Israeli Settlers’ Raids
Into Al-Aqsa Reflect Official Tendencies to Change Status Quo in Jerusalem
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Introduction:

Following a decision of the highest Israeli political levels, the Israeli forces have escalated their abuses and violations in occupied Jerusalem in August 2019, which is a clear indication of the Israeli tendencies to change the status quo in Jerusalem. Most importantly was what happened on Eid al-Adha morning, when hundreds of settlers stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque to perform their Talmudic rites, by a decision of the Israeli Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, under the pretext of commemorating the so-called Tisha B’Av, breaking a practice of not carrying out any stormings on Islamic holidays. The storming was accompanied by a large-scale crackdown on Muslim worshipers that injured 65 of them while eight others were arrested.

Four days later, the Israeli forces closed Al-Aqsa doors and expelled worshipers after killing a Palestinian child and wounding his companion under the pretext of attempting to stab a police officer who was slightly injured.

During this month, the Euro-Med team documented the storming of 3,687 settlers of Al-Aqsa, accompanied by Israeli police and special forces, while carrying out provocative acts, attacks on Muslim worshipers at Al-Aqsa yards, and attempts to perform Talmudic rituals.

This month, the Euro-Med documented 17 shootings and direct assaults by Israeli forces in the Jerusalem’s neighborhoods, which resulted in the death of a child in an extrajudicial execution, and the injury of 110 others, including three children, two women, two journalists, two Al-Aqsa guards, and a medic.

The Israeli forces carried out 61 raids into Jerusalem’s towns and neighborhoods, and arrested 115 citizens, including 17 children, six women, six Al-Aqsa guards, and an Awqaf Department employee. The Israeli authorities also summoned 11 people, including religious figures and children. The Euro-Med’s field observation shows that these forces use raids, arrests and summons as a punishment and intimidation without any pretext or legal justification.

During August, eight homes and properties were demolished, two owners were forced to self-demolish them to avoid paying heavy fines. The Israeli authorities also distributed at least 30 demolition notes of houses and facilities, all of which embodies the Israeli policy of displacing Jerusalemites and changing the demographic reality and the character of the occupied Arab city.

In exchange for the destruction of Palestinian houses and facilities, three Israeli decisions were issued to build 5,071 housing units for Israeli settlers.
The Euro-Med documented nine Israeli decisions restricting the Palestinians right to organize political and sports meetings or events in occupied Jerusalem under the pretext of preventing manifestations of Palestinian sovereignty in the occupied city. The Israeli forces sat up 13 fixed roadblocks in Jerusalem, and dozens of mobile checkpoints to stop and abuse Palestinian as they pass through. This month, there were more than 35 mobile checkpoints in the neighborhoods of the occupied city.
First: General indicators of the Israeli violations in Jerusalem

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Killings</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injuries</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shootings</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raids</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrests</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summons</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arbitrary removals</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demolitions</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demolition notes</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israeli decisions</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Aqsa Mosque stormings</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricting freedoms</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Checkpoints and freedom of movement</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>447</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data from the previous table shows that Israeli forces committed 477 violations under 13 categories. The majority of these violations are complex, for example, a raid might involve shooting, physical assault, arrests, and other violations. Arrests came at the top of the violations as 116 people were detained representing 26% of the violations, followed by injuries which accounted to 110 injuries representing 25% of the violations. Raids and stormings constituted 14% of the total violations. This month, a child was killed, in an extrajudicial execution, under the pretext of stabbing a police officer. Al-Aqsa raids and assaults constitute 5% of violations in Jerusalem, noting that a large part of other violations occurred at its yards as well.
Second: Shootings and violations to the right to physical safety

During August, Israeli forces carried out 17 shootings and direct assaults in the neighborhoods of occupied Jerusalem, which led to the killing of a child and the injury of 110 others, including three children, two women and two journalists, two Al-Aqsa guards, and a paramedic, most of them were wounded by live bullets, rubber-coated metal bullets, tear gas canisters and direct physical assaults. The child was killed in an extrajudicial execution under the pretext of attempting to stab a police officer along with another child who was seriously injured.

Details:

On Thursday evening, August 1, the Israeli forces assaulted Wassim Eyad Dari, 17, before arresting him while walking in al-Issawiya village northeast Jerusalem. As a result, he suffered fractures in his left hand, and injuries and bruises throughout his body. According to field follow-up, Israeli forces attacked the child, dragged him on the ground and handcuffed him, before beating him with their feet, and forcing him into a police car. When the child’s old grandmother, Sabah Dari, 60, tried to check on her grandson, the Israeli soldiers pushed her away several times and she fall on the ground and fainted. She was taken to Hadassah Hospital for treatment. Later, the minors’ lawyer at the Wadi Hilweh Information Center, Mohammed Mahmoud, was able to visit the detained child, at Hadassah hospital, where he was receiving treatment while handcuffed.
During the assault and arrest, the Israeli forces assaulted dozens of residents of al-Issawiya and foreign solidarity activists and arrested an unidentified solidarity activist.

The following day, Friday, August 2, dozens of Palestinians were suffocated by tear gas when Israeli forces cracked down on a solidarity sit-in with the residents of Wadi al-Hummos in Sur Baher town, in East Jerusalem. According to the field follow-up, hundreds of citizens preformed Friday prayers near the separation wall between the two sides of Wadi al-Hummos, in support of the people of the neighborhood, after an extensive demolition operation carried out last month. The Israeli forces quickly intervened to quell the peaceful gathering by firing a large number of tear gas canisters at people as soon as the prayer ended, resulting in dozens of cases of suffocation, as well as the injury of photographer Eyad Hamad who suffered from bruises and wounds after being assaulted. The Israeli forces also arrested the director of Settlements and Wall Resistance office in Bethlehem, Hassan Brigieh.

On Sunday, August 4, Jamal ‘Ali al-Ghoul, 16, suffered bruises after being severely beaten by the so-called Yasam Unit, before being arrested from his home in the Ras al-Amoud neighborhood in Silwan, south of Al-Aqsa. He was taken to hospital west Jerusalem before being brought handcuffed to the Israeli Magistrate’s Court west of the city. Ahmed Younis al-Ghoul, 24, was also arrested after being severely beaten. According to the field follow-up, the Israeli forces stormed Hosh al-Ghoul in Silwan on the same day and began to break the doors of Younis and Hatem al-Ghoul’s houses.

On Wednesday, August 7, Al-Aqsa guard Muhannad Idris was wounded in the head after the Israeli forces attacked him during the storming of dozens of settlers of Al-Aqsa. According to the field follow-up, the Israeli forces assaulted Idris after his detention, where he was beaten by an Israeli police officer from behind by hitting his head with iron handcuffs. The Israeli police assaulted a number of guards who were present to check on their injured colleague who was taken to Makassed Hospital for treatment.
In a late hour on Friday, August 9, clashes erupted between young men and Israeli forces near the bridge between Silwan and Jebel Mukaber, southeast of Jerusalem. According to the field follow-up, the Israeli forces stormed the bridge area and sat up a checkpoint for vehicles, which led to the eruption of clashes with young men during which the Israeli forces fired sound bombs at them indiscriminately. No injuries were reported.

On Saturday, August 10, a Palestinian civilian was wounded by a rubber-coated metal bullet before being arrested by the Israeli forces in the town of al-Issawiya, northeast Jerusalem. According to the field follow-up, the Israeli forces stormed al-Issawiya town at dawn, where clashes erupted with residents on al-Tur Street and the Israeli forces fired rubber-coated metal bullets and sound bombs. As a result, a young man from al-Yassini family was wounded in the foot before he was arrested with another member of al-Tawil family.

On the same evening, the Israeli forces attacked a demonstration protesting against the storming of hundreds of settlers of the Old City neighborhoods. According to the field follow-up, the Israeli forces, located near the Damascus Gate (Bab al-Amud) in Jerusalem, attacked the participants in the march, which led to the injury of a number of them. Earlier, Dozens of settlers stormed several neighborhoods in Jerusalem and chanted racist slogans commemorating the so-called Tisha B’Av*. The Israeli police in Jerusalem also closed the Damascus Gate with iron roadblocks, after mounting calls to confront settlers’ stormings of Al-Aqsa on the first day of Eid.

* On August 9, according to the Hebrew calendar, Jews celebrate what they claim to be the destruction of the Holy Temple of Solomon (the first temple) by the Babylonian king, Nebuchadnezzar, and the destruction of the temple of Herod (the second temple) by the Roman emperor Vespasian.
On Eid al-Adha morning, Sunday, August 11, and without regard to the Eid atmosphere, the Israeli forces stormed Al-Aqsa and attacked thousands of Palestinian worshipers with physical assault and firing rubber bullets and tear gas canisters. As a result, 65 people were injured, including journalist Suhaib Salhab, a reporter for Al-Ghad TV. In addition, 16 injuries were taken to hospitals in Jerusalem, according to the Palestine Red Crescent Society. During the storming, religious figures, including former Minister of Jerusalem, Adnan Husseini, were wounded by a rubber-coated metal bullet in his back from a zero distance. Chairman of the Wqaf Council Sheikh Abdul-Azim Salhab suffered bruises in his body after being pushed by Israeli forces. (For more details see Al-Aqsa Mosque stormings)

On Monday evening, 12 August 2019, the Israeli forces wounded a young man with a rubber-coated metal bullet after storming al-Issawiya. According to the field follow-up, the Israeli forces stormed a dinner gathering for al-Masri family in the town, where women, children and young men were present. The Israeli forces attacked them for no reason and scattered tables and chairs. The Israeli special forces attacked a young man and fired a rubber-coated bullet at him from a close range. At El Quds School St, the Israeli forces assaulted Mohammed Amin Khallaf, 27, while with other young men and boys in front of his house while holding a “plastic pistol” in his hand. The Israeli forces beat him in addition to his family members, including women, in order to keep them away from the place.

In the context of using excessive force, Israeli forces killed a Palestinian child and seriously injured another, under the pretext of attempting to stab an Israeli police officer, on Thursday evening, 15 August, at the Chain Gate (Al-Silsila Gate). The Israeli forces also shot and injured Al-Aqsa guard in the same area without any justification.

The Israeli police said in its statement that at approximately 6 p.m., two Palestinians stabbed a police officer at the Chain Gate. A police officer was moderately injured and the other police officers, present there, immediately opened fire at the attackers killing one of them. In addition, a person, who was near the scene, was wounded in his leg and then transferred for medical treatment.

The Israeli army announced officially the death of Nasim Mokafeh Abu Romi, 14, and the injury of his companion Mohammed Khader al-Sheikh,16, who was seriously wounded and was only taken to a hospital after he lost a large amount of blood. Both of them are from al-‘Ezariyya town, east Jerusalem. As for Omran al-Rajbi, an al-Aqsa guard, he was shot in his right thigh and was taken to a hospital for treatment.
A video documented the event showed two teens coming inside the Chain Gate, each carrying a knife with a small blade, attacking an Israeli soldier. As a result, the Israeli police opened fire at them from a short distance, and they were left bleeding in the area. While the first was killed, the other was taken to an Israeli hospital after he bled severely and his condition was described as critical.

Following the incident, the Israeli forces attacked the worshipers in the Gate of Remission (Bab al Hittah) area, where a young man Omar Muheisen was wounded in his head and transferred for treatment.

Following the summoning of the parents of Sheikh and Abu Romi, violent clashes erupted in Abu Dis town where young men threw Molotov cocktails and fireworks at the military checkpoint in the town. The young men blocked the streets leading to the two boys’ houses with rubber tires and rocks, to prevent storming them by the Israeli forces.

It turned out later that Mohammed Khader al-Sheikh is in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) at Shaare Zedek Medical Center. He was connected to medical devices and injured by several bullets and various fragments under his heart and in his shoulder. It is worth noting that he was released from Israeli prison last July after serving his eight-months imprisonment after he was accused of throwing Molotov cocktails.

This incident demonstrates that the Israeli forces continued to use excessive and disproportionate force. Soldiers could have controlled the two teens, or at least injured them in the limbs, especially as they are children, and only one police officer was injured. The Israeli forces are continuing their policy of field execution, which they have intensified since 2015 at Israeli checkpoints, under the pretext of attempts to preventing stabbing attempts. The deliberate failure to immediately provide ambulance to children is a violation of the rules of international humanitarian law, which calls for the treatment of the wounded regardless of the circumstances of their injury.
On Friday, 16 August, a large Israeli police force stormed al-‘Ezariyya and Abu Dis. They were positioned in Ras Kabsa neighborhood, which separates the two towns. Young men confronted the Israeli forces by throwing stones and creating a gap in the separation wall, where 33 Palestinians including a paramedic were injured. The Israeli forces stormed al-‘Ezariyya and erected a checkpoint at its entrance and prevented citizens from entering or leaving it, leading to clashes with dozens of young men.

The Israeli forces fired rubber-coated bullets and tear gas canisters at Palestinian civilians in the areas they stormed. The Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) reported that its crews dealt with 33 injuries during clashes in al-‘Ezariyya and Abu Dis, including 12 injuries with rubber-coated metal bullets, 18 suffocations due to tear gas inhalation, and three burns. PRCS said that one of its volunteer paramedics was injured during his humanitarian duty in the clashes in Abu Dis.

On Saturday, 17 August, Alaa Ahmed Mansour was wounded by a rubber-coated bullet fired by Israeli forces before arresting him in al-Issawiya. According to the field follow-up, Mansour was hit in his head and the Israeli forces prevented citizens and ambulance crews from approaching him, before moving him screaming in pain without providing a first aid.

On Tuesday evening, 20 August, clashes erupted between young men and the Israeli forces in al-Issawiya after a number of military jeeps stormed the town and were stationed in Al-Obaid neighborhood, firing sound bombs and tear gas.

On Monday, 26 August, clashes erupted between young men and Israeli forces in al-Issawiya, where the Israeli forces fired sound bombs and tear gas, and they raided and assaulted citizens’ houses.

On Tuesday, 27 August, two citizens, including a woman, were injured after the Israeli army stormed al-Issawiya. According to the field follow-up, the Israeli forces were stationed in Obaid neighborhood and deployed along the main street. As a result, dozens of Palestinian young men gathered and threw stones and Molotov cocktails at the Israeli force, which fired rubber-coated metal bullets and sound bombs. Mousa Yousef ‘Obeid, 65, was wounded by sound bomb fragments in his back, while he was in front of his house and he was transferred to a near medical center for treatment. A woman was also injured in her eye by shrapnel from the glass of her vehicle, which was shattered by indiscriminate rubber bullets.
The Israeli forces continued to carry out raids into Palestinian neighborhoods, including into houses and property, abusing residents, arbitrary arrests without arrest or searching warrants, beatings, interrogations for long hours, and imposing fines. The Israeli authorities use detention as a tool of punishment and intimidation without any pretext or legal justification. During this month, the Israeli forces carried out 61 raids into the towns and neighborhoods of occupied Jerusalem, where 115 citizens were arrested including 17 children, six women, six Al-Aqsa guards and an Islamic Waqf employee. The Israeli authorities also summoned 11 people, including religious figures and children.

**The Following Are the Main Raids, Arrests and Summonses:**

On Thursday, August 1st, the Israeli forces summoned the former prisoner Muhammad al-Shawish, 30, after storming his house in the Old City in occupied Jerusalem. According to the field follow-up, the Israeli forces raided his house at the Gate of Remission neighborhood in the Old City and handed his family a summon for interrogation. Al-Shawish, who was in administrative detention, was released by the Israeli forces on 29 July, after hours of the death of his mother, Amal Al-Shawish, who is also a former prisoner.

On the same day, the Israeli forces stopped a recreational trip bus at al-Issawiya eastern entrance and arrested five citizens accompanying the town’s children. According to the field follow-up, the Israeli intelligence chased, stopped, and detained the bus, which was carrying about 35 children aged between 8 – 12, at the entrance of the village. The Israeli intelligence forced the bus driver to drive towards a military camp, where they thoroughly searched the bus and imposed 1000 shekels (US $ 284) fine on the driver,
and pulled the bus license. The Israeli forces released the driver and children and arrested the five guides: Mahmoud Shehadah Mustafa, Abdel Nasser Obeid, Younis Ali Nasser, Murad Al-Shloudi, and Nidal Elyan.

On Sunday, 4 August, the Israeli forces arrested eight citizens, including a child, after they raided and searched their houses in al-Issawiya, Shu’fat and Silwan camp in occupied Jerusalem, then transferred them to interrogation. The detainees are: Ouday Ahmed Dari, 19, Alaa Mahmoud Dari, 22, Mahmoud Marei Darbas, 20, and Ali Mahmoud Ali Obeid, 19, from Al-Issawiya village, and Nassar Jaber, Ahmed al-Ghazzawi from Shu’fat camp. Ahmed Younis al-Ghouli, 24, and child Jamal Ali al-Ghouli, 16, are from Silwan, and both of them were severely beaten. (See more details in shootings and violations to the right to physical safety section.)

In the evening, two young men, whose identities were not known, were arrested on Sultan Suleiman Street, located between the Demascan Gate and Herod’s Gate (Bab az-Zahra) of Old Jerusalem, after they were severely beaten.

On Monday, 5 August, the Israeli forces raided ‘Anata village, northeast of occupied Jerusalem. They raided and searched a house belonging to the family of Luai ‘Ouda Salama, 21, and arrested him.

On the same day, they arrested Fayez Muheisen and Jihad Badr after they raided their homes in al-Issawiya town.

On Tuesday, 6 August, the Israeli forces stormed al-Eizariya and raided and searched a number of houses and arrested three Palestinians, Tariq Saleh al-'Amouri, 28, Muzaffar Abu Romi, 32, and Majed Abu Romi, 25.

On the same day, the Israeli forces arrested four Palestinians after they stormed al-Issawiya and raided and searched several houses. The detainees were Mahmoud Zakaria Elayan, 19, Fayez Mahmoud Muhaisin, 18, Jihad Bader, 19, and Mahmoud Wael Obeid, 22.

On the same day, the Israeli forces arrested Jamal Azzam’ Fazza after they raided his house in the al-Judeira village, north of occupied Jerusalem.

On the same day, the Israeli police arrested Yousef al-Shawish from the Golden Gate (Bab al-Rahma) chapel in occupied Jerusalem. The Israeli forces also stopped Nafisa Khuwais at The Inspector’s Gate (Bab An Nadhir) area as soon as she left Al-Aqsa and threatened to arrest her if she returned to Al-Aqsa.

On Wednesday, 7 August, the Israeli forces arrested Netham Abu Ramoz from The Golden Gate chapel and took him for investigation. They also arrested Al-Aqsa guard Muhammad Idris from the same place, after they assaulted and wounded him, releasing him later.
On the same day, members of the Jerusalem municipality cut down some trees outside the Tribe’s Gate (Bab al-Asbat), claiming that they affect cameras installed by the Israeli authorities.

In the evening, the Israeli police arrested an employee of the Islamic Waqf in Jerusalem, Ra'ed al-Zu'air, while he was at the Chain Gate.

On Wednesday evening, the Israeli forces raided the house of the late Mohammed Samir Obeid in al-Issawiya town. According to his father, the Israeli forces raided and searched the house in an attempt to arrest his son Ahmed, 20, who was not present at that time.

On Thursday’s morning, 8 August, the Israeli intelligence summoned Al-Aqsa guards Muhammad Idris and Louay Abu al-Saad for interrogation.

In the evening, the Israeli forces stormed al-Issawiya and raided and searched a house belonging to Wa'el al-Fakhouri after exploding the main door of his house and searching it. Then the Israeli forces arrested his son Saleh Wa'el al-Fakhouri, 13, noting his parents were not present, as he was alone with his younger brothers.

The child Saleh wept with a great fear when members of the Israeli forces destroyed the house’s gates and assaulted him in front of his younger brothers and sisters before arresting him.

“My brothers and I were shocked when the Israeli forces knocked the door of the building fiercely. The key was with my father, however. Then, they stormed the house after destroying its door. They also beat and arrested me and put plastic handcuffs in my hand,” Saleh said.

The Israeli forces took child Saleh al-Fakhouri in a police car from his family’s home to the western entrance of the village and replaced his plastic handcuffs with iron ones before transferring him to Salah al-Din police station in occupied Jerusalem. During which, Saleh said he was threatened, abused and insulted.

He also stated that he was put under pressure by a female interrogator during his interrogation as she insisted on accusing him of throwing stones and threatened to bring all his brothers to the police station and ask them about that.

The Israeli police then released Saleh al-Fakhouri under the condition of house arrest for three days, paying a 500-shekel ($142) fine, and having his father sign a third-party bail of 5,000 shekels ($1421).

Saleh al-Fakhouri is still young, but that was his third, and worst, arrest. He considered it the worst because he was afraid and confused during his arrest where he had to leave his brothers alone at home.
Saleh was arrested for the first time at the age of 12 after the Israeli forces stormed his house at 3 a.m. while he was asleep. The second arrest occurred while he was in the street waiting for his school bus when Israeli soldiers drew their weapons on him and arrested him.

Saleh’s father, Wael al-Fakhouri, told the Euro-Med team that he received a phone call from his son, Saleh, telling him that the Israeli forces are knocking on the door of their house. He told his neighbor that he would come home in ten minutes, but the Israeli forces did not care and insisted on breaking the door.

The father added that he drove his car insanely on that day out of fear for his children at home, especially his son Saleh, who was arrested before by the Israeli forces.

He added that his children did not sleep for days due to their fear after Saleh was brutally arrested and assaulted in front of them. The Israeli forces also assaulted his eight-year-old son Ibrahim and pushed him to the ground even though his leg was broken.

Wael al-Fakhouri feels insecure both inside and outside his home and is living in constant anxiety and fear for his children due to repeated daily raids into the village, and the sounds of bombs that Israeli forces randomly fire towards Palestinians’ houses.

The Israeli forces also arrested Mohammed Yasser Najib, 11, after a large number of soldiers beat him before arresting and releasing him.

Israeli forces also arrested Qusai Abd Elayyan, 21, and Husam Samih Elayyan, 19, after they raided the young men’s homes in al-Issawiya.

On the same day in the evening, the Israeli forces stormed the house of Sheikh Najeh Bakirat, Deputy Director-General of the Islamic Waqf in Jerusalem, and handed him a summon for investigation at the al-Qishla police station in the Old City, on the following morning.
On the next morning, Friday, 9 August, the Israeli forces, accompanied by a unit of Israeli intelligence, stormed the houses of Palestinian citizens Amr Abu Arafa and Mohammed Dakkak in occupied Jerusalem. They tampered with their contents before handing them summons for questioning on the first day of Eid Al-Adha, on 11 August.

On the same day in the evening, the Israeli forces arrested Mohammed Haitham Mustafa and Mohammed Bakr Mustafa while at their grocery near the entrance of Dahra, in al-Issawiya.

During their attack on worshipers on Eid al-Adha, on Sunday, August 11, and without regard to the Eid, the Israeli forces arrested eight people from Jerusalem, including two children who were arrested while inside Al-Aqsa. (See the details in Al-Aqsa Mosque Stormings section).

On Monday, August 12, the Israeli forces arrested four citizens, one of them was disabled, and wounded another young man with a rubber bullet after storming a dinner of Al-Masri family, and during several arrest campaigns in al-Issawiya town.

The arrested persons were Mohammed Ibrahim Obeid, 18, from his house in Obeid neighborhood, Mohammed Amin Khallaf, 27, while at the School neighborhood, Jarrah Mohammed Ali Nasser, 52, a disabled man with paraplegic and his son, Issam, 22, after they raided their house in Abu Riala neighborhood, in al-Issawiya.

On the following day, Tuesday, August 13, the Israeli forces arrested child Oday Ayman Obeid, 17, after they raided and searched his family’s house in al-Issawiya town.

On Wednesday, 14 August, the Israeli forces arrested three citizens after a campaign of several raids in occupied Jerusalem. According to the field follow-up, they raided the house of the crippled prisoner, Jarrah Nasser, and arrested his son Khalil, 20, after attacking his family members, beating them, and searching the house. The Israeli forces arrested his father, Jarrah Nasser, and his brother Issam, two days before.

The Israeli forces also arrested Yazan Zuhair al-Rajabi, 19, and Lu’ai Sami al-Rajabi, 24, from their houses in Baten al-Hawa neighborhood in Silwan town, south of Al-Aqsa, after an Israeli settler claimed they attacked him.
On the evening of the same day, the Israeli forces arrested three citizens during a raid on al-Issawiya. The arrested persons were Adham Ahmed Sabta, 24, Adam Kayed Mahmoud, 19, and Mahmoud Awni Atteya, 20. The Israeli forces also stormed Obeid’s neighborhood and threw sound bombs randomly, and no injuries were reported.

On Thursday, August 15, the Israeli army and intelligence forces carried out an arrest campaign in different parts of occupied Jerusalem, in which six citizens, including two girls, were arrested, after they raided and searched their houses and tampered with their contents. The arrested people were Yasser Darwish, the Secretary of Fatah movement in al-Issawiya, Awad al-Salaymeh, Fatah’s holy sites officer in Jerusalem, Areen al-Za’anin, Ahmad al-Shawish, Asala Khalaf, and Batoul Khalaf.

On the same day, the Israeli intelligence summoned Al-Aqsa guard, Khalil Tarhouni, to al-Qishla interrogation center in occupied Jerusalem.

In the evening, the Israeli forces summoned the parents of 14-year-old child Nassim Mukafih Abu Remy, and injured 14-year-old child Hamouda Khader al-Sheikh, who was shot after stabbing an Israeli soldier at the Chain Gate.

On Friday, August 16, the Israeli intelligence summoned 16-year-old child Shaukat Khader al-Sheikh, from al-Eizariya, the brother of 14-year-old Mohammed Khader al-Sheikh, who was shot a day before by the Israeli forces at the Chain Gate. According to al-Sheikh family, the Israeli forces summoned their son Shaukat after they released his 50-year-old father, Khader Sheikh, at dawn as he was detained the night before for interrogation.

On the same evening, the Israeli forces arrested Islam Yousef Obeid, 16, from al-Issawiya while he was inside a shop in the town.

On Saturday, 17 August, the Israeli forces arrested Majd Nizar Muheisen, 18, and Yousef Farid Obeid, 21, after raiding their houses in al-Issawiya.

On Sunday, August 18, the Israeli forces re-arrested Subaih Abu Subaih, 21, from Jerusalem, as soon as he was released from prison. Amjad Abu Assab, Head of the Committee
of Families of Prisoners and Detainees in Jerusalem, said that the Israeli forces arrested Abu Sobeih the moment he was released from the gate of the Negev Desert Prison, after serving a 13-month imprisonment.

Late in the same evening, an under-covered unit of the Israeli army arrested three citizens, including a child, from al-Eizariya. According to the field follow-up, the unit was moving in two civilian vehicles when it raided the square of the Yasser Arafat in the center of the town and arrested the three citizens. The arrested citizens were Shaukat Khader al-Sheikh, 16, Amir Shishtawi, and Mahmoud Erekat.

It is noteworthy that the Israeli forces summoned child Shaukat Khader al-Sheikh, the brother of Mohammed Khader al-Sheikh, who tried to stab a police officer and was injured near the Chain Gate, earlier for interrogation at the Zaytuna crossing.

On Monday, August 19, the Israeli forces arrested Majd Majed al-Rishq, 19, after they raided and searched his house in al-Wad neighborhood, in the Old City.

On the same evening, the Israeli forces arrested Al-Aqsa guard, Amer Younis Al-Salfiti, 34, during his night shift, under the pretext of filming the Israeli police’s storming of the Golden Gate, east of Al-Aqsa. The forces also destroyed parts of the wooden cupboards and emptied the shoe cabinets near the gate.

On the following day, the Israeli forces stormed Housh Abu Tayeh in Silwan. They also raided, searched and tampered with the contents of some houses, and arrested Bahaa Mohammed Abu Tayeh, 22, and Abdelrahman Fawzi Abu Tayeh, 26. The forces also arrested Ahmed Nasser Mafarja, 29, and Amir Mahmoud Arifa, 21, after they raided their houses in al-Issawiya.

On Wednesday, August 21, the Israeli intelligence summoned, for the fourth time, 10-year-old child, Mohammed Yasser Najib, from the Old City.

His father, Yasser Najib, said that the Israeli intelligence informed him via phone to come with his son Mohammed to al-Qishla detention and interrogation center for the fourth time, the next Sunday.
On the same day, the Israeli forces raided Sour Baher town, southeast of Jerusalem. They also raided a house belonging to Eid Jamil Abed Rabbo Dwayat, tampered with its contents, searched it, and confiscated his own car.

On Thursday, August 22, the Israeli police arrested five citizens, two children and a woman, the commander of Al-Aqsa guards and an Al-Aqsa guard, while they were inside Al-Aqsa.

According to the field follow-up, the Israeli forces arrested Al-Aqsa guard, Bader Al-Rajabi, while working in the Golden Gate chapel. They also arrested two female citizens, Madeleine Issa, 23, and Shifa Abu Ghalia, 17, along with the 14-year-old child Habib Abu Shousha, near the Golden Gate. At the time of the arrest, Madeleine Issa was accompanied by her three young nephews and they were detained for some time before being released.

Also, when the 14-year-old child Habib Omar Abu Shousha attempted to defend her, the Israeli forces attacked and beat him before arresting him.

It is also noteworthy that Madeleine Issa is a resident of Kafr Qasem, and has been subjected to detention and removal from al-Aqsa Mosque several times.

The Israeli forces also summoned the head of the second night shift of al-Aqsa guards, Ashraf Abu Armila, before issuing an arrest order against him.

On the same evening, the Israeli forces arrested al-Aqsa guard, Ihab Abu Ghazaleh, and his two minor sons, Ahmed and Amjad, as they were charged of throwing stones at settlers in the Old City. According to the field follow-up, the Israeli forces raided Abu-Ghazaleh’s house in the Old City and arrested the resident and his two sons after tampering with the contents of his house.
On Saturday, August 24, the Israeli intelligence summoned Sheikh Azzam al-Khatib, the Director General of the Jerusalem Waqf and Al-Aqsa Mosque Affairs Department, for interrogation. According to his lawyer Khaldoun Najem, the Israeli intelligence released al-Khatib after interrogating him for three hours in “Room 4” in al-Maskobiyya detention and interrogation center west of occupied Jerusalem.

Later, Najem assured that the interrogation with Sheikh Azzam lasted for three hours on charges of “instructing the guards of Al-Aqsa to document Israeli violations inside and around Al-Aqsa.”

The Israeli forces also arrested an unidentified young man from the Damascus Gate area in Jerusalem.

At dawn on Sunday, 25 August, the Israeli forces arrested Haitham Mahmoud al-Shweiki, 17, after raiding his family’s house in Silwan town.

The Israeli forces also arrested Mohammed Khader Abu al-Homs, 54, a member of the High Follow-Up Committee in the town, after they raided his house in al-Issawiyia. In Jerusalem, the Israeli intelligence services has interrogated Sheikh Azzam. It is worth mentioning that the Waqf religious authority is a Jordan-run and it is responsible for managing the affairs of Al-Aqsa, other mosques and the proprieties of Islamic Waqf in Jerusalem. “The Israeli intelligence investigated Sheikh Al-Khatib for three hours on charge of reminding the guards of Al-Aqsa Mosque to document the Israeli violations inside and around the Mosque,” said his attorney. Al-Issawiyia was raided by the Israeli forces in the evening and they conducted raids against houses without arresting anyone, as reported by locals.

On Monday dawn, 26 August, the Israeli forces stormed Al-Sunana district, East of the old city of occupied Jerusalem. The forces stormed the house of the chairman of the Supreme Islamic Council and the preacher of Al-Aqsa, Sheikh Ekrima Saed Abdullah Sabri, 80, and gave him a summon to appear at al-Muskubiyya police centre to meet with the Israeli intelligence in the afternoon. “Sheikh Sabri was investigated on the background of advising women not to seek help from the Israeli police when it comes to family issues,” attorney Hamza Qotneia, who accompanied Sheikh Sabri, noted. Sheikh Sabri suggested that during the Friday sermon at Al-Aqsa Mosque two weeks ago and the Israeli police did not clarify the reason behind his summon upon giving him the summon notification.
Husam Sader, 32, a guard of Al-Aqsa was arrested by Israeli forces when he was accompanying his wife and kids to the east of occupied Jerusalem while passing through Alzqeem checkpoint on Monday, 26 August. On Tuesday, 27 August, two guys from al-Isswayia were arrested and a third was summoned by the Israeli forces. “Al-Lsswayia village was raided and as a result confrontations with kids and young men broke out in which Israeli soldiers shot rubber-coated metal bullets and threw sound bombs at them,” according to local reports, which caused the injury of two citizens, one of them was a woman. Meanwhile, the Israeli forces broke into a number of houses, arresting Majd Mohammed Darwish, 29, Mohammed Husain Abaid, 18, and summoned Ata Dirbas for interrogation.

In Silwan, on Wednesday, 28 August, the Wadi Hilwa Information Centre was stormed by the Israeli forces accompanied by the crews of the Jerusalem municipality where the director of the centre was summoned for interrogation under the claim of “unauthorized construction.” “The Israeli crews of the Jerusalem municipality summoned him for interrogation on next Tuesday on the pretext of unauthorized construction,” said Jawad Siam, the Director of the Wadi Hilwa Information Center. Siam added that the crews of municipality took a trip inside the centre, which includes a built-out-of-wood-room. At the same time, large forces of the Israeli army broke into the village of Ram, north of Jerusalem.

The Israeli forces arrested two Palestinians from Silwan along with their wives. The Israeli forces stormed into the village of Silwan by dawn and arrested citizen Jawad Abu Snino, his wife, Ahmed Rayan and his wife and moved them to the interrogation center in the village. Student of Public Relations at Birzait University, Mays Abu Ghosh, from Qalandia camp, north of occupied Jerusalem, was arrested by the Israeli forces. “Large forces of the Israeli army stormed into Abu Ghosh’s house and searched the furniture before arresting the student,” according to local reports. Student Mays is the sister of Husain Abu Ghosh, who was killed on 25 Jan, 2016. The Israeli forces stormed into Shafat Camp in Jerusalem on the same day and gave parking tickets to many vehicles. In the village of Issawayia, and after breaking into his house, the Israeli forces arrested Sadi Mohammed Atia, during which confrontations near Al-Arba’een Mosque in the village broke out.

On Saturday Afternoon, 31 August, the Israeli forces arrested Naser Ghaith, the Head of the Board of Trustees of Burj Laq Laq Society, Alaa Jamjoom in addition to the member of the technical committee of the Society, Khaled Al Sayied, when they were at the Society and released them on the condition of banning them from going to the Society for 5 days.
The Israeli forces deliberately break into houses and attack people while asleep, during the late hours of the night and at dawn. These operations aim to spread fear in the hearts of kids and women with no regard for law. All of that is a direct contravention to Article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human rights that says: “No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.” As messing up furniture, and the deliberate destruction of citizens’ properties suggest that the purpose of these operations is to tighten the grip on peoples’ necks.

These arrest campaigns include minors who are being taken from their houses under the shadow of the night, and handcuffed without any justification. They are being investigated and tortured for long hours. They are being threatened and not allowed to call a lawyer before being interrogated including calling their own family. They are not being told that they can use their right to silence through the interrogation. They are being detained in bad conditions for days and weeks, where they get beaten, tortured and degraded once they are arrested, during detention and by imposing high fines on them.
Fourth: Demolition of Houses, Properties and Objects

The Euro-Med Monitor’s teams documented cases of demolition and distribution of notifications to houses and properties of Palestinian citizens in Jerusalem during this month. On August, two owners were forced to demolish their houses themselves in order to avoid paying high fines as at least thirty demolition notifications were distributed to Palestinian owners of houses and facilities.

Here is a list of these demolitions and notifications:

On Tuesday, 6 August, the Israeli Jerusalem municipality demolished a house in the village of Beit Hanina, north of Jerusalem. “The crews of Israeli Jerusalem municipality broke into a house of 150 square meters in the neighborhood of Bit Hanina, owned by the Eiad Salim Al-Kaswani, on the pretext of unauthorized construction. “The Israeli forces, accompanied by the crews and bulldozers of the Israeli Jerusalem municipality, surrounded and broke into his house, consisting of two small apartments with a total space of 150 square meters, which hosted his family of six, and that was built 17 years ago. He added: “I received a demolition order for the first time a few days ago and the Israeli authorities did not give me enough time to complain against it as agreed upon.” The Israeli authorities forced Dalya Abu Armila to demolish her under-construction house by herself on the same day, on the pretext of building without a license. “I built the house to accommodate my son who was about to get married, but I was forced to demolish the 80 square-meter-house to avoid paying fines, which is estimated at 70,000 shekels ($19,896), in case the Israeli Jerusalem municipality demolishes the house,” said Abu Armina. As the crews of the municipality destroyed a wall in the town after storming into it, other Israeli crews broke into a building in the village of Bir Auna in Beit Jala, to the west the occupied Jerusalem as well as into a cars’ washing station close to an Israeli military checkpoint, south of Jerusalem, on the pretext of building without a license.
The Israeli authorities distributed administrative demolition orders to many houses, some of them are offices located in al-Issawyeia on Monday, 19 August. “The forces gave at least five demolition orders to houses built 5-20 years ago,” Mohammed Abu Alhims, a member of the follow-up committee, mentioned. “The Israeli forces accompanied by the Jerusalem municipality crews detained me and prevented me from resisting them during my documentation of the distribution of demolition orders,” he added, mentioning that the hall to be demolished was established twelve years ago at the same building where an Israeli-municipality-run public centre exists, noting that all people use it for meetings and social activities.

On Wednesday, 21 August, crews from the Israeli Jerusalem municipality, protected by Israeli army, distributed demolition and evacuation orders to citizens around the separation wall near Qalandia Camp, north of the city of Jerusalem. The Israeli authorities distributed notes to more than 20 facilities in al-Mattar neighborhood, despite the fact that people there received orders to go to Israeli courts. The Qalandia Camp is the second largest camp in the West Bank and is being continuously subjected to demolition by the Israeli forces.

On the same day, the Israeli municipality bulldozers demolished two houses owned by al-Rajbi family in Bit Hanina in Jerusalem. The municipality of Jerusalem, along with large police forces, border guards and Israeli special units stormed into al-Aqaba neighborhood in Bit Hanina and besieged two houses owned by al-Rajbi family and blocked the roads and streets leading to them. They rushed their residents out and started emptying the houses. The Israeli crews demolished the two houses without warning. The two houses accommodated 12 people, three of them are kids,” said Ibrahim Alrajbi. Alrajbi added that the building was 200 square meters and was built 15 years ago and that his family was trying to obtain the essential licenses to prevent its demolition. To do so, a last court session was held about three months ago, in early Ramadan, yet today the family was surprised by the Israeli crews breaking into the house and demolishing it without a warning. “The crews of municipality stopped demolishing the house for more than two hours, after destroying parts of it, after they received a call from the court and the municipality demanding us to pay 50,000 NIS to stop demolishing it, so we chose to let them demolish it,” Alrajbi family stated.

On Saturday, 24 August, the Israeli forces forced Mohammed Alabasi to demolish his house by himself in Wadi Qadoom neighborhood in the village of Silwan in occupied Jerusalem. He mentioned that “I was forced to demolish my house by myself after receiving a mandatory order from the Jerusalem municipality, otherwise the Israeli crews would do so. I chose to do so by myself to avoid the excessive demolition costs.”
The Israeli forces delivered demolition orders to a number of houses on the pretext of not having licenses in Alwalja village near the occupied city of Jerusalem on Thursday 29 August 2019. Demolition orders were distributed in Eein Jauayna neighborhood as soldiers took pictures of some houses which made people feel worried that possible demolition orders against other houses might be issued.

The demolitions conducted by the Israeli forces are part of an organized policy to displace Palestinians by force to change the demographic character of the occupied city. Such demolitions amount to war crimes. The racial discriminations that the Israeli forces apply is politically clear, at the time they put restrictions and obstacles that preclude Palestinians from obtaining construction licenses. The Israeli authorities make use of Palestinians not having a construction license as a pretext to escalate demolitions in addition to other claims such as security that serve the main purpose, displacement of Palestinians, to establish settlements.

Israel demolished over the past ten years more than 1,100 buildings in East Jerusalem, which resulted in the displacement of more than 2,000 people and harming the lives of 6,000 others, according to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. Between 2 January and 17 July 2019, Israel demolished 126 buildings in the occupied city of Jerusalem, which caused the displacement of 203 people and harming 1,036 others.

The illegal displacement and demolitions of Palestinian facilities in the occupied lands are in violation of the Forth Geneva Convention and considered a war crime under the 4th item of Article 8 of the political system of the International Criminal Tribunal, which was passed in Roma on 17 July 1998, which defines the Crime of Aggression as “the planning, preparation, initiation or execution, by a person in a position effectively to exercise control over or to direct the political or military action of a State, of an act of aggression which, by its character, gravity and scale, constitutes a manifest violation of the Charter of the United Nations.”
Fifth: Settlement and Judaization:

The Israeli authorities seek to impose demographic change in Jerusalem, using all their governmental, political and security arms. On the other hand, settlers and their settlement associations are allowed to control as many properties as possible in the city. During this month, the Euro-Med documented three Israeli decisions that include building 5,071 housing units for Jewish settlers.

Early on Thursday morning, August 1st, the Israeli media revealed plans to build 2,000 new settlement units in occupied Jerusalem, much of which will be built in Ramot settlement neighborhood east of the city. According to the Israeli Jerusalem Municipality, it will allow building housing units in occupied Jerusalem and increase employment opportunities for settlers in the area.

In the context of settlement projects, the Israeli Peace Now organization reported on Sunday, August 4 that the Planning and Construction Committee of the Israeli Civil Administration will promote building 2,430 settlement units in the occupied West Bank and Jerusalem, including 18 in Ma’ale Adumim settlement, located on al-Ezeriya territory in occupied Jerusalem.

On Monday, August 12, the Israeli Local Planning and Construction Committee approved two plans to build 641 settlement units on Hebron Road in the occupied city, including building two residential buildings, as well as an industrial building, health care centers and a synagogue, according to what was revealed by Channel 7.
The escalating pace of the Israeli authorities’ ratification of the construction of thousands of settlement units and other Judaization resolutions in the occupied West Bank and Jerusalem, comes ahead of the Israeli elections scheduled for next September. This is an attempt to win the support of voters living in settlements, and supporters of settlement construction, turning Palestinians’ rights into a tool for the Israeli government officials to attract Israeli right-wing votes and to polarize religious and right-wing parties.
Six: Al-Aqsa Mosque Stormings:

Settlers and extremist Jewish groups increased their stormings of Al-Aqsa Mosque this month, provoking the religious feelings of the Muslim worshippers there, under tight security protection of the Israeli police and members of special units that provide a full cover for the storming and deal with extreme violence with most of the young Muslim men and women present during the raids.

According to the field follow-up, most stormings took place through the Moroccan Gate (Bab Al-Magharba), on two periods, the first is in the morning, from 7 - 11 am, and the second starts in the afternoon, from 1 - 3 pm.

On Saturday, August 10, the day of the Arafat, dozens of settlers performed Talmudic rituals, prayers, dancing and songs at the gates of the Al-Aqsa. The settlers carried out other provocative marches inside the Old City amid the protection of Israeli forces, calls for mass raids on the first day of Eid Al-Adha.

This month witnessed a break in the rules of the previous stormings, when hundreds of settlers stormed Al-Aqsa on the first day of Eid al-Adha, on Sunday, August 11. It was clear that the Israeli authorities were trying to change the status quo of Al-Aqsa by force, amid growing talks of plans to impose a temporal and spatial division of Al-Aqsa.

During August, the Euro-Med team recorded the storming of 3,687 settlers of Al-Aqsa, accompanied by tight Israeli police and special forces guards, accompanied by provocative acts and attacks against those in the squares, and attempts to perform Talmudic rituals. The most notable details of these storming are as follows:
Storming Al-Aqsa on Eid Al-Adha... Breaking the Rules and Preparing to Enforce Partition:

On the morning of Eid al-Adha, which came on Sunday, August 11, and without any regard for the atmosphere of Eid, the Israeli forces allowed hundreds of settlers to storm Al-Aqsa Mosque in a violation of the policy of avoiding raids on both Eid Al-Fitr and Eid Al-Adha, and on Fridays. The protected stormings came in response to calls by extremist settlers to commemorate the so-called Tisha B’Av which means “the destruction of the temple”, challenging warnings from various Palestinian bodies about the repercussions of the decision and the possibility of a popular outrage.

The Euro-Med team followed up the developments in this file. The following are the details:

Several days before Eid al-Adha, the Israeli Temple Organizations called on their supporters and settlers to participate at Al-Aqsa Mosque storming, at the first day of Eid Al-Adha, under the pretext of the anniversary of the Tisha B’Av, which coincides with the first day of Eid Al-Adha.

Not only did the Temple Organizations prepare for these stormings, but they also increased the length of their incursion into Al-Aqsa. In the past few days, the settlers have prolonged their stay at Al-Aqsa, to perform additional rituals inside the Mosque.

In the context of this extension, the Temple Organizations revealed on Monday, August 5, that it had applied to the Israeli Minister of Public Security to extend the period of incursions, under the pretext that there is not enough time to make tours and sit for meditation and prayer. The request included allowing settlers to storm the Mosque from several gates, and work to expel the Waqf from managing Mosque.

The Temple Organizations spokesman announced that they would storm Al-Aqsa in large numbers and that the Israeli police will allow them to do so.

On the other hand, activists called Jerusalemites to spend the first day of Eid Al-Adha at Al-Aqsa, mobilizing as many people as possible from all age groups. Palestinian families also decided to welcome Eid Al-Adha greetings at Al-Aqsa in order to mobilize the largest presence at the mosque throughout the day to prevent settlers from storming it.

The Jerusalem religious authorities (The Supreme Islamic Authority, the Council of En-
dowments and Islamic Affairs, and Dar Al-Fatwa in Jerusalem) announced four exceptional measures to counter calls for raids by Jewish settlers:

1- Closing all Jerusalem mosques and performing the Eid prayers at al-Aqsa Mosque only.
2- Marching towards Jerusalem in first day of Eid al-Adha.
3- Delaying the slaughter of sacrifices to the second day of Eid.
4- Delaying the prayer for an hour in order to mobilize as many worshippers as possible in the Mosque.

Tens of thousands responded and performed Eid prayers in Al-Aqsa, and the number of worshippers was estimated at 100,000.

Several minutes after the end of Eid prayers and sermons at Al-Aqsa, dozens of Israeli officers, special forces and police stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque through the Moroccan Gate, and circiling its doors, during which hundreds of worshippers (young men, women and children) gathered side by side with religious authorities to thwart the Israeli forces and settlers' storming.

The squares of Al-Aqsa Mosque were turned into military barracks after dozens of officers from the Israeli police, intelligence services and Yasam units stormed it, stationing in front of the Tribal Chapel, the Moroccan Gate, the Chain Gate, and the Dome of the Rock.

The Israeli forces attacked, suppressed and forcibly dispersed the assembled worshippers, using sound bombs and rubber bullets, in addition to batons, pushing and kicking. Israeli forces were deployed to suppress the worshippers, in all the squares and corners of Al-Aqsa, which turned into a scene of confrontation and repression, as the young men were forced out of Al-Aqsa after being pursued and beaten, during which they were prevented from getting in.

The forces severely beaten worshippers with batons without regard to elders, woman, or children, forced them out of the Mosque, and prevented them from entering it.

After three hours of not giving approval to the settlers’ storming, the Israeli forces allowed hundreds of settlers to enter the Mosque without regard the Muslim worshippers’ outrage and warnings.

The Israeli authorities have specialized a route for settlers to enter the Mosque from the Moroccan Gate and the Chain Gate.
The Israeli police officers closed the gates of the Tribal Chapel in the face of the worshippers with iron chains, and fired rubber bullets at young men, through the Funeral’s Gate. Dozens of Yasam and intelligence members surrounded the worshippers in front of the Tribal Chapel and spread in front of the Moroccan and the Chain Gates in the form of a military chain, to prevent the arrival of worshippers, during settlers’ storming.

The Israeli forces’ repression of worshippers resulted in the injury of 65 citizens, 16 of whom were taken to the Makassed and Hadassah Ain Karem Hospitals, and the rest of the injuries were treated at the Mosque. Among the injuries, a woman suffered from a broken jaw, an old man suffered from pelvic fractures, two people were injured with foot fractures, a person suffered from a head injury, and the others suffered from burns of fragments of sound bombs.

During the storming, religious figures, including former Jerusalem Minister Adnan Al-Husseini, were injured by a rubber bullet in his back from a zero distance, and the chairman of Waqf Council, Sheikh Abdul Athem Salhab who was injured in his body after being pushed by Israeli soldiers.

Ambulance crews were subjected to beatings and injuries, during their work in transporting the injured and treating them on the ground, including the ambulance crew of the Al-Amal Health Services Association and Doctors Without Borders.

Ambulance officer Mohammed Abu Rajab, a volunteer with Doctors Without Borders team, said: “Medics were attacked by the Israeli forces while in the courtyards of al-Aqsa. We were targeted with rubber bullets and sound bombs. As a result, I was injured when a sound bomb hit my chest, and I was treated at al-Aqsa clinic.”

Various ambulance crews worked in the courtyards of Al-Aqsa Mosque, including Doctors Without Borders, Al Amal Health Services Association, The Palestinian Red Crescent Society, Burj Luq Luq Society and Nabd Society.

The Head of al-Amal Health Services Association, Abdul Majid Taha, said that the injuries reached about 100, because his team treated injuries on the ground, without transferring them to al-Aqsa clinics. In addition, 18 injuries were treated after Al-Aqsa clinics were closed, including an injury with a rubber bullet and loss of consciousness as a result of fear and panic.

Taha said there were cases that escaped from Al-Aqsa after being injured, fearing that they would be arrested. In addition, three children were injured at the Chain Gate after being pushed away by the invading forces. They escaped of panic when sound bombs were fired at them.
During the crackdown, the Israeli forces arrested eight Jerusalemites, including two children who were arrested from Al-Aqsa, Abdel Rahman Sankrat, 17, Mohammed Maatouk, 17, Ashour Matouk, Moaab Abu Khader, Sohaib Al-Aqaba, Mohammed Judah, Fadi Farid and Ramzi Abizan. All the detainees sustained various injuries and bruises as a result of being beaten. The Israeli forces subsequently released three detainees for treatment, on condition of coming back the next day.

Firas Al-Dibs, the public relations and information officer of the Islamic Waqf, said 1,336 settlers had stormed Al-Aqsa, while the Israeli police said the number of settlers had reached 1,729.

“There is no current status quo when it comes to the Temple Mount,” the Jerusalem Brigade police Chief said in a social media post.

He also published a statement by Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu noting that he was the one who decided to allow settlers to enter Al-Aqsa on Eid, claiming that “the Jews have the right to commemorate the destruction of the Temple Mount.”

The storming of hundreds of settlers of Al-Aqsa Mosque on the first day of Eid al-Adha confirmed the existence of an official Israeli policy to change the status quo, which bans any stormings on Islamic holidays, which began since the opening of the Israeli authorities of Al-Aqsa unilaterally to settlers’ stormings in 2003.

This storming comes in defiance of the Palestinian warnings of a possible wave of events and confrontations, which indicates the existence of Israeli policy to impose the temporal and spatial division in Al-Aqsa Mosque, and to change the current policy, which is evident from the statement of the Israeli police official and Netanyahu’s decision. Another indication is the change in the duration and timing of morning stormings, which is usually from 7 - 11 am, while on Eid al-Adha it began at 10:55 - 11:40 am.
In a clear evidence of the Israeli plans to impose a temporal and spatial division in Al-Aqsa, the Israeli Minister of public Security, Gilad Ardan, called on Tuesday, August 13, to change Al-Aqsa’s status quo policy, so that Jews could pray there, claiming that the status quo in the Mosque since 1967 is unfair to the Jews. “The Jewish prayers must be allowed individually or collectively, whether in an open or closed space,” said Ardan, a member of the Ministerial Committee on National Security Affairs.

The current situation has prevailed in Al-Aqsa since the Ottoman era, where the Islamic Waqf Department is responsible for Al-Aqsa where only Muslims pray. The Israeli government claims to respect the status quo situation, but the Islamic Waqf says Israel violates it and allows Jews to storm Al-Aqsa without its consent and despite its opposition.

Al-Aqsa Mosque’s Closure: A Repeated Scenario

On the evening of Thursday, August 15, the Israeli forces closed the doors of Al-Aqsa, and denied worshipers getting in or out of it, after killing a child and injuring another, after they carried out a stabbing attack that lightly injured an Israeli policeman at The Chain Gate.

The Israeli forces stormed Al-Aqsa and ordered people to evacuate it. About two hours later, the Israeli police reopened some doors, and allowed Islamic Waqf employees to enter Al-Aqsa, but banned worshipers under the age of 50 from getting in.

The worshipers prayed al-Maghrib and al-Isha prayers at the gates of Al-Aqsa, rejecting the decision amid the deployment of Israeli forces at the doors and on the roads to Al-Aqsa.

Moreover, the Israeli forces assaulted worshipers in the area of The Gate of Remission. A citizen, Omar Muheisen, was shot in the head and was evacuated for treatment.

This is the second time this year that the Israeli forces assault worshipers and employees of Al-Aqsa and close its gates. On March 12, they closed Al-Aqsa completely and evacuated people inside by force. They also searched the office of the acting Islamic chief justice, Sheikh Wasif Al Bakri, and offices belonging to the Waqf.

On July 14, 2017, the Israeli army prevented worshipers from entering Al-Aqsa for al-Juma’a prayers, following an armed clash near one of its gates that caused the killing of three Palestinian young men and two Israeli policemen near the Tribe’s Gate in occu-
pied Jerusalem. This was the first time that Israeli forces prevented Muslim worshipers from performing al-Juma’a prayers at Al-Aqsa since the Israeli occupation of Jerusalem in 1967.

On Saturday evening, August 17, 2019, an Israeli police force stormed the Golden Gate chapel at al-Aqsa and confiscated some of its contents. According to the field follow-up, the Israeli forces confiscated shoe cabinets and wooden partitions and threatened Al-Aqsa guards of arresting them.

Using Judaization of Al-Aqsa in the Israeli Electoral Competition

This month, there were signs that the Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu is using the policies of allowing the storming of Al-Aqsa, Judaizing and changing the status quo as tools to support himself in the Israeli elections campaign. On Thursday, August 29, during a conference held by Netanyahu and the Head of the Zehut political party, Moshe Feiglin, who announced the withdrawal of his party from the upcoming elections in favor of Netanyahu and Likud parties in exchange for several privileges granted by Netanyahu to Feiglin and his party and signed in a written form that will be finalized by the parties next week, Netanyahu offered many pledges such as granting special privileges to the extremist groups of the Temple, as stated in the agreement: “Improvement of services, information, and shortening of wait time for those ascending to the Temple Mount.” This means to facilitate their stormings and prolong duration and allowing them to bring banners and identification tools inside Al-Aqsa.

In response to this agreement, the Temple Organizations considered this to be the biggest political achievement since 1967.

The Temple Organizations spokesman, Farid Assaf, said that this decision will ensure an increase in the number of Jews entering Al-Aqsa and improve the ways and means of storming it.
This indicates the existence of a systematic policy in accordance with a de-
liberate plan followed by the Israeli authorities to normalize closing Al-Aqsa
and the prohibition of prayers under various pretexts, paving the way to at-
tempts to stabilize the temporal and spatial division of the Mosque.
The Israeli attacks in the occupied city of Jerusalem are part of a policy of
collective punishment and a flagrant violation of freedom of worship and
belief, freedom of access to holy places and places of worship, and the right
to practice religious rites that are guaranteed by all international conven-
tions and agreements.
These attacks constitute a clear violation of Article 18 of the Universal Dec-
laration of Human Rights, which states: “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, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, prac-
tice, worship and observance.” And it is the same as was affirmed in Article
18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
They also constitute a violation of UN Resolution 194 of 11 December, 1948,
which establishes a United Nations Conciliation Commission and a report
on the status of Jerusalem in a permanent international order, which in-
cludes the need to protect the holy sites and religious buildings in Palestine
and ensure free access to them in accordance with existing rights and his-
torical customs.
The following table details the daily stormings into Al Aqsa Mosque in August 2019:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>August 1</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>Forty of them are Israeli government employees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>August 4</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>Several attempted to practice Talmudic rituals in the Golden Gate area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>August 5</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Including 25 Jewish students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>August 6</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>Practicing Talmudic rites and rituals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>August 7</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>Practicing Talmudic rites and rituals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>August 8</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>Practicing Talmudic rites and rituals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>August 11</td>
<td>1729</td>
<td>Practicing Talmudic rites and rituals on Eid al-Adha day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>August 15</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>The Israeli Minister of Agriculture Uri Ariel was among them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>August 18</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>79 settlers and 45 members of the Israeli intelligence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Israeli Settlers’ Raids Into Al-Aqsa Reflect Official Tendencies to Change Status Quo in Jerusalem

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Activity Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>August 19</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>Attempts to practice Talmudic rites at al-Aqsa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>August 20</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>41 settlers and 51 Jewish students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>August 21</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>Practicing Talmudic rites and rituals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>August 22</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>Accompanied by 20 Israeli police officers and two intelligence agents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>August 25</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>20 of them were students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>August 26</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>Among them was the extremist Knesset member Yehuda Glick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>August 27</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>Practicing Talmudic rites and rituals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>August 28</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Practicing Talmudic rites and rituals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>August 29</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>Practicing Talmudic rites and rituals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>3687</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Seventh: Removal from Al-Aqsa Mosque:

The Israeli forces pursue an arbitrary policy towards Palestinians who attend to Al-Aqsa during the stormings of settler groups. The mere presence in the courtyards of the Mosque at those times could be a pretext for removal from Al-Aqsa or detention, especially in the Golden Gate area, where Palestinians are charged with “disturbing public order”, which is clearly a loose charge.

In August, the Israeli authorities issued ten removal orders from Al-Aqsa and extended the detention of a journalist in preparation for his deportation from Jerusalem. The following are the details:

On Friday, 9 August, the Israeli authorities banned Sheikh Najeh Bakirat, Deputy Director-General of the Islamic Waqf in Jerusalem, from entering Al-Aqsa for six months. The ban was after Bakirat was summoned to al-Qishla police headquarters in the Old City. It is noteworthy that this is the twentieth time the Israeli forces remove him from Al-Aqsa, Jerusalem City, or the Old City since 2003. Since that, he was removed for a total of five and a half years and was imprisoned 13 times for more than eight years in total.

According to Sheikh Najeh Bakirat, targeting him is not something new as he has been working for 43 years at Al-Aqsa, and he was targeted during every position he held. He added that he was removed from Al-Aqsa during the Tribe's Gate clashes for six months, and during the Golden Gate clashes for four months. He was also removed on Eid al-Adha too for six months.

Bakirat described what is happening at Al-Aqsa as a hysterical on one hand, and an elec-
toral competition on the other hand, saying: “There is an attempt to satisfy the audience of the right-wing by violations at Al-Aqsa, and to incite the Israelis to storm Al-Aqsa to obtain electoral votes in September.”

On Thursday, August 1, an Israeli court extended the detention of the journalist photographer, Mustafa Kharouf, in Jerusalem until September 1.

Kharouf’s lawyer, Eddie Lostigman, said: “The Israeli court held a hearing on his case in the Givon detention center, in Ramla, on Thursday.” However, the Israeli authorities failed to remove Kharouf to Jordan on July 21, after Amman refused to receive him.

Lawyer Lostigman also said that the Israeli authorities asked the court of a timeframe in order to be able to remove Kharouf to Jordan or Algeria, as his parents were from Jerusalem.

She added that the Israeli judge accepted the request of the Israeli authorities and gave them a deadline till September 1.

Lostigman also mentioned that if the Israeli authorities failed to remove Kharouf to Jordan or Algeria, the court could release him through a third country, which does not have diplomatic relations with Israel.

Previously, his wife, Tamam, said that her husband is put under a great pressure by the Israeli authorities to accept to be deported to Jordan.

In fact, the Israeli forces arrested the photographer, Kharouf, in Jerusalem on January 22. Since then, he has been in Givon prison, which is a special prison for deporting illegal foreign workers.

However, the Israeli Prosecutor is demanding the deportation of Kharouf from the Palestinian territories, claiming that he was born in Algeria, despite that he and all his family members are residents of occupied Jerusalem as he has been living there for 20 years and is married and has a young daughter.
On Monday, August 12, the Israeli forces released two children, Mohammed Ma’touq, 17, and Abd al-Rahman Sinkrot, 17, on condition of removing them from al-Aqsa for two weeks. It is noteworthy that the Israeli forces arrested the two children from al-Aqsa on the first day of Eid al-Adha during the suppression of worshipers.

On the evening of Thursday, August 15, the Israeli police removed four citizens from Al-Aqsa for six months and they were: Awad Salaymeh, Areen Zaanin, Ahmad Jawdat Al-Shawish, and Munir Al-Basti.

On Thursday, August 22, 2019, the Israeli authorities removed 14-year-old child, Habib Omar Abu Shousha, from Al-Aqsa for 15 days. They had him sign a bail of 7,000 NIS ($1990) and to come to interrogation if he was summoned, after they arrested him earlier and released him on the condition of deportation.

According to the field follow-up, the Israeli forces assaulted the child while trying to defend Madeleine Issa during her detention, before he was arrested and then released on the condition of removal. In fact, Habib suffered from bruises in the back and the face as Israeli police attacked him during his arrest.

On Friday, August 23, the Israeli police released Madeleine Issa, 23, and Shifa Abu Ghalia, 17, who was arrested near the Golden Gate a day before, on the condition of removal from Al-Aqsa for a week. Later on Sunday, 29 August, the Israeli authorities handed the two citizens two new removal orders from Al-Aqsa. According to the field follow-up, an Israeli court removed Madeleine Issa from al-Aqsa for four months, while Shifa Abu Ghalia was removed for two months.
Israel’s policy of removal from Al-Aqsa is a violation of the right to worship affirmed by international conventions. It is also an attempt to dismiss influential Palestinian and Islamic leaders and personalities that confront the Israeli policy of de facto enforcement, to facilitate carrying out their repeated raids.

The continuation of the “forced removal” by the Israeli forces is a continuation of their violations of all international human rights conventions. It is also a clear violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which prohibits the forced transfer and deportation of protected persons from the occupied territories to any other country, and considers forced removal a serious violation of the Convention, and defines it as a war crime and a crime against humanity under the Rome Statute.

The Euro-Med believes that, in addition to the crime of forcible removal against journalist Kharov, Israeli forces violate freedom of press, and freedom of opinion and expression.
Eighth: Restricting Public and Press Freedoms:

The Euro-Med team monitored nine Israeli decisions restricting the right of Palestinians to organize political and sports meetings and events in occupied Jerusalem, under the pretext of preventing any manifestations of the Palestinian sovereignty in the occupied city.

The following details what happened:

On Saturday, August 3, the Israeli authorities prevented the family of the Mohammed Samir Obeid, who was killed by Israeli forces on last June 27, from holding a banquet to honor the memory of their son in al-Issawiya. According to field observation, Obeid’s family was surprised by a call from the Israeli intelligence warning them not to hold the banquet, or any form of protest.

In a racist move aiming at liquidizing the Palestinian presence in occupied Jerusalem, on Monday, August 5, the Israeli Public Security Minister, Gilad Erdan, signed new resolutions to ban any cultural or political activities of Palestinian organizations or the Palestinian Authority (PA), in the vicinity of Jerusalem. He also extended the closure of all the PA institutions in Jerusalem, according the Israeli newspaper Yediot Aharonot.

On the same evening, the Israeli authorities prevented two memorial ceremonies of the late Jerusalemite leader Dr. Sobhi Ghosheh and the athlete Ahmed Adela in two different locations in occupied Jerusalem, under the pretext of being sponsored by the PA. According to field observation, the Israeli forces stormed Yabous Cultural Centre, in Al-Zahra Street in the center of occupied Jerusalem, before besieging the center, evicting the people inside the hall by force and physically assaulting some of them. It’s noteworthy that most of the attendees were elderly. They checked ID cards of all the atten-
dants and handed a number of them summonses for investigation. They also hanged a decision paper on the Center’s door, preventing the memorial ceremony, signed by Israeli Public Security Minister, Gilad Erdan. The paper included that the ban was under the pretext that “the memorial of the late Sobhi Ghosheh is sponsored by the Palestinian Authority and prominent Fatah figures will participate in it.” It is noteworthy that Ghosheh founded the Popular Struggle Front in Jerusalem, then he was arrested by Israeli forces, and tried in military courts, and released and deported from his homeland because of his medical condition in 1971. He traveled to the State of Kuwait where he worked in the Ministry of Health until 1990, then moved to Amman where he died.

At the same time, the Israeli forces stormed the Young Men’s Christian Association (YMCA) headquarters and prevented the final ceremony of the late Ahmed Adela Festival, which was organized by “The Jerusalem Consortium of Federations and Sports”. And it was planned to include honoring a constellation of Palestinian sportsmen.

Within the framework of restricting freedom of opinion and expression, the Israeli Public Prosecution, on Friday, 9 August, charged a Palestinian from East Jerusalem of inciting “terrorism and violence” and solidarity with a “terrorist” organization through publishing incitement on Facebook.

According to the Arabic-speaking Israeli Makan Channel, the Israeli police arrested him about a month ago. The police conducted a secret investigation with the approval of the Public Prosecution in the field of virtual space, during which his publication was described as “inciting” and he was subsequently arrested and interrogated.

The Israeli prosecutor asked the court to extend his detention until the end of proceedings against him, without revealing his name.

On Saturday, August 17, the Israeli forces prevented a legal convention on the problems of licensing and construction and its impact on demolition orders in Jerusalem, which was scheduled to be held by the Palestinian Bar Association in cooperation with The Burj al Luq Luq Community Centre and Society at the association’s headquarters in the Old City. According to the field observation, the meeting was supposed to be held on Saturday from 3-5 PM; however, the Israeli forces stormed the place, took the citizens out of the room where the meeting was about to take place, and distributed a ban order from the Israeli Minister of Internal Security, Gilad Ardan.
On August 18, the Israeli police prevented the Jerusalem Family Football League in the stadium of Burj al Luq Luq, after storming its headquarters and confiscating the event’s banners. According to field observations, the Israeli special forces accompanied by intelligence agents attacked citizens there, assaulted a number of them, evicted the entire stadium, and arrested a young man. The Israeli forces hanged an order in Hebrew and Arabic banning the event at the stadium, signed by Israeli Internal Security Minister, Gilad Ardan. According to the ban, the reason for preventing the event was that it was “sponsored and funded by the PA and without a written authorization.” Nasser Ghaith, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Burj al Luq Luq.” The NGO said: “The decision is full of lies and fabrications against Burj al Luq Luq, The Jerusalem Family League is a Jerusalem-based sporting activity sponsored by Palestinian businessman, Munir Al-Kalouti, and this is the third consecutive year that the Jerusalem Family League is held at the Burj al Luq Luq stadium.”

One hundred and fifty eight Jerusalemite families were supposed to participate in the multi-day football activity, which usually sees a competition between families to win the league.

On Thursday, August 29, the Israeli forces informed the administration of al-Issawiya Club of its decision to ban the organization of the New Hijri Year tournament, which was scheduled to be held on Friday at al-Issawiya stadium in the occupied Jerusalem. Al-Issawiya Club manager Mohammed Bakr Mustafa said that he received a threat in a phone call from the Israeli intelligence, that if he organizes the tournament at al-Issawiya stadium, it will be stormed and stopped, under the pretext that the Palestinian Football Association belongs to the Palestinian Authority.

He explained that more than 160 children from eight clubs in the Jerusalem neighborhoods, aged between 12 and 13, were supposed to participate in the tournament. The New Hijri Year tournament is organized by al-Issawiya Club, sponsored by Jerusalem’s’ Sports Federations Club, under the supervision of the Palestinian Football Association.
Eight teams are participating in the tournament: al-Isawiya Club, the organizer, Hilal Al-Quds Club, Almuwazfin Club, The Capital Equestrian Club, Sur Baher Club, Beit Hanina Sons Club, Jabal Al-Zaytoun Club, and Silwan Club.

Mohammed Mustafa pointed out that it is not the first time that the Israeli forces prevent the holding of sport events at the al-Issawiia Club; they also prevented the holding of a ceremony before.

He said that Israeli forces target children in the al-Issawiya club, by storming the club and the grass field several times a day, to frighten and chase them, which forced some of them to stop coming to the club.

He pointed out that 120 children had been training in the football school at the club, and in the last two months the number has become 20, because of the conditions of the village, the constant raids of its neighborhoods and streets, and the abuse of the population, especially young people and children.

The residents have become constantly afraid for their children because of the lack of safety in their homes and in the neighborhoods of the village, he said.

On Saturday evening, August 31, the Israeli forces closed the doors of the Burj al Luq Luq in the Old City and arrested its director.

According to the field observations, Israeli forces renewed their storming of Burj al Luq Luq, closed its doors, and arrested its Executive Director Montaser Edkidik, and distributed a decision to prevent the establishment of the Jerusalem Families League, which is planned to be held at the association’s court with the participation of ten Jerusalem families.

The Israeli forces arrested the Head of Burj al Luq Luq, Naser Ghaith, and the society’s coordinator of family tournament, Alaa Jamjoom, in Jerusalem.

Gilad Ardan, the Israeli Public Security Minister, signed a decision banning the tournament. The Israeli authorities launch a campaign against Palestinian activities in Jerusalem as they banned many sports events and meetings during the last months claiming that these activities are sponsored by the Palestinian Authority.

serve the systematic policy of banning holding or organizing sports and political events which is a direct contravention to the Olympic Charter, Statutes of the International Football and Asian regulations. The Israeli resolutions include racial discrimination where Palestinians are not allowed to hold meetings or activities unlike settlers.
Ninth: Siege, Checkpoints and Freedom of Movement:

The Israeli forces impose a crippling siege on neighborhoods and towns in occupied Jerusalem and restrict Palestinian access to Gaza or the West Bank. Palestinians are not allowed to enter East Jerusalem, expect those who hold a West Bank ID and are 55-years-old (men) or 50-years-old (women), without having prior authorization with compulsory security check where they require having a special authorization on the other age groups. Gazans are denied from going to the occupied city of Jerusalem, but, infrequently, a few of them who have a special permit, are allowed. The Israeli forces have 13 fixed checkpoints in the city of Jerusalem and many other mobile ones where they stop Palestinians passing through them. The Euro-Med observed more than 35 mobile checkpoints in the occupied city during this month. The Israeli forces storm Palestinian neighborhoods, set barriers, give parking tickets randomly, pull licenses temporarily and set similar barriers inside the towns. They also block the streets, and all of this happened during Eid Al-Adha as well.
Summary and Recommendations:

Field documentation showed that the Israeli forces’ violations target Al-Aqsa and use it as a tool to gain electoral advantages and change the status quo, which is unfair to Palestinians, in order to get more power and to try to impose periodical and geographic partition of Al-Aqsa.

The Israeli authorities escalated their violations to the right to life and body safety as part of their policy of humiliation and tightening on Jerusalemites. In addition, the Israeli authorities are imposing a reality that makes their life worse in coincidence with the escalation of arrests, demolitions in a systematic policy to Judaize the city, changing its demographic and geographic character. At the same time, they continue to build settlements.

The Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Monitor sees that the continuity of applying this racial policy is a result of the American administration’s support of these violations since its declaration of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel amid an international silence that amounts to complicity.

The Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Monitor:

- Warns against the Israeli plans which targets Al-Aqsa Mosque and seeks to impose the periodical and geographic partition on may worsen the present conditions, adding that more dangerous steps may be taken after the next Israeli elections.

- Renews its calls to the international community to break its silence and hesitant statements of condemnation, and to start adopting decisions and stances that can stop the massive Israeli violations against International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law.

- Calls on the international community to shoulder its responsibility for Jerusalem and its people and to protect them as people living under occupation under the resolutions of the General Assembly and Security Council and under Resolution 181 of the General Assembly of the United Nations, which provides that Jerusalem is has an international mandate status.

- Calls to stop applying racial discrimination against Palestinians when it comes to interrogation, prosecution and trial.

- Demands the concerned international organizations to intervene to stop the policy of non-refoulement, violating freedoms and the right to worship.