

Monitor of Israeli Imperialism and the Policies of Apartheid

A monthly newsletter prepared by a specialized team at the Institute for Palestine Studies. It monitors the most important apartheid policies, positions and steps taken by the Israeli occupation in Palestine.

Executive Summary:

The Gaza Strip has endured an extensive level of destruction as Israel continued its brutal campaign by land, air, and sea during the month of November. During the 24 days of aggression in the month of November, 6,283 Palestinians were killed at a rate of 261 Palestinians per day, and more than 14,022 Palestinians were wounded at a rate of 584 per day, bringing the total since October 7 to more than 15,000 Palestinians killed. The aggression during the 24 days preceding the temporary ceasefire was extremely devastating with the 23rd and the 24th described as the most atrocious of all. The strikes were focused in the areas of Jabalia and Gaza City in the north causing extreme destruction. Beit Lahia (north), Bureij Refugee Camp (Middle Area), Nuseirat Refugee Camp (Middle Area), and Maghazi Refugee Camp (Middle Area) in the center of the Gaza Strip were also extensively damaged. These are areas that Israel declared are part of the evacuation zones and safe zones. Furthermore, airstrikes were also concentrated in the south in Khan Yunis and then in Rafah as well – governorates also declared as evacuation zones by Israel. The Israeli operations during the month of November were clearly and extensively targeting the health sector, putting 26 hospitals out of service, many of which in Gaza City, while the assassination of journalists and media agencies continued in November.

This reports dives into the day-to-day violations and attacks in Gaza while also covering the extensive illegal Israeli settlers' attacks across the West Bank, the instances of land expropriation, the daily crimes, assassinations, murders, and violations across the West Bank while also outlining the alarming number of arrests and abusive treatment of Palestinian prisoners. It is estimated that 1,345 military incursions took place in the West Bank – an average of 45 incursions per day concentrated in Jenin, Nablus and Tulkarem, in addition to about 176 attacks of illegal settlers on Palestinians and their properties during the same month.

This escalation also included the targeting of Palestinian citizens of Israel through the extortion of various academics, students and citizens – subjecting them to numerous physical attacks, violations, harassments, lawsuits, and other forms of intimidation and discrimination.

The incitement to violence and eradication of the Palestinian people is evident among the Israeli discourse through the laws introduced, the politicians' statements and the practices on the ground – which show clear consistency. The report is introduced by outlining new limiting laws being passed and drafted during the month of November, in addition to alarmingly racist statements by politicians. Furthermore, the continuous attack on culture, education, history, archaeology and more in the Gaza Strip and beyond is an alarming direction towards erasing the Palestinian people, their narrative and their land. The UN Secretary-General António Guterres called it "a crisis of humanity".

Proposed Israeli Laws and Draft Laws:

There are at least three laws presented or approved during the month of November, all of which limiting Palestinian freedom of speech and threatening their freedoms and their rights to their citizenships.

- Withdrawal of Citizenship: On November 1, the [Israeli Minister of Interior, Moshe Arbel, presented a draft law permitting the immediate withdrawal of Israeli citizenship](#) from anyone accused of “supporting terrorism” or “identifying with a terrorist organization” during the war. The law skips the legal process by the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice. This is according to the Israeli understanding and interpretation of “terrorism.” In addition to the fact that the draft law authorizes the minister to withdraw citizenship without a legal process, it paves the way for the interpretation and allows the prosecution of Palestinians in the 1948 territories and even their displacement, solely because of posts on social media.

In this context, there were trends from ministers to revoke the citizenship of Palestinian citizens of Israel, including actress [Maysaa Abdel Hadi](#) and football player for the [Palestinian national team, Atta Jaber](#).

- Amendment 9 of the Counter-Terrorism Law: On November 8, the [Knesset General Assembly approved, in its final reading, an emergency law sentencing one-year imprisonment](#) for anyone accused of systematically and continuously watching videos released by entities that Israel considers “terrorist entities.” The draft law mentions groups that include “ISIS,” “Al-Qaeda,” and “Hammas,” with the flexibility for the Minister of Defense to add any other groups.

This law is one of the emergency laws that aims to control content, especially social media, which is not controlled by the state. You can find a deeper analysis [here](#).

- Amendment 10 of the Counter-Terrorism Law: On November 13, the Knesset General Assembly approved, in its final reading, a draft of a new government legal amendment – [Amendment No. 10 to the “Counter-Terrorism Law.”](#) The amendment to the law allows the Minister of Defense to declare any person as a “terrorist activist” – in spite of citizenship or status in Israel. According to the text of the declaration, the person does not need to belong to any of declared terrorist organizations listed by Israel.

Politicians and Racist Statements:

Israeli Politicians and Ministers made various dehumanizing and genocidal comments towards Palestinians in November – many of which are highlighted by the [NBC news report](#). Other more specific comments are below:

- “Nuking Gaza”: The Israeli Minister of Heritage, Amichai Eliyahu, said during an interview with Kol Brama Radio on November 4, that [dropping a nuclear bomb on the Gaza Strip is one of the ways](#) to deal with the Strip. He added in the same interview that “there are no innocents in the Gaza Strip.”
- “Barring Olive Picking”: The Minister of Finance, [Bezalel Smotrich, demanded that Palestinians should be prevented from reaching their lands near the settlements](#) – even during the Olive Harvest. Palestinians are prohibited from accessing the Israeli illegal settlements built on their lands.
- [“Gaza Nakba 2023”](#): The Israeli Minister of Agriculture, Avi Dichter, described the attack on the Gaza Strip as the “Gaza Nakba 2023” when he said: “We are now rolling out the Gaza Nakba.” He re-iterated further: “Gaza Nakba 2023. That’s how it’ll end.”
- [“The West Should Welcome Gaza Refugees”](#): On November 14, the two Knesset representatives, Danny Danon from the Likud party in the coalition, and Ram Ben Barak from the opposition Yesh Atid party,

published a joint article in the Wall Street Journal, calling for the distribution of the residents of the Gaza Strip to the countries of the world that voted in support of the Palestinians. The authors are members of the Security and Foreign Affairs Committee in the Knesset, which is the most important committee concerned with security policy affairs as well as the higher policies of the state.

The Minister of Finance and Minister in the Ministry of Security, Bezalel Smotrich, supported the article and what was stated in it, commenting that it is “the most appropriate humanitarian solution after 75 years of poverty and suffering.”

- **“Gaza must be burned now”**: Deputy Speaker of the Knesset, from the ruling Likud party, Nissim Faturi, said on November 2 “Gaza must be burned now, and water or food must not be brought in completely until the hostages return.” He added: “The people of Gaza cannot be described as animals because animals are better than humans.” It is important to note that Fattore himself said on October 14 that Rabbi Kahane is a “great friend,” commenting on what the right-wing extremist Bentzi Gopstein said, that “Kahane is the spirit, and he was the first,” in the context of talking about Dealing with Arabs.
- **“[T]here are to be no expressions of joy”**: On November 23, the Minister of National Security, Itamar Ben Gvir, issued orders to the Israeli police preventing the families of Palestinian prisoners from showing any signs of celebration or joy over the liberation of their captive sons. Israeli police raided their homes before and after their release, confiscating sweets, and any signs of joy. They forced families to sign pledges preventing any signs of joy or celebration. More about the release and Ben Gvir’s instructions to the police through [USA Today](#), [The Washington Post](#), and [The Intercept](#).
- **“Israel is at war... on land, in the air, at sea, on the electromagnetic spectrum”**: On November 13, the Israeli Minister of Communications Karhi signed an emergency order after receiving the green light from Defense Minister Yoav Gallant and defense establishment officials to ban Al-Mayadeen. Karhi worked with the police on the blocking of Al Mayadeen websites and seizure of equipment linked to the station.

The War on Gaza:

According to the Government Media Office in the Gaza Strip, Israel committed more than 1,400 massacres, and destroyed 3 churches, 174 mosques – one of which was completely destroyed, 266 schools, and 103 government buildings. The health sector was intentionally targeted, and 26 out of 55 hospitals in the Gaza Strip have been put out of service, 56 ambulances were destroyed while a larger number is now out of service due to the lack of fuel. As for Journalists, 29 male and female journalists were killed in the Gaza Strip during November.

Since October 7, Israel killed more than 15,000 Palestinians, including 6,150, more than 4,000 women, wounded more than 36,000, and displaced nearly 1.7 million to date. Data indicates that there are 6,500 missing people presumed to be under the rubble with an unknown fate, including 4,700 women and children.

Israel also destroyed Gaza’s narrative by bombing the Gaza Municipality Library which holds the history of Gaza City and its present, universities, schools and more – destroying thousands of books, documents and archives. According to a statement by Al Mezan Center for Human Rights, approximately 1.8 million, or 80% percent of Palestinian in the Gaza Strip are displaced and forcibly left their homes.

- On November 1, the Palestinian Telecommunications Company announced Israel’s complete cut off of Internet and communication services from the Gaza Strip. A blatant breach of International Law. In parallel, and in addition to the cutting off of food from the Strip, Israeli forces also targeted bakeries, and in this instance [Al-Sharq Bakery on Al-Nasr Street](#) in Gaza City by airstrike, killing Palestinians queuing for bread.

- **On November 2, Israeli missiles targeted the areas of Jabalia and Gaza City in the North; Refugee Camps in Wadi Gaza, the Middle Area; and Khan Yunis in the South.** In the north, Israeli airstrikes targeted the vicinity of the Palestinian Red Crescent Society's [Al-Quds Hospital in Tal Al-Hawa](#) in the southern neighborhood of Gaza City, after receiving various threats. The hospital houses about 14,000 internally displaced Palestinians taking refuge from Israel's indiscriminate shelling. Israeli warships also fired dozens of missiles targeting civilian homes along the coastal road, west of Gaza City and north of the Strip. A number of residential towers in the neighborhood were further targeted by Israeli airstrikes causing extensive damage. At least five Palestinians were killed and dozens injured with the targeting of the [UNRWA School of Abu Assi in Al-Shati camp](#), which housed thousands of displaced Palestinians. The Israeli forces also committed a [new massacre in the Jabalia camp](#) and targeted a school, which led to the death of 29 Palestinians and the injury of dozens of people. The school sheltered thousands of displaced people and was bombed without prior warning. (Also a good analysis by the [Economist here](#)).

In the Middle Area known as Wadi Gaza, several homes were subjected to artillery shelling from Israeli tanks in the [Nuseirat camp](#), [Al-Bureij camp](#), the [Al-Mughraqa area](#), and Az-Zahra. While in the city of [Khan Yunis](#), in the southern part of the Gaza Strip, warplanes and gunboats launched few raids [targeting civilian's homes](#), the Fishermen's Port area, and homes of citizens east of Al-Fukkhari. The Israeli forces opened fire on a group of farmers working their lands east of Khan Yunis, south of the Gaza Strip, wounding a number of them.

Finally, the Journalist [Muhammad Abu Hatab](#), Palestine TV correspondent, and 11 members of his family were killed by the airstrikes targeting his home in Khan Yunis, south of the Gaza Strip.

- On November 3, Israel bombed the entrance of [Al-Shifa Hospital](#) damaging a convoy of ambulances transporting the wounded, and the displaced Palestinians seeking safety in the hospital's vicinity, resulting in more than 15 Palestinians killed. There are approximately 40,000 people in the vicinity of the hospital which include medical staff and their families, injured Palestinians, and the displaced Palestinians. Israel committed another massacre at the [Osama Bin Zaid School](#) in Al-Saftawi area in the north of Gaza Strip killing 20 Palestinian. The school was housing thousands of displaced people. Even cemeteries were targeted in the north of the Strip, where [at least ten cemetery workers](#) were killed as a result of the airstrikes on Beit Lahia's cemetery.

Israel also targeted [AFP's Gaza Bureau](#) and the [French Institute](#). It launched a [series of violent raids](#) by air on Al-Nasr, Sheikh Radwan, Al-Zaitoun neighborhoods of Gaza City. In the South, the area of Khan Yunis was bombed killing a number of Palestinians, and injuring others including [Lama al-Baz](#). On the same day, the Israeli missiles targeted a group of displaced Palestinians from the north of the Gaza Strip on the Al-Rasheed coastal road, with at least 14 Palestinians killed, the majority of whom were women and children.

- **On November 4**, the Israeli aircraft and artillery launched a series of violent raids that extended from the north to the south of the Gaza Strip, targeting residential homes in Jabalia Camp (North), Al-Zaytoun neighborhood (North), and Nuseirat Camp (Middle Area), in addition to a poultry farm east of Rafah (South) resulting in, at least 23 Palestinians killed during the airstrikes. The Israeli shelling was more concentrated in the north and included residents' homes in Al-Nasr neighborhood, Sheikh Radwan neighborhood, Al-Shati camp in Gaza City, Jabalia, Beit Lahia, and Beit Hanoun resulting in dozens of Palestinians killed and wounded. While white phosphorus bombs targeted the Beach camp, west of Gaza, in addition to other intensive raids. The most violent Israeli attacks were the shelling of a [Al-Faluja school](#) housing a thousand displaced Palestinian in the Jabalia camp (North) with at least 12

Palestinians killed and 54 injured; and the massacre in the Maghazi camp (Middle), which caused the killing of 51 Palestinians and the injury of dozens. Simultaneously, [Israel cuts off all forms of communications from the Strip](#) for the third time.

- On November 5, medical sources reported that more than 10 massacres took place, estimating the [murder of more than 200 Palestinians](#), on the 30th day of the aggression and while all forms of communication are cut off. Israel also continues the [extensive war of starvation](#) on the civilian population.
- On November 7, [Israeli forces subjects the International Committee of the Red Cross \(ICRC\) humanitarian convoy](#) to shooting and gun fire. The convoy is carrying medical and food aid to health facilities, including Al-Quds Hospital in Gaza City. One the same day, Israeli warplanes bombed the residential towers of [Sheikh Zayed City in Beit Lahia](#), and raided Al-Tawabin area in the Al-Shuja'iya neighborhood, east of Gaza City targeting the homes of Al-Sharbasi, Al-Susi, Marish, and Al-Ghumari families.
- On November 8, [Al-Quds Hospital in Gaza City](#) has shut down key services after daily Israeli airstrikes and furthermore running out of fuel. While fresh water became extremely scarce, leading people to [wash in the polluted sea](#). The head of the Energy Authority, Dhafer Melhem, said that [70% of the solar infrastructure transmitting electricity in the Gaza Strip had been destroyed](#) due to the aggression. He estimated the losses at approximately 80 million dollars.

Furthermore, Israel bomb residential homes across the Strip. 18 Palestinians killed, including 10 children, in the bombing of a residential building in the Nuseirat camp (Middle Area); a neighborhood in Jabalia Camp (north) resulted in at least 35 Palestinians killed, based on the number of bodies recovered by the rescue crew; and 26 Palestinians were killed in separate raids that targeted homes in [Jabalia Camp](#), the vicinity of the Hospital in Jabalia Camp, and bombing Al-Mustafa Mosque in the Sheikh Nasser area in Khan Yunis.

- On November 9, 12 Palestinians were killed by Israeli airstrikes of residential homes in Deir al-Balah. It is estimated that more than 21 Palestinians were killed in the targeted bombing of various residential homes in the central and southern Gaza Strip.
- On November 10, [Israeli forces targeted hospitals and medical facilities in the Gaza Strip](#) including the vicinity of Al-Shifa Medical Complex, the vicinity of Al-Quds Hospital, the vicinity of the Indonesian Hospital, Al-Rantisi Children's Hospital, and Al-Awda Hospital in the northern Gaza Strip. A number of ambulances, paramedics, medical workers and medical crews were killed. Israeli forces also targeted Palestinians moving from north to south on Salah al-Din Street in Wadi Gaza (Middle Area) which was declared as a safe route for Palestinians, most of those killed were children, women and the elderly.
- On November 11, the Israeli army besieged Al-Shifa Hospital Complex preventing the provision of electricity to its facilities including the [neonatal department, which according to the doctors is a "death sentence" for premature babies](#) in the hospital. Thousands of wounded, sick, and displaced people inside the complex were deprived of food, water, or electricity and subjected to sniper bullets upon movement. Fires were started in sections of the hospital, while shelling continued destroying other sections of the hospitals, hospital water sources and more, resulting in the pile up of 100s of Palestinian corpses for days without the possibility of burial. Two doctors were also killed and several Palestinians injured through bombing the [Mahdi Maternity Hospital](#) in the Al-Nasr neighborhood.

- On November 11, the headquarters of the [United Nations Development Program \(UNDP\) in Al-Nasr neighborhood in Gaza City was also targeted](#). Neighborhoods were also targeted in the Gaza Strip, which include: the residential house for Al-Askari family in the Tal Al-Zaatar area (north) killing nine Palestinians; the home of the Rantisi family in the Shaboura camp in Rafah (south).
- On November 13, [almost two thirds of hospitals shutdown under intense Israeli bombardment](#). The Israeli bombing of the Gaza Strip continued for the 38th day and completely destroyed the cardiac department building in Al-Shifa Medical Complex. The siege of the hospital continued for its fourth day and killing 29 patients, 17 of which due to the oxygen machines, and two newborn babies. The Israeli forces continued to target anyone that moves with bullets and missiles, raising the death toll to 32 Palestinians in the following two days. The Israeli army also prohibited the possibility of evacuation. Al-Shifa held 60 patients in intensive care, more than 40 infants in the premature and incubation departments, more than 500 patients in the dialysis departments, and more than 200 Palestinian families living in the vicinity of the complex. The 100s of Palestinian corpses in the hospital's vicinity were still not buried and started decomposing or were mauled by stray dogs. Medical staff of Al-Shifa Hospital warned of a healthcare catastrophe given the unburied bodies, the accumulation of medical waste inside the hospital, and the lack of water.

In parallel, 3,000 cancer patients were expelled by Israeli forces from Al-Rantisi and Al-Turki Hospitals. The army's bombing and siege of Al-Quds Hospital in Tal Al-Hawa area in Gaza City continued, prohibiting the process of evacuating patients from the hospital. An evacuation convoy organized by the Red Cross from the south was unable to arrive to the hospitals in Gaza City given the siege and intense bombings of the hospitals. In Khan Yunis (south) Al-Amal Hospital of the Palestinian Red Crescent Society stopped working due to the loss of electricity and power generator, which threatened the lives of 90 patients, and 9,000 displaced Palestinians.

The Israeli strikes also targeted the neighborhoods of Al-Rimal, Tal Al-Hawa, Al-Tuffah, Sheikh Ajlin, Al-Sabra, Al-Daraj, Al-Zaytoun, and Al-Shati camp in Gaza City. Ambulance crews were unable to transport Palestinians killed and injured due to the besieged hospitals and neighborhoods by Israeli tanks. The occupation bombed the home of the [Al-Agha and Abu Gemayzeh families in Khan Yunis](#) (south) killing 13 family members. [In Jabalia, approximately 31 Palestinians were killed](#) and recovered after Israeli aircraft bombed 12 homes in the Jabalia Services Club area (north), while dozens of Palestinians were injured in the bombing.

- On November 14, the bodies of [179 Palestinians were buried in a mass grave in the courtyard of Al-Shifa Medical Complex in Gaza City](#), some of which began to decompose, and others were mauled by stray dogs. Al-Hilu Hospital in Gaza City was also surrounded and sieged by Israeli tanks trapping 100 patients and medical staff. While bombings continued in other areas including Jabalia Camp (north) killing Palestinian volleyball stars Hassan Zuaier and Ibrahim Qusaya, of the Friendship Club and the Palestinian national team respectively.
- On November 15, at dawn, [the Israeli army announced their intention to storm the complex after 6 days of siege](#), storming twice at dawn and dusk. The hospital housed about 1,500 patients and wounded Palestinians, an estimate of 4,000 displaced people in addition to the medical teams, and premature babies. More than 40 Palestinians at Al-Shifa Hospital are killed which include patients in the intensive care unit, premature babies, and many more. The Israeli soldiers attacked from north, south, and west entrances, bulldozing some, demolishing others, and sabotaging the radiology department and its machinery. In parallel, [seven Jordanian field hospital staff were injured](#) in the Gaza Strip, as a result of targeted airstrikes on the emergency department of the field hospital.

Israeli warplanes committed a massacre in Al-Sabra neighborhood in the center of Gaza City, targeting residential homes and the neighborhood's main mosque and killing 50 Palestinians and injuring dozens others.

- On November 16, the Israeli army renewed the storming of Al-Shifa Medical Complex arresting more than 5,000, including doctors, nurses, workers, patients, and displaced persons. The bombing of a residential square in Jabalia camp (north), killing more than 11 Palestinians; and east of the city of Rafah (south) killing displaced Palestinians.
- On November 17, Israeli forces bombed Al-Wafa Hospital and Home for Elderly Care in Al-Zahraa City, south of Gaza City, which killed the Hospital's Director and injured various doctors. Airstrikes also targeted the vicinity of the Indonesian Hospital in Jabalia, Jabalia refugee camp, Beit Lahia, and Sheikh Zayed Towers in the north of the Gaza Strip.
- On November 18, Israeli forces targeted a number of homes and apartments in the city of Khan Yunis (south), killing more than 26 Palestinians, the majority of whom were children. Airstrikes also targeted a mosque and a cultural center in the central and southern Gaza Strip respectively.

Medical teams, patients, and displaced people in Al-Shifa Medical Complex were forced to evacuate on foot to the south using one exit and a specific route. The medics described the route as impossible to recognize and follow given the immense destruction. The Medical staff reported that 120 severely ill patients and premature infants were left inside due to the impossibility of their evacuation – causing their death, while the remainder were forced to also walk in spite of their wounds, injuries and illnesses. Meanwhile, and after nine days of siege, the Israeli army destroyed the medical equipment.

The Israeli forces committed two new massacres in the Al-Fukhkhari schools affiliated with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees – UNRWA (south) and Tal Al-Zaatar in Jabalia camp (north), killing and injuring hundreds of children and women. In Khan Yunis (south), 15 Palestinians were killed and dozens were injured when occupation aircraft targeted a house in the residential city of Hamad.

- On November 19, 15 Palestinians were killed in the airstrikes targeting two homes in the Nuseirat camp (Middle Area) and Khan Yunis (south). Other airstrikes targeted residential homes in Nuseirat Camp (Middle Area) and Jabalia (north), killing 32 Palestinians.
- On November 20, Israeli artillery bombed the Kuwait School (north), and continued to bombard and surround the Indonesian Hospital in Jabalia - preventing ambulances from reaching the hospital's vicinity, resulting in dozens killed and wounded in the vicinity of the hospital. The Israeli artillery also targeted the UNRWA school in the Bureij camp (Middle Area) killing more than 12 Palestinians and wounding a number of others. While in Rafah (south), 15 Palestinians, including children and women, were killed by Israeli airstrikes targeting two houses.
- On November 21, Israeli warplanes launched raids on various areas of the Gaza Strip, including: school in Al-Faluja (north) housing displaced persons, and residential homes in the Beit Lahia project (north). Dozens were killed and a number were wounded.
- On November 22, the Israeli army threatened to storm the Indonesian hospital in Beit Lahia, north of the Gaza Strip; and attacked the Kamal Adwan Hospital in Gaza, killing three premature babies, and three doctors. On this day, which corresponds to the 47th day of the war on Gaza, more than 100 Palestinians were killed, the majority of whom were children and women. Dozens of homes were destroyed in central Gaza Strip, and more than 10 inhabited homes in the Al-Shujaiya neighborhood, east of Gaza.

- November 23 was described by observers, reporters, and Palestinian in the Gaza Strip as “the most violent night since the beginning of the aggression” preceding the temporary ceasefire, as the Israeli military aircraft and artillery targeted extensive areas in the Strip killing more than 100 Palestinians, 50 of which from just one family in Jabalia Camp (north). The Israeli army continued its siege of the Indonesian Hospital (north) shooting anyone that moved in the vicinity of the hospital. The Israeli artillery bombed the surroundings of the Indonesian Hospital in Jabalia, its gates, and its electricity generators, which led to a complete power outage in the hospital. There were about 200 wounded people in the hospital, accompanied by medical teams, and approximately 65 unburied corpses.
- On November 24, the Israeli army stormed the Indonesian hospital in Jabalia (north), killed a wounded woman in cold blood, wounded 3 Palestinians, and arrested 3 others. The army had directly targeted the hospital with strikes, killing and injuring numerous Palestinians and destroying hospital’s facilities including the operating room and the oxygen station. Journalist Amal Zuhd was assassinated, along with her family, in a bombing that targeted her home in Gaza City.

The temporary ceasefire entered into force at 7 a.m., after an ongoing war on the Gaza Strip since October 7 against Palestinians in the besieged Strip. On the first day of the temporary ceasefire, approximately thirteen Palestinians were shot in Wadi Gaza by Israeli soldiers during the four-day ceasefire as they attempted to walk back to their homes in the north, killing two of which.

- On November 26, Israel violated temporary ceasefire at two instances: In the vicinity of Al-Quds and the Indonesian Hospitals, 7 Palestinians were shot injured while inspecting their homes; and two farmers were shot while working their land east of Al-Maghazi Camp (south), killing one. The Israeli army prevented the return of approximately 1.7 million displaced Palestinians to their homes in the northern part of the Gaza Strip or from attempting to retrieve members of their families still under the rubble.
- On November 27, the Israeli army violated the fourth day of the temporary ceasefire by opening fire on Palestinian homes in the Maghazi camp, east of Gaza City. Israel agrees to extend the temporary ceasefire for two more days.
- On November 28, the Israeli army opened fire on Palestinians inspecting the remains of their homes in Al-Nasr, Sheikh Radwan and Tal al-Hawa neighborhoods, four of whom were injured violating the fifth day of the temporary ceasefire. The Israeli forces barred a fuel truck from reaching ambulances in the north of Gaza Strip. During that period, ambulance, rescue crews and volunteers recovered the bodies of 160 Palestinians from the streets, roads and under the rubbles.
- On November 29, Israeli gunboats fired shells at the coast of Khan Yunis (south) and Sheikh Radwan (north). In a second violation of the temporary ceasefire, Israeli forces wounded a Palestinian on his way back to his home in the north.

Medical teams found the partially decomposed bodies of five premature infants that medical staff were forced to leave at Israeli threatening evacuation orders at Al-Nasr Hospital (north), while earlier in the month, eight premature babies were killed due to a power outage.

- On November 30, the seventh day of the temporary ceasefire, Israel violated the truce by bombing sites on the coast of the Gaza Strip, while a journalist was injured by an Israeli sniper’s bullets.

Expropriation of Land:

The process of settlement and seizure of land drastically increased after October 7, making it near impossible to document all the related violations. Below are some of the events leading to control, which

include land confiscation, displacement, movement prevention, closing of checkpoints, and other approaches aiming at settling and controlling the land.

Between the October 7 and mid-November, approximately 16 Bedouin communities were displaced in the West Bank. The communities are: Khallet al-Hamra, Khirbet Ain al-Rashash, Wadi al-Siq, Mlihat, South Nasiriyah, Khirbet Jabait, adjacent to Tekoa, Khirbet al-Taybeh, Atiriyah, Maktal Muslim, Khirbet al-Radhim, Khirbet Zanouta, Onizan, al-Qanub, Bariyat Hizma, and Khirbet Anna. The number of residents of these communities reached 1,009 Palestinians forcibly displaced from their homes. While there are communities whose residents were displaced, namely: Khirbet Susiya, a community south of Ain Shibli, the Khirbet Samra area, Naba' al-Ghazal/Al-Farsiyya, Khallet Hamad/Khirbet Tal al-Hay, and Bedouin Gibas, east of Taybeh. The total number of displaced people is 89 Palestinians, belonging to 11 displaced families.

- On November 5, the Israeli forces closed the northern entrance to the city of Salfit with earth mounds, after it had previously been closed by placing an iron gate.
- On November 10, the Israeli bulldozers closed the Shufa-Kafr al-Labad area, southeast of Tulkarem, with dirt berms. Closing the road led to the isolation of the village from its surroundings and restricted the movement of the village residents. While on November 12, the Israeli forces closed the western street of Tulkarem City.
- On November 14, Israeli forces bulldozed dozens of acres in Farush Beit Dajan, east of Nablus and near the Hamra settlement.
- On November 25, the occupation forces bulldozed more than [25 acres] or 100 dunums and uprooted about 150 olive trees in the villages of Imatin, Farata and Jit, east of Qalqilya.
- On November 28, the occupation forces seized 1,500 dunams of land from the villages of Husan, Wadi Fukin, and Al-Jabaa in the Bethlehem Governorate.

Settler Attacks and Violence:

The frequency of settler attacks increased during the month of November to reach more than 176 attacks during the month, that is, an average of 6 attacks per day. This is an important month for Palestinian farmers as they pick their olives for their main source of income. The attacks ranged from opening gunfire, beatings, barring Palestinian work on their land, burning establishments and facilities, leveling lands, and other forms of serious crimes.

- On November 1, illegal Israeli settlers opened fire on Palestinian farmers and olive pickers in the town of Qasra, south of Nablus. In the same vicinity, in a village called Qaryut, settlers seized a park under the protection of the Israeli army, and raised the Israeli flag to declare control of the land. The settlers also installed several caravans [mobile homes] on the lands of the village of Deir Istia, northwest of Salfit. While in Jerusalem, 57 illegal Israeli settlers also stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque, performed Talmudic prayers near Bab Al-Rahma prayer hall, and made provocative tours of Al-Aqsa Mosque.
- On November 2, illegal Israeli settlers, with the army's protection, forced Palestinian herders and farmers to evacuate their pastures near Khirbet Samra; attacked and destroyed a house in Masafer Yatta – forcing the family out of their lands; forcefully displaced five families – a total of 27 people living in “Al-Qanoub” area in Hebron; burnt olive trees on the lands of the villages of Ramin, Beit Lid (east of Tulkarem), and Jeet, south of Nablus; and attacked Palestinian homes and vehicles near the village of Deir Sharaf, west of Nablus. Basil Al-Wawi's was one of the residents attacked, in addition to commercial facilities and most importantly olive trees. A number of village residents were injured while other suffocated.

- On November 4, 20 illegal Israeli settlers attacked Khirbet Yarza in the northern Jordan Valley by raiding Palestinian homes – threatening and intimidating the residents. Other attacks were coupled with the Israeli army and included Khirbet al-Himma, Ghazal Spring, Ihmir, Ain al-Hilweh. Illegal Israeli settlers also forced olive pickers to leave their lands in the village of Burqa, east of Ramallah; and attacked others in the Qawawis area in Masafer Yatta, south of Hebron.
- On November 5, [illegal Israeli settlers uprooted and stole 700 ancient olive trees from the town of Qasra](#), south of Nablus; attacked and expelled Palestinian olive farmers during olive picking in the villages of [Salem and Deir al-Hatab](#); attacked by 15 armed settler in an attempt to kill the [guard of Sebastia's water well](#) in the northwest of Nablus; and attacked Palestinian vehicles on the road between Ramallah and Nablus, causing various injuries and extensive damage to Palestinian vehicles.
- On November 7, illegal Israeli settlers, protected by the army, launched a provocative [march from the "Magdolim" settlement towards the village of Qasra](#), south of Nablus, raising Israeli flags, and forcing farmers to abandon their fields. Daily attacks in the Nablus area were targeting Palestinian farmer picking olives. While in the Old City of Hebron, settlers stormed the Old City and roamed through the Jaber, Wadi al-Nasara, and Wadi al-Husayn neighborhoods, chanting racist slogans that demand the killing of Palestinians.
- On November 8, extremist groups of illegal Israeli settlers carried out acts of violence and attempted to seize lands across the northern part of the Jordan valley: in [Al-Farisiya, they continued their excoriating acts to seize the land](#); in Nab' al-Ghazal, they drove away and attacked Palestinian shepherds to bring their own livestock to graze on Palestinian land; and in Wadi al-Faw, the illegal settlers fenced off areas seizing its control. Illegal Israeli settlers also attacked other areas in the West Bank including: the village of Kisan, east of Bethlehem where they assaulted a 22-year-old young man and a 13-year-old child while herding sheep. On the same day, in the city of Hebron, settlers lit up the walls of the Abrahamic Mosque with the colors of the Israeli flag; while in Jerusalem, they stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque compound again.
- On November 9, illegal Israeli settlers attacked the villages of Kaysan and Al-Minya, east of Bethlehem by setting homes on fires and throwing stones on other homes.
- On November 11, illegal Israeli settlers attacked some residents who [were picking olives in the village of Jama'in, south of Nablus, injuring four Palestinians](#), two of which were women in their mid-sixties beaten up to near death, while another young man was bitten by the dog unleashed to attack the Palestinians.
- On November 12, illegal Israeli settlers demanded from the government the erasure of the town of Huwara, south of Nablus, similar to the operations conducted in the Gaza Strip.
- On November 13, illegal Israeli settlers from [Susya attacked the house of Abd al-Rahman Jabareen in Masafer Yatta](#), south of Hebron for the third time. The attack was extensive and destroyed his interior and exterior of his home, his fruit trees, and then expanded beyond to destroy the energy generator, and the internet network serving Masafer Yatta as well as Wadi Ajhish.
- On November 14, illegal Israeli settlers destroyed water lines, [agricultural lands and uprooted trees in Khirbet Al-Thaala and Khirbet Qaywis in Masafer Yatta](#), south of Hebron, in addition to exploiting Palestinian lands for their own grazing.
- On November 15, illegal Israeli settlers forced the family of [Mahmoud Hammad Jibril, from the town of Tuqu'](#), east of Bethlehem, to leave their land, furniture, solar cells, water tanks, and other livestock-

related items by gunpoint. In the village of Al-Laban Al-Sharqiya, south of Nablus, illegal settlers fired live bullets at the homes of the villagers.

- On November 17, illegal Israeli settlers attacked farmers in Aqraba (specifically Khirbet Yanun), south of Nablus during their olive picking – forcing them to leave their lands, and stealing their equipment and olive crops. Furthermore, the illegal settlers assaulted Al Jazeera photojournalist Joseph Handal and painted a Star of David on his vehicle.
- On November 20, illegal Israeli settlers attacked and stole a number of livestock in the Tuqua Wilderness, south of Bethlehem.
- On November 21, illegal Israeli settlers set the Zanuta Mixed Basic School, south of Hebron, on fire burning three classrooms, and resulting in the fleeing of 36 Palestinian families.
- On November 23, illegal Israeli settlers uprooted 12 olive trees west of the city of Salfit and stole the fruits of 20 other olive trees. In Masafer Yatta, south of Hebron, armed settlers cut down a number of fruit trees, destroyed tents, and stole agricultural equipment from Palestinians. The settlers also demolished the homes of the people in Al-Qanub community, east of the town of Sa'ir in Hebron after being forcibly removed in October. Five homes were demolished by Israeli forces while the settlers stole tents, solar cells and all other belongings. The settlers set up tents for themselves next to the demolished homes, preventing any residents from reaching the area.
- On November 24, a number of Palestinian farmers were injured in the town of Ramin, east of Tulkarem while working their land after the illegal Israeli settlers attacked them and smashed the windows of the farmers' vehicles and agricultural tractors.
- On November 26, illegal Israeli settlers stole an agricultural tractor in Masafer Yatta, south of Hebron, and prevented Palestinians from reaching their lands to pick olives. In Al-Auja, Jericho, illegal Israeli settlers removed three tents and stole their contents. In the town of Al-Khader in Bethlehem, the illegal settlers uprooted more than 100 olive, almond and vine trees, bulldozed approximately about 4 acres, or 15 dunums, and destroyed 15 beehives – all of which are the sources of Palestinian farmer's basic incomes.
- On November 30, illegal Israeli settlers seized approximately about 74 acres or 300 dunums south of the city of Bethlehem, planting them with forest trees in replacement of Olive trees.

Crimes and Violations

Approximately 1,345 incursions into the West Bank were monitored during the month of November by Israeli forces, that is, an average of 45 incursions per day. The incursions and military operations were concentrated in the governorates of Jenin, Nablus, and Tulkarem, while also raiding the rest of the West Bank cities. The injustices inside Israel were also observed. Israeli police launched forced closure campaigns of stores – shutting down 18 commercial stores in the Galilee. While students and academics of Palestinian origins were subjected to various forms of bullying, harassment and other incidents of violations in Israeli academic institutions. Adalah has followed the cases of 113 students from 33 different institutions seeking legal advice – as they found themselves in situations of legal limbo.

- On November 1, the Israeli army launched an aggression against the city of Jenin and its camp. The aggression included bombing by drones, destruction of infrastructure, cutting off electricity to the camp and parts of the city, and jamming communications and the Internet. Three young men were killed and a number of other camp residents were injured.

- On November 2, the Israeli army attacked farmers during their olive harvest in the village of Duma, south of Nablus, forcing them to leave and confiscating their equipment. The Israeli army also stormed Al-Maqasid Hospital in the town of Al-Tur in Jerusalem, surrounding it and preventing entry and exit from the hospital. The soldiers targeted patients from the Gaza Strip, arresting number of them.
- Israeli special forces along with the Israeli army, stormed the Jenin camp assassinating two young Palestinians, and injuring a number of other youth. The army opened fire on Ibn Sina Hospital and its surroundings. The forces also demolished Al-Ahmadine Martyr Roundabout, a memorial of the martyr Yazan Abu Tabikh, bulldozed the roads and infrastructure, and targeted residential homes. In Nablus, the army targeted the home of prisoner Khaled Kharousha.
- On November 3, in light of the aggression on Gaza, the Israeli Ministerial Council for Political and Security Affairs (the expanded cabinet) decided to “deduct the amounts allocated to the besieged Gaza Strip, and to the families of the martyrs and detainees in the occupation prisons, from the clearance dues” before transferring it to the Palestinian Ministry of Finance. Israeli aircrafts also shelled the Jenin camp square, resulting in the death of two young Palestinians and four injuries. While in Jerusalem, Israeli police suppressed worshipers in Wadi al-Joz area - preventing them from conducting their prayers in Al-Aqsa Mosque for the fourth Friday in a row. Only 5,500 residents of Jerusalem were able to access Al-Aqsa Mosque which Israeli police restricted.
- On November 6, the Israeli police forces stormed Al-Rashidiya School near Bab Al-Sahira in Jerusalem, and arrested a student from inside the school. Outside Jerusalem, in the village of Rummana, west of Jenin, residents were prevented from picking olives for two days. While Israeli special forces assassinated four young Palestinians in the city of Tulkarem, at zero distance. The murdered Palestinians were: Jihad Maharaj Shehadeh (22 years old) and Ezz. Al-Din Raed Awad (25 years old), Qasim Muhammad Rajab (20 years old), and Moamen Saed Balawi (20 years old).
- On November 7, an undercover force stormed Jabal al-Tawil neighborhood in the city of Al-Bireh and arrested the young man, Qassam Aziz Abed, 22 years old, after raiding and searching his house. In the same vicinity, the Israeli forces closed all entrances to the village of Hizma, northeast of Jerusalem, and prevented entry and exit from it. While in the Jordan Valley, the Israeli authorities carried the demolition of residential facilities in Al-Maleh area. The Israeli police also raided a funeral in the northern Jordan Valley and recorded the list of residents and copies of their IDs.
- On November 8, the Israeli army stormed Birzeit University, north of the city of Ramallah; while in Shufat Camp in Jerusalem, the forces bombed the family home of the child prisoner, Muhammad Basil Al-Zalbani. In the north of the West Bank, Israeli forces prevented farmers from picking olives – forcing them to leave their lands in Kafr al-Dik, north of Salfit. While in the south, the army raids a cave in which a family took refuge after being forcibly displaced by settlers in Masafer Yatta. Finally, inside Israel, the academic Nadra Shalhoub/Kevorkian was subjected to an Israeli incitement campaign after the Palestinian citizen of Israel signed a petition demanding an end to the war on the Gaza Strip.
- On November 9, the Israeli army forced more than 20 families from Khirbet Tana, near the lands of the village of Beit Furik, east of Nablus, to leave after raiding the ruins, demolishing homes and tents, leveling lands, and destroying a number of caves.

In Jenin, the Israeli army invaded the city of Jenin from different directions, with more than 70 military vehicles by land and then supported by air. Snipers were deployed on the roofs of houses, and undercover units entered the city while the army raided a number of homes, and bulldozed a number of streets in the city killing 11 Palestinians. The operation continues for more than 20 hours and led to the

detention of 3,500 school students and 500 kindergarteners in the Jenin camp. Israeli special forces continued to attack and storm the Balata Refugee camp in Nablus killing 11 Palestinians.

- On November 10, the Israeli police restricted the access of Palestinian worshipers to Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem, with only approximately 4,000 worshipers allowed to pray inside Al-Aqsa Mosque. According to the Waqf Department of Jerusalem, "citizens performed Friday prayers outside the Old City of Jerusalem, and the Israeli forces assaulted them." The spokesperson added, "they fired poisonous tear gas and bullets, and chased them through the streets of the Wadi al-Joz neighborhood."
- The Israeli forces also stormed Tuqu' Boys' Secondary School, southeast of Bethlehem. Sources in the Education Directorate reported that the Israeli army stormed the school and took down the Palestinian flag from the school. While Al-Khansa'a Primary School for Boys was raided by illegal Israeli settlers, adding racist graffiti on its walls days earlier.
- On November 11, the Israeli forces fired tear gas bombs towards the funeral home of the killed child, Muhammad Ali Aziyah, in the Aida camp, north of Bethlehem, causing suffocation among some children and women in the camp.
- On November 13, the Israeli army stormed the Al-Hawaz area in the city of Hebron, and raided the headquarters of the Islamic Charitable Society for Orphan Care. The occupation seized the association's files, computers, and property and closed its doors with electric welding. One of the soldiers shot Issa Ali Abdel Moneim Al-Tamimi, 65 years old, in the head as he was passing by.
- On November 13, the Israeli forces shot at any resident of Khirbet Jabait, northeast of Ramallah, that attempted to return after forcing the 30 residents to leave on November 8. In the north, the Israeli forces raided homes, destroyed solar energy cells, seized tents and barracks, stole sums of money estimated at 30,000 NIS, and stole mobile phones during a raid on the village of Tura, southwest of Jenin. While in the same vicinity, Israeli soldiers fired bullets at residents while picking olives in the village of Zabuba, west of Jenin. In the Ramallah area, the Israeli forces stormed the Hugo Chavez Eye Hospital in the town of Turmus Ayya, northeast of Ramallah, and interrogated the hospital's medical staff.
- On November 14, Israeli forces stormed the town of Urif, south of Nablus, and raided and then bombed the house of the martyr Muhannad Shehadeh. The Israeli aggression against the city of Tulkarem and its camp continued for the second time in the same week killing seven Palestinians and targeting doctors and journalists. Ambulances were prevented from reaching the injured, which led to their death. While bulldozers destroyed the infrastructure of the camp including memorials to the martyrs Hamza Kharyoush and Samer Al-Shafi'i. The death toll in Tulkarem Governorate since October 7 has risen to 32 Palestinians murdered.
- On November 15, Israeli army forces demolished the family home of the murdered Palestinian, Khairy Alqam in the town of Silwan in Jerusalem.
- On November 16, the Israeli army and settlers attacked the residents of the Armenian Quarter in the Old City of Jerusalem in an attempt to seize residential homes, and other plots of land. In the vicinity of Jerusalem, the Israeli forces raided Al-Quds University in the town of Abu Dis, east of Jerusalem, attacking the student council's property as well as other student blocs. Two Palestinians students were injured. In the north of West Bank, the Israeli army stormed the town of Ya'bad, southwest of Jenin, raided residential homes, and demolished for the second time in a row the monument of the martyr Abu Jandal. While in the south of the West Bank, the Israeli army demolished two houses in the village of Wadi Fukin, west of Bethlehem: and a Stone and Marble Factory.

- On November 17, [the Israeli army surrounded Ibn Sina Hospital in the city of Jenin](#), demanding the evacuation of the hospital while searching and interrogating a number of medical staff and medical facilities – in spite of the protection granted by International Law. Israeli forces also launched an [airstrike targeting Fateh's offices at Balata Camp](#), Nablus – killing five Palestinians and injuring seven.
- On November 18, the Israeli forces, accompanied by a military bulldozer, raided Balata camp in Nablus, targeting a residential house, and damaging several others in the vicinity. The bulldozer destroyed internal roads and other property in the camp.
- On November 20, Israeli forces and [bulldozers demolished a four-storey residential building in Al-Za'im village](#), east of Jerusalem.
- On November 22, Israeli [missiles targeted a residential house in Tulkarem camp, killing six Palestinians](#) as part of a campaign of raids on cities and refugee camps in the north of the West Bank. Furthermore, [Israeli forces also demolished six homes, water networks, agricultural crops, sheep farms, and other in Masafer Yatta](#), with the intention of expanding the neighboring illegal settlement of "Avigal". While inside Israel, a nurse working in a medical facility in the Galilee was fired for shedding tears over the children of Gaza under bombardment.
- On November 24, Israeli forces [demolished the home of the assassinated Palestinian Kamel Abu Bakr](#), whose body was being held by the occupation forces in the village of Rummana, west of Jenin. In Wadi al-Joz neighborhood in Jerusalem, the occupation forces attacked worshipers prevented from entering Al-Aqsa Mosque for the seventh Friday in a row, firing tear gas, rubber bullets and physically beating them. Israeli forces also raided the homes of three female prisoners scheduled to be released in the next few days, and threatened their families of arrest in the case of any celebrations. The Israeli army also suppressed Palestinians gathered in front of Ofer Prison, near Ramallah, to receive the released Palestinian female and child prisoners by firing live bullets on the crowd injuring a photographer, two children and a young man.
- On November 25, the [Israeli army raided the city of Jenin](#) through air and land destroying streets, homes, neighborhood, Committee Offices and then surrounded two Hospitals: Martyr Khalil Suleiman and Ibn Sina. The Israeli aggression lasted 14 continuous hours, and killed five Palestinians, injured fourteen, and detained eleven, two of which were wounded and arrested from inside the ambulance.
- On November 28, the [Israeli forces demolished three inhabited homes in Hebron Governorate](#), and the demolitions led to the displacement of 30 Palestinians from their homes.
- On November 30, the Israeli occupation seized tens and tens of acres of land from the village of Al-Rashayda and Arab Al-Taamra, east of Bethlehem, for the purpose of expanding the illegal settlement, Maale Amos.

Killed and Wounded:

Since October 7, more than 15,000 Palestinians have been killed in the Gaza Strip, including 6,150 children and more than 4,000 women, in addition to more than 36,000 wounded. While during the month of November specifically, more than 6,283 Palestinians were killed, an average of 210 murders per day in Palestine, and more than 14,022 Palestinians were wounded, an average of 468 wounded per day.

- On November 1, [Magdy Youssef Zakaria](#), 65 years old, was assassinated by an Israeli sniper shooting him in the head.

- On November 2, several cities were targeted leading to Palestinian casualties. In Qalqilya, the young man Qusay Mazyoun Qaraan, 19 years old, was killed while others were injured during the Israeli army's incursion. In the city of Al-Bireh, the child Ayham Mahmoud Al-Shafi'i, 14 years old, was killed during Israeli forces' incursion of the city, while three other young men were injured. In Zawata, west of Nablus, the child Hamdan Omar Hamdan, 14 years old, was assassinated, after being targeted and shot at few days earlier. The young man, Yazan Bakr Sheikha, 23 years old, from the town of Anata, was also murdered during the incursion on Al-Bireh City.
 - On November 3, two young men were killed during the Israeli army's incursion of Al-Fawwar camp, south of Hebron. Young men were being assassinated across the West Bank including: Qalandia camp, north of Jerusalem; Jenin camp; and the village of Budrus, west of Ramallah, who was shot as he was leaving his Friday prayers. The child, Muhammad Wael Al-Jaabari, 17 years old, was killed in the city of Hebron while numerous others injured.
 - On November 5, three young men were killed in the town of Abu Dis, east of Jerusalem, and six others were injured, during an Israeli operation named "Energa" targeting Nabil Halabiya, 20 years old. The Israeli army surrounded the house, bulldozed and demolished parts of it, and eventually assassinating him.
 - On November 6, Israeli forces assassinated the child, Muhammad Omar Al-Faroukh, 16 years old, from the town of Al-Issawiya, while he was on Salah Al-Din Street in Jerusalem. In Halhul, Israeli forces killed a young man and injured five others.
 - On November 9, Muhammad Farid Thawabta, 51 years old, was assassinated during the Israeli incursion of Bethlehem. In Jenin, 14 Palestinians were killed and more than 20 injured during the invasion of the city of Jenin and its camp. In Al-Amari Camp in Ramallah, a young man was killed during the Israeli incursion of the camp, while six others were injured.
 - On November 11, a young man was assassinated in the town of Arraba, south of Jenin by Israeli soldiers during the raid.
 - On November 13, two young men, Mahmoud Ali Hadayda, 25 years old, and Hazem Muhammad Hosri, 28 years old, were assassinated by Israeli bullets in the chest during an Israeli special forces incursion of Tulkarem Camp.
 - On November 14, Prisoner Abdul Rahman Marhi, 33 years old, from the town of Qarawa Bani Hassan, northwest of Salfit, was murdered in Megiddo prison. "The martyr Marhi is married and is the father of four children, the eldest of whom is 11 years old, and the youngest is 4 years old. He has a martyr brother, Muhammad Marhi, killed in 2005". Abdul Rahman Marhi is the fifth killed Palestinian since the Israeli war on the Palestinian people.
 - On November 17, three Palestinians were killed in Jenin camp and nine others were injured, in a drone strike on a group of camp residents.
- On November 19, prisoner Thaer Samih Abu Assab, 38 years old, was killed in the Negev Desert Prison. He is the sixth prisoner killed in captivity since October 7. In the Dheisha camp, south of Bethlehem, the young man, Omar Al-Laham, 25 years old, was assassinated by Israeli bullets during the Israeli incursion of the camp.

- On November 20, the young man, Muhammad Adel Al-Saraheen, 21 years old, from the town of Beit Ula, north of Hebron, was killed. The Israeli army opened fire on his vehicle as he was passing near Al-Arroub camp.
- On November 22, the child Motaz Anas Subhi Mansour, 14 years old, succumbed to his wounds caused by Israeli army bullets, during their raid on the village of Burin, south of Nablus.
- On November 23, the young man, Izz al-Din Mustafa Hafi, 18 years old, was killed during the Israeli army's raid on Balata Camp in Nablus, injuring dozen others. In the town of Beita, south of Nablus, the child Muhammad Ibrahim Adili, 12 years old, was killed by bullets of Israeli soldiers. While in Ramallah, Israeli soldiers opened fire on the vehicle of Khader Ali Alwan, 46 years old, at the entrance of the village of Burqa, east of Ramallah, injuring various others.
- On November 24, in Tulkarem, the young man Amer Nizar Khairallah, 27 years old, succumbed to his wounds from the Israeli raids the prior week, raising the total number of killed Palestinians in Tulkarem to 43. The young man, Muhammad Hanawi, 22 years old from Aqabat Jaber camp, south of Jericho was killed by an Israeli bullet.
- On November 25, doctor Shamekh Kamal Abu Al-Rub, 25 years old, and his brother were killed, during the Israeli forces' raid on the town of Qabatiya, south of Jenin. In Al-Bireh, the child Muhammad Riad Saleh, 16 years old, was also killed by bullets from the Israeli army.
- On November 26, the child Malik Majid Daghra, 17 years old, succumbed to his wounds during the Israeli army's incursion of the village of Kafr Ain, northwest of Ramallah.
- On November 28, the child Amr Ahmed Gemel Wahdan, 14 years old, from the village of Tayaser, east of Tubas, was killed.
- On November 29, during the Israeli army's aggression on Jenin camp, two children were killed in the camp: Adam Samer Al-Ghoul, 8 years old, and Basil Suleiman Abu Al-Wafa, 15 years old.
- On November 30, four Palestinians were killed in the West Bank, two in the city of Jerusalem, another from Tammun, south of Tubas, and one from the village of Beit Ur al-Tahta, west of Ramallah.

Arrests and Prisoner Cases

The Commission for Prisoners and Ex-Prisoners Affairs announced that the Israeli occupation forces arrested 3,200 Palestinians from the West Bank, including Jerusalem, since October 7. The number of detainees in the occupation prisons has reached more than 7,000, while six Palestinians have been detained in Israeli prisons since October 7: Omar Daraghme from Tubas, Arafat Hamdan from Ramallah, Majed Zaqoul from Gaza, a fourth martyr whose identity is unknown, Abdel Rahman Marei from Salfit, and Thaar Abu Assab from Qalqilya.

In November specifically, the Israeli forces have arrested more than 1,869 Palestinian prisoners from the West Bank, including Jerusalem, during the month of November, an average of 62 prisoners arrested per day.

The Commission for the Affairs of Prisoners and Ex-Detainees also documented the punitive measures imposed by the prison administration on prisoners since October 7, and among those policies is keeping prison windows open 24 hours in light of the extreme cold, and it removed the sanctuaries, blankets, and clothes from prisoners. Doctors have not visited the departments for more than 40 years. Furthermore, medications were stopped for 70% of patients, and only painkillers were given in limited quantities, while

punishments through bad food and very small quantities has become imminent. Other measures include canceling the outdoor break, withdrawing all electrical appliances, personal items and clothes, cutting off of electricity on a daily basis from 6 p.m. until 6 a.m., crowded rooms, prisoners sleeping on the floor, constant assault on the prisoners, deprivation of the cantina, deprivation of visits from lawyers and family, preventing mineral water, and forcing the prisoners to drink from the bathroom tap. The prisoner is not allowed to have clothes except for one change of clothes. Amnesty International reported on the [horrifying cases of torture and degrading treatment of Palestinian detainees since October 7 and amid the spike in arbitrary arrests.](#)

- On November 4 and 5, the Israeli forces arrested 40 Palestinians Hebron Governorate, including 10 workers from the Gaza Strip.
- On November 6, the [Israeli forces arrested 23 Palestinians from Shuafat Camp and the town of Anata](#) in Jerusalem, raided and searched the homes of the detainees, and raided more than 15 other homes.
- On November 7, the Israeli forces arrested 15 Palestinians from different areas of Jerusalem, including Hizma, Shuafat Camp, and the town of Abu Dis. The Israeli forces also arrested 11 Palestinians from Ramallah Governorate. Approximately 56 Palestinians were arrested in total from different areas of the West Bank and Jerusalem.
- On November 8, the [Israeli forces arrested 55 Palestinians](#) from different areas of the West Bank, including 3 women.
- On November 9, the [Israeli forces arrested 50 workers](#) from the West Bank and Gaza Strip, after they raided the town of Barta'a. While inside Israel, the Israeli police arrested a number of community leaders, namely Muhammad Baraka, head of the Supreme Follow-up Committee for the Arab Population, the former representative of the National Democratic Rally Party, Hanin Zoabi, the Deputy Secretary-General of the Rally, Youssef Tatour, and the former Secretary of the Front, Mansour Dahamsha.
- On November 11, the [Israeli forces arrested Muhammad Azem](#), the mayor of Sebastia, at an arbitrary checkpoint near the town of Zawata, northwest of Nablus.
- On November 12, the Israeli forces arrested a child and four young men during their raids of various areas of Jerusalem. The [Israeli court sentenced the child, Nafoth Hammad, 16 years old, from the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood in Jerusalem](#), to 12 years in prison and a fine of 50,000 shekels. Hammad is the youngest child in the occupation prisons.
- On November 13 and 14, the Israeli forces arrested about 80 Palestinians from the West Bank, in addition to nine workers from the Gaza Strip, that were severely beaten.
- On November 15, the Israeli forces [arrested 54 Palestinians from the West Bank](#), including 15 female students from Hebron University in the south of the West Bank.
- On November 16, the Israeli forces [arrested 69 Palestinians](#) from different governorates of the West Bank.
- On November 17, the Israeli army arrested [28 Palestinians from the town of Ni'lin](#), west of Ramallah.
- On November 18, the Israeli army [arrested 7 workers from the Gaza Strip](#), during a raid on the village of Al-Jab'a, southwest of Bethlehem.
- On November 20, the Israeli army [arrested 50 Palestinians](#), including 13 workers from the Gaza Strip.

- On November 23, the Israeli army arrested 76 Palestinians from different areas of the West Bank, including freed prisoners.
- On November 24, the Israeli forces arrested six workers from Gaza in the town of Tarqumiya, west of Hebron.