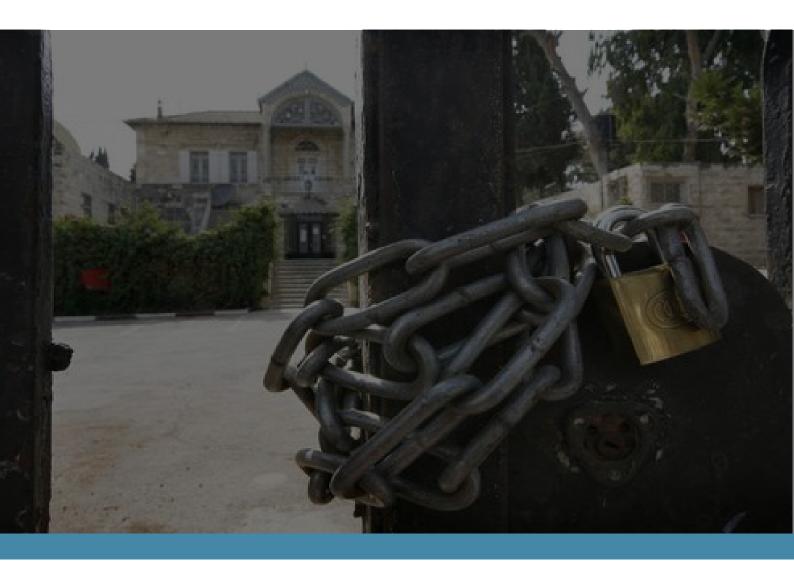


Appropriating lands and shutting down institutions;

Israel's policy to change Jerusalem's identity



Human Rights Violations in Jerusalem
Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Monitor
November 2019





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Introduction

The Israeli authorities have continued to violate human rights in Jerusalem in November 2019, with a decision from Israel's highest political levels and unlimited US support, which was demonstrated this month after considering settlements in the West Bank and Jerusalem legal by the US, in a challenge to international law and UN Resolutions. This month, Euro-Med Monitor team monitored 392 violations, which fall under 18 categories, committed by the Israeli authorities. The majority of these violations were serious. Raids constituted 26.3% of the total violations, which is the highest, followed by arrests, 16.8%, checkpoints and freedom of movement, 19%. These violations have the highest rate because they occur on daily basis, while the other violations were still serious in terms of their effects and implications.

The report documented 25 shootings and direct assaults carried out by Israeli forces in occupied Jerusalem which resulted in the death of a Palestinian young man. The incident entailed the use of excessive force, as the man did not pose any danger or threat to the lives of the Israeli policemen. Seventeen Palestinian civilians, including two women, were wounded with rubber-coated metal bullets and tear gas canisters while dozens of others were suffocated by tear gas. Seven Palestinian citizens were subjected to severe beatings by Israeli forces.

In November 2019, Israeli authorities closed four Palestinian establishments, including the headquarters of the official Palestinian television. This indicates that Israeli is still determined to end the existence and operation of official Palestinian institutions, restricting the work of official Palestinian figures in the occupied city, and preventing any demonstrations of Palestinian sovereignty, which will allow Israel to impose its sovereignty in the city.

The report documented 103 raids into the towns and neighborhoods of Jerusalem by Israeli forces. The raids were accompanied by arrest of 78 Palestinian citizens, including 12 children, a woman, a minister and Governor of Jerusalem, and the Director of Education in Jerusalem. Israeli forces summoned 11 Palestinians and imposed house arrests on at least eight others, including children, besides imposing fines on them.

The report documented 20 demolitions of Palestinian homes and properties in Jerusalem. Nine homes were demolished, one of their owners had to self-demolish his home to avoid paying huge fines. Six barns and warehouses were demolished in the city while ten other facilities were notified of demolition.



These demolitions were carried out by Israeli army forces as part of a systematic policy of forced displacement of Palestinians to change the demographic character of the city, noting that such actions amount to a war crime. The Israeli policy of racial discrimination is unmistakable. At the time Israeli authorities impose restrictions and put obstacles preventing Palestinians from obtaining building permits, it uses the lack of construction license as a pretext to carry out demolitions against Palestinian-owned properties, besides many other pretexts such as security measures, which all aim to displace Palestinians, and allow the establishment of hundreds of settlement units.

The report documented four confiscation orders issued by Israeli forces, which seized 790 dunums in Jerusalem in the favor of the Israeli separation wall as well as for-Jewsonly roads, as well as confiscating 6,850 dunums in the West Bank.

The report documented two Israeli decisions regarding the approval of the establishment of a cable car line in Jerusalem, and the establishment of 11,000 housing units in a new neighborhood in the abandoned Qalandia Airport to expand the settlement of Atarot north of Jerusalem. An Israeli decision to ban the work of UNRWA in Jerusalem was also issued.

The gravity of the confiscation decisions comes in light of Israel's plans to annex the West Bank, with official support from the US administration, which declared that Israeli settlements in the West Bank is legitimate and does not violate international law, which again violates UN Resolutions.

The report documented eight direct attacks by settlers in Jerusalem during November, including damaging car tires, writing racist slogans as part of a strategic activity that Israel permits, based on discriminatory racial grounds, which aims in the long run to displace Palestinians and confiscate their homes and lands for settlement projects.

In November, 2,009 settlers carried out incursions into Al-Aqsa Mosque throughout 20 days of the month, besides thousands of settlers who participated in the incursions disguising as foreign tourists, with full coordination with Israeli authorities.

In contrast, Israeli forces continue to impose restrictions on the access of West Bank and Gaza residents to Jerusalem. Noting that most Gazans are denied entry to the city. 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 November, Israeli authorities issued seven removal decisions from Al-Aqsa Mosque as well as from towns of Jerusalem. Israeli authorities are pursuing this policy to exclude influential Palestinian figures, whether from Al-Aqsa Mosque or Jerusalem, as part of its fight against Palestinian presence.

Israeli army forces had set up 13 fixed checkpoints in Jerusalem and dozens of mobile checkpoints that stop citizens as they pass through and abuse them. This month, Euro-Med Monitor observed more than 53 mobile checkpoints in the neighborhoods of the occupied city.



The Full Text of the Report:

First: General Indicators of the Israeli Army Violations in Occupied Jerusalem:

النسبة	العدد	الانتهاك
Killings	1	0.3
Injures	19	4.8
Beatings	14	3.5
Shootings	24	6.0
Raids	103	25.8
Arrests	81	20.3
Cracking Down on Peaceful Assemblies	2	0.5
Summons	13	3.3
House Arrests	8	2.0
Removals	7	1.8
Demolitions	9	2.3
Demolition Notifications	10	2.5
Confiscating Properties	4	1.0



Settlement Construction Decisions	3	0.8
Stormings of Al-Aqsa Mosque	22	5.5
Settlers Assaults	8	2.0
Restricting Freedoms	6	1.5
Checkpoints and Freedom of Movement	66	16.5
Total	400	100.0

Israeli forces committed 400 violations in Jerusalem which fall under 18 categories of human rights violations. The majority of these violations were raids, with a total of 25.8%, followed by arrests, with a total of 20.3%, and checkpoints and freedom of movement, with a total of 16.5%. These violations have the highest rate as they occur on daily biases, while other violations were still serious in terms of their effects and implications. For instance, of the most serious violations are demolition notifications which targeted nine residential buildings and a number of installations, and land confiscations that included 790 dunums.



Second: Shootings and Violations of the Right to Physical Safety

Israeli army carried out 25 shootings and direct assaults in Jerusalem neighborhoods, which resulted in the death of a young Palestinian man, which demonstrates that Israeli forces, once again, used excessive force without the man posing any danger or threat to the lives of Israeli policemen. Seventeen Palestinian civilians, including two women, were wounded by rubber-coated metal bullets and tear gas canisters, while dozens of others were suffocated by tear gas. Fourteen Palestinian civilians were beaten and subjected to severe violence by the Israeli occupation forces.

Details:

On Saturday, November 2, Israeli forces opened fire and fired sound bombs on a school in al-Issawiya town in Jerusalem and arrested a student.

Israeli forces stormed al-Issawiya, northeast Jerusalem, and raided a secondary school for boys and arrested Saleh Taha al-Tawil, 16, after they beat him. They also attacked school principal, Tariq Jalajil, school guard, and another student, as they left. Israeli forces fired tear gas canisters, which resulted in the injury and suffocation of dozens of students and staff members. They were treated in the field.

Following attack, the Central Committee of the Students' Parents in al-Issawiya announced an open strike in schools to express their rejection of storming Al Madaris Street and provoking the students as they go to their schools in the morning, and at the end of their school hours. The strike lasted until Wednesday morning, November 6.

In a statement, the Committee said, "We reject and denounce these raids, which create an unsafe environment for education, not to mention the psychological state students go through, where tension, fear and lack of concentration prevail." The Committee noted that Israeli police did not abide by the agreement made several weeks ago between the relevant committees and the Israeli army, regarding not raiding schools.





There are six schools in al-Issawiya, of which only one is private, and the others belong to the Israeli municipality of Jerusalem. Five thousand students from all ages and grades attend these schools.

On the same evening, Israeli forces fired live ammunitions and sound bombs after storming al-Ram town, north of occupied Jerusalem. Israeli forces stormed al-Ram from the northern Ram Junction and fired sound bombs and tear-gas canisters at the youths, who threw stones and empty bottles at the soldiers.

On Sunday evening, November 3, Israeli forces fired bullets and sound bombs during their raid into Obaid neighborhood in al-Issawiya.

On Monday evening, November 4, Israeli forces again fired bullets and sound bombs during their raid into Obaid neighborhood in al-Issawiya.

On Thursday evening, November 7, a Palestinian woman was shot with a rubber bullet in the head after Israeli forces fired rubber bullets and tear gas canisters during their raid into al-Issawiya. Israeli forces stormed al-Issawiya and fired bullets in the area, including shooting rubber bullets, and tear-gas canisters. Clashes erupted near Al-Arba'een Mosque in the town, as a result. The Israeli forces arrested child Amir Karim Howeih and when his mother tried to intervene to help him, she was hit with a rubber bullet in the head. She was taken to Hadassah Hospital for treatment.

On Saturday evening, November 9, Israeli forces opened fire and threw sound bombs during their raid into Obaid neighborhood in al-Issawiya. No injuries were reported. Israeli forces surrounded a building belonging to Abu al-Homs family, broke into its outside entrance, chased a group of young men inside, and beat them with rifle butts and sticks. The incident developed after Palestinian young men started to throw stones, Molotov cocktails, and firecrackers at Israeli forces, which fired tens of tear-gas canisters and live bullets at them. This resulted in the injury of Hamza Khader Abu al-Homs, 62, with a rubber-coated metal bullet in the foot and Mohammed Khader Abu al-Homs, 57 in the eye, who fainted after Israeli soldiers assaulted and beat him. Both were taken to Makassed Islamic Charitable Society Hospital in Jabal Al-Tur for treatment. Sixteen civilians, including an eight-month-old child, were suffocated due to tear gas. During the raid, Israeli forces arrested Khader Rabah Abu al-Homs, 31, and Ahmed Fathi al-Masri, 34, who were severely beaten.

A member of the Follow Up Committee in the village, Mohammed Abu al-Homs, who documents Israeli violations, told a Euro-Med Monitor's researcher that hundreds of Israeli soldiers broke into the neighborhood and started attacking all those in the alleys



when people were coming to offer condolences for the death of his nephew. Israeli forces used pepper gas to empty the street. He said that his brother's family, including women, and himself were reportedly assaulted. Abu Hummus added, "Israeli forces attacked us with batons and pepper gas. Then they fired four sound bombs inside the yard of the building targeting children and women to punish all residents of al-Issawiya. As a result of the beatings, I fainted. When I woke up, I found myself at Al-Makassed hospital with a wound above my eye."

On Thursday, November 14, Israeli forces assaulted young man Mohammed Ghazal al-Shawish with severe by beating and electrifying him until he fainted before arresting him in the Old City of Jerusalem.

On Sunday, November 17, Israeli police killed a young man on a tunnel road southwest of Jerusalem in a new violation that entails the use of excessive force.

Israeli police officers followed a silver-colored VW-Passat car, carrying an Israeli registration plate, in the early morning in West Jerusalem. When the car arrived at al-Nafaq Street checkpoint, southwest of the city, the driver stopped and got out of it. An Israeli policeman immediately opened fire at him and seriously injured him. He was transferred to Chaxeri Tzedek hospital but died shortly after his arrival. The victim was identified as Faris Bassam Abu Nab, 23, from Ras al-Amud neighborhood in Silwan, south of the Old City.

Later, an Israeli police spokesman announced that «during a police persecution of cars' thieves in Jerusalem, the police officers noticed the theft of three vehicles. During a police chase of suspects, a driver posed a threat to the lives of police officers and other passengers. He was shot in the car and was critically wounded before his death was announced.» In the evening, the police retracted their statement and stated that the preliminary investigations of the Mahash Police Investigation Unit revealed that the deceased was not a threat to the lives of the police officers and was killed after he got out of the car, contrary to the first narrative.

The father of the victim reported that he heard of a shooting of a young man from Jerusalem between 10 - 9 am before he received several calls from people asking him about the young man who was shot dead by Israeli police near al-Nafaq Street checkpoint. Then he received a call informing him that the name of the young man was Firas or Faris. «I was worried, so I immediately contacted Faris several times, but his phone was off. Then, I went to Salah al-Din police station in the center of occupied Jerusalem and to the Russian Compound police station in West Jerusalem to ask about my son. The investigators refused to confirm his death or injury, or even tell anything



about his health condition, or if he was detained. One of the interrogators came and spoke Arabic; he told me that the vehicle was suspected, and fired at," the father said. He added that while he was in Rooms 4, he received a call from the police investigation unit Mahash, indicating the death of his son, and asked him to come and file a complaint and approve his autopsy to begin the investigation of the circumstances of the incident, but he refused the request. At the parking lot of Rooms 4, the father was surprised to see his son's car, which was detained by the Israeli police, free from any traces of firing, and its glass was not shattered, thus refuting the police's first version. Thus, Israeli police could have used less lethal force against him keeping in mind he did not pose any threat to them.

This case provides new evidence that Israeli security forces resort to the use of excessive force against Palestinian civilians, using live ammunitions to kill them without the victims posing any threat or danger to the lives of these forces. Such actions violate the rules of international law, which limit justifications for using force.

On the same evening, clashes erupted between youths and Israeli army in Silwan. The clashes erupted in Ras al-Amud neighborhood, during which, the Israeli forces fired sound bombs and rubber-coated metal bullets. At the time, an Israeli settler fired a live bullet in the air from the window of his car in Ras al-Amud neighborhood. Israeli forces stormed the area and fired sound bombs and rubber bullets at Palestinians. Israeli forces moved towards the house of Abu Nab family and stationed itself near it.



On Friday, November 22, Israeli forces fired a barrage of tear gas canisters during their raid into al-Issawiya, amid clashes with citizens. Israeli army forces stormed Obaid



neighborhood, and fired tear gas canisters, which resulted in the suffocation of dozens, and arrest of two young people, Alaa Esmat Obeid and Mahmoud Saadi Al-Rajabi. On Saturday, November 23, Israeli forces sprayed gas at a woman with special needs in the al-Thawri neighborhood of Silwan.

On Monday evening, November 25, Israeli forces fired a barrage of tear gas canisters during their stormings of Hizma neighborhood, northeast of Jerusalem. Israeli army raided Hizma town and chased a group of young men stationed in Mohammad Kanaan neighborhood in the center of the town. They targeted the house of the Mohammad Kanaan family with tear gas and tear gas canisters. The glass windows of the house were shattered, and the family members suffocated due to gas, including a one-year-old child who was transferred to a nearby medical center for treatment.

It is noteworthy that Israeli forces intensified stormings of the town of Hizma and its surroundings, about two weeks ago and sat up sudden checkpoints at the entrances to the main town.

On Tuesday November 16,26 Palestinians were injured in clashes with Israeli forces in the towns of Al-Ram and Abu Dis in Jerusalem, on the "Day of Fury" which was called for by the Palestinian Authority to reject the recent US move, and to condemn the death of sick prisoner Sami Abu Diiak in Israeli prisons.

Israeli forces stormed Al-Ram town from the separation wall side and chased young men and school students gathered near the Southern Al-Ram Roundabout. Meanwhile, Israeli forces arrested two unidentified children. In the town of Abu Dis, clashes erupted with Israeli forces near Al-Quds University. Israeli forces fired tear gas and sound bombs at youth from behind the separation wall, causing suffocation.

Eleven cases of shooting live bullets and tear gas canisters were carried out by the Israeli forces during their stormings of Jerusalem, especially in Shuafat refugee camp and near Qalandiya checkpoint, most of which were concentrated at night. No injuries were reported.

Israeli forces repeated attacks, excessive use of force against Palestinian demonstrators, use of gas and sound bombs against Palestinian citizens and their homes, as well as airstrikes and violence, constitute a systematic violation of international law governing \use of force against civilians. Israeli army forces use these tools as a punitive action on the ground. The international communitys silence over these violations and the lack of accountability encourage Israeli forces to continue their violations.



Third: Raids, Detentions 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. Euro-Med Monitor team documented 103 raids into Jerusalem's towns and neighborhoods during this month, including 78 Palestinians, including 12 children, a woman, Minister and Governor of Jerusalem, and Director of Education. Israeli authorities summoned 11 Palestinians and placed under house arrest at least eight others, including children who were forced to pay fines.

Details:

On Friday morning, 1 November, Israeli forces arrested Faisal Loai Obaid, 18, after raiding his family house in Obaid neighborhood in al-Issawiya.

On Saturday evening, 2 November, Israeli forces broke into Obaid, carried out searches, and patrolled the streets, and detained a child.

At dawn on Monday, 3 November, Israeli forces arrested Palestinian Minister of Jerusalem Affairs, Fadi Arafat al-Hadami, 43, after attacking him and breaking into his home, at al-Swanah neighborhood. A large Israeli intelligence and police forces units stormed al-Hadami>s home, tempered with its content as a part of their search, beat him in front of his family, and took him to the Russian Compound police station. He was intensively interrogated for six hours then released.

Lawyer Ahmed Safiya said that investigation with al-Hadami concentrated on his «services to Palestinian citizens» in Jerusalem. He demonstrated that Israeli authorities released al-Hadami on the condition of paying a bail. Israeli authorities tried to impose restrictions on him such as banning him from any political activity or contacting people who could disrupt the investigations. They demanded his attendance whenever they send him a warrant.

This is al-Hadami's fourth time to get arrested since he took office in the middle of last April.

On the same day, three citizens got arrested after raiding their houses in the Old City. The detainees were Wisam Seder, Yousef al-Helou, Rizaz Al-Razem.

At Sunday dawn November 3, three Palestinians were arrested after Israeli forces raided the Gate of Remission (Bab al Hittat) neighborhood in the Old City. They were Rawad



Mamoun al-Eazem, 24, Wissam Thaljee Sider, 29, Yousef Khaled al-Helou, 23.

On the same day, Israeli Forces imposed house arrest on -25year-old Ahmed Mohamed Hussien Dirbas, resident of al-Issawiya, and imposed a -500NIS fine (143\$) on him as a condition to his release. He was arrested earlier on 31, October.

On Monday November 4, Israeli forces arrested Palestinian police Amjad Naim al-Khatib, 52, and his son Na>im, 16, after storming al-Eizariya town, and raiding and searching several houses. At the same time, Israeli forces arrested four Palestinians following a house-to-house raiding campaign in al-Issawiya. They arrested Ismail Muheisen, Mohammed Younis, 26, Fayek Nassif Habash, 28, and Mohammed Habash, 32. On the same day, Israeli forces arrested Ibrahim Samir Kanaan, 45, after they raided and searched his house in the town of Al-Ram, northeast of Jerusalem.

They also raided and searched the houses of Zakaria Iskafi and Mustafa Samha in Abu Asba building near al-Diyafa Palace in al-Ram.

During the same day, an Israeli intelligence force stopped Hanadi Halawani near her home in Jerusalem and gave her a fine of 2,000 shekels (580\$).

In the evening, Israeli forces arrested Mohammed Ramzi Muheisen, 13, while he was near his house in Muheisen neighborhood after storming al-Issawiya and detaining him for several hours before releasing him.

The child said he had a wound in his left hand, adding that: "I was going to check on my hand. The soldiers stopped me and examined my hand. They made me sit on the ground and interrogated me. They asked about my family members. A number of soldiers surrounded me, and I was afraid because their number was large. A



soldier forced me to stand and sit on the ground and handcuffed me and later released me after my uncle came to the place."

In the evening, Israeli army arrested three children after they were beaten after they stormed Al-Dahra neighborhood in al-Issawiya. The detainees were: Sim Dari, Omar Ahmed Mahmoud, and Ismail Yousef Muheisen.



Israeli police also arrested a citizen in Salah al-Deen Street, under the pretext of driving a motorcycle without a permit.

On the same day, Israeli forces arrested Yasser Darwish, the Secretary-General of Fatah in al-Issawiya.

On Tuesday 5 November, Israeli forces arrested Mahmoud Fayez Mahmoud, a member of the town's Central Guards Committee.

The arrest came at a time al-Issawiya's schools continue to strike to ensure a safe environment for students and prevent stormings of the town during school hours. On the same day, Israeli forces arrested Adel Abu Sobeih, 14, from al-Issawiya, during distribution of demolition orders to a number of houses.

Israeli forces arrested a young man, Rashad Mohammed Nasser, after he was beaten and abused at the eastern entrance of al-Issawiya

At dawn on Wednesday, 6 November, Israeli forces arrested three Palestinians, including two children, after they raided and searched their houses in al-Issawiya. They arrested Majd Bashir Ahmed, 18, Akram Ghadheb Obeid, 17, and Mohammed Sami Obeid, 15.

On the same day, Israeli forces imposed an a -11day house arrest on child, Adel Abu Sobeih, 14, from al-Issawiya following a day of his arrest during a raid in the town. In the evening, Israeli forces stormed al-Issawiya and carried out a raid and stopped and searched cars.

On Thursday, November 7, Israeli forces summoned Hussein al-Zaghal, 16, from Silwan in Jerusalem, to investigate him at Salah al-Deen Street Police Station.

On Sunday, November 10, Israeli army imposed a five-day house arrest on Ahmad al-Masri, as part of the conditions of his release, a day after he was arrested and injured in the face, in addition to getting various bruises throughout his body after he was assaulted in his house in al-Issawiya.

On Monday, November 11, Israeli police placed fireworks at the home of Fathi al-Masri al-Issawiya, to shoot a film. Members of Israeli police, accompanied by a photographer, placed fireworks at the entrance to Masri's house in the neighborhood of al-Obeid, which has been targeted for several months and photographed what happened to show that young men fire them and run away. In November last year, Israeli forces planted a rifle in the house of Samer Suleiman in al-Issawiya and filmed without the owner's knowledge. On the same day, Israeli forces arrested Abdullah Ra'fat Mahmoud, 21, after they raided and searched his house in al-Issawiya.

On Tuesday, November 12, Israeli army arrested two young men after raiding their homes in al-Issawiya. They arrested Mohammed Bassam Olayan, 21, and Mohammed Ali Abu Gharbiya, 24.



On the same day, Israeli police arrested Ihab Abu Ghazaleh, Al-Aqsa guard, while he was working near Al-Aqsa at The Golden Gate (Bab al-Rahma) and took him to a detention and interrogation center. It is noteworthy that Israeli police arrested Abu Ghazaleh last month, under the pretext of filming the storming of Israeli police officers of the Golden Gate Chapel.

On Wednesday, November 13, Israeli forces arrested Abi Tayseer Aboudi, 32, the Director of Baysan Center for Studies and Development, after raiding his home in the town of Kafr Agab.

On the same day, Israeli forces arrested an unidentified citizen in front of the al-Rashidiya school gate in occupied Jerusalem and assaulted another in front of Damascus Gate (Bab al-Amud). Israeli army arrested a young man after he was beaten in front of the Gate of al-Rashidiya School, and transferred him to one of its investigation and detention centers in the city, and assaulted another young man, before releasing him.

On the same day, Israeli forces arrested Ahmed Saleh Othman, 21, after raiding his house in Abu Dis town.

On Thursday, November 14, Israeli forces arrested Mohammed Abu al-Homs, 51, a member of the Follow Up Committee in al-Issawiya, while he was at the eastern entrance of the town. They transferred Abu al-Homs to the Russian Compound interrogation center. He needed treatment but was left without help for several hours. After that, he was taken to the hospital late at night. He was given first aid only. On Friday morning, he was brought the Magistrate's Court, where a decision was issued to release him. On Sunday, Israeli forces released him on the condition of paying a bail of 1,000 NIS (285\$).

According to Abu al-Homs, after he was released, Israeli army assaulted him while he was being transferred in one of their vehicles to the building of the Russian Compound. In recent months, Abu al-Homs was subjected to physical detention, removal, beatings in an attempt to prevent him from filming, monitoring and documenting Israeli violations inside the village. He was injured in the face, and suffered from much pain in the neck, and various bruises and treated at Al-Makassed Hospital.

On the same day, Israeli forces arrested Mohammed Abu Owais, 28, after storming al-Issawiya.

On Sunday evening, November 17, Israeli army arrested three young men, including a university student, in front of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. The arrests came after the suppression of a protest in front of the Hebrew University to condemn Israeli aggression on the Gaza Strip.

On Monday evening, 18 November, Israeli forces stormed the Ein al-Louza neighborhood



of Silwan and forced shop owners to shut down.

On Tuesday, November 19, Israeli forces arrested 15 Palestinians during a massive raid in al-Issawiya. The detainees were: Mohammed Ibrahim Obeid, Mohammed Smiley Obaid, Yazan Bassam Obeid, Mohammed Nael Obeid, Mohammed Wael Obeid, Elias Hussein Obeid, Mohammed Walid Yousef Obaid, Bashar Ayman Obeid, Mohammed Aziz Obaid, Rushdi Bahai Obaid, Naif Esmat Obeid, Mahmoud Saadi al-Rugby, Mohammed Ashraf Abu al-Homs, Ahmed Haitham Mahmoud, and Ismail Sinokrot.

Israeli forces also summoned seven other Palestinians: Motasem Hamza Obeid, Hamed Shafiq Obeid, Mohammed Ayman Obeid, Mohammed Al-Fakhouri, Mohammed Haitham Mahmoud, Mohammad Awni Attia, and Amin Omar Hamed.

On the same day, Israeli army arrested two children, Muhannad and Mohammed Qaraeen from the Baten al-Hawa neighborhood of Silwan.

On Wednesday, November 20, forces stormed the Ambassador Hotel in Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood, East of occupied Jerusalem. They surrounded a table in the hotel, checked the cards of the people sitting around it, photographed them, and then arrested Ziad al-Shamali, the head of the Parents of Students Union in Jerusalem, and took him to an interrogation center in the city.

On the same day, Israeli forces arrested Yazan Siam from Salah El-Din Street in Jerusalem. The arrest of Siam came after interrogating him three times in a week on the grounds of wharassment of Israeli settlers.»

On the same day, Israeli forces arrested Ashraf Abdel Hamid Ghaith, 44, after raiding several houses in the al-Thawri neighborhood of Silwan.

They summoned Musa al-Abbasi from Ras al-Amud neighborhood in Silwan town to investigate him at Salah al-Din police.

On Thursday morning, November 21, Israeli forces arrested Governor of Jerusalem, Adnan Adel Tawfiq Ghaith, 46, after they raided his house in Silwan. Elements of Israeli intelligence and police stormed Ghaith's house and searched and tampered with its contents, before taking him to an investigation center in Jerusalem, without explaining the reasons for his arrest. In the evening, Israeli authorities released Ghaith.

According to lawyer Rami Othman, Ghaith was arrested by Israeli forces on charges of working with the Palestinian Authority in the city of Jerusalem. After the hearing, an Israeli court approved his unconditional release. It is noteworthy that Israeli forces have arrested Governor Ghaith more than 13 times since he took office, most recently on 14 October, where he was released on a bail of 5,000 NIS (1,428\$). Ghaith was removed from



the West Bank for six months. The removal was renewed again for another six months and he was prevented from communicating with a number of people.

Ghaith's arrest came a day after Israeli authorities closed down a number of Palestinian Authority institutions in the city of Jerusalem, and arrested a number of its employees On the same day, Israeli forces arrested Yusuf Ashour, 17, after raiding his family's home in the Baten al-Hawa neighborhood of Silwan.

Israeli forces also summoned Shadi Kamal Olayan, 35, from Silwan, south of Al-Aqsa Mosque to interrogate him in «Rooms 4».

On the same day, Israeli forces raided Nasser Ajaj's house in Wadi al-Joz in Jerusalem. Israeli forces searched the house of Ajaj, who works at the Jerusalem governorate, and summoned him over phone to attend to the Russian Compound.

On the same day, Israeli authorities imposed house arrest on Director of Education in Jerusalem, Samir Jibril, and head of the Council of Parents of the Students of Jerusalem, Ziad al-Shamali.

According to Palestinian Society Prisoner's Club's lawyer, Mufid al-Haj, the judge of the Israeli Central Court approved the decision to release Jibril and al-Shamali on condition that they pay a bail of 7,500 NIS (2,112\$), sign a third-party bail of 20,000 NIS (5,714\$), and be placed under house arrest until 28 November, removing them from where they work, preventing them from contacting anyone named in the investigation, and preventing them from using their phones and personal computers.

On Friday, November 22, Israeli forces arrested Alaa (Esmat) Obeid, 32, and Mahmoud Sa)di al-Rajabi, 24, after raiding their homes in al-Issawiya.

On Saturday, November 23, Israeli forces prevented workers at the Bedouin Jabal al Baba gathering near al-Eizariya, from renovating dirt entrance of their main road which happened a week ago.

The group's representative, Atallah Mazar'a, said in a statement that Israeli forces raided the gathering and prevented him and other workers from repairing the dirt entrance after seizing the equipment and detaining workers for hours.

Last week, the authorities razed approximately 500 meters of dirt road of the Jabal al Baba, destroying the main water line connecting the community (see demolitions of houses, properties).

Jabal al Baba is a Bedouin community in the vicinity of Jerusalem. Israeli authorities seek to displace its inhabitants to establish settlement projects and link settlement of Ma>ale Adumim to Jerusalem, known as E1 scheme, which aims to separate Jerusalem completely from its Palestinian extension.



On the same day, Israeli army arrested two young men from al-Issawiya.

Israeli forces arrested the two young, Alaa Obeid and Mahmoud Al-Rajabi, after they raided their homes in al-Issawiya, and took them to the Russian Compound.

On Sunday, November 24, Mohammed Khaled al-Taweel, 27, and Mohammed Jamal al-Taweel, 24, were arrested after their houses were raided and searched in Silwan.

On the same day, Israeli forces imposed a five-day house arrest on three boys from Silwan, and imposed a 500 NIS (142\$) bail on each of them. The boys were Mohammed Qara>een, Yousef Ashour, and Muhannad Qara>een.

On Monday, November 25, Israeli forces arrested ten Palestinians, including two children, after they stormed al-Issawiya, and raided several houses. The detainees were: Majd Ahmed Mahmoud, 17, Mohammed Haitham Mahmoud, 24, Mahmoud Abdel Raouf Mahmoud, 23, Saeb Mohammed Darbas, 22, Ahmed Jamal Attia, 24, Akram Ghadeb Obeid, 17, and Salama Ghadeb Obeid, 19, Emad Taha Abu Riala, 26, Mohammed Ramadan al-Masri, 18, and Saleh Rajab, 20.

On Tuesday, November 26, Israeli forces arrested Yousef Khaled al-Sheikh, 20, after raiding his house in the town of Biddu.

They also arrested three children after storming Ras al-Amud neighborhood, east of the Old City, and raided and searched several houses. They arrested Mus>ab Mahmoud al-Abbasi, 16, Hatem Jabr al-Abbasi, 17, and Momen Ahmad al-Abbasi, 17.

On Wednesday, November 27, Israeli forces arrested Alaa Mohammed Mahmoud al-Abbasi, 16, after they raided his house in Ras al-Amud neighborhood, east of the Old City. Israeli forces also arrested Amran Mufeed Khaddour, 18, and Louay al-Rajabi, after raiding their homes in Silwan.

On the same day, Israeli police was deployed at the bus station on Sultan Suleiman Street in Jerusalem, and searches were carried as students went to school.

Crews from the Israeli municipality and police also stormed Wad Yassoul neighborhood in Silwan.

On Friday, November 29, Israeli forces arrested Murad Omar Darwish, from al-Issawiya, after he was beaten near Damascus in the center of Jerusalem.

Local sources told Wafa that Israeli police officers beat Darwish before taking him to an investigation and detention center in the center of the city.

Euro-Med Monitor documented 22 incursions into Jerusalem, including searches and raids without reporting any arrests.



Israeli authorities have stepped up their pursuit of Palestinian Authority officials working in Jerusalem and placed severe restrictions on their work. It is clear 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 campaign includes hazing, tampering, and deliberate sabotage of citizens property and furniture, which indicates that the goal of the 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: Suppression of Peaceful Assemblies:

Euro-Med Monitor documented two incidents in which Israeli forces resorted to using force in dispersing peaceful Palestinian assemblies in occupied Jerusalem, including the arrest of three Palestinians, including a university student.

Details:

On Saturday, November 2, Israeli forces suppressed the participants at a sit-in in solidarity with prisoners on hunger strike in occupied Jerusalem. Israeli forces attacked participants in the solidarity sit-in organized by Jerusalem activists, on Salah El-Din Street in occupied Jerusalem, and assaulted them and arrested the director of ELIA Foundation, Ahmed Hussein Safadi, 45, who is a member of the National Action Committee.

It is noteworthy that four prisoners on hunger strike to refuse administrative detention, the longest of whom is Ismail Ali from the town of Abu Dis, who has been on strike for 102 days, followed by Ahmed Zahran, who has been on hunger strike for 42 days, and Musab Al-Hindi, who has been on hunger strike for 40 days, and Hiba al-Labadi who went on hunger strike for 42 days (which led to her release). Hunger strikers are in serious health conditions, with Israeli authorities refusing to respond to their demands.

On Sunday evening, November 17, Israeli police arrested three Palestinian youths in occupied Jerusalem during a demonstration in solidarity with the Gaza Strip. Eyewitnesses reported that police arrested two young men and a university student, after the suppression of a vigil in front of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem to condemn Israeli aggression on the Gaza Strip. The demonstrators held photos of a number of victims who were killed during the recent escalation in Gaza.

At the same time, a number of Israeli settlers gathered near the solidarity sit-in, in an attempt to obstruct it.



Fifth: Demolitions of Homes and Properties

The report documented 20 demolitions of Palestinian homes and properties in Jerusalem. Nine homes were demolished, one of which had its owner self-demolish it to avoid paying huge fines. Six barns and warehouses were demolished in the city while ten other facilities were notified of demolition.

Major demolitions and notifications:

On Tuesday, November 5, Israeli bulldozers demolished a house in Silwan.

An Israeli force, accompanied by employees of the Israeli municipality in the occupied city of Jerusalem, arrived at a one-story house belonging to Motassem Mahmoud al-Abbasi in Ein al-Louza neighborhood in Silwan. They forced Abbasi family to evacuate the building and declared the area as a closed military zone before demolishing it under the pretext of not obtaining the necessary permits for construction.

Al-Abbasi said that Israeli municipality staff in Jerusalem surrounded his house accompanied by a large number of Israeli forces and forced residents of the house to evacuate it by force and emptied some of the house's contents before demolishing it. He stated that he had managed to postpone the demolition several times, but he was not aware of the Israeli court's approval which was passed two weeks ago to demolish the house. Al-Abbasi explained that the building has been built in 2011, and in 2018, he paid a fine of 72,000 NIS to the Israeli municipality in addition to paying six fines estimated at 1,255 NIS per month in order to complete the procedures and not to demolish the house. He said that the two-story building is made of two residential apartments, each is 100 square meters and is inhabited by nine people. On July 17, Israeli authorities demolished four shops in Silwan, owned by the same family.





On the same day, Israeli municipal staff in the occupied city of Jerusalem distributed ten demolition notifications and summons for allegedly building without a permit in several neighborhoods in al-Issawiya. They also photographed facilities and streets.

On Monday, November 11, Israeli army demolished four tin houses which are home 25 individuals, structures and sheep sheds in several Bedouin communities, east of occupied East Jerusalem, and arrested Ihab Jaber Subuh from Beit Surik.

According to head of Al-Muntar Land Defense Committee, Younis Jaafar, Israeli forces started demolishing and dismantling two residential rooms in Shaab Mousa and Umm Al-Rayyan areas in Al- Muntar lands belonging to Mohammed Hassan Halkalin and Mohammed Omar Abdel-Qader on the pretext of having no construction permits. They demolished a house and agricultural barracks in the Bedouin community of Abu al-Nawar, east of El-Eizariya, northeast of occupied Jerusalem. The representative of

Abu Nawar, Abu Emad Jahalin, noted that Israeli forces stormed Abu Nawar, and began dismantling agricultural barracks owned by Mahmoud Salman Ajarma, and seized them. Israeli forces demolished a house in Wadi al-Jamal, east of al->Eizariya town, owned by Majed Suleiman al-Sayyala.

According to residents, workers from the Israeli Civil Administration began emptying the contents of the residential and agricultural establishments before demolishing them. It is north worthy to mention that settlers on 15 September 2019 placed caravans and water tanks on the land of Al-Muntar to establish a settlement outpost in the area. Since 1948, thousands of Palestinian Bedouins have been living in the Badia, east of Jerusalem, after being forcibly displaced by Israeli authorities from the Negev desert. The three communities are located in the middle of the Ma>ale Adumim settlement east of the city. The Israeli government is seeking to deport Bedouin communities, in order to establish a settlement project called Israel1-E. According to Palestinian experts, the project aims to seize 12,000 dunams of land stretching from East Jerusalem to the Dead Sea in order to free the area of any Palestinian presence, as part of a project to separate the southern West Bank from its center.

On Wednesday, November 13, the family of Aziz Ja>abees self-demolished four livestock barracks in the al-Sala>a neighborhood of Jabal al-Mukaber, southeast of occupied Jerusalem, to avoid paying tens of thousands of shekels in fines for demolishing them by Israeli bulldozers. According to the family, Israeli municipality in Jerusalem gave the family 24 hours to implement the demolition order, otherwise it would do so and thus force the family to pay tens of thousands of shekels.



On Monday, November 18, Israeli troops, accompanied by a bulldozer, stormed the Bedouin Mount of Pope in the town of Eizariya, southeast of occupied Jerusalem. They demolished approximately 500 meters of the dirt road connecting the community. According to the representative of the community, Atallah Mazarah, Israeli forces bulldozed the only road between the community and the town of Eizariya, pointing out this resulted in the destruction of the main water line connecting the community. Mount Pope, one of the Bedouin communities in the vicinity of Jerusalem, which the Israeli authorities seek to displace to establish settlement projects and link the settlement of Marale Adumim to Jerusalem, and to implement the E1 project, which aims to completely separate the city of Jerusalem from its Palestinian extension. On Tuesday, November 19, Israeli authorities demolished three houses in Jabal al-Mukaber village and Beit Hanina town in Jerusalem under the pretext of building without a permit.

An Israeli army force, accompanied by crews from the Israeli municipality in Jerusalem, and a number of heavy machines, stormed the village of Jabal al-Mukabber, southeast of occupied Jerusalem, and surrounded a house belonging to the family of Fatima al-Abbasi. The owner of the house was not inside, and when informed by the neighbors she returned to the house and they allowed her to enter the house and pick some of its essential items. Then, they began to demolish the house. Al-Abbasi reported that her house is a -150square-meter, in which she lives with her family of five. She stated that the house had been built for ten years, during which she tried to obtain a building permit without success. The Israeli court imposed a construction fine of 130,000 shekels on her, which she is obliged to pay monthly until 2021.







On the same day, Israeli forces attended to house of Mousa (Awad Khalayleh in Jabal al-Mukaber village to carry out a similar demolition. Khalilah said that the Israeli municipality forced him to demolish his -130year-old house, which he recently renovated with a «license,» giving him a few minutes to carry out the demolition, otherwise bulldozers, which were stationed at the entrance of the neighborhood, would do so and he will be forced to pay a fine cover the cost. He was forced to rent a bulldozer to demolish his house in order to avoid paying 100,000 shekels, a fine and the total cost of Israeli municipal crews and forces. He added that «the municipal crews accompanied by troops remained stationed in the vicinity of the house until the demolition was carried out completely, then they handed us a decision to move the rubble of the house to a special place, otherwise we will be fined and so the bulldozer that carried out the demolition. He stated that his family had recently obtained a "restoration license" from the Israeli municipality and had already proceeded to do so because the house was old, and the family of seven moved to live in rent. The restoration was carried out as stated by the license of the municipal engineer, but I was surprised of the demolition order by the Israeli Ministry of Interior on the pretext of building without a license.

The family said that they struggled in courts to overturn the demolition order, and managed to bring a map of the place from the Maps and Survey Department in Tel Aviv proving the existence of the house, and then the Interior Ministry claimed that they had exceeded the restoration license and that is why the demolition order, which was approved by the Supreme Court, was carried out.

On the same day, Israeli forces, accompanied by crews from the Israeli municipality in Jerusalem and a number of heavy machines, stormed the village of Beit Hanina, north of occupied Jerusalem, and stationed in Al-Ashqaria neighborhood. They surrounded a house belonging to the family of Majdi Mustafa (Aloun and began bulldozing it. The family stated that their house was built seven years ago. It is a one-story house that accommodates six people on an area of 120 square meters. The family added that the municipality imposed a construction fine worth 40,000 NIS, which it is obliged to pay monthly.

On Tuesday morning, 26 November, Israeli municipality bulldozers in Jerusalem demolished the house of Mohammed al-Bazian in the Atarot industrial zone in Qalandiya village, north of occupied Jerusalem, under the pretext of building without a permit. The -200square-meter house, with a family of 14, including 11 children, has been built since 2013. The Israeli authorities also demolished a container in the vicinity of the house, which was used as a living room.

Al-Bazian said that he tried for years to obtain a license the house, but the Israeli municipality refused, and imposed a construction fine worth 360,000 NIS, which I



was paying monthly in installments, and the courts imposed the payment of 120,000 NIS, in addition to paying 2,000 NIS to the lawyer and the engineer's fees for licensing procedures, as well as many requirements by the court. Yet at the end, the municipality insisted on demolishing the house.

He said: «I was surprised by storming my house, surrounding it completely and getting my family out of it, and demolishing it, although the crew from the municipality came yesterday to the house, and told us that they will demolish it next week, noting that we could appeal this decision before the court. Indeed, we went to do so, but today we were surprised by what happened.»

On the same day, the Israeli municipality in Jerusalem forced Mahmoud Obeidat to self-demolish two horse and livestock barracks in the Wadi al-Homs neighborhood, in the village of Sur Baher, south of occupied Jerusalem. Each of them was 160 square meters.

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 evident; 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.

According to a report by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Israeli authorities demolished 151 homes in East Jerusalem between the beginning of this year and mid-October, compared to 177 in 2018 and 142 in 2017.

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 17 July 1998, which provides for the definition of the crime of aggression as: «a widespread use of property and seizure without justification for military necessity and against the law and in a vain way.»



Sixth: Decisions of Confiscations and Seizure of Property

Euro-Med Monitor documented four confiscation orders issued by Israeli army seizing 790 dunums of occupied Jerusalem for purposes related to the separation wall and settlement roads, which were part of a wide confiscation campaign in the West Bank that included 6,850 dunums.

On Saturday, 2 November, Israeli authorities announced the confiscation of approximately 500 dunums of Palestinian land in the town of Hizma, east of occupied Jerusalem.

الاراضي االمعدة لوضع اليد من قوات الاحتلال من حوض رقم 8 القصب



According to the mayor of Hizma Muslim Abu Hilu, Israeli authorities handed a decision of confiscating about 500 dunums of land adjacent to the settlement of Adam, which is located on the land of Palestinians in the vicinity of the adjacent village of Jaba, southeast of Al-Ram.

Four settlements surround the town of Hizma, the main artery linking the northern and southern West Bank, and one of Jerusalem's main gates.

On the same day, al-Ram mayor, Raqi Ghazawneh, reported that the Israeli Military



Liaison Office handed the municipality decisions of the seizure of a number of land lots in the town of al-Ram with a total of 39.9 dunums, including previous decisions that amended the borders of the town. Some of them are new.

On Sunday, November 3, Israeli authorities renewed their notification of confiscation of approximately 190 dunums of Palestinian land in Anata, east of occupied Jerusalem.

According to the coordinator of the Committee for the Defence of Lands in the town of Anata Mohammed Salameh, Israeli authorities handed the Civil Affairs Authority a decision to seize 190.5 dunums registered in the records of the land of Anata town and belonging to the residents of Anata and the towns of Hizma and Issawiya, for military purposes.

He pointed out that this decision is valid until January 2022,21 and is an extention of an order issued in 2007 to build the wall. The order notes that the owners of the land have the right to appeal to Israeli courts within five days from the date of notification. Salameh added that the municipality of Anata, in cooperation with the Wall and Settlement Authority and Jerusalem governorate, will file cases against this decision.

On Monday, 4 November, Israeli authorities notified the confiscation of 66 dunums of Beit Duqqu village, northwest of occupied Jerusalem. According to a statement issued by the Beit Duqqu Village Council, Israeli authorities handed over the Civil Liaison decisions to seize 66 dunums of the village, the same land that the wall is established on.

It was found that most of the military orders distributed by the Israeli Civil Administration relate to land confiscated in 2002 and 2006 for the purpose of establishing the separation wall, with temporary seizure orders renewed every three years and some for five years, and therefore there is no chance to legally object due to the expiry of the legal deadlines for objection. These deadlines expired and some of the orders were objected at the time and there is no chance to do so again.

Some of the distributed orders include renewals and modifications of orders, which means seizing more land that was not covered by the original orders issued years ago. It was found that the confiscation orders in the Hizma and Anata area of Jerusalem were intended to use the space of land covered by the renewed military order in order to establish new roads for settlers which is part of a plan by the current Israeli Transportation Minister, Bezalel Smotrich.

The confiscation orders are part of a massive campaign that began in late October in the West Bank, which included the distribution 51 seizure and confiscation orders, with approximately 6,850 dunums, distributed over most of the West Bank governorates.



This coincided the submission of projects proposals to the Israeli Knesset submitted by a number of deputies of the ruling coalition in Israel, aimed at annexing settlement blocs and private land, especially in the Dead Sea area and the Jordan Valley.

Although most of the confiscation orders are related to renewing and confirming confiscations, it is an extension of the Israeli policy of grabbing Palestinian land, without legal basis, most of them to expand settlements, and construction of the separation wall, which began in 2002, and whose length in the occupied West Bank is 770 kilometers, including about 142 kilometers in the part surrounding Jerusalem, called the envelope of Jerusalem, and whose height is nine meters. It seizes thousands of dunums and isolates Palestinian towns and villages. On 9 July 2004, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) issued an advisory opinion on the separation wall in the West Bank at the request of the UN General Assembly on 8 December 2003. It concluded that the wall is illegal and affects the various codified rights in the agreements and charters that Israel have signed, such as the right to freedom of movement, the right not to interfere with the privacy of the home and the family, codified in Articles 12 and 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the right to work, the right to an adequate standard of living, the right to health and education, and Articles 12 ,11 ,6 and 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

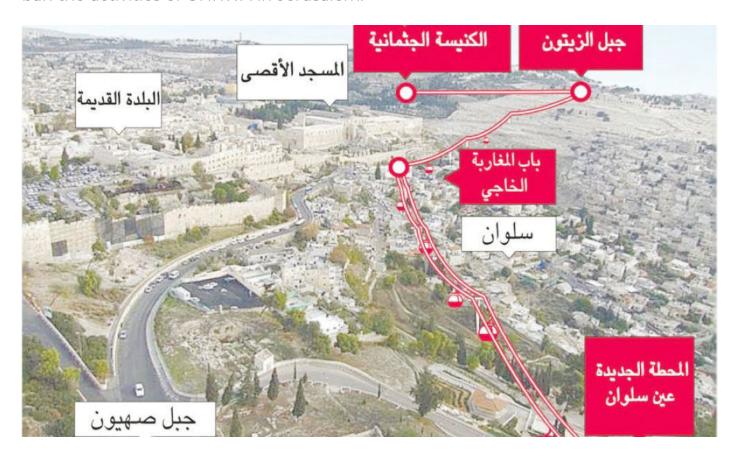
The gravity of the confiscation decisions comes in light of Israel's plans to annex the West Bank, with official support from the US administration, which declared that settlements in the West Bank are legitimate and do not contravene international law, which violates UN resolutions.



Seventh: Settlement and Judaization:

Israeli forces impose demographic change in Jerusalem, employing its governmental, political and security power besides allowing settlers and their settlement committees to seize more Jerusalem properties.

Israeli authorities issued two decisions relating to the establishment of a cable car line in Jerusalem as well as the establishment of 11,000 residential units in new settlement neighborhood in the abandoned Qalandia airport in order to expand Atarot settlement, north of Jerusalem. The Euro-Med has also documented an Israeli draft legislation to ban the activities of UNRWA in Jerusalem.



Details:

The Israeli Haaretz newspaper reported on Tuesday, 5 November, that the Israeli Ministerial for Housing Affairs approved a plan for a cable car line that links Mount of Olives with the Western Wall.

The cable car line passes between Al-Jaras Garden, adjunct to Talbieh neighborhood,



and a site in Silwan. The David Foundation plans to establish a big station for visitors there. There will another station for the cable car line in the Olive Mount parking.

According to the ministerial body, which includes nine ministers headed by the Israeli Finance Minister Mosheh Kahlon, the cable car line will be able to transport three thousand passengers per hour in all directions. It takes about four and a half minutes by using cars that are capable to carry ten passengers.

On Thursday, November 28, the Israel Hayom newspaper published on its website that the Israeli Ministry of Construction and Housing is working on re-planning the establishment of new settlement neighborhood at Qalandia airport.

The settlement neighborhood includes 11,000 residential units on 600 dunums from the land of the abandoned airport. The mentioned lands were confiscated in the early 1970s by Israeli government headed by Labor Party at the time.

The plan includes digging a tunnel under Kafer Aqab neighborhood in order to connect the new neighborhood with the east. Qalandia airport was closed by the Israeli authorities with the outbreak of the second Intifada in 2000 after being targeted by Palestinian factions.

The Haaretz newspaper pointed out that the settlement plan was drawn up many years ago, but it was placed on hold because of international and political pressure against settlement in the occupied territories in 1967, especially the opposition of US administration headed by Barark Obama that refused settlement expansion in Jerusalem. It is indicated that the former Housing Minister Yoav Galant issued orders to resume the work on the settlement project after the election of the US president Trump. According to the newspaper, Israeli Ministry of Housing is working on planning the use of lands that will be used in the settlement neighborhood construction and providing the related plan during next months to the committee of planning and construction of Jerusalem.

According to the newspaper, the settlement plan has a great support from the head of the Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem, Moshe Leon, the head of the Opposition Bloc in municipality, and the Minister of Jerusalem Affairs in the Israeli Government, Ze ev Elkin. On November 18, US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo declared that US considered Israeli settlements in the West Bank as legal and do not violate International Law. The recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel by the US administration on December 2017, 6 encouraged the Israeli government to design more settlement plans in the occupied West Bank and Jerusalem.

On November 27, media reports revealed the Israeli legal draft aimed to ban the work of



UNRWA in Jerusalem.

According to Arab48 website, a Likud Knesset member and former head of Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem, Nir Barakat, presented a draft resolution to ban UNRWA work. That draft was signed by the heads of parliamentary blocs of Likud, Yisrael Beiteinu, Shas, United Torah Judaism, and the Jewish House.

UNRWA operates in Shu>fat camp to the north of Jerusalem and runs dozens of medical clinics, educational institutions and schools in the city.

The ban decision will be valid at the beginning of 2020. Barakat claimed that «UNRWA is used as a platform to incite and indoctrinate hatred and violence against Israel and its Jewish population. The UN agency is teaching youngsters in the schools it supervises in Jerusalem anti-Semitic content, while the terrorists who killed children and women are being praised in the textbooks used in those educational facilities,» he claimed, adding that the draft resolution aims to "implement Israeli sovereignty" in the city according to the "Basic law: Jerusalem, the capital of Israel."

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 over-whelmingly 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.



Eighth: Attacks and Incursions into Al-Aqsa Mosque

Israeli army forces have continued their incursions into Al-Aqsa Mosque, imposing restrictions on 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 occur in two periods: the first is from 11-7:30 am, and the second is from 2:30-1:30 pm. Incursions occur every day except on Fridays and Saturdays. The stormings occur under strict guard by Israeli special forces, policemen, and Intelligence officers.

Settlers incursions start from the Moroccan 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 south to Cotton Merchant's Gate (Bab al-Qattanin) and they finally leave form the Chain Gate (Bab al Silsilah).

During this month, Al-Aqsa Mosque was stormed by settlers throughout 20 days of the month. The number of settlers reached 2,009, noting that thousands of settlers stormed Al-Aqsa under the pretext of being foreign tourists and in full coordination with the Israeli authorities.

In contrast, Israeli forces still impose restrictions on the access of the West Bank residents to Jerusalem, as well as Palestinians from Gaza Strip, most of the are banned to enter Jerusalem. The ID cards of Palestinians who entered Al-Aqsa are checked then held by the Israeli forces. The Israeli authorities prevent great numbers of Jerusalemites to reach the Mosque under security pretexts.

Details:

The following schedule lists the details of the daily stormings of Al-Aqsa Mosque in November 2019



Day	Date	Settlers number	Details and Notes
Sunday	3rd November	62	Settlers performed Talmudic prayers
Monday	4th November	67	Settlers walked in Al-Aqsa Mosque courtyards and were lectured about the Temple
Tuesday	5th November	97	55 Israeli police and intelligence officers stormed the Dome of the Rock and Mosque and other chapels
Wednesday	6th November	57	57 settlers stormed Al-Aqsa, including the former Israeli Minister of Agriculture Yuri Ariel.
Thursday	7th November	197	102 settlers, 60 governmental employees wearing civil clothes and 35 Jewish students stormed Al-Aqsa
Sunday	10th November	78	Setters performed Talmudic prayers
	11th November	68	Ten policemen were among those stormed the Mosque.
Monday	12th November	65	Settlers performed Talmudic prayers
Tuesday	13th November	123	Settlers performed Talmudic prayers
Wednesday	14th November	244	99 settlers, 97 students from Israeli religious institutes and universities, 40 government employees, and eight intelligence officers stormed Al-Aqsa
Thursday	17th November	152	63 settlers, 60 Jewish students and 29 Israeli employees stormed Al- Aqsa



Sunday	18th November	61	Performed Talmudic prayers at Al- Aqsa
	19th November	47	Performed Talmudic prayers at Al- Aqsa
Monday	20th November	64	Performed Talmudic prayers at Al- Aqsa
Tuesday	21st November	51	Performed Talmudic prayers at Al- Aqsa
Wednesday	24th November	190	103 settlers and 87 Jewish students stormed Al-Aqsa
Thursday	25th November	126	96 settlers including 30 students from Jewish institutes and universities stormed Al-Aqsa
Sunday	26th November	49	Performed Talmudic prayers at Al- Aqsa
Monday	27th November	97	50 settlers, 22 governmental employees and 25 Jewish students stormed Al-Aqsa
Tuesday	28th November	114	89 settlers and 25 Jewish students stormed Al-Aqsa
Total		200,9	



It is clear that Israeli army, while imposing restrictions on the access of Muslim worshipers to Al-Aqsa Mosque and impeding its reconstruction, it facilities settlers' incursions. The Israeli army's violations and restrictions in Al-Aqsa and Jerusalem comes 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 1948, 11, 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.



Ninth: Removals from Al-Aqsa Mosque and Jerusalem

Israeli authorities issued seven removal decisions from Al-Aqsa and Jerusalem during November. The Israeli policy aimed to exclude influential Palestinian figures from Al-Aqsa and Jerusalem in order to limit Palestinian presence.

Details:

On Sunday, November 3, Israeli military authorities expelled the director of ELIA Association for Youth Ahmed al-Safadi, a member of Community and National Action Committee in Jerusalem, from Salah el-Deen and Sultan Suleiman streets for 15 days. Al-Safadi mentioned that Israeli authorities forced him to sign a financial bail of 5,000 NIS (1,430\$) and -15day deportation from Salah el-Deen and Sultan Suleiman streets, which includes standing, or participating or photographing any protest or gathering there. He added that Israeli intelligence interrogated him for long hours about sit-ins in Jerusalem considering it illegal despite its peaceful purpose. Israeli forces arrested al-Safadi from a solidarity sit-in with prisoners on hunger strike then took him to Salah el-Deen police station in Jerusalem.

On Tuesday, November 5, Israeli authorities expelled Jerusalemites from al-Issawiya for a week. Two members of the Students Parents Committee from al-Issawiya, Yasser Darweesh, Secretary of Fatah movement in Issawiya, and Mahmod Fayiz Mahmod were released on condition of removal from the town till November 11.

On Thursday, November 21, the Director of Education, Sameer Jibreel and the head of the Students Parents Committee in Jerusalem Ziad Shamali, were expelled from their workplace. Mofeed al-Haj, Prisoner Club's lawyer, said that the judge of the Israeli Central Court approved the decision to release Jibreel and Shamali on condition of paying a bail of 7,500 NIS, signing of 20,000 NIS as a third party, and placing them under house arrest until 28 November, deporting them from their work until 12 December, preventing them from calling anyone mentioned in the investigation profile, and preventing them from using their personal phones or computers.

On Sunday, November 24, Mousa Mohamed Ouda was expelled from his house in Silwan for 15 days in addition to paying a bail of 000,1 NIS and a third-party bail of 000,10 NIS. On Monday, November 25, the Deputy Director of the Islamic Waqf Department Sheikh Najeh Bakirat was expelled from Al-Aqsa for three months after being summoned, where he was handed a removal decision by the Israeli intelligence at the police station.



He indicated that since 2003, he had been removed from Al-Aqsa Mosque for 21 times for more than seven years. He added that he was able to enter the Mosque for only one week this year.

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 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.



Tenth: Settler Attacks

During this month, The Euro-Med Monitor documented eight direct attacks by settlers in Jerusalem, including damaging car tires and writing racist slogans.



At Friday's dawn, November 8, Israeli settlers carried out racist attacks against Palestinian properties in Hizma town, north of occupied Jerusalem. According to the field follow-up, settlers stormed Palestinian neighborhoods in the town, damaged the tires of 20 vehicles, and wrote racist slogans on them and the walls of Palestinian houses. Among the slogans were death threats directed at Palestinians.





On Sunday, November 17, several Israeli settlers gathered near a demonstration held in solidarity with the people of Gaza in front of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, to condemn the Israeli aggression on the coastal enclave. Meanwhile, Israeli forces suppressed the demonstration, as settlers tried to disrupt it.

On the same evening, a settler opened fire from his vehicle in Ras al-Amud neighborhood, while Israeli army was raiding the area after killing a Palestinian young man called Fares Abu Nab. (See shootings section)





On Thursday, November 21, under the protection of Israeli police, Israeli settlers carried out attacks on citizens in Baten al-Hawa neighborhood in Silwan town, south of Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. Those attacks included blocking the streets by vehicles and attacking youth.

On Monday evening, November 25, dozens of settlers held a protest in Herods Gate's area in Jerusalem, in which they restricted the movement of Palestinians.

On Friday, November 29, Jewish settlers performed Talmudic rituals at Al-Rahma Gate cemetery, east of Al-Aqsa Mosque. According to eyewitnesses, seven settlers stormed the cemetery of Al-Rahma Gate and performed Talmudic rituals and provocative dances prior to the time Palestinians are supposed to perform Friday prayers at Al-Aqsa Mosque. On Saturday morning, November 30, several settlers stormed Al-Rahma Gate cemetery, during a voluntary cleaning campaign organized by youth groups from Jerusalem.

Al-Rahma cemetery has been subjected to a series of continuous attacks by Israeli forces and settlers. Since 2017, Israeli authorities have intensified targeting the cemetery, under a scheme it calls 'development project for the Old City of Jerusalem', which aims at establishing a cable car above the cemetery. On last September 26, part of the southern wall of Al-Rahma Gate cemetery collapsed as a result of Israeli excavations.

Attacks by settlers against Palestinians under the protection of Israeli occupation forces demonstrate that they are part of a strategic activity permitted by Israel, based on discriminatory racial grounds. These attacks also aim at displacing Palestinians and robbing their homes and lands in favor of settlement projects in the long run.



Eleventh: Closure of Institutions and Restriction of Public and Press Freedoms:

Euro-Med Monitor documented Israeli authorities' closure of four Palestinian institutions, including a press institution that Palestine's official television uses as its headquarters. Israeli authorities continued to violate public freedoms and restrict press freedoms in occupied Jerusalem.

Details:

On Wednesday, November 20, Israeli authorities closed four Palestinian institutions in occupied Jerusalem, stormed several other institutions in the city, confiscated the contents of some of them, and arrested and summoned a number of their employees. According to field follow-up:

Early on Wednesday morning, joint Israeli police and intelligence forces, along with Israeli Border Guards, stormed the office of the Directorate of Education and Orphans School in the old city of East Jerusalem. They forced employees and students to evacuate the building completely, subjected it to inspection, tampered with the contents of the Directorate's office, including files and computers, and confiscated some of them. They also hanged a decision on the gate of the Directorate of Education saying it will be closed for six months according to an order by the Israeli Minister of Internal Security, Gilad Ardan. They also arrested Samir Jibril, the director of the Directorate of Education.





At the same time, Israeli forces raided the Rasasi Mosque next to Orphans School, which contains one of the offices of the Directorate of Education in occupied Jerusalem. After a search and field investigation of the staff members, the mosque was closed, and its keys were confiscated.



In the same morning, a similar Israeli force also stormed the headquarters of Al-Arz TV production company, which houses the headquarters of Palestine TV (the official Palestinian television) inside of it, and provides information services in Al-Sawana neighborhood, east of occupied Jerusalem. The force then searched the office, tempered with its contents, and confiscated some of them. It also hanged a decision on the gate of the headquarters saying it will be closed for six months according to an order by the Israeli Minister of Internal Security, Gilad Ardan.

According to Palestine TV correspondent, Christine Rinawi, Israeli forces stormed the TV office and seized its contents. They also handed the company's general manager, Nizar Younis, a summon paper to see Israeli intelligence and arrested photographer Ayman Abu Romouz.

On the same day, Israeli forces raided and searched the headquarters of the Arab Health Center in Sultan Suleiman Street, east of occupied Jerusalem. They tampered with its contents and confiscated some files and CCTVs, and arrested the director of the center, Ahmad Sorour.

On Friday, November 29, Israeli police prevented Minister of Jerusalem Affairs, Fadi al-Hadmi, from conducting a television interview in the neighborhood of al-Zaytun mountain, east of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, detained him, and warned him not to be in the area.

Al-Hadmi said in a statement that Israeli police prevented him from broadcasting a special episode for Palestine TV around Jerusalem, where he was invited to conduct the interview. He added that they forced him, along with



Awad Awad, director of public relations and information in the ministry, to leave the area he used for broadcasting Palestine TV's programs in Jerusalem. He pointed out that Israeli army forces chased them from one place to another and warned them not to be there.



These facts demonstrate that Israeli forces are pursuing a policy of ending the presence and functioning of official Palestinian institutions, restricting the work of official Palestinian figures in the occupied city, and preventing any manifestation of Palestinian sovereignty in order to ensure that Israel can impose its sovereignty on the city. This policy is part of Israel's continued attempts to change the reality of the occupied city and its Arab character by imposing facts on the ground.

Detention of journalists and closure of their institutions constitute a direct violation of freedom of the press guaranteed under international conventions. It is also an extension of ongoing Israeli violations as documented by the Committee of Liberties in the Journalists > Union, where 120 attacks and violations against journalists since the beginning of this year took place in Jerusalem alone, with a total of 600 attacks throughout the occupied Palestinian territories. Restrictions on public and media freedoms are also among army > s violations of public freedoms. Israeli decisions involve racial discrimination, as they restrict Palestinians > freedom to hold meetings and activities, while they allow settlers to do so.



Twelfth: 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 check as a condition of their entry. As for the rest of 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 sat up 13 fixed checkpoints in occupied Jerusalem and dozens of flying checkpoints that stop Palestinians as they pass through and abuse them. This month, the Euro-Med Monitor observed more than 53 flying checkpoints in the neighborhoods of the occupied city.

From time to time, the Israeli army invades Palestinian neighborhoods in the city, build roadblocks, releases indiscriminate charges, temporarily withdraws vehicle licenses, and closes some main streets to pedestrians and vehicles.

Most prominent harassments at checkpoints:

On Saturday, November 23, Israeli forces detained dozens of vehicles at the entrance to the tunnel leading to villages northwest of Jerusalem. According to eyewitnesses, dozens of vehicles waited for hours to be allowed to pass as the soldiers blocked the tunnel, which is the only road leading to villages in northwestern Jerusalem, that is home for some 60,000 people, and occasionally allowed a limited number of cars to pass. This included a thorough search of these vehicles and provocation of passengers before allowing them to pass, while dozens of cars lined up waiting to be allowed in. On the following day, Israeli forces detained hundreds of vehicles at a roadblock set up on the road to villages northwest of Jerusalem, near Qalandiya Village. According to eyewitnesses, Israeli soldiers seized hundreds of vehicles returning from Ramallah to villages northwest of Jerusalem and vice versa and searched them thoroughly amid large provocations against citizens. Eyewitnesses added that the queues of cars reached several kilometers long because of the roadblock that closes the road and allows very few vehicles to cross after being thoroughly searched.

On Thursday, November 28, Israeli forces detained Palestinian Minister of Culture, Atef Abu Saif, at the Qalandia checkpoint, north of occupied Jerusalem and prevented him from entering the city. The Minister's office said Israeli forces stopped him at the checkpoint, his identity was held for two hours, and then he was prevented from entering Jerusalem.



Conclusion and Recommendations:

Field documentation showed that Israeli army continued its attacks inside the city of Jerusalem, and this month there was a killing resulting from the excessive use of force by Israeli police against a Palestinian young man. The policy of the Israeli authorities to close official Palestinian institutions and confiscation of land has increased frequently in addition to arrest and prosecution of Palestinian Authority's work in the city. settlersy stormings of Al-Aqsa Mosque continued amid attempts to impose new facts on the ground through public prayers and Talmudic rituals. Israeli army continued to demolish houses and civilian objects.

This month witnessed an increase in settler attacks under protection of Israeli forces. Israeli army continued its violations of the right to life and physical integrity and use excessive of force and to perpetrate a policy of abuse and pressure on the people of Jerusalem. It imposed an atmosphere that makes their lives harder in parallel with 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.

The Euro-Med:

- Condemns the closure of Palestinian institutions 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 the seriousness of the policy of confiscation of land, which has included hundreds of dunums, and believes that it is dedicated to the expansionist Israeli plans to annex the West Bank with support from the US administration. Israeli government began this month a process of escalating settlements in the West Bank, violating rules of international law.
- Warns of Israeli plans to impose a temporal and spatial division on Al-Aqsa Mosque, which changes the situation for the worse, threatening to spark new waves of conflict and violence.



- Calls upon Israeli authorities to stop implementing its plans to destroy homes and civilian objects, which reflects a tendency to carry out mass displacement of Palestinians, replacing them with settlers en masse evictions that violate international law.
- Demands that UN assume its responsibilities in stopping Israelys violation of relevant Security Council resolutions. It is time to put in place some operational mechanisms to address Israelys deliberate violation of rules of international law.
- Calls upon 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 international community to work to end 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 international community to break the cycle of silence and go beyond statements of condemnation, by taking decisions and positions to stop military decisions which are in violation of rules of International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law.



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