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

- One Palestinian was moderately injured after the Israeli Air Force fires missiles into several sites in the Gaza Strip, causing damage. The Air Force fired three missiles at “Asqalan Camp,” in Beit Lahia in the northern part of the Gaza Strip, causing serious damage, in addition to causing damage to homes in the area. (IMEMC 17 June 2018)
• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) fired two missiles at a site in the Sudaniyya area, west of Gaza city, causing damage and injury to one Palestinian. (IMEMC 17 June 2018)

• A Number of students in Al Khader town southwest of Bethlehem city suffered from Gas Inhalation during clashes with the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in the village. Clashes took place in the area called Al Berka and Al Tal in Al Khader old town. (WAFA 17 May 2018)

**Israeli Arrests**

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Silwan town, south of the Al-Aqsa Mosque in occupied East Jerusalem, searched many homes and detained Ahmad Jalal al-A’war, 21, Ali Sabri Abu Diab, 22, Mohammad Majdi Qa’qour and Mahdi Yousef Abu Diab, 18. (IMEMC 17 June 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the home of Legislator Khaled Tafesh, in his fifties, before detained him. (IMEMC 17 June 2018)

• In Bethlehem, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the Saff and al-Maslakh streets, searched many homes and detained Mohammad Waleed al-Hreimi and Issa Nader Awwad. Among the detained Palestinians in Bethlehem is Issa Awad, who was previously shot by the army during a military invasion into Bethlehem. The IOA also fired gas bombs, concussion grenades and rubber-coated steel bullets at many Palestinians, who protested the invasion and hurled stones at the invaded jeeps. (IMEMC 17 June 2018)

• The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a young man, identified as Ibrahim Marwan Hanaisha, 26, from Jenin, in northern West Bank, after summoning him for interrogation in Salem military base, west of Jenin. (IMEMC 17 June 2018)

• In Tulkarem, in northern West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Husam Khaled Tammam, 34, from his home. (IMEMC 17 June 2018)

• In Ramallah, in central West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) searched several homes and detained Anas Mahmoud Nasser, 17, and
Husam Khaled Tammam, 34 from Deir Qaddis town, west of the city. (IMEMC 17 June 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a Palestinian from Askar refugee camp in Nablus. The detained Palestinian have been identified as Fadel Ibrahim Abu Salem. (IMEMC 17 June 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a Palestinian from Nablus city. The detained Palestinian have been identified as Kamel As‘ad Hamran. (IMEMC 17 June 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Issam Ramzi from Iskaka village in Salfit Governorate. (IMEMC 17 June 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Mo‘tasem Mer‘ey from Qarawat Bani Hassan village in Salfit Governorate. (IMEMC 17 June 2018)

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- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Ibrahim Marwan Hanaisha Qalatia in Jenin Governorate. (IMEMC 17 June 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Ahmad Jalal al-A’war, 21, Ali Sabri Abu Diab, 22, Mohammad Majdi Qa’qour, and Mahdi Yousef Abu Diab, 18, from Jerusalem city. (IMEMC 17 June 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Luay Hani Sultan, 20, from al-Buweira area, east of Hebron, after repeating beating him up. (IMEMC 17 June 2018)

### Israeli Settler Violence

- A group of Israeli settlers, living on Palestinian lands in the southern West Bank governorate of Hebron, occupied an archeological Palestinian home in Dura city, south of Hebron. The settlers invaded Ein ad-Dalba area, near the eastern entrance of Dura, and occupied the archeological home, owned by al-Harbiyyat family, and raised Israeli flags on the property and around it. Israeli soldiers were deployed in the area, and did not attempt to remove or stop the settlers, but instead prevented the Palestinians from entering the area. (IMEMC 17 June 2018)

- 62 Israeli settlers raided Al Aqṣa Mosque from Al Mughrabi gate and carried out Talmudic rituals in the first day of the holy month of Ramadan. (WAFA 17 June 2018)
Israeli Closures

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) closed, with iron gates, all the agricultural roads leading to Thahr Az Zayyah, Al Hadaf, As Suwana and Shushahla areas in Al Khader village west Of Bethlehem city and hindered Palestinian land owners from reaching their lands. (WAFA 17 May 2017).

- The Israeli Occupation Authorities (IOA) tightened its procedures on Jerusalem city, the old city and its surroundings with the start of the Holy Month of Ramadan. (WAFA 17 May 2018)

Other

- A new military order (Order No. 1797) will enter into effect. The order removes any option for Palestinians to challenge demolition orders that the Civil Administration issues for new structures, allowing Israel to demolish homes summarily. In polished legal language, the order sets forth that any Civil Administration enforcement officer may order the “removal” of a new structure – a term that includes both uncompleted structures and structures completed within the last six months. In the case of residential structures, enforcement officers may order their demolition if they are still unoccupied or within 30 days of occupancy. If the person in possession of the property has a building permit, they may file an application to have the demolition cancelled within 96 hours. However, if no such application is filed within this timeframe and the owners do not demolish the structure themselves, the enforcement officer may “remove the structure and anything attached thereto from the property”, so long as it is “not located within the confines of a detailed building plan”, and after consulting with the legal advisor or his representative. (BTSELEM 17 June 2018)