The daily report highlights the violations behind Israeli home demolitions and demolition threats in the occupied Palestinian territory, the confiscation and razing of lands, the uprooting and destruction of fruit trees, the expansion of settlements and erection of outposts, the brutality of the Israeli Occupation Army, the Israeli settlers violence against Palestinian civilians and properties, the erection of checkpoints, the construction of the Israeli segregation wall and the issuance of military orders for the various Israeli purposes.

Brutality of the Israeli Occupation Army

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) fired teargas grenades at Palestinian students while they were entering their Schools in the southern part of Hebron city, as a result, dozens of them suffered gas inhalation. (Wafa 29 January 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed and searched three Palestinian houses and two commercial structures in Jerusalem city, and assaulted residents. During the operation, the IOA confiscated computers devices, Ipad and cell phones. The targeted structures are owned by:
Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stationed at Shufat military checkpoint in Jerusalem city, detained Inas Omar At-Tamimi (16 years). (SilwanIC 29 January 2015)

Ali Mohammad Awad (16 years) from Tayasir village, northeast of Tubas city, was injured after an Israeli exploded near him. (Pal Info 29 January 2015)

Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and toured in Al-Bustan neighborhood in Silwan town in Jerusalem city. (Wafa 29 January 2015)

Israeli Occupation gunboats opened fire at Palestinian fishing boats while they were sailing at As-Sudaniya shore, northwest of Gaza strip. (Al-Quds 29 January 2015)

Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched a Palestinian house owned by Ali Badawi Akhalil in Beit Ummer town, north of Hebron city. As a result, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA, where the IOA fired teargas and stun grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (Maannews 29 January 2015)

Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Silat Ad-Dhahir village, south of Jenin city, after the IOA stormed and toured in the village. The IOA fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians, causing dozens of suffocation cases and the injury of Samir Mohammad Maloul (40 years). (Al-Quds 29 January 2015)

**Israeli Arrests**

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Omar Abu Al-Hawa (17 years) from At-Tur town in Jerusalem city. (SilwanIC 29 January 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Nedal Abu Maiyala (17 years) after raiding his house in Ras Al-Amoud neighborhood in Silwan town in Jerusalem city. (SilwanIC 29 January 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested A’isha Mohammad Yousif Da’amsa (20 years) from Bethlehem city. (Bethlehem News 29 January 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested four Palestinians after raiding and searching their family houses in Zububa village in Jenin governorate. The arrestees were identified as: Abdalla Saber Jaradat (15 years), Mohammad Alam Jaradat (14 years), Laith Awni Jaradat (15 years) and his brother Samer (16 years). (Wafa & ARN 29 January 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Ghassan Mohammad Walad Ali (22 years) after storming his family house in Sanur village, south of Jenin city. (Wafa 29 January 2015)
• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinians after storming their houses in Jenin city. The arrestees were identified as: Othamn Hrob Turkman (47 years) and Ashraf Nasser Mufed Tahiynah (21 years). (Wafa 29 January 2015)

• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) summoned Nu’man Shafiq Khalid Zayoud, Mohammad Said Jaber Zayoud and Tal’at Husni Shawahna to interview the Israeli Intelligence Police after storming their houses in Silat Al-Harithiya village, northwest of Jenin city. (Wafa 29 January 2015)

• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinians after raiding and searching their houses in Al-Baq’a area, east of Hebron city. The arrestees were identified as: Adi Azam Mohammad Jaber (17 years) and Shadi Fahmi Bader Jaber (23 years). (Wafa 29 January 2015)

• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinians from Dura town, southwest of Hebron city. The arrestees were identified as: Adnan Talab Mohammad Al-Awawda (27 years) and Azz Ad-Diyn Ahmed Ad-Darabe’ (21 years). (Wafa 29 January 2015)

• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Ahmed Shakir Shatawi (24 years) after storming his house in Kafr Qaddum village, east of Qalqiliya city. (Wafa 29 January 2015)

• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested a Palestinian from Kafr Ein village in Ramallah governorate. (Al-Quds 29 January 2015)

• Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested a Palestinian from Bani Na’im town, east of Hebron city. (Al-Quds 29 January 2015)

**Israeli Settler Violence**

• Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city and toured in its courtyard. (Al-Quds 29 January 2015)

• Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) held military trainings at the entrance of Al-Jalama village, north of Jenin city, and carried out provocative actions. (Al-Quds 29 January 2015)

**Home Demolition & Demolition threats**

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

• Israeli Occupation bulldozers demolished a 1000 meter cow shed and an agricultural caravan in Wadi Risha and Khirbet Ar Ras areas, west of Idhna town, west of Heborn city. The targeted structures are owned
Other

- Contested East Jerusalem home belongs to settlers, court rules. Decision means Jewish activists from Elad will not be evicted from a building the right-wing group bought from Palestinians in Silwan. The Jerusalem Magistrates’ Court on Monday declined to issue an eviction order against activists from an organization whose goal is to settle Jews in predominantly Arab East Jerusalem. On the night of September 29, dozens of Jewish settlers moved into 27 apartments in seven buildings in Silwan purchased by Elad. The organization had bought the units over a period of years through a company registered abroad and using Palestinian brokers. In most cases, the sellers were Palestinians who concealed the sale from their families and neighbors. In most cases, the Palestinian families that had owned the buildings filed complaints after the mass move-in, arguing that there were irregularities that rendered the purchase of the properties invalid. Most of these families did not take legal action, but three have sued Elad. The first suit ended in victory for the Palestinian owners, when the court ordered Elad to vacate the building. The organization had refused to show the court the documents of sale, on the grounds that it sought to protect the sellers. Elad has appealed the ruling in Jerusalem District Court. Monday’s ruling was on a suit by the Kara’in family, which had owned one of the apartments purchased by Elad. The plaintiffs sought an eviction order against the tenants and an injunction barring Elad temporarily from renting out or using the yard at this stage. Judge Tamar Bar-Asher Zaban rejected the suit, writing in her ruling that the plaintiffs had concealed the fact that the building did not belong to them exclusively because it was divided among siblings after the father’s death. The third suit against Elad is still under examination. Palestinian activists and lawyers admit that because of the cooperation Elad receives from Palestinians, it is hard to take legal action against the property sales. Mohammed Dahla, a lawyer who represents some of the Palestinian families, said one tactics they were looking into was to claim that the transaction had been carried out under fraudulent circumstances, since in at least some of the cases the sellers were not aware that they buyers were Jews. Elad welcomed Monday’s ruling, saying in a statement that the organization would continue to work to strengthen the Jewish presence in ancient Jerusalem. “These lawsuits are brought in disregard of the facts and legal claims that were made in the past, and with the spreading of lies
and slander against the organization. In claims such as these, all means are fair, including threats against other Arabs in the neighborhood, the filing of false complaints with the Israel Police and the spreading of lies in court. The lawsuits are brought after pressure has been applied by the Palestinian Authority, which interferes on a daily basis in what is done in Jerusalem and tries to terrorize Arab residents of Jerusalem whose only sin is the sale of their home to Jews. The property is purchased legally, in exchange for payment in full, for amounts even higher than market prices, with the will and the full consent of the property owners,” Elad said in a statement. (Haaretz 29 January 2015)