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مُحَافَظَةُ الْقُدْسِ الشَّرَفِيَّةِ

تقرير جرائم الاحتلال الإسرائيلي في محافظة القدس

خلال عام 2023

Report Of Israeli Occupation Crimes
In Jerusalem Governorate

2023





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إعلام محافظة القدس



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INTRODUCTION

The Public Relations and Media Unit team in the Jerusalem Governorate worked for the third year in a row to monitor and document the violations of the Israeli occupation and its settlers and their crimes against Jerusalem and its sanctities in the Holy City and its suburbs and camps, moment by moment, with the aim of shedding light on the daily suffering of the Jerusalemite citizen, and conveying his voice to the entire world.

After monitoring and documenting operations, it became clear that the pace of violations and abuse in the Jerusalem Governorate increased during the year 2023, as 51 martyrs rose, and the occupation forces arrested about 3,081 Jerusalemites, and the occupation courts issued many unjust decisions against them. The occupation authorities issued 330 actual prison sentences, including 153 decisions. It also issued 316 house arrest decisions, in addition to issuing 740 deportation decisions, including 561 from the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, and issued 38 travel ban decisions. As part of the settlers' attacks, 55,158 settlers stormed the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, and 225 attacks by extremist settlers against Jerusalemites were monitored. And their property, including 50 attacks with physical harm, and in terms of recorded injuries, 543 injuries and hundreds of cases of suffocation were monitored, and 337 demolition and bulldozing operations were monitored, including 218 by occupation vehicles and 79 forced self-demolition operations, in addition to 40 digging and bulldozing operations, and the occupation approved in a manner 29 settlement projects, and in the file of the detained martyrs' bodies, the occupation authorities are still detaining the bodies of 35 Jerusalemites in the occupation's refrigerators and number cemeteries since 1968.

Although these statistics do not reflect the entire picture on the ground, they demonstrate the occupation's efforts to tighten its grip on Jerusalem and tighten its grip on everything that is Jerusalem. With the aim of Judaizing and Israelising the city and obliterating its Arab and Islamic identity, ignoring all international laws and legislation and humanitarian conventions, which requires the world with all its countries, organizations and institutions to assume their responsibilities towards reducing the crimes of the occupation and its settlers, and the Arab and Islamic nations must bear their moral and ethical responsibilities towards the children of our Palestinian people and put Strategies that would enhance the steadfastness, survival and steadfastness of the Jerusalemite citizen on his land in the occupied capital.



MARTYRS AND THE FILE OF BODIES DETAINED BY THE OCCUPATION



During the year 2023, (51) Jerusalemite martyrs died, including (20 children). The occupation forces executed the following: Samir Aslan (41 years old), the child Muhammad Ali (17 years old), Youssef Muhaisen (22 years old), and the child Wadih Abu Ramoz (16 years old). One year old, Khairy Alqam (21 years old), Hussein Qaraqe (32 years old), Hatem Abu Najma (39 years old), Ishaq Al-Ajlouni (18 years old), Muhanad Al-Mazraa (20 years old), Ahmed Abu Sneina (33 years old) affected by his injury, the child. Khaled Al-Zaanin (14 years old), the child Yasser Al-Kasbah (17 years old), Muhammad Hamid (24 years old), the child Adam Al-Julani (16 years old), Ali Al-Abbasi (25 years old), Abdul Rahman Faraj (18 years old), Khaled Al-Muhtasib (21 years old) years old, Ahmed Khaled Eid Farraj (18 years old), the child Muhammad Mustafa (16 years old), the child Laith Abu Marra (17 years old), Abdul Rahman Al-Amouri (22 years old), the child Ahmed Mutair (17 years old), the child Adam Abu Al-Hawa (17 years old), Yazan Shiha (23 years old), Ibrahim Zayed (29 years old), Nabil Halabiya (20 years old), Muhanad Afana (20 years old), Musa Zaarour (22 years old), the child Rami Odeh (17 years old), the child Muhammad Farroukh (16 years old), the child Musab Al-Matari (16 years old), the child Muhammad Saleh (16 years old), the two brothers Ibrahim Nimr (30 years old) and Murad Nimr (38 years old), Ali Alqam (32 years old), Muhammad Manasra (25 years old), Ahmed Alyan (23 years old), Mahmoud Warni (18 years old).



During the Israeli occupation's aggression against the Gaza Strip, the two liberated Jerusalemite prisoners who were deported from the city of Jerusalem to the Gaza Strip, Abdel Nasser Daoud Halisi (64 years old), and his brother Tariq Daoud Al-Halisi (57 years old), and all members of their families, also rose. The liberated prisoner deported from the city of Jerusalem, Muhammad Ibrahim, also rose. Hamada (46 years old).

During the year 2023, 8 martyrs from outside the governorate also rose on the ground of Jerusalem Governorate, including a child. They are: Muhammad Al-Osaibi (26 years old), from the village of Hura in the occupied Negev, Amjad Khudair (36 years old), who is from the Gaza Strip and lives in the town of Beitunia, Omar Al-Farra. He is from Khan Yunis. He was martyred on the tunnel leading to Beit Jala. The child, Ayham Jabarin (17 years old), is from the town of Sa'ir in the Hebron Governorate, Abdul Qadir Al-Qawasmi, Nasrallah Al-Qawasmi, and Hassan Qafisha, who are from the Hebron Governorate. Muhammad al-Jundi (38 years old), from the town of Yatta, jumped at the tunnel checkpoint south of occupied Jerusalem.

On the dawn of January 12, the young man Samir Awni Harbi Aslan (41 years old), a resident of Qalandia camp and a father of 8 children, rose during the occupation forces' storming of the camp. The martyr Aslan was hit by a bullet in the chest, after he tried to defend his son "Ramzi" during his barbaric arrest. .

On January 25, the child Muhammad Ali Muhammad Ali (17 years old), a resident of Shuafat Camp, died as a result of being shot in the chest by occupation bullets in the camp. The occupation forces detained the body of the boy Muhammad Ali after he was transferred to hospitals in occupied Jerusalem, and his body was delivered in February.





On January 26, the young man Yousef Abdel Karim Muhaisen (22 years old) from the town of Al-Ram, north of occupied Jerusalem, was martyred after being hit by bullets in the abdomen and pelvis during confrontations with the occupation forces in his town.

On January 27, the young man Khairy Musa Alqam (21 years old), from the Al-Shiyah neighborhood in occupied Jerusalem, was martyred after being hit by several gunshots while he was in one of the settlements in occupied Jerusalem, and the occupation authorities are still holding his body. On the same day, the child Wadih Aziz Abu Ramoz, (16 years old) from the town of Silwan, died as a result of his wounds he sustained on January 25 during confrontations that broke out with the occupation forces in his town, and the occupation authorities handed over his body at the end of May.

On the evening of February 10, the young man Hussein Khaled Qaraqe (32 years old), from the town of Al-Issawiya, a father of three children, died after settlers opened fire on him at the Nabi Samuel Junction, northwest of occupied Jerusalem, and his body was seized.

On March 31, 2023, just before midnight on the second Friday of Ramadan, the occupation police executed the young man, Muhammad al-Usaibi, near Bab al-Silsilah in the Old City. He was from the village of Hura in the occupied Negev, a university graduate who studied medicine in Romania.

On the evening of April 24, an extremist settler executed the young man Hatem Asaad Abu Najma (93 years old), a resident of the town of Beit Safafa, southeast of occupied Jerusalem, and a father of 5 children, after shooting him directly, under the pretext of carrying out a ramming attack on Jaffa Street in occupied Jerusalem. .



At dawn on June 24, the occupation forces opened fire on the young man Ishaq Hamdi Amin Al-Ajlouni (18 years old), from the town of Kafr Aqab, north of Jerusalem. Allegedly carrying out a shooting attack that led to his martyrdom at the Qalandia military checkpoint north of occupied Jerusalem, and the occupation forces detained the body of the young man, Al-Ajlouni.

On August 1, the young man Muhannad Muhammad Suleiman Al-Mazara (20 years old) was martyred by bullets from the Israeli occupation forces, near the town of Al-Eizariya, east of occupied Jerusalem, and the occupation detained the body of the martyr Mazara. The occupation claimed that the young farmer, from the town of Al-Eizariya, opened fire on settlers at the entrance to the “Maale Adumim” settlement, which is built on citizens’ lands. The occupation forces stormed the home of the martyr’s family in the town of Al-Eizariya.

On August 17, the young man from Jerusalem, Ahmed Abu Sneina (33 years old), from the town of Al-Issawiya, was martyred as a result of being hit by occupation bullets during Ramadan 2021. Abu Sneina had been hit by a rubber-coated metal bullet, which caused him to lose his left eye and cause multiple fractures in the skull, after the occupation stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque and attacked the worshippers. With sound bombs and bullets on May 7, 2021. The young man, Ahmed Abu Sneina, suffered severe headaches in the head, followed by a seizure, and was transferred to Hadassah Al-Issawiya Hospital in a difficult health condition. After conducting tests on him, it was found that he was infected with a “brain bacteria,” and his health condition deteriorated with Hours passed and he was transferred to Hadassah Ein Kerem Hospital, and throughout his stay in the hospital his health condition deteriorated significantly, until his death was announced on August 17. On August 18, large crowds of people from the city of Jerusalem mourned the body of the young man, Ahmed Hamza Abu Sneineh, before he was buried in the Yusufiyah cemetery in the Lions’ Gate. It is noteworthy that the martyr is a resident of the Bab Hatta neighborhood in the Old City. He is married with two daughters and lives in the town of Al-Issawiya, northeast of occupied Jerusalem.

On the evening of August 30, the occupation executed the child Khaled Samer Al-Zaanen (14 years old) near Damascus Gate in the occupied city of Jerusalem. Members of the occupation police opened fire on the child Al-Zaanen, which led to his being seriously injured, and he was left bleeding without providing any first aid. A martyr. According to the sources, the child was attacked by settlers and “security personnel” on the light train, who summoned the occupation police, and one of its officers opened fire directly at the defenseless child and killed him in cold blood.

On October 8, the child martyr Yasser Thaer Sami Al-Kasba (17 years old), from the Qalandia camp in occupied Jerusalem, died after being hit by occupation bullets during confrontations that broke out near the Qalandia military checkpoint, during which the occupation forces fired live bullets directly at the young men, which led to the martyrdom of Yasser. And three others.



The martyr Muhammad Ziyad Abdul Jalil Hamid (24 years old), from the town of Beit Anan, northwest of occupied Jerusalem, also died after being hit by occupation bullets in the head during confrontations at the Qalandia military checkpoint.

On the same date, the martyr Amjad Maher Aliyan Khudair (36 years old), from Beitunia, west of Ramallah, died after being hit by occupation bullets in the chest, during the same confrontations that broke out at the Qalandiya military checkpoint. The martyr Khudair and his brother were heading to Ramallah via the street near Qalandiya checkpoint. They were not aware of the confrontations erupting there, and were surprised by the occupation forces firing live bullets at them, which led to the death of Amjad and the injury of his brother.

On October 9, the child martyr, Adam Amjad Fathi al-Julani (16 years old), from the town of Al-Ram, north of occupied Jerusalem, died as a result of being wounded by Israeli occupation bullets near the Qalandiya military checkpoint, north of occupied Jerusalem, on the night of October 8.

On October 10, the martyr Ali Al-Abbasi (25 years old) and the martyr Abdul Rahman Faraj (18 years old), both from the town of Silwan, south of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, died as a result of being wounded by occupation bullets after the occupation forces stormed the town and left them bleeding, and their bodies were detained.

On October 11, 2023, the young man, Omar Issa Al-Farra, from Khan Yunis, rose after the Israeli occupation army fired at him, at the military tunnel checkpoint between the Bethlehem and Jerusalem governorates.

On October 12, the young man Khaled Al-Muhtaseb (21 years old) died as a martyr due to the occupation's bullets, allegedly by shooting at the occupation police station on Salah al-Din Street in occupied Jerusalem. The occupation detained the body of the martyr Al-Muhtaseb.





In the Gaza Strip, on the same date, 12 members of the Al-Halisi family became martyrs in Aliyin after their homes in the Gaza Strip were targeted. They are the two freed Jerusalemite prisoners who were deported from the city of Jerusalem to the Gaza Strip, Abdel Nasser Daoud Al-Halisi (64 years old), and his brother Tariq Daoud Al-Halisi (57 years old). And all the family members are: Arwa Muhammad Al-Halisi (36 years), Abdul Rahman Abdel Nasser Al-Halisi (2 years), Abdul Aziz Abdel Nasser Al-Halisi (4 years), Batoul Abdel Nasser Al-Halisi (5 years), Abdullah Abdel Nasser Al-Halisi (9 years).), Muhammad Abdel Nasser Al-Halisi (10 years old), Amna Saeed Al-Halisi (40 years old), Ali Tariq Al-Halisi (8 years old), Ziad Tariq Al-Halisi (9 years old), Ola Tariq Al-Halisi (11 years old).

It is noteworthy that the occupation authorities had arrested the two Halisi brothers on 10/16/1986 and sentenced them to life imprisonment. They were then released in the “Wafa Al-Ahra’ deal in 2011” and the occupation deported them to the Gaza Strip.

On October 13, the martyr Ahmed Khaled Eid Farraj (18 years old), from the town of Al-Jib, died in the Palestine Medical Complex in Ramallah, succumbing to severe wounds he sustained by live occupation bullets in the abdomen and chest during confrontations that took place in the town of Beit Ijza, northwest of occupied Jerusalem.

The child martyr, Muhammad Taher Mustafa (16 years old), was also killed by occupation bullets during the confrontations in the town of Al-Issawiya in occupied Jerusalem, where his body was buried in the town’s cemetery.

The child martyr, Laith Abu Murra (17 years old), died while the occupation forces targeted the funeral of the martyr Muhammad Taher Mustafa in the town of Al-Issawiya in occupied Jerusalem. The crowds mourned his body in the town of Al-Issawiya.



On the same date, the child Ayham Iyad Issa Jabareen (17 years old), from the town of Sa'ir, died as a martyr. Jabareen died as a result of his serious wounds sustained by Israeli occupation bullets in the head, during confrontations in the town of Al-Ram, north of occupied Jerusalem.

On October 14, the young man from Jerusalem, Abdul Rahman Ribhi Al-Amouri (22 years old), from the town of Al-Eizariya, east of occupied Jerusalem, died as a result of his injuries after the occupation forces fired live bullets at his vehicle near the Al-Issawiya Junction in occupied Jerusalem. Video clips showed the martyr Al-Amouri lying on the ground next to him. His vehicle, while the occupation forces prevented anyone from reaching him or providing him an ambulance, and the occupation detained the body of the martyr Al-Amouri.

On October 25, the child martyr, Ahmed Ghaleb Mutair (17 years old), died after being shot with live bullets in the chest and head, as a result of the occupation forces targeting him, during confrontations that broke out after the occupation forces stormed several neighborhoods in the Qalandia camp in occupied Jerusalem.

On October 30, the child Adam Nasser Abu Al-Hawa (17 years old) was killed by the bullets of the occupation forces, on Nablus Street in the city of Jerusalem, under the pretext of "carrying out a stabbing attack," and the occupation forces detained the body of the boy Abu Al-Hawa.

On the 2nd of November, the young man Yazan Shiha (23 years old), from the town of Anata in occupied Jerusalem, rose to death after the occupation forces stormed the Al-Bireh area and randomly fired live bullets at those present, which led to his injury and death. The occupation forces fired tear gas at the funeral home of the martyr Yazan Shiha in the town of Anata and prevented him from staying at the Anata Basic Girls School.

On the third of November, the young man, Ibrahim Zayed (29 years old), died after the occupation forces stormed the Qalandia camp, north of occupied Jerusalem. The occupation fired bullets at Zayed, wounding him in the chest and abdomen, leading to his martyrdom.

On November 5, 4 martyrs were martyred in the towns of Abu Dis and Al-Eizariya in occupied Jerusalem. In the town of Abu Dis, severe confrontations broke out with the occupation forces from the dawn hours until the morning hours, followed by the death of Nabil Halabiya (20 years old), and the occupation detained the body of the martyr Halabiya, Muhannad Afana (20 years old, Musa Zaarour (22 years old), and in Al-Eizariya, the child martyr Rami Odeh (17 years old) died as a result of being wounded by occupation bullets earlier.

On November 6, the child Muhammad Omar Ghanem Farroukh (16 years old) from the town of Al-Issawiya died after the occupation forces shot him, under the pretext of



“carrying out a stabbing attack at the Salah al-Din Street” police station of the occupation. The occupation detained the child Farroukh’s body.

On November 6, the child Musab Mujahid Kamel Al-Matari (16 years old) died after being hit by live bullets from the occupation forces on Jabal Al-Jubaiya near the wall in the town of Beit Anan, northwest of occupied Jerusalem. The occupation had detained Al-Matari for two hours and prevented him from being given first aid.

On November 16, 3 young Palestinians from the city of Hebron rose at the tunnel checkpoint separating the cities of Jerusalem and Bethlehem, after an armed clash with the occupation forces. They are: Abdul Qader Al-Qawasmi, Nasrallah Al-Qawasmi, and Hassan Qafisha.

On November 25, the freed prisoner deported from the city of Jerusalem, Muhammad Ibrahim Hamada (46 years old), died during the Israeli bombing of the Gaza Strip. It is noteworthy that the martyr Muhammad Hamada was arrested by the occupation during the month of August 1997, and was sentenced to actual imprisonment for a period of 28 years, of which he served 14 years. He was liberated in the “Loyalty of the Free” deal, and deported to the Gaza Strip.

On the same day, the Jerusalemite child, Muhammad Riyad Saleh (16 years old), succumbed to his injury sustained by bullets from the Israeli occupation forces in the Jabal al-Tawil area in the city of Al-Bireh (Ramallah). The occupation forces had shot the child after they stopped him, then left him on the ground and prevented him from being given first aid, and then arrested him. His martyrdom was later announced.

On November 30, two brothers, Ibrahim Nimr (30 years old) and Murad Nimr (38 years old), from the town of Sur Baher, died following a shooting attack in the occupied city of Jerusalem, and the occupation seized their bodies.

On December 4, the young man, Ali Alqam (32 years old), died as a result of being hit in the heart by a bullet fired at him by Israeli occupation soldiers in the Qalandiya camp during their storming of the camp.

On December 5, the young man, Muhammad Manasra (25 years old), was killed by occupation bullets in the Qalandia camp, north of occupied Jerusalem. The occupation forces violently stormed the house of the martyr Manasra and blew up the door of the house behind which the martyr was standing in preparation for opening the door to the occupation forces, who blew up the door of the house with a bomb that disintegrated his body. The occupation forces arrested his brother Abdullah before he withdrew.

On December 28, the young man, Ahmed Adeeb Alyan (23 years old), from the town of Jabal Mukaber, rose to his death after the occupation forces opened fire on him under the pretext of carrying out a stabbing attack near the Mazmoria checkpoint in occupied Jerusalem. Ahmed is considered one of the Palestinian football players, as he represented the Jerusalem team and the Jabal Mukaber team. Mount of Olives,



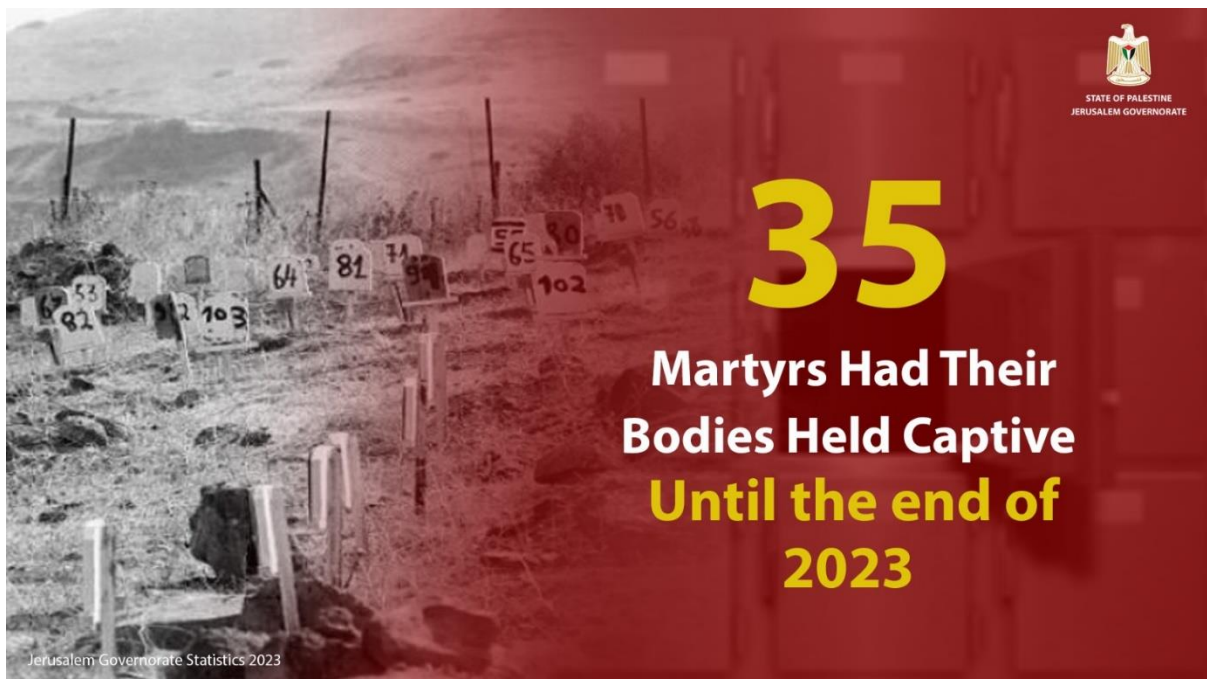
and he was one of the best players. He is the cousin of the martyr Bahaa Alyan, who carried out a martyrdom operation in October 2015 in occupied Jerusalem.

On the same date, the young man, Muhammad Sayel Abdel Qader Al-Jundi (38 years old), from the town of Yatta, south of Hebron, died after the occupation opened fire on him near the tunnel checkpoint, south of occupied Jerusalem.

On December 29, the young man, Mahmoud Othman Al-Warni (18 years old), died during confrontations with the occupation forces in the town of Al-Eizariya, southeast of occupied Jerusalem.

It is worth noting that the brutal killing machine of the occupation and its settlers increased in severity and barbarity during the year 2023 compared to previous years. During the year 2021, 16 martyrs rose in the Jerusalem Governorate, while during the year 2022, 19 martyrs rose in the Jerusalem Governorate. While during the year 2023, the occupation executed 51 Jerusalemites, 40 of them during the last quarter of the year, following its aggression against the Gaza Strip, and 13 of them were killed during the Israeli occupation's bombing of Gaza.

File of martyrs whose bodies are held by the occupation



During the first half of the year 2023, the occupation handed over the bodies of six martyrs, namely: (the martyr Hatem Abu Najma, the martyr Wadih Abu Ramoz, the martyr Muhammad Abu Jumaa, the martyr Ashraf Halsa, the martyr Muhammad Ali Muhammad Ali, and the martyr Muhammad Abu Kafia).



On June 19, the occupation authorities handed over the body of the martyr Al-Maqdisi (Muhammad Abu Juma) from the town of Al-Tur, after detaining him in refrigerators for 9 months. On June 5, the occupation authorities handed over the body of the martyr (Hatem Asaad Abu Najma) after a month and a half of detention. On May 31, the occupation authorities handed over the body of the young martyr (Wadih Abu Romuz), after detaining him for 4 months. On January 4, the occupation handed over the body of the martyr (Ashraf Halsu) from the town of Al-Sawahra after detaining his body for (two years and four months). On March 8, the occupation handed over the body of the martyr (Muhammad Abu Kafia) from the town of Beit Ijza, northwest of occupied Jerusalem, after detaining his body for (6 months). On February 5, the occupation authorities handed over the body of the young martyr (Muhammad Ali) from the Shuafat refugee camp, northeast of occupied Jerusalem.

During September, the occupation decided to hand over the body of the Jerusalemite martyr Ishaq Al-Ajlouni, who has been detained since June 2023, without specifying a date or conditions for handover, but the decision was not implemented until the end of the year 2023.

Until the end of the year 2023, the occupation authorities are still detaining the bodies of 35 Jerusalemite martyrs in the occupation's refrigerators and cemeteries. They are: the martyr (Adeeb Alyan), the martyr (Nabil Halabiya), the child martyr (Muhammad Faroukh), the two brother martyrs (Ibrahim and Mawadat Nimr), the martyr (Ali Al-Abbasi), the martyr (the child Abdul Rahman Faraj), the martyr (Khaled Al-Muhtaseb), the martyr (the child Adam Abu Al-Hawa), the martyr (Abdul Rahman Al-Amouri), the martyr (the child Khaled Al-Zaanin), the martyr (Muhannad Al-Mazraa), the martyr (Ishaq Al-Ajlouni).), the martyr (Hussein Qaraqe), and the martyr (Khairy Alqam), rose during the year 2023, and the martyr (Barakat Odeh), the martyr (Habbas Rayyan), the martyr (Amer Halabiya), the martyr (Uday Al-Tamimi), and the martyr (Karim Al-Qawasmi) rose during the year 2022. The martyr (Fadi Abu Shkhaidam), the martyr (Mahmoud Humaidan), the martyr (Ahmed Zahran), the martyr (Zakaria Badwan), the martyr (Shaher Abu Khadija), and the martyr (the child Zuhdi Al-Taweel) rose during the year 2021, and the martyr (Ahmed Erekat) and the martyr (Ibrahim Halsu) They were promoted during the year 2020, the martyr (prisoner Aziz Owaisat) was promoted in 2018, the martyr (Fadi Qanbar) was promoted in 2017, the martyr (Misbah Abu Sobeih) was promoted in 2016, the martyr (Nabil Halabiya) and the martyr (Osama Bahr) were promoted during the year 2001, and the martyr (Kamel Mazrou) in 1986, and the martyr (Jasser Shatat) in 1968.



SETTLER ATTACKS



The phenomenon of attacks by settlers and Jewish extremists on Palestinians in general and on the people of Jerusalem Governorate in particular has increased, in light of the occupation police's failure to arrest the aggressors among them. Indeed, the fascist occupation government deliberately provides a cover for their criminal racist practices, as evidenced by illegal manipulation and deception to provide a safety net that protects these aggressors. As they are the powerful tool of the extremist occupation policy to implement and achieve their goals.

These racist practices do not fall under the heading of individual actions, isolated accidents, or reactions to certain behavior. Rather, they do not deviate from their essential context in the use of the policy of racial discrimination practiced by Israel against the Palestinians over the past decades.

The settlers' attacks come within the framework of premeditated murder, such as the killing of the martyr Hatem Abu Najma by an armed settler, and targeting children with intentional shooting and running over incidents, such as targeting the child Khader Ghorab (14 years old) and the child Karam Natsheh, and a settler running over the child Muhammad Al Jahalin (8 years old), in addition to incitement, raids, and barbaric attacks. On citizens, and during the year 2023, the Jerusalem Governorate monitored about 225 attacks by settlers, including 50 attacks with physical harm.

During the month of May, the hate march “flags” stormed the Bab al-Amoud area in occupied Jerusalem, and the first half of the year 2023 witnessed continued attacks on Islamic and Christian holy places by violating their sanctity and attempting to destroy their property, and broadcasting inflammatory calls by settler groups demanding the destruction of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque. Demanding the opening of a synagogue inside Al-Aqsa and attempts to bring tools and animal sacrifices into Al-Aqsa Mosque during the Jewish holidays, and offering financial rewards to those who bring the sacrifices and slaughter them in Al-Aqsa Mosque during the Hebrew “Passover” holiday.

At dawn on July 11, the occupation forces stormed the house of the Sub Laban family in the Khalidiya Aqaba in the Old City of occupied Jerusalem, evacuated it of its residents and handed it over to the settlers. The occupation forces also arrested the solidarity activists.

During the month of August, settlers in Jan Saqer Park in occupied Jerusalem beat three young men from the town of Silwan, south of Al-Aqsa Mosque. On August 11, a number of extremist settlers attacked the organizers of the weekly solidarity demonstration with the residents of the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood in occupied Jerusalem.

On August 16, a settler on his bicycle ran over a child in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood in occupied Jerusalem, and on August 19, settlers assaulted the Jerusalemite child, “Mustafa Musa Abu Khalaf,” while he was in Bab al-Khalil in occupied Jerusalem.

On August 14, settlers placed iron columns at the entrance to Ain Silwan in preparation for erecting a gate over it, with the aim of preventing Jerusalemites from entering it. The people dismantled and removed these columns. As part of the settlers’ restrictions on Palestinian farmers and shepherds, on August 25, a number of settlers stormed agricultural lands in the Al-Khandaq area, in the town of Beit Anan, northwest of occupied Jerusalem, and on August 29, settlers attacked Palestinian shepherds in the town of Khan Al-Ahmar, east of occupied Jerusalem.

During September, with the period of the Jewish holidays, settlers’ attacks and incursions into the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque increased. On September 24, a number of settlers stormed the mosque barefoot and performed Talmudic prayers. The groups included intruders from the settlements of Neve Daniel and Gush Etzion, south of Jerusalem, to whom the Temple groups provided free transportation. On September 25, a settler insulted the Prophet Muhammad (may God bless him and grant him peace) on Bab al-Silsilah Road in the Old City of occupied Jerusalem.

On September 8, a settler assaulted the young Jerusalemite man, “Obadah Jamjoom,” and stabbed him while he was working, where he was receiving treatment in a hospital in West Jerusalem. On September 24, coinciding with the start of the “Hebrew Yom



Kippur,” settlers attacked residents’ buses in the town of Umm Tuba in occupied Jerusalem.

On September 13, the settlers emptied the Idris family home, located in the Al-Qarmi neighborhood, of its contents after taking control of the house under the pretext of purchasing it several weeks ago. It is noteworthy that the family denies selling the house and says that they bought it and have lived in it since 1979, and settlers entered the house while its owner was in the hospital receiving treatment.

At the beginning of October, a settler tried to reach Al-Aqsa Mosque to participate in its storming, carrying a sheep to slaughter it as an offering in its pure spaciousness. Over the course of the days of the so-called Sukkot Festival, settlers stormed the streets of the Old City of Jerusalem, carrying “plant offerings,” performing Talmudic dances and rituals, and erecting tents that obstruct the movement of Jerusalemite citizens in the alleys of the Old City of occupied Jerusalem. On October 6, a number of settlers attacked young Jerusalemites in the Al-Attarin Market in the Old City of occupied Jerusalem.

The severity of settler attacks increased after the war on Gaza. On October 8, herds of settlers, protected by the occupation forces, attacked a woman in the town of Qatana, northwest of occupied Jerusalem. A group of herds of settlers attacked citizens’ vehicles and smashed them on the Jaba roundabout, north of occupied Jerusalem. On the same day, herds of settlers attacked the people at the junction of the town of Al-Tur, east of occupied Jerusalem.

On October 9, settlers created a group on the Telegram application, calling it “Nazi Hunters,” and began publishing pictures of Palestinian activists and inciting them. Most of the names on the incitement list were from Jerusalemites, such as Hanadi Al-Halawani, Nasser Hadmi, and Rami Al-Fakhouri. It also included the names of figures from within the occupied territories, such as Sheikh Raed Salah and Muhammad Taher Jabareen, in addition to many activists from the West Bank.

On October 10, settlers attacked residents’ vehicles in the Al-Sawana neighborhood, east of occupied Jerusalem, and settlers threw stones at the cars of Jerusalemites in the Al-Musrara neighborhood in occupied Jerusalem.

On October 11, the extremist organization called “The Temple Mount in Our Hands” called for the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque to be completely closed to Muslims until all prisoners in Gaza are released.

On October 19, settlers attacked Jerusalemite workers in the Mahne Yoda market in occupied Jerusalem. Armed settlers also attacked residents on the road leading to the town of Mikhmas, northeast of Jerusalem, by throwing stones.



On October 21, the so-called “Temple groups” called for a massive storming of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, “to pray and supplicate” for the occupation soldiers in the war in Gaza.

On October 22, settlers opened fire on residents’ homes in the Shuafat refugee camp in occupied Jerusalem. On October 23, settlers stole olives in Wadi Al-Rababa in the town of Silwan, south of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque. Herds of settlers also marched at the Pisgat Zeev settlement near the town of Hizma in occupied Jerusalem.

On October 25, settlers hung banners in the streets of occupied Jerusalem bearing the word “revenge,” and settlers also destroyed the Al-Alami family’s vehicles in the Al-Sawana neighborhood in occupied Jerusalem.

During November, a number of settlers attacked lands belonging to the Armenian Patriarchate in occupied Jerusalem, estimated at an area of 11 thousand square meters, and the neighborhood residents confronted them and expelled them from the land.

On November 13, settlers affiliated with the so-called Nature Authority of the occupation and the “Elad” settlement association continued picking olives from Jerusalemite trees in Wadi Al-Rababa in the town of Silwan, south of Al-Aqsa Mosque.

On November 15, settlers and occupation bulldozers attacked the Armenian neighborhood in the Old City of occupied Jerusalem.

On November 30, the guards of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque arrested a settler in civilian clothing carrying a knife after suspecting him as he entered through the Al-Qattanin Gate. He was handed over to the occupation police present at the Al-Qattanin Gate, one of the gates of Al-Aqsa Mosque.

December 7, a number of settlers raised racist banners as they started their march towards the Buraq Wall adjacent to the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, passing through the streets of Old Jerusalem. The phrases were as follows: “A bullet in the head for every terrorist,” “Coexistence with the enemy, there is no such thing.” During their preparations for the march, the extremist settlers also demanded the removal of the Islamic Endowments’ houses near the mosque.

December 10, settlers lit three candles on top of one of the rocks of Al-Aqsa Mosque near Bab al-Rahma, during their storming to celebrate the third day of the Jewish Festival of Lights (Hanukkah).

December 13, a number of settlers celebrated the conclusion of what is known as the Hebrew Festival of Lights near the Hebron Gate in occupied Jerusalem, in the presence of members of the occupation municipality, demanding that the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque be restored, and that it be in their control soon.



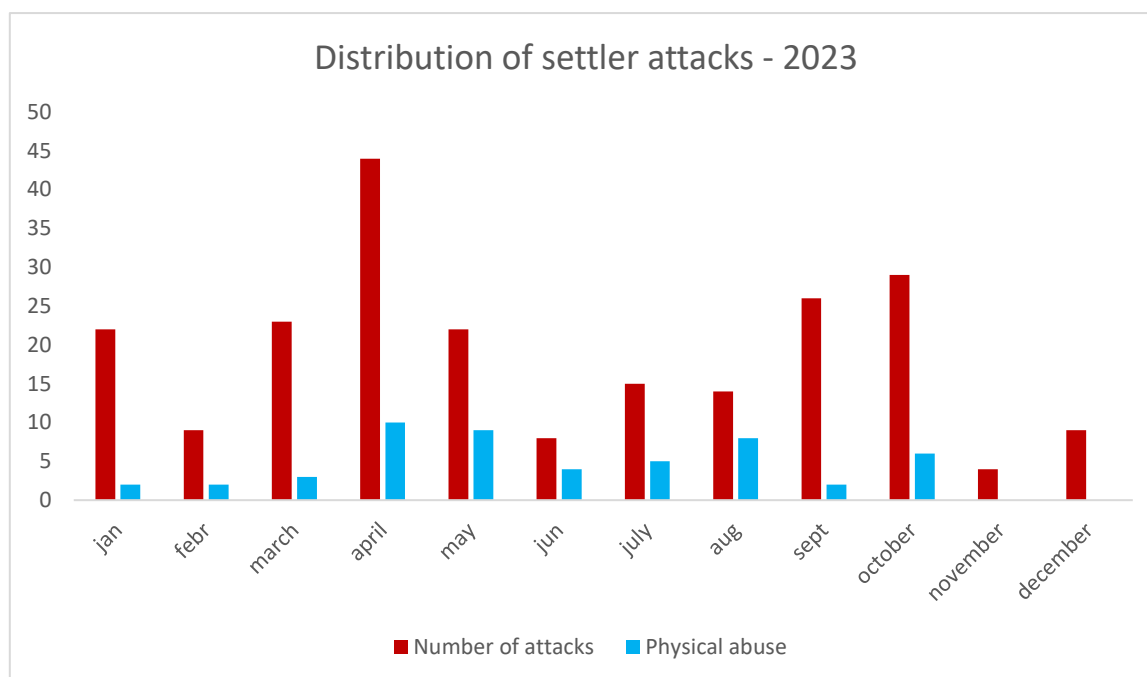
December 24, one of the alleged Temple groups distributed free coats bearing its logo to the settlers who stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque despite the rain, saying, “Missiles, rain? Climb to the Temple Mount.”

On December 27, a settler stormed the Bab al-Rahma cemetery, east of Al-Aqsa Mosque, and hung a donkey’s head on one of the graves. Subsequently, large forces of the occupation forces stormed the cemetery, threatening the guards with arrest if the news was published.

Table No. (1) shows the distribution of settler attacks during the year 2023

Month	settler attacks
January	22 assaults, including assault with physical abuse
February	9 assaults, including two assaults with physical abuse
March	23 assaults, including 3 assaults with physical abuse
April	44 assaults, including 10 assaults with physical abuse
May	22 assaults, including 9 assaults with physical abuse
June	8 assaults, including 4 physical abuses
July	15 assaults, including 5 assaults with physical abuse
August	14 assaults, including 8 physical abuses
September	26 assaults, including two assaults with physical abuse
October	29assaultOf which 6 AssaultsWith physical abuse
November	4 assaults
December	9 attacks
Total	225 assaults, including 50 assaults with physical abuse

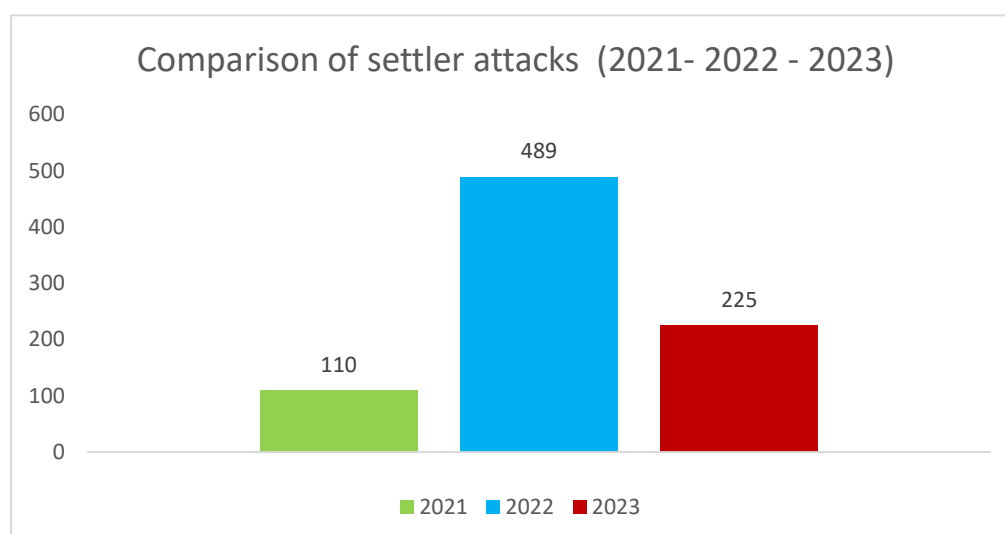




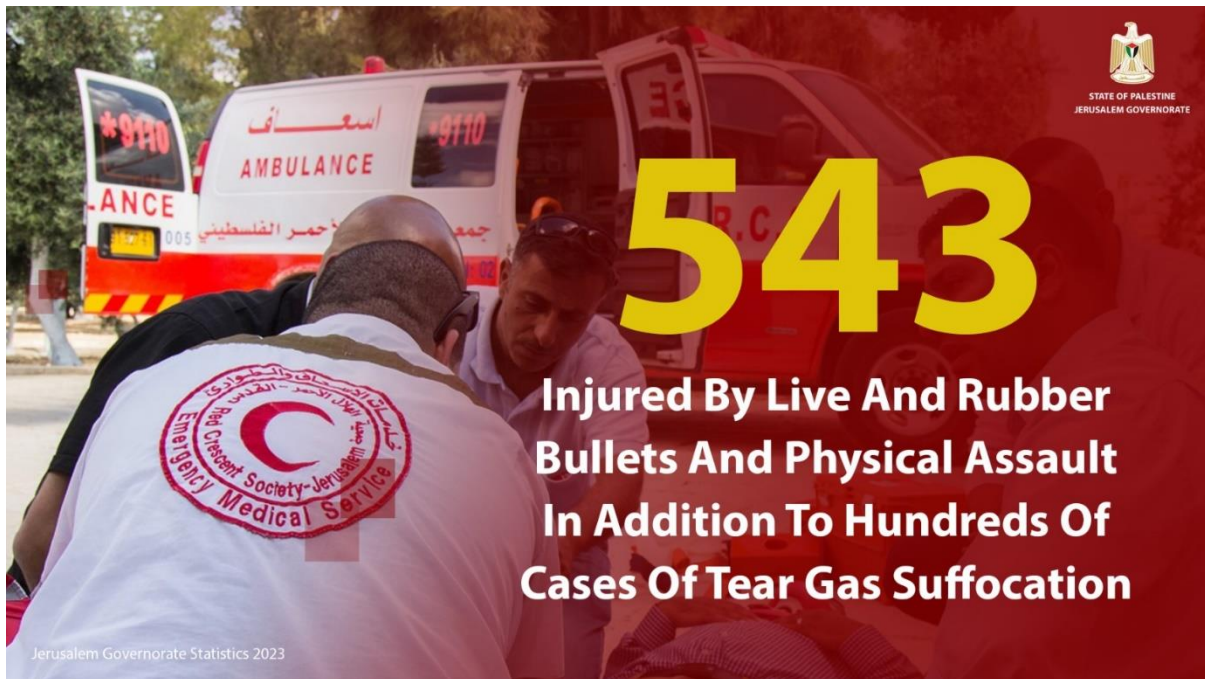
Compared to previous years, the number of settler attacks during the year 2021 reached (110), and during the year 2022, (489) attacks, including (112) physical harm. Thus, settler attacks have recorded a decrease compared to the year 2022.

Table No. (2) Comparison of settler attacks during the years (2021-2022-2023)

settler attacks	Year
110 assaults	During 2021
489 assaults, including 112 physical harms	During 2022
225 assaults, including 50 assaults with physical harms	During 2023



RECORDED INJURIES



During the year 2023, the Jerusalem Governorate monitored injuries resulting from the occupation's use of excessive force against Jerusalemites in various parts of the occupied capital. (543) injuries were recorded as a result of live bullets, rubber-coated metal bullets, and severe beatings, in addition to hundreds of cases of gas suffocation at many contact points in the occupied capital, which witnesses almost daily confrontations.

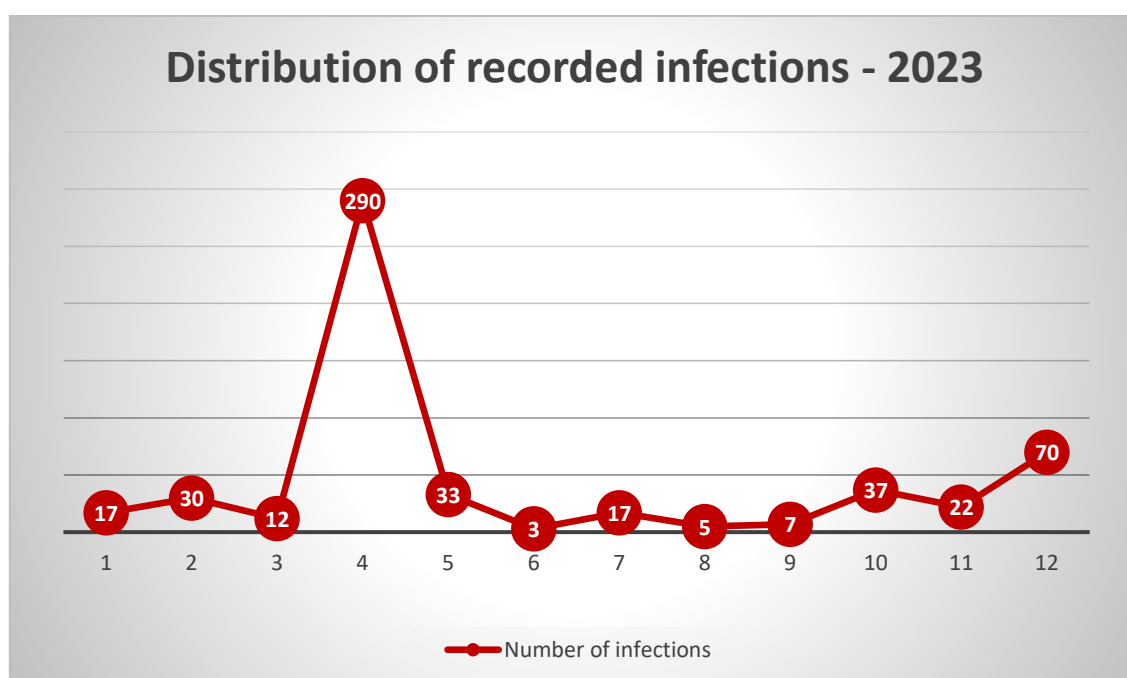
One of the most prominent injuries during the year 2023 was the injury of the young man Rami Hamouda during February while driving his vehicle in the Shuafat refugee camp in occupied Jerusalem. The occupation forces fired bullets at him, and one of the bullets hit him in the stomach and exited from his back. The occupation forces arrested him from inside the ambulance while he was bleeding and receiving treatment. During July, the young man, Muhammad Derbas, was injured by occupation bullets after he left his home in Al-Issawiya, heading to a restaurant outside the town. During that time, he was surprised by an incursion into the town, firing live bullets, which led to him being injured in the thigh area.

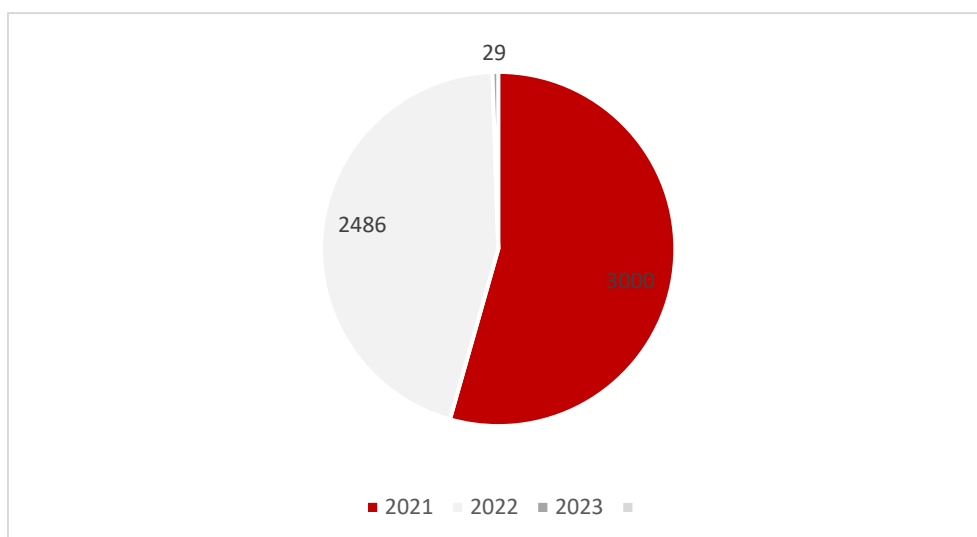
During August, the child Abdul Rahman Al-Zaghal was seriously injured as a result of the occupation forces targeting him with a bullet in his head, while he was walking in the street in the town of Silwan.

During September, Al-Maqdisi Ibrahim Atlaib from Qalandia Camp was injured by a bullet fired by occupation soldiers, which hit him in the eye, leading to the loss of his eye and its removal following confrontations that broke out with occupation soldiers in Qalandia Camp.

Table No. (3) shows the distribution of recorded infections during the year 2023

Month	recorded infections
January	17 injuries, and dozens of suffocation injuries
February	30 injuries, and dozens of suffocation injuries
March	12 injuries, and dozens of suffocation injuries
April	290 infection and dozens of suffocation injuries
May	33 infection and hundreds of suffocation cases
June	3 injuries
July	17 injuries, and hundreds of suffocation injuries
of August	5 injuries, and dozens of suffocation injuries
September	7 injuries, and dozens of suffocation injuries
October	37 injuries, and hundreds of suffocation injuries
November	22 injuries, and hundreds of suffocation injuries
December	70 injuries, and hundreds of suffocation injuries
Total	543 injuries and hundreds of suffocation injuries

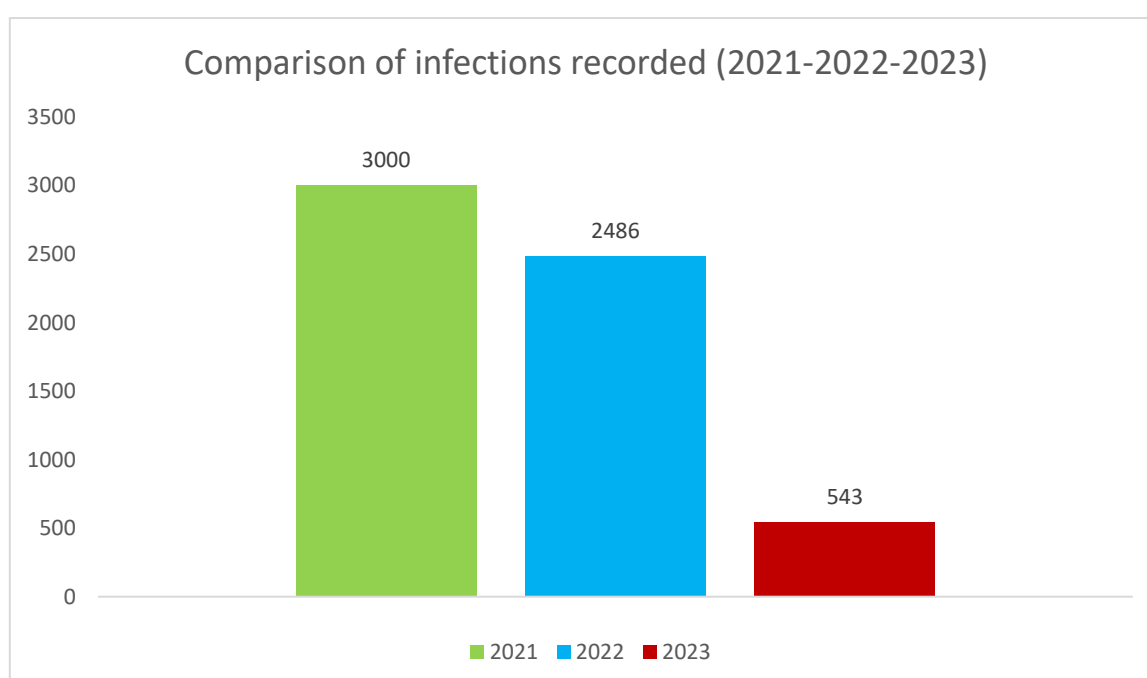




Compared to previous years, the number of infections in Jerusalem Governorate during the year 2021 reached more than (3,000) infections, while the number of infections in 2022 reached (2,486) infections, which means a decrease in infections recorded during the year 2023.

Table No. (4) Comparison of recorded injuries (2021-2022-2023)

year	Recorded infections
2021	More than 3000
2022	2486infection
2023	543 injuries



CRIMES AND VIOLATIONS IN THE BLESSED AL-AQSA MOSQUE



In a clear and clear violation of the sanctity of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, settler incursions escalated during the year 2023, as 55,158 settlers and 749,877 settlers stormed, under the name of “tourism,” the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque during the fait accompli imposed by the occupation, called the morning and evening periods, with heavy protection from the occupation police, during which they performed rituals. Talmudic, including epic prostration, and they tried to introduce sacrifices several times during the days of the so-called Jewish Passover. The highest recorded raid was in October, when more than 8,000 settlers stormed the Mubarak Mosque.

Since the beginning of the year 2023, the pace of incitement has increased regarding Al-Aqsa Mosque, as extremist Temple groups set their agenda in the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque during the era of the fascist extremist government and demanded the occupation police commissioner in Jerusalem to open a synagogue inside Al-Aqsa Mosque and bring tools and animal sacrifices into it, and to extend the hours of raids and open... its doors on Fridays and Saturdays, ending the occupation police's escort of intruding groups, and allowing intruders to enter Al-Aqsa from all doors. They also performed Talmudic rituals, including epic prostration, and attempted to introduce sacrifices several times during the days of the so-called Jewish Passover.

During January, the so-called Minister of “National Security” of the extremist occupation, Itamar Ben Gvir, stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque. At the end of March, the occupation extended the period of raids for half an hour, closing the Mughrabi Gate at 11:30 instead of 11:00 before noon.

The occupation police stormed the Dome of the Rock, Al-Qibli and Al-Marwani prayer halls several times during the year 2023, and with the beginning of the holy month of



Ramadan, which fell on March 23, its first day. Al-Aqsa witnessed a complete tightening of procedures and a heavy deployment of occupation soldiers at its gates, in addition to the use of force to empty the prayer halls of those in seclusion, and endangering... Anyone who resists their barbarism and crimes will be arrested, followed by unjust decisions to be deported from Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Old City.

During the month of April, the occupation forces followed a policy of preventing i'tikaf and prevented the freedom of this worship practiced by Muslims during the holy month. They stormed the Al-Qibli prayer hall several times and evacuated it of those in i'tikaf, the most violent of which was on the night of the 14th of Ramadan, as the Al-Qibli prayer hall was a witness to the horror of the occupation's crimes, after its heavily armed forces stormed. They opened fire on the prayer hall at one o'clock in the morning, and attacked the men and women in seclusion, and fired rubber-coated metal bullets and poison gas and sound bombs at them, which led to part of it catching fire. They also prevented the ambulance crews that went to the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque to treat the injured from entering the mosque and assaulted them. This resulted in the injury of more than 240 men and women in retreat, while about 440 of them were arrested and later released on the condition that they be removed from the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.

The occupation authorities cut off the evening call to prayer on April 24 and prevented the muezzin from completing the call to evening prayer under the pretext of a celebration in Buraq Square.

On the day of May 18, at seven in the morning, the occupation forces opened the Mughrabi Gate to prevent hundreds of settlers from storming Al-Aqsa Mosque. They tightened their procedures in Jerusalem and prevented young men from entering Al-Aqsa Mosque to perform the dawn prayer. Today recorded the highest number of raids, as (1,286) settlers stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque in successive groups, led by ministers in the occupation government and members of the so-called Knesset.

Among the intruders was the so-called Minister of the Negev and Galilee in the occupation government, Yitzhak Wasserlav from the "Otzma Yehudit" party, and the wife of the Minister of National Security in the extremist occupation government, Itamar Ben Gvir, "Ayala."

The intruders carried out provocative tours of its courtyards, received explanations about the alleged temple, and performed Talmudic rituals in the Bab al-Rahma area and opposite the Dome of the Rock before leaving the courtyard in the direction of Bab al-Silsilah.

A number of Knesset members chanted what they described as the "Israeli anthem" collectively in the courtyards of Al-Aqsa, and settlers launched balloons in the colors of the occupation flag over the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and performed Talmudic dances.

In the morning hours of the same day, the occupation forces closed the Al-Qibli prayer hall in Al-Aqsa Mosque, after emptying it of the stationers and worshipers, and deployed their forces in its courtyards, to secure the settlers' incursions into it, prior to the so-called settlement flag march.



On September 17, the occupation forces forcibly emptied worshipers from Al-Aqsa Mosque coinciding with the settlers' storming. The occupation police tightened their procedures around Al-Aqsa Mosque, obstructing worshipers' access to the mosque's courtyards, preventing the entry of school students, checking their bags and searching their IDs. Former Knesset member Yehuda Glick, along with a new group of settlers, stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque and gave them explanations about the so-called "Temple Mount."

Hundreds of settlers stormed the courtyards of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, practiced Talmudic rituals in the white robes of priests, and performed "epic prostration."

The occupation forces also attacked, beat and pushed the stationed women, young men, and press crews in the Bab al-Silsilah area. Hajj Abu Bakr al-Shimi was injured in the head, and the stationed Aida al-Sidawi and Nafisa Khwais also sustained bruises.

On July 6, the occupation forces placed a blue substance on the portals of Al-Aqsa Mosque in the vicinity of the Dome of the Rock, with the aim of preventing the hanging of Palestinian banners and flags on them, noting that the same substance was previously placed on Burhan al-Din's pulpit south of the Dome of the Rock, where it sticks to a person's skin and does not come off easily, and can The occupation police identified young men and arrested them with the help of thermal cameras deployed at the gates of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.

On July 22, the occupation government's Minister of Jerusalem Affairs announced the operation of free buses to transport settlers to the Buraq Wall and facilitate their storming of it throughout the week.

On July 27, 2180, the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque was stormed. The attackers were led by the Occupation Security Minister, Itamar Ben Gvir, and the Minister of Judaization of the Negev and Galilee, Yitzhak Wasserlauf, in the "Otzma Yehudit" party, coinciding with the anniversary of the "Destruction of the Temple."

During the month of August, extremist Temple groups began a campaign to mobilize the largest number of intruders into the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque during the upcoming holiday season, which begins with the celebration of Rosh Hashanah in the middle of next September and ends with the Hebrew Throne Day (Sukkah).

On August 8, the occupation played loud music through the speakers at the Buraq Wall in occupied Jerusalem, which led to disruption of the worshipers in the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.

On August 15 and August 21, the occupation forces confiscated a ball from children who were playing with it in the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.

On Friday, August 25, the occupation forces attacked an elderly Palestinian before he showed his identity card at Lions Gate, which led to the outbreak of confrontations between worshipers and the occupation forces.

On September 24, some settlers stormed the mosque barefoot and performed Talmudic prayers. The groups included raiders from the Neve Daniel and Gush Etzion settlements south of Jerusalem, to whom the Temple groups provided free transportation.



During the last quarter of the year 2023, following the Israeli occupation's aggression against the Gaza Strip, the occupation authorities imposed a strict siege on Al-Aqsa Mosque, preventing young people from entering it and praying in it, and imposed restrictions on the entry of the elderly, under the pretext that "entry is only for the elderly residents of the Old City." Because of these restrictions, only a small number of worshipers were able to reach the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque on the Fridays that followed the war on Gaza. Only about 70,000 worshipers were able to perform Friday prayers in Al-Aqsa Mosque during the 12 Fridays that followed the Israeli aggression on the Gaza Strip until the end of the war. The year is 2023, and this number indicates a decrease in the number of worshipers, as the average number of worshipers in the regular congregation reached 50 thousand worshipers per Friday. As for the worshipers who were unable to reach Al-Aqsa Mosque due to the occupation and its procedures, they prayed at the closest point they could reach. However, they were not spared from the brutality of the occupation soldiers, who suppressed the prayers and attacked the worshipers with sound bombs, gas bombs, and waste water, especially in the Wadi Al-Joz neighborhood, one of the closest neighborhoods to the mosque. The Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque. In conjunction with the restrictions imposed by the occupation on Muslim worshipers, the occupation authorities continued to allow herds of settlers to storm Al-Aqsa Mosque during the morning and evening storming periods without restrictions or conditions.

During October, throughout the days of the Jewish Sukkot Festival, which coincided with the first five days of October, the occupation forces-imposed restrictions on the entry of worshipers from the dawn prayer until the end of the morning and evening raids. The occupation forces prevented the entry of boys, women, and young men, and imposed severe restrictions on the entry of Elderly residents of Jerusalem and the Palestinian interior, forcing worshipers to perform the dawn and noon prayers at the thresholds of Al-Aqsa, during the days of Sukkot. As for the people of the West Bank, the occupation forces prevented them from entering and praying in Al-Aqsa.

During that period (5,771) settlers stormed the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, through the Mughrabi Gate. Members of the occupation Knesset, rabbis, and senior officials in the "alleged Temple organizations and groups" participated in the raids. They performed collective prayers in Al-Aqsa, and some attempted to bring in plant offerings.

On October 3, settlers held loud and crazy dance parties in the area of the Umayyad palaces adjacent to the wall of the southern Al-Aqsa Mosque. The celebrations were mainly focused behind the mihrab of Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Marwani Prayer, and the parties in which the settlers participated extended until late hours of the night, when the band played loud music, coinciding with the Muslims' performance of the evening prayer. Which led to confusion and disturbance to the worshipers at the Blessed Al-Aqsa.

In a provocation to the feelings of Jerusalemites, over the days of Sukkot, the settlers held collective prayers and marches at the gates of Al-Aqsa and in the Old City. The occupation forces forced the stationed people to evacuate the vicinity of the gates of Al-Aqsa and prevented them from entering Rabat. The occupation authorities repeatedly attacked the stationed people in the Bab al-Silsilah area, arresting, beating, dragging, and preventing them from entering. Presence.



On October 8, the occupation forces attacked the mosque guards and beat it. They strip-searched some of the guards, prevented them from receiving their guard posts, and prevented employees from reaching their workplaces before Al-Aqsa Square was completely emptied and the settlers opened the door to storming.

The occupation authorities tightened their procedures and restrictions in the streets of Jerusalem and the neighborhoods close to them to prevent worshipers from reaching the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque during the Fridays that fell on (October 13 and October 27), as only 5,000 worshipers were able to reach Al-Aqsa Mosque and pray in it every Friday. From the aforementioned combination. The occupation forces prevented young people from reaching the Old City and Al-Aqsa Mosque, and tried to prevent prayers in the streets of occupied Jerusalem. They suppressed prayers more than once and attacked worshipers with sound bombs, gas bombs, and waste water.

It is worth noting that, in conjunction with the occupation authorities preventing Muslims from entering Al-Aqsa and praying there, they still allow settlers to storm it during the morning and afternoon raids, and their prayers continue in the mosque.

During November, the occupation authorities continued to impose severe restrictions on the entry of Muslims into the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque. The occupation authorities tightened their procedures and restrictions in the streets of Jerusalem and the neighborhoods close to them to prevent worshipers from reaching the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque during the Friday prayer days that fell (November 3, 10, 17, and 24). The number of worshipers who were able to reach Al-Aqsa Mosque during the aforementioned Friday prayer ranged between 4,000. -5000 serum only. According to the Jordanian Endowments, the numbers performing Friday prayers are small compared to before the Israeli aggression on Gaza, as it was performed by more than 50 thousand worshipers, and the rest of the prayers, such as Fajr, were performed by 5 thousand worshipers, the number of whom reached approximately 200 worshipers, and some prayers in which the attendance does not exceed 120 worshipers. Result of the siege.

The occupation forces continued to prevent young people from reaching the Old City and Al-Aqsa Mosque. They also continued to prevent prayers from being held on Fridays in the streets of occupied Jerusalem. They suppressed prayers more than once and attacked worshipers with sound bombs, gas bombs, and waste water, in the neighborhoods of Wadi al-Jouz, Ras al-Amud neighborhood, and the alleys of the town. The old city, at the gates of Al-Aqsa, and in the Lions' Gate area.

On November 14, in the context of incitement against Al-Aqsa, the Dome of the Rock, and the Islamic presence there, the right-wing Israeli journalist and activist of the Temple Mount Movement, Arnon Segal, published a picture of Givati Brigade soldiers in the Legislative Council in Gaza and commented on it by saying: "Soon we will raise the flag of Israel over the Dome of the Rock itself." Extremist Tom Nissany, executive director of the extremist "Bedino" Foundation, also attached that photo, writing on it, "Photo of victory."

On November 30, a settler performed the "epic prostration" ritual near Bab al-Rahma, east of Al-Aqsa Mosque, after storming the mosque and performing prayers with his group.



During December, the occupation's siege of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque continued, and its restrictions and restrictions on reaching worshipers continued to be imposed. It also continued to suppress worshipers who were unable to reach Al-Aqsa Mosque, and they prayed at the closest point they were able to reach. However, in the last two Fridays of December, the numbers of worshipers in the mosque increased. Al-Aqsa reached 12 thousand after meeting the calls for "One Million Al-Aqsa".

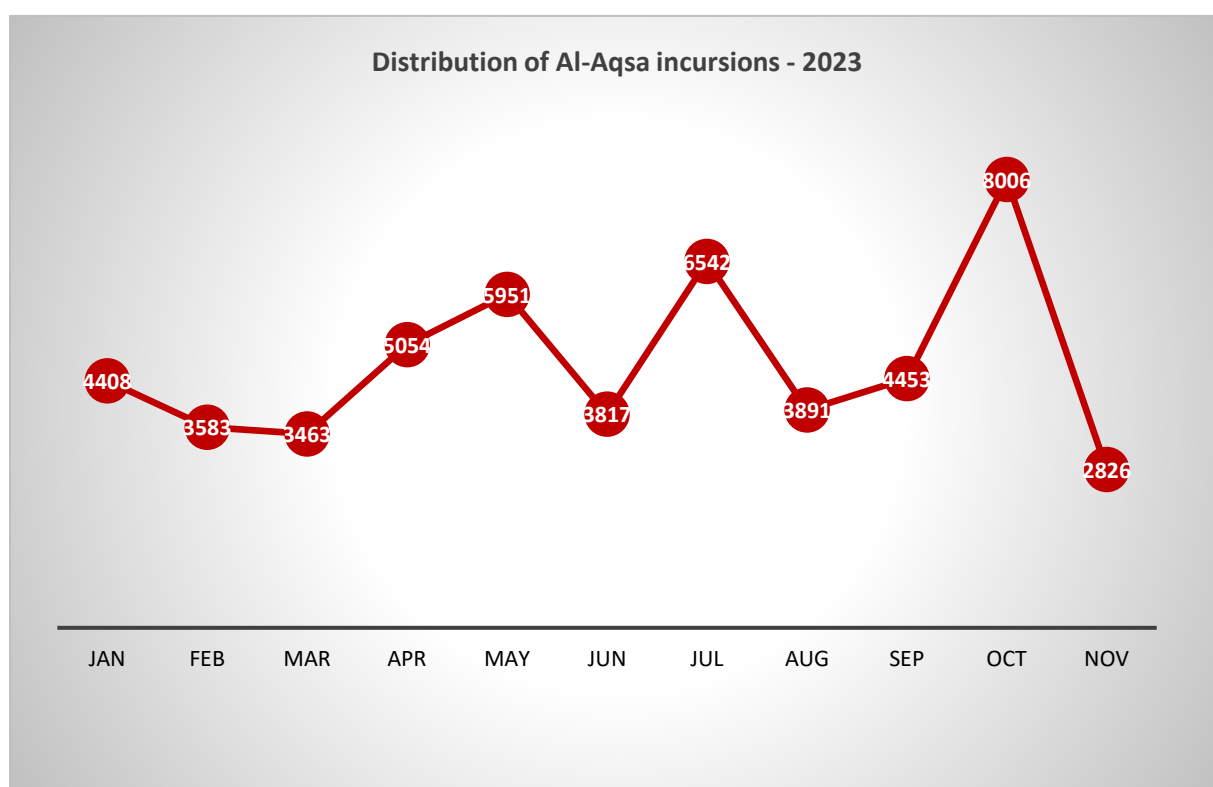
During December, "1,332" settlers stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque in the last season of the Jewish holidays (Al-Anwar/Hanukkah). The intruders carried out numerous violations there over the course of 5 days, most notably lighting candles twice, performing public prayers, preventing worshipers from entering completely during the period of the storm, and preventing guards from entering Al-Aqsa Mosque. Maximum monitoring of intruders.

The occupation municipality in occupied Jerusalem also allocated one million shekels to reduce the sound of the call to prayer in Jerusalem mosques, after a complaint submitted by a number of settlers about the loudness of the minarets of mosques in occupied Jerusalem. In the complaint submitted to the occupation police, they said: "The call to prayer has become a nightmare. They have raised the volume to an unbearable level. We cannot sleep."



Table No. (5) shows the distribution of settlers' incursions into Al-Aqsa Mosque 2023

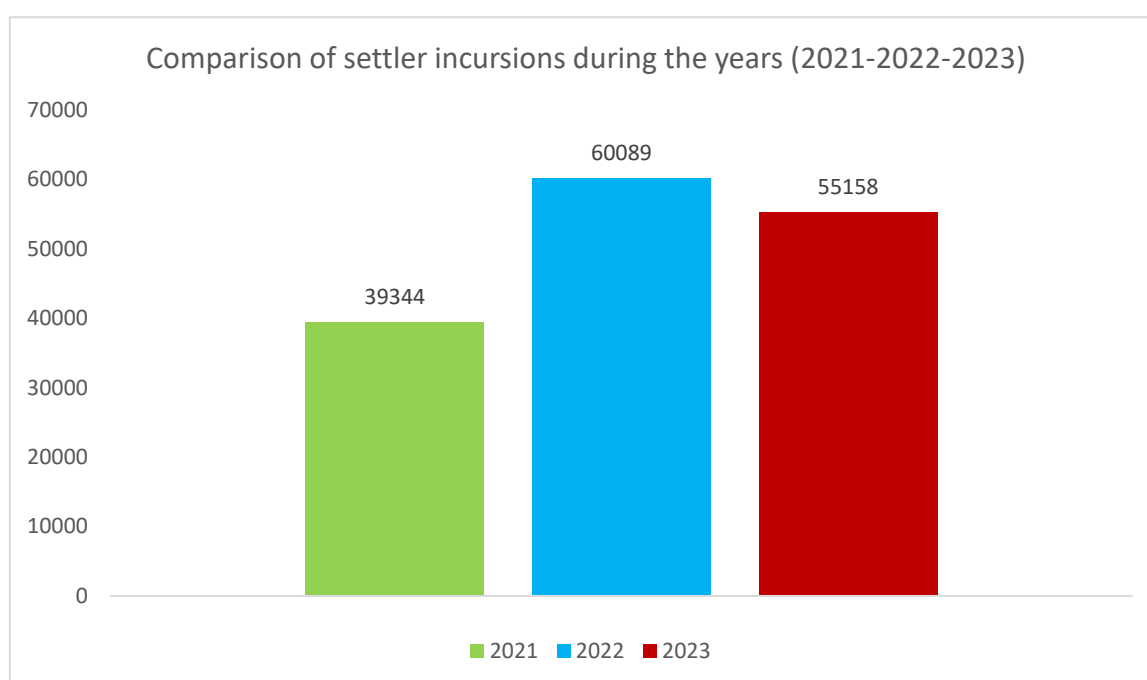
Month	Settlers' incursions
January	4,408 settlers and 65,591 under tourism title
February	3,583 settlers and 63,040 under tourism title
March	3,463 settlers and 106,314 under tourism title
April	5054 settlers, and 36,676 under tourism title
May	5951 settler and 116,892 under tourism title
June	3,817 settlers, and 93,879 under tourism title
July	6542 settlers, and 90,497 under tourism title
August	3891 settlers, and 83,824 under tourism title
September	4453 settlers and 75,118 under tourism title
October	8006 Settler, and 16,255 under tourism title
November	2826 Settler, and 694 under tourism title
December	3164 settlers, and 1097 under tourism title
Total	55,158 settlers and 749,877 under tourism title



Compared to previous years, the number of settlers invading during the year 2021 reached (39,344 settlers), while the number in 2022 reached (60,089 settlers), which indicates that the numbers of intruders during the year 2023 are lower than in the year 2022, but they are much higher than the numbers of intruders. During the year 2021.

Table No. (6) Comparison of settler incursions during the years (2021-2022-2023)

year	settlers' incursions
2021	39,344 settlers
2022	60,089 settler
2023	55,158 settlers



Targeting Bab al-Rahma prayer hall and Bab al-Rahma cemetery

The occupation forces renewed their targeting of the Bab al-Rahma prayer hall during the month of April. They raided it repeatedly and tightened their measures around it. On April 22, they cut off its electrical wires and destroyed the electrical installations and lighting inside it. At the end of June, the occupation forces stormed the Bab al-Rahma prayer hall and left devastation and destruction to the prayer hall. The occupation police submitted a request to the occupation court to extend the closure of the “Bab al-Rahma” prayer hall in Al-Aqsa Mosque, claiming that it



constituted a strategic point for the Almoravids. These restrictions on the prayer hall indicate that the occupation and settlers will target the prayer hall in the future, claiming its connection to their alleged temple.

During September, the occupation forces stormed Bab al-Rahma Mosque and confiscated its contents. The occupation did not return any of the contents of the prayer hall. Rather, he increased his restrictions by preventing worshipers from reaching him. During October, the occupation forces stormed the Bab al-Rahma prayer hall, smashing the window glass, sabotaging the prayer hall's vacuum cleaner, and cutting the speaker wires, which means isolating the prayer hall from the rest of Al-Aqsa Mosque.

During December, in a flagrant violation of the sanctity of cemeteries, a settler stormed the Bab al-Rahma cemetery, east of Al-Aqsa Mosque, and hung a donkey's head on one of the graves. Subsequently, large forces of the occupation forces stormed the cemetery, threatening the guards with arrest if the news was published. Bab al-Rahma Cemetery is one of the most prominent historical Islamic cemeteries in the city of Jerusalem, which includes the graves of companions and Muslims.

A Jewish meeting below Al-Aqsa Mosque

On May 21, the occupation government held its weekly meeting in the tunnels located under Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Buraq Wall to approve Judaization projects in occupied Jerusalem. The occupation government approved adding about \$17 million to the budget for digging tunnels under the Buraq Wall and the Old City of occupied Jerusalem.

The occupation government also allocated four million shekels to encourage the raids on the Buraq Wall and Al-Aqsa Mosque and to support "the revival of Jerusalem, the capital of the occupying state," as they put it.

File of excavations under the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and prevention of restoration

The first half of this year witnessed the fall of a stone on February 6 from the outer surface of the Dome of the Rock prayer hall in the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque. This stone is part of a ceramic tile measuring approximately (20 * 20) cm, which was added to the Dome of the Rock Mosque after the recent Egyptian restoration. It fell from the western façade, down the gutter towards the polygon, to the left of the main western entrance to the Dome of the Rock. This coincides with the occupation's ban on restoration work. With the rainfall in the winter, Al-Aqsa prayer halls witness rainwater leakage. On February 8, rainwater seeped into the Marwani prayer hall through holes in its ceiling, due to the occupation preventing the Islamic Endowments Department from restoring Al-Aqsa prayer halls. It is noteworthy that the occupation has, over the years, prevented restoration operations in Al-Aqsa



Mosque, but in return, it continues excavation work in Al-Buraq Square, and the construction of Judaization tunnels under the mosque.

On July 3, the occupation police completely prevented the employees of the Al-Aqsa Mosque Reconstruction Committee from working in all departments of the Al-Aqsa Reconstruction Committee, and threatened to arrest the employees if they did the work. On July 4, the occupation forces arrested 3 employees of the Islamic Endowments Department from Al-Aqsa Mosque: “Hossam Sidr,” “Mohammed Al-Salhi,” and “Arafat Najib.”

On July 20, one of the perennial olive trees fell in the courtyards of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, and the likely cause of its fall is the ongoing excavations under Al-Aqsa Mosque.

On August 2, the occupation forces prevented reconstruction and restoration crews from completing their work in the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque. The occupation forces came to the workplace of the crews who were beginning the restoration work and prevented them from continuing their work by force.

On September 30, the occupation opened a tunnel under the Umayyad palaces near the southern wall of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, promoting the construction of the “alleged temple” and the presence of a Jewish civilization in occupied Jerusalem.

In the context of preserving and maintaining Al-Aqsa, its landmarks, and its doors, the Islamic Endowments Department was able, on November 25, to change the Lions’ Gate, one of the most famous doors of Al-Aqsa Mosque, after the occupation police approved this. Note that the Endowments Department has been demanding that the occupation be changed for more than a year, and there are also several worn out and damaged doors that must be replaced. It was changed, but the occupation police only agreed to change one door.



OCCUPATION CRIMES AGAINST CHRISTIANS

Settler attacks on Christian sanctities and Christians in occupied Jerusalem continue, without any serious intervention from the occupation authorities to prevent these attacks, which encourages them to continue their attacks without deterrence or punishment. During the year 2023, a number of attacks on Christian places and sanctities were monitored. On January 1, the historic Protestant cemetery on Mount Zion in occupied Jerusalem was subjected to brutal desecration of more than thirty graves carried out by settlers, as several crosses were destroyed, while Christian gravestones were snatched and smashed. On January 4, extremist settlers attacked a cemetery belonging to the Evangelical Episcopal Church in Jerusalem, desecrated the sanctity of the graves, and broke the crosses. On January 12, the Armenian Patriarchate in the occupied city of Jerusalem was subjected to a racist attack committed by extremist settlers on its walls, writing phrases calling for revenge and death for Arabs, Armenians and Christians.



On February 2, a settler stormed the “Christ’s Imprisonment” church in the Old City of occupied Jerusalem and tried to set it on fire, and destroyed a statue of Jesus Christ inside the church using a hammer. As usual, the occupation police claimed in a press statement that the perpetrator of the attack on the “Christ’s imprisonment” church A foreign tourist who is mentally ill.

On March 19, two settlers attempted to attack the “Tomb of the Virgin Mary” church near the Church of Gethsemane in the occupied city of Jerusalem. They tried to vandalize its contents and assault churchgoers.



On April 15, the occupation authorities imposed severe restrictions on Christian citizens' access to the Church of the Holy Sepulcher in occupied Jerusalem to celebrate Holy Saturday, by closing a number of the Old City's doors leading to the church, and erecting military barriers in an attempt to prevent Christian worshipers from arriving. The occupation also required special permits for prayer in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, with the aim of controlling the numbers allowed to enter. During the celebration, the occupation forces prevented a large number of those celebrating "Holy Saturday" from entering the Church of the Holy Sepulcher in the Old City of occupied Jerusalem, and also assaulted them barbarically and brutally.



During the month of July, the occupation police prevented a monk from entering Al-Buraq Square, located west of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem, accompanied by the German Minister of Education, while wearing the Holy Cross around his neck, under the pretext that this endangered his life.

The occupation police asked him to remove the cross before entering the square. The monk tried to explain to them that he was a cleric and that this was his style of clothing as a monk and that this constituted an infringement on his personal and religious freedom, but he did not succeed in convincing them of that.

During the first week of October, coinciding with the Jewish Sukkot holiday, settlers, while walking and praying in the alleys of the Old City, attacked Christians, pilgrims, and churches in the Old City, by spitting and directing insults, and this was repeated several times.



TARGETING NATIONAL AND ISLAMIC FIGURES



Under the far-right government led by flocks of settlers, the occupation authorities continue their attempts to impose sovereignty over Jerusalem and its sanctities with the aim of imposing a new reality, and they continue their racist policy against the national symbols of Jerusalem, led by Jerusalem Governor Adnan Ghaith, upon whom the occupation has imposed an open house arrest order in his home since August 4, 2022, without specifying a time period for the decision. During the year 2023, the occupation authorities intensified their raids on the home of His Excellency Governor Ghaith, located in the town of Silwan, south of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque. Among the most prominent measures of the occupation against the governor during the year 2023 is the occupation authorities' renewal of the decision to prevent Ghaith from entering the West Bank. Western. The decision was issued after the occupation intelligence summoned Governor Ghaith to investigate the detention center known as "Al-Maskobiyya" in occupied Jerusalem. In July, the occupation court held a trial session for Ghaith, and the occupation public prosecutor demanded that the governor be imprisoned for eight months, based on two indictments previously issued against Governor Ghaith. The occupation prosecution filed an indictment against him, which included (17) violations of the decision preventing him from entering the West Bank from the moment the decision was issued, and the occupation prosecution demands that he be transferred to actual prison.

It is noteworthy that four military decisions were issued against Governor Ghaith since he assumed his duties as Governor of Jerusalem in 2018. The first: It prevents him from entering the West Bank and reaching his workplace in the town of Al-Ram. The second: It prevents him from communicating with 51 Palestinian figures, led by President Mahmoud Abbas, Prime Minister Muhammad Shtayyeh, a number of members of the Fatah Central Committee, and Palestinian security and national leaders. Another decision prevented him from moving or being present in the city of Jerusalem other than his place of residence in the town of Silwan. A fourth decision prohibits him from participating in any activities, events or gatherings within the city of Jerusalem.

In January, the occupation renewed a military decision prohibiting entry into the cities of the West Bank for the Secretary of the Fatah movement in Jerusalem, Shadi Mutawwar, under the pretext of “participating in events and activities affiliated with the Palestinian National Authority.” It is reported that Mutawwar is being subjected to a series of occupation practices against him and his family, including the withdrawal of his residence permit. Family reunification” with his wife, and the cancellation of what is known as national insurance. During July, the occupation intelligence handed the secretary of the Fatah movement in Jerusalem, Shadi Mutawwar, a summons for investigation at the “Al-Maskobiyya” center affiliated with the occupation, and the occupation intelligence handed Mutawwar a renewal of the deportation decision from the West Bank for an additional 6 months.

Among the Jerusalemite figures who are subjected to occupation practices is the head of the Jerusalem Anti-Judaization Committee, Nasser al-Hidmi. During September, for the fifth time in a row, the occupation renewed the decision to “house arrest the place of residence” in the Al-Sawana neighborhood in Jerusalem against the head of the Jerusalem Committee against Judaization, “Nasser al-Hidmi.” During the month of July, a travel ban was issued against Al-Hidmi for a period of 6 months. At the end of October, the occupation forces arrested the head of the Jerusalem Anti-Judaization Committee, Nasser Al-Hidmi, and released him after he was handed a deportation order to the West Bank. It is noteworthy that the occupation authorities imposed house arrest on Al-Hidmi at his place of residence in the Al-Suwanah neighborhood in Jerusalem. The occupation has also prevented Al-Hidmi from traveling since 4 years, and he has been banned from entering the Old City and Al-Aqsa for more than two years.

During the year 2023, the occupation also continued to target religious symbols in Jerusalem. During the first half of the year, the occupation summoned the preacher of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, Sheikh Ikrimah Sabri, for investigation and released him under conditions that included the necessity of the sheikh's commitment to attend any investigation to which he was summoned, and preventing him from communicating with three media channels: Al-Manar, Al-Aqsa and Al-Mayadeen. The occupation court had summoned Sheikh Sabri as a result of pressure and incitement carried out by extremist Jewish groups against Sheikh Sabri, against the backdrop of his statements,



activities, and sermons regarding Al-Aqsa Mosque, Jerusalem, and national and religious constants.

The Hebrew media continued its incitement against the preacher of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, Sheikh Ikrimah Sabri, and demanded his deportation from Jerusalem. Because of his call for solidarity with Jenin during the Friday sermon. In July, the occupation renewed his travel ban for six months. Under the pretext that his travel poses a danger to the occupation. In December, the occupation intelligence raided the home of the preacher of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, Sheikh Ikrimah Sabri, in the Al-Sawana neighborhood in occupied Jerusalem, and suspended a decision to completely demolish a building in which the preacher of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, Sheikh Ikrimah Sabri, and other Jerusalemite families lived.

During the month of February, the Israeli occupation authorities decided to deport Sheikh Najeh Bakirat, Deputy Director General of the Jerusalem Endowments, from Al-Aqsa Mosque for a period of 6 months. Since 2003 until now, Sheikh Bakirat has been subjected to deportation nearly thirty times from Al-Aqsa Mosque, in addition to being prevented from reaching his workplace in front of Bab al-Silsilah. On July 4, the Deputy Director of the Islamic Endowments Department in occupied Jerusalem, Sheikh Najeh Bakirat, was informed that his "travel ban" had been renewed for a period of 6 months. On July 12, the occupation authorities deported Bakirat from the city of Jerusalem to the city of Bethlehem for a period of 6 months. During the month of December, the occupation forces arrested Bakirat and charged him with "belonging to a terrorist organization and influencing Jerusalemite society."

During the month of March, Sheikh Muhammad Sarandah, the preacher of Al-Aqsa Mosque, was also summoned for investigation and was handed a decision to banish him from Al-Aqsa Mosque.

During the month of October, the occupation forces arrested Jamal Mustafa and the imam of the Al-Issawiya village mosque on charges of incitement. In December, the occupation forces arrested Sheikh Mahmoud Abu Khudair, the imam of the Ali bin Abi Talib Mosque in the town of Shuafat in occupied Jerusalem. The occupation police filed an indictment against Abu Khudair on charges of "encouraging violence." And identifying with terrorism through a sermon he delivered during Friday prayers."

In the occupation's targeting of freed prisoners and detainees, the Israeli occupation authorities, during the year 2023, handed over to the liberated prisoner Nasser Abu Khudair, from the town of Shuafat, north of occupied Jerusalem, a decision banning his entry into the West Bank, in addition to a decision to renew the restriction of his work and activities inside the occupied city of Jerusalem, in addition to preventing him from communicating with A number of Jerusalemite figures. It is noteworthy that Abu Khudair was arrested several times previously, and spent a total of 16 years in occupation prisons.

During May, activists from the Zionist lobby attacked the Jerusalemite lawyer deported to France, Salah Al-Hamouri, during two conferences on the Nakba and prisoners in Toulouse and Paris.



During August, the occupation extended the administrative detention of the former Minister of Jerusalem, Khaled Abu Arafa, and the Jerusalem MP, Ahmed Attoun, for an additional period of 4 months, a few days before the end of their administrative sentence.

During November, the so-called occupation Minister of the Interior ordered the initiation of procedures to “rescind the blue identity” from the two Jerusalemite prisoners, Majid Al-Jubeh and Rashid Al-Rishq, under the pretext of “belonging to banned organizations.” It is noteworthy that Al-Jubeh and Al-Rishq were subjected to several arrests and prosecutions over the years.

During October, a website for Jewish extremists published on the Telegram platform the locations of the homes of Jerusalemite activists via the Google Maps application for incitement to reach and target them. Among them were identified: the home of the martyr Khaled Al-Muhtaseb and the home of other martyrs, Rami Al-Fakhouri, Mustafa Abu Zahra, Sheikh Ikrimah Sabri, Hamza Al-Zughair, Nasser Al-Hidmi, Samah Mhamid. A group of settlers also published the names and pictures of: Hajj Tawfiq Abu Zahra, Amjad Abu Assab, Hanadi Al-Halawani, Nasser Al-Hidmi, Hamza Zughair, Sheikh Raed Salah, and Sheikh Ikrimah Sabri on a site called Nazi Hunters. During November, the occupation court extended the detention of the Jerusalemite lawyer and activist Muhammad Alian, father of the martyr Bahaa, on charges of incitement on the social networking site.

On November 6, the occupation forces arrested the head of the Public Relations and Media Unit in the Jerusalem Governorate, and advisor of Governor of Jerusalem Mr. Marouf AlRefai, after storming his home in the town of Anata, northeast of occupied Jerusalem. On November 10, the occupation forces released AlRefai. During December, the occupation arrested the writer and political analyst Rasem Obaidat, and the Jerusalemite activist Abdul Latif Ghaith was arrested.



ARRESTS

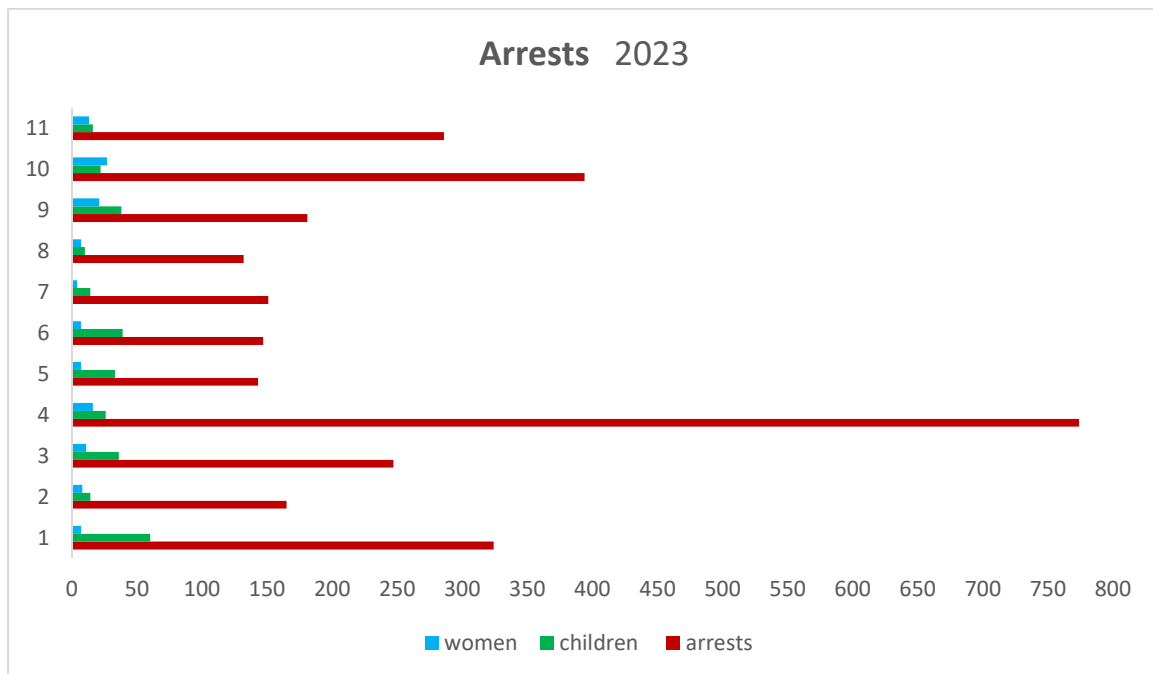


During the year 2023, the occupation forces launched widespread arrest campaigns among Jerusalemites, under false pretexts, and (3081) arrest cases were monitored in all areas of the Jerusalem Governorate, including (318) children and (135) women, and the highest number of arrests was recorded in the month of April, at 774 arrests.



Table No. (7) shows the distribution of arrest cases monitored - 2023

Month	Arrests
January	324 arrests, including 60 children and 7 women
February	165 arrests, including 14 children and 8 women
March	247 arrests, including 36 children and 11 women
April	774 arrests, including 26 children and about 16 women
May	143 arrests, including children and 7 women
June	147 arrests, including 39 children and 7 women
July	151 arrests, including 14 children and 4 women
August	132 arrests, including 10 children and 7 women
September	181 arrests, including 38 children and 21 women
October	394 arrests, including 22 children and 27 women
November	286 arrests, including 16 children and 13 women
December	137 arrests, including 10 children and 7 women
Total	3081 arrests, including 318 children and 135 women.

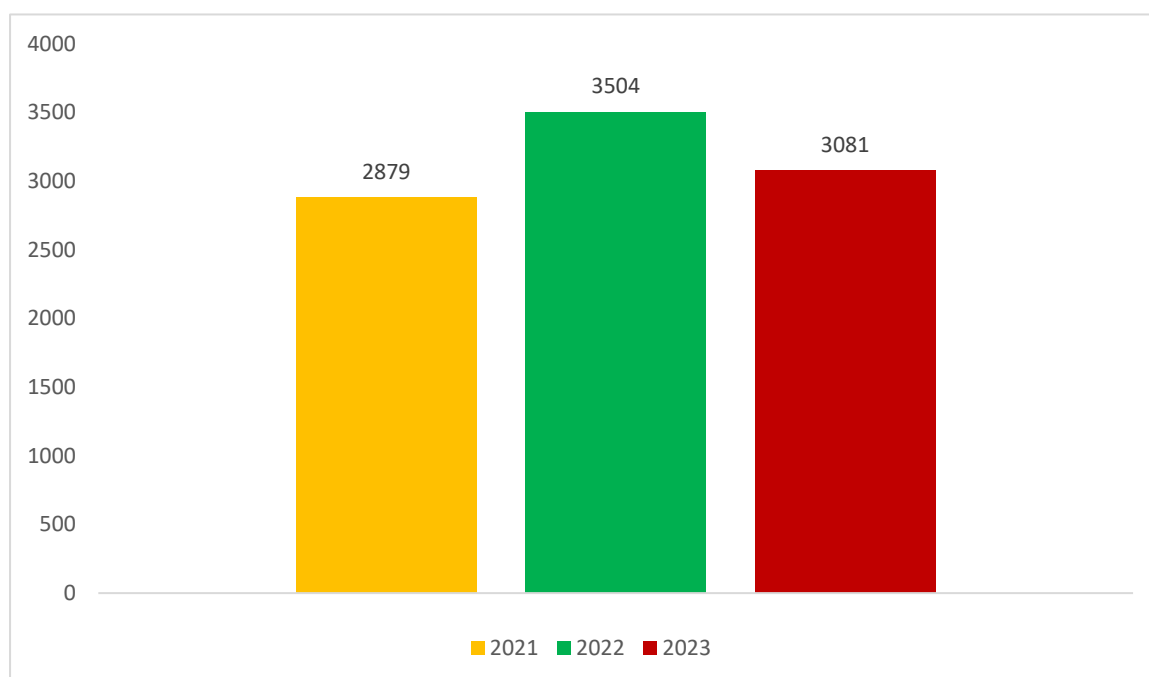


Looking at the last three years, the number of arrests in the year 2021 reached (2879 arrests), while in the year 2022, (3504 arrests) were monitored, which means that the cases of arrests that were monitored during the year 2023 are less than they were in the year 2022, but it is higher than in 2021.



Table No. (8) Comparison of arrest cases monitored (2021-2022-2023)

Tear	Arrests
2021	2879
2022	3504
2023	3081



Following the Israeli occupation's aggression against Gaza, the occupation forces carried out daily arrest campaigns in most of the governorates of Palestine, including the Jerusalem Governorate. It is noteworthy that the arrests from homes in the Jerusalem Governorate were accompanied by extensive searches and vandalism of all the contents of the house, such as clothes, the kitchen, cabinets, furniture and electrical appliances, and vandalism of the walls of the houses. Through the use of household demolition tools under the pretext of "inspection".

In more than one case, the occupation forces forced detainees to photograph them with the Israeli flag, searched mobile phones, examined photos and social media accounts, and in some cases confiscated mobile phones and destroyed them.



DECISIONS OF THE OCCUPATION COURTS AGAINST DETAINEES

The occupation courts impose unfair decisions on detainees, ranging from issuing actual prison sentences to imposing house arrest, in addition to deportation decisions and heavy financial fines. Among them are those against whom the occupation court issued travel bans, in addition to extending the detention of a large number of detainees for long months and perhaps years without delay. Bring clear charges against them.

ACTUAL PRISON SENTENCES

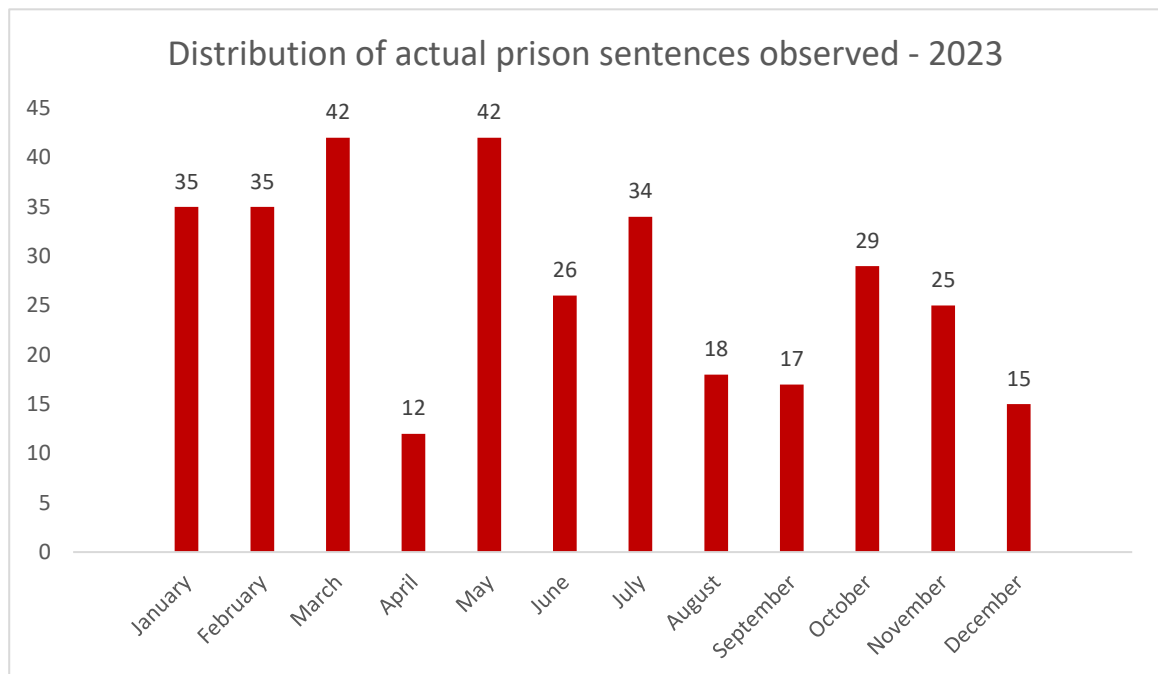
The report monitored the issuance of racist occupation courts (330) actual prison sentences against Jerusalemite prisoners, including (153) administrative detention sentences “that is, without clearly specifying charges against them,” the highest of which was in March and May, in addition to imposing very heavy financial fines that increase the suffering of their families.

Among the highest sentences issued by the occupation authorities during the year 2023 was an unjust ruling against the Jerusalemite prisoner, Sanad Turman, from the town of Al-Tur, with actual imprisonment for a period of (30 years), in addition to a year suspended, and payment of financial fines, on charges of carrying out a trampling operation in 2020. In addition to the unjust ruling. The prisoner from Jerusalem, Fadi Alwan, from Qalandia Camp, was sentenced to actual imprisonment for a period of (23 years) and a fine of (72,000 shekels).



Table No. (9) shows the distribution of actual prison sentences observed - 2023

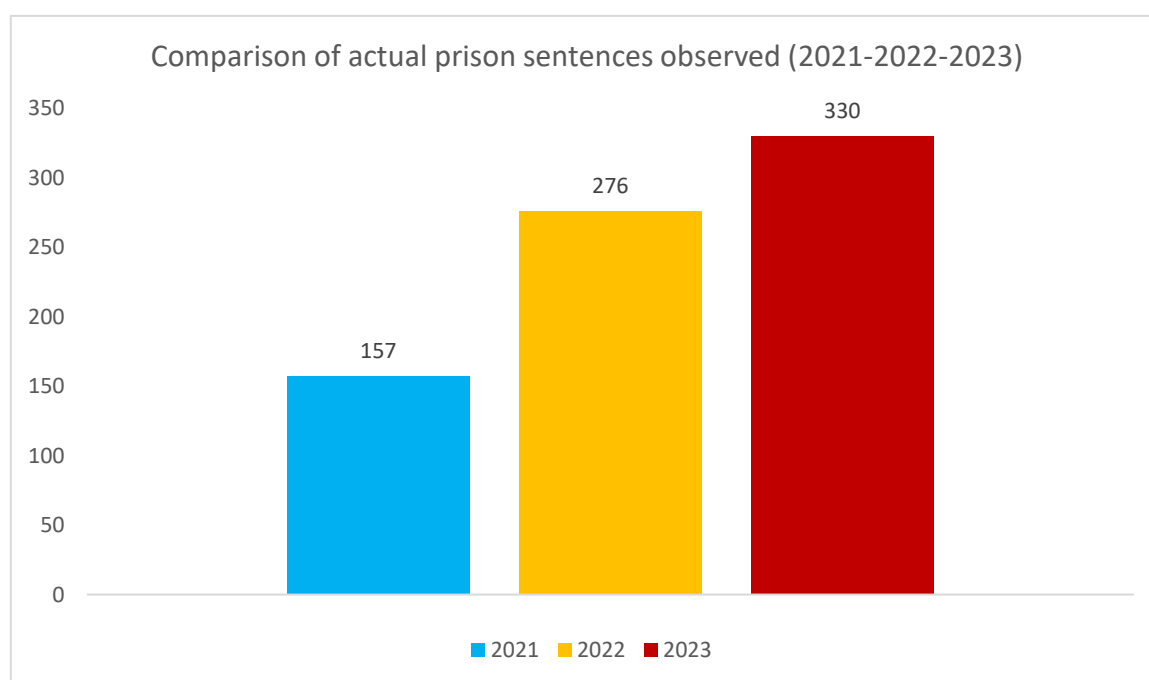
Month	actual prison sentences
January	35 sentences, including 13 administrative detentions
February	35 sentences, including 14 administrative detentions
March	42 sentences, including 19 administrative detentions
April	12 sentences, including 6 administrative detentions
May	42 sentences, including 14 administrative detentions
June	26 sentences, including 10 administrative detentions
July	34 rulings, including 8 administrative detentions
August	18 sentences, including 6 administrative detentions
September	17 sentences, including 6 administrative detentions
October	29 actual prison sentences, including 28 administrative detentions
November	25 actual prison sentences, including 19 administrative detentions
December	15 actual prison sentences, including 10 administrative detentions
Total	330 sentences, including 153 administrative detentions



Compared to previous years, we find that during the year 2023 the occupation issued a higher number of actual prison sentences, especially administrative ones. During the year 2021, the occupation issued (157 actual prison sentences, including 43 administrative detention), and in the year 2022 the occupation issued (276 actual prison sentences, including 96 arrests). administratively).

Table No. (10) Comparison of actual prison sentences observed (2021-2022-2023)

Year	actual prison sentences
2021	157 sentences including 43 administrative detentions
2022	276 sentences including 96 administrative detentions
2023	330 sentences including 153 administrative detentions



In the wake of the Israeli aggression against Gaza, the so-called military commander of the occupation army issued a military order for temporary amendments regarding administrative detention, namely: increasing the period of detention of the detainee, to examine the possibility of issuing an administrative detention order against him, from 72 hours, to 6 days, and amending the detainee's presentation to a hearing. First installation; Where it was previously 8 days, it is now 12 days. The aim of this amendment is to implement more arrest campaigns, make it easier for the occupation forces to issue more administrative detention orders, and manage the large number of detainees, including those who are administratively detained.



HOME DETENTION DECISIONS

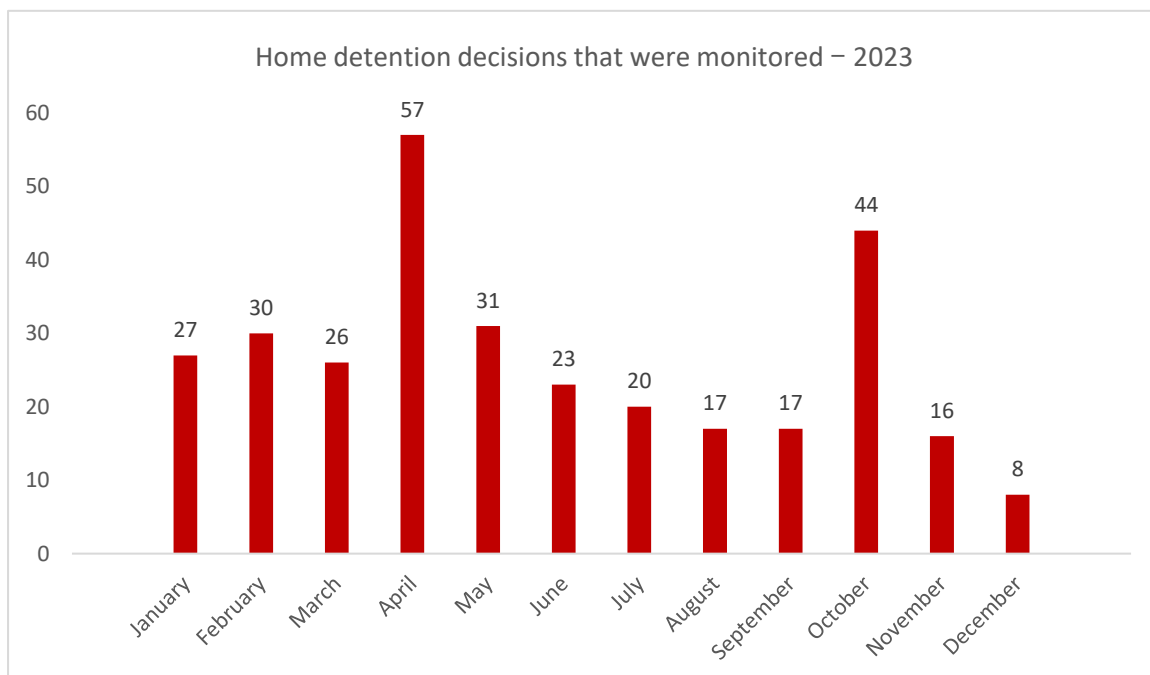


Home detention has become a sword hanging over the necks of Jerusalemites, which is represented by the imposition of rulings by the occupation court requiring a person to stay for specific periods inside the house in a forced manner, which has turned the homes of Jerusalemites into their prisons. It restricts the convict and his sponsors, and creates a state of permanent tension and psychological and social pressures. (316) house arrest decisions issued by the occupation authorities during the year 2023 were monitored, the highest of which was in the month of April, at 57 decisions. The duration of the decisions issued varies from two days to “open” home confinement, that is, without specifying a time limit for the expiration of the decision.



Table No. (11) shows the home detention decisions that were monitored - 2023

Month	Decisions
January	27 decisions
February	30 decisions
March	26 decisions
April	57 decisions
May	31 decisions
June	23 decisions
July	20 decisions
August	17 decisions
September	17 decisions
October	44 decisions
November	16 decisions
December	8 decisions
Total	316 decisions

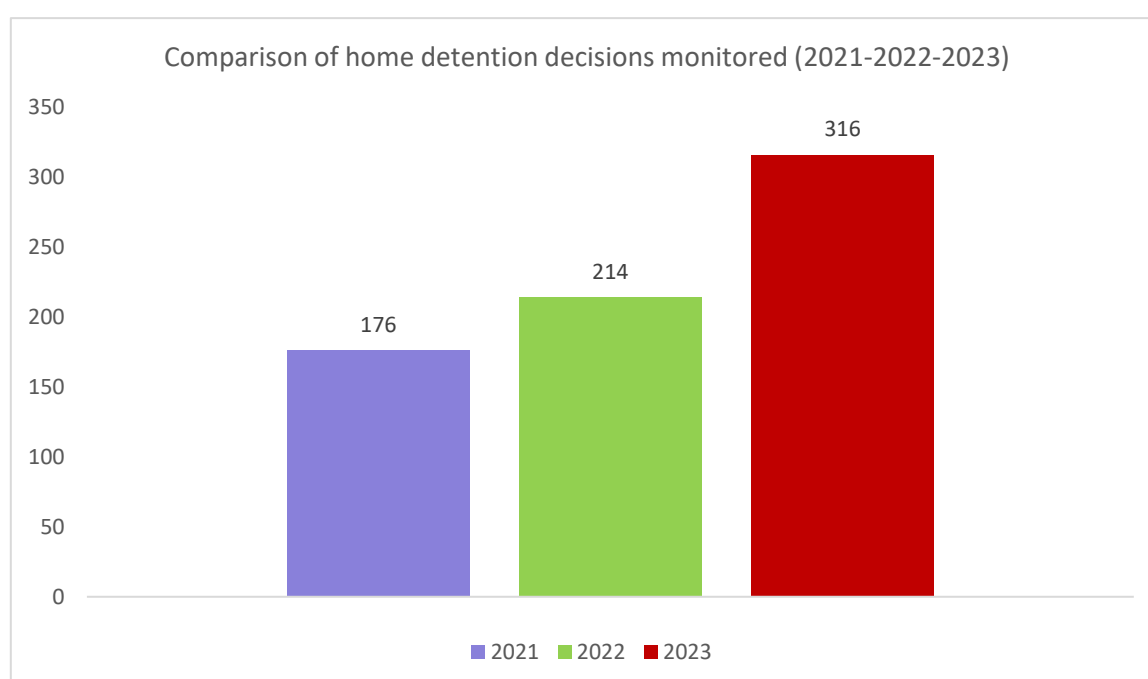


When comparing the number of home detention decisions issued by the occupation during recent years, we find that the occupation issued a greater number of decisions during the year 2023. In the year 2021, the occupation issued (176 decisions), and in the year 2022, the occupation issued (214 decisions).



Table No. (12) Comparison of home detention decisions monitored (2021-2022-2023)

Year	Decisions
2021	176 decisions
2022	214 decisions
2023	316 decisions



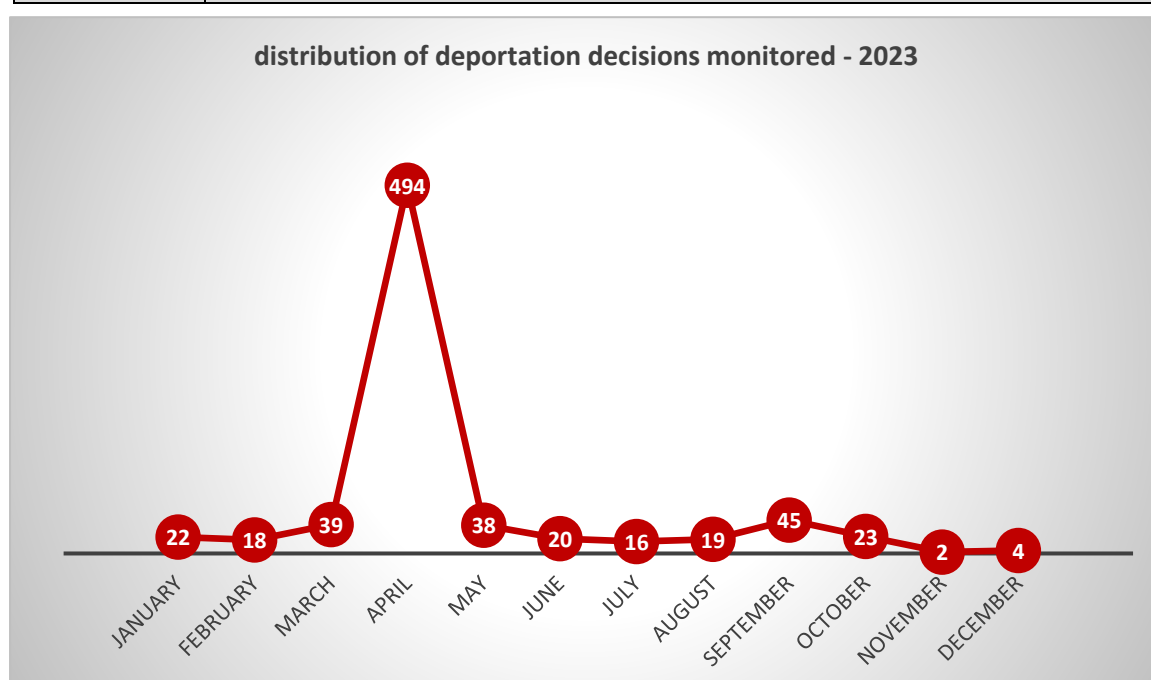
DEPORTATION DECISIONS

The occupation authorities take the deportation decisions they issue as a means to suppress the Palestinian presence in the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, the Old City, Damascus Gate, and other targeted neighborhoods. The occupation authorities issued about 740 deportation decisions, including 561 deportation decisions from Al-Aqsa Mosque during the year 2023, the highest of which was recorded in the month of April. By 461 deportation decisions from Al-Aqsa Mosque, in an attempt by the occupation authorities to impose their reality on Al-Aqsa Mosque during the month of Ramadan and empty it of the Almoravids.



Table No. (13) shows the distribution of deportation decisions monitored - 2023

Month	Decisions
January	22 decisions, including 9 from Al-Aqsa Mosque
February	18 decisions, including 6 from Al-Aqsa Mosque
March	39 decisions, including 21 from Al-Aqsa Mosque
April	494 decisions, including 461 Ab from Al-Aqsa Mosque
May	38A decisions, including 14 from Al-Aqsa Mosque
June	20 decisions, including 8 from Al-Aqsa Mosque
July	16 decisions, including 13 from Al-Aqsa Mosque
August	19 decisions, including 8 from Al-Aqsa Mosque
September	45 decisions, including 15 from Al-Aqsa Mosque
October	23 decisions, including 3 from Al-Aqsa Mosque
November	2 decisions
December	4 decisions, including 3 from Al-Aqsa Mosque
Total	740 decisions, including 561 from Al-Aqsa Mosque

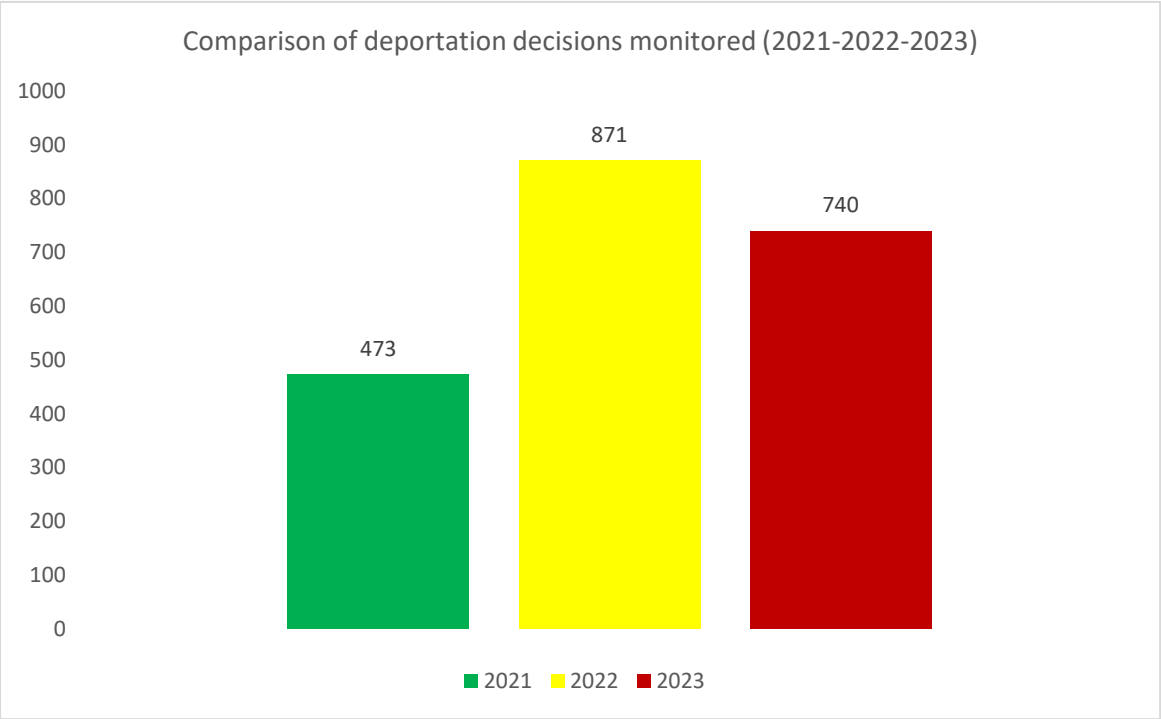


Compared to previous years, the occupation issued (473 deportation decisions) during the year 2021, and in the year 2022 the occupation issued (871 decisions, including 427 regarding Al-Aqsa Mosque).



Table No. (14) Comparison of deportation decisions monitored (2021-2022-2023)

Year	Decisions
2021	473 decisions
2022	871 decisions, including 427 from Al-Aqsa Mosque
2023	740 decisions, including 561 from Al-Aqsa Mosque



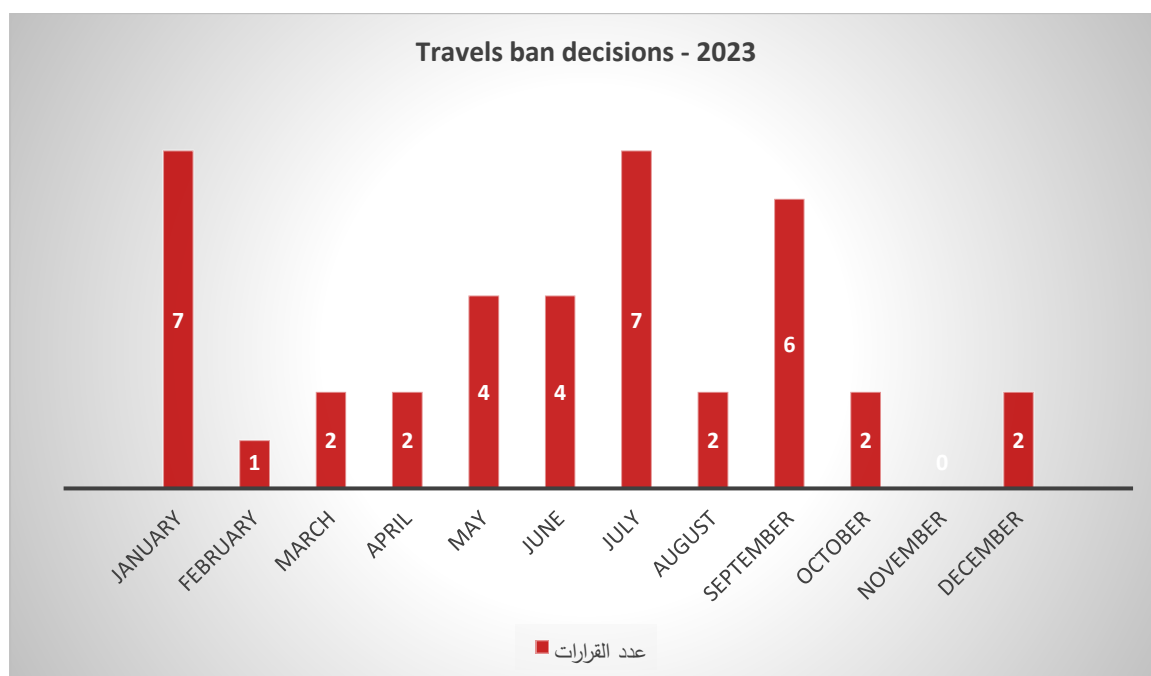
TRAVEL BAN DECISIONS

The occupation uses security reasons to prevent Palestinians from traveling, especially in occupied Jerusalem, and the issuance of about (38) travel ban decisions was monitored, issued by the occupation authorities during the year 2023, and the period of the decisions ranges from one month to 6 months.



Table No. (15) shows the number of travels ban decisions - 2023

Month	Decisions
January	7 decisions
February	One decision
March	Two decisions
April	Two decisions
May	3 decisions
June	4 decisions
July	7 decisions
August	Two decisions
September	6 decisions
October	Two decisions
November	0
December	Two decisions
Total	38 decisions



Among the Jerusalemites against whom the occupation issued travel bans outside the Palestinian borders during the year 2023: Hanadi Halawani, Khadija Khwais, Yaqoub Abu Asab, Amir Zughayr, Hamza Zughair, Louay Nasser al-Din, Youssef al-Rishq, Nasser al-Hidmi, Najeh Bakirat, Ikrimah Sabri, al-Hajj. Nihad Zaghir, Ibrahim Al-Tahan, Ezz Al-Din Al-Tahan, Amin Shweiki, Khattab Al-Sharbaty, Amir Obaid, and Ibrahim Al-Natsheh.

DEMOLITION, BULLDOZING, AND PROPERTY CONFISCATION

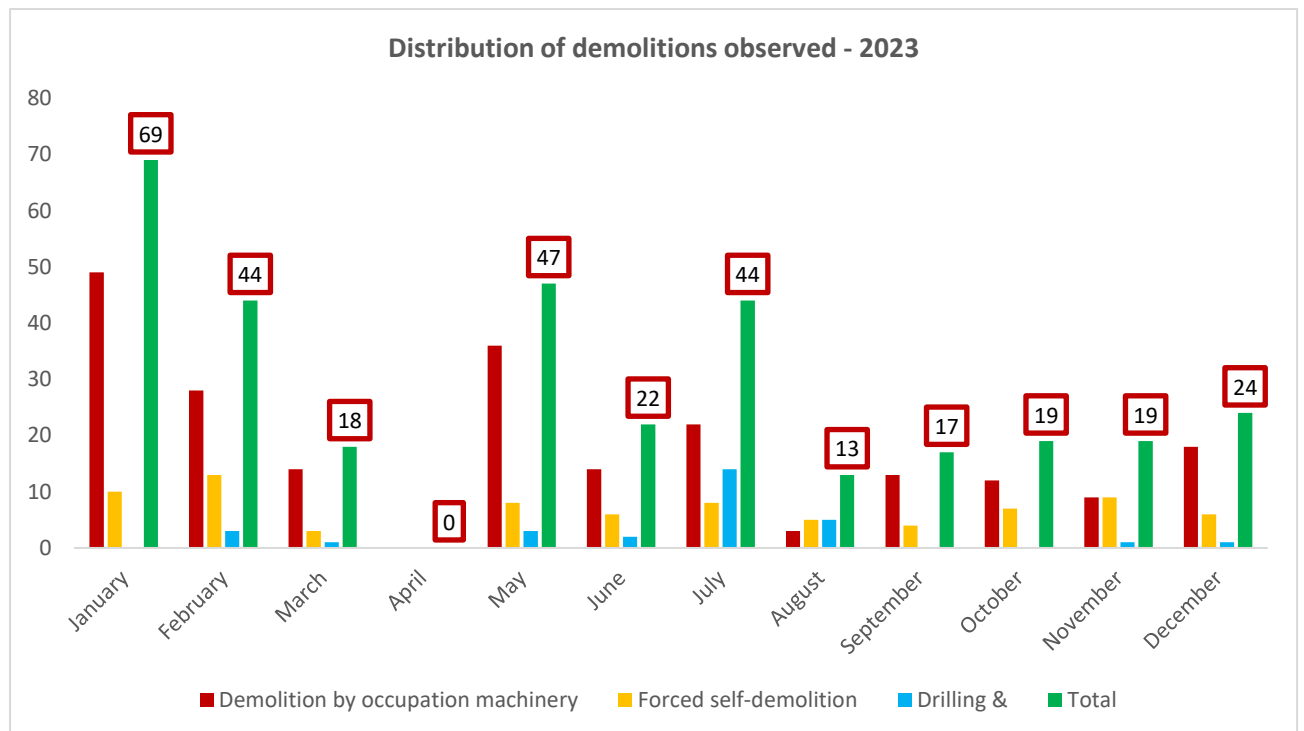


The occupation authorities are pursuing a policy of demolishing citizens' homes in occupied Jerusalem, which comes in the context of punitive measures, forced displacement, ethnic cleansing of citizens, and the Judaization and "Israelization" of the occupied city. The occupation authorities generally justify the demolition of homes under the pretext of erecting them without a license, despite the rare granting of approval for licenses. needed to build homes for Jerusalemites.

During the year 2023, the number of demolition operations in the Jerusalem Governorate reached (337) demolition and bulldozing operations, including: 297 demolition operations (79 forced self-demolition operations) and (218 demolition operations carried out by occupation mechanisms), in addition to (40) bulldozing operations.

Table No. (16) shows the distribution of demolitions observed - 2023

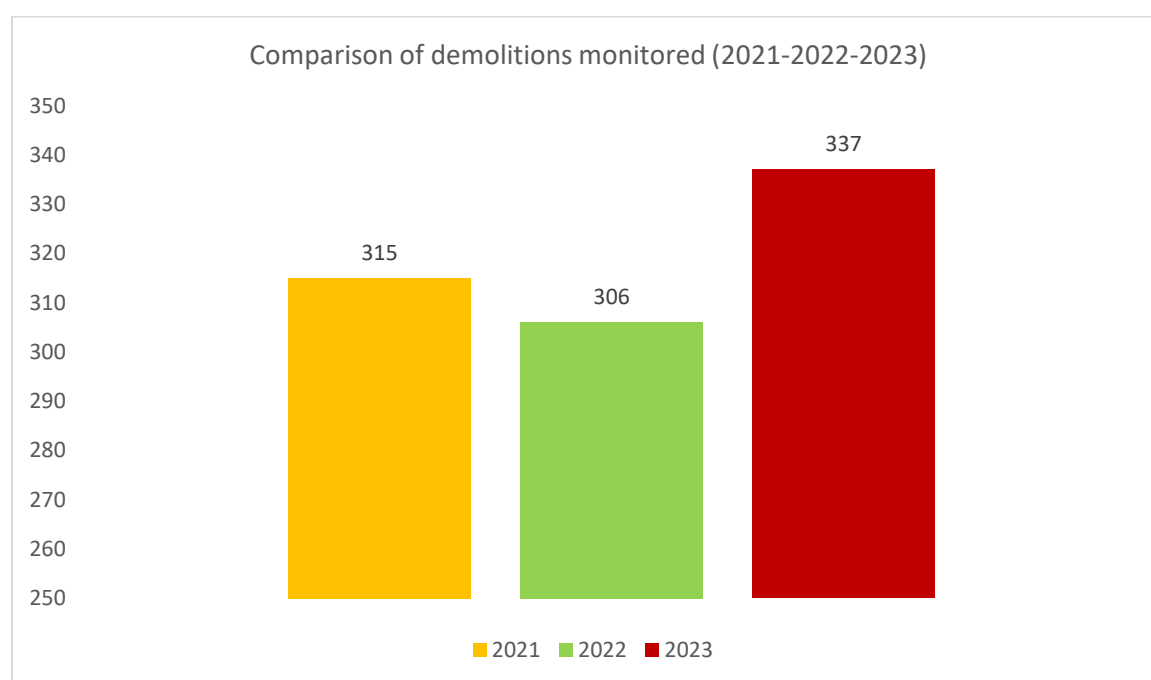
Month	Drilling & dredging	Forced self-demolition	Demolition by occupation machinery	Total
January	10	10	49	69
February	3	13	28	44
March	1	3	14	18
April	0	0	0	0
May	3	8	36	47
June	2	6	14	22
July	14	8	22	44
August	5	5	3	13
September	-	4	13	17
October	-	7	12	19
November	1	9	9	19
December	1	6	18	24
Total	40	79	218	337



When comparing the number of demolition operations that were carried out during the year 2023, we notice an increase in the pace of demolition and bulldozing operations compared to what it was during the years 2021 and 2022. The number of demolition and bulldozing operations during the year 2021 reached (315 demolition and bulldozing operations), and in the year 2022, (306 demolition operations). and dredging).

Table No. (17) Comparison of demolitions monitored (2021-2022-2023)

Year	Demolitions
2021	315
2022	306
2023	337



During the year 2023, the home of the family of the martyr Uday al-Tamimi was demolished in the Shuafat Camp in occupied Jerusalem. It also bombed the home of the Jerusalemite prisoner Islam Farroukh in the city of Ramallah. The occupation also bombed a residential apartment for the family of the child prisoner “Muhammad Basil Zalbani” in the Shuafat Camp in occupied Jerusalem. In addition, it bombed The occupation forces house the martyr Khairy Alqam in the town of Silwan in occupied Jerusalem.



DEMOLITION DECISIONS, FORCED EVICTIONS, AND LAND CONFISCATION

During the year 2023, the occupation authorities handed over more than 263 demolition notices to a number of commercial establishments and homes in the Old City and a number of neighborhoods and towns in the governorate, such as: Wadi Al-Hawz, Al-Tur, Silwan, Wadi Hilweh, Al-Bustan, Al-Issawiya, Jabal Al-Mukaber, Sheikh Jarrah, and Rafat. Al-Zaim, Anata, Qalandia, Bedouin Plain, and a number of Bedouin communities, including: Abu Al-Nawar, Al-Saidi, and Wadi Saab.

Among the demolition notices were 60 demolition notices for industrial and commercial facilities in the Wadi al-Joz neighborhood in the occupied city of Jerusalem, by posting these notices on the facilities. It is noteworthy that the occupation municipality is planning to demolish dozens of facilities in the industrial zone and establish the “Silicon Valley” project on the ruins of the place. These facilities existed before the occupation of Jerusalem and from which hundreds of people make a living.

In December, the occupation forces notified 30 families in the Al-Baydoun neighborhood in the town of Silwan, south of Al-Aqsa Mosque, of displacement from their homes, within two months, with the aim of building a base for the cable car.

Eviction and forced displacement:

The Khan al-Ahmar Bedouin community topped the list of areas where the so-called Minister of National Security of the extremist occupation, Ben Gvir, and members of the Knesset from the Likud Party demanded the demolition of its facilities and the displacement of its people permanently. On March 11, the Prime Minister of the occupation government, Netanyahu, decided to postpone the forced eviction. The displacement of the village of Khan Al-Ahmar, east of occupied Jerusalem, until the end of the month of Ramadan. During April, the occupation government demanded, on April 23, the cancellation of the petition submitted to the occupation Supreme Court to evacuate Khan al-Ahmar, east of occupied Jerusalem.

In the same file, on April 3, the Jerusalemite Samreen family seized the right to ownership of their house, which the occupation tried to seize in the Wadi Hilweh neighborhood in the town of Silwan, south of Al-Aqsa Mosque, after 30 years in the racist occupation court.

On September 13, the settlers emptied the Idris family home, located in the Al-Qarmi neighborhood, of its contents after taking control of the house under the pretext of purchasing it several weeks ago. It is noteworthy that the family denies selling the house and says that they bought it and have lived in it since 1979, and settlers entered the house while its owner was in the hospital receiving treatment.



At dawn on July 11, the occupation forces stormed the house of the Sub Laban family in the Khalidiya Aqabat in the Old City of occupied Jerusalem, and forced its residents to evacuate it and hand it over to the settlers.

The eviction decision came after the Occupation Supreme Court issued a previous decision to terminate the protected lease contract for the elderly couple, Noura Sub Laban (68 years old) and Mustafa Sub Laban (72 years old), to make way for the property to be seized by the “Galitsia” settlement association, which has been seeking to evict the family since Year 2010.

The occupation courts had previously evacuated the rest of the family members in 2016, and prevented the children from living with their parents, which led to the separation of the family.

The Sub Laban family home is located a few meters away from Al-Aqsa Mosque, and has been rented from the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan since 1953 and is subject to protected leasing.

In 2010, the “Galitsia Settlement Association” claimed that the family’s home was a Jewish endowment, and accordingly, the occupation courts decided to end the family’s protected lease and evict them from the home. This was preceded by numerous sessions and various decisions that began in the 1980s, in an attempt to extract ownership of the home.

On October 31, the occupation forces abused the family of Daoud Ismail Al-Khatib and asked the family in the Hizma wilderness area, northeast of occupied Jerusalem, to leave immediately without their possessions and livestock.

Settlers wearing occupation police uniforms threatened residents of a Bedouin community of the Al-Khatib family in the Hizma wilderness. To evacuate the gathering until Friday, and leave the area, for fear of any reactions in conjunction with the war on Gaza. It is noteworthy that the Bedouin community has been in place for hundreds of years, and more than 30 people live in it, and it has all the means and means of livelihood available, and it consists of barracks, tents, and wells. The community is also located on agricultural land, where wheat, barley, and olives were grown, and there are also 300 heads of sheep, according to media reports.

The occupation authorities also forced the residents of Bariyat Hizma to demolish their homes in preparation for their departure from the area, after giving them a deadline to even leave the area.



Land grabbing:

The occupation authorities confiscated 200 dunums of Jerusalemite land around the town of Hizma. To expand the “Pizgat Zeev” settlement and establish a central biblical park.

Herds of settlers established a new pastoral settlement outpost called “Sde Yonatan” near the town of Mikhmas, northeast of occupied Jerusalem.

The occupation forces seized the Alyan family’s land in the town of Beit Safafa in Jerusalem and began bulldozing it for settlement projects.

The occupation seized land in the town of Al-Issawiya in occupied Jerusalem under the pretext of “public benefit”, despite submitting several objections to the decision, but the occupation rejected them all.

Settlers seized land in the Qalandiya al-Balad area, along the road leading to Ramallah, and began excavations there, noting that the land is close to Jerusalem Airport, known as Qalandiya Airport.

The occupation authorities seized land in the town of Jabal Mukaber in occupied Jerusalem, bulldozed it again and cut down its olive trees.

The occupation forces issued a decision to confiscate an area of (252) dunums of land in the town of Hizma under the pretext of expanding the main road between the towns of Hizma and Jaba, northeast of occupied Jerusalem, so that the lands threatened with confiscation under that pretext became more than (500 dunums) owned by citizens of the town. Hizma, part of it is located within the borders of the so-called “occupation municipality,” and the other part is within the borders of the “civil administration.”

Takeover attempts:

In an attempt to secure the settlers’ seizure of the “Cow Garden” land, which is used as a parking lot, the occupation forces stormed the Armenian Quarter on November 16, and the occupation forces deported the young Jerusalemite Armenian Setrak Balian (15) for 15 days from the “Cow Garden” land in the Armenian Quarter inside the Old City wall. From occupied Jerusalem, which is threatened with leakage to the settlers, due to a complaint from a settler.



THE STRIKE IS A WAY FOR JERUSALEMITES TO MAKE THEIR VOICE HEARD

The Jerusalem Governorate witnessed a number of strikes during the year 2023 for various reasons, such as rejecting the occupation's measures against Jerusalemites, supporting Gaza and Jenin, mourning the souls of the martyrs in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, and expressing their rejection of the genocide carried out by the occupation and demanding that the occupation stop its aggression against the Gaza Strip.

During January, a strike was declared in the town of Jabal Mukaber in rejection of the demolition decisions and the threat of their implementation. During February, a comprehensive strike took place in the towns of Al-Issawiya, Jabal Al-Mukaber, Al-Tur, Anata, and Shuafat Camp, in protest against the policy of demolition, the persecution of prisoners and liberated prisoners, and the harassment of the people of Shuafat and Anata camps, by closing the checkpoint.

During July, a comprehensive strike took place in the Jerusalem Governorate to mourn the souls of the martyrs of the Jenin camp and to denounce the siege of the camp. During October, a comprehensive strike took place in Jerusalem Governorate following the Israeli occupation's aggression against the Gaza Strip, and on October 18, mourning and a comprehensive strike took place throughout the governorate to mourn the martyrs of the Baptist Hospital massacre in Gaza and to denounce this massacre. During October, there was a strike in Jerusalem Governorate to mourn the martyrs of the "Jabalia massacre" in Gaza.

During December, the strike spread throughout Jerusalem Governorate, the governorates of the country, and some Arab and Islamic countries, in response to the global call for a comprehensive strike in support of the Gaza Strip and demanding an end to the aggression against it. This call was launched by activists from various parts of the world under the hashtag: "A strike for Gaza." The strike, called by the national and Islamic forces coinciding with the global movement, paralyzed all aspects of life in the Jerusalem Governorate, including shops and educational institutions.



VIOLATIONS AGAINST PRISONERS

During the year 2023, the so-called “Minister of National Security” of the extremist racist occupation, Itamar Ben Gvir, issued a series of retaliatory measures aimed at depriving prisoners of the most basic rights, including enacting a law to execute Palestinian prisoners convicted of operations in which Jews were killed, and approving a law to withdraw citizenship or residency and deport and deport. Palestinian prisoners or those freed from prisons, residents of the interior and Jerusalem, if it is proven that they received any money from the Palestinian Authority, arbitrarily transferring prisoners from one prison to another, and establishing a section dedicated to isolating Palestinian female prisoners.

During June, the so-called “Israeli Ministerial Committee” for Legislative Affairs discussed a draft law presented by a member of the occupation parliament, the Knesset, Yitzhak Kreuzer, from the far-right “Jewish Power” party, to force Palestinian children under the age of 12, especially in occupied East Jerusalem, to In detention centers, issuing high prison sentences to them, and applying prison sentences to minors involved in operations against “Israeli” targets.

During July, the Occupation Security Minister ratified the decision to prevent the early release of Palestinian prisoners, and this decision entered into force during the month of September. This decision comes as a new punitive measure within a series of restrictions targeting prisoners recently. The Israeli decision is part of Ben Gvir's efforts to suppress detainees in occupation prisons, who in the past were eligible for early release due to the lack of space to house them. Early release is a procedure under which the Israeli prison administration releases prisoners before the end of their sentences, ranging from days to months. It is activated at intervals, and includes prisoners with low sentences under 10 years, and excludes prisoners with high sentences and life sentences. According to this procedure, 21 days are deducted from the sentence of a prisoner who has been sentenced to one year in prison, while two to three months are deducted from prisoners sentenced between two to four years.

After the Israeli occupation aggression against the Gaza Strip and during October, the so-called military commander of the occupation army issued a military order for temporary amendments regarding administrative detention, which are: increasing the period of detention of the detainee, to examine the possibility of issuing an administrative detention order against him, from 72 hours to 6 days, and amending The detainee is presented to the first stabilization session; Where it was previously 8 days, it is now 12 days. The aim of this amendment is to implement more arrest campaigns, make it easier for the occupation forces to issue more administrative detention orders, and manage the large number of detainees, including those who are administratively detained.



A frantic campaign against prisoners and their families:

During the year 2023, the occupation launched a campaign against prisoners and their families, imposing financial sanctions in addition to seizing the private property of “243” Palestinian prisoners, including about “168” prisoners from occupied Jerusalem, under the pretext of receiving money from the Palestinian Authority. During the year 2023, extensive confiscation operations took place, including: seizing the bank account and confiscating the financial sums of the freed prisoner, “Walid Alyan,” in addition to imposing a fine on him worth 107,000 shekels, confiscating his vehicle while he was passing through the Bab al-Amoud area, and confiscating the vehicle of the mother of the prisoner, “Tamer Malihat,” worth 180,000. Shekels and a fine of 65 thousand shekels was imposed on him. Seizing gold jewellery, money and personal property of the family of the prisoner “Ahmed Manasra”, seizing a large sum of money from the bank account of the father of the freed prisoner “Mohammed Hassan Al-Ferrari”, seizing money, private property and gold jewelery of the prisoner “Obaida Al-Taweel”, and seizing the prisoner’s bank account.” Muhammad Obaidat, closing the bank account of the father of the prisoner, Bashar al-Obaidi, seizing a sum of money and silver jewelry for the freed prisoner, Abbas al-Salhi, confiscating a sum of money for the prisoner, Muhammad Farhat, confiscating his father’s vehicle when he passed through the Zaeem checkpoint, confiscating the liberated prisoner’s vehicle. “Muhammad Abu Hasiba”, some of the formula and cash funds were seized, a sum of money amounting to 30,000 shekels was seized from the bank account of the freed prisoner “Saud Alyan”, the vehicle of the freed prisoner “Ammar Al-Husri” was confiscated, the vehicle of the freed prisoner “Muhammad Derbas” was confiscated, his bank funds were seized, and The vehicle of the prisoner’s father, “Bashar al-Obaidi,” was confiscated as he passed through the Qalandiya checkpoint. The vehicle of the freed prisoner, “Mahdi Sayyah,” was confiscated as he crossed the Qalandiya checkpoint. The vehicle of the freed prisoner’s father, “Obadah Dendis,” was confiscated in the Bab al-Zahra area, and the motorcycle of the freed prisoner, “Muhammad Zaghir,” near Bab. The tribes, and the vehicle of the liberated prisoner “Ammar Al-Masry” was also seized on his bank account.

During June, the occupation forces raided the homes of prisoners and liberated Jerusalemites, confiscated sums of money and cars, and carried out widespread sabotage operations inside them, and provocative searches against their families, including: “Basil Obaidat,” Musa Fatafta, Yaqoub Abu Assab, Omar Obaid, Alaa Salah, and Izz al-Din. Berber and his son Abdul Rahim Berber, Ghazi Kanaan, Muhammad Odeh, Muhammad Bakr Mustafa, Majd Karaki, Anas Abu Sneina, Ahmed Manasra, Hassan Khalfawi, Muhammad Kamal Obaid, Muhammad Al-Abbasi.

During July, the occupation forces confiscated the vehicle of the liberated Jerusalemite prisoner, “Muhammad Mustafa,” from the town of Al-Issawiya, seized his money, and closed his bank account.



During October, joint crews from the occupation municipality and the occupation police stormed more than 10 homes of liberated prisoners in the neighborhoods of Old Jerusalem and photographed the homes and took measurements without explaining the reasons. The occupation police also stormed the family home of the Jerusalem prisoner, the boy Mahmoud Aliwat, in Karm al-Sheikh in the town of Silwan, and issued a ticket worth 750 shekels, under the pretext of the presence of “grass” at the door of the house.

During November, a campaign of raids and sabotage of the homes of released prisoners in occupied Jerusalem, and the confiscation of money and property, included a number of other prisoners, including: Osama Al-Rajabi, Muhammad Al-Shawish, Muhammad Al-Bakri, Ziad Abu Hadwan, Ismail Al-Karaki, Obada Najib, Hamza Al-Abbasi, and Bassam Idris. Hisham Al-Bashiti, and the two brothers Noah and Abdel-Jawad Al-Ghazawi. The occupation forces also raided the house of the imprisoned Jerusalem MP, Ahmed Attoun, in the town of Sur Baher, searched it, vandalized its contents, and confiscated a car. The occupation forces confiscated the vehicle of the liberated Jerusalemite prisoner, Ahmed Sorour, imposed a fine on him amounting to 170,000 shekels, and handed him a summons for investigation, after storming his home in the town of Jabal Mukaber. The occupation municipality crews, forces and members of the occupation intelligence stormed the home of the freed prisoner Ibrahim Al-Abbasi, his two sons Amr and Ali, and his daughter’s home in the town of Silwan, and handed them building violations and the withdrawal of licenses for two family vehicles.

The occupation's special forces, the occupation municipality, and the occupation's tax authority also stormed the building of the Natshe family in the Ras al-Amoud neighborhood in the occupied city of Jerusalem, and issued dozens of fines against the freed prisoner Saif al-Natshe. The occupation forces raided the house of the freed prisoner Saif, searched and vandalized its contents, then searched the yard of the house and issued several tickets in the name of the freed prisoner Saif. The value of the violations amounted to more than 10 thousand shekels, and they are: “a slanting building door, a slanting staircase inside the house’s yard, water drops leaking from a pipe in the house’s yard, the presence of weeds and dust in the house’s garden, cancellation of a vehicle’s license and a violation.”

In addition, the occupation forces stormed the home of freed prisoner Fouad Al-Qaq in the Ain Al-Loza neighborhood in the town of Silwan, searched the house, confiscated his vehicle, and assaulted his mother during the raid. The occupation forces stormed a house for freed prisoners in Al-Issawiya, completely searched it, and then imposed 7 fines on it, ranging in value from 470-740 shekels. The violations were “the presence of a dryer in an inappropriate place, the house’s storeroom is untidy, the presence of dirt on the roof of the house, in addition to canceling licenses.” Vehicle and motorcycle.



Retaliatory measures against prisoners after October 7:

Since October 7, the occupation prison administration has implemented a number of retaliatory measures against prisoners in all prisons, according to what was reported by the Prisoners' Club.

The Prisoners' Club documented a number of punitive and retaliatory measures. The Ofer prison administration cut off electricity and water to the prisoners' sections. In Nafha prison, the tools used by prisoners for cooking were withdrawn, the sections were completely isolated from each other, and they were prevented from going out to (Al-Fura) the prison yard. In Negev Prison, the prison administration transferred all Gaza prisoners outside the prison without knowing the destination to which they were transferred.

The prison administration also deliberately cuts off electricity and water to the prisoners' sections from time to time, and this has been recorded in most prisons. In addition, sick prisoners are denied transfer to prison clinics. Withdrawing the limited number of television stations available to prisoners, increasing jamming devices, stopping visits to families of prisoners, and informing lawyers of the cancellation of visits that were scheduled.

Isolated prisoners:

During January, the Occupation Supreme Court rejected an appeal for the early release of prisoner Ahmed Manasra, and in March, Manasra's isolation was extended for a new period of 6 months, despite his serious psychological condition. During September, the occupation court in Ramla prison postponed the special session to consider again the order to renew the isolation of prisoner Manasra, despite the seriousness of his health and psychological condition. It should be noted that the occupation arrested prisoner Manasra as a child on October 12, 2015, when he was 13 years old. He is serving an actual prison sentence of 9 and a half years, and suffers from a very serious health and psychological condition.

During July, the occupation prison administration isolated the Jerusalemite prisoner, Mustafa Ahmed Abu Al-Hawa, from the town of Al-Tur, in the cells of the Nafha desert prison.

The Prisoners' Affairs Authority also stated in a statement that the isolated Jerusalemite prisoner Hossam Matar (38 years old) is suffering from a very difficult health condition in the occupation prisons, amid deliberate medical negligence, aimed at torturing him physically and psychologically. It is noteworthy that prisoner Matar began suffering from health problems since 2010, and his condition has worsened as a result of lack of early diagnosis, failure to receive appropriate treatment, and continued procrastination in conducting the required examinations and analyses.



Increasing prisoner sentences:

The Occupation Supreme Court increased the sentence of prisoner Ibrahim Al-Zaatari (14) months, making his sentence (66) months, after the Central Occupation Court issued its actual prison sentence (52) months.

Release of male and female prisoners from Jerusalem:

The occupation authorities released 79 Jerusalemite prisoners, including 24 women and 55 children (between 14 and 18 years old), as part of a prisoner exchange deal with the Palestinian resistance in Gaza. The deal included the release of the wounded child, who was subject to house arrest, Abdul Rahman Zaghal (14 years old), the youngest prisoner, Ahmed Nawaf Salaima (14 years old), from Ras al-Amud, and the youngest prisoner, Nafut Hammad (16 years old), from Sheikh Jarrah, in addition to Jerusalemite women. With high rulings, such as: Israa Jaabis, Marah Bakir, Shorouk Dwayyat, Fadwa Hamada, Amani Hashim, and Nourhan Awad, the deal also included the release of the two stationed teachers, Hanadi Al-Halawani and Khadija Khwais.

Throughout the days of the deal, the occupation intelligence summoned the families of the prisoners scheduled to be released to come to the occupation police station, "Rooms 4", and upon their arrival, their identities and mobile phones were seized, and then they were presented with the conditions for the release of their children. Among the conditions were: not gathering, not raising flags and banners, and not launching fireworks. And preventing the liberated prisoner or one of his relatives from appearing on television or giving any press statement, in addition to preventing gatherings with the prisoner's family, distributing sweets and celebrating in all their manifestations, and then the families are detained in a square until the time of their children's release. The families of the male and female prisoners also signed a A financial guarantee in the event of breaking the conditions, which is an amount of 70 thousand shekels.

The following list shows the names of prisoners who were released from Jerusalem Governorate, according to the Palestinian Prisoners' Club:

1. Iyad Khatib.
2. Abdul Rahman Rizk.
3. Marah Bakir.
4. Amani Hashim.
5. King Salman.
6. End flint.
7. Fayrouz Albu.



8. Azhar Assaf.
9. Fatima Badr.
10. Samira Al-Harbawi.
11. Zeina Abdo.
12. Shorouk Dwayyat.
13. Israa Al-Jaabis.
14. Fadwa Hamada.
15. Nourhan Awad.
16. Aisha Al-Afghani.
17. Omar Shweiki.
18. Sultan Samer Mahmoud Sarhan.
19. Qassam Iyad Ahmed One-eyed.
20. Muhammad Ahmed Mahmoud One-eyed.
21. Nasrallah Iyad Amjad one-eyed.
22. Khalil Ahmed Khalil one-eyed.
23. Amin Muhammad Amin Abbasi.
24. Mustafa Muhammad Ibrahim Abbasi.
25. Ahmed Qadri Mahmoud Shiha.
26. Samir Samer Samir Bakhtan.
27. Muhammad Aboudah Hassan Ghaith.
28. Musa Humaidan Fadl Mohtasib.
29. Ayham Adnan Sobhi is a poet.
30. Rayan Adnan Hassan Ateeq.
31. Malik Murad Khaled Bouja.
32. Muhammad Ibrahim Muhammad Abdel-Jabbar.
33. She grew up as Talib Dawabsha.
34. Youssef Fawaz Fayez Burgan.



35. Nour al-Din Ziyad Rashed Qawasmi.
36. Ghannam Musa Ghannam Abu Ghannam.
37. Hassan Yasser Hassan Yasser.
38. Abdul Rahman Amer Fakhri Al-Zaghal.
39. The influence of Jad Arif Hammad.
40. Adam Abouda Hassan Ghaith.
41. Salah al-Din Muhammad Salah Hadra.
42. Omar Ibrahim Omar Abu Mayaleh.
43. Muhammad Muhannad Muhammad Abu Homs.
44. Khalil Firas Khalil Heikal.
45. Khaled Abu Assab.
46. Dujana Mahmoud Musa Attoun.
47. Muhammad Hani Ratib Haimoni.
48. Hanadi Al-Halawani.
49. Khadija Khwais.
50. Abdul Rahman Al-Razem.
51. Nihad Jadallah.
52. Muhammad Jadallah.
53. Haroun Alqam.
54. Izz al-Din Totah.
55. Nour al-Din Abu Jumah.
56. Muhammad Hamad has been detained since July 2023
57. Noah Bseiso has been detained since August 2023
58. Thuraya Abu Al-Hawa has been detained since October 2023
59. Mervat Al-Azza has been detained since November 2023
60. Aya Al-Tamimi has been detained since October 2023
61. Hala Ghanem has been detained since November 2023



62. Yazan Afaneh has been detained since February 2023
63. Moataz Al-Salaymeh has been detained since July 2023
64. Muhammad Al-Salaymeh has been detained since July 2023
65. Malek Diba has been detained since July 2023
66. Adam Abu Hamed has been detained since February 2023
67. Mervat Hashima has been detained since October 2023
68. Ahmed Al-Salaymeh has been detained since July 2023
69. Ali Alqam has been detained since July 2023
70. Hamza al-Mughrabi has been detained since February 2023
71. Muhammad Attoun has been detained since January 2023
72. Fayrouz Salama has been detained since November 2023
73. Qassam Attoun, detained in January 2023
74. Shaima al-Hindi has been detained since October 2023
75. Muhammad Ahed Shatara has been detained since September 2023
76. Ahmed Fadl Khader Ajlouni.
77. Ahmed Muhammad Ahmed Marzouk.
78. Mahmoud Ibrahim Mahmoud Shalodi.
79. Mahran Ammar Ibrahim Humaidan.

Prosecuting the prisoners released in the deal

During December, school administrations affiliated with the so-called Ministry of Education of the occupation and the occupation municipality refused to return students who were liberated prisoners as part of the exchange deal for school seats and receive them in classes, under the pretext of a decision from the so-called Ministry of Education affiliated with the occupation not to receive students.

It is noteworthy that a number of families in several neighborhoods in the city of Jerusalem (Silwan, Al-Isawiya, and Sur Baher) went to return their children to their school seats, but they were surprised that the administrations refused to receive them, and the administrations asked the families to wait until the final decision on the case.



According to the Wadi Hilweh Information Center, approximately 50 liberated prisoners “from the exchange deal, or prisoners “who were detained for several hours/days,” and their names were circulated for not returning to schools until further notice, through letters circulated from the so-called Ministry of Education affiliated with the occupation to school administrations via WhatsApp application.

CRIMES AND VIOLATIONS AGAINST JERUSALEM INSTITUTIONS AND LANDMARKS

In continuous attempts to undermine the efforts of Jerusalemites inside the occupied capital, the occupation continues the policy of closing the institutions operating there and suppressing activities that prove the presence and steadfastness of Jerusalemites in the occupied city.

Among the most prominent of these attacks during the year 2023, the so-called extremist Minister of National Security, Ben Gvir, issued a decision in March to close the office of the company that provides its media and production services to the official Palestinian media and recall the crews working there. With the aim of preventing media coverage in Jerusalem to convey the suffering and steadfastness of Jerusalemites in the face of the Israeli war machine.

During the year 2023, the occupation forces stormed many institutions in Jerusalem, including hospitals, schools, and educational institutions. Repeated raids throughout the year included Al-Maqasid Charitable Society Hospital, including storming sections inside the hospital and arresting escorts of patients receiving treatment under the pretext of “illegal presence in Jerusalem.”

The occupation also directly targeted the headquarters of the Foundation for Heritage Revival and Islamic Research - Jerusalem “Mithaq” in the town of Abu Dis with gas bombs, which led to the shattering of window glass, in addition to storming and searching the Burj al-Luqluq Center in Old Jerusalem. The occupation forces targeted the citizens present with sound bombs and tear gas. In the vicinity and inside the Martyr Faisal Al-Husseini Stadium in the town of Al-Ram, during the Martyr Yasser Arafat Cup final football match between Balata Center and Jabal Al-Mukaber, under the pretext that stones were thrown at it, which led to dozens of cases of suffocation being recorded.

In the context of suppressing events and dispersing national gatherings, the occupation forces raided Diwaniyah Al-Arba'in in the town of Al-Issawiya to break up a meeting of the Student Parents Union in occupied Jerusalem schools at the beginning of January, under the pretext that it was funded by the Palestinian Authority. The occupation forces also continuously suppressed the weekly peaceful demonstration in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood demanding a cessation of Racial displacement policy.



On May 31, the occupation forces attacked participants in a protest in front of the Orient House Foundation to commemorate the 22nd anniversary of the death of the Jerusalemite national leader Faisal al-Husseini, and prevented the uploading of his pictures and confiscated them in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood in occupied Jerusalem.

During July, the occupation forces stormed Al Dar Mall in occupied Jerusalem in preparation for the mayor of the occupation storming the place. The shops inside Aldar Mall in occupied Jerusalem closed their doors in rejection of a scheduled visit by the mayor of the occupation, and young Jerusalemites poured oil on the ground of Aldar Mall on Salah al-Din Street in occupied Jerusalem, as an expression of their rejection of this visit.

As for the restrictions on cultural and sports institutions, the occupation authorities handed over, during August, the head of the Silwan Sports Club, Ahmed Al-Ghoul, a decision to prevent the holding of a ceremony for high school seniors at the Silwan Club in occupied Jerusalem today, following his arrest and investigation.

In November, the occupation forces stormed Al-Rayyan Printing Press in Qalandia Camp, north of occupied Jerusalem. The occupation forces arrested its owner, Muhannad Al-Rayyan, and sentenced him to administrative prison.

During December, the Central Occupation Court in occupied Jerusalem decided to ban and dissolve the Central Zakat Committee, under the pretext of its support for terrorism. The Register of Associations, through the Implementation and Control Unit of the Companies Authority of the so-called Ministry of Justice in the occupation, submitted last October a request to the occupation court to issue an order to dissolve the Central Jerusalem Zakat Association under the pretext of carrying out “support for terrorism” activities.

The decision stated, “An indictment was filed against the association and its founders, under the pretext that the association’s founders were Hamas activists, and during their work they distributed money to needy families, including the families of Hamas activists and the families of martyrs. The association was also accused of transferring funds to orphans not affiliated with Hamas.” “With the aim of increasing popular support and sympathy for the organization, absorbing its ideas and recruiting additional activists into its ranks, as well as promoting Hamas’ goals.”

The occupation authorities had arrested the Zakat Committee official and his son in February 2022, and confiscated from them the keys to the “Zakat Committee Office,” which is located on the roof of the Bab al-Rahma prayer hall in Al-Aqsa. They stormed the office and confiscated some of the contents.



Targeting educational institutions and Jerusalemite students and fighting the Palestinian curriculum:

The occupation authorities continue to target educational institutions in the city of Jerusalem and incite against them, which led to the dropout of 700 male and female students from schools affiliated with the Palestinian Ministry of Education “Islamic Endowments” in occupied Jerusalem to the occupation municipality schools that teach the Israeli curriculum, at the beginning of the new academic year. Nearly 150 male and female teachers were forced to submit their resignations in addition to open leave requests, while about 25 class sections in occupied Jerusalem schools were closed, according to the National and Islamic Forces in Jerusalem. This heralds the emptying and closing of schools, and the spread of the cancer of the Israeli curriculum among Jerusalem students.

During the first quarter of the year 2023, as part of targeting educational institutions and students in Jerusalem, the occupation municipality delayed repairing a collapsing wall in the courtyard of the Silwan School in occupied Jerusalem, from which 250 students were reportedly transferred to another school. The occupation's so-called Ministry of Education has stopped financial funding for the Ibrahimi School in occupied Jerusalem since the beginning of this year, under the pretext of preventing the Ministry's inspection crews from entering the school in December of last year. In addition, in March, the occupation authorities stormed the Arab Orphan School in the town of Beit Hanina under the pretext of counting the number of students, but they examined the curricula being taught. In the same context, the occupation forces obstructed students' access to their schools by imposing restrictions on the Shuafat apartheid camp checkpoint in Jerusalem more than once, and preventing Student buses are unable to pass through the same checkpoint.

During the third quarter of the year 2023, the occupation authorities (the occupation municipality and what is called the occupation Ministry of Education) continued the fierce attack on the schools of the city of Jerusalem, targeting the Palestinian curriculum and Palestinian students. Several times during the month of September, they arrested school students, searched them, and confiscated their books. On September 4, the occupation forces confiscated books. Students from the Sharia School and Al-Aqsa Kindergarten were banned from entering their schools in Al-Aqsa because the Palestinian flag was printed on their textbooks.

With the beginning of the current school year, persecutions began against school administrations in Jerusalem on the one hand, and persecution and confiscation of the Palestinian curriculum on the other hand. The so-called occupation Ministry of Education sent official letters to the schools of the city of Jerusalem entitled “Receipt of educational books for an educational institution by the Jerusalem Municipality.” The letter included 3 items that included funding what the occupation's Ministry of Education called books that did not contain “inflammatory content against the State of Israel.” The schools signed to receive these books, and threatened to cancel the



educational institution's license. It stated: The Ministry of Education will confirm if it finds educational books containing inflammatory content in the educational institution.

It is noteworthy that what is meant by the "lack of inflammatory content" in the distributed books is that the "distorted Palestinian curriculum books" were distributed to Jerusalem schools, for teaching, and thus many changes were made in all the books, by deleting lessons, paragraphs, Quranic verses, verses of poetry, and pictures.

The occupation police confiscated "History, Geography, and Arabic" books from students of Al-Aqsa Sharia schools, while they were heading to their schools inside Al-Aqsa.

It is noteworthy that the occupation forces stationed at the gates of Al-Aqsa have a list containing the names of books that will be confiscated from Al-Aqsa school students, and it is forbidden to bring them into the schools located in Al-Aqsa.

On September 11, the occupation forces arrested four students from Riyadh Al-Aqsa School, and on September 20, the occupation forces stormed Al-Eizariya Girls School in the town of Al-Eizariya, east of occupied Jerusalem, and destroyed surveillance cameras and classroom doors and tampered with the school's contents.

In addition to these restrictions, the Occupation Finance Minister, Bezalel Smotrich, decided on August 9 to freeze funds allocated to Palestinian education programs in Jerusalem, claiming that the budgets are being used to incite "terrorism" against the occupying state. Smotrich's decision to cancel the budget came after tensions he witnessed with the mayor of the occupation in Jerusalem, Moshe Leon, against the backdrop of the policy of combating incitement in Jerusalem and in light of the competition for the municipal elections expected next October. Smotrich and his "Religious Zionism" party are working to launch an open war against what they claim is Palestinian incitement in educational institutions in Jerusalem, by closing Jerusalem schools and encouraging students to transfer to "Israeli" educational institutions.

On August 31, the occupation forces confiscated Palestinian curriculum books while they were being delivered to the "Bilara" School in the Old City of occupied Jerusalem, and arrested the driver and one of the school's employees.

During July, the Israeli Knesset held a session to incite against Arab schools and national curricula in Jerusalem. The session included incitement against Arab teachers who graduated from Palestinian universities in Jerusalem schools.

During the month of October, the occupation forces impeded the access of Jerusalemite students to their schools due to the closure of military checkpoints and the isolation imposed by the occupation authorities on the city of Jerusalem following the Israeli occupation's aggression against the Gaza Strip.



During a November session, members of the occupation Knesset incited against Jerusalemite school students, describing them as “murderers roaming the streets,” that students under the age of 12 are “potential saboteurs,” and that the education system in East Jerusalem is “a bloody system and a monster that will wake up in the future.” anytime”. Also, during the session, the commander of the occupation postal police station (Kedem) called for harsher punishment for Jerusalemite minors and teenagers, and not just house arrest.

The so-called Education Committee in the occupation Knesset agreed to pass a list of the names of schools that they consider inflammatory. A call was also made to impose a prison sentence of thirty years on every Jerusalemite teacher who practices incitement. This incitement came under the supervision of Knesset member (Amit Halevy) and other members of the extreme right in occupied Jerusalem.

Also during the month of November, the occupation authorities closed Al-Aqsa Islamic School and Kindergarten for a week, and arrested the school principal along with one of the students after assaulting and searching him, under the pretext of the presence of the word “Hamas” on one of the walls. The occupation demanded that the school administration paint all the walls of the school, not just the wall that was written. He has the floor, and she also threatened the school staff if he spoke to the media about the closure.

On November 7, the occupation forces forced school students to get off the buses and searched them at the entrance to the town of Al-Issawiya in occupied Jerusalem.

On November 8, the occupation forces assaulted a woman and her child during their storming of the Shuafat camp, north of occupied Jerusalem.

The occupation forces abused school students during their storming of the Shuafat camp in occupied Jerusalem.

On November 16, the occupation forces arrested a graduate student at Birzeit University, “Fayrouz Salama,” from the town of Anata after storming her residence and destroying its contents in the town of Birzeit, north of Ramallah.

On November 6, the occupation forces stormed Al-Rashidiya School, arrested 3 of its students, assaulted some of the students and the administrative staff, and summoned one of the teachers for investigation.

On November 18, the occupation forces targeted the “Al-Issawiya Boys” School with gas and sound bombs, where some students suffered cases of suffocation, fractures, shrapnel wounds, and panic, while the students were present in the square. Field treatment was provided to dozens of them, and some teachers were also injured, and two fractures were recorded for two students. It was reported. Several injuries were treated in hospital.



During the year 2023, the occupation forces stormed several times the vicinity of Al-Quds University, Abu Dis, in occupied Jerusalem, and the occupation forces fired gas bombs towards students in and around the university.

Attacking religious places and obliterating their landmarks

In June, under pressure from settlers, the occupation municipality forced the people of the town of Beit Safafa to “remove the dome of the Al-Rahman Mosque” in the town. To shorten the height of the “columns holding the dome”, and change the dome's golden color to silver. A year ago, the occupation municipality issued a decision to demolish the upper floor of the mosque and the dome under the pretext of building without a permit. After several deliberations, the “mentioned agreement” was reached, which is the least harmful to the mosque. It was also approved to build a minaret for the mosque.

It is noteworthy that the settlers’ incitement against the mosque continued during the past period, and the demands to demolish the dome continued, as their demands stated that this golden dome is an attempt to show the town as part of a sacred complex in Jerusalem. Israelis are forbidden from entering the village, which is a manifestation of Islamic sovereignty, and must be demolished until Do not become a “sanctuary”.

Settlers also attacked the window of the Al-Alawi Mosque in the Prophet David neighborhood in Old Jerusalem and smashed the decorations and glass.

On October 24, the occupation authorities forced the residents of the town of Al-Issawiya to remove the minaret of the Tawbah Mosque after an administrative decision by the occupation municipality to remove it under the pretext of placing it without a permit.

On October 18, the occupation forces stormed the town of Al-Issawiya in occupied Jerusalem. The occupation soldiers stormed the village cemetery and deliberately trampled on the graves of the martyrs “Laith Abu Murra” and “Muhammad Mustafa.”

On November 23, the occupation municipality crews hung Israeli flags on the wall of the Yusufiya cemetery near the Lions’ Gate Road in occupied Jerusalem. It is noteworthy that since October 7, the occupation has spread and hung its flags in an unprecedented density in occupied Jerusalem.

Attacks on Islamic cemeteries

An extremist Israeli settler stormed the historic “Bab al-Rahma Cemetery,” located at the eastern wall of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque from the outside, and hung the head of a small donkey on one of its executioners after he had slaughtered it. Israel later announced his arrest on charges of “mistreatment of animals.”



Eyewitnesses reported that after the settler stormed the cemetery, he hung the “donkey’s head” on a stick and fixed it between the graves in the Bab al-Rahma cemetery, meters away from the eastern wall of Al-Aqsa Mosque, where Al-Aqsa Mosque guards chased him to Wadi Hilweh in the town of Silwan.

Immediately, the occupation police forces stormed the area, completely closed the door of the Bab al-Rahma cemetery, and prohibited entry to it completely.

The commander of the occupation police in Jerusalem, accompanied by a large number of officers, stormed into the cemetery to inspect the incident.

Meanwhile, informed sources reported that the settler hung the donkey’s head near the tombs of the two venerable companions, Shaddad bin Aws and Ubadah bin Al-Samit, whose bodies are contained in the cemetery. This gives the historical cemetery adjacent to the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque religious status.

In a statement issued by it commenting on this crime, the Jerusalem Governorate considered, “What a sadistic extremist settler did by storming the historic “Bab al-Rahma Cemetery,” located at the eastern wall of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque from the outside, as a cowardly act of hanging the head of an animal (a small donkey), a heinous and disgusting crime. It is contemptible and clearly expresses the extremist mentality of violating everything that is sacred. She added: “This crime comes within an ongoing series of crimes against Islamic and Christian sanctities, clerics, and Islamic and Christian cemeteries, which received support from successive occupation governments and their extremist ministers.”



The governorate said in its statement: “The occupation government has become accustomed to justifying such crimes every time, sometimes by claiming insanity and sometimes by claiming mental illness, with the aim of providing a legal umbrella for the perpetrators of these crimes to escape punishment.” The governorate stressed in the same context: “Every entity provides It supports and protects these crimes, infected with moral abnormalities, hateful racism, and blind hatred, and it alone bears the consequences of its silence and failure to prosecute the perpetrators of these atrocities and crimes.”



Jerusalemite sources explained the reason for placing the head of the slaughtered donkey on the cemetery in reference to the special position that the donkey occupies among the Jews in what is called the “firstborn” ritual, meaning that they sacrifice the firstborn of animals as an offering. As for the donkey, it is not sacrificed because it is unclear, and therefore a sheep is sacrificed instead of it, but if the sacrifice is delayed, The donkey's head is cut off and disposed of somewhere far away.



Jerusalemites believe that this explains the settler's intentional placement of the unclean head, according to their belief, in the largest and most important Islamic cemetery in occupied Jerusalem, among the graves of the Companions, the Successors, and the Mujahideen, and in front of the most important doors of the Jerusalem Wall and Al-Aqsa Mosque (Bab al-Rahma).

It is noteworthy that the Bab al-Rahma cemetery includes the graves of the venerable companions Ubadah ibn al-Samit and Aws ibn Shaddad, as well as the graves of mujahideen and followers, and Bab al-Rahma is adjacent to one of the gates of the Jerusalem Wall and Al-Aqsa.



Attacks on journalists

As for the attacks on journalists during the year 2023, the most prominent attack on journalists in occupied Jerusalem was during the flag march, as settlers attacked the journalists with stones while they were covering the “march in occupied Jerusalem, which led to the injury of journalist Yahya Abu Zneid. Jewish extremists also threw empty bottles towards Press crews in the vicinity of Damascus Gate in occupied Jerusalem.

The occupation forces prevented journalists holding the press card of the Palestinian Journalists Syndicate in Jerusalem, in addition to the international card, from being in the vicinity of Damascus Gate to cover the ongoing Judaization and the so-called unification of Jerusalem march. Settlers assaulted journalist Amir Buirat during what is known as the flag march in occupied Jerusalem, and one of the settlers threatened to “kill them one by one” and uttered disgusting obscene words at them, as media cameras recorded all of this and published it on social media sites.

The occupation forces suppressed journalists and prevented them from practicing their work near Bab al-Silsilah in Old Jerusalem in occupied Jerusalem.

On May 21, the occupation forces assaulted Jerusalemite journalist Yahya Abu Znaid and forcibly removed him from Al-Aqsa Mosque, while he was covering the settlers’ storming of Al-Aqsa Mosque.

The occupation police assaulted photojournalist Ahmed Jalajel, while he was covering the arrest of a number of Fatah movement cadres in Jerusalem, namely (Ahed Al-Rishq, Iyad Bashir, and Hashem Shuqirat). They prevented him from photographing and forcibly removed him from Al-Aqsa Mosque, despite his presenting his press card and their prior knowledge that he was a journalist and photographer for Al-Quds newspaper. . Jalajel had gone to the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque to cover the news of the “Hajj Lottery,” which is President Mahmoud Abbas’ award of fifty seats for pilgrims from the Jerusalem Governorate, and he was surprised when the occupation police attacked him and prevented him from filming.

On May 31, the occupation arrested photojournalist Firas Hindawi and handed him an investigation note into what is known as Room 4 of the occupation.

The occupation forces targeted journalists with gas bombs several times while they were covering raids and confrontations erupting at contact points.



On July 11, the occupation court ended the home detention decision of Jerusalemite journalist Lama Ghosheh, and imposed on her 9 months of working for the benefit of the public, and a 6-month suspension of execution for a period of 3 years, in addition to paying a fine of 4,500 shekels. Ghosheh's lawyer demanded that an appeal session be held against the ruling.

On August 16, the occupation forces stormed the home of journalist Diala Jweiha in the Al-Thawri neighborhood in occupied Jerusalem. On August 30, the occupation police attacked a number of Palestinian journalists and removed them from the place of the martyrdom of the child Khaled Al-Zaanin to prevent them from covering the event.

In September, settlers obstructed the work of Jerusalemite journalist Ahmed Al-Safadi while he was covering Bab Al-Silsilah Road in Old Jerusalem in occupied Jerusalem. On August 21, the occupation summoned Jerusalem journalist Ahmed Al-Safadi for investigation. The occupation forces had arrested Al-Safadi and released him on the condition that he be removed from Al-Aqsa for a month.

The occupation restricted the work of Jerusalemite journalists during the period of the Jewish Sukkot holiday. It conducted careful inspections of journalists and prevented them from covering despite showing international press cards to the occupation forces. On October 3, the occupation evacuated the Bab al-Silsilah area in the Old City of Jerusalem of journalists and tightened its procedures by preventing their access to the place.

After the rise of the two young men, Al-Abbasi and Faraj, in the town of Silwan, south of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem, the occupation forces detained the press crews in the vicinity of the place.

On October 15, the occupation forces attacked the Jerusalemite journalist Rajai Al-Khatib while he was in the Old City of occupied Jerusalem and forced him to leave the town.

On November 2, the occupation police imposed heavy fines on the vehicle of photojournalist Abdel Karim Darwish from the town of Beit Hanina in occupied Jerusalem, coinciding with his trial, and then released him on the condition of two weeks of house arrest and financial bail.

On November 3, the occupation forces arrested photojournalist Hamza Naaji while performing his journalistic work in Wadi Al-Jouz in occupied Jerusalem, and then released him on condition of five days of house arrest and confiscation of his mobile phone.

On November 17, the occupation forces attacked the Turkish TRT crew while they were covering the repression of worshipers in occupied Jerusalem. The occupation forces also arrested the Jerusalemite photojournalist Abd al-Af Bassam Zaghir.



On December 8, the occupation forces attacked journalists while covering events in the Wadi al-Joz neighborhood in occupied Jerusalem, including a photographer for the Jerusalem Governorate Media Unit, in addition to running over a photographer working for a foreign news agency.

On December 15, the occupation forces suppressed journalists and prevented them from covering the Wadi Al-Joz neighborhood, coinciding with the residents' prevention of access to Al-Aqsa Mosque. The occupation forces also severely beat the photojournalist, Mustafa Al-Kharouf, while he was covering the media in the Wadi Al-Joz neighborhood in occupied Jerusalem.

As for the restrictions on clerics and attacks on religious freedom, during the month of July, the occupation police prevented a monk from entering Al-Buraq Square, located west of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem, accompanied by the German Minister of Education, while he was wearing the Holy Cross around his neck, under the pretext that this would endanger his life. The occupation police asked him to remove the cross before entering the square. The monk tried to explain to them that he was a cleric and that this was his style of clothing as a monk and that this constituted an infringement on his personal and religious freedom, but he did not succeed in convincing them of that.

During the first week of October, coinciding with the Jewish Sukkot holiday, settlers, while walking and praying in the alleys of the Old City, attacked Christians, pilgrims, and churches in the Old City, by spitting and directing insults, and this was repeated several times.

As part of the attack and restrictions on the work of medical teams, the occupation forces arrested during the month of May medical teams affiliated with the Ministry of Health, which vaccinated school students in the occupied city of Jerusalem, including: Sabreen Ayyad, Faryal Zuwayed, Mahmoud Saad and Muhammad Daoud. The occupation forces attacked the ambulance and paramedics while transporting the martyr Muhammad Ali to the hospital.

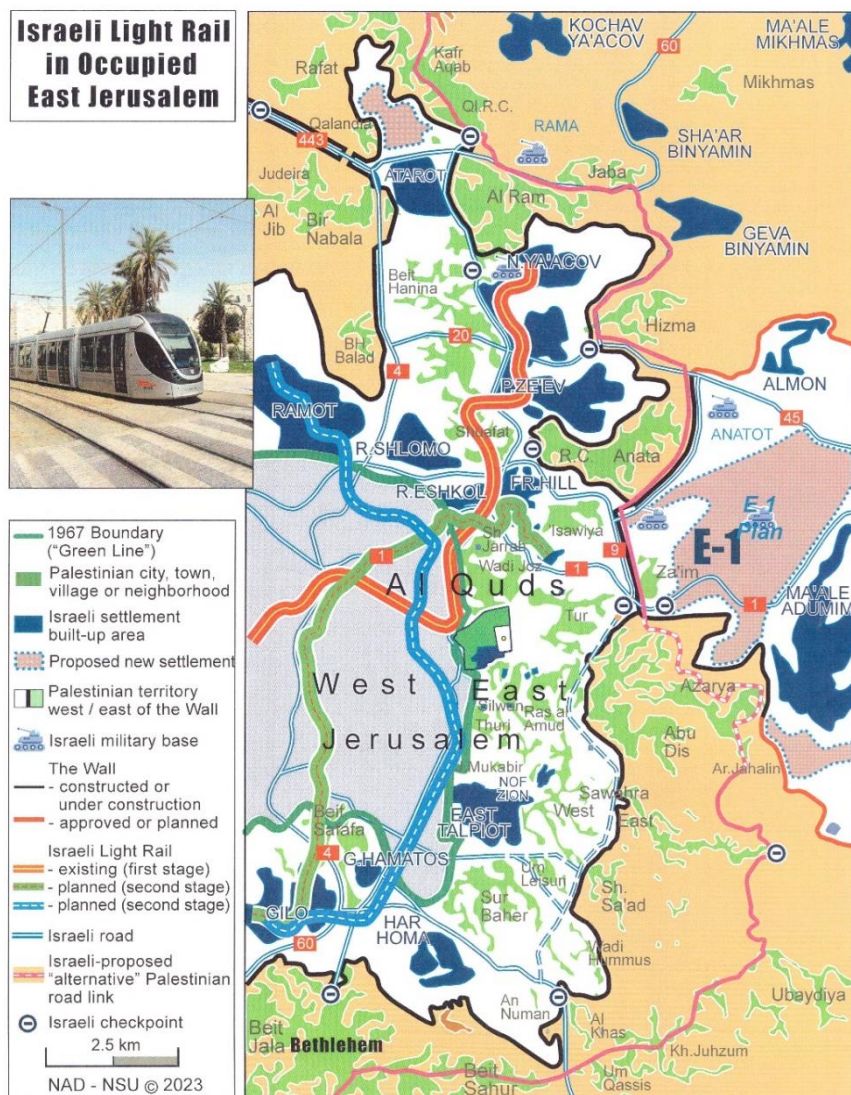


SETTLEMENT PROJECTS

In its relentless and insanely accelerating endeavor to impose a new reality on the occupied city of Jerusalem and Judaize it through the implementation of dangerous settlement projects, during the year 2023 the occupation government approved about 29 settlement projects, the most prominent of which were: -

During the first quarter of this year:

The occupation's Planning and Construction Committee approved a plan for a new route for the light rail linking East and West Jerusalem. This route will lead to the confiscation and demolition of more Jerusalemite homes.



A map showing the itinerary of what is known as the light rail

The occupation authorities announced a new settlement plan that includes the establishment of centers and towers

Settlement commercial areas, in addition to large areas of construction for settlement housing and recreational centers for settlers, on an area estimated at approximately 1.2 million square metres, as it is located at the western entrance to Jerusalem, specifically on the lands of the town of Lifta, destroyed in 1948, and in which so-called sovereign institutions, tunnels and railways will be established. A railway line will pass underground in the area to connect it directly with Tel Aviv, and it will also include embassies and hotels.

- The occupation municipality and the so-called "Wailing Legacy Fund" affiliated with the occupation are supervising the establishment of a café and a Judaism overlook, above the Al-Tanaksiya school and the Buraq Wall, in order to surround the area with settlers around the clock, and it will be open at all times, so that the area is not divided by settlers, and the area is estimated The project is 300 square meters, specifically above the Al-Tanaksiya school.

- The District Planning and Building Committee in the occupation municipality in Jerusalem announced the amendment of the structural map in the Ramot settlement, with the aim of increasing the area from 44.6 dunams to 45.1 dunams, and increasing the number of housing units from 200 units to 263 units. It also announced the filing of another structural map with the aim of determining the construction of To construct buildings for public uses, on an area of 1.6 dunams, in addition to announcing building permits to add 29 housing units, and to establish public buildings, including kindergartens and a synagogue, on an area of 6.8 dunams in the settlement itself.

The District Planning and Building Committee of the occupation municipality in Jerusalem announced the deposit of a structural plan in the Neve Yaaqoub settlement, established on the lands of the village of Beit Hanina, to expand the building and add 16 housing units on an area of 1.2 dunams. Another structural plan was submitted to add 20 housing units to expand a building on an area of 3.1 acres.

The Local Planning and Building Committee in the occupation municipality in Jerusalem also announced a request for a license in the Ramat Shlomo settlement to build an institution.

The District Planning and Building Committee of the occupation municipality in Jerusalem announced a request for a building permit to add a floor to an existing building in the Givat Hamivtar settlement.

On February 17, 2023, the Israeli occupation army announced the seizure of 225 dunams of land located on the lands of the villages of Jaba and Hizma, under the pretext of expanding Route 437 to form a public transportation route.



The occupation authorities also completed work on implementing and putting forward many settlements and Judaization projects that they had previously approved, the most prominent of which were:

- Initiating excavation work in the Al-Musrara neighborhood, east of occupied Jerusalem, which led to an impact on commercial activity in the historic Al-Musrara neighborhood market. This was under the name of development, but in reality, it comes within the framework of showing the city that it is unified and the capital of the “Jewish people.”

- The so-called “government coalition” led by the right-wing parties is pushing forward to implement the settlement plan to establish a settlement neighborhood on the lands of Jerusalem International Airport, which will include nine thousand settlement housing units, most of which will be allocated to the Haredi public, and this returns the plan to the table of the so-called “District Committee in Jerusalem.” “which was proposed last year, but its approval was delayed due to the requirement to conduct an environmental survey.”

The occupation began establishing a building materials factory on Jerusalem land, west of the town of Beit Safafa, southeast of occupied Jerusalem, which threatens the occurrence of health and environmental disasters.

- It was revealed that there is a tunnel under the Moroccan Quarter, extending from the bottom of the southwestern Al-Aqsa Wall, to the Buraq Wall, explaining that the tunnel is a branching water canal. It will be prepared and opened to tourists after preparing it and removing what is inside it, and all Arab-Islamic monuments and inscriptions inside it will be erased, to remove any evidence indicating the Arab presence in it, and it falls under the oldest water system in all the cities of the world, in the name of the Holy Water System.

- Completing work on the suspended aerial bridge project, and the occupation laid foundations and electrical cables for the ropes for the “suspension aerial bridge” project in the Wadi Al-Rababa neighborhood. The occupation also continued the work of bulldozing, transporting stones and dirt, digging and building walls and floors. The occupation authorities were scheduled to open it in May of this year on the anniversary of the occupation of Jerusalem.

During April:

1. The occupation municipality and the Roads Subcommittee of the occupation’s Supreme Planning Council approved 3 plans to build settlement roads in the vicinity of Jerusalem. With the aim of facilitating and accelerating the arrival of settlers between settlement outposts, besieging Palestinian communities, separating them from each other, and dividing them by besieging them with bypass roads.



2. The occupation municipality in Jerusalem decided to build a huge settlement neighborhood in the “Beit Hanina” area, north of the occupied city, for followers of the Haredi religious movement in an area that is considered among the “open areas” according to the policies and standards of the occupation municipality.

3. The occupation government agreed to allocate 14 million shekels to complete planning and begin work on the road known as “Sovereignty Road,” to enable construction in the “E1” settlement project. Under the plan, the entrance to Al-Eizariya from the direction of the city will be closed and the Al-Za’im checkpoint will be moved towards “Mishor Adumim”, which will separate “Ma’ale Adumim” from the Palestinian space by the apartheid wall, and thus there will be no need for the Al-Za’im checkpoint that currently exists between Jerusalem and “Ma’aleh Adumim”.

During May:

1. The fascist occupation government is planning to implement two settlement projects, namely “Kadamat Zion”, which was approved by the relevant occupation authorities concerned with organizing and issuing licenses for the construction of settlement units, and the “Nof Zahav” settlement on the lands of the town of Jabal Mukaber, whose plan was approved by the occupation municipality. The settler association that planned to build settlements is working to steal the lands and property of Jerusalemites in Jerusalem, the Old City and its surroundings. It “obtained a license to build 384 settlement units; In order to build the Kadamat Zion settlement in the Ras al-Amoud area, near the area separating the town of Abu Dis and Jerusalem, the occupation municipality had previously confiscated 80 dunums from the Ras al-Amoud area, under the claim that they were lands belonging to Jewish ownership. It also includes the occupation municipality’s plan for the “Nof Zahav” settlement to include 100 settlement units and 275 hotel rooms, on the lands of Jabal Mukaber, southeast of occupied Jerusalem, which constitutes a major expansion of the “Nof Zion” settlement, which consists of 95 settlement units.

The occupation had inspected the sites of the “Kadamat Zion” and “Nof Zahav” settlements, carried out the necessary surveys and structural maps, and approved the establishment of these huge settlement projects.

2. The occupation continued its work in building a Judaization bridge that devours the people’s lands in the Wadi Al-Rababa neighborhood in Silwan, south of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.

3. The occupation allocated a budget estimated at 95 million shekels to encourage new immigrant settlers to live in the city of Jerusalem.

4. The occupation government approved adding about 17 million dollars to the budget for digging tunnels under the Buraq Wall and the Old City of occupied Jerusalem.



5. The occupation authorities decided to confiscate 200 dunums of Jerusalemite land in the vicinity of the town of Hizma. To expand the "Pizgat Zeev" settlement and establish a central biblical park.

6. The occupation approved the construction of a new settlement neighborhood (400 settlement homes) in the town of Abu Dis overlooking the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, as part of the ongoing Judaization policies against the Holy City.

7. The Elad Settlement Association approved the construction of thousands of new settlement units as part of a plan that aims to establish 58,000 settlement units east of Jerusalem.

"The project aims to build 600 new settlement units in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood, and approval has been given to build more than 615 units in the largest Jerusalem settlement, Pizgat Zeev, built on the lands of the town of Beit Hanina." "The Settlement Association also approved the construction of 1,700 units east of the Ramot settlement, which was built on the lands of the villages of Beit Ikse and Lifta."

During June:

1. The "Ir Amim" human rights organization revealed that the occupation government has agreed to build a new settlement plan, near Qalandiya, as part of the occupation's recent series of Judaization projects in Jerusalem and the West Bank. The occupation municipality, with the Roads Subcommittee of the Supreme Planning Council of the Occupation Civil Administration, approved a new plan to build settlement roads in the vicinity of Jerusalem.

It is noteworthy that the occupation plans to build 400 new settlement units on the lands of the town of Qalandiya, north of Jerusalem. As part of the plan, the occupation municipality approved a project to pave settlement roads near Qalandiya.

2. The occupation municipality approved the construction of a Judaizing settlement campus for religious settlements and "Haredi" women, which is the largest settlement campus in the history of the occupation of Jerusalem on the lands of the occupied villages of Lifta and Deir Yassin.

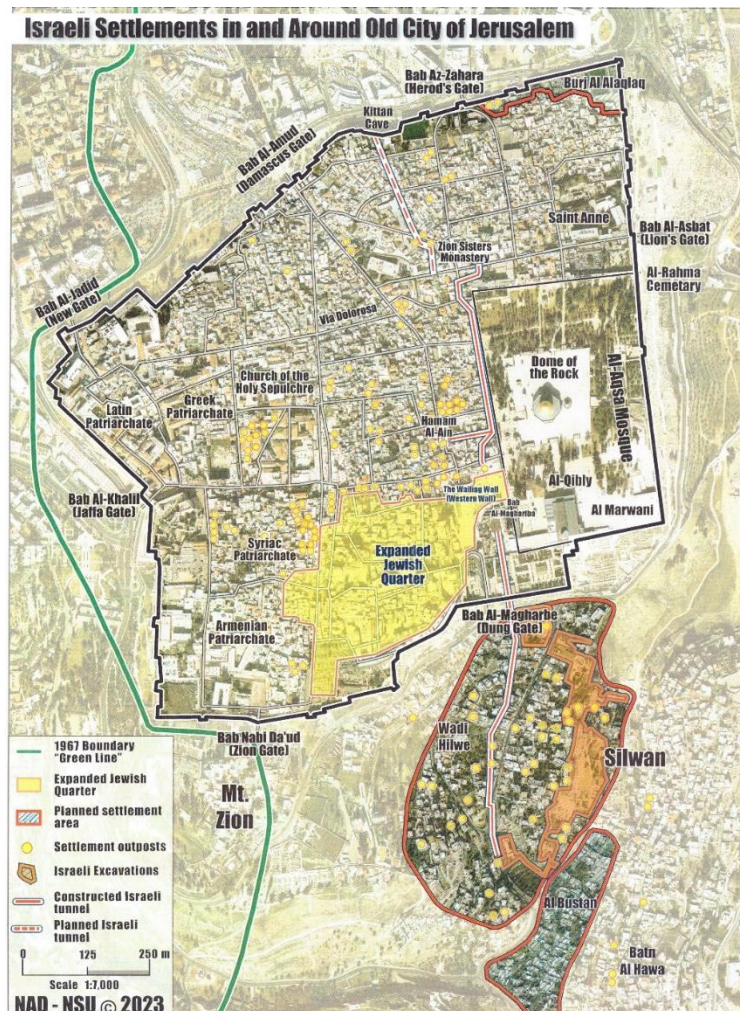
3. The Hebrew human rights organization "Ir Amim" reported, in a statement issued by it, that the occupation government had approved the project to establish the "Kadamat Zion" settlement on the lands of the town of Jabal Mukaber, southeast of occupied Jerusalem. "The Kadamat Zion settlement is one of the most dangerous and largest settlement projects in Jerusalem, which is supervised by the Elad Settlement Association."

The settlement will be built within an area of 79 dunums, on owned Jerusalemite land. The plan includes building 384 settlement units, and it is expected to expand and reach 1,200 units later.



The plan includes the establishment of public institutions and facilities, including Jewish schools, kindergartens, two synagogues, and a settlement community center.

It is worth noting that the town of Jabal Mukaber is subject to ongoing Judaization plans, with the aim of forcibly displacing them and replacing them with settlers.



During July:

The occupation authorities approved work on a new settlement project, as the occupation announced its intention to build 450 new settlement units between the towns of Umm Lisun and Jabal Mukaber in occupied Jerusalem, on an area of 12 dunams.

The occupation government also planned to build a large settlement on the lands of the town of Jerusalem. The settlement plan includes building 670 settlement units in the town of Beit Safafa, southeast of occupied Jerusalem, according to what local media reported.

The occupation authorities also continued to work on settlement projects, including: settlers continuing construction work on a new settlement outpost in the Buryat al-Sawahra area, east of occupied Jerusalem.

The occupation resumed work on the “Sheikh Jarrah Neighborhood Hill” in the city of Jerusalem, despite the people’s objection to the excavation work. The occupation municipality carried out work on Sheikh Jarrah Hill to renovate the site of the “Monument to the Occupation Soldiers,” establishing an amphitheater for celebrations, a site for performances, benches for seating, a theater, and placing a fence around the “Monument.” It is noteworthy that the occupation authorities confiscated the land during the past years and demolished a house for the Dhiyab family.

The occupation also completed the construction work of the settlement bridge over the residents’ lands in the Wadi Al-Rababa neighborhood in Silwan, south of Al-Aqsa, and announced its opening.

During August:

The occupation authorities approved the allocation of budgets in favor of the settlements, and on August 20, the so-called occupation security minister, Itamar Ben Gvir, decided to allocate 120 million shekels in favor of the settlements under the pretext of “strengthening security control” in eastern occupied Jerusalem. Ben Gvir aims through this plan to deploy more surveillance cameras, increase the salaries of the occupation police and the numbers of its members, enhance construction plans for police stations, establish a police station in Jabal al-Mukaber, and formulate and manage programs dedicated to police stations, with the aim of imposing the occupation’s security sovereignty over the Holy City.

The occupation municipality also announced its intention to close a major parking lot in occupied Jerusalem, near Al-Zahra Street, under the pretext of establishing the so-called Cultural House. The land that was turned into a parking lot was called Al-Rawda Stadium - near the current Al-Mamouniya School - and had witnessed Jerusalemite football matches since 1910. The Jerusalemites filed a legal objection and said that the parking lot could accommodate hundreds of vehicles in light of the scarcity of free and paid parking in Jerusalem, and the campaign of traffic violations. launched by the occupation municipality crews against Jerusalemites.

On August 26, the occupation government approved the allocation of 230 million shekels to complete the American settlement road, or what is known as the Eastern Ring Road in occupied East Jerusalem, as part of transportation projects worth one billion shekels included in the five-year plan that was approved on August 20, 2023, with a value of 3.2 billion shekels.

On August 28, joint crews from the occupation municipality and the so-called nature authority affiliated with the occupation hung banners in the eastern lands of the village



of Al-Issawiya about the “National Park” project intended to be established within the people’s lands.

During September:

The occupation authorities discussed two plans to build 3,884 new settlement units in the city of Jerusalem. The first includes 384 settlement units in Ras al-Amud in the town of Silwan, and the second includes 3,500 settlement units in the southern part of Jerusalem near the “Givat Hamatos” settlement.

The District Planning Committee approved the plan to build the park, which will cover 700 dunams in the Pisgat Zeev neighborhood. After years of discussions, approvals and work by residents in cooperation with the occupation municipality in Jerusalem, the plan to establish an urban natural park in Nahal Zimri in Pisgat Zeev was approved. The new urban park – Wadi al-Ghazal in northern Jerusalem, will cover about 700 dunams in the Pisgat Zeev neighborhood – and connect with Neve Yaakov. The new urban nature park will create a continuous series of open spaces between the northern Mer Forest and the southern Anata Forest. The plan, which is an initiative launched by residents of Pisgat Zeev and the local community administration in the neighborhood, with the support of the Jerusalem Municipality and Mayor Moshe Leon.

The plan also proposes a scheme to develop an urban nature park that will include a visitor centre, sports and community centre, wading pool, eco-pools and daily parking. In addition, the plan designated a “core reserve” area for conservation without development or visitor access, in order to preserve and protect the unique habitats and landscapes, including protecting the herd of deer that live in the area. Between the “reserved core” and the vehicles open to the public, a buffer zone including hiking trails has been proposed.

“It was also stated that this is an important and exciting plan and a planning gift for the Pisgat Zeev neighborhood,” says Shira Talmi-Babai, head of the district’s Planning and Building Committee. “The plan links nature and the city to create an urban quality of life for the benefit of residents in the northern neighbourhoods.

On September 19, the occupation opened two bypass routes for settlers near Hizma, northeast of Jerusalem. To facilitate the movement of settlers and separate them from Palestinian paths.

On September 21, the occupation authorities renewed their control over 350 dunams of land in the villages of Qatna, Al-Qubaiba, and Beit Anan, northwest of occupied Jerusalem, and the town of Beit Liqya, west of Ramallah.

During the months of October and second, there was no announcement of the approval of new settlement projects.



During December:

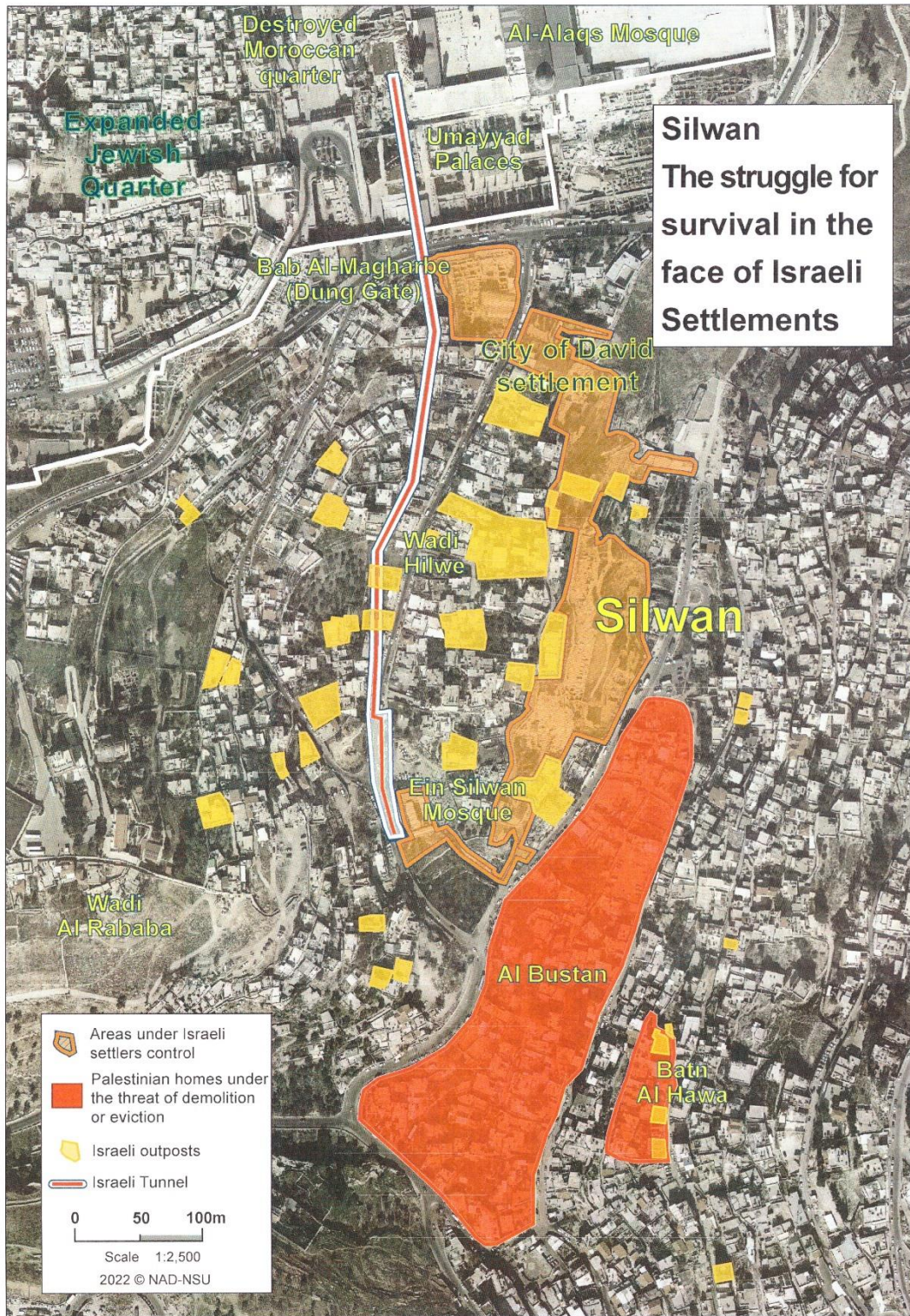
The occupation government approved the construction of “1,738” settlement units, which include high-rise towers, schools, residential apartments, and public facilities serving settlers, on Palestinian lands in southeastern occupied Jerusalem.

The so-called “Local Planning and Construction Committee” affiliated with the occupation published announcements near the outside of the Mughrabi Gate - one of the gates of the Jerusalem Wall - warning of the evacuation of more than 30 Jerusalemite families, under the pretext of meeting the public’s needs and developing public transportation. The committee announced its intention to obtain full rights to the Palestinian land and the freedom to dispose of it, in accordance with the “Land Law” and the “Regulation and Building Law,” where the total confiscated area will amount to about 8,725 square meters. This land has an important and sensitive location due to its proximity to the Jerusalem Wall, the Mughrabi Gate, the (City of David) settlement outpost, and the excavation site of the so-called (Givati Parking Lot), as the occupation seeks to Judaize the entire area and cut off any Palestinian contact with it. This decision, which was issued in mid-September, comes as a continuation of the cable car project, which the so-called Ministry of Tourism in the occupation has been working for months to construct south of the Jerusalem Wall, close to the suspension bridge that opened over Wadi Al-Rababa.

The occupation municipality opened the Narkis tunnels near French Hill and on some lands in the town of Shuafat (on December 14) to alleviate traffic crises for settlers and facilitate their access to Jerusalem.

The occupation municipality in occupied Jerusalem approved a budget worth 6.2 billion shekels to finance Judaization projects under the pretext of “improving the appearance of the city.”

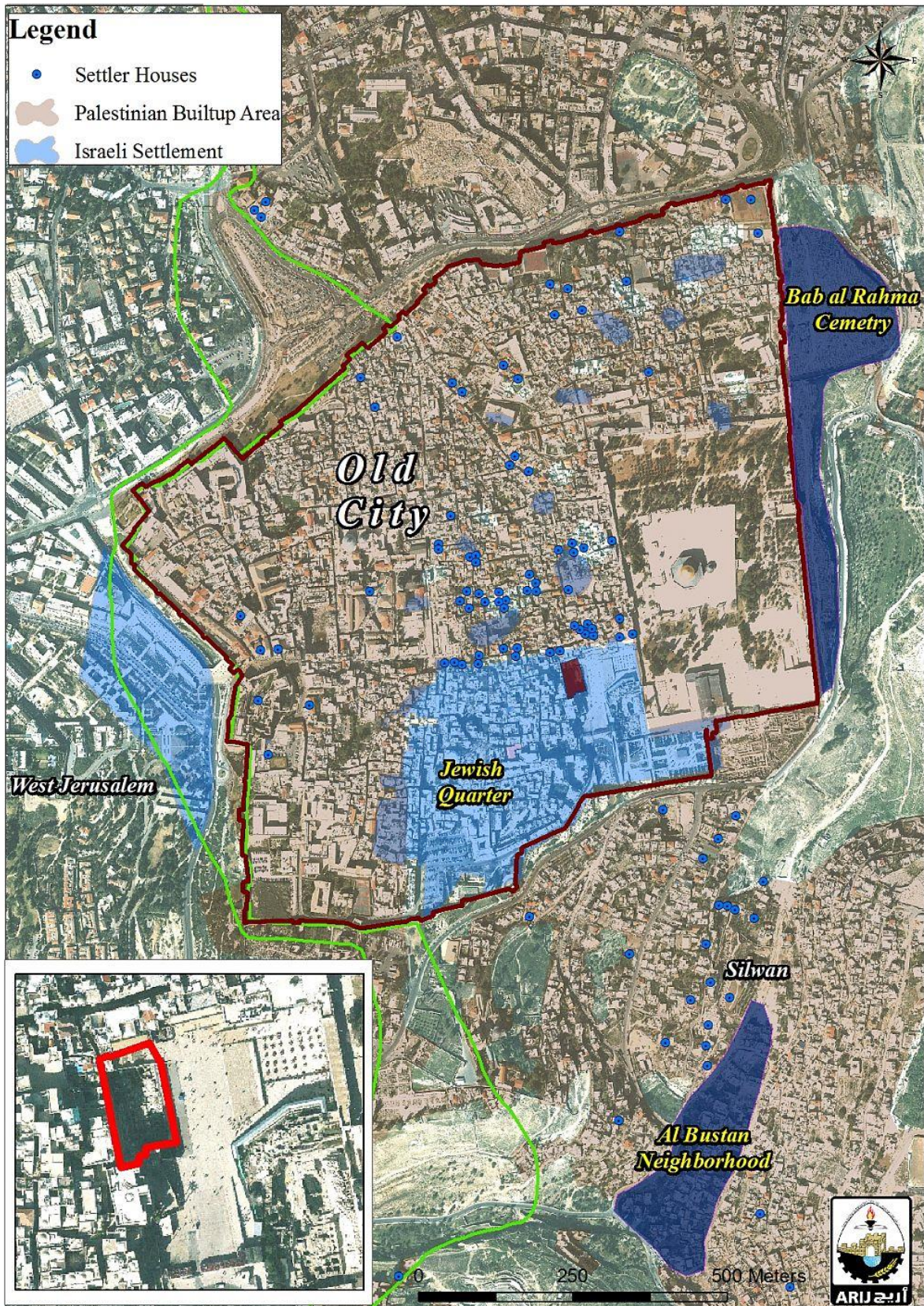




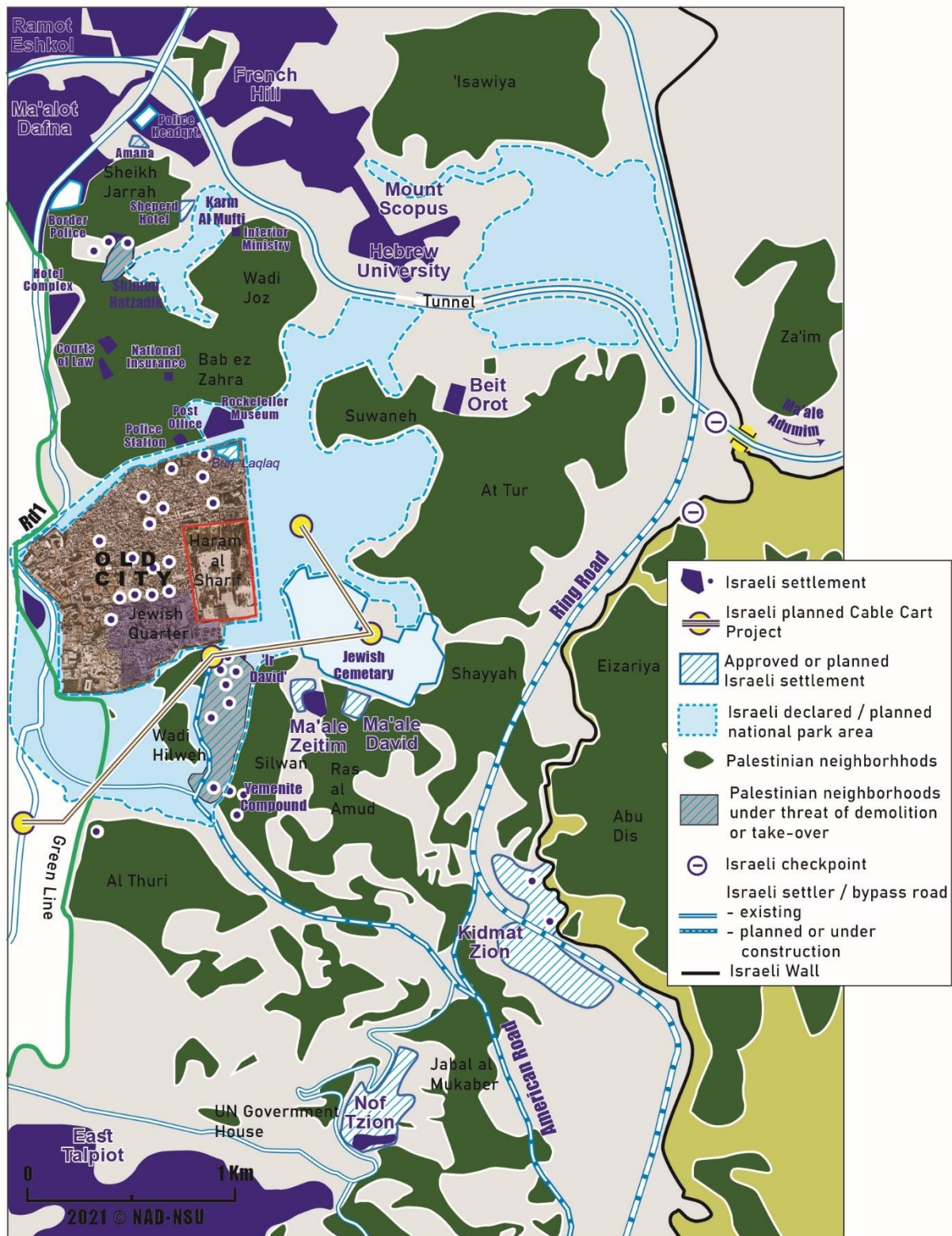
Legend:

- 1967 Boundary "Green Line"
- Expanded Jewish Quarter
- Planned settlement area
- Settlement outposts
- Israeli Excavations
- Constructed Israeli tunnel
- Planned Israeli tunnel

Scale: 0 125 250 m
Scale 1:7,000
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ISRAELI SETTLEMENT EXPANSION AROUND THE OLD CITY OF JERUSALEM



ISRAELI SETTLEMENT ENTERPRISE AROUND OCCUPIED EAST JERUSALEM

