

On the eleventh day of “Al-Aqsa Flood” Operation, night confrontations broke out in the towns and neighborhoods of the city of Jerusalem, in protest against the massacre committed by the occupation authorities by bombing the National Baptist Hospital in the Gaza Strip, which led to the martyrdom of 500 Palestinians, most of whom were children and women.

The town of Silwan, the Wadi Al-Joz neighborhood, Al-Sowaneh, Al-Tur, and the Shu’fat refugee camp witnessed violent confrontations, and forces stormed the site of the confrontations in large numbers, deployed in the streets, and threw sound and gas bombs, rubber bullets, and sprayed wastewater.

The occupation authorities continue the tight siege on Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Old City, by placing police checkpoints at the gates, infantry units walking in the alleys of the Old City and the streets surrounding it, imposing restrictions on entry to Al-Aqsa and the Old City, and searching young men, and assaulting them.

Settlers’ raids on Al-Aqsa Mosque continued, amid a comprehensive siege imposed on the mosque, and 102 extremists carried out raids on Al-Aqsa Mosque during the morning and afternoon incursions periods.

The forces continued to place cement cubes in the streets of Jerusalem, and today the forces placed them on the sidewalks and sides of the town of Silwan in the “Al-Ain, Al-Shayah, Ein Al-Lozeh, Bi’er Ayoub, and Al-Thori” neighborhoods.

Arrests and summonses continue in the city of Jerusalem, as well as deportations and travel-ban orders. The Center monitored the following:

1. Mohammad Karam Abdo
2. Bilal Nader Burqan
3. Nour Aramin
4. Laith Ghaith
5. Yacoub Jawad
6. Fadi Shqeirat
7. Ahmed Nasser Jadallah
8. Youssef Abu Tayeh “released on condition of being deported from the Old City for 45 days.”
9. Mohammad Zaytoun Tayeh “released on condition of being deported from the Old City for 45 days”
10. Yaqoub Abu Asab “5-month travel ban”
11. Ziad Abu Hadwan “administrative detention for two months”

The Information Center explained that, according to its monitoring and follow-up of arrests carried out from homes, the forces deliberately conduct a thorough inspection of the entire contents of the homes, and destroy and vandalize the furniture, noting that they “demolished the walls of a house for the Jadallah family in the village of Sur Baher” using manual demolition tools under the pretext of “inspection.”

The center also monitored attacks on the “detainee” and his family members during detention, including severe beatings, shoving, the use of bombs to drive residents away, and conducting field investigations with the detainee’s family while they were detained inside the house.