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

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) and dozens of Israeli settlers, invaded at dawn, the northern West Bank city of Nablus, and headed towards Joseph Tomb area, and Tal Balata archeological site, east of the city. The invasion was carried out by dozens of army jeeps, and more than twenty buses, after the IOA surrounded the two areas, and prevented the Palestinians from entering them. The IOA shot Qussai Ahmad al-Masri, from Nablus city, with a rubber-coated steel bullet in
his face. The Palestinian was shot in Amman Street, after the soldiers invaded it and attacked many Palestinians who protested the incursion. (IMEMC 31 January 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Tammoun town, east of Nablus, and shot Rafat Sa’id Bani Odah, 18, with a rubber-coated steel bullet in his leg, and Mohammad Hasan Bisharat, 18, with a similar round in the neck. Both were returning home from their work. (IMEMC 31 January 2018)

- Dozens of Israeli settlers invaded the northern area of Orif village, south of Nablus, and clashed with Palestinians. (IMEMC 31 January 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Jenin refugee camp, and fired many live rounds, rubber-coated steel bullets and gas bombs, at many youngsters who protested the invasion and hurled stones at the army jeeps. The IOA shot Mohammad Ismael al-Rokh and Ahmad Mohammad al-Amer, with live fire in their legs. (IMEMC 31 January 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) surrounded and invaded homes in Wad Burqin, and detained Mohammad Ismael Jarrar. (IMEMC 31 January 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Ahmad Husam Touqan, from Jenin city, after storming the Arab-American University, and forcing him out of his office. (IMEMC 31 January 2018)

- In Jenin, in northern West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) installed a military roadblock at the Jenin-Nablus road, near Zawiya village junction, and stopped a Palestinian car before forcing all passengers to step out. The soldiers searched and interrogated the passengers while inspecting their ID cards, and detained one Palestinian, a former political prisoner, identified as Samer Sawafta, from Tubas, in northeastern West Bank. (IMEMC 31 January 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) installed many roadblocks on roads leading to villages and towns in Jenin governorate, while a military drone flew overhead. (IMEMC 31 January 2018)
• In Qalqilia, in northern West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched homes in Kufur Thulth town, southeast of the city, and detained two siblings, identified as ‘Orwa Taher Shawahna, and his brother, Sharhabeel. (IMEMC 31 January 2018)

• In Bethlehem, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched homes in Nahhalin town, west of Bethlehem, and detained a young man, identified as Ali Mohammad Shakarna. (IMEMC 31 January 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded, the town of Qotna, northwest of occupied East Jerusalem, and abducted a mother and her child, from their home. The IOA detained Raseela Shamasna, and her daughter, only fourteen years of age, and took them to an interrogation facility. It is worth mentioning that Raseela is the mother of Mohammad Shamasna, who was killed by the army on October 13, 2015. (IMEMC 31 January 2018)

• Many Palestinians suffocated from tear gas during overnight clashes with Israeli forces in Deir Nitham village, northwest of Ramallah. The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) fired tear gas canisters towards a group of youth and the villagers’ homes, causing many to suffer from excessive tear gas suffocation, including children inside their family homes. The IOA used a new type of gas canisters which causes a burning sensation in the chest and body joints, and breathing problems. (WAFA 31 January 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided and searched a house belonging to Akram Tanayneh in Beit Kahel town in Hebron Governorate. (WAFA 31 January 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed the main road in Shu'fat refugee camp, stopped vehicles and checked Palestinians’ ID cards. The IOA also raided several shops in the camp. (WAFA 31 January 2018)

• The Israeli municipality of Jerusalem raided Al Issawiya town in occupied Jerusalem and demolished 6 "containers" that served as stores for hot and cold drinks and fast food, as well as the demolition of a farm, a fence and a car used as an office and a contender. The IOA also demolished two barracks, two poultry tents and an agricultural room, in addition to storming commercial facilities in the town, examining
their papers, and raiding the medical center in the town under the pretext of "examining of the devices in the center." (WAFA 31 January 2018)

**Israeli Arrests**

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a Palestinian student while he was in school in the northern occupied West Bank city of Nablus. Zaid Fouad, a 10th grader, was arrested by the IOA who raided the al-Lubban al-Sawiya school in southern Nablus. The IOA allegedly claimed that the teen was involved in stone throwing at Israeli settler vehicles driving on a main road in the area. (Maannews 31 January 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Qusai Mohammed Abu Ra’iya, 13, near the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron’s Old City for several hours before releasing him. (WAFA 31 January 2018)

**Israeli Settler Violence**

- Israeli settlers set up new mobile caravans, one of which is reportedly to be used as a school, in the illegal settlement of Brosh Habikat in the Tubas Governorate of the northeastern occupied West Bank. Israeli settlers, installed new housing units in the settlement. One of the caravans will be allegedly be used as a school for about 30 settler students. (WAFA, Maannews 31 January 2018)
- Israeli settlers of Rechalim settlement uprooted 100 Olive trees in Yasuf village south of Nablus city. The trees are owned by Muhamamd Saleh Jazi. (Maannews 31 January 2018)
- Hundreds of Israeli settlers raided Al Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem and carried out provocative tours in the courtyard of the Mosque. (WAFA 31 January 2018)

**Home Demolition & Demolition threats**

- The Israeli Occupation Authorities (IOA) prevented the construction of a multi-purpose building in the town of Ya’bad, to the west of Jenin in the occupied West Bank. The IOA ordered a halt on the planned construction of the building and confiscated the equipment belonging to the company undertaking the project, although the project is located within the organizational structure of the town. The planned building, which was supposed to contain a kindergarten, a maternity center and
a children’s garden, was funded by Norway and approved by the European Union. (WAFA 31 January 2018)

Erection of Israeli checkpoints

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) erected a military checkpoint near Harsh al-Sa’ada and another checkpoint at Kafr Dan junction in Jenin Governorate where they stopped Palestinian vehicles, search them and checked the ID cards of their passengers. (WAFA 31 January 2018)

Other

- Israel will submit a $1 billion dollar plan for easing the Gaza Strip’s humanitarian crisis, which it will ask the international community to fund, at an emergency meeting on Wednesday of donor states. The plan’s centerpiece will be Israeli assistance in building infrastructure projects, including desalination plants, electricity lines and a gas pipeline, as well as upgrading the Erez industrial park on the Israeli-Gazan border. The plan would cost around $1 billion. The emergency meeting in Brussels was called by Norwegian Foreign Minister Ine Eriksen Søreide, who currently chairs the forum of donor states, and the European Union’s foreign policy czar, Federica Mogherini. It was called in response to American threats to reduce aid to the Palestinians, the impasse in the Fatah-Hamas reconciliation process and the worsening humanitarian situation in Gaza. Unusually, given the rupture in relations between the Palestinian Authority and the United States following the latter’s recognition of Jerusalem as Israel’s capital, both Palestinian Authority Prime Minister Rami Hamdallah and U.S. envoy to the peace process Jason Greenblatt will attend. Israel will be represented by Regional Cooperation Minister Tzachi Hanegbi and the coordinator of government activities in the territories, Maj. Gen. Yoav Mordechai. Also attending will be the foreign ministers of Egypt, Jordan and Morocco and senior officials of several other countries. Hanegbi, who is Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu’s representative at the conference, will present a series of projects Israel would like to see happen in Gaza. They include building a desalination plant, installing a new high-voltage line that would double the amount of electricity Israel supplies to Gaza, laying a natural gas pipeline from Israel to Gaza and building a sewage purification plant and a landfill. Israel is willing to provide technology and know-how for these projects, but not to finance them. Israel will also offer to be more flexible about permitting dual-use materials, which can be used for both civilian and military purposes, into Gaza to
facilitate construction. Tuesday night, Hanegbi met with Mogherini and told her Israel wants the conference to succeed. He added that Israel is working in many ways to help Gaza’s residents, but said it’s time for the Palestinian leadership to also start considering ordinary Palestinians’ welfare and return to direct negotiations with Israel. Senior defense officials have warned recently of a “complete” collapse of Gaza’s economy, and especially of its infrastructure. The number of trucks entering Gaza from Israel has fallen by about half over the past few months due to the decline in Gazans’ purchasing power, and is now down to around 300 to 400 trucks a day, according to data published in Haaretz earlier this month. Around 95 percent of Gaza’s water isn’t fit to drink, and every day, hundreds of thousands of cubic meters of sewage flow into the Mediterranean Sea, eventually reaching Israel’s coast. The power supply in Gaza has increased recently, to six or seven hours of electricity per day, after the PA agreed to resume paying for some of the electricity supplied by Israel. But experts warn of possible outbreaks of infectious diseases. The general unemployment rate has reached 50 percent, with youth unemployment even higher. Netanyahu told journalists earlier this month that he supports improving Gaza’s economy, but added, “The main problem is that Gaza itself doesn’t see to the basic infrastructure the population needs, like electricity, water and housing. This is our problem ... It’s absurd that Israel has to take care of the most basic necessities of life, which the Hamas government ignores.” President Reuven Rivlin made similar statements recently. “We’re approaching the moment when Gaza’s infrastructure will collapse,” he said during a tour of the Gaza border earlier this month. “The entire world must know and understand that the ones preventing reconstruction are Hamas. Israel is the only party in the region that, under any conditions, supplies the residents’ minimal needs so that body and soul can survive. We won’t tolerate having the finger of blame pointed at us. We urge all the nations of the world, anyone who has the ability and the influence, to pressure Gaza’s rulings power, Hamas, to take responsibility for its actions and residents’ lives.” Mordechai, the coordinator of government activities in the territories, also made similar remarks at a conference a few weeks ago. “The Gaza Strip is a failed region,” he said. “The problem is primarily Hamas and the Palestinian Authority, but Israel is greatly affected by it ... It’s possible to turn Gaza into a great economic opportunity,” he added. “It’s possible to invest there in infrastructure, gas exploration and make it hugely successful. A failed economy in poorly governed regions can create terror and war, Mordechai noted, but “a stable economy can postpone them ... This is an additional element of the IDF’s security doctrine.” (Haaretz 31 January 2018)