

# Advocating for a Sustainable and Viable Resolution of Israeli- Palestinian Conflict

“Israeli settlement Activities in the occupied  
State of Palestine during the Month of June  
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## Brutality of the Israeli Occupation Army

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked, the weekly protest against the Annexation Wall and colonies, in the northern West Bank village of Kufur Qaddoum, east of Qalqilia city. The peaceful demonstration was attacked by Israeli occupation Army (IOA), who shot rubber-coated steel bullets and high-velocity tear-gas canisters, injuring four Palestinians. All the injured protesters were treated at the scene, while many others suffered the suffocating effects of tear-gas inhalation. (IMEMC 1 June 2019)
- Seven Palestinians, including one child, were injured by live ammunition as Israeli occupation Army (IOA) attacked the hundreds of protesters participating in the weekly Great March of Return at the eastern border of the Gaza Strip. Hundreds of Palestinian protesters gathered at several locations along the Israeli/Gaza border, while the IOA fired live ammunition and rubber-coated steel bullets from border watchtowers and armored military vehicles. Some of the protesters hit with live bullets were treated in field hospitals, while others were transferred to the nearest medical facility in Gaza. (IMEMC 1 June 2019)
- A number of Palestinian Muslim worshippers were injured by Israeli police officers who were escorting dozens of Israeli extremists performing a provocative tour of Al-Aqsa Mosque, in occupied East Jerusalem. Some 400 Israeli settlers, led by American-born rabbi and MK Yehuda Glick, entered the flashpoint compound, before police officers scuffled with worshippers who chanted “Allahu Akbar” (God is Greatest), to express their anger at the entry of illegal settlers. Israeli police physically attacked many of the worshippers, arrested some and chased others through the compound and went as far as the entrance to the southern sealed building, where the worshippers were barricaded, before attacking them with teargas and stun grenades. (IMEMC 2 June 2019)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked a guard, identified as Essam Najeeb, and summoned him for interrogation at Al-Qashla nearby detention center. (IMEMC 2 June 2019)
- Dozens of Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) and police officers invaded the courtyards of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, in occupied East Jerusalem, and attacked the Muslim worshipers, wounding dozens, including one of the civilian guards of the holy site, and detained another. The IOA and police were accompanying large groups of illegal colonialist settlers, who were conducting provocative tours in the courtyards of the holy site. The IOA and police stormed the al-Qibli Mosque in Al-Aqsa, desecrating the site with their full military gear, and assaulted many Palestinians while trying to remove them from the holy site. The police then left the mosque, and the worshipers closed its gates, before dozens gathered in front of it, while chanting and condemning the provocative invasions. Shortly afterwards, the police attacked and clubbed dozens of worshipers, and tried to remove them to allow more groups of colonists to conduct their tours. The IOA also closed Bab al-Asbat and Bab Hotta gates, leading to the holy site, and prevented the Palestinian worshipers from crossing. (IMEMC 2 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) assaulted and injured one of the guards of Al-Aqsa Mosque, identified as Khalil Tarhouni, causing many cuts and bruises, especially to the head, and prevented the medics from approaching him for more than an hour. (IMEMC 2 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a Palestinian teenage boy, and injured five residents in the weekly procession in Kufur Qaddoum town, east of the northern West Bank city of Qalqilia. Under cover Israeli soldiers infiltrated into the town, and kidnapped Mahmoud Abdul-Qader Eshteivi, after ambushing him and several other protesters. The undercover IOA were hiding in an abandoned building, before ambushing and attacking several protesters. Many Palestinian youngsters then started throwing stones at the IOA. The IOA also fired many live rounds, rubber-coated steel bullets and gas bombs, mildly wounding five Palestinians. (IMEMC 2 June 2019)

- A Palestinian woman was injured after being severely attacked by Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in the East Jerusalem neighbourhood of Bab az-Zahra. A Palestinian woman, aged 28, was severely beat up by forces, causing her injuries in the head which necessitated her transfer to a hospital for medical treatment. The crew of the Red Crescent Society had a great difficulty reaching the injured woman after preventing ambulances from entering the perimeter of the Old City. (Wafa 2 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) assaulted a Palestinian woman, in occupied East Jerusalem, causing various cuts and bruises, and detaining two other women. The woman suffered cuts and bruises to several parts of her body, especially her head. Medics were called to the scene, and faced numerous difficulties while trying to reach her, especially after the IOA stopped the ambulance and prevented them from entering the areas surrounding the Old City. The woman was injured after the IOA prevented many Palestinians from entering the Al-Aqsa Mosque, and its surrounding areas. (IMEMC 3 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the al-'Arroub refugee camp, north of Hebron, in the southern part of the occupied West Bank, and shot one Palestinian. Several army jeeps invaded the refugee camp, and resorted to the excessive use of force against Palestinian youngsters, protesting the invasion. The IOA fired several live rounds, rubber-coated steel bullets and gas bombs at the protesters and surrounding areas. One Palestinian was injured by fragments from live rounds in his arm and shoulder, suffering mild wounds, while several others were treated for the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 5 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the weekly procession in Kufur Qaddoum town, east of the northern West Bank city of Qalqilia, and shot one Palestinian, in addition to causing many to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. The IOA resorted to the excessive use of force against the protesters, before some youngsters hurled stones at them. The IOA fired live rounds, rubber-coated steel bullets, gas bombs and concussion grenades, shooting a young man in the leg, and causing many protesters to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 7 June 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the weekly nonviolent procession against the illegal Annexation Wall and Colonies, in Bil'in village, west of the central West Bank city of Ramallah, wounding many protesters, and causing fire in olive orchards. The protest was held by locals, accompanied by Israeli and international peace activists. The protest started from the center of the village, and headed towards the Annexation Wall in Abu Lemon area. Protesters chanted for the liberation of Palestine, the removal of the illegal wall and colonies, national unity, and also marked the 52 anniversary of the "Naksa" when Israel occupied the rest of Palestine (the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem), during the six-day Israeli war. The protesters also called for implementing the Right of Return of the refugees, and the release of all political prisoners, held by Israel. The IOA soldiers fired a barrage of gas bombs and concussion grenades at the nonviolent protesters, causing many to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation, in addition to causing fire in the olive orchards. (IMEMC 7 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Safa area in Beit Ummer town, north of Hebron, in the southern part of the occupied West Bank, and attacked Palestinian protesters, causing many to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation, and confiscated two cars. The IOA closed the town's main road, before stopping and searching dozens of cars, and interrogated many Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. Several Palestinian youngsters protested the invasion, and hurled stones at the IOA who fired many rubber-coated steel bullets and gas bombs. Several Palestinians suffered the effects of teargas inhalation. The IOA also stopped and confiscated two Palestinian cars before withdrawing from the town. (IMEMC 8 June 2019)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) shot a young Palestinian man near the Shuyukh al-Aroub area, north of Hebron, in the southern West Bank. The young man was moderately wounded by a live bullet in the back, during confrontations that broke out with the occupation forces in Al-Shuyukh area. (IMEMC 9 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained three Palestinians, including a woman, in the town of Beit Ummer, located to the north of Hebron. The IOA searched several houses in the town, turning them

upside down and destroying some of their entrances. (WAFA 10 June 2019)

- An Israeli military raid in Beit Awwa town, west of Hebron, resulting in the detention of a Palestinian. (WAFA 10 June 2019)
- In Bethlehem Governorate, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) conducted a raid in Aida refugee camp, north of Bethlehem, resulting in the detention of a Palestinian. (WAFA 10 June 2019)
- In Salfit Governorate, Israeli military vehicles stormed Kafr Ad-Dik town, west of Salfit, where The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) rounded up a Palestinian. (WAFA 10 June 2019)
- In Jerusalem, Israeli police carried out a large-scale search raid, thoroughly searching a number of houses and interrogating occupants. (WAFA 10 June 2019)
- In Hebron, in the southern part of the West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a woman, identified as Sana' Ribhi 'Aadi, 28, in addition to Na'el Mohammad Ekhlayyel, 41, Soheib Ahmad Ekhlayyel, 21, and Ehab Mohammad Masalma. (IMEMC 10 June 2019)
- In Jericho, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Mahmoud Abu Jouda and his son Jihad, from their homes. (IMEMC 10 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Mohammad Khader Hmeidan, from his home in Kafr Ed-Deek town, near Salfit. (IMEMC 10 June 2019)
- In Ramallah, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained two Palestinians, identified as Yahia Hasan Ladadwa, 24, and Mohammad Salama. (IMEMC 10 June 2019)
- In Bethlehem, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Saleh As'ad Faraj, 24, and Khaled al-Wash, from their homes in al-Khader town, south of the city. (IMEMC 10 June 2019)
- Dozens of Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the northern West Bank city of Nablus, and surrounded a center run by the Palestinian Preventative Security Force before opening a barrage of live fire at it, wounding one officer and causing property damage. Dozens of IOA

surrounded the Palestinian Preventative Security building in Nablus, and fired dozens of live rounds at it, wounding one officers, in addition to smashing many windows and causing damage to vehicles. The Israeli military claims about its army coming under fire while invading an area near the security center are fabrications, and that this attack is not the first, and won't be the last, especially amidst the current serious escalation against the Palestinians, their homes and lands. The army's bullets were meant to kill, as the IOA fired dozens of live rounds into the buildings through their windows, and many of their bullets struck various offices and dorms. The IOA later withdrew from the city, without abducting any of the officers, and fired many live rounds at random while driving away. (IMEMC 11 June 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded many neighborhoods in Hebron city, and Bani Neim town, east of Hebron, before storming and searching several homes. Owners of some of the invaded homes have been identified as Abu Ammar, Abu Nabil Rajabi, Khaled Ata Hmeidat and Khalil Ali Hmeidat. (IMEMC 11 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded al-Qa'qaa Mosque, in Abu Tayeh neighborhood, in Silwan town, south of the Al-Aqsa Mosque in occupied East Jerusalem, in addition to storming and searching homes, and photographed buildings. The IOA conducted violent searches of many homes in the area, including the al-Qa'qaa Mosque. The IOA also invaded many neighborhoods in Silwan, before photographing several homes, residential buildings and streets. The invasions were mainly focused in Ras al-'Amoud neighborhood, in Silwan. (IMEMC 13 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) fired several missiles into Palestinian lands in Gaza city, and Rafah in the southern part of the coastal region, causing damage to nearby homes and buildings. Israeli missiles did not lead to casualties, but caused damage to some homes and structures near the targeted areas. The IOA fired two artillery shells into farmlands, east of Khan Rafah, causing damage. Israel also ordered Gaza coastal waters shut until further notice, preventing the residents, including the fishermen, from entering Palestinian waters,

“in response to flammable balloons and kites flown from Gaza into nearby Israeli area.” (IMEMC 13 June 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked hundreds of Palestinian protesters during the Great March of Return processions on the border of the besieged Gaza Strip. The Israeli army fired live ammunition, rubber-coated steel bullets and high velocity gas bombs, at protesters and medics. 49 Palestinians were injured with live fire, including a female Paramedic, east of the city of Rafah, in southern Gaza. (IMEMC 14 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) injured many nonviolent protesters in during the weekly procession against the illegal Annexation Wall and Colonies, in Ni’lin village, west of the central West Bank city of Ramallah. The locals, accompanied by Israeli and international peace activists, marched from the center of the village and headed to the Palestinians orchards while chanting against the ongoing illegal occupation, the Annexation Wall and colonies, in addition to condemning the so-called “Deal of the Century.” The IOA fired many live rounds, rubber-coated steel bullets, gas bombs and concussion grenades, causing many to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 14 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked a weekly procession in Azmout village, east of the northern West Bank city of Nablus, causing many Palestinians to suffer the severe effects of teargas inhalation. The residents marched to their lands to protest the Israeli decision to annex 20 Dunams of Palestinian orchards and farmlands located in Azmout and Deir al-Hatab villages. The army confiscated the Palestinian lands to pave a new military road, and to annex them to the Elon Moreh settlement During the procession, the IOA fired a barrage of gas bombs and concussion grenades, causing many to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation, in addition to causing fire in surrounding lands. (IMEMC 14 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded a Palestinian home in Bani Neim town, east of the southern West Bank city of Hebron, assaulted the father and his son while violently searching their home, and



confiscated cash from the property. Several army jeeps invaded the town, before the IOA stormed and ransacked the home of Abdul-Hamid Abu Jarour. The IOA assaulted the Palestinian, and his son Soheib, repeatedly hitting them with their weapons and batons, before confiscating a sum of cash from the property. (IMEMC 15 June 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) fired dozens of high-velocity gas bombs at many homes, east of Rafah, in the southern part of the Gaza Strip, causing many Palestinians to suffer the effects of inhalation. The IOA, stationed across the perimeter fence, fired the gas bombs at homes located in the Nahda area, in Rafah. (IMEMC 16 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the town of Beit Ummar, north of the southern West Bank city of Hebron, and searched several homes. The IOA invaded and violently searched many homes in the town, and interrogated the residents while inspecting their ID cards. They identified the owners of some of the invaded homes as Mahmoud Ayyad Awad, Mahmoud Abdul-Aziz Awad, Mahammad Abdul-Aziz Awad, Ahmad Mahmoud Awad, Mohammad Hussein 'Aadi and Ali Kamal Ekhlayyel. (IMEMC 18 June 2019)
- A Palestinian man died from serious wounds he suffered two weeks ago, when several undercover Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) repeatedly assaulted and struck him, in Shu'fat refugee camp, in occupied East Jerusalem. The Palestinian, identified as Mousa Abu Mayyala, 60, was assaulted by the undercover Israeli Army (IOA) while standing in front of his home in the refugee camp. Abu Mayyala suffered various serious injuries, including fractures in his ribs, due to the violent assault against him, before he was rushed to a hospital in occupied Jerusalem. (IMEMC 19 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the weekly nonviolent procession against the Annexation Wall and Colonies, in Ni'lin village, west of the central West Bank city of Ramallah, causing several injuries. The procession started from the center of the village, when the locals, accompanied by Israeli and international peace activists, marched while carrying Palestinian flags, and chanting against the ongoing illegal Israeli military occupation, its colonies and the Annexation Wall. The IOA attacked the nonviolent protesters with gas

bombs and concussion grenades, causing many to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 21 June 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the weekly procession in Kufur Qaddoum town, east of the northern West Bank city of Qalqilia, causing dozens of protesters and international journalists to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. Dozens of IOA invaded the town, and attacked the protesters with rubber-coated steel bullets, gas bombs and concussion grenades. Dozens of residents, and several international journalists, suffered the effects of teargas inhalation. The IOA also attempted to ambush several protesters by hiding in an abandoned home, but their hideout was soon discovered, and the soldiers started firing live rounds. Several protesters started hurling stones at the soldiers, who fired more live round, gas bombs and rubber-coated steel bullets. In addition, the IOA invaded the town, and broke into a number of homes, before occupying their rooftops and using them as firing posts and monitoring towers. (IMEMC 21 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) banned today a cultural event which was scheduled to take place in the Industrial Orphanage School in the old city of Jerusalem. Israeli police, Border Guard Police and intelligence officers raided the school and handed the organizers of the event a written notice signed by Israeli Minister of Interior, Gilad Erdan, banning it. The banned event, titled "No to War, Yes to Peace", was supposed to bring together Palestinian poets from occupied Jerusalem to share their latest works and discuss their concerns. (WAFSA 21 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) have once again opened fire on Palestinians taking part in the 63rd Friday of the peaceful "Great March of Return" protests, along the separation fence between the besieged Gaza Strip and occupied territories, injuring at least 79 peaceful protesters. (IMEMC 21 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the weekly procession in Kufur Qaddoum town, east of the northern West Bank city of Qalqilia, and caused dozens of protesters and international journalists to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. Dozens of Israeli Occupation Army

(IOA) invaded the town, and attacked the protesters with rubber-coated steel bullets, gas bombs and concussion grenades. Dozens of residents, and several international journalists, suffered the effects of teargas inhalation. The IOA also attempted to ambush several protesters by hiding in an abandoned home, but their hideout was soon discovered, and the soldiers started firing live rounds. In addition, the IOA invaded the town, and broke into a number of homes, before occupying their rooftops and using them as firing posts and monitoring towers. (IMEMC 22 June 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the weekly nonviolent procession against the Annexation Wall and Colonies, in Ni’lin village, west of the central West Bank city of Ramallah, causing several injuries. The procession started from the center of the village, when the locals, accompanied by Israeli and international peace activists, marched while carrying Palestinian flags, and chanting against the ongoing illegal Israeli military occupation, its colonies and the Annexation Wall. The IOA attacked the nonviolent protesters with gas bombs and concussion grenades, causing many to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 22 June 2019)
  
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) including undercover officers, invaded the Islamic Industrial School for Orphans, in the Old City of occupied Jerusalem, and stopped an educational activity held by the General Union of Palestinians Writers. The school was about to hold a poetry festival, dubbed as “Yes To Peace, No To War,” and shut it down. The activity was organized by several Palestinian poets in occupied Jerusalem, and was meant to encourage the students to read and write, and to help them realize their potentials and talents. The IOA, accompanied by undercover police officers, stormed the school just minutes before the festival was supposed to start, and shut it down. The Israeli Police Stated that it has a direct order, signed by the Israeli Minister of Public Security and Strategic Affairs, Gilad Erdan, preventing any activity, organized or linked in any way shape or form, with the Palestinian authority. (IMEMC 22 June 2019)
  
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a Palestinian child, and assaulted a man causing various injuries, in Hebron city, in the

southern part of the occupied West Bank. The child was identified as As'ad Sa'id Natsha, 16, and the assaulted man has been identified as Sa'id Sidqiyya, 60. The man suffered lacerations and bruises to most of his body. (IMEMC 24 June 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded a restaurant in Bab az-Zawiya area, in Hebron, and ransacked it, causing serious damage. The IOA also fired many gas bombs and concussion grenades at residents, who protested the invasions, and forced shut many stores, after removing the Palestinians and assaulting some of them. (IMEMC 24 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed and ransacked several apartment buildings, and stores, in the al-Ram town, north of Jerusalem. (IMEMC 24 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stopped and searched dozens of cars, and interrogated many Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. (IMEMC 24 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) injured four young Palestinian men, in Hebron city, in the southern part of the occupied West Bank. The IOA invaded Bab az-Zawiya area, in the center of the city, and assaulted two young men while inspecting their ID cards, causing various cuts and bruises to several parts of their bodies. The incident led to protests, and the IOA fired many rubber-coated steel bullets, wounding two young men. The four wounded Palestinians suffered minor injuries. (IMEMC 25 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) seized construction equipment and an agricultural tractor from inside 'al-Tahadi 17' school, in the village of Thahr al-Maleh, to the southwest of the city of Jenin, in the north of the occupied West Bank. The IOA accompanied by staff from the Israeli planning and building committee, stormed the village of Thahr al-Maleh, and raided the school, where a new project for the construction of new health units and a fence for the school were underway. The IOA seized the tractor and construction equipment, including bricks, sand, cement and twisted wires, from inside the

school, to prevent the completion of the project, citing unpermitted construction as a pretext. (IMEMC 25 June 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) confiscated, a crane and a services' vehicle, owned by Beit Ummar City Council, north of Hebron, in the southern part of the occupied West Bank. The IOA invaded Beit Ummar while city workers were conducting maintenance work on power lines and the electricity grid, and ordered the workers to stop. They then confiscated the crane and the services' vehicle, which were both used by the workers, and withdrew from the town. (IMEMC 26 June 2019)
- Israeli navy ship attacked, Palestinian fishing boats in Gaza territorial waters, close to the shore in Rafah, in the southern part of the Gaza Strip, before ramming one of the boats and crashing it, wounding one fisherman, and later opened fire other boats, causing damage, before detaining three. One of the navy ships chased and rammed into a Palestinian fishing boat, damaging it and wounding one fisherman, identified as Mohammad Nahhal. The Israeli navy also detained one fisherman, identified as Hazem an-Nada, before other fishermen towed his boat back to the shore. Shortly afterwards, the navy fired many live rounds at another fishing boat, causing damage to its motor, before detaining two fishermen, who were onboard, identified as Mohammad Nidal Ayyash and Mos'ab Nidal Ayyash. (IMEMC 26 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Beit Ummar town, north of the southern West Bank city of Hebron, and searched many homes. (IMEMC 27 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) and the police invaded al-'Isawiya town, north of occupied East Jerusalem, killed a young Palestinian man, and injured many other residents, in addition to imposing a strict siege on the town. The IOA invaded Obeid neighborhood in the town, and attacked many Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards, in addition to searching homes and shops. The IOA fired many live rounds, rubber-coated steel bullets, gas bombs and concussion grenades at Palestinian youngsters protesting the invasion. The IOA killed a former political prisoner, identified as Mohammad Samir

Obeid, 21, after shooting him with several bullets, including a live round in the heart. The IOA also injured four other Palestinians, causing mild-to-moderate wounds. After killing the young man, the IOA took his body away, and assaulted several Palestinians with clubs and batons. Furthermore, the IOA imposed a strict siege on the town, and prevented the residents, including ambulances, from entering or leaving it. The killing of the young man also led to protests in the neighborhoods and towns of Wadi al-Jouz, at-Tour, al-'Isawiya, Shu'fat, Shu'fat refugee camp and Abu Dis. (IMEMC 28 June 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the weekly procession against the Annexation Wall and colonies in Kufur Qaddoum town, east of the northern West Bank city of Qalqilia, wounding ten Palestinians, including a journalist. The protesters nonviolently marched from the center of the village, while chanting against the ongoing illegal Israeli occupation and its colonies, in addition to the Manama Conference, and the so-called "Deal of the Century." The IOA resorted to the excessive use of force against the protesters, wounding a child, 17 years of age, with a rubber-coated steel bullet, leading to fractures in his jaw. The IOA also shot a journalist, identified as Nidal Eshteyya, with two rubber-coated steel bullets. Eight other Palestinians were injured by rubber-coated steel bullets, or suffered the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 29 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) injured more than fifty Palestinians, in an invasion into the al-Isawiya town, north of occupied East Jerusalem, starting on Friday evening, when the army killed a young man, until dawn hours, Saturday. 50 Palestinians were injured; 37 of them were shot with rubber-coated steel bullets, 7 suffered the effects of teargas inhalation, and six others who suffered fractures or bruises. The IOA surrounded the town and installed many military roadblocks, before searching its ambulances, and prevented some of them from entering it. The IOA also searched many cars, and interrogated the Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. The IOA closed and isolated Be'er Ayyoub neighborhood, while many local youngsters hurled stones at them, and some threw Molotov cocktails and used fireworks against the invading army. Furthermore, the IOA

detained many Palestinians youngsters, and took them to several detention and interrogation center in Jerusalem. (IMEMC 29 June 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) injured many Palestinians during a procession against the illegal annexation of their lands, in Azmout and Deir al-Hatab villages, east of the northern West Bank city of Nablus, and injured many protesters. The nonviolent processions started following Friday prayers, when the Palestinians headed to their lands, threatened with illegal Israeli annexation, in the two villages. The IOA resorted to the excessive use of force against the nonviolent protesters, and fired many rubber-coated steel bullets and gas bombs at them, causing several injuries. (IMEMC 29 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the weekly nonviolent procession against the Annexation Wall and Colonies, in Bil'in village, west of the central West Bank city of Ramallah, causing many injuries, and burning several olive trees. The Palestinians, accompanied by international peace activists, marched from the center of the village and headed towards the Annexation Wall, built on their lands in Abu Lemon area. They carried Palestinian flags while chanting against the ongoing Israeli occupation and its colonies, and in condemnation of the so-called "Deal of the Century," and the Manama Conference." The protesters also chanted for national unity, the Right of Return of the refugees, the release of all political prisoners, liberation and independence. The IOA fired a barrage of gas bombs and concussion grenades at the nonviolent protesters, causing many to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation, and leading to fire in olive orchards, burning many trees. (IMEMC 29 June 2019)
- Dozens of Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the weekly nonviolent procession against the Annexation Wall and Colonies, in Ni'lin village, west of the central West bank city of Ramallah, causing many injuries. The locals, accompanied by Israel and international peace activists, marched from the center of the village, heading to their orchards, isolated by the illegal Annexation Wall, and surrounded by colonies. The IOA attacked the protesters with a barrage of gas bombs,

and concussion grenades, causing many to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 29 June 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the al-'Isawiya town, in occupied Jerusalem, and removed the mourning tent of Mohammad Samir Obeid, 21, who was killed by the army. The IOA attacked many Palestinians in the tent, and surrounding areas, tore posters of slain young man and caused many injuries among the Palestinians, including the children and the elderly. The IOA also invaded Silwan town, Shu'fat town, and Shu'fat refugee camp, in Jerusalem, and fired live rounds, gas bombs, concussion grenades, and rubber-coated steel bullets at the protesters. The invasion led to massive protests, while the army fired live rounds, rubber-coated steel bullets and gas bombs. (IMEMC 30 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and ransacked Obeid's home, tore his posters and removed Palestinian flags from the buildings. It is worth mentioning that, after killing Obeid, the IOA took his corpse, and did not return it to the family for burial. (IMEMC 30 June 2019)

### **Israeli Arrests**

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the village of Abwein, northwest of the central West Bank city of Ramallah, and detained the father of the young Palestinian man, who was killed a day earlier in occupied Jerusalem. Dozens of IOA invaded the village, before storming and ransacking the home of Wajeih Sohweil, the father of Yousef, 18, who was killed in Jerusalem, and detained him. The Israeli army apparently intends to demolish the home in an act of illegal collective punishment, similar to previous incidents where homes of Palestinians who attacked or believed to have attacked Israelis, including soldiers, were destroyed. The IOA fired many live rounds, rubber-coated steel bullets and gas bombs at dozens of Palestinian youngsters, who protested the invasion, and hurled stones at the invading army jeeps. (IMEMC 1 June 2019)



- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained two young Palestinian men, including a former political prisoner, from Jenin refugee camp, in Jenin governorate, in northern West Bank. The IOA detained a former political prisoner, identified as Morad Tawalba, while heading to Jerusalem to pray in Al-Aqsa Mosque. The detained former political prisoner is also a member of the Executive Committee of the Popular Services Commission in Jenin refugee camp. In addition, the IOA detained a young man, identified as Abdullah al-Jar, also while trying to enter Jerusalem, on his way to the Al-Aqsa Mosque. (IMEMC 1 June 2019)
- Undercover Israeli occupation Army (IOA) infiltrated the city of Tubas, in northeastern West Bank, and kidnapped a young man. The IOA were driving a truck with Palestinian license plates. The IOA drove to the house of Mahmoud Sawafta, and broke into it before kidnapping him, and drove to an unknown destination. (IMEMC 2 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Ya'coub Yahia Rajabi, 20, from his home in the city of Hebron, after the IOA invaded and violently searched it. (IMEMC 2 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Firas Emad Hdeib, 17, from his home in the al-'Arroub refugee camp, north of Hebron, after ransacking the property. (IMEMC 2 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained invaded Kharsa town, south of Hebron, before storming and violently searching homes, including the home of a former political prisoner, identified as Abdul-Majid Shadeed, and property of the imprisoned Anas Shadeed. (IMEMC 2 June 2019)
- In Jenin governorate, in northern West Bank, the soldiers abducted Osama Ibrahim al-Husseini, 30, from Faqqu'a village, east of Jenin city, while heading back home after prayers in the Al-Aqsa Mosque, in occupied Jerusalem. (IMEMC 2 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained 50 Palestinians in the occupied West Bank, including 40 in occupied East Jerusalem, in less

than 24 hours, including the Secretary of Fateh Movement in Jerusalem [Shadi al-Mitwer](#), and several children. Many of the detained Palestinians were trying to enter Jerusalem, to head to the Al-Aqsa Mosque for prayers in the holy site. (IMEMC 2 June 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained two Palestinians, including a teenage boy, in Hebron, in the southern part of the occupied West Bank. The two were identified as Ya'coub Yahia Rajabi, 20, from his home in the city, after the IOA invaded and violently searched it; and Firas Emad Hdeib, 17, from his home in the al-'Arroub refugee camp, north of Hebron, after ransacking the property. (IMEMC 2 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Kharsa town, south of Hebron, before storming and violently searching homes, including the home of a former political prisoner, identified as Abdul-Majid Shadeed, and property of the imprisoned Anas Shadeed. (IMEMC 2 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained two Palestinian women, identified as Hala Sharif and Sondos Obeid, in Nablus Street, in Bab al-Amoud area, in Jerusalem. They were taken prisoner after the army prevented dozens of Palestinians from entering Al-Aqsa, while groups of fanatic colonists, conducted provocative tours in its courtyards. (IMEMC 3 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a young Palestinian man, in Jerusalem city identified as Jihad Nasser Qous, from his home in the Old City of occupied Jerusalem. Jihad is the son of Nasser Qous, the secretary of Fateh movement and the head of the Jerusalem office of the PPS. (IMEMC 3 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Abdul-Fattah Nidal Harb, 23, from his home in Qalqilia city, in northern West Bank. (IMEMC 3 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a Palestinian woman at the al-Karama Border Terminal, while returning to the occupied West. The IOA detained Lana Tawfiq Nazzal, in her thirties, and took her to

an interrogation facility. The woman, who was visiting family in Jordan, is from Qabatia town, south of Jenin, in the northern part of the occupied West Bank. (IMEMC 3 June 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) installed a military roadblock on the road between Ya'bad town and Toura village, near Jenin, before stopping and searching dozens of cars, and interrogated many Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. (IMEMC 3 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Beit Ummar town, north of the southern West Bank city of Hebron, before storming and ransacking many homes, and detained one Palestinian, in addition to wounding many others during ensuing protests. Several army jeeps invaded Beit Ummar, before the IOA initiated violent searches of homes, leading to protests. The IOA fired many gas bombs, especially in the area around Beit Ummar al-Kabeer Mosque, causing scores of Palestinians to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. The IOA also detained a college student, identified as Karam Yousef Ekhlayyel, 19, from his home, and summoned Fathi Shehda Sleibi, 20, for interrogation in Etzion military base and security center, north of Hebron. (IMEMC 5 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a young Palestinian man from his home in Siolet al-Harithiya town, west of the northern West Bank city of Jenin. The IOA invaded and searched homes, and detained No'man Taiseer Zayyoud, 22, before taking him to an unknown destination. The IOA withdrew from the town shortly after detaining the Palestinians. (IMEMC 5 June 2019)
- A Palestinian was injured after struck by a bullet fired by Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) following military drills in Rummana village, west of Jenin. Rushdi Zuheir al-Ahmad, 57, was hit by an Israeli military bullet as the IOA were conducting drills in the nearby military camp of Salem. Al-Amhad, who was heading to a local mosque for evening prayer, sustained an injury in his shoulder. (Wafa 5 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a young Palestinian man from Jenin, in northern West Bank. The IOA stationed at the al-Hamra

military roadblock, between the West Bank districts of Jericho and Nablus, detained a young man, identified as Ahmad Mohammad Wishahi, 33. The detained young man is from Mothallath ash-Shuhada village, south of the northern West Bank city of Jenin. (IMEMC 6 June 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Palestinian agricultural lands in Masafer Yatta village, south of Hebron in the southern part of the West Bank, and prevented the farmers from entering them. The IOA prevented the farmers from entering their lands, to harvest them. The lands are near Susiya settlement. (IMEMC 6 June 2019)
- The Israeli occupation army (IOA) detained a Palestinian from Teqoua town, east of Bethlehem The detained Palestinian was identified as Ahmad Ibrahim Suleiman Nasrallah. (IMEMC 6 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stopped a young man, identified as Ra'ad Mohammad al-Haddad, 29, in the southern area of Hebron city, causing many cuts and bruises. (IMEMC 7 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) assaulted and clubbed Mohammad Ibrahim Abu Mariya, 19, at the main entrance of Beit Ummar town, north of Hebron. (IMEMC 7 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched homes in the southern area of Hebron city, and detained a child, identified as Hussein Nafeth Rajabi, 15. (IMEMC 7 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Khalayel al-Louz area, southeast of the city, and detained Yousef Nour Abu Srour, 24, after storming his home and searching it. (IMEMC 8 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a young woman at the Qalandia terminal north of Jerusalem, reportedly for carrying a knife in her purse. The detained woman is from Jenin, in northern West Bank. (IMEMC 8 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Palestinian agricultural lands in Sebastia town, north of the northern West Bank city of Nablus,

and forced the farmers out. The IOA threatened to confiscate the farmers' agricultural tools if they do not leave their lands, due to their proximity to the Shavei Shomron settlement. (IMEMC 8 June 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) assaulted a civilian guard of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, in occupied East Jerusalem, and detained him. The assaulted Palestinian was identified as Mohannad Edrees, causing various cuts and bruises, before detaining him. He was taken prisoner in the eastern area of Bab ar-Rahma mosque in Al-Aqsa, after he intercepted several settlers and officers who entered the mosque without removing their shoes, in violation of Muslim traditions. The guard is a former political prisoner, who was detained and imprisoned in various previous invasions into the holy site, during provocative tours by IOA, officers and settlers. (IMEMC 8 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained five Palestinians, including a young woman, from their homes in Jabal al-Mokabber neighborhood, southeast of occupied East Jerusalem. The IOA invaded and ransacked many homes in Jabal al-Mokabber, before detaining Aseel Oweisat, Karam Abdo, Mohammad Ata 'Oweisat, Ata 'Oweisat and Mousa Abdo. The IOA also attacked Palestinians, protesting the invasion, by firing rubber-coated steel bullets and concussion grenades at them. The four Palestinian teen boys and the minor girl were taken to the Israeli police station "Oz" for interrogation. One of the detainees was injured after being beaten by the Israeli occupation Army. (IMEMC 8 June 2019)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained 37 Palestinians, including three women, during the Al-Fitir Muslim Feast. The detentions took place within three days. Eleven of the detained Palestinians were taken prisoner from their homes in several parts of Jenin governorate, in northern West Bank, and added that two of them are women. The IOA also detained six Palestinians, including a young woman, from several parts of occupied East Jerusalem. Five other Palestinians were abducted from Qalqilia governorate, five in Bethlehem, four in Ramallah, three in Tubas, one in Tulkarem, in addition to two, including a child, from Hebron. (IMEMC 9 June 2019)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained a Palestinian teenage boy in occupied East Jerusalem. The detained teen, Osama Shaher Abu Za'nouna, 17, is from Hebron city, in the southern part of the occupied West Bank. Abu Za'nouna family reported him missing, on Saturday morning, after he failed to show up for a final exam for school. The teen was taken prisoner after Israeli police officers stopped and searched him when they received a report about a "suspicious person." He was moved to an interrogation facility in Jerusalem. (IMEMC 9 June 2019)
- Palestinian prisoner Hassan al-'Oweiwi is on his 68th day of hunger strike, protesting his imprisonment without charge or trial under Israeli administrative detention. On 6 June 2019, Aweiwi was transferred to a civilian hospital, Barzilai, after the severe deterioration of his health after over two months without food. He is currently being held in Ramle prison clinic. Al-'Oweiwi, 35, had lost over 20 kilograms since he launched his hunger strike. The married father of three from al-Khalil was seized by Israeli occupation forces on 15 January 2019 and transferred to administrative detention – imprisonment without charge or trial. (IMEMC 9 June 2019)
- Many Israeli army jeeps invaded the al-Mazra'a al-Gharbiyya village, northwest of Ramallah, searched homes and detained Yahia Hasan Ladadwa. (IMEMC 11 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded 'Aroura village, northwest of Ramallah, searched homes and detained Mohammad al-'Arouri. (IMEMC 11 June 2019)
- In occupied Jerusalem, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the al-'Isawiya village, east of the city, and assaulted a young man, identified as Majd Bader, causing cuts and bruises, especially to his head, after stopping him at the western entrance of the village, and detained him. (IMEMC 11 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a former political prisoner, identified as Ra'fat Jamil Naseef, 53, after invading and

ransacking his home in the southern area of Tulkarem city, in northern West Bank. (IMEMC 11 June 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Ishaq Mahameed from his home in Nur Shams refugee camp, east of Tulkarem, and a former political prisoner, identified as Adnan Ahmad al-Hosary, 55, from his home in Tulkarem refugee camp. (IMEMC 11 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Palestinian, identified as Mansour Hasan al-Lubbadi, 22, was detained from his home in Zeita village, north of Tulkarem. (IMEMC 11 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched homes in the Sammoa' town, southwest of Hebron, and detained Mohammad Masalma. The IOA also searched homes in the Sammoa' town, south of Hebron, and detained Waleed Radwan, 41. (IMEMC 11 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained and repeatedly assaulted two children, identified as Ahmad Fawwaz Rajabi, 15, and Mustafa Soheil Rajabi, 15, near Tareq Bin Ziad School, in the southern area of Hebron city. The two children suffered various cuts and bruises, and were released a few hours after the army detained them. (IMEMC 11 June 2019)
- Dozens of Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Jenin refugee camp, in the northern West Bank governorate of Jenin, searched homes and detained two Palestinians, including a former political prisoner. The IOA detained abducted a former political prisoner, identified as Ezzeddin Ahmad Hardan, in addition to Mahmoud ad-Dab'ey. Several Palestinians protested the invasion, and hurled stones at the soldiers who fired rubber-coated steel bullets and concussion grenades. (IMEMC 12 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained three Palestinians during extensive invasions and violent searches of homes in Hebron governorate, in the southern part of the occupied West Bank. The IOA caused damage to the furniture of several homes during the violent searches, and detained Hassan Ziad Hassan, 20. The IOA also detained

Wajeeh Omran Rajabi, 45, after stopping him at a military roadblock near the Ibrahimi Mosque, in Hebron city. (IMEMC 12 June 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched homes in Sa'ir town, east of Hebron, and detained Rashed Yousef Jaradat. (IMEMC 12 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Kharsa village, south of Hebron, searched homes and detained Mofeed Mousa Shadeed. Shadeed is a former political prisoner who spent eight years in Israeli prisons. (IMEMC 13 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Qalqilia city, before storming and ransacking a shop, owned by Mohammad 'Adel 'Enaya, 30, before detaining him, and confiscated surveillance equipment from the store. (IMEMC 13 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained three employees of the Palestinian Waqf and Islamic Endowment, including the head of Construction Committee, in Al-Aqsa Mosque, in occupied East Jerusalem. The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained the head of the Construction Committee of the Waqf Department, Engineer Bassam Hallaq, in addition to the department's employee Mohammad al-Hadra. In addition, The IOA detained Engineer Taha Oweida, who works at the construction committee. It is worth mentioning that al-Hallaq and al-Hadra were taken prisoner while trying to fix the pedestrian walkways leading to the al-Aqsa near Bab al-Qattanin (The Cotton Merchants' Gate). (IMEMC 13 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded at dawn, the al-Jiftlik village, north of Jericho in the occupied West Bank, detained one Palestinian and confiscated his brother's car. The IOA stormed and searched several homes during the invasion, and interrogated a few Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. During the invasion, the IOA detained Mahmoud Abu Jouda, and confiscated the car of his brother, Anwar Abu Jouda. (IMEMC 13 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a Palestinian father, along with his wife and their son, from their home in 'Aida refugee camp,



north of the West Bank city of Bethlehem. The IOA detained Mohammad Mousa Zreina, his wife Laila, and their son Mousa, after storming and ransacking their home. The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) demolished sheds, including a residential shed, owned by the detained father, in Bir Una area, west of Beit Jala city, west of Bethlehem. (IMEMC 13 June 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched a few homes in Hebron city, before detaining Yazan Yosri Abu Sneina, 30, and Ramadan Mohammad Jaber, 16. Besides the homes of the two detained Palestinians, two owners of some of the invaded homes have been identified as Khalil Abdul-Aziz and Hani Qawasmi. (IMEMC 13 June 2019)
- An Israeli court sentenced a Palestinian journalist with 13-month jail term, on incitement charges. Lama Khater, 42, was also fined 5,000 shekel (around £1,400). Khater was arrested by Israeli forces last year during a raid on her home in the West Bank city of Hebron. She was accused of incitement, through her writings, and membership in a banned organization. An activist and a mother of five, Khater is a writer for several Palestinian publications. She is expected to be released from prison in August. (IMEMC 13 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Mahmoud Nabil Taqatqa, 18, and Mohammad Ali Taqatqa, 17 from Beit Fajjar town south of Bethlehem city. The IOA also summoned Ahmad Rashid Taqatqa for interrogation in Etzion military base and security center, south of Bethlehem. (IMEMC 16 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Nabi Saleh village, northwest of Ramallah, searched homes, and detained a former political prisoner, identified as Luay Abdul-Razeq, in addition to Karim Saleh Tamimi. (IMEMC 16 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained abducted Mahmoud Thaher Sa'id, 23, after storming his home and ransacking it in Hizma town, east of Jerusalem. (IMEMC 16 June 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Ahmad Badran, from his home in Qalandia refugee camp, north of Jerusalem. (IMEMC 16 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a young man, identified as Ahmad Khaled Abu al-Hawa, 20, from his home in Jerusalem's at-Tour neighborhood, in addition to Abada Najeeb who was taken prisoner from his home in the Old City. (IMEMC 16 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a guard of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, identified as Khalil Tarhouni, from his home in the al-Waad Street, in the Old city. (IMEMC 16 June 2019)
- In Bethlehem Governorate, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained eight Palestinians, identified as Fayez Mousa al-'Amour, 37, 'Aahed Mohammad al-'Amour, 20, Mouhammad Ahmad al-'Amour, 40, Mousa Mahmoud al-'Amour, 19, Zaki Mahmoud al-'Amour, 38, Yazan Majed al-'amour, 19, Amin Ali Khalaf Jibreen, and Khalil Daoud Abu Mfarreh, 27. (IMEMC 17 June 2019)
- In Hebron, in southern West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained three Palestinians, identified as Yousef Ahmad al-'Allami, 25, Raed Mohammad 'Aadi, 25, and Ahmad Karim Ekhlayyel, 17. (IMEMC 17 June 2019)
- In Jenin, in northern West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Bilal Taleb Abu Bakr, 22, from his home in Ya'bad town, after searching and ransacking his home, and the homes of many of his relatives while interrogating them. (IMEMC 17 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Shadi 'Oweiss, from Jenin refugee camp, while he was at his parents' home in Kafr Qud village, west of Jenin. (IMEMC 17 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Mohammad Rabah Abu al-Hummus, 16, and Yousef Ahmad Abu al-Hummus, 19 from Al Isawiya town in occupied East Jerusalem. The two were stopped at the western entrance of the town, after the IOA closed it following protests. (IMEMC 18 June 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained seven Palestinians from their homes in Jerusalem city and were released under the precondition of not entering the holy sites until Thursday. Issued orders banned the seven young men from entering Al-Aqsa Mosque. One of them works as a guard at the holy site. The seven detained Palestinians were identified as Mohammad Sharifa, Ahmad Abu al-Hawa, Ayyoub Abu al-Hawa, Mohammad Maswada, Emad Abu Sneina, Mohammad Shaweesh, and the guard, Khalil Tarhouni. (IMEMC 18 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a former political prisoner, identified as Mahmoud Jawdat Sharifa, 23, and Mohammad Sharifa, from their homes in Bab Hotta area in Jerusalem. (IMEMC 18 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stationed at the Container military roadblock, north of Bethlehem, detained Bara' Ibrahim Shakarna, from Nahhalin town, west of the city. (IMEMC 19 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched homes in Beit Fajjar town, south of Bethlehem, and detained Majdi Mahdi Taqatqa and Nassar Majed Taqatqa. (IMEMC 19 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the Saff Street, in the center of Bethlehem city, searched homes and detained Mustafa Ali al-Mo'ti. (IMEMC 19 June 2019)
- In Hebron governorate, in southern West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded, several Palestinian communities in the southern West Bank governorate of Hebron, searched and ransacked homes, and detained three Palestinians. The IOA detained Abdul-Salam Rateb Taha, from his home in Hebron city. The IOA also invaded many neighborhoods in the city, searched several homes, and interrogated many Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. (IMEMC 19 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Saif Abu Fanous, from his home in Yatta town, south of Hebron, and searched the home of a

former political prisoner, identified as Ibrahim Issa Shawaheen. (IMEMC 19 June 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) searched homes in Halhoul town, north of Hebron, and detained Assem Emad Tawayha. (IMEMC 19 June 2019) (IMEMC 19 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained abducted the secretary of Fateh Movement in Beit Rima town, northwest of Ramallah, after stopping him at the entrance of the nearby Nabi Saleh village. (IMEMC 19 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in several armored army jeeps invaded 'Aida refugee camp, north of Bethlehem, searched homes and detained Firas Nasrallah. The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) summoned Ammar Mustafa Abu Bakr, and his brother, Majdi, for interrogation in Etzion military base and security center, south of Bethlehem. (IMEMC 20 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Omar Anwar Thawabta, from Beit Fajjar town, south of Bethlehem, after stopping him at a military roadblock in the area. (IMEMC 20 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) and undercover Israeli army infiltrated into the al-Masayef area in the city of Ramallah, and broke into a residential building, before detaining two Palestinians, whose names were unknown. (IMEMC 20 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Abu Shkheidim village, northwest of Ramallah, searched homes and detained Rami Abu Shkheidim and Ahmad Soheil Abu Shkheidim. (IMEMC 20 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a young man, identified as Mohammad Khalil Abu Fkheitha, from his home in Ras Karkar village, northwest of Ramallah. (IMEMC 20 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and violently searched the home of a political prisoner, identified as Ishaq Mahameed, in the al-Maslakh neighborhood in Nur Shams refugee camp, and the home of Hasan Ata in Ektaba area, east of Tulkarem. (IMEMC 20 June 2019)

- Several army jeeps invaded Azzoun town, east of Qalqilia, searched homes and detained Omar Zahran Sweidan, 18. (IMEMC 20 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained three young Palestinian men from several parts of Nablus governorate, in northern West Bank, after storming their homes and violently searching them. Several army jeeps invaded Askar al-Jadeed refugee camp, east of Nablus, and detained Taha Ahmad Qatanani. The IOA detained Mohyeddin Ahmad Shahrouri, from his home in the Northern Mountain area of Nablus city. The IOA also detained Ahmad Ali Khabbass, from the al-'Ein refugee camp, west of Nablus. In addition, the IOA invaded and searched homes in the al-'Ein refugee camp, in the northwestern area of Nablus. (IMEMC 20 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained two Palestinian teenage boys, in Hebron city, in the southern part of the occupied West Bank. The two teens were identified as Mohammad Ashraf Rajabi and Anas Ashraf Taha. The two were detained at the Abu ar-Reesh military roadblock at the main entrance of the Old City, on the western side of the Ibrahimi Mosque. (IMEMC 20 June 2019)
- Israeli police officers detained a Palestinian man, from Azzoun town, east of the northern West Bank city of Qalqilia, while working in the northern part of the country. The police detained, Abdul-Hadi Shbeita, 32, while working in the Triangle Area, reportedly for entering and working in Israel without a permit. He was taken prisoner by undercover Israeli police officers, and was moved to an unknown destination. Shbeita is a former political prisoner, and was also detained and imprisoned before for "entering and working in Israel without a permit." (IMEMC 21 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained many Palestinians in the al-'Isawiya town, and summoned many others for interrogation, in occupied East Jerusalem, during extensive invasions and violent searches of homes, leading to protests. The invasions were carried out by dozens of IOA who stormed and ransacked many homes, leading to serious property damage. The IOA deliberately smashed front doors of many homes, in addition to causing damage to furniture and

belongings during the violent searches of properties. The IOA summoned many Palestinians, including children, for interrogation in several police stations and security centers, in occupied Jerusalem. Seven of the detained Palestinians have been identified as Husam Oleyyan, Ayyoub Abu al-Hummus, Mohammad Rafat Dari, Akram Mustafa, Nouredin Mheisin, Majd Bashir Ahmad and Abdul-Qader Dar. Many Palestinians protested the invasions, violent searches and detentions, while the IOA fired live rounds, rubber-coated steel bullets, gas bombs and concussion grenades. Al-'Isawiya has been subject to ongoing invasions, which started more than two weeks ago, and included detentions, causing damage to homes and property, in addition to delivering demolition orders targeting many homes and structures. Dozens of Palestinians have been injured during these invasions, some after being repeatedly assaulted by the soldiers, and added that the army is constantly deployed on main areas of the town, and in front of many homes and residential buildings. (IMEMC 23 June 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained four Palestinians children, after the army invaded and ransacked many homes, in Bethlehem, south of occupied East Jerusalem in the West Bank. The IOA detained Tamer Nasser Awwad, 17, Mustafa Mousa Hijazi, 17, and Yazan Ara al-Hreimi, 17, from their homes in Jabal al-Mawaleh and the Saff Street, in Bethlehem city. The IOA also searched homes in Teqoua' town, southeast of Bethlehem, and detained Riyadh Talal a-'Amour, 15. The IOA also detained Riyadh's Father, Talal al-'Amour, after stopping him at the Container military roadblock, north of Bethlehem, while he was returning home from work. (IMEMC 23 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed and ransacked dozens of homes in the al-'Isawiya town, in Jerusalem, and detained Husam 'Oleyyan, Abdul-Qader Dari, Mohammad Rafat Dari, Akram Mustafa, Majd Bashir Ahmad, Nouredin Mheisin, Ibrahim Abu Sneina, and Ayyoub Abu al-Hummus. (IMEMC 23 June 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched homes in the al-Wad Street, in the Old City of Jerusalem, before detaining Abada Najeeb, Mahmoud Najeeb and Ibrahim Abu Sneina. (IMEMC 23 June 2019)
- In Hebron, in southern West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Firas Fares Moghannam, 40, after searching his home, along with the home of a former political prisoner, identified as Salim Mohammad Moghannam, and Mohammad Khalil Abu Shaker. (IMEMC 23 June 2019)
- In Jenin, in northern West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a former political prisoner, identified as Raed Salah Abu al-Hasan, from his home in the al-Yamoun town, west of the city. (IMEMC 23 June 2019)
- In Bethlehem, south of occupied Jerusalem, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the Deheishe refugee camp, south of the city, searched homes and detained Baha' Mheisin Abu Yabis, 26. (IMEMC 24 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched homes in Bethlehem city, and detained Yousef Kawazba. (IMEMC 24 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Hebron city, in southern West Bank, searched and ransacked homes, before detaining Fuad Rashid Skafi. (IMEMC 24 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded homes in Doura town, southwest of Hebron, and detained a journalist, identified as 'Amer Tawfiq Abu Hlayyil. (IMEMC 24 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a former Palestinian political prisoner, from his home in Abu Dis town, east of occupied Jerusalem, and three Palestinians in Ramallah, in central West Bank. (IMEMC 24 June 2019)
- Several army jeeps invaded Abu Dis town, before the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed and violently searched homes, and

apartment buildings, causing damage. The IOA then detained a former political prisoner, identified as Yazan Mohsin, and took him to an interrogation center in Jerusalem. (IMEMC 24 June 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched homes in at-Tira neighborhood, in Ramallah, before detaining Ahmad al-Wawi and Mohammad al-Faqeeh. (IMEMC 24 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Qarawat Bani Zeid village, north of Ramallah, searched homes and detained Assem Omar. (IMEMC 24 June 2019)
- Several Israeli army jeeps invaded the Ramallah city, especially at-Tira neighborhood, before the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Ahmad al-Wawi and Mohammad al-Faqeeh. (IMEMC 24 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Qarawat Bani Zeid village, north of Ramallah, and detained Assem Omar. (IMEMC 24 June 2019)
- In occupied Jerusalem, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the home of a former political prisoner, identified as Yazan Mohsin, in Abu Dis town, east of the city, and detained him. (IMEMC 24 June 2019)
- In Hebron city, in southern West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Fuad Rashid Skafi, in addition to a journalist, identified as Amer Tawfiq Abu Hlayyil, was taken prisoner from his home in Doura town, southwest of Hebron. (IMEMC 24 June 2019)
- In Bethlehem, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded homes, and detained Yousef Kawazba, from his home in the city. (IMEMC 24 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Baha' Mheisin Abu Yabis, 26, from his home in the Deheishe refugee camp, south of the city. (IMEMC 24 June 2019)
- In Tubas, in northeastern West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a woman, identified as Kifah Ahmad Bisharat, from his home in Tammoun town, south of the city. The detained woman is a



mother of two children, and the sister of two young men who were killed by the army. (IMEMC 24 June 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained two young Palestinian men from Shu'fat refugee camp, in the center of occupied East Jerusalem, and fired many gas bombs. The invasion was carried out by many army vehicles, before the IOA stopped and detained two young men. The IOA detained the two young men after the army installed roadblocks, stopped and searched dozens of cars, and interrogated many Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. Several shop owners had to close their stores, to avoid being invaded and ransacked by the IOA. The army also fired many gas bombs and concussion grenades at the Palestinians in the streets, in addition to targeting a few homes. (IMEMC 24 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a young Palestinian man from the al-'Isawiya town, in the center of occupied East Jerusalem, and took him to an interrogation facility in the city. The young man, identified as Wadea' 'Oleyyan, was walking in the town, when the IOA detained him, and added that the situation was calm, and no protests were taking place. In addition, the IOA installed military roadblocks on all roads leading to the town, stopped and searched Palestinian cars, and interrogated many residents while inspecting their ID cards. It is worth mentioning that the IOA were extensively deployed in the center of the town, and its surrounding areas. (IMEMC 25 June 2019)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) summoned Mohammed Yousef Shamasneh Abu Asif from Qatannah village, northwest of Jerusalem, to interview its intelligence Police. The IOA raided and searched the house of Abu Asif, ransacked its contents, and confiscated a sum of 50,000 shekels. (Wafa 25 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained four Palestinians children, and injured several other residents, in Hebron city, in the southern part of the occupied West Bank. The IOA stopped the four children, whose names were unknown, in the center of the city, and detained them, before taking them to a nearby military center. The IOA also fired many gas bombs and rubber-coated steel bullets during protest that erupted after the IOA detained the children; many

Palestinians suffered the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 26 June 2019)

- Several Israeli military jeeps invaded, the al-Am'ari refugee camp, in Ramallah in central West Bank, before the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) rammed one Palestinian with their jeep during protests that took place when the army invaded it, and abducted six Palestinians from their homes. The IOA fired a barrage of gas bombs and rubber-coated steel bullets at the Palestinian protesters, wounding six of them. The IOA fired a barrage of gas bombs in many directions, some striking homes and stores. The IOA also invaded and ransacked many homes, before detaining six Palestinians, identified as Na'el Abu Kweik, Raed al-Yazouri, Husam al-Wawi, Mohammad Salah, Mahmoud Salah and Abed Salah. In addition, the IOA wired and detonated the door of one store, broke into a carpentry workshop, and caused damage to many machines. (IMEMC 26 June 2019)
- Several armored Israeli military jeeps invaded Jenin city, Jenin refugee camp and Silet al-Harithiyya town, in northern West Bank, searched and ransacked many homes, and detained four Palestinians, in addition to wounding many others during ensuing protests. The IOA detained Jihad Tawalba, Ahmad Mohammad Shaqfa and a former political prisoner, identified as Abdullah al-Hosary, from their homes in Jenin refugee camp. The IOA also detained Morad Tawalba for several hours, before releasing him. Many Palestinians protested the invasion, and the detention of the Palestinians, before the IOA fired many gas bombs and concussion grenades, causing many to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. In addition, the IOA invaded Silet al-Harithiyya town, west of Jenin, also searched homes and abducted Adnan Monir al-Moher. (IMEMC 27 June 2019)
- In Jenin, in northern West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Jihad Tawalba, Ahmad Mohammad Shaqfa, and a former political prisoner, identified as Abdullah al-Hosary. The IOA also detained Morad Tawalba for several hours, before releasing him. (IMEMC 27 June 2019)

- In Siolet al-Harithiyya town, west of Jenin, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) searched homes, and detained Adnan Monir al-Moher. (IMEMC 27 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched homes in Kobar town, west of the central West Bank city of Ramallah, before detaining two former political prisoners, identified as Yahia Mahmoud Amriyya, and Qassam Majd Barghouthi, who was only released from prison three days ago. During the invasion into Kobar, the IOA attacked many Palestinian protesters, and fired several gas bombs and concussion grenades at them, in addition to surrounding homes and buildings. (IMEMC 27 June 2019)
- In Bethlehem, south of occupied East Jerusalem, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Teqoua' town, east of the city, searched homes, and DETAINED Omar Thiab al-'Amour. (IMEMC 27 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a former political prisoner, identified as Mahmoud Mohammad Abu Warda, from his home in the al-Fawwar refugee camp, south of Hebron. (IMEMC 27 June 2019)
- In Tubas, in northeastern West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) searched homes and detained Othman Abdul-Mon'em Sawafta. (IMEMC 27 June 2019)
- In Jerusalem, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and violently searched the home of Mohammad Shalabi, in Jerusalem, and detained him before moving him to an interrogation facility in the occupied city. The detention came hours after Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained at least four Palestinians, identified as Mohammad Walid Sa'ida, Mofeed Sa'ida, Salah Sa'ida and Arin Za'anin, from Wadi al-Jouz neighborhood, in Jerusalem. (IMEMC 28 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched many homes in Kafr Ra'ey village, southwest of Jenin, and detained a Palestinian identified as Yousef Fakhri al-Atrash. (IMEMC 28 June 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Mohammad Sajed Sa'adi, after stopping him at a military roadblock near "Haddad Tourism Village" resort, in Az Zabadeh village in Jenin city. (IMEMC 28 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained three children, and injured several Palestinians, in Hebron city, in the southern part of the occupied West Bank. The IOA detained a child, identified as Abdul-Rahim Raja'e Sha'rawi, 14, in Bab az-Zawiya area, in the center of Hebron city. The IOA attacked Palestinian protesters with a barrage of gas bombs and rubber-coated steel bullets, causing many residents to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. The IOA later stopped two other children, who remained unidentified at the time of this report, and detained them. (IMEMC 29 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained dozens of Palestinians for several hours in Tal Romeida and the Shuhada Street, in Hebron city. (IMEMC 29 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a child, identified as Abdul-Rahim Raja'e Sha'rawi, 14, in Bab az-Zawiya area, in the center of the southern West Bank city of Hebron. (IMEMC 29 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained nineteen Palestinians, including a woman, from their homes in several parts of the al-'Isawiya town, in the center of occupied East Jerusalem; most of the detained residents are related to the young man, Mohammad Samir Obeid, 21, who was killed by the army. The IOA stormed and violently searched many homes throughout the town, and interrogated scores of Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. The Palestinians, who were detained have been identified as: Ahmad Haitham Mahmoud. Mahmoud Abdullah Dari. Wasim Eyad Dari. Aziz Ghassan Oleyyan. Aziz Ammar Oleyyan. Mohammad Fares Oleyyan. Mohammad Sameeh Oleyyan. Wasim Nayef Obeid. Ali Sufian Obeid. Yousef Farid Obeid. Tareq Marwan Obeid. Omar Marwan Obeid. Mohammad Marwan Obeid. Majdi Shalalda. Adam Khaled Abu Shammala. Ahmad Khaled Abu Shammala. Khaled Ibrahim Abu Shammala. Ahmad

Abdul-Salam Mahmoud. Mohammad Haitham Mustafa. (IMEMC 29 June 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained many Palestinians, including Jerusalem Minister at the Palestinian Government, Fadi al-Hadmi, during the ongoing invasions and violent searches of homes in the town of al-'Isawiya, and other parts of occupied Jerusalem. The IOA and many intelligence officers invaded the home of al-Hadmi in the Suwwana neighborhood in Jerusalem, and ransacked it, before detaining him. The detention of al-Hadmi came after he welcomed the Chilean President and toured with him in a visit to Al-Aqsa Mosque, an issue that was regarded by Israel as “violating its sovereignty” in Jerusalem. (IMEMC 30 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) continued, for the second consecutive day, the massive and very violent invasions and searches of homes in al-'Isawiya town, and detained many Palestinian youngsters related to Mohammad Samir Obeid, 21, who was killed by the army on June 27<sup>th</sup>. The IOA invaded his home, and his mourning house, and assaulted many residents, before removing Palestinian flags and posters. Among the detained Palestinians is a medic, identified as Fuad Obeid, in addition to Mahmoud Assem Obeid, Mahmoud Issam Obeid, Mohammad Sa'id Obeid, Mahmoud Mohammad Obeid and Fayeq Habash. (IMEMC 30 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Shu'fat town, and fired many live rounds, rubber-coated steel bullets, gas bombs and concussion grenades at Palestinian protesters. Invasions and protests were also reported in many parts of Jerusalem, including its Old City, in addition to Silwan and several other areas. (IMEMC 30 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded al-Makassed Hospital in at-Tour town, after surrounding and isolating it, and searched its various sections, looking for wounded Palestinians, before detaining Haidar Dirbas and Ala' Dirbas. (IMEMC 30 June 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Ala' Johar and his son, Mohammad, in Abu Dis town, east of Jerusalem. (IMEMC 30 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Ehab Sa'id, from Anata town, northeast of the city of Jerusalem. (IMEMC 30 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and ransacked homes in Ethna town, west of Hebron, and detained Ismael Talab Nattah. (IMEMC 30 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) searched homes in Yatta town, south of Hebron, and detained a university student, identified as Abed al-'Arouri. (IMEMC 30 June 2019)
- In Hebron city, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) searched homes and detained Nasr Ammar Abu 'Aker, in addition to installing several military roadblocks. The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stopped and searched dozens of Palestinian cars, and interrogated many residents while inspecting their ID cards. (IMEMC 30 June 2019)

### **Israeli Settler Violence**

- Several Israeli settlers invaded Palestinian farmlands in Jaloud village, south of the northern West Bank city of Nablus, and set them ablaze. The fire burnt large areas of olive orchards, and in addition to other trees and plants. The settlers came from 'Adei Ad and Ahiya outposts, south of Nablus. (IMEMC 5 June 2019)
- Many Israeli settlers invaded the archeological area in [Sebastia](#) Palestinian town, north of the northern West Bank city of Nablus, before the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) forced the Palestinians away. Dozens of Palestinians tried to enter the area on the first day of the al-Fitr Muslim feast, but the IOA closed it and forced them away. The IOA allowed dozens of settlers into the site, after the army surrounded the entire area. (IMEMC 5 June 2019)
- Several Israeli settlers invaded and illegally occupied, privately-owned Palestinian lands in the al-Makhroun area, in Beit Jala city, west of the West Bank city of Bethlehem. The settlers invaded and illegally

occupied 4 Dunams (0.988 Acres) of Palestinian lands. The settlers mounted barbed-wire fences around the illegally occupied Palestinian lands, and started preparing for installing mobile homes, and infrastructure. (IMEMC 6 June 2019)

- For the third consecutive day, Israeli settlers burnt more than 100 olive trees, owned by a Palestinian family in al- Mughayyir Palestinian village, northeast of Ramallah in central West Bank. The settlers invaded large areas of farmlands and orchards, and burnt more than 100 trees, owned by members of the Na'san family. The family said they planted the trees on their own lands more than ten years ago, and has been since then tending to their orchards and fields despite the Israeli restrictions and constant violations, especially since they are in Area C of the occupied West Bank, under full Israeli control. Palestinian firefighters tried to reach the lands, but the Israeli military restrictions prevented them from performing their duties. (IMEMC 8 June 2019)
- Dozens of Israeli settlers broke into the Al-Aqsa Mosque compound guarded by Israeli police. Around 330 Israeli settlers entered the compound through the Moroccan Gate, which leads to the Al-Buraq Wall plaza, inside the Old City of Jerusalem. (IMEMC 9 June 2019)
- A group of Israeli settlers attempted to stop the workers of the Wataniya Palestine Mobile Telecommunication Public Shareholding Company from installing a cellular tower, east of Hebron city, in the southern part of the occupied West Bank. Approximately 50 settlers from the Havat Gal outpost and Keryat Arba' settlement, accompanied by many IOA, tried to stop the installation of the tower on the rooftop of a Palestinian home in the al-Kassara area, east of Hebron city. The attack, and the attempt to stop the work, took place while many Israeli companies have been installing cellular towers in the same area, in the occupied city. (IMEMC 9 June 2019)
- Israeli settlers from the illegal Yitzhar settlement invaded the northern area of Einabus village, south of the northern West Bank city of Nablus, and slashed tires of two Palestinian vehicles and spray-painted in Hebrew racist anti-Palestinian slogans and star of David on the walls

of a local mosque, a clinic and walls of several homes. (Wafa 13 June 2019)

- Israeli settlers from the nearby Yitzhar settlement vandalized Palestinian homes in Einabous village, South of Nablus city, in the northern West Bank, as well as a local mosque, and clinic. The settlers slashed the tires of 2 Palestinian owned vehicles, spray-painted the star of David on the mosque, clinic, and homes, along with racist, anti-Palestinian slogans spray-painted in Hebrew. (IMEMC 14 June 2019)
- In an attack that took place, on June 5<sup>th</sup>, Israeli settlers were caught on surveillance recordings attacking a Palestinian school, and burning olive orchards, in Jaloud village, southeast of the northern West Bank city of Nablus. The cameras show around 10 colonists throwing stones and invading a Palestinian school in the village, before smashing the windows of its small canteen. The children in the school are also seen running away for shelter, to protect themselves from the invading colonists. The school is located near Palestinian orchards, that separate it from an Israeli settlement. The assailants attacked the school approximately at 10:30 in the morning, when they started throwing stones, before invading it and damaging the small canteen in the school, while the Palestinian children as seen trying to escape the assault. Shortly after attacking the school, the settlers invaded nearby Palestinian lands, and set them ablaze. The fire spread fast before the Palestinian firefighters rushed to the area, and started extinguishing it. Resident Malek Mahmoud Fawzi, who is one of the family members who own the orchards, said the trees were planted 65 years ago, and that the area contained around 1500 trees; nearly 500 of them were burnt. (IMEMC 14 June 2019)
- Israeli settlers hurled stones at Palestinian cars in Yasuf village, southwest of Nablus, in addition to smashing the windows of a home while the family was inside, and also broke the windows of their cars and attempted to burn property. (IMEMC 14 June 2019)
- A large group of Israeli Settlers raided Solomon's pools between Al Khader and Artas Villages south of Bethlehem city for the second day on a row and carried out Talmudic Rituals. (Wafa 14 June 2019)



- Several Israeli settlers invaded and occupied a store owned by the Palestinian Ministry of Waqf and Religious Affairs, near the Old Vegetables Market in the Old City of Hebron, in the southern part of the occupied West Bank. The store, owned by the Waqf Ministry, is rented to Abu Khaled Abu Aisha, and is located behind the Al-Aqtaab Mosque. The store is also near the Avraham Avino settlement, which was installed on private Palestinian lands and property. After storming the store, the settlers changed its locks, and started altering its appearance. (IMEMC 15 June 2019)
- Israeli settlers attacked Palestinian construction workers and residents in Tal Rumeida neighborhood, in central Hebron, the occupied West Bank. A number of Israeli settlers from the West Bank settlements of Ramat Yishai and Beit Hadassah, under the protection of IOA attacked construction workers while they were building a wall in the said neighborhood, causing damage to the wall. Settlers further attacked residents in the area and tried to attack them. No injuries were reported. (WAFa 16 June 2019)
- Israeli settlers uprooted and chopped 30 olive trees near the town of Bani Na'im in the south of the occupied West Bank. Settlers and chopped the olive trees belonging to Palestinian farmers from Bani Na'im, noting that the trees were there for many 30 years. (WAFa 16 June 2019)
- More than 60 settlers raided Al Aqsa Mosque from Bab Al Magharbeh gate and carried out provocative tours in its courtyard. (WAFa 16 June 2019)
- Dozens of settlers uprooted dozens of olive trees in the area of Birin village, southwest of Bani Na'im, east of Hebron, in the area that the Israeli occupation Army (IOA) announced last month to confiscate it. The settlers planted seedlings under the protection of the Israeli army. During the month of Ramadan, the IOA handed over a notification order to the residents of Birin village, Khallet al-Foron and Ein al-Shinnar in the south and east of Hebron for the seizure of 4800 dunums of land. Residents were given 45 days to object the order (Starting from May 25). The lands belong to Bani Na'im and the city of Hebron, and

the seizure of land comes in favor of the expansion of the settlement "Pnei Hever" settlements. (Wafa 16 June 2019)

- A group of Israeli settlers infiltrated into Kafr Malek village, east of the central West Bank city of Ramallah, punctured the tires of four cars, and wrote racist graffiti on the walls of a mosque. The settlers punctured the tires, and wrote the racist graffiti against the Palestinians in particular, and the Arabs in general. (IMEMC 17 June 2019)
- A group of Israeli settlers attacked many Palestinian residents and construction workers in Tal Romeida neighborhood, in the center of Hebron city, in the southern part of the occupied West Bank. The settlers, from the "Ramat Yishai" and "Beit Hadassah" outposts, who were also accompanied by Israeli occupation Army (IOA) attacked the Palestinians while building a wall around a home, owned by Palestinians from Abu Aisha family. The attack led to damage to the wall, and surrounding property, and the settlers also attempted to attack Palestinian families living in that areas. (IMEMC 17 June 2019)
- Israeli settlers set fire to 30 Olive trees in addition to figs' trees, vine trees and field crops in Beiten and Burqa village east of Ramallah. The targeted lands are located near Giv'at Assaf outpost and Palestinians are not granted access to the lands unless a special coordination with the Israeli Civil Administration is arranged. (Wafa 17 June 2019)
- A group of Israeli settlers and Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) bulldozed and uprooted Palestinian lands in Kisan village, east of Bethlehem in the occupied West Bank. The settlers, accompanied by personnel of the "Civil Administration Office, and IOA" invaded the lands and started bulldozing them. The bulldozing of the private Palestinian lands comes to install solar panels for the surrounding colonies. The lands, 660 Dunams (163.09 Acres), were illegally annexed by Israel under the pretext of being "state lands," an issue which would lead to further confiscation of Palestinian lands for Israel's colonialist activities, and would surround the village. (IMEMC 18 June 2019)

- A group of Israeli settlers invaded at dawn, into Deir Istiya town, northwest of the central West Bank city of Salfit, punctures the tires of 23 Palestinian cars and trucks, and wrote racist graffiti. The assaulted invaded the center of the town, and wrote racist graffiti, describing the Palestinians as terrorists, and calling for killing them. The graffiti was written on more than 23 cars, and many homes, before running away. (IMEMC 18 June 2019)
- 47 Israeli settlers raided Al Aqsa mosque in occupied East Jerusalem and carried out provocative tours in its courtyard. (Wafa 18 June 2019)
- A group of Israeli settlers invaded Kifl Hares village, north of Salfit city in central West Bank, and attacked several Palestinians and their homes. The settlers invaded the village, before assaulting many homes and residents, wounding Mahmoud Hasan Bouziyya, 64, who was injured in his army after a settler hurled a stone at him. (Wafa 19 June 2019)
- In Kufl Haris village, north of Salfit, settlers threw rocks at a Palestinian house in the village injuring 64-year-old Mahmoud Bouzieh in the hand. (Wafa 19 June 2019)
- In the village of Madama, south of the city of Nablus, settlers set fire to olive fields. The settlers had earlier razed village land and when the residents stopped them and pushed them away, the settlers set fire to the olive fields in a revenge act. (Wafa 19 June 2019)
- Around 48 Israeli settlers raided Al Aqsa Mosque in occupied East Jerusalem and carried out provocative tours in its courtyard. (Wafa 20 June 2019)
- A group of Israeli settlers severely assaulted a Palestinian in the southern area of Hebron city. The assaulted Palestinian was identified as Haroun Ragheb Jaber and suffered severe bruises in several parts of his body. (Wafa 22 June 2019)
- A group of Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) a number of Palestinian homes in Wad Al Hussein area south of Hebron city. (Wafa 22 June 2019)
- A group of Israeli settlers attacked, overnight until morning hours, many cars on the Jenin-Nablus road, in northern West Bank, in

addition to hurling insults at the Palestinians and attempting to assault them. (IMEMC 23 June 2019)

- Several Israeli settlers invaded 300 Dunams of Palestinian farmlands in Khallet an-Nahla area, near Wad Rahhal village, south of the West Bank city of Bethlehem, and started uprooting them. The settlers brought bulldozers to uproot the Palestinian agricultural lands, privately owned by Mohammad Yahia Ayeshe, and are more than 300 Dunams (74.1316 Acres). The settlers are trying to install a new colonialist outpost on the Palestinian lands, and prepared mobile homes in addition to other equipment. The settlers also trying to link new outpost with the illegal Efrat and Teqoua' settlements, which would lead to isolating Bethlehem from its southern rural areas. (IMEMC 23 June 2019)
- In Ramallah, several settlers infiltrated into Sinjil town, north of the city, and punctured the tires of ten Palestinian cars. The assailants also wrote racist graffiti on the walls of a few homes in the town, before fleeing the area. (IMEMC 24 June 2019)
- Israeli settlers vandalized several vehicles and spray-painted racist graffiti in the village of Sinjil, north of the occupied West Bank city of Ramallah. Settlers sneaked into the village, slashed tires of 10 Palestinian-owned vehicles and spray painted racist, anti-Arab and anti-Palestinian slogans on walls of homes. (Wafa 24 June 2019)
- Israeli Settlers of Shaked and Tal Menashe settlements, located north of the Yabad area in south-west Jenin, placed barbed wires on lands isolated behind the wall and belonging to residents of the area. The attack came despite villagers have a decision from the so-called Israeli Supreme Court to prohibit settlers from any illegal action in the area until a final decision is heard regarding the land. (Wafa 24 June 2019)
- 59 Israeli settlers and 40 Yeshiva students, escorted by the Israeli Occupation Police, raided Al Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem. The settlers toured the court Yard of Al Aqsa Mosque and carried out Talmudic rituals. (Wafa 26 June 2019)
- Dozens of Israeli settlers, under the protection of the Israeli Occupation army (IOA), broke into the Old City markets in the city of Hebron and

toured Al Laban market, and Ein el Askar market, causing traffic issues in the area and a state of fear among children and merchants. (Wafa 29 June 2019)

- Dozens of Israeli settlers stormed Sebastia archaeological area north of Nablus, amid Israeli occupation army protection and carried out Talmudic rituals. (Wafa 30 June 2019)

### **Home Demolition & Demolition threats**

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) notified Palestinian owners to halt the work and construction of bases to lay high-voltage electricity lines in the area of Birin, north of Yatta, to provide Palestinians living in the area with electricity. The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) raided the area south of Hebron and placed the orders which aim to seize the lands in the area to expand the land designated for settlement expansion. (Wafa 5 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) demolished a residential building in Jabal Johar neighborhood, southeast of the southern West Bank city of Hebron. Dozens of IOA invaded the area after surrounding and isolating it, and demolished an under-construction four-story residential building, and its basement. The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) demolished a well owned by the same Palestinian who owns the building, identified as Zayed Jamal Rajabi. (IMEMC 11 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the village of Sur Baher in occupied East Jerusalem, surrounded an under-construction two-storey building, owned by Wisam Jabour, and prevented the Palestinians from entering the area, before demolishing the building. Two days ago, the IOA invaded Sur Baher, and verbally ordered Jabour to halt the construction of his building, but did not hand him a demolition order. (IMEMC 11 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) forced the family of Hasan Abu Kaf to self-demolish their home in Sur Baher village in occupied East Jerusalem. (IMEMC 11 June 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) demolished a residential structure and four barns in Bir Ouna area, west of the southern West Bank city of Bethlehem. A large Israeli military force escorted a bulldozer to Bir Ouna and cordoned the area off before they proceeded to demolish four barns and a residential room purportedly for being built without a license. The owner of the structures was identified as Mohammad Zreineh. The IOA randomly opened fire at residents who attempted to counter the demolition, injuring Zreineh's son with a rubber-coat bullet in the foot and beating other family members. (WAFA 11 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) uprooted dozens of olive trees and demolished a water well, to the east of Tammun town, south of Tubas city, in the northern West Bank. The IOA stormed the farming area of Umm al-Kabbash, east of Tammun, where they demolished a water collection well and uprooted dozens of olive trees. Soldiers cordoned the area off, preventing journalists from reporting on the issue. There are about old 400 olive trees and four water wells belonging to several residents. (WAFA 11 June 2019)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) demolished a house, a residential building and a commercial facility in the villages of Sur Baher and Jabal Al-Mukabber, under the pretext of building without a permit. The families of Abu Kaf demolished their house in the village of Sur Baher, and Alqam family self-demolished their building in Shu'fat refugee camp, in order to avoid paying fines and demolition costs to the municipality. The bulldozers and municipal crews, accompanied by police and special forces, stormed the village of Sur Baher and carried out the demolition of a house and a residential building.  
**Afaneh family:** The occupation's bulldozers demolished a house belonging to Ahmad Afaneh, in which 5 people live, and that has been established for 7 years. The family said they had built the house five years ago, and the Israeli occupation forces prevented them from emptying the contents of their house.  
**Jbour family:** The occupation forces demolished an under construction residential building belonging to Wissam Jbour, knowing that he built it about a year ago. Jbour explained that the building consists of two floors, and the building was ready from the outside. During the process of finishing the internal building, municipal crews stormed the building and

demanded not to continue construction; the bulldozers demolished the building the next morning. **Ja'abees family:** The occupation's bulldozers demolished a commercial facility "Aluminum shop" in the village of Jabal Al-Mukabber owned by Issam Mohammed Ja'abees under the pretext of building without a license. The facility had an area of 90 square meters, which has been in existence for 7 years. The owner of the shop explained that the bulldozers demolished the shop on top of most of the contents, knowing that the municipality carried out the demolition despite giving him until the beginning of next September to self-demolish it. **Abu Kaf Family:** Abu Kaf family demolished its house in the village of Sur Baher on Monday. The family explained that 7 people live in the house "the mother and her children, oldest is 19 and the youngest is 10 years." The house had been in existence for nine years, and the family had tried to license it, but the municipality was delaying the approval of the master plans for the area. **Alqam Family:** Emran Alqam self-demolished his "under construction" building in Shu'fat refugee camp following an order by the occupation municipality. (SILWANIC 11 June 2019)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) raided Al Ras Al Ahmar area in the northern Jordan Valley and demolished residential shed, a residential tent, and barns, and destroyed twenty barrels of water, in addition to smashing solar power equipment. The IOA demolished a residential tent, and a barn, owned by Bakr Abu Odah, in addition to destroying four residential tents, two barns, twenty water barrels, and solar power equipment, owned by Allan Bani Odah. In addition, the military bulldozers destroyed three barns, each 100 square/meters, and a 60square/meter residential tent, and 25 water barrels, owned by Suleiman Jamil Bani Odah, in addition to destroying two barns, owned by Jamil, and his son Suleiman. (IMEMC 12 June 2019)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) destroyed a residential "caravan" and demolished a wall in the village of Umm al-Khayr, east of Yatta, south of Hebron. The IOA raided the village and demolished a wall and a residential "caravan" belonging to 'Ali' Issa al-Tabnah. (WAFA 12 June 2019)
- Israeli bulldozers affiliated to the Municipality of Jerusalem carried out extensive demolitions in the vicinity of Qalandyia crossing near

Qalandia refugee camp in northern Jerusalem. The IOA demolished a residential building, in addition to commercial sheds and removed shop signs on the main road, from the Qalandia crossing to the entrance of Qalandia refugee camp. The IOA attacked many Palestinians during the invasion and demolitions, and fired gas bombs, causing dozens to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation, in addition to shooting one Palestinian with a gas bomb in his back. The army claims that the buildings were constructed without a permit from the Israeli “Civil Administration Office,” the administrative branch of its illegal occupation of the West Bank. Dozens of IOA invaded the area, while more troops were deployed around the terminal, and its surroundings, before stopping and searching dozens of Palestinians and cars. The army also delivered demolition orders targeting many residential buildings, including four apartment buildings in al-Matar Street and the main Jerusalem-Ramallah Road, as part of a plan to widen it and impose its full military control over the entire area. (IMEMC 12 June 2019)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded Aqabat Jabr village, east of Tubas in northeastern West Bank, and demolished a water well. The well is owned by Resident Mohammad Yousef Dibik and contained 15 cubic meters of water. Resident Dibik used his well for irrigation for his trees and plants he has on the same lands. (IMEMC 12 June 2019)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded Khashm ad-Daraj Bedouin village, east of Yatta, south of the southern West Bank city of Hebron, and demolished a residential shed, walls and fences. Several heavily armored military vehicles invaded the Bedouin community, before demolishing the residential shed, owned by Mousa Ahmad at-Tibna and his family of ten. The IOA also destroyed a fence surrounding ten Dunams of Palestinian lands, planted with thyme. The lands were planted as part of relief projects run by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Union of Agricultural Work Committees, and the Action Committee Against Hunger. Furthermore, the IOA destroyed a residential shed, in addition to many walls in the village. (IMEMC 12 June 2019)
- The Israeli Civil Administration personnel arrived at Khirbet Um al-Kheir, in the South Hebron Hills, with a military and Border Police



- escort and two bulldozers. The forces demolished a caravan used as a home by a family of ten, including seven minors. (BTSELEM 12 June 2019)
- The Israeli Civil Administration personnel arrived at Khirbet a-Ras al-Ahmar in the northern Jordan Valley with a military escort and two bulldozers. The forces demolished six tents used as residences by two families with a total of 15 members, including 7 minors. The forces also demolished six tents used as livestock pens as well as a tin livestock pen. (BTSELEM 12 June 2019)
  - The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) ordered today a halt on the construction of a house in the village of Artas, near Bethlehem city in the occupied West Bank. An Israeli military force accompanied by staff from the Israeli Civil Administration broke into the village and handed Ayesh Ayesh, a local citizen, a notice ordering him to stop the construction of his house, under the pretext that the house lacks an Israeli construction permit. (WAFSA 15 June 2019)
  - Basel Abbasi and his brother Hatem self-demolished their building in the neighborhood of Ein Al-Lozeh in Silwan following an order by the occupation municipality. The occupation municipality issued a decision obliging the Abbasi family to demolish their building. The deadline ends the same day but at night. If the decision is not implemented, the bulldozers will carry out the demolition, and the family has to pay the fees and the demolition costs. Abbasi family explained that the building is still under construction. They began construction in early May and they were preparing it to move-in, but the occupation municipality issued a demolition order a week ago and did not allow the family any time to license the building. The family added that the building consists of two floors, each floor has an area of 170 square meters. (SILWANIC 17 June 2019)
  - The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) demolished four residential shacks made of brick and metal siding in the area of Khillet al-Dabe' in Masafer Yatta in the south of the occupied West Bank, under the pretext they were built in Area C, which is under full Israeli military control, without a permit. The IOA demolished the four shacks and a solar energy panel belonging to Mohammad Dababseh. He noted that 10 people lived in them. The IOA assaulted one member of the Dababseh family who apparently attempted to prevent the demolitions from taking place. (WAFSA, IMEMC 17 June 2019)

- Dozens of Israeli police officers invaded Sur Baher Palestinian town, south of the Al-Aqsa Mosque in occupied East Jerusalem, and demanded the Palestinians to remove a tent, which was installed to protest a Supreme Court ruling to demolish 16 residential buildings of more than 100 flats. The Israeli decision came after the City Council in the occupied city claimed that the buildings are close to the illegal Annexation Wall, which was installed on Palestinian lands. The Wad al-Hummus, al-Mintar and Deir al-Amoud neighborhoods, in Sur Baher town are in Areas A, B and C, and the lands are owned by the Palestinians, including the Local Government of the Palestinian Authority. The targeted Palestinian buildings are 25 apartment buildings of around 250 flats. 16 of the apartment buildings, which contain altogether more than 100 flats, are under the immediate threat of demolition. A week ago, the Israeli Supreme Court denied the appeal, which was filed by the residents, and ordered the immediate demolition of the buildings, but without setting a date. (IMEMC 17 June 2019)
- The High Court of Justice has given the green light to demolish 13 large buildings in East Jerusalem which are under the control of the Palestinian Authority, a ruling Palestinians say sets a precedent that will enable the demolition of thousands of buildings in the West Bank. The Wadi Hummus neighborhood is located on the edge of Sur Baher, in southeast Jerusalem. Unlike the rest of the village, this neighborhood lies beyond the city's municipal boundaries, in the West Bank. Most of the area it occupies is designated as part of Area A – i.e., under the control of the Palestinian Authority. But after local residents submitted a petition while the separation barrier was being built, beginning in 2003, the location of the fence was moved so that it would not pass through the heart of Sur Baher. Thus Wadi Hummus ended up on the Israeli side of the barrier, although legally it is considered to be part of the West Bank and under the PA's authority. Sur Baher residents say Wadi Hummus is the only area that remains for future expansion of the village, which is surrounded by the fence and Jewish neighborhoods. Many buildings were erected in the neighborhood over the last decade or so, most occupied by young couples and

families from the village. The buildings set for demolition have some 100 apartments, 20 of which are tenanted and the rest are under construction. Building permits for the construction were issued by the PA's planning ministry. However, seven years ago, the Israel Defense Forces Central Command issued an injunction banning construction of buildings within 250 meters of the separation barrier. Locals say the order was not publicized and they had no knowledge of it, and that in any case, it is the PA that has planning authorization in the area. Two years ago, the army issued demolition orders for 13 new buildings constructed in the area mentioned in the injunction. Residents appealed to the High Court, reiterating that the army does not have the authority to demolish buildings that received building permits from the PA, that the order was not publicized and that they built their homes without knowing that the IDF had prohibited it. Attorney Haitham Khatib, who is representing the residents in their petition against the Defense Ministry, says that an examination of an IDF map of construction boundaries shows that along the part of the barrier in the territories, far from Jerusalem's municipal boundaries, the army prohibits building within 250 meters of the fence. However, as the barrier approaches the city limits, construction is permitted right next to it. "If it's dangerous to build next to the fence, then why is it no problem in those areas?" Khatib asks. Khatib and PA officials who on Sunday visited the protest tent set up in Wadi Hummus, say the High Court ruling sets a precedent that seriously infringes on the PA's sovereignty and opens the door to mass demolitions of buildings near the separation barrier throughout the West Bank. "This is just the tip of the iceberg," Khatib says. "The army has been given a green light and will start to act in all the different areas." On behalf of the petitioners, Khatib submitted a professional opinion to the court regarding possible security problems, which said that any such problems could be resolved by raising the height of the barrier and adding surveillance cameras – but that argument was rejected. "What makes more sense," Khaib asks. "Demolishing the building or raising the height of the barbed-wire fence?" Ultimately, Justices Menny Mazuz, Uzi Fogelman and Yitzhak Amit did not grant the petition and accepted the Defense Ministry's position. They wrote in their ruling: "Continued

construction without a permit in close proximity to the security barrier limits the operational freedom of movement near the fence and increases friction with the local population. Such construction may also serve as a hiding place for terrorists or persons residing illegally within a non-involved civilian population, and enable terrorists to smuggle weapons or even enter into Israel from that area." The justices said they accept the defense officials' position that extensive construction alongside the fence "Substantially impacts the barrier's security effectiveness, while endangering the lives of civilians and members of the security forces, and that there is a military-security need to restrict construction next to the fence in order to prevent this risk." In the course of the legal proceedings, the government did agree to reduce the number of structures slated for demolition and, in the case of some of the buildings, to leave the lower floors intact and demolish only the upper floors. One of the buildings slated for demolition is home to Bilal Qiyaniya, his wife and their five children, ages 2 to 15. "I have worked hard since I was 17, putting a shekel aside every day, and after 20 years I put all my money, plus loans that I took, into this building," he says. "Now they're send me back 20 years. The children keep asking when they're coming to demolish the house. I don't know what I'll do. I'll have to live in the street." "Most of our lands were taken to build Har Homa," says Mohammed Abu Tir, contractor of a large building that is due to be demolished, referring to a nearby Jewish neighborhood. "What was left they took for the barrier and the 'American highway' [a road built in the eastern part of the city]. Now they're going to tear down our buildings here. What do they want people to do? Why tear down the buildings if you could just build a stronger fence?" ([Haaretz](#) 17 June 2019)

- Wadi Yasul is a Palestinian neighborhood in East Jerusalem. It is located between the neighborhoods of Abu Tur and Silwan and is adjacent to the Peace Forest. According to OCHA figures, close to 500 people live in the neighborhood. The Jerusalem Municipality issued demolition orders for all the neighborhood homes so all the families there are facing the threat of expulsion. In late April, the city already demolished two of the houses and displaced two of the families. The

residents of Wadi Yasul built it adjacent to a forest, also located on privately owned land that was expropriated from its Palestinian owners in 1970. In 1977, the Jerusalem Municipality zoned the forest and the area where Wadi Yasul was later established as a green space, where construction is prohibited. In 2004, the neighborhood's residents submitted a detailed plan to the District Planning and Building Committee for retroactive authorization of their homes. The committee rejected the plan in 2008, citing incompatibility with the Jerusalem 2000 Outline Plan, which states that the area where the neighborhood was built must remain a green space. At the same time, the municipality and the JNF (Jewish National Fund) – the body in charge of managing the forest – gave their approval to settler organization El-Ad to move forward with plans for group campgrounds, including building the longest recreational zipline in Israel. Some of the facilities have already been built in the forest, without building permits. While the city did issue demolition orders against them, it has refrained from following through. In contrast, over the last decade, the city has filed indictments with the Court of Local Affairs against all Wadi Yasul homeowners. The court then issued demolition orders for all of the homes and imposed heavy fines, fining each family tens of thousands of shekels. Three of the families appealed these decisions with the District Court. The appeals were dismissed in April on the grounds that “there are no clear and near planning prospects” for the approval of a plan that would see the appellants' homes, or other homes in the neighborhood, approved. An appeal the families filed with the Supreme Court was also rejected. In late April, 47 other families filed a motion with the District Court seeking an interim injunction staying execution of the demolition orders. The court's decision is still pending. Consequently, all of the homes in the neighborhood are still under immediate threat of demolition. Ever since 1967, planning policy in Jerusalem has been geared toward establishing and maintaining a Jewish demographic majority in the city. Under this policy, it is nearly impossible to obtain a building permit in Palestinian neighborhoods. The outline plans the city has prepared for these neighborhoods are largely aimed at restricting and limiting building opportunities in Palestinian neighborhoods. One way the plans do so is by designating vast areas

as open green spaces, thereby barring Palestinians from building there. The resulting housing shortage forces Palestinian residents to build without permits. At the turn of the millennium, the city estimated that about 20,000 housing units had been built without a permit in East Jerusalem. This estimate was made before the Separation Barrier cut off Kafr Aqab and Shu'fat Refugee Camp from the city. Since that time, many high-rises have been built in those areas. The justices who heard the appeals that residents filed against the demolition orders issued for their homes chose to follow in the footsteps of all previous Israeli courts. They chose to ignore this policy which has been applied openly for more than fifty years. Instead, they focused solely on the question of whether or not the residents had building permits. District Court Judge Chana Miriam Lomp held that, "the residents have no one to blame but themselves," as they had chosen to build without a permit and did not wait for planning conditions to change. Supreme Court Justice Yosef Elron refused to consider the residents' arguments regarding planning discrimination and the fact that the Jerusalem Municipality deliberately avoids promoting a plan that would regulate construction in the area, saying they were not pertinent "to a criminal proceeding hearing." On 30 April 2019, the city demolished two homes and two storehouses in Wadi Yasul, leaving 11 people, 7 of them minors, homeless. ([Btselem](#) 17 June 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Jabal al-Mokabber neighborhood, southeast of occupied East Jerusalem, and demolished a hardware store, under the pretext of being unlicensed. The IOA surrounded the entire neighborhood before invading it, and prevented the Palestinians from entering or leaving it. (IMEMC 18 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Shu'fat refugee camp, in occupied East Jerusalem, and demolished a two-story under-construction building. The IOA and armored bulldozers surrounded the refugee camp before invading it and demolished the building, owned by a Palestinian identified as Omran Alqam, under the pretext of being built without a permit. Last week, Alqam demolished parts of his building, after the City Council ordered its destruction, and

threatened for force him to pay heavy fines and fees. (IMEMC 18 June 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) demolished a two-story residential building in Silwan town, south of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, in Jerusalem. (IMEMC 18 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the village of QUsra, southeast of the northern West Bank city of Nablus, demolished an agricultural shed, and uprooted several olive trees. Owner Mousa Ahmad Hasan said that the IOA invaded the Shu'ab al-Khasab area, and demolished an agricultural of 42 square/meters. The IOA also uprooted many olive trees in the same area, before withdrawing. (IMEMC 18 June 2019)
- Two Palestinian siblings, identified as Bassem and Hatem al-Abbassi, were forced to demolish their two-story residential building in Ein al-Louza neighborhood, in Silwan town, in occupied Jerusalem. The Jerusalem City Council in occupied Jerusalem, issued an order a month ago forcing the two siblings to demolish their building, or be forced to pay excessively high fines and fees, in addition to the cost of demolition, should the city demolish the building. The Israeli court set June 17, 2019, as the last day for the family to self-demolish their property. The family was still in the process of obtaining permits for their property, but the city kept refusing the applications. Each floor of the demolished two-story building was 170 square/metes. (IMEMC 18 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) went on a demolition spree in the South Hebron Hills, bulldozing the homes of four families in two villages. A convoy of border police, Israeli Civil Administration officials, soldiers and two JCB bulldozers arrived in the village of Khalet al Dabeh at around 9am to destroy a house belonging to Mohammad al Dababsh. Twelve members of the al Dababsh family including seven children, who have lived in the region for generations, are now homeless and have been given tents to sleep in by the Red Cross. Members of the al Dababsh family were shouting in distress and at one point attempted to run through the line of border police – who had announced a closed military zone around the house – in a bid to protect his home before it was raised to the ground. Omar al

Dababsh was thrown to the floor by the IOA as he ran. His injuries required urgent medical attention. The IOA also shoved local activists and ISMers in the scuffle. Adraa was filming the demolition from a roof near the al Dababsh house when the IOA threatened to throw a sound grenade at him if he refused to get down. A separate building storing solar panel batteries was also destroyed and the panels were confiscated. (palsolidarity 18 June 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) moved on to the village of al Halawe where they destroyed a further three homes belonging to the Aram family. (palsolidarity 18 June 2019)
- The District Court of Jerusalem ruled to evict the heirs of the late Mariam Abu Zweir from their property in the neighborhood of Wadi Hilweh in Silwan, south of Al-Aqsa Mosque. The judges refused the appeal filed by the heirs of Abu Zweir family against the decision to evict them from their property issued by the Israeli Magistrate Court at the end of 2018. The settlers gave the family from 8-28 July to completely vacate the property, with the possibility of eviction during the mentioned period. The property consists of a house in which Mrs. Elham Siam and her four children live, in addition to a land of about half a Dunum, and a warehouse. Elad settlement association also demands that the family pay "rent" for the property for the past years with a value of NIS 400 thousand, in addition to lawyers' fees of NIS 80 thousand. The heirs of Abu Zweir family have been engaged in a struggle in the Israeli courts for 24 years to protect the property and to prove ownership of it and to refute the claims of Elad settlement association. During the past years, Elad association has worked hard to seize the property in several ways. The first is through collusion between brokers and clients in getting the fingerprints of the late Abu Zweir on a document where she would give three of her sons the right to the property while she was dying. However, in 1999 the Israeli courts rejected Elad's claims stating that the property belongs to her eight children, according to the heirs of the late Abu Zweir. In another attempt to file a case against the family in 2001, Elad claimed that it had purchased three plots in the property (the brothers in the United States, headed by Mahmoud Daoud Khalil), and called for other shares to be classified as the Custodian of Absentee Property. Nihad Siam, one of the heirs, said that after several hearings in the courts, it was



revealed that Elad had purchased the shares of four heirs, in addition to two shares under "Custodian of Absentee Property". Two shares remain for the late Munira and her sister Fatima. The District Court's decision means that the property will be divided between the heirs and settlers. Siam added that his late mother Munira Siam and his brothers faced the Israeli courts and the bias to the settlers and settlement associations and the prosecutions and fines imposed on them, and over the past years they were prevented from carrying out any renovations in the house or land. A convoy of border police, Israeli Civil Administration officials, Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) and two JCB bulldozers arrived in the village of Khalet al Dabeh at around 9am to destroy a house belonging to Mohammad al Dababsh. Twelve members of the al Dababsh family including seven children, who have lived in the region for generations, are now homeless and have been given tents to sleep in by the Red Cross. Members of the al Dababsh family were shouting in distress and at one point attempted to run through the line of border police – who had announced a closed military zone around the house – in a bid to protect his home before it was raised to the ground. Omar al Dababsh was thrown to the floor by soldiers as he ran. His injuries required urgent medical attention and he was taken to Hebron hospital. The IOA also shoved local activists and ISMers in the scuffle. A Palestinian activist identified as Basil Adraa Adraa was filming the demolition from a roof near the al Dababsh house when the IOA threatened to throw a sound grenade at him if he refused to get down. A separate building storing solar panel batteries was also destroyed and the panels were confiscated. (SILWANIC, [Haaretz](#) 19 June 2019)

- A convoy of border police, Israeli Civil Administration officials, Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) and two JCB bulldozers arrived in the village of al Halawe where they destroyed a further three homes belonging to the Aram family. (IMEMC 19 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) demolished, an under-construction Palestinian home in the al-Matar area, in Jericho, in the occupied West Bank. The IOA demolished a one-story 150 square/meter home, owned by Shadi Sunnoqrot, reportedly for being built without a permit from

the Israeli “Civil Administration Office,” in the occupied West Bank. The IOA invaded the area, after surrounding and isolating it, before demolishing the property. (IMEMC 19 June 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) demolished two greenhouses in the town of Tarqoumia in the south of the West Bank belonged to resident Khaleel Al Hroub. The IOA also razed land belonged to resident Shaher Al Hammouri in the town. The IOA blocked rural roads in the same area to prevent farmers and land owners from reaching their lands. (Wafa 19 June 2019)
- Israeli Court Evicts Palestinian Family From East Jerusalem Home, Lets Settlers Take Over: the Jerusalem District Court on Tuesday ordered the eviction of a Palestinian family from the Silwan neighborhood outside Jerusalem's Old city, dismissing their appeal and ruling in favor of the right-wing Elad Association, a settler organization that owns the majority of the building. The ruling brings to an end a nearly 30-year legal battle over the property. Elad’s victory also has symbolic value because the evicted people are relatives of Jawad Siyam, a social worker and community activist who is considered a leader among Silwan’s Palestinians. After his family leaves their apartment and adjacent storefront, Siyam and his brothers will have to share the building with the settlers. Elad has brought six separate legal cases against the Siyam family. At first, the settler group claimed that it had purchased the entire home from Siyam's grandmother, who owned it when she was still alive, and they presented a contract. A court ruled that the contract was not valid and Elad lost the case. The grandmother left the property to eight heirs. In the next stage of the proceedings, Elad managed to buy the rights from the three male heirs. The association then went to court and argued that the female heirs of the family had yielded their claim to the property to the men of the family, and thus the house belonged solely to Elad. But this claim was also dismissed by the court, which ruled that the NGO held only three-eighths of the property. The next stage involved the Custodian of Absentee Property. The custodian argued that since two of the female heirs live abroad, they are considered absentees, and therefore, based on the Law of Absentee Property, their rights were transferred to the custodian – even though several

attorneys general and Supreme Court justices were critical of implementing the Absentee Property Law in East Jerusalem. Thus the custodian became the owner of one-quarter of the home. Elad, meanwhile, had purchased the share of another daughter, thus becoming owner of half the home. The last quarter of the property remained with the Siyam family. Last year, the custodian announced it was selling its quarter of the home, which Elad won by bidding more than 2 million shekels (\$555,000) for it. Thus in the end, Elad owned three-quarters of the structure. Based on this, the Jerusalem Magistrate's Court ordered Elham Siyam, a single mother of four children and the daughter of one of the absentees, to evacuate the home in favor of the settlers. The family was also ordered to evacuate the adjacent store it owned and the yard. On Tuesday, the district court rejected the family's appeal and ordered them to also pay 10,000 shekels in court costs. "The story of Silwan properties is a David and Goliath story," Peace Now said in response. "An NGO rich in resources and assets uses the best lawyers to file lengthy, exhausting lawsuits against hard-up Palestinian families, families who have to spend lots of money to try to protect their home and who must pay lawyers and experts for expensive legal proceedings, at the end of which they are also required to pay court costs. For its part, the Custodian of Absentee Property is helping the settlers take control of the homes." Last week, the Supreme Court dismissed an appeal by Elad, which attempted to keep the state from releasing information about the association's properties to the Movement for Freedom of Information. The state agreed to release the information, but Elad appealed and even demanded that the hearing be held behind closed doors and without allowing the movement to attend. The Jerusalem District Court dismissed Elad's arguments and ruled that the movement would be part of the proceedings and the hearings would be open. Elad appealed this decision to the Supreme Court, which, as noted, dismissed the appeal. Elad was ordered to pay the Freedom of Information Movement 1,000 shekels in expenses. Elad said in a statement, "The rulings and decisions speak for themselves. We will continue to work in accordance with the law to advance and develop ancient Jerusalem." ([Haaretz](#) 19 June 2019)

- In Jenin, in northern West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) confiscated a container, used for moving trash to a garbage dump site, in Barta'a town, southwest of Jenin. (IMEMC 20 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the Tayba area in Tarqoumia town, west of the southern West Bank city of Hebron, and demolished two agricultural sheds owned by a local farmer, identified as Khalil al-Hroub. (IMEMC 20 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) bulldozed and uprooted a farmland, owned by Shaher al-Hammouri, and closed roads used by the farmers to reach their lands in the Tayba area in Tarqoumia town, west of the southern West Bank city of Hebron. (IMEMC 20 June 2019)
- Staff from the Israeli municipality of West Jerusalem handed a Palestinian resident a demolition notice for his house in the East Jerusalem al-Bustan area of Silwan. The municipality staff, backed by Israeli occupation Army (IOA), stormed several neighborhoods in Silwan and handed resident Yaqoub al-Rishiq a demolition notice for his house in al-Bustan neighborhood. The IOA further issued a number of unwarranted traffic tickets to Palestinian drivers in the area. (WAFSA 20 June 2019)
- The Israeli High Court has granted its approval for the demolition of 16 apartment buildings of 100 flats in Wadi al-Hummus neighborhood in Sur Baher village, south of occupied East Jerusalem, for "being built close to the Annexation Wall." The court upheld allegations by the military in which it claimed that the buildings are close to the Annexation Wall, and "pose a security threat," due to their proximity to the illegal wall. The Palestinians were ordered to demolish the apartments by July 18th, or face very high fines and fees, in addition to the demolition costs, should the Jerusalem City Council demolish their buildings. Wadi al-Hummus is in Area A of the West Bank, supposedly under the full control of the Palestinian Authority as per the Oslo Accords. when Israel started the construction of the illegal Annexation Wall in 2003, Sur Baher residents filed appeals against the planned route of the wall, as it passes right through the center of the village. Israel then adjusted the route, keeping the entire neighborhood inside the boundaries of the wall, instead of being isolated from Jerusalem, or

split in half. Since the neighborhood was considered to be in Area A, the Palestinians obtained construction permits from the Palestinian Ministry of Local Government. The Israeli High Court based its decision on an order, issued seven years ago by the military commander in the area, preventing the Palestinians from constructing in any area that is less than 250 meters from the Annexation Wall. There are around 6000 Palestinians living in Wadi al-Hummus neighborhood, who now all face displacement, especially after the court only granted them one month to demolish their buildings. (IMEMC 21 June 2019)

- The District Court of Jerusalem has ruled to evict the heirs of the late Mariam Abu Zweir from their property in the neighborhood of Wadi Hilweh in Silwan, in occupied Jerusalem. The judges refused the appeal filed by the heirs of Abu Zweir family against the decision to evict them from their property issued by the Israeli Magistrate Court at the end of 2018. The settlers gave the family from 8-28 July to completely vacate the property, with the possibility of eviction during that period. The property consists of a house in which Mrs. Elham Siam and her four children live, in addition to a land of about half a Dunum, and a warehouse. Elad settlement association also demands that the family pay “rent” for the property for the past years with a value of NIS 400 thousand, in addition to lawyers’ fees of NIS 80 thousand. The heirs of Abu Zweir family have been engaged in a struggle in the Israeli courts for 24 years to protect the property and to prove ownership of it and to refute the claims of Elad settlement association. During the past years, Elad association has worked hard to seize the property in several ways. The first is through collusion between brokers and clients in getting the fingerprints of the late Abu Zweir on a document where she would give three of her sons the right to the property while she was dying. However, in 1999 the Israeli courts rejected Elad’s claims, stating that the property belongs to her eight children, according to the heirs of the late Abu Zweir. In another attempt to file a case against the family in 2001, Elad claimed that it had purchased three plots in the property (the brothers in the United States, headed by Mahmoud Daoud Khalil), and called for other shares to be classified as the Custodian of Absentee Property. Nihad Siam,

one of the heirs, said that after several hearings in the courts, it was revealed that Elad had purchased the shares of four heirs, in addition to two shares under “Custodian of Absentee Property”. Two shares remain for the late Munira and her sister Fatima. The District Court’s decision means that the property will be divided between the heirs and settlers. Siam added that his late mother Munira Siam and his brothers faced the Israeli courts and the bias of the settlers and settlement associations and the prosecutions and fines imposed on them, and over the past years they were prevented from carrying out any renovations in the house or their land. Now, they will lose their home and land completely to the Elad Israeli settlement organization. (IMEMC 23 June 2019)

- Israeli bulldozers demolished an agricultural shed and a room under construction belonging to a Palestinian resident in Qafin village, north of Tulkarem, the occupied West Bank. Nezar Ajoli, the owner, said that a number of Israeli military jeeps, accompanied by a bulldozer, surrounded his land, located to the west of the village of Qafin, and proceeded to demolish an agricultural shed and a room under construction. The Bulldozers further vandalized a big water tank used for agricultural purposes. The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) informed Ajoli last April, of their intention to demolish the room that was under construction and gave him until May 30<sup>th</sup>. (IMEMC 23 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Palestinian farmlands lands in Qaffin village, north of the northern West Bank city of Tulkarem, and demolished an agricultural shed and a room, in addition an under-construction room and a water tank. The landowner, Nizar Abdul-Rahim Ajjouli, said he was surprised to see many army jeeps and soldiers accompanying a bulldozer into his farmland, east of the village. The IOA then demolished his agricultural shed and a room, in addition to a large water tank, he used to irrigate his land. In late April of this year, the army invaded Ajouli land, and informed him of their intention to demolish his property by May 30<sup>th</sup>. Ajouli then filed an appeal, which included proof of ownership of his land, and various other documents, but the army demolished his

property without a prior notice, or a final legal resolution to the matter.  
(IMEMC 24 June 2019)

- Staff of the Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem ordered to demolish the house of Ismail bu Madi in Al Asqariya neighborhood located in Al Huda street in Beit Hanina town north of Jerusalem city under the pretext of un-licensing. The Municipality gave Abu Madi a week to demolish his house, otherwise the Municipality will demolish it and will have Abu Madi to pay for the demolition expenses. (WAFSA 24 June 2019)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) seized a residential tent in the village of al-Mufraqa, south of Yatta, Hebron. The IOA raided the village and seized a residential tent inhabited by Qassem Hamamdeh and his family. (WAFSA 24 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) seized construction equipment and an agricultural tractor from inside 'al-Tahadi 17' school in the village of Thahr al-Maleh, to the southwest of the city of Jenin in the north of the occupied West Bank. The IOA accompanied by staff from the Israeli planning and building committee, stormed the village of Thahr al-Maleh, and raided al-'Tahadi 17' school, where a new project for the construction of new health units and a fence for the school was underway. The IOA seized the tractor and construction equipment, including bricks, sand, cement and twisted wires, from inside the school to prevent the completion of the project, citing unpermitted construction as a pretext. (WAFSA 25 June 2019)
- Staff of the Israeli municipality of West Jerusalem tore down today a sit-in tent residents of Wad Yasoul area of the East Jerusalem neighborhood of Silwan have set up to protest Israeli plans to demolish their homes. The tent, which was installed by the residents of the Wad Yasoul, intended to be a meeting point to draw attention to Israeli threats to demolish their houses under the pretext that they were built without a permit. The Israeli municipality yesterday informed the residents of its intention to demolish the tent and set three hours for tearing it down. (WAFSA 25 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) Seized an electric crane and a utility vehicle belonging to Beit Ummar Municipality to the north of Hebron, the occupied West Bank. The IOA stormed the eastern part of Beit Ummar town and prevented electrical workers who were conducting maintenance work on the town's electricity network, from working and seized the crane and the vehicle. (WAFSA 25 June 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) and three bulldozers invaded the northern area of the town of Anata, northeast of occupied East Jerusalem, and demolished a gas station, which stood on three Dunams of Palestinian lands. The demolished structure, owned by Mohammad Ibrahim Hilwa, is located in Area C of the occupied West Bank, under full Israeli control, and although it was licensed by the Local Council, the army claimed it was not licensed by the Israeli Civil Administration Office. The IOA also surrounded the area, and prevented the Palestinians from entering it, in addition to firing many gas bombs and concussion grenades. The demolished station consisted of several offices, and gas pumps, and was also connected to the sewage network in the area. (IMEMC 26 June 2019)
- The Bedouin village of Um al-Kheir, in the South Hebron Hills, has launched a new bid to save their homes from demolition. Activists from the village submitted a new master plan to the Israeli Civil Administration which, if accepted, would protect their community from the bulldozers. Since 2011, 32 structures including houses, animal barns and a bread oven have been demolished in Um al-Khair, with almost every family losing at least one home. The village has been in crisis mode over the past week, going to bed each night with the fear that bulldozers could be rolling towards them, in the morning. The community hopes to have a response from the Civil Administration in the coming days, which, if given, will freeze the demolition orders for a few years. But, until a response is given, the village remains at risk of demolition. Um al-Khair is one of the villages in the South Hebron Hills that is particularly at risk of expulsion. It is gradually being surrounded by the illegal settlement of Carmel, which is just feet away, with a fence separating the two. (IMEMC 26 June 2019)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) demolished an under-construction Gas Station in the town of Anata on a 3-dunums land area, northeast of the occupied city of Jerusalem under the pretext it was being built in Area C, which is under full Israeli military control. Three Israeli bulldozers, accompanied and protected by a large unit of Israeli Occupation Army (IOA), demolished the structure which is owned by Muhammad Ibrahim Hilwah. The IOA fired tear gas at residents who



gathered near the site and prevented them from going anywhere near it. The structure was being prepared to be a filling station for butane gas. (WAFA 26 June 2019)

- Israeli bulldozers demolished two caravans and a car wash in the town of Deir Ballout, to the west of the occupied West Bank city of Salfit. The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) broke into the area and demolished two caravans owned by Tayseer Roshdi Abdullah and a car wash belonging to Amer Khaleel Abdullah. (WAFA 26 June 2019)
- Dozens of Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) and police officers invaded Wadi al-Hummus neighborhood, in Sur Baher town, in occupied East Jerusalem, and took measurements of 16 apartment buildings, in preparation for demolishing them. The families have filed appeals with the Israeli High Court in an attempt to save the sixteen residential building of more than 100 apartments. The Israeli “justification” to the destruction of their buildings is “due to their proximity” to a section of illegal Annexation Wall, which was built on Palestinian lands owned by the families in the neighborhood. The families are awaiting the ruling of the High Court, especially since they petitioned it to hold an extended hearing to listen to their cases, and to investigate the documents they have submitted. However, the IOA invaded the neighborhood, and they not only took measurements of the 16 apartment buildings, but also of many roads and surrounding buildings. The families were given until the 18<sup>th</sup> of July to demolish the buildings, or else, the City Council will commence with the destruction and bill them for the costs in addition to heavy fines and fees. It is worth mentioning that, two weeks ago, the Israeli High Court approved the demolition of the sixteen apartment buildings, and one week later, the army ordered the families to commence the demolition and finish it within three weeks. Most of the apartment buildings Israel intends to demolish are in Area A of the occupied West Bank, which means that they are under the supervision and administrative control of the Palestinian Authority, and were licensed by it. However, Israel is claiming the buildings were constructed without permits for the City Council in occupied Jerusalem, and cited “security considerations” for their destruction. It is worth mentioning that, despite the Israel allegations, the real reason for demolishing the buildings is because

Israel prevents the Palestinians from building within 250 meters from the illegal Annexation Wall, which was built in the first place on Palestinian lands across the West Bank, including the areas surrounding occupied East Jerusalem. (IMEMC 27 June 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) demolished the foundations of two buildings in Wadi al-Hummus neighborhood in the town. (IMEMC 27 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) seized three barracks and water pump generators in Za'atara area, east of the occupied West Bank Governorate of Hebron. The IOA stormed Za'atara area and seized three barracks used to raise livestock and water pump generators belonging to Nahar Muhammad Ar Rashayda, FaraH Hussein Ar Rashayda and Khaled Ahmad Ar Rashayda. (WAFA 27 June 2019)
- Israeli occupation authorities handed notices today to several Palestinian households in Qalandia refugee camp, north of Jerusalem, ordering demolition of their homes on the pretext of construction without Israeli permission. The land where the homes slated for demolition are located in Area C of the occupied West Bank, where planning and construction are entirely controlled by the so-called Israeli Civil Administration. (WAFA 27 June 2019)
- The Israeli occupation authorities (IOA) distributed a number of demolition orders against a number of residential and commercial establishments and "Barracks" in the community of Kafr Aqeb and Al Jabal area in northern Jerusalem. Among the notified Palestinian owners, the following were identified: Youssef Rashid Nabhan, Mahmoud Rashid Nabhan, Adel Bouailat and Abu Rami al-Kasbah, all of them residents of Qalandia camp, north of the holy city. (WAFA 27 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) ordered a halt on works on a road in the village of Battir, near the occupied West Bank city of Bethlehem. The IOA accompanied by staff of the so-called Israeli Civil Administration raided an outskirt of the village and forced the staff working on the road to stop, under the pretext that the area is classified

as Area C. The IOA ordered the Battir municipality to hand over the vehicles working on the road to the Israeli authorities. Area C, which constitutes about 60 percent of the West Bank, is under full Israeli security and civilian control. (Wafa 30 June 2019)

## Israeli Military Orders

- The Israeli occupation army (IOA) has issued orders for the illegal annexation of 511 Dunams (123.5 Acres) of privately-owned Palestinian lands near the northern West Bank city of Nablus, to expand an illegal colony in the area. The army has decided to confiscate 511 Dunams from Basin #15 in the Palestinian areas of Khallet Sheikh Ahmad and al-Mashaleh, owned by Palestinian residents of Burin, Iraq-Burin and Kafr Qallil villages, near Nablus. The annexation is part of Israel's plan to expand its illegal Bracha colony, which was built on Palestinian lands. (IMEMC 2 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) prevented Palestinian farmers from farming their land near the village of Sebastia, to the north of Nablus in the occupied West Bank. The IOA banned access of local farmers to their own land and threatened them of confiscating their own agricultural machinery if they tried to access it again. Armed settlers and IOA also prevent Palestinian shepherds from herding in the open pastures of the occupied West Bank in order to force them to abandon the area. (Wafa 10 June 2019)
- Palestinian landowners in the south of the West Bank were told by the Israeli military government that a large chunk of their land will be seized. Israel informed landowners in the towns of Yatta and Bani Naim, southeast of Hebron, that 4800 dunums (1 dunum = 1000 square meters) of their land will be seized. The residents were told to stop any kind of work they were undertaking on this land and that they have 45 days to object to this order starting May 25. Israel wants to use this land to expand the Pene Hever settlement built on Palestinian land southeast of Bani Naim. (Wafa 13 June 2019)
- The plot to destroy 2000 fully mature olive trees near the city of Bethlehem, in southern West Bank, was rubber-stamped by the Israeli occupation authorities. The 2000 trees, extend over a 1600 meter long road connecting two Palestinian villages, Taqou' town and al-Minya,

and take up 80 dunums of land, belonging to Palestinians. (IMEMC 17 June 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Karm Hadidon area, east of Battir town, west of Bethlehem in the occupied West Bank, and stopped the town's local council from paving a new road. The IOA accompanied by personnel of the "Civil Administration Office" invaded the area, and halted the work, under the allegation that the lands are in Area C of the occupied West Bank, under full Israeli military and administrative control. The IOA held the ID card of Taiseer Qattoush, the Mayor of Battir, and ordered him to stop the work. The IOA also fired many gas bombs and concussion grenades at the Palestinians, and tried to confiscate the machines used in the work. (IMEMC 30 June 2019)

### **Confiscation & Razing of lands**

- Several Israeli army vehicles carried out invasion into Palestinian agricultural lands east of Rafah, in the southern part of the Gaza Strip. The invasion was carried out by four armored military bulldozers, before they advanced dozens of meters into the lands in the Nahda neighborhood, east of Rafah. The Israeli vehicles leveled sections of the invaded lands, especially near the perimeter fence, while military drones flew overhead. The invaded area is one of many lands near the fence that are subject to repeated invasions, which also include bulldozing and uprooting them. (IMEMC 3 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) prevented Palestinian farmers from farming their land located adjacent to the settlement of Susiya. The IOA prevented farmers in Gazawi, an area in Masafer Yatta, in the southern Occupied West Bank of Hebron, from cultivating their own lands. (Wafa 6 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) have seized an agricultural caravan belonging to a farmer from village of Khirbet Jubara, to the south of the occupied West Bank city of Tulkarem. The IOA escorted a large crane to a plot of land belonging to the Dasouki family, and seized the caravan. The land owner had just finished reclaiming their

plot of land, which occupied a dunam and 800 square meters, and had a caravan placed in it, for agricultural purposes. The targeted land is located at the entrance of the village, next a house demolished by the IOA, earlier in April, under the pretext that it was built without a permit. (IMEMC 10 June 2019)

- The Israeli occupation authorities have decided to illegally confiscate at least twenty dunams of privately-owned Palestinian lands, in northern West Bank, to pave a new road for settlements. The lands and the newly planned segregated road are east of Nablus and are owned by Palestinian farmers from Deir al-Hatab and Azmout villages, and will be used to pave roads leading to Elon Moreh settlement. More than 400 Palestinians will be impacted by the planned road, which could also lead to more illegal confiscations of lands, especially since Israel implements buffer zones and other security measures to segregate such roads. (IMEMC 10 June 2019)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) destroyed more than 550 olive trees and destroyed a number of water wells in Um al-Kubish area, east of Tammoun village in Tubas governorate in the northern West Bank. The IOA stormed the area, knowing that this area is A nature Reserve, uprooted and destroyed more than 550 olive trees and destroyed a number of water collection wells. These lands belong to a number of citizens in the village of Tammun, namely Jihad Bani Odeh and his brothers, Rashid Rashid Bani Odeh, Abdullah Yousif Bani Odeh and Tammun Municipality. (Maannews 11 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) accompanied by several armored bulldozers, invaded Palestinian lands in 'Aseera al-Qibliya village, south of the northern West Bank city of Nablus, and bulldozed them in order to expand their nearby military base. The army bulldozed nearly five and a half Dunams and is still operating in the area. The lands are located near a military base, which was also installed on Palestinian lands, in the southern area of the village. The army intends to expand its military base, which means using more lands as buffer zones around it. (Wafa , Maannews 13 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) uprooted dozens of Palestinian olive trees in the western area of the al-'Isawiya town, south of the Al-Aqsa Mosque in occupied East Jerusalem, reportedly “obscuring the

view of surveillance cameras in the area.” The IOA invaded the town since morning hours, and were extensively deployed in various roads and neighborhoods. Israeli police officers also ticketed several Palestinian cars, and searched them, in addition to examining the ID cards of many Palestinians. (MEMC 17 June 2019)

- For the third consecutive day, Israeli bulldozers continued the uprooting of Palestinian lands, north of Khirbat Yanoun village, which belongs to Aqraba town council, south of the northern West Bank city of Nablus. The uprooting of the Palestinians lands is carried out close to the outpost, which was given the name (777), near The Gideonim (Ha’Gid’onim) settlement. The army resumed the bulldozing of the Palestinian lands, after denying the Palestinians entry to them, and declaring them “closed zones.” (MEMC 17 June 2019)
- Israeli bulldozers razed vast areas of Urif village Lands south of Nablus city. The targeted lands are located adjacent to Yetzhar settlement. (Wafa 18 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) razed lands south of the village of Burin and in the village of Madama, to the south of the occupied West Bank city of Nablus. Israeli bulldozers proceeded to raze lands in Burin and Madama. (Wafa 19 June 2019)
- Israeli military bulldozers leveled Palestinian farmlands in Battir town, west of Bethlehem. An Israeli military force stormed al-Khimar area, and provided protection for a military bulldozer as it leveled a large tract of farmland belonging to Khalil Abu Ni'meh, Omar al-Qaisi, and Jawad al-Qaisi. (Wafa 19 June 2019)
- Israeli settlers razed today a Palestinian-owned land near the village of Wad Rahhal, to the south of Bethlehem in the occupied West Bank. Settlers escorted by the IOA proceeded to raze the land in an attempt to build a new outpost connecting the settlements of Tekou and Efrat. The land razed belongs to a local Palestinian farmer called Mohammad Yahya Ayyash. (Wafa 22 June 2019)

## Expansion of settlements

- The Supreme Court has rejected the appeal of the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate and approved the sale of three “strategic” assets in [Jerusalem’s Old City](#) to the pro-settlement Ateret Cohanim association. The rejection of the appeal on Monday ends a 14-year-long legal saga surrounding the [sale of the assets](#), which has agitated the Greek Church in Jerusalem. The decision represents a significant victory for Ateret Cohanim, a right-wing organization that strives to acquire Palestinian property in the Old City, for Jewish settlement. With Monday’s decision, the group can dramatically strengthen its hold on the Old City’s Christian Quarter. The story began in 2005, when the daily Maariv published a report about the [sale of the three buildings](#), including the Petra and Imperial hotels overlooking the Jaffa Gate plaza at the entrance to the Old City. The Maariv story rattled the Greek Church and led to an exceptional procedure to oust the incumbent patriarch, Irenaeus. He claimed that the ousting was illegal, and insists to this day that he is the patriarch. The new patriarch, [Theophilus III](#), rejected the transaction and claimed that it involved corruption and bribery, and lacked church authorization. First, the patriarchate claimed that Irenaeus didn’t receive the approval of the Synod Council to carry out the transaction. It also claimed that their finance director, Nikolas Papadimos, had received money from Ateret Cohanim to advance the deal and had committed acts of theft and corruption involving patriarchate funds. The patriarchate also argued that the price paid for the buildings by Ateret Cohanim is significantly lower than their market value. A year ago the District Court rejected these claims. Judge Gila Kanfi Steinitz approved the transaction, but criticized Ateret Cohanim for failing to bring the organization’s chairman, Matityahu Dan, to testify. After the defeat in the District Court the patriarchate appealed to the Supreme Court. Last week the patriarchate’s lawyers repeated the allegations of bribery, corruption and lack of authorization. In today’s decision three justices, Yitzhak Amit, Yael Vilner and Alex Stein, rejected the appeal and approved the transfer of the buildings to Ateret Cohanim. The justices confirmed the patriarchate’s claims that Papadimos had received \$35,000 from Ateret Cohanim, and criticized Dan’s failure to testify. Justice Amit wrote: “When a litigant claims that Reuven promised a bribe to one of his workers, we could expect Reuven to come to testify and deny the allegation, even if the litigant has no real proof of the accusation ...” On the other hand, Amit said the court could accept the

explanation that there were other considerations for not having Dan testify. ([Haaretz](#) 11 June 2019)

- In occupied East Jerusalem, Israeli authorities constructed a metal fence with barbed wire, on Sultan Suleiman Street, near the Damascus Gate of the Al Aqsa Mosque compound. The fence was placed around the perimeter of the stairs leading to the ancient Damascus Gate; a bulldozer was also reportedly seen digging. The Israeli occupation forces will remove trees and tiles from the area, and continue construction inside the garden and close to nearby caves. (IMEMC 14 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Palestinian lands, west of Ya'bad town, near the northern West Bank city of Jenin, and started the expansion of an illegal outpost, which was installed on private lands several months ago. Several months ago, Israeli settlers and IOA started the installation of a new outpost on private Palestinian lands in Khirbat Masoud area, west of Ya'bad town. The outpost started with one settlers, who came for the IOA claiming to be a shepherd, before the army installed mobile homes, brought more settlers, and started preparing for roads, in addition linking the lands with water and electricity. (IMEMC 17 June 2019)
- Israel's Jerusalem Municipality staff late Sunday handed notifications to demolish a number of Palestinians' houses and evacuate Palestinians from their own lands in Issawiya town in occupied Jerusalem in order to establish a Jewish Talmudic park. The municipality insists on implementing its plan despite Israeli courts' decisions to freeze the project. The municipality and the Israel Nature and Park Authority have tried to implement the project for many years in this area, which is targeted by Israel for settlement purposes, it added. ([JNA](#) 17 June 2019)
- A Jerusalem district court judge has accepted a legal theory put forward by the government, which may set a precedent allowing for the legalization of settlement homes built on privately owned Palestinian land. A final ruling in the case, involving the northern West Bank settlement of Alei Zahav, could provide judicial grounds for the legalization of up to 2,000 homes in West Bank settlements whose legal



status has been in dispute. In his ruling last month regarding Alei Zahav, District Court Judge Carmi Mossek accepted the state's position that settlement construction on private Palestinian land can be legalized retroactively if the land had mistakenly been thought to belong to the state. The state has been relying on this legal argument for a number of months, basing its position on market overt – that transactions conducted in good faith under certain circumstances are considered valid even when there are problems with legal title. The same legal concept, however, is also to be taken up by the High Court of Justice in another case involving the West Bank outpost of Mitzpeh Kramim. Judge Mossek's ruling is the first accepting the state's position. As a result, four homes that had been built on what had believed to be state land will be legalized despite the fact that the land involved was owned by Palestinians. In the Alei Zahav case, the state relied on a military order applying the market overt concept in the West Bank. The order provides that if the Israeli Civil Administration in the West Bank has allocated land to a West Bank settlement in the genuine belief that it was state land, settlement construction on it will be deemed legal even if it is later discovered that the Civil Administration was mistaken. As with other land in settlements in the West Bank, the site of the homes in question in Alei Zahav was thought to be state land based on old maps which crudely designated land boundaries based on what is now antiquated technology. A team from the Civil Administration has been reexamining the land boundaries in the West Bank and has found that some plots in West Bank settlements, including the homes in question at Alei Zahav, were built on land owned by Palestinians. On May 14 Judge Carmi Mossek ruled that the military order containing the market overt concept applies to Alei Zahav and the residents of the land in question are fully entitled to exercise their ownership interests to the land. The judge gave the state until September to complete the technical requirements for legalizing the buildings on the plots. Among the other recent cases in which the state has relied on the military order was one involving a dispute over the ownership of land in the northern West Bank settlement of Nili. In that case, the state's legal counsel said that position was in accordance with a legal opinion issued by Attorney

General Avichai Mendelblit. The state invoked a similar argument last year before the Jerusalem District Court involving efforts to legalize the unauthorized outpost of Mitzpeh Kramim near Ramallah. The court in that case also agreed that the market overt principle applied but the facts of the case were somewhat different in that the state had been deeply involved in selecting the location of the outpost, despite the fact that the outpost was unauthorized. The dispute is now before the High Court of Justice. The High Court also has a case pending before it challenging a law passed by the Knesset in 2017 that would retroactively legalize the seizure of some privately owned Palestinian land on which settlement construction has been built in good faith or with government encouragement. It is assumed that the High Court will strike down that law, and therefore the attorney general's staff has looked to other legal principles that would accomplish a similar result, including the market overt principle. (Haaretz 30 June 2019)

### **Erection of Israeli checkpoints**

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) installed a sudden military roadblock, south of the West Bank city of Bethlehem, before stopping and searching dozens of cars, leading to a traffic jam. (IMEMC 5 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) installed many military roadblocks, and intensified their deployment, around many villages and town, and various roads, in Jenin governorate, in northern West Bank. The IOA installed many roadblocks, especially on the Jenin-Nazareth Road, Dahiat Sabah al-Kheir, Um at-Toot and Arrana villages, in addition to the bypass road near Jenin, the junction of Ya'bad and 'Arrana towns, and Jenin-Nablus road. The IOA stopped and searched dozens of cars, and interrogated many Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. (IMEMC 7 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) installed military roadblocks in several areas in Hebron governorate, especially in Halhoul Bridge, north of the city, and the entrance of Ethna town, west of the city. The army stopped and ransacked several cars, and interrogated many Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. (IMEMC 13 June 2019)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded several neighborhoods in Hebron city, in addition to nearby town of Beit Awwa, and installed many roadblocks at the main roads leading to Sa'ir and Halhoul, in addition to Hebron's northern entrance, before stopping and searching dozens of cars, and interrogated many Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. (IMEMC 15 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Abu Sneina neighborhood, in Hebron city, and installed roadblocks on the city's northern entrance, in addition to Kharsa Junction, before stopping and searching cars, and examined the ID cards of many Palestinians. (IMEMC 23 June 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded several neighborhoods in Hebron city, in addition to the towns of Beit Ula, Etna, Beit Awwa, Deir Samit and Tarqoumia, and installed many roadblocks on northern and southern roads of Hebron city, in addition to the towns of Halhoul and Sa'ir. The IOA stopped and searched dozens of cars, and interrogated many Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. (IMEMC 24 June 2019)

## Israeli Closures

- The Israeli occupation authorities blocked all entrances to the Old City of Jerusalem in addition to several surrounding streets to secure a march for Israeli settlers. Hundreds of Israeli troops that were deployed in the vicinity of the Old City and surrounding streets forced Palestinians to close their shops to secure a march for settlers. (Wafa 2 June 2019)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) closed the entrance of Beit Iksa village, northwest of Jerusalem, and detained dozens of vehicles and prevented citizens from entering the village. (Wafa 5 June 2019)
- The Israeli army announced that Huwwara checkpoint on Road No. 60 that goes from the north to the south of the West Bank will be closed for two days. The checkpoint, which is used mainly by Palestinians, was closed to coincide with the US-sponsored two-day economic workshop that opens in the Bahraini capital Manama. Palestinians have called for two days of rage in the occupied territories to protest

the Manama workshop which they say is intended to undermine their struggle for independence. (WAFA 25 June 2019)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) closed the Qalandia checkpoint north of occupied Jerusalem in both directions after clashes broke out in the area, during which the IOA fired tear gas canisters at Palestinians. No casualties were reported. The closure of the Qalandiya checkpoint caused a severe traffic crisis. (WAFA 26 June 2019)

## Other

- **'Jerusalem is a human mosaic, connects East and West':** State Comptroller, retired judge Yosef Shapira, publishes a special report on Jerusalem for Jerusalem Day on Sunday. The State Comptroller, retired judge Yosef Shapira, published a special report on Jerusalem for Jerusalem Day on Sunday. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, there are 901,000 people living in Israel's capital, 60.6% of whom are Jews, 37.9% Arabs and 1.5% others. The comptroller's report shows that in the last decade, Jerusalem has consistently been characterized by a negative balance of internal migration each year. In other words, the number of those leaving it was greater than the number of immigrants moving to it and at a higher rate than other metropolitan areas. Last February, a terrorist infiltrated from Hebron to Jerusalem through one of its breaches and brutally murdered Uri Ansbacher, a 19-year-old young woman from Tekoa. The report raises significant deficiencies regarding compliance with security procedures and security checks at the crossings, the training of commanders, and the operational capability of the security guards at the crossings. Despite previous comments by the state comptroller, the police do not implement government decisions and refuse to accept Shin Bet instructions at the Jerusalem Envelope crossings, which has authority in the area of security handling. The state comptroller determined that the continued existence of breaches in the barrier that allow the entry of illegal aliens from Judea and Samaria endangers the security of Israeli residents in general and Jerusalem residents in particular. The report revealed that the financial security of the Jerusalem municipality is at risk, and its dependence on the government, in order to maintain a budgetary balance, is growing. The resources it has to provide services to its residents are much lower than the average amount of sources available in other metropolitan cities. The demographic and social-economic characteristics of the city may lead to additional burdens on

the municipality's budget and its economic weakness. Furthermore, deficiencies were found that do not conform to the savings principle in the city's financial management. Although the Jerusalem municipality is obligated to provide its residents with proper cleaning and sanitation services and despite its investment of hundreds of millions of shekels in the field, it doesn't do enough to advance its declared policy that the capital of Israel will be clean and well maintained. The report revealed that the city is dirty and is ranked last in the index of satisfaction of residents with cleanliness in their area of residence. Tourism is an important resource for improving the city's economic situation and the welfare of its residents and strengthening its international standing. Most tourists who visit Israel also visit Jerusalem (74%). However, the comptroller found numerous deficiencies in the management and maintenance of the tourist areas in Jerusalem. The deficiencies may harm the tourism industry as well as the image of Jerusalem and the entire country, and they do not suit Jerusalem's status as an international city. Numerous faults were found regarding the preservation of buildings and sites in Jerusalem as well. The findings reveal that despite the declared policy of the Jerusalem Municipality and the abundance of buildings and sites worthy of preservation and its historical, religious and cultural status, preservation is far from adequate. A great deal of effort is required by professionals to advance decisions regarding the preservation of sites in danger of destruction or change. The Arab population in East Jerusalem lives in severe poverty and there are deep disparities in all areas of life between it and the rest of the city and the state. The response of the state authorities to the Arab residents of East Jerusalem is inadequate, they do not work sufficiently to improve it, and in some cases do not even fulfill their legal responsibility. In the field of education, the Jerusalem Municipality and the Ministry of Education did not fulfill their obligation to provide free education for all, due to the shortage of classrooms. Some 23,000 children aged 3 to 18 are not registered and have never been enrolled in any educational framework known to the authorities and there is no plan to locate them. One in four students in grades 9-12 drop out of school - a dropout rate significantly higher than the national dropout rate and the dropout rate among the Arab sector as a whole. In the area of welfare, in neighborhoods within the jurisdiction of the city located on the other side of the fence (the "Jerusalem Envelope Barrier"), there are deficiencies and delays by state authorities in protecting children at risk. The municipality and the police have not instituted a method of action to enable them to provide quick and suitable treatment for these

children. In addition, in East Jerusalem, there is a shortage of social workers, welfare offices and services for children at risk, people with disabilities and the elderly. East Jerusalem residents are allocated only about 25% of the city's social services, although they constitute about 38% of the city's population and about 61% of the city's poor residents. The State Comptroller stresses that improving the situation of the residents of East Jerusalem will benefit both the residents and the economy and Israeli society in general, and will also increase the national security of the State of Israel. In 2016 and 2018, the Ombudsman received 3,561 complaints from residents of Jerusalem. The Jerusalem Municipality received 469 complaints, including free parking for people with disabilities in the Jerusalem municipality building; parking badges for the disabled; and sewage flowing through a neighborhood. However, the comptroller notes that many complaints also reflected the unique character of Jerusalem, as the capital city of state institutions and government ministries, as a city where different sectors of the population live - separated by nationality, religion and lifestyle - and a city with sacred sites for Judaism, Islam and Christianity. The report adds that among other things, Jerusalem is characterized by the connection between East and West and serves as an example of the shared lives of people of all denominations and religions who have lived together for many years in a kind of human mosaic, sometimes peacefully and comfortably and sometimes unfortunately in conflict. ([TOI, INN](#) 2 June 2019)

- Plans to build a cable car to the Western Wall in Jerusalem passed a major stage in the approval process Monday after the National Infrastructure Committee rejected all remaining objections to the controversial plan. Opponents fear the project would mar Jerusalem's Old City and bolster the Jewish presence in the Arab neighborhood of Silwan. The cable car is being promoted by the Tourism Ministry and the Jerusalem Development Authority. The line would include three stops, the first at the First Station complex at the end of Emek Refaim Street across from Mount Zion. The plan will now be submitted to the government for approval. The committee said after the approval that the "plan offers a true solution to the difficult problem of access to the southeast basin of the Old City and will provide an answer to sightseers, residents and tourists," referring to the area near the Western Wall, City of David and Dung Gate. For more details, click here ([Haaretz](#) 3 June 2019)
- The Israeli army has reduced, the fishing zone allotted to the Palestinians in the besieged Gaza Strip to 10 nautical miles. The

reduction comes less than one day after Israel increased the fishing zone to 15 nautical miles. The reduction of the fishing zone starts on June 6 2019 until further notice. (IMEMC 6 June 2019)

- US. Ambassador to Israel David Friedman said that Israel has the right to annex some but "unlikely all" of the West Bank in an interview with *The New York Times* on Friday. This comes after Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu promised to begin annexing settlements in the West Bank, a move that would put a dent in any attempts at a two-state solution in the area. "Under certain circumstances, I think Israel has the right to retain some, but unlikely all, of the West Bank," Friedman said. Following Friedman's interview, an administration official reacted Saturday, saying: "Our policy has not changed," *The Jerusalem Post's* Omri Nahmias reports. The comment by Friedman stirred plenty of controversy, since much of the world views Israeli settlements in the West Bank as illegal. Friedman further clarified that the "Deal of the Century" was aimed at improving life for Palestinians, but without any "permanent resolution to the conflict." However, the United Nations resolution in 2016 allowed by the Obama administration which condemned the Israeli settlements in the West Bank was heavily criticized by Friedman, who said that "Israel's entitled to retain some portion of it." "David Friedman has once again made clear that he is acting not as the US ambassador to Israel but as the settlement movement's ambassador to the United States," said Jeremy Ben-Ami, president of the pro-Israel liberal nonprofit J Street, which encourages American leadership to end the Arab-Israeli conflict. "By essentially giving the Netanyahu government a green light to begin unilaterally annexing Palestinian territory in the West Bank, the Trump administration is endorsing a flagrant violation of international law." ([IPOST](#) 9 June 2019)
- **Any Solution to the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict Will Lead to Civil War:** The ongoing debate between supporters of a two-state solution and those who advocate for one state is an argument about the goal: Is one of them an ideal solution, or only a pragmatic one, and what would the solution look like? In the 1980s and '90s, the answer to those questions was clear. The two-state solution received international backing, and support for it among the majority of both Israelis and

Palestinians was growing. The road to achieving it was direct negotiations based on the June 4, 1967 lines with mutual border adjustments. Today, U.S. President Donald Trump's "deal of the century," disregarding the international consensus, is meant to force upon the Palestinians different terms, tailor-made for the Israeli right. The failure of the negotiations based on the Oslo Accords and the settlement expansion that went on during the talks and continues have increased support for a one-state solution among both Israelis and Palestinians. Meanwhile, the Israeli government appears to have abandoned the search for a solution, settling instead for management of the conflict. While discussion about the goal is important, it ignores the question of how to achieve it. I do not refer to whether the only means is a "diplomatic process" or the imposition of a solution by the international community. I also do not refer to the question of whether the boycott, divestment and sanctions movement is an effective means of advancing a solution. Discussion about those matters assumes that if the sides are not capable of bridging the gap between their negotiating positions, the international community will force them to do so. Yet we still have to ask if the two communities will accept whatever solution their leaders achieve, either on their own or as a result of heavy international pressure. Even if an agreement via international pressure does not appear to be on the horizon, it's worthwhile to devote some thought to this question. One day it will be timely. I would like to present the following thesis: Any solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is likely to lead to an armed revolt against the legitimate government, or even a civil war in some form. I am not a believer in historical determinism. It's possible that a serious rebellion will not break out because each side will find a way to cope with its extremists and put down a revolt before it turns into a civil war. But for that to happen, it's necessary to pose the question and address it in order to reduce the potential damage if one of these possibilities is realized. I will focus on the Israeli side, because the circumstances that might lead to a revolt or civil war in Israel are different from those that might develop on the Palestinian side. Palestinian opposition to a permanent agreement according to the Arab Peace Initiative will be based on religious arguments and national symbolism: the renouncement of a complete return of the 1948 refugees to Israel; the providing legitimization to Zionism and to Israel, and total abandonment of the area of Palestine on which Israel exists. However, opposition in Israel would not be only for symbolic reasons but also because of material interests. In addition, an end to the Israeli occupation and the achievement of full independence would constitute a historic



Palestinian achievement that would lessen the pain of the concessions made. On the Israeli side, however, it would constitute a colossal failure. The possibility that a revolt or civil war will break out is not hypothetical: It is in the air and exists in the consciousness of the decision-makers. This elephant in the room leads to a hardening of positions. For various reasons, including the desire to avoid an internal confrontation, the Israeli side prefers to declare that there is no partner, or to present negotiating positions that are nonstarters. At the same time, in both societies there is great pessimism about the other side's readiness to agree to an arrangement. More and more voices are siding with the one-state solution based on the argument that there is no possibility of evacuating the settlers. Why is the evacuation of the settlers such a serious obstacle? First, because Israel's territorial expansion project and control over the Palestinian population is the largest state/national project the country has ever carried out. Its scope in time and territory and the cost of the project is unprecedented in Israel's history. I estimate that the establishment of the state cost less than its expansion after 1967. Almost the entire state is invested in this project. This does not refer only to the ideological investment and the transfer of settlers into the Palestinian territories. It's also about jobs for hundreds of thousands or millions of Israelis, as well as profits from exporting technological know-how and security products that maintain Israel's control over the Palestinian population and territory. The existence of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip would require far more than a political decision or the evacuation of about 100,000 settlers: It would require a total change in direction by the State of Israel. Israeli investment in controlling the Palestinian population has increased as Israeli expansion has increased. In 2002, Israel reconquered the West Bank and converted the Palestinian Authority into its subcontractor via security cooperation. Since then, a reality of one regime between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea has been created. Under this regime, the Jewish ethnic group maintains control over the Palestinian group. Despite the deep gaps between the two rival ethnic groups in the balance of power, human rights and access to resources, there is demographic parity. The demographic balance is being undermined to the detriment of the Jews, however, and this requires them to deepen their control over the Palestinians. The settlements do not only create de facto annexation of the territory, they also constitute a tool of control over the Palestinians. As investments grow, it becomes harder for the Israeli-Jewish group to liberate itself from them and to give up the privileges provided by the status of being in control. The Jewish majority mobilizes a series of

arguments to justify its march of folly. At the head of this list is security. The Jewish side feels that its superiority and ability to control the situation are being threatened. While this threat has a basis in reality, many on the Jewish side interpret it, mistakenly, as an existential threat. This only increases the difficulty involved in changing direction. It is a mistake to think that the problem I'm raising stems mainly from the number of settlers. It's true that there is a growing settler population, more than half a million. And not all of them are extremists like the murderers of the Dawabsheh family in the West Bank village of Duma in 2015. Some among them genuinely believe in coexistence with their Palestinian neighbors or in the need to accept the decision of the democratic majority. But we should remember that the settlers as a political-religious-social group are not limited to the area of the West Bank. In other words, it's not the place where they reside that determines who is a "settler." In this respect, there are "settlers" also within the State of Israel, meaning those whose religious-political security and national worldview is identical to that of the radical settlers. Some of them might bear arms to try to overturn a democratic decision enabling full Palestinian sovereignty in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, including East Jerusalem and the Temple Mount, and the return to Israel of an agreed-on number of refugees in exchange for the "illusion of peace." Israeli democracy would then face a confrontation with its very legitimacy. This would be a confrontation not with an external enemy but with some of Israel's own citizens and soldiers. In the name of the sanctity of the Land of Israel and a deep mistrust of the Palestinians' intentions, this group is liable to turn the weapons at its disposal and its military know-how against the army and the security services, which would be implementing the decision of the majority of the country's citizens. That would follow a bitter internal debate and a legitimate democratic struggle by opponents of the agreement. France in the mid-1960s had to cope with the revolt of settlers and military units when it decided, in a referendum, to evacuate Algeria. Algeria had been annexed to France and had 1 million settlers and half a million French soldiers. It's worthwhile recalling that France decided on the evacuation of Algeria in the context of global de-colonization – a context that does not exist today. That would only increase the difficulty of carrying out an Israeli evacuation. The deep symbiosis between the settlers and the military and security establishment that protects them in the West Bank could create a situation in Israel similar to that which existed in France. Settlers of the type I have described here can be found not only in settlements but also in Israeli combat units (some of them

homogeneous), the Civil Administration and the security services. I imagine that many would find it difficult to take action against the army and the state apparatuses, but it's not far-fetched to think that some would assist the rebels behind the scenes either by commission or omission, and that a smaller number would take part in a rebellion. The Jewish underground in the 1980s numbered around 20 members. However, it showed that a group of activists with military expertise and the ability to organize an underground could act with the support of ideological authorities to create a strategic change. Since then, the likelihood that such a situation will be repeated has only increased. Since the evacuation of the settlements in the Gaza Strip in 2005, the group that supports violent settlers has not contracted, but expanded. Contrary to the impression created by reports about settler violence against the Palestinians, the major threat to a permanent-status agreement doesn't come from a small, violent band of teenage outlaws, but rather from an organized underground that has a broad support in the social and political establishment. To get the Jewish group that is so deeply invested in the expansion and control project to give up its privileges, there must be a severe crisis or heavy external pressure. No colonial power ever gave up a colony for reasons of morality and recognition of human rights. If the crisis and pressure worsen, whether from the Palestinian side, the international community or both – it will become equally harder for Israel to give in. Members of the Israeli peace camp would be labeled traitors and collaborators and be symbolically removed from the collective. As was demonstrated in the events that preceded the assassination of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, it could be a prologue to the actual removal from the collective. In 1994-95, the attack was aimed at one individual. In the future, arms may be aimed at an entire segment of the population. The one-state solution doesn't remove the possibility of the outbreak of civil war. Instead of a struggle between the State of Israel and a rebel Jewish group, within one state the struggle would be between two ethnic-religious-linguistic collectives. For all the reasons I have mentioned, the Jewish ethnic group would not agree to give up its privileges for the creation of an egalitarian regime between Jews and Palestinian Arabs. Per capita GDP in Israel for 2017 was \$36,250, compared with \$3,000 in the Palestinian territories. Even if this huge gap is reduced, much of it will divide the rich and powerful Jews from the Palestinian Arabs not because the latter are less qualified, but because of the Jews' interest in maintaining the upper hand. Given Jewish superiority in every area except demography, there is no chance the Jews would not gain superior positions in a one-state situation and would not exploit their

greater resources to preserve their status. In a reality of almost demographic equality between the two ethnic groups, there is no chance that the Palestinians would agree to be in an inferior position. In brief, one state is a guaranteed prescription for an ongoing civil war, similar to what happened in the Balkans with the breakup of Yugoslavia, or in Lebanon. The discussion about a civil war is taboo in Israeli society. The dominant slogan is “a Jew doesn’t evacuate a Jew.” There is no doubt that the events that would accompany the liberation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the achievement of full Palestinian sovereignty over them and East Jerusalem, together with the return of refugees, would be traumatic for Israeli society. To make a comparison, when the Altalena was sunk in 1948, 16 Irgun members and three Israeli soldiers were killed, and the event is still a painful memory that arouses deep division in Israeli society. The history of other nations and events that accompanied the ending of a discriminatory and repressive regime teaches us that these nations had to cope with a revolt or a civil war when they were undergoing a fundamental transformation. There is a basis for concern that the fate of Israeli society will not be different. Prof. Menachem Klein teaches political science at Bar-Ilan University and is the author of “Lives in Common – Arabs and Jews in Jerusalem, Jaffa and Hebron” (2014). His latest book, “Arafat and Abbas, Portraits of Leadership in a State Postponed,” is due out in October. A version of this piece was originally published in The Palestine-Israel Journal. (Haaretz 15 June 2019)

- Israeli authorities established a new development they coined “Trump Heights”, with Binyamin Netanyahu presiding over the unveiling ceremony alongside U.S. Ambassador to Israel David Friedman. The location for the new colony is on land stolen by Israel from Syria in the 1967 war, an area known as the Golan Heights, and illegally occupied by the Israeli military since that time. Donald Trump recently announced that he recognizes Israel’s claim to the territory – despite no internationally-recognized treaty or agreement ever having been signed ceding the territory. Israeli Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu held a ceremony on the site renaming the colonial settlement of Bruchim to ‘Trump Heights’. In his statement, Netanyahu said, “We are going to do two things — establish a new community on the Golan Heights, something that has not been done for many years. This is an act of Zionism and it is paramount. The second thing is to

honor our friend, a very great friend of the State of Israel – President Donald Trump, who recently recognized Israel’s sovereignty over the Golan Heights.” ([Haaretz](#), IMEMC 16 June 2019)

- The Jerusalem Municipality approved the naming of streets in the Palestinian Silwan neighborhood in East Jerusalem after Jewish Rabbis, going against the recommendation of a professional panel who said “It is inappropriate to give Jewish street names in neighborhoods overwhelmingly populated by Arabs.” The naming committee in the municipality, headed by Mayor Moshe Leon, named five alleyways and narrow streets in the Baten Al-Hawa neighborhood of Silwan. The neighborhood is the focus of efforts by Ateret Cohanim settler organization, and is currently the home of 12 Jewish families and hundreds of Palestinian families. Settlers argue that there was a small Jewish-Yemenite community in the neighborhood 80 years ago. The newly-approved street names are “Ezrat Nidhim,” after the charitable organization founded by Yisroel Dov Frumkin in the late 19th century which established the Yemenite community. The other streets are named after Yemenite rabbis: Harabbi Medamuni, Rabbi Avraham Al-Naddaf, Rabbi Yihya Yitzhak Halevi and Rabbi Shalom Alsheikh Halevi. The decision was taken by a majority of eight to two. The committee made the decision despite the opinion of a professional panel, who warned that the move will “create unnecessary tension. The names will not be used by residents and will therefore be futile.” The committee recommended neutral street names which will benefit all residents. The two committee members opposing the decision are city coalition members Laura Wharton and Yossi Havilio. Havilio said he firmly opposes as the move, adding that it provokes Arab residents and will inflame the atmosphere in the neighborhood. ([Haaretz](#) 17 June 2019)
- **Welcome to Trump Heights, the Israeli Town That Doesn't Exist:** In huge gilded letters (what else?), on a piece of synthetic lawn (of course), a large sign was erected in the Golan Heights, as if taken directly from the best of comedy sketches. Ramat Trump, or Trump Heights, will be built here. Even the strong gusts, which made it difficult to put up the scenery, gave this ridiculous event the atmosphere of an Israeli satire – a moment before a variety of government ministers began their comically dramatic march toward the ceremony. We’ll begin at the end. No new community named for U.S. President Donald Trump was actually established on Sunday in the Golan Heights. As even the founder of the Knesset caucus for the Golan, Kahol Lavan MK Zvi Hauser, observed: “Anyone who reads the

fine print of the 'historic' decision understands that this is a conceptual decision. There is no funding. There is no planning. There is no location and there is really no committed decision. That's what the 'Israbluff'" – to borrow a term from Israeli comedy, avoiding a problem with a fictional solution – "of establishing of a new community in the Golan Heights looks like. Salah Shabati at his best," he added, referring to the 1964 Israeli satire film. Indeed, the proposal put before the cabinet to found the new community includes no real steps toward its establishment. It's mainly "administrative work," which in Israeli speak means barely a single meeting around a plate of carbs. Numerous other expressions from the very creative "Israbluff" lexicon appear there in full force: "Formulating recommendations," "examining a variety of aspects," "submitting opinions," "the government notes," and so on and so forth. There's just one sentence at the end that reveals the deceit: "When the final government decision is made on the establishment of the community, and insofar as the location of the new town will be in the area of the community of Kela..." There it is. Indeed, no such final decision was made, and it's unclear if after the sign's installation such a community will ever be established, or will remain a celestial "Trump Heights" – a mythological town that exists only in the imagination. In the explanatory notes on the government decision, the ruse at our expense continues: "There is importance in advancing the decision as noted at this time to strengthen the diplomatic ties between Israel and the United States." On the other hand, the joke's not really at our expense, in real financial terms, because the next clause is the most charming: "Economic data and impact on the country's economy: not relevant." Finally, a glimmer of truth. And why isn't it relevant? Because of the clause entitled "legal difficulties, if any, and means of resolving them." These difficulties certainly exist. A temporary government, like the one that gathered on Sunday in the Golan Heights and is no government at all, can't make such a decision until elections are held again and a real government is established. The solution? The legal opinion states that the next government will be the one to decide, and is under no obligation to do so at all. And in the meantime, the blathering about "administrative work" will continue and a pretty sign will go up on artificial grass. If a Netanyahu government is elected again, they'll figure out whether and how to resolve it. The truth is that the Netanyahu government should be commended for a brilliant move. After all, what does Trump love more than seeing his name in golden letters on a big sign? The main thing is the picture, and who's going to check afterward whether a community is built there or not. The honor

has already been bestowed; the facts are marginal. After all, we live in the age of fake news, as President Trump likes to say. ([Haaretz](#) 17 June 2019)

- What does it mean to roll one's eyes? Well, in Hebrew it means to try to look innocent, to play dumb. Is it an acquired talent or an inborn trait? On one thing we can all agree: The eye-roll has caught on and become policy. It's the foundation on which the settlers have built their expansionist theory, which is based on building illegal outposts and creating a warped separation between systematic land grabs known as "settlements" and the "land grabs by chance" known as "outposts." But this is all passé now. Now the time has come for the festival of the new glaring lie, the pinnacle of the settlement movement's achievements: annexing Area C of the West Bank. What's so bad about an annexation that would merely put most of the "legal" settlements and "consensus" blocs under Israeli sovereignty? Nobody wonders anymore about which law lets the settlements enjoy such status. Area C is home to some 80,000 Palestinians, a small number easy for the sensitive Jewish Israeli digestive system. What could be more legal than an annexation supported by most of Donald Trump's senior advisers, the owners of Trump Heights, which overlooks Israel from the Golan mountaintops? These Palestinians could even be granted limited citizenship so that we wouldn't, perish the thought, be accused of apartheid. But to borrow from that famous song, "First we take Area C, then we take the West Bank." This is exactly where the big deception is, going back to the days of the deceit in the construction of the settlement Kiryat Arba near Hebron, and the fraud that surrounded the establishment of Hebron's Avraham Avinu neighborhood, which began with an innocent request to clean the Avraham Avinu synagogue. In the same way the infamous settlements Migron, Amona and all the other malignancies were built. This is all just the beginning of the redemption that seeks to legitimize the annexation of Area C, and the aspirations of the new transportation minister, Bezalel Smotrich, to annex all of Judea and Samaria, the West Bank. Back in 2006, Hanan Porat and Uri Elitzur presented their grandiose plan "Peace in the Land," which spoke of annexing 60 percent of the West Bank including all the areas of Jewish settlement and all territories needed to establish defensible borders (the Jordan Valley, western Samaria and Binyamin, Gush Etzion and the Southern Hebron Hills). According to this plan, Israel would also have annexed some 300,000 Palestinians, residents of the smaller villages in the more sparsely populated areas of the West Bank. At the end of the process they would have become Israeli citizens. When would the end of the process have been, and under what terms would they have received

citizenship? Would they have been required to declare their loyalty to the state or at least recognize it as a Jewish state? After all, there can be no citizenship without loyalty. The people who drew up the plan didn't comment on this issue, and they have since died. Six years later Naftali Bennett's "Plan for Calm" came along, which was aimed at neutralizing the apartheid sword by granting citizenship. Bennett doesn't mention that this is part of a gradual plan, but it's no secret that it is. The diplomat Ran Yishai wrote this month on the website Sovereignty that the applying of only partial sovereignty could place a great stranglehold on settlement because any settlements that weren't developed wouldn't thrive. As he put it: Transportation difficulties and an aging population, as a result of young couples having difficulty purchasing new homes – which wouldn't exist – would be like a noose around the neck of those settlements, to which access has been difficult from the start. Yehudit Katsover told a Sovereignty conference a week and a half ago that applying "sovereignty would strengthen the Jewish majority with the construction of settlements and absorption of immigrants from around the world." Katsover added that "the Arabs of Judea and Samaria would receive residency status under Israeli sovereignty and could later request citizenship in accordance with the terms of loyalty." What could be more generous than that? Yes, let's give the eye-rollers Area C, and they'll finish the job. ([Haaretz](#) 19 June 2019)

- No fewer than 1,982 small and medium-sized business operate in Judea and Samaria, a 100% increase over the past decade. The average rate of entrepreneurship in Judea and Samaria was 20% higher than that of Tel Aviv, relative to population size, in 2018. The data, from the Central Bureau of Statics and the MATI Jerusalem Business Development Center in Judea and Samaria, was presented at an entrepreneurial conference in Samaria, the first such conference of its kind. In a sign of the region's growing tourism industry, the most prominent field of business in Judea and Samaria is the service industry, in particular food and hospitality services, followed by industry and health services and skincare. Conference attendees welcomed the Tourism Ministry's recent decision to incentivize entrepreneurs to build hotels in Judea and Samaria and the Jordan Valley, in the form of grants to entrepreneurs at a 20% rate of the total investment. According to Samaria Regional Council head Yossi Dagan, "Entrepreneurship is in Samaria's DNA. The reason for this is, on the one hand, the distance from the cities, and the other hand, an active population that came here to settle and to build and therefore is no stranger to entrepreneurship." ([ISRAELHAYOM](#) 20 June 2019)



- On June 20, 2019, the 'International Day of Refugees', the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics released a report showing that nearly half of all Palestinians throughout the world, were registered as refugees in 2018. According to United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), of the 13 million Palestinians in Palestine and the Diaspora, 6 million are registered as refugees. In 1948, the Palestinian Nakba began, when the land was occupied, and 800,000 indigenous people from 1,300 towns and villages were forcefully expelled from historical Palestine. The report breaks down that 17% of the 6 million Palestinian refugees, or 1,020,000 live in the West Bank, and 25% or 1,500,000 of the total number of Palestinian refugees are in the Gaza Strip. Jordan hosts the largest Palestinian refugee population at 39%, or 2,340,000, while Syria is home to 11% or 660,000, and finally Lebanon with 9%, or 540,000 Palestinian refugees. In 1967, another 300,000 Palestinians were driven from their homes, and today, the ethnic cleansing of Palestine continues with home demolitions occurring on a near daily basis in and around the cities of Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Hebron, and Nablus, to name a few. (IMEMC, [PCBS](#) 21 June 2019)
- **Minister** of Public Security Gilad Erdan warned against a conference in Jerusalem under the title "Jerusalem, the capital of Palestine" under the auspices and funding of the Palestinian Authority. Ardan signed an order today to prevent the holding of a conference that was to take place in the Old City of Jerusalem under the auspices and funding of the Palestinian Authority, as well as similar events taking place in Ramallah and Nablus. The event was supposed to include Palestinian national songs and songs of praise to the Palestinian Authority, the distribution of PA certificates and recognitions, and the participation of Palestinian Authority activists. The order of Minister Erdan instructs not to conduct the activity in Jerusalem, in accordance with section 3 (a) of the Implementation of the Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip (Restriction of Activity) Law, 5755-1994, which prohibits the Palestinian Authority from opening or operating a representative, And authorizes the Minister of Public Security to prohibit an order to carry out such activity. ([Mako](#) 21 June 2019)
- Senior White House adviser Jared Kushner on Saturday revealed the long-awaited details of the economic aspect of the US peace plan, saying it would inject \$50 billion into struggling economies in the Middle East over the next ten years. In an interview with the Reuters news agency three days ahead of the Washington-led economic

workshop in Bahrain, US President Donald Trump's son-in-law said that over half of the funds (\$28 billion) would go toward the West Bank and Gaza Strip while \$7.5 billion would go to Jordan, \$9 billion to Egypt and \$6 billion to Lebanon. "If you can also get that whole region starting to lift, and if you can get a quicker flow of goods and people in all the different areas that are necessary in industry instead of bullets and munitions and war, then I think that will really lead to a big increase in investment in the area and more jobs and better quality of life and hopefully more peace along with it," Kushner said. Separately on Saturday, the White House released its "Peace to Prosperity" economic plan, a 40-page document focusing on detailing initiatives to unleash Palestinian "economic potential," "empower," the Palestinian people and "enhance Palestinian governance." The Palestinians have strongly opposed the conference and urged Arab states to stay away, arguing it will be placing economic issues ahead of reaching a political solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. According to the report, fifteen billion of the total \$50 invested would come from grants, \$25 billion from subsidized loans and roughly \$11 billion from private capital. The plan would also fund 179 economic projects in areas such as infrastructure, water, power, telecommunications, tourism and medical facilities; 147 of the projects would be in the Palestinian territories, 15 in Jordan, 12 in Egypt and five in Lebanon. Tens of millions of dollars in funds would be reserved for projects that would help further link the Gaza Strip with Egypt's Sinai Peninsula through upgrading power lines and increasing electricity flow. The plan also seeks to inject \$950 million in the Palestinian tourism industry, according to Reuters. The Trump adviser leading Washington's peace efforts told the news agency that the plan would create roughly 1 million jobs in Gaza and the West Bank, drop their employment from 30% to the single digits, reduce the Palestinian poverty rate by half and double their GDP. Fifty-three percent of Palestinians in Gaza live in poverty, a June 2018 United Nations report said. Eighty percent depend on international aid, according to the UN Relief and Works Agency, the main international organization that provides health, education and other services to Palestinian refugees. Gaza is run by the Hamas terror group and Kushner did not address how the plan, which includes funding for infrastructure linking Gaza to the West Bank, would deal with this and the failure of the Palestinians to reconcile. "The reason we're calling this a workshop and not a conference is because we want to get feedback and hopefully finalize it so that we can then coordinate a lot of the aid efforts and investing efforts to really drive these results," Kushner said. The White House is hoping

that wealthy Gulf states would provide the bulk of the funds, but that it is considering pitching in as well. Funds raised at the workshop would be administered by a multinational development bank managed by an appointed board of governors, according to Reuters, which reviewed documents related to the plan in addition to speaking with Kushner and several of his top aides. Kushner suggested that the US plan has some similarities to the Marshall Plan, an American initiative passed in 1948 to jump-start economies in Western Europe after World War II. “One of the things that they did successfully [with the Marshall Plan] is that they didn’t just give aid but they infused money into the private sector and they created an environment in which businesses could thrive and capital could be invested. This is a similar notion [that we’re trying to do],” he explained. Responding to the Palestinian Authority’s decision to boycott the June 25-26 Bahrain summit and declarations from Arab states that they would not budge on their requirement that the US plan see to it the creation of a Palestinian state, Kushner asserted that Washington “care[s] about the Palestinian cause.” However, he avoided discussing the idea of Palestinian political sovereignty and stressed how the US plan would help move the Palestinians “move forward economically.” Kushner stuck to the pre-stated White House’s position that it will introduce the political side of its plan at a later date, but assured that this section would not be ignored. The White House said earlier this month that it wants to wait until after a new Israeli government is formed. The Knesset elections are scheduled for September 17, and it usually takes several weeks for coalition negotiations to conclude. Initially, US and Israeli officials indicated that high-ranking members of the Israeli government would be invited to the event as well. But earlier this week, the White House said that no Israeli officials would be present in Manama. ([Haaretz](#), [IPOST](#), [TOI](#) 22 June 2019)

- The Trump administration's \$50 billion Middle East economic plan calls for creation of a global investment fund to lift the Palestinian and neighboring Arab state economies, and construction of a \$5 billion transportation corridor to connect the West Bank and Gaza, according to U.S. officials and documents reviewed by Reuters. The "economy first" approach toward reviving the moribund Israeli-Palestinian peace process could be a hard sell to a largely skeptical region. The plan, set to be presented by President Donald Trump's son-in-law, [Jared Kushner](#), at an international conference in Bahrain next week, includes 179 infrastructure and business projects, according to [the documents](#).

More than half of the \$50 billion would be spent in the economically troubled Palestinian territories over 10 years while the rest would be split between Egypt, Lebanon and Jordan. Some of the projects would be in Egypt's Sinai peninsula, where investments could benefit Palestinians living in adjacent Gaza, a crowded and impoverished coastal enclave. The plan also proposes nearly a billion dollars to build up the Palestinians' tourism sector, a seemingly impractical notion for now given the frequent flareups between Israeli forces and militants from Hamas-ruled Gaza, and the tenuous security in the occupied West Bank. ([Factbox with more on the plan](#)). The Trump administration hopes that other countries, principally wealthy Gulf states, and private investors, would foot much of the bill, Kushner told Reuters. The unveiling of the economic blueprint follows two years of deliberations and delays in rolling out a broader peace plan between Israelis and Palestinians. The Palestinians, who are boycotting the event, have refused to talk to the Trump administration since it recognized Jerusalem as the Israeli capital in late 2017. Kushner made clear in two interviews with Reuters that he sees his detailed formula as a game-changer, despite the view of many Middle East experts that he has little chance of success where decades of U.S.-backed peace efforts have failed. "I laugh when they attack this as the 'Deal of the Century'," Kushner said of Palestinian leaders who have dismissed his plan as an attempt to buy off their aspirations for statehood. "This is going to be the 'Opportunity of the Century' if they have the courage to pursue it." Kushner said some Palestinian business executives have confirmed their participation in the conference, but he declined to identify them. The overwhelming majority of the Palestinian business community will not attend, businessmen in the West Bank city of Ramallah told Reuters. Several Gulf Arab states, including Saudi Arabia, will also participate in the June 25-26 U.S.-led gathering in Bahrain's capital, Manama, for Kushner's rollout of the first phase of the Trump peace plan. Their presence, some U.S. officials say privately, appears intended in part to curry favor with Trump as he takes a hard line against Iran, those countries' regional arch-foe. The funding for the projects mentioned in the plan would partially rely on donations from the rich countries in the Persian Gulf. The United States and other countries are also expected to provide funding if the plan ever moves into implementation stages. The White House said it decided against inviting the Israeli government because the Palestinian Authority would not be there, making do instead with a small Israeli business delegation. There are strong doubts whether potential donor governments would be willing to open their checkbooks anytime soon,

as long as the thorny political disputes at the heart of the decades-old Palestinian conflict remain unresolved. The 38-year-old Kushner - who like his father-in-law came to government steeped in the world of New York real estate deal-making - seems to be treating peacemaking in some ways like a business transaction, analysts and former U.S. officials say. Palestinian officials reject the overall U.S.-led peace effort as heavily tilted in favor of Israel and likely to deny them a fully sovereign state of their own. Kushner's attempt to decide economic priorities first while initially sidestepping politics ignores the realities of the conflict, say many experts. "This is completely out of sequence because the Israeli-Palestinian issue is primarily driven by historical wounds and overlapping claims to land and sacred space," said Aaron David Miller, a former Middle East negotiator for Republican and Democratic administrations. Kushner acknowledges that "you can't push the economic plan forward without resolving the political issues as well." The administration, he said, will "address that at a later time," referring to the second stage of the peace plan's rollout now expected no earlier than November. Kushner says his approach is aimed at laying out economic incentives to show the Palestinians the potential for a prosperous future if they return to the table to negotiate a peace deal. White House officials have played down expectations for Manama, which will put Kushner just across the Gulf from Iran at a time of surging tensions between Tehran and Washington. Kushner, for instance, is calling it a "Prosperity to Peace workshop" instead of a conference, and a "vision" instead of an actual plan. He stressed that governments would not be expected to make financial pledges on the spot. "It is a small victory that they are all showing up to listen and partake. In the old days, the Palestinian leaders would have spoken and nobody would have disobeyed," he said. Kushner's proposed new investment fund for the Palestinians and neighboring states would be administered by a "multilateral development bank." Global financial lenders including the International Monetary Fund and World Bank plan to be present at the meeting. A signature project would be to construct a travel corridor for Palestinian use that would cross Israel to link the West Bank and Gaza. It could include a highway and possibly a rail line. The narrowest distance between the territories, whose populations have long been divided by Israeli travel restrictions, is about 40 km (25 miles). Kushner insists that if executed the plan would create a million jobs in the West Bank and Gaza, reduce Palestinian poverty by half and double the Palestinians' GDP. But most foreign investors will likely stay clear for the moment, not only because of security and corruption concerns but also because of the drag on the

Palestinian economy from Israel's West Bank occupation that obstructs the flow of people, goods and services, experts say. Kushner sees his economic approach as resembling the Marshall Plan, which Washington introduced in 1948 to rebuild Western Europe from the devastation of World War Two. Unlike the U.S.-funded Marshall Plan, however, the latest initiative would put much of the financial burden on other countries. Trump would "consider making a big investment in it" if there is a good governance mechanism, Kushner said. But he was non-committal about how much the president, who has often proved himself averse to foreign aid, might contribute. Economic programs have been tried before in the long line of U.S.-led peace efforts, only to fail for lack of political progress. Kushner's approach, however, may be the most detailed so far, presented in two pamphlets of 40 and 96 pages each that are filled with financial tables and economic projections. In Manama, the yet-to-released political part of the plan will not be up for discussion, Kushner said. The document does not include any reference to the difficult political questions at the heart of the conflict, such as the status of Jerusalem, the future of the Israeli settlements and the prospect of an independent Palestinian state. These issues are all expected to be tackled in the yet-unpublished political chapter of the plan. Instead, the current document focuses on issues like infrastructure, building a Palestinian high-tech sector and improving the availability of clean water and functioning electricity. Another component within the economic plan is the construction of new industrial zones to strengthen the Palestinian economy. This issue could prove difficult from a political standpoint, because of the question of where those industrial zones will be located - within existing Israeli settlements, or on areas currently controlled by Israel that will be transferred to Palestinian control. The second option would run into strong political opposition from the right wing in Israel. The documents also do not include any reference to a seaport or airport for the Palestinians. It's only reference to these issues is a proposal to upgrade existing airports in Jordan, which also serve Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza in some cases. However, sources with knowledge of the plan believe this issue could come up for discussion in later stages of the process. What Kushner hopes, however, is that the Saudis and other Gulf delegates will like what they hear enough to urge Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas to consider the plan. The message Kushner wants them to take to Ramallah: "We'd like to see you go to the table and negotiate and try to make a deal to better the lives of the Palestinian people." Palestinian officials fear that, even with all the high-priced promises, Kushner's economic formula is just a

prelude to a political plan that would jettison the two-state solution, the long-time cornerstone of U.S. and international peace efforts. ([Haaretz](#) 22 June 2019)

- Economic Side of 'Deal of the Century' Holds Some Surprises, but It's More Vision Than Blueprint: Just days before the opening of the U.S.-sponsored Middle East conference in Bahrain, and without much fanfare, the Trump administration revealed on Saturday the economic component of its plan to achieve peace between Israel and the Palestinians on the White House website. It's that same plan that President Donald Trump's son-in-law, Jared Kushner, and Middle East envoy Jason Greenblatt have been working on for more than two years. The bottom line is that beyond a flow of money, \$50 billion to be exact, the U.S. economic plan to be presented this week at the Peace to Prosperity meeting in Bahrain contains some surprises involving policy, and contrary to expectations, some of which will not be terribly welcomed by Prime Minister [Benjamin Netanyahu's](#) government. A considerable number of officials in Israel were surprised to see the Trump administration's plans to provide a geographic link between the West Bank and Gaza Strip through Israeli territory after years of a clear and deliberate policy of "divide and conquer." Israeli officials also see other proposals, in the fields of technology and education, for instance, as unrealistic considering the fact that currently the United States is not funding even simpler and more pressing humanitarian projects, such as a desalination plant for Gaza, which for the most part is now being funded by European taxpayers. The so-called "'deal of the century' is jumping a hundred steps ahead," some have said over the initial reaction to the Americans' colorful printed proposal, but actually, that was precisely the intention. There is no point analyzing it from too pragmatic a perspective. The entire concept, as Greenblatt himself said several times in the past, is to present a "vision" to the [Palestinians](#). The intent, he said, was to convey a message to the Palestinian people and their leadership that if political agreement is reached, here's what could happen, here are the many great things that the Palestinians could benefit from. And if no agreement is achieved, he said, the intention is for them to better understand the conflict, to enable people to dream, as he put it, of what could be accomplished to replace the current situation. In other words, the plan should be analyzed as a proposed narrative for a better future rather than a description of the near future. U.S. officials have been careful to note that the economic section is just one of plan's two parts, and that its political part will be presented after Israel's September 17 election. The intent is that the infusion of money would only be relevant if the two sides also accept

the second part, which apparently requires more difficult compromises. If that is the case, then the economic portion of the plan is the carrot that is being offered to the recalcitrant side before the stick. Nevertheless, U.S. administration officials insist — in the face of the primary criticism against them — that they are not trying to bribe the Palestinians. Against the backdrop of the criticism that there is too great a focus on the economic aspects at the expense of the Palestinians' national aspirations, the plan opens with the follow, among other statements: "Yet the Palestinian story will not end here. The Palestinian people continue their historic endeavor to realize their aspirations and build a better future for their children." From a general standpoint, the printed plan and the information on the White House website seem to reflect a desire to appeal directly to the hearts of the Palestinians themselves while bypassing the leadership and presenting a vision for a brighter future that depends mainly on their readiness to cooperate. It's in the best of America's capitalist tradition, which conditions individuals' prosperity first of all upon their own actions. Further on in the document are details on the range of the proposals themselves. Beyond linking the West Bank and Gaza, it describes major investment in infrastructure including water and electricity facilities, of the kind that the United States is not currently funding and there is concern that existing facilities will collapse. The plan also provides details about investment in higher education, the establishment of industrial zones and incentives for the private business sector. The Americans are also proposing upgrades to border crossings with [Egypt](#) and Jordan. On the other hand, there is no mention of building an airport in Gaza, even though such a proposal appears in the existing plans for long-term quiet between Israel and Hamas led by Egyptian mediation. In their initial reactions to the U.S. proposal, Israeli and Palestinian leadership responded as expected. Netanyahu had no reason to respond, having taken the position that the Palestinians have already scuttled efforts in the past, while praising and supporting for his good friend in Washington, the president, whom Netanyahu would assure that Israel is ready to listen. From the Palestinian point of view, there is nothing to talk about when it comes to economic issues until the Israeli occupation ends and the Palestinians are given a sovereign independent state. Under such circumstances, it's reasonable to assume that the vision will remain just that and that the printed plan will join others before it in a drawer. It might have helped if someone at the White House had bothered to issue a version in Arabic, in addition to the publication in English. That will happen soon, they promise, but in the meantime Washington is



preparing to discuss the details of the plan in Bahrain next week. And those invited to the conference, one can now understand, mostly have deep pockets. ([Haaretz](#) 23 June 2019)

- The Billion-dollar Question in Trump’s Peace Plan: After the White House released the economic chapter of its Middle East peace plan on Saturday, analysts in Israel, Washington and the Arab world all asked the same question: Where will the money come from? The Trump administration wants to create an international fund that will invest \$50 billion in the Palestinian and regional economy. Just over half of that sum would go to the Palestinian territories, and the rest to neighboring countries such as Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon. The “Peace to Prosperity” plan includes a long list of programs and projects that could be carried out with that sum, but doesn’t contain a detailed explanation of how that money will become available in the first place. Jared Kushner, President Donald Trump’s son-in-law and senior adviser, is leading the White House team working on the project. He told Reuters that “the whole notion here is that we want people to agree on the plan and then we’ll have a discussion with people to see who is interested in potentially doing what.” In other words, the Trump team first wants the plan to receive support from as many regional players as possible — and only then will the debate shift to practical funding mechanisms. An administration official told Haaretz that this approach is based on a pragmatic reading of the situation: Countries will not want to commit large sums of money to a plan before they see it has at least a decent chance of succeeding. Thus, the implementation of the economic chapter will rely on regional players’ reactions to the peace plan’s political chapter, which will not be released before Israel’s do-over election on September 17 — and could possibly be delayed until a new Israeli government is formed, something not expected to happen before November. The official who spoke with Haaretz said the administration could seek financial commitments from the Gulf states, as well as from countries in Europe and Asia that have a history of investments and donations in the Palestinian arena. However, the official added that it is very likely those commitments will only become actual investments after the entire peace plan is available — and depending on how it is received.

Still, the administration views this week's economic workshop in Bahrain — which will convene Tuesday and include representatives from several Arab countries, but not Israeli or Palestinian Authority officials — as an important step in securing the support of those Arab countries. The administration believes the discussions in Bahrain will clarify the level of involvement that various countries would like to have in the projects outlined in the plan. Dan Shapiro, the previous U.S. ambassador to Israel, wrote Saturday that “the Trump Administration has shut down aid programs that support every one of the goals in this Palestinian economic plan.” Shapiro was referring to the White House's decision to cut all civilian U.S. assistance to the Palestinians, including support for economic projects, hospitals and coexistence groups. “It is now pushing others to invest where we have divested,” Shapiro continued. “What do you think the response is going to be?” The Trump Administration has shut down aid programs that support every one of the goals in this Palestinian economic plan. It is now pushing others to invest where we have divested. A similar criticism was voiced by Joel Braunold, executive director of the Alliance for Middle East Peace — an umbrella organization of groups aiming to build relations between Israelis and Palestinians. He noted that the administration's promotional materials used images of Israeli and Palestinian peace activists from the very same organizations that had lost their funding under Trump. 2. As some have already remarked the glossy brochure is full of curious pictures. They all come from USAID videos you can find here that were made around two years ago to promote the very programs this Admin has cut off . One example he noted was The Parents Circle, an organization that brings together Israelis and Palestinians who have lost loved ones as a result of the conflict. Activists from the organization appear at least twice in promotional materials for the economic plan — yet it had lost its grant for U.S. support last year because of the administration's policies. Robi Damelin, who lost her son during the second Intifada, told Haaretz of the photographs: “Mr. Kushner is using them [the photographed individuals] as a pawn by displaying their pictures to illustrate and unveil his “Economy First” plan for Mideast peace. He did not ask their permission which would not have been granted.” The Israeli

director of The Parents Circle Rami Elhanan also wrote on Facebook: "First, they deny USAID assistance to bring the Palestinians to their knees and then are not ashamed to use the picture of this aid itself in order to promote a false and deceptive "peace" plan." Our ambitious but achievable economic vision focuses on 3 areas: Unleashing Palestinian econ potential, empowering Palestinians & enhancing Palestinian governance. This innovative economic approach coupled with a political agreement (if achievable), can transform the region. (Haaretz [June 23, 2019](#))

- Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu pledged that Israel will listen “fairly and with openness” to the US peace proposals, and bewailed that the Palestinians are not willing to do the same, noting that “before they even heard the plan [they] rejected it outright.” Netanyahu’s comments on Sunday came as he toured the Jordan Valley with US National Security Advisor John Bolton, two days before the opening of the “Peace to Prosperity” workshop in Bahrain, which the US administration organized to gain backing for the economic component of their peace blueprint. The Palestinian Authority is boycotting the workshop, tagging the plan a “sell out,” which would see up to \$50 billion invested in the region over the next decade, with some \$28 billion earmarked for the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. Despite pressure from the PA, representatives from Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Jordan and Morocco will take part in the conference, along with representatives from the US, Europe, Africa, Asia and various international organizations. A number of Israeli business people are also scheduled to participate as well. Netanyahu took Bolton via helicopter to various strategic points in the Jordan Valley, where he stressed the region’s strategic importance to Israel. Netanyahu gave a similar tour in March to US Senator Lindsey Graham in the Golan Heights, just days before US President Donald Trump recognized Israel’s sovereignty over the strategic plateau. “The Jordan Valley offers Israel the minimal strategic depth and height for the defense of our country, and our presence here also guarantees stability and security for the entire region,” Netanyahu told Bolton. “For those who say that for peace to be established Israel has to leave the Jordan Valley, I say that it will not bring peace, it will bring war and terror – and we’ve been there. We don’t want to be there again. So under any peace agreement our position will be that Israel’s presence should continue here for Israel’s security and for the security of all,” Netanyahu said. “We believe that peace is coupled and

dependent on security, our presence here guarantees security, and therefore guarantees peace.” Bolton echoed Netanyahu’s concerns, reiterating that without security, “there is no peace, no long lasting peace.” He added that it’s “too bad that more Americans can’t come to locations like this, see the geography, understand its significance, and how it effects Israel’s critical security position, and explain why Israel has taken the view that it has.” Bolton assured Netanyahu that Trump will “take the concerns that you have voiced over the years very much into account as we go forward in this.” ([Israel Hayom](#), [JPOST](#) 24 June 2019)

- Against the background of the Palestinian boycott of the economic conference in Bahrain, former Jerusalem Mayor Nir Barkat (Likud) presents his own economic plan to improve the economic situation in Judea and Samaria. But Barkat’s is fundamentally different from that of the American administration. While the latter from Trump refers only to Areas A and B under Palestinian control, Barkat focuses on Area C, which includes about 60 percent of THE West Bank, where more than 400,000 Israelis live. According to the Barkat plan, the mutual economic prosperity of Arabs and Israelis in the West Ban will come from cooperation between them. Barkat arrived in cooperation with Prof. Michael Porter, an international expert on business administration at Harvard University in the field of comparative advantage of companies and nations. After conducting a number of tours of the West Bank and learning about industrial areas shared by Israelis and Palestinians, the two concluded that 12 industrial zones should be established in which more than 200,000 Palestinians would work. It should be noted that approximately 30,000 Palestinians are currently employed in Area C in the West Bank, about half of them in the industrial zones and the rest in the settlements. ([Maannews](#), [Israel Hayom](#) 24 June 2019)
- Latest statistics show that the number of Israeli settlements, established on Palestinian lands in the occupied West Bank and East Jerusalem, has reached 503, of which 474 are located in the West Bank and 29 others in Jerusalem, says Hanna Issa, Secretary-General of the PA Islamic-Christian Council for Jerusalem and the Holy Places. Issa added, in a press statement on Monday, that the number of settlers residing in these settlements exceeds one million, indicating that “Peace Movement,” in Israel, says that settlement expansion on Palestinian lands in the West Bank is higher than population growth

itself, in Israel. He noted that the construction of the apartheid wall, which stretches from the Jordan Valley to the mountains of Hebron, with an area of more than 725 kilometres, is grabbing up around 20% of the West Bank lands originally estimated at 5,844 square kilometers. He also pointed out, according to Al Ray, that Israeli bypass roads, established throughout the West Bank, to connect settlements, amount to 800 square kilometers. Issa confirmed that Israeli settlement expansion in the occupied Palestinian territories is a grave violation of international norms and conventions, particularly Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva convention and Article 8 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC). He clarified that Article 49 states that the occupying power shall not deport or transfer parts of its own population into the territories it occupies, adding that Article 8 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court considers the transfer, directly or indirectly, by the occupying power, of parts of its own civilian population, into the territory it occupies, or the deportation or transfer of all or parts of the population of the occupied territory, within or outside this territory, as war crimes. Issa called for urgent international action to compel Israel to stop its settlement policies and its defiance of international wills, aiming at bringing peace and stability to the region. (IMEMC 25 June 2019)

- On Sunday, 30 June 2019, representatives of the Trump administration Ambassador to Israel David Friedman and Special Representative Jason Greenblatt will participate with Israeli government ministers in inaugurating a new tunnel under the houses of residents in Wadi Hilweh, Silwan. When asked about how this move in one of the most contentious areas of the conflict will impact a future peace deal, Friedman answered, “I do not believe that Israel would ever consider such a thought. The City of David is an essential component of the national heritage of the State of Israel. It would be akin to America returning the Statue of Liberty.” The disputed tunnel is a controversial and poorly regulated archaeological dig that has been carried out in recent years at the initiative of the Elad settler association under the houses of the Palestinian neighborhood of Silwan, dozens of meters from the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Temple Mount. The tunnel,

about 850 meters long and 8 meters wide, was intended to expose an ancient street from the Roman period that led from the Siloam Pool to the Temple Mount. It passes under the houses of the Wadi Hilweh neighborhood, running under the wall of the Old City and ending south of the Western Wall plaza. The Government of Israel invested at least NIS 40 million in the project under the title “Pilgrimage Road,” a reference to the Jews who lived during the Second Temple Period. According to Jerusalem Mayor Nir Barkat, anyone who visits the tunnel **“knows exactly who is the landlord of this city.”** This statement hints in no uncertain terms that this project is meant to solidify Israeli control over the Holy Basin despite the area being one of the core issues in the conflict, to be left to final status negotiations, for which success rests on Jerusalem being a capital for both Israel and a future Palestinian state. The tunnel is being dug about 3 to 4 meters below the homes of the residents of Silwan. Since the digging of the tunnel began, cracks have opened in many houses, there have been collapses, and holes have opened in the excavation area. About five Palestinian families were forced to leave their homes because of the damage caused to them and the municipality’s subsequent decision that the buildings were dangerous. It should be noted that when contractors excavate underground tunnels, they are required to undergo extensive engineering approvals and close supervision to ensure that there will be no harm to the ground and buildings above them. By contrast, in Silwan, where digging occurs 3m below the houses, the Elad Association and the Antiquities Authority are satisfied with the instructions of their internal engineer, without any external supervision, since it is an archaeological excavation that does not require a building permit. The excavation is also controversial from an archeological standpoint. Documents from the Antiquities Authority revealed by the Emek Shaveh NGO show that senior officials at the Israel Antiquities Authority disavowed the excavation, calling it “bad archeology,” and that it found faults and safety problems, mainly because the excavation was done “from the side” in the tunnel. Archaeological excavations are always carried out from top to bottom, layer by layer, enabling the study of their findings and precise connection to each time period. Excavation “from the side” disregards

all the layers and the full context of the findings and it is liable to damage these findings. Moreover, from a scientific and historical point of view, this Herodian street was known to researchers from the early 20th century in excavations conducted in Silwan. The digging of this tunnel was intended to expose the street to the public, in opposition to the excavation that was intended to study and investigate the archeology. The decision to expose the street means not only the removal of thousands of tons of dirt from the ground, but also the dismantling of findings in order to expose others. The tunnel was dug in one of the most politically sensitive areas in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The neighborhood of Wadi Hilweh in Silwan is located next to the Al-Aqsa Mosque/Temple Mount compound and the Old City, where the remains of ancient Jerusalem are located (hence the nickname “City of David”). This neighborhood is where the reality of a Palestinian neighborhood in East Jerusalem under Israeli control since 1967, and of an Israeli settlement in the heart of the neighborhood since the early 90’s meets all the national, religious, and symbolic elements of the conflict. Unstable and unresolved, the Jerusalem Old City and its surrounding can be described as the conflict’s active core. The compromise in Jerusalem as part of a two-state solution is well known: the Palestinian neighborhoods will be part of a Palestinian capital (Al-Quds), the Israeli neighborhoods will be part of the capital of Israel (Yerushalayim), and the Old City and the historical sites in its vicinity will be subject to a special arrangement. The Israeli government has invested hundreds of millions of shekels in recent years in building touristic settlements to change the public domain in the Old City and Holy Basin in order to make it more “Israeli,” and to strengthen Israelis’ sense of ownership to this space, in order to prevent a political compromise. The political sensitivity around Silwan and tunneling is not new. In September 1996, shortly after Benjamin Netanyahu was first elected prime minister, he opened an exit from the Western Wall tunnels adjacent to the Temple Mount/Al-Haram al-Sharif, provoking the “tunnel intifada” in which 15 Israeli soldiers and 70 Palestinians were killed. In September 2009, shortly after Benjamin Netanyahu was elected prime minister for the second time, he planned to visit Silwan and inaugurate the “drainage canal,” a narrow tunnel much smaller

than the current tunnel under Silwan. The news of the prime minister's arrival reached the ear of the White House, and the Obama administration made it clear to Netanyahu that the act was undesirable, to say the least, and the event was canceled. (About a month later, when Secretary of State Clinton visited Israel, Netanyahu exposed the story while denying his intention to inaugurate a tunnel. And yet, the exposure confirmed that he had intended to reach Silwan and that the plan had been foiled). The excavation of the tunnels, including under residential buildings, reinforces Palestinian fears of attempts by Israel to build under Palestinian East Jerusalem, and of an Israeli takeover from the tunnels to Al-Aqsa. The fact that the uncovered tunnel in Silwan was intended to reconstruct the path taken by Jewish pilgrims to the Temple, where one of the holiest sites in Islam is located today, adds a deeper symbolic dimension to the tunnel and its inauguration. The mayor of Jerusalem, Nir Barkat, defined this clearly: The excavations were meant to teach the world that the Jews are the owners of the Temple Mount/Haram al-Sharif and its surroundings in Jerusalem. In a tour for Likud members in August 2016, Barkat described the ambitious plans in Silwan and the exposure of "Pilgrimage Road:" (PEACENOW 30 June 2019)