Annexation System:
Israeli Judiciary Legitimizing Control over Palestinian Properties
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Introduction

The Israeli forces have continued their violations in Jerusalem throughout September 2019 in line with the Israeli political instructions and in light of the international silence that paves the way for war crimes, including ethnic cleansing, against Palestinians in Jerusalem.

During September, the Euro-Med team monitored 376 Israeli violations, distributed under 16 categories, the majority of which are complex. Arrests constitute 29.3% of these violations, followed by stormings and raids, with a total of 20.5%, and barriers and restricting freedom of movement, which amounts to 18.1%.

The most prominent violation this month was the escalation of practices aiming at displacing civilians and demolishing their homes to ensure gradual ethnic cleansing. These practices were carried out in conjunction with the establishment of a new settlement in Badia al-Sawahra, eastern Jerusalem, following the confiscation of 470 dunums of Palestinian land, under the protection of Israeli forces. The settlement is dedicated to ensure the Israeli presence and plans to change the demographic character of Jerusalem, threatening 18 Bedouin communities and 850 Palestinians.

At the same time, the Israeli forces carried out eight demolitions and distributed a number of demolition notices of house and properties in Jerusalem. Five houses and four stables were demolished, while one of the houses owners was forced to self-demolish his house to avoid paying heavy fines. A commercial facility owner was also forced to self-demolished his property for the same reason.

In a move that shows complicity from the Israeli judiciary with the political level in Israel, an Israeli court issued an order to evacuate a Jerusalemite family from their home in the Wadi Hilweh neighborhood of Silwan, southern of the Old City of Jerusalem, within 90 days. The house consists of four apartments with 13 people living in it. This move strengthens the policy of forced displacement of Palestinians and replacing them with settlers to change the demographic character of the city.

The Euro-Med team observed 12 incidents of shootings and direct assault by the Israeli forces in the Jerusalem neighborhoods in September. As a result, a Palestinian woman was killed and 29 were injured including two paramedics and a child. Most of the injured were wounded by live bullets, rubber-coated metal bullets, tear gas canisters and direct assaults while dozens were also suffocated by tear gas.
A Palestinian women was killed by Israeli forces in an extrajudicial execution under the pretext of attempting to carry out a stabbing attack at Qalandiya checkpoint, although she posed no threat to the lives of the soldiers and the alleged attempt was not proved by independent bodies.

During September, the Euro-Med team documented 77 stormings and raids into Jerusalem towns and neighborhoods, during which, 110 Palestinians, including 22 children, and four women, were arrested. Fourteen other people, including five women, a child and four Al-Aqsa Mosque guards and the governor of Jerusalem were summoned. In addition, at least 10 citizens were placed under house arrest and fined.

The Euro-Med documented at least two incidents in which the Israeli forces forcibly broke up peaceful assemblies of Palestinian citizens in Jerusalem.

The Israeli authorities and settlers continued to target Al-Aqsa Mosque throughout September. They closed its gates again and prevented worshipers on September 26 from entering, forcing them to pray Asr at the gates. According to the Israeli authorities, Al-Aqsa was closed after the arrest of a Palestinian child for attempting to carry out a stabbing attack. The Israeli authorities continued to impose restrictions on the access of Muslim worshipers to the Mosque and obstructing its reconstruction while on the other hand facilitating settlers’ stormings.

Settlers and extremist Jewish groups have continued their stormings into Al-Aqsa Mosque, provoking the religious sentiments of worshipers there, under a strict protection from the Israeli police and special units that deal harshly with the young men and women during the stormings.

According to a field follow-up, most of the stormings are being carried out from the Moroccan Gate, during two times: In the morning (from 7:30 - 11 AM) and in the afternoon (from 1:30 – 2:30 PM). In addition to the settlers, Israeli cabinet ministers and Knesset members take part in the stormings.

The Euro-Med team monitored settlers’ stormings into Al-Aqsa throughout 22 days of September (Settlers refrain from doing so on Fridays and Saturdays). The number of settlers who participated in the stormings was 2,190 accompanied by a heavy protection from the Israeli police and special forces, as they carried out provocative acts and attacks against those at the Mosque as well as attempting to perform Talmudic rituals.
In September, the Israeli authorities issued 16 removal decisions from Al-Aqsa, six of which were issued against Jerusalemite women.

The Israeli authorities issued a decision restricting the Palestinians’ right to organize peaceful activities in Jerusalem.

Along with the separation wall, which constitutes a major obstacle to the movement of Palestinians, the Israeli forces continue to maintain 13 permanent checkpoints in Jerusalem. They also established dozens of mobile checkpoints that stop the citizens as they pass and impede their movement and arrest some of them. During September, the Euro-Med documented more than 55 mobile checkpoints in Jerusalem neighborhoods.

The full text of the report:
First: General Figures of the Israeli Violations in Jerusalem

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Killings</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injuries</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shootings</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raids and Stormings</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>20.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrests</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>29.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dispersal of Peaceful Assemblies</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summons</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Arrests</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arbitrary Removals</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demolitions</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributing Demolition Notifications</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property-Grabbings</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settlement Decisions</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Aqsa Stormings</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrictions of Freedoms</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Checkpoints and Freedom of Movement</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>18.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>376</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
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</table>
The data from the above table, which was gathered by the Euro-Med team, shows that the Israeli forces committed 376 violations under 16 categories. The majority of these violations were arrests, which constitute 29.3% of the violations, followed by raids and stormings, 20.5%, checkpoints and freedom of movement, 18.1%. These violations occur on a daily basis and have a serious impact, in a violation of the rules of international law and international humanitarian law.
Second: Shootings and Violations of the Right to Physical Safety

During this month, the Euro-Med observed 12 shooting incidents and direct assaults by Israeli forces in the Jerusalem neighborhoods, which resulted in the death of a Palestinian woman and the injury of 29 others, including two paramedics and a child. Most of the injuries were wounded by live bullets, rubber-coated metal bullets, tear gas canisters and direct assaults while dozens were suffocated by tear gas.

The Palestinian woman was killed in an extrajudicial execution, allegedly for a stabbing attempt near Qalandiya checkpoint. The Israeli forces could have stopped the woman (had she attempted to carry out the attack) without using lethal force.

Details:
On Wednesday, September 4, the Israeli forces fired rubber bullets and tear gas canisters at the Shu'fat refugee camp in Jerusalem, but no injuries were reported.

On the evening of Saturday, September 7, a young man was injured, and another was arrested, during clashes with the Israeli forces in al-Issawiya town, eastern Jerusalem. According to the field follow-up, the Israeli forces stormed al-Issawiya's al-Arba'een Street, and imposed curfew there; clashes erupted with the youths as a result. The Israeli forces fired tear gas canisters, sound bombs and rubber bullets towards the youths and a young man was injured after he was hit with a sound bomb in the head while filming the events. He was transferred to one of the city's medical centers.

In addition, a number of young men sustained bruises in their bodies after the Israeli forces severely beat them while they were present in al-Arba'een Mosque in the town.
During the clashes, the Israeli forces arrested Muhannad Abu Assab, 17, near of al-Arba’een Mosque.

On Thursday evening, September 12, three Palestinians were suffocated after the Israeli forces fired tear gas canisters inside al-Arba’een Mosque in al-Issawiya. According to the field follow-up, the Israeli forces stormed al-Issawiya, raided the mosque, and fired tear gas at worshipers.

On Saturday evening, September 14, seven civilians, including a child, were injured as the Israeli forces stormed Al-Eizariya town, eastern Jerusalem. The Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) reported that its crews dealt with seven injuries after the Israeli forces suppressed citizens by using rubber bullets, tear gas and sound bombs. Among the wounded was a 6-year-old girl who was hit with a tear gas bomb directly in her head before she was transferred to the hospital. Six members of the same family also were suffocated while they were inside a car passing by when the Israeli forces targeted them by a tear gas canister.

On Tuesday, September 17, a young man was wounded by a live bullet fired by the Israeli forces during clashes near al-Jabal refugee camp in Abu Dis town, eastern Jerusalem. According to PRCS, its crews dealt with a live bullet wound in the foot of one of its personnel and transferred him to Palestine Medical Complex in Ramallah.

The following day, Wednesday, September 18, the Israeli forces carried out a new field execution and excessive use of force, killing a Palestinian woman at the Qalandiya checkpoint, at the northern entrance of Jerusalem.

A video was posted on social media sites shows an Israeli police officer shooting from a close distance a woman without posing any direct danger. She was shot in her leg before she fell to the ground. The police officers left her to bleed for a relatively long time,
before arresting her and transferring her by an ambulance belonging to the Magen David Adom (MDA) to Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem. Shortly later, she was pronounced dead.

After shooting the woman, the Israeli police assaulted the Palestinians present in the place, sprayed them with pepper gas, prevented workers from entering, and closed the checkpoint in both directions.

According to a field follow-up, the woman, who looked old and was in black, arrived at the Qalandia checkpoint on the morning of the said day, and took the vehicles route instead of the pedestrian route. The woman appeared hesitant, which left the impression that she lost her way. Moments later, the Israeli soldiers shot her, although she posed no danger to them, as they were several meters away from her. The Israeli forces said that the woman tried to stab a border guard soldier, which was not confirmed by eyewitnesses. Several days later, the Palestinian Ministry of Health announced that the dead woman is Nayfa Mohammed Kaabneh, 50, a resident of Ramon in Ramallah.

This incident demonstrates that the Israeli forces continue to use excessive force and field executions against Palestinians for merely having suspicion against them. The woman posed no threat to soldiers who were several meters away and who could easily arrest her. The Israeli claim that the woman tried to carry out a stabbing attack was not proved. This incident confirms the continuation of the Israeli forces’ policy of field executions at checkpoints under the pretext of attempting to or merely having suspicion that the person might carry out a stab-
bing attack. The Israeli forces deliberately delayed the arrival of the ambulance and left the women to bleed, although it appeared that the injury was not serious in a violation of the rules of international humanitarian law, which requires providing the necessary treatment for the injured regardless of the circumstances of the injury.

On the evening of Saturday, 21 September, the Israeli forces stormed al-Eizariya and assaulted citizens leaving 15 people injured. Four of the injured were wounded by rubber-coated metal bullets, 11 by tear gas canisters, and one suffered from burns, according to PRCS. The storming of the town came after hundreds of citizens mourned the body of the child Nassim Abu Roumi*, 14, who was killed by the Israeli forces earlier, which held his body until Friday evening, 20 September. On the evening of Sunday, 22 September, two PRCS volunteer paramedics were injured during their aid-work following the eruption of clashes between the Israeli forces and youths in al-Eizariya. PRCS said in a statement that the injured two were taken to the Makassed Emergency Center in Jerusalem. One of them was hit by a tear gas canister in the face and the other was hit by a rubber-coated metal bullet in the foot. On the same evening, the Israeli forces stormed Abu Tayeh neighborhood in Jerusalem and fired rubber bullets randomly, without any casualties reported.

On Thursday evening, 26 September, the Israeli forces fired live bullets at Ashraf Hassan ‘Adwan, 12, (without shooting him) from al-Eizariya after beating him near the Chain Gate (Bab al-Silsila) inside Al-Aqsa before arresting him under the pretext of attempting to carry out a stabbing attack. The Israeli forces transferred the child to the Russian Compound (Al-Moscobiyeh) Interrogation Center for questioning. After lawyer Razan Al-Ja’ba visited him, it was revealed that Adwan suffered bruises as a result of the severe beatings and that he was not shot.

* Nassim Abu Roumi was killed by the Israeli forces that use excessive force against Palestinians. He was killed on the evening of Thursday, 15 August, 2019, under the pretext of attempting to stab an Israeli police officer at the Chain Gate, one of Al-Aqsa Mosque Gates.
On Friday evening, 27 September, a number of Palestinians were suffocated as a result of clashes with the Israeli forces, which lasted until dawn near Abu Dis University. According to the field follow-up, the Israeli forces stormed the town after a number of young men attempted to create a gap in the separation wall on the Palestinian side. The Israeli forces fired sound bombs and tear gas at Palestinian civilians and houses during the confrontations.

Repeated Israeli attacks, excessive use of force against demonstrators, and the use of tear gas and sound bombs against citizens and their homes constitute a systematic violation of the rules of international law that place controls on the use of force against civilians. It is evident from the field follow-up that the Israeli forces use these tools as part of their systematic policies of field punitive measures. The Israeli forces' targeting of medical personnel during their duty violates the protection the international humanitarian law guaranteed them.
Third: Stormings, Arrests and House Arrests

The Israeli forces continued to carry out raids and stormings into Palestinian neighborhoods, including raiding houses and properties, and arbitrarily arrests of residents, beatings, interrogations for long hours, and fines without arrests or search warrants. During September, the Euro-Med documented 77 Israeli raids into the towns and neighborhoods of Jerusalem; 110 Palestinians were arrested, including 22 children, four women and the Minister of Jerusalem. The Israeli forces summoned 14 people, including five women, a child, and four Al-Aqsa guards, in addition to the governor of Jerusalem, and imposed house arrests and fines on at least ten of them.

The following are the main raids, arrests, and summons:
On Sunday, September 1, Israeli forces arrested Shadi Mohammed ‘Attiya, 18, after they raided his house at dawn in al-Issawiya. They broke into the house, searched it, and tampered with its contents.
At dawn on Monday, September 2, the Israeli forces arrested eight citizens after they stormed al-Issawiya, and raided and searched several houses. The arrested persons were: Mahmoud Abdel Raouf Mahmoud, 21, Fadi Mohammed Attia, 23, Ahmed Jamal Attia, 24, Emad Taha Abu Rayala, 23, Saleh Ahmed Dari, 20, Mahmoud Mohamed Muheisen, 21, Ahmed Salah Dari, 22, and Ahmed Jihad Attia, 19.
Israeli forces arrested Ibrahim Mahmoud Erekat, 20, after they raided his house in Abu Dis.
The Israeli forces also arrested Nour Salim al-Shalabi, 21, after they raided and searched his house in al-Wadi neighborhood in the Old City of Jerusalem and tempered with its contents.
At dawn on Tuesday, September 3, the Israeli forces arrested two citizens after breaking into their homes in al-Issawiya. They raided and searched a number of houses and arrested two Palestinians: Mohammed Munir ‘Obeid, 24, and Tariq Firas Mustafa, 22.
In the evening, the Israeli forces arrested two Palestinians after storming al-Issawiya and Silwan in Jerusalem. They raided and searched a number of houses and arrested two Palestinians: Mohammed Mousa Muheisen, 53, while he was in a shop in al-Issawiya, and Yazan Siam, who was arrested from his house in Wadi Hilweh neighborhood in Silwan.
The Israeli forces also arrested Mahmoud al-Jundi from the Old City and stormed al-Tur town in Jerusalem and carried out raids without reporting arrests.
On Wednesday, September 4, the Israeli forces arrested child and former prisoner Sulei-
man Abu Ghosh, brother of Mais Abu Ghosh, after being summoned to meet the Israeli intelligence. The Israeli forces also summoned his father after storming Qalandiya camp. Mais Abu Ghosh was arrested on the 20th of August, and she is the sister of Hussein Abu Ghosh, who was killed by the Israeli forces in early 2016.

The Israeli forces raided Shu’fat refugee camp in Jerusalem, during which, clashes broke out between youths and the Israeli forces which fired tear gas canisters and rubber bullets.

On the same day, the Israeli forces arrested Ahmed Darbas, 17, while he was on the street in al-Issawiya.

On Friday, September 6, the Israeli forces arrested Ahmed Khaled Attiya, 15, as he was leaving al-Arba’een Mosque in al-Issawiya.

On Sunday, September 8, the Israeli forces arrested a citizen from inside his workplace in the town of al-Eizariya.

According to follow-up, the Israeli forces raided Ras Kabsa neighborhood in al-‘Eizariya town and arrested Fadi Jamil Matar Shqeirat, 35, after they raided his workplace and a number of shops in the area.

On the same day, the Israeli forces stationed at The Gate of Remission (Bab al Hittah), one of Al-Aqsa gates, stopped a girl and tried to arrest her but failed to do so after a number of citizens intervened.

On Monday, September 9, the Israeli forces arrested Amin Omar Hamed, 23, and Mohammed Ayman Obeid, 20, after they stormed al-Issawiya and raided and searched several houses.

On the same day, the Israeli forces arrested Tahadi Nidal al-Tukhli, 28, after they raided his house in Kafr Aqab village, north of Jerusalem.
On Tuesday, September 10, the Israeli forces arrested Nafisa Khweis and summoned Fatima al-Sous to meet with the Israeli intelligence after they left Al-Aqsa through The Inspector’s Gate (Bab An Nadhir).
On the same day, the Israeli intelligence summoned Al-Aqsa guard Hamza al-Nabali for interrogation at the Russian Compound.
On the same evening, the Israeli forces arrested seven Jerusalemites, including a girl, after storming the Saadieh neighborhood in the Old City.
According to a field follow-up, the Israeli forces stormed in large numbers the Saadieh town and assaulted its residents, and then arrested a young woman and six young men for investigation. Detainees were: Ghadeer Karkour, Ahmad Miteb, Mohammed Miteb, Firas Karkour, Yousef Sadina, Riyad al-Rishq and Mohammed Karkour.
On Wednesday, September 11, the Israeli forces arrested Zaki Sultan Obaid, 24, after raiding his house in al-Issawiya.
On the same day, the Mista’arvim undercover unit (disguise in Arab clothes) arrested Mohammed Nasser Mahmoud, 14, after breaking into the Obeid neighborhood of al-Issawiya. The Israeli forces fired bullets in the air during the arrest and no injuries were reported.
On the evening of Thursday, September 12, the Israeli police arrested the girl Aya Abu Nab after stopping her at the Gate of Remission as she was going to perform Maghrib prayers at Al Aqsa and took her to the Russian Compound for interrogation.
The Israeli police also arrested teacher Hanadi Halawani, in front of the Gate of Remission, and handed her a summon for investigation in the Russian Compound on Sunday.
On the same evening, the Israeli police stormed the Golden Gate (Bab al-Rahma) chapel in Al-Aqsa and tried to arrest a child.
On Friday, 13 September, the Israeli forces arrested Mohammed Adib Abu al-Homs, after raiding his house in al-Issawiya.

On Sunday, 15 September, the Israeli forces arrested Nour Sultan Obeid, 22, after assaulting him when they stormed al-Issawiya.

On Sunday dawn, 16 September, the Israeli forces arrested at least four citizens from the West Bank, including a woman, after they stormed the Old City and al-Issawiya. The detainees were: Fayza Mahmoud Ziada, 43, from the Old City, Nassim Amjad Muheisen, 20, Mohammed Mousa Hamdan, 20, and Ahmed Jamal Abu Rayala, 21, from al-Issawiya. On the same morning, the Israeli forces arrested Nabil Mohammed Abu al-Homs, 12, while he was leaving his house for groceries, and they assaulted and severely beat him. During the storming, the Israeli forces took positions near Al-Arba’een mosque, and started stopping passers-by, checking their ID cards.

According to eyewitnesses, in the afternoon, the Israeli forces arrested a citizen. They searched him and could not figure out his identity while he was in Wadi al-Rababa neighborhood in Silwan. They arrested him and took him to an unknown destination.

On Tuesday, 17 September, the Israeli forces raided the sit-in tent in al-Dibba area opposite to Jabal al-Muntar, in al-Sawahreh desert east of Jerusalem. According to a field follow-up, they stormed the tent that was set up by activists of the Popular Resistance Committee Against Settlements and the Wall, near the new settlement outpost sat up by settlers.

The sources added, that the Israeli forces warned the protesters against get near the outpost. A group of settlers stormed the area two days ago, and sat caravans, umbrellas, and water pipes in preparation for takeover (see details in the item of settlements assaults).

On the same evening, the Israeli forces raided al-Issawiya and arrested two children Mohammed Waseem Nayef Obeid, 14, and Mohammed Khalil Kulaib, 15, while they were in
Al-Bustan Street. In addition, on Wednesday, 18 September, they arrested Mohammed Ali Derbas, 16, while he was returning home from school.

On Thursday, 19 September, the Israeli forces arrested three children after storming Abu Dis. The detainees were Ahmed Ezz Odeh, 14, Issa Louai Mohammed al-Zaru, 14, and Mohammed al-Zaru, 14.

They also arrested Mohammed ‘Omran Rayan, 27, after storming his house in Beit Duqqu, northwest of Jerusalem.

On the same morning, the Israeli forces stormed Sur Baher village in Jerusalem, and raided the house of Munther Younis Hamadeh, 39, and handed him a summon to be investigated by the Israeli intelligence at the Russian Compound. Munther is the husband of the detained Fadwa Hamada, 32, who was sentenced by the Israeli authorities to 10 years after being accused of attempting to carry out a stabbing attack near the Damascus Gate (Bab Al Amud).

On Friday evening, 20 September, the Israeli forces arrested Mahmoud Abdullah Mahmoud, 16, after they raided and searched his house in Al Mahmoud neighborhood, west of al-Issawiya.

On Saturday, 21 September, the Israeli forces arrested Mohammed Riyad Abu al-Homs, 16, while he was returning home from school in al-Issawiya, and took him to an interrogation and detention center in Jerusalem.

On Sunday, 22 September, the Israeli forces arrested Ali Yasser al-Khatib, 23, after they raided and searched his house in Hizma town, northeast of Jerusalem. On the same
evening, the Israeli forces raided the neighborhoods of Silwan, spread in several neighborhoods, gave fines, arrested young men, took their IDs and searched a number of them. Afterwards, they stormed Abu Tayeh neighborhood and fired rubber bullets indiscriminately, without reporting injuries.


The Israeli forces handed Mahmoud Mohammed Rashad, 10, and young man Yazan Naaji, summons to meet with the Israeli Intelligence. Naaji is a student studying outside the Palestinian territories.

The Israeli forces arrested Ismail Ali Halabiya, 29, after they raided his house in Abu Dis. The Israeli forces also arrested three Palestinians after raiding their homes in Ein al-Louza neighborhood in Silwan, Alaa Tawfiq Abu Tayeh, 21, Majdi Wael Abu Tayeh, 21, and Ishaq and Khaled Abu Tayeh, 22.

In the evening, the Israeli police detained two teachers Hanadi al-Halawani and Khadiga Khwais, at one of Al-Aqsa gates, and handed them two summons to meet with the Israeli intelligence at a police station in Jerusalem.

On Tuesday, 24 September, an Israeli judge postponed the hearing scheduled for the Jerusalemite boy, Ali Bilal Taha, until the end of October, while extending his house-arrest.

Ali’s father, Bilal Taha, told Wadi Hilweh Information Center that the judge postponed the hearing until late next month and eased the conditions of his release, as the judge transferred him to house arrest in Shu’fat refugee camp. He was previously under house arrest in his uncle’s house in Beit Hanina since last July.

Ali Taha, suffers from a difficult psychological situation, because of his removal from his home and house arrest, and because of his suffering and severe pain in his leg after he...
was shot by the Israeli forces at the military checkpoint of Shuafat camp on July 2nd. He was arrested, and he is still having medical treatment and follow-up. His father explained that Ali was critically injured in his leg, as the bullet penetrated it, and it would have been amputated. He underwent several therapeutic and cosmetic surgeries during the last period and implanted platinum, and the iron bars are still installed in his leg. The father explained that his son was arrested on the day of the injury, and he was severely beaten at the checkpoint and inside a room. After being transferred to the hospital and undergoing a surgery, he remained under restrictions despite his inability to move. Several hearing sessions in absentia were held for him until the judge issued a decision to release him on 9 July 2019 on conditions of «removal from his house and placing him under house arrest,» paying a bail, and signing bails to ensure commitment of release conditions. Additionally, the Israeli authorities withdrew his mother’s Israeli transient permit, as she holds a West Bank ID card, and she was banned from visiting him in Beit Hanina during his removal period.

On Wednesday, 25 September, the Israeli forces arrested the Minister of Jerusalem Affairs, Fadi Arafat Al-Hadmi, 43, after raiding his house in the Sawana neighborhood, east of the Old City of Jerusalem. Several hours later he was released.

On the same day, the Israeli forces raided Silwan and stormed and searched the house of the Palestinian Authority Jerusalem Governor, Adnan Adel Ghaith, and handed him a summon note to be investigated by Israeli Intelligence in the Russian Compound.

On the same day, the Israeli forces arrested ten citizens from al-Issawiya, for several hours before releasing them, after they removed half of them for at least a week besides imposing fines on them. The detainees were: Mohammed Abu al-Homs, Basil Darbas, Ali Badr, Mohammed Mahmoud, and Sufian Mahmoud, (they had each of them pay a cash bail of 400 NIS [$114$]) Haroun Muheisen, Akram Mustafa, Waseem Dari, Hamza Abu Riala, and Issa Abu Riala, (placed under house arrest for a period of 5-4 days and had to pay a bail of 400-300 NIS [$114-86$]).

On the same day, the Israeli forces arrested a young man and a child from Silwan. According to a field follow-up, the forces arrested Malik Jawdat Abu Sneineh, 25, from his home in Ras al-Amoud neighborhood in Silwan, and Mohammed Jawad Abu Ramoz,14, from his house in al-Bustan neighborhood.

On Thursday evening, 26 September, the Israeli forces arrested a child near the Chain Gate (Bab al-Silsila) inside Al-Aqsa, after shooting at him (without injuring him).
According to eyewitnesses, the Israeli police arrested Ashraf Hassan Adwan, 12, from al-Ezariyya after he was shot and beaten amid a large spread of police officers. The child was not injured but was taken to a police station under the pretext that he attempted to carry out a stabbing. The Israeli forces then closed the Damascus Gate, and denied the worshipers entry into Al-Aqsa.

On the same day, the Israeli forces summoned three Al-Aqsa guards for investigation, Zuhair Demiri, Zain al-Majid, and Hamza Khalaf, following the arrest of a child after he was shot near the Chain Gate. The Israeli forces arrested three citizens from Abu Dis, Imran Warad Halabiya, 57, and his son Maan, and the former prisoner Mushir Mahmoud Halabiya, 38, after they raided their homes. Mushir was released about two months ago from Israeli prison after spending 16 years. On the same day, the Israeli forces arrested Majd Kamal al-Awar, 19, after they raided his house in Silwan.

On Sunday evening, 29 September, the Israeli forces re-arrested former prisoner Walid Daoud Elayyan, 24, from al-Issawiya, after his release. According to a field follow-up, the Israeli forces raided Walid’s house, and arrested him and his father. Walid was arrested on March 2014 and sentenced to five and a half years.

On the same day, the Israeli police handed Raja Da’ur from Acre (Akka) inside Israel, an immediate summon for interrogation in the Russian Compound, while she was leaving the Tribe’s Gate (Bab al-Asbat).

On Monday dawn, 30 September, the Israeli forces arrested four citizens after they raided their homes in al-Issawiya. They were: Ayoub Baha‘i Obeid, 42, Samir Mohammed Obeid, 49, Wassim Nayef Obeid, 39, Mohammed Walid Obeid, 22.

On the same day, the Israeli forces arrested Mamoun Munther Barjas, 14, while he was near the separation wall, and took him to the Atarot interrogation center.

The Israeli forces re-arrested Mohammed Ahmed Attiya, 15, from al-Issawiya. The Israeli forces stormed Silwan and closed several streets including the entrance to Wadi Hilweh neighborhood and the street that reaches to Ain Silwan. The road below the Wadi Rababa Junction was also closed, with an intensive deployment of Israeli police on the junction of the town’s streets, in coincide with Jewish holidays.
According to the field follow-up it appears that al-Issawiya witnessed the most raids and arrests in Jerusalem as part of a collective punishment policy. The Israeli forces intentionally carried out the majority of the raids on the houses at late night or early dawn hours, while citizens were sleep, causing panic for residents especially children and women, and thereby violating the rules of dealing with civilians. This constitutes a clear violation of Article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which stipulates that «no one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence». These campaigns include abuse and deliberate destruction of citizens’ property and furniture, indicating the Israeli authorities’ aim to crack down on citizens. The raids include a series of violations, such as assaults on citizens and their property, arrests, summons, house arrests, property confiscations, and imposing fines for arbitrary and punitive purposes. Minors were spared from arrest campaigns, as they were taken from their homes in the dark while handcuffed without any justification. The Israeli authorities investigate children for long periods without allowing them to call a lawyer or parents and without informing them that they had the right to remain silent during the investigation. They are being detained in harsh conditions for days and weeks and subjected to abuse, beatings, torture, threats and degrading methods from the moment of arrest through interrogation and the duration of detention, as well as imposing heavy fines. The Euro-Med also documented the imposition of fines on drivers and shops for punitive reasons. Through the follow-up, it is clear that the Israeli forces use the arrests as a means of abusing the families of the Palestinian victims, pursuing them and disturbing their lives. The families of victims remain vulnerable to arrests and prosecution without real reasons.
Fourth: The Crackdown on Peaceful Gatherings

The Euro-Med documented at least two accidents where the Israeli forces cracked down on a Palestinian peaceful gathering.
Details:
On Thursday evening, September 26, the Israeli soldiers attacked a group of women who participated in a demonstration against woman crimes and violence at the Damascus Gate. This demonstration is one of the activities of the Palestinian feminist movement "Talat".
According to a field follow up, in the evening of the previous day, dozens of Palestinian women activists participated in a protest in Salah el-Deen street in Jerusalem and then moved to Sultan Suleiman Street. The activists chanted slogans against the Israeli authorities, holding banners calling for enactment of laws that protect women and raising photos of Palestinian women prisoners in the Israeli jails. During their demonstration one of the activists held the Palestinian flag near the Damascus Gate; an Israeli soldier attacked her and forced the other activists to evacuate the area.
After Friday prayers on September 27, thousands of Palestinians and activists participated in a peaceful march in Badia al-Sawahrah, to the east of Jerusalem as part of protests against a settlement outpost built on Palestinian lands in Al-Deba region at the opposite of al-Muntar mountain, to the east Jerusalem. When the protestors tried to advance towards the settlement outpost, the Israeli forces suppressed them and fired tear gas at them, which resulted in the suffocation of dozens of them. The head of al-Sawarah Council, Yonis Gafar, said that dozens of worshipers from the towns of al-Sawahra, al-Eizariya and Abu Dis held Friday prayers on the lands of al-Muntar region, to support the area residents after the establishment of a new settlement outpost. The Friday prayer was held also in response of the calls by the Popular Resistance Committee Against Settlements and the Wall and the Jerusalem governorate to support the residents of the area after the partially takeover of its land by settlers. The peaceful protesters started their march after the Friday prayer holding Palestinian flags and making a tour to learn about Jerusalem Badia.
Fifth: The Demolition of Properties and Houses:

At the same time, the Israeli forces carried out eight demolitions and distributed a number of notices of house and properties demolitions in Jerusalem this month. Five houses and four stables were demolished, while one of the houses owners was forced to self-demolish his house to avoid paying heavy fines. A commercial facility owner was also forced to self-demolished his property for the same reason. In addition, an Israeli court issued a decision to legitimize taking over of two residential buildings.

The main demolitions notices:

At the evening of Sunday, September 1, the Israeli forces forced Ma’moon Galagil to self-demolish his commercial facility in el-Bustan neighborhood in Silwan. The demolition decision was issued by the Israeli Jerusalem municipality under the pretext of lack of a construction license.

According to Galagil, he was forced to demolish his business facility after he was handed an administrative demolition decision by the municipality in the morning of the mentioned day despite handing him a summon a month before to check with the municipality under the pretext of building without a license.

Galajil added that he established his enterprise two months ago using reinforced steel. The municipal inspector asked him to demolish the building completely including the roof and a floor which contains concrete. The building area is 30 square meters.

On Tuesday, September 3, the Israeli forces demolished a home of Abu-al-Hawi family in al-Tor town in Jerusalem. According to the house owner, Mohammed Ahmed Abu al-hawi, the Israeli forces that stormed the town, demolished his 90 square meter home under the pretext of building without a license. He added that the demolition decision targeted one apartment after handing him a demolishing notice 15 days ago.

On wednsday, September 4, the Israeli forces forced Jamel Hazaa Masalma to self-demolish his house in Salwan under the pretext of building without a permit. According to a field follow up, the Israeli police handed a notification to the above-mentioned resident. They gave him 24 hours to implement the order. In the case of refusing to do so, the Israeli forces will demolish the house and he will pay the demolition costs.

On Wednesday September 11, the Israeli forces demolished two residential building's foundations in al-Eizariya, owned by the Samer Abu Ziad, under the pretext of building without a license.
According to Abu Ziad, the Israeli forces stormed the under-construction two buildings at Ras al-Bustan neighborhood in al-Eizariya after closing roads that lead to the buildings. Then, bulldozers started the demolition and prevented everyone from reaching the area. The forces had also assaulted the owner’s son, Mohammed 20, who was present in the area. Mohammed said that he started the construction of buildings early this year. The area of the first building is 540 square meter while the area of the second is 430 square meters. According to Abu Ziad, the Israeli authorities handed him the demolition decision in May 2019, and he could cancel it. He tried to own a construction permit from the relevant authorities, but he was shocked with the demolishing on mentioned day. He added that he had a construction permit before the building of the Separation Wall, but this permit was cancelled after considering the buildings area as a part of Jerusalem municipality.

On Wednesday, September 18, the crews of the Jerusalem municipality distributed a demolition notice and summons notifications to a number of properties and houses in al-Issawiya.

According to the member of the Follow Up Committee in Issawiya, Mohammed Abu al-Homos, the municipality crews were supported by Israeli police. Special Israeli forces stormed the town and distributed demolition notices and summons to some houses to see the municipality under the pretext of building without a permit.

Abu Al-Homos added that the municipality crews took photos of a number of residential buildings and registered its measurements, noting that these buildings are populated.

On Tuesday, September 24, bulldozers of Jerusalem municipality demolished four horse stables in al-Ain neighborhood of Silwa.

According to Wadi Hilweh Information Center, the Israeli forces and bulldozers of the municipality stormed the neighborhood in Silwan and surrounded the horse stables then started demolishing them under the pretext of building without a permit. The horse stables belonged to Naim Ruwaidi and have been in place for many years. The municipality demolished the house of the resident Issa Khalil on the same day. The house was under construction in al-Tor town under the pretext of building without a permit.

According to Wadi Hilweh Information Center, witnesses said that the Israeli forces accompanied by municipality crews stormed al-Tor town and broke into it and besieged Khalil’s building to demolish the third floor with an area of 120 square meter. The owner of the building, Abu Issa Khalil, added that the municipality demolished the
residential house using manual demolition tools. He noted that the building was built with reinforced steel and was still under construction. The building was considered to be the home of his son Mohammed. Khalil added that the municipality handed him a self-demolition decision. He started to demolish the roof then the municipality completed the demolition. During the demolition, the Israeli forces severely beaten his family causing the injury of his son Uday with different bruises and transferring him to a medical center for treatment. The Israeli forces had also arrested brothers Qusay Khalil 21, and Issa Khalil, 29, and released them later on condition of removal from Jerusalem for two days.

The Israeli Judiciary Legitimize the Seizure of Residents Properties

On Monday, September 23, an Israeli court issued a judicial order to evacuate Samreen family from their home within 90 days in Wadi Hilweh neighborhood. The property of Samreen family consists of four apartments and 13 people were living in it. The property is located in the tourist settlement of David, at the entrance of Wadi Hilweh and overlooks Al-Aqsa Mosque from the south.

According to Wadi Hilweh Information Center, the Israeli Magistrates' Court gave Samreen family 90 days to evacuate the property, but the family submitted an appeal against the eviction decision issued by the Central Court to try to save the property. The family had been going through many struggles with the Israeli authorities since 1990 when Hemonta, one of the Jewish National Fund companies, claimed the property's ownership.

One of the heirs of the mentioned property, Ahmed Samreen, said that the Israeli authorities changed the property ownership in 1983 to the “Guardian of the Absentees Property” after the death of the great-grandfather of the family, Mousa Abd Allah Samreen, based on the allege that his sons live in Jordan and he has no heirs in the Palestinian Territories. The family was not informed of changing the property ownership until 1990 when they were handed the eviction notice. He noted that the family lived in the property and didn't leave it. The Israeli authorities changed the ownership of the property from an absentee property to the Israeli Development Authority then to Hemonta that tries to evacuate the property from its owners.

The Zionist Associations of El-Ad Group and Ateret Cohenim fielded a lawsuit against the residents of the house in the 1980s demanding them to evacuate the house while the lawsuit was refused. The settlers continued to appeal the Israeli court decision by providing a false document claiming that the house is known as an absentee property,
which is a law that allows the Israeli authorities to seize Palestinian properties and lands. In 2011, a similar provision was issued to evacuate the Palestinian house. The Israeli settler associations procedures continue despite Palestinian attempts to appeal against the Israeli decision. Finally, the Israeli court approved the house eviction.

The Israeli demolition operations are part of an organized policy that aimed at the forced displacement of Palestinians in order to change the demographic character of Jerusalem. Such procedures are considered a war crime. The Israeli court’s decision of seizing the Samreen house is an evidence of the involvement of the Israeli judiciary to serve the settlement and seizure of residents’ properties illegally.

The Israeli racial discrimination policy is obviously creating obstacles of granting construction permits to Palestinians while demolishing properties under the pretext of a lack of license. Pretexts such as security which aims to displace Palestinians in return for allowing the establishment of hundreds of housing units for settlers is always used.

According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Israel demolished over the past ten years more than 100,1 buildings east of Jerusalem and displaced more than 2,000 people, affecting the lives of more than 000,6 people. Israel destroyed 126 buildings in Jerusalem from January 2, to July 2019,17, causing the displacement of 203 people and affecting the lives of 1,036 people.

The illegal demolition and displacement of civilians in the occupied territory violates the Fourth Geneva Convention. It is considered a war crime pursuant to the fourth provision of the 8th Article of ICC Statute issued in Rome in July 1998,17. The provision 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.”
Sixth: Settlements and Judaization

The Israeli authorities seek to change the demographic character of Jerusalem by its political, government and security arms. On the other hand, it allows settlers and their associations to seize large numbers of properties in the city.

The Euro-Med documented two Israeli decisions during this month. First: the expansion of a settlement street at the expense of the Palestinians. Second: the establishment of a new settlement.

Details:
On Friday, September 6, the Israeli Ministry of Transportation and the Municipality of Jerusalem announced that they will widen Road 60 (Tunnels Street, south of Jerusalem) through the Israeli company Moria. According to a written announcement placed near the worksite, the ongoing works will include the construction of two tunnels and a public transport route to be completed in December 2022. The Israeli bulldozers started the operation of expansion in the area before the first tunnel from Jerusalem side in combination with other works on the other side after the military tunnel checkpoint and before the tunnel leading to Jerusalem a few days earlier.

Moria said on its website that the tunnel road suffers from a traffic crisis throughout the day, especially in the morning, where settlers from Gush Etzion settle towards Jerusalem, and in the evening from the opposite route, noting that Road 60 serves the settlers from the settlements of Gush Etzion, Beitar Illit, Efrat and Kiryat Arba In Hebron and Tzur Hadassah.

The company pointed out that since there is an increase in the population, the number of vehicles traveling on the street is increasing daily and there is only this street, which calls for the establishment of two tunnels to facilitate traffic in the street and end the suffocating traffic crisis.

The director of the Colonization and Wall and Resistance Commotion in Bethlehem, Hassan Brijieh, said that the Israeli bulldozer leveled the land in Al-Makhour area northwest of Beit Jala in Bethlehem governorate to build a kilometre underground tunnel similar to another that connects Jerusalem to the Gush Etzion settlement. As part of the expansion of the bypass street number 60.

He added that the leveling will ransack dozens of dunums of land in Beit Jala, in light of the fierce settlement attack on the area, the last of which was the demolition of a restaurant and a house belonging to Ramzi Qaisia.
New settlement outpost in Jerusalem desert

On Saturday, September 14, settlers started to level a land located behind the separation wall in the Jerusalem wilderness south of Jerusalem. The next day, they set up a caravan and water tanks in preparation for the establishment of a settlement outpost, claiming that the land of 470 dunums is owned by them.

«We were surprised by a settlement attack on our lands in the desert of Jerusalem, and the establishment of a settlement outpost on lands owned by all the members of al-Sawahira clan,» Younis Jaafar, a spokesman for the Emergency Committee for the Defense of al-Sawahira Lands told the Euro-Med team.

He added: «We have pitched «Right and Dignity Tent» in the lands of the people of al-Sawahira in cooperation with the Colonization and Wall Resistance Commission in response to targeting the land, and refused to establish a settlement outpost on it, because it is the land of parents and grandparents.»

Jaafar refuted the settlers’ claims saying they seized a -470donum area of land under the scope of the land leak. «We are not obliged to take this claim at all,» he said. «The land did not leak but was seized by force from the settlers tools.»

He explained that this place is an important strategic point, as it is located in the south-east of the lands of al-Sawahira, and its seizure means a seizure of the western side of the Jerusalem Bedouin communities, and the evacuation of the inhabitants of the Bedouin community living in the area.
He pointed out that the goal of this settlement is to further «confiscate Palestinian land, dismember the dream of the state and restrict the Palestinians in terms of confiscating their livelihoods in the Bedouin communities in al-Sawahira area east of Jerusalem.»

Jaafar explained that these settlements threaten 18 Bedouin communities, and Bedouin 850 Palestinians in the Muntar area of Jerusalem, and that the extension of the lands of al-Sawahira starts from Jabel Mukaber, and ends on the coast of the Dead Sea. The people of al-Sawahira use the land for winter crops, which are the only source of livelihood for the population, as well as for grazing sheep.

He stressed that the control of this land means the end of economic activity accompanying this region, and that these lands are targeted by the Israelis who strive to invest wastewater, to build refineries in order to increase the number of palm trees, and the establishment of other stations of settlement, along the path of the whole of Jerusalem.

Jaafar stressed that the establishment of a settlement outpost on the territory of al-Sawahira means paralyzing the West Bank because it is located in the middle, and thus cutting off the continued establishment of a Palestinian state.

According to lawyer Bassam Bahir, head of the Committee for the Defense of Lands in Jerusalem, a group of settlers started to level land located behind the separation wall, which was built on the lands of Abu Dis and separated it from the city of Jerusalem in order to promote settlement and their establishment in this area.

He pointed out that this area had previously been confiscated by Israeli forces with the aim of establishing a settlement called Kedmat Zion, which will include 400 settlement units. Since the announcement, settler groups have been trying to control these lands in order to start the establishment of this settlement, which overlooks the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the city of Jerusalem.

Bahir said that the settlers had previously started building a settlement unit in this area as a prelude to the construction of the settlement neighbourhood «Kedmat Zion» and that the levelling of land comes within the framework of the plan to expand and accelerate the pace of settlement in the West Bank and in particular the city of Jerusalem in order to Judaize and control all the neighbourhoods that surround it by establishing several settlement projects. «

Bahir explained that this area will pass through Al Touq Street, which will connect all the settlements of Jerusalem envelope to each other, which is based on tunnelling.
and building bridges linking all settlements established or intended to be set up with each other.

He explained that the aim of this is to establish a new settlement as part of the Israeli authorities’ plan to expand settlements in the West Bank and to control the area of the Jordan Valley area, which was announced during his election campaign, which is based on the confiscation and control of thousands of dunums from the north of the West Bank to the south.

On Wednesday, 25 September, the Israeli Civil Administration staff accompanied by Israeli forces broke into the Right and Dignity Tent, demolished it, confiscated its contents and threatened to demolish it if it was pitched again.

On the same day, Israeli forces closed all entrances to the Jerusalem wilderness with earth mounds, coinciding with the demolition of the tent. The solidarity staff was handed a military decision to close the area for 24 hours.

Abdallah Abu Rahma, General Director of Public Action at the Colonization and Wall Resistance Commission, told the Euro-Med team that the establishment of the settlement would control around 470 dunums of Palestinian land, establish communication between neighboring settlements, Ma’ale Adumim and Kedar reaching the Dead Sea.

Abu Rahma stressed that the seizure of land and the establishment of a settlement outpost is a violation of international law and human rights, an attack on the most basic rights and the Palestinian cause, and an extension of our geographical expansion to establish a Palestinian state.

The elder of the Jaafara clan in al-Sawahira Novan Khader Mohammed Abdul Qader, 73, stated that the people of al-Sawahira are strong together, linked by good social relations, and they are indisputable with their land ownership.
He also noted that al-Sawahira territory is an extension of the city of Jerusalem the capital of the Palestinian state, and the Bedoun of Jerusalem is the protector of the eastern side of Jerusalem, separating the south and north of the West Bank.

On Friday, 27 September, Israeli forces suppressed a demonstration in the lands of al-Sawahira, south of Jerusalem, with tear gas, sound and rubber bullets. Dozens of people in solidarity did the noon prayer in the lands of al-Sawahira in the wilderness of Jerusalem, refusing to establish a settlement on their land, for the second week in a row.

The Israeli forces besieged al-Sawahira land before Friday prayer from all sides to prevent the solidarity activists from reaching al-Sawahira lands.

The Israeli Civil Administration officer handed the residents a military decision to close the area, and the Israeli forces kept worshipers two kilo meters away from the settlement.

The Israeli authorities’ expansion of settlements and the establishment of new ones, and the expansion of streets at the expense of the Palestinian territories, is a continuation of the policy of seizing the Palestinian land to change its identity and demographic character. The Israeli forces’ escalation of settlement projects, in a violation of the rules of international law, affirms that the establishment of settlements and the transfer of the population of Israel to the occupied territory is contrary to international conventions and customs, in particular the Fourth Hague Regulations of 1907, the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, and the Charter of the United Nations of 1945, The International Covenants of 1966, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 and General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on the illegality and dismantling of settlements in the occupied territories.

The new settlement expansion is in flagrant violation of UN Security Council Resolution 2334, which was overwhelmingly adopted by the UN Security Council on December 2016, 23 and demanded that Israel immediately and completely cease all settlement activity in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. The resolution stressed the illegality of Israel’s establishment of settlements in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem.
Seventh: Attacking Al-Aqsa Mosque

The Israeli authorities continue their attacks against Al-Aqsa Mosque, imposing restrictions on the access of Muslim worshipers to it, as well as implementing Judaization decisions and preventing the reconstruction of the mosque while facilitating the storming of settlers into the mosque.

Settlers and extremist Jewish groups continued their incursions into Al-Aqsa Mosque in September amid provocation of religious sentiments of worshipers there, under the strict protection of the Israeli police and special units that provide full cover for the incursions and that dealt with most young men and women with a severe violence during the incursion.

According to the field follow-up, most incursions take place from the Moroccan Gate (Bab al Magharibah), throughout two periods, the first starts at seven in the morning and continues until eleven, and the second starts at one to three pm. In addition to settlers, the Israeli cabinet ministers and Knesset members participate in the storms.
The most prominent attacks documented by Euro-Med are as follows:

On Thursday, September 2019, officers from the Israeli police prevented the Reconstruction Committee of the Islamic Waqf Religious Authority in Jerusalem from working at Al-Aqsa Mosque at the Chain Gate (Bab al Silsilah). The Islamic Waqf reported that the Israeli police prevented the Reconstruction Committee from building pillars to prevent the fall of a wall about to collapse at the entrance of Al-Aqsa Mosque. The Al-Aqsa Reconstruction Committee started building an iron pillar to prevent the collapse of a wall adjacent to the Chain Gate due to cracks in it. During its work, the Israeli police obstructed its work and prevented the committee from continuing construction amidst tension.

On Thursday evening, September 2019, the Israeli forces arrested Ashraf Hassan Adwan, 12, a resident of Al-Eizariya, near Al-Silsilah Gate leading to al-Aqsa Mosque, after claiming that he attempted to carry out a stabbing attack. The Israeli forces closed the gates of the Mosque and denied worshipers access to it. Worshipers performed the Asr prayer at its gates and in the streets. It also closed the Damascus Gate and the gates of Old Jerusalem for some time.

On 29 and 30 September 2019, coinciding with the advent of the Jewish New Year, which witnessed increasing raids by settlers at Al-Aqsa Mosque, the Israeli forces deployed its various forces, intelligence, police, special units at Al-Aqsa squares and at its gates, and deliberately photographed worshipers. The Israeli intelligence forces forced several young men out of the squares, handed over some summonses for interrogation, and threatened to arrest some worshipers. Thus, dozens of worshipers from green line and Jerusalem prayed the yards of Al-Aqsa. At the gates of Al-Aqsa, the Israeli police checked the identities of people arriving at Al-Aqsa, detained them at the gates, and prevented many young men and women from entering the mosque during the morning and afternoon raids.
The Euro-Mediterranean monitored 22 Israeli settlers’ incursions into Al-Aqsa Mosque in September where incursions took place everyday except for Saturdays and Fridays. 2190 settlers participated in the incursions into the yards of Al-Aqsa Mosque, accompanied by tight-security from the Israeli police and special forces, followed by provocative acts and attacks on those at the squares, and attempts to perform Talmudic rituals. On 29 and 30 September 2019 settlers took part in the incursions under the pretext of the Hebrew New Year. They wore dresses marking the new year at Al-Aqsa, and most of them did Talmudic prayers during the intrusions specially at the Golden and Chain Gates in addition to performing dances while getting out from the Chain Gate. The incursion also included explanations about the Temple and the alleged Jewish right to Al-Aqsa Mosque.

Major incursion into Al-Aqsa:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Settlers</th>
<th>Notes and Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First week</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>Included officials and performing rituals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second week</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>Included officials and performing rituals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third week</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>187 of them stormed Al-Aqsa on the Israel general election day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Froth week</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>Included officials and performing rituals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundays and Mondays</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>Most of them worse Jewish New Year dresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2190</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The Euro-Med has monitored these statistics through Israeli sources, the Islamic Waqf Department and Wadi Hilweh Information Center.
It is clear that while the Israeli authorities impose restrictions on the access of Muslim worshipers to Al-Aqsa Mosque, and hinder the reconstruction of the Mosque, they facilitate and encourage settlers’ storming of Al-Aqsa. During September, the Israeli authorities continued to close Al-Aqsa Mosque and its gates, and prevent Palestinians from praying, in an attempt to turn this into a fait accompli.

This, however, reinforces the hypothesis of a systematic policy and a well-put plan by the Israeli authorities to transform the closure of Al-Aqsa and the prohibition of praying inside it into a normal thing. This also paves the way for their attempts to stabilize the temporal and spatial division at the mosque.

The Israeli restrictions at Al-Aqsa Mosque and Jerusalem are part of the policy of collective punishment and care considered a violation of Palestinians’ freedom of worship, belief, freedom of access to holy places and places of worship, in addition to the right to practice religious rites, guaranteed by all international conventions and agreements.

These attacks are a clear violation of Article 18 of the Universal Declaration 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,” which is 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 states the establishment of a United Nations conciliation commission, and a report on the status of Jerusalem in a permanent international order, which included the need to protect the holy and religious sites and buildings in Palestine, and guarantee a free access to them in accordance with existing rights and historical customs.
Eighth: Removals from Al-Aqsa Mosque:

The Israeli authorities are pursuing an arbitrary policy towards Palestinians who visit Al-Aqsa Mosque while Israeli settlers enter it freely. In fact, the mere presence of Palestinians in the courtyards of the Mosque at those times can be pretext for removal from Al-Aqsa or arrest, especially in the area of The Golden Gate (Bab al-Rahma), where they can be charged with «disturbing public order,» which is clearly a loose charge. In September, the Israeli authorities issued 16 removal decisions from Al-Aqsa Mosque, and six of them targeted women from Jerusalem.

Details:
On Wednesday, September 11, the Israeli forces removed Nafisa Khweiss from Al-Aqsa Mosque and informed her that she is prevented from traveling for two weeks. According to Nafisa Khweiss, 60, the Israeli authorities detained her at Bab An Nadhir (The Inspector’s Gate), beat her, released her after several hours, and handed her a summons for investigation, where Israeli intelligence handed her a decision to remove her from Al-Aqsa Mosque and prevent her from traveling for two weeks.
On Friday, September 13, the Israeli authorities deported Aya Abu Nab from the Al-Aqsa Mosque for seven days.
On Thursday, September 19, Israeli intelligence handed Munther Younis Hamadah, 39, a decision to deport him from Al-Aqsa Mosque for ten days, after being summoned from his home in the village of Sur Baher, in Jerusalem.
On Tuesday, September 24, while Israeli forces were demolishing a residential house under construction, owned by Issa Khalil in Al-Tur town, under the pretext of the lack of
a license, they severely beat his family members and arrested his brothers, Qusai Khalil, 21, and Issa Khalil, 29. They were released later on condition that they be deported from Jerusalem for two days.

On the same day, the Israeli police released female teachers Hanadi al-Halawani and Khadija Khuwais, and a young man called Areen al-Za‘anin, after arresting them earlier on condition of removal from Al-Aqsa for the rest of the month and attend again for investigation to receive a new removal decision.

On Wednesday, September 25, the Israeli authorities removed five young men from al-Issawiya town until October 3, and imposed house arrest on them. The arrested were Mohammed Abu al-Homs, Basil Darbas, Ali Badr, Mohammed Mahmoud, and Sufian Mahmoud. They also imposed a bail of 400 NIS on them.

On Monday, September 30, the Israeli forces handed over teachers Hanadi al-Halawani and Khadija Khweis two removal orders from Al-Aqsa for six months, following the previous removal decision imposed on them which ends on September 25.

On the same day, the Israeli forces arrested Hamza Masouda from Al-Aqsa yards and released him on the same evening on condition of removal from Al-Aqsa Mosque for 15 days.

The Israeli authorities also handed Palestinian citizen, Areen al-Za‘anin, a removal order from Al-Aqsa for four months.
However, the Israeli policy of removal from Al-Aqsa is a violation of the right to worship as affirmed by international conventions. The continued practice of “forced removal” by the Israeli authorities violates relevant international conventions, including the Fourth Geneva Convention, which prohibits the forcible transfer and deportation of protected persons from the occupied territories to the territories of any other country. The convention also considers forced transfer a serious violation. It is also defined as a war crime and a crime against humanity under the Rome Statute.

The Euro-Med believes that, in addition to the policy of forced removal against journalist Kharof, Israeli forces’ detention of him is a violation to his right to work, freedom of journalistic work, and freedom of opinion and expression.
Ninth: Restriction of Public and Media Freedoms:

The Euro-Med team monitored an Israeli decision that restricts the right of Palestinians to organize peaceful activities in Jerusalem.

Details:
On Wednesday, September 18, the Israeli authorities notified Palestinians about the removal of the sit-in tent put by activists from the Popular Resistance Movement and Colonization and Wall Resistance Commission, near the settlement of desert of al-Sawahra, east of Jerusalem.

Younis Jaafar, a local council member, said that Israeli army officers and soldiers raided the sit-in tent and notified that it should be removed, or they will demolish it.

The Director of the Popular Action Department at the Popular Resistance Committee Against Settlements and the Wall, Abdullah Abu Rahma, confirmed the continuation of activities condemning the establishment of a settlement in Jabal al-Muntar, in al-Sawahra.

Abu Rahma also explained that the people of the area, in coordination with the Popular Resistance Committee Against Settlements and the Wall, sat up a sit-in few meters away from the tent sat by the settlers.
He pointed out that the Friday prayer was held in Jabal Al-Muntar to condemn the establishment of the outpost, explaining that they are preparing for a legal follow-up with the families and the legal staff of the Popular Resistance Committee Against Settlements and the Wall. During that, armed settlers had sat up caravans, umbrellas and water pipes in the area in preparation for the takeover, while residents of al-Sawahra town sat up a sit-in tent to confront settlers’ attacks.

These steps, in fact, are part of the Israeli violations of public freedoms. The Israeli decisions also involve racial discrimination because while they place restrictions on the freedom of Palestinians to hold meetings and activities, while they allow settlers to do so.
tenthly: Checkpoints and Freedom of Movement

The Israeli forces continue to impose a suffocating siege on Palestinian towns and neighborhoods in Jerusalem, restricting Palestinians’ access from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. They only allow -55 year-old men and -50 year-old women who hold a West Bank ID to enter East Jerusalem without requiring prior permits, but they are still subject to security checks as a condition of entry, while people of all other ages should have special permits. The majority of Palestinians from the Gaza Strip are denied access to Jerusalem and are allowed at limited periods and for limited numbers after obtaining special permits.

The Israeli forces sat up 13 fixed checkpoints in Jerusalem, and dozens of flying checkpoints that stop citizens as they pass through and abuse them. This month, the Euro-Med documented more than 55 flying checkpoints in Jerusalem neighborhoods.

From time to time, the Israeli forces storm Palestinian neighborhoods in the city, place roadblocks, throw charges, temporarily withdraw vehicle licenses, set up similar roadblocks in the streets of towns of the city, and close some of the main streets for pedestrians and vehicles.

On Tuesday, September 3, the Israeli forces closed the Qalandiya checkpoint, north of Jerusalem, in front of those leaving Jerusalem for Ramallah. They also announced the closure of the checkpoint until Monday, September 9, based on a decision by the Israeli Civil Administration, which noted it plans to improve and expand the crossing by installing new devices and equipment.
Conclusion and demands:

Field observation and documentation showed the continuation of the Israeli abuses in Jerusalem. In September 2019, it appeared that the Israeli authorities tended to carry out a settlement expansion through the establishment of a new settlement in Badia al-Sawahra, threatening to confiscate 470 dunums, expand a settlement road at the expense of Palestinian lands, and continue the demolition of houses and civilian objects. A new evidence of the Israeli complicity in expanding settlements is legalizing the takeover of Samreen family’s property this month. The Israeli authorities continued to target Al-Aqsa Mosque and attempted to impose a new reality there as it again closed its gates and prevented prayers inside it on September 26. Hence, Palestinian worshipers had to perform Asr prayer at its gates. The authorities also prevented Palestinian attempts to do renovation works at a time they provided great facilities for settlers to storm Al-Aqas on a daily basis, except on Fridays and Saturdays.

The Israeli authorities also continued their violations of the right to life and physical safety as they carried out a field execution without any justification against a Palestinian woman. They also went on in their policy of abuse and pressure against the people of Jerusalem and imposed restrictions that makes the lives of Jerusalemites difficult in parallel with the escalation of arrests, and the continued demolitions and destruction as part of the systematic policy of imposing a fait accompli, which is dedicated to Judaize the city, and change its geographical and demographic character.

Hence, Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Monitor:

- Warns against Israeli settlement plans at the expense of Palestinian lands and warns that these plans reflect tendencies of mass displacement of Palestinians while replacing them with settlers in a form of mass evictions that violate the rules of international law.
Draws attention that Israel is proceeding with a major plan to demolish thousands of Palestinian houses in Jerusalem, and to seize more lands as part of its major project to Judaize the city and change its demographic character. This requires a formal action by the Palestinian Authority and the international community to confront these plans, which are a form of ethnic cleansing.

Calls upon the United Nations to take responsibly in stopping Israel’s violation of the relevant Security Council resolutions, and to put operational mechanisms to address Israel’s deliberate violations of the rules of international law.

 Warns of the dangerous consequences of the Israeli plans which target Al-Aqsa Mosque, and seek to impose a temporal and spatial division in it and change the situation for the worse, which threatens to spark new waves of conflict and violence.

Affirms that the accumulated evidences of the complicity of the Israeli judiciary with the political level in the Israeli government requires the international community to activate new mechanisms to hold Israel accountable, and to end impunity, by applying international jurisdictions and the International Criminal Court.

Calls upon the international community to apply R2P in the city of Jerusalem and its Palestinian population as inhabitants of an occupied area, under the resolutions of the Security Council, the General Assembly, especially resolution 181.

Urges the international community to work to end the policy of racial discrimination between Palestinians and Israelis in the investigation, prosecution and trial procedures.
Calls upon the international concerned organizations to intervene to stop the policy of forced removal and the violation of freedoms and the right to worship.

Calls on the international community to break the cycle of silence and statements of condemnation, and to adopt decisions and positions that stop the serious Israeli violations of the rules of international human rights and humanitarian law.