Palestinian, anti-Islamic slogans and Talmudic slogans on its wall. (Al-Quds 22 October 2014)
240. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Al-Quds 23 October 2014)
241. Israeli settlers attacked several Palestinian houses and vehicles in Ash-Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood in occupied East Jerusalem. (Wattan 23 October 2014)
242. Israeli settlers living in Betar Illit settlement hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles while they were at Wadi Al-Baqara area at the entrance of Nahhalin village, west of Bethlehem city. (RB2000 23 October 2014)
243. Israeli settlers hurled stones at a Palestinian woman in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and wrote anti-Palestinian slogans in a Public Park in the city. (Al-Quds 14 October 2014)
244. Israeli settlers living in Kedumim settlement opened fire at a Palestinian vehicle as it was traveling on the main road that links Nablus and Qalqiliya cities. (Al-Quds 25 October 2014)

245. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, the Israeli settlers assaulted several Palestinians. (Wattan 26 October 2014)

246. The Mayor of the Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem, Nir Baraka, along with a group of Israeli settlers and escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Wafa 28 October 2014)

247. Israeli settlers living in Barqan settlement razed Palestinian land to build new housing units in the settlement. (NBPRS 28 October 2014)

248. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Wafa 29 October 2014)

249. Israeli settlers living in Lashem settlement razed Palestinian land located between Kafr Ad-Dik and Deir Balut villages, west of Salfit city. (Maannews 29 October 2014)

250. Israeli settlers wrote anti-Palestinian slogans such as “Death to Arabs” on the walls of a Palestinian school in occupied East Jerusalem. (PNN 30 October 2014)

251. Ibrahim So’ud Khalil Odeh (13 years old) was injured after an Israeli settler hit him with his vehicle while he was on his way to school in Huwara village, south of Nablus city. (Wafa 30 October 2014)

252. Two Palestinians were injured after an Israeli settler hit them with his vehicle while they were at Bab Al-Khalil area in occupied East Jerusalem. The Palestinians were identified as Yahya Ahmed Darwish and Ali Ash-Shawish (Pal Info 31 October 2014)

253. Israeli settlers hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles traveling on the main road near Burqa village, west of Ramallah city. (PNN 2 November 2014)

254. Knesset Deputy; Moshi Feiglin, escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed and toured the courtyard of Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and performed Talmudic rituals. During the operation, the IOF assaulted and detained Abd Al-Rahman Ash-Sharif and summoned him for an interview the Israeli Intelligence Police. The IOF also arrested Hamadi Al-Halawani. (SilwanIC 2 November 2014)

255. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force invaded Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured the courtyard of the mosque. During the operation, the IOF prevented Palestinians under the age of 40 years old from entering the mosque. The IOF arrested Palestinian Sahar An-Natsha. (Raya 3 November 2014)

256. Israeli settlers living in Ayil Mitan outpost, located west of Deir Istiya village, north of Salfit, razed Palestinian land to build new housing units in the outpost. In October 2014, the Israeli Civil Administration declareded they would
confiscate 100 dunums of a Palestinian nature reserve to expand and legalize the outpost. (Pal Info 3 November 2014)

257. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force visited Rachael’s Tomb, north of Bethlehem city, and performed Talmudic rituals. (Maannews 4 November 2014)

258. Ibrahim Hamdan was injured after an Israeli settler hit him with his vehicle while he was at Ar Ras area in Beit Jala town, west of Bethlehem city. (PNN 4 November 2014)

259. An Israeli settler tried to run over Palestinian farmer Muhand Said Salah (33 years old) from Al-Khader village, southwest of Bethlehem city, while he was crossing the Jerusalem-Hebron road, near Elazar settlement. (Wafa 6 November 2014)

260. Israeli settlers escorted the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Joseph’s Tomb, near Balata refugee camp, east of Nablus city, and performed Talmudic rituals. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, with the IOF firing teargas and stun grenades at the Palestinians. (Maannews 6 November 2014)

261. Israeli settlers hurled stones at Palestinian houses and cars in Jabal Al-Mukkaber town in occupied East Jerusalem. (SilwanIC 7 November 2014)

262. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces demonstrated and toured in As-Sawana and At-Tur neighborhoods in occupied East Jerusalem. As a result, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, with the IOF firing teargas and wastewater at the Palestinians. (SilwanIC 7 November 2014)

263. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed the Solomon Pools in Artas village, south of Bethlehem city, and performed Talmudic rituals. (RB2000 7 November 2014)

264. Israeli settlers living in Adora settlement hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles while they were on the main road near the settlement. Palestinian Wael Awad Al-Batran’s vehicle was destroyed. (Wafa 9 November 2014)

265. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Be’ir Haram Ar-Rama area in Hebron city and performed religious rituals. (Wattan 9 November 2014)

266. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. At the same time, the IOF tightened its procedures for Palestinians at the entrance of Al-Aqsa mosque. (Safa 9 November 2014)

267. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. At the same time, the IOF prevented dozens of Palestinians from entering the mosque. (RB2000 10 November 2014)

268. Israeli settlers tried to occupy a Palestinian building consist of two floors in Silwan, occupied East Jerusalem. Salah Shayoukhi owned the targeted. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli settlers. (SilwanIC 10 November 2014)

269. Israeli settlers destroyed approximately 30 Palestinian vehicles during their demonstration that started from Za’tara military checkpoint to Huwara military checkpoint. (NBPRS 11 November 2014)
270. Israeli settlers closed the main entrance of Beit Fajjar village, south of Bethlehem city, and prevented Palestinians from leaving or entering the village. (Wattan 11 November 2014)

271. Israeli settlers attacked a Palestinian vehicle owned by Fadi Madi, a Palestinian journalist with the Pal Media Company, while he was near Silwad village, north of Ramallah city. (Safa 11 November 2014)

272. Israeli settlers destroyed 5 Palestinian vehicles in Beit Safafa in occupied East Jerusalem and wrote anti-Palestinian slogans on them. The Mohammad, Al-Kuhla, Al-Mukhtar, Ibrahim and Khalil families owned the targeted vehicles. (SilwanIC 11 November 2014)


274. Israeli settlers tried to attack a number of Palestinian students from Kisan village, southeast of Bethlehem city, while they were on their way home from school in Tequ village. (Wafa 11 November 2014)

275. Israeli settlers destroyed the contents of 3 stone crushers in Huwara village, south of Nablus city. (Al-Quds 11 November 2014)

276. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. At the same time, the IOF prevented Palestinian women from entering the mosque. (Al-Quds 12 November 2014)

277. Israeli settlers living in Hagai settlement assaulted and kidnapped a Palestinian while he was near the settlement. (Wattan 12 November 2014)

278. Israeli settlers living in Negohot settlement hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles while they were traveling on the main road near the settlement. (Wafa 13 November 2014)

279. Israeli settlers hurled stones at Palestinian houses in Wadi Hassen area, near Kiryat Arba settlement in Hebron city. (RB2000 13 November 2014)

280. Israeli settlers living in Mevo Dotan settlement invaded and toured agricultural land in Yabad town, west of Jenin city. (Pal Info 13 November 2014)

281. Israeli settlers stormed Halamesh, south of Jenin city, and performed Talmudic rituals. (Pal Info 13 November 2014)

282. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem Halamesh, from the Al-Maghariba gate, and toured its courtyard. At the same time, the IOF prevented Palestinian women from entering the mosque. (Wafa 13 November 2014)

283. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force invaded a number of Palestinian houses in Deir Nidham village, north of Ramallah city. (Wafa 14 November 2014)

284. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force attacked a Palestinian child in Hebron city. At the same time, the IOF arrested the child’s brother. (Pal Info 16 November 2014)

285. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem from the Bab Al-Maghartbah gate and toured its courtyard. (Wafa 16 November 2014)
286. Israeli settlers assaulted Tareq Ziyad Ad-Dwiek (29 years old) while he was in Hizma village in the Jerusalem Governorate. (Raya 17 November 2014)
287. Israeli settlers razed Palestinian land in Haris, Kafl Haris and Deir Istiya villages in the Salfit governorate to expand the Arial and Barqan industrial zones. (Pal Info 17 November 2014)
288. Israeli settlers killed Palestinian bus driver Yousif Ramuni (32 years old) from At-Tur Town in occupied East Jerusalem. As a result, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Force in At-Tur town. (Maannews 17 November 2014)
289. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force tried to attack Mr. Awad Az-Zaban in Burin village, south of Nablus city. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF in the village, where the IOF fired teargas grenades at Palestinians, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (PNN 18 November 2014)
290. Israeli settlers demonstrated at the main road near Gush Etzion settlement bloc in the Bethlehem governorate and carried out provocative actions. (Pal Info 18 November 2014)
291. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force carried out provocative actions at the road that links Madama and Burin villages, south of Nablus city. (Wafa 18 November 2014)
292. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force attacked a Palestinian school in Urif village, south of Nablus city. The IOF fired teargas and stun grenades at the Palestinians. (RB2000 18 November 2014)
293. Israeli settlers stormed and demonstrated in Beit Einun village, north of Hebron city. (Pal Info 18 November 2014)
294. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Wafa 19 November 2014)
295. Israeli settlers living in Adora and Telem settlements hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles while they were traveling on the main road that links Idhan town and Hebron city. A number of vehicles were damaged. (Sama News 19 November 2014)
296. Israeli settlers invaded and toured in Sateh Marhaba neighborhood in Al-Bireh city. As a result, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli settlers. The Israeli Occupation Force stormed the neighborhood and fired teargas grenades at the Palestinians. (Maannews & Pal Indo 19 November 2014)
297. Israeli settlers stabbed a Palestinian Fadi Jalal Radwan (22 years old) while he was in occupied East Jerusalem. (Maannews 19 November 2014)
298. Israeli settlers opened fire and injured Palestinian Ibrahim Mahmoud (16 years old) while he was near Beitin village, east of Ramallah city. (Maannews 19 November 2014)
299. Israeli settlers attacked Palestinian vehicles while they were stopping at the Huwara military checkpoint. The Israeli settlers also stormed Huwara village, south of Nablus city and attacked Palestinian houses destroying numerous windows. (Maannews & Pal Indo 19 November 2014)
300. Israeli settlers hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles while they were at the entrance of Al-Lubban Ash-Sharqiya village, south of Nablus city. A number of vehicles were destroyed. (Maannews 19 November 2014)

301. Israeli settlers invaded three Palestinian houses in Burin village, south of Nablus city and destroyed their contents. Attala Abu Sufian, Marwan An-Najar owned the target houses. (Pal Info 19 November 2014)

302. Israeli settlers opened fire at a Palestinian vehicle in Silwad town, north of Ramallah city. Riad Mer’l Hamad owned the targeted vehicle. (Sama News 20 November 2014)

303. Israeli settlers tried to run over three Palestinians from Arab Al-Ka’abnah, east of Yatta town, south of Hebron city, while they were crossing the bypass road No.60. (Sama News 20 November 2014)

304. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Al-Mughayyir village, northeast of Ramallah city, and tried to torch a Palestinian house. (Al-Quds 20 November 2014)

305. Israeli settlers hurled stones at Palestinians vehicles traveling on a road that links Husan and Nahhalin villages, west of Bethlehem city. (Al-Quds 20 November 2014)

306. Israeli settlers tried to assault two Palestinians, Fouad Abed and Mohammad Fakhri Abu Irmilha, in occupied East Jerusalem. (Al-Quds 20 November 2014)

307. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Joseph’s tomb in the Balata refugee camp at the eastern part of Nablus city and preformed Talmudic rituals. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, with the IOF firing live ammunition, rubber bullets and teargas grenades, causing dozens if suffocation cases and the injury of Tamer Al Masimi, Hassan Al-Masimi and Yousif Al-Adi. (Al-Quds 20 November 2014)

308. Israeli settlers living in Yetzher settlement attacked two Palestinian taxi drivers by firing teargas grenades at them. (Sama News 21 November 2014)

309. Israeli settlers gathered at the main entrance of Iskaka village, northwest of Salfit city, and closed it while hurling stones at Palestinians and vehicles. (Wafa 21 November 2014)

310. Suzan Al-Kurd was injured after an Israeli settler ran over her while she was crossing the main road in Shufat in occupied East Jerusalem. (SilwanIC 21 November 2014)

311. Israeli settlers attacked Palestinians in At-Tur town in occupied East Jerusalem, and carried out provocative actions. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli settlers. (SilwanIC 21 November 2014)

312. Israeli settlers invaded a Palestinian commercial structure in As-Sawana neighborhood in At-Tur town in occupied East Jerusalem and assaulted Ahmed Khalid Abu Ghanam. (SilwanIC 21 November 2014)

313. An Israeli settler opened fire at a Palestinian vehicle while it was at the entrance of Beit Ummar town, north of Hebron city. (Wafa 21 November 2014)

314. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Ahmed Yacoub Al-Ghoul (22
years old) while he was at Al-Musrara neighborhood in occupied East Jerusalem. (Wafa 21 November 2014)

315. Israeli settlers living in Maskiyyot settlement assaulted and injured Hilal Adel Daraghma (20 years old) while he was in the Wadi Al Maleh area in the northern Jordan valley. (Wafa 22 November 2014)

316. Israeli settlers gathered near Al-Maghariba gate in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. (SilwanIC 23 November 2014)

317. Israeli settlers tried to storm Ein Ad-Duyuk Al Fauqa village, north of Jericho. (Wattan 23 November 2014)

318. Israeli settlers assaulted two Palestinian girls from Silwan town in occupied East Jerusalem while they were leaving their school in the Old City of Jerusalem. The settlers assaulted Bara Abu Isninah (15 years old) and Sahar Khalifah (15 years old). (Wattan 23 November 2014)

319. Israeli settlers stormed a Palestinian house in Silwan, occupied East Jerusalem and assaulted Na’ma Abu Hadwan (57 years old) by spraying teargas at her face. As a result, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israel Occupation Force. (SilwanIC & Wafa 23 November 2014)

320. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Wafa 23 November 2014)

321. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured a number of Palestinian workers in occupied East Jerusalem. (Al-Quds 23 November 2014)

322. Israeli settlers attacked three Palestinian shepherds while they were near Aqraba village, southeast of Nablus city. (Al-Quds 23 November 2014)

323. Israeli settlers torched a Palestinian house in Abu Falah village, northeast of Ramallah city, and wrote anti-Palestinian slogans on the walls. Abed Al-Karem Hussen Hamilah owned the targeted house. (Maannews 23 November 2014)

324. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Basil Mohammad Al-'Amareen from Al-Arroub refugee camp, north of Hebron city. (Shasha News 24 November 2014)

325. Israeli settlers attacked and injured Munther Ziyada from Hebron city. (Shasha News 24 November 2014)

326. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (NBPRS 24 November 2014)

327. Israeli settlers living in Pisgat Zeev settlement assaulted and seriously injured a Palestinian from Beit Hanina in occupied East Jerusalem, while he was in his workplace in occupied East Jerusalem. (Al-Quds 24 November 2014)

328. Israeli settlers living in Ariel settlement pumped wastewater at Ein Wadi Al-Fawara spring in Kafr Ad-Dik village, west of Salfit city. (Al-Quds 24 November 2014)

329. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Al-Quds 25 November 2014)

330. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Mahmoud Issam Abed (19 years old) while he was leaving work in occupied East Jerusalem. (Pal Info 25 November 2014)
331. Israeli settlers ran over and injured Khalil Khames Al-Kaswani (14 years old) in occupied East Jerusalem. (Pal Info 25 November 2014)
332. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Mahmoud Issam Abed (19 years old) while he was heading home in Al-Issawiya, occupied East Jerusalem. (Maannews 25 November 2014)
333. Israeli settlers living in Ariel industrial settlement razed Palestinian land near the settlement to expand its area. (Pal Info 26 November 2014)
334. Israeli settlers living in Nokhot settlement tried to kidnap Palestinian Amir Taha Abu Sharara (11 years old) in Fuqeiqis village, southwest of Hebron city. (Wafa 27 November 2014)
335. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured a Palestinian from Arraba village, southwest of Jenin city, while he was at his work place in An-Nabi Elias village, east of Qalqiliya city. (Wafa 27 November 2014)
336. Israeli settlers torched a school in Beit Safafa in occupied East Jerusalem and wrote anti Palestinian slogans on the walls. (Baladna 30 November 2014)
337. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Majdi Majed Najeb (26 years old) while he was near Bab Al-Amoud in occupied East Jerusalem. (SilwanIC 30 November 2014)
338. Israeli settlers living in Pesagot settlement escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force attacked a Palestinian house owned by Yousif Qar’an in the eastern part of Al-Bireh city. As a result, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, with the IOF firing teargas grenades at Palestinians. (Wattan 30 November 2014)
339. Israeli settlers stormed and toured Palestinian land and areas between Burqa and Silat Dhahr villages, northwest of Nablus city. (Safa 30 November 2014)
340. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Akram Ishaq Awidat (23 years old) in occupied East Jerusalem. (Pal Info 30 November 2014)
341. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Zamn Press 30 November 2014)

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342. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, the IOF was stationed at the entrance to the mosque and stopped Palestinians and checked their ID cards. The IOF also summoned three Palestinians for an interview the Israeli Intelligence Police. (Safa 1 December 2014)
343. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. At the same time, the IOF was stationed at the entrance of the mosque and stopped Palestinians and confiscated their ID cards. (Shasha News 2 December 2014)
344. Israeli settlers living in Havat Ma'om outpost tried to storm a Palestinian house in At-Tawani area, east of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. (RB2000 3 December 2014)
345. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. At the same time, the IOF was stationed at the entrance to the mosque, stopped Palestinians and confiscated their ID cards. The IOF also stopped the repair and maintenance work inside Ar-Rahma gate at the mosque. (Wafa 3 December 2014)

346. Israeli settlers living in Arial settlement razed Palestinian land in Salfit city and Kafl Haris village. The targeted land was located near an Israeli bypass road. (Pal Info 3 December 2014)

347. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Al-Quds 4 December 2014)

348. An Israeli settler who opened fire at them while they were near Beitillu village, north of Ramallah city, injured two Palestinians. The targeted Palestinians were identified as: Ahmed Akram Ziyada and Thair Abed Al-Karem Bazar. (PNN 4 December 2014)

349. Mohammad Khalil Mohammad Al-Hamamda (50 years old) was injured after an Israeli settler ran over him while he was crossing the road near Ad-Dirat village, east of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. (Wattan 5 December 2014)

350. Israeli settlers living in Karmel settlement assaulted and injured Zaiyed Sulimab Eid Al-Hathaleen (21 years) while he was working near the settlement. (Wattan 5 December 2014)

351. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force hurled stones at Palestinian houses in the Al-Ja’bari neighborhood in Hebron city and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. (Al-Quds & Wafa 6 December 2014)

352. Israeli settlers took off their clothes while they were in the courtyard of Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem. During the operation, the IOF forced three Palestinian children to leave the courtyard of the mosque. (Safa 7 December 2014)

353. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Wafa & Al-Quds 7 December 2014)

354. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured two Palestinians, Mutasem Issam Shwiki (24 years old) and Shadi Al-Mashni, in occupied East Jerusalem. (Maannews 7 December 2014)

355. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Al-Quds 8 December 2014)

356. Israeli bulldozers, owned by Israeli settlers living in Ahya and Yesh Kosesh outposts, razed Palestinian land in Jalud village, south of Nablus city to expand their outposts. Abdalla Al-Haj Mohammad and Rashid Al-Haj Mohammad owned the targeted land. (Maannews 8 December 2014)

357. An Israeli settler stabbed and injured Palestinian child Muaz Nouh Arafat Ar-Rajabi (12 years old) in Bani Naim village, east of Hebron city. (Maannews & Wafa 9 December 2014)
358. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Safwat Badir Abu Al-Filat while he was leaving his house in Beir Haram Ar-Rama area, northeast of Hebron city. (Maannews 9 December 2014)

359. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. At the same time, the IOF was stationed at the entrance of the mosque, stopped Palestinians and confiscated their ID cards. (Wafa 9 December 2014)

360. Awad Nicola Ghnem (28 years old), a Palestinian bus driver, was injured after a group of Israeli settlers attacked him in occupied East Jerusalem. (Baladna FM 9 December 2014)

361. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed and toured the Al-Maleh area in the northern Jordan valley. (Raya 10 December 2014)

362. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force torched a Palestinian feed plant in Beita village, south of Nablus city. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF. (Shasha News 10 December 2014)

363. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. At the same time, the IOF arrested Muntaha Abu Isninah while she was trying to enter the mosque. (Wafa 10 December 2014)

364. Israeli settlers tried to attack a Palestinian bus driver in occupied East Jerusalem. (Wafa 10 December 2014)


366. Israeli settlers attacked a group of Palestinian workers while they were at the eastern entrance of Marah Rabah village, south of Bethlehem city. (Al-Quds 10 December 2014)

367. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force attacked Palestinian houses in Al-Mughayyir village, north of Ramallah city. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, with the IOF firing rubber bullets and tear gas grenades at the Palestinians. (Raya & Safa 10 December 2014)

368. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Wafa 11 December 2014)

369. A group of Israeli settlers living in Bracha settlement attacked Palestinians and houses. (Al-Quds 12 December 2014)

370. Jamal Abed Al-Majed Ghaitha (45 years old), from Nahhalin village, southwest of Bethlehem city, was injured after an Israeli settler opened fire at him while he was at Aqaba Hafna area, west of Al-Khader village in the Bethlehem governorate. The Israeli Occupation Force came to the scene and arrested Mr. Ghaitha. (Wafa 12 December 2014)

371. Israeli settlers escorted the Israeli Occupation Force closed an agricultural road in Ash-Sha'af area, south of Al-Khader village, southwest of Bethlehem city. (Wattan 12 December 2014)
372. Israeli settlers living in Kiryat Arba settlement hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles while they were at the main road near the settlement. (Safa 14 December 2014)

373. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Al-Quds 14 December 2014)

374. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Maannews 15 December 2014)

375. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Safa 16 December 2014)

376. Muhiy Ad-Diyn Najajra (22 years old) from Nahhalin village, southwest of Bethlehem city, was injured after an Israeli settler ran over him while he was near Betar Illit settlement. (Wattan 16 December 2014)

377. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Shasha News 17 December 2014)

378. Imtethal Abdalla Mohammad Qasho’ was injured after an Israeli settler hit her with his vehicle while she was crossing the road in An-Nabi Elis village, east of Qalqiliya city. (RB2000 17 December 2014)

379. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force cut electricity network wires linked to a Palestinian house in Burin village, south of Nablus city and wrote anti-Palestinian slogans on the wall. Bilal Eid owned the targeted house. As a result, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, with the IOF firing teargas, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (Al-Quds & Pal Info 18 December 2014)

380. Amro Zaytun (6 years old) was injured after an Israeli settler hit him with his vehicle while he was on his way to school in Al-Lubban Al-Gharbiya village, northwest of Ramallah city. (Al-Quds 18 December 2014)

381. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, the IOF arrested Abed Al-'Afu Az-Zaghir, Tamer Shala’ta and Latifa Abed Al-Latif. (Pal-Today & Wafa 18 December 2014)

382. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Birka Al-Karmel area, east of Yatta town, south of Hebron city, performed Talmudic rituals and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. During the operation, the IOF prevented Palestinians from leaving their houses. (Al-Quds 19 December 2014)

383. Israeli settlers tried to kidnap Palestinian child Nadim Majd ‘As’ous (4 years old) from Burin village, south of Nablus city, while he was with his father in front of a commercial structure in Huwara village, south of Nablus city. (Maannews 20 December 2014)

384. Israeli settlers escorted by Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem from Bab Al-Magharba gate and toured its courtyard. (Bethlehem News 21 December 2014)
385. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed and toured the Beit Bassa area in Beit Sahour, east of Bethlehem city. (Al-Quds 21 December 2014)

386. Musa Fawaz Barhum (17 years old) was injured after an Israeli settler hit him with his vehicle while he was near Al-Lubban Al-Gharbiya village, northwest of Ramallah city. (Maannews 21 December 2014)

387. Abed Ibrahim Al-Sarè (32 years old) from Yatta town and Ra'fat Al-Zawahra (30 years old) from Za'tara village were injured after an Israeli settler hit them while they were crossing a road in East Jerusalem. (Maannews 21 December 2014)

388. An Israeli settler tried to attack Sidra Muhammad Salah (9 years old) while she was crossing a road in the old town of Al-Khader village, southwest of Bethlehem city. (RB2000 21 December 2014)

389. Israeli settlers living in the Nekedim settlement attacked Palestinian farmers while they were working their land at Ka'ybana area in Tequ village, southeast of Bethlehem city. (NBPRS 22 December 2014)

390. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. At the same time, the IOF arrested Taha Shahwan, Bassam Abu Saf and Mohammad Hassan. (Maannews 22 December 2014)

391. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Joseph’s Tomb in Balata refugee camp east of Nablus city, and performed Talmudic rituals. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, where the IOF fired live ammunition, rubber bullets and tear gas grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (RB2000 22 December 2014)

392. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Al-Quds 23 December 2014)

393. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force invaded Kafl Haris village, north of Salfit city, chanted anti-Palestinian slogans and performed Talmudic rituals. (NBPRS 24 December 2014)

394. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured a Palestinian worker from Hebron city. (NBPRS 24 December 2014)

395. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (NBPRS 24 December 2014)

396. Israeli settlers punctured the tires of 8 Palestinian vehicles in Ras Al-Amoud neighborhood in Silwan, occupied East Jerusalem. (Wafa 26 December 2014)

397. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Kum village, west of Hebron city. (Safa 26 December 2014)

398. Israeli settlers invaded Homesh, south of Jenin city and carried out provocative actions on the Jenin-Nablus road. (Wafa 26 December 2014)

399. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed and toured Khirbet Beit Laban, Khirbet Qasten, Khirbet Ar-Ras, Khallet Mahareb and Toul Musa areas in the southern and western parts of Idhna town, west of Hebron city. (Al-Quds 27 December 2014)
400. Israeli settlers living in Susiya settlement sprayed chemical materials on Palestinian agricultural land in Susiya village, east of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. A number of plants were destroyed as a result of the spray. Mohammad Musa Meghnim owned the targeted land. (NBPRS 28 December 2014)

401. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. The Israeli settlers tried to steal soil from the courtyard of the mosque. (ARN 28 December 2014)

402. Israeli settlers living in Karmel settlement assaulted and injured 5 Palestinians while they were working their land in Um Al-Khair village, east of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. (Wafa 28 December 2014)

403. Hamada Ali Ayesh Qar'esh (8 years old) was injured after an Israeli settler hit him with his vehicle in Zif village, south of Hebron city. (Wafa 28 December 2014)

404. Israeli settlers living in Mevo Dotan settlement assaulted two Palestinians, from Arraba village in Jenin governorate, while they were working on the land near the settlement. (Al-Ayyam 28 December 2014)

405. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Al-Quds 29 December 2014)

406. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Al-Quds 30 December 2014)

407. An Israeli settler assaulted Amal Taqatqih, from Beit Fajjar village in Bethlehem governorate, while she was in Hadasa Hospital in East Jerusalem. Ms. Taqatqih had been previously arrested after the Israeli Occupation Force opened fire and injured her. She was moved to the hospital in serious condition. (Panorama FM 30 December 2014)

408. Amir Majed Ahmed Suliman (10 years old) was injured after an Israeli settler hit him with his vehicle while he was crossing the main road in Tequ village, southeast of Bethlehem city. (Maannews 31 December 2014)

409. Israeli settlers living in the Karmel settlement launched a Molotov cocktail at a Palestinian house in Ad-Deirat village, east of Yatta town, south of Hebron city, causing the house to burn. Mahmoud Mohammad Al-Adra owned the targeted house. The Israeli settlers also wrote anti-Palestinian slogans on the walls of the house. (Arabs 48 31 December 2014)

410. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force tried to attack Palestinian farmers from Qusra village, south of Nablus city, while they were working their land near Yesh Kodesh outpost. As a result, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF. The IOA fired teargas and stun grenades at the Palestinians. (Shasha News 31 December 2014)

411. Israeli settlers living in El-David settlement tried to raze Palestinian agricultural land in Rakhma village, southeast of Bethlehem city. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli settlers. (Wafa 31 December 2014)
412. Israeli settlers punctured the tires of a Palestinian vehicle owned by Nayef Abeat in Janata village, southeast of Bethlehem city. (Wafa 31 December 2014)

413. Israeli settlers wrote anti-Islamic and anti-Palestinian slogans on walls in occupied East Jerusalem. (Wattan 16 January 2015)

414. Israeli Settlers tried to carry out renovation work on the Qaraeen family house that was confiscated by Israeli settlers in the neighborhood of Wadi Hilweh in Silwan, occupied East Jerusalem. (SilwanIC 16 January 2015)

415. Israeli settlers living in Susiya settlement assaulted and injured Nasser Khalil An-Nawa’ja (30 years old) while he was near his house in Susiya village, southeast of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. (Al-Quds 17 January 2015)

January 2015

416. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Wafa 1 January 2015)

417. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Tarsalah near Sanur and Jaba villages in Jenin Governorate and hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles traveling near the site. (Al-Quds 2 January 2015)

418. Israeli settlers living in Itamar settlement escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force assaulted 6 Palestinian shepherds in Aqraba southeast of Nablus city, and the IOF detained five of shepherds for few hours. (Wattan 3 January 2015)

419. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Wafa 5 January 2015)

420. Israeli settlers sprayed toxic substances on Palestinian land in Aqraba village, southeast of Nablus city, causing the death of 16 sheep. (Shasha News 5 January 2014)

421. Israeli settlers attacked Mahmoud Abu Markhiya (24 years old) with pepper Spray while he was in Tal Rumida neighborhood in the center of Hebron city. (Wattan 7 January 2015)

422. Israeli settlers living in Maon and Susiya settlements attacked Palestinian emergency vehicles while they were at the eastern part of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. (Al-Quds 8 January 2015)

423. An Israeli settler opened fire at Palestinians in Al-Bazar market in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem. As a result, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Force, who surrounded the area. The IOF assaulted several Palestinians and arrested Nassri Bashir Firawi (13 years old). (SilwanIC 10 January 2015)

424. Ibrahim Issa Suliman At-Tubasi (15 years olds) from Ar-Rihiya village, south of Hebron city, was injured after Israeli settlers living in Haga settlement opened fire at him while he was working his family land near the settlement. (Wafa 10 January 2015)

425. Israeli settlers hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles traveling on the Ramallah-Nablus road. As a result, Ro’a Hazem Sawalha (12 years old) was injured. (Al-Quds 11 January 2015)
426. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Al-Quds 11 January 2015)
427. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (NBPRS 12 January 2015)
428. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. At the same time, the IOF arrested Mohammad Shawkat Al-Khateb while he was leaving the mosque. (Wafa 13 January 2015)
429. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (ARN 14 January 2015)
431. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Al-Quds 15 January 2015)
432. A Palestinian was seriously injured after an Israeli settler opened fire at him while he was at the crossroad of the Gush Etzion settlement bloc. (Wafa 15 January 2015)
433. Israeli settlers living in Alon Moreh settlement attacked Palestinian farmers and shepherds in Salem village, east of Nablus city. (ARN 15 January 2015)
434. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed a Palestinian school in At-Tur neighborhood in occupied East Jerusalem while students and teachers were inside the school. The IOF fired rubber coated bullets and tear gas grenades at the students. (Al-Quds 15 January 2015)
435. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, the IOF confiscated the ID cards of dozens of Palestinians. (Al-Quds 18 January 2015)
436. Israeli settlers attacked a Palestinian house owned by Nawara Hussen in Al-Fureidis village, southeast of Bethlehem city. (PNN 19 January 2015)
437. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Al-Quds 19 January 2015)
438. Israeli settlers living in the Nefih Hanania outpost near Rachelim settlement razed Palestinian land at the southeastern part of Iskaka village, east of Salfit city. (Wattan 20 January 2015)
439. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard and tried to perform Talmudic rituals. At the same time, the IOF stationed at Bab As-Salsila arrested Sameha Shaheen while she was leaving Al-Aqsa mosque. (Wafa 21 January 2015)
440. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Al-Quds 22 January 2015)

441. Israeli settlers living in Efrat settlement hurled stones at Palestinian houses in Jurat Ash-Sham’a and Marah Ma’alla villages, south of Bethlehem city. (Al-Quds 22 January 2015)

442. Yamen Nabil Mahmoud (5 years old) from Shuffa village, southeast of Tulkarm city, was injured after an Israeli settler hit him with his vehicle while he was crossing the Israeli bypass road near the village. (Maannews 23 January 2015)

443. Settlers built a synagogue on Palestinian land belonging to Abdul al-Jaabari. After petitioning court to have the illegal structure removed from his land, Abdul al-Jaabari received a property tax bill of NIS 88,200 from the Israeli settlement Kiryat Arba on the outskirts of Hebron. Although the Israeli High Court of Justice had previously ruled that the synagogue had been built on private property and ordered it removed, the settlement informed the owner that if he failed to pay property taxes his land would be confiscated. (Times of Israel 23 January 2015)

444. An Israeli settler tried to run over Palestinian Ahmed Ad-Daghameen (14 years old) in As-Samu town, south of Hebron city. (Wafa 24 January 2015)

445. Israeli settlers living in an illegal outpost in Khallit An-Nahla area, south of Bethlehem city, opened fire and injured Mohammad Omra Khalil As‘ad (24 years old). (Al-Quds 24 January 2015)

446. Yousif Ahmed Hantash (38 years old) was injured after a group of Israeli settlers attacked him while he was walking near an Israeli bypass road near Dura town, southwest of Hebron city. (Bethlehem News 25 January 2015)

447. Israeli settlers living in Alon Moreh escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force razed Palestinian agricultural land in Jabal Al-Kaber area, east of Salim village, east of Nablus city. At the same time, the IOF prevented the owners of the land from reaching their land. (Al-Quds 25 January 2015)

448. Israeli settlers living in Bietar Illit settlement hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles traveling between Nahhalin and Husan villages, southwest of Bethlehem governorate. (Al-Quds 25 January 2015)

449. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Wattan 26 January 2015)

450. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force invaded an Islamic tomb in Awarta village, south of Nablus city, and performed Talmudic rituals. At the same time, the IOF fired stun grenades at Palestinian houses. (Pal Info 26 January 2015)

451. An Israeli settler living in Havat Maon outpost, located near Ma’on settlement, in Hebron governorate, added two caravans to the 12 others that were already there. (Al-Ayyam 26 January 2015)

452. Israeli settlers prevented a number of Palestinian farmers from reaching their land in Al-Fureidis village, southeast of Bethlehem city. (Zamn Press 27 January 2015)

453. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Joseph’s Tomb in Balata refugee camp at the eastern part of Nablus city and performed Talmudic
rituals. During the operation, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, when the IOA fired live bullets, teargas and stun grenades at the Palestinians, causing dozens of suffocation cases and injury to Bassem Zakariya Suliman (16 years old). (Maannews 27 January 2015)


455. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Pal Info 27 January 2015)

456. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Safa 28 January 2015)

457. Israeli settlers assaulted Ibrahim Ghaith (14 years old) while he was on his way to school in Silwan, occupied East Jerusalem city. (Al-Quds 28 January 2015)

458. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Al-Quds 29 January 2015)

459. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force held military training exercise at the entrance of Al-Jalama village, north of Jenin city, and carried out provocative actions. (Al-Quds 29 January 2015)

460. Israeli settlers and Israeli Occupation Forces attacked Palestinian activists while they were planting Palestinian land near Nekdim settlement. The IOF closed the road reach to the land and seized a number of olive seedlings and agricultural tools. (Wafa 30 January 2015)

461. Israeli settlers tried to kidnap Mohammad Ghassan Abu Al-Jamal (2 years old) while he was walking with his brothers in Jabal Al-Mukabber in occupied East Jerusalem. (SilwanIC 30 January 2015)

462. Israeli settlers living in Alon Moreh settlement escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force attacked Palestinian farmers while they were working their land in Jabl Al-Kabeer area in Salim village, east of Nablus city. (Wafa & Al-Quds 30 January 2015)

463. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles traveling on the Nablus-Ramallah road, near Beit El settlement. Several vehicles were damaged. (NBPRS 31 January 2015)

February 2015

464. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Al-Quds 1 February 2015)

465. Raid Jehad Abu Irmilah (28 years old) was injured after an Israeli settler hit him with his vehicle near the Ibrahimi mosque in the old city of Hebron. Mr. Abu Irmilah is a Palestinian journalist. (Maannews 1 February 2015)

466. An Israeli settler hit a number of sheep with his vehicle in Al-Karma village, south of Hebron city. As a result, 12 sheep were killed. Mohammad Abu Shekha owned the sheep. (Wafa 2 February 2015)
467. Mohammad Yousif Barqan (17 years old) was injured after an Israeli settler opened fire at him while he was on land in the Wad Yasoul neighborhood in Silwan, occupied East Jerusalem. (Maannews 2 February 2015)

468. An Israeli settler ran over an international Nun while she was crossing a road at Bab Al-Amoud in East Jerusalem. (SilwanIC 3 February 2015)

469. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed a building that was under construction in Khalail Al-Louz (south of the city of Bethlehem), occupied an apartment and raised the Israeli flag on the top of the building. (Maannews 3 February 2015)

470. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Maannews 3 February 2015)

471. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force attacked a number of Palestinian activists during an agricultural event in Tal Al-Ramuida neighborhood in Hebron city. (Wafa 3 February 2015)

472. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces razed 50 dunums of Palestinian land in Ras Al-'Aranim area in Iskaka village, east of Salfit city. (Pal Info 3 February 2015)

473. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Jabal Sobeh in Beita village, south of Nablus city and set up a number of residential caravans and a water tank. (Maannews 5 February 2015)

474. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force invaded land in Bani Na'im village, east of Hebron city. (Maannews 5 February 2015)

475. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard and performed Talmudic rituals. (Al-Quds 5 February 2015)

476. Hamza Al-Haymoni (5 years old) was injured after an Israeli settler hit him with his vehicle while he was at the entrance of Beit Kahil village, northwest of Hebron city. (Maannews 5 February 2015)

477. Jamel Al-Ja'bari (5 years old) was injured after an Israeli settler hit him with his vehicle at the southern part of Hebron city. (Maannews 5 February 2015)

478. Israeli settlers living in Karme Zur settlement opened fire at a group of Palestinian activists while they were working on land near the settlement. (Al-Quds 6 February 2015)

479. An Israeli settler opened fire at a number of Palestinian vehicles while they were near Aqraba village, southeast of Nablus city. (Maannews 7 February 2015)

480. Israeli settlers living in Adi Ad and Yesh Kodesh outposts set up 5 mobile homes in the Jabal Abu Ar-Rakha and Jabla Kwik areas in Jalud village, south of Nablus city. (Maannews 7 February 2015)

481. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (NBPRS 8 February 2015)

482. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force tried to occupy a Palestinian house owned by Ahmed Sub Labban in Aqbet Al-Khalidiya neighborhood in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem. (Al-Quds 9 February 2015)
483. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Al-Quds 10 February 2015)

484. Israeli settlers stormed a Palestinian land owned by Eid Barakat and demolished a fence surrounding the property in An-Nabi Samwil village, in the Jerusalem Governorate. (ARIJ Field workers 12 February 2015)

485. Israeli Occupation Forces and Israeli settlers living in Efrat settlement prevented Ibrahim Suliman Sobeh (49 years old) from working his land located near the settlement. (RB2000 15 February 2015)

486. Israeli settlers living in Yakir settlement razed Palestinian agricultural land located near the settlement. The targeted land owned by a Palestinian from Beit Istiya village, north of Salfit city. (PNN 15 February 2015)

487. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Palestinian taxi driver Ibrahim Badir from East Jerusalem. (Wafa 15 February 2015)

488. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. At the same time, the IOF was stationed at the entrance to the mosque and confiscated dozens of ID cards. (Al-Quds 15 February 2015)

489. Israeli settlers and Israeli Intelligence Police escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Maannews 16 February 2015)

490. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (ARN 17 February 2015)

491. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Joseph's Tomb in Balata refugee camp, east of Nablus city, and preformed Talmudic rituals. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, where the IOF fired teargas and stun grenades. (PNN 17 February 2014)

492. For the eighth time, the Israeli settlers and the Israeli Occupation Force demolished the protest village “Al-Quds Gate,” east of Abu Dis town, east of Jerusalem city. (Al-Quds & Wafa 17 February 2015)

493. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Dahir Issa Daoud while he was at the entrance of Jalud village, south of Nablus city. (NBPRS 18 February 2015)

494. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, the IOF assaulted a Palestinian girl while she was in the courtyard of the mosque. (Maannews 18 February 2015)

495. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Wafa 19 February 2015)

496. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force demonstrated in the neighborhoods of the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem. The Israeli settlers performed Talmudic rituals. (Maannews 19 February 2015)

497. Israeli settlers living in the Susiya settlement and Avigal outpost assaulted and injured Jubrail Mohammad Ahmed Nu'man (55 years old) at Qawawis area, southeast of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. (NBPRS 20 February 2015)
498. Israeli settlers living in Ramat Yesha settlement assaulted and injured Salah Imad Abu Shamsiya (10 years old) while he was playing in the snow at Tal-Ar-Rumida neighborhood in the center of Hebron city. (Al-Quds & Wafa 21 February 2015)

499. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. At the same time, the IOF prevented Palestinian children from entering the mosque. (Pal Info 22 February 2015)

500. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (NBPRS 24 February 2015)

501. Hassan Abed Ar-Rahman Badran (21 years old) from Idhan town, west of Hebron city, was injured after an Israeli settler hit him with his vehicle while he was near the Israeli segregation wall at Al Burj area, southwest of Hebron city. (RB2000 24 February 2015)


504. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Nu‘man Hamdan while he was working his land in Al-Jab’a village, southwest of Bethlehem city. (RB2000 25 February 2015)


506. Mariam Karem Dana (10 years old) was injured after an Israeli settler hit her with his vehicle in Ein Al-Louza neighborhood in Silwan, occupied East Jerusalem. (Maannews 25 February 2015)

507. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces attacked Palestinians and their property located in the old city of Hebron near the Al-Ibrahimi mosque. They also tried to hit a group of Palestinian students with their cars. The IOF attacked two Palestinian centers and allowed the Israeli settlers to hurl stones at the sites. (Safa 25 February 2015)

508. Israeli settlers living in Alon Moreh settlement attacked Ammen Raid Amer and prevented him from reaching his house in Azmut village, east of Nablus city, after detaining him for a few hours. (Maannews 26 February 2015)

509. Israeli settlers torched a Palestinian church in occupied East Jerusalem and wrote anti-Palestinians and anti-Christian slogans on the walls. (NBPRS 26 February 2015)

510. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Al-Quds 26 February 2015)

511. Israeli settlers wrote anti-Palestinian slogans on the wall of Urif High School in Urif village, south of Nablus city. (RB2000 26 February 2015)
512. Israeli settlers torched part of a Christian school in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and wrote anti-Christian slogans on the walls of the school. (SilwanIC 27 February 2015)

513. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Joseph’s Tomb in Balata refugee camp, east of Nablus city and preformed Talmudic rituals. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, where the IOA fired teargas and stun grenades at the Palestinians. (Al-Quds 27 February 2015)

514. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed a number of religious shrines at the eastern part of Kafl Haris village, north of Salfit city. (Al-Quds 27 February 2015)

515. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Wattan 1 March 2015)

516. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard and tried to perform Talmudic rituals. During the operation, the IOF assaulted a Palestinian while he tried to prevent the settlers from performing Talmudic rituals. (ARN 2 March 2015)

517. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Nizar Ghalma and Ahmed Ar-Rajabi while they were on their way to school in the old city of Hebron. (PNN 3 March 2015)

518. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (PNN 3 March 2015)

519. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, the IOF arrested a Palestinian and forced others to leave their ID cards with the IOF at the entrance of the mosque. (Maannews 4 March 2015)

520. A number of Palestinians were injured after a group of Israeli settlers hurled stones at their vehicles in Al-Fahes area, southeast of Hebron city. (Al-Ayyam 4 March 2015)


522. Israeli settlers attacked a number of Palestinian commercial structures in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem. (Pal Info 5 March 2015)

523. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (NBPRS 5 February 2015)

524. Israeli settlers torched two Palestinian vehicles in Al-Mughayyir village, north of Ramallah city, and wrote anti-Palestinian slogans on the vehicles. (Al-Quds 5 March 2015)

525. Israeli settlers attacked two Palestinians while they were working on a street in the Baydoun neighborhood in Silwan, occupied East Jerusalem. At the same time,
the Israeli Occupation Force came to the scene and clashed with the Palestinians.
The IOF arrested Mustafah Baydoun (14 years old). (SilwanIC 6 March 2015)

526. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force demonstrated in the old city of Hebron and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. The demonstration started from Ash-Shuhada Street and ended at the Ibrahimi mosque. (Wafa 6 March 2015)

527. Israeli settlers living in Beit ‘Ayn settlement hurled stones and assaulted Mohammad Abed Al-Hamed As-Salimi, his brothers and sons while they were working their land in Wadi Ar-Rish area near the settlement, in Beit Ummer town, north of Hebron city. (Al-Quds 7 March 2015)

528. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Ahmed Mahmoud Al-Qaq (64 years old) while he was leaving Al Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem. (Al-Quds 7 March 2015)

529. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Ahmed Mahmoud Al-Qaq (64 years old) while he was leaving Al Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Maannews & Al-Quds 8 March 2015)

530. Israeli settlers killed 4 sheep and stole 10 others after storming a Palestinian farm in At-Tayba village, northeast of Ramallah city. (RB2000 9 March 2015)

531. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Pal Today 10 March 2015)

532. Israeli settlers living in Yetzher settlement set up 8 mobile homes at Al-Wadat area, east of Urif village, south of Nablus city. (Maannews 10 March 2015)

533. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Ahmed Mohammad Abu Ta’a in East Jerusalem. (Al-Quds 13 March 2015)

534. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Musa Hassan Ash-Shawaheen (44 years old) from Yatta town, south of Hebron city. (NBPRS 11 March 2015)

535. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Al-Quds 11 March 2015)

536. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles traveling near Homesh settlement. (Al-Quds 13 March 2015)

537. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Ahmed Mohammad Abu Ta’a in East Jerusalem. (Al-Quds 13 March 2015)

538. Israeli settlers living in the Sde Bouz outpost attacked Palestinian farmers while they were working their land at Ein Qasis area in Al-Khader village, southwest of Bethlehem city. (Al-Quds 13 March 2015)

539. Naftal Bennet, the head of Jewish home party, escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces entered and toured the Ibrahimi mosque in the old city of Hebron. (Wattan 13 March 2015)

540. Israeli settlers living in Mitzipe Ya’ir outpost assaulted and injured Hani Badawi Ad-Dababsa (24 years old) while he was working his land near the outpost, east of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. (Maannews 14 March 2015)

541. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force forced Palestinian farmer Ahmed Slaem Awad Sobeh to leave his land at Ein Al-Qasis area in Al-
Khader village, southwest of Bethlehem city and then uprooted a number of olive seedlings. (Wafa 14 March 2015)

542. Israeli Occupation Forces assaulted a 10 years old Palestinian girl and one of Al-Aqsa mosque guards while they were in the courtyard of Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem. At the same time, a group of Israeli settlers escorted by the IOF stormed Al-Aqsa mosque and toured its courtyard. (Wafa 15 March 2015)

543. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Ahmed Mohammad Issa Abu Ta’a (19 years old) while he was working on a street at Jabal Al-Masharif area in East Jerusalem. (SilwanIC 15 March 2015)

544. Israeli Foreign Minister; Avigdor Lieberman, escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed the Ibrahimi Mosque in the old city of Hebron. During the operation, the IOF prevented Palestinians from reaching the mosque and forced them to close their shops that were near the mosque. (Al-Quds 15 March 2015)

545. Israeli settlers living in Adi Ad outpost set up a number of caravans at the top of a mountain in Jalud village, south of Nablus city. The targeted land is located near Jalud High School. (Maannews 16 March 2015)

546. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, the IOF arrested a Palestinian after assaulting him. (NBPRS & Al-Quds 17 March 2015)

547. Israeli settlers put toxic substances in a water tank owned by a Palestinian family in Tal Ar-Ramida neighborhood in Hebron city. (NBPRS 17 March 2015)

548. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured two Palestinians (Nadel Khaliliyah and Amjad Kin’an) from Jaba village, southwest of Jenin city, while they were working their family lands in Silat Ad-Dhahir village, southwest of Jenin city. (Wafa 17 March 2014)

549. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army Forces occupied three Palestinian houses in a building in Wadi Hilwa neighborhood in Silwan, occupied East Jerusalem. The Al-Malhi family owned the targeted house. During the operation, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF. The IOF fired rubber bullets and stun grenades at Palestinians. The IOF also assaulted and injured Mohammad Khalid Al-Malahi (13 years old). (NBPRS 18 March 2015)

550. Israeli settlers from the Al-Ed settler organization escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force occupied 500 square meters of land and a barracks in Wadi Hilwa neighborhood in Silwan, occupied East Jerusalem. The Al-Abbasi family owned the targeted land. This land was surrounded by a number of Palestinian houses. (SilwanIC 18 March 2015)

551. Israeli settlers from Al-Ed colonial organization escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force occupied 1200 square meters land owned by the Sha’ban family and a caravan in Silwan, occupied East Jerusalem. (SilwanIC 18 March 2015)

552. Israeli settlers destroyed a Palestinian vehicle owned by Firas Abed while it was parked near agricultural land in Silat Ad-Dhahir village, southwest of Jenin city. (PNN & Wafa 18 March 2015)
553. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Joseph’s Tomb in Balata refugee camp, east of Nablus city and preformed Talmudic rituals. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF. The IOA fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (RB2000 19 March 2015)

554. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed the Al-Ishaqiya area in the Ibrahimi mosque in the old city of Hebron city. (Maannews 19 March 2015)

555. Israeli settlers assaulted a group of Palestinian women while they were near the As-Silsila gate in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem. (SilwanIC 22 March 2015)

556. Israeli settlers living in Beitar Illit settlement hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles while they were travelling near Nahhalin village, west of Bethlehem city. As a result, three vehicles were destroyed. (Al-Quds 22 March 2015)

557. Sujod Mahmoud Ibrahim Awad (6 years old) was injured after the Israeli settlers living in Ma’on settlement hurled stones at her while she was near her house in Khirbet Tuba, east of At-Tawani village, southeast of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. (Wafa 22 March 2015)

558. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Al-Quds 22 March 2015)

559. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force invaded and toured Al-Badhan village, northeast of Nablus city and carried out provocative actions. (Al-Quds 22 March 2015)

560. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army toured in An-Nassariya village, northeast of Nablus city. (Al-Quds 22 March 2015)

561. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Wafa 23 March 2015)


563. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Al-Quds 24 March 2015)

564. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (ARN 25 March 2015)

565. Israeli settlers detained three Palestinians from Aqraba village, southeast of Nablus city, for several hours. (RB2000 26 March 2015)

566. Israeli settlers living in Pedu’el settlement used their bulldozers to raze Palestinian land in Khirbet Ad-Dir area, west of Kafr Ad-Dik village, west of Salfit city. (Pal Today 27 March 2015)

567. Israeli settlers living in Beit ‘Ayn settlement hurled stones at Palestinian farmers while they were working their land at Wad Abu Ar-Rish area in Beit Ummer town, north of Hebron city. (RB2000 28 March 2015)
568. Israeli settlers living in Leshem outpost stole a number of construction stones from several areas and neighborhoods in the western towns of Salfit city. (NBPRS 29 March 2015)

569. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Wafa 29 March 2015)

570. During the operation, the IOA arrested two Palestinians while they were leaving Al-Aqsa mosque in occupied East Jerusalem. (Wafa 31 March 2015)

**April 2015**

571. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, the IOA arrested Rawan Abu Hadwan. (Pal Info 1 April 2015)

572. Israeli settlers living in Leshim outpost razed Palestinian land in Khirbet Deir Sem’an area, west of Kafr Ad-Dik village, west of Salfit city. (Pal Info 1 April 2015)

573. Israeli settlers living in Ofra settlement hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles traveling on the Israeli bypass road near the settlement. The Palestinians use this bypass road to reach their houses in Silwad, north of Ramallah city. (Al-Quds 1 April 2015)

574. Israeli settlers living in Alon Moreh settlement razed Palestinian land at Jabal al Kaber area in Salem village, east of Nablus city. (Al-Quds 1 April 2015)

575. Israeli settlers living in Ofra settlement hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles traveling on the Israeli bypass road near the settlement. The Palestinians use this bypass road to reach their houses in Silwad, north of Ramallah city. (Al-Quds 1 April 2015)

576. Israeli settlers carried out excavation work near the courtyard of the Ibrahimi mosque in the old city of Hebron. (PNN 2 April 2015)

577. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force attacked a number of Palestinian houses in Yanun village, southeast of Nablus city. During the operation, the IOF arrested two Palestinians, Riad Aqil Bani Jaber and Qatebah Khalil Rabee. (Al-Quds 3 April 2015)

578. Israeli settlers living in Beit Hadasa and Ramat Yesha settlements sprayed some form of gas on the face of Qamar Adel Qafisha (11 years old) while she was in front of her family house at Ash-Shuhada street in the central of Hebron city. (Wafa 4 April 2015)

579. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Wattan 5 April 2015)

580. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Mohammad Al- Batrokh (12 years old) while he was near the Hebron gate in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem. (Pal Today 5 April 2015)

581. Israeli settlers let their pigs loose in Palestinian agricultural land in Deir Ballut village, west of Salfit city. (NBPRS 5 April 2015)
582. Israeli settlers living in Alon Moreh settlement put a number of caravans on Palestinian lands at “Jabal Al Kaber” area in Salem village, east of Nablus city. (Al-Quds 5 April 2015)

583. Israeli settlers living in Betar Illit settlement stormed agricultural lands in Wadi Fukin village, west of Bethlehem city and performed Talmudic rituals. (Al-Quds 5 April 2015)

584. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Al-Quds 6 April 2015)

585. Israeli settlers living in Neve Daniyyel settlement opened fire at Palestinian farmers while they were working their land at Shi Shahla in Al-Khader village, southwest of Bethlehem city. (Al-Quds 7 April 2015)

586. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, the IOD arrested a Palestinian. (Al-Quds 7 April 2015)

587. Israeli settlers living in Magdal Oz settlement escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces occupied 1000 dunums of land between Beit Fajjar and Beit Ummer towns by constructing fence around the land (length 2600 meters). (Pal Today 8 April 2015)

588. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed “Yatta Park” in Al Karmel village, southeast of Yatta town, south of Hebron city, and performed Talmudic rituals. (NBPRS 8 April 2015)

589. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Joseph’s Tomb in Balata refugee camp the eastern part of Nablus city and performed Talmudic rituals. During the operation, the IOF closed the neighborhoods in the area. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, where the IOA fired teargas grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (Al-Quds 8 April 2015)

590. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces raided “Al-Mas’oudiya Park”, west of Nablus city and destroyed the park. (Al-Quds 8 April 2015)

591. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (RB2000 9 April 2015)

592. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force razed Palestinian land near the Israeli outpost of “Sde Bouz” at Ein Al-Qasis area in Al-Khader village, southwest of Bethlehem city, to construct a settler road. (Wafa 9 April 2015)

593. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Suleiman pools area in Artas village, south of Bethlehem city and performed Talmudic rituals. (ARN 9 April 2015)

594. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (RB2000 12 April 2015)

595. Israeli settlers living in Leshem settlement continued their work at an archaeological site located between Kafr Ad-Dik and Rafat villages in Salfit governorate. (NBPRS 12 April 2015)
596. A 25 years old Palestinian was injured after an Israeli settler hit her with his vehicle near Bab Al Aboud in East Jerusalem. (Al-Quds 12 April 2015)

597. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (RB2000 13 April 2015)

598. The Palestinian Administration in the Ibrahimi mosque revealed that Israeli settlers had carried out excavation work inside the mosque and near Salah Ad-Deen Al-Ayobi pulpit. (Pal Today 13 April 2015)

599. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Pal Today 15 April 2015)

600. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed and toured several Islamic tombs in Kafl Haris village, north of Salfit city. (Maannews 15 April 2015)

601. Israeli settlers living in Kiryat Arba settlement gathered on the land of the Palestinian family Al-Ja'bari located east of Hebron city after the Israeli Occupation Force removed a caravan erected by the settlers to establish a synagogue. (Pal Info 15 April 2015)

602. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Safa 16 April 2015)

603. Israeli settlers living in Karme Zur settlement attacked Waled Mohammad Sabarnah and forced him to leave his land, which was located near the settlement. (PNN 17 April 2015)

604. Israeli settlers living in Leshem settlement, located west of Kafr Ad-Dik village and west of Salfit city, razed Palestinian land and stole soil. (NBPRS 19 April 2015)

605. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Al-Quds 19 April 2015)

606. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem, toured its courtyard, carried out provocative actions and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. (Pal Info 20 April 2015)

607. Israeli settlers living in Efart settlement along with the Israeli Occupation Force prevented a Palestinian farmer from working his 10 dunums of land in Batten Al Ma'asi area, south of Al-Khader village, southwest of Bethlehem city. (ARN 20 April 2015)

608. An Israeli organization called on Israeli settlers to storm the Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem on the 23rd of April 2015, to celebrate “Israeli Independence day” and to raise Israeli flags inside the mosque. (NBPRS 21 April 2015)

609. Israeli settlers hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles while they were crossing Huwara military checkpoint, south of Nablus city. A number of vehicles were damaged. (NBPRS 21 April 2015)
610. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Joseph’s Tomb in Balata refugee camp, east of Nablus city and performed Talmudic rituals. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, where the IOF fired live and rubber bullets at Palestinians, causing injuries to Mohammad Hassan Sabateen (18 years old), Muaz Tal’at Atta (21 years old) and Ahmed Saleh (22 years old). (PNN & PNN 21 April 2015)

611. Four Palestinians were injured after an Israeli settler hit them with his vehicle near An-Nabi Elias village, east of Qalqiliyah city. (NBPRS 22 April 2015)

612. Israeli settlers raised Israeli flags on the walls of the Ibrahimi mosque in the old city of Hebron. (NBPRS 22 April 2015)

613. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Maannews 22 April 2015)

614. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Homesh, northwest of Nablus city. The Israeli settlers carried out provocative actions and performed Talmudic rituals. (NBPRS 23 April 2015)

615. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, the IOF assaulted Palestinians at the entrance of the mosque. (NBPRS & ARN 23 April 2015)

616. Israeli settlers assaulted Radi Said Ad-Doud (14 years old) while he was riding his bicycle at Al-Wad street in the Old City of Jerusalem. (SilwanIC 24 April 2015)

617. Israeli settlers toured several neighborhood in the old city of Hebron and assaulted a number of Palestinians including Ala Fawaz Qafisha and Anwar Miswada. (Wafa 26 April 2015)

618. Israeli settlers stormed and toured the Tal Al-Ramida neighborhood in Hebron city and hurled stones at Palestinian houses. (Wafa 26 April 2015)

619. Israeli settlers attacked a Palestinian family while they were walking at the Israeli Bypass road, northwest of Hebron city. (Wafa 26 April 2015)

620. Israeli settlers tried to put a fence around 800 dunums of Palestinian land at Wad Nuhseen area, near the Majdak Oz settlement, northeast of Beit Ummer town, north of Hebron city. The targeted land was owned by the Awad, Abu Mariya and Al-'Alami families. (Al-Quds 26 April 2015)

621. Israeli settlers living in Eli settlement kidnapped a Palestinian from Nablus city, while he was standing at the bus station near the settlement. (Al-Quds 26 April 2015)

622. Shahada Mahmoud Shahada Al’Amur (5 years old) was injured after an Israeli settler hit him with his vehicle near Khallit Al Maya village, east of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. (PNN 28 April 2015)

623. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force hurled stones at Palestinian houses in the Tal Ar-Ramida neighborhood in Hebron city, and destroyed the water network owned by Musa Sider. The Israeli settlers carried out provocative actions and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. (Wattan 29 April 2015)
624. Israeli settlers living in Nekdim settlement assaulted Palestinian farmers while they were working their land near the settlement. The targeted land was located in Tequ and Jennata villages in Bethlehem city. (ARN 29 April 2015)

625. Israeli settlers living in Ravava settlement razed Palestinian land in Haris and Deir Istiya villages in Salfit Governorate. (PNN 29 April 2015)

626. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, the IOF arrested Mohammad Ash-Shalabi. (Al-Quds 29 April 2015)

627. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Al-Quds 30 April 2015)

May 2015

628. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed and toured Khirbet Qarqash, east of Bruqin village, west of Salfit city, and took photos of the area. (NBPRS 3 May 2015)

629. Israeli settlers let their pigs loose in Palestinian agricultural land in Bruqin village, west of Salfit city, causing damage in crops. (NBPRS 3 May 2015)

630. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Al-Quds 3 May 2015)

631. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, the IOF assaulted Palestinian women while they were in the mosque. (NBPRS & Wattan 5 May 2015)

632. Israeli settlers carried out a demonstration at the Israeli Bypass road, south of Nablus city. The demonstration started from the Yizhar road junction to Huwara military checkpoint. (Maannews 5 May 2015)

633. Israeli settlers hurled stones and empty bottles at a Palestinian house owned by Kayed Dana located in Wadi Al Haseen area, east of Hebron city,. (Wafa 5 May 2015)

634. Amar Ahmed (2 years old) was killed after an Israeli settler hit him with his vehicle in At-Tur town in East Jerusalem. (Pal Info 5 May 2015)

635. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard and tried to perform Talmudic rituals. (Pal Info 6 May 2015)

636. Israeli settlers tried to kidnap Rajeh Nasser Alla from Halhul town, north of Hebron city after stopping him near the Havat Jil‘ad outpost, west of Nablus city. (Maannews 6 May 2015)


638. Israeli settlers living in Elkana settlement razed tens dunums of Palestinian land in Mas-ha village, west of Salfit city. (Pal Info 7 May 2015)
639. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Safa 7 May 2015)

640. Israeli settlers living in Hallamesh settlement hurled stones at a Palestinian vehicle owned by Dr. Jawad An-Naje, the Adviser of the Palestinian Primer Minister while he was in his way to Nablus city. (Maannews 7 May 2015)

641. Israeli settlers razed tens dunums of Palestinian land in Mas-ha village, west of Salfit city. The targeted land is located near the Elkana settlement. (ARN 10 May 2015)

642. Israeli settlers living in the Ramat Yeshe outpost hurled stones at Palestinians and houses in Tal Ar-Ramida neighborhood in Hebron city, chanted anti-Palestinian slogans and carried out provocative actions. (Wafa 10 May 2015)

643. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Al-Quds 10 May 2015)


645. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (PNN 12 May 2015)

646. Israeli settlers living in Yesh Koshesh and Ahiya outposts escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces razed Palestinian land in Jalud village, south of Nablus city. The targeted lands surrounded the outposts. (Shasha News 13 May 2015)

647. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. At the entrance of the mosque, the IOF prevented a Palestinian child from entering the mosque with her parents. (RB2000 13 May 2015)

648. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (ARN 14 May 2015)

649. Israeli settlers living in Yitzhar settlement set fire to Palestinian agricultural land in Burin village, south of Nablus city. As a result, dozens of trees were torched. (Al-Quds 15 May 2015)

650. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed Joseph's Tomb in Balata refugee camp, east of Nablus city and preformed Talmudic rituals. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, where the IOF fired teargas grenades at Palestinians, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (Al-Quds 15 May 2015)

651. Israeli settlers living in Bat Ayin settlement hurled stones at a Palestinian vehicle at Al Jab’a -Nahhalin road, southwest of Bethlehem city. As a result, two Palestinians were injured. (Al-Quds 16 May 2015)

652. Israeli settlers stormed a Palestinian house at Ash-Shuhada street in the old city of Hebron and destroyed its contents. (NBPRS 17 May 2015)

653. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its
courtyard and performed Talmudic rituals at the entrance of the mosque. During the operation, the IOF arrested Mohammad Ibrahim. (Maannews 17 May 2015)

654. Israeli settlers assaulted Mervet Sad Abu Irmilah (37 years old) in Tal Ar-Rumida neighborhood in Hebron city. As a result, Mrs. Abu Irmilah miscarried her baby. (RB2000 18 May 2015)

655. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, an Israeli settler attacked and injured a Palestinian while he was in the courtyard of the mosque, (Maannews 19 May 2015)

656. An Israeli settler assaulted and injured Yousif Fawaz Qafshiya (10 years old) while he was near the Ibrahimi mosque in the old city of Hebron. (Maannews 19 May 2015)

657. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed and toured several areas and neighborhoods in the old city of Hebron and carried out provocative actions. (Pal Info 20 May 2015)

658. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Wattan 20 May 2015)

659. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Arafat Shaher Al Fakhouri while he was near the Ibrahimi mosque in the old city of Hebron. (Pal Info 21 May 2015)

660. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (NBPRS 21 May 2015)

661. Israeli settlers stormed and toured in the old city of Hebron, carried out provocative actions and sprayed some form of gas on the face of a Palestinian. (Al-Quds 22 May 2015)

662. Israeli settlers destroyed the front doors of a number of Palestinian commercial stores at Ash-Shuhada street in the old city of Hebron. (Al-Quds 23 May 2015)

663. Israeli settlers destroyed a number of doors on Palestinian commercial stores in the Old City of Jerusalem. (Wattan 24 May 2015)

664. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (NBPRS 24 May 2015)

665. Israeli settlers living in Kiryat Arba settlement hurled stones at Palestinian houses in the Wad Al Hassen area, east of Hebron city. (Wafa 24 May 2015)

666. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Wattan 25 May 2015)


668. Israeli Occupation Forces closed the road between the cities of Bethlehem and Hebron to allow Israeli settlers to participate in a bicycle marathon. (Maannews 25 May 2015)
669. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Wafa 26 May 2015)

670. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force stormed and toured Ak Mas’oudiya park, northwest of Nablus city, and carried out provocative actions. (Al-Quds 26 May 2015)

671. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (ARN 27 May 2015)

672. Israeli settlers living in the Leshem settlement put remnants of dirt and stones in Palestinian agricultural land that had been newly planted with olive trees in Rafat village in Salfit governorate. (PNN 27 May 2015)

673. Israeli settlers living in the Yestzher settlement occupied 10 dunums of Palestinian land owned by Yassen Mutai Hussen Ali in Huwara village, south of Nablus city and planted the land with grapes. (Maannews 27 May 2015)

674. Jani Iskafi (15 years old) was injured after an Israeli settler ran him over while he was riding his bicycle at Ras Al Amuod neighborhood in Silwan, occupied East Jerusalem. (Wafa 27 May 2015)

675. Israeli settlers living Betar Illit settlement hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles traveling on the Israeli bypass road near Husan village, west of Bethlehem city. (Al-Quds 29 May 2015)

676. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Force attacked three Palestinians, Fadi At-Tawel (22 years), Bilal Salah (21 years) and Hamada Abu Za’noun 922 years), in the Tal Al-Ramida neighborhood in the center of Hebron city. (NBPRS 31 May 2015)

677. Eight dunums of Palestinians agricultural land were destroyed after Israeli settlers living in Itamar settlement let their pigs loose. The land was located in Awarta village, south of Nablus city. (NBPRS 31 May 2015)

678. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard, and tried to perform Talmudic rituals. (NBPRS 31 May 2015)

679. Israeli settlers living in the Ramat Yesh settlement in Hebron city set fire to and hurled stones at a Palestinian house owned by Imad Awni Abu Shamsiya in Tal Ar-Rumida neighborhood in the central of Hebron city. (Al-Quds 31 May 2015)

June 2015

680. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in occupied East Jerusalem and toured in its courtyard. (Al-Quds 1 June 2015)

681. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in occupied East Jerusalem and toured in its courtyard. (ARN 2 June 2015)

682. Israeli bulldozers owned by Israeli settlers living in Shilo and Eli settlements started to construct an Israeli colonial road on Palestinian land in Qaryut village, south of Nablus city. The new road serves to link between the aforementioned settlements. (Wafa 2 June 2015)
683. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al –Aqsa mosque in occupied East Jerusalem and toured in its courtyard. (NBPRS 3 June 2015)

684. Ahmed Khairi Hazem Sultan (22 years) was injured after an Israeli settler hit him by her vehicle near Haris village, west of Salfit city. (NBPRS 4 June 2015)

685. Israeli settlers living in Ma’ale Efrayim settlement hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles traveling near the settlement, a number of vehicles were damaged. (NBPRS 4 June 2015)

686. Israeli settlers gathered at the entrance of Al Jab’a village, southwest of Bethlehem city and attacked Palestinians and their vehicles. (Al-Quds 4 June 2015)

687. Israeli settlers living in Kiryat Arba and Kharsine settlements let their dogs loose at a Palestinian farm in Wad Al Ghrous area, south of Hebron city. As a result, 7 sheep were killed and 20 others were injured. (Wafa 7 June 2015)

688. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al –Aqsa mosque in occupied East Jerusalem and toured in its courtyard. (Al-Quds 7 June 2015)

689. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al –Aqsa mosque in occupied East Jerusalem and toured in its courtyard. (RB2000 8 June 2015)

690. Mustafah Saleh Musleh (56 years) was injured after an Israeli settler hit him with his vehicle near Ariel settlement. (Maannews 8 June 2015)


692. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al –Aqsa mosque in occupied East Jerusalem and toured in its courtyard. During the operation, the IOA assaulted Palestinian children and threatened to arrest them. (Safa 10 June 2015)

693. Mohammad Abu Hadwan (11 years) and his sister Fida (10 years) were injured after a group of Israeli settlers assaulted them while they were on their way to Al Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem. (NBPRS 10 June 2015)

694. Marwan Masha’la (24 years) was injured after an Israeli settler hit him with his vehicle near Al-Jab’a village, southwest of Bethlehem city. (Al-Quds 10 June 2015)

695. Israeli settlers living in Ariel settlement let their horses and sheep loose on Palestinian agricultural land. As a result, dozens of trees were destroyed. (PNN 10 June 2015)

696. Shadi Abd Rabo was injured after a group of Israeli settlers assaulted him while was in his work place in occupied East Jerusalem. (Al-Quds 11 June 2015)

697. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al –Aqsa mosque in occupied East Jerusalem and toured in its courtyard. (Orient FM 11 June 2015)

698. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed a number of religious tombs in Kafl Haris village, north of Salfit city, and performed
Talmudic rituals. During the operation, the IOA closed the entrances of the village and prevented Palestinians from entering or leaving. The Israeli settlers also assaulted Palestinians, their property and carried out provocative actions. (Al-Quds 12 June 2015)

699. Armed Israeli settlers tried to storm Othamn Ben Afan mosque in Hebron city, while the Palestinians were praying inside it. (Wattan 13 June 2015)


701. Israeli settlers torched Palestinian agricultural land planted with wheat in Kafir Labad village, east of Tulkarm city. The targeted land is owned by Mohammad Rafiq Jabarah. (PNN 14 June 2015)

702. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Susiya village, southeast of Yatta town, south of Hebron city, and attacked Palestinians, and uprooted 8 olive trees Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF. (Al-Quds & Al Ayyam 14 June 2015)


704. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al –Aqsa mosque in occupied East Jerusalem and toured in its courtyard. (Raya 15 June 2015)


706. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al –Aqsa mosque in occupied East Jerusalem and toured in its courtyard. (Safa 17 June 2015)

707. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces and a bulldozer stormed Joseph tomb located in the Balata Refugee Camp, east of Nablus city, and performed Talmudic rituals. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, where the IOF fired live bullets, teargas and stun grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases and the injury of Iyad Mu’een Mohammad Klubuna (23 years) and Mohammad Ghassan Hamed Hashash (24 years). (Wafa & RB2000 18 June 2015)


709. A Israeli "settlement guard" hit Yousif Yasser Shamas (3 years) with his vehicle while he was crossing the street in Wadi Hilweh neighborhood in Silwan town in occupied East Jerusalem. (SilwanIC 19 June 2015)

710. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces demonstrated at Bab Al Amud area in occupied East Jerusalem and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. (SilwanIC 21 June 2015)

711. A 10 year old Palestinian was injured after an Israeli settler hit him with his vehicle in the central of Hebron city. (PNN 21 June 2015)
Ariel university in the Israeli settlement of Ariel pumped wastewater and harmful chemical residues onto Palestinian land at the western part of Salfit governorate. (Safa 21 June 2015)

Mohammad Mustafah (15 years) from Al Issawiya town in occupied East Jerusalem was assaulted by Israeli settlers then arrested by the IOF and sent to an Israeli jail. (SilwanIC 21 June 2015)

Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces hurled stones at Palestinian houses in the old city of Hebron and destroyed a toy stall owned by Thair Jaber. (Wafa 21 June 2015)

Israeli settlers cut down more than 70 olive trees on Palestinian land located between Yasuf and Jamma'in villages, northeast of Salfit city. (Wattan 22 June 2015)

Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al -Aqsa mosque in occupied East Jerusalem and toured in its courtyard. (Pal Info 22 June 2015)

Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Rahma Samhan (66 years) from Ras Karkar village in Ramallah governorate. (Panorama FM 23 June 2015)

Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al -Aqsa mosque in occupied East Jerusalem and toured in its courtyard. (RB2000 23 June 2015)

Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al -Aqsa mosque in occupied East Jerusalem and toured in its courtyard. During the operation, the IOF stationed at the entrance of the mosque, tightened their security procedures. (Wafa 24 June 2015)

Israeli settlers living in Rimmonim settlement torched hundreds dunums of agricultural land planted with wheat in Al Msakra area, east of At-Tayba village, northeast of Ramallah city. (Wattan 24 June 2015)

Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al -Aqsa mosque in occupied East Jerusalem and toured in its courtyard. During the operation, the IOF arrested 6 Palestinian women while they were at the entrance of the mosque. One of the arrestees was identified as Aya Abu Nab (Wafa & Al Quds 25 June 2015)

Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces toured in Ash-Shuhada street in Hebron city, carried out provocative actions and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. (Pal Info 26 June 2015)

A Palestinian woman was injured after an Israeli settler hit her with his vehicle while she was crossing a road at Bab Al Amoud area in occupied East Jerusalem. (NBPRS 26 June 2015)

Israeli settlers wrote anti Palestinian slogans on the wall of Shoman mosque in Beit Hanina town in occupied East Jerusalem. (Al-Quds 26 June 2015)

Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al -Aqsa mosque in occupied East Jerusalem and toured in its courtyard. (Wafa 28 June 2015)

Israeli settlers living in Metzipe Ya’ir settlement attacked and injured Ziyad Mohammad Younis Makhmir (57 years) in Beir Al-‘Ad area at Masafer Yatta, south of Hebron city. (Al-Quds 28 June 2015)
728. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al -Aqsa mosque in occupied East Jerusalem and toured in its courtyard. (Raya 29 June 2015)
729. Israeli settlers hurled stones at a Palestinian house in Jalud village in Nablus governorate. The targeted house is owned by Abadi family. (RB2000 30 June 2015)
730. Israeli settlers wrote anti-Palestinian slogans on walls in Beit Safafa town, in the Jerusalem Governorate, and attacked a Palestinian commercial structure. (Orient FM 30 June 2015)
731. Israeli settlers living in Beit El settlement hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles traveling near the settlement at Al Jalazoun-Ramallah road, north of Ramallah city. (NBPRS 30 June 2015)
732. Israeli settlers living in Yesh Kodesh outpost demolished an agricultural caravan in Qusra village, southeast of Nablus city and erected a new one 1 kilometer away from the Palestinian caravan. As a result, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli settlers. (Al-Quds 30 June 2015)
733. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al Aqsa mosque in occupied East and toured in its courtyard. During the operation, the IOF arrested a Amjad Al Basti while he was at the courtyard of the mosque. (Al-Quds & Wafa 30 June 2015)
734. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces gathered at the entrance of Al Mughayyir village, northeast of Ramallah city. (Maannews 30 June 2015)
735. Mahmoud Saleh Nofal (60 years) from Ras Karkar village in the Ramallah Governorate, was injured after a group of Israeli settlers assaulted him while he was at the entrance of the village. (Maannews 30 June 2015)

July 2015
736. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al Aqsa mosque in occupied East and toured in its courtyard. During the operation, the IOF arrested Hanadi Al Halawan from occupied East Jerusalem after stopping her at Bab Al Asbat while she was trying to enter the mosque. (Al-Quds 1 July 2015)
737. Israeli settlers hurled stones at a Palestinian vehicle near Za’tara military checkpoint, south of Nablus city. (Wattan 2 July 2015)
739. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces demonstrated near the Ibrahimi mosque in the old city of Hebron, against the re-opening of a number of Palestinian stores in the old city. (NBPRS 3 July 2015)
740. Israeli settlers living in Yetzher settlement hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles traveling near the settlement. A number of vehicles were damaged. (Maannews 3 July 2015)
741. Israeli settlers hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles in Ash-Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood in occupied East Jerusalem, as a result, a Palestinian woman was injured. (Wafa 5 July 2015)

742. Israeli settlers living in Leshem settlement continued the razing of Palestinian lands in Kafr Ad-Dik, Deir Balut and Rafat villages in Salfit governorate. (Al-Quds 5 July 2015)

743. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured a Palestinian child (14 years) in occupied East Jerusalem. And at the same time, the Israeli Occupation Forces arrested two Palestinian children. (Wafa 6 July 2015)

744. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured three Palestinian workers in occupied East Jerusalem. The Palestinians were identified as: Mohammad Mujahed (37 years), Firas Mujahed (41 years) and Hassan Al Jolani (28 years). (Wafa 7 July 2015)

745. Israeli settlers attacked a number of Palestinian workers while they were working in the construction of Al Yanun - Arqaba road, south of Nablus city. (Wafa 8 July 2015)

746. Israeli settlers assaulted a Palestinian after storming his commercial store in occupied East Jerusalem. (PNN 8 July 2015)

747. An Israeli settler tried to stab a Palestinian while he was near Betar Illit settlement. (Al-Quds 9 July 2015)

748. Israeli settlers tried to storm a conference and assaulted the participants in an area located near the old Train station in Jerusalem. (Al-Quds 9 July 2015)


750. Israeli settlers living in Beit ‘Ayin settlement torched hundreds of olive trees in Wadi Al Jamjum area in Nahhalin village, southwest of Bethlehem city. The targeted trees were owned by Abed Al Mutaleb Fanoun. (Al-Quds 12 July 2015)

751. Israeli settlers living in Efrat settlement uprooted hundreds of tomato seedlings and 50 cauliflower planted in 5 dunums of land in Al Khader village, southwest of Bethlehem city. The targeted land is owned by Jum’a Salah, Dirar Salah and Samer Al Balbul. The Israeli settlers swam in a water spring located on the property. (Wafa 18 July 2015)


753. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces attacked Palestinian houses in Al Luban Ash-Shariqya village, south of Nablus city. During the operation, the IOF arrested Nadem Adnan and detained Ahmed Abed Al Karem Daraghma. (RB2000 19 July 2015)

754. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces carried out a number of protests near Pisagit, Beit El and Shilo settlements (Al-Quds 19 July 2015)
Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Wafa 20 July 2015)

Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. At the same time, the IOF tightened its procedures at the entrance of the mosque. (Al-Quds 21 July 2015)

Israeli settlers put a number of signboards in several areas in the Bethlehem Governorate asking them to occupy land and build more housing units. (Al-Ayyam 21 July 2015)

Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard.. (RB2000 22 July 2015)

Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed the site of “Sanur” which is located between ‘Aja and Jaba villages, southwest of Jenin city. The Israeli settlers carried out provocative actions and performed Talmudic rituals. (NBPRS 22 July 2015)

An Israeli settler chanted anti-Islamic slogans while she was leaving Al Aqsa mosque in occupied East Jerusalem. (SilwanIC 23 July 2015)

Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, the IOA tightened its procedures at the entrances of the mosque, stopped Palestinians and checked their ID cards. (RB2000 23 July 2015)

Israeli settlers signed a letter to Israeli Prime minister “Benjamin Netanyahu” asking him to open Al Aqsa mosque in occupied East Jerusalem to allow Israeli settlers to visit the site whenever they wanted during the week of 26th July 2015. (RB2000 24 July 2015)

An Israeli settler tried to storm Al Aqsa mosque in occupied East Jerusalem from Bab Al Qataneen (one of Al Aqsa mosque gates). (Al-Quds 24 July 2015)

Israeli settlers assaulted a Palestinian while he was near Al Ghawanmah gate in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem. (Wafa 25 July 2015)

Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard and performed Talmudic rituals. (Wafa 25 July 2015)

Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army Forces demonstrated in several streets, areas and neighborhoods in occupied East Jerusalem. During the operation, the IOF assaulted Samer Siyam. (SilwanIC 26 July 2015)

Israeli settlers destroyed a water well used for agricultural purposes in Deir Istiya village, north of Salfit city. (PNN 26 July 2015)

Israeli settlers tried to attack the Crier of the Ibrahimi mosque in the old city of Hebron. (Wafa 26 July 2015)

Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. At the entrances of the mosque, the IOF tightened their procedures,
770. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. The Israeli settlers also carried out provocative actions and chanted anti-Islamic slogans. (Wafa 28 July 2015)

771. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed the evacuation site of Sanur near Jaba’ village, south of Jenin city. (Al-Quds 28 July 2015)

772. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured a Palestinian bus driver Mohammad Hussam Barakat, while he was driving his bus in Ash-Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood in occupied East Jerusalem. (RB2000 28 July 2015)

773. Sara Al-Nibali (85 years) was injured after a group of Israeli settlers assaulted and injured her while she was crossing a street near Ma’ale Ha-Zetim settlement at Ras Al Amoud neighborhood in Silwan in occupied East Jerusalem. (RB2000 29 July 2015)

774. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces re-occupied the evacuation site of “Tarsala”, south of Jenin city, and carried out provocative actions and performed Talmudic rituals. (Wafa 29 July 2015)

775. Israeli settlers stormed a archaeological site “Deir Sem’an” west of Kafr Ad-Dik village, west of Salfit city, carried out provocative actions, swum in the site pool and took photos of the area. (PNN 29 July 2015)

776. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al Aqsa mosque in occupied East and toured in its courtyard. At the same time, the IOF stationed at the entrances of the mosque prevented a number of Palestinian children from entering the mosque. (Al-Quds 29 July 2015)

777. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, the IOF assaulted two Palestinians and prevented dozens of children from entering the mosque. (Safa 30 July 2015)

778. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces occupied an area located between ‘Aja and Jaba’ villages, south of Jenin city, carried out provocative actions and hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles. (Wafa 30 July 2015)


780. Imad Nimir As-Salimah (27 years) was injured after an Israeli settler him with his vehicle while he was extinguishing the fire near Beit Hajai settlement in Hebron governorate. (Wattan 31 July 2015)

781. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed and searched a number of Palestinian houses in Tal Rumida neighborhood in Hebron city, and destroyed the houses’ contents. The IOF also assaulted Palestinians. (Wattan 31 July 2015)

782. A 18 month old Palestinian child was killed and his father, mother and brother (4 years) were seriously injured after Israeli settlers set fire to their...
house in Duma village, south of Nablus city, while they were sleeping in the house. The Palestinian martyr was identified as: Ali Sa’id Dawabsha. (NBPRS 31 July 2015)

783. An Israeli settler ran over a Palestinian while he was praying in the street in Ras Al Amoud neighborhood in occupied East Jerusalem after the Israeli Occupation Forces prevented dozens of Palestinians from entering the mosque and forced them to pray on the street. (NBPRS 31 July 2015)

August 2015

784. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces assaulted and injured Nasser Haj Mohammad (40 years) from Jalud village in Nablus Governorate, while he was working his land located between Jalud and Qusa village. The IOF also fired live bullets at him. (Al-Quds 1 August 2015)

785. Israeli settlers living in Yesh Kodesh outpost escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces attacked a number of Palestinian farmers while they were working in their land in Qusra village, south of Nablus city. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, where the IOF fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades at farmers, causing dozens of suffocation cases and the injury of 4 people. (NBPRS & Wattan 1 August 2015)

786. Israeli settlers tried to storm the southern part of Duma village, southeast of Nablus city. (Al-Quds 1 August 2015)

787. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed the evacuation site of Tarsalah, south of Jenin city, performed Talmudic rituals, and carried out provocative actions. (Pal Info 2 August 2015)

788. Israeli settlers living in Keddumim settlement destroyed the main transmission tower providing electricity to Kafr Qaddum village, east of Qalqiliya city, causing a power outage across the village for several hours. (Al-Quds 2 August 2015)

789. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. At the same time, the IOF arrested Sameh Al Hadad while he was at the courtyard of the mosque. The IOF also, prevented dozens of Palestinian women from entering the mosque. (Wafa 3 August 2015)

790. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces raided Joseph’s tomb, east of Nablus city, and performed Talmudic rituals. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, where the IOF fired teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (RB2000 & Al-Quds 3 August 2015)

791. Israeli settlers attacked a Palestinian bus near Hizma village, northeast of Jerusalem city. They hurled stones at the bus injuring three Palestinians. (Pal Info 2 August 2015)

792. Israeli settlers living in Beit ‘Ayin settlement tried to attack a Palestinian house in Artas village, south of Bethlehem city. The targeted house is owned by Nadi Abu Soya. (Wattan 2 August 2015)

793. Israeli settlers set fire in Palestinian agricultural land in Al Mughayyir village, northeast of Ramallah city. (Al-Quds 2 August 2015)
794. Israeli settlers torched a Palestinian house in the Ras Al Amoud area in occupied East Jerusalem. The targeted house is owned by Samer Mohammad Fahmi Abu Nab (33 years). (Al-Quds 2 August 2015)

795. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Raya 3 August 2015)

796. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces raided Arnaba area, west of Halhul town, north of Hebron city and performed Talmudic rituals. (Al-Quds 3 August 2015)

797. Israeli settlers hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles at Eioun Al Haramiya area, between Ramallah and Nablus cities. (RB2000 3 August 2015)

798. Israeli settlers torched hundreds of olive trees in Wad Azzun area in Azzun village, east of Qalqiliyah city. (Wafa 4 August 2015)

799. An Israeli settler stormed Al Aqsa mosque in occupied East Jerusalem and tried to raise the Israeli flag on the top of the mosque. At the same time, the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed the mosque and assaulted and arrested three Palestinians. (Wafa & Al-Quds 4 July 2015)

800. A Palestinian was injured after an Israeli settler hit him with his vehicle while he was crossing Halhuliya checkpoint, east of Qalqiliyah city. (Maannews 4 August 2015)

801. Israeli settlers tried to kidnap a Palestinian child Ahmed Nader Mohammad Qa’qour (8 years) from Hizma village, northeast of Jerusalem, while he was crossing the main street in the village. (Maannews 4 August 2015)

802. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Al-Quds 5 August 2015)

803. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Haris village in Salfit governorate and tried to attack Palestinian houses. As a result, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli settlers and the IOF. (Maannews 5 August 2015)

804. Israeli settlers wrote anti-Palestinian slogans on walls at Bab Al Amoud in occupied East Jerusalem. (Maannews 5 August 2015)

805. Israeli settlers hurled stones and empty bottles at Palestinian houses in Silat Ad-Dhahir village in Jenin governorate and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. The targeted houses are owned by: Raid Yousif Khanjar and Hussni Nayef Al Qadi. (Al-Quds 5 August 2015)

806. Israeli settlers seized Palestinian land at Nwetef area in Qarawat Bani Hassan, northwest of Salfit city and prevented the owners of the land from entering it, under the claim that the targeted land was classified as a “Nature Reserve”. (Pal Info 5 August 2015)

807. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Pal Today 6 August 2015)

808. Israeli settlers tried to occupy a Palestinian house in the old city of Hebron, where the Palestinian surrounded the house and prevented the settlers from
occupying it. The targeted house is owned by Abu Rajab family. (Wattan 7 August 2015)

809. Israeli settlers set fire to Palestinian agricultural land planted with olive trees in Silat Ad-Dahir village in Jenin governorate. (ARN 7 August 2015)

810. Ahmed Yousif Ahmed (12 years) was injured after an Israeli settler ran over him while he was crossing Al Jalamah military checkpoint, north of Jenin city. (PNN 7 August 2015)

811. Israeli settlers opened fire at a Palestinian vehicle at the main entrance of Sair town in Hebron governorate. The targeted vehicle is owned by Mahmoud Abed Al Men’em Al ‘Amlah. (PNN 7 August 2015)

812. Sa’d Dawabsha died of wounds he sustained after the Israeli settlers set fire to his house in Duma village, southeast of Nablus. Israeli settlers set fire to the house while the family inside it, and as a result, a 18 month old Palestinian child was killed and his mother and brother were injured. (Maannews 8 August 2015)

813. Israeli settlers torched hundreds of olive trees at Karm Othaman area in Majdal Bani Fadel village in Nablus Governorate. (Wattan 8 August 2015)

814. Israeli settlers hurled Molotov cocktail and stones at a Palestinian house located at Al Ma’arajat road near Duma village, southeast of Nablus city. The targeted house is owned by Mohammad Faza Ka’abnah. As a result the owner of the house was injured. (Maannews & Wattan 8 August 2015)

815. Israeli settlers hurled Molotov cocktails at a Palestinian house in At-Tayba village, east of Ramallah city. (RB2000 8 August 2015)

816. Israeli settlers living in Bracha settlement set fire to hundreds of dunums of Palestinian land planted with olive trees near Burin village, south of Nablus city. As a result, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli settlers, the Israeli Occupation Forces came to the location and fired teargas grenades at Palestinians. (ARN & Pal Today 9 August 2015)

817. Israeli settlers stormed Beit Jala in the Bethlehem Governorate and tried to kidnap a Palestinian; Mazen Mohammad Ma’ala (14 years) from Ayda refugee camp, while he was walking in the street. (Al-Quds 9 August 2015)

818. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, the Israeli settlers raised the Israeli flag inside the mosque. (Al-Quds 9 August 2015)

819. Israeli settlers living in Yetzher settlement torched 120 dunums of Palestinian land at Al Habaiyl area in Asira Al Qabaliya village, south of Nablus city. (Al-Quds 9 August 2015)

820. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Joseph tomb, near Balata refugee camp, east of Nablus city, and performed Talmudic rituals. As a result, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, where the IOF fired rubber bullets and teargas grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases and the injury of two people. (RB2000 10 August 2015)

821. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, the IOF attacked Palestinians and prevented
women and children from entering the courtyard of the mosque. (Raya 11 August 2015)

822. Israeli settlers tried to set fire in a Palestinian park and to attack a number of Palestinian houses in Qaryut village, south of Nablus city, after they stormed the village. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and Israeli settlers (Al-Quds 11 August 2015)

823. An Israeli settler assaulted a Palestinian, Jalil Hshma, while he was at Bab As-Silsila in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem. The Israeli Occupation Forces also attacked Mr. Hshma and arrested him. (SilwanIC 12 August 2015)

824. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces dug work in an archaeological area called “Khirbet Ash-Shajara”, north of Salfit city. (Pal Info 14 August 2015)

825. The Rabbi; Yesrail Arial, and a group of Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al Aqsa mosque in occupied East Jerusalem and toured in its courtyard. At the same time, the IOF prevented 20 Palestinian women from entering the mosque. (Wafa 13 August 2015)

826. Israeli settlers gathered at the northern areas of Awarta village, south of Nablus city and assaulted a Palestinian. As a result, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the settlers. (Raya 13 August 2015)

827. Israeli settlers torched a residential tent in Ein Samiya village, northeast of Ramallah city and wrote anti-Palestinian slogans on the walls. The targeted tent is owned by Yousif Ka’abnah. (Al-Quds 13 August 2015)

828. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Loay Samir Al-Bakri from occupied East Jerusalem while he was fixing the streetlight near Pisgat Ze’ev settlement, in occupied East Jerusalem. (Al-Quds 13 August 2015)

829. An Israeli settler assaulted and injured a Palestinian bus driver Ihab Mohammad Harbi As-Salimah (44 years), in occupied East Jerusalem. (Al-Quds 13 August 2015)

830. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard and chanted anti-Islamic slogans. During the operation, the IOF arrested two Palestinian children while they were leaving the mosque. (Al-Quds 16 August 2015)

831. Mustafah An-Najar (10 years) was injured after an Israeli settler hit him with his vehicle near Yatma village in Nablus governorate. (Al-Quds 16 August 2015)

832. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. At the same time, the IOF stationed at the entrances of the mosque, tightened their security procedures and prevented dozens of Palestinians from entering the mosque. (RB2000 17 August 2015)

833. An Israeli settler hit with his vehicle a Palestinian while he was crossing the road in Ash-Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood in occupied East Jerusalem. (Al-Quds 18 August 2015)
834. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. At the same time, the IOF tightened its security procedures at the entrance of the mosque and prevented dozens of children and women from entering it. The IOF also assaulted Bassam Abu Libda and prevented him from entering the mosque. (Maannews & Pal Info 18 August 2015)

835. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Yacoub Othman Abed Al Hadi Al Komi (37 years) while he was at Al Majnona area, south of Hebron city. (RB2000 18 August 2015)

836. Israeli settlers hurled stones at a Palestinian child Farah Jawad Abu Isninah while she was near the Ibrahim mosque in the old city of Hebron. Farah Abu Isninah was injured. (RB2000 18 August 2015)

837. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Safa 19 August 2015)

838. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. At the same time, the IOF tightened their security procedures at the entrances of the mosque, prevented dozens of Palestinians from entering it and arrested Arafat Najeb and Khadeja Khwes. (Maannews & SilwanIC 20 August 2015)

839. Israeli settlers assaulted a Palestinian bus driver in occupied East Jerusalem. (Al-Quds 20 August 2015)

840. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Joseph’s tomb, east of Nablus city and performed Talmudic rituals. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, where the IOF fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (Al-Quds 20 August 2015)

841. Israeli settlers living in Yetzher settlement torched Palestinian agricultural land planted with olive and almond trees in Burin village, south of Nablus city. As a result 30 olive trees and a number of almond trees were torched. (Pal Info 21 August 2015)

842. Israeli settlers living in Yash Kodesh outpost escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces attacked a Palestinian farmer while he was working his land in Qusra village, south of Nablus city. As a result, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli settlers and the IOF, where the IOF fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians, causing the injury of 20 Palestinians. (Al-Quds 22 August 2015)

843. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Mahmoud Ahmed Johar (28 years) from Majdal Bani Fadel village in Nablus Governorate while he was near Za’tara military checkpoint. (Wafa & Al-Quds 23 August 2015)

844. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. At the same time, the IOF arrested a Palestinian girl and prevented about 15 of Palestinian women from entering the mosque. (PNN & Al-Quds 23 August 2015)
845. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Al-Quds 24 August 2015)

846. Israeli settlers tried to attack a Palestinian vehicle while it was at the main road near Huwara village, south of Nablus city. (Pal Info 25 August 2015)

847. Israeli settlers opened an additional door for a Synagogue, located at Al Wad street in the Old City of Jerusalem. As a result, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOF). (Maannews 25 August 2015)

848. For the third day in a row, the Israeli Occupation Forces tightened its security procedures at all of the entrances of Al-Aqsa mosque in occupied East Jerusalem and prevented dozens of Palestinians from entering. The IOF arrested two Palestinian women (Isra' Ghazawi and Bara' Ghazawi) and attacked Palestinian journalists and prevented them from entering Al-Aqsa mosque. At the same time, Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al Aqsa mosque in occupied East and toured in its courtyard. (Maannews 26 August 2015)

849. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. And for the fourth day in a row, the IOF prevented Palestinian women from entering the mosque. (RB2000 27 August 2015)

850. Israeli settlers living in Revava settlement took control over two Palestinian water wells in Deir Istya village, northwest of Salfit city and used them for swimming. (NBPRS 27 August 2015)

851. Israeli settlers attacked a Palestinian while he was walking at Al-Anbiya’ street in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem. (PNN 27 August 2015)

852. Israeli settlers stormed “Benzale hospital” and assaulted Palestinians while they were gathering near the room of the Palestinian prisoner “Mohammad Alan”. As a result, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the settlers. (Maannews 27 August 2015)

853. A 5-floor building (12 apartments) was taken over by settlers increasing settlers’ presence in the heart of the highly crowded neighborhood of Batan Al-Hawa in Silwan, occupied East Jerusalem. The 12 Palestinian families who lived at the Sarhan building have left their homes (Peace Now & SilwanIC 27 August 2015)

854. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed an area in Al Karmel village, east of Yatta town, south of Hebron city, and performed Talmudic rituals near a water well. (Pal Info 29 August 2015)

855. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al Aqsa mosque in occupied East and toured in its courtyard. At the same time, and the IOF prevented Palestinian women from entering the mosque. (ARN 30 August 2015)

856. Israeli settlers living in Kfar Tapuah settlement escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces closed the main entrance of Yasouf village, south of Nablus city and carried out provocative actions. (Al-Quds 30 August 2015)
Abed Al Karem Yousif Abu Khadir (22 years) from Shufat town, north of Jerusalem city, was injured after the Israeli settlers assaulted him. (Al-Quds 30 August 2015)

Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. At the same time, the IOF prevented Palestinian women from entering the mosque. (Wafa 31 August 2015)

Israeli settlers and the Israeli Occupation Forces prevented restoration work in Yaqen tomb in Bani Naim town in Hebron governorate, after they stormed the tomb and forced the worker to leave the area. (Wafa 31 August 2015)

September 2015

Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. At the same time, the IOF prevented Palestinians from entering the mosque and arrested three Palestinians; two of them were identified as Abada Najeb and Mohamamd Az-Za'tari (Maannews 1 September 2015)

Issa Mohammad Abu ‘Aram was injured after an Israeli settler tried to hit him with his vehicle while he was at Masafer Yatta, east of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. The same driver ran over his sheep and killed 7 of them. (NBPRS 2 September 2015)

Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. At the same time, the IOF prevented dozens of Palestinians from entering the mosque and assaulted others. The IOF also, arrested Khadir Al ‘ajlouni while he was at Bab As-Silsila gate. (Al-Quds & ARN 2 September 2015)

Israeli settlers living in Eli settlement razed Palestinian agricultural land in Qaryut village, south of Nablus city, to construct a settler road. (Pal Info 3 September 2015)

Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Jadawi Hani Abu Hikal (21 years) in Tal Ar-Rumida neighborhood in Hebron city. (Al-Quds 5 September 2015)

Riham Dawabsha, the mother of 18-month-old Ali Dawabsha who was burned alive in an arson attack by Israeli settlers on July 31, died from her injuries. (Maannews 6 September 2015)

Israeli settlers living in Leshem outpost razed Palestinian lands owned by four Palestinian villages; Kafir Ad-Dik, Sarta, Rafat and Deir Balut, in Salfit Governorate. (Orient FM 6 September 2015)

Israeli settlers assaulted and injured two Palestinians Abed Ar-Rahman Zuhair Al Bayad (17 years) and Ayman Al Fakhouri (21 years) while they were walking at Ash-Shuhada street in the central of Hebron city. (Wafa 6 September 2015)

Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. At the same time, the IOF prevented about 40 Palestinian women from entering the mosque. (Al-Quds 6 September 2015)
869. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. The IOF arrested Hanadi Al Halawani after stopping her at Bab As-Silsila, and assaulted Mahmoud Idres. The IOF also still prevented 40 Palestinian women from entering the mosque. (RB2000 7 September 2015)

870. An Israeli settler tried to hit with his vehicle a number of Palestinians while they were gathering at the main entrance of Duma village, southeast of Nablus city. (Pal Info 7 September 2015)

871. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Mustafah Jamel Al-Hashlamun (18 years) from occupied East Jerusalem while he was in his way to work. (SilwanIC 8 September 2015)

872. Israeli settlers hurled stones at a Palestinian house in Deir Istiya village, northwest of Salfit city. The targeted house is owned by Mohammad Abu Zeid, and located at the northern entrance of the village. (Wafa 8 September 2015)

873. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. And for the third week in a row, the Israeli Authorities prevented more than 40 Palestinian women from entering the mosque. (Maannews 8 September 2015)

874. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed a number of Islamic sites in Kafl Haris village in Salfit governorate and carried out provocative actions. (Al-Quds 8 September 2015)

875. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, the IOA still prevented dozens of Palestinian women from entering the mosque. (Pal Info 9 September 2015)

876. Israeli settlers razed Palestinian land planted with olive trees at Al Musrara area, west of Deir Istiya village in Salfit governorate. The targeted land is located near the Israeli bypass road which is used by the Israeli settlers. The razing work was carried out on 7 kilometers length. (Maannews 9 September 2015)

877. Israeli settlers living in Yetzhar settlement torched hundreds of olive trees in Burin village, south of Nablus city. (Maannews 9 September 2015)

878. Israeli settlers hurled stones at a Palestinian vehicle traveling near Shave Shomron settlement, causing injury to three Palestinians Burhan Mustafah Amsha (34 years), Tasir Rashid Al Atrash (78 years) and Mohammad Hussen Al Atrash (23 years). (Maannews 9 September 2015)

879. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. The IOF prevented more than 50 women from entering the mosque. (Wattan 10 September 2015)


881. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces assaulted and injured Ziad Abu Qwider (8 years) while he was at Batten Al Hawa neighborhood
in Silwan town in occupied East Jerusalem. As a result, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, where the IOF fired teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians and houses, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (SilwanIC 11 September 2015)

882. An Israeli settler assaulted and injured Fadi Wissam Abed Ar-Rahem Said (7 years) while he was crossing the main street in Huwara village, south of Nablus. (Raya 14 September 2015)

883. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Raya 14 September 2015)

884. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed and toured several streets and areas in Silwan in occupied East Jerusalem and performed Talmudic rituals. At the same time, the IOF closed several streets in the town and occupied the roofs of several houses. (SilwanIC 15 September 2015)

885. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed the Ibrahimi mosque in the old city of Hebron, toured in several areas in the city, and carried out provocative actions. During the operation, the IOF stopped and questioned dozens of Palestinians and checked their ID cards. (Pal Info 15 September 2015)

886. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed in Nabi’ Silon area in Qaryut village, south of Nablus city and performed Talmudic rituals. As a result, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF. (Pal Info 15 September 2015)

887. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, the IOF prevented dozens of Palestinian women from entering the mosque and assaulted others. (RB2000 16 September 2015)

888. Israeli settlers demonstrated at the entrance of Sur Baher town, south of Jerusalem city. (Maannews 16 September 2015)

889. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed the Ibrahimi mosque in the old city of Hebron, performed Talmudic rituals and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. (Pal Info 16 September 2015)

890. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed the courtyard of a Palestinian house, located near the Ibrahimi mosque in the old city of Hebron, and tried to storm it. The targeted house is owned by Hazem Abu Rajab. During the operation, the Israeli settlers assaulted Muntaser Abu Rajab. (Raya 16 September 2015)

891. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard and performed Talmudic rituals. (Al-Quds 17 September 2015)

892. Israeli settlers living in Shave Shomron settlement opened fire at a Palestinian vehicle, near the settlement, forced it to stop and assaulted the driver Said Anabtawi (20 years) from Anabta village in Tulkarm governorate. (Al-Quds 17 September 2015)

893. Israeli settlers stole a bicycle owned by a Palestinian boy from Hebron city. (Maannews 18 September 2015)
894. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces closed a main road in Huwara village, south of Nablus city. (Wattan 18 September 2015)

895. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Al-Quds 20 September 2015)

896. Israeli settlers stormed and toured in Deir Sem’an village, an archaeological area, located west of Kafr Ad-Dik village, west of Salfit city. (NBPRS 20 September 2015)

897. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces attended a concert in the courtyard of the Ibrahimi mosque in Hebron city. (PNN 20 September 2015)

898. Israeli settlers living in Elazar settlement destroyed a water well in At-Taghra area in Al Khader village, southwest of Bethlehem city. The targeted well is owned by Mohammad Issa Al Beik. (Wafa 20 September 2015)

899. Israeli settlers opened fire at a Palestinian vehicle owned by Amaar As-Sukarje at the entrance of Beit Dajan village, east of Nablus city. (Wafa 20 September 2015)

900. Omar Idres (7 years) was injured after an Israeli settler ran over him while he was near the Ibrahimi mosque in the old city of Hebron. (Wafa 20 September 2015)

901. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, the IOF prevented dozens of Palestinians from entering the mosque. (Al-Quds 21 September 2015)

902. Israeli settlers wrote anti-Palestinian slogans on several walls in occupied East Jerusalem. (Safa 21 September 2015)

903. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided Joseph’s tomb, east of Nablus city, and performed Talmudic rituals. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, where the IOF fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians, causing a number of suffocation cases. (RB2000 & Watttan 21 September 2015)

904. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Wattan 22 September 2015)

905. Israeli settlers living in Yakir settlement pumped wastewater into the Wadi Qana area, northwest of Salfit city. (PNN 22 September 2015)

906. An Israeli settler hit a herd of sheep with his vehicle, killing 40 and injuring about 20, while they were crossing road, east of Aqraba village, southeast of Nablus city. The sheep were owned by Ayesh Mahmoud Da’ajnah. (Wattan 22 September 2015)

907. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, the IOF prevented Palestinians under the age of 40 years from entering the mosque. (Al-Quds 23 September 2015)
908. Israeli settlers living in Ramat Yeshay outpost assaulted Sara Ghanem (14 years) and Faraj Al Qasrawi (9 years) in Tal Al-Rumida neighborhood in Hebron city. (Al-Ayyam 24 September 2015)

909. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, the IOF prevented tens of Palestinians from entering the mosque. The Israeli settlers also, attacked Palestinians while they were at the courtyard of the mosque, causing a number of injured. (Wattan & RB2000 29 September 2015)

910. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed an archaeological area in Sabastiya village, northwest of Nablus city. (Wafa 29 September 2015)

911. Israeli settlers living in Ma’om,. Karmel, Susiya, Avigal, Metzpe Ya’ir, Beit Yattir and Havat Ma’on escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed the archaeological park in Al Karmel village, east of Yatta town, south of Hebron city, toured in park and performed Talmudic rituals. (Maannews 30 September 2015)

912. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed an archaeological area in T’innik village, northwest of Jenin city and performed Talmudic rituals. (Safa 30 September 2015)

913. Israeli settlers torched a vegetable stall at the entrance of Khallit Sakariya village, southwest of Bethlehem city. (PNN 30 September 2015)

914. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. The IOF prevented hundreds of Palestinian women from entering the mosque. (RB2000 30 September 2015)

915. Thousands of Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces gathered at the courtyard of the Wailing Wall, at the western part of Al-Aqsa mosque in occupied East Jerusalem and performed Talmudic rituals. (Safa 30 September 2015)

916. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces carried out a demonstration between Beit Furik and Awarta villages, south of Nablus city. (Safa 30 September 2015)

917. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces demonstrated at the entrance of Beit Fajjar village, south of Bethlehem, and chanted anti Palestinian slogans. (Al-Quds 30 September 2015)

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918. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces closed the main road in Tuqu village, southeast of Bethlehem city. (Wafa 1 October 2015)

919. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Deir Sam’an archaeological site, west of Salfit city and performed Talmudic rituals. (Pal Info 1 October 2015)

920. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces tried to storm An-Nabi Younis mosque in Halhul town, north of Hebron city. (Pal Info 1 October 2015)
921. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al Aqsa mosque in occupied East Jerusalem and toured in its courtyard. During the operation, the IOF prevented the Palestinians under the age of 50 years from entering the mosque. (SilwanIC 1 October 2015)

922. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces raided and toured in Solomon pool area in Artas village, southwest of Bethlehem city and performed Talmudic rituals. (NBPRS 1 October 2015)

923. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Mohammad Al Ja’ouni while he was in occupied East Jerusalem. (NBPRS 1 October 2015)

924. Israeli settlers erected approximately 12 tents between Awarta and Rujeib villages, south of Nablus city. (NBPRS 1 October 2015)

925. An Israeli settler fired teargas grenades at a Palestinian woman while she was walking in the street in the old city of Jerusalem. The same Israeli settler attacked two Palestinians while they were at Aqbet Al Khalidiya area in the Old City of Jerusalem. (Al-Quds 1 October 2015)

926. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces gathered at an Israeli military checkpoint at the entrance of Beit Furik village, southeast of Nablus city. The IOF closed the checkpoint, stopped and searched Palestinian vehicles. The Israeli settlers tried to storm the village. As a result, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF. The IOF prevented Palestinian Ambulances from entering the village. (Al-Quds 2 October 2015)

927. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces gathered around Sinjil and Turmus’ayya villages, north of Ramallah city, and tried to attack Palestinian houses and hurled stones at others. (Wafa 2 October 2015)

928. Israeli settlers torched a Palestinian vehicle in Beitillu village, northwest of Ramallah city, and wrote anti-Palestinian slogans on the walls. (ARD 2 October 2015)

929. Israeli settlers carried out provocative actions on a road between Qalqiliyah and Nablus cities, and hurled stones at vehicles, causing damage to a Palestinian taxi owned by a Palestinian from Al-Fandaqumiya village, southwest of Jenin city. (ARN 2 October 2015)

930. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces gathered near Jit and Immatin villages, east of Qalqiliyah city and closed the entrances of the villages. During the operation, the IOF detained dozens of Palestinians and their vehicles and prevented them from entering or leaving their villages. (RB2000 2 October 2015)

931. Israeli Occupation Forces attacked a Palestinian house located near the Israeli settlement of Beit Hagai. The targeted house is owned by Salhab family. The settlers stormed the courtyard of the house and tried to attack Palestinian residents. (RB2000 2 October 2015)

932. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Ein Miyah Far’a area, which located between Taffuh and Dura towns in Hebron governorate, and performed Talmudic rituals. The IOF declared the area as a “closed military area” and prevented Palestinian farmers from reaching their land in the aforementioned area. (RB2000 2 October 2015)
933. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces gathered near Mevo Dotan settlement, southwest of Jenin city and carried out provocative actions. (RB2000 2 October 2015)

934. Israeli settlers hurled stones at Palestinians vehicles traveling at Ramallah-Nablus road, and near Al Lubban Ash-Sharqiya village, south of Nablus city. According to Palestinian resources more than 200 Palestinian vehicles were damaged. (RB2000 2 October 2015)

935. Israeli settlers living in Yetzher settlement torched hundreds dunums of Palestinian agricultural land in Huwara village, south of Nablus city. (RB2000 2 October 2015)

936. Israeli settlers living in Hagai settlement hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles while they were traveling near the settlement. (RB2000 2 October 2015)

937. Israeli settlers gathered at the Israeli Bypass road between As-Samu and Ad-Dhahiriya towns in Hebron governate and hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles. (RB2000 2 October 2015)

938. Israeli settlers gathered at the entrance of Khirbet Qalqas, south of Hebron city and closed it. (RB2000 2 October 2015)

939. Israeli settlers gathered at Frush Al Hawa road, which links between Hebron city and the western villages. (RB2000 2 October 2015)

940. Israeli settlers closed the entrance of Beit Dajan village, east of Nablus city. (RB2000 2 October 2015)

941. Israeli settlers gathered at the entrances of Beit Einun and Sair towns in Hebron governate and tried to attack Palestinian houses. (NBPRS 2 October 2015)

942. Israeli settlers attacked a Palestinian house in Beit Einun town, north of Hebron city and opened fire at other houses and at Palestinians. The targeted house is owned by Mohammad Ziyad Al Ja’bari. (NBPRS 2 October 2015)

943. Israeli settlers tried to kidnap three Palestinian children in occupied East Jerusalem. (PNN 2 October 2015)

944. Israeli settlers opened fire at Waleed Qouqar (35 years) from Ayda refugee camp, north of Bethlehem city, while he was at the Israeli Bypass road No.60. Mr. Qouqar was injured. (Al-Quds 2 October 2015)

945. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Jawdat Nedam Bashir (20 years) and tried to kidnap Aref Rida Bashir (16 years) in Jinsafut village, east of Qalqiliyah city. (Al-Quds 2 October 2015)

946. Israeli settlers stopped a Palestinian Ambulance at the entrance of Salfit city and assaulted the ambulance crew. (Al-Quds 2 October 2015)

947. Israeli settlers living in Beit El settlement hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles traveling near the settlement. (Maannews 2 October 2015)

948. Israeli settlers surrounded a Palestinian park located Tulkarm-Nablus road, near the Israeli settlement of Sheve Shomron. There were 60 Palestinian families in the park and the Israeli settlers prevented them from leaving. (Maannews 2 October 2015)
949. Israeli settlers torched hundreds of olive trees in Burin village, south of Nablus city, and tried to storm a house. The Israeli settlers also attacked a Palestinian Civil Defense crew. (Wafa & Maannews 2 October 2015)

950. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces cut down a number of olive trees in Kafr Ad-Dik village in Salfit governorate. (Al-Quds 3 October 2015)

951. Yosif Bayan At-Tabib (6 years) was injured after an Israeli settler opened fire in Izbat At-Tabib village, east of Qalqiliyah city. (Maannews 3 October 2015)

952. Israeli settlers stormed a Palestinian park in Al Karmel village, east of Yatta town, south of Hebron city and assaulted the guard; Jaser Hassan Hazazrah (63 years). (Wafa 3 October 2015)

953. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces gathered at the northern entrance of Sinjil village, north of Ramallah city. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, where the IOF fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians, causing dozens of suffocation cases (Al-Quds & Wafa 3 October 2015)

954. Israeli settlers torched Palestinian agricultural lands at Al Lahef and At-Tira areas in Huwara village, south of Nablus city. (Wafa 3 October 2015)

955. Israeli settlers living in Yetzhar and Bracha settlements escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces attacked Palestinian houses and land in Burin village, south of Nablus city and torched agricultural land planted with olive trees. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, where the IOF fired live and rubber bullets and teargas grenades at Palestinians, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (Al-Quds & Wafa 3 October 2015)

956. Israeli settlers hurled stones at a Palestinian vehicle in Huwara village, south of Nablus city. As a result, Sa’da Shahada (42 years) and her daughter Yara (18 years) were injured. (Wafa 3 October 2015)

957. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces gathered at Ramallah-Nablus road, near Al Lubban Ash-Sharqiya village, south of Nablus city.

958. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces attacked two Palestinian houses at the northern entrance of Al Bireh city. The targeted houses are owned by Al Harini and Mu’awad families. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, where the IOF fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians, causing the injury of Ala Alawnah. (Al-Quds 3 October 2015)

959. Israeli settlers attacked Palestinian houses in Beitin village, northwest of Ramallah city. a number of the targeted houses were damaged. (Al-Quds 3 October 2015)

960. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces tried to storm Sarra village, west of Nablus city. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF. (Al-Quds & Wafa 3 October 2015)

961. Two Israeli settlers stormed Kafr Laqif village, east of Qalqiliyah city. (Wafa 3 October 2015)

962. Israeli settlers raided Jit village, east of Qalqiliyah city. (Wafa 3 October 2015)
963. Israeli settlers living in Qiryat Arba settlement escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces demonstrated in the central part of Hebron city and carried out provocative actions. (Wafa 3 October 2015)

964. Israeli settlers hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles in Beit Safafa in occupied east Jerusalem. (SilwanIC 4 October 2015)

965. Israeli settlers demonstrated and toured in several areas in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied east Jerusalem and tried to attack Palestinians. (SilwanIC 4 October 2015)

966. Israeli settlers tried to storm Farata village, east of Qalqiliyah city. (Safa 4 October 2015)

967. Israeli settlers gathered at Tal Ar-Rumida neighborhood in Hebron city and tried to attack Palestinian houses. (Safa 4 October 2015)

968. Israeli settlers set up a number of tents near the Israeli military checkpoint at the entrance of Beit Furik village, southeast of Nablus city, where the Israeli Occupation Forces set up a number of caravans. (Wafa 4 October 2015)

969. Israeli settlers living in Susiya settlement tried to reach Palestinian houses at Wadi Rakhem area at the eastern part of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. (Wafa 4 October 2015)

970. Israeli settlers living in Mitzipe Yattir settlement prevented Palestinians from reaching their houses after they closed Beir Al-ad road in Janba village in Masafer Yatta, and assaulted Iyad Omar As-Sarei’ (35 years) while he was trying to reach his house by using Beir Al ‘Ad road. (Wafa 4 October 2015)

971. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Wafa 4 October 2015)

972. Israeli settlers attacked a number of Palestinian houses in Jalud village, southeast of Nablus city. (Wafa 4 October 2015)

973. Israeli settlers living in Mevo Dotan settlement escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces gathered near Yabad town, west of Jenin city, and at the main road which link between Jenin and Tulkarm cities. (Wafa 4 October 2015)

974. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Dahiyt Az-Zira’a area near Al Jalazoun refugee camp, north of Ramallah city, and hurled stones at Palestinian houses. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli settlers. (Al-Quds 4 October 2015)

975. Israeli settlers living in Hallamish settlement hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles traveling near the settlement, and near An-Nabi Saleh village, north of Ramallah city. (Wafa 4 October 2015)

976. Israeli settlers stormed a number of restaurants and commercial structures at Ma’man Alla Mall in occupied East Jerusalem and attacked two Palestinian workers by firing gas in their faces. They also assaulted and injured a Palestinian while he was near the Hebron gate near the Mall. (Wafa 4 October 2015)

977. Israeli settlers gathered in several streets in occupied East Jerusalem and walked to the Al Musrara area near Bab Al Amoud, chanted anti-Palestinian slogans and attacked Palestinian vehicles. (Wafa 4 October 2015)
978. Israeli settlers attacked Palestinian houses in Bab Al Magharba area in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. (Wafa 4 October 2015)

979. Israeli settlers attacked Palestinian houses at Wadi Hilwah neighborhood in Silwan town in occupied East Jerusalem. (Wafa 4 October 2015)

980. Israeli settlers surrounded a Palestinian house in Khallit Al Fahem area, south of Bethlehem city and hurled flammable material at the house. (Wafa 4 October 2015)

981. Israeli settlers living in Beit Yattir settlement destroyed a number of solar panels in Khirebt Imneizil, south of Yatta town, south of Hebron city, and hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles, causing damage to a number of them. (Wafa 4 October 2015)

982. Israeli settlers torched Palestinian agricultural land planted with olive trees at the eastern part of Urif village, south of Nablus city. (Wafa 4 October 2015)

983. Israeli settlers living in Otni‘el settlement closed Hebron- As Samu road and obstructed the movement of the Palestinians. (Wafa 4 October 2015)

984. Israeli settlers gathered at Qalqiliyah – Nablus road, near Kafr Laqif village, east of Qalqilyah city and hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles. (Wafa 4 October 2015)

985. Israeli settlers gathered near the entrance of Jit village, east of Qalqiliyah city, closed the street, and obstructed the movement of the Palestinians. The Israeli settlers tried to storm the village. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli settlers. As a result, the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed the village and fired teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians, causing dozens of suffocation cases included a Palestinian pregnant woman. (Al-Quds & Wafa 4 October 2015)

986. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed and gathered at the evacuation site of Homesh, near Silat Ad-Dhahr village, southwest of Jenin city. (Wafa 4 October 2015)

987. Israeli settlers attacked a Palestinian vehicle owned by the Palestinian Mayor of Jenin governorate, Mr. Ibrahim Ramadan while he was traveling on the Ramallah- Nablus road, and near the Israeli settlement of Shilo. (Al-Quds 4 October 2015)

988. Israeli settlers living in Qiryat Arba settlement hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles traveling near the settlement. (Al-Quds 4 October 2015)

989. Israeli settlers assaulted Palestinians while they were at Ash-Shuhada street in the central of Hebron city. (Al-Quds 4 October 2015)

990. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Tasir Abu Rumoz while he was in his workplace at Bab Al Magharab area in occupied East Jerusalem. (Wafa 4 October 2015)

991. Israeli settlers living in Yetzhar settlement gathered at Qalqiliyah –Nablus road and closed it. (Wafa 4 October 2015)

992. Israeli settlers gathered at the entrances of Eli and Shilo settlements and tried to attack Palestinians. (Wafa 4 October 2015)
993. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces attacked Palestinian houses in Beit Einun and Sair towns in Hebron governorate. (Al Risala 4 October 2015)

994. Israeli settlers stormed the evacuation site of Homesh and carried out provocative actions and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. (Wafa 5 October 2015)

995. Israeli settlers gathered at the entrance of Mevo Dotan settlement, raised Israeli flags and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans near Yabad town and near Jenin-Tulkarm road. (Wafa 5 October 2015)

996. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces toured in several areas in the old city of Hebron city and near the Ibrahimi mosque, and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. (NBPRS 5 October 2015)

997. Israeli settlers attacked Palestinian vehicles near Huwara military checkpoint, south of Nablus city. (Al-Quds 5 October 2015)

998. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (RB2000 5 October 2015)

999. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Adham Musalam (13 years) and Mohammad Tarairah (24 years) while they were in the old city of Hebron. (Wafa 5 October 2015)

1000. Israeli settlers surrounded a number of Palestinians while they were inside an animal shed in Beit Dajan village in Nablus governorate. (Raya 5 October 2015)

1001. Israeli settlers attacked the Prime Minister of Palestinian’s motorcade, Rami Al Hamdallah, while he was near Sarra village, west of Nablus city, and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. (Al-Quds 5 October 2015)

1002. Israeli settlers tried to kidnap Mohammad Yousif Al Atrash (14 years) from Jurat Ash-Sham’a village, south of Bethlehem city. (Wafa 5 October 2015)

1003. Israeli settlers gathered at Qaber Hilwa area at the entrance of Beit Sahour town, east of Bethlehem city. (Wafa 5 October 2015)

1004. Israeli settlers stabbed Laith Al Madhoun (16 years) while he was in Tal Ar-Rumida neighborhood in Hebron city. (Wafa 5 October 2015)

1005. Israeli settlers attacked a Palestinian vehicle traveling at Beir As-Sabe’ road, which link between Ad-Dahahiriya and Dura towns in Hebron governorate. (Wafa 5 October 2015)

1006. Israeli settlers living in Mevo Dotan settlement escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army Forces gathered near Yabad town, west of Jenin city, and on Jenin -Tulkarm road, and chanted anti Palestinian slogans. (Wafa 5 October 2015)

1007. Israeli settlers living in Qiryat Arba settlement tried to assault Khalil Isma’il Shwihat while he was near the settlement. (Al-Quds 6 October 2015)

1008. Israeli settlers gathered at the entrance of Tuqu village, southeast of Bethlehem city and tried to attack Palestinians. (Al-Quds 6 October 2015)

1009. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al Funduq village, east of Qalqiliyah city. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA. (Wafa 6 October 2015)
1010. Israeli settlers closed Wadi Qana road, east of Qalqiliyah city, and prevented Palestinians from using it. (Wafa 6 October 2015)

1011. Israeli settlers living in Beit Yattir settlement escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces attacked a Palestinian house in Khibert Al-Asifer near Imniezil village, south of Yatta town, south of Hebron city, hurled stones at it and destroyed a number of solar panels. The targeted house is owned by Mahmoud Khalil Abu Qabita. As result Osama Abu Qabita (13 years) was injured. (RB2000 6 October 2015)

1012. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed the evacuation site of Homesh and Tarsalah, chanted anti-Palestinian slogans and hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles traveling near the aforementioned areas. (Wafa 6 October 2015)

1013. Israeli settlers living in Mevo Dotan settlement destroyed a Palestinian vehicle while it was crossing Mevo Dotan Military checkpoint, near Yabad town, west of Jenin city. (Pal Info 6 October 2015)

1014. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces attacked a Palestinian house in Deir Nidham village, north of Ramallah city. The targeted house is owned by Safi At-Tamimi. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF. (Raya 6 October 2015)

1015. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces demonstrated at Al Wad street in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem, raised Israeli flags and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. (Raya & Safa 6 October 2015)

1016. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, the IOF prevented Palestinians under the age of 50 years from entering the mosque. (Raya & Safa 6 October 2015)

1017. Israeli settlers occupied 20 dunums of Palestinian land in Al Minya village, southeast of Bethlehem city, and razed it. The targeted land is owned by Jabareen family. (RB2000 6 October 2015)

1018. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces closed the main entrance of Yabad town, west of Jenin city and carried out provocative actions. (Al-Quds Wafa 6 October 2015)

1019. Israeli settlers attacked a Palestinian vehicle traveling at the main road between Ad-Dahahiriya and Dura towns in Hebron governorate. The targeted vehicle is owned by Ali Abed Ar-Rahem Abu Shekha. Mr. Abu Shekha was injured. (Maannews 6 October 2015)

1020. Israeli settlers carried out provocative actions at the main road to Janba school in Janba village, east of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. (ARN 7 October 2015)

1021. Israeli settlers gathered at the entrance of Jit village, east of Qalqiliyah city and tried to storm the village and attacked Palestinian houses. (RB000 & ARN 7 October 2015)

1022. Bilal M’amun Al Ja’bari (11 years) was injured after an Israeli settler hit him with his vehicle at Jabla Johar neighborhood in Hebron city. (Wafa 7 October 2015)

1024. Israeli settlers gathered at Al Wadi street in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and closed it, preventing Palestinians from opening their commercial structures in the aforementioned area. (Wattan 7 October 2015)

1025. Israeli settlers living in Ramot settlement punctured the tire of a Palestinian vehicle and attacked other vehicles in Beit Iksa village, northwest of Jerusalem city. The targeted vehicle is owned by Mohammad Khader Sader. (Wafa 7 October 2015)

1026. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces gathered at Qaber Hilwa area, east of Beit Sahour town, east of Bethlehem city. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, where the IOF and the Israeli settlers fired live and rubber bullets at Palestinians, causing the injury of two Palestinians, one of them seriously: Mujahed Na’im Taha Abu Sarhan (18 years). The Israeli settlers also hurled stones at Palestinian vehicle traveling near the aforementioned area. (Al-Quds & Wafa 7 October 2015)

1027. A 18 year old Palestinian girl was injured after an Israel settler opened fire at her while she was walking at Al Wadi street in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem. (SilwanIC & Wafa 7 October 2015)

1028. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Al-Quds 7 October 2015)

1029. Israeli settlers gathered at the entrance of Majdal Bani Fadel village in Nablus governorate, closed the entrance and tried to storm the village. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli settlers. (Maannews 7 October 2015)

1030. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces gathered at Qaber Hilwa area, east of Beit Sahour town, east of Bethlehem city, closed the road, hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles, chanted anti-Palestinian slogans and carried out provocative actions. (PNN 7 October 2015)

1031. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces gathered at the entrance of Tuqu village, southeast of Bethlehem city, closed the entrance and hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles (RB2000 7 October 2015)

1032. Israeli settlers tried to kidnap Nedal Yousif Hamdan Al ‘Alami (12 years) while he was at the entrance of Beit Ummer town, north of Hebron city. (Maannews 7 October 2015)


1034. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al Aqsa mosque in occupied East Jerusalem and toured in its courtyard and tried to perform Talmudic rituals. (RB2000 8 October 2015)

1035. Israeli settlers living in Beit El settlement attacked a Palestinian house located near the settlement and tried to storm it. The targeted house is owned by Al Harini family. (RB2000 8 October 2015)
1036. Israeli settlers living in Beit El settlement escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces hurled stones at Palestinian houses in Ad-Dahiya Az-Zira’iya area near Al Jalazoun refugee camp, north of Ramallah city. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, where the IOF fired teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians and houses. (Wafa 8 October 2015)

1037. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces gathered at the entrance of Jit village, east of Qalqiliyah city and tried to attack Palestinian houses. (NBPRS 8 October 2015)

1038. Israeli Occupation Forces attacked a Palestinian vehicle traveling near Sarra village, west of Nablus city, at Qalqiliyah- Nablus road. The targeted vehicle is owned by Abed Al Men’em Al Bari. (Maannews 8 October 2015)

1039. The Palestinian Minister of Technology and Commination Alam Musa, was injured after the Israeli settlers hurled stones at his vehicle while he was on his way to Nablus city. (Al-Quds 8 October 2015)

1040. Israeli settlers attacked a Palestinian vehicle near Tell village, west of Nablus city, while it was traveling on Ramallah-Nablus road, as a result the driver was injured. The targeted vehicle is owned by Khalid ‘Atiyani. (Al-Quds 8 October 2015)

1041. Israeli settlers living in Susiya settlement hurled stones at Palestinian tents located near the aforementioned settlement. (Al-Quds 8 October 2015)

1042. Israeli settlers gathered near the entrance of Kafir Laqif village, east of Qalqiliyah city, at the Qalqiliyah-Nablus road. The Israeli settlers closed the street and hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles. (Al-Quds 8 October 2015)

1043. Israeli settlers in Yesh Kodesh outpost escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces attacked Palestinian houses at the southern entrance of Qusra village, south of Nablus city. (RB2000 8 October 2015)

1044. Israeli settlers hurled stones at a Palestinian vehicle while it was crossing Jaba military checkpoint, northeast of Jerusalem city, causing the injury of a Palestinian. (ARN 9 October 2015)

1045. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces attacked a Palestinian house at Biren area, north of Yatta town, south of Hebron city, destroyed the house’s windows and a number of solar panels. The targeted house is owned by Na’im Nasser Al-‘Azazmah. (Wafa 9 October 2015)

1046. Israeli settlers torched a part of a Palestinian house in Kafr Ad-Dik village, west of Salfit city. The targeted house is owned by Rabee Ad-Dik. (RB2000 9 October 2015)

1047. Israeli settlers living in Arial settlements escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces demonstrated at the entrance of Haris village, north of Salfit city and closed it. (RB2000 9 October 2015)

1048. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces attacked Palestinian houses at the southern part of Qusra village in Nablus governorate. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, where the IOF fired teargas grenades at Palestinians. (RB2000 9 October 2015)

1049. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces assaulted Palestinian journalists while they were near Qar’iyat Arba settlement. (Maannews 9 October 2015)
1050. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces demonstrated in the streets of occupied East Jerusalem, chanted anti-Palestinian slogans and attacked Palestinians. (Al-Quds 9 October 2015)

1051. Israeli settlers assaulted Palestinian farmers while they were harvesting olive trees in Yanun village, southeast of Nablus city. (Al-Quds 9 October 2015)

1052. Israeli settlers living in Elon Moreh settlement destroyed a number of olive trees in Rujeib village, southeast of Nablus city. (Al-Quds 9 October 2015)

1053. Israeli settlers living in Qiryat Arba settlement escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces attacked Palestinian houses at Wadi Al Hassen area in Hebron city. The IOF also fired wastewater and teargas grenades at Palestinians and their houses in the aforementioned area. (Maannews 10 October 2015)

1054. Israeli settlers living in Nof Zion settlement tried to attack a Palestinian vehicle while it was traveling near the settlement. The targeted vehicle is owned by Yosra Zahaika. Mrs. Zahaika was in the vehicle with two children. (SilwanIC 10 October 2015)

1055. Israeli settlers attacked a Palestinian vehicle while it was traveling on the main road between Idhan town and Hebron city, causing the injury of the driver, Salah Ash-Shuyykhi. (RB2000 10 October 2015)

1056. Israeli settlers opened fire at Palestinian houses and Khalid Ben Al Waled mosque in Al Kasara area in Hebron city and attacked the office of a Palestinian organization in Tal Ar-Rumida neighborhood in the city. (Al-Quds 10 October 2015)

1057. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces gathered at the entrance of Al-Lubban Ash-Sharqiya village, south of Nablus city. (Al-Quds 10 October 2015)

1058. Israeli settlers living in Mekhola settlement demonstrated at the Israeli Bypass road No.90. (Al-Quds 10 October 2015)

1059. Israeli settlers attacked a Palestinian house located near DCO military checkpoint, near Beit El settlement, at the northern entrance of Al Bireh city. The targeted house is owned by Al Harini family. (Al-Quds 10 October 2015)

1060. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces attacked Palestinian houses at Al Kasara area in Hebron city and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, where the IOF used teargas and stun grenades to attack Palestinians, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (Pal Info 11 October 2015)

1061. Israeli settlers living in Betar 'Illit settlement hurled stones at Palestinian houses at Thour Az-Za'faran area, southeast of Nahhalin village, south of Bethlehem city, and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. Two of the targeted houses are owned by Ismail Mahmoud Najajra and Na'im Abed Al Jabae. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF. Two (ARN & Al-Quds 11 October 2015)

1062. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, the IOF prevented about 52 Palestinian women from entering the mosque. (RB2000 11 October 2015)

1064. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces gathered at Qaber Hilwa area, at the eastern entrance of Beit Sahour town, east of Bethlehem city, closed the area and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. (Al-Quds & ARN 11 October 2015)

1065. An Israeli settler tried to hit three Palestinian children with his vehicle while they were crossing Wadi Hilwa street in Silwan town in occupied East Jerusalem. (SilwanIC 12 October 2015)

1066. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces gathered at Qaber Hilwa area, the eastern entrance of Beit Sahour town, east of Bethlehem city. (RB2000 12 October 2015)

1067. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Pal Today 12 October 2015)

1068. Israeli settlers gathered at the entrance of Aqraba village, south of Nablus city and attacked a Palestinian vehicle. The targeted vehicle is owned by Amjad Khair Bani Jaber (36 years). (Al-Quds 12 October 2015)

1069. An Israeli settler shot and injured a Palestinian girl (15 years) in Ash-Sheik Jarrah neighborhood in occupied East Jerusalem. (Maannews 12 October 2015)

1070. A Palestinian was injured after an Israeli settler opened fire at him while he was crossing Jabara military checkpoint in Tulkarm city. (Al-Quds 12 October 2015)

1071. Israeli settlers living in Ma'on settlement hurled stones at a Palestinian vehicle traveling at the Israeli bypass road No.317. (Wafa 13 October 2015)

1072. Israeli settlers hurled stones at a Palestinian vehicle traveling at Ramallah-Nablus road, near Turmus'ayya village, northeast of Ramallah city. As a result, Mohammad Hilmi Qatab (58 years) was injured. (RB2000 13 October 2015)

1073. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces detained and assaulted four Palestinian farmers while they were harvesting olive trees in Tell village, west of Nablus city. The Palestinians were identified as Abdalla Mohammad Abdalla Shteh, Ahmed Nayef Hindi, Muqdad Zedan and Karem Abed Al Men'em Ramadan. (NBPRS 13 October 2015)

1074. Israeli settlers living in Karni Shomron settlement assaulted and injured Mahmoud Shaheer Refat Yassen (18 years) while he was in land near the settlement. (NBPRS 13 October 2015)

1075. Israeli settlers living in Karni Shomron settlement escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces gathered at Qalqiliyah-Nablus road, near Kafar Laqif village, east of Qalqiliyah city and hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles. (Wafa 13 October 2015)

1076. Bassam Abdalla Al Hur (20 years), from Surif village, was injured after a group of Israeli settlers assaulted him. (RB2000 13 October 2015)

1077. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) gathered at Zif area, north of Yatta town in Hebron governorate, and hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles. (Wafa 13 October 2015)

1078. Israeli settlers gathered near Thaghrit Ash-Shabak area, at the northern part of Hebron city and tried to attack Palestinian houses. (Safa 13 October 2015)
1079. Israeli settlers living Havat Gal outpost opened fire at Palestinian houses at Jabal Jales area, east of Hebron city. During the operation, the IOF stormed the aforementioned area and fired teargas grenades at Palestinians and their houses, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (Wafa 13 October 2015)

1080. Israeli settlers tried to kidnap a Palestinian from Beit Ummer town after attacking his vehicle, while he was traveling at the main road near Halhul town, north of Hebron city. (Maannews 13 October 2015)


1082. Israeli settlers attacked a group of Palestinian and international journalists while they were in Hebron city. (Wattan 14 October 2015)


1084. Israeli settlers torched Palestinian agricultural land planted with olive trees in Jabal Salman area in Burin village, south of Nablus city, and opened fire and hurled stones at Palestinian farmers and international activists, causing the injury of an Italian activist. (PNN 14 October 2015)

1085. Israeli settlers prevented Palestinian farmers and international activists from reaching land in Salfit city, to harvest olive trees. (PNN 14 October 2015)

1086. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al Aqsa mosque in occupied East Jerusalem and toured in its courtyard. During the operation, the IOF prevented 60 Palestinian women from entering the mosque. (Maannews 14 October 2015)

1087. Israeli settlers living in Tekoa settlement escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces gathered at an area in Tuqu village, southeast of Bethlehem city. (RB2000 14 October 2015)

1088. Israeli settlers living in Qiryat Arab settlement escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces attacked Palestinian houses in Jabal Jales area in Hebron city. The targeted houses are owned by Ash-Shalhab family. (RB2000 15 October 2015)

1089. Israeli settlers opened fire at Palestinian children while they were playing at Khursa junction, south of Dura town in Hebron governorate. (RB2000 15 October 2015)


1091. Israeli settlers attacked a Palestinian vehicle in Huwara village, south of Nablus city. The targeted vehicle is owned by Zakariya Atalla. (Wattan 16 October 2015)

1092. An Israeli settler shot and killed Fadel Mohammad Awad Al Qawasmi (18 years) from Hebron city while he was walking at Ash-Shuhada street in Hebron city. (Al-Quds 17 October 2015)

1093. Israeli settlers living in Qiryat Arab settlement escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces attacked Palestinian houses in Wad Al Hasen area, east of
Hebron city. The Israeli settlers hurled stones at the houses and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. And the IOF fired teargas grenades at Palestinian houses. (NBPRS 17 October 2015)

1094. An Israeli settler tried to kill a Palestinian student after opening fire at him while he was at the entrance of Al Arroub collage, north of Hebron city. (RB2000 18 October 2015)

1095. Israeli settlers living in Qiryat Arba settlement escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces hurled stones at Palestinian houses (about 40 houses), located near the settlement, at the eastern part of Hebron city, carried out provocative actions, and opened fire at the houses. (RB2000 18 October 2015)

1096. Israeli settlers living in Mevo Dotan settlement escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces gathered at the southwestern entrance of Yabad town, west of Hebron city and tried to storm the town. (RB2000 18 October 2015)

1097. Israeli settlers tried to kidnap two Palestinians while they were at the entrance of Burin village, south of Nablus city. The targeted Palestinians were identified as: Yousif An Najar and Arafat An-Najar. (NBPRS 18 October 2015)

1098. Israeli settlers stormed Joseph’s tomb, east of Nablus city. (NBPRS 18 October 2015)

1099. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al Aqsa mosque in occupied East Jerusalem and toured in its courtyard. The IOF tightened its security procedures at the entrances of the mosque and prevented Palestinians under the age of 35 years from entering it. (NBPRS 18 October 2015)

1100. An Israeli settler hit by his vehicle a Palestinian girl, Rula Banat (18 years), while she was crossing the main street at the entrance of Al Arroub refugee camp, north of Hebron city. (Maannews 18 October 2015)

1101. Israeli colonial organization “Ateret Cohanim” occupied two Palestinian houses in Battan Al Hawa neighborhood in Silwan town in Jerusalem city. the targeted houses are owned by Abdalla Abu Nab and his brother Sabri. Noted that a staff from the colonial organization escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed the targeted houses, attacked the residents and forced them to evacuate their houses. (SilwanIC 19 October 2015)

1102. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, the IOA prevented Palestinians under the age of 35 years from entering the mosque. (Pal Today 19 October 2015)

1103. Israeli settlers prevented the Mayor of Nablus Governorate Akram Ar-Rujob and a number of Palestinian farmers from harvesting olive trees from Palestinian land in Salem village, east of Nablus city. Noted that the targeted land located near the Israeli settlement of Elon Moreh. (RB2000 19 October 2015)

1104. Israeli settlers razed Palestinian land in Dhahir Sobeh area, northwest of Kafir Ad-Dik village, west of Salfit city. (Safa 19 October 2015)

1105. Israeli settlers living in Leshem outpost harvested Palestinian olive trees in Kafir Ad-Dik village, west of Salfit city and destroyed Palestinian agricultural land. The targeted trees and land are owned by Musleh Nayef Salman Ad-Dik. (Safa 19 October 2015)
1106. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Forces in Al Fawar refugee camp, south of Hebron city. The IOF fired live bullets and teargas grenades at Palestinians. During the clashes, an Israeli settler attacked a number of Palestinian vehicles in the aforementioned area. (Raya 20 October 2015)

1107. Israeli settlers living in Qiryat Arba settlement escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces attacked Palestinian houses located near the aforementioned settlement, east of Hebron city. The targeted houses are owned by Saied and Kayed Dana. (Wattan 20 October 2015)

1108. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, the IOA prevented about 60 Palestinian women from entering the mosque. (PNN 20 October 2015)

1109. Saqir Mahmoud Hussen Harzalla (14 years) was injured after a number of Israeli settlers living in Mevo Dotan settlement assaulted him while he was harvesting olive trees on his family land which located near the settlement. (Wafa 20 October 2015)

1110. Israeli settlers demonstrated in the old city of Hebron, chanted anti-Palestinian slogans and attacked Palestinian houses in Wad An-Nasarah area. (Maannews 20 October 2015)

1111. Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Mirka village, southwest of Jenin city, surrounded a Palestinian house, and detained two Palestinians. The IOF declared the village as “closed military area”. The targeted house is owned by Mohammad Ibrahim Jalboush. During the operation, the IOA closed the main entrance and prevented Palestinians from entering or leaving the village. (RB2000 21 October 2015)

1112. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces gathered at the entrance of Madama village, south of Nablus city, and hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles. (ARN 21 October 2015)

1113. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Orient FM 21 October 2015)

1114. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces closed the western entrance of Deir Istiya village, north of Salfit city, and hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles. (Al-Quds 21 October 2015)

1115. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. At the same time, the IOF prevented 60 Palestinian women from entering the mosque. (Raya 22 October 2015)

1116. Israeli settlers living in Karmi Zur settlement hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles traveling at the Israeli Bypass road No.60, near the settlement. (ARN 22 October 2015)

1117. Israeli settlers living in Qiryat Arba settlement escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces hurled stones and Molotov cocktails at Palestinian houses at the eastern part of Hebron city, and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. (Al-Quds 22 October 2015)
1118. An Israeli settler opened fire at a Palestinian while he was at Tal Ar-Rumida neighborhood in Hebron city. (Maannews 22 October 2015)
1119. An Israeli settler opened fire at a Palestinian vehicle at the main entrance of Al Arroub refugee camp, north of Hebron city. (Wafa 22 October 2015)
1120. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces gathered at the entrance of Al Fawar refugee camp, south of Hebron city. As a result, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF where the IOF fired teargas grenades, causing a number of suffocation cases. (Wafa 22 October 2015)
1121. Israeli settlers tried to kidnap Mutasem Raid Abu Rimlha At-Tamimia (10 years) and his brother Muntaser (8 years) while they were near the Ibrahimi mosque in the old city of Hebron. (Wafa 22 October 2015)
1122. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed a number of Palestinian commercial structures in Huwara village, south of Nablus city, and assaulted two Palestinians. At the same time, the IOF forced Palestinians to close their commercial structures, and they closed Huwara military checkpoint. (ARN 22 October 2015)
1123. An Israeli settler opened fire at Palestinians in Husan village, west of Bethlehem city. (NBPRS 23 October 2015)
1124. An Israeli settler living in Itamar settlement stabbed an Israeli human rights activist while he was helping Palestinians on their land located near the Israeli settlement of Itamar. (Al Quds 23 October 2015)
1125. An Israeli settler assaulted and injured Tae' Kahlil Taqatqih while he was riding his bike at the Israeli bypass road No.60, near Tuqu village, southeast of Bethlehem city. (Al-Quds 23 October 2015)
1126. Israeli settlers demonstrated at Jaba junction, near Jaba village, north of Jerusalem city, and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. (Wafa 23 October 2015)
1127. Israeli settlers living in Kedumim settlement set fire to Palestinian agricultural land, located near the aforementioned settlement. Noted that the targeted land planted with olive trees. (Wafa 23 October 2015)
1128. Israeli settlers living in Yetzher settlement gathered near a Palestinian house in Madama village, south of Nablus city, attacked and tried to storm the house. The targeted house is owned by the family of the Palestinian prisoner in the Israeli Jail; Istabriq Ahmed Nour. As a result, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli settlers. (Maannews 23 October 2015)
1129. Israeli settlers gathered at Beit Furik military checkpoint, closed it and tried to attack Palestinians. (Maannews 23 October 2015)
1130. Israeli settlers living in Mevo Dotan settlement stormed and destroyed an agricultural greenhouse planted with tobacco, in Yabad town, west of Jenin city. The targeted structure is owned by Kayed Abu Bakir. (RB2000 24 October 2015)
1131. Israeli settlers torched Palestinian agricultural land at the eastern part of Burin village. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli settlers. (Orient FM 24 October 2015)
1132. Israeli settlers opened fire at a Palestinian vehicle traveling at Ramallah-Nablus road. (Pal Today 25 October 2015)
1133. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces gathered near Za'tara military checkpoint, south of Nablus city and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. (Pal Today 25 October 2015)


1135. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces invaded Rachel’s Tomb, at the northern entrance of Bethlehem city. (NBPRS 25 October 2015)

1136. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (NBPRS 25 October 2015)

1137. Israeli settlers gathered at the entrance of Kafr d-Dik village, west of Salfit city. (PNN 25 October 2015)

1138. Israeli settlers torched a Palestinian vehicle in Um Tuba neighborhood in occupied East Jerusalem and wrote anti-Palestinian slogans on the vehicle. (Al-Quds 25 October 2015)

1139. An Israeli settler opened fire and seriously injured Azam Azmi Shalalda (20 years) while he was harvesting olive trees at Wadi Sair area in Hebron Governorate. (Al-Quds 25 October 2015)

1140. An Israel settler stab Tamir Shawkat Khdair from Beita village, south of Nablus city, while he was at the entrance of Kafl Hair village in Salfit Governorate. After the attack, the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Beita village and arrested Tamir Shawkat Khdair. (Al-Quds & Maannews 25 October 2015)

1141. Israeli settlers hurled stones at Palestinian houses and commercial structures, which located at the main street in Huwara village, south of Nablus city. (Al-Quds 25 October 2015)

1142. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed the evacuation site of “Homesh”, near Silat Ad-Dhahir village, southwest of Jenin city, chanted anti-Palestinian slogans, and hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles traveling at Jenin-Nablus road, near the aforementioned village. As a result, a number of vehicles were damaged. (Safa Raya 26 October 2015)

1143. Israeli settlers living in Elon Moreh settlement attacked Palestinian farmers while they were harvesting olive trees in Deir Al Hatab and Azmu t village in Nablus governorate and assaulted a Palestinian old man. (Al-Quds 26 October 2015)

1144. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Wattan 26 October 2015)

1145. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (RB2000 27 October 2015)

1146. Israeli settlers stormed the evacuation site of Homesh, near Silat Ad-Dhahr village, southwest of Jenin city, hurled stones and opened fire at two Palestinian houses and carried out provocative actions. The targeted houses are owned by Nour Al Qadi and Abed Al Aziz Al Qadi. (Wafa 27 October 2015)
1147. Israeli settlers attacked a Palestinian student while he was on his way back home from the school at Al Jabal area in Beit Safafa town, occupied East Jerusalem. (Maannews 27 October 2015)

1148. Israeli settlers attacked a Palestinian while she was waiting for the bus in Beit Safafa town, occupied East Jerusalem and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. (Maannews 27 October 2015)

1149. Israeli settlers tried to stab Mohammad Hassan Nimir while he was on his way to home Beit Safafa in occupied East Jerusalem. As a result, Mr. Nimir was injured in his hand. (Maannews 27 October 2015)

1150. An Israeli settler living in Hallamesh settlement hit a Palestinian woman with his vehicle from Deir As- Sudan village, north of Ramallah city. The Palestinian woman was seriously injured. (RB2000 27 October 2015)

1151. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, two Israeli settlers performed Talmudic rituals at an area called “Al Hoursh”, which located between Bab Al Asbat and Al Masalah al Marwani in the mosque. (RB2000 28 October 2015)

1152. Israeli settlers hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles traveling between Bizzariya and Burqa villages, northwest of Nablus city. Also, they chased Palestinian farmers and attacked Palestinian houses in Burqa village. (Wafa 28 October 2015)

1153. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Khalid Mahmoud Abu Rajab (42 years) from Yatta town, south of Hebron city, while he was harvesting olive trees on his land located at Abu Al Humos area in Dar Salah village, east of Bethlehem city. (Wafa 29 October 2015)

1154. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Wafa 29 October 2015)

1155. An Israeli settler attacked Palestinian farmer Ali Hamad Salah (60 years) from Al Khader village, southwest of Bethlehem city, while he was near his land at Faghour area, near the Israeli settlement of Neve Daniyal. (Al-Quds 29 October 2015)

1156. Israeli settlers tried to storm two Palestinian schools; Al Ibrahimiya and Al Fayha, at the southern entrance of Hebron city. (Al-Quds & NBPRS 29 October 2015)

1157. An Israeli settler shot and killed Farouq Abed Al Qadir Omar Sider (19 years) while he was at Ash-Shuhada street in the central of Hebron city. (Wafa & Orient FM 29 October 2015)

1158. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces prevented a Palestinian family (Abu Nab family) from entering their house in Batan Al Hawa neighborhood in Silwan town in ouccpied East Jerusalem. (SilwanIC 30 October 2015)

1159. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces surrounded a Palestinian house in Ash-Shalalah street in Hebron city. The Israeli settlers occupied the roof of the house and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. The targeted house is owned by Mufed Ash-Sharbati. (RB2000 30 October 2015)
1160. Israeli settlers attacked Palestinian farmers while they were harvesting olive trees at the eastern part of Burin village, south of Nablus city. The Israeli settlers also stole the olive crop sand the tools that used to harvest olive trees. (Wafa & Maannews 31 October 2015)

November 2015

1161. Israeli settlers destroyed the fence surrounding Palestinian land in An-Nabi Samwil village, north of Jerusalem city. The targeted land is owned by Eid Barakat. (RB2000 1 November 2015)

1162. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (NBPRS 1 November 2015)

1163. Ala Hassan Al Khateb (25 years) was injured after an Israeli settler hit him with his vehicle at the main road near Azzun village, east of Qalqiliyah city. (Al-Quds 1 November 2015)

1164. An Israeli settler living in Karmi Zur settlement stormed two Palestinian houses at Wadi Ash-Sheikh area in Beit Ummer town, north of Hebron city, and threatened the residents. The targeted houses are owed by Amer and Azay Khalil Saber Sabarnah. (Maannews 1 November 2015)

1165. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (NBPRS 2 October 2015)

1166. Israeli settlers living in Neve Danyial settlement hurled stones at a Palestinian vehicle traveling at Jerusalem-Hebron road. The targeted vehicle is owned by Sami Mura. (RB2000 2 November 2015)

1167. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (ARN 3 November 2015)

1168. An Israeli settler let his wild dogs losse at the eastern entrance of Al Khader village, southwest of Bethlehem city. The dogs attacked a number of Palestinians. (NBPRS 3 November 2015)

1169. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Joseph’s tomb, east of Nablus city, and carried out restoration work inside the tomb. The IOF closed the area. As a result, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF. (Al-Quds 3 November 2015)

1170. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. At the same time, the IOF prevented 60 Palestinian women from entering the mosque. (Wafa 4 November 2015)

1171. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces tried to storm the eastern part of Qusra village in Nablus Governorate. As a result, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, where the IOF fired teargas grenades and rubber bullets, causing tens of suffocation cases and the injury of 6 Palestinians. (Al-Quds 4 November 2015)
1172. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Pal Today 5 November 2015)

1173. Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Silat Ad-Dhahr village, southwest of Jenin city. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, where the IOF fired stun grenades at Palestinians. (Orient FM 6 November 2015)

1174. Israeli settlers living in Qiryat Arba settlement attacked and hurled stones at Palestinian houses in Wadi Hassen, Jabara and Wadi An Nasara areas, east of Hebron city. The Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces carried out a demonstration near the Ibrahimi mosque in Hebron city. (Raya 6 November 2015)

1175. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces attacked Palestinian houses in As-Salaimah neighborhood, around the Ibrahimi mosque in Hebron city, carried out provocative actions and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. (Maannews 7 November 2015)

1176. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces opened fire at a Palestinian house in Tal Ar-Rumeida neighborhood in Hebron city, stormed the house, occupied its roof, and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. The targeted house is owned by Imad Abu Shamsiya. During the operation, the IOF attacked Palestinian journalists and fire teargas and stun grenades at them. (Wafa & RB2000 7 November 2015)

1177. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured Ala Khalil Musalam while he was near Husan village, west of Bethlehem city. (Wattan 8 November 2015)

1178. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces demonstrated near Za’tara military checkpoint, south of Nablus city. (NBPRS 8 November 2015)

1179. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. The IOF still prevent Palestinian women from entering the mosque. (Wafa 8 November 2015)

1180. Israeli settlers let their cows loose on Palestinian agricultural land planted with olive trees located at the southern part of Jalbun village, east of Jenin city. The Israeli settlers also prevented Palestinians from entering their land to harvesting olive trees. (Wafa & ARN 8 November 2015)

1181. Israeli settlers hurled stones at Palestinians and their vehicles while they were traveling on the Nablus- Qalqiliyah road. (Wafa 8 November 2015)

1182. An Israeli settler tried to run over three Palestinian journalists while they were at Za’tara military checkpoint, south of Nablus city. The three journalists were identified as Issam Ar-Rimawi, Shadi Hatim and Majdi Ishtiya. (Wafa 8 November 2015)

1183. Israeli settlers living in Qiryat Arba settlement assaulted and injured Thair Fadil Ismail Dana (15 years) while he was near the settlement. (Wafa 8 November 2015)

1184. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard and tried to perform Talmudic rituals. During the operation, the IOF
prevented about 60 Palestinian women from entering the mosque. (NBPRS 9 November 2015)

1185. An Israeli settler living in Ma’ale Levona settlement opened fire at a number of Palestinian farmers while they were harvesting olive trees in Al Lubban Ash-Sharqiya village, south of Nablus city. (Maannews 9 November 2015)

1186. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. The IOF prevented 40 Palestinian women from entering the mosque. (NBPRS 10 November 2015)

1187. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. The IOF prevented the Palestinian women named on the “Black list” from entering the mosque. (Safa 11 November 2015)

1188. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Joseph’s tomb in Nablus city and performed Talmudic rituals. (Wattan 12 November 2015)

1189. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces carried out a protest in the Old City of Jerusalem located in occupied East Jerusalem and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. (Wafa 12 November 2015)

1190. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. The IOF prevented about 60 Palestinian women (named on the Israeli black list) from entering the mosque. (Wafa 12 November 2015)

1191. An Israeli settler tried to hit three Palestinians with his vehicle while they were crossing the Israeli Bypass road No.60, at the entrance of Beit Ummer town, north of Hebron city. (Wafa 13 November 2015)

1192. Israeli settlers gathered near Huwara military checkpoint, south of Nablus city and hurled stones at Palestinian vehicle, causing damage to a number of them. (Safa 14 November 2015)

1193. Israeli settlers kidnapped a Palestinian child from At-Tur town in Jerusalem. The settlers assaulted the Palestinian child. (Al Quds 15 November 2015)

1194. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. The IOF prevented about 60 Palestinian women (named on the Israeli black list) from entering the mosque. The IOF also prevented Akram Dana (50 years) and his son (5 years) from entering the mosque. (Wattan 15 November 2015)

1195. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Pal Today 16 November 2015)

1196. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (ARN 17 November 2015)

1197. Israeli settlers living in Otni’el settlement set up a number of tents on Palestinian land at the western entrance of As-Samu town, south of Hebron city (PNN 17 November 2015)
1198. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, an Israeli settler tried to perform Talmudic rituals in the mosque. The IOF prevented 60 Palestinian women from entering the mosque. (NBPRS & Wafa 18 November 2015)

1199. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard and performed Talmudic rituals at Bab Ar-Rahma at the eastern part of the mosque. During the operation, the IOF tightened its security procedures in the Old City of Jerusalem. (Wattan 19 November 2015)

1200. Israeli settlers living in Yetzhar settlement demonstrated at a Huwara road, near Yetzhar junction, south of Nablus city and hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles, causing damage to a number of the vehicles. During the operation, the Israeli Occupation Forces closed Huwara military checkpoint and prevented Palestinians from leaving or entering Nablus city. (Safa 20 November 2015)

1201. Israeli settlers living in Qiryat Arab settlement hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles and houses at Al Baq’a area, at the eastern part of Hebron city. (ARN 20 November 2015)

1202. Israeli settlers hurled stones and Molotov cocktails at a Palestinian house in Al Mazra’a Al Qibliya village in Ramallah Governorate, and wrote anti-Palestinian slogans on the walls. (Wafa 20 November 2015)

1203. Israeli settlers gathered at Gush Etzion junction, chanted anti-Palestinian slogans, and closed the main road between Hebron and Bethlehem. (Wafa 20 November 2015)

1204. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed an area in Kafir Ra’l village, northwest of Jenin city, carried out provocative actions and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. (Wafa 20 November 2015)

1205. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces closed Nablus-Jenin road, near the evacuation site of Tarsalah, and hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles. (RB2000 21 November 2015)

1206. Israeli settlers tried to attack a number of Palestinians in the Old City of Jerusalem located in occupied East Jerusalem. (Al-Quds 21 November 2015)

1207. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem, toured its courtyard and tried to perform Talmudic rituals. During the operation, the IOF stationed at the entrance of the mosque arrested a Palestinian. (Safa 22 November 2015)

1208. Israeli settlers attacked Burin High School in Burin village, south of Nablus city and tried to storm it. After the operation, the Israeli Occupation Forces invaded the village, and clashed with Palestinians, where the IOF used rubber and live bullets to attack Palestinians. (RB2000 22 November 2015)

1209. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed an area in Kafir Ra’l village in Jenin governorate, carried out provocative actions, chanted anti-Palestinian slogans and performed Talmudic rituals. (NBPRS 22 November 2015)
1210. Israeli settlers living in Betar Illit settlement hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles at the main entrance of Nahhalin village, west of Bethlehem city. A number of vehicles were damaged. (NBPRS 22 November 2015)

1211. Israeli settlers gathered at Gush Etzion junction, chanted anti-Palestinian slogans and carried out provocative actions. (PNN 22 November 2015)

1212. An Israeli settler hit Ashraqat Qatnane (16 years) from Askar refugee camp in Nablus city with his vehicle while he was at Huwara military checkpoint, south of Nablus city. After the accident, the Israeli Occupation Forces stationed at the checkpoint shot and killed Qatnane. (Al-Quds 22 November 2015)

1213. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces gathered at the entrance of Beit Hagai settlement, south of Hebron city. The IOF prevented the movement of the Palestinians in the area. (Al-Quds 22 November 2015)

1214. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces gathered at the entrance of Beit Hagai settlement, south of Hebron city. The IOF prevented the movement of the Palestinians in the area. (Al-Quds 22 November 2015)

1215. Israeli settlers living in Qiryat Arba settlement attacked Palestinians and their houses in Wadi Al Hassen, Wadi An-Nasarah and Al Kasara neighborhoods in Hebron city. (Maannews & Al Quds 22 November 2015)

1216. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces carried out a demonstration at the Israeli bypass road No. 60 in Hebron governorate. During the operation, the IOF closed the northern entrance of Hebron city (Ras Al Joura, Halhul “Al Hawawra” and Ani Nabi Youis areas), and the entrance of Sair town, also Frush Al Hawa road No. 35. (Al-Quds 22 November 2015)

1217. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, an Israeli settler preformed Talmudic rituals near Bab Ar-Rahma area. The IOF also tightened its security procedures at the entrances of the mosque, where they stopped Palestinians and confiscated their ID cards. (Wafa 23 November 2015)

1218. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed the evacuation site of Homesh near Silat Ad-Dhahr village, southwest of Jenin city, set up a number of tents in the aforementioned site, and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. (RB2000 23 November 2015)

1219. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces attacked a number of Palestinians while they were at As-Sahel area near the Ibrahimi mosque in the old city of Hebron. (Wattan 24 November 2015)

1220. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (NBPRS 24 November 2015)

1221. Israeli settlers living in Yetzher settlement attacked a number of Palestinian farmers while they were harvesting olive trees in Al Mayadeen area in Burin village, south of Nablus city. (Maannews 24 November 2015)

1222. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. The IOF prevented about 60 Palestinian women from entering the mosque. (Wattan 25 November 2015)
1223. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Wafa 26 November 2015)

1224. Israel settlers demonstrated at Gush Etzion junction, south of Bethlehem city, and closed it. (Wafa 26 November 2015)

1225. Israeli settlers living in Elon Moreh settlement tried to attack Palestinian houses at the eastern part of Salim village, east of Nablus city. (NBPRS 26 November 2015)

1226. Israeli settlers living in Elon Moreh settlement attacked a Palestinian shepherd while he was at the Israeli Bypass road near the aforementioned settlement, and stole a number of sheep. (NBPRS 26 November 2015)

1227. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked Palestinians in Qusra village, south of Nablus city. (Pal Today 27 November 2015)

1228. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces surrounded and stormed the headquarters of Youth Against Settlements in Tal Ar-Rumida neighborhood in Hebron city, chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. During the operation the IOF arrested Issa ‘Amro and Ahmed Al Azza (two Palestinian activists worked with Youth against Settlements). The IOF transferred the arrestees to an unknown location. (RB2000 & PNN 27 November 2015)

1229. Mahmoud Ghinemat (35 years) from Surif village, northwest of Hebron city, was injured after an Israel settler stabbed him while he was near Beta Illit settlement. (Al-Quds 27 November 2015)

1230. Israeli settlers attacked Palestinians in Madama village, south of Nablus city, and threatened them. (RB2000 28 November 2015)

1231. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem and occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, an Israeli settler performed Talmudic rituals in front of Bab As-Silsila. (NBPRS 29 November 2015)

1232. Israeli settlers wrote anti-Palestinian slogans on a Palestinian vehicle in Khallet Sakariya village, southwest of Bethlehem city and punctured its tires. The targeted vehicle is owned by Ahmed Hatim Said. The Israeli settlers also raised Israeli flags on Palestinian trees owned by Shaheen and Abu Sawi families. (Wafa 30 November 2015)

1233. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. The IOF prevented tens of Palestinian women (listed on the Israeli Black list) from entering the mosque. (Pal Today & RB2000 30 November 2015)

December 2015

1234. An Israeli settler living in Rotem settlement assaulted a Palestinian shepherd while he was at Al Bayoud area in the northern Jordan valley, and hit sheep owned by Suliman Ka’abnah with his vehicle. (RB2000 1 December 2015)
1235. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, the IOF prevented Palestinian three Palestinians from entering the mosque. (NBPRS & Raya 1 December 2015)

1236. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (NBPRS 2 November 2015)

1237. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, the IOF assaulted 15 Palestinian women while they were at Bab Hutta, one of Al Aqsa mosque’ gates, and prevented them from entering the mosque. (SilwanIC & Maannews 3 December 2015)

1238. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed areas in Yabed town and Kufeirit village, west of Jenin city, carried out provocative actions, chanted anti-Palestinian slogans and performed Talmudic rituals. (RB2000 4 December 2015)

1239. Israeli settlers assaulted and injured a Palestinian bus driver, Jawad Al Qawasmi, while he was near Betar Illit settlement in Bethlehem governorate. (Wafa 6 December 2015)

1240. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. The IOF prevented about 60 Palestinian women (listed in the Israeli black list) from entering the mosque. (NBPRS 6 December 2015)

1241. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Raya 7 December 2015)

1242. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces celebrated the Hanukkah holiday inside the Ibrahimi mosque in Hebron city. During the operation, the IOF prevented the Palestinians from entering the mosque to pray. (Pal Info 8 December 2015)

1243. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces hurled stones at Palestinian houses in Jaber, As-Salayman and Wadi Al Hassen areas near Qiryat Arba settlement in Hebron city, and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. As a result, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, where the IOF fired teargas grenades at Palestinians and houses, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (PNN & Maannews 8 December 2015)

1244. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Wafa 8 December 2015)

1245. An Israeli settler opened fire at a Palestinian shepherd, identified as Kamel Salamah Shahada Makhamrah (31 years), while he was at Maghair Al Abed area, east of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. (NBPRS & Wafa 8 December 2015)

1246. Israeli settlers from Arial industrial zone razed Palestinian land in Bruqin village, west of Salfit city and stole the soil. (NBPRS 8 December 2015)
1247. Israeli settlers living in Qiryat Arba settlement hurled stones and opened fire at journalists working with Maan News Agency while they were filming a report about the Israeli violations in Hebron city. (Maannews 8 December 2015)

1248. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard and preformed Talmudic rituals. (Maannews 9 December 2015)

1249. Israeli settlers living in Qiryat Arab settlement assaulted a group of international activists while they were near an Israeli military checkpoint erected bear Ziyad Jaber school in the old city of Hebron. (Raya 9 December 2015)

1250. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. During the operation, the IOF prevented three Palestinian students from entering the mosque. (Wafa 10 December 2015)

1251. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces carried out a demonstration in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. (NBPRS 10 December 2015)

1252. Israeli settlers assaulted a number of Palestinian students and teachers and prevented them from reaching their school, which located in Ash-Shuhada street in Hebron city. (RB2000 10 December 2015)

1253. Israeli bulldozers owned by the Israeli settlers living in Leshem settlement razed Palestinian land located at Bab Al Marj area, east of Deir Ballut village, west of Salfit city. (Wattan 13 December 2015)

1254. Israeli settlers living in Maskiyyot settlement let their wild dogs attack a Palestinian shepherd Rami Darahma (18 years), while he was near the aforementioned settlement. Mr. Darahma was injured. (Wafa 13 December 2015)

1255. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (RB2000 13 December 2015)

1256. Israeli settlers stormed “Burqa National Park” in Al Mas’udiya area in Burqa village, northwest of Nablus city and erected a number of tents in the park. (Orient FM 13 December 2015)

1257. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Joseph’s tomb, east of Nablus city and performed Talmudic rituals. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, where the IOF fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians, causing dozens of suffocation cases and the injury of Issa Hashash (18 years). (Maannews 14 December 2015)

1258. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Wafa 14 December 2015)

1259. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (NBPRS 15 December 2015)

1260. Israeli settlers living in Mevo Dotan settlement kidnapped three Palestinian children from Imreiha village in Jenin governorate, while they were playing on
their family land near the aforementioned settlement. The Palestinians were identified as Mohammad Ibrahim Abu Abed, Anwar Abu Abed and his brother Tawfeq. (Al-Quds 15 December 2015)

1261. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. The IOF prevented more than 60 Palestinian women from entering the mosque. During the operation, the IOF prevented Palestinians from continuing restoration work in the courtyard of the mosque. (Safa 16 December 2015)

1262. Israeli settlers gathered near Imreiha village, west of Jenin city, and hurled stones at Palestinian houses and vehicles, and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. (Al-Quds 16 December 2015)

1263. Israeli settlers living in Mevo Dotan settlement demonstrated at the main road near the settlement and closed it. (Maannews 16 December 2015)

1264. Israeli settlers living in Mevo Dotan settlement escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces carried out provocative actions at the main road near Yabad town, west of Jenin city, and hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles. (NBPRS 17 December 2015)

1265. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (NBPRS 17 December 2015)

1266. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed and toured in Jabal Tarous and Wadi Qoura areas in Dura town in Hebron governorate. (Wattan & Safa 18 December 2015)

1267. An Israeli opened fire at a Palestinian while he was at the main road near Tapuah settlement, south of Nablus city. (PNN 18 December 2015)

1268. An Israeli settler attacked three Palestinians with his vehicle while they were at the entrance of Beit Ummer town, north of Hebron city. (Al-Quds 18 December 2015)

1269. Israeli settlers living in Tekoa settlement detained Ali Musa Hamed (60 years) and his son Iyad from Tuqu village in Bethlehem governorate, while they were working on their land near the aforementioned settlement. (Al-Quds 19 December 2015)

1270. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces tried to attack Palestinian houses in Jabal Al Qa’da area, east of Beit Furik village, east of Nablus city. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOF, where the IOF fired teargas grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (RB2000 20 December 2015)

1271. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard and tried to performer Talmudic rituals. The IOF prevented about 60 Palestinian women (listed in the Israeli black list) from entering the mosque. (RB2000 20 December 2015)

1272. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Wafa 21 December 2015)
1273. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Wafa 22 December 2015)

1274. Israeli settlers living in Nahl’iel settlement attacked a Palestinian house in Beitillu village, northwest of Ramallah city, destroyed the windows and hurled teargas grenades inside the house. The targeted house is owned by Hussen An-Najar. The Israeli settlers also wrote anti-Palestinian slogans on the walls of the house. The residents of the house (Hussen An-Najar and his wife and 9 month old baby) were in the house when the settlers attacked it. (Wafa & Maannews 22 December 2015)

1275. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed a tomb in Kafl Haris village, north of Salfit city, and performed Talmudic rituals. (NBPRS 22 December 2015)

1276. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard and performed Talmudic rituals. (Wafa 23 December 2015)

1277. Israeli settlers living in Ma’ale Levona settlement uprooted 50 olive trees in Al Lubban Ash-Sharqiya village, south of Nablus city. The targeted trees were owned by Majed Sameh Darghma. (Maannews 23 December 2015)

1278. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces gathered at the western entrance of Deir Nidham village, north of Ramallah city, chanted anti-Palestinian slogans and carried out provocative actions. (Wafa 25 December 2015)

1279. Inas As-Sayouri (33 years) was injured after the Israeli settlers living in Ramot settlement hurled stones at her vehicle and tried to kidnap her. (Wafa 27 December 2015)

1280. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (NBPRS 27 December 2015)


1282. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Pal Info 28 December 2015)

1283. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (RB2000 29 December 2015)

1284. Israeli settlers and the Israeli Occupation Forces assaulted and injured four Palestinian children in the old city of Hebron. The targeted Palestinians were identified as Dana Raid Abu Irmilah (7 years), Mutasem Abu Irmilah (10 years), Farahat Nader Ar-Rajab (10 years) and Nabil Ar-Rajabi (14 years). (Al-Quds 29 December 2015)

1285. Israeli settlers living in Adi Ad outpost kidnapped four Palestinians while they were near Al Mughayyir village, northeast of Ramallah city. The Palestinians were identified as Jehad Marzouq Abu Na’im, Ayham Riziq Abu
1286. An Israeli settler threatened Palestinians and tried to storm Al Haj Zied Jabir school in Hebron city to assault the students. (RB2000 30 December 2015)

1287. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (RB2000 30 December 2015)

1288. Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Forces stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem in occupied East Jerusalem and toured its courtyard. (Wafa 31 December 2015)

**IIIE. The Israeli Settlement Enterprise**

The expansion of Israeli settlements continued at a noticeable pace during the reporting period. During the designated period of this report (13 June 2014 – 31 December 2015), Israel issued tenders for the construction and/or planning of 12,757 new settlement units across 31 Israeli settlements located in 6 Palestinian governorates, with 7767 housing units in settlements located in the Jerusalem Governorate and 1596 housing units in settlements located in the Bethlehem Governorate.256

**Chart 13: Plans and tenders in Israeli Settlements in the occupied West Bank**

*June 18, 2014 - present*

![Chart 13: Plans and tenders in Israeli Settlements in the occupied West Bank](source)


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The following data reflects Israeli activities regarding plans and tenders issued for settlement expansion for the period 13 June 2014 – 31 December 2015.

1. Israeli Tender No. 171/2014: for Efrat settlement, includes the construction of 218 settlement units (five complexes) in Betar Illit settlement southwest of Bethlehem city as part of Town Planning Scheme (TPS) No. 426/3. The tender that was published on the Israeli Land Administration (ILA) website, states that the Israeli Government was planning to build a new neighborhood on the northwestern side of Betar Illit settlement under the name “Betar Illit C,” on lands of Wad Fukin village in the Bethlehem Governorate. The ILA was accepting lease options that covered 98 years with an option to extend the lease for another 98 years.

2. Israeli Tender No. 148/2014: Armon Hanatziv neighborhood in East Telpiot settlement in occupied East Jerusalem. The tender includes the building of hotel complexes in Bloc. No. 30152. The total cost of the project is NIS 15,797,764 and the deadline for submission of bids was on the 22 June 2014.
3. Israeli Tender No. 16/2014: Neve Yacoov settlement in the north of the Jerusalem Governorate. The tender includes the construction of 56 units in the settlement (two buildings) as part of TPS No. 6513/A. The total cost of the building project exceeds NIS 20 million and deadline for submission of bids was on the 16 March 2015.
4. Israeli Tender No. 24/2015: offered leases for plots of land for the construction of 102 housing units in three complexes as part of plan No. 510/16 in Kiryat Arba' settlement in the heart of Hebron city. The ILA was accepting lease options that covered 98 years with an option to extend for another 98 years. The deadline for submission of bids was on the 23 March 2015.

5. Israeli Tender No. 23/2014: Ariel West settlement (Ariel Industrial) in Salfit Governorate. The ILA was accepting lease options that covered 49 years with an option to extend the lease for another 49 years. The tender includes the lease of 14,296 dunums of land in the settlement for industrial purposes as part of TPS No. 6/1/ T/130. The deadline for submission of bids was on the 17 May 2015.
6. Israeli Tender No. 9/2015: Ma’ale Adumim settlement in Jerusalem Governorate (E1). The ILA was accepting lease options that covered 49 years with an option to extend the lease for another 49 years. The tender includes the lease of land for the building of offices and commercial stores. The deadline for submission of bids was on the 27 April 2015.

7. Israeli Tender No. 12/2015: in Ma’ale Adumim settlement in the Jerusalem Governorate (E1). The ILA was accepting lease options that covered 49 years with an option to extend for another 49 years. The tender includes the lease of land for the building of offices and commercial stores. The deadline for submission of bids was on the 5 April 2015.

8. Israeli Tender No. 20/2015: Geva’ Benyamin – Adam settlement in Ramallah Governorate. The tender includes the construction of 54 units in the eastern part of the settlement (Migron East) as part of plan No. 240/2/14/1. The ILA was accepting lease options that covered 98 years with an option to extend for another 98 years for residential purposes. The deadline for submission of bids was on the 23 March 2015.

9. Israeli Tender No. 6/2015: Immanuel settlement in Salfit Governorate. The tender was issued for commercial purposes as part of TPS No. 120/3/1. The Tender offers leases of up to 49 years with an option to extend for another 49 years. The deadline for submission of bids was on the 27 April 2015.

10. Israeli Tender No. 7/2015: Immanuel settlement in Salfit Governorate. The tender was issued for commercial purposes as part of TPS No. 120/3/1. The Tender offers leases of up to 49 years with an option to extend for another 49 years. The deadline for submission of bids was on the 27 April 2015.

11. Israeli Tender No. 8/2015: Ma’ale Adumim settlement in the Jerusalem Governorate (E1) The tender includes the building of hotels in offers leases of up to was was accepting lease applications that covered up to 49 years with an option to extend for another 49 years. The deadline for submission of bids was on the 27 April 2015.

12. Israeli Tender No. 10/2015: Ma’ale Adumim settlement in the Jerusalem Governorate (E1). The tender includes the building of offices and commercial stores. The ILA was was accepting lease applications of 49 years with an option to extend for another 49 years. The deadline for submission of bids was on the 27 April 2015.

13. Israeli Tender No. 11/2015: Ma’ale Adumim – Mishor Adumim settlements in the Jerusalem Governorate (E1). The tender includes the building of offices and commercial stores. The ILA was was accepting lease applications of up to 49 years with an option to extend for another 49 years. The deadline for submission of bids was on the 5 April 2015.

14. Israeli Tender No. 13/2015 in Ma’ale Adumim – Mishor Adumim settlements in the Jerusalem Governorate. The ILA was was accepting lease applications of up to 49 years with an option to extend for another
49 years to construct a commercial area. The deadline for submission of bids is was the 5 April 2015.

15. Israeli Tender No. 14/2015: Ma’ale Adumim – Mishor Adumim settlements in the Jerusalem Governorate (E1). The ILA was accepting lease applications up to 49 years with an option to extend for another 49 years for the construction of a commercial area. The deadline for submission of bids was on the 5 April 2015.

16. Israeli Tender No. 23/2015: Alfei Menashe settlement in Qalqilya Governorate in the northern West Bank. The tender includes the building of 78 settlement units in Givat Tal neighborhood as part of TPS No. 125/13/3.

17. Israeli Tender No. 22/2015: Elkana settlement in Qalqilya Governorate. The tender includes the construction of 156 units in the northern part of the settlement as part of TPS No. 125/13/3. The deadline for submission of bids was on the 23 March 2015. The tender was first issued on the 29 January 2015.

18. Israeli Tender No. 174/2014: Giv’at Ze’ev settlement in the Jerusalem Governorate. The tender includes the construction of 100 units in the settlement as part of TPS No. 220/9. The ILA offered development contracts up to 36 months followed by lease contract for 49 years with an option to extend the lease for another 98 years.

19. The Israeli Tender No. 204/2014: Giv’at Haz’it neighborhood in Efrat settlement in the Bethlehem Governorate. The tender includes the building of 40 settlement units and a commercial area in the settlement as part of TPS No. 410/5/4. The Israeli Land Administration published the tender for the first time on the 7 January 2015 and invited offers for development contracts up to 36 months followed by contracts to lease the land for 98 years with an option to extend the lease for another 98 years.

20. The Israeli Tender No. 173/2014: Agan Ya’alot neighborhood in Giv’at Zeev settlement in the Jerusalem Governorate. The tender includes the building of 55 offered development contracts for 36 months followed by a lease contract for 49 years with an option to extend the lease for another 98 years.

21. The Israeli Tender No. 170/2014: Betar Illit settlement (Betar A2) southwest of Bethlehem city. The tender includes the building of 20 units as part of TPS No. 426/1/3/12. The ILA offered development contracts of 36 months followed by a lease contract for 49 years with an option to extend the lease for another 98 years.

22. Israeli Tender No. 21/2015: Geva’ Benyamin – Adam settlement. The tender includes the construction of 60 units (3 complexes) in the eastern part with a lease option of 98 years with an option to extend for another 98 years.

23. Israeli Tender No. 178/2014: Geva’ Benyamin – Adam settlement. The tender includes the construction of 72 units (4 complexes) in the eastern part of the settlement (Migron East) as part of TPS No. 240/2/14/1. The
Tender invites proposals for signing a lease to 98 years with an option to extend for another 98 years.

24. Israeli Tender No. 172/2014: Geva’ Benyamin – Adam settlement. The tender includes the construction of 38 units in the settlement as part of TPS No. 240/2 and 240/2/12. The ILA was accepting lease applications of up to 36 months and to lease the land for 98 years with an option to extend for another 98 years. Israeli Tender No. 175/2014: Alfei Menashe settlement in Qalqilya Governorate in the northern West Bank. The tender includes the building of 78 settlement units as part of TPS No. 115/8/6.

25. Israeli Tender No. 6/2014: Ariel Settlement in Salfit Governorate. The tender includes the construction of 50 settlement units and a commercial area in the settlement. The ILA offered 36 month leases and to lease the land for 98 years with an option to extend for another 98 years. The plan holds No. 130/3/2.

26. Israeli Tender No. 31/2014: Ariel Settlement in Salfit Governorate. The tender includes the lease of land for commercial purposes. The ILA offered 49 year leases with an option to extend for another 49 years. The plan holds No. 6/1/130/7.

27. Israeli Tender No. 261/2014 in Ariel Settlement in Salfit Governorate. The tender includes the lease of land for commercial purposes. The ILA offered 49 year leases with an option to extend for another 49 years. The plan holds No. 130/2/3/1
28. Israeli Tender No. 39/2015: Betar Illit settlement in the Bethlehem Governorate. The tender includes the construction of 20 settlement units and a commercial area. The ILA offered leases for 98 years with an option to extend for another 49 years. The plan holds No. 426/1/3/12

29. Israeli Tender No. 169/2014: Betar Illit settlement, A1, in Bethlehem Governorate. The tender includes the lease of 19 plots of land. The ILA offered leases for 98 years with an option to extend for another 49 years. The plan holds No. 426/1/1/3

30. Israeli Tender No. 168/2014: Betar Illit settlement, B2, in Bethlehem Governorate. The tender includes the construction of 279 units in the settlement (7 sub-complexes). The ILA offered 98 years with an option to extend for another 49 years. The plan holds No. 426/8

31. Israeli Tender No. 167/2014: Efrat settlement in the Bethlehem Governorate. The tender includes the construction of 56 units in the settlement (2 complexes). The plan holds No. 410/5

32. Israeli Tender No. 165/2014 in Efrat settlement in Bethlehem Governorate. The tender includes the construction of 147 units in the settlement (5 complexes). The ILA offered 36 month leases and to lease the land for 98
years with an option to extend for another 98 years. The plan holds No. 410/5

33. Israeli Tender No. 166/2014: Efrat settlement (Giv’at Hadagan outpost), in Bethlehem Governorate. The tender includes the lease of 20 plots of land in the settlement. The ILA offered 98 year leases with an option to extend for another 98 years. The plan holds No. 410/5/1 and 410/5

34. Israeli Tender No. 216/2014: Efrat settlement (Giv’at Hatamar outpost), in Bethlehem Governorate. The tender includes the construction of 37 settlement units (2 complexes). The ILA offered 36 month leases and to lease the land for 98 years with an option to extend for another 98 years. The plan holds No. 410/5/1 and 410/5

35. Israeli Tender No. 81/2014 in Elkana settlement in Qalqilyia Governorate. The tender includes the construction of a trade area and offices in the settlement as part of TPS No. 125/13/2. The ILA offered 49 year leases with an option to extend for another 49 years
36. Israeli Tender No. 11/2014 in Elkana settlement in Qalqilya Governorate. The tender includes the construction of 283 units in the settlement as part of TPS No. 125/13/3. The ILA offered 98 year leases with an option to extend for another 98 years.

37. Israeli Tender No. 65/2014 in Gilo Settlement in the Bethlehem Governorate. The tender includes the lease of 10 plots of land for the construction of 708 units in the western slopes of the settlement as part of TPS No. 13157. The ILA offered 98 year leases with an option to extend for another 98 years.
38. Israeli TPS No. 14295: Givat Hamatos Settlement in Bethlehem Governorate. The tender includes the construction of 2610 units in the settlement.

39. Israeli TPS No. 10310: Har Homa Settlement in the Bethlehem Governorate. The tender includes the construction of 71 units out of a planned 930 units to be constructed on the site.
40. Israeli Tender No. 40/2015: Karnei Shomron settlement in Qalqilyia Governorate. The tender includes the lease of land for establishing a Gas Station in the settlement as part of TPS No. 117/8/1/5. The ILA offered 49 year leases with an option to extend for another 49 years.

41. Israeli Tender No. 41/2015: Karnei Shomron settlement in Qalqilyia Governorate. The tender includes the lease of two plots of land for independent building in the settlement as part of TPS No. 117/8. The ILA offered 98 year leases with an option to extend for another 98 years.

42. Israeli Tender No. 42/2015: Karnei Shomron settlement in Qalqilyia Governorate. The tender includes the lease of two plots of land for the construction of a commercial area in the settlement as part of TPS No. 117/8. The ILA offered 49 year leases with an option to extend for another 49 years.

43. Israeli Tender No. 237 in Eli settlement in Nablus Governorate. The tender includes the construction of 620 settlement units.
44. Israeli Tender No.151/2014 in Immanuel settlement in Salfit Governorate. The tender includes the construction of 102 new settlement units (2 complexes) as part of TPS No. 120/6. The ILA offered 36 month leases and to lease the land for 98 years with an option to extend for another 98 years.

45. Israeli Tender No. 150/2014 in Karnei Shomron settlement in Qalqilyia Governorate. The tender includes the construction of 129 new settlement units (4 complexes) as part of TPS No. 117/6,117/6/1. The ILA offered 36 month leases and to lease the land for 98 years with an option to extend for another 98 years.
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III: GRAVE BREACHES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

As of September 2015, there were 196 Israeli settlements in addition to 222 settler outposts in the West Bank and occupied East Jerusalem, which takes up about 45% of the West Bank area.\(^\text{257}\) Upwards of 750,000 settlers currently reside in the settlements located throughout the West Bank and occupied East Jerusalem, with 425,000–462,000 settlers living in the West Bank alone.\(^\text{258}\) The annual growth rate for the Israeli settlement population (excluding East Jerusalem) is more than two and a half times higher than that of the overall population in Israel: 4% and 1.6% respectively.\(^\text{259}\)

The manifestation of settlements and settlement infrastructure in the occupied Palestinian territories has violated the most sacred of human rights – the right to self-determination. Countless Israeli policies and practices continue to undermine this right through: 1) the revocation of residency rights of Palestinians in occupied


\(^{258}\) IBID.

East Jerusalem; 2) the closure regime in the West Bank; 3) demolition and/or confiscation of Palestinian structures including residential structures and the eviction of their inhabitants; 4) control of the population registry; 5) the use and exploitation of Palestinian natural resources; and, 6) the illegal and immoral Israeli blockade of more than 1.8 million Palestinians in Gaza.260

Despite the countless efforts of the international community to hold Israel accountable under international law for its illegal settlement enterprise, Israel fails to live up to its obligations and acts with impunity. The settlement enterprise is in full swing. More housing units are being built and more Israeli settlers are moving the occupied Palestinian territories. Hundreds, if not thousands of discussions have occurred regarding the illegality of Israel’s settlement enterprise. It is unfortunate that this discussion must take place once again. This section is devoted to a detailed discussion of Israel’s grave breaches of international laws.

III A. Breaches to International Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law in General

First and foremost, the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem violates basic international law regarding human rights: “The Occupant is required to respect the human rights of the native people except where it significantly jeopardizes its own safety.” Respect for human rights is discussed in the following international human rights and international humanitarian covenants:

- Hague Regulations (1907)
- United Nations Charter (1948), Articles 1(3) & 55
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), Articles 1 & 2
- Fourth Geneva Convention (1949)
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)
- Declaration on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation Among States in Accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (1970), Principle 5
- International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (1976), Articles I & II
- Geneva Conventions (Protocol I) (1977), Articles 72-79

On 22 November 1967, U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 was adopted. This resolution emphasized “the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war and the need to work for a just and lasting peace in which every State in the area can live in security.” It also called for the withdrawal of Israeli Occupation Forces from the

occupied Palestinian territories that occurred as a result of the 1967 war. Thus, Israeli is also in violation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242.

IIIB. Israeli Military Orders
Members of the international community proclaim that Israeli military orders are a grave breach of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949) and the Hague Regulations (1907). With the implementation of military law through the use of military orders, Israel has created a two tier legal system in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem.261 One system is democratic in nature and linked to Israel for Israeli settlements and settlers. The second is an oppressive system aimed at Palestinians and is run by Israeli military committees and Israeli controlled civil administrators.

Creating a new body of law governing the occupied Palestinian territories specifically violates Article 43 of the Fourth Geneva Convention: “Protected persons who are in occupied territory shall not be deprived, in any case or in any manner whatsoever, of the benefits of the present Convention by any change introduced, as the result of the occupation of a territory, into the institutions or government of the said territory, nor by any agreement concluded between the authorities of the occupied territories and the Occupying Power, nor by any annexation by the latter of the whole or part of the occupied territory”.262 It also violates Article 43 of the Hague Regulations (1907). Richard Falk, UN Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in Palestinian Territories Occupied Since 1967, noted that “a wide range of violations of international human rights and international humanitarian law could be linked to actions carried out by the Government of Israel under these Orders.”263 As Falk notes, as party to the Fourth Geneva Convention, Israel must abide by its obligations under the convention. Concurrently the United Nations asserted that the Israeli military regime no longer recognizes international humanitarian law or international human rights law.264

IIIC. House Demolitions
International human rights organizations contend that house demolitions are used by the Israeli government to “collectively punish Palestinians and to seize property for the expansion of Israeli settlements.”265 Additionally, experts note that house

262 International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva Conventions, op. cit.
demolitions provide the necessary land for military operations, closed military zones, and for construction of the Israeli Segregation Wall. In 1968, after Israel’s occupation of the West Bank, East Jerusalem and Gaza, advisor to the Israeli Foreign Ministry, Theodor Meron, advised the Israeli Prime Minister that the practice of house demolitions was in violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949). However, Meron’s advice went unheeded by the Israeli government. It is important to note that most prominent Israeli scholars of international law share Meron’s view regarding the illegality of house demolitions by Israeli Occupation Forces.266

The United Nations characterizes house demolitions as violating the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949) as well as other covenants of international law such as Article 23 of the Hague Convention (1907): It is illegal “To destroy or seize the enemy’s property, unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war.” According to Article 53 of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949) “Any destruction by the Occupying Power of real or personal property belonging individually or collectively to private persons ... is prohibited, except where such destruction is rendered absolutely necessary by military operations.”267 Additionally, Human Rights Watch and the Israeli Committee Against House Demolition assert that house demolitions carried out by the Israeli Occupation Force violate Article 33 of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949): “No protected person may be punished for an offence he or she has not personally committed. Collective penalties and likewise all measures of intimidation or of terrorism are prohibited.”268 Articles 27-32 of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949) are also applicable because they prohibit the use of force against civilians.

IIID. The Segregation Wall
In October 2003, the United Nations tried to pass a resolution declaring the Segregation Wall illegal where it deviates from the Green Line only to have it vetoed by the United States in the United Nations Security Council.269 In an emergency special session of the United Nations General Assembly in December 2003, Resolution ES-10/14 was adopted. This resolution included a request to the International Court of Justice to urgently render an advisory opinion on the following question: “What are the legal consequences arising from the construction of the wall being built by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, as described in the report of the Secretary-General, considering the rules and principles of international law, including the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, and relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions?”270

266 Gershom Gorenberg (19 May 2015) “Israel knew all along that settlements, home demolitions were illegal,” Haaretz,
267 International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva Conventions, op. cit.
268 IBID.
The United Nations passed *U.N. Security Council Resolution 1544* in May 2004 reiterating Israel's obligation as an occupying Power, to accept its legal obligations and responsibilities under *the Fourth Geneva Convention* (1949). In July 2004, the United Nations General Assembly adopted *Resolution ES-10/15*, condemning the Segregation Wall. One hundred and fifty countries voted in favor of the resolution, 10 abstained, and 6 voted against the resolution including the United States and Israel.\(^{271}\) In a 2005 report, the United Nations stated:

> it is difficult to overstate the humanitarian impact of the Barrier. The route inside the West Bank severs communities, people's access to services, livelihoods and religious and cultural amenities. In addition, plans for the Barrier's exact route and crossing points through it are often not fully revealed until days before construction commences. This has led to considerable anxiety amongst Palestinians about how their future lives will be impacted. ... The land between the Barrier and the Green Line constitutes some of the most fertile in the West Bank. It is currently the home for 49,400 West Bank Palestinians living in 38 villages and towns.\(^{272}\)

The International Court of Justice has made numerous determinations regarding the Segregation Wall. In 2004, the International Court of Justice ruled: "Israel cannot rely on a right of self-defense or on a state of necessity in order to preclude the wrongfulness of the construction of the wall."\(^{273}\) Moreover, the Court asserted that "the construction of the wall, and its associated régime, are contrary to international law."\(^{274}\) The International Court of Justice further advised it is only legal for Israel to build the wall inside Israeli territory not occupied territory and "that it should be removed, that Arab residents should be compensated for any damage done, and that other states take action to obtain Israel's compliance with the *Fourth Geneva Convention*."\(^{275}\) Likewise the International Court of Justice found that Israel could not claim that the lawful inhabitants of the occupied territory constitute a 'foreign' threat for the purposes of Article 51 of the *UN Charter*.\(^{276}\)

In February 2004, the International Committee of the Red Cross declared the Segregation Wall in violation of the *Fourth Geneva Convention* (1949) "the Israeli barrier causes serious humanitarian and legal problems"\(^{277}\) and goes "far beyond what is permissible for an occupying power."\(^{278}\) Human Rights organizations, such as Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, and the World Council of Churches condemn the routing of the wall and the means by which the land used to build the

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271 BBC (July 21, 2004) *UN demands Israel scrap barrier.*
272 Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs for the occupied Palestinian territories (March 2005) *The Humanitarian Impact of the West Bank Barrier on Palestinian Communities*, Update No. 5.
273 International Court of Justice Advisory Opinion, "Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory", paragraphs 120–137 and 163
275 International Court of Justice Advisory Opinion, "Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory" *op. cit.*
276 IBID.
277 BBC (18 February 2004) "*Red Cross slams Israel barrier.*"
278 IBID.
The international community recognizes the construction of the Segregation Wall as a grave breach of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949) specifically Article 147: “extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly,”280 and Article 53: “any destruction by the Occupying Power of real or personal property belonging individually or collectively to private persons, or to the State, or to other public authorities, or to social or cooperative organizations, is prohibited, except where such destruction is rendered absolutely necessary by military operations”281.

In terms of the Hague Regulations (1907), the construction of the Israeli Segregation Wall violates Section II, Article 23: “it is especially forbidden to destroy or seize the enemy's property, unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war,” and, Section III, Article 46: “Family honor and rights, the lives of persons, and private property, as well as religious convictions and practice must be respected. Private property cannot be confiscated.”

The Segregation Wall also restricts the movement of Palestinians within the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, and this in turn impacts the ability of Palestinians to exercise other rights such as: 1) the right to work; 2) the right to health; 3) the right to an adequate standard of living; 4) the right to protection of family life; and, 5) the right to education. These rights are embedded in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1976):

- Article 6: “The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right to work, which includes the right of everyone to the opportunity to gain his living by work which he freely chooses or accepts, and will take appropriate steps to safeguard this right.”
- Article 10: “The widest possible protection and assistance should be accorded to the family, which is the natural and fundamental group unit of society, particularly for its establishment and while it is responsible for the care and education of dependent children. Marriage must be entered into with the free consent of the intending spouses.”
- Article 11: “The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent.”
- Article 12: “The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.”

279 World Council of Churches (17-20 February) “Statement on the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territories and Israel's Annexation of Palestinian territory.”
280 International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva Conventions, op. cit.
281 IBID.
• Article 13: "The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to education. They agree that education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and the sense of its dignity, and shall strengthen the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms."

The Israeli Segregation Wall also violates Article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which demands Israel respect the right of Palestinians in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, to move freely from one place to another.

The Israeli’s are also in violation of Article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) (1976), which states: “All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development;” and Article 12: “Everyone lawfully within the territory of a State shall, within that territory, have the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his residence.”

Israel has also violated Articles 1 and 2 of the International Covenant on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (1973), which states “the imposition of various legislative measures on different racial groups while injuring the rights of one.” The Segregation Wall, in addition to other Israel activities involving the settlement enterprise, establish "separate and unequal" treatment of Israelis and Palestinians with Palestinians losing the ability to exercise important human and humanitarian rights that have been discussed throughout this document. The crime of Apartheid comprises a “crime against humanity” and “a serious threat to international peace and security.”

IIIE. Uprooting of Trees

Destruction and ravaging of the olive groves or any other agricultural products by the Israeli Occupation Forces in the absence of “military rendering operations or lack of security pretexts in the case of war” is a grave breach of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949). Under the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949) the destruction of private property is only allowed if is deemed a military necessity. The destruction of olive trees does not constitute a military need. As stated in Article 53 of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949): “any destruction by the Occupying power of real or personal property belonging individually or collectively to private persons, or to the State, or other public authorities or social or cooperative organizations is prohibited, except where such destruction is rendered absolutely necessary by military operations.”

Article 147 of Fourth Geneva Convention (1949) would also be applicable since it prohibits the “extensive destruction and appropriation of property not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly.”

The Israeli policy of uprooting olive trees is also interpreted as a form of collective

282 International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva Conventions, op. cit.
283 IBID.
punishment since the victims of this policy are landowners who might not have participated in such activities as stone throwing or the shooting of a gun. Article 33 of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949) prohibits collective punishment: “No protected person may be punished for an offence he or she has not personally committed. Collective penalties and likewise all measures of intimidation or of terrorism are prohibited. Reprisals against protected persons and their property are prohibited.”  

IIIF. Collective Punishment

Israeli use of collective punishment in Gaza and the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, represents a grave breach of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949). According to the International Committee of the Red Cross, “The whole of Gaza’s civilian population is being punished for acts for which they bear no responsibility. The closure therefore constitutes a collective punishment imposed in clear violation of Israel’s obligations under international humanitarian law.” Any form of reprisal against protected persons and their property are prohibited under Article 33 and Article 53 of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949). Article 33 states: “Any destruction by the Occupying Power of real or personal property belonging individually or collectively to private persons, or to the State, or to other public authorities, or to social or cooperative organizations, is prohibited, except where such destruction is rendered absolutely necessary by military operations.” According to Article 53: “No protected person may be punished for an offence he or she has not personally committed. Collective penalties and likewise all measures of intimidation or of terrorism are prohibited. Reprisals against protected persons and their property are prohibited.”

It is also important to note that collective punishment also violates article 50 of the Hague Regulations (1907): “No general penalty, pecuniary or otherwise, shall be inflicted upon the population on account of the acts of individuals for which they cannot be regarded as jointly and severally responsible.”

IIIG. Administrative Detention

It is often the case that “administrative detainees from the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, are deported from the occupied territory and interned inside Israel, in direct violation of Fourth Geneva Convention (1949) prohibitions.” Articles 49 states: “Individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the Occupying Power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited,

284 IBID.
286 IBID.
287 International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva Conventions, op. cit.
288 IBID.
regardless of their motive." Additionally, Israel regularly fails to separate administrative detainees from the regular prison population as required by the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949). In the case of child detainees, Israel fails to take into account the best interests of the child also required by the convention. Article 76 states:

Protected persons accused of offences shall be detained in the occupied country, and if convicted they shall serve their sentences therein. They shall, if possible, be separated from other detainees and shall enjoy conditions of food and hygiene which will be sufficient to keep them in good health, and which will be at least equal to those obtaining in prisons in the occupied country. They shall receive the medical attention required by their state of health. They shall also have the right to receive any spiritual assistance, which they may require. Women shall be confined in separate quarters and shall be under the direct supervision of women. Proper regard shall be paid to the special treatment due to minors. Protected persons who are detained shall have the right to be visited by delegates of the Protecting Power and of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Since Israel fails to meet its obligations, the practices associated with administrative detention are grave breaches of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949). 290

IIIH. Israel Checkpoint and Closure System
The system of Israeli checkpoints imposed upon the occupied Palestinian territories is a grave violation of Fourth Geneva Convention (1949). Specifically, this system violates the following Articles:

• Article 3, which strictly prohibits the occupying power from initiating “violence to life and person” and “outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment” 291
• Article 50 that ensures occupants the right to education 292
• Article 56 that ensures occupants the right to healthcare 293
• Article 58, which provides the right to freedom of religion to those under occupation 294

The Israeli checkpoint and closure system also violates Article 12 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) (1966), which protects freedom of movement: "Everyone lawfully within the territory of a State shall, within that territory, have the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his residence."

289 International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva Conventions, op. cit.
290 IBID.
291 International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva Conventions, op. cit.
292 IBID.
293 IBID.
294 IBID.
III. Property Confiscation

As discussed elsewhere in this paper, confiscation of property occurs through the issuance of Israeli military orders, which are deemed to be grave breaches of international humanitarian law. Land that is confiscated is used to expand the Israeli settlement enterprise in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem. Land confiscation by the Israeli’s violates basic tenets of international human rights and humanitarian law, such as: 1) acquisition of territory by military conquest is illegal; and 2) occupation is a temporary state of affairs and must not lead to sovereignty over occupied or conquered lands of the enemy People or Nation. These tenets are found in:

- UN Charter (1945) article 2, para. 4
- Hague Regulations (1907), articles 43 & 55
- Fourth Geneva Conventions (1949), article 47 & 54.

IIIJ. Natural Resource Exploitation

International humanitarian law creates obligations for the Israeli government, as the occupying power, to provide for the welfare of the “protected” Palestinian population and to preserve their sovereign resources for their long-term benefit. In other words, international humanitarian law prohibits Israel from using the natural resources, including water, in the occupied Palestinian territories unless it is used for the benefit of the local population (laws of usufruct) or for the occupying power’s imperative military needs. Israel is violating basic principles of international humanitarian law in its occupation of Palestinian land and exploitation of Palestinian resources. Article 47 of the Hague Convention (1907), which outlines war crimes under international humanitarian law, states “pillage is formally forbidden.”

Israeli natural resource exploitation in the occupied Palestinian territories also violates Article 33 of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949): “Any destruction by the Occupying Power of real or personal property belonging individually or collectively to private persons, or to the State, or to other public authorities, or to social or cooperative organizations, is prohibited, except where such destruction is rendered absolutely necessary by military operations.”

IIIK. The Settlements

As stated elsewhere in this document, the Israeli government consistently and vehemently denies the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949) applies to its pursuits in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, especially in terms of its settlement enterprise. Israel claims “that those territories were captured in 1967 as a result of a defensive war against countries which had illegally occupied them since 1948.” To support this argument, Israel points to the fact that the Knesset has never legislated the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949) into domestic law.

Instead, the Israeli government has chosen to apply military law to its “captured”
territory.

Furthermore, the Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs has proclaimed that Israeli
settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories are indeed legal. According to the
Foreign Ministry, the “Jewish presence in this territory has existed for thousands of
years and was recognized as legitimate in the Mandate for Palestine adopted by the
League of Nations in 1922, which provided for the establishment of a Jewish state in
the Jewish people’s ancient homeland.” Article 6 of the Mandate for Palestine
states: “The Administration of Palestine, while ensuring that the rights and position
of other sections of the population are not prejudiced, shall facilitate Jewish
immigration under suitable conditions and shall encourage in cooperation with the
Jewish Agency referred to in Article 4, close settlement by Jews on the land,
including State lands not required for public use.” The Ministry also claims that
Article 80 of the United Nations Charter further protects the right to settlement:

> Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made
under Articles 77, 79, and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship
system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this
Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights
whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing
international instruments to which Members of the United Nations may
respectively be parties. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as
giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion
of agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the
trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

However, two important actions, inconsistent with Israeli interpretation of
international humanitarian law, by members of the Israeli government challenge
this interpretation on Israeli Settlements. First, is the secret memo written in 1967
by then legal counsel to the Israel Foreign Ministry, Theodor Meron. In this memo
to Adi Yafeh, the Political Secretary to Prime Minister Levi Eshkol, Meron stated:
“My conclusion is that civilian settlement in the administered territories
contravenes the explicit provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention.” In 2007,
when asked about his previous opinion regarding the illegality of Israeli
settlements, Judge Meron stated: “I believe that I would have given the same opinion
today”. Benjamin Netanyahu complied with international law regarding the

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296 Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs (30 November 2015) Israeli Settlements and International Law.
http://www.mfa.gov.il/mfa/foreignpolicy/peace/guide/pages/israeli%20settlements%20and%20international%
297 The Avalon Law Project. The Palestinian Mandate.
http://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th_century/palmanda.asp
http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/un/unchart.htm#art80
300 Donald Macintyre (2007) Secret memo shows Israel knew Six Day War was illegal. Independent.
illegality of Israeli settlements with the signing of the *Hebron Protocol* in 1997. Rather than allowing Israeli settlers to maintain their homes throughout the city of Hebron, Netanyahu agreed to uproot 600 Jewish settlers and move them to a tiny area of the ancient city.\(^{301}\)

The international community considers the Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem to be illegal and grave breaches of the *Fourth Geneva Convention* (1949). In regard to Israel’s interpretation of the convention, international legal scholars reject such a narrow interpretation. Instead, they argue that the

Convention is primarily intended to protect people, not territories, and that rejecting its application to the West Bank (and Gaza) because they are not strictly territories ‘of’ any contracting party is contrary to the intent of the Convention. Alternatively, it is argued that the first paragraph of Article 2, which provides that the Convention applies to all cases of declared war or of any other armed conflict . . . between two or more of the High Contracting Parties” makes the Convention applicable even if the narrow reading of “territory of a High Contracting Party” is the correct interpretation. It is also argued that, even if the Convention does not apply by virtue of Article 2, it applies by virtue of Article 4, which extends protections to protected persons who “in any manner whatsoever . . . find themselves in the hands of . . . an Occupying Power of which they are not nationals.”\(^{302}\)

Additionally, international legal scholars insist that

Even if the Convention does not technically apply, in this area the Convention reflects customary international law because every state is party to it. It is argued that customary international law precludes resolving territorial disputes by use of force and that Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip was accomplished by force of arms. Consequently, Israeli settlement of these areas is an attempt to buttress an Israeli claim to sovereignty over the territories that is based on illegal conduct. \(^{303}\)

*United Nations Resolution 242* and *United Nations Resolution 338* buttress these legal arguments. Although not legal arguments in and of themselves, these resolutions declare that the Israeli settlement enterprise is altering the character of the disputed territories to Isreal’s advantage. The United Nations has repeatedly upheld the view that Israel’s construction of settlements constitutes a violation of the *Fourth Geneva Convention* (1949). In April 2012, UN secretary general Ban Ki-Moon, in response to moves by Israel to legalize Israeli outposts, reiterated that all settlement activity is illegal, and "runs contrary to Israel’s obligations under the Road Map for Peace."\(^{304}\)

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\(^{303}\) IBI  D.

The Israeli settlement enterprise is also a grave breach of U.N. Security Council Resolution 452 (1979) which calls upon “the Government and people of Israel to cease, on an urgent basis, the establishment, construction and planning of settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem,” and U.N. the Security Council Resolution 446 (1979) which “determines that the policy and practices of Israel in establishing settlements in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 have no legal validity and constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East.”

Israel’s settlement policy is also in violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949). In addition to violating the prescriptions against destruction to civilian property, discussed elsewhere in this document, Israel’s program of populating the settlements with Jewish citizens violates Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949): “the occupying power shall not deport or transfer parts of its own population into the territories it occupies.”

Articles 146 and 147 of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949) are rarely cited in connection with the absolute prohibition on civilian settlements. They should in this case be considered given they outline legal sanctions for states that commit, “grave breaches” of international human rights and international humanitarian law.

Furthermore, international legal scholars point to the 2004 International Court of Justice Advisory Opinion on the “Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory.” In that opinion the Court states:

proposition that the Mandate for Palestine was designed to achieve self-determination for the Palestinians and makes no mention of the Balfour Declaration or Jewish rights at all. Accordingly, the occupied territories are Palestinian, as the title of the Opinion states, and therefore Israeli settlements are illegal.” As such, Palestinians had been displaced in violation of Article 49, paragraph 6, of the Fourth Geneva Convention which states: The occupying power shall not deport or transfer parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies.305

In terms of the growing episodes of violence exacted on the Palestinian population by illegal Israeli settlers, these actions are also grave breaches of international law, specifically:

- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965), Article 1(1)
- International Covenant on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (1976), Articles 1 & 2

305 Nicholas Rostow. op. cit.
• Declaration of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (2001), Article 2

IV. Summary Conclusion

Israel has consistently argued that as an “administor” and not an “occupier” of the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, it is not obligated to uphold the articles of several international human rights and humanitarian legal instruments (i.e., Fourth Geneva Convention (1949).

However, it is clear to the international community and even the Israel High Court of Justice that Israel has served as a belligerent occupier of the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem since 1967. As such, the rules governing the conduct of Israel, as an occupying power, are provided in the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949) and the Hague Regulations (1907). Under the laws of war, as expressed in both of these conventions, there are 4 legal principles that govern belligerent occupation:

• the occupier exercises defacto, not de jure authority over occupied territory
• in exercising its authority, the occupier does have the power to take measures to maintain security, however, it must act in a manner that proportionately weighs its military objectives and requirements with the need of the local people
• the occupation of the territory is temporary, whatever rights exercised by the occupier in relation to the territory during this period are ephemeral. Therefore the occupiers must preserve and respect existing laws and administration
• the occupier must not exercise its rights to further its own needs.306

While Israel is not a signatory to the Hague Regulations (1907), it considers the Hague regulations as customary international law, and “therefore has accepted their application.”307 With regard to the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949), although Israel is a party to the convention, Israel believes that it is not bound by the convention in terms of its activities in the occupied Palestinian territories. Israel basis this opinion on what is termed the “missing reversioner” argument advanced in 1968 by a lecturer in law at Hebrew University.308 According to this argument:

Underpinning the law of belligerent occupation, as expressed in the Geneva Convention, lies the presumption of displacement of the “High Contracting Parties” within the meaning Common Article 2 of the Geneva Convention. Lawful control of a contested territory, then, would “revert” to this party upon cessation of hostilities. Israel’s argument is that neither Jordan nor Egypt has lawful territorial entitlement in either the West Bank or the Gaza Strip, as this territory was seized in an act of aggression against Israeli in the 1948-1949 War of Independence. Under these

307 IBID.
308 Y. Blum (1968) The Missing Reversioner: Reflections on the Status of Judea and
circumstances, Israel claims it is not bound by the rules governing belligerent occupation as expressed in the Geneva Convention.\(^\text{309}\)

However this is a very formulative reading of the convention, and as such has exposed a major flaw in Israel's interpretation of Article 2. Article 2 of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949) states:

"In addition to the provisions which shall be implemented in peace-time, the present Convention shall apply to all cases of declared war of any other armed conflict which may arise between two or more of the High Contracting Parties, even if the state of war is not recognized by one of them.

The Convention shall also apply to all cases of partial or total occupation of the territory of the High Contracting Party, even if the said occupation meets with no resistance."

The Convention included this language to extend the applicability of the Article's provisions to those territories in which occupation was not a result of armed conflict. However, a case in which the occupation was the result of armed conflict is governed by the first paragraph. Therefore, Article 2 of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949) most definitely applies to the territory that was occupied in the 1967 war between Jordan, Egypt and Israel.\(^\text{310}\)

In H.C. 302/72 the Sheil Suleiman Husseisen Odeh Abu Hilu, et. al. v. Government of Israel if Israel, et. al., the Israel High Court of Justice recognized the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949) as customary international law and as such would bind the military administration in Judea and Samaria.\(^\text{311}\)

Despite outcry from the international community, Israel continues to expand its settlement construction across the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem. Israel fails to live up to its international obligations under international human rights law and international humanitarian law. Instead, the settlement enterprise continues to help Israel consolidate control and annexation over occupied areas while precluding any possibility of a Palestinian State.

In the eyes of the international community, the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem are indeed OCCUPIED by Israel and as such, Israel is obligated to uphold its responsibilities under international law. No longer should Israel be allowed to selectively apply the law for its own purposes. The settlement enterprise, associated tools used to expand the settlement enterprise, in addition to Israeli policies supporting the administration of the settlement enterprise are ILLEGAL under international human rights and international humanitarian law.

\(^{309}\) Kathleen Cavanaugh, op. cit. pp. 944-945
\(^{310}\) IBID.
\(^{311}\) H.C. 302/72 the Sheil Suleiman Husseisen Odeh Abu Hilu, et. al. v. Government of Israel if Israel, et. al., 27(2)
In terms of Rome Statute (1998), Article 8 (War Crimes) defines “war crimes” as: Grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, namely, any of the following acts against persons or property protected under the provisions of the relevant Geneva Convention:

- Wilful killing
- Torture or inhuman treatment, including biological experiments
- Wilfully causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or health
- Extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly
- Compelling a prisoner of war or other protected person to serve in the forces of a hostile Power
- Wilfully depriving a prisoner of war or other protected person of the rights of fair and regular trial
- Unlawful deportation or transfer or unlawful confinement
- Taking of hostages.\(^{312}\)

The Statute goes on to define additional violations so serious in nature that they are identified as war crimes. As thoroughly discussed in this document, the Israeli settlement enterprise and the tools used to sustain it comprise the following violations, and thus are war crimes against humanity. These violations include:

- Intentionally directing attacks against the civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities
- Intentionally directing attacks against civilian objects, that is, objects which are not military objectives
- Intentionally launching an attack in the knowledge that such attack will cause incidental loss of life or injury to civilians or damage to civilian objects or widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment which would be clearly excessive in relation to the concrete and direct overall military advantage anticipated
- Attacking or bombarding, by whatever means, towns, villages, dwellings or buildings which are undefended and which are not military objectives
- The transfer, directly or indirectly, by the Occupying Power of parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies, or the deportation or transfer of all or parts of the population of the occupied territory within or outside this territory
- Intentionally directing attacks against buildings dedicated to religion, education, art, science or charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospitals and places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided they are not military objectives
- Killing or wounding treacherously individuals belonging to the hostile nation or army
- Destroying or seizing the enemy's property unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war

• Declaring abolished, suspended or inadmissible in a court of law the rights and actions of the nationals of the hostile party
• Pillaging a town or place, even when taken by assault
• Employing asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and all analogous liquids, materials or devices
• Committing outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment
• Utilizing the presence of a civilian or other protected person to render certain points, areas or military forces immune from military operations
• Committing outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment
• Violence to life and person, in particular murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture
• The passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgement pronounced by a regularly constituted court, affording all judicial guarantees which are generally recognized as indispensable
• Intentionally directing attacks against the civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities
• Pillaging a town or place, even when taken by assault
• Ordering the displacement of the civilian population for reasons related to the conflict, unless the security of the civilians involved or imperative military reasons so demand
• Killing or wounding treacherously a combatant adversary
• Destroying or seizing the property of an adversary unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of the conflict

In conclusion, the Israeli settlement enterprise is a grave breach of international law. It violates several United Nations resolutions. It has been found illegal by the International Court of Justice. It violates international conventions, in particular the Hague Regulations (1907) and the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949). The data presented in this document, reflecting the facts on the ground in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, meets the criteria set out in Article 8 of the Rome Statute. There is no doubt that Israel through its occupation and use of the settlement enterprise have committed grave breaches of international human rights and international humanitarian law, and therefore must answer to the charges of war crimes against the people of Palestine in the International Criminal Court.
# Appendix 1: Detailed information about Israeli Settlements

<table>
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<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Settlement Name</th>
<th>Establishment Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Salfit</td>
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<td>Har Alei Zahav</td>
<td>1983</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Salfit</td>
<td>Industrial Zone (Near Peduel)</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Salfit</td>
<td>Pedu'el</td>
<td>1984</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Salfit</td>
<td>Ariel</td>
<td>1978</td>
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<td>Salfit</td>
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<td>Kfar Tapuah</td>
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<td>1985</td>
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<td>1986</td>
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