



The Killing of Awdah Hathaleen: Beyond a Settler Crime.

Report by Al-Haq's Forensic Architecture Investigation Unit (FAI)
28 July 2026

[VIDEO REPORT](#)



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1. Background

On 28 July 2025, 31-year-old **Awdah Hathaleen** was fatally shot by Israeli settler **Yinon Levi** in the village of **Umm al-Kheir**, located in **Masafer Yatta**, in the **southern West Bank**. The killing occurred in the context of ongoing land-levelling works for the establishment of a new settlement outpost¹, constituting an extension of the Carmel settlement.



Figure 1: Spatial analysis map identifying the location of Umm al-Kheir village in relation to the Carmel settlement and a newly established settlement outpost.

Earlier that day, residents reported **attempts to cut water and electricity lines servicing the community, as well as incursions onto privately owned cultivated**

¹ **An Israeli settlement outpost** is a site established by Israeli settlers in the West Bank, typically without what Israeli authorities refer to as formal authorization at the time of its establishment. Settlement outposts generally consist of a limited number of structures and supporting infrastructure and are strategically located to facilitate the establishment of new settlements or the territorial expansion of existing ones. Although initially lacking such authorization, many subsequently receive state support, are retroactively legalized under Israeli domestic law, or are incorporated into nearby settlements. Under international humanitarian law, Israeli Settlement outposts, like all Israeli settlements established in the West Bank, are considered unlawful.



land. These acts were carried out by settlers operating under Eyal Hari Yehuda Company Ltd², a construction and excavation company run by Yinon Levi.

The escalation continued when **a hydraulic excavator departing the work site deviated from its expected route and entered privately owned land belonging to residents of Umm al-Kheir**, where it carried out acts of destruction. This movement prompted residents to approach the machinery, leading to a confrontation at the site. During this sequence of events, **Ahmad Hathaleen was assaulted by Israeli settler Rony Avraham**, who struck him on the head with the hydraulic hammer of the excavator. **Awdah Hathaleen was subsequently fatally shot by Levi while documenting the events from the community center of Umm al-Kheir.**

The killing of Awdah cannot be characterised as an isolated incident or an act of self-defence, despite Levi's claim to that effect, as the evidence establishes the absence of any imminent threat to his life at the time of the shooting. Instead, it forms part of a broader pattern of repeated violent and criminal conduct attributable to Levi across the southern West Bank, demonstrating that the shooting was not an exceptional occurrence but consistent with a sustained course of criminal behaviour.

Yinon Levi an Israeli settler associated with repeated violence and harassment against Palestinian communities in the West Bank. He has been sanctioned by Western governments, including the European Union and the United Kingdom. Levi also operates Eyal Hari Yehuda Company Ltd, an excavation and construction company whose machinery has been used in infrastructure and earthworks linked to agricultural outposts in Masafer Yatta, activities that have contributed to displacement pressures on nearby Palestinian communities.

This conduct must be understood within a broader system that enables and supports such practices. This investigation maps a network of actors associated with Meitarim Farm, including organisations, governmental bodies, and funding structures. Within this network, **Levi operates as a key field-level actor**, directing and carrying out crimes within a system that enables the establishment, expansion, and continued presence of settlement outposts across the West Bank.

² **Eyal Hari Yehuda Company Ltd** (also known as Eyal Judean Mountains Company Ltd) is a construction firm registered in Susya in the West Bank that specialises in utility and related infrastructure projects. The company was designated on the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Specially Designated Nationals (SDN) list under Executive Order 14115 in 2024 due to its material support for activities of settler figures, including its linkage to Yinon Levi.



2. Summary of the incident

On 28 July 2025, in the morning hours, excavation works were ongoing in the vicinity of Umm al-Kheir, with Levi present at the site together with hydraulic excavator operators. At approximately 13:00, efforts were made to sever water lines serving the community.³

Later, Levi departed the site and subsequently returned shortly before a hydraulic excavator operated by Rony Avraham entered privately owned land belonging to village residents at approximately 17:24 hours, prompting a number of residents to assemble in the immediate vicinity of the machinery. At this stage, prior to any escalation or confrontation and while residents were merely gathering around the machinery, available visual material indicates that Levi made an unsuccessful attempt to remove an iron rod from a greenhouse structure.

At 17:26:13, Rony Avraham struck Ahmad Hathaleen on the head with the hydraulic hammer of the excavator. The excavator also caused damage to surrounding trees and a fence on the privately owned land. Following this damage, and prior to any confrontation, available visual material shows Levi in visible possession of a firearm.

Following this incident, a confrontation ensued between Levi and a number of residents present at the scene; however, there is no indication from the available material of an imminent threat to the life of Levi or Avraham. Shortly thereafter, at 17:29:13, Levi discharged a live round toward Awdah Hathaleen, who was positioned in the community center documenting the events, at an approximate distance of 30 metres. The bullet struck him in the chest.⁴ Five seconds later, at 17:29:18, Levi discharged a second round in the direction of nearby residential structures, creating a clear risk of harm, though no individuals were present in its trajectory.

Levi remained at the site and did not withdraw after the shooting. Available materials indicate that he expressed satisfaction with the incident, stating to one of the International activists that he was glad that he had killed Awdah.⁵ During this period, other settlers obstructed the access of an ambulance to the area, delaying emergency medical response. International activists attempted to administer first aid to Awdah, who was subsequently transported by residents toward the entrance of the Carmel settlement, where an Israeli ambulance received him and evacuated him for medical treatment. Throughout this time, available visual material shows Levi remaining armed in close proximity, in a state of readiness, and reloading his firearm.

³ See https://mega.nz/file/mHYVvRpS#Vd6LFtqfWV-cJgfB_86CJYdpx1-QqKHZmpsarnVk69k.

⁴ See <https://mega.nz/file/qbAlwDJR#o-fYRaNfZT4b6U-Ut8-iCoJDLQzvVETwbo25eN-9tY>.

⁵ See https://mega.nz/file/rehDyZDA#s6ni79Dq9_rLkl6Lw6c_kZR6PumQP4E3PuvXDuJyn60.



The IOF and police did not treat Levi or Avraham as criminal suspects following the incident. Footage from the scene shows that Levi was not restrained or arrested in a manner consistent with standard arrest procedures. Instead, IOF gathered Palestinian residents in a house yard, where Levi, under their protection, was observed indicating specific individuals who were subsequently detained.

FAIU at Al-Haq conducted an investigation providing detailed forensic analysis of the circumstances surrounding the killing of Awdah Hathaleen on 28 July 2025.

The evidence gathered in our investigation conclusively demonstrates that:

- 2.1. Awdah Hathaleen was fatally shot by a live round discharged by settler Yinon Levi.**
- 2.2. The shooting occurred in the absence of any imminent threat to Levi's life. No armed individuals were present in the vicinity, and Awdah posed no danger at the time he was shot.**
- 2.3. Levi demonstrated intent to commit criminal acts prior to any interaction with the residents.**
- 2.4. The conduct of IOF and Israeli police forces present at the scene indicates operational alignment with the settlers' actions, manifested through the provision of protection and the absence of law enforcement measures against settlers, who were not treated as criminal suspects.**

These findings are situated within a broader operational context involving structured support for settler activity across the West Bank:

- 2.5. Yinon Levi is identified as a key settler actor in the southern West Bank, directly linked to the displacement of Palestinian communities through practices that create a coercive environment and facilitate the expansion of agricultural outposts.**
- 2.6. Yinon Levi is responsible for Meitarim Farm, a settlement outpost linked to the organization Hashomer Yosh, which provides volunteers supporting the agricultural outposts in the West Bank.**
- 2.7. Hashomer Yosh (Guardians of Judea and Samaria) is part of a broader support system that facilitates and sustains settlers' agricultural outposts across the West Bank.**

Our investigation employed spatial and visual analysis to reconstruct the sequence of events and assess the positions and movements of key actors throughout the incident, including Awdah Hathaleen, Levi, village residents, settlers, and military personnel present at the scene. Through spatial reconstruction, we analysed sightlines, relative



positioning, and the trajectory of the shot in order to assess Levi's field of view at the time of the shooting, the visibility of individuals from his position, and the direction of fire. The analysis indicates that the firearm was discharged along a horizontal trajectory oriented toward the area where residents had gathered, under conditions in which no immediate threat to Levi's life is evident.

The investigation relied on the systematic analysis of visual materials obtained through open-source intelligence (OSINT) and ground-truth documentation. We conducted synchronization and geolocation of more than sixty videos, photographs, and testimonies to establish an accurate timeline and spatial mapping of the events. In addition, we conducted formal legal interviews with residents of Umm al-Kheir who witnessed the incident. These testimonies were cross-referenced with visual and spatial evidence to verify consistency and strengthen evidentiary reliability.

See section 4 for a detailed list of material used in the analysis.

3. Defining the 'Incident'

The incident comprises two separate but connected criminal acts: the assault on Ahmad Hathaleen, who was struck on the head by the hydraulic hammer of the excavator, and the subsequent discharge of two live rounds by Levi, one of which fatally wounded Awdah Hathaleen.

For the purposes of this investigation, the 'incident' is defined as commencing at the moment Ahmad Hathaleen was struck by the hydraulic excavator hammer and concluding with the second shot fired by Levi. The site of the incident encompasses the area between the Palestinian village of Umm al-Kheir, the nearby Israeli settlement of Carmel, and the new settler outpost, where excavation works were taking place.



Figure 2: Map of the incident site, delineating its boundaries and indicating the respective positions of Levi and Awdah.

All times referenced in this report are in local Masafer Yatta time (UTC +3) and are presented in 24-hour format.

See section 6 for a detailed timeline.

4. Material Used in Analysis

4.1. Material received from Umm al-Kheir residents.

- 4.1.1. Mega01 - Awdah's original footage
- 4.1.2. Mega15
- 4.1.3. BT026
- 4.1.4. BT047
- 4.1.5. BT049
- 4.1.6. BT069
- 4.1.7. BT086
- 4.1.8. BT113
- 4.1.9. BT114
- 4.1.10. BT169



- 4.1.11. BT173
- 4.1.12. BT174
- 4.1.13. BT175
- 4.1.14. BT178
- 4.1.15. BT219
- 4.1.16. BT274
- 4.2. Formal legal Testimonies
 - 4.2.1. Ahmad Hathaleen Testimony
 - 4.2.2. Alaa Hathaleen Testimony
 - 4.2.3. Khalil Hathaleen Testimony
- 4.3. OSINT material
 - 4.3.1. OSINT001
 - 4.3.2. MAH06653
 - 4.3.3. OSINT002
 - 4.3.4. OSINT003
 - 4.3.5. OSINT004
 - 4.3.6. OSINT005
 - 4.3.7. OSINT006
- 4.4. Documents
 - 4.4.1. Awdah's Autopsy report
 - 4.4.2. APDOC001
 - 4.4.3. APDOC002
 - 4.4.4. APDOC003
 - 4.4.5. APDOC004
 - 4.4.6. Meitarim farm contract

See Appendix for further visual materials.

5. Methodology

5.1. Footage

Visual materials constituted a primary evidentiary source in this investigation, enabling the reconstruction of the spatial and temporal context of the incident. A number of videos were used to model the site and identify key locations, including the positions of Yinon Levi and Awdah Hathaleen, based on footage such as 'Mega01', 'BT086', 'BT178', and 'BT274'.



Additional visual materials, including 'Mega01', and 'BT178', were further analysed to determine the distribution and precise positioning of individuals at the scene. These materials were also used to reconstruct Levi's point of view at the moment of discharge and to assess the density and spatial arrangement of residents in his immediate vicinity.

A total of twenty video sources were synchronised to reconstruct the sequence of events with a high degree of temporal precision. This process enabled the temporal alignment of actions across multiple perspectives and the establishment of a unified timeline of the incident, with an estimated margin of error of ± 2 seconds.

5.2. Open-source intelligence

Open-source intelligence (OSINT) refers to information gathered from publicly accessible sources. Such sources commonly include social media platforms, corporate and governmental websites, video material, media reports, and publicly available satellite imagery.

Although this information is publicly available, identifying and verifying relevant material is not always straightforward. Effective OSINT research requires the use of diverse open-source and proprietary analytical tools. In this investigation, OSINT methods were employed extensively to collect, verify, and analyse information relevant to the areas outlined below.

5.2.1. Weapon Identification

We analysed video footage in which the weapon carried by Levi is clearly visible, particularly in video 'BT274'. By closely examining the visual characteristics of the weapon, such as the shape of the slide, frame structure, and distinctive design features, we were able to isolate key identifying elements.

Using open-source intelligence (OSINT), we compared these visual features with publicly available images and technical descriptions of commercially available firearms. Through this comparative analysis, we identified the weapon as consistent with the **IWI Masada 9mm pistol**, a semi-automatic handgun manufactured by Israel Weapon Industries (IWI).⁶

⁶ See [The IWI Masada 9mm Pistol A Fistful of Defiance - GUNS Magazine](#).



The IWI Masada is a striker-fired, polymer-framed 9mm pistol designed for military, law-enforcement, and civilian use. It is chambered for 9×19mm ammunition and is equipped with a cold-hammer-forged barrel and a high-capacity magazine. The pistol features a distinctive squared slide profile and ambidextrous controls, which assisted in visually identifying the firearm in the footage.

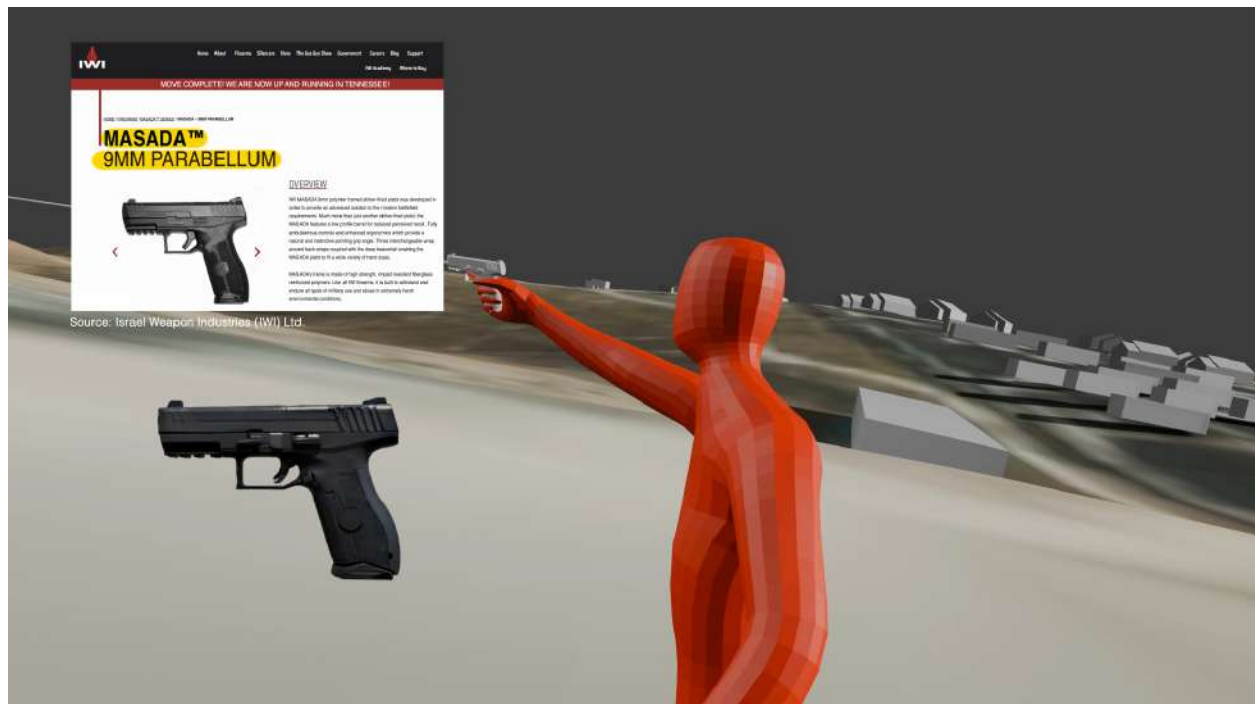


Figure 3: Image frame depicting a firearm attributed to Levi, identified through visual analysis as consistent with an IWI Masada 9mm pistol.

5.2.2. Yinon Levi profile

5.2.2.1. Meitarim Farm

We established the identity and geographic context of Meitarim Farm through the review and analysis of publicly available photographs and documentary reporting identifying the site as an Israeli settler outpost located in the South Hebron Hills.⁷

To verify and situate the location spatially, we employed geolocation techniques using geospatial open-source intelligence (OSINT). This process involved cross-referencing identifiable landscape features visible in satellite imagery, such as terrain morphology,

⁷ See [Extremist settlers in the occupied West Bank and East Jerusalem: Council sanctions four individuals and two entities over serious human rights abuses against Palestinians.](#)



road alignments, ridgelines, and nearby localities, with the visual material and publicly available references to Meitarim Farm. Through this analysis, we confirmed the consistency of the site's location across multiple independent sources.

5.2.2.2. Patterns of Crime

As part of this investigation, we collected and preserved publicly available audiovisual material and media reporting referring to acts of intimidation, violence, and property destruction attributed to Yinon Levi. These materials were treated as unverified allegations unless corroborated by official documentation or reliable secondary sources. Where possible, the information was cross-checked against contemporaneous reporting and publicly available official statements to assess consistency and reliability.⁸

When analysing specific incident-related videos (for example, footage depicting the alleged theft of livestock),⁹ We followed standard open-source verification procedures. These included archiving the original source material, documenting available metadata and visual captures, conducting geolocation of the scene depicted in the footage, and corroborating the content through comparison with independent sources. Only material that could be reasonably verified through these methods was considered in the evidentiary assessment.

5.2.2.3. Sanctions history

To document the sanctions imposed on Yion Levi¹⁰ and the legal grounds underlying those measures, we reviewed official governmental and institutional records. These sources included the European Union Council press release and implementing regulation listing Levi (19 April 2024), the United Kingdom Global Human Rights sanctions notice naming Levi (12 February 2024), and the Government of Canada's official backgrounder announcing sanctions against individuals linked to settler violence (16 May 2024).

⁸See [Israeli settler sanctioned by Biden speaks out - ABC News](#).

⁹See [Israeli settler casually steals goat in Al-Khalil - YouTube](#).

¹⁰**Council of the European Union**, Extremist settlers in the occupied West Bank and East Jerusalem: Council sanctions four individuals and two entities over serious human rights abuses against Palestinians, 19 April 2024.

[Extremist settlers in the occupied West Bank and East Jerusalem: Council sanctions four individuals and two entities over serious human rights abuses against Palestinians - Consilium](#)

UK Government – Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, Notice: Global Human Rights Sanctions – 12 February 2024. [Global Human Rights - Financial Sanctions Notice - GOV.UK](#)

Government of Canada, Backgrounder: Canada imposes sanctions on perpetrators of extremist settler violence against civilians in the West Bank, 16 May 2024.

[Backgrounder: Canada imposes sanctions on perpetrators of extremist settler violence against civilians in West Bank](#)

U.S. Department of State, Statement by Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken on sanctions related to extremist settler violence in the West Bank, 1 February 2024.



In addition, we examined official records documenting the subsequent removal of sanctions imposed by the United States. According to the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), the sanctions programme under which Levi had been designated was terminated and the listed individuals were removed from the Specially Designated Nationals (SDN) List following a policy change announced in January 2025.¹¹

5.2.2.4. Identifying Levi's company

During the analysis, the logo of Eyal Hari Yehuda Company Ltd, appearing on the shirt worn by Levi on the day of the incident, was treated as a visual lead requiring verification. The shirt is visible in video 'BT049', from which we extracted clear frames showing the logo, text, colours, and placement. These frames were then analysed using open-source intelligence (OSINT) techniques, including reverse-image searches and keyword searches using both Hebrew and English transliteration variants.

The results were subsequently corroborated against official records identifying the company associated with Levi. In particular, sanctions documentation issued by the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) lists Eyal Hari Yehuda Company Ltd and provides formal identifiers including the company name, known aliases, establishment date, business activity, and registration details, linking the entity to Levi.¹² Interpretations of the company name or initials were considered only when supported by verifiable documentation or direct evidentiary material.

¹¹ U.S. Department of the Treasury – Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), *Recent Actions: Termination of the West Bank Settler Sanctions Program*, 24 January 2025. [Termination of Emergency With Respect to the Situation in the West Bank: West Bank-related Designation Removals | Office of Foreign Assets Control](#)

¹² U.S. Department of the Treasury – Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), *Recent Actions: Sanctions Targeting Extremist Settler Violence in the West Bank*, 18 November 2024. [Issuance of West Bank-related General License | Office of Foreign Assets Control](#)



The screenshot displays the official corporate registry of the State of Israel. On the left, the 'רשות התאגידים' (Companies Authority) portal is visible, showing the company 'Eyal Hari Yehuda Ltd.' (חברת עיאל חרי יהודה בע"מ) with its registration number 151141. The right side of the image shows a detailed view of the company's 'Shareholders' (בעלי חלקים) and 'Company Directors' (חברות הדירקטוריון). It lists two shareholders: 1. Itamar Yehuda Levi (חברת עיאל חרי יהודה בע"מ) and 2. Yehon Eliyah Elhanan Levy (חברת עיאל חרי יהודה בע"מ). The records also show the company's financial statements and other relevant information.

Figure 4: Extract from official corporate registry records identifying “Eyal Hari Yehuda Ltd.” and linking the entity to Itamar Yehuda Levi.¹³

5.2.3. Supporting System

To analyse the institutional and organisational system supporting settler activity in the West Bank, we employed OSINT methods to identify the actors involved and map the relationships between them. This process relied on the systematic collection and verification of publicly available information including official organisation websites, government records, sanctions documentation, public statements, media reporting, and audiovisual materials.

Through this process, we identified **Hashomer Yosh**¹⁴ (Guardians of Judea and Samaria) as a key non-state actor providing volunteers and logistical support to agricultural outposts. We also examined the role of **Amana**,¹⁵ an organisation involved

¹³ Source: X (formerly Twitter), @YehudaShaul, 15 February 2024.

¹⁴ **Hashomer Yosh sanctions (US)** U.S. Department of the Treasury – Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC). Treasury Sanctions Israeli Extremist Settler Organization Hashomer Yosh. 28 August 2024. <https://www.treasury.gov/press-releases/Pages/2024/08/20240828>

¹⁵ The Involvement of **Amana** in Settlers' Farms. [Peace Now The Involvement of Amana in Settlers Farms](https://www.peacenow.org.uk/news/2024/04/24/the-involvement-of-amana-in-settlers-farms)



in the construction and development of settlement infrastructure. References across open sources further indicated the involvement of the **Israeli Civil Administration**,¹⁶ which provides administrative and regulatory oversight in the area, as well as the operational presence of the **Israeli military**, whose activities and protection contribute to the persistence of these settlement structures.

In addition, open-source materials and official records were reviewed to identify **local and international funding** channels supporting these activities. By cross referencing these sources, we mapped the relationships between these actors and their respective roles in sustaining and facilitating settlement expansion in the West Bank.

5.3. Video analysis

5.3.1. Synchronization

‘Synchronisation’ refers to the process of temporally aligning two or more pieces of audiovisual material within a single timeline in order to determine when events shown in different recordings occur relative to one another. This method allows investigators to identify chronological overlaps between separate videos and reconstruct the sequence of events with greater precision.

In this investigation, we synchronised multiple videos using Adobe Premiere Pro. Synchronisation was achieved by identifying shared visual and audio cues across the recordings, including movements of individuals, distinctive sounds, and other identifiable events captured in more than one piece of footage. Where metadata was incomplete or unavailable, we relied on these visual and auditory markers to align the recordings. Once synchronised, the videos allowed us to analyse the incident within a single temporal framework and accurately establish the sequence and timing of key actions. By aligning the footage in this way, we were able to anchor the recordings to real time and reconstruct how the events unfolded across different perspectives.

¹⁶ The Year of Annexation and Expulsion: Summary of Settlement Activity in 2024. [Peace Now The Year of Annexation and Expulsion: Summary of Settlement Activity in 2024](#)

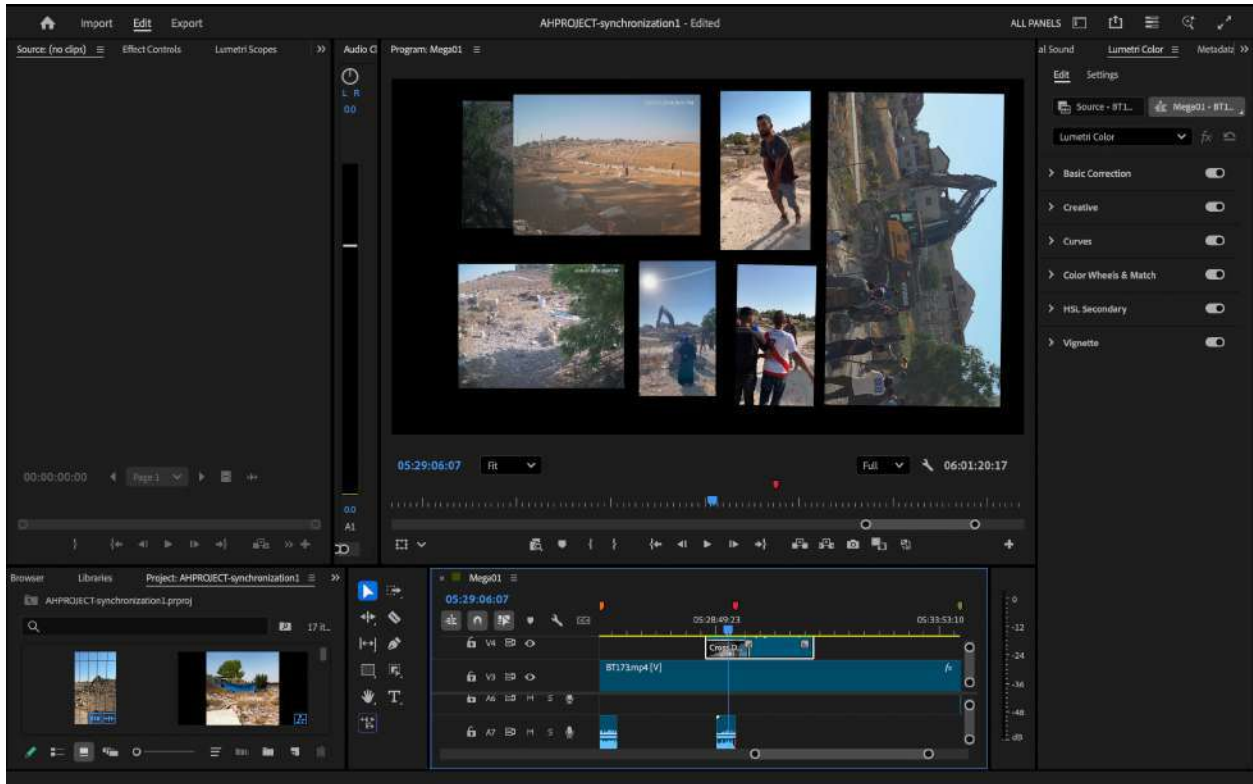


Figure 5: Screenshot from Adobe Premiere Pro showing synchronized multi-source footage used in the temporal and spatial analysis of the incident.

5.3.2. Motion tracking

Motion tracking is a technique used to follow the movement of specific individuals or objects across video footage over time. By tracking these movements frame by frame, investigators can analyse the trajectories, positions, and interactions of subjects throughout an incident.

In this investigation, we applied motion tracking to selected footage, including videos 'Mega01' and 'BT219', using after effects. This process allowed us to analyse the moment when **Ahmad Hathaleen was struck by the hydraulic excavator hammer**. By tracking Ahmad's movement frame by frame, we were able to determine the precise timing of the impact and examine his position relative to the excavator at that moment. This analysis allowed us to assess whether Ahmad posed any immediate threat to the machinery at the time of the strike.

Motion tracking was also applied to footage 'BT178' to analyse Levi's movements prior to the escalation of the incident, including his attempt to remove an iron rod from a greenhouse structure and the visibility and handling of his firearm before any direct confrontation with residents occurred. In addition, motion tracking of footage 'BT051' was used to examine Levi's actions following the shooting, including the reloading of his firearm while first aid was being administered to Awdah Hathaleen.

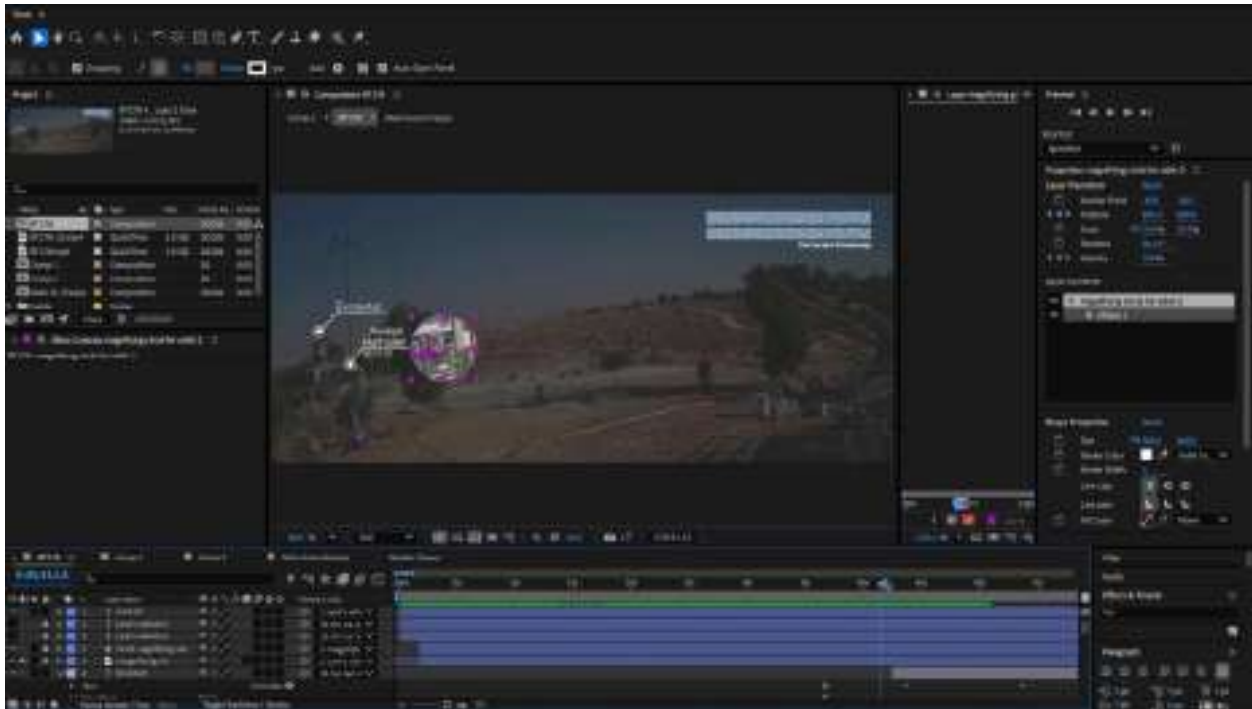


Figure 6: Screenshot from Adobe After Effects showing a visual asset used in the analytical reconstruction of the incident.

5.3.3. Footage speed and analysis

We reviewed the footage in slow motion, examining each frame in detail to analyse the actions and movements of all individuals present during the incident. Using Adobe Premiere Pro, we conducted a frame-by-frame analysis of the recordings, in order to closely reconstruct how the events unfolded.

5.3.4. Zoom

To facilitate a closer examination of the incident, we used Adobe Premiere Pro to enhance and zoom into the relevant footage so that key subjects occupied a larger



portion of the frame. This allowed us to isolate specific elements within the recordings and examine movements, interactions, and spatial relationships more clearly.

5.4. Legal Testimony

We conducted legal testimonies with three residents of Umm al-Kheir who were present at the scene of the incident: Khalil Hathaleen, Awdah's brother; Ahmad Hathaleen, Awdah's cousin who was struck by the hydraulic hammer of the excavator during the incident; and Alaa Hathaleen, also a cousin of Awdah. All three witnesses were present on site at the time the events unfolded.

During these testimonies, the witnesses recounted the sequence of events they observed on the day of the incident, including the presence and actions of Levi and other settlers in the area. Their testimonies provided key details regarding the assault on Ahmad Hathaleen, the shooting of Awdah Hathaleen, and the movements of individuals present at the scene.

The testimonies also provided contextual information regarding patterns of intimidation and coercive practices attributed to Levi both before and after the incident. In addition, the witnesses described subsequent developments affecting the Village, including demolition orders, restrictions imposed on the community, and the detention of several young residents following the killing.

The accounts provided by the witnesses were analysed alongside visual and spatial evidence in order to corroborate timelines, positions of key actors, and the broader circumstances surrounding the incident.

5.5. 3D Reconstruction

A three-dimensional reconstruction of the incident site was undertaken using an integrated geospatial and visual analysis methodology. A base map of the area was generated in QGIS using georeferenced aerial imagery, including reference data obtained from the Palestinian Geomolg Geospatial Information System. Topographic data were incorporated through the use of the SRTM digital elevation model to account for terrain variation.

The spatial configuration of buildings, roads, and surrounding features was verified through cross-referencing multiple aerial and ground-level images from independent

sources. Based on this verified dataset, a three-dimensional model of the site was developed in Blender. Built structures were positioned in accordance with their mapped coordinates, and their approximate dimensions were derived from photographic analysis.

This methodology resulted in a spatially consistent 3D representation of the site, enabling detailed analysis of positioning, movement, and lines of sight within the reconstructed environment. The accuracy of the reconstruction was assessed through iterative comparison with source imagery, resulting in an estimated spatial margin of error of approximately ± 2 metres.

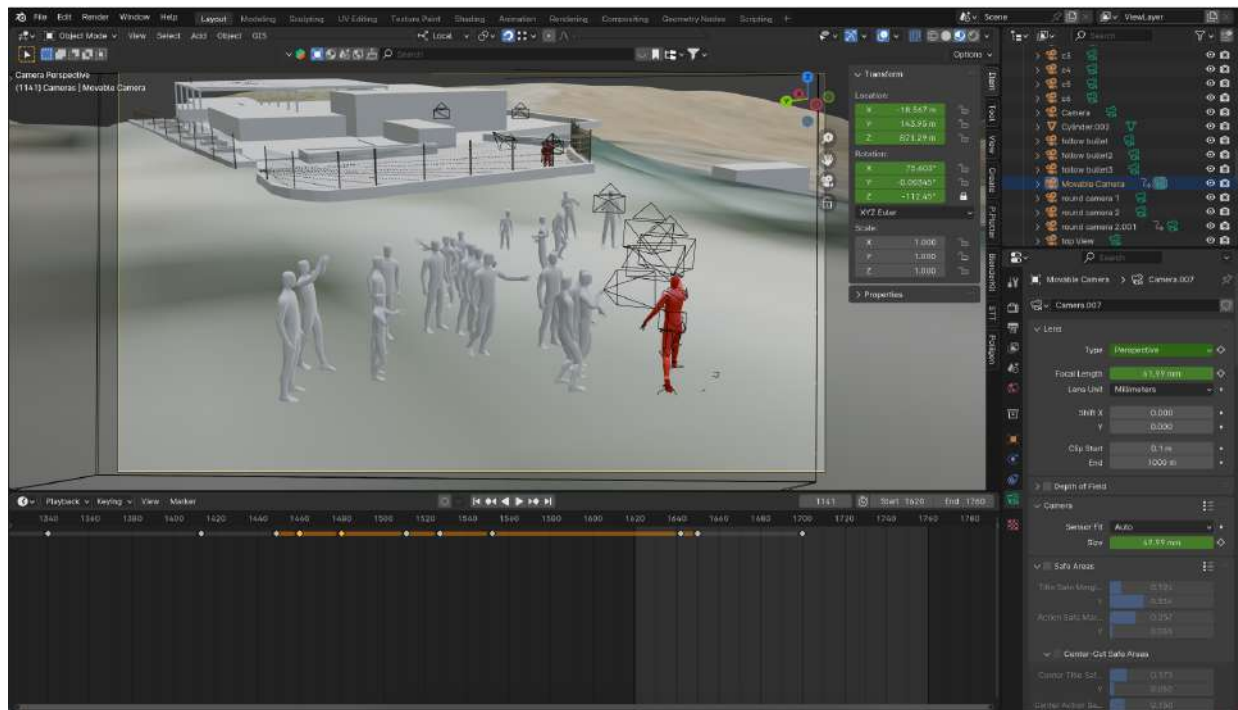


Figure 7: Screenshot from Blender showing a 3D spatial model used in the reconstruction and analysis of the incident.

5.5.1. Imagematching

An image-matching methodology was employed to spatially align visual evidence with the reconstructed three-dimensional environment. This process involved determining the camera parameters of source imagery, including position, orientation, perspective, and approximate focal length, for photographs and video recordings captured at the site.

Selected frames from the footage were imported into Blender as semi-transparent reference layers within the 3D scene. A virtual camera was then calibrated to replicate the parameters of the original recording device by aligning identifiable architectural features, ground geometry, and environmental markers visible in both the source imagery and the reconstructed model.

Once calibrated, the matched cameras enabled the accurate spatial placement of visual data within the three-dimensional environment. Individuals and moving objects visible in the footage were positioned according to their estimated locations within the scene. This process allowed for the examination of movements, trajectories, and relative positioning, as well as the analysis of spatial relationships, temporal sequencing, and lines of sight from multiple perspectives within the reconstructed environment.



Figure 8: ImageMatch output from Blender used to align and verify visual correspondences within the 3D reconstruction of the incident.

5.6. Mapping

To analyse the spatial context of the incident, we produced a series of analytical maps and diagrams based on geospatial data and open-source material. We tracked the



movement of the hydraulic excavation machinery observed in footage 'BT175' to determine its trajectory within the landscape and its interaction with surrounding land parcels. Spatial analysis was also used to delineate the boundaries of the settlement outpost and assess its proximity to privately owned Palestinian land.

These visualisations further enabled us to analyse the spatial relationship between the settlement outpost and the surrounding Palestinian community, including patterns of land use, land classification, and the geographic distribution of documented incidents of settler-related crime. We mapped official land classifications to determine how settlement outposts have been established in relation to designated land categories and privately owned Palestinian property.

Finally, we incorporated spatial datasets relating to the proliferation of agricultural outposts, documented incidents of settler Violence, and demographic changes in the West Bank during the period of Israel's genocidal campaign on the occupied Gaza Strip since October 2023. This analysis situates the incident within a broader geographic pattern of settlement expansion, territorial control, and displacement affecting Palestinian communities.

6. Timeline of Incident

- 6.1. **17:23:18-17:24:** Footage shows Yinon Levi arriving at the site of the incident in his vehicle, parking it near the entrance gate of the Carmel settlement adjacent to Umm al-Kheir.



Figure 9: Image frame capturing the arrival of Levi's vehicle at the incident site.

- 6.2. **17:23:54:** In CCTV footage, Awdah Hathaleen is first observed present at the site.



Figure 10: Image frame depicting Awdah moving toward the community center prior to the incident.

- 6.3. **17:24:46:** In 'BT175', the hydraulic excavator is observed moving from the

area of the new settlement outpost and entering privately owned land belonging to residents of Umm al-Kheir.

- 6.4. **17:26:06:** Levi is observed on site attempting to remove an iron rod from a greenhouse structure. At the same time, residents are seen attempting to halt the operation of the Hydraulic excavator nearby.
- 6.5. **17:26:13:** In 'BT219', Ahmad Hathaleen is seen being struck on the head by the hydraulic hammer of the excavator operated by Rony Avraham while standing near the machinery on land belonging to residents of Umm al-Kheir.



Figure 11: Image frame capturing the moment Ahmad was struck during the incident.

- 6.6. **17:27:19-17:28:20:** Footage shows the excavator pulling down the fence of privately owned land belonging to residents of Umm al-Kheir, while Levi stands nearby holding a firearm in his hand.
- 6.7. **17:28:39:** The excavator moves out of privately owned land belonging to residents of Umm al-Kheir.
- 6.8. **17:28:38-17:28:41:** Footage shows Levi engaging in a physical confrontation with residents of Umm al-Kheir, pushing and striking individuals in an apparent attempt to force them away from the excavator.
- 6.9. **17:29:13:** Footage shows Yinon Levi firing a live round toward Awdah Hathaleen, who was positioned in the community center of Umm al-Kheir while documenting the events. The shot strikes Awdah in the chest.

- 6.10. **17:29:18:** A second shot is discharged by Levi, directed toward residential homes in Umm al-Kheir, approximately five seconds after the first shot.
- 6.11. **17:29:52-17:30:04:** Footage shows residents of Umm al-Kheir gathering around Awdah Hathaleen after realising he had been shot. During this time, Levi remains standing alone near the excavator, while residents move toward Awdah to administer first aid.
- 6.12. **17:32:02:** Footage shows the excavator crossing into the boundary of the settlement area, moving from the area of the incident toward the settlement perimeter.
- 6.13. **17:34:10-17:35:18:** Footage shows residents of Umm al-Kheir carrying Awdah Hathaleen toward the entrance of the Carmel settlement in order to transfer him to an Israeli ambulance for medical evacuation.
- 6.14. **17:39:13:** An Israeli ambulance arrives at the entrance of the Carmel settlement, where Awdah Hathaleen had been transported by residents.
- 6.15. **17:41:39:** Visual material records the first sound and visible detonation of a stun grenade in the vicinity of the site.
- 6.16. **17:43:51:** Israeli occupation forces (IOF) arrive at the site of the incident in Umm al-Kheir.



Figure 12: Image frame capturing the arrival of the Israeli military tanks at the incident site.

- 6.17. **17:44:46:** A second stun grenade detonates in the same area several minutes later.



- 6.18. **17:47:05:** The Israeli ambulance departs from the settlement entrance, transporting Awdah Hathaleen toward the hospital.
- 6.19. **17:50:27:** Palestinian ambulance arrives at the area of the incident after the evacuation

7. Analysis

7.1. Awdah Hathaleen was fatally shot by a live round discharged by Israeli settler Yinon Levi.

- 7.1.1. Awdah is visible near the community centre of Umm al-Kheir holding a mobile phone and documenting the events unfolding around the hydraulic excavator.
 - 7.1.1.1. In video 'BT178', between 17:23:54 and 17:25:00, we observe Awdah walking toward the community center of Umm al-Kheir, where he remains present during the events that unfold throughout the incident.
 - 7.1.1.2. In the analysed visual material, including video 'BT195', Awdah is seen holding a mobile phone and documenting the events unfolding around the excavator. He is observed wearing a red T-shirt, and not carrying any objects that could be interpreted as weapons. At the moment of the shooting 17:29:13, Awdah is visible standing behind the fence of the Umm al-Kheir community center, proceeding to document the events from that position.



Figure 13: Image frame depicting Awdah holding a mobile phone at the incident site.

- 7.1.1.3. Testimonies collected during the investigation further support this assessment. According to Ahmad Hathaleen, Awdah was known among residents as a non-violent and peaceful individual who did not engage in confrontations. In addition, Khalil Hathaleen, Awdah's brother, stated that during previous settler attacks on Umm al-Kheir, Awdah would typically position himself at a distance from the confrontation in order to ensure his own safety while documenting the events. These accounts are consistent with the visual material analysed in this investigation, which shows Awdah documenting the incident from a position away from the physical altercation occurring near the excavator.
- 7.1.2. Levi had a direct line of sight to Awdah Hathaleen at the moment the shot was fired.
 - 7.1.2.1. Levi's position at the time of the shooting was determined using the 3D reconstruction model developed in this investigation. Through image-matching of multiple video frames within the reconstructed environment, we identified Levi's location in the scene with an estimated margin of error of approximately ± 0.5 metre.



Figure 14: Image frame indicating Levi's position at the moment the shot was fired, based on spatial and temporal analysis.

- 7.1.2.2. Awdah was positioned in an open area at the time the shot was fired, with no visible obstructions between his position and that of Levi. We determined this through frame-by-frame analysis of the available footage, including video 'Mega01' recorded by Awdah himself, which documents the events unfolding around the hydraulic excavator from his position.



Figure 15: Image frame indicating Awdah's position within the community center, as determined through spatial analysis.

- 7.1.2.3. Frame-by-frame analysis of the footage 'BT114' and 'BT249' further indicates that Levi moves laterally to his right immediately prior to firing. During this movement, he appears to step aside from the individuals surrounding him while maintaining his orientation toward Awdah's position. The footage shows Levi fully extending his arm and aligning the firearm with his line of sight before discharging it directly toward Awdah, who was positioned in the community center documenting the events.

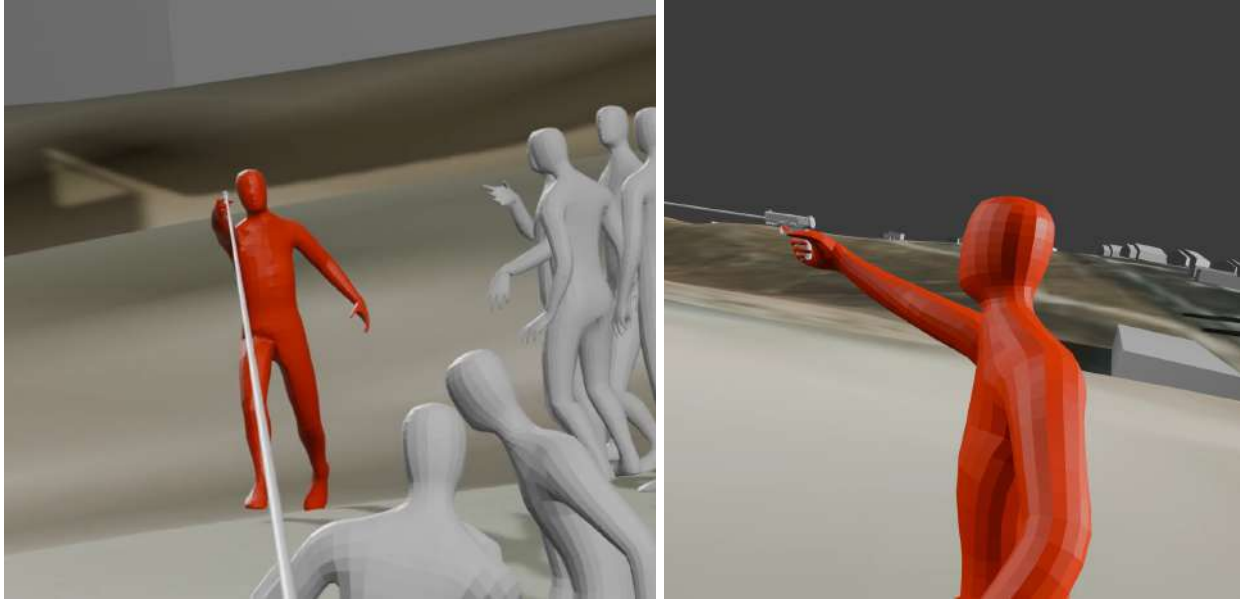


Figure 16: Analytical frame examining Levi's body positioning at the moment of the shooting, based on spatial and kinematic analysis.

7.2. The shooting occurred in the absence of any imminent threat to Levi's life.

- 7.2.1. Review of the available video footage indicates that Levi was the only individual visibly carrying a firearm at the scene. The residents present around the hydraulic excavator are observed holding mobile phones and documenting the events, and no objects resembling firearms or other weapons appear in their possession, indicating that no armed individuals were present in the vicinity at the time of the shooting.
- 7.2.2. Spatial reconstruction of the site, based on synchronised footage and the three-dimensional model developed in this investigation, shows that Awdah was positioned near the Umm al-Kheir community center, behind the fence of the compound at the time the shot was fired. Image-matching within the reconstruction model indicates that he was located approximately 30 metres from Levi, with an estimated margin of error of ± 0.5 metre. From this position, Awdah was physically separated from the confrontation occurring near the hydraulic excavator and was not engaged in any interaction with Levi, indicating that he posed no immediate threat at the time he was shot.



Figure 17: Analytical frame depicting the measured distance between Awdah and Levi at the moment of the shooting, based on spatial reconstruction.

7.3. Levi demonstrated intent to commit acts of crime prior to any interaction with the residents.

7.3.1. Levi engaged in hostile conduct prior to any interaction with residents of Umm al-Kheir.

7.3.1.1. At approximately 17:26:06, Levi is observed attempting to remove a metal rod from a greenhouse structure located near the site of the incident. This action occurred prior to any direct interaction between Levi and the residents of Umm al-Kheir.

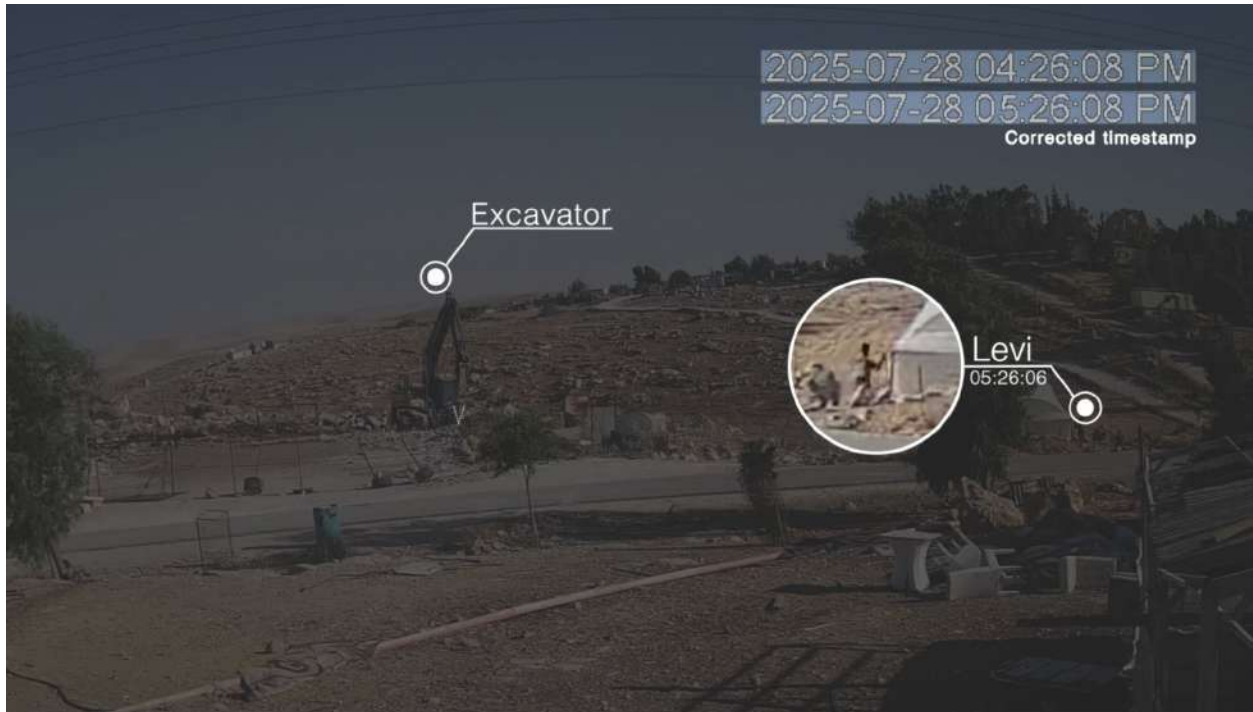


Figure 18: Image frame capturing Levi attempting to remove an iron rod at the incident site, prior to any confrontation.

- 7.3.1.2. Video material analysed in this investigation shows Levi holding a firearm before any direct interaction occurred with the residents of Umm al-Kheir. The weapon was already visible in his hand from the moment the excavator began removing the fence surrounding privately owned land.

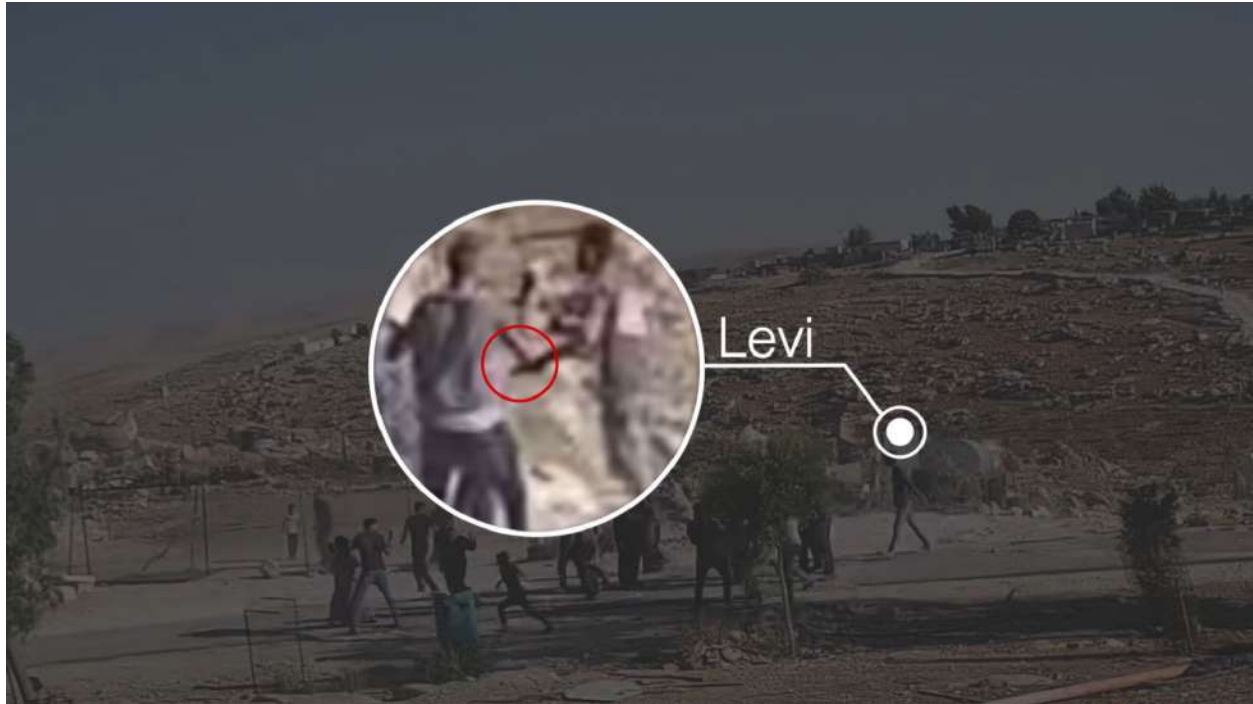


Figure 19: Image frame showing Levi holding a firearm prior to any direct interaction with residents, visible from the onset of fence removal.

- 7.3.2. Levi physically assaulted residents and fired live rounds during the incident.
 - 7.3.2.1. According to the testimony of Alaa Hathaleen, Levi physically assaulted several residents who approached the area. The testimony indicates that Levi struck individuals attempting to film or intervene, including women present at the scene. Alaa Hathaleen reported that his mother and Awdah's mother were struck by Levi, and that Levi also struck Alaa himself with the firearm.
 - 7.3.2.2. Video analysis shows Levi discharging two live rounds during the incident. The first shot struck Awdah Hathaleen, while the second shot was fired shortly thereafter. The use of live ammunition demonstrates that the weapon was not used solely for intimidation.
- 7.3.3. Following the shooting, Levi remained present at the scene while activists attempted to provide first aid to Awdah. Video material indicates that Levi reloaded his firearm while residents were transporting Awdah toward the ambulance, remaining armed and poised during this period.



Figure 20: Levi reloaded his firearm while residents were transporting Awdah toward the ambulance

7.4. The conduct of Israeli military and police forces present at the scene indicates operational alignment with the settlers actions.

7.4.1. Israeli military and police forces remained alongside settlers during the incident without intervening to prevent these actions.

7.4.1.1. Footage analysed in this investigation, including 'BT147', shows Israeli soldiers gathering residents of Umm al-Kheir in the yard of a house following the incident. Levi is observed present among the soldiers and appears to indicate specific individuals, after which those residents are taken into custody by the Israeli forces.



Figure 21: Image frame capturing Levi surrounded by soldiers providing protective cover during the incident.

- 7.4.1.2. Israeli military and police did not treat Yinon Levi or Rony Avraham as criminal suspects following the incident. Footage from the scene shows that Levi, who fatally shot Awdah Hathaleen, was not restrained or arrested in a manner consistent with standard arrest procedures. Similarly, Rony Avraham, who struck Ahmad Hathaleen with the hydraulic excavator, was not apprehended at the scene.
- 7.4.1.3. Open-source material indicates that following his arrest at the scene, an Israeli court ordered Levi's release under a three-day house arrest measure. The decision was justified by partially accepting Levi's claim of self-defence, after which he was allowed to remain at liberty despite the killing of Awdah Hathaleen.¹⁷
- 7.4.1.4. Footage 'BT164' shows settlers obstructing the approach of ambulances attempting to reach the scene. A vehicle is positioned across the access road, preventing the ambulance from proceeding toward the location where

¹⁷ See [Israeli police release settler accused of killing Palestinian activist | West Bank | The Guardian](#)

Awdah Hathaleen had been shot. Several settlers are visible standing near the vehicle while Israeli occupation forces (IOF) are present in the area.

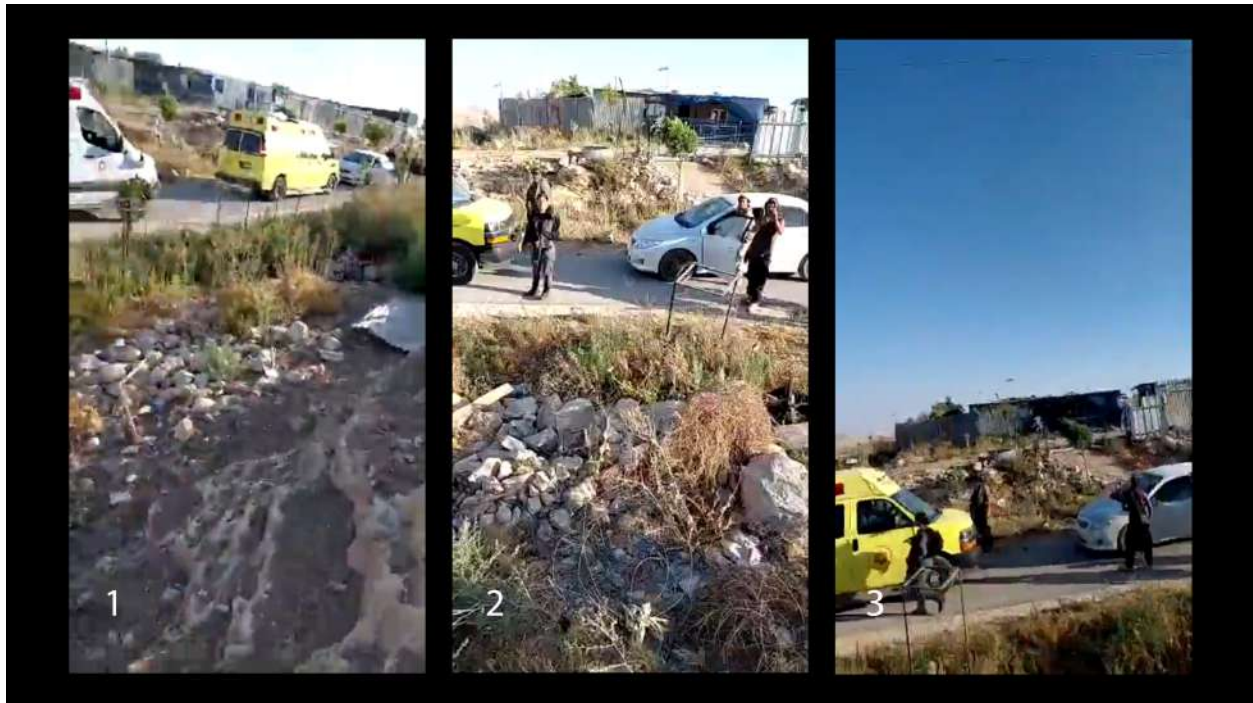


Figure 22: Image frame capturing settlers obstructing the passage of an ambulance.

7.4.2. IOF and police forces also carried out acts of force against residents present at the scene during the events surrounding the incident.

7.4.2.1. Analysis of the video material indicates that settlement guards deployed stun grenades while ambulance personnel were providing first aid to Awdah Hathaleen. Footage 'BT175' and 'BT178' captures two detonations occurring in the vicinity of those assisting him. Synchronisation of the footage establishes the timing of these events at 17:41:39 and 17:44:46.

7.4.2.2. Analysis of the available footage and testimonies indicates that Israeli forces carried out arrests accompanied by acts of violence against residents of Umm al-Kheir following the incident. Footage 'BT145' and 'BT170' shows several residents being detained, while the material further indicates that these arrests were carried out without the application of standard arrest procedures.



Figure 23: Image frame capturing an Israeli soldier dragging a palestinian resident during the incident.

7.4.2.3. Witness testimonies and open-source material indicate that Israeli authorities withheld the body of Awdah for approximately 10 days following the incident, while Levi remained at liberty and returned to the village three days later to continue the excavation works.

7.5. Yinon Levi is identified as a key settler actor in the southern West Bank, responsible for Meitarim Farm and directly linked to the displacement of Palestinian communities through coercive practices associated with the expansion of agricultural outposts, including those supported by volunteers from Hashomer Yesh.

7.5.1. Meitarim Farm is an Israeli settlement outpost located in the South Hebron Hills in the southern West Bank (31°21'50.2"N 34°59'58.4"E), established in 2021 and operated by Yinon Levi. Open-source material and documentary evidence indicate that it forms part of a broader pattern of agricultural outpost expansion in the region, a model based on grazing activities to extend territorial control.

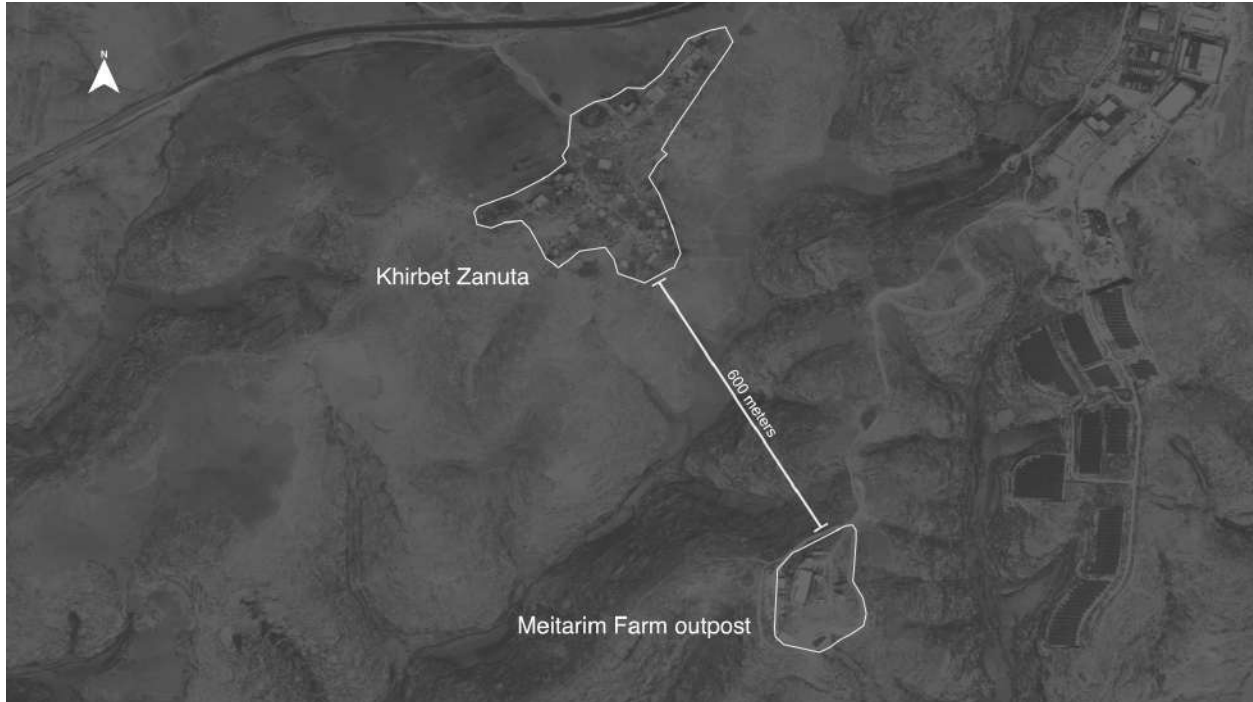


Figure 24: Map illustrating the location of Metarim Farm and its surrounding context within the area of interest.

- 7.5.2. Planning documentation indicates inconsistencies between the Israeli authorities described as the regulatory framework and the establishment of Meitarim Farm.
 - 7.5.2.1. Plan 514/2, governing land use in the Meitarim industrial zone, has been interpreted as restricting residential and agricultural structures, while a 22 March 2021 contract between the Meitarim Industrial Zone directorate and Levi provides for the establishment of a farm and grazing enterprise with associated facilities.
 - 7.5.2.2. Available sources indicate conflicting land classifications associated with the settlement outpost. Israeli-aligned material describes the site as “state land,” whereas EU and NGO documentation records grazing activity and interference affecting privately owned Palestinian land, particularly in Khirbet Zanuta, including restrictions on access to agricultural fields and water infrastructure.



Figure 25: Map illustrating Zanuta and surrounding settlement outposts, with particular emphasis on the location of Meitarim.

7.5.3. Available material indicates that Meitarim Farm has played a central role in the displacement of residents from Khirbet Zanuta.

7.5.3.1. Open-source documentation describes an escalation of outpost-linked pressure in the area, including the establishment of a settler farm in early 2021 in close proximity to the community, followed by assaults on shepherds, the driving of livestock into cultivated fields, intimidation, and interference with access to essential resources such as water and grazing land, resulting in the effective loss of access to surrounding areas.

7.5.3.2. This pattern is further reflected in sanctions records and contemporaneous reporting, which explicitly link Yinon Levi and Meitarim Farm to acts of violence, property damage, and the use of privately owned Palestinian land for grazing. Sanctions documentation, including EU and UK listings,

identifies conduct associated with the settlement outpost as contributing to displacement dynamics affecting Palestinian communities, including Khirbet Zanuta. Sanctions-related information reviewed as of April 2026 indicates that U.S. measures were lifted in January 2025, while Canadian, UK, and EU listings remain in effect according to the latest available public records.

- 7.5.3.3. Geospatial analysis places the settlement outpost approximately 0.88 km from Khirbet Zanuta, indicating close proximity to the community. This spatial relationship, alongside broader reporting on escalating settler activity in the South Hebron Hills, situates Meitarim Farm within a sustained pattern of coercive practices contributing to the displacement of the Palestinian community.
- 7.5.3.4. Open-source material reviewed in this investigation indicates that Hashomer Yosh deploys volunteers in support of agricultural settlement outposts, including Meitarim Farm. The same material associates these activities with practices contributing to the displacement of nearby Palestinian communities, including Khirbet Zanuta.
- 7.5.3.5. Analysis of the available materials indicates that settlers present alongside Levi during the incident were volunteers affiliated with Hashomer Yosh. This identification is based on visual evidence showing these settlers wearing clothing bearing the organisation's logo while participating in the events.



Figure 26: Image frame depicting settlers wearing a logo consistent with that identified in this investigation while engaging in acts of violence in Zanuta.

7.6. Hashomer Yosh (Guardians of Judea and Samaria) is part of a broader support system that facilitates and sustains agricultural outposts across the West Bank.

- 7.6.1. Hashomer Yosh presents itself as a volunteer organisation addressing “agricultural crime” in the West Bank; however, available material indicates that it provides personnel to agricultural outposts, including volunteers observed participating in acts of crime. Its operational activities, such as guarding, grazing support, and construction and fencing are functionally linked to the establishment and expansion of these settlement outposts.
- 7.6.2. Official records and financial disclosures identify Hashomer Yosh as an Israeli registered non-profit with substantial organisational capacity, including paid staff, large-scale volunteer recruitment, and a diversified funding base comprising Israeli state allocations, donations, and membership fees. Its published disclosures confirm the receipt of Israeli government funding, while open-source reporting indicates additional ministerial support over multiple years, situating the organisation within a broader system that enables and sustains settlement outpost activity.

- 7.6.3. Open-source material indicates that Hashomer Yosh has been subject to international sanctions in connection with its activities in the West Bank. In August 2024, the United States designated the organisation under Executive Order 14115 for materially assisting sanctioned individuals and entities, including Yinon Levi and Meitarim Farm; this designation was subsequently lifted in January 2025 following the revocation of the executive order. In October 2024, the United Kingdom designated Hashomer Yosh under its Global Human Rights sanctions regime, citing the provision of resources and support linked to acts of violence, with available public records indicating that this measure remained in force in later consolidated listings.
- 7.6.4. Hashomer Yosh operates within a wider institutional framework that supports settlement outpost development.
- 7.6.4.1. Evidence indicates organisational and personal links between Hashomer Yosh and the Hilltop Youth movement. Individuals associated with the founding of Hashomer Yosh, including Meir Bertler, were previously involved in the establishment of early Hilltop Youth outposts. This continuity of actors suggests that Hashomer Yosh operates as a structured support framework for the activities of the Hilltop Youth movement.
- 7.6.4.2. Amana, a settlement development organisation, appears in contractual documentation related to the establishment of Meitarim Farm, where it is referenced as providing assistance and undertaking obligations connected to the implementation of the project. Available material further indicates that Amana supports the operational environment in which Hashomer Yosh operates, including facilitating the establishment and development of settlement outposts that are subsequently maintained through volunteer deployment, logistical support, and on-the-ground activities provided by Hashomer Yosh.
- 7.6.4.3. Administrative measures implemented by the Israeli Civil Administration have facilitated the expansion and institutionalisation of settlement outposts, creating conditions that enable the activities of organisations such as Hashomer Yosh. These measures include the extension of administrative jurisdiction over new settlement outposts and the transfer of planning and infrastructure authorities to bodies linked to the settlement movement, thereby supporting the establishment and maintenance of settlement



outposts where Hashomer Yosh operates through volunteer deployment and logistical support.

8. Summary of Findings

- 8.1. Awdah Hathaleen was unlawfully and fatally shot by a live round discharged by settler Yinon Levi.
- 8.2. The shooting occurred in the absence of any imminent threat to Levi's life. No armed individuals were present in the vicinity, and Awdah posed no danger at the time he was shot.
- 8.3. Levi demonstrated intent to commit acts of crime prior to any interaction with the residents.
- 8.4. The conduct of IOF and police forces present at the scene indicates operational alignment with the settlers actions, manifested through the provision of protection and the absence of law enforcement measures against settlers, who were not treated as criminal suspects.
- 8.5. Yinon Levi is identified as a key settler actor in the southern West Bank, directly linked to the displacement of Palestinian communities through practices that create a coercive environment and facilitate the expansion of agricultural outposts.
- 8.6. Yinon Levi is responsible for Meitarim Farm, an settlement outpost linked to the organization Hashomer Yosh, which provides volunteers supporting the agricultural outposts in the West Bank.
- 8.7. Hashomer Yosh (Guardians of Judea and Samaria) is part of a broader support system that facilitates and sustains agricultural outposts across the West Bank.

9. About Al-Haq

9.1. Al-Haq Organization

Al-Haq is an independent Palestinian non-governmental human rights organization based in Ramallah, West Bank. Established in 1979 to protect and promote human rights and the rule of law in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT), the organization has special consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

Al-Haq documents violations of the individual and collective rights of Palestinians in the OPT, irrespective of the identity of the perpetrator, and seeks to end such breaches by way of advocacy before national and international mechanisms and by holding the violators accountable. The organization conducts research; prepares reports, studies and interventions on breaches of international human rights and humanitarian law in the OPT; and undertakes advocacy before local, regional and international bodies. Al-Haq also cooperates with Palestinian civil society organizations and governmental



institutions in order to ensure that international human rights standards are reflected in Palestinian law and policies. The organization has a specialized international law library for the use of its staff and the local community. Al-Haq is the winner of twelve prestigious international awards, including amongst others:

- 9.1.1. The 1986 Fayez A. Sayegh Memorial Award;
- 9.1.2. The 1986 Rothko Chapel Award for Commitment to Truth and Freedom;
- 9.1.3. The 1989 Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation Prize;
- 9.1.4. The 1990 Reebok Award to Shawan Jabarin;
- 9.1.5. The 2010 Geuzenpenning Prize for Human Rights Defenders;
- 9.1.6. The 2010 Welfare Association's NGO Achievement Award;
- 9.1.7. The 2011 Danish PL Foundation Human Rights Award;
- 9.1.8. The 2018 Human Rights Prize of the French Republic;
- 9.1.9. The 2019 Human Rights and Business Award;
- 9.1.10. The 2020 Gwynne Skinner Human Rights Award;
- 9.1.11. The 2021 Award of the Center for Islam and Global Affairs (CIGA);
- 9.1.12. The 2022 Bruno Kreisky Award for Human Rights.

9.2. Forensic Architecture investigation unit

The Forensic Architecture Investigation Unit (FAI) is a multidisciplinary team within Al-Haq that utilises cutting-edge spatial analysis, photogrammetry, and architectural tools to document and investigate human rights violations in Palestine. The unit focuses on cases involving killings, demolitions, and settler violence across the occupied Palestinian territory, including the West Bank and Gaza, exposing the systemic nature of Israeli violations. Our team combines expertise in 3D modelling, video analysis, and audio forensics to create detailed visual evidence of violence under Israel's settler-colonial apartheid regime.

As a specialised unit within Al-Haq, FAI supports broader legal and advocacy efforts by providing meticulously documented evidence for court cases, media outlets, and international legal mechanisms. Our work enhances Al-Haq's ability to hold perpetrators accountable by combining on-the-ground field research with advanced spatial and technological methods. The Unit also contributes to public discourse through exhibitions



and multimedia platforms that amplify Palestinian experiences under Israel's settler-colonial apartheid regime.

We prioritise cases of killings and systematic violence that Palestinians have been subjected to under Israel's settler-colonial apartheid. Our focus is driven by ongoing field reports, emerging incidents, and collaboration with other civil society organisations. Our team monitors patterns of settler violence and collaborates with other organisations in the spatial analysis field, such as Forensic Architecture, and Earshot. Through these partnerships, we ensure our research is impactful, timely, and aligned with efforts to seek justice and accountability for the Palestinian people.

Unlike other open-source investigation teams, we integrate Al-Haq's well-established ground-truth practices into our methodologies, focusing on understanding the broader context of each incident. We prioritise testimonies from the ground, which are then corroborated with spatial and scientific evidence to provide a comprehensive understanding of events. This commitment to contextualization and collaboration with local witnesses strengthens the role of individuals in shaping their own realities and futures. It also underscores Al-Haq's mission to protect the rights of the Palestinian people and achieve self-determination. Our work is unique, as it is deeply rooted in the lived realities of life under settler-colonial apartheid and illegal occupation.

10. Case File Examples of Al-Haq

- 10.1. Situation in the State of Palestine (investigation): This is an international criminal investigation into war crimes and crimes against humanity, Al-Haq and partners, Palestinian Centre for Human Rights, Al Mezan and Al Dameer, have submitted eight substantial communications to the Office of the Prosecutor. On 16 March 2020, the Palestinian human rights organisations Palestinian Centre for Human Rights (PCHR), Al-Haq Law in the Service of Man (Al-Haq), Al Mezan Center for Human Rights (Al Mezan), and Al-Dameer Association for Human Rights (Al-Dameer) submitted their joint observations to the Pre-Trial Chamber of the International Criminal Court (ICC).
- 10.2. Salah Hammouri v NSO Group (5 April 2022): The case of Salah Hammouri v NSO Group is a criminal case, involving a breach of the right to privacy of Salah Hammouri under French law. The criminal complaint is against the Israeli company NSO Pegasus spyware used to infiltrate

French- Palestinian human rights defender Salah Hammouri's phone. The case is being conducted in France and an investigation has been opened in Paris. Al-Haq has supported joint work with Citizen Lab, and also more broadly with campaign materials.

- 10.3. MF Case: Between January and February 2022, in the case of MF (March 2022) Al-Haq contributed materials and proofed a filing for accuracy of apartheid arguments, before an Immigration Tribunal in the UK. On 4 March 2022, a United Kingdom (UK) based immigration tribunal allowed the appeal of a 22-year-old Haredi Jewish rabbinical student from Israel on the basis that returning him to Israel would subject him to inhuman and degrading treatment by the Israeli authorities. The Tribunal based its findings on the likelihood that the client 'MF' would suffer a serious relapse of his mental health condition should the UK authorities return him to Israel. The evidence of an existing apartheid regime practiced by the State of Israel against the Palestinian people included reports from Al-Haq, amongst others.
- 10.4. David Mivasair And Khaled Mouammar v. The Canadian Zionist Cultural Association (January 2022): On 11 January 2022, Mivasair and Mouammmar, the complainants, submitted an addendum to the legal complaint they had submitted in July 2022 to the Compliance Division of the Charities Directorate of the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA). In the complaint, the plaintiffs requested an audit of the Canadian Zionist Cultural Association (CZCA), under well-grounded allegations of use of charitable funds for the benefit of the Israeli Occupation Forces, in violation of Canadian law. Al-Haq had supported the submission of the complaint by highlighting evident and systematic breaches of international law in the course of the Israeli military operations, which resulted in serious war crimes and crimes against humanity.
- 10.5. Lawyers for Palestinian Human Rights complaint to the UK NCP about JC Bamford Excavators Limited (January 2021): On 12 November 2021, the British construction equipment company, JCB, was found by a UK Government body to be in breach of its human rights responsibilities under the government-backed OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Al-Haq along with B'Tselem; and the UK charity, EyeWitness to Atrocities submitted video, photographic and written contemporaneous evidence to substantiate the material and prolific use of JCB products in a number of specific demolition and displacement incidents, and in settlement-related construction.
- 10.6. CAGE Judicial Review (September 2021): In September 2021, Al-Haq provided a supporting legal opinion, on whether any State can claim a "right" to exist under international law, for a judicial review case High Court Challenge in the United Kingdom. In particular, Al-Haq argued that the

notion of Israel's "right to exist" is a partisan political view that the Education Secretary is prohibited from promoting in any way under the 1996 Education Act.

- 10.7. *Prosecutor v HeidelbergCement*: In August 2021, Al-Haq along with Guernica37 and Global Echo filed a petition to the German Prosecutor on the complicity of corporate agents in the case of HeidelbergCement. The filing followed a number of years of research on the company including the publication of a comprehensive report *Violations Set in Stone* and submissions to the UN Database on businesses active in the Israeli settlements, UN Special Procedures, and exchange at the Business and Human Rights Resource Centre.
- 10.8. *Attorney General of Canada v. R. David Kattenburg and Psagot Winery Ltd.* (May 2021): In March 2017, Jewish-Canadian human rights activist Dr. David Kattenburg filed a complaint with the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) claiming it was inappropriate for wines produced in illegal Israeli settlements to be labelled "Product of Israel". The CFIA initially agreed, but then reversed its decision and continued to allow such labels, citing the Canada-Israel Free Trade Agreement (CIFTA)'s definition of Israeli "territory," which includes areas where Israel's custom laws apply, such as settlements in the OPT. This case is an appeal of a judicial review, of an administrative decision by the CFIA's Complaints and Appeals Office (CAO), on labelling. The Appeal took place in Canada, and after decision was reverted back to the administrative body. Al-Haq filed to submit a joint legal amicus and submitted field research to the lawyers for the petition.
- 10.9. *CERD Inter State Complaint, State of Palestine v Israel* (11 April 2021): Al-Haq drafted an amicus submission signed onto by the Palestinian Human Rights Organisations Council (PHROC), which was submitted to the Inter State Complaint to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, between the State of Palestine and Israel under the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.
- 10.10. *Duarte Agostinho and Others v. Portugal and 32 others* (December 2020). Al-Haq contributed research from the *Climate Change Adaptation under Occupation: Climate Change Vulnerability in the Occupied Palestinian Territory* which was referenced as authority in the ESCR.net amicus submission. Al-Haq carried out joint work on the amicus in a climate change case against Portugal at the European Court of Human Rights.
- 10.11. Al-Haq sent a formal complaint to the Dutch National Public Prosecutor's Office in Rotterdam, the Netherlands in 2010 against a Dutch company, Riwal, involved in war crimes and crimes against humanity.¹⁹ The complaint that was submitted against Riwal was the result of the culmination of months of investigations and evidence-gathering by Al-Haq and partner organisations. Witness statements from those directly affected



by Riwal's activities were taken. The military orders used to appropriate land for the building of the Wall, aerial photographs, maps, film footage and photographs of Riwal's activities were also collected. On 13 October 2010, the Dutch National Crime Squad conducted a search of Riwal's offices in the Dutch town of Dordrecht under their statutory powers of investigation.

- 10.12. R (Saleh Hasab) v Secretary of State for Trade and Industry (2007): Al-Haq, as a partner, took part in the case of R (Saleh Hasab) v Secretary of State for Trade and Industry at the UK High Court of Justice in London in 2007, United Kingdom.²⁰ A full public hearing was held before the UK High Court of Justice in London on 10 -11 October 2007 following the blanket refusal by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry to respond to the claimant's request for a justification of UK policy on arms-related sales to Israel. The High Court heard arguments in a claim filed on 15 November 2006 by UK Solicitor Phil Shiner of Public Interest Lawyers (PIL), in cooperation with Al-Haq.