

Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem

Report on the Israeli Colonization Activities in the West Bank & the Gaza Strip

Volume 194 , September 2014 Issue

<http://www.arij.org>

Bethlehem

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Ad-Dhuheisheh refugee camp, south of Bethlehem city. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA, where the IOA fired live and metal bullets, teargas and stun grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases and the injury of four people. During the clashes, the IOA stormed a Palestinian house and arrested Zahran Fawaz Zahran (20 years). (RB2000 & Raya 1 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation bulldozers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) demolished an agricultural room and razed land in Ein Al-Quds area near Wadi Fukin village, west of Bethlehem city. The targeted land and room are owned by Hassan Abd Al-Fatah Abu Yabis. (Al-Quds 1 September 2014)
- Land grab meant link Israel and West Bank, settlement monitor says. The biggest West Bank land appropriation in 30 years could turn the Palestinian village of Wadi Fukin into an isolated enclave. Eighteen percent of the land declared state land this week is west of the West Bank separation barrier, suggesting that the intent is not just to expand the Gush Etzion settlement bloc but to link the area up with Israel proper, says Dror Etkes, who monitors settlement construction. Except for small enclaves of Palestinian villages, the state declared a contiguous area eligible for construction between Rosh Tzurim and Betar Ilit, which are in the West Bank, and the Green Line. The land also abuts Area B, which is under Palestinian civilian control. The cabinet decided to take over the land in response to the June

kidnapping and killing of three teenage Jewish boys by Hamas militants in the area. Of the five villages whose land has been declared state land in the takeover, 1,155 dunams (289 acres) — more than a quarter of the land appropriated — belongs to Wadi Fukin. The expropriated land is east of the village, turning it into an enclave that could be surrounded by settlements. Since 1967, around three-quarters of the village's land has been seized for settlement construction. According to 2013 data from the Civil Administration, of 671,000 dunams declared state land in the West Bank, 400,000 have been transferred to the World Zionist Organization to establish settlements, and 103,000 have been allocated to Israeli local authorities in the West Bank. Only 8,600 dunams, 0.7 percent of the total, have been allocated for use by Palestinians, mainly for the resettlement of Bedouin. In addition, private land has been expropriated for military purposes and then transferred to settlements. ([Haaretz](#) 3 September 2014)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Al-Madares neighborhood in Tequ village, southeast of Bethlehem city. The IOA fired teargas grenades at Palestinians and houses, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (Al-Quds 5 September 2014)
- Dozens of Palestinians suffered gas inhalation after the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked a non-violent protest against the Segregation wall and settlements in Wadi Fukin village, west of Bethlehem city. The IOA fired teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians. (Maannews 5 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed and toured in Beit Fajjar village, south of Bethlehem city. The IOA stopped and questioned Palestinians, and checked their ID cards. (Mawwal 7 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and toured in several areas in Beit Sahour town, east of Bethlehem city. (RB2000 7 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched two Palestinian houses in Al-Azza refugee camp, north of Bethlehem city. The targeted houses are owned by: Nawaf Ismail Al-Qaisi and Omar Mohammad Attala. (Wafa 8 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) confiscated a Palestinian bulldozer in Khallit Haja area, east of Beit Fajjar village, south of Bethlehem city. The targeted bulldozer is owned by Abd At-Tawel. (Al-Quds 8 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Authorities tried to transfer the ownership of 3 dunams of land in Al-Khader village, southwest of Bethlehem city to an Israeli company, while the owner of the land is Musa Mohammad Hussen Salah. (Wafa 8 September 2014)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) assaulted and injured Mohammad Ahmed Issa Shahen (28 years) from Artas village, south of Bethlehem city, after stopping him at a sudden checkpoint erected by the IOA near Beit Fajjar village, south of Bethlehem city. (Wafa 9 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) fired teargas grenades at a Palestinian school in Al-Khader village, southwest of Bethlehem city. Dozens of Palestinians suffered gas inhalation. (Al-Quds 10 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the weekly non-violent protest in Al-Masara village, south of Bethlehem city. The IOA closed the main entrance of the village and prevented the participants from reaching to the confiscation land. (Maannews 12 September 2014)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Ayda refugee camp, north of Bethlehem city. The IOA fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians and houses, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (Wafa 14 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) closed all the entrances of Tequ village, southeast of Bethlehem city. The IOA prevented Palestinians from entering or leaving the village. (Wafa 14 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed and toured in several areas and neighborhoods in Bethlehem city. (Al-Quds 15 September 2014)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Jabal Al-Mawaleh area and Hindaza village, south of Bethlehem city. The IOA fired rubber bullets and teargas grenades causing dozens of suffocation cases. (Al-Quds 15 September 2014)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Tequ village, southeast of Bethlehem city. The IOA fired rubber bullets and teargas grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (RB2000 16 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) and Israeli settlers started military trainings near Al-Fureidis village, east of Bethlehem city. (Wafa 16 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and toured in Beit Jala town, west of Bethlehem city. (Al-Quds 16 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Authorities handed out military orders to demolish 7 Palestinian houses in Kisan village, east of Bethlehem city. Three of the targeted houses are owned by: Diyab and Mahmoud Hussen Abdalla Abiyat and Abd Al-Qadir Ali Abiyat. (RB2000 18 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) handed out a military order to demolish a Palestinian garage in Um Rukba area, south of Al-Khader

- village, southwest of Bethlehem city. The targeted garage is owned by Osama Salah. (Wafa 18 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed and searched a number of Palestinian stores in Tequ village, southeast of Bethlehem city. The IOA closed the main entrance of the village, and detained Palestinians. (Al-Quds 19 September 2014)
 - Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Wadi Fukin village, west of Bethlehem city. The IOA fired teargas and stun grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (Wafa 19 September 2014)
 - Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the weekly non-violent protest against the Segregation wall and settlements in Al-Masara village, south of Bethlehem city. The IOA closed the main entrance of the village and assaulted participants. (Maannews 19 September 2014)
 - Israeli settlers escorted the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Al-Fureidis village, southeast of Bethlehem city, and performed Talmudic rituals. (Wafa 19 September 2014)
 - Cabinet due to again approve controversial section of West Bank barrier. Terraces at Batir, near Bethlehem, were declared UNESCO World Heritage site in attempt to save them from construction of the separation barrier. During its weekly meeting on Sunday, the government is expected to again approve the construction of the West Bank separation barrier in the vicinity of the village of Batir, near Bethlehem. The course of the barrier will be the same as that originally approved which was opposed by the Nature and Parks Authority and criticized by UNESCO as endangering ancient terraces. The residents of the Gush Etzion settlement bloc also oppose the construction, believing that it will leave them on the far side of the barrier. A legal battle over the construction of the barrier has been waged for the past seven years. Among the opponents of the barrier are the residents of Batir, who maintain that the barrier will destroy the landscape and their unique traditional irrigation system, the residents of the Gush Etzion bloc, who are opposed to a fence in the area, the parks authority and the Friends of the Earth organization. The ministry of defense, which is promoting construction of the barrier, maintains that the damage to the terraces will be minimal and that the irrigation system will not be affected. In an emergency move last June, the UNESCO World Heritage Committee decided to recognize Batir as an endangered world heritage site. As a result, High Court President Asher Grunis ordered the government to review its decision to build the barrier in the Batir area in light of its diplomatic implications.

Sunday's discussion is a response to Grunis' ruling. According to the draft resolution that will be placed before the government, the original path of the barrier will be approved again, despite the potential damage to terraces. The resolution notes that the UNESCO decision was taken in Qatar, with the support of countries such as Algeria, Qatar, Lebanon, Malaysia and Turkey, and was contrary to the opinion of a UNESCO professional group which stated that the Battir terraces do not meet the criteria required for recognition of an endangered world heritage site. "The draft resolution presents the whole thing as a political problem of bad Arabs but pays no attention to the fact that the parks authority, a state body, takes the same position as UNESCO," said Yaron Rosenthal, head of the Kfar Etzion field school. "If they were to say that it was an issue of considerations of nature versus security considerations and they decided in favor of security, I would accept it. But that's not the case. There has been no discussion, no assessment of consequences and it will cost hundreds of millions of shekels." ([Haaretz](#) 19 September 2014)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided and searched a number of Palestinian stores in Al-Khader village, southwest of Bethlehem city. (Wafa 21 September 2014)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Ayda refugee camp, north of Bethlehem city. The IOA fired teargas and stun grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases, and the injured of a Palestinian. (Maannews & RB2000 21 September 2014)
- Senior defense official: No operational reason to build West Bank Battir barrier at present. IDF's goal is to preserve its right to build the barrier in the area in the future, official tells the Post. Building a three-kilometer stretch of the security barrier near the West Bank Palestinian village of Battir is "not a priority" at present, a senior defense official told *The Jerusalem Post* on Sunday night. "At present, there is no operational reason to build it," he explained. The IDF's goal here is to preserve its right to build the barrier in that area in the future, even though it has no intention to construct it at this time, the official said. The barrier's route near Battir, located just outside of Jerusalem, in the Gush Etzion region of the West Bank is bitterly contested by Palestinians, environmentalists and settlers before the High Court of Justice, in part because it threatens to harm ancient agricultural stone terraces that date back to Biblical times. In June the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) registered Battir's terraces as an endangered World Heritage site under the "state of Palestine." In response to UNESCO's decision, the High Court of

Justice on July 29, asked that the issue of the barrier be brought to the government by October 2 so the minister could be appraised of the implications of the Battir's placement on the World Heritage List. On Sunday the government debated the security barrier route near Battir, which it had approved in 2006. It issued the following statement after its meeting. "Pursuant to the Supreme Court's July 29, 2014 decision regarding the route of the security fence in the area of Battir and UNESCO's June 20, 2014 decision, the cabinet did not see fit to change its previous decisions." But it did not take the extra step of voting to affirm it, according to an Israeli official. The court did not obligate the government to reauthorize the route. But the absence of such a vote was widely interpreted by barrier opponents as a sign that the government's resolve with regard to building the barrier near Battir and in the Gush Etzion region as a whole had weakened. They also believe it bolsters their legal battle against the barrier. A senior security official explained the meeting this way. "The intention from the outset was to confirm the route, but not its construction." A security and budgetary assessment would have to be done, before moving forward with construction, the official said. ([IPOST](#) 21 September 2014)

- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Ayda refugee camp, north of Bethlehem city. The IOA fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (Mawwal 24 September 2014)
- Two Palestinians from Tequ village, southeast of Bethlehem city were injured after the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) assaulted them while they were working in Jerusalem city. (ARN 24 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stationed at At-Tal area in Al-Khader village, southwest of Bethlehem city, fired teargas and stun grenades at Palestinian students while they were leaving their schools. Dozens of Palestinians were suffered gas inhalation. (Wafa 24 September 2014)
- The Israeli Civil Administration submitted a building scheme in Al Quds Daily Newspaper for Public Review¹. The Regional Plan No. (402/6), Mandate scheme, RJ-5, pool No. 4 parts of Wadi Salem area and pool No. 2 part of Abu Bikair and Ras ASaleh in Al-Khader village, southwest of Bethlehem city. The plan indicates a modification of the use of open area and land to residential area, road network, public buildings and agricultural land. (Al-Quds 24 September 2014)

¹ It is the last step before approving the building scheme, after which, building permits and tenders may be issued

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided and searched dozens of Palestinian houses in Wadi Abu Friha area in Beit Sahour town, east of Bethlehem city. (Raya 25 September 2014)
- Dozens of Palestinians suffered gas inhalation during clashes that erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) after the IOA attacked a non-violent protest against the confiscation of Palestinian land in Wadi Fukin village, west of Bethlehem city. The IOA fired teargas and stun grenades. (Wafa 26 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the weekly non-violent protest against the Segregation wall and settlements in Al-Masara village, south of Bethlehem city. (RB2000 26 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected a military checkpoint at Qabir Hilwa area, east of Beit Sahour town, east of Bethlehem city. The IOA stopped and searched Palestinian vehicles and checked ID cards. (Mawwal 26 September 2014)
- Dozens of Palestinian students suffered gas inhalation after the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) fired teargas grenades at them, while they were leaving their Schools in Al-Khader village, southwest of Bethlehem city. (RB2000 28 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided and searched several Palestinian houses in Tequ village, southeast of Bethlehem city. During the operation, the IOA fired teargas grenades at Palestinians. (RB2000 28 September 2014)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Ayda refugee camp, north of Bethlehem city. The IOA fired teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (RB2000 28 September 2014)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Tequ village, southeast of Bethlehem city. The IOA fired teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (Wafa 30 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched dozens of Palestinian houses in Al-Khader village, southwest of Bethlehem city. (Raya 30 September 2014)
- Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) performed Talmudic rituals near Bilal Ben Rabah mosque, north of Bethlehem city. (NBPRS 30 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Authorities handed out military orders to demolish and stop the construction of 9 Palestinian houses in Wadi An-Nis village, south of Bethlehem city. (NBPRS 30 September 2014)

Jenin

- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Yabad town, west of Jenin city. The IOA fired metal bullets and stun grenades at Palestinians and houses. (Wafa 1 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched several Palestinian houses in Al-Yamun and Silat Al-Harithiya villages in Jenin governorate. (Wafa 4 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Authorities handed out military order to stop the construction in water well and an agricultural room in Al-Hafira area, west of Jenin city. The targeted well and room are owned by Zayoud family. (Wattan 4 September 2014)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Jaba village, south of Jenin city. The IOA fired metal bullets, teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians and houses. (Safa 7 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed and searched several areas in Az-Zababida, Siris, Meithalun, Anza, Sir, and Jaba villages in Jenin governorate. (Wafa 8 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed and searched Marj Ben Amer area, west of Jenin city. The IOA was looking for water wells that uses by Palestinians for agricultural matters. (NBPRS 9 September 2014)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Yabad town, west of Jenin city. The IOA fired live bullets and teargas grenades, dozens of suffocation cases and the injury of Imad Hirzalla (14 years). During the clashes, the IOA arrested Mohammad Ma'mun Amarnih (13 years), Ahmed Sadiq Abu Bakir (14 years), Khalid Arafat Amro (15 years) and Akrama Khalid Amarniah (14 years). (RB2000 9 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected 20 military tents on agricultural land in Al-Malol area in Yabad town, west of Jenin city. The IOA prevented Palestinians from reaching their land. During the operation, the IOA invaded and searched several Palestinian houses. The targeted houses are owned by Ahmed Abu Bakir and Nawaf Al-Amer. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA, where the IOA fired metal bullets and teargas grenades at Palestinians and houses, causing dozens of suffocation cases and the injury of Amjad Hirzalla. (Wafa & Maannews 10 September 2014)
- For the second day on the row, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) prevented Palestinians from reaching their land in Yabad town, west of Jenin city. (Wafa 11 September 2014)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched two Palestinian houses in Imreiha village, west of Jenin city, and questioned Palestinians. (Wafa 11 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed and searched several Palestinian stores in Silat Al-Harithiya village, northwest of Jenin city, and questioned more than 15 Palestinians. (Safa 11 September 2014)
- For the third days in the row, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) prevented Palestinians from reaching their land in Al-Maloul area in Yabad town, west of Jenin city. Noted that the IOA three days ago, they erected 20 military tents in Palestinian land. (Safa 12 September 2014)
- Marouf Asied Khader (60 years) and Qusi Ayoub Qabha (2 years) were injured after the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) closed the military gate at Barta'a military checkpoint, west of Jenin city, on them. (Sama News 14 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected a military checkpoint at the eastern entrance of Yabad town, west of Jenin city. The IOA stopped and searched Palestinian vehicles and checked ID cards. (Safa 14 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched several Palestinian houses in Silat Al-Harithiya, Al-Yamun and Kafr Dan villages in Jenin governorate. Four of the targeted houses are owned by: Salim Abu Al-Hija', Mohammad Jamel Zaoud, Alam Abed and Jamal Kassab. (Wafa 15 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Barta'a Ash-Sharqiyah village and hold military trainings in the area. (Wafa 17 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided Arrana, Arabbuna, Faqqu'a, Beit Qad, and Deir Abu Da'if village in Jenin governorate. The IOA erected military checkpoints in the aforementioned villages, stopped and searched Palestinian vehicles and checked ID cards. (Wafa 17 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed and searched areas in Kafr Dan village, east of Jenin city. The IOA were looking for water wells. (Wafa 17 September 2014)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Yabad town, west of Jenin city. The IOA fired metal bullets, teargas and stun grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (Wafa 18 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed and searched a Palestinian house in Faqqu'a village, east of Jenin city, and questioned the residents. The targeted house is owned by Waleed Abd Al-Hadi Abu Abed. (RB2000 18 September 2014)

- Israeli settlers living in Mevo Dotan settlement hurled stones at Palestinian vehicles driving at Jenin-Tulkarm road. (RB2000 18 September 2014)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Az-Zababida and Misliya villages in Jenin governorate. The IOA fired teargas and stun grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (Al-Quds 19 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected military checkpoints at the entrances of Yabad town, west of Jenin city. The IOA stopped and searched Palestinian vehicles and checked ID cards. (Wafa 19 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected two sudden checkpoints at the entrances of Zububa and Rummana village in Jenin governorate. The IOA stopped and searched Palestinian vehicles and checked ID cards. (Al-Quds 19 September 2014)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Zububa village, northwest of Jenin city. The IOA fired metal bullets, teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians and houses, causing dozens of suffocation cases. The IOA erected a military checkpoint at the entrance of the village. The IOA stopped and searched Palestinian vehicles and checked ID cards. (Wattan & Wafa 21 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched a Palestinian house in Birqin village, west of Jenin city, and questioned the residents. The targeted house is owned by Ali Ateq. (Wattan 21 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed and searched a Palestinian mosque and 12 houses in Bir Al-Basha village, south of Jenin city. The targeted houses are owned by: Shadi Ghawadra, Thair Ghawadra, Sharif Ghawadra, Ja'far Ghawadra, Muayyad Hamdan, Fouad Ghawadra, Ghanam Ghawadra, Abdalla Ghawadra, Faried Ghawadra, Fahed Ghawadra, Ziyad Al-Qadri and Laith Al-Qadri. (Wafa 21 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected military checkpoints around Yabad town, west of Jenin city. The IOA searched the areas, stopped Palestinian vehicles and checked ID cards. (Safa 21 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed and searched 7 Palestinian houses and barracks in Kafr Dan village, west of Jenin city. The targeted houses are owned by: Abd Al-Jabar Salah (19 years), Nedal Ahmed Salah, Waled Diyab Mer'I, Salem Diyab Mer'I, Issam Abdalla Mir'I, and Adnan Abdalla Mir'i. (Wafa 22 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected a military checkpoint at the entrance of Al-Araqa village, west of Jenin city. The IOA stopped and

searched Palestinian vehicles and checked ID cards. (Al-Quds 22 September 2014)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched two Palestinian houses in Kafr Dan village, west of Jenin city. The targeted houses are owned by: Imad Abd Al-Jabar Saleh and his brother Raid. (Wattan 25 September 2014)
- Dozens of Palestinians suffered gas inhalation during clashes that erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Zububa village, northwest of Jenin city. The IOA fired teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians, houses and stores. (Raya 25 September 2014)
- Israel Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and toured in Jenin city, Ash Shuhada and Bir Al-Basha villages in Jenin governorate. (Wafa 25 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Authorities decided to close Al-Jalamah military checkpoint, north of Jenin city on the 25th and 26th of September 2014, under the claim of the New Jewish Year. (Wafa 25 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected a military checkpoint at the eastern entrance of Yabad town, west of Jenin city. The IOA stopped and searched Palestinian vehicles, and checked ID cards. (Pal Into 26 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed and searched dozens of Palestinian houses in Kharouba neighborhood at the northern part of Jenin city. (Safa 28 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected a military checkpoint at the main entrance of Yabad town, west of Jenin city. The IOA stopped and searched Palestinian vehicles, checked ID cards and questioned Palestinians. (Wafa 28 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected a sudden checkpoint at the eastern entrance of Jenin city. The IOA stopped and searched Palestinian vehicles and checked ID cards. (Wafa 28 September 2014)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Yabad town, west of Jenin city. The IOA fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades. The IOA also, erected a military checkpoint at the southern entrance of the town. The IOA stopped and searched Palestinian vehicles and checked ID cards. (Pal Info 29 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and toured in several areas in Al-Yamun village, northwest of Jenin city. (Pal Info 29 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed and searched a Palestinian coffee shop in Jenin city, and questioned Palestinians inside it. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA. (Wafa 29 September 2014)

- Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed the evacuation site of Tarsalah, south of Jenin city. (Safa 7 September 2014)
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Jerusalem

- Dozens of Palestinian students suffered gas inhalation during clashes that erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Jabal Al-Mukkabir neighborhood in Jerusalem city. The IOA fired teargas grenades at Palestinian students and schools. (Maannews 1 September 2014)
- Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city. The IOA prevented Palestinian from entering the mosque and detained dozens of Palestinians ID cards at the entrance of the mosque. (Wattan 1 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed several Palestinian houses in Al-Issawiya town in Jerusalem city. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA, where the IOA fired teargas and stun grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases. During the operation, the IOA arrested a number of Palestinians. (Wafa 2 September 2014)
- Israeli settlers escorted the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city and toured in its courtyard. At the same time, the IOA prevented dozens of Palestinian women from entering the mosque. (NBPRS 2 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) demolished five residential structures, four barracks and an animal shed, in Al-Hathaleen Bedouin in Jaba village, northeast of Jerusalem city. The IOA stormed the area and decalred it as “close military zone”. (Wafa & Raya 2 September 2014)
- Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city and toured in its courtyard. During the operation, the IOA arrested three Palestinians; Younis Darwish Turk (52 years), Nassem Abu An-Nada (32 years) and Ibrahim Siyam (65 years). (Wafa & NBPRS 3 September 2014)
- Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) opened a new Talmudic school at Salah Ad-Din Street in Jerusalem city. The news school took over a part of the Post center building in the heart of Jerusalem city. (NBPRS 3 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation bulldozers along with Israeli Army demolished a garage, an aluminum shop and a number of commercial structures in Al-Jib village, north of Jerusalem city. The targeted structures are

owned by Amir Adel Abed and Tareq As-Sous. (Wafa 3 September 2014)

- Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city, toured in its courtyard and tried to perform Talmudic rituals. During the operation, the IOA assaulted Palestinians. (Wafa 4 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) demolished a residential barracks, two residential rooms and an animal barracks in Wadi Ad-Dam area in Beit Hanina town in Jerusalem city. The targeted structures are owned by: Az Abu Nijima and his two brothers Tareq and Nadim. During the operation, the IOA arrested Tareq Abu Nijima. Note: it's the fifth times that the IOA demolished these structures (in 1996, 2002, 2008, 2012 and 2014). (SilwanIC 4 September 2014)
- Mohammad Abd Al-Majed Sunqrut (16 years) died of wounds he sustained 6 days ago after the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) fired bullets at his head while he was in Wadi Al-Jouz neighborhood in Jerusalem city. (SilwanIC 7 September 2014)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Wadi Al-Jouz neighborhood in Jerusalem city. The IOA fired rubber bullets and teargas grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases and the injury of 13 people. The IOA assaulted and injured two Palestinians (SilwanIC 7 September 2014)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Baten Al-Hawa, Ein Al-Louza and Ras Al-Amoud neighborhoods in Silwan town in Jerusalem city. (SilwanIC 7 September 2014)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) at Shufat checkpoint in Jerusalem city. (SilwanIC 7 September 2014)
- Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city and toured in its courtyard. During the operation, the IOA arrested Ahmed Taha. (Safa 7 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) closed with cement blocks the main entrance of Al-Issawiya town in Jerusalem city. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA. (Maannews 7 September 2014)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Al-Issawiya town in Jerusalem city after the IOA closed the main entrance of the town. The IOA fired stun grenades at Palestinians and houses. (Maannews 8 September 2014)
- Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city and toured in its courtyard. During

the operation, the IOA assaulted and arrested a Palestinian old man. (RB2000 8 September 2014)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the funeral of Mohammad Abd Al-Majed Sunqrut near As-Sahera gate in the old city of Jerusalem. The IOA fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases and the injury of 11 Palestinians. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA. During the clashes, the IOA arrested four Palestinians, identified as: Zaki Al-Mahlous, Shakir Nasser Ad-Din, Anas Ayesh and Nedal Sanqrut. (SilwanIC 9 September 2014)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Ein Al-Louza and As-Sawana neighborhoods in Silwan town in Jerusalem city. The IOA fired bullets, causing the injury of Ashraf Abu Diyab (35 years). (SilwanIC 9 September 2014)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) around Al-Quds University in Abu Dis town. The IOA fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians. (Maannews 9 September 2014)
- Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city and toured in its courtyard. (Al-Quds 9 September 2014)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Ar-Ram town, north of Jerusalem city, after the IOA closed the main entrance of the town with cement blocks. The IOA fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases and the injury of others. (Wafa 10 September 2014)
- Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city and toured in its courtyard, (NBPRS 10 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) fired teargas and grenades at a Palestinian school in Shufat refugee camp in Jerusalem city. (Sama News 11 September 2014)
- Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city and toured in its courtyard. (Wafa 11 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stationed at Bier Ayoub neighborhood in Silwan town. The IOA stopped and searching Palestinians. As a result, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA, where the IOA fired rubber bullets and teargas grenades, causing the injury of a Palestinian. During the clashes, the IOA detained Samer Adkidik and Ahmed Nader Odeh. (SilwanIC 12 September 2014)

- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Ein Al-Louza neighborhood in Silwan town in Jerusalem city. The IOA fired teargas grenades and rubber bullets at Palestinians and houses, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (SilwanIC 12 September 2014)
- Dozens of Palestinians suffered gas inhalation after the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) fired teargas grenades at Palestinian houses in Beir Ayoun and Ein Al-Louza neighborhoods in Silwan town in Jerusalem city. (SilwanIC 14 September 2014)
- Deputy in the Israeli Knesset; Moshi Filjin, along with a group of Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city and toured in its courtyard. During the operation, the IOA prevented Palestinians under the age of 40 from entering the mosque. (SilwanIC 14 September 2014)
- Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city and toured in its courtyard. (RB2000 16 September 2014)
- Israeli government plans to forcibly relocate 12,500 Bedouin. Plans to expel communities from land east of Jerusalem and move them to new town in Jordan Valley were drafted without consulting tribes. Israel's Civil Administration in the West Bank is advancing a plan to expel thousands of Bedouin from lands east of Jerusalem and forcibly relocate them to a new town in the Jordan Valley. Between late August and last week, the administration published nine plans that together comprise the master plan for the proposed new town north of Jericho. The plans were drafted without consulting the Bedouin slated to live there, in violation of the Supreme Court's recommendation. In explanatory notes to the plans, to which the public now has 60 days to submit objections, the administration said its proposal suits the "dynamic changes" Bedouin society is undergoing as it moves from an agricultural society to "a modern society that earns its living by commerce, services, technical trades and more." The town is slated for about 12,500 Bedouin from the Jahalin, Kaabneh and Rashaida tribes. It is the third and largest of the towns the administration has designated for Bedouin in the West Bank. The first is already inhabited by some 300 Jahalin Bedouin, though a portion of this plan has been frozen due to its dangerous proximity to the Abu Dis dump. The second, to be located in the northern Jordan Valley, is still in the planning stage. Concentrating the Bedouin into a few permanent towns represents the culmination of a 40-year process of limiting their pasturage, restricting their migrations and refusing to let them build permanent homes in

places where they have lived for decades. This process accelerated after the Oslo Accords were signed in 1993. Since then, the Civil Administration has issued thousands of demolition orders against Bedouin tents and shacks, to which the Bedouin frequently responded by petitioning the High Court of Justice. Shlomo Lecker, a lawyer who represented the Bedouin in nearly 100 such cases, told Haaretz that while the court never addressed his claim that the Bedouin were being discriminated against in comparison to Jewish settlers, it did accept his argument that they can't be evicted when they have no other place to live. That is what prompted the Civil Administration to start planning new towns for them. The latest plan was commissioned from a Palestinian firm called Asia, which is based in Ramallah. Members of the Rashaida tribe already live on the land earmarked for the new town, to be called Talet Nueima, and four years ago, they consented in principle to its establishment. Rashaida representatives told Haaretz they were reassured by the fact that the planners were Palestinian. But two years ago, after the plan to relocate some of the Bedouin to the town near the Abu Dis dump was frozen, the Civil Administration altered the original plan for Talet Nueima, deciding to expand the town significantly and use it to house Bedouin from other areas and tribes as well. Thus the plan grew from a town of some 370 dunams earmarked solely for the Rashaida tribe to one of 1,460 dunams earmarked for three different tribes. The town will be divided into 1,129 half-dunam plots, each of which is supposed to contain two houses plus one agricultural building. ([Haaretz](#) 16 September 2014)

- Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city from Al-Maghariba gate. At the same time, the IOA tightened its procedures at the entrance of the mosque, by detaining the ID cards from dozens of Palestinians. (ARN 17 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) along with Israeli bulldozers stormed a number of Palestinian Bedouin committee (Ahfad Younis, Jabal Al Baba, Khallit Al-Qamar and Az-Za'ayim), in Al-Eiziriya and Abu Dis towns, east of Jerusalem city. The Israeli bulldozers demolished fence surrounded land and houses. The IOA stormed a number of houses, took photos from houses, land and the entrance of the committee. The Israeli bulldozers demolished 5 houses and 4 animal sheds. (Maannews & ARN 18 September 2014)
- Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city and toured in its courtyard. (RB2000 18 September 2014)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded a Palestinian house in Ein Al-Louza neighborhood in Silwan town in Jerusalem city, and fired teargas grenades inside the house, causing the injury of No'uman Abu Isninah (67 years), his wife, and his son Mazen (40 years). (SilwanIC 19 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stopped and searched the public buses in Silwan town in Jerusalem city. The IOA checked ID cards and questioned Palestinians. (Wafa 21 September 2014)
- Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city and toured in its courtyard. The Israeli settlers performed Talmudic rituals. (Wafa 21 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) and Israeli Nature Authority demolished 20 graves in Ash-Shuhada' cemetery near Al-Asbat gate in the old city of Jerusalem. (Maannews 21 September 2014)
- Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city and toured in its courtyard. (Safa 22 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) prevented Palestinians under the age of 45 from entering Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city. The IOA closed several streets and neighborhoods in the old city of Jerusalem. (Wafa 23 September 2014)
- Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem forced Al-Abeidi family to demolish their house in the fifth floor and to close apartments in the fourth floor in Beit Hanina town, north of Jerusalem city, under the claim that these two floors were build without permeations from the Israeli Authorities. (Maannews 23 September 2014)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) at the courtyard of Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city, after the IOA stormed it. The IOA fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians, causing dozens of suffocation cases and the injury of 15 people, and evacuated the courtyard of the mosque from Palestinians. At the same time, a group of Israeli settlers escorted by the IOA stormed the mosque and toured in its courtyard. (Maannews 24 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) assaulted a Palestinian from the old city of Jerusalem during clashes that erupted between Palestinians and the IOA in the city. (ARN 24 September 2014)
- Three Palestinians were injured after the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) fired rubber bullets at the courtyard of Al-Aytam High School in the old city of Jerusalem. (Maannews 24 September 2014)

- Israeli settlers tried to kidnap a Palestinian child; Mohammad Khalid Al-Zaghal (11 years) while he was in his way home in the old city of Jerusalem. (Maannews 24 September 2014)
- Israel steps up pace of Bedouin home demolitions. The targeted area, east of Jerusalem, is slated for an expansion of the settlement of Ma'aleh Adumim. The Civil Administration in the West Bank has stepped up demolitions of Bedouin buildings in the E-1 area east of Jerusalem since April. The area is slated for an expansion of the settlement of Ma'aleh Adumim. The number of such demolitions in the first eight months of 2014 was higher than in any comparable period in the last five years, as was the number of people who lost their homes as a result, according to an analysis by the Association of International Development Agencies of data compiled by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. Although demolitions were carried out in only four of these eight months (March, April, May and August), more buildings were razed in the E-1 area in those months (35) than in all of 2013 (21). The number of people who lost their homes as a result rose to 156, from 57. The disproportionate increase in the number of people who were made homeless as a result of the demolitions in the first eight months of 2014 relative to the number of buildings that were razed indicates that a larger proportion of the structures that were destroyed this year were residential. That, as opposed to being used for livestock or other purposes. In Area C as whole— portions of the West Bank under exclusive Israeli control, according to the Oslo Accords – the Civil Administration razed 346 buildings in the eight-month period, leaving 668 Palestinians homeless. In 2013 as a whole, 565 demolitions left 805 Palestinians homeless. The only demolitions so far this month occurred on September 8, when the Civil Administration razed three homes and a sheep pen in Khan al-Ahmar, a Bedouin encampment near Ma'aleh Adumim. A family of 14, including eight children, lived in the three homes. It was the fourth time in three years that the family's homes were destroyed, on the grounds that they were within an Israel Defense Forces firing zone. The family, like most Bedouin in the same situation, would rather risk repeated demolitions than leave the area where they live, supporting themselves by raising sheep and goats and doing odd jobs in nearby communities. The Palestinian news agency Ma'an also reported that on Thursday, Civil Administration inspectors accompanied by dozens of soldiers, a bulldozer and a helicopter photographed all the buildings in several Bedouin communities near Azariyeh and Abu Dis and destroyed some fences. Bedouin representatives said they think

demolitions have escalated recently because the Civil Administration's plan to resettle them in a new, permanent town north of Jericho is advancing and the agency hopes to pressure them into agreeing to the move. The plan calls for removing thousands of Bedouin from 23 communities east of Jerusalem and resettling them in the new town, Talet Nueima, together with members of other Bedouin tribes. Their removal would allow for the expansion of several Jewish settlements. The Civil Administration refuses to give the Bedouin building permits for their existing communities or connect these communities to infrastructure, even though they have lived in this area since the 1950s. Meanwhile, their mobility has grown more and more restricted due to the construction of settlements and roads and the declaration of certain areas as firing zones or nature reserves. Over the past 20 years, the Bedouin have repeatedly petitioned the High Court of Justice against demolitions. While the court has never ruled on their claim that the demolitions are illegal in principle, it has repeatedly canceled them on the grounds that the Bedouin have nowhere else to live. The construction of Talet Nueima, even if the Bedouin have already announced their opposition to it, will let the authorities claim they do have somewhere else to live. UNRWA, the UN agency that aids Palestinian refugees, on Sunday urged donor states to the Palestinian Authority to make their opposition to the plan clearer. Most of the Bedouin were expelled from the Negev in 1948 and are consequently registered as refugees. UNRWA Commissioner-General Pierre Krahenbuhl said the plan might constitute forcible transfer, thereby violating international law, and would also enable additional settlement construction, thereby undermining chances for a two-state solution. ([Haaretz](#) 24 September 2014)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) imposed a military blockade on Jerusalem city. The IOA erected several checkpoints in the city and closed a number of roads and streets. (Wafa 25 September 2014)
- Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city and toured in its courtyard. (Wafa 25 September 2014)
- Adam Al-Rashaq (10 years) was injured after an Israeli settlers his hum by his vehicle in Silwan town in Jerusalem city. (Wafa 25 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) prevented the celebration of a Palestinian wedding in the old city of Jerusalem. The IOA threatened to arrest the groom; Amjad Al-Akawi. (SilwanIC 26 September 2014)

- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Wadi Hilwah neighborhood in Silwan town in Jerusalem city, after the IOA closed the main street in the neighborhood to allow Israeli settlers the celebration of Jewish New Year. During the operation, the Israeli settlers and the IOA assaulted Palestinians and chanted anti-Palestinian slogans. The IOA arrested Muhdi Siya, Khalid Az-Zier and Murad. (SilwanIC 26 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) tightened its procedures in Jerusalem city, where the IOA prevented the Palestinians under the age of 50 years from entering Al-Aqsa mosque in the city. The IOA closed several neighborhoods and roads and erected dozens of military checkpoints in the city. (Wafa 26 September 2014)
- Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city, and toured in its courtyard. (NBPRS 28 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) demolished a part of a Palestinian building consist of 5 floors in Abu Dis town, east of Jerusalem city. The targeted house is owned by Mutasem Adela. (SilwanIC 29 September 2014)
- Peace Now: 25% of new Jerusalem homes built in East. Some 500 homes built in East Jerusalem during first half of 2014, amounting approximately 25% of new construction in city. About 25 percent of new Israeli houses being built in Jerusalem in the first half of 2014 were in the city's eastern neighborhoods, an Israeli NGO said on Sunday. Jerusalem city council published a statement saying that between January 1 and June 30 work began on 2,100 homes in the city as a whole. It did not say where construction was taking place, in line with Israel's definition of the entire city as in integral and indivisible part of the Jewish state. But Hagit Ofran, of settlement watchdog Peace Now, told AFP in response to a query that about a quarter of the new homes were in settlements in the Arab areas captured by Israel in the 1967 Six-Day War. East Jerusalem was later annexed in a move never recognized by the international community. "We're talking about approximately 500" homes, Ofran said, adding that the figures were broadly in line with the pace established in recent years. The Palestinians want East Jerusalem as the capital of an independent state and Israeli settlement building in the area is a source of constant international criticism. Figures provided by the municipality say there are about 306,000 Palestinians living in East Jerusalem, whose civil status is that of residents, not citizens. They account for 38 percent of the city's overall population. Some 200,000 Israelis also live in East Jerusalem. ([Ynetnews](#) 29 September 2014)

- Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city and toured in its courtyard. (Al-Quds 30 September 2014)
- Israeli settlers and a group of Elad settlement Association escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) 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 Jerusalem city. The targeted houses and buildings are 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 IOA. Noted that nowadays there are about 29 Israeli outposts in Silwan town. (SilwanIC 30 September 2014)
- Plan for Givat Hamatos Approved. The plan to build 2,610 units in Givat Hamatos (East Jerusalem), got the final approval last week (24/9/14) with the publication of an official ad announcing the plan as valid. The plan (no. 14295) was approved by the planning committee already in December 2012, but the required publication of the validation was put on hold. The publication is the last step before tenders can be issued and construction can start. Peace Now: "Givat Hamatos is destructive to the two states solution. Like the E1 plan, it divides the potential Palestinian state and blocs the possibility to connect the Palestinian neighborhoods in south Jerusalem with the future Palestinian state. Netanyahu continues his policy to destroy the possibility of a two state solution. He is doing so in the West Bank, and he is doing so in East Jerusalem". ([Peace Now](#) 2 October 2014)

Hebron

- Israeli settlers living in Beit Ayin settlement cut 7 grapes trees in Wadi Abu Ar-Reish area, north of Beit Ummer town in Hebron governorate. The targeted trees are owned by Hamad Abd Al-Hamid Jaber As-Salibi. (Maannews 1 September 2014)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Beit Ummer town, north of Hebron city. The IOA fired rubber bullets and teargas grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases and the injury of two people. (Wafa 2 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation bulldozers demolished 4 residential structures, three animal barracks and three bathrooms in Khirbet Al-Rahwa, south of Ad-Dhahiriya town, south of Hebron city. The targeted structures are owned by: Suliman Hamad Jabareen. Rateb Mohammad Ahmed Al-Amour and Ayman Salem At-Tal. (Wafa 2 September 2014)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) demolished a part of a dairy factory in Ar-Ramiya neighborhood, northeast of Hebron city. During the operation, the IOA razed land and demolished a house, a water well and retaining walls. The targeted house is owned by Mohammad Nayif Al-Jirbawi. (Maanews 2 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Authorities handed out military orders to demolish a number of residential tents and structures in Wadi Ar-Rakhim area, southeast of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. The targeted structures are owned by: Ihsan Hassan Shinran and Sad Khalil Shinran. (Wafa 3 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) closed a number of agricultural roads in Eiun Al-Basa, Khirbit Al-Baiada, Khirbit Ar-Ras and Khallit Maharba areas in Idhna town, west of Hebron city. The IOA also destroyed an agricultural room owned by Hassan Farak Alla. The IOA confiscated water networks. (Wafa 4 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) torched a number of olive trees on Wad Al-Hassen neighborhood in Hebron city. (NBPRS 5 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and toured in several areas in Hebron city. (Wafa 6 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Authorities notified Palestinians that around 2000 dunums of their land in Wad Ben Zied area, east of Yatta town, south of Hebron city, are “State land”. The targeted lands are owned by: An-Na’ameen, Al-Jabareen, Abu ‘Aram, Al-Adra and Al-Hamamda families. (RB2000 6 September 2014).
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected military checkpoints at the entrances of Sair, Halhul and Yatta towns in Hebron governorate. The IOA stopped and searched Palestinian vehicles and checked ID cards. (Wafa 6 September 2014)
- Israeli settlers escorted the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) cut around 20 trees in land located near Beit Ayin settlement in Beit Ummer town, north of Hebron city. The targeted trees are owned by Hamad Abd Al-Hamid Jaber As-Salibi. (Safa 7 September 2014)
- A Palestinian prisoner; Raid Abd As-Salam Al-Ja’bari (35 years) from Hebron city, died in an Israeli hospital. Mr. Al-Ja’bari was arrested on the 24th of July 2014, and transferred to Ashil jail. In the early morning on the 9th of September 2014, Mr. Al-Ja’bari was moved to the hospital, and died there. (Wafa 9 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Sair town, northeast of Hebron city and fired stun grenades at Palestinians, causing the injury of Ishaq Shalalda (42 years). During the operation, the IOA arrested Thair Rida Shalalda and Salah Husniya (20 years). (Raya 10 September 2014)

- Israeli Occupation bulldozers demolished five Palestinian houses in Khasim Ad-Daraj area, east of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. The targeted houses are owned by Al-Hathaleen family. (RB2000 10 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation bulldozers razed 13 dunums of Palestinian land in Tal Ar-Ramida neighborhood in the central of Hebron city. The targeted land is owned by the Municipality of Hebron and Abd Al-Aziz Abu Hikal. (Wafa 10 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected military checkpoints at the northern entrance of Hebron city. The IOA stopped and searched Palestinian vehicles and checked ID cards. (Raya 10 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected military checkpoints at the entrances of Sair and Bani Naim towns in Hebron governorate. The IOA stopped and searched Palestinian vehicles and checked ID cards. (Raya 10 September 2014)
- Mohammad Firas Al-Ja'bari (6 years) was injured after an Israeli settler hit him by his vehicle in Jaber neighborhood in Hebron city. (Wattan 11 September 2014)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in At-Tabaqa village, southwest of Hebron city. The IOA fired live bullets and teargas grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases and the injury of a Palestinian. (Wattan 12 September 2014)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) at Bab Az-Zawiya area in Hebron city. (Safa 12 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed and searched Palestinian houses in Hebron city. The targeted houses are owned by: Ghaith and Al-Qawasmi families. (Safa 12 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected a military checkpoint at the entrance of Beit Ummer town, north of Hebron city. The IOA stopped and searched Palestinian vehicles, checked ID cards and detained two Palestinians. (Safa 12 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and toured in Idhna, Bani Naim and Dura towns in Hebron governorate. (Wafa 14 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) tightened its procedures in the old city of Hebron. The IOA detained a number of Palestinians. (Wafa 14 September 2014)
- Abdi Nasser Idris (10 years) and Mohammad Makram An-Nawa'ja (12 years) suffered gas inhalation after an Israeli settler fired toxic gas on their faces, while they were near their houses on the old city of Hebron. (Wattan 14 September 2014)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected a military checkpoint at the entrance of Dura town, west of Hebron city. (RB2000 15 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Authorities set up a new control room at the main entrance of the Ibrahim mosque in the old city of Hebron. (Sama News 16 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed and searched dozens Palestinian stores in Idhna town, west of Hebron city. One of the targeted stores is owned by Mohammad Azmi Abu Juhiaesh. (Wafa 17 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) assaulted and injured Abd Al-Jabar Barqan (21 years) while he was in Al-Jalajil area in Hebron city. (Safa 17 September 2014)
- 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)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected military checkpoints at the entrances of Sair, Halhul, Al-Fawar refugee camps and at the northern entrance of Hebron city. The IOA stopped and searched Palestinian vehicles and checked ID cards. (Wafa 17 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched dozens of Palestinian houses in Khirbet Ma'in, southeast of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. During the operation, the IOA forced the residents to stay outside their houses. Four of the targeted houses are owned by: Issa Ibrahim, Musa Makhamrah, Adel Hamamrah and Ahmed Hamamrah. (Wafa 18 September 2014)
- Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) 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)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) handed out military orders to demolish three Palestinian houses (two of them 150 square meters and the third 140 square meters) in Khallit Ibrahim in Idhna town, west of Hebron city. The targeted houses inhabited by 20 Palestinians and owned by: Amjad Hilmi Noufal, Awad Hilmi Noufal and Aref Abd Al-Hafid Abu Zalta. (NBPRS 18 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked a non-violent protest against the segregation wall and settlements in Susiya village, southeast of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. The IOA assaulted participants. (Wafa 20 September 2014)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected military checkpoints at the entrance of Sair and Halhul towns. The IOA stopped and searched Palestinian vehicles and checked ID card. (Wafa 20 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Authorities decided to close Al-Ibrahimi mosque in the old city of Hebron on the face of Palestinians on the 25th and 26th of September 2014, under the claim of Jew holidays. (Wafa 21 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) closed the main entrance of Al-Arroub refugee camp, north of Hebron city. The IOA prevented Palestinians from entering or leaving the camp. (Wafa 21 September 2014)
- Three Palestinians were injured and dozens suffered gas inhalation during clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Al-Jam'a neighborhood and at Tareq Bani Ziyad crossroad in Hebron city. The IOA fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians. (Wafa 23 September 2014)
- Amer Abu 'Aisha and Marwan Al-Qawasmi were killed after Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) and undercover Israeli Army along with Israeli bulldozers stormed Al-Jam'a and Da'irat As-Sar neighborhoods in Hebron city, surrounded their houses, fired live bullets at them and their houses, and demolished part of the houses and parts of a number of stores. During the operation, the IOA arrested a number of Palestinians; four of them were identified as: Younis Aziz Al-Qawasmi, Bashar Arafat Al-Qawasmi, Thair Al-Qawasmi and Mohammad Al-Qawasmi. The IOA transferred the arrestees to unknown location. (RB2000 23 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched dozens of Palestinian houses in Sair town, north of Hebron city. One of the targeted houses is owned by Ibrahim Mohammad Mustafah Shalalda. During the operation, the IOA erected a military checkpoint at the main entrance of the town. The IOA stopped and searched Palestinian vehicles and checked ID cards. (Wafa 24 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected military checkpoints at the northern entrance of Hebron city, and at the main entrances of Dura and Halhul towns. The IOA stopped and searched Palestinian vehicles and checked ID cards. (Wafa 24 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided and searched a Palestinian house in Deir Samit village, west of Hebron city, and detained the residents in a small room. The targeted house is Zuhair Ash-Sharawnah. (Pal Info 26 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched a Palestinian house in Saffa area in Beit Ummer town, north of Hebron city, and

- fired stun grenades inside the house. The targeted house is owned by Mohammad Adi. (Pal Info 26 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected a military checkpoint at the entrance of Beit 'Awa village, west of Hebron city. The IOA stopped and searched Palestinians vehicles and checked ID cards. (Pal Info 26 September 2014)
 - Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Al-Karki neighborhood in Hebron city. The IOA fired teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians and houses, causing dozens of suffocation cases. During the clashes, the IOA assaulted and injured Mohammad Ar-Rajabi (22 years). (Raya 27 September 2014)
 - Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched dozens of Palestinian houses in Hebron city. One of the targeted houses is owned by Muaz Tawfiq Ar-Rajabi. (Raya 27 September 2014)
 - Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed and toured in several areas in Idhna and Halhul towns in Hebron governorate. (Safa 27 September 2014)
 - Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected military checkpoints at the entrances of Sair, Ad-Dhahiriya and Halhul towns in Hebron city. The IOA stopped and searched Palestinian vehicles and checked ID cards. (Raya 27 September 2014)
 - Islam Bassem Al-Amour (6 years) was injured after an Israeli settler hit her by his vehicle in Ad-Deriat village, east of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. (Wafa 28 September 2014)
 - Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected a military checkpoint at the entrance of Khursa village, southwest of Hebron city. The IOA stopped and searched Palestinian vehicles and checked ID cards. (Pal Info 28 September 2014)
 - For the second time in less than a week, Israeli authorities will ban Muslim worshipers from entering Hebron's Ibrahimi Mosque beginning Tuesday, Sept. 30 in preparation for the Jewish holiday Yom Kippur on Oct. 4. The mosque would be completely closed to Muslim worshipers, while "Jewish settlers" would be allowed free access. The Israeli authorities closed the mosque to Muslim worshipers last Thursday and Friday on the occasion of the Jewish New Year as well. ([FOA](#) & Maannews 28 September 2014)
 - The Israeli Civil Administration submitted a building scheme in Al Quds Daily Newspaper for Public Review². The Regional Plan No. (510/18/1), Mandate scheme, RJ-5, 510/18 and 510/19, pool No. 2 parts

² It is the last step before approving the building scheme, after which, building permits and tenders may be issued

of Khallet Ad-Dabe' and Khallet As-Sanasil areas in Hebron city. The targeted land located inside Kiryat Arba settlement in an area named as "Color Park". The plan indicates a modification of the use of agricultural land to Public Park and commercial areas. (Al-Quds 29 September 2014)

Qalqilyah

- Mohammad Naim Sabri Al-Qani (25 years) was killed after the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) opened fire at him while he was near At-Tayba checkpoint, west of Qalqilyah city. Mr. Qani from Kafr Qallil village, south of Nablus city. (Wafa 3 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the weekly non-violent protest against the segregation wall and settlements in Kafr Qaddum village, east of Qalqilyah city. The IOA fired rubber and live bullets and teargas grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases and the injury of 2 people. (Al-Ayyam 5 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the weekly non-violent protest against the segregation wall and settlements in Kafr Qaddum village, east of Qalqilyah city. The IOA fired live and rubber bullets and teargas grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (Al-Ayyam 12 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the weekly non-violent protest against the Segregation wall and settlements in Kafr Qaddum village, east of Qalqilyah city. The IOA fired bullets and teargas grenades at Palestinians, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (Pal Info 26 September 2014)

Tubas

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) confiscated agricultural tools and tractors after storming agricultural land in Khirbet Attuf and Ar-Ras Al-Ahmer area, north of Tubas city. (Wafa 17 September 2014)

Ramallah

- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) near the Israeli Jail of Ofar, in Ramallah governorate. The IOA fired live bullets, teargas and stun grenades, causing dozens of

suffocation cases and the injury of a Palestinian.(Raya 5 September 2014)

- Dozens of Palestinian and international activists suffered gas inhalation after the 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 rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades at participants. (Maannews 5 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided the weekly non-violent protest against the segregation wall and settlements in An-Nabi Saleh village, north of Ramallah city. The IOA fired metal bullets and teargas grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases and the injury of others. (Maannews 5 September 2014)
- Issa Al-Qatari (22 years) was killed after the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided Al-'Am'ari refugee camp, south of Ramallah city. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA, where the IOA fired live bullets at Palestinians and houses. During the operation, the IOA arrested Ala Ar-Rihawi. (Maannews 10 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the weekly non-violent protest against the Segregation wall and settlements in An-Nabi Saleh village, north of Ramallah city. The IOA fired rubber bullets and teargas grenades causing dozens of suffocation cases and the injury of others. (Paltoday 12 September 2014)
- Dozens of Palestinian and international activists suffered gas inhalation after the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided the weekly non-violent protest against the segregation wall and settlements in Bilin village, northwest of Ramallah city. The IOA fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades. During the operation, the IOA arrested an international activist. (Maannews 12 September 2014)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Silwad town, northeast of Ramallah city. The IOA fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades, causing the injury of 10 people, one of them was seriously injured and identified as Osama Bsiso (37 years). During the clashes, the IOA arrested Issa Farouq. (Al-Quds 12 September 2014)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Silwad town, northeast of Ramallah city. The IOA fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians. (Raya 19 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the weekly non-violent protest against the segregation wall in Nilin village, west of Ramallah city. The IOA fired teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians, causing dozens of

suffocation cases. During the operation, the IOA arrested an International journalist. (Wafa 19 September 2014)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided the weekly non-violent protest against the segregation wall and settlements in Bilin village, northwest of Ramallah city. The IOA fired metal bullets, teargas and stun grenades at participants, causing dozens of suffocation cases and the injury of Ashrab Abu Rahma. (Maannews 19 September 2014)
- Dozens of Palestinians suffered gas inhalation and others were injured after the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the weekly non-violent protest against the Segregation wall and settlements in An-Nabi Saleh village, north of Ramallah city. The IOA fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades at participants. (Maannews 19 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed and searched several Palestinian houses in Turms'ayya village, north of Ramallah city. (Raya 25 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the weekly non-violent protest against the Segregation wall and settlements in An-Nabi Saleh village, north of Ramallah city. As a result, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA at the eastern entrance of the village. The IOA fired teargas grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (Pal Info 26 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided the weekly non-violent protest against the Segregation wall and settlements in Bilin village, northwest of Ramallah city. The IOA fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases and the injury of a Palestinian. (Pal Info 26 September 2014)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) at the western part of Silwad town, northeast of Ramallah city. The IOA fired teargas grenades and rubber bullets, causing dozens of suffocation cases. During the clashes, the IOA arrested Raid Ayed Mazid (13 years) and Mahmoud Mohammad Bashir (15 years). (RB2000 26 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Kobar and Abu Shukheidim villages, north of Ramallah city. The IOA fired teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians, houses and land, causing the torch of a number of trees. During the operation, the IOA summoned a Palestinian to interview the Israeli Intelligence Police. (Wafa 28 September 2014)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Shuqba village, northwest of Ramallah city, after the IOA

stormed the eastern part of the village. The IOA fired stun grenades at Palestinians and houses. (RB2000 30 September 2014)

- The Israeli Civil Administration submitted a building scheme in Al Quds Daily Newspaper for Public Review³. The Regional Plan No. (1/2/208), Mandate scheme, RJ-6, 206 and 913, pool No. 5 parts of Wa'er Abu Asef and Khallet Shalta areas in Nilin village, northwest of Ramallah city. The targeted land located inside Mattityahu settlement. The plan indicates a modification of the use of agricultural land to Public buildings to be used by the Education and Health Ministries and commercial areas. (Al-Quds 30 September 2014)

Jericho

Salfit

- Israel issues tenders for 283 homes in West Bank settlement. **After Israel announces largest West Bank land seizure since 1980s, Land Authority announces new homes in settlement of Elkana.** Israel published Friday tenders for 283 new homes in a West Bank settlement, just days after announcing its biggest land grab on Palestinian territory for three decades. The expansion of the Elkana settlement, in the northwest of the West Bank, was approved in January and the tenders published Thursday, Israel's Land Authority said on its website. It came after Israel announced Sunday its biggest land grab in the West Bank since the 1980s, saying it planned to expropriate 400 hectares of land in the south of the territory, between the cities of Bethlehem and Hebron. That move drew international condemnation, even from ally the United States and some cabinet ministers. For example Finance Minister Yair Lapid said the move harms Israel, saying "We have just completed a military operation and we are facing a sensitive international arena. We are already struggling to preserve international support, why was it so urgent to create another crisis with the Americans just now?" Lapid asked rhetorically. The US State Department urged Israel to "reverse this decision," and UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon said he was "alarmed" by Israel's plans. Israel's settlement building is seen as an obstacle to any lasting peace with the Palestinians, who want their future state to be on land much of which Israel has annexed or built settlements on. ([Ynetnews](#) 5 September 2014)

³ It is the last step before approving the building scheme, after which, building permits and tenders may be issued

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

Tulkarem

- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Tulkarm city. The IOA fired teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (Wafa 2 September 2014)

Nablus

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) threatened to close the vegetables market in Beita village, south of Nablus city, and prevented Palestinians trucks from entering or leaving the market. (Wafa 2 September 2014)
- Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Joseph tomb, near Balata refugee camp, east of Nablus city, and performed Talmudic rituals. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA, where the IOA fired teargas and stun grenades at Palestinian, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (NBPRS 2 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) demolished two barracks in Al-Lubban Ash-Sharqiya village, south of Nablus city. The targeted barracks are owned by: Majed and Mohammad Sameh. (Wattan 2 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Nablus city and surrounded the building of Sama Gym center. The IOA opened fire at the building causing the injury of Amir Qamhiya (20 years). During the operation, the IOA arrested Mustafah Hussam Ad-Diyn Abu Rialah (26 years). (Maannews & Raya 3 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) cut three seedlings in Khan Al-Labban area in Al-Lubban Ash-Sharqiya village, south of Nablus city. The targeted seedlings are owned by Khalid Daraghmah. (Wafa 3 September 2014)
- Israeli settlers attacked a number of Palestinian students in As-Sawiya village, south of Nablus city. The Israeli settlers also, tried to storm As-Sawiya –Lubban High school. (Wafa 3 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched several Palestinian houses in An-Nassariya village, east of Nablus city, and

- destroyed the houses contents. The IOA arrested Issa As'ad Kassab. (Wafa & Raya 4 September 2014)
- Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Joseph tomb in Balata refugee camp, east of Nablus city, and performed Talmudic rituals. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA, where the IOA fired teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians. (Panorama FM 4 September 2014)
 - MK Hotovely at Har Bracha: The Gov't Must Annex All Jewish Communities. Deputy Minister of Transportation Tzipi Hotovely attended Thursday on the 4th of September 2014, inauguration of a new neighborhood in the Samraian community of Har Habracha, not far from Shechem. "The Jews who live in these communities are the bulwark of the State of Israel, and they convey the message in no uncertain terms that the Jewish People are here to stay in their homeland forever," Hotovely said. "It is incumbent upon the Israeli government to support the growth and expansion of Jewish settlement throughout Israel so that there by sovereignty over all," she added. ([Israel National News](#) 5 September 2014)
 - Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched several Palestinian houses in Burin village, south of Nablus city. (Al-Quds 8 September 2014)
 - Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched several Palestinian houses in Beit Furik village, southeast of Nablus city. The IOA detained and questioned a number of Palestinians. The targeted houses are owned by: Omar Kamal Hinni, Nihad Al-Abed Al-Arraf, Abu Bassam, Arsan Ma'rouf Hinni, Da'is Ma'rouf Hinni. (Panorama FM 10 September 2014)
 - Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed and toured in several areas in Nablus city. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA. (Panorama FM 10 September 2014)
 - Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Asira Al-Qibliya village, south of Nablus city. (Panorama FM 10 September 2014)
 - Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Joseph tomb, east of Nablus city and performed Talmudic rituals. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA, where the IOA fired teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (Wafa 17 September 2014)
 - Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Askar refugee camp in Nablus city. Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA. (Paltoday 18 September 2014)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) closed all the entrances of Burin village, south of Nablus city, and declared it as “close military zone”. During the operation, the IOA invaded and searched dozens of Palestinian houses. (Maannews 23 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided Burin village, south of Nablus city and opened fire at Palestinians, causing the injury of Muntasir Mansour (25 years). During the operation, the IOA arrested two Palestinians after stopping them at a sudden checkpoint erected by the IOA at the entrance of the village. (ARN 24 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) prevented Palestinian farmers from working in their land in Qusra village, south of Nablus city, under the claim that the IOA declared the area as “close military zone”. at the same time, an Israeli bulldozer owned by Israeli settlers razed a vast area of land. (Wafa 24 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched a Palestinian house in Burin village, south of Nablus city. The targeted house is owned by Brusli Dakhil Eid. (Pal Info 26 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Beit Furik village, southeast of Nablus city and erected a military checkpoint between Beit Furik and Beit Dajan villages. At the checkpoint, the IOA stopped and searched Palestinian vehicles and checked ID cards. (Pal Info 26 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected a sudden checkpoint between Al-Badhan and Wadi Al-Far’a villages, northeast of Nablus city. The IOA stopped and searched Palestinian vehicles and checked ID cards. (Pal Info 26 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) tightened its procedures at Huwara military checkpoint, south of Nablus city. The IOA stopped and searched Palestinian vehicles and checked ID cards. (Maannews 27 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation bulldozers demolished an electricity network consist of 69 electricity pole in Khribet At-Tawel in Aqraba village, southeast of Nablus city. The electricity project was funded by the Belgian government. (RB2000 & LRC 29 September 2014)

Gaza

- Ziyad Tareq Al-Rifi (9 years) died of wounds he sustained during the Israeli war against Gaza strip. (Safa 1 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation gunboats opened fire at Palestinian fishing boats while they were sailing at Rafah shore, south of Gaza strip. (Wattan 2 September 2014)

- Basem Ahmed 'Ajour (27 years) died of wounds he sustained during the Israeli war against Gaza strip. (Wattan 2 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation gunboats opened fire at Palestinian fishing boats while they were sailing at As-Sudaniya shore, northwest of Gaza city, and arrested two Palestinian fisher men. The arrestees were identified as: Mohammad Zaiyed and Musa As-Sultan. (Wafa 3 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation jeeps and bulldozers staged 100 square meters into the eastern part of Ash-Shoka town, east of Rafah city, south of Gaza strip, razed land and uprooted trees. (Al-Ayyam 4 September 2014)
- Nasser Abu Marahil (42 years) and Attaf Mohammad Ja'rour died of wounds they sustained during the Israeli war against Gaza strip. (Wafa 4 September 2014)
- Mahmoud Suliman Ash-Sheikh Eid died of wounds he sustained during the Israeli war against Gaza strip. (Wafa 6 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation gunboats opened fire at Palestinian fishing boats while they were sailing at Gaza shore. (Maannews 8 September 2014)
- Rahaf Suliman Abu Jami (5 years) from Bani Suhail town in Gaza strip, died of wounds she sustained during the Israeli war against Gaza strip. (RB2000 9 September 2014)
- Abd al Fatah Abu Salmiya (63 years) and Yousif Mohammad Ijme'at Ash-Shalalfah (11 years) died of wounds they sustained during the Israeli war against Gaza strip. (Maannews 11 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation jeeps and bulldozers staged 300 meters into the eastern part of Al-Qarara town, south of Gaza strip, and razed agricultural land. (Wafa 11 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation gunboats opened fire at Palestinian fishing boats while they were sailing at As-Sudaniya shore, northwest of Gaza city. (Safa 12 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation gunboats opened fire at Palestinian fishing boats while they were sailing at Khan Younis and Rafah shores, south of Gaza strip. (RB2000 13 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation Authorities prevented the Palestinian Ministry of Education from entering Gaza strip. (Wattan 14 September 2014)
- Anas Tasir Al-Hinawi (22 years) died of wounds he sustained during the Israeli war against Gaza strip. (Wafa 14 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation gunboats opened fire at Palestinian fishing boats while they were sailing at As-Sudaniya shore, northwest of Gaza city. A Palestinian fisher man; Yousif Zaiyed (70 years) was injured. (Wattan & Maannews 18 September 2014)
- Israeli Occupation jeeps and bulldozers staged 200 meters into agricultural land, east of Al-Qarara town, northeast of Khan Younis

city. The Israeli bulldozers razed land and opened fire at land. (Wafa 19 September 2014)

- Israeli Occupation gunboats opened fire at a Palestinian fishing boat while it was sailing at Gaza city shore and detained and questioned five Palestinian fishermen. The Palestinian fishermen were identified as: Sufiyan Kalab (47 years), Mohammad Abu Odeh (24 years), Mustafah Abu Odeh (25 years), Ahmed Ash0Sharif (32 years) and Abd Al-Rahman Abu Salmiya (30 years). (Raya 25 September 2014)
- A Palestinian farmer was injured after the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) opened fire at him while he was working in his land, north of Beit Lahiya town, north of Gaza strip. (Wafa 28 September 2014)

Others

- Israel halts work on illegal road through West Bank nature reserve. Activists, Palestinian residents claim construction was part of a broader attempt to deepen settlers' hold in natural area. The Civil Administration and the Israel Nature and Parks Authority have stopped illegal construction that began recently on a road that passes through a West Bank nature reserve. The construction was apparently an attempt to connect the outpost of Alonei Shiloh to various other thoroughfares. Alonei Shiloh is located on the northern slope of the Kaneh stream, in one of the most important natural areas in the northern West Bank. Dror Etkes, a veteran researcher of settlements, and Aviv Tatarsky, a human rights activist who is in contact with Palestinian farmers from the villages of Deir Istiya and Jinsafut, recently discovered the road, which is a few kilometers long. The Palestinian residents and Tatarsky recently filed a complaint with the INPA and the Civil Administration, demanding that the roadworks be stopped. Spokesmen for the authority and for the office of the Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories confirmed that the work was indeed illegal. The two bodies took steps to stop it, including confiscating mechanical equipment at the site. Tatarsky said he was concerned that the building of the road was part of a broader attempt to deepen the settlers' hold on the area around the Kaneh stream, by implementing a master plan they have been working on for the past two years in cooperation with the INPA, the Environmental Protection Ministry and the Civil Administration. "The intent is to turn the area of the stream into an integral part of the settlements by means of a new network of roads, by blocking the road now serving Palestinian farmers and visitors," Tatarsky said. He added that the

illegal construction was done along the route of one of the roads in the master plan under discussion. During the past two years the Civil Administration has been uprooting Palestinian olive trees in the vicinity of the Kaneh stream, on the grounds that they constitute an expansion of cultivation beyond that which is currently allowed. For their part, the administration and the INPA claim that the orchards are damaging to the site's natural surroundings. With regard to the settlers' master plan, the INPA said that it is still incomplete. ([Haaretz](#) 3 September 2014)

- Settlement budget jumped by 600% in 2014. Calcalist reveals: two transfers boosted Jewish settlement budget from 58 million earlier this year to 404 million now. Last year the budget was half districts across the Green Line. ([Calcalist](#) 6 September 2014)
- **Court Legalizes State Land Declaration - From 2004.** If history is an indication, it may be a very long time before anything gets built on newly-declared state land in Gush Etzion. If history is an indication, it may be a very long time before anything gets built on land in Gush Etzion that was declared state land last week. Another declaration by the government over a decade ago has been winding its way through the court system, and it was only on Sunday that the High Court rejected arguments by Arab groups that the declaration was illegal. Sunday's case revolved around the legal status of Givat Eitam, a parcel of some 1,700 dunams (170 hectares or 420 acres) of land that is within area belonging to the Efrat local council, but outside the security fence. The state declared the parcel to be state land in August 2004, after it was first set inside the municipal boundaries of the city in 1999, with the local authority carefully checking its legal status. Local Arab farmers sued, claiming that the land belonged to them. The case has been winding its way through the courts for the past decade, and one of the results of the lawsuit was an order by the High Court to move part of the security fence in Efrat in 2011. As such, 400 dunams of the land were now inside the fence, while 1,300 are still outside – and on Sunday, the court said that the Efrat local council and the state were in the right, and that the land could remain with the status of state land. However, the saga is not yet finished: The court “suggested” in its decision that the state and the Arab farmers return to arbitration to discuss the fate of some of the land that has been planted by them – illegally, it turns out, since the state was justified in declaring the parcel state land. According to attorneys for the Arab farmers, the fact that some of the land is now being tilled by them obviates the “state land” declaration. Last week, in the aftermath of the abduction and murder

to Gilad Sha'ar, Eyal Yifrah and Naftali Frenkel, the state declared 4,000 dunams (roughly 4,000,000 square meters) of land in Gush Etzion as state land. Those opposed to the decision have about a month to contest it. ([Israel National News](#) 7 September 2014)

- According to a report published by Calacalst website about the marketing land for building housing units in Israeli settlements in West Bank. "This year the Israel Lands Authority marketed land for the construction of 2,300 settlement units, a jump of 866% from a year earlier, at a time when the marketing of land in the Tel Aviv fell by 14.3%. According to a survey conducted by the "Calcalist" all tenders issued from January to July 2014. Examination, which included both high-density construction and detached housing, reveals that the housing units were marketed settlements are a significant part of the marketing efforts during this period - 14% from about 16.5 thousand housing units offered in auctions around the country. For every 5.6 units marketed within the Green Line (12.94 thousand units) marketed Land Authority territories into one unit, with respect to the non-compliant population. According to Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract 2013 true settlements 4% of citizens live in the country. ([Calcalist](#) 8 September 2014)
- 'Investigate transfer of funds to settlements'. Herzog and Cabel urge investigation of 'blatant and systemic budget discrimination' against residents of southern and northern communities as opposed to Israelis living in settlements. Opposition leader Isaac Herzog (Labor) and MK Eitan Cabel appealed to the State Comptroller Yosef Shapira and Attorney General Yehuda Weinstein over the weekend, seeking an investigation into the discrepancy between the amount of funds transferred to settlements and to southern and northern communities, following an article on the topic that was published by Yedioth Ahronoth on Friday. On Friday, journalist Nahum Barnea revealed the sum of money channeled through the Settlement Division of the World Zionist Organization, as opposed to sums it invests in the peripheral communities in the north and south of Israel. The publication is based on a study by the Molad research institute. According to the study, NIS 150 million out of the 200 million transferred to local authorities and communities are transferred to settlements in the West Bank. For example, a resident of Har Hebron receives NIS 1,418 a year from the Settlement Division, while a resident of Hof Ashkelon Regional Council receives only NIS 12. A resident of Eshkol Regional Council receives NIS 130 a year, compared to NIS 585 that a resident of the

Shomron Regional Council receives. The small settlement of Eli receives NIS 10 million alone – NIS one million more than the sums received by all the communities of the Golan Regional Council put together. "The data in the study reveal a disturbing situation of a blatant and systemic budget discrimination against communities in the north and south of the country, as opposed to communities located beyond the Green Line," Herzog and Cabel wrote in their appeal. "We want to speak out on behalf of the residents of Israel's periphery, residents of the north and south," Herzog and Cabel stated, adding that "an act of underhanded opportunism is happening behind their backs, that prevents them from receiving funds to which they are lawfully entitled in order to develop their communities, the infrastructure in their area, draw new residents and improve the quality of their lives." "We want to speak out for them against the blatant and shameless unfairness of the Settlement Division's dividing of resources," they wrote. Herzog and Cabel say that the case at hand is a form of "cynical discrimination used against the southern and northern communities as opposed to the settlements." They further stated that the "discrimination between the residents created an unbearable situation of different classes, in which one group of residents is worth more than others. We call for a comprehensive examination of the Settlement Division's conduct that was revealed in the study." ([Ynetnews](#) 8 September 2014)

- Report: Settlements receive disproportionate state funding. Study by the Adva Center finds that settlement population has grown 240% in 20 years. Residents of the Israeli settlements have received a disproportionate amount of state funds over the past 20 years, particularly those in non-Haredi settlements, according to a new report by the Adva Center. Following settlers, residents of Arab towns receive the second-highest amount of state funds per capita, followed by outlying and poor towns. Bottom of the list are residents of the major, economically stable cities. The Adva Center report focuses on inequality in government funding for municipal budgets. The latest report (published biannually) looked at the years 1991 to 2012, and examined four groups of locales – the so-called big 15 group of established cities, 25 of the so-called development towns in outlying areas, Arab towns and regional authorities, and settlements. The report distinguishes settlements with an ultra-Orthodox majority from the other settlements. The report's authors, Dr. Shlomo Swirski and Ety Konor Attias, note that the number of settlement residents has grown significantly over these 20 years, and is up 240% – from 100,000

residents in 1991 to 360,000 as of 2012. In comparison, Israel's population grew by 60% over that period. Most of the settlement population growth was concentrated in three ultra-Orthodox communities: Immanuel, Betar Ilit and Modi'in Ilit. These towns expanded by 375%. The population of non-Haredi settlements grew by 80% over the two decades examined. Population growth in Arab towns worked out to 100% over the past two decades. The outlying towns expanded by 55%, while established cities grew only 35%. Government assistance to municipal budgets comes in two forms – government funding of national services that are delivered by the municipalities, particularly education and welfare; and budget-balancing grants for the weaker municipalities. The 15 major cities, for instance, are not eligible for such grants. According to the report, in 2012 the government's largest investment per capita was in the settlements, once balancing grants were removed from the equation. Settlement residents received an average of 2,695 shekels (\$750) in government funding a year. Residents of Arab towns received an average of 2,277 shekels a year, while those in outlying towns received 1,892 shekels a year. Residents of big cities received a mere 1,684 shekels. The largest jump in government investment over the past two decades was in the Arab towns (again, after subtracting balancing grants). Government money for Arab towns tripled over this period, and was up from 750 shekels per capita 20 years ago. In fact, government investment increased in all towns except for outlying towns over this 20-year period. In these towns, funding actually decreased. The policy analysis institute's report also found what appeared to be a major gap between ultra-Orthodox settlements and non-Haredi settlements. Residents of non-Haredi settlements received average government funding of 3,213 shekels per person a year, versus 1,359 shekels in the Haredi settlements. Again, these figures exclude balancing grants. However, the explanation for this gap is merely technical – the funding for the Haredi education system is transferred directly to the educational organizations, as opposed to going through the municipalities. Another reason is that some Haredi schools receive only partial government funding. The report also found that balancing grants shrunk considerably following the end of the second intifada in 2003, until the financial crisis broke out in 2008. Arab communities benefited significantly from this money – the average resident of an Arab town received 746 shekels a year in balancing grants as of 1991, and this figure doubled to 1,464 shekels a year by 2001. However, due in part to budget cuts, Arab residents received an average of only 886 shekels a year in balancing grants by 2012. Outlying towns received an average

of 671 shekels per capita as of 2012. The residents of non-Haredi settlements received the most in this category – 1,108 shekels per capita a year. Residents of Haredi settlements received on average two-thirds of this sum. The report also examines independent income by the four groups of communities. The big cities had the highest income per capita, at 5,401 shekels a year as of 2012. The outlying towns came in second, at 3,626 shekels per capita, while the towns in the West Bank and the Golan Heights brought in 2,690 shekels per capita on average. The non-Haredi settlements had revenues twice those of the Haredi settlements, at 3,049 shekels versus 1,464 shekels per capita. Last on the list were the Arab towns, with revenues of 1,406 shekels per capita. The Arab and Haredi towns trail on the list because they often lack commercial space where businesses pay commercial municipal tax rates, and because they have high poverty rates, making municipal tax collection difficult. Adva also examined municipal expenditure per capita. The settlements topped the list, with an average of 7,416 shekels spent on each resident as of 2012. This is higher than the 7,066 shekels spent by the big towns on their residents. Development towns spent an average of 6,443 shekels, while Arab municipalities spent an average of 4,688 shekels and Haredi settlements an average of 3,596 shekels per capita. “The ideological settlements, the non-Haredi ones, give their residents – via massive government assistance – a quality of life that all of Israel would want,” states Swirski. Until 1997, the outlying towns were Israel’s main focus of growth, but that has given way to the settlements, he added. ([Haaretz](#) 9 September 2014)

- Israeli Human rights organization B’Tselem and Yesh Din: Israel is unwilling to investigate harm caused to Palestinians. B’Tselem and Yesh Din, the two leading Israeli human rights organizations in monitoring the investigations of offenses committed by security forces against Palestinians, find that the military law enforcement system is a complete failure. After examining the results of hundreds of investigations, the organizations assert that the existing investigation mechanism precludes serious investigations and is marred by severe structural flaws that render it incapable of conducting professional investigations. The existing apparatus is incapable of investigating policy issues or breaches of law by senior ranking military officials, and fails to promote accountability among those responsible. The figures show that the Israeli authorities are unwilling to investigate human rights violations committed by security forces against Palestinians. The failure of the Government of Israel to implement the Turkel Commission’s recommendations, more than a year and a half after their publication, only reinforces this conclusion. B’Tselem has

decided to break with its previous practice concerning military operations in Gaza and reject a request made by the Military Advocate for Operational Matters Lt. Col. Ronen Hirsch to provide the military with information regarding "irregular" incidents that occurred during Operation Protective Edge. B'Tselem has changed its approach due to the poor track record of MAG Corps investigations so far. B'Tselem Executive Director Hagai El-Ad said: "B'Tselem believes it is crucial to investigate the directives and orders given to the forces by top political officials and military commanders. This is especially true of suspicions regarding unlawful policies concerning attacks, which received prior approval from the MAG Corps. Common sense has it that a body cannot investigate itself. Yet, again, the military will be investigating its own conduct in Operation Protective Edge; again, these investigations will not be supervised by anyone outside the military. It would be a welcome change if, instead of the existing whitewashing mechanisms, an independent apparatus were established to investigate suspected violations of international humanitarian law. Were such a mechanism established with the real aim of uncovering the truth and taking measures against those responsible – we would do our best to professionally assist its work." Newly published Yesh Din figures on investigations of suspected offenses committed against Palestinians by soldiers show a marked drop in the rate of indictments compared to previous years. Yesh Din calls for an urgent and comprehensive reform of the investigative apparatus and for legislation that treats and punishes war crimes as such. These measures are crucial for ensuring professional, effective investigations and the accountability of those responsible. Neta Patrick, Executive Director of Yesh Din: "The IDF's investigative system has failed. The figures we are publishing must, especially now, raise questions over Israel's lack of interest in conducting serious professional investigations. Years of research and monitoring of the military law enforcement system by Yesh Din have proven that the mechanisms in place cannot carry out effective investigations as a matter of course, not to mention during wartime. Every year, we caution against the sorry state of the investigation system. However, it appears that Israel refuses to deal with these structural failings or take minimal steps to correct them, despite harsh criticism voiced by public commissions and by civil society organizations. The inescapable conclusion is that the Government of Israel is not willing to investigate harm caused to Palestinians." ([Yesh Din](#) 9 September 2014)

- Plans put on hold for controversial national park in east Jerusalem. Decision marks major victory for Palestinian residents of Isawiya and

A-Tur neighborhoods. A subcommittee of the Israel Nature and Parks Authority on Wednesday agreed to hold plans to build a controversial national park on Jerusalem's Mount Scopus, due to its expected impact on two nearby Arab neighborhoods. Although construction of the park has been strongly supported by the Jerusalem Municipality and the authority, opponents have long contended that it was little more than a ploy by the right wing to thwart Arab construction in Isawiya and E-Tur. "This was the last reservoir of land for the two villages, and the idea was to prevent them from continuing to build – especially near the main road to Ma'aleh Adumin," said Dr. Meir Margalit, a Meretz councilman who holds the east Jerusalem portfolio in the municipality. While plans to build the park were approved in a vote by the Jerusalem Municipality's planning and building committee, residents of Isawiya and E-Tur successfully appealed the decision. Last October, Environmental Protection Minister Amir Peretz also shelved plans for the park, due to the area being "devoid of unique archeological remains that justify turning it into a natural park." Peretz wrote in a statement that although plans for the park were in the works for years, the decision to freeze the plans was made after being convinced by legal experts and colleagues that the area was not suitable for a park. Peretz also noted concerns of international condemnation should the plans go forward. "I wish to inform you that I do not intend to support the continuation of this process until we have held additional discussions to examine the implications for natural values, as well as the national and international ramifications," he wrote. ([IPOST](#) 11 September 2014)

- Israeli Civil Administration issued tender No. 14/19 to construct a building at the western part of Arab Al-Jahaleen area. ([Al-Quds](#) 11 September 2014)
- Human Rights Watch accused Israel of committing war crimes by attacking three U.N.-run schools in the Gaza Strip in fighting in July and August, killing Palestinian civilians who had sheltered there. The New York-based group issued a report on Thursday that it described as the first in-depth documentation of the incidents, which took place during a 50-day conflict between Israel and Palestinian militants that ended in a ceasefire on Aug. 26. "Three Israeli attacks that damaged Gaza schools housing displaced people caused numerous civilian casualties in violation of the laws of war," it said in the report, based on interviews with witnesses and field research in the Hamas Islamist-dominated enclave. Israeli government and military spokesmen declined immediate comment. But during the Gaza fighting, Israel rejected preliminary Human Rights Watch findings it committed war

crimes and said the group should focus on Hamas putting Palestinian civilians in harm's way by using residential areas as launching points for attacks and for weapons storage. On Thursday, Human Rights Watch also said it was skeptical about the credibility of five criminal investigations announced by Israel's military on Wednesday into its Gaza war operations. The organization said 45 people, including 17 children, were killed in or near the "well-marked schools" in the strikes on July 24 in the northern Gaza town of Beit Hanoun, on July 30 in Jabalya refugee camp and on Aug. 3 in Rafah, in the south of the enclave. It said its inspection of the Beit Hanoun site and photographs of munitions remnants suggested Israel fired mortars at the school, killing 13 people. The Israeli military said at the time the school was hit by errant fire and the area around the facility had been used by Palestinian fighters to launch rockets. In the Jabalya attack, Human Rights Watch said, Israeli artillery shells killed 20 people at the school. The military said its troops had come under mortar fire from fighters in the vicinity of the building and had shot back. Twelve people were killed at the school in Rafah, Human Rights Watch said, and an impact crater and fragments "strongly suggested" a Spike missile had been fired by an Israeli aircraft. The military said shortly after the incident that it had targeted three militants on a motorcycle near the school. Human Rights Watch, which called in its report for "all parties in the armed conflict in Gaza" to take measures to minimize harm to civilians, said the attacks on the Beit Hanoun and Jabalya schools "did not appear to target a military objective or were otherwise indiscriminate", while the third strike, in Rafah, was "unlawfully disproportionate". On its website, the group noted that Israel had opened five criminal probes, including one into the Beit Hanoun incident. But it said: "Israel has a long record of failing to undertake credible investigations into alleged war crimes." Israel's military said on Wednesday it hoped to obtain testimony from Palestinian witnesses with the help of international organizations operating in the Gaza Strip. The military investigations could help Israel challenge the work of a U.N. Human Rights Council commission of inquiry into possible war crimes committed by both sides in the fighting. Israel has long accused the 47-member state council of being biased against it and says Hamas militants, who launched rocket attacks on Israeli towns from residential neighborhoods, bear ultimate responsibility for Palestinian civilian casualties. More than 2,100 Palestinians, most of them civilians, were killed in seven weeks of fighting, according to the Gaza health ministry. Sixty-seven Israeli soldiers and six civilians in Israel were killed. Israel launched its Gaza offensive on July 8 with the declared

aim of halting the cross-border rocket salvos by Hamas. ([Reuters](#) 12 September 2014)

- Sources: Palestinian teen killed by bullet to head, despite Israeli police denial. Israeli pathologists who performed autopsy said to agree; death of Mohammed Sunuqrut, 16, has sparked violent protests in East Jerusalem. The Palestinian teenager who died Sunday of injuries incurred during a demonstration in East Jerusalem could only have been killed by a plastic or sponge-tipped bullet, not by a fall as police have claimed, according to Israeli and Palestinian sources. Mohammed Sunuqrut, 16, was seriously injured during a demonstration in the Wadi Joz neighborhood on August 31. His family claimed he was shot in the head at close range with a rubber-coated bullet. But police insisted he had been shot in the leg, causing him to fall and hit his head on the pavement. After he died, his family commissioned a Palestinian pathologist, Dr. Saber al-Aloul, to attend the autopsy, which was performed at Israel's Institute of Forensic Medicine in Abu Kabir. According to Aloul, Sunuqrut died of a fractured skull and cerebral hemorrhage from the projectile fired from less than 10 meters away, said sources close to the Palestinian pathologist who performed the autopsy. The Israeli pathologist who conducted the autopsy has not yet published his report. But Israeli sources agreed the boy's fatal injury was caused by a nonmetal bullet rather than a fall, based on both the size of the wound and the nature of the fracture. The autopsy report has not yet been released. If Sunuqrut was killed by a sponge-tipped bullet, he would be the first person in Israel killed by this ammunition. In recent months Jerusalem police have been using a larger, heavier sponge-tipped bullet. Medical teams, journalists and Palestinian activists say the new bullet causes graver bodily harm than the previous kind and may even be fatal, as it appears in Mohammed Sunuqrut's case. The use of sponge-tipped bullets as a non-lethal weapon in Jerusalem demonstrations is very widespread. Police started using these bullets several years ago after the Or Commission banned the use of rubber-coated bullets in its report about the police's killing of 13 Arab demonstrators in October 2000. The IDF still uses rubber-coated bullets in the West Bank. ([Haaretz](#) 12 September 2014)
- Israeli settlers Population Growth Double Israeli National Average. Two percent growth in first half of 2014 occurred despite unprecedented freeze in building by Israeli government. The Jewish population in Judea and Samaria grew by an impressive 2% in the first half of 2014, according to statistics released by the Yesha Council. The Council, which represents Jews in the Judea-Samaria

region, said that between the end of December 2013 and the end of June of this year, the Jewish population rose from 374,469 to 382,031. It noted in a statement that the two percent growth in the first six months of the year translated to more than double the rate in the rest of Israel, which currently stands at 1.9 percent annually. That figure does not include neighborhoods and suburbs of Jerusalem built beyond the 1949 Armistice Lines, also known as the "Green Line". Some 200,000 Jews live in those neighborhoods. The statistics were based on a survey by Cogat, the official Israeli government body which administers Judea and Samaria. According to the report, the largest Jewish community in West Bank settlements is Beitar Illit, a Hareidi city southwest of Jerusalem, with 63,087 residents. However, it appears that the most rapid growth is being generated outside of the "major settlements blocs". Whereas the four largest communities registered a growth of roughly 1.9%, smaller towns and villages in the Samaria (Shomron) region boasted a whopping 3.8%. Yesha Council Dani Dayan told the *Associated Press* that the figures illustrate how despite international calls to ethnically-cleanse all or part of the region of its Jewish population, the reestablished Jewish communities in Israel's Biblical heartland are not going anywhere. "It is clear that it is a thriving community that is here to stay," he declared. Dayan said the population growth was "across the board" - from hareidi communities to religious-Zionist and predominantly secular ones. The figures are all the more remarkable given that there has been a de-facto building freeze in Judea and Samaria, with Prime Minister Netanyahu being accused of caving in to international pressure to strangle growth. Figures released by the Central Bureau of Statistics earlier this year revealed that in the same six-month period only 507 housing units were approved for building - a drop of 71.9% on the same period the year before. The only recent period which experienced less building was in 2009, when Netanyahu acquiesced to US demands for a full nine-month building freeze to coax the Palestinian Authority to the negotiating table. Unsurprisingly, the figures angered the Palestinian Authority and far-left groups, with PLO spokeswoman Hanan Ashrawi attacking Israeli "lawlessness" and Peace Now's chairman Yariv Oppenheimer accusing Israel of "exporting new settlers from Israel (sic)." ([Israel National News](#) 17 September 2014)

- Israeli population climbs to 8,904,373 ahead of Jewish New Year. Population increases by 173,811; the number of new Olim to Israel the past year stands at 24,801. As Israelis prepare to ring in the Jewish New Year, the Population and Immigration Authority released a report on

Sunday estimating Israel's population at 8,904,373. This marks an increase of 173,811, or 1.99 percent, in the total population, from 8,730,562 citizens registered with the Interior Ministry a year ago. The number of new immigrants to Israel over the past 12 months was 24,801. During the year, some 176,230 babies were born, of which 90,646 were boys and 85,584 were girls. ([IPOST](#) 21 September 2014)

- Monthly Violations Statistics – September 2014

Governorate	Land Confiscated (Dunums)	Lands Threatened of Confiscation (Dunums)	Uprooted Trees/ Burnt trees	Demolished Houses	Demolished structures	Houses threatened of Demolition	Israeli settlers violence
Bethlehem	0	3	0	0	1	17	4
Jerusalem	0	0	0	9	8	0	22
Jenin	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Tulkarm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ramallah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nablus	0	0	3	2	*	0	4
Salfit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jericho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gaza	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qalqilyah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hebron	0	13	7	10	8	5	3
Tubas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	16	10	21	17	24	34

In Khirbet At Tawel area, the IOA demolished 69 electricity pole.

In Silwan town, Israeli settlers occupied about 23 Palestinian houses.