



ISRAELI VIOLATIONS IN OCCUPIED JERUSALEM

January 2021



Europeans for al Quds

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Summery

The Israeli authorities have continued to violate human rights in Jerusalem in January 2021, with a decision from Israel's highest political levels, and there was an acceleration in the steps of imposing an unfair fait accompli against Palestinian rights.

This month, Europeans for al-Quds monitored 401 violations, which fall under 14 categories, committed by the Israeli forces. The majority of these violations were serious. Arrests constituted 36.7% of the total violations, which is the highest, followed by raids, 29.7%. These violations have the highest rate because they occur on daily basis, while the other violations were still serious in terms of their effects, implications, and level of violation of the rules of international law and international humanitarian law. For example, the demolition decisions that affected many residential buildings and a number of facilities and the decisions to evacuate and displace are among the most dangerous categories.

The report documented 20 shooting incidents and direct assaults by the Israeli army in the occupied Jerusalem neighborhoods, which resulted in the injury of a young man by the excessive use of force without any justification. Also, dozens of people suffocated from the tear gas, and 9 cases of beating and severe violence were recorded.

Meanwhile, 119 raids into the towns and neighborhoods of Jerusalem, arresting 147 Palestinians, including 19 children and 4 women, summoning 8 persons, and imposing the house arrest of at least 6 persons were documented.

In January 2021, the report monitored 12 attacks, including demolitions in the occupied Jerusalem, which resulted in the self-demolition of 3 homes in Jerusalem and the dismantling of the fourth residence and the floor of a house, which led to the displacement of dozens of citizens. The occupation forces also destroyed 7 fences, a well, and 5 facilities.

In addition, the Israeli authorities issued two decisions to evacuate a house in the Batn Al-Hawa neighborhood and the lands of Wadi al-Rababa in Jerusalem, in favor of the settlement projects.

The chief of Europeans for al-Quds, Mohammad Hannoun, emphasized that the demolitions carried out by the occupation forces are part of a systematic policy to forcibly displace Palestinians to change the demographic character of the occupied city. It is worth noting that such actions amount to a war crime.

“The policy of the racial discrimination perpetrated by the army forces is clear. Although Israel creates restrictions and obstacles that prevent Palestinians from obtaining building permits, It uses the lack of permission as a pretext to carry out the escalating demolitions, which is one of many pretexts, including security, punitive and other excuses, that ultimately lead to the policy of destroying homes to displace Palestinians in exchange for allowing the establishment of hundreds of settlement units and providing support and budgets for that,” Hannoun said.

Besides, Israel issued two orders to evacuate a residential building and the land of Wadi Rababa in Jerusalem as part of the settlement expansion policies.

In January 2021, 420 settlers carried out incursions into Al-Aqsa Mosque throughout 20 days of the month.

In contrast, the Israeli forces continue to impose restrictions on the access of the West Bank and Gaza residents to Jerusalem. The Israeli forces scrutinized the ID cards of Palestinians arriving at Al-Aqsa Mosque and held them and prevented large numbers of Jerusalemites from reaching the Mosque under security claims.

During January, the Israeli authorities issued 11 removal decisions from Al-Aqsa Mosque, half of which targeted the guards of Al-Aqsa Mosque.

In the occupied Jerusalem, the Israeli army forces set up 13 fixed checkpoints and dozens of mobile checkpoints to stop the citizens when they pass through them. During this month, the occupation forces suddenly established 27 checkpoints in the streets and neighborhoods of Jerusalem where they arrested citizens, searched them, and checked their identity cards.

The full text of the report:

First: General indicators of the Israeli army violations in occupied Jerusalem

Violation	Number	Percentage
Injuries	1	0.2
Beatings	9	2.2
Shootings	20	5.0
Raids	119	29.7
Arrests	147	36.7
Summons	15	3.7
House Arrests	6	1.5
Forced Removals	11	2.7
Demolitions	15	3.7
Demolitions Notifications	6	1.5
Confiscating Properties	2	0.5
Settlement Construction Decisions	3	0.7
Stormings of Al-Aqsa Mosque	20	5.0
Checkpoints and Freedom of Movement	27	6.7
Total	401	100.0

Data from the above table shows that the Israeli authorities have committed 14 types of human rights violations in Jerusalem, with a total of 401 violations. The majority of these violations were complex. Arrests constitute the highest percentage of these violations, with a %36.7, followed by incursions and raids, %29.7. These violations' rates are the highest because they occur on daily basis. However, other violations are

still dangerous in their effects and the extent they violate international law and international humanitarian law. For instance, homes demolition orders targeting several residential buildings and a number of establishments were the most significant as well as removal and displacement decisions.

Second: Shootings and violations of the right to physical safety

Israeli army carried out 20 shootings and direct assaults in Jerusalem neighborhoods, which resulted in the injury of a young Palestinian man, used excessive force without any justification. Dozens of Palestinian were suffocated by tear gas. Nine Palestinian civilians were beaten and subjected to severe violence by the Israeli occupation forces.

Details:

On Thursday, January 7, 2021, the Israeli forces intensively fired gas bombs during their storming of the Al-Tur neighborhood, east of the Old City of occupied Jerusalem under the pretext that youths burned a settler vehicle near the settlement of Beit Hoshen. Besides, they pursued and beat a number of young men before arresting the two brothers: Dawoud and Mohammad Mahmoud Abu al-Hawa, 19 and 18 years old.

On Friday dawn, January 8, 2021, the Israeli occupation forces fired sounds bombs during their raid into of Al-Saadia neighborhood, one of the neighborhoods of the Old City of occupied Jerusalem. The occupation soldiers severely beat a group of children under the pretext of throwing stones at them. Moreover, three citizens, including a father and his son, Khaled al-Dajani, 53, and his son Jihad, 24, and Yaqoub al-Dabbagh, 48, were arrested.

On Wednesday dawn, January 13, 2021, the Israeli occupation forces intensively fired gas bombs during their storming of Al-Tur neighborhood, east of the Old City of occupied Jerusalem under the pretext of a number of Palestinian youths throwing stones at the settlement of Beit Hoshen. They arrested 4 citizens, Youssef Khaled Abu Al-Hawa, 19, Mohammad

Khalid Khuwais, 19, Amir Sami Abu Al-Hawa, 19, and Omar Zaki Khwais, 21.

In the evening hours, the Israeli occupation forces returned to the neighborhood, amid heavy gas bombs, which resulted in suffocating dozens of the residents due to inhaling the smell of gas. During that time, those forces arrested 8 citizens: Tamer Mahmoud Abu Al-Hawa, Adam Sami Abu Al-Hawa, Fadi Hegazy Abu Al-Hawa, Dawoud Wael Abu Hatab, Ibrahim Khaled Abu Al-Hawa, Ashraf Hani Ghaith, Khalil Ata Abu Al-Hawa, and Mohammad Akram Abu Al-Hawa.

On Thursday evening, January 21, 2021, the Israeli occupation forces fired heavy rubber-coated metal bullets and gas bombs during their storming of Al-Issawiya village, northeast of occupied Jerusalem. The forces stationed in the Ubaid neighborhood, west of the village, and set up a military checkpoint at its entrance and began searching the citizens. Before their withdrawal, they arrested the child Mohammad Aziz Ubaid, 17.

The shooting and gas bombs were repeated by the occupation forces during the storming of Al-Tur neighborhood, east of the Old City of occupied Jerusalem. Meanwhile, a number of young men and boys demonstrated and threw stones, empty bottles, and fireworks at the occupation forces and their vehicles. The Israeli occupation forces immediately attacked the demonstrators and fired metal bullets coated with a thin layer of rubber and heavy gas bombs towards them without reporting any injuries. Before their withdrawal, these forces arrested 3 civilians: Ahmed Marwan Abu Jumaa, 21, Ibrahim Nader Abu Hatab, 19, and Ibrahim Khaled Al-Hunaiti, 18.

On Tuesday evening, January 26, 2021, the Israeli occupation forces fired heavy rubber-coated metal bullets, gas bombs, and stun grenades during their storming of Hizma town, northeast of occupied Jerusalem. Meanwhile, a number of young men and boys demonstrated and threw stones and empty bottles at the occupation forces and their vehicles. The occupation forces immediately attacked the demonstrators, chased them inside the eastern alley, and shot them towards them, which resulted in

the injury of Qusay Hamed Sharif Al-Khatib, 21, with a live bullet in the foot and he was transferred to the hospital for treatment.

On Thursday dawn, January 28, the Israeli occupation forces beat and gave electric shocks to members of the Dari family after storming their home in Al-Issawiya town.



Arrest, beating and abuse of Dari family members in Al-Issawiya

The Wadi Hilweh Information Center - Jerusalem stated that during the storming of the Dari family, the occupation forces arrested the child Mahd Dari, 13, and his brother Majd, 18, and severely beat them.

The Dari family reported that the Israeli occupation forces surrounded their entire home and stormed it after blowing up the homes' door while they were sleeping and broke into the bedroom of their two sons and began assaulting them severely and with electric shocks while they were in the bed and deliberately hit them on the head, face, and back. The family added that the forces stabilized their two sons to the ground, handcuffed them, arrested them, and prevented them from wearing shoes and winter clothes before leaving the house, despite the cold and rainy weather.

The occupation forces assaulted the parents of the two children, by beating and shoving. The father, Marwan, was wounded in the head and teeth and attacked Marwan's brother and pushed him from the stairs of the house while he was trying to check what was going on.

The Israeli occupation forces also fired live bullets and tear gas bombs 13 times near the Qalandia checkpoint and during the storming of Palestinian neighborhoods in Jerusalem without causing injuries or arrests.

The repeated attacks by the Israeli occupation forces, the use of excessive force against the demonstrators, and directing gas and sound bombs against citizens and their homes, as well as the violence and severe beatings, constitute a systematic violation of the rules of international law that set controls in the use of force against civilians. It is clear that the occupation forces use these tools as part of their systematic policies as field punitive measures. The silence of the international community on these violations and the absence of accountability encourage the occupation to continue its violations.

Third: Raids, detention, and house arrests

Israeli forces continued their incursions into Palestinian neighborhoods and houses. These raids include tempering with properties and hazing citizens, arbitrary arrests (without arrest warrants), beatings, interrogations for long hours, and imposing fines. Israeli forces use arrests as a tool of punishment and intimidation without any legal pretext. Europeans for al-Quds team documented 119 raids into Jerusalem's towns and neighborhoods during this month, during which 147 Palestinians were arrested, including 19 children, 4 women. Israeli authorities summoned 8 Palestinians and placed under house arrest at least six others, including children.

Details:

On Friday morning, January 1, 2021, the Israeli occupation forces arrested the Palestinian, Iyad Eljaba'a, 27, near Alsilsila gate, on of the gates of Al-Aqsa Mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem.

On Saturday evening, January 2, the Israeli occupation forces arrested the child, Yousef El-Haddad, after raiding his house in the Old City of Jerusalem.

On Sunday morning, January 3, the Israeli forces arrested the child, Deyaa Obaid, 15, after raiding his family's house in Al-Issawya village in the east of the occupied Jerusalem.

On Monday evening, January 4, the Israeli occupation forces arrested three civilians, including a child, after raiding their houses in the Old City of Jerusalem. The detainees are: Abdulrahma Bashiti, 16, Zakaria Albakri, 19, and Mustafa Abu Skena, 18.

Besides, the Israeli occupation forces arrested three Palestinians, including a child, who are Hamza Abu Ghannam, 19, Fadi Abu Ghannam, 17, and Mohammed Abu Sbetian, 22, after storming their houses in At-Tur neighborhood, east of the Old City of Occupied Jerusalem.

At dawn on Tuesday, January 5, the Israeli occupation forces arrested the young man, Iyas Hussien Obaid, 20, after raiding his house in Al-Issawiya village northeast of occupied Jerusalem.

The occupation forces also arrested the two brothers: Harbi, 43, and Wajdi Abd Al-Sami Abu Subeih, 39, after raiding their homes in Batn Al-Hawa neighborhood, Silwan town, south of the Old City of Occupied Jerusalem.

On the morning of the same day, the Israeli occupation forces arrested the child, Mohammad Sami Al-Fakhoury, 17, after raiding his home in the village of Al-Issawiya, northeast of occupied Jerusalem.

At dawn on Thursday, the young man Monther Attia, 23, from Al-Issawiya was arrested after raiding and searching his house.

On the morning, the Israeli occupation forces arrested the young man Abdullah Najeeb, 21, after raiding his family's house in Alwad neighborhood in the Old City of Jerusalem.

At dawn on Friday, January 8, the Israeli occupation forces arrested the two young men, Tamer Ahmed Zahir, 24, and Omar Zaki Khwais, 21, after they raided their homes in the Al-Tur neighborhood, east of occupied Jerusalem.

At dawn on Sunday, January 10, the Israeli occupation forces arrested three young men after raiding their homes in the towns of Al-Tur and Al-Issawiya in occupied Jerusalem. The detainees were, Hammoud Abu Sbitan, 21, and Mohammad Mahmoud Abu Sbitan, from the town of al-Tur, and the young man, Amjad Mahmoud, 28, from al-Issawiya.

The occupation forces also arrested the 16-year-old child Samaha Haitham al-Rajabi after raiding his house in Kafr Aqab, north of the occupied Jerusalem.

On the morning, the Israeli occupation forces arrested Tariq Saada al-Abbasi, 28, from the town of Silwan, south of the Old City of occupied Jerusalem, and the citizen Amjad Mahmoud Mohammad Mahmoud, 28, after raiding his home in Kafr Aqab, north of occupied Jerusalem.

In the evening, the Israeli occupation forces arrested the two children, Adham Al-Rishq, 16, and Zain Al-Karaki, 16, after raiding their homes in the town of Anata, northeast of occupied Jerusalem.

The Israeli occupation forces also arrested the citizens, Jihad Nasser Qous, 26, and Mahmoud Wael Abu Hatab, 22, near Bab al-Sahira, in the center of occupied Jerusalem and released the first after about 3 hours of interrogation.

Just before midnight, the occupation forces arrested two citizens, one of them a child, during the storming of the Al-Tur neighborhood, east of the Old City of occupied Jerusalem. The two detainees are, the child Sufyan Firas Abu Al-Hawa, 17, and the citizen Mohammad Adnan Abu Al-Hawa, 18.

On Monday, January 11, the Israeli occupation forces arrested the child Akram Ghazi Obaid, 17, after raiding his home in the village of Issawiya, north-east of occupied Jerusalem.

on the evening of the same day 4 citizens were arrested, including a child, after raiding their homes in Al-Issawiya village, north-east of occupied Jerusalem. The detainees were: Sami Sami Al-Fakhoury, 21, Abdel-Rahman Mohamed Derbas, 19, Saif Ramadan Obeid, 21, and Nasr Othman Darwish, 17.

At night, Ahmed Haitham Mahmoud, 20, from the same village was arrested by the Israeli occupation forces.

At dawn on Tuesday, January 12, the Israeli occupation forces arrested Nour Mahmoud Zahir Salameh, 22, after raiding his house in Anata, northeast of occupied Jerusalem.

In the evening, the Israeli occupation forces arrested the 18-year-old Nabil Nidal Sidr, after raiding his house in Al-Wad neighborhood in the Old city of Jerusalem, in occupied Jerusalem.

In the same day, Israeli forces arrested the young man, Muneer Kayed Mahmoud, 28, from his work place near the central station, west of the occupied Jerusalem and they took him to one of the police stations in the city.

At dawn on Wednesday, January 13, Israeli occupation forces stormed the printing press of Amer Abu Al-Reesh in the town of Al-Eizariya, east of occupied Jerusalem, destroying part of its contents, and seizing the other part under the pretext of incitement. Abu Al-Reesh, owner of the printing

press, stated that the occupation forces raided his printing press at dawn, destroyed its contents, and seized two printing machines and a computer. Besides, warning signs were also hung on the door of the printing press, warning citizens not to deal with it, claiming that it was working illegally for the benefit of the Popular Front and warning everyone who cooperated with the printing press or the Popular Front that he would bear the responsibility.

In the evening, the Israeli occupation forces arrested 4 citizens, including a child, after raiding their homes in the village of Al-Issawiya, northeast of occupied Jerusalem. Those arrested were, Abdullah Amjad Obaid, 16, Yazan Omran Obaid, 20, Mohammad Omran Obaid, 21, and Mohammad Husayn Abu Rajab, 19.

The occupation forces also arrested Ameer al-Din Khalil Abu al-Hawa, 18, from At-Tur neighborhood, while he was passing through Al-Zaeem military checkpoint, east of occupied Jerusalem.

The Israeli occupation forces arrested the young man, Amin Dweik, 27, after storming his house in Bab Hatta neighborhood, one of the neighborhoods in the old city of occupied Jerusalem.

At dawn on Thursday, January 14, the Israeli occupation forces arrested Luay Fayez Ahmed Arabiya, 26, after raiding his home in Abu Dis, east of occupied Jerusalem.

In the morning, the Israeli occupation forces arrested the two young men, Hamza Zaki Khwais, 18, and Nader Mohammad Abu Laban, 22, after they raided their homes in At-Tur neighborhood, east of the Old City of Occupied Jerusalem.

In the evening, the Israeli occupation forces arrested Adnan Mohammad Abu Al-Hawa, 19, after raiding his house in At-Tur neighborhood, east of the Old City of Occupied Jerusalem.

At dawn on Friday, January 15, Israeli occupation forces arrested Mohammad Abu Rajab, 18, after raiding his home in the village of Al-Issawiya, northeast of occupied Jerusalem.

In the evening, the Israeli occupation forces stationed at Al-Zaeem military checkpoint, east of occupied Jerusalem, arrested the young man, Mohammad Ammar Al-Hadra, 18, from At-Tur neighborhood, east of the occupied city, while he was passing through the checkpoint.

At night, the Israeli occupation forces arrested the young man, Mohammad Khader Abu Sbitan, 21, after raiding his house in At-Tur neighborhood, east of the Old City of Occupied Jerusalem.

At dawn on Saturday, January 16, the Israeli occupation forces arrested the two young men, Mahmoud Ahmed Abu Al-Hawa, 22, and Ameer Maher Abu Jumaa, 21, after raiding their homes in At-Tur neighborhood, east of the Old City of Occupied Jerusalem.

It also arrested the young man, Mohammad Thaer Mahmoud, 27, after raiding his house in the village of Al-Issawiya, northeast of occupied Jerusalem.

On the morning of Sunday, January 17, Israeli occupation forces arrested the young man, Alaa Munzer Daoud Naguib, 22, while he was walking on Al-Wad Street in the Old City of Occupied Jerusalem and took him with them to Al-Qishla Police Station, in the Old City.

In the evening, the Israeli occupation forces arrested the young man, Jihad Nasser Qaous, 26, while he was on Al-Wad Street, near Bab Al-Majlis, one of the gates of Al-Aqsa Mosque in the Old City of Occupied Jerusalem and took him with them to Al-Qishla Police Station in the Old City.

In the evening, the Israeli occupation forces stormed the town of Jabal Al Mukaber, southeast of occupied Jerusalem, and raided the house of Mohammed Eid Masharah, 49, and arrested him and his wife, Khitam

Mashrah, 42. Knowing that Mohammed's brothers, Ramadan and Fahmi, are detained and are serving an actual prison sentence of 20 life imprisonment.

On the evening of Tuesday, January 19, Israeli occupation forces arrested eight citizens, including a father, his wife, and three of his children, including a girl, after raiding their homes in the village of Al-Issawiya, northeast of occupied Jerusalem.

Those arrested were, Nasr Darwish, 18, Arafat Ahmed Mustafa, 35, Wassim Nayef Obeid, 55, his wife, daughter and two sons, Nayef, 32, and Amr, 19, and Mohammad Nael Obaid, 27. Later, the occupation forces released Nasr Darwish and Nayef Obaid, and kept the rest of them in detention.

Israeli occupation forces also arrested the child, Abdul Karim Salem Kanaan Al-Khatib, 16, after they raided his home in Hizma town, northwest of occupied Jerusalem.

On Wednesday, January 20, Israeli occupation forces arrested the young man, Mohammad Waseem Nayef Obaid, 30, after raiding his home in the village of Al-Issawiya, northeast of occupied Jerusalem.

On the evening of Thursday, January 21, Israeli occupation forces arrested Ayyoub Bahai Obaid, 29, after raiding his home in the village of Al-Issawiya, northeast of occupied Jerusalem. The occupation soldiers also handed over Ayyoub's brother, Rushdy, 24, a report to refer to the Israeli intelligence services.

The Israeli occupation forces also arrested the elderly Fatima Khader, 65, after a raid on Beit Hanina town, north of the occupied Jerusalem. They interrogated her at Al-Qishla police station for several hours, then released her on the condition of removing her from Al-Aqsa Mosque for a week, which is subject to renewal, and that she refers the occupation intelligence review next Thursday.

On the evening of Friday, January 22, the Israeli occupation forces arrested the child Majd El Din Maher Fheidat, 15, after raiding his home in Al-Issawiya village, northeast of occupied Jerusalem. It is noteworthy that the child Fahidat suffers from a health problem in his heart, as he underwent an open-heart surgery years ago and needs constant medical follow-up. Knowing that his father had previously died in the occupation prisons in 2005, as a result of medical negligence.

On the same day, Israeli occupation forces also arrested Majed Ragheb Al-Ja`bah, 40, while he was near Bab Al-Sahira, one of the gates of occupied Jerusalem, and took him with them to the Post Police Station on Salah El-Din Street.

It is noteworthy that al-Ja`bah, a former detainee, had spent 7 years in the occupation prisons, and in 2018, he was deported from Jerusalem and the West Bank for six months, and he was only allowed to be present in the occupied territories in 1948 and the town of Al-Eizariya, east of Jerusalem. In addition, Israeli authorities continued to renew the decision of deporting him for successive periods and he was recently summoned to interrogation several times and was threatened to take strict measures against him.

In the evening of Sunday, January 24, Israeli occupation forces arrested the child Saber Mohammad Abu Nab, 16, after raiding his house in the Old City of the occupied Jerusalem and severely beating him.

Israeli occupation forces also arrested the 18-year-old, Ameer Khaled al-Maliki, after raiding his house in the Old City of the occupied Jerusalem.

The Israeli occupation forces arrested four children near the entrance of Beit Ijza village, northwest of the occupied Jerusalem and took them to an unknown destination. The detainees were, Majd Ramadan Abu Cafy, 10, Moatasem Ahmed Gharib, 9, and Mohammad Salim Gharib, 10, who were residents of the village of Beit Ijza, and the child Ayser Mousa Eid Salem, 10, from the neighboring village of Bado.

The Israeli occupation forces also arrested Mohammad Hisham Al-Bashiti, 46, while he was in Bab Al-Asbat, one of the gates of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, in the Old City of the occupied Jerusalem, and took him with them to one of the police stations in the town. It is noteworthy that the Israeli occupation authorities target the family of Mohammed Al-Bashiti to pressure them to leave their house, whose windows overlook the Al-Aqsa Mosque. The family reported that the occupation authorities wanted to bring them to the stage of despair to start negotiations to enforce them to leave their house. It is noteworthy that the three sons of Mohammed are subjected to arrests and attacks constantly. His eldest son Hisham, 20, was arrested for the first time at the age of 13 years and he has been detained for several months on charges of throwing stones. His brother, Hatem, 18, was arrested and summoned dozens of times with his brother, Abd al-Rahman, 16, who was arrested more than 20 times during the past year, despite his diabetes, and the deterioration of his health many times inside the detention center and the interrogation rooms.

At dawn on Monday, January 25, Israeli occupation forces arrested Mohammad Hatem Abu Al-Hawa, 18, after raiding his home in At-Tur neighborhood, east of the Old City of Jerusalem.

On the same day, the 21-year-old youth, Mohammad Mahdi Al-Rishq, after raiding his house in Anata town, northeast of the occupied Jerusalem.

In the evening, Israeli occupation forces stormed the Ras al-Amoud neighborhood, east of the Old City of the occupied Jerusalem, and raided the house of Haitham Hisham al-Abbasi, 30, and left a report for him to review the occupation at Al-Maskobiyya Police Station.

At night, Israeli occupation forces stationed at the Shuafat military camp checkpoint arrested the civilians, Fadi Zakaria Kashour, 32, and Hussam Nasser Yaghmour, 28, while they were crossing the checkpoint.

At dawn on Tuesday, January 26, Israeli occupation forces arrested nine citizens, after storming the Shuafat refugee camp, north-east of the occupied Jerusalem. Those arrested were, Moataz Jaradat, Yazan Sayara, Bara Sayara, Hamza Jaradat, Mahmoud Alqam, Hamido Alqam, Yassin Taha, Qutaiba Farhan and Mohammad Farroukh.

Israeli occupation forces also arrested the two young men, Nizar Iyad Na`im Bussa, 22, and Hussam Mohammad Pharaon, 18, after raiding their homes in the town of Al-Eizariya, east of the Old City of the Occupied Jerusalem.

From Silwan town, south of the Old City of the Occupied Jerusalem, Ahmed Jamil Al-Silwadi, 18, was arrested.

In the evening, the Israeli occupation police handed over the head of the evening unit guarding Al-Aqsa Mosque, Samed Asila, 51, a summons to review the occupation intelligence.

The Israeli occupation forces also arrested the young man, Jihad Nasser Qaous, 26, after storming his house in the African Community neighborhood, near Bab Al-Majlis, one of the gates of Al-Aqsa Mosque, in the Old City of Jerusalem. This is the fourth time that Qaous has been arrested in January.

At night, Israeli occupation forces arrested the young man, Khalil Ata Abu Al-Hawa, 18, after raiding his home in At-Tur neighborhood, east of the Old City of Occupied Jerusalem.

At dawn on Wednesday, January 27, the Israeli occupation forces arrested five citizens, after raiding their homes in Hizma town, northeast of the occupied Jerusalem. Those arrested were, Odeh Ahmed Askar Al-Khatib, 24, Osama Ali Askar Al-Khatib, 29, Adel Essam Askar Al-Khatib, 19, Musab Abdel-Rahman Al-Khatib, 27, and Nadim Abdel-Hamid Al-Khatib, 26.

At dawn on Thursday, January 28, Israeli occupation forces arrested the two young men, Izz al-Din Atef Rajab Mutair, 24, and Rajab Maher Rajab

Mutair, 26, after raiding their homes in Kafr Aqab, north of the occupied Jerusalem.

The Israeli occupation forces also arrested Mahmoud Daoud Afaneh, 59, and his son Mu'tasim, 27, after raiding their home in Abu Dis, east of occupied Jerusalem.

The occupation forces arrested the three young men, Mohammad Mamoun Muheisen, Hassan Bilal Mahmoud, and Mahmoud Saadi al-Rajabi, after raiding their homes in the town of Al-Issawiya. Besides, Omar Zaki Khweis, 18, from At-Tur neighborhood was arrested in the same day.

In the morning, the Israeli occupation forces arrested the child Mohammad Ayyoub Abu Haddwan, 17, after raiding his home in the Old City of the occupied Jerusalem.

The Israeli occupation forces arrested the young man, Islam Bassam Jawdat Adwan, 22, after raiding his home in the town of Al-Eizariya, east of the occupied Jerusalem.

In the evening, the Israeli occupation forces arrested Mohammad Marwan Obaid, 21, and Ali Sufyan Obaid, 19, while they were at the western entrance to the village of Al-Issawiya, northeast of the occupied Jerusalem, and took them to an unknown destination.

At night, three civilians were arrested, including a child, after raiding their homes in the village of Al-Issawiya, northeast of the occupied Jerusalem. Those arrested were, Mohammad Mamoun Muheisen, 17, Hassan Bilal Mahmoud, 18, and Mahmoud Saadi al-Rajabi, 25.

On the morning of Friday, January 29, Israeli occupation forces arrested Yazan Omran Obaid, 21, after raiding his home in the village of Al-Issawiya, northeast of the occupied Jerusalem.

On the same day in the evening, Israeli occupation forces arrested the young man, Ahmed Ayesh Obaid, 23, while he was at the western entrance to the village of Al-Issawiya, northeast of occupied Jerusalem.

At dawn on Saturday, January 30, Israeli occupation forces arrested the two young men, Mohammad Mousa Obeidat, 20, Maher Asad Obeidat, 19, from the Obeidat neighborhood in Jabal Al-Mukaber town, southeast of occupied Jerusalem.

On the evening of the same day, Israeli occupation forces arrested the young man, Dawoud Mahmoud Abu Al-Hawa, 19, after storming his house in At-Tur neighborhood, east of the Old City of the occupied Jerusalem. It is reported that Abu Al-Hawa was released 6 days ago after several days of detention in the occupation prisons.

In addition, the Israeli occupation forces carried out 17 other incursions, which included raids without any arrests, in the neighborhoods of the occupied Jerusalem.

The follow-up of Europeans for al-Quds indicates that the majority of raids are part of a policy of collective punishment and attempt to harass Palestinians and push them to think about leaving the city. Israeli army intends to carry out most of the raids late at night, or at dawn, while Palestinians are asleep, causing fear, especially among children and women, in violation of the rules for dealing with civilians. This constitutes an explicit violation of Article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that “No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence”.

This campaigns include hazing, tampering, and deliberate sabotage of citizens' property and furniture, which indicates that the goal of the Israeli army is to punish Palestinians. Incursions include a series of violations, most notably: attacks on citizens and their property, detentions, summons, house arrests, confiscating property, and imposing fines for arbitrary and punitive purposes.

Minors are not spared these arrest campaigns. They are taken from their homes at night and handcuffed without any justification. They are subjected to lengthy interrogations without prior access to a lawyer or parents. They are subject to harsh conditions, abuse, beatings, torture, threats and degrading treatment when arrested, interrogated and detained, in addition to imposing heavy fines on them.

Fourth: Demolishing houses, properties, and objects

In January, Europeans for al-Quds team monitored 12 attacks that varied between demolition of the occupied Jerusalem. Which resulted to dismantle a house and the floor of other house. In addition, three citizens were forced to self-demolish their houses, which led to the displacement of dozens of citizens. Besides, Israeli forces destroyed 7 fences, a well, and 5 facilities.

Major demolitions and notifications:

Citizen Amjad Jaabis demolished the concrete floor that he had built on his land in the town of Jabal Al Mukaber, southeast of occupied Jerusalem, and removed the iron fence surrounding it, in implementation of the Israeli Occupation Municipality's decision, under the pretext of being built without a permit.

Jaabis stated that last October, he began building a concrete floor, in preparation for building a small house on the plot of land that he inherited from his ancestors in Jabal Al-Mukaber town. Jaabis explained that the occupation municipality immediately warned him to demolish the floor and remove the iron fence and corners surrounding his land, and when he did not respond, it handed him an administrative decision signed by the Israeli Ministry of Interior to demolish the land and gave him 7 days to implement the decision, otherwise its staff will demolish and he will be fined for that. He said that the occupation municipality had previously refused his request to organize his land and to grant him the

necessary licenses to build on it. It also refuses to grant regulation and licensing of construction in the surrounding lands.

On the morning of Monday, January 4, Israeli occupation forces demolished 6 walls, a well, and an agriculture warehouse in Anata town, northeast of the occupied Jerusalem, under the pretext of building without a permit.

The mayor of Anata, Taha al-Rifai, stated that the occupation municipality's mechanisms in occupied Jerusalem have begun to demolish a wall belonging to the citizen Mohammad al-Bayaa. Another wall, an agricultural warehouse of about 40 meters, and a well for water, for the citizen Jamal Alqam, in the Najma neighborhood, in the eastern region of the town, near the industrial zone were demolished as well, one week after they were notified of the demolition under the pretext of not being licensed. Al-Rifai clarified that the occupation bulldozers also demolished 3 walls in the Al-Raheena area, for the citizens, Ismail Shiha, Othman Abu Omar, Rami Hamdan, and Mahmoud Ahmed Ibrahim. They also demolished a wall of Mohammed Helwa in the Al-Dhahr region. Al-Rifai indicated that the municipality crews distributed many notices of demolition in the area before they were withdrawn from the town. In the evening of Friday, January 8, the citizen Hatem Shaheen Al-Salaymah demolished part of his house in Ras al-Amoud neighborhood, east of the Old City of the occupied Jerusalem, in implementation of the Israeli occupation municipality's decision, claiming constructing without a permit.

Hatem Al-Salaymeh stated that his house has existed since 1998 and he lives in it with his wife and three children, the oldest of whom is 11 years old, and the youngest is 4 years old. He explained that the occupation municipality crews pursued him in 2001 and imposed 4 building violations, whose value exceeds 70,000 Israeli shekels, at which time he sought help from a lawyer and tried to license the house and the matter remained the same until last January, as the Israeli court issued a decision to demolish the house. However, a lawyer appealed the decision and before the court ruled on the appeal, the occupation authorities asked him to demolish the 3-meter setback of the house to obtain a permit. Al-Salaymeh

indicated that he had to demolish a small room, which is about 20 square meters, above the house with retaining walls to allow him to license the house and protect it from demolition, because the court informed him that if he did not demolish the setback of the house within a distance of 3 meters, the Israeli bulldozers would, completely, demolish the house.



In the same day, the citizen Fwwaz Abu Hammad demolished his house in beit Hanina town, north of the occupied Jerusalem by himself, in implementation of the Israeli occupation municipality's decision under the pretext of building without a permit.

Abu Hammad stated that he began building his house by himself in 2007, and finished building it in 2010, and after a few months of his residence with his family in the house, the Israeli occupation municipality pursued him, imposed building violations of more than 43,000 Israeli shekels, and issued an administrative decision to demolish his home. Abu Hammad explained that over the past ten years, he tried to license his house several times and he succeeded in freezing the demolition decision, but the Occupation Court tried in its last session, which was held last September, to impose on him a new financial violation of 35,000 Israeli shekels to postpone the implementation of the demolition decision for another 6 months, but he refused to pay it, due to his financial inability

and the impossibility to license the house due to the intransigence of the occupation municipality. Abu Hammad added that he was compelled to demolish his house by himself as he built it, so that he would not have to pay other fines. Abu Hammad stated that he used a bulldozer to demolish his house, which is about 130 square meters, in addition to reducing the height of the wall surrounding his land, from one meter and 50 cm to 60 cm, according to what the occupation court imposed on him, which cost him more than 28,000 Israeli shekels. Abu Hammad used to live in the house with his wife, two daughters, the wife of his deceased son, and her two children.

On the evening of Monday, January 11, the Israeli occupation forces demolished a wall in the town of Anata, northeast of the occupied Jerusalem, under the pretext of building without a permit.

The mayor of Anata, Taha Al-Rifai, stated that the bulldozers of the Israeli occupation demolished a wall near the main entrance of the town, surrounding a plot of endowment land, for Nazzal Mohammad Ali, a resident of the Shuafat refugee camp, adjacent to the town.

On Monday morning, January 25, Israeli occupation forces demolished 5 structures and bulldozed land in Anata town, northeast of the occupied Jerusalem, under the pretext of building without a permit.

The mayor of Anata, Taha Al-Rifai, stated that the Israeli occupation forces, accompanied by several bulldozers, stormed Marj al-Anati area in the town and proceeded to demolish a wall for Walid Aref Al-Ajalin, another for the citizen Alaa Abu Shams, and a barrack used for storage for the citizen Abdel-Baqi Helwa, and another for breeding horses. Its area is about 200 square meters, for Samer Al-Natsheh. Al-Rifai clarified that, before their withdrawal, the occupation forces began to demolish barrack of the citizen Mohammad Ibrahim Helwah, and bulldozed the land around a fuel station for Amin Jaafara, near the entrance to the town.

On the evening of Thursday, January 28, a force of the Israeli occupation army broke into a tin house, which about 60 square meters, and a bark for raising sheep, for the citizen Ismael Mousa Sarai'ah, and confiscated

them under the pretext of not being licensed, in Umm Al-Rayyan area, in the wilderness of the town of Sawahra, east of the Jerusalem Occupied.

The demolitions carried out by army forces are part of a systematic policy to forcibly displace Palestinians, with the aim of changing the demographic character of the occupied city. Such actions amount to a war crime. The policy of racial discrimination by Israeli forces is clear; while it places restrictions and obstacles on Palestinians preventing them from obtaining building permits, it uses the lack of permits as a pretext for mounting demolitions, besides security, punitive and other pretexts, which ultimately contribute to the policy of destroying houses in order to displace Palestinians, in return for allowing the establishment of hundreds of settlement units and providing support and budgets for Israelis to do so.

The illegal destruction and removal of civilians in the Occupied Territories violates the Fourth Geneva Convention and constitutes a war crime under Article 8 (item 4) of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court of July 17, 1998, which provides for the definition of the crime of aggression as: "Extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly."

Fifth: Decisions of confiscating and seizing properties

Europeans for al-Quds two decisions to evacuate a house in Batn Al-Hawa neighborhood and the lands of Wadi al-Rababa in Jerusalem, in favor of settlement projects.

On Saturday, January 2, 2021, the Israeli occupation authorities handed over the citizen Nizam Abu Rmouz a decision to evacuate his family's home in Batn Al-Hawa neighborhood, in the town of Swan, south of the Old City of the Occupied Jerusalem for the benefit of settlers.

The Abu Rmouz family reported that the eviction decision was issued in absentia in 2016, where sessions were held in absentia to discuss the matter of their property without informing the family or summoning

them to the court, or even submitting judicial reports about it. The family explained that the court also imposed an amount of 7,000 Israeli shekels on them, as well as fees for settlers' lawyers. The family added that it is in the process of presenting an immediate objection to the eviction decision to the Central Court, rejecting the allegation that it has submitted a judicial notice demanding the land on which the property is located. It is noteworthy that the Abu Rmouz family property consists of 3 floors and 3 families live in it. The property is located within the Ateret Cohanim settlement plan to control 5 dunams and 200 square meters of the Al-Hara Al-Wosta neighborhood, in Batn Al-Hawa, under the pretext of its ownership by Jews from Yemen since 1881. It is monitored that 87 families live on the plot of land that is threatened with confiscation and eviction.



Abu Rmouz Family

On Sunday morning, January 10, Israeli occupation forces forcibly evicted the lands of Wadi al-Rababa neighborhood in Silwan and allowed the bulldozers of the Nature Authority crews to carry out excavation and leveling works in the area.

The Wadi Hilweh Information Center explained that the owners of the lands in the Wadi Rababa neighborhood have been inside their lands since the morning hours and they confronted the Nature Authority bulldozers with their bodies and insisted on staying in the place, in an attempt to prevent any acts of vandalism or bulldozing that could be a prelude to confiscate their lands.

The center added that the occupation forces, in large numbers, stormed the Wadi al-Rababa neighborhood and severely beat the youths, fired sound bombs, and rubber bullets at them, then evacuated the area from its owners.

The occupation forces arrested Ahmed Samreen, Mohammad Awad, Ahmed Awad, Youssef Awad, Faris Awad, Mahmoud Awad, and Dawood Awad, and during the arrest they severely beat them.

Ahmed Samreen, a member of the Silwan Lands Defense Committee, and one of the detainees after his release, stated that he and 5 other members of his family were arrested for being on their lands to protect it from confiscation and they were arrested for 12 hours in Salah El-Din Street police station, then they were released on condition of 5 days house arrest. In addition, they were deported from the Wadi Rababa neighborhood for 10 days.

The center stated that 70 dunums of the Wadi al-Rababa neighborhood are threatened with confiscation in favor of settlement projects, which includes laying foundations and pillars for the aerial train, the aerial bridge, and the establishment of public gardens and horticulture that include planting trees, installing an irrigation network and channels, developing landscapes, arranging roads for walking, and managing places to sit.

The owners of the lands explained that their lands are planted with various trees and they daily care of them. The Nature and Municipality authority seeks, through the so-called gardening project, to confiscate lands and prevent them from accessing them and turn them into biblical gardens and paths.

The Nature Authority crews carry out acts of razing lands and deliberately sabotaging crops, basins, and stone chains.

The Silwan Defense Committee explained that the owners of the lands in Wadi al-Rababa neighborhood own documents and maps that prove their ownership of them.

The confiscations come to impose a demographic change in Jerusalem, and all its governmental, political, and security branches are used for that. On the other hand, the settlers and their settlement associations are given free rein to control the largest possible number of properties in the city.

Sixth: Settlement and Judaization

The Israeli army authorities are seeking to impose a demographic change in the city of Jerusalem, and for this purpose they employ all their governmental, political and security branches. On the other hand, the settlers and their settlement associations are given free rein to control the largest possible number of properties in the city.

During this month, Europeans for al-Quds monitored two Israeli decisions related to approving new settlement units and planning to convert the Mufti's Palace into a synagogue.

Details:

On Thursday, January 11, Israeli media revealed the occupation's plans to build 850 new settlement units in the occupied West Bank and Jerusalem, in an attempt to take advantage of Trump's last days in the White House. It was learned that the occupation approved the construction of 500 new settlement units in Jerusalem.

On Wednesday, January 24, Israeli media revealed that the settler group Ateret Cohanim is planning to convert the house of the late Mufti of Palestine Hajj Amin al-Husseini into a synagogue, in addition to doubling

the number of settlement units in the vicinity of the palace from 28 to 56. According to the Jerusalem Post newspaper, the house will be converted into a synagogue. A spokesperson in the settlement association indicated that the association would preserve the actual historic home and reuse it to meet societal needs, including a synagogue and possibly a day care center. In addition to the danger of building the synagogue, the project targets the symbolism of Hajj Amin al-Husseini and his role in confronting the Zionist project.

Israel's decisions reflect the ongoing policy of imposing a fait accompli of settlement and Israeli discrimination by increasing confiscation of Palestinian land and demolishing of their houses while allowing more residential units for Israeli settlers.

Israeli army continues expansion of settlement at the expense of the Palestinian lands in Jerusalem is a representation of Israel's efforts to change the demographic identity of Jerusalem. Settlement projects violate International Law which affirmed that the establishment of settlements and the transfer of people to the occupied territories violate international conventions, particularly the Fourth Hague Convention of 1907, the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, the Charter of the United Nation of 1945, the International Covenants of 1966, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 and the General Assembly and UN Security Council resolutions on the illegality of settlements and in the occupied territories.

The settlements expansion is a violation of Resolution 2334 which was overwhelmingly adopted by UN Security Council on December 23, 2016. UNSC demanded Israel to stop settlement activities in the occupied territories including East Jerusalem. The resolution affirmed the illegality of Israel's establishment of settlements in the Palestinian territories since 1967, including East Jerusalem.

Seventh: Attacks and Incursions into Al-Aqsa Mosque

Israeli army forces have continued their incursions into Al-Aqsa Mosque, imposing restrictions on the access of Muslim worshipers to reach it, issuing Judaization decisions, and preventing the reconstruction of the Mosque while allowing settlers to storm it, imposing a new fait accompli there.

Al-Aqsa incursions usually take place in two periods: the first is from 11-7:30 am, and the second is from 2:30-1:30 pm. Stormings occur every day except on Fridays and Saturdays, with heavy guard from the Israeli special forces, policemen, and Intelligence officers.

Settlers' incursions start from the Dung Gate (Bab al-Magharibeh) in the west. Then, they head to the square of the Triple Chape and Solomon's Stables, then to the eastern wall of the Mosque near the Golden Gate, then along with the northern wall of the Mosque, all the way to the south to Cotton Merchant's Gate (Bab al-Qattanin) and they finally leave from the Chain Gate (Bab al Silsilah).

During this month, Al-Aqsa Mosque was stormed by 420 settlers, despite the imposed Israeli measures due to the Coronavirus pandemic.

The most prominent attacks against the mosque:

On Saturday, January 6, the Jerusalem Islamic Waqf revealed that the temple groups submitted a proposal to dismantle the Dome of the Rock chapel and establish the alleged temple in its place. The Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Sheikh Muhammad Ahmad Hussein, condemned this proposal, stressing that "Al-Aqsa Mosque, with its buildings, terraces, squares, underground and above, belongs to Muslims alone".

On Wednesday, January 10, a statement by the Jerusalem Islamic Waqf highlighted the occupation excavations in Al-Buraq Square and near the Dung Gate. According to the Waqf statement, the occupation authorities brought a bulldozer, a large excavator, and huge machinery to Al-Buraq Square. The statement also indicated that the occupation authorities

exploit the Coronavirus pandemic to escalate the Judaization projects below Al-Aqsa and its surroundings.

The next day, Jerusalemite activists circulated pictures of cracks in the Golden Gate terrace on the eastern side of Al-Aqsa. The director of Al-Aqsa Mosque, Sheikh Omar Al-Kiswani, explained that cracks have existed for some time on the Al-Asbat Gate leading to the Golden Gate, and confirmed that the occupation authorities prevented the Al-Aqsa Mosque Reconstruction Committee from repairing and restoring cracks. On Wednesday, January 13, Israeli surveying teams carried out a three-dimensional scanning and imaging operation of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque squares.

The crews stormed Al-Aqsa, accompanied by members of the occupation forces, through the Dung Gate, which has controlled its keys since the occupation of Jerusalem, and then began scanning and photographing work in all its yards through several teams distributed in several plots in Al-Aqsa.

The Waqf Council stated in a statement that the Israeli police allowed an unidentified group that claimed to be a working team of a company belonging to a foreign country, to conduct a three-dimensional scanning and imaging of the squares of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, and they had a set of advanced scanning and imaging tools.

The Council warned of the occupation's hidden intentions against the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, declaring with all brazenness and arrogance that this engineering project is nothing but the first construction work for the alleged temple. In its turn, the Islamic Supreme Committee said in a statement, "the comprehensive survey of Al-Aqsa squares was carried out as a violation of Al-Aqsa's sanctity and imposing sovereignty over it, and was considered a prelude to implementing terrible plans aimed at laying hands-on parts of its courtyards. The Islamic Committee held the occupation authorities responsible for any harm to the Al Aqsa Mosque. The Committee said that Al-Aqsa Mosque is everything on which the wall has been revolved (the front mosque, the Dome of the Rock, the Marwani

chapel, the Golden Gate chapel, the al-Buraq chapel, the al-Buraq wall, the lawans, corridors and terraces, corridors and walls, external doors and all the facilities).

On the morning of Saturday, January 23, the Israeli occupation forces stormed the Dome of the Rock Mosque, in the Al-Aqsa Mosque, in the Old City of the occupied Jerusalem, and prevented restoration work inside it, knowing that and the storming and prevention were repeated in the following days.

The Reconstruction Committee of the Jerusalem Islamic Waqf stated that the occupation authorities prevented it from carrying out maintenance and restoration work inside the El-Marwani Mosque.

On the next day, the Israeli police prevented the committee's staff from completing the restoration work of marble and the internal pillars of the Dome of the Rock chapel inside Al-Aqsa.

The Director of the Reconstruction Committee, Eng. Bassam Al-Hallaq, stated, "The occupation forces raided the chapel and stopped the workers by arresting and deporting them if they continued to work."

The prohibition did not stop at Al-Aqsa chapels only. On January 26, the Israeli police prevented the committee's staff from carrying out maintenance work throughout Al-Aqsa. The ban came against the backdrop of the committee's efforts to repair a water leakage from the roof of the Al-Qibli chapel, which is a serious malfunction, especially in the winter climates, as there is a high possibility of further damage to the chapel if the leakage continues.

The Jerusalem Islamic Waqf stated that the occupation police prevented the crews of its reconstruction committee from continuing the restoration work inside the Dome of the Rock mosque, as they began restoring the tiles inside about two weeks ago, but they were surprised that they were prevented from continuing their work.

For its part, the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs issued a statement saying that the Israeli police stopped all work in the blessed Al-Aqsa

Mosque, photographed the ID cards of workers and technicians, prevented them from working, and threatened them with arrest if work continued. The police are working to stop all works and activities of the Construction Directorate in the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and prevent the restoration of important sites inside the mosque that need immediate restoration, and are working to disrupt the introduction of the simplest basic materials needed for maintenance. The Mosque Reconstruction Projects Directorate is now unable to maintain or repair any malfunction or defect affecting the simplest mosque facilities, and its employees are subjected to prosecution, threats of arrest, and deportation.

It is clear that the Israeli army while imposing restrictions on the access of Muslim worshipers to Al-Aqsa Mosque and impeding its reconstruction, facilities settlers' incursions. The Israeli army's violations and restrictions in Al-Aqsa and Jerusalem come as part of the policy of collective punishment and a flagrant violation of freedom of worship, belief, access to holy places and places of worship, and practice of religious rites, which are guaranteed by all international conventions and agreements.

These aggressions have violated Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that stated, "Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private," as stipulated in Article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Israeli aggressions have also violated UN Resolution 149 issued on December 11, 1948, that affirmed establishing UN Consolation Commission and placing Jerusalem under a permanent International order. The Resolution included the need to protect the holy places and religious buildings in Palestine and ensured free access to these sites according to the existing rights and the historical customs.

Eighth: Removals from Al-Aqsa Mosque and Jerusalem

In August 2021, the Israeli authorities issued eleven removal decisions from Al-Aqsa Mosque. The majority of them reached six months and half of the deported are the guards of Al-Aqsa Mosque.

Israeli forces' policy of removing Palestinians from Al-Aqsa Mosque is a violation of the right to worship, which has been affirmed by international conventions, as well as an attempt to remove influential Palestinian and Islamic leaders and personalities that confront the policy of imposing an Israeli de facto there. Thus, it is facilitating the army's attempts to carry out its repeated incursions and attacks.

Israeli army's continued practice of "forced removal" is a continuation of its violations of all international human rights conventions, and a clear violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which prohibits the forcible transfer and removal of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of any other country. This removal policy is also considered a war crime and a crime against humanity under the Rome Statute.

Ninth: Siege, barriers, and freedom of movement

Israeli occupation forces continue to impose a suffocating siege on Palestinian towns and neighborhoods in occupied Jerusalem, restricting Palestinians' access from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. They only allow Palestinians with West Bank IDs, and only men above -55years old and women above -50years old to enter East Jerusalem without requiring prior permits, with conducting security checks as a condition of their entry. As for the rest of the Palestinians, they are required to obtain a special permit. The majority of Palestinians from the Gaza Strip are denied access to occupied Jerusalem and a very small number of Palestinians from Gaza are allowed in, after obtaining special permits.

Israeli army forces set up 13 fixed checkpoints in occupied Jerusalem and dozens of flying checkpoints that stop Palestinians as they pass through and abuse them.

This month, Europeans for al-Quds observed more than 53 flying checkpoints in the neighborhoods of the occupied city.

Conclusion and recommendations:

Field documentation showed that the Israeli army continued its attacks inside the occupied Jerusalem. During this month, the displacement and forced eviction of citizens from the Rababa Valley and the prevention of reconstruction of Al-Aqsa Mosque became clear. The Israeli occupation forces continued to demolish homes and civilian objects and carry out mass arrests.

The Israeli army continued its violations of the right to life and physical integrity and use excessive force and perpetuate a policy of abuse and pressure on the people of Jerusalem. It imposed an atmosphere that makes their lives harder in parallel with an escalation of arrests and continuation of demolitions as part of a systematic policy to impose a fait accompli, dedicated to the Judaization of the city and the change of its geographical and demographic character.

Therefor, Europeans for al-Quds:

- Condemns the continued Israeli attacks against the Jerusalemites and their properties and believes that it is part of an attempt to liquidate Palestinian presence in the city and change its identity and Arab-Palestinian character.
- Warns of Israeli plans to establish a synagogue in the Mufti Palace and the danger of continuing to prevent the reconstruction of Al-Aqsa Mosque.

- Warns against Israeli plans of imposing a spatial and temporal division of Al-Aqsa Mosque causing new conflict and violence.
- Demands that UN assume its responsibilities in stopping Israel's violation of relevant Security Council resolutions. It is time to put in place some operational mechanisms to address Israel's deliberate violation of rules of international law.
- Calls upon the international community to assume responsibility and protect the city of Jerusalem and its Palestinian population as inhabitants of an occupied area under resolutions of UN Security Council and General Assembly, and by bearing their responsibility as Jerusalem falls under international responsibility following UN General Assembly Resolution 181.
- Urges the international community to work to end the policy of racial discrimination against Palestinians when it comes to interrogation, prosecution, and trials.
- Calls upon concerned international organizations to intervene to stop the policy of forced removals and violation of freedoms and right to worship.
- Reiterates its call on the international community to break the cycle of silence and go beyond statements of condemnation, by taking decisions and positions to stop military decisions which violate the rules of International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law.

