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

- A Palestinian man was killed and another critically injured, in an Israeli artillery attack on a location to the east of Beit Lahia town, in the northern Gaza Strip. The killed Palestinian was identified as Mohammad Masoud al-Radea’, 31, from Beit Lahia. (IMEMC 28 May 2018)
• Israeli occupation Army (IOA) shot and wounded a Palestinian woman near the light rail in Shu’fat town, occupied East Jerusalem, under the pretext of attempting to stab a soldier. The shooting was filmed on mobile camera by one of the eyewitnesses, and shows seven Israeli soldiers pointing their guns towards the woman. When she keeps walking towards them, they shot her in the leg and left her wounded on the ground. (IMEMC 28 May 2018)

• A Young Palestinian man died from serious wounds he suffered several days earlier, after Israeli occupation Army (IOA) shot him, during the ongoing Great Return March, in northern Gaza. The Palestinian has been identified as Nasser Aref Abdul-Rauf al-’Ereini, 28. (IMEMC 28 May 2018)

**Israeli Arrests**

• In Jerusalem, dozens of Israeli soldiers invaded the al-’Isawiya town, in the center of the city, interrogated many Palestinians while searching their homes and detained Qussai Dari and Yousef Issa Mustafa, and Ata Ezz Dirbas. (IMEMC 28 May 2018)

• In Jerusalem’s Old City, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Issa Met’eb, Mohammad Hajeej and Sa’id al-’Ajlouni, after accusing them of annoying Israeli settlers. The three are known as “Musaharati,” the name given to the person/s who walk and beat drums in residential areas to wake people up so that they can pray and eat sohour which is the meal Muslims eat before the beginning of the fast during the holy Muslim month of Ramadan. Their detention came about 24 hours after three other Musaharatis were taken prisoner by the soldiers in the Old City. (IMEMC 28 May 2018)

• In Ramallah, in central West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the al-Am’ari refugee camp, south of the city, searched and ransacked dozens of homes and detained fifteen Palestinians. The detained Palestinians have been identified as Mohammad Jihad al-Hamshari, Mousa Nasser Samara, Islam Waheed Abu Hmeid, Wafa Khalil Edrees, Ala Mohammad al-Hilu, Ghazi Jaloud, Rami Jaloud (Ghazi’s son), Jamal Jaber, Ala Jaber (Jamal’s son), Firas al-Masri, Lu’ay
The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Beit Sahour town, east of the West Bank city of Bethlehem, searched homes and detained Husam Mohammad Abu Dayya, 40, in addition to Saleh al-Hreimi, a former political prisoner who was held by Israeli for eighteen years. (IMEMC 28 May 2018)

In Tulkarem, in northern West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Abdul-Razeq Monther Sharqiya, 18, Luay Ma’rouf No’man, 18, and Himlar Salah Ateely, 18. (IMEMC 28 May 2018)

In Hebron, in northern West Bank, the soldiers installed a military roadblock at Beit ‘Einoun Junction, and detained one Palestinian from Sa’ir town, north of the city, identified as Wajdi Nayef Jaradat. (IMEMC 28 May 2018)

An Israeli court remanded a wounded Palestinian woman, identified as Khawla Sbeih, 43, until June 6th. Sbeih is currently at Shaare Zedek Israeli Medical Center after the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) shot her in Shu’fat neighborhood, in Jerusalem in her legs when she failed to heed to their command, after ordering her to stop. (IMEMC 28 May 2018)

The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained two brothers and physically assaulted their mother in the village of Jayyous to the east of the West bank city of Jenin. The IOA raided the family home of Fakhri al-Qarm in the town of Jayyous and detained his two sons; Maher, and Basil. The IOA wreaked havoc into the house and physically assaulted the mother before detaining her sons. (WAFA 28 May 2018)

Home Demolition & Demolition threats.

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) stormed Silwan town in occupied Jerusalem and took photos of a number of Palestinian houses and facilities in the town. The Israeli campaign was mainly focused in Baten al-Hawa / Al-Hawa al-Wusta neighborhoods. (WAFA 28 May 2018)
The Israeli government began construction of a marine barrier off the coast of the northern Gaza Strip which it says will be used to prevent the movement of the Hamas military wing, out of the besieged coastal enclave and into Israeli territory. The multi-million dollar project is expected to be completed by the end of 2018. The barrier will consist of three layers: an underwater level, topped by a layer of stone and an above-water barbed wire fence. The entire barricade itself will be surrounded by another fortified fence. The barrier will reportedly span 37 miles, and is expected to cost approximately 3 billion shekels ($833 million), with each kilometer of the underground part of the barrier costing an estimated 41.5 million shekels ($11.5 million). The costs of constructing the aboveground fence were reported to be at 1.5 million shekels ($416,000) per kilometer. (YNETNEWS 28 May 2018)

Over the past year, the Civil Administration has revoked permits to work in Israel and in the settlements from hundreds of Palestinians, in response to attacks committed by residents of their communities with the same family name. Until May 2018, the Civil Administration revoked permits in three instances: in the vicinity of Yatta in the Hebron District, where the largest number of permits was revoked; around Beit Surik to the northwest of Jerusalem; and in Barta’ah a-Sharqiyah in the Jenin District. The workers and their families depend for their livelihood on these permits, which were revoked months ago and have not yet been returned. The longer the revocation, the greater the damage to the workers and their families. Workers report drastic changes they have been forced to make to their lifestyle following the revocation of the permits, and some state that they have fallen into debt. The workers have no way of knowing when, if ever, their permits will be reinstated and whether they should attempt to find alternative work in the West Bank, at much lower salaries. It is difficult for them to commit to a new place of employment due to the possibility that the permits could be reinstated at some point, allowing them to return to their regular positions. Revoking permits from Palestinians who have no substantive connection to perpetrators of attacks is part of a declared Israeli policy. Maj.-Gen. Yoav Mordechai, who until recently
served as Coordinator of Government Operations in the Territories (COGAT), wrote following an attack committed by Palestinians on 17 June 2017 at Damascus Gate in Jerusalem, in which a Border Police officer was stabbed and killed, that Israel had decided on a number of steps. “The first”, he stated, “is revoking 250,000 entry permits [for Palestinians visiting family in Israel] and revoking work permits from the kin of the terrorists.” A few months later, following the attack in Har Adar in which two security guards and a Border Police officer were shot and killed, the Prime Minister announced that measures taken in response would include demolishing the terrorist’s house, imposing a closure on the village of Beit Surik and revoking the work permits of his extended family. The revocation of the permits is not based on any claim that the workers were responsible for the attacks, involved in them in any manner, or even knew the perpetrators. The grave damage to them is due solely to the fact - meaningless in itself - that their family name is identical to that of the perpetrator. In the vast majority of instances, there is no actual relation between the two. Accordingly, the policy is completely unjustified and constitutes collective punishment, which is prohibited under international law. This policy is based on Israel’s position that issuing work permits to Palestinians is a privilege or act of charity. Accordingly, Israel argues that it is entitled to revoke and reissue these permits at will, without reason. The state completely ignores the ramifications of this decision and acts as though it were not the one restricting the movement of Palestinians, impeding the development of their economy and blocking their access to resources. This is yet another example of the arbitrary manner in which Israel acts in the West Bank. This arbitrariness governs the Palestinians’ lives and forms part of the organized state violence aimed at perpetuating Israeli control over a civil population denied political rights. (BTSELEM 28 May 2018)