Israeli Violations in Jerusalem

November 2021



Europeans for al-Quds

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Summery

The Israeli occupation authorities escalated the perpetration of human rights violations in Jerusalem during November 2021, as an Israeli attempt to impose new incidents in the Damascus Gate area leading to the Old City and Al-Aqsa Mosque emerged. The Jerusalemites responded to these measures with daily confrontations that left dozens of injuries and detainees.

In the monthly report monitoring the Israeli attacks in Jerusalem, Europeans for al-Quds monitored the Israeli army's perpetration of 509 violations varied between 14 types of human rights violations.

The report documented 42 shooting incidents and direct aggression by the Israeli occupation forces in the neighborhoods of occupied Jerusalem, which resulted in the death of two civilians, one of whom was a child.

On November 17, the child Omar Ibrahim Abu Asab, 16, from Al-Isawiya, was shot dead by an Israeli settler on Al-Wad Road leading to Al-Aqsa Mosque, claiming he was trying to carry out a stabbing attack. After he was shot by the Israeli occupation forces in the Bab al-Silsila area, one of the gates of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, after he carried out a shooting attack that killed an Israeli settler and wounded 3 others, including 2 Israeli soldiers.

In addition, 20 civilians were shot and dozens suffocated, in addition to assaulting and harassing many citizens.

The report documented that the occupation forces carried out 152 incursions into towns and neighborhoods of Jerusalem, during which they arrested 108 citizens, including 4 women and at least 6 children.

During this month, the occupation forces escalated the systematic destruction operations against the homes and properties of Palestinians. The report monitored 31 demolitions and the distribution of notices, which resulted in the destruction of 11 homes and residential buildings, and the destruction of 13 facilities, as well as decisions to evict and demolish many other buildings, putting dozens of families at risk of homelessness.

Europeans for al-Quds also monitored 7 decisions, which included the confiscation of Palestinian lands, obligating the occupation schools to carry out incursions into the Al-Aqsa Mosque, planning to open Al-Aqsa to settlers during the month of

Ramadan, and approving the construction of a new settlement neighborhood and building a new police station in Jerusalem.

Al-Aqsa Mosque remains at the focus of Israeli targeting, through repeated incursions by the occupation forces and settlers on the one hand, and operations to prevent restoration and obstacles in the way of the arrival of Muslim worshipers on the other hand.

During this month, 3,817 settlers participated in the storming of Al-Aqsa Mosque, which was repeated over 22 days, with two periods per day.

The Israeli occupation police continued to implement the policy of deportation from Al-Aqsa Mosque or the city of Jerusalem. 11 decisions of expulsion from Al-Aqsa Mosque or the towns and neighborhoods of Jerusalem were issued during this month.

The settlers also continued to carry out attacks against the citizens of occupied Jerusalem. During this month, Europeans for al-Quds also documented 9 attacks carried out by settlers, which resulted in the injury of many citizens and damage to many vehicles and property.

The Israeli occupation forces continued their attacks on public liberties, and obstructed the work of press crews in Jerusalem. During this month, the report monitored 3 cases of violating freedoms, represented in the suppression of two peaceful gatherings and the imposition of residency on the governor of Jerusalem.

The report concluded that the Israeli occupation forces continue the policy of escalation and aggression in the city of Jerusalem, through a policy of arrest, incursions, massive demolitions, and the use of excessive force, as part of a systematic policy to impose a fait accompli, perpetuating the Judaization of the city, and re-changing its geographical and demographic character.

Europeans for al-Quds Association warned of the dangerous repercussions of the escalatory Israeli policy in Jerusalem, calling on the international community to move quickly to pressure Israel to stop its aggressions, undo the implementation of forced displacement plans and put an end to the massive violations of human rights.

It also sent a message to the European Union countries to stand up to their responsibilities and compel the occupying power to respect international law and UN resolutions, including the Fourth Geneva Convention for the Protection of

Civilians, and to stop the practice of state terrorism against Jerusalemite civilians and to enable them to perform their religious rituals in the mosques and churches.

The full text of the report:

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

Violation	Number	Percentage
Injuries	20	3.9
Beatings	43	8.4
Shootings	42	8.3
Raids	152	29.9
Arrests	108	21.2
Summons	36	7.1
House Arrests	13	2.6
Forced Removals	11	2.2
Notifications	11	2-2
Settlement	7	1.4
Construction Decisions		
Stormings of Al-Aqsa	22	4.3
Mosque		
Settlers attacks	9	1.8
Checkpoints and	33	6.5
Freedom of Movement		
Killing	2	0.4
Total	509	100.0

Second: Shootings and violations of the right to physical safety

Israeli army carried out 42 shootings and direct assaults in Jerusalem neighborhoods, which resulted in the kill of 2 Palestinians, including a child. On November 17, the child Omar Ibrahim Abu Asab, 16, from Al-Isawiya, was shot dead by an Israeli settler on Al-Wad Road leading to Al-Aqsa Mosque, claiming he was trying to carry out a stabbing attack. On November 21, Fadi Abu Shkhaydam, 42, from Shuafat refugee camp, was killed in occupied Jerusalem, after he was shot by the Israeli occupation forces in the Bab al-Silsila area, one of the gates of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque. In addition, 20 civilians were shot and dozens suffocated, in addition to assaulting and harassing many citizens.

Details:

On Thursday, November 4, the occupation forces assaulted the child Nabil Qasham during an attempt to arrest him after storming the Batn al-Hawa neighborhood in Silwan town, south of the blessed Al-Agsa Mosque.

On Monday, 8 November, IOF moved into Beit 'Anan, occupied East Jerusalem, and raided Mohammed Hussein Rabie's, 24, house and arrested him. IOF also handed Ahmed Baker Rabie, 21, a summons to its intelligence service at Ofer prison, western Ramallah. Dozens of Palestinians gathered in the area during the raid, threw rocks and empty bottles at soldiers and their military vehicles. IOF immediately fired live bullets and tear gas canisters at houses, in a residential area.

On Friday, 12 November 2021, IOF moved into Biddu village in occupied East Jerusalem, where clashes erupted between IOF and Palestinian young men who threw stones at the soldiers. The IOF responded with rubber bullets and teargas canisters. As a result, Dawoud Fahmi Badwan, 14, was shot with a rubber bullet in the upper part of his body and then taken to a hospital in Ramallah, where it was turned out that he was suffering from internal bleeding in his lung.

On Tuesday, November 16, Israeli occupation police assaulted Jerusalemite women while they were selling vegetables on Salah El-Din Street in occupied Jerusalem, and seized their stands.

Eyewitnesses reported that crews from the occupation municipality attacked vegetable vendors on Salah El-Din Street, seized their goods by force and removed them from the place by force under the pretext that they did not have a legal permit.

On Wednesday, November 17, IOF killed a Palestinian child under the pretext of carrying out a stabbing attack, which resulted in the wounding of two Israeli border guard officers on al-Wad Street, one of occupied East Jerusalem's Old City main streets, that leads to al-Aqsa mosque. Israeli police announced in a statement that an 16-year-old child arrived at occupied East Jerusalem's Old City and stabbed with a knife two Israeli border guard officers. The police added that: "In response, Israeli soldiers opened fire at him and neutralized him. Later, he was pronounced dead ". It turns out later that the victim is Omar Ibrahim Abu 'Asab,16, from Isawiya village.

On Thursday, November 18, 17 civilians were injured by rubber-coated metal bullets, 95 suffocated with tear gas and 24 were burned and injured during clashes that erupted with the occupation army in the town of Issawiya.

On Sunday, November 21, the young Jerusalemite Fadi Abu Shkhaydam, 42, from Shuafat camp in occupied Jerusalem, was killed after being shot by the Israeli occupation forces in the Bab al-Silsila area, one of the gates of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.

A young man was also wounded by rubber bullets in the thigh, and a large number of young men suffocated after clashes erupted between the youths and the occupation forces in the vicinity of the house of the killed Fadi Abu Shkhaydam.

The occupation forces also checked the identity cards of all citizens and residents during their entry to the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.

The occupation forces arrested a number of young men, searched and abused them in the Damascus Gate area in occupied Jerusalem.

At dawn on Monday, November 22, the occupation forces attacked members of the Ghaith family after storming their homes in the middle neighborhood of Silwan, south of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.

Where the unit called Al-Yamam stormed the homes of the Ghaith family in the middle quarter and arrested four young men from the family, after brutally assaulting them and firing sound bombs inside their homes.

The occupation forces attacked the governor of Jerusalem, Adnan Ghaith, during the storming operation and the abuse of the family.

The Palestinian Red Crescent Society in Jerusalem stated that its crews dealt with 4 beating injuries as a result of the occupation forces' assault on Jerusalemites in Silwan town.

On Wednesday dawn, November 24, 2021, IOF backed by military vehicles moved into Jalazone refugee camp, north of Ramallah. They deployed between residential houses and raided and searched them. While storming Mohammed Sami Abu Sabri's house, IOF detained the family members in one room and then the officer ordered Mohammed's brother namely Belal, 30, to phone him and tell him to surrender himself. They also threatened him to arrest all the family members if he would not surrender. After that, IOF deployed in the house and searched it. Before their

withdrawal, they arrested Mohammed's mother namely Nabila Hamdi Abu Sabri, 50, his brother Belal, 30, and then leave. Also, IOF arrested Thaier Zuhair Samad'ah, 32, a former prisoner, after searching his house. During IOF's withdrawal from the camp, a group of Palestinians gathered and threw stones and empty bottles at IOF, who chased the protestors and fired heavy live and rubber bullets. As a result, three civilians, from Bir Nabala village, west of occupied East Jerusalem, were injured after targeting their vehicle while they were passing through the main Street heading to their workplace. Among thouse wounded: a 23-year-old male, who was shot with a rubber bullet in his shoulder, while the others suffocated due to teargas inhalation. All of them were taken to Palestine Medical Complex for treatment.

During the month, the occupation forces carried out 28 other shooting attacks during incursions and raids they carried out throughout occupied Jerusalem and near the military checkpoints erected there.

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 152 raids into Jerusalem's towns and neighborhoods during this month, during which about 108 Palestinians, including at least 6 children and 4 women.

<u>Details:</u>

On Monday, November 1, IOF arrested Hamza Mahmoud al-Tawil, 17, after raiding and searching his house in Ras al-'Amud neighborhood, east of the occupied East Jerusalem's Old City.

In addition, the occupation forces arrested the young man, Muhammad Abu al-Hawa, from the town of al-Tur, on Jaffa Street, west of Jerusalem.

On Tuesday, November 2, IOF arrested Basel Mahmoud Abu Eid, 24, after raiding and searching his house in Biddu, northwest of the occupied East Jerusalem.

On the same day, IOF arrested Mohammed Jaser Qara'in, 22, after raiding and searching his house in Ras al-Amoud neighborhood, east of the occupied East Jerusalem's Old City.

The occupation forces also stormed the town of Al-Jib, located in the northwest of Jerusalem, and raided the house of Abdullah Adel Abd Rabbo, and conducted searches and vandalism inside it.

The occupation forces summoned Mohsen Al-Muhtaseb, an employee of the Al-Aqsa Mosque Reconstruction Committee, for interrogation at the Al-Qashla center next Thursday, under the pretext of placing cement in a space between one of the mosque's slabs, without permission from the occupation.

On Wednesday, November 3, IOF arrested Ra'ed Yousef Rayyan, 27, after raiding and searching his house in Bait Duqu village, northwest of the occupied East Jerusalem.

IOF arrested Oday al-Lawzi, 21, after raiding and searching his house in Kafr 'Aqab, north of the occupied East Jerusalem.

On Thursday, November 4, the occupation forces arrested the young Jerusalemite, Fadi Hani, from the town of Al-Jib, northwest of occupied Jerusalem.

On Friday, November 5, the occupation forces stormed the Bir Ayoub neighborhood in Silwan, south of Al-Aqsa Mosque, and directly targeted the residents' homes with tear gas canisters.

As the occupation forces stormed the home of the Al-Suwaiti family in Aqabat Al-Saraya in the Old City of Jerusalem and climbed its roof.

On Saturday, November 6, the occupation forces arrested Youssef Muhammad Shamasneh, from the town of Qatana, northwest of Jerusalem, at a military checkpoint near the neighboring town of Biddu.

The occupation forces arrested the ex-prisoner Shadi Jamal Amira, 20, from the Qalandia military checkpoint, north of occupied Jerusalem.

On Sunday, November 7, the occupation forces arrested the young man, Naseem Muhammad Hijazi, from Ain Al-Lawza neighborhood in Silwan town, south of Al-Aqsa Mosque, while he was passing through one of the neighborhood streets in the town.

The occupation forces arrested the 16-year-old Youssef Bassam Abu Nab, after raiding and searching his house during the storming of Silwan town, south of the Old City of occupied East Jerusalem.

The occupation forces handed the child Ahmed Muhammad al-Jolani, 17, and a member of the Silwan Lands Defense Committee, Musa Mahmoud Odeh, 58, two reports to review their intelligence at the al-Maskobiya investigation center, after they raided their homes during the storming of Silwan town, south of the Old City of occupied Jerusalem.

The occupation intelligence also handed the young Jerusalemite Firas Al-Abbasi from the Ain Al-Lawza neighborhood in the town of Silwan, south of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, a report to meet them at the station of the so-called "Post Police".

The occupation forces stormed the house of the young Jerusalemite, Wael Abu Laban, in the town of Al-Tur in occupied Jerusalem, conducted searches inside it and wreaked havoc on its contents.

On Wednesday, November 10, the occupation forces arrested Haitham Ragheb Al-Jaaba, 39, a resident of the Old City of occupied East Jerusalem, while he was at his workplace in the town.

On Friday, November 12, the Israeli occupation forces summoned Yasser Darwish, a member of the Palestinian National Liberation Movement Fatah region in Jerusalem, and its official in Al-Isawiya, Mansour Mahmoud, to investigation in the Moskoubiya.

On Sunday, November 14, the occupation forces arrested the young man, Salem Al-Rajabi, near Jouret Al-Anab in Jerusalem.

In addition, the Israeli intelligence and police also stormed the house of Al-Aqsa Mosque guard, Ahmed Abu Alia, near Bab Al-Hadid in the Old City, tampered with his belongings, and handed him a summons for investigation.

On Monday, November 15, the occupation forces arrested the brothers Qais, Musa and Marwan Haitham Mustafa, after they raided their house in the town of Al-Isawiya, searched it and interrogated its residents.

The occupation forces arrested the boy, Omar Muhammad Shweiki, from Al-Thawri neighborhood in Silwan town, south of Al-Aqsa Mosque.

In addition, the Israeli occupation authorities summoned Mansour Mahmoud, 27, the official of the Fatah Youth in the Al-Isawiya town in occupied Jerusalem, for interrogation at the Al-Maskobiya Center.

The occupation forces also handed over a young Jerusalemite, Mo'men Al-Hashim, from Bab Huta neighborhood in occupied Jerusalem, with a summons for interrogation.

On Tuesday, November 16, the occupation forces arrested Majd Amjad Al-Sheikh from the town of Beit Surik, northwest of Jerusalem, after they raided his house and wreaked havoc on its contents.

On Wednesday, November 17, the occupation forces arrested Ahmed Abu Al-Roumi, 22, from his home in the town of Al-Isawiya, and another young man while he was in the Wadi Al-Rababa neighborhood of Silwan town.

The Jerusalemite occupation forces also arrested Muhammad Sarhan in front of Bab Huta, one of the gates of Al-Aqsa Mosque.

On the same day, IOF moved into Isawiya village, in the occupied East Jerusalem. They raided and searched Ibrahem Abu 'Asab's house, the father of Omar Ibrahim Abu 'Asab, 16, who was killed after conducting a stab attack against Israeli border guards in the main road leading to the Aqsa Mosque in the occupied East Jerusalem's Old City. Before the withdrawal, IOF arrested Omar's father, mother and his brother, Husain, 18.

The occupation forces arrested the young Jerusalemite, Noman Wazouz, 18, from Bab Huta in occupied Jerusalem and took him to an interrogation center.

The occupation forces arrested the young Jerusalemite, Mustafa Abu Ghazaleh, from Bab Huta in occupied Jerusalem, after raiding his house and taking him to an interrogation center.

The occupation forces also arrested the two Jerusalemites, Yazan Zuhair Al-Kalouti and Hashem Ali Hassan from the streets of occupied Jerusalem and beat them.

On Thursday, November 18, the occupation forces arrested the young Jerusalemite Ziad Elyan after attacking him in the vicinity of the Damascus Gate in occupied Jerusalem.

The occupation forces also arrested the young Jerusalemite, Qusai Abu Armila, from the town of Al-Isawiya, northeast of occupied Jerusalem, after assaulting him during the storming of the town.

The occupation authorities also approved the house arrest of Youssef Bassam Abu Nab, from Silwan, south of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, for two weeks.

The occupation authorities decided to imprison the Jerusalemite Numan Wazouz from the Bab Huta neighborhood in occupied Jerusalem for 5 days, and to pay a fine of 500 shekels on condition of his release.

On Friday, November 19, the occupation forces arrested the young Jerusalemite Suhaib Shweiki from the town of Silwan, south of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, after storming his house and destroying its contents.

On Saturday, November 20, the occupation forces arrested the two young men, Muhammad Zakaria Alyan and Muhammad Jamal Alyan, after storming their homes in the town after storming the town of Al-Isawiya, northeast of Jerusalem.

On Sunday, November 21, the occupation forces arrested the four sons of the Jerusalemite, Rabah Abu al-Hummus, after storming their house in the town of al-Isawiya, northeast of occupied Jerusalem.

In addition, the occupation forces arrested Magda Al-Henini from Al-Aqsa Mosque.

The occupation intelligence arrested the young Jerusalemite, Abdul Karim Abu Kharoub, after searching him from inside the Rashidiya School in occupied Jerusalem.

The occupation forces arrested the young Jerusalemite "Sultan Helisi" from Wadi Hilweh neighborhood in Silwan, south of Al-Aqsa Mosque.

The occupation forces arrested the young man, Hussein Attia, and took him for interrogation to one of their centers in Jerusalem.

The occupation forces stormed the house of the Jerusalemite, Hamid Abdel Karim Abu Sneineh in the town of Silwan, south of Al-Aqsa Mosque, searched it and confiscated some of its contents.

The occupation forces also summoned the young Jerusalemite, Mohammed Wael Al-Hawash, for interrogation.

The occupation intelligence summoned the young Jerusalemite Wissam Abu Shkheidam, the brother of the martyr, Fadi Abu Shkheidam, for interrogation. It also summoned the sons of the martyr and his mother, Samira Sweiti, 69.

On Monday, November 22, the occupation forces arrested the citizen Suad Badawi Abu Shekhedem, the wife of the martyr Fadi Abu Shekhidim upon her arrival at the Nabi Bridge crossing and transferred her for investigation.

The occupation forces arrested the young men, Mohammed Al-Khatib, Ibrahim Afana, Youssef Kasbah, Kamal Abu Asba, and Ashraf Al-Zitawi from Qalandia refugee camp, north of occupied Jerusalem.

On the same day, the occupation forces also arrested the two young Jerusalemites, Obadah and Mahmoud Dendis from Wadi Qaddoum neighborhood in Silwan, south of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.

The occupation intelligence arrested the Jerusalemite Rasha Al-Issawi after storming her house and searching it in a barbaric manner in occupied Jerusalem.

Moreover, the occupation forces arrested the young Ibrahim Humaidan after raiding his family's home in the town of Biddu, northwest of Jerusalem.

At night on the same day, the occupation forces arrested the young man, Malik Abu Sneina from Bab Al-Asbat in the occupied city of Jerusalem.

The occupation forces stormed Rashidiya School in Jerusalem, threw sound bombs at a group of students, chased them, beat them, and arrested an 18-year-old student whose identity has not yet been known.

The occupation forces also stormed the house of Mahmoud Radi Erekat from the town of Abu Dis, southeast of occupied Jerusalem.

In addition, the occupation forces raided a commercial store in the city of Jerusalem that belongs to the Secretary of the Fatah movement in Jerusalem, Shadi Motower.

On Tuesday, November 23, the occupation forces arrested two young Jerusalemites, Sufyan Al-Ajlouni and Mohammed Saeed after they were severely beaten, in Bab Huta neighborhood of the Old City of occupied Jerusalem.

The occupation forces arrested the young Jerusalemite Wissam Sidr from his home in Bab Huta neighborhood and assaulted him.

The occupation forces arrested Ibrahim Ahmed Humaidan, from the town of Bedouin, northwest of Jerusalem, after they raided and searched his house.

The occupation forces arrested the boys, Adam Al-Safadi, 15 and Mohammed Al-Wahsh, 15, from the town of Beit Safafa in occupied Jerusalem.

The occupation forces arrested the young Jerusalemite Tariq Shuqair after raiding his house in the Wadi al-Rababa neighborhood in the town of Silwan, south of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, and terrified his three children. He was released after hours of investigation.

The occupation forces stormed the house of the Jerusalemite Samir Shukeir in the Wadi al-Rababa neighborhood in Silwan, south of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, after breaking the doors, and beat him.

On Wednesday, November 24, the occupation forces arrested the young Jerusalemite Mansour Mahmoud at the entrance to the town of Al-Isawiya, northeast of occupied Jerusalem.

In addition, the occupation forces arrested the deputy director of the Jerusalem Endowments Department, Sheikh Najeh Bakirat, as members of the occupation intelligence intercepted his vehicle near Bab Al-Asbat in occupied Jerusalem.

And the occupation forces arrested the young Jerusalemite Anas Qanbar after they raided his family's house in the town of Jabal Mukaber, southeast of occupied Jerusalem.

The occupation authorities stormed the house of the Jerusalemite Sadiq Ghaith in the middle quarter of Silwan, south of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, and arrested his son, Orabi Ghaith.

The occupation police handed over the two Jerusalemite teachers in the flag stands at Al-Aqsa Khadija Khuwais and Hanadi Al-Halawani two notices for their intelligence review at one of the investigation centers in occupied Jerusalem.

The occupation forces handed over the young Jerusalemite Ihab Abu Sneina a summon for interrogation.

On Thursday, November 25, the Israeli occupation authorities summoned the Governor of Jerusalem, Adnan Ghaith, to investigate the detention center known as Al-Maskoubiya, west of Jerusalem.

The occupation forces arrested 11 citizens during a campaign of raids launched in Al-Isawiya.

The occupation forces also summoned Ibrahim Kulaib and Muhammad Mahmoud Muhaisen from the town of Al-Isawiya in occupied Jerusalem for interrogation.

On Friday, November 26, the occupation forces arrested the young Jerusalemite, Ayoub Zahida, from the Shuafat refugee camp, north of occupied Jerusalem.

In addition, the occupation forces arrested the young man, Sufian Al-Natsheh, from his home in the central neighborhood of Silwan, south of Al-Aqsa Mosque.

The Israeli occupation forces arrested Qusai Muhammad Alyan, 22, and Majd Hussein Halabiya, 23, from the village of Al-Isawiya, northeast of occupied Jerusalem, while they were crossing the military al-Zaim checkpoint, east of the occupied city.

The occupation forces also arrested the boy, Muhammad Ali Al-Ghoul, 17, from Ras Al-Amoud neighborhood in Silwan, south of Al-Aqsa Mosque.

The Israeli occupation forces also arrested Muhammad Ghassan Muhammad Shahwan, 19, from Habla town, south of Qalqilya, while he was on his way to pray at Al-Aqsa Mosque.

The occupation authorities also imposed a five-day house arrest on Mansour, Ahmed, Loay Mahmoud, Muhammad al-Masri and Muhammad Mustafa, all from the town of al-Isawiya, north of occupied Jerusalem.

On Saturday, November 27, the occupation forces arrested the young Jerusalemite Uday Ribhi Sinokrot, 32, after they raided and searched his house during the storming of Ras al-Amoud neighborhood, east of the Old City.

Sufian Nidal Al-Natsheh, 19, was also arrested by the occupation forces after they raided and searched his house during the storming of Silwan, south of the Old City of Jerusalem.

On Sunday, November 28, the occupation forces arrested the young Jerusalemite Ahmed Mahmoud at the western entrance to the town of Al-Isawiya, northeast of occupied Jerusalem.

The occupation forces arrested the young Al-Maqdisi Omar Ahmed Mahmoud, 18, from the town of Al-Isawiya, northeast of occupied Jerusalem.

The occupation forces arrested the 17-year-old Jerusalemite, Raed Al-Sayyad, in Dimon Prison, to serve his six-month sentence. He is from the town of Al-Tur.

On Monday, November 29, the occupation forces arrested a young Jerusalemite, Mohammed Nabil Dweik, 28, from the Batn al-Hawa neighborhood in Silwan, south of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.

And the occupation forces arrested the young Jerusalemite Hamza Al-Jolani from Bab Huta neighborhood in the Old City, after storming his house and destroying its contents.

On Tuesday, November 30, the occupation forces arrested the young man, Muhammad Atallah Abu Eid, from the village of Biddu, northwest of Jerusalem.

The ex-prisoner, Muhammad Shamasneh, from the town of Qatana, northwest of Jerusalem, handed over a report for an intelligence interview

The occupation forces also handed over the young man, Asaad Dari, 25, from Al-Isawiya, north of Jerusalem, with a summons for interrogation at the police station.

During the month, the occupation forces carried out at least 46 other incursions, some of which included raids and the detention of some citizens.

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

European for al-Quds team monitored during November the implementation of 31 demolitions and the distribution of notices, which resulted in the destruction of 11 homes and residential buildings, and the destruction of 13 facilities, in addition to decisions to evacuate and demolish many other buildings, which puts dozens of families at risk of homelessness.

On Wednesday, 03 November 2021, 7 Palestinian families from Kobaniyet Um Haron in western al-Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood, north of occupied East Jerusalem's Old City, received notices to evacuate their houses under the pretext that the land and estate the house are established belong to a settlement company.

Mohammed al-Kiswani, Spokesperson of al-Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood said that 7 out of 10 families living in Kobanyet Um Haron received via their lawyer notices to evacuate their houses from Philippine Ink Settlement Company, claiming its ownership of the land and state the house are established on. Al-Kiswani said that the company claimed in its notices that the families raided its estate and used it illegally and without paying any rent or water and electricity dues.

On Thursday, November 4, the Israeli municipality issued a decision to demolish a 5-storey residential building housing about 70 people in the Al-Tur area, east of occupied Jerusalem under the pretext that it is without a permit.

On Friday, November 5, the occupation forces closed off land near the building of the so-called Israeli National Insurance in Sheikh Al-Jarrah neighborhood, after confiscating it, as the occupation municipality intends to convert it into a parking.

On Tuesday, November 9, the occupation forces forced Hani Suleiman to demolish his residential building located in the Beit Hanina neighborhood, north of occupied East Jerusalem, in implementation of the decision of the occupation municipality, under the pretext of building without a permit.

In addition, the Israeli occupation authorities forced the Jerusalemite, Aziz Owaisat, to self-demolish his house.

'Aweisat said that he built a house in the third floor of his father's 2-storey house. 'Aweisat said that his father's house is legal and licensed and he tried to get a construction license but it is almost impossible to get one and requires a lot of time and money that exceeds 1,400,000 shekels. 'Aweisat added that he lives in the 85-sqm house with his wife and 2 daughters. 'Aweisat added that the Israeli municipality has haunted him for a year and imposed on him a fine of 32,000 shekels for unlicensed construction. He said that the court issued a decision at the time to demolish the house and on 24 October, the court ascertained the decision and gave him 21 days to self-demolish it or the municipality crews will do so and fine him with 100,000 shekels for the demolition costs, forcing him to self-demolish.

On Wednesday, November 10, Israeli municipality's crews destroyed the inside walls of a house belonging to Mahmoud Jaber on Wadi al-Joz neighborhood, east of occupied East Jerusalem's Old City, under the pretext of unlicensed construction.

'Aydah Jaber said that IOF raided the house in the morning without a prior warning and expelled the house's tenant, As'ad Dweik and his family of 8 members. They demolished the inside walls and destroyed the contents. Jaber said that the house belongs to his son, Mahmoud Jaber, who is a prisoner in Beersheba Prison and sentenced for 32 months. She added that the family built the house 20 years ago on an area of 90 sqms and her son intended to live in it after being released. Jaber added that IOF did not hand her a demolition decision or notice to evacuate the house and she asked the municipality officers to give her time to self-demolish the house instead of paying the municipal demolition costs of 100,000 shekels.

On Saturday, November 13, the Jerusalemite occupation forces forced Muhammad Rabay'ah to demolish his house with his own hands in Wadi Hummus in Sur Baher, south of occupied Jerusalem, under the pretext of building without a permit.

On Sunday, November 14, the Jerusalemite occupation informed Sultan Al-Halisi of the decision to demolish his house overlooking Al-Aqsa in the town of Silwan by message on WhatsApp.

On Tuesday, November 16, the occupation authorities demolished 8 commercial stores in the vicinity of the Abu Al-Shahid roundabout in the town of Al-Ram, north of occupied Jerusalem. Cars store and a vegetable store, and turned the place into a closed military zone and prevented citizens from accessing it.

The Israeli occupation authorities also forced Iyad Burqan to demolish his self-construction house in Ras al-Amud neighborhood in occupied Jerusalem.

On Wednesday, November 17, the Israeli occupation forces dismantled and seized two dwellings and 5 agricultural facilities (bracks of sheep), near the town of Al-Zaim, east of occupied Jerusalem.

The director of the leader's municipality, Muhammad Abu Ziyad, said that the occupation forces dismantled two dwellings of 120 square meters, and 5 barracks used for raising sheep, owned by the brothers Ibrahim, Ali, Kayed, Muhammad and Issa Saidi, after they surrounded the area and prevented citizens from reaching the place.

The occupation forces handed demolition notices on two barracks in the lands of Al-Isawiya town, which belong to the citizens "Nasr Obaid" and "Ahmed Abdel Nabi".

The occupation forces demolished two agricultural brooks used for livestock in the Al-Saidi community, located on the lands of the eastern Al-Isawiya town, north of Al-Za'im town, east occupied Jerusalem.

Thursday, November 18, the occupation municipality forced the Burqan family from the Ras al-Amoud neighborhood in Silwan, south of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, to complete the demolition of their home 48 hours after the family forcibly demolished their four homes.

On Sunday, November 21, the Israeli municipality in occupied Jerusalem handed over a demolition order for a house in Al-Bustan Street in Silwan, south of Al-Aqsa Mosque.

The occupation authorities handed the Jerusalemite family Munther Al-Husseini a final decision to demolish 3 homes of the family housing approximately twenty people.

On Tuesday, November 23, the Israeli occupation authorities demolished 3 residential buildings in the Wadi al-Hummus area in the town of Tyre Baher, southeast of Jerusalem.

On Thursday, November 25, the occupation authorities forced the Jaabis family to forcibly demolish a commercial facility and walls in the town of Jabal Mukaber, southeast of occupied Jerusalem.

On Sunday, November 28, The Israeli High Court rejected today an appeal filed by Palestinian residents against the demolition of 58 homes in Wadi Yasoul neighborhood, in the East Jerusalem town of Silwan.

The court's dismissal of the appeal gives the occupation's municipality the right to carry out demolitions at any time against 58 out of the 84 homes threatened with demolition in the said neighborhood to make way for expanding an Israeli national park in the area.

Wadi Yasoul extends over an area of approximately 300 acres and is home to 1,050 Jerusalemites. The demolition of the 58 houses will leave at least 725 Palestinians homeless.

The neighborhood residents have been struggling since 2004 to obtain approval for building permits from the occupation's municipality in Jerusalem to avoid the demolitions but to no avail.

The occupation bulldozers demolished a commercial facility in the town of Anata, north of occupied Jerusalem, belonging to the Jerusalemite Abdul-Majid Ziyad, with an area of about 1000 m².

The occupation forces demolished a barracks dedicated to building materials in the town of Anata, north of occupied Jerusalem, for the Jerusalemite Ali Musa Ziyad.

On Tuesday, November 30, the Israeli occupation authorities forced the Jerusalemite Amir Rabay'a, a resident of the town of Jabal Mukaber, south of occupied Jerusalem, to demolish his house.

In addition, the occupation bulldozers demolished the house of the Jerusalemite, Muhammad Fayez Zaitoun, in Bir Ayoub neighborhood in Silwan.

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: 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 Israeli decisions that perpetuate the settlement and Judaization crimes in occupied Jerusalem, varied between decisions to build hundreds of new settlement units and evacuate Palestinian families in preparation for carrying out mass displacement operations, especially in the Sheikh Jarrah and Silwan neighborhoods.

During this month, Europeans for al-Quds monitored 7 decisions, which included the confiscation of Palestinian lands, obligating the occupation schools to carry out incursions into Al-Aqsa Mosque, planning to open Al-Aqsa to settlers during the

month of Ramadan, and approving the construction of a new settlement neighborhood and building a new police station in Jerusalem.

On Monday, November 1, 2021, the Israeli High Court approved the Israeli District Court's decision in occupied Jerusalem to take over a 4700-dunum land in al-Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood, north of occupied East Jerusalem's Old City, for the public interest.

Malek 'Abeidat, one of the seized land's owners, said that the Israeli High Court rejected an appeal filed by his family and the families of 'Odah, Jarallah and Mansour against the District Court's decision to seize this private property in favor of the Israeli Municipality in Jerusalem or any other party, allegedly for public interest and approved it. 'Abeidat said that the land is located in a very sensitive and significant area in East Jerusalem as it is near Karam al-Ja'ouni area, which is under the threat of confiscation in favor of settlement organizations. He added that the land case has been in the Israeli courts since 2005, during which, the municipality doubted the four families' ownership of the land, but the latter proved so at the Israeli High Court. Also in 2015, the families were surprised with the District Court's decision to confiscate the land with the support of MEHI "Middle East Hotel International" in cooperation with the Israeli municipality in order to turn it into a park funded by the hotel while the hotel will compensate them with money at the expense of the hotel owners, only if the Israeli municipality will increase the construction area of the hotel from 18,000 to 36,000 sgms.

On Tuesday, November 16, the Education Committee of the Israeli parliament, the Knesset, decided to oblige schools affiliated with the Israeli Ministry of Education to include Al-Aqsa Mosque in their educational tours for Jewish students, as the Temple Mount.

That decision came as a result of a session held by the committee; headed by the political activist in the extremist Temple Groups, Sharn Haskell. The Parliamentary Committee provided the opportunity to participate in its discussions with a number of extremist Temple groups.

The decision states: "The Temple Mount must be included in the mandatory sites for the Ministry of Education's tours."

On Saturday, November 20, the Temple groups presented plans during an extensive consultative meeting they held with the Israeli Minister of Religious Affairs, Matan Kahane, the most prominent of which was the opening of Al-Aqsa Mosque to Jews

during the holy month of Ramadan without closing it on any day, which paves the way for the extremists to celebrate Easter inside the mosque in the third week of Ramadan, increasing the number of gates of Al-Aqsa designated for Israeli incursions, in addition to amending the Israeli Holy Places Law to include Al-Aqsa, as a Jewish religious landmark, in addition to the Al-Buraq Wall, with a demand to increase the times of incursions during a certain period.

On Wednesday, November 24, the occupation municipality in Jerusalem approved the construction of a new settlement neighborhood on 1,243 dunums in the Atarot settlement, located north of occupied Jerusalem. Demolition and removal orders on about 30 Palestinian residential buildings east of Qalandia village, located between the industrial zone and the airport runway, most of them built before 1967 and holding Jordanian building permits.

A new settlement plan was also revealed to establish the largest conference center and commercial and industrial centers in the "Red Plain" area, near the Khan al-Ahmar community, east of occupied Jerusalem. This plan will be built on private Jerusalem lands owned by the people of Abu Dis, Hizma, Anata and Shuafat.

Three companies affiliated with the municipality and the occupation government are participating in this project, one of which is affiliated with the settlers. The project will be funded and supervised by the American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), in coordination with the occupation municipality, at a cost of 70 million dollars.

On Friday, November 26, the mayor of the Israeli occupation, Moshe Leon, announced that the Israeli government had approved the establishment of 2,000 new settlement units in the French Hill settlement built on Mount Scopus lands, northeast of the Old City of occupied East Jerusalem.

The mayor of the occupation indicated in his social media posts that a new settlement neighborhood will be built on the French Hill, as part of an agreement signed by the occupation municipality between the Israel Land Administration and the Hebrew University, where construction will be allowed on land that was owned by the university in the French Hill, and the construction of about 2000 new housing units, with a total area of about 150 acres.

On Sunday, November 28, the Planning and Building Committee of the occupation approved the plan to build an occupation police station on a site overlooking Jabal Mukaber, south of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.

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.

Sixth: Attacks and Incursions into Al-Aqsa Mosque

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 Chaple 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 form the Chain Gate (Bab al Silsilah).

During this month, 3,817 settlers participated in the storming of Al-Aqsa Mosque, which was repeated over a period of 22 days, with two periods per day.

Day	Number	Date
Monday	131	1/11/2021

	Tuesday	114	2/11/2021
\	Wednesday	126	3/11/2021
Thursday		233	4/11/2021
	Sunday		7/11/2021
	Monday		8/11/2021
	Tuesday		9/11/2021
Wednesday		101	10/11/2021
	Thursday	161	11/11/2021
	Sunday	173	14/11/2021
	Monday	161	15/11/2021
Tuesday		231	16/11/2021
Wednesday		231	17/11/2021
Thursday		130	18/11/2021
Sunday		94	21/11/2021
Monday		115	22/11/2021
Tuesday		194	23/11/2021
Wednesday		121	24/11/2021
Thursday		252	25/11/2021
Sunday		112	28/11/2021
Monday		293	29/11/2021
Tuesday		301	30/11/2021
Total	381	L7	

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.

Seventh: Removals from Al-Aqsa Mosque and Jerusalem

The Israeli occupation police continued to implement the policy of deportation from Al-Aqsa Mosque or the city of Jerusalem. During this month, it issued 11 decisions of expulsion from Al-Aqsa Mosque or the towns and neighborhoods of Jerusalem.

The most prominent cases:

On Tuesday, November 16, the Occupation Court issued a decision banning the Jerusalemite, Haitham Al-Jubeh, from Al-Aqsa Mosque for 15 days.

On Thursday, November 18, the occupation court ruled to deport the young Jerusalemite, Mohammed Al-Abbas, from the town of Silwan, south of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, from the Yusufiya cemetery in Jerusalem for 10 days and to pay a financial guarantee of 5,000 shekels.

On Friday, November 19, the Occupation Court ruled to banish the Jerusalemite Majd Muhammad Khader Abu al-Hummus from the Old City for 15 days and a fine of 500 shekels.

On Friday, November 26, the occupation authorities ordered the deportation of the endowment employee at Al-Aqsa Mosque, Khamis Shehadeh, from Al-Aqsa, for a period of 3 days, after he was taken for interrogation to one of its centers.

The occupation court also ruled to deport the Jerusalemite Anas Qanbar from the town of Jabal Al-Mukabber, south of occupied Jerusalem, from Al-Aqsa Mosque for a month, and a fine of 5,000 in case of violating the conditions of deportation.

On Saturday, November 27, the occupation authorities expelled four young men from the Shuafat refugee camp, northeast of Jerusalem, from the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque for two weeks.

On Sunday, November 28, the Occupation Court issued a decision banning Najah Bakirat from the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque for 20 days, and from the West Bank for 30 days.

The occupation court also ruled to deport Ismail Daoud al-Absi from the town of Silwan, south of occupied Jerusalem, from the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque for a period of two months, with house arrest for days.

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.

Eighth: Settlers' attacks

Settlers continued to carry out attacks against citizens in occupied Jerusalem. During this month, Europeans for al-Quds documented 9attacks carried out by settlers, including attacks, shooting and burning of citizens' properties.

Details:

On Monday, November 8, a colonial female settler from Lahava organization attacked Palestinians at a gas station in occupied Jerusalem.

On Thursday, November 11, settlers attacked a young Jerusalemite on his motorbike, near the Gethsemane Church in Jerusalem.

On Saturday, November 13, a young Jerusalemite was shot by a settler, and two others were beaten, after settlers attacked civilians in the Ras al-Amud neighborhood, east of occupied Jerusalem.

Eyewitnesses reported that a group of settlers from the outpost erected forcibly on Palestinian lands in Jerusalem, near Ras al-Amud neighborhood, stormed the neighborhood under the protection of the occupation police, who closed it and assaulted the citizens.

Settlers also attacked the two young men, Jad Akel and the young man Nour Abu Khdeir, near Jaffa Street in occupied Jerusalem.

At dawn on Friday, November 19, settlers damaged the tires of 13 vehicles, after they stormed the western area of Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood in occupied Jerusalem.

The vehicles are owned by the families of: Shuraitah, Al-Bashiti, Al-Ghazawi, and Nasir Al-Din, and a vehicle for a person who lives outside the neighborhood.

On Wednesday, November 24, settlers erected a huge golden candlestick in the courtyard of Al-Buraq Wall (the western wall of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque), in preparation for the so-called Hebrew Hanukkah festival of lights, to light it with candles on the nights of celebrating this holiday.

On Thursday, November 25, settlers erected a huge candlestick on the roof of a mosque in the village of Nabi Samuel, northwest of Jerusalem.

Anas Obeid, a resident of the village, said that settlers, accompanied by crews of settlement organizations, set up a huge candlestick on the mosque of the village of Al-Nabi Samuel.

On Tuesday, November 30, a group of settlers erected a candlestick on the walls of the Kurdish house, to celebrate the Hebrew Festival of Lights and tried to provoke the people, played music and performed their rituals in front of the Kurdish house.

Ninth: Media freedoms

The Israeli occupation forces continued their attacks on public liberties and obstructed the work of press crews in Jerusalem. During this month, the report monitored 3 cases of violating freedoms, represented in the suppression of two peaceful gatherings and the imposition of residency on the governor of Jerusalem.

The following are the most prominent attacks:

On Monday, November 22, the occupation forces suppressed a gathering of Rashidiya School students in occupied Jerusalem with sound bombs and beatings, and chased them in the streets of Bab Al-Sahira and Sultan Suleiman, all the way to Bab Al-Amoud area.

On Thursday, November 25, the occupation authorities renewed the house arrest decision imposed on the Governor of Jerusalem, Adnan Ghaith since 2018, for another four months, which includes preventing him from going to the rest of the West Bank cities and prohibiting communication with the Palestinian leadership.

On Friday, November 26, the Israeli occupation forces suppressed the weekly anti-settlement protest at the main entrance to Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood, north of the Old City of occupied East Jerusalem.

Tenth: 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 55 years old and women above 50 years 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.

On Thursday, November 4, the occupation forces closed the Lions Road in occupied Jerusalem to vehicles and prevented citizens from returning to their homes to secure a march set up by settlers with the aim of provoking the residents and citizens of the city of Jerusalem.

On Tuesday, November 16, the Israeli occupation forces closed Ein Al-Lawza Street in Silwan, south of Al-Aqsa Mosque, and randomly fired sound bombs at citizens' homes.

On Wednesday, November 17, the occupation police closed Sultan Suleiman Street in occupied Jerusalem (from its beginning) and prevented vehicles from entering the column.

On Sunday, November 21, the occupation authorities imposed a complete closure between the Al-Hakkari road and the Old City of occupied Jerusalem, following the killing of Fadi Abu Shkhedem.

On Monday, November 22, the Israeli police closed the Wadi Hilweh neighborhood street in the town of Silwan, south of the blessed Al-Agsa Mosque.

On Thursday, November 25, the occupation police closed the road in the neighborhood of Ein Al-Loza and Bir Ayoub in the town of Silwan, south of the Al-Aqsa Mosque and searched passing vehicles.

During November, the occupation forces set up 27 flying checkpoints in the neighborhoods of occupied Jerusalem.

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.

Since the beginning of the holy month of Ramadan, the Damascus Gate area has witnessed an Israeli attempt to impose a new de-facto law by which Palestinian citizens are forbidden to gather in the square leading to the Old City, which sparked daily confrontations that are still continuing until the preparation of this report.

This month witnessed prosecutions of Palestinian electoral activities, including the arrest and summoning of candidates. Also, this month witnessed the Israeli rejection of holding the coming election in the occupied Jerusalem, which was taken by the Palestinian Authority as a pretext to cancel the elections altogether.

Therefore, Europeans for al-Quds:

- Condemns the excessive use of force against Jerusalemites, as well as the Israeli security forces' protection for the settlers in carrying out their attacks, and Europeans for al-Quds salutes the Jerusalemites for their steadfastness and their entrenchment in their city.
- Calls on the European Parliament and the international community to urgently intervene to ensure the protection of Jerusalemites from Israeli attacks, stressing that Jerusalem is occupied according to historical rights and United Nations resolutions, and any measures and practices with force of brutality will not change this right.
- Affirms that the demolitions and the decisions to evacuate and seize Palestinian homes from the occupation authorities and the settlers come as a consecration of a systematic policy, as part of their efforts to forcibly displace Palestinians; And it comes as part of the attempts to change the demographic character in the occupied city.
- Stresses that the destruction and unlawful deportation of civilians in the occupied territories violate the Fourth Geneva Convention, and constitute a war crime according to Article 4 of Article 8 of the Statute of the International Criminal Court issued in Rome on July 17, 1998, which stipulated the definition of the crime of aggression, and it states: Widespread destruction and appropriation of property without military necessity to justify it, in violation of the law, and in an absurd manner. "
- 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.