

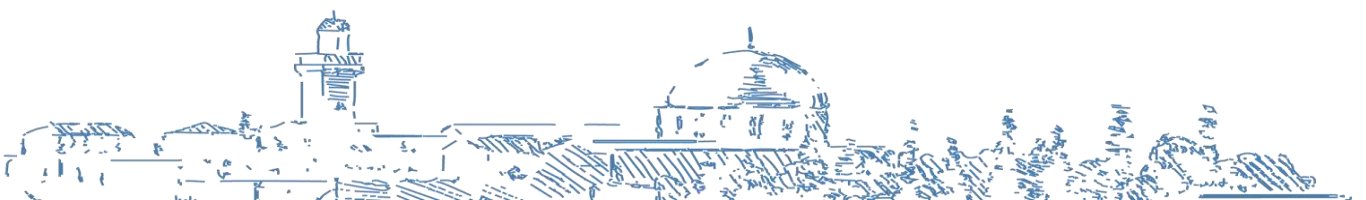


STATE OF PALESTINE
JERUSALEM GOVERNORATE

Report Of Israeli Occupation Crimes In Jerusalem Governorate 2024



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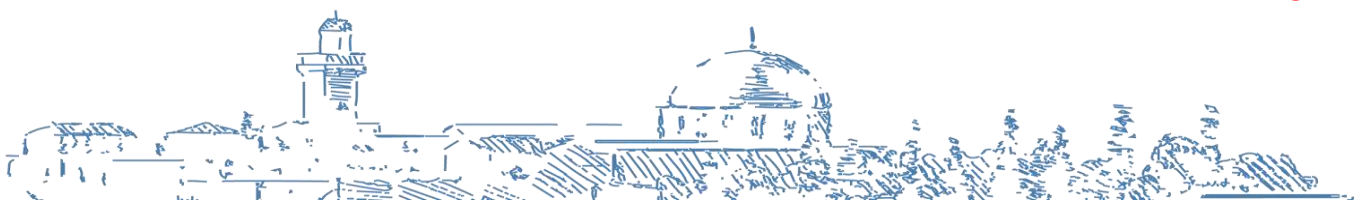


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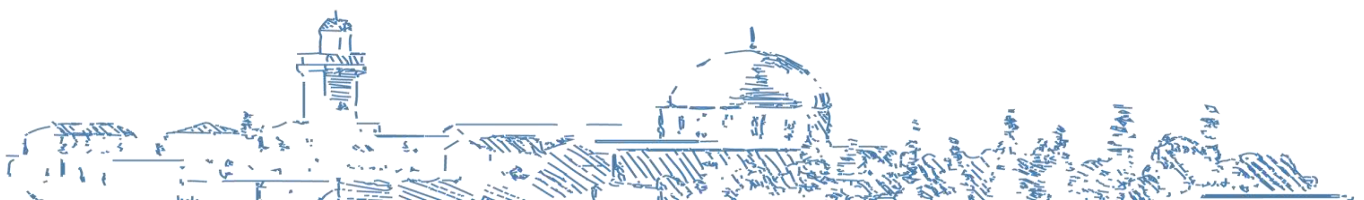
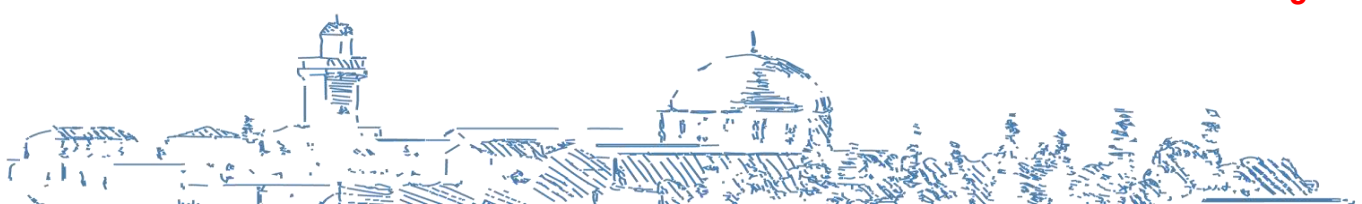


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(35) martyrs in Jerusalem Governorate, (1287) arrests, (380) demolitions and bulldozing operations, and (60,792) settlers stormed the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque during 2024



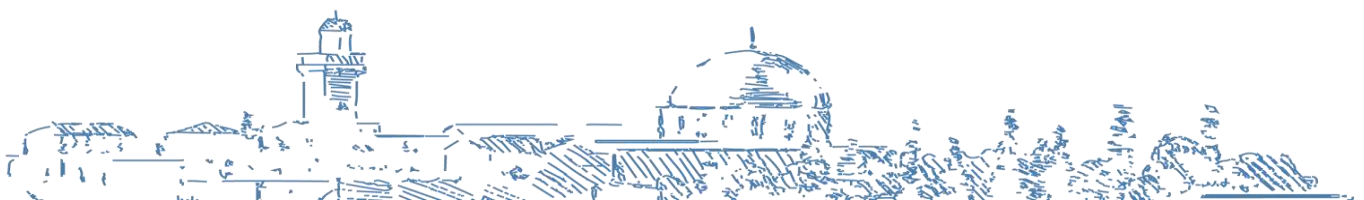
Introduction.

We are pleased to present to you the annual report of the Jerusalem Governorate for the year 2024 on the most prominent crimes of the occupation in the governorate during the past year, which comes as a culmination of intensive and continuous efforts to monitor and document events and developments in the Jerusalem Governorate throughout the year.

This report is the result of diligent and dedicated work by the Public Relations and Media Unit team in the governorate, who made great efforts in preparing daily, periodic, and annual reports, and we extend to them our sincere thanks and appreciation for their dedication and sincerity.

The importance of issuing this report lies in documenting and exposing the occupation's practices and crimes against the land and people of Palestine in Jerusalem. These violations include attempts to forcibly displace Palestinian residents, demolish homes and facilities, and seize land for illegal settlement expansion. The occupation authorities also continue to impose severe restrictions on freedom of worship and access to holy sites, most notably the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, with the aim of changing the historical and legal status of these sites. In addition, Jerusalem is witnessing arbitrary arrest campaigns and targeting of Palestinian youth and children, in addition to daily violence to which Palestinian residents are exposed. These crimes seek to change the demographic character of the city and obliterate its Palestinian Arab identity. Therefore, this report is considered an important tool for defending the rights of our people and establishing the Palestinian narrative in the face of ongoing attempts at falsification. We, in turn, call on readers and researchers to benefit from this report and share it as widely as possible. We also urge them to contact the governorate to obtain any detailed reports, statistics, and additional information. This report also includes an English version, in our belief in the importance of communicating the facts to international public opinion and foreign embassies and representations, hoping that this will contribute to enhancing international understanding of what is happening in Jerusalem, and constitute additional support for our efforts to uncover the truth and raise international awareness about our cause, in order to urge the international community to take a more serious and fair role in order to achieve the rights of our oppressed Palestinian people.

We hope that this report will achieve its desired goal of shedding light on the suffering of our people in Jerusalem and strengthening Palestinian steadfastness in the face of the occupation, thanking everyone who contributes to publishing and distributing this report.

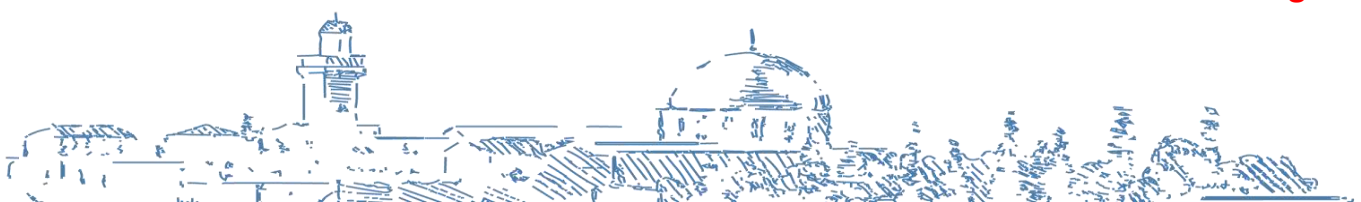


Martyrs and the file of bodies held by the occupation



During the year 2024, (35) martyrs were killed in the Jerusalem Governorate, including: (7) from outside the governorate, and (14) children, the youngest of whom was a girl who was no more than 4 years old. During the year 2024, the occupation forces executed: Muhammad Abu Eid (32 years old) and his wife Duha Abu Eid (26 years old), the child Ruqayyah Abu Dahuk (3 years old), the child Suleiman Kanaan (17 years old), the child Wadih Awisat (14 years old), Muhammad Khaddour (19 years old), the child Muhammad Abu Sneineh (16 years old), Fadi Jamjoom (40 years old), Muhammad Manasra (31 years old), the child Mustafa Abu Shalbak (16 years old), the child Rami Al-Halhouli (13 years old), the young man Zaid Khalifa (23 years old), the child Abdullah Assaf (16 years old), the child Nour Shihabi (17 years old), the child Muhammad Hoshiya (12 years old), Muhammad Ghaleb Shihab (27 years old), Ahmad Nidal Aslan (20 years old), the child Shadi Shiha (16 years old), Khalil Ziada (37 years old), the child Hani Al-Qari (16 years old), Yasser Matar (20 years old), the child Hatem Ghaith (12 years old), Sami Al-Amoudi (40 years old), the child Omar Shuwaiki (17 years old), and Tariq Ghazawneh (27 years old).

From outside the governorate, 7 martyrs were killed in Jerusalem: Muhammad Zawahra (26 years old), Ahmad Al-Wahsh (31 years old), Nizar Hasasneh (34 years old), the child Mustafa Taleb (15 years old), the Turkish tourist Hassan Sakalanan (34 years old), Rami Taqatqa (44 years old), the martyr Muhammad Hamash, and the martyr Ziad Abu Subaih (33 years old). In the Gaza Strip, the child Janan Abu Sneineh was killed, as was the freed prisoner and deportee to the Gaza Strip, Zakaria Najib.



January

On January 8, the Jerusalemite Muhammad Mazid Abu Eid (32 years old) and his wife Duha Nabih Abu Eid (26 years old) were killed inside their vehicle near the Beit Iksa checkpoint northwest of occupied Jerusalem, as the occupation forces opened heavy fire at them and another vehicle, which led to the death of the child Ruqayyah Abu Dahuk (3 years old), under the pretext that Abu Eid carried out a run-over operation. The occupation forces detained the bodies of the three martyrs, but returned the body of the child Ruqayyah after 9 days of detention, and later in February they returned the body of the martyr Duha.

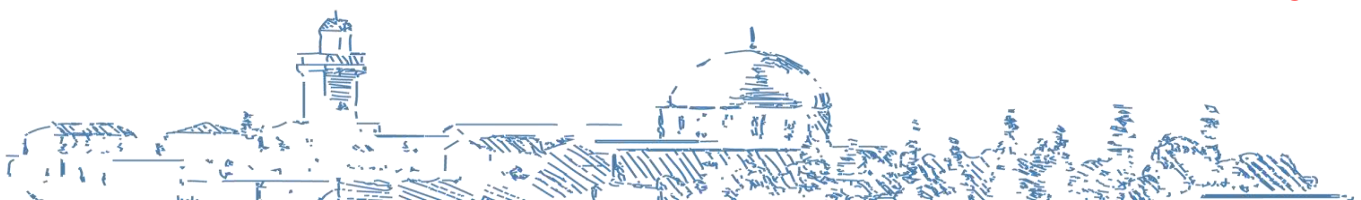
On January 14, the Jerusalemite child Suleiman Muhammad Kanaan (17 years old) from the town of Hizma in occupied Jerusalem, along with his friend Khaled Hamidat (16 years old), were killed after the occupation forces executed them in the city of Al-Bireh, north of occupied Jerusalem.

On January 22, the Jerusalemite child Janan Abu Asnena, the daughter of the freed Jerusalemite prisoner and deportee to Gaza, Shuaib Abu Asnena, was killed as a result of the bombing of her family's home. It is noteworthy that the occupation forces arrested Shuaib Abu Asnena in 1998 and sentenced him to life imprisonment. The occupation forces closed his house in the town of Silwan and deported him to the Gaza Strip in 2011 after his release in the Wafa al-Ahrar deal.

February

On February 5, the occupation forces executed the child Wadih Shadi Awisat (14 years old) in cold blood near the entrance to the town of Al-Eizariya, east of occupied Jerusalem. The occupation forces shot the child and left him bleeding, claiming that he had attempted to carry out a stabbing operation after the occupation forces stopped him for inspection. It is noteworthy that the child Awisat is from the town of Jabal al-Mukaber in occupied Jerusalem. A video published on social media showed an Israeli female soldier shooting the child Awisat from point blank range, while he was injured and bleeding on the ground. The occupation forces detained the body of the child Awisat.

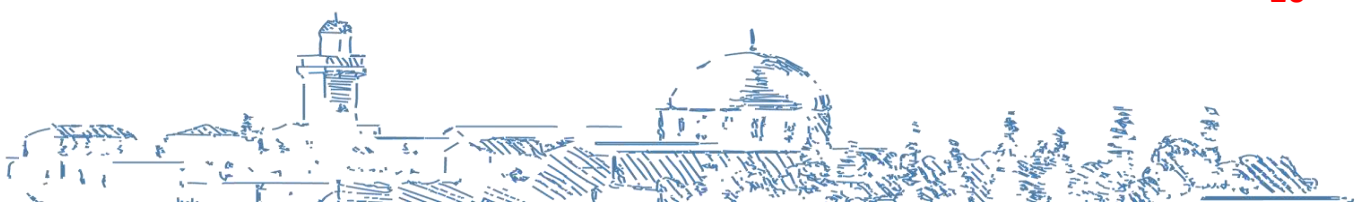
On February 10, the occupation forces executed the young man Muhammad Ahmad Muhammad Khaddour (19 years old), who is from the town of Biddu, northwest of occupied Jerusalem. The occupation forces shot him in the head while he was in his car, which led to his death. On February 12, the child Muhammad Tariq Abu Sneineh (16 years old), from the town of Al-Eizariya, died of severe wounds sustained by the occupation forces on Al-Wad Street in the Old City of occupied Jerusalem, as the occupation forces opened fire on the child Abu Sneineh under the pretext that he attempted to "carry out a stabbing operation." The occupation forces detained the body of the martyr Abu Sneineh.



On February 16, Fadi Jamjoum (40 years old) died during a shooting in the abandoned village of "Qastina", in which the occupation forces established the "Kiryat Malakhi" settlement. The martyr was a father of four children, the oldest of whom is 12 years old and the youngest of whom is a year and a half. He was a resident of the Shuafat camp in occupied Jerusalem. The occupation forces detained the body of the martyr Jamjoum.

On February 22, the martyrs Muhammad Zawahra (26 years old) and Ahmad Al-Wahsh (31 years old) from the village of Beit Ta'mar in the Bethlehem Governorate died during a shooting near the Al-Za'im checkpoint east of occupied Jerusalem. On February 27, the martyr Nizar Hasasneh (34 years old) from the town of Al-Ubeidiya in the Bethlehem Governorate was killed when the occupation forces opened fire at him near the Mazmoria checkpoint separating the Jerusalem and Bethlehem Governorates.

On February 29, Muhammad Yusef Dhiyab Manasra (31 years old) from Qalandia camp north of occupied Jerusalem, an officer in the Palestinian security services, was killed during a shooting attack at a gas station in the "Eli" settlement located between the Nablus and Ramallah Governorates. The occupation forces detained the body of the martyr Manasra.



March

On March 4, the child Mustafa Abu Shalbak (16 years old) from Qalandia camp in occupied Jerusalem was killed as a result of being shot in the neck and chest by the occupation forces during their raid on the Amari camp in Ramallah.

On March 12, the occupation sniper executed the child Rami Al-Halhouli (13 years old) by targeting him with live bullets directly while he was playing with fireworks in front of his house in the Shuafat camp in occupied Jerusalem. The occupation detained the child Rami's body for several days and then returned it.

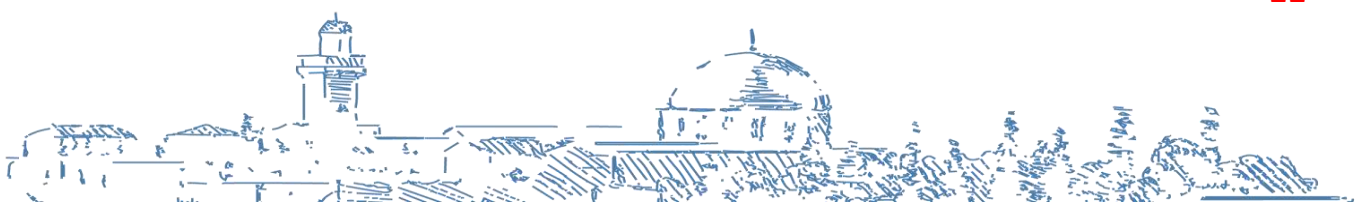
Near the town of Al-Jib, northwest of occupied Jerusalem, the young man Zaid Khalifa (23 years old) and the child Abdullah Assaf (16 years old) were martyred, and three others were injured, as a result of the occupation forces shooting them at the Al-Jib military checkpoint.

On March 13, the child Mustafa Taleb Ahmed Taleb (15 years old) from the village of Al-Walaja, south of occupied Jerusalem, was martyred by the occupation forces' bullets, near the military tunnels checkpoint that separates the governorates of Bethlehem and Jerusalem. The occupation targeted the child Taleb with bullets under the pretext of carrying out a stabbing operation, and the occupation forces left the injured child bleeding on the spot, without providing him with first aid until he was martyred.

On the evening of March 30, the freed Jerusalemite prisoner and deportee to the Gaza Strip, Zakaria Najib, was killed by the occupation forces in the Gaza Strip. It is worth noting that Najib spent 17 years in the occupation prisons after the occupation arrested him in 1994 on charges of membership in a cell affiliated with the Izz ad-Din al-Qassam Brigades in Jerusalem, which kidnapped and killed the occupation soldier "Nahshon Wachsmann". After Najib was released in 2011 in the Shalit deal, he went to live in Turkey and then Gaza. He was one of the specialists in Jerusalem affairs and worked for the cause of Jerusalem and Al-Aqsa Mosque. April 2024

On April 30, the Turkish tourist Hasan Sakalanan (34 years old) was killed by the occupation forces after carrying out a stabbing operation against a member of the so-called Border Guard of the Israeli occupation forces in the Bab al-Sahira area in the Old City of occupied Jerusalem. The occupation detained his body and then handed it over. May 2024

At dawn on May 16, the child Nour Nizar Shihabi (17 years old) from the Al-Suwana neighborhood in occupied Jerusalem was killed after the occupation forces shot him in the Bab Al-Sahira area in occupied Jerusalem. The occupation authorities detained the body of the child martyr.



On May 19, Rami Taqatqa (44 years old) from the town of Beit Fajjar, south of Bethlehem, was killed on the pretext of attempting to carry out a stabbing operation at the Container checkpoint near occupied Jerusalem.

June

On June 22, the child Muhammad Murad Ahmad Hawshiya (12 years old) from the town of Qatana, northwest of occupied Jerusalem, was killed due to critical wounds he sustained from the occupation forces' bullets during the occupation forces' storming of the Ramallah Governorate. His body was buried in the town's cemetery.

July

On July 16, the mosques of the town of Al-Ram in occupied Jerusalem announced the death of the young Jerusalemite Muhammad Ghaleb Shihab (27 years old). On July 14, the occupation soldiers stormed the home of the Shihab family in Al-Ram and informed the family that he was injured and alive, while the Hebrew media adopted the story of his death from the first moment. The occupation is still holding Shihab's body.

On July 24, the young man Ahmed Nidal Aslan (20 years old) died of serious wounds he sustained from the occupation's bullets in the Qalandia camp, north of occupied Jerusalem, after the occupation forces stormed the camp to blow up the home of the martyr Muhammad Manasra.

August

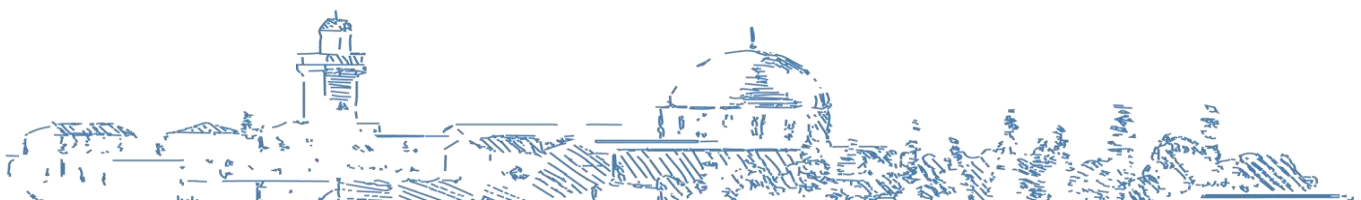
On August 6, the young man Muhammad Hamash from the Deheishe camp in Bethlehem died after the occupation forces shot him at the tunnel checkpoint south of Jerusalem under the pretext of "carrying out a stabbing operation against a female soldier" after stopping a public bus and checking the passengers' IDs.

On August 14, the child Shadi Wissam Muhammad Shiha (16 years old) died after being shot by an occupation sniper while he was in his shop in the town of Anata, northeast of occupied Jerusalem.

On August 26, the young Jerusalemite Khalil Salem Ziada (37 years old), from the village of Beit Safafa, was killed by settlers' bullets during their attack on the village of Wadi Rahhal, south of Bethlehem.

September

September 15, the young man Ziad Abu Subaih (33 years old), from the village of Arara al-Naqab, south of occupied Palestine, was killed after carrying out a stabbing operation at Bab al-Amoud in occupied Jerusalem. The occupation forces raided Abu Subaih's



house. During the raid, the occupation forces searched the house and wreaked havoc in it, confiscated computers and documents, and arrested 10 members of his family.

On September 18, the child Hani Majdi al-Qari (16 years old) was killed by the occupation forces' bullets during the storming of the Shuafat camp, northeast of occupied Jerusalem. His body was buried in the Anata cemetery, and a commercial strike spread throughout the camp in mourning for the soul of the martyr al-Qari.

On September 20, the young man Yasser Raed Mutair (20 years old) was killed by the occupation forces during their raid on Qalandia camp. His body was buried after prayers were held for him in the camp mosque.

October

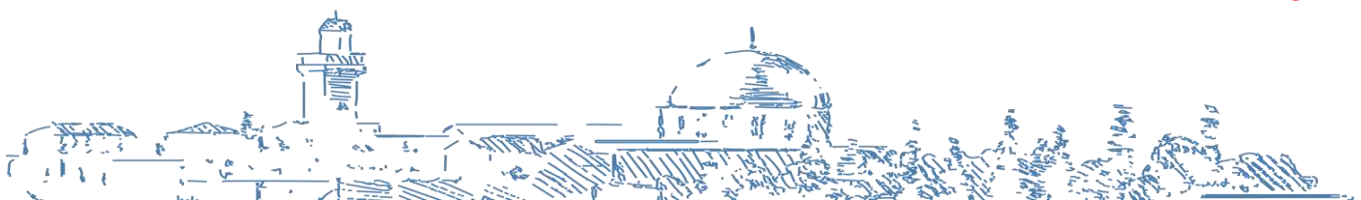
On October 7, the Palestinian Ministry of Health announced the martyrdom of the child Hatem Sami Hisham Ghaith, 12 years old, who succumbed to his critical wounds after the occupation forces shot him in Qalandia camp. He arrived at the Palestine Medical Complex with a bullet wound to the abdomen that caused a ruptured intestine.

On October 27, the Jerusalemite Sami Al-Amoudi (40 years old) from Shuafat camp was killed after the occupation forces opened fire on him, claiming that he had attempted to carry out a car-ramming attack on the road between Anata and Hizma, northeast of occupied Jerusalem. The occupation forces detained his body.

December

On December 4, the occupation forces executed the child Omar Hussam Shuwaiki (17 years old) while he was near his home in the town of Silwan, south of Al-Aqsa Mosque. The occupation forces and intelligence stormed the execution site, and summoned some of the martyr's family members for interrogation, after detaining his body.

On December 7, the young man Tariq Amjad Musa Ghazawneh (27 years old) was killed after the occupation forces shot him near the Qalandia military checkpoint north of occupied Jerusalem, on Saturday morning. Large crowds accompanied the body of the martyr Ghazawneh after praying over him to his final resting place in the town's cemetery.

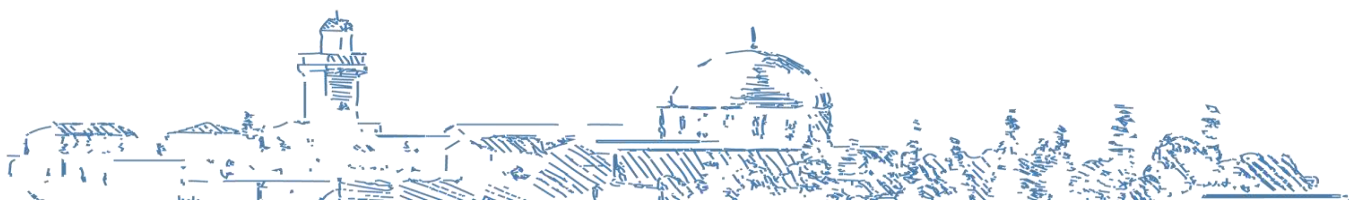


The file of the martyrs whose bodies are being held



During the first quarter of 2024, the occupation detained the bodies of the Jerusalemite martyrs: Muhammad Abu Eid, the child Wadih Awisat (14 years old), the child Muhammad Abu Asnena (16 years old), Fadi Jamjoum (40 years old), Muhammad Manasra (31 years old), the child Rami Al-Halhoul for 6 days, and then handed him back, the child Nour Shihabi (17 years old).

During the third quarter of 2024, the occupation detained the bodies of the martyrs Muhammad Ghaleb Shihab (27 years old) and the child Shadi Sheha (16 years old). In the last quarter of 2024, the occupation detained the bodies of the martyrs Sami Al-Amoudi (40 years old) and the child Omar Shuwaiki (17 years old). Thus, the number of bodies of the martyrs of Jerusalem who are being held by the occupation authorities in the occupation refrigerators and numbered graves until the end of 2024 becomes 45. They are: the child martyr Omar Shuwaiki, the martyr Sami Al-Amoudi, the child martyr (Shadi Sheha), the martyr (Muhammad Shihab), the child martyr (Nour Shihabi), the martyr (Muhammad Manasra), the martyr (Fadi Jamjoum), the child martyr (Muhammad Abu Asneina), the child martyr (Wadih Awisat), the martyr (Muhammad Abu Eid) who were martyred during the year 2024, the martyr (Ahmad Alian), the martyr (Nabil Halabiya), the child martyr (Muhammad Farroukh), The two martyr brothers (Ibrahim and Murad 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-Mazra'a), the martyr (Ishaq Al-Ajlouni), the martyr (Hussein Qaraqe), and the martyr

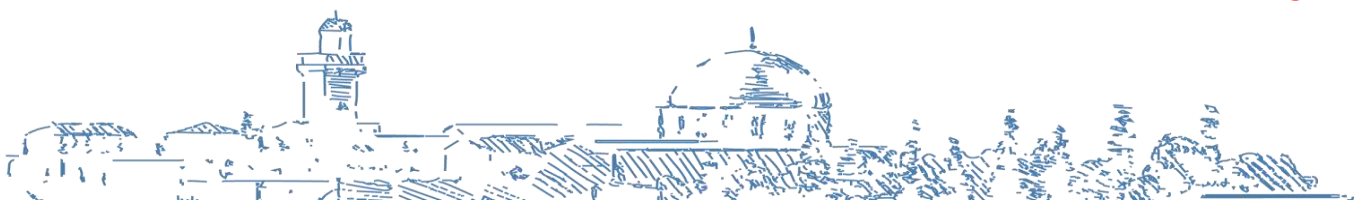


(Khairi Alqam), were martyred during the year 2023, and the martyr (Barakat Awda), the martyr (Habbas Rayyan), the martyr (Amer Halabiya), the martyr (Adi Al-Tamimi), and the martyr (Karim Al-Qawasmi) were martyred during the year 2022, and the martyr (Fadi Abu Shakhdam), the martyr (Mahmoud Hamidan), the martyr (Ahmed Zahran), the martyr (Zakaria Badwan), the martyr (Shaher Abu Khadija), and the martyr (the child Zahdi Al-Tawil) were martyred during the year 2021, and the martyr (Ahmed Ariqat) and the martyr (Ibrahim Halsa) were martyred in 2020, and the martyr (prisoner Aziz Awisat) who was martyred in 2018, and the martyr (Fadi Qanbar) in 2017, and the martyr (Misbah Abu Subaih) in 2016, and the martyr (Nabil Halabiya) and the martyr (Osama Bahr) were martyred in 2001, and the martyr (Kamel Mazaro) in 1986, and the martyr (Jasser Shatat) in 1968.

Settler attacks



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

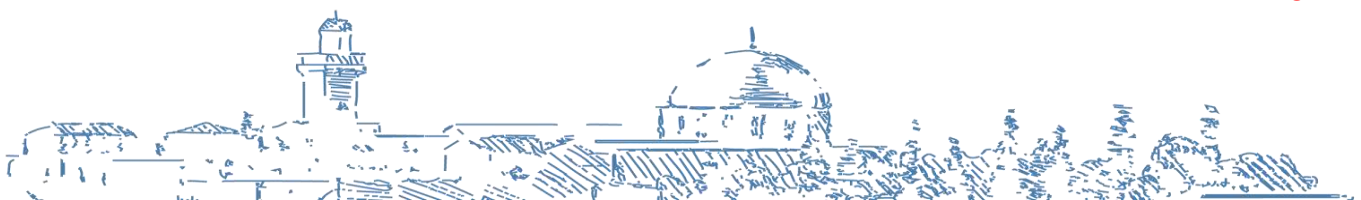


As these racist practices do not fall under the title of individual actions and isolated incidents, or reactions to a certain action, but rather they do not go beyond their essential context in using the policy of racial discrimination practiced by Israel against the Palestinians over the past decades.

During the year 2024, the Jerusalem Governorate recorded about (159) attacks by settlers, including (19) attacks with physical harm.

January

- On January 6, settlers organized tours on the roof of Khan al-Zeit and stormed other areas in the Old City of occupied Jerusalem.
- On January 10, groups of settlers organized a march around the Jerusalem wall and Al-Aqsa Mosque, under the protection of the police and occupation forces; on the eve of the new Hebrew month. The occupation forces closed the gates of the Jerusalem wall, noting that the gates of Al-Aqsa were closed after the evening prayer, and closed the entrances to the town of Silwan, south of the mosque, to secure the entry of settlers through the Mughrabi Gate. The occupation forces obstructed the burial of the body of the elderly Jerusalemite Asmaa Jalajel in the Bab al-Rahma Cemetery after closing the roads leading to it.
- Tens of thousands of settler groups also stormed the occupied Buraq Wall square west of Al-Aqsa Mosque, under the protection of the occupation forces, to pray for the soldiers and prisoners. This coincides with the occupation continuing to restrict the entry of Muslim worshippers to Al-Aqsa Mosque since October 7.
- On January 22, settlers assaulted the boy Abdul Rahman Nassar al-Salaymeh, while he was returning home after school. The attack began when a female settler verbally abused the boy and attacked him, then the guard intervened and assaulted the boy. During that, Abdul Rahman was surprised by a number of settlers attacking him by beating and pushing him, delivering successive blows to his head and neck.
- On January 20, settlers carried out acts of sabotage inside the Akasha Mosque west of occupied Jerusalem, where they began praying in it on October 7 and turning it into a Jewish synagogue, claiming that the grave inside it belongs to Benjamin, the brother of the Prophet Joseph, peace be upon him.
- On January 28, a settler ran over the two young men, Abdul Karim Samreen and Adam Halis, in occupied Jerusalem.
- Hundreds of settlers organized a conference entitled "Only Settlement Brings Security" inside the so-called Nation Buildings, which are built on Sheikh Badr Hill on the lands of the abandoned village of Lifta west of occupied Jerusalem. Ten ministers in the occupation government participated in the conference, including the extremist Ben Gvir.



The conference called for encouraging Jewish immigration to Palestine, returning settlement to the Gaza Strip and intensifying it in the northern West Bank.

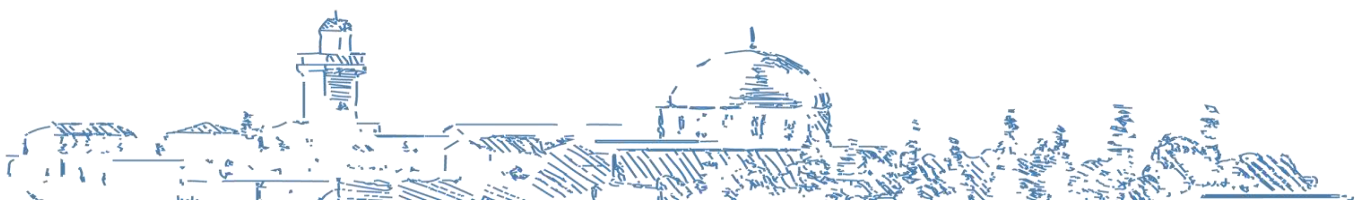
February

- On February 1, two settlers, while storming Al-Aqsa Mosque, wore shirts that read "Return to the Gaza Strip," with drawings of a colony and a beach resort, in public support for the genocide in Gaza, and a clear demand for colonization there.
- On February 3, the so-called "Home Front Command of the occupation" installed a huge horn in the heart of the town of Jabal al-Mukaber, south of occupied Jerusalem, so that the settlers of (Nof Zion) and (Armon Hanatziv) could hear the sound of the sirens, for the first time since the occupation of occupied East Jerusalem. This horn will also serve the settlers in the neighborhoods of occupied Jerusalem, who complained that they do not hear the sound of the sirens, and do not know when to enter the shelters.
- On February 7, settlers attacked the vehicles of residents in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood, coinciding with the occupation forces closing the road junctions in the neighborhood to secure a march for the settlers.
- On February 8, the settlers carried out provocative acts against the worshipers flocking to the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.

A march for the settlers also set off in the Old City of occupied Jerusalem amid heavy guard from the occupation forces, which set up checkpoints and prevented the residents of occupied Jerusalem from reaching the town or the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.

Hundreds of settlers stormed Al-Ghazali Square and performed their dances in front of the gate Asbat - one of the gates of Al-Aqsa Mosque - during their monthly march; celebrating the beginning of the Hebrew month.

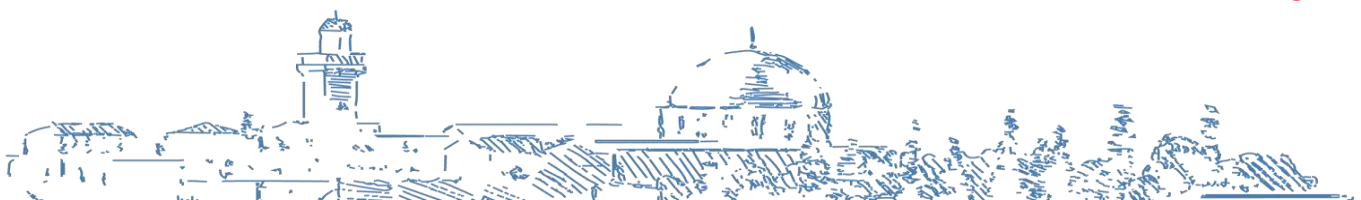
- On February 10, settlers placed incitement posters on the Martyrs' Monument in the Yusufiyah Cemetery near the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.
- On February 11, settlers, under the protection of the occupation forces, stormed a land belonging to the people of the town of Hizma in occupied Jerusalem and tried to cut down an olive tree there.
- On February 16, the "Mount Moriah" group demanded that the work of the Waqf be stopped and limited inside the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and that Jordanian guardianship be removed from it. The group threatened to escalate, which could reach strikes and marches, because as this extremist group sees it, "whoever controls the Temple Mount rules the country." This incitement against the Waqf came under the pretext of killing Jews and anti-Semitism.



- On February 20, armed settlers supervised the seizure and confiscation of two and a half dunams of land in the Batn Al-Hawa neighborhood in the town of Silwan, south of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.
- On February 26, settlers destroyed some Islamic graves in the Ukasha Mosque, northwest of occupied Jerusalem, and restored one grave, claiming that it was the grave of "Benjamin", the brother of the Prophet Joseph, peace be upon him. Since November 7, the settlers had turned the mosque into a synagogue, placing chairs, religious bookcases, wooden screens, and candlesticks in it, and began performing prayers.
- On February 27, the so-called Temple organizations called on their supporters to storm the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and perform rituals in it; in order for "Israel" to succeed in the Jerusalem municipal elections.

March

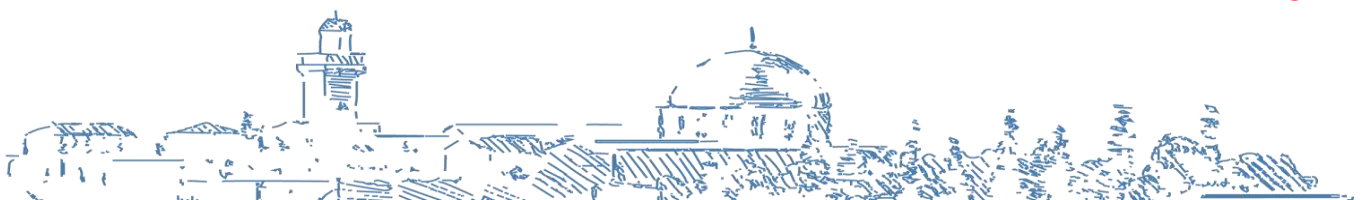
- On March 9, settlers stormed the Bab al-Rahma Cemetery adjacent to the eastern wall of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, and destroyed the headstones of some of the graves there.
- On March 10, settlers punctured vehicle tires in the Al-Suwana neighborhood in occupied Jerusalem.
- On March 20, settlers attacked Jerusalemite "Jaber Qabbani" while he was working as a public bus driver in the (Nabi Ya'qub) settlement built on the lands of the town of Beit Hanina, north of occupied Jerusalem.
- On March 24, settlers attacked Jerusalemite driver "Ahmed Abu Al-Hawa" with a knife, wounding him, in the "Kiryat Sefer" settlement built on the lands of the village of Deir Qaddis, west of the Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate.
- On March 25, settlers performed provocative dances and songs while carrying alcohol in the streets of the Old City of occupied Jerusalem.
- On March 25, settlers, under the protection of the occupation forces, brutally attacked residents in the vicinity of Bab Al-Khalil in Jerusalem, coinciding with their exit from Tarawih prayers.
- On March 28, a settler prostrated himself on the ground inside the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, protesting its closure to incursions for "16" days, which coincide with the last ten days of Ramadan. Prostration is a religious ritual practiced by settlers.
- On March 28, settlers launched balloons bearing the occupation flag over the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.



- On March 29, a settler attempted to storm the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque through King Faisal Gate, coinciding with the arrival of residents for Friday prayers.

April

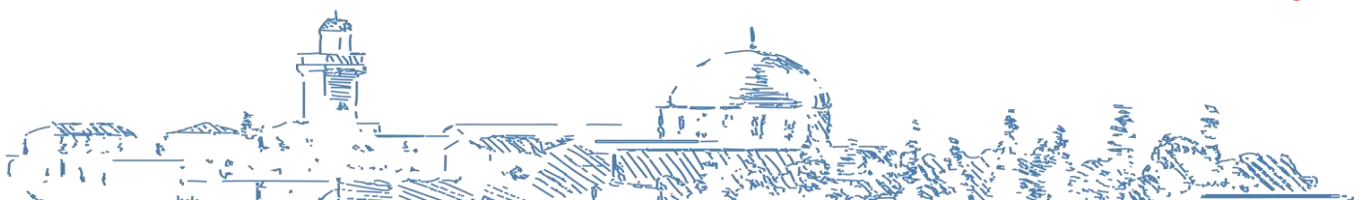
- On April 13, settler gangs attacked the family of Jerusalemite Moaz Khuzaymah while they were on their way to Jericho, which resulted in the injury of the two-month-old child Jad with wounds to the face due to the broken glass of the car, and the destruction of the vehicle, where the child was transferred to a hospital in Jerusalem for treatment. On the same date, armed settlers attacked the vehicles of the residents near the Adam junction between the towns of Jaba and Hizma, north of occupied Jerusalem. Settlers also closed the "Ma'ale Adumim" road east of occupied Jerusalem.
- On April 14, settlers set up a tent in one of the lands of the town of Hizma in occupied Jerusalem and spread out in it.
- On April 15, the so-called Israeli "East Jerusalem Development Company" announced a Judaizing musical concert to be held inside the Linen or Cotton Cave north of the wall of occupied Jerusalem, which the occupation calls "Tzedkiahu Cave".
- It is worth noting that the ancient Linen Cave extends over an area of 9,000 square meters below the Old City, and the "Masonic" lodge has been holding its celebrations inside it since the last third of the 19th century, believing in its connection to the "alleged temple".
- On April 16, settlers attacked the Jerusalemite "Ramzi Sub Laban" while he was working in occupied Jerusalem.
- The chief rabbi of the settlers, Dov Lior, stormed the Al-Aqsa Mosque and performed public prayers accompanied by Rabbi Israel Ariel, head of the so-called "Temple Mount Religious School" and founder of the "Temple Institute," in addition to Rabbi Shimshon Elboim, head of the so-called "Temple Mount Administration," before the start of the "Passover" holiday.
- On April 18, one of the alleged Temple groups (Hozirim Lahar) called on its supporters to prepare to slaughter the Passover sacrifice in the Al-Aqsa Mosque on Sunday and Monday before the holiday.
- On April 21, the settlers set off with their sacrifices, heading towards the city of Jerusalem, in preparation for collecting the sacrifices at the closest point to Al-Aqsa, in an attempt to slaughter them inside it, on the eve of the so-called "Jewish Passover."
- On April 22, settlers tried to bring sacrifices into the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque to slaughter them on the "Hebrew Passover."



- On April 25, a settler provoked Jerusalemite merchants in the Old City by raising flags bearing the logo of the alleged “Temple.” The colony also deliberately provoked the residents by raising the occupation flag on the thresholds of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.
- On April 27, a settler performed the "Priest's Blessings" ritual inside Al-Aqsa Mosque between the western arcade and Bab Al-Silsilah, on Sunday, the sixth day of the Jewish Passover holiday, under the supervision of an Israeli rabbi and under the protection of the occupation police.
- What is new in this violation is performing this ritual in front of the western arcade, noting that the settlers performed it repeatedly during the current Passover holiday, and in the past months, east of the mosque near Bab Al-Rahma.
- Priest's Blessings: Special biblical rituals during which the rabbi (religious leader) accompanies his students and they raise their hands and extend them above their heads, while reciting passages from the "Book of Numbers" in the Torah.

May

- May 7, settlers seized the residents' property and prevented them from being present in the Bir Al-Maskoub community near Khan Al-Ahmar, east of occupied Jerusalem.
- May 8: Groups of settlers increased their calls to sign a petition demanding that the Israeli occupation flag be raised in the courtyards of Al-Aqsa Mosque during the so-called Independence Day on May 14. The settlers consider raising the occupation flag in the courtyards of Al-Aqsa Mosque as evidence of control over it and the imminent demolition of it to build the alleged “Third Temple.”
- May 10: Settlers set fire to the vicinity of the UNRWA headquarters in Sheikh Jarrah in occupied Jerusalem.
- May 15: Settlers attacked a Jordanian aid truck near occupied Jerusalem, which was on its way to the Gaza Strip.
- May 16: A settler on his bicycle ran over a girl in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood in occupied Jerusalem.
- May 19: Settlers blocked the road of private Palestinian trucks in occupied Jerusalem, under the protection of the occupation forces, in search of humanitarian aid heading to the Gaza Strip; To destroy it and prevent its arrival, near the French Hill Bridge and the Shuafat Camp intersection north of Jerusalem, and the settler herds closed the road near the Latrun Bridge and the displaced village of Emmaus northwest of occupied Jerusalem. Settlers also tried to block the road of a truck on one of the streets of the (Kfar Adumim) settlement built on the lands of the town of Abu Dis east of occupied Jerusalem.



- May 22, a settler tried to bring a goat to slaughter it in the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque to commemorate the "Second Passover" holiday, as she hid it in her clothes pretending to be pregnant, which led to the goat suffocating and dying.

- May 23, a bus carrying settlers, under the protection of the occupation forces, stormed the town of Bir Nabala, northwest of occupied Jerusalem.

May 23, settlers attacked residents' vehicles on the Mikhmas Road, north of occupied Jerusalem.

- May 25: Tens of thousands of settlers celebrated the so-called "Torch Holiday" in a state of complete desecration of the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood, as the occupation forces closed the entrances to the neighborhood and the surrounding roads, which made life difficult for the residents of the neighborhood and made their livelihood miserable. Two plots of land were also allocated for the settlers to gather to perform the rituals of the holiday, such as "lighting fires, dancing, singing, and playing loud music all night long."

- May 26: The so-called extremist Minister of Security of the occupation, Itamar Ben Gvir, stormed the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood to participate in the celebrations of the Hebrew Torch Holiday, amidst continuous restrictions on the residents of the neighborhood. In conjunction with the occupation closing all entrances leading to the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood and the spread of settlers celebrating the "Torch" holiday.

- May 30: Settlers tried to set fire to a sheep barn in the town of Hizma, north of occupied Jerusalem.

June

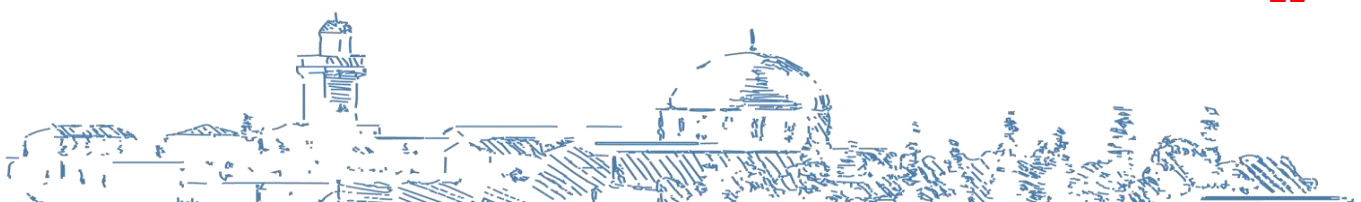
- June 2: The extremist Yehuda Glick organized a loud flag dance near Bab al-Khalil, one of the gates of Jerusalem, and inside the neighborhood of Honor in the Old City; Celebrating the so-called "World Zion Day".

- June 4, settlers, guarded by the occupation forces, marched through the streets of the Batn al-Hawa neighborhood in the town of Silwan, south of Al-Aqsa Mosque.

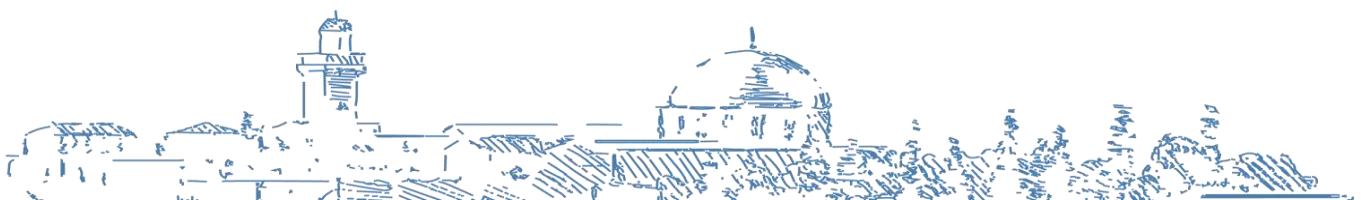
- June 5, settlers organized a hate march (flag march) and during the march: -

- Thousands of settlers stormed the Bab al-Amoud area in occupied Jerusalem, and raised the flag of the occupation state, with the participation of a number of extremist ministers of the occupation government and members of the occupation Knesset, namely:

1. Minister of Finance in the extremist occupation government, Bezalel Smotrich
2. Minister of Heritage in the extremist occupation government, Amichai Eliyahu
3. Minister of National Security in the extremist occupation government, Itamar Ben Gvir



4. Chairman of the Constitution, Law and Justice Committee in the occupation Knesset, Simcha Rothman
5. Member of the occupation Knesset, Zvi Sukkot
- The settlers who stormed the Bab al-Amoud area performed provocative Talmudic dances, and cursed the Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him, and they deliberately provoked journalists by raising their hands in front of their cameras and raising Banners, obscene gestures, and obstruction of their press coverage.
 - Earlier to the start of the march, herds of settlers and their militias were roaming the Bab al-Amoud area and the Old City, carrying their weapons under the protection of the occupation forces. The herds of settlers provoked the Jerusalemite merchants and assaulted others, throwing glass and stones at them under the protection of the occupation forces. The settlers assaulted the Jerusalemites living in al-Wadi Street, Bab al-Majlis, and in various neighborhoods of Jerusalem, coinciding with the transformation of the city into a military barracks.
 - The herds of settlers went out in small, scattered marches that invaded the alleys of the Old City towards some of the gates of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, such as al-Qattanin and al-Majlis. The marches included provocative dances and songs calling for the extermination of Arabs and claiming the Zionists' right to Jerusalem, in addition to raising the flags of the occupation.
 - The occupation forces summoned a wastewater truck to the Bab al-Amoud area before the start of the flag march, and the occupation forces had closed the streets of the Holy City with iron barriers in preparation for receiving the flag march.
 - Thousands of settlers also stormed the Al-Buraq Wall to commemorate the occupation of the entire city of Jerusalem.
- June 6, settlers raised the occupation flag while touring the Old City of occupied Jerusalem.
 - June 7, settlers stormed the Mount of Olives viewpoint in occupied Jerusalem and performed Talmudic rituals under the protection of the occupation forces.
 - June 8, two settlers performed Talmudic rituals at Bab al-Qattanin, one of the gates of Al-Aqsa Mosque, under the protection of the occupation forces.
 - June 12, settlers targeted Jerusalemite Sinan Barakat with bullets, injuring him, and assaulted 3 others in the Old City of occupied Jerusalem.
 - June 15, settlers attacked shepherds in the town of Hizma, north of occupied Jerusalem.



- June 18, settlers called for a gathering in the Al-Buraq Wall square to protest the closure of Al-Aqsa to incursions during Eid al-Adha.
- June 20, the so-called "Temple" organizations submitted a petition to the Supreme Court of the occupation demanding an end to what they claim is a "policy of expelling Jews from Al-Aqsa Mosque"; To prevent any settler from being removed from it and to restrict the interference of the occupation forces in the rituals of the intruders.
- June 26, settlers stole sheep from the "Sidra" Bedouin community near the town of Mikhmas, northeast of occupied Jerusalem.

July

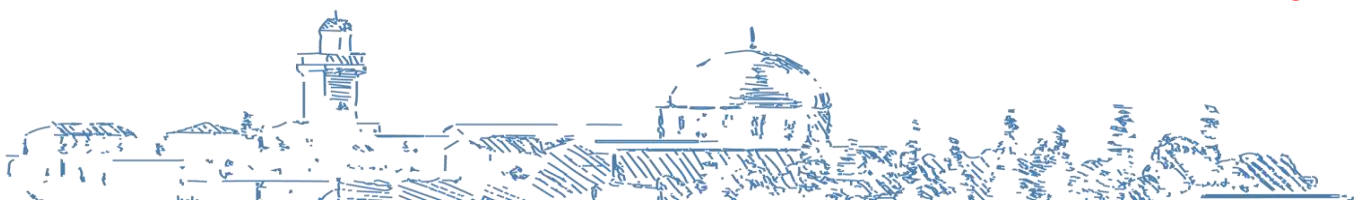
- July 1, the extremist rabbi and head of the "Temple Mount Administration" organization (Shimson Alboim) praised the role of the commander of the occupation forces in the Old City of Jerusalem (Avi Cohen) in suppressing Muslim worshipers and supporting the incursions into Al-Aqsa Mosque.
- July 8, settlers assaulted the Jerusalemite driver Imad Al-Shaludi and destroyed his vehicle in occupied Jerusalem.
- July 12, a number of settlers spread out in the Bab al-Amoud area in occupied Jerusalem.
- July 15, a settler ran over a young man in the town of Beit Hanina in occupied Jerusalem.
- July 20, the so-called Minister of "Religions" in the occupation government and the leaders of the occupation police in Jerusalem stormed the Mount of Olives east of Al-Aqsa Mosque to participate in the Jewish "Light of Life" celebrations.
- July 22, thousands of settlers performed prayers and songs in the Mount of Olives Cemetery in celebration of the so-called "Light of Life" held by the "Cemeteries Council on the Mount of Olives in Jerusalem."

July 24, settlers established a new colonial settlement outpost in Wadi Salman, northwest of occupied Jerusalem, adjacent to a Palestinian Bedouin community.

July 28, settlers attacked residents and fired live bullets at them, and cut down olive trees in the eastern area of the town of Hizma, northeast of occupied Jerusalem.

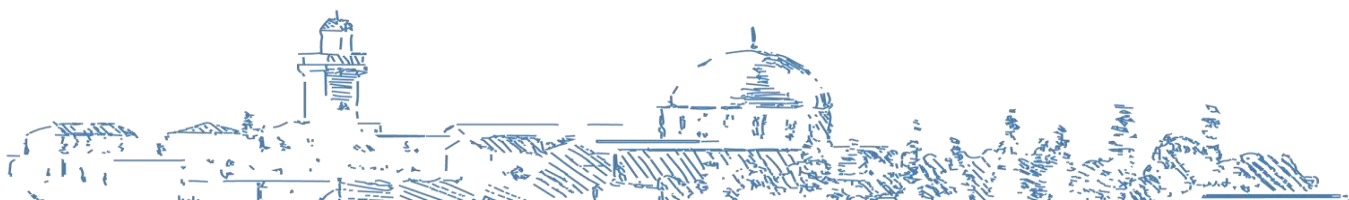
August

August 4, one of the so-called Temple groups organized an event for the children of the intruders inside Al-Aqsa Mosque, which included a tour of its courtyards, in addition to giving each of them a paper medal with a picture of the Temple on it. Most of the children



wore hats with the flag of the occupying state on them, after they came from the settlement of (Har Bracha) south of the city of Nablus.

- August 9 The so-called Temple groups called on settlers to participate in a human chain around the wall of occupied Jerusalem next Sunday, to commemorate the so-called "anniversary of the destruction of the Temple".
- August 11 The so-called Temple groups called on settlers to participate in a human chain around the wall of occupied Jerusalem today, Sunday, to commemorate the so-called "anniversary of the destruction of the Temple".
- August 11 The settlers violated the sanctity of Muslim graves in the Bab al-Rahma Cemetery east of Al-Aqsa Mosque, during the human chain organized by the so-called Temple groups around the walls of Jerusalem and Al-Aqsa.
- Teenage settlers stuck to an Islamic grave, carrying a large banner with a picture of the so-called Temple on it, in place of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.
- August 11 The so-called Temple groups organized a human chain around the walls of Jerusalem and Al-Aqsa Mosque, with a shy presence of settlers - most of them children. The groups claimed that the number reached 1,500 settlers, but the photos showed a few intermittent "human" chains, mostly children who were brought to raise pictures of the Temple, flags and orange balloons. The chain of children started from the occupied Buraq Wall, passed around the gates of Al-Aqsa Mosque inside the Old City, and ended at the Prophet David Gate - one of the gates of the Jerusalem Wall.
- August 12, settler gangs assaulted merchants and vandalized merchandise in shops in the Old City of occupied Jerusalem.
- August 12, settlers set out on the annual march on the eve of the so-called "destruction of the Temple" amidst the deployment of forces in the streets and their complete closure until the march passed. During the march, they raised Israeli flags and banners of the "alleged Temple"
- August 13, a settler toured the Old City of occupied Jerusalem carrying a weapon.
- August 16, settlers assaulted elderly Jerusalemite Khalil Basbous in the vicinity of his neighbors' house that was seized in the Batn al-Hawa neighborhood in the town of Silwan, south of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem.
- August 21, settlers threw garbage in the path of Jerusalemites near the Shahada family home that the settlers recently seized in the Batn al-Hawa neighborhood in the town of Silwan. The settlers also threw wood in the trash can, noting that this is prohibited for Jerusalemites.

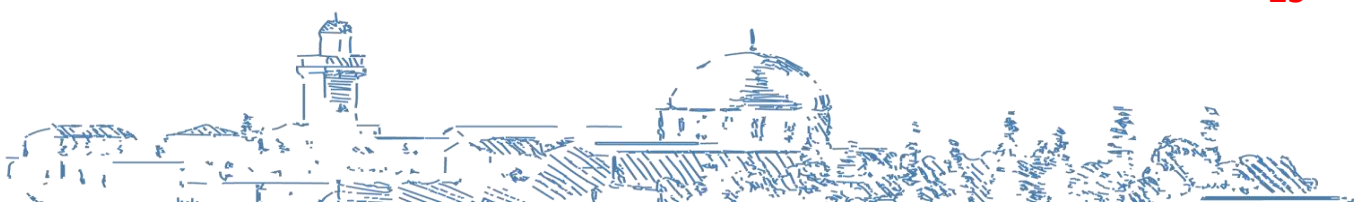


September

- September 2, settlers continued their work in the residential building belonging to the Shahada family in the Batn al-Hawa neighborhood in the town of Silwan and installed surveillance cameras around it.
- September 4, settlers carried out excavations and construction work in the Idris family home that the settlers seized last year in the Al-Qarmi neighborhood in the Old City of Jerusalem. This means that collapses may occur, in addition to their repeated disturbance throughout the week with loud music.
- September 7, settlers severely beat a young man in the Ras al-Amud neighborhood in the town of Silwan in occupied Jerusalem.
- September 11, a large group of settlers attacked the young Jerusalemite, Daoud Wissam Hamouda, from the town of al-Qubeiba, northwest of Jerusalem, while he was on his way to work. He sustained injuries and bruises in various parts of his body and was electrocuted. He was found unconscious and is currently in intensive care.
- September 12, the Temple Mount Activists organization published a video showing the burning of Al-Aqsa Mosque, accompanied by the comment: "Soon in these days."
- September 16, settlers seized a residential apartment in the town of At-Tur, east of occupied Jerusalem.
- September 19, settlers provoked worshipers with loud music that reached the courtyards of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.
- September 25, a number of settlers attacked the Al-Suwana neighborhood in the town of At-Tur, east of occupied Jerusalem, and assaulted residents.

October

- October 2, settlers wrote the phrase: "Best Israel, Blessed Year" on the eastern side of the wall of occupied Jerusalem near the Friday Market.
- October 5, settlers defaced a section of the ancient wall of Jerusalem near the confiscated land of the Friday Market (the eastern wall), by writing in Hebrew "Best Israel", in celebration of the so-called Hebrew New Year.
- October 8, settlers attacked citizens' vehicles near the village of Khan al-Ahmar, east of Jerusalem, causing damage to some vehicles.
- October 8, settlers, under the protection of the occupation forces, stormed the eastern area of the town of Hizma, northeast of occupied Jerusalem.



- October 8, settlers performed the so-called prayer of forgiveness (Selikhot) inside the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque near the Gate of Mercy. This prayer is performed - according to Jewish law - during the ten days of repentance during the Hebrew month of September and before and during the so-called Yom Kippur, in order to seek forgiveness and pray for "returning to the land of Israel and building the temple."

- October 9, settlers, under the protection of the occupation forces, seized a plot of land in the town of Jabal al-Mukaber and a house in the Baydoun neighborhood in the town of Silwan, south of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem.

October 11, settlers attacked residents at the entrance to the town of Umm Tuba in occupied Jerusalem.

October 14, a Jewish colony performed a prayer on the steps of the Holy Pavilion west of the Dome of the Rock, and wrote, "This is how our right to pray should be, quickly in these days (referring to building the temple)." It is noteworthy that this colony is known for its call and work to build the alleged temple, and its proximity to the extremist (Itamar Ben Gvir).

October 15, settlers celebrated the wedding of one of the settlers during the storming of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, under the protection of the occupation forces that harass the worshipers on a daily basis.

- October 17: Settlers performed Talmudic prayers in the Cotton Market and at the gates of Al-Aqsa Mosque, coinciding with the occupation forces securing the incursions, preventing the entry of worshipers, and setting up iron barriers.

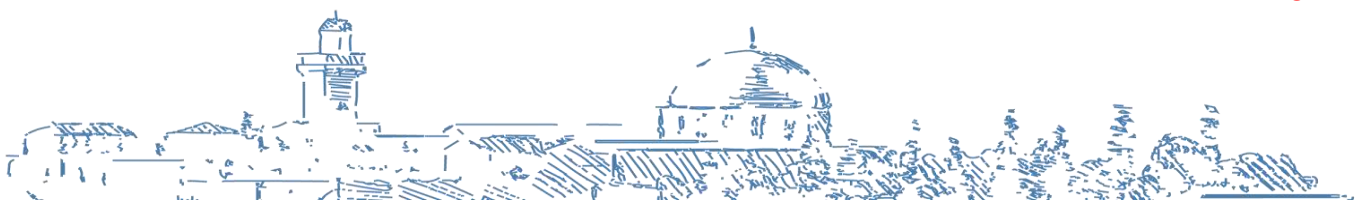
- October 17: Settlers stormed the Buraq Wall plaza adjacent to Al-Aqsa Mosque from the western side, and performed Talmudic rituals, on the first day of the so-called "Hebrew Sukkot Festival".

- October 17: Settlers set up arbors in the alleys of the Old City of occupied Jerusalem, in celebration of the so-called "Hebrew Sukkot Festival".

- October 17: Settlers set up a tent on the Mount of Olives opposite Al-Aqsa Mosque, in celebration of the so-called "Hebrew Sukkot Festival".

- October 17: Settlers spread out near Bab Al-Ghawanmeh, one of the gates of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.

- October 17: Settlers organized a provocative march in the Ras al-Amud neighborhood in the town of Silwan, south of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, on the first day of the so-called "Jewish Sukkot" holiday, and closed a vital street used by Jerusalemites.



- October 20: The extremist Ben Gvir, or the so-called Minister of Security of the occupation, stormed the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, after participating in the prayers of the priests' blessing and a prayer for the detainees in Gaza, in the Buraq Wall Square, on the fourth day of the so-called "Sukkot" holiday.
- October 20: A colony blew the shofar, on the fourth day of the so-called "Sukkot" holiday, during its storming of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.
- October 20: Settlers repeatedly blew the shofar during their storming of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, under the protection of the occupation forces.
- October 20: Temple groups called for performing the special Mossaf prayer, the "additional prayer", during the storming of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, which is a prayer held to accompany the offering of plant sacrifices on the Sukkot holiday, and animal sacrifices on the Passover holiday.
- October 20: A settler performed Talmudic rituals in front of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, carrying plant offerings on the fourth day of the so-called "Feast of Tabernacles."

October 20: Settlers performed the "epic prostration" collectively and publicly during their storming of the Al-Aqsa Mosque under the protection of the occupation.

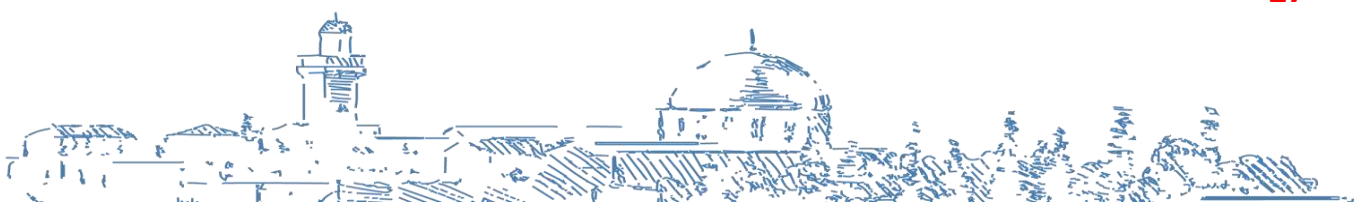
October 20: Settlers wreaked havoc in the Old City of occupied Jerusalem, where they attacked the property of the residents, under the protection of the police and occupation forces.

October 20: Settlers raised a flyer with pictures and explanations of the alleged temple in place of the Dome of the Rock Mosque while obstructing the work of the press crews in the Bab al-Asbat area.

October 20: Settlers performed Talmudic rituals near Bab al-Qattanin in occupied Jerusalem. Settlers also performed Talmudic prayers in large numbers at Bab al-Silsilah in the Old City of occupied Jerusalem.

October 20: Settlers destroyed motorcycles belonging to Jerusalemites in the Old City, under the protection of the occupation forces.

- October 20, settlers performed Talmudic prayers using headphones and plant offerings, which are the four plants: citron, myrtle, willow, and palm frond buds, in Al-Ghazali Square in front of Bab Al-Asbat.
- October 20, settlers toured the Old City carrying plant offerings on the occasion of the so-called "Feast of Tabernacles."
- October 21, armed settlers toured the Old City in occupied Jerusalem while performing Talmudic rituals on the fifth day of the so-called "Feast of Tabernacles."



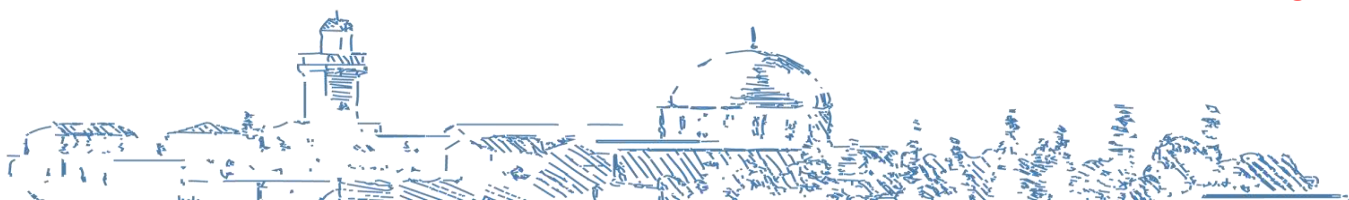
- October 22, settlers performed dances at Damascus Gate in occupied Jerusalem, on the sixth day of the so-called “Feast of Tabernacles.”
- October 22, settlers performed dances at Damascus Gate in occupied Jerusalem, on the sixth day of the so-called “Feast of Tabernacles.”
- October 22: Settlers performed Talmudic rituals in large numbers and publicly at Bab al-Qattanin, one of the gates of Al-Aqsa Mosque, carrying with them plant offerings.
- October 22: Settlers performed songs in the area of the Umayyad palaces adjacent to the southern wall of Al-Aqsa Mosque in celebration of what is called the “Hebrew Sukkot” holiday.

November

- November 1, a settler distributed sweets in celebration of Trump's victory, after he stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque and performed prayers in the eastern region.
- November 21, settlers published a picture of the so-called "alleged temple" on the ruins of Al-Aqsa Mosque, as part of the ongoing incitement to demolish the mosque.
- November 25, a settler stormed Hamza Mosque in the center of Beit Safafa village in occupied Jerusalem to pray there at the time of the noon prayer, and dozens of worshipers confronted him and removed him from the mosque.

December

- One of the terrorist Temple organizations (Pedenu) announced its annual conference, which will be held near the Talbiya neighborhood in western occupied Jerusalem (in the Rehavia neighborhood - Yad Ben Zvi Institute), which it called "The path to victory is in our hands. What we have achieved and where we are going until victory." The organization said that the conference will be held on the second anniversary of the death of the perpetrator of the Al-Aqsa massacre (Gershon Salmon), and on the tenth anniversary of the assassination attempt on the godfather of the raids (Yehuda Glick), who will be the guest of honor at the conference.
- Settlers attacked merchants and citizens in the "Qattanin Market adjacent to Al-Aqsa Mosque" with sticks and chairs, resulting in the injury of one of those present.
- Settlers, under the protection of the occupation forces, seized the home of the Ghaith family in the Batn al-Hawa neighborhood in the town of Silwan in occupied Jerusalem.
- The occupation forces arrested the wife of the Jerusalemite Jamal Ghaith after the settlers attacked her and her family in their home adjacent to the house that was seized in the Batn al-Hawa neighborhood in the town of Silwan, south of Al-Aqsa Mosque.



- Settlers stormed the roof of the home of the Jerusalemite Jamal Ghaith and emptied its contents, claiming that it was part of the house that was seized in the Batn al-Hawa neighborhood in the town of Silwan, south of Al-Aqsa Mosque.
- Temple groups published an edited photo showing the alleged temple on the ruins of Al-Aqsa, accompanied by the phrase "Building the temple is closer than ever."
- Arabized settlers attacked residents of the village of Issawiya in occupied Jerusalem, and the occupation sent reinforcements to the village.
- Extremist settlers performed provocative dances in front of the Council Gate leading to Al-Aqsa Mosque.
- Settlers performed Talmudic prayers at the Buraq Wall west of Al-Aqsa Mosque in celebration of the so-called Jewish Festival of Lights.
- Settlers performed Talmudic rituals at Bab Al-Qattanin, one of the gates of Al-Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem.
- Groups of settlers tried to reach Bab Al-Jadeed and the Christian Quarter in the Old City of occupied Jerusalem, with the aim of destroying Christmas decorations, Christmas trees and crosses.
- Settlers lit what is known as the "Jewish Hanukkah candlestick" at Bab Al-Qattanin - one of the gates of Al-Aqsa Mosque - from the outside.

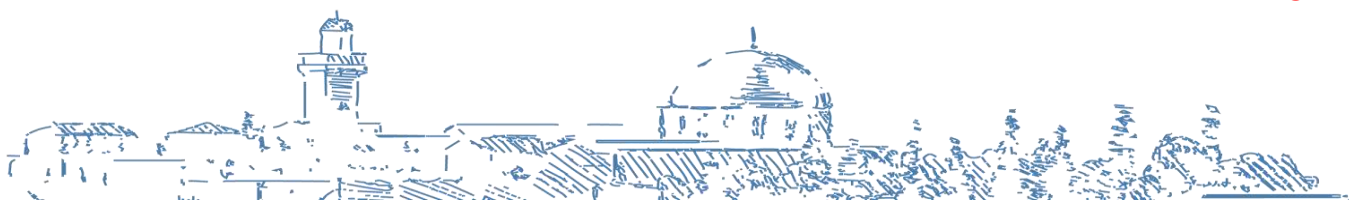
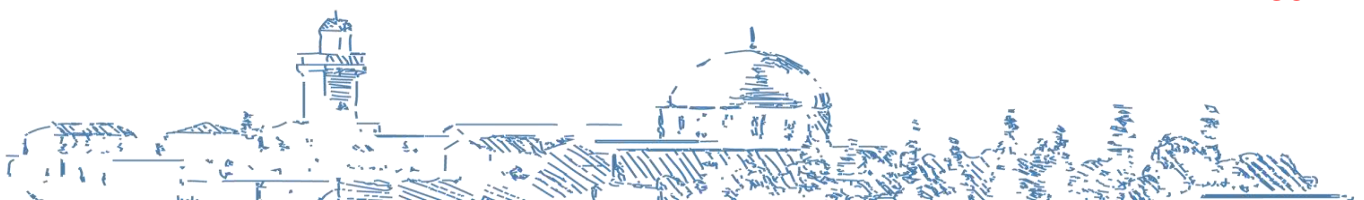


Table No. (1) shows the distribution of settler attacks during 2024

Month	settler attacks
January	9 assaults, including 3 physical assaults
February	14 assaults
March	11 assaults, including 2 physical assaults
April	11 assaults by settlers, including 2 physical assaults
May	19 assaults by settlers, including 1 physical assault
June	9 assaults by settlers, including 2 physical assaults
July	8 assaults, including 2 physical assaults
August	15 assaults, including 3 physical assaults
September	10 assaults, including 2 physical assaults
October	32 assaults
November	3 assaults
December	18 assaults, including 2 physical assaults
Total	159 assaults, including 19 physical assaults



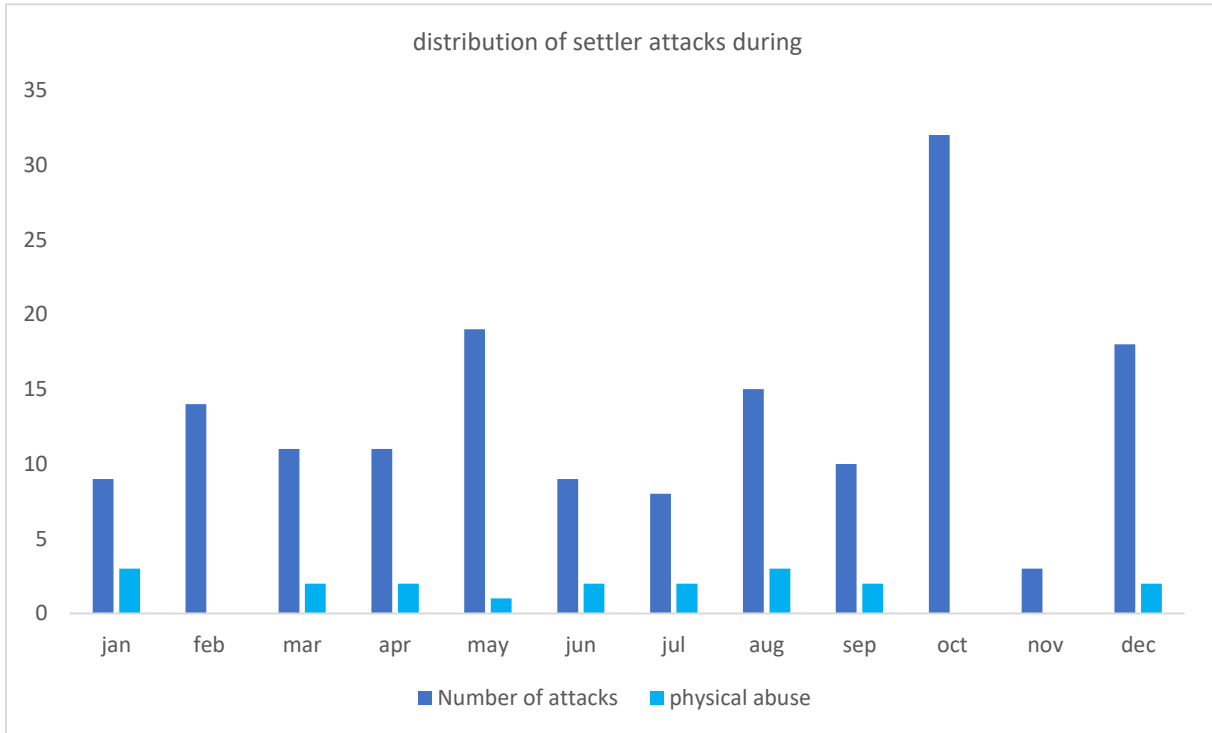
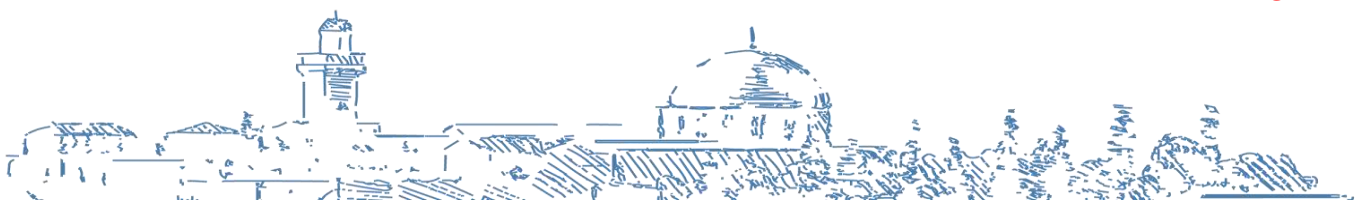
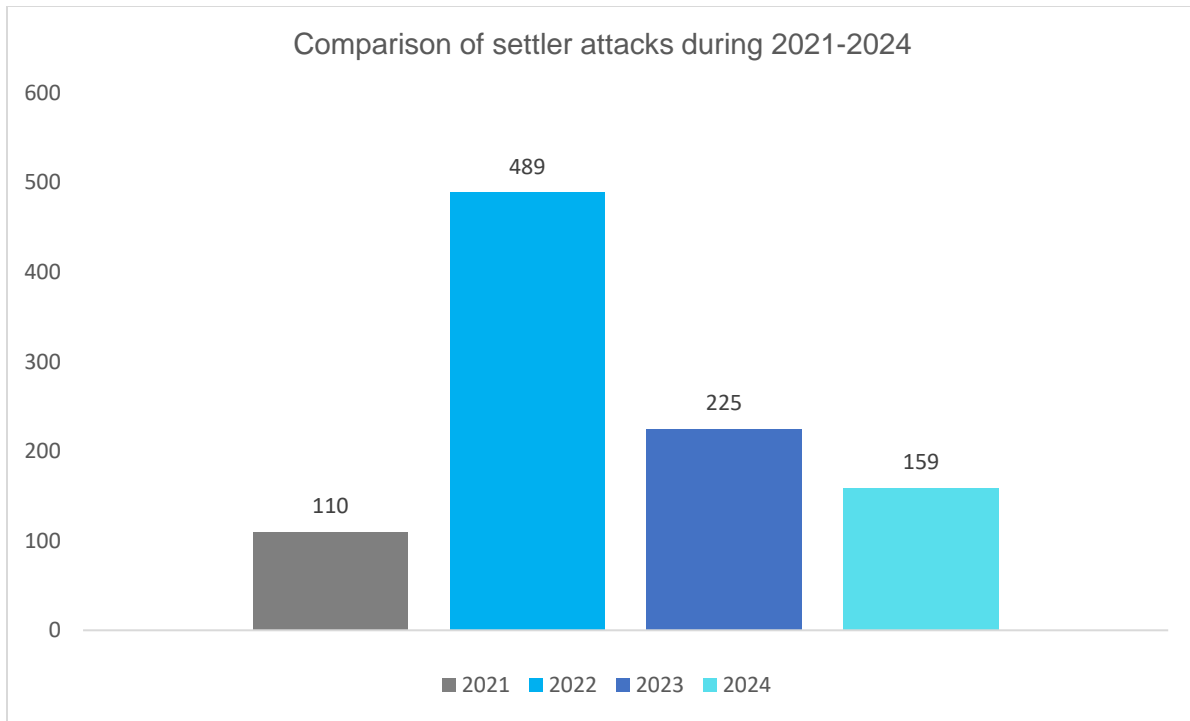


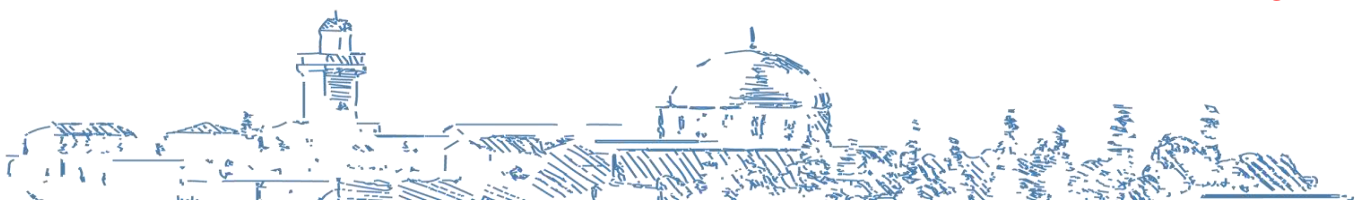
Table No. (2) Comparison of settler attacks during 2021-2024

year	settler attacks
2021	110 assaults
2022	489 assaults, including 112 physical harm
2023	225 assaults, including 50 physical harm
2024	159 assaults, including 19 physical harm





Compared to previous years, the number of settler attacks during the year 2021 reached (110) attacks, and during the year 2022, (489) attacks, including (112) physical harm, and during the year 2023, (225) attacks, including (50) physical harm, and thus settler attacks recorded a decrease compared to the year 2023.



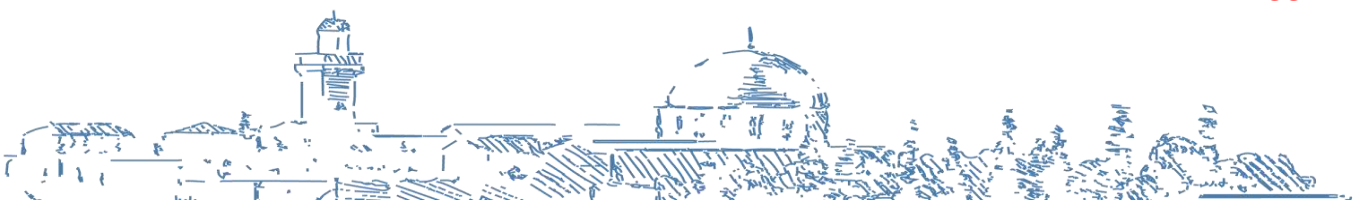
Recorded injuries



The Jerusalem Governorate monitored during 2024 injuries resulting from the occupation's use of excessive force against Jerusalemites, and (168) injuries were monitored as a result of live and rubber-coated metal bullets and severe beatings, in addition to cases of suffocation by gas.

The most prominent injuries during 2024 were:

- The injury of the young man Imad Dari, who was assaulted by the occupation forces during their storming of the village of Al-Issawiya in occupied Jerusalem, which led to his transfer to the hospital for treatment.
- The Red Crescent announced that a young man (28 years old) was injured by live bullets in the lower abdomen near the Qalandia military checkpoint.
- On January 10, the Jerusalemite Musa Al-Khatib (69 years old) suffered a collapse and stroke symptoms and was transferred to the hospital for treatment, after the occupation forces demolished his house in the Deir Al-Amoud neighborhood in the village of Sur Baher, south of occupied Jerusalem, without prior warning and without allowing the furniture to be removed.



- On January 22, the young man Abdul Rahman Nassar Al-Salaymeh was injured while returning to his home after the end of his school day, following an attack by settlers on him.

- On February 12, a 16-year-old Jerusalemite child was shot by the occupation forces during their raid on the town of Al-Ram in occupied Jerusalem. The occupation forces opened fire on him and left him bleeding. The ambulance crews were then able to transport the injured person for treatment.

- On February 16, Jerusalemite Samer Al-Sabah was shot in the head by the occupation forces while the forces were targeting the homes of the residents in Shuafat camp. The young Jerusalemite Samer Al-Natsheh from Shuafat camp was also shot by the occupation forces' rubber bullets near the eye after the occupation forces raided the home of the martyr Fadi Jamjoum. The photographer Izzat Jamjoum was also shot in the finger by a rubber bullet while covering the clashes that broke out between the occupation forces and the youth in Shuafat camp, northeast of occupied Jerusalem. - May 4, the occupation forces severely beat the young man Adam Al-Rashq while he was jogging in the Old City of Jerusalem after the settlers pursued Al-Rashq, chanting about him the phrase "saboteur".

- May 9, a Jerusalemite woman was injured by shrapnel in the head when the occupation forces blew up the house of the martyr Fadi Jamjoum in the Shuafat camp in occupied Jerusalem. The occupation forces also assaulted a young man inside his car at the Anata junction, northeast of occupied Jerusalem.

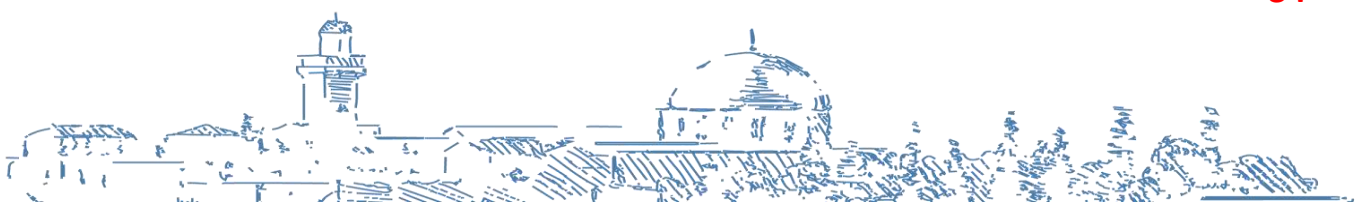
- On June 11, the Jerusalemite Ahmad Hamdan (60 years old) was injured by live occupation bullets while on his way to perform the dawn prayer in the town of Abu Dis, east of occupied Jerusalem.

- On June 27, Bilal Yousef Manasra, the brother of the martyr Muhammad Manasra, was injured by occupation bullets in the Qalandia camp in occupied Jerusalem. The occupation forces injured Manasra in his feet and arrested him while he was injured.

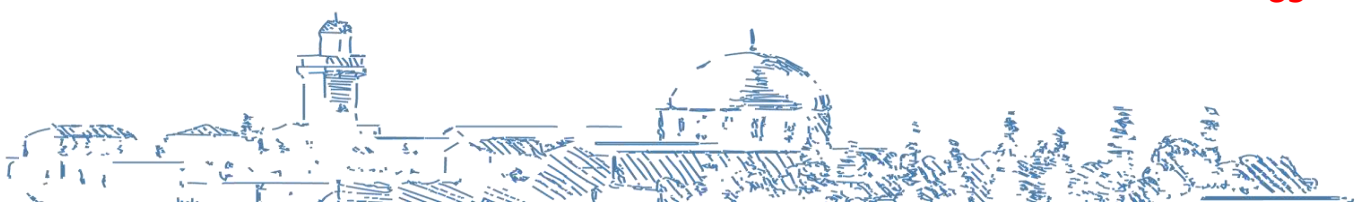
- July 7, the occupation forces assaulted the young man Muhammad al-Zein, an employee of the Awqaf in the Fire and Rescue Department, while he was inside the Al-Aqsa Mosque. He was transferred to the hospital for treatment and suffers from bruises in his foot and rib cage.

- July 9, the young man Nader Mansour was transferred to the hospital after the occupation forces severely beat him during his arrest from the town of Biddu, northwest of occupied Jerusalem.

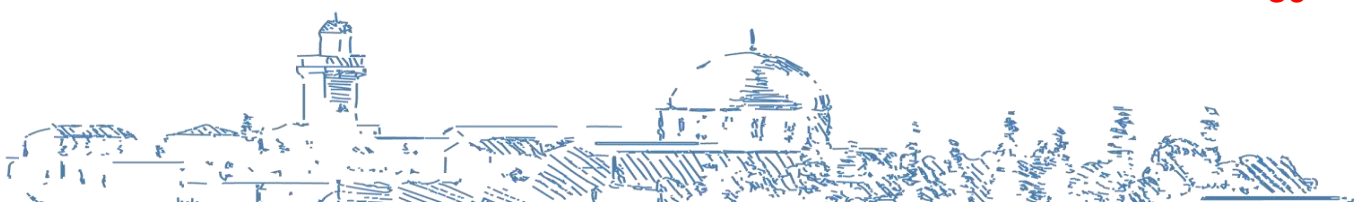
- July 16, the occupation forces severely beat the young man "Muhammad Fathi Abu al-Hummus" after storming his home in the village of al-Issawiya in occupied Jerusalem.



- July 24, 8 citizens were injured during the occupation forces' storming of Qalandia camp, 6 of them with live bullets and 2 as a result of assault.
- July 26, the occupation forces severely beat a young man from Jerusalem with batons while he was trying to enter the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque to perform Friday prayers.
- July 26, the occupation forces severely beat a number of Jerusalemites in the town of Issawiya, including a 12-year-old child, a 76-year-old woman, and a 56-year-old man. They were taken to hospitals for treatment.
- July 26, the occupation forces opened fire at the vehicle of the young man Ahmed Joda, 37, in the town of Issawiya in occupied Jerusalem, wounding him and transferring him to the hospital for treatment.
- July 30, the Jerusalemite Ahmed Alian was injured while confronting the occupation vehicles that were bulldozing his land in the town of Beit Safafa in occupied Jerusalem.
- In August, the freed prisoner Youssef Odeh was injured after the occupation forces stormed his home in the Qalandia camp, north of occupied Jerusalem, and severely beat him, causing a broken leg.
- On August 9, the occupation forces arrested the Jerusalemite Zuhair al-Rajabi, head of the Batn al-Hawa neighborhood committee in the town of Silwan, after assaulting him, wounding him in the head, and destroying the contents of his home.
- September 1, the occupation forces assaulted a young man and arrested him in the Abu Tayeh courtyard in the town of Silwan. The occupation forces also severely beat a young man during their raid on the town of Al-Ram, north of occupied Jerusalem.
- September 4, the Israeli occupation forces opened fire on a young Palestinian man and arrested him at the Qalandia checkpoint, north of occupied Jerusalem.
- September 10, the occupation forces opened fire on the Jerusalemite Hael Daif Allah (58), from the town of Rafat, northwest of Jerusalem, on the pretext of carrying out a run-over operation west of Ramallah, which resulted in his serious injury.
- The occupation forces fired a tear gas bomb at a vehicle driven by the young Jerusalemite woman Maha Abu Qalbein, which led to her and her daughter suffocating and burning her body at the Nashash checkpoint, south of Bethlehem.
- September 13, the occupation forces brutally assaulted a young man in the Yusufiyya cemetery near Bab al-Asbat.
- September 15, the occupation forces opened fire on a young man near Bab al-Amoud in occupied Jerusalem.

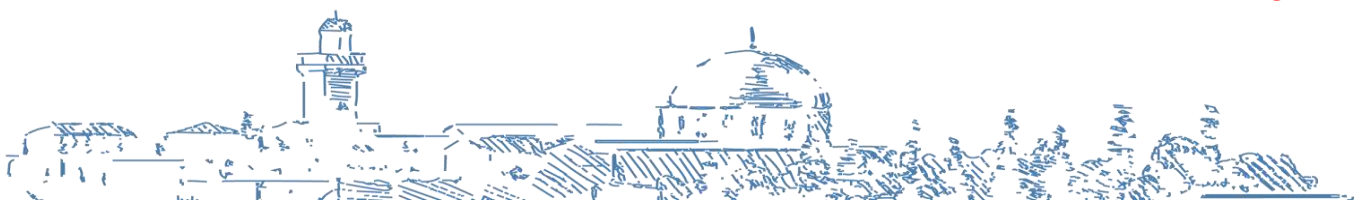


- September 18, the occupation forces arrested Abdul Rahman Al-Zeer from Qalandia camp, after severely beating him.
- September 23, a young man was injured by occupation forces' bullets in the hand during clashes that erupted in Qalandia camp, north of occupied Jerusalem.
- September 28, Jerusalemite Yazan Abu Hilal, an employee of the Jerusalem Governorate, was injured by occupation rubber bullets in the face in the town of Al-Ram, north of occupied Jerusalem.
- October 1, the occupation forces severely beat two young men from the town of Abu Dis, which led to their critical injuries, after which they were admitted to the hospital to receive treatment, for photographing missiles in the sky of Jerusalem.
- October 2, the occupation forces severely beat the two brothers, Salah al-Din and Saif al-Din Maher Makan, causing them serious injuries. They were then transferred to Hadassah Ein Karem Hospital for treatment.
- October 4, the young man Rashad Alian from Jabal al-Mukaber sustained bruises after being beaten by the occupation soldiers at Bab al-Asbat, one of the gates of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.
- October 5, the occupation forces abused a parcel delivery employee during the ongoing raid on the town of Hizma, northeast of occupied Jerusalem.
- October 7, 14 were injured during the occupation forces' raid on the Qalandia camp and Kafr Aqab, north of Jerusalem, 12 of them with live bullets.
- October 12, the Jerusalemite boy Muhammad Abu Hashem, 17, was seriously injured and arrested while injured, during the occupation forces' raid on the village of Issawiya, northeast of occupied Jerusalem.
- October 14, a young man was injured by occupation bullets during clashes that erupted in the town of Biddu, northwest of occupied Jerusalem.
- October 16: A 14-year-old boy was shot in the thigh by the occupation forces during the storming of Qalandia camp in occupied Jerusalem, according to the Red Crescent.
- October 16: The occupation forces severely beat a young man at Bab al-Asbat - one of the gates of Al-Aqsa Mosque - in the Old City.
- October 18: A young man was shot by the occupation forces after storming Qalandia camp north of occupied Jerusalem.
- October 27: A number of Jerusalemites suffered from suffocation due to the occupation forces firing tear gas canisters and rubber bullets during their storming of

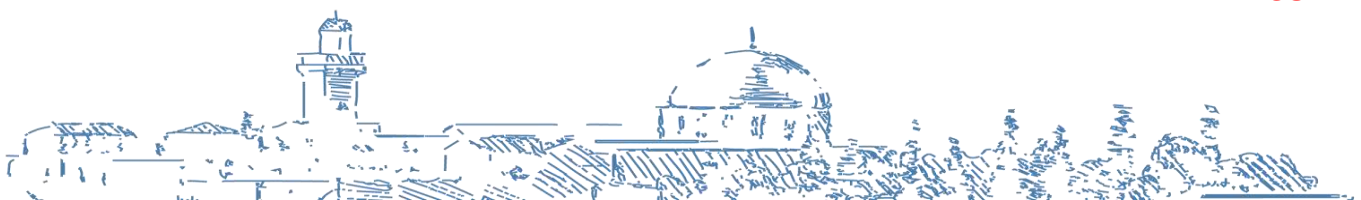


Shuafat camp, near the house of the martyr Sami Al-Amoudi, whose contents were vandalized and destroyed before the forces withdrew.

- November 5: A young man was slightly injured during the storming of Qalandia camp in Jerusalem by the occupation forces.
- November 5: The occupation forces severely beat a young man in the town of Silwan in occupied Jerusalem.
- November 5: The young Jerusalemite Ahmed Abu Gharbiyeh was injured while praying in Al-Aqsa Mosque.
- November 7, at least two citizens were injured during an attack by the occupation forces on citizens near the Anata junction, northeast of occupied Jerusalem.
- November 10, three citizens were injured by the occupation forces' bullets during clashes that erupted in the village of Biddu, northwest of occupied Jerusalem.
- November 12, the occupation forces severely beat the citizen Abdul Hakim Shahada.
- November 16, the occupation forces arrested a young man after brutally assaulting him in the Wadi al-Hummus neighborhood in the town of Sur Baher in occupied Jerusalem.
- November 19, the occupation forces fired live bullets at a young man while he was passing through the Shuafat camp checkpoint north of Jerusalem, which resulted in his serious injury, and he was transferred to receive treatment.
- November 25, a number of citizens suffocated after the occupation forces fired tear gas canisters at them in the Batn al-Hawa neighborhood in the town of Silwan, south of Al-Aqsa Mosque.
- November 26, a number of Jerusalemites suffocated after the occupation forces fired tear gas canisters at them in the Shuafat camp, north of the city.
- November 27, a young man was injured after the occupation municipality crews attacked him and sprayed him with gas in the "French Hill" area, and he was transferred to the hospital for treatment.
- December 4, 14 citizens were injured, 12 of them with tear gas, and two with rubber bullets, according to the Red Crescent in Jerusalem.
- December 8, the occupation forces, accompanied by the occupation intelligence, stormed the home of the freed prisoner Omar Maatouq in Shuafat in occupied Jerusalem and severely beat him in front of his family members.



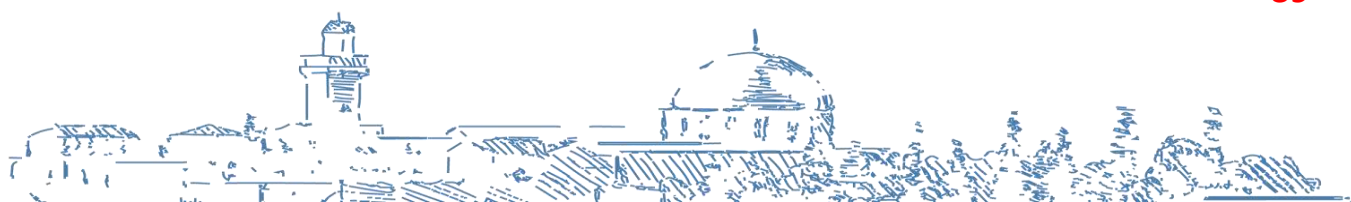
- December 11, a fire broke out in one of the citizens' homes in the town of Abu Dis, east of Jerusalem, after the occupation forces stormed the town and fired a barrage of toxic gas bombs and sound bombs, in addition to suffocation injuries.
- December 12, the occupation forces assaulted two young men in the Ras al-Amud neighborhood in the town of Silwan, south of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem.
- December 13, the occupation forces brutally assaulted a young man near Bab al-Asbat and prevented him from entering the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque to perform prayers.
- December 16, the occupation forces fired a heavy barrage of tear gas and sound bombs at citizens near the Jabal Junction in the center of the town of Abu Dis, east of occupied Jerusalem.
- December 18, the occupation forces assaulted young Jerusalemites by beating them at Bab Hatta, one of the gates of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque. The occupation forces stopped the young men, asked for their personal IDs, then searched them and assaulted them by beating them.
- December 20, a young man was injured after being run over by an occupation jeep at the Jaba checkpoint, north of occupied Jerusalem.
- December 21, the occupation forces ran over a young man in the town of Beit Hanina, north of occupied Jerusalem.
- December 23, the occupation forces shot a young Palestinian man near the "Pisgat Ze'ev" settlement, built on the lands of the town of Beit Hanina in occupied Jerusalem, on the pretext that he had carried out a stabbing operation.
- December 23, three young men were injured by live bullets during the occupation forces' storming of the Qalandia camp, north of occupied Jerusalem, according to the Red Crescent.
- December 23, a number of citizens suffered from suffocation after the occupation forces fired a barrage of toxic gas bombs at them in the town of Issawiya in occupied Jerusalem.
- December 23, a number of citizens suffered from suffocation after the occupation forces fired a barrage of toxic gas bombs at them in the town of Hizma, northeast of occupied Jerusalem.



- December 24, a number of citizens suffered from suffocation after the occupation forces fired a barrage of toxic gas bombs during their storming of the town of Abu Dis, east of occupied Jerusalem.
- December 26, the occupation forces detained a young man and assaulted him during their storming of the Shuafat camp in occupied Jerusalem.
- December 28, the occupation forces assaulted a Jerusalemite woman at the old bus station on Sultan Suleiman Street in occupied Jerusalem.

Table No. (3) shows the distribution of recorded injuries during 2024.

Month	Recorded injuries
January	18 injuries, dozens of suffocation injuries
February	12 injuries, dozens of suffocation injuries
March	12 injuries, dozens of suffocation injuries
April	8 injuries, dozens of suffocation injuries
May	13 injuries, dozens of suffocation injuries
June	16 injuries, dozens of suffocation injuries
July	20 injuries, dozens of suffocation injuries
August	4 injuries, dozens of suffocation injuries
September	12 injuries, dozens of suffocation injurie
October	25 injuries, dozens of suffocation injuries
November	12 injuries, dozens of suffocation injurie
December	16 injuries, dozens of suffocation injuries
Total	168 injuries, hundreds of suffocation injuries from gas



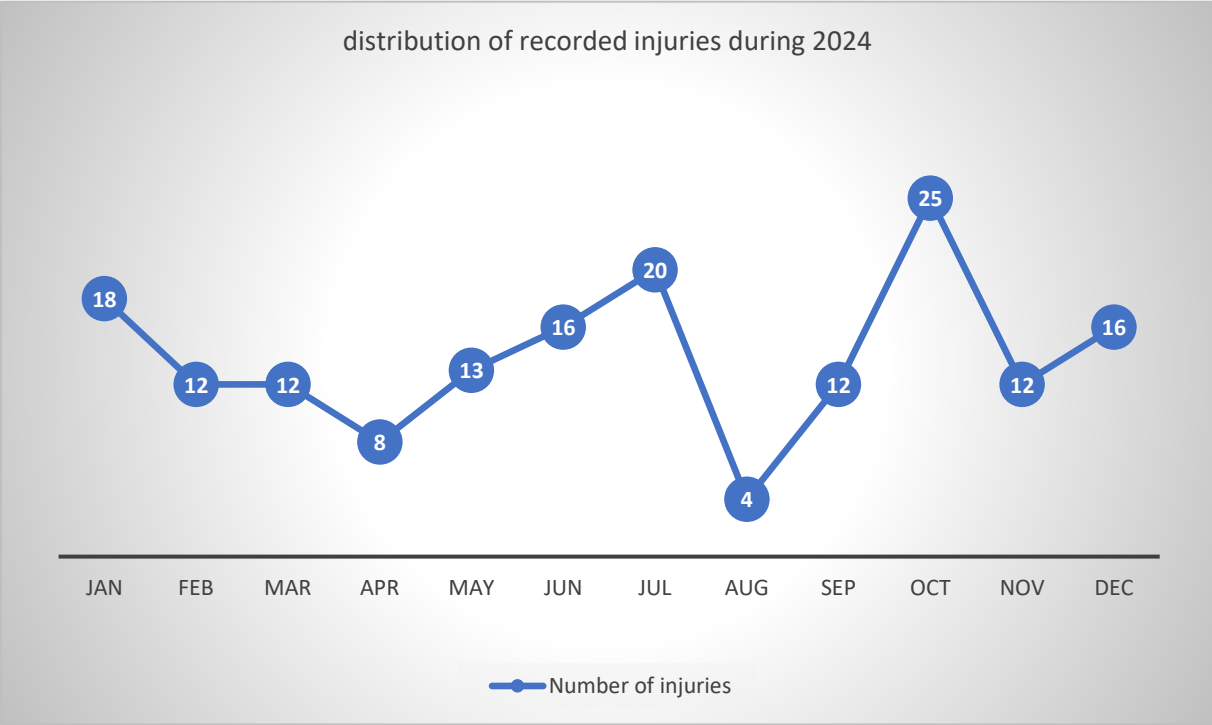
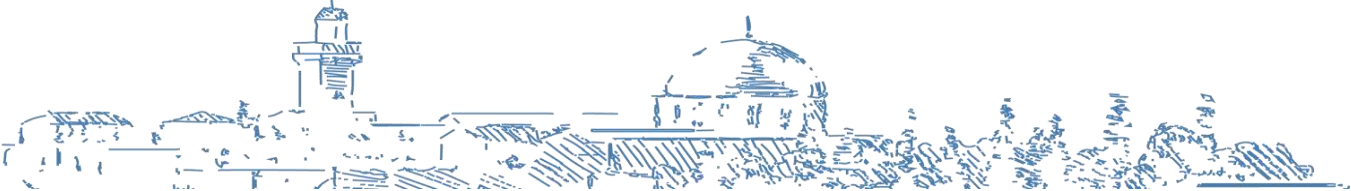
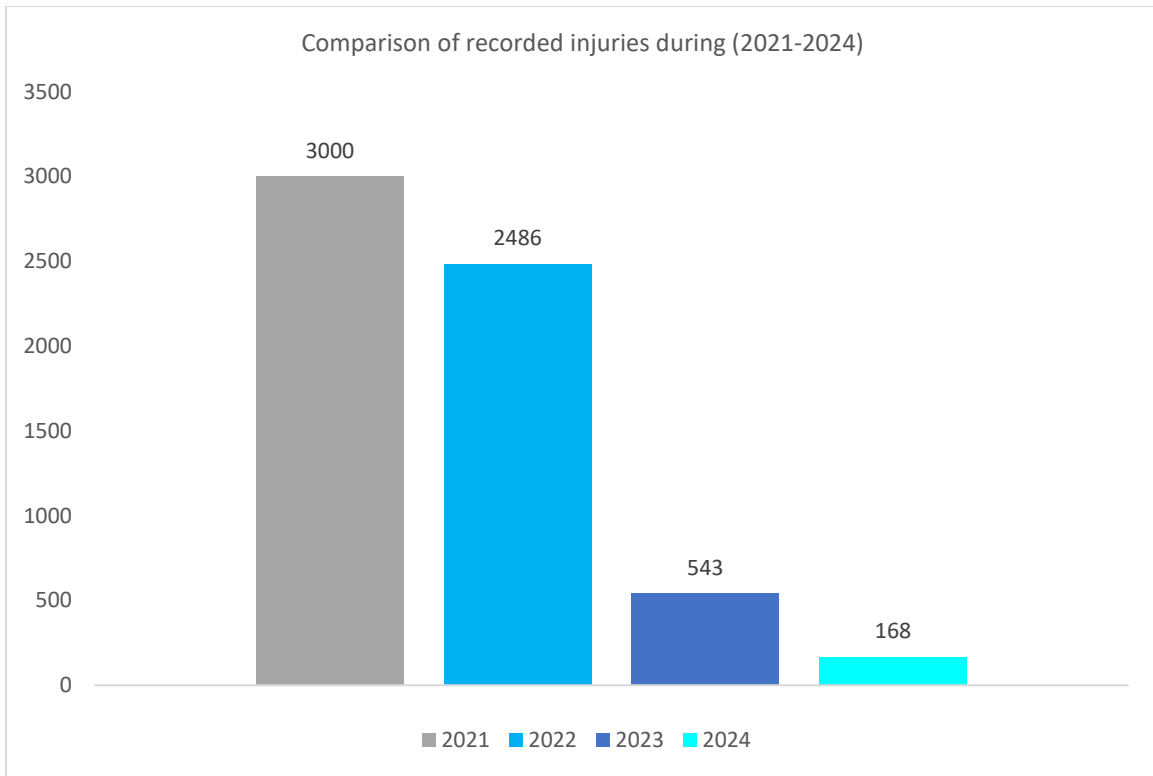


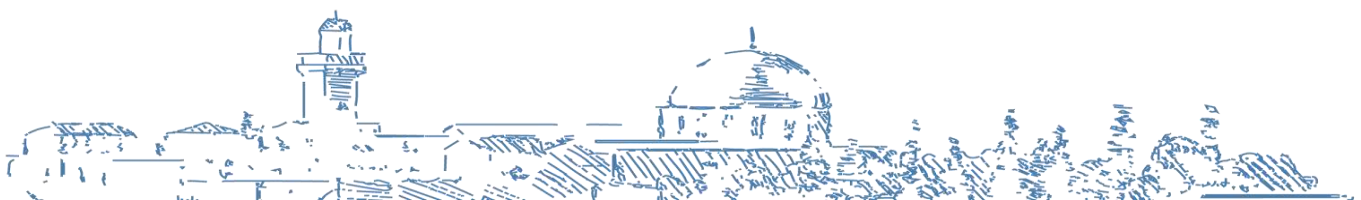
Table No. (4) Comparison of recorded injuries during (2021-2024)

year	recorded injuries
2021	More than 3000 injuries
2022	2486
2023	543
2024	168





Compared to previous years, the number of infections in the Jerusalem Governorate during the year 2021 exceeded (3000) infections, while the number of infections in the year 2022 reached (2486) infections, and during the year 2023 (543) infections, which means a decrease in the number of infections recorded during the year 2024.

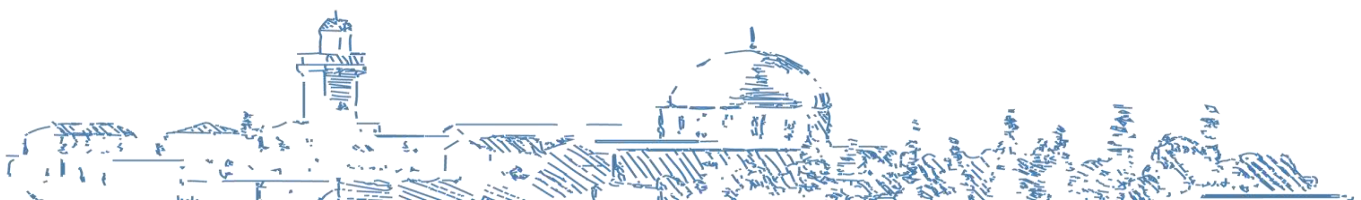


Crimes and violations in the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque



In a clear and explicit violation of the sanctity of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, the settlers' incursions continue during the year 2024, as 60,792 settlers and 41,001 under the name of "tourism" stormed the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque during the de facto situation imposed by the occupation and called the morning and evening periods under heavy protection from the occupation forces, during which they performed Talmudic prayers and rituals, and performed prayers for Israeli prisoners and dead soldiers, and some of them wore costumes during the "Purim Festival", and some of them wore Talmudic prayer tools (Teflin), in addition to performing public collective and individual prayers, raising the Israeli flag, attempts to slaughter animal sacrifices, and episodes of dancing and singing, blowing the trumpet, performing epic prostration, bringing in plant sacrifices, and performing and praying the "Priests' Blessing", wearing the white "repentance" clothes worn by the "temple" priests, performing the "Musaf" (Address) prayer collectively in the eastern courtyards, Abrogation, which is mixing the water of Silwan Spring under the pretext that it is sacred to Jews in their beliefs, and a number of intruders wearing prayer clothes and bringing in religious books, and other crimes that will be detailed below.

The most dangerous transformation in Al-Aqsa Mosque during the month of August was the occupation's attempt to impose a new political reality through repeated incursions by ministers and members of the occupation Knesset, and the extremist "Ben Gvir"'s statement about his intention to build a synagogue inside the blessed mosque, and implementing a policy that allows Jews to pray in Al-Aqsa Mosque on an equal footing



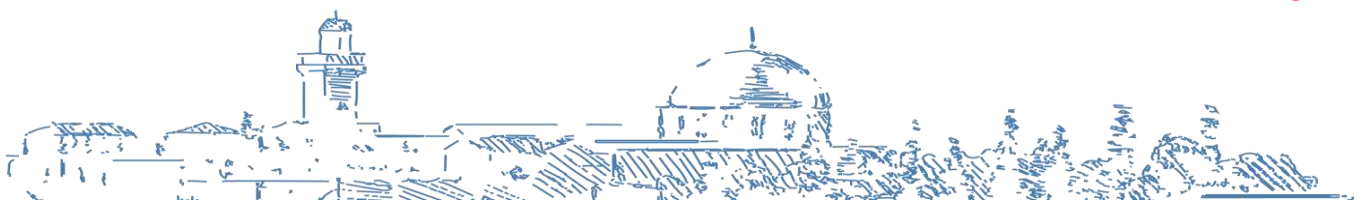
with Muslims. It is noteworthy that the extremist Ben Gvir stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque 4 times during 2024.

Since August 13, which coincided with the anniversary of the so-called destruction of the temple, the settlers' prayers, especially what is known as the epic prostration, have been held collectively and publicly in Al-Aqsa and are held daily, especially in the eastern area "a few meters from the Bab al-Rahma prayer hall" under the protection of the occupation forces. 2958 settlers stormed the blessed mosque, and the so-called extremist Minister of Security of the occupation Itamar Ben Gvir, the so-called Minister of the Negev and Galilee Yitzhak Wasser-Lav, and the member of the occupation Knesset Amit Halevi participated in the storming, and participated in the collective and public prayers in Al-Aqsa, and chanted the anthem "The people of Israel live". The settlers raised the Israeli flags and prayed individual and collective public prayers and sang during the storming of Al-Aqsa.

During the Jewish holidays, the occupation restricted the female and male worshipers and prevented them on more than one occasion from entering Al-Aqsa Mosque except after the storming periods ended.

In a dangerous precedent, on Friday, October 4, two settlers wearing Jewish religious clothing "tallit" stormed the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, through Bab Al-Qattanin - one of the gates of Al-Aqsa located on its western side.

During the year 2024, the occupation authorities continued their siege on Al-Aqsa Mosque, which they imposed since their war on Gaza by restricting the entry of Muslim worshipers to it. The occupation forces are stationed at the gates of Al-Aqsa all the time, placing iron barriers, stopping visitors, and trying to obstruct their entry into it, preventing it at many times, especially during prayer times. In conjunction with this ban and restrictions on Muslims entering Al-Aqsa, settlers continue to storm it through the Mughrabi Gate. During the year 2024, the occupation forces restricted worshipers on many days, especially on Fridays. The occupation authorities continued to impose restrictions on the freedom of worship and the entry of worshipers into Al-Aqsa, and set up barriers at the gates of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and at the entrances and roads of the Old City and the neighborhoods near it, and assaulted worshipers on more than one occasion by beating, pushing, and arresting them. Despite the occupation's attempts to prevent prayers, worshipers stayed at the closest point they could reach. During the year, the occupation authorities imposed restrictions on the number of participants allowed in the "funeral - accompanying the body, carrying it and praying over it" inside Al-Aqsa - as the number of people allowed to enter was set at a maximum of 10 people, in addition to the occupation forces attacking funerals on more than one occasion.



An occupation police station near Al-Aqsa Mosque:

In October, the occupation police announced its intention to build a 3-storey building near Bab Al-Hadid - one of the gates of Al-Aqsa Mosque - on Al-Wadi Road in the Old City of occupied Jerusalem, with the approval of the so-called head of the Israeli District Planning and Building Committee.

As the month of Ramadan approached, the occupation authorities tried to continue the siege of the blessed mosque and impose restrictions on worshipers by setting the ages of those who could enter Al-Aqsa Mosque from worshipers from Jerusalem and the occupied interior, but these attempts failed, as no restrictions were imposed on worshipers from Jerusalem and the occupied interior, but the occupation deprived worshipers from the West Bank from reaching Al-Aqsa Mosque except through restrictions: including age, as the age of men was set at over 55 years and women over 50 years, and issuing special permits for prayer that end at 5 pm, meaning that the worshiper can perform the noon and afternoon prayers, and is forced to leave Jerusalem before performing the sunset prayers, the evening prayers, and the Tarawih prayers. During the month of Ramadan, the occupation forces pursued the worshipers and stormed their tents on more than one occasion, and conducted searches of their tents, personal belongings, and identity cards, and conducted field investigations with them, and arrested a number of worshipers throughout the days of the retreat. Among them were those who hold West Bank IDs, on the pretext of entering Jerusalem illegally.

The occupation doubled the number of surveillance cameras around Al-Aqsa Mosque a few days before the holy month of Ramadan, the most prominent of which are: -

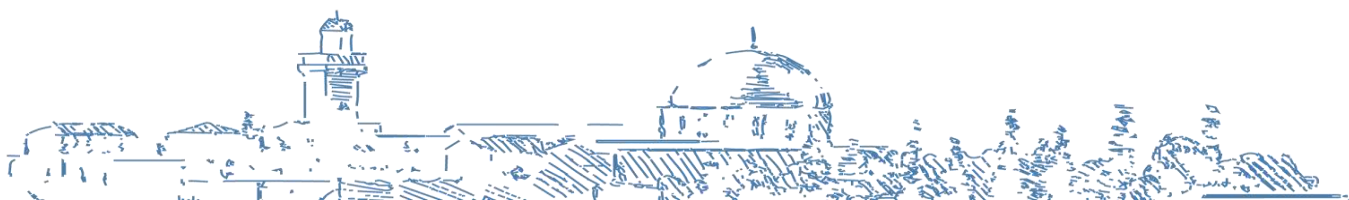
1. 3 cameras at Bab al-Asbat revealing the northern part of the mosque.
2. A new camera at Bab al-Mutahara, clearly revealing the inside and outside.
3. A tall tower containing several advanced cameras near the minaret of Bab al-Silsilah, west of the mosque.

Among the most prominent violations against Al-Aqsa Mosque during 2024

January:

- On January 16, the wife of the so-called extremist Minister of Security of the occupation (Itamar Ben Gvir) stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque, under heavy protection from the police and occupation forces. The extremist published a picture of herself in front of the Dome of the Rock and said, "Arab networks spread rumors that I was killed in the terrorist attack in Adora, but I am alive, here is a picture for proof."

- On January 17, the extremist former member of the Knesset (Yehuda Glick) celebrated his grandson's coming of age in the courtyards of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, coinciding



with the occupation's continued siege of Al-Aqsa Mosque, preventing thousands of worshipers from entering it.

- The so-called head of the education department in one of the alleged temple groups (Pedino) and one of the most prominent stormers of Al-Aqsa Mosque (Yehoshua Lebeler) from the Gaza Strip raised a paper on which was written in Arabic, "From the destruction of Gaza we will build our temple." Note that he is fighting with the occupation army in its aggression on the Gaza Strip, and storming Al-Aqsa coincides with his participation in the genocide.

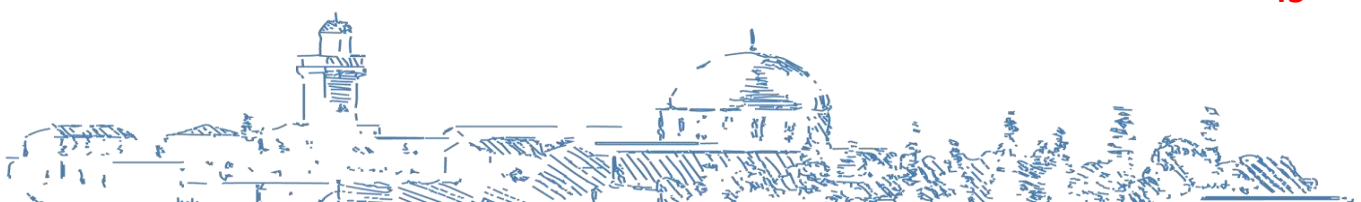
- On January 18, the occupation issued a financial fine of one thousand shekels and 8 points against one of the custodians of Al-Aqsa Mosque, under the pretext that he was talking on the phone "a business call" while driving an electric vehicle carrying garbage inside the courtyards of Al-Aqsa Mosque, where the occupation forces stopped him while he was exiting from the Lions' Gate. The seriousness of this incident lies in the occupation police's treatment of the courtyards of Al-Aqsa Mosque as if it were land belonging to the occupation municipality in Jerusalem and its own laws apply to it, as the employee received the fine while working inside the blessed mosque.

- On January 25, a settler who broke into Al-Aqsa Mosque took a picture of a cloth patch with the alleged temple and the phrase "We have turned to Jerusalem", as the Temple groups distributed hundreds of these patches to the occupation soldiers in Gaza, in an attempt to link them to the temple, and to give a religious character to the crimes of genocide they are committing.

- On January 31, settlers performed their prayers via their mobile phones while walking in the courtyards of Al-Aqsa Mosque, starting from the Mughrabi Gate and ending with the Chain Gate. The settlers' prayers in Al-Aqsa Mosque are no longer limited to the eastern area and near the Gate of Mercy, the northern slopes of the Dome of the Rock courtyard, and the western arcade, but the violation has developed to include settlers reciting their prayers in the courtyards of Al-Aqsa Mosque.

February:

- On February 19, the Prime Minister of the occupation (Benjamin Netanyahu) approved the proposal of the extremist Minister of Security of the occupation (Itamar Ben Gvir), which stipulates restricting the entry of Palestinians from inside and Jerusalem to Al-Aqsa Mosque during the upcoming month of Ramadan. The initial restrictions stipulated that those between the ages of ten and sixty would be prevented from entering the mosque, while the identity cards of the rest would be checked at the doors, in addition to Ben Gvir's demand to completely prevent West Bank Palestinians from entering. The occupation police also demanded that a permanent force be deployed inside Al-Aqsa Mosque throughout the month of Ramadan.



- At the end of February, the so-called War Council of the occupation decided to withdraw security powers over Al-Aqsa Mosque from the extremist Ben Gvir, and not to impose special restrictions on the entry of Palestinians from Jerusalem and the interior to pray in Al-Aqsa Mosque during the month of Ramadan, with the occupation police determining the number of worshipers and imposing individual restrictions on their entry. - During February, the occupation authorities forced some young Jerusalemites to sign pledges not to go to Al-Aqsa during Ramadan. The occupation forces also summoned 4 young men from the town of Jabal al-Mukaber, south of occupied Jerusalem, and handed them an investigation memorandum to come to the investigation center one day before the start of Ramadan, so that the occupation would restrict them by wearing electronic bracelets designated for monitoring to prevent them from entering the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque. The young men were threatened that anyone who violates the decision will be subject to administrative detention for four months. This is a new phenomenon after the deportation decisions against young men and activists to prevent them from entering the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.

- During February, the raids took on a "family" nature, as the occupation forces secured the raid of many families coming from the settlements of the north and south of the West Bank, while the occupation prevents Palestinians from entering Al-Aqsa and imposes strict restrictions on the gates of the blessed Al-Aqsa since October 7.

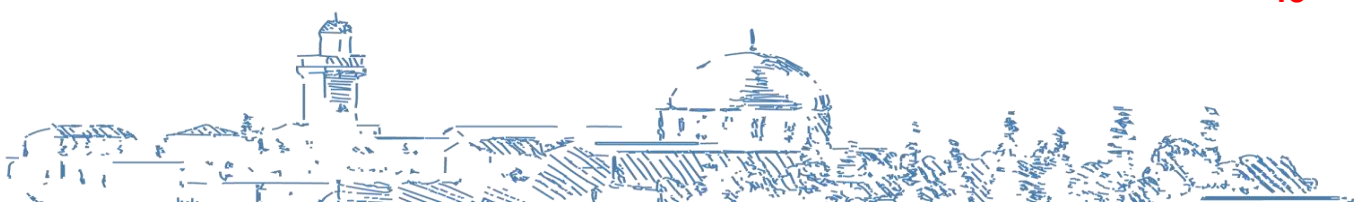
- During February, the occupation forces built a communications and surveillance tower on the roof of the Tankiziya School located on the western wall of the mosque with the aim of monitoring the courtyards of Al-Aqsa and the worshipers in light of the series of restrictions witnessed by Al-Aqsa before the blessed month of Ramadan.

March:

- On March 4, students from a mixed Zionist school stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque, accompanied by their principal, and performed prayers there, and were given a guided tour.

- On March 5, the occupation began a campaign of summonses to the Qishla Center near Bab al-Khalil in Jerusalem, against Jerusalemites and Palestinians from the occupied interior who are known for their commitment to Al-Aqsa Mosque, where the summons includes a "hearing session" prior to the decision to deport them from the mosque.

- Hebrew media outlets reported that restrictions on the entry of worshipers to Al-Aqsa Mosque will be determined according to "security and intelligence considerations", and that 5,000 names - prepared in advance - will be prevented and deported from the mosque. The occupation police and its intelligence have actually begun the mass deportation campaign as a preemptive step before the holy month.

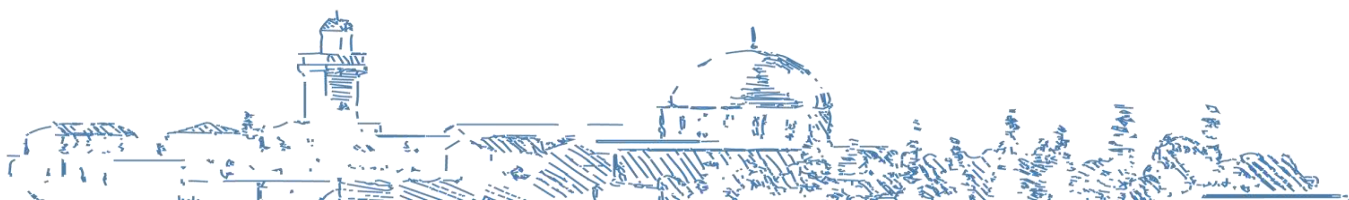


- On March 6, the occupation authorities summoned about 300 worshipers from the people of the occupied Palestinian interior for investigation with the intention of deporting them from the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque during the holy month of Ramadan.
- On March 11, the occupation forces installed barbed wire on the walls surrounding Bab al-Asbat, one of the gates of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque. This is a dangerous precedent and for the first time since 1967.
- On March 14, the occupation forces began installing iron barriers on a number of the gates of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque. The occupation forces installed iron barriers at Bab Al-Asbat to restrict worshipers coming to perform the first Friday prayers of the blessed month of Ramadan in Al-Aqsa.
- On March 15, the occupation forces prevented ambulance crews from entering the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque on the first Friday of the blessed month of Ramadan.
- On March 25, children storming Al-Aqsa wore fancy dress costumes while storming Al-Aqsa Mosque in the morning with their father; in celebration of the Jewish holiday of Purim. Wearing fancy dress costumes is one of the most prominent rituals of Purim.
- On March 27, the "Temple Groups" held a conference in the "Shilo" settlement north of Ramallah; to discuss preparations for the ritual of slaughtering the red cow, which aims to facilitate the storming of thousands of settlers into the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, and to pave the way for the establishment of the alleged "temple" on its ruins.
- March 31, the "Return to the Mountain" colonial movement submitted a request to the occupation police to approve the offering of the Passover sacrifice in Al-Aqsa Mosque.

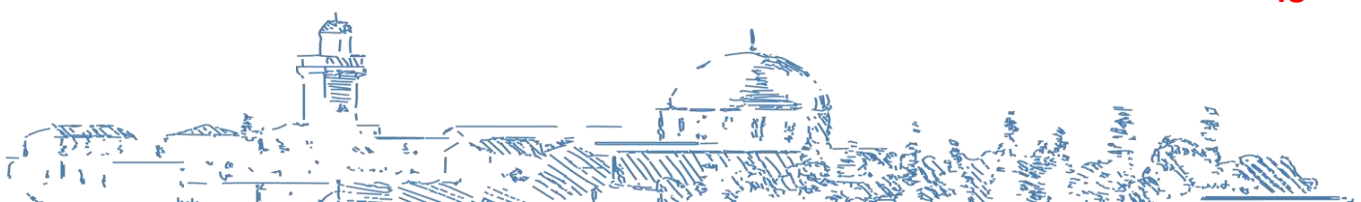
April:

The alleged Temple groups called for intensified incursions, especially during the last week of April, coinciding with the start of the "Jewish Passover" week. During this week, Al-Aqsa witnessed extensive and intensive incursions by settlers and their performance of Talmudic prayers publicly and collectively with the participation of rabbis and senior officials from the alleged Temple groups. The occupation forces facilitated the incursions while imposing restrictions on the entry of worshipers into the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque by detaining the IDs of those arriving and preventing young men and women from entering until after the two incursions ended.

- During the first days of the "Jewish Passover", settlers tried to bring in animal sacrifices and slaughter them in Al-Aqsa Mosque, but they were unable to do so. The number of intruders into the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque during the "Jewish Passover" period reached 4,345 settlers.



- On April 4, the "Temple Groups" submitted a request to allow them to slaughter the Hebrew Passover sacrifice inside Al-Aqsa Mosque, noting that Al-Aqsa Mosque has witnessed persistent attempts and steps to slaughter the sacrifice inside it for years.
- On April 11, the settlers provoked the worshipers by playing songs at the Buraq Wall from the courtyards of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, which led to disturbing the worshipers during their prayers.
- On April 16, the so-called extremist Minister of Security of the occupation, Itamar Ben-Gvir, included goals to change the "status quo" in Al-Aqsa Mosque in the annual work plan of the so-called Ministry of Security of the occupation. The plan included 3 goals: strengthening security control over Al-Aqsa, enhancing technological control inside it, and granting the invading settlers what they said were "basic rights" which means their equality with Muslims inside the mosque and granting them the "right to pray" in it. The danger of this step lies in its official approval within the plan and booklet of the ministry, noting that these goals have actually been implemented on the land of Al-Aqsa for months, and have been clearly evident since last October.
- On April 18, one of the alleged Temple groups (Hozirim Lehar) called on its supporters to prepare to slaughter the Passover sacrifice in Al-Aqsa Mosque on Sunday and Monday before the holiday. The group published two announcements for two related events; the first on Sunday (April 21), which includes gathering in the morning at the (Kochav Yaakov) settlement built on the lands of the town of Kafr Aqab, north of Jerusalem, and setting off with the animal sacrifice towards occupied Jerusalem. The second announcement included a public call to slaughter that sacrifice (a goat or a lamb less than a year old) inside Al-Aqsa Mosque, on the eve of Passover, specifically on Monday (April 22). - The colonial "Return to the Mountain" movement offered a grant of 50,000 shekels to any settler who succeeds in offering a sacrifice during the storming of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque on the first day of the Hebrew Passover. - On April 21, the settlers set off with their offerings towards the city of Jerusalem, in preparation for collecting the offerings at the closest point to Al-Aqsa, in an attempt to slaughter them inside it, on the eve of the so-called "Jewish Passover".
- On April 22, young men confronted settlers who tried to storm Al-Aqsa Mosque and bring in goats to slaughter them, coinciding with the approaching start of the so-called Hebrew Passover. According to Jerusalemite researcher Abdullah Marouf: "The danger of slaughtering the offering lies in the fact that it is the only ritual of the "Temple" that has not been performed in Al-Aqsa".
- 15 Israeli rabbis also signed a letter addressed to the so-called Prime Minister of the occupation Netanyahu and the so-called Minister of National Security of the extremist occupation Ben Gvir, in which they demanded that animal sacrifices be permitted to be slaughtered inside Al-Aqsa Mosque during the Jewish Passover.



- On April 23, settlers stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque, led by former Knesset member Yehuda Glick, coinciding with the start of the Hebrew Passover holiday. Settlers performed provocative songs after storming Al-Aqsa Mosque on the first day of Passover. Settlers also performed the "epic prostration" under the protection of the occupation forces, in front of the Chain Gate.

- On April 24, settlers carried and distributed flags bearing the image of the alleged temple on Bab al-Silsila Street, at the junction linking Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Buraq Wall. An activist from the Temple groups deliberately stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque, wearing his military uniform, as he joined the reserve forces in the occupation army since the beginning of the aggression on the Gaza Strip. Settlers tried to provoke the residents and cursed the Prophet Muhammad on Bab al-Silsila Street in the Old City of occupied Jerusalem. The occupation forces removed the worshipers Abu Bakr al-Shimi and Nizam Abu Ramuz from the gates of Al-Aqsa Mosque after preventing them from entering Al-Aqsa Mosque. Settlers performed Talmudic prayers at Bab al-Qattanin, one of the gates of Al-Aqsa Mosque. The occupation forces also stormed the Dome of the Rock prayer hall in Al-Aqsa Mosque. - On April 25, thousands of settlers participated in performing the Talmudic "Priestly Blessing" prayers at the Buraq Wall, west of Al-Aqsa Mosque. - On April 27, dozens of settlers performed Talmudic rituals in loud voices at the gates of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque after they roamed the alleys and markets of the Old City in provocation of the Palestinians, on the fourth day of the so-called "Passover".

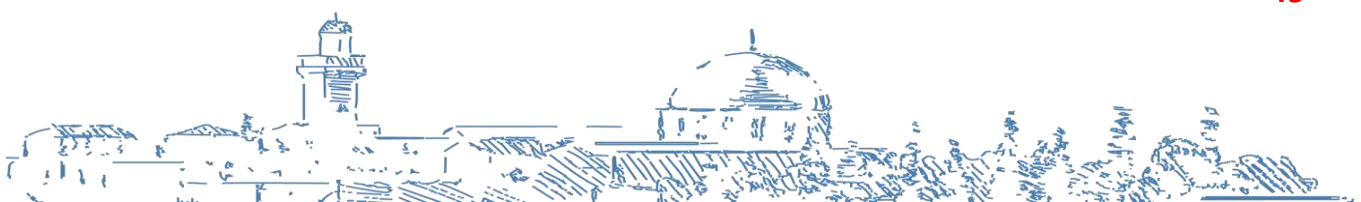
- A settler performed the "Priest's Blessings" ritual inside the Al-Aqsa Mosque between the western arcade and Bab al-Silsila on the sixth day of the Jewish Passover, under the supervision of an Israeli rabbi and under the protection of the occupation police. What is new in this violation is that this ritual was performed in front of the western arcade, noting that the settlers performed it repeatedly during the current Passover, and in the past months, east of the mosque near Bab al-Rahma. Priest's Blessings: Special biblical rituals during which the rabbi (religious leader) accompanies his disciples and they raise their hands and extend them above their heads, while reciting passages from the "Book of Numbers" in the Torah.

May:

- On May 1, a colony wore the flag of the occupying state after the settlers stormed the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.

- May 2: Temple groups called for raising 500 flags of the occupation inside the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque on May 14, coinciding with the occupation of Palestine and what the occupation and its settlers call "Independence Day".

- May 5: The "Women for the Temple" group published calls under the title "The Rise of Heroism" to incite storming the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque next Thursday morning, corresponding to 5/9/2024. The "Women for the Temple" group was founded as a



women's organization in 2001, headed by extremist Michael Aviezer. When it began its work, it called for collecting gold jewelry and precious stones to be preserved in the "Temple Institute" in preparation for demolishing the blessed Al-Aqsa and building the alleged temple. It was also active in organizing storming Al-Aqsa and encouraging marriage contracts inside its courtyards.

- May 7: Dozens of settlers participated in the monthly march "The March of the Doors" that goes around the gates of Al-Aqsa Mosque from the outside to Al-Buraq Square, amid singing and dancing and raising a flag "calling for the construction of the temple". The settler groups also called for the desecration of Al-Aqsa Mosque on the 14th of this month in celebration of the so-called "Independence Day".

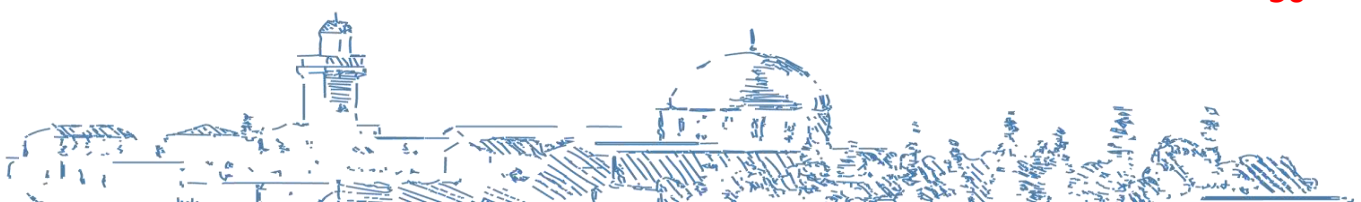
- May 7, the occupation held a session for the employee of the Islamic Endowments Department "Fire Department" Jad Al-Ghoul, during which the occupation reduced the total house arrest imposed on him for 9 months to become "house arrest during the "evening period", and the "electronic bracelet" that was imposed on him during the past period was removed. Another session was set for him on 12/11/2024.

- May 8, the settler groups strengthened their calls to sign a petition demanding the raising of the Israeli occupation flag in the courtyards of Al-Aqsa Mosque during the so-called Independence Day on May 14. The settlers consider raising the occupation flag in the courtyards of the blessed Al-Aqsa as evidence of control over it and the approaching demolition to build the alleged "Third Temple".

- May 13: Occupation soldiers stood silently inside Al-Aqsa Mosque, coinciding with the sounding of sirens, in commemoration of the occupation's dead since 1948. These soldiers stood with settlers who were performing their prayers near Bab al-Rahma east of Al-Aqsa Mosque. This is the second time this violation has occurred, as settlers and soldiers stood for a minute of silence in commemoration of the so-called "Holocaust".

- May 14: As settlers celebrate what they call Independence Day, and during the settlers' storming of Al-Aqsa Mosque, settlers raised the occupation flag and performed Talmudic prayers. In a provocation to the feelings of worshipers, settlers wore the occupation flag, and a settler wearing the occupation flag performed what is called "epic prostration", and another settler wore a hat bearing the occupation flag. The settlers carried out these violations in conjunction with preventing worshipers from entering the blessed mosque, removing worshipers from inside it, and closing the roads leading to Al-Aqsa. Settlers also erected the occupation flag at Bab al-Maghariba, one of the gates of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque. Settlers chanted the anthem of the occupation state at Bab al-Silsilah, one of the gates of the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

- May 22, the so-called extremist Minister of Security of the occupation, Itamar Ben Gvir, stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque for the fourth time since assuming his position, under heavy protection from the occupation forces, accompanied by Rabbi "Shimson Elboim". A

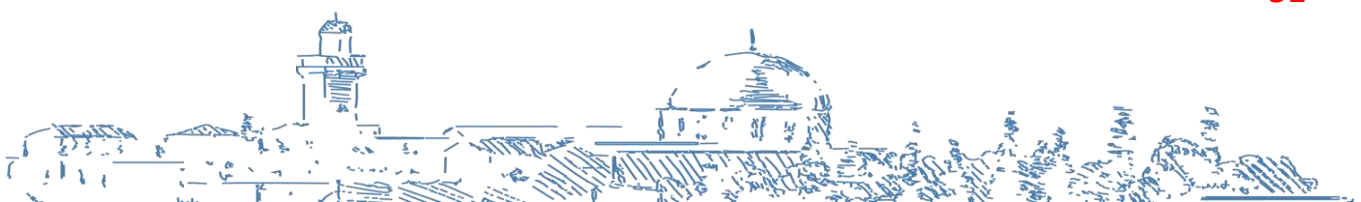


female settler also tried to bring a goat to be slaughtered in Al-Aqsa Mosque to commemorate the "Second Passover" holiday, as she hid it in her clothes, pretending to be pregnant, which led to the goat suffocating and dying.

- May 31, the occupation approved the annual Judaization flag march from the Bab al-Amoud area east of the Old City, which will be held on June 5 to celebrate the anniversary of the unification of the occupation of Jerusalem and the occupation of the eastern part of it, i.e. the anniversary of the 1967 setback.

June:

- On June 2, in an attempt to change the status quo at Al-Aqsa Mosque, the occupation Knesset announced its intention to hold a discussion day on ways to impose the "religious replacement project at Al-Aqsa Mosque" and the intensive efforts to transform it into a temple under the title "Israel's Return to the Temple Mount." It is worth noting that the discussion day came at the invitation of the extremist Zionist Minister of National Security Itamar Ben-Gvir and MK Yitzhak Krozer, in partnership with the "Union of Temple Organizations," with the participation of rabbis, heads and students from extremist religious schools, along with members of the Knesset, and under the management of the extremist Rabbi Shimshon Elbaum. - On June 5, which coincided with the day of the Hate March (Flags), (1608) settlers stormed the courtyards of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque during the morning and evening periods, under heavy guard from the Israeli occupation forces. Among the intruders were 4 Zionist political figures: the so-called Minister of the Negev and Galilee in the occupation government, Yitzhak Wasserlov, the member of the occupation Knesset for the (Otzma Yehudit) party, Yitzhak Krozer, the former member of the occupation Knesset Moshe Feiglin, the so-called former Minister of Agriculture, Uri Arieli. The settlers raised the occupation flag in Al-Aqsa Mosque several times, collectively and individually, and for the first time since the occupation of Al-Aqsa Mosque, a settler wore a Jewish prayer tool (Teflin) inside the mosque. A group of intruders performed the Israeli national anthem inside the blessed mosque while waving flags. The settlers also danced and sang collectively and publicly inside Al-Aqsa, specifically near the Gate of Mercy and the western corridor. Some settlers wore shirts calling for the construction of the temple and the destruction of the Dome of the Rock. The settlers performed their public prayers and epic prostration inside the mosque, most of which were concentrated in the eastern area of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque. At the same time, the occupation forces imposed restrictions on the entry of Muslims to Al-Aqsa, including confiscating identity cards and searching the elderly. The occupation forces also prevented young men and women from entering and asked them to return after the raids ended. The occupation prevented worshipers from entering Al-Aqsa Mosque to perform the noon prayer. Thousands of settlers also stormed the Buraq Wall to commemorate the occupation of the entire city of Jerusalem.



- On June 12, the occupation forces prevented worshipers from entering Al-Aqsa Mosque under the pretext of securing the raids of the settlers celebrating the so-called Hebrew "Feast of Weeks". Meanwhile, the intruders performed Talmudic prayers in Al-Aqsa Mosque, and some of them stormed the blessed mosque in Eid clothes.

- On June 15, the occupation forces stopped the residents coming to Al-Aqsa Mosque on the Day of Arafah, and searched their bags and belongings, to restrict them and obstruct their arrival.

- On June 16, which coincided with the first day of Eid al-Adha, the occupation authorities imposed restrictions on the entry of worshipers to Al-Aqsa since the dawn hours; they prevented young men from entering the mosque, and before the Eid prayer time, they tightened the restrictions and procedures by preventing all worshipers "young men, children, youth, women, and families", and allowed a small number of worshipers to enter Al-Aqsa.

- The occupation forces assaulted and pushed worshipers while they were at the gates of Al-Aqsa, and pursued them in the alleys of the Old City, to keep them away from the entire vicinity of Al-Aqsa.

July

- On July 8, an extremist rabbi called for the establishment of a "luxurious synagogue" while standing in front of the prayer hall and the Gate of Mercy east of Al-Aqsa Mosque.

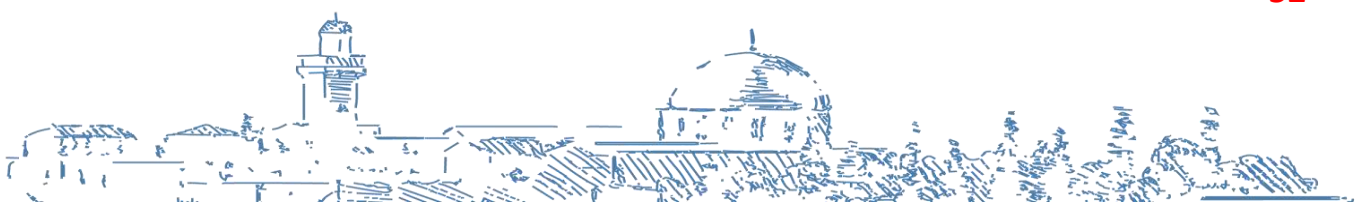
- On July 18, the so-called Minister of National Security in the extremist occupation government, "Itamar Ben Gvir", stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque amidst security measures by the occupation, and the occupation forces prevented worshipers from entering Al-Aqsa Mosque coinciding with the storming of the extremist minister.

- On July 25, the extremist former Knesset member Yehuda Glick stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque amidst tight security measures by the occupation.

August

- Former Knesset member Moshe Feiglin boasted that he had performed his entire prayer in Al-Aqsa for the first time in 30 years, and considered it a "major change" in the way settlers storm Al-Aqsa, and an affirmation of "Israeli sovereignty" over Al-Aqsa. Rabbi (Yosef Elbaum), one of the rabbis of the so-called "Temple Mount Religious School", joined him in the prayer.

- The so-called Minister of Heritage in the occupation government, Amichai Eliyahu, announced his intention to allocate two million shekels (about 545 thousand dollars) to support settlers' storming of Al-Aqsa and to strengthen the alleged "biblical narrative" about the mosque.



- On August 4, the occupation forces obstructed the funeral procession of the young Jerusalemite, Amir Al-Suwaiti, after the sunset prayer from Bab Hatta - one of the gates of Al-Aqsa - coinciding with the monthly settlers' march. The occupation also forced the mourners to wait for half an hour inside Al-Aqsa Mosque, and put the body on the ground, until the settlers passed and their march ended! According to what was published by Al-Bousla website.

- August 13 (the anniversary of the so-called destruction of the Temple)

- The Minister of Security of the occupation, Itamar Ben-Gvir, the Minister of the Negev and Galilee, Yitzhak Viserlov, and the member of the occupation Knesset, Amiev Halevi, stormed the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque in what is called the "anniversary of the destruction of the Temple"

- After the end of the storming of Al-Aqsa, settlers deliberately walked barefoot and tried to provoke the Palestinians, as they spat and directed insults.

- Armed settlers roamed the Old City and its alleys and at the gates of Al-Aqsa from the outside.

- Settlers performed prayers at the thresholds of Al-Aqsa Mosque "Bab Al-Majlis and Bab Al-Qattanin" in what is called the anniversary of the "alleged destruction of the Temple"

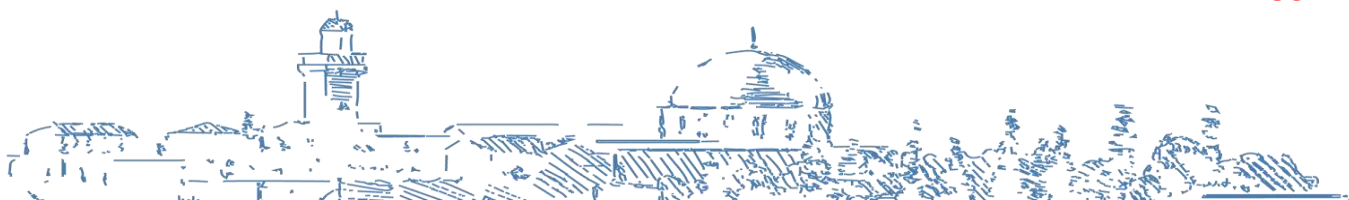
- Settlers raised Israeli flags and prayed publicly and sang during the storming of Al-Aqsa.

- The occupation forces prevented a 77-year-old pilgrim from entering through Bab al-Silsilah, coinciding with the settlers' storming of Al-Aqsa in what is called the "anniversary of the destruction of the temple"

- The Minister of National Security, Itamar Ben-Gvir, was present among the settlers during their prostration in Al-Aqsa during the storming in what is called the "anniversary of the alleged destruction of the temple"

- The settlers assaulted a citizen and his wife in the Old City of Jerusalem while they were going to the dawn prayer in Al-Aqsa Mosque.

- During their storming of Al-Aqsa Mosque, the settlers brought in "holy Jewish books" and performed collective prayers led by rabbis and performed epic prostration.

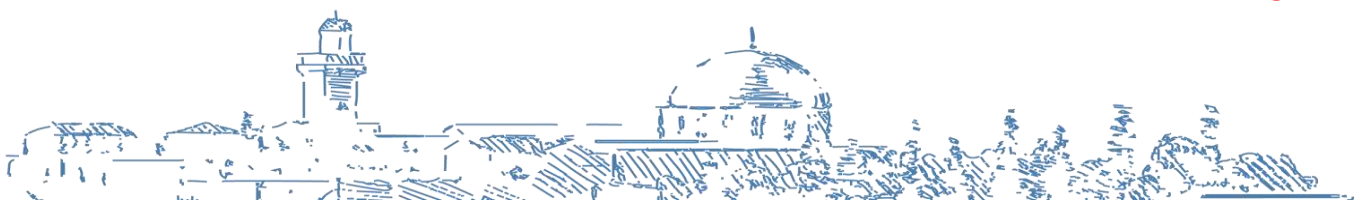


September

- On September 8, an occupation army soldier stormed the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque in the morning and participated with the settlers in performing Talmudic rituals and public prayers in the eastern area.
- On September 9, the settlers who stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque performed full prayers, prostrated themselves, sat down and read religious books.
- On September 12, the "Temple Mount Activists" organization published a clip showing the burning of Al-Aqsa Mosque, accompanied by the comment: "Soon in these days."
- On September 15, the so-called Prime Minister of the occupation government, Benjamin Netanyahu, called for a special discussion regarding the so-called "status quo" in Al-Aqsa, after warnings from officials regarding the statements of the so-called extremist Minister of National Security, Itamar Ben-Gvir, who called in recent days to change the status quo in Al-Aqsa and build a synagogue and allow Jews to pray in it.
- September 21, extremist Knesset member Rabbi Moshe Feiglin stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque during the morning raids and performed Talmudic rituals inside it, during which he gave a speech in which he said, "We pray here for the Jews and the return of the prisoners to their homes by the force of the army."
- September 24, a settler brought a bottle of wine into Al-Aqsa Mosque this morning in a clear violation of the sanctity of the mosque.
- On September 30, settlers distributed sweets to them inside the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque to assassinate Hezbollah Secretary-General Hassan Nasrallah and raised a paper on which was written, "Nasrallah is erased, we pray for victory."

October:

- October 3, settlers wore the robes of the alleged "temple priests" after storming Al-Aqsa Mosque, in commemoration of the so-called "Jewish New Year", and blew the shofar. The extremist Yehuda Glick led the settlers' storming of Al-Aqsa Mosque on the day of the so-called "Jewish New Year."
- October 8, settlers performed the so-called prayer of forgiveness (Selikhot) inside the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque near the Gate of Mercy. This prayer is performed - according to Jewish law - during the ten days of repentance during the Hebrew month of September and before and during the so-called Yom Kippur, in order to ask for forgiveness and pray for "returning to the land of Israel and building the temple."
- October 14, a Jewish colony performed a prayer on the steps of the Purified Portico west of the Dome of the Rock, and wrote "This is how our right to pray should be, quickly



in these days (meaning building the temple)." It is noteworthy that this colony is known for its call and work to build the alleged temple, and its proximity to the extremist (Itamar Ben Gvir).

- October 15, settlers celebrated the wedding of one of the settlers during the storming of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, under the protection of the occupation forces that harass the worshipers on a daily basis.

- October 20, the extremist Ben Gvir, or the so-called Minister of Security of the occupation, stormed the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, after participating in the prayers of the priests' blessing and a prayer for the detainees in Gaza, in the Buraq Wall Square, on the fourth day of the so-called "Feast of Tabernacles".

- October 22, settlers performed epic prostration in front of the Dome of the Rock and near it during the raids on the sixth day of the Hebrew Feast of Tabernacles, as their rituals are no longer limited to the eastern area and Bab al-Rahma, due to the fact that the Temple groups sanctify the area of the Rock's courtyard and aspire to build the alleged temple there, and the settlers direct their prayers to it.

- October 28, the occupation forces forced some of the guards of Al-Aqsa to leave it under the pretext that they were not wearing the guards' uniform this morning.

November

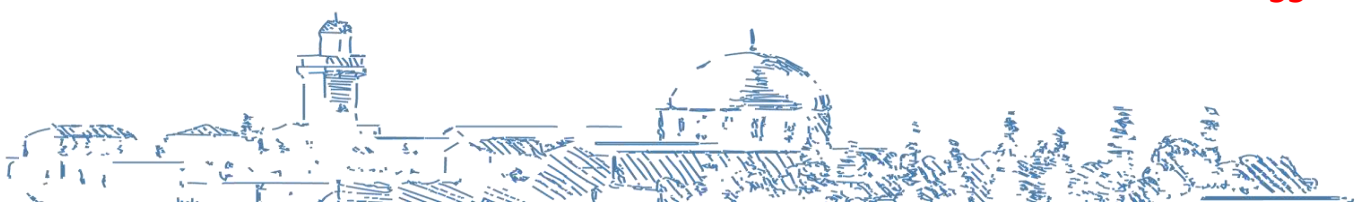
- November 10, thousands of occupation soldiers took the "military oath" in the occupied Buraq Wall Square west of Al-Aqsa Mosque, in the presence of their families and Israeli military and religious figures, and the so-called "national anthem of the occupation" was broadcast and its flags were raised. The participating soldiers belong to the "Kfir 900" Brigade, a regular infantry brigade in the occupation army. The Wall Square, built on the ruins of the Moroccan Quarter, became a platform for performing the "military oath" before heading to commit genocide in Palestine and Lebanon.

- November 18, a settler performed the "priestly blessing" prayer on the eastern side of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.

- November 25, settlers sat on the edge of the eastern wall and the opposite platform, to listen to a religious lesson from one of their rabbis, who sat on a seat reserved exclusively for worshipers of the Al-Aqsa Mosque. This step comes after the eastern area near Bab al-Rahma was evacuated and the settlers were given more time and freedom to perform their rituals.

December

- December 1, settlers performed the epic prostration ritual at the western portico of the Al-Aqsa Mosque during their morning raids.



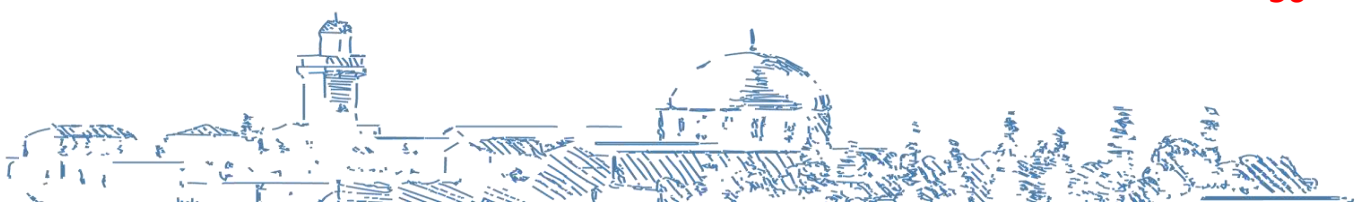
- December 16, Temple groups published an edited photo showing the alleged temple on the ruins of Al-Aqsa, accompanied by the phrase "Building the temple is closer than ever."
- December 23, an occupation soldier saluted during his storming of Al-Aqsa Mosque.
- December 26, the so-called Minister of National Security in the extremist occupation state, Ben Gvir, stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque on the first day of the Jewish Festival of Lights. Rabbis and ministers of the occupation also participated in performing Talmudic rituals in Al-Buraq Square west of Al-Aqsa Mosque in celebration of the so-called Jewish Festival of Lights.
- December 29, settlers performed a special dance for the so-called Jewish Festival of Lights (Hanukkah) by shaking in a circular manner near Bab Al-Rahma in Al-Aqsa Mosque.
- December 29, settlers performed the "Priests' Blessing" prayer during their storming of Al-Aqsa Mosque in commemoration of the Hebrew Festival of "Hanukkah", which is a Judaizing ritual that mimics the prayers performed by the priests of the alleged "Temple", and coincides with the reading of texts from Talmudic books.
- December 31, settlers organized celebrations around the Buraq Wall on the sixth day of the so-called "Hanukkah" holiday.
- December 31, settlers performed the so-called "epic prostration" during their storming of Al-Aqsa Mosque.
- December 31, settlers lit what is known as the "Jewish Hanukkah candlestick" at Bab Al-Qattanin - one of the gates of Al-Aqsa Mosque - from the outside.

The file of excavations under Al-Aqsa Mosque and preventing restoration

On March 30, one of the trees of Al-Aqsa Mosque fell. It is considered one of the old and famous trees of the mosque near the women's mosque in the southwestern corner of Al-Aqsa. The tree fell as a result of the excavations under the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque. It is noteworthy that Al-Aqsa lost 19 of its trees over the course of 16 years, either due to the occupation's excavations under it, or due to other climatic or agricultural factors.

On August 11, a stone fell from the wall of the Tankiziya School onto the occupied Buraq Wall square west of Al-Aqsa Mosque. The occupation said that the fall of the ancient stone was due to water leakage from the roof of the Tankizia School, which led to pressure on the stones and the bonding material between them.

It is worth noting that the wall of the occupied Tankizia School, which is also called the Court, dates back to the era of the Muslim Mamluks about 700 years ago, noting that the

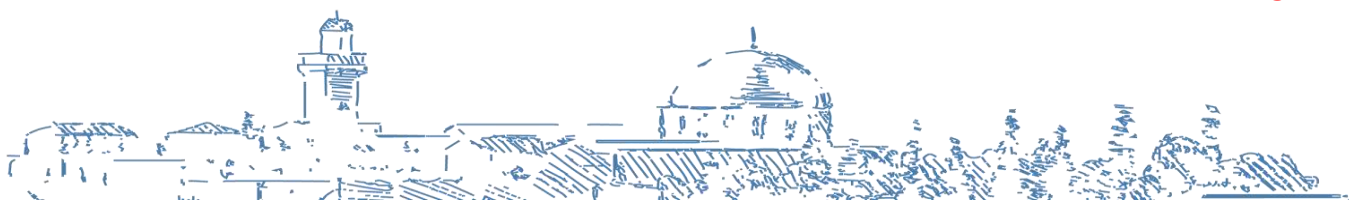


occupation has been using it since 1969 as a center for its border guards overlooking Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Buraq Wall.

During September, the occupation continued excavation and Judaization work in the area of the Umayyad palaces south of the Qibli Mosque and adjacent to the wall of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.

Table No. (5) shows the distribution of incursions into Al-Aqsa 2024

Month	Recorded injuries
January	3405 colonists and 1218 under the name of "tourism"
February	3274 colonists and 2550 under the name of "tourism"
March	3215 colonists and 2478 under the name of "tourism"
April	5734 colonists and 1767 under the name of "tourism"
May	4277 colonists and 6179 under the name of "tourism"
June	5149 colonists and 4926 under the name of "tourism"
July	3739 colonists and 3937 under the name of "tourism"
August	7702 colonists and 3286 under the name of "tourism"
September	4697 colonists and 3518 under the name of "tourism"
October	10,149 colonists and 3498 under the name of "tourism"
November	3801 colonists, and 3642 under the name of "tourism"
December	5650 colonists, and 4002 under the name of "Tourism"
Total	60,792 settlers and 41,001 under the name of "tourism"



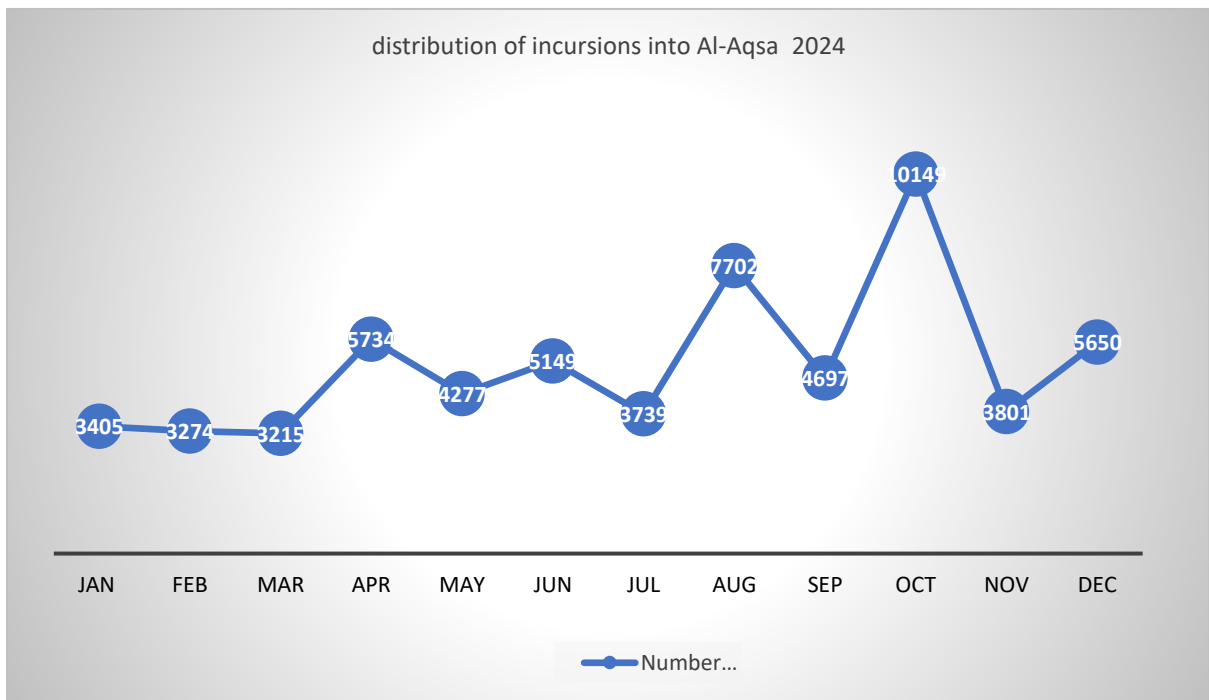
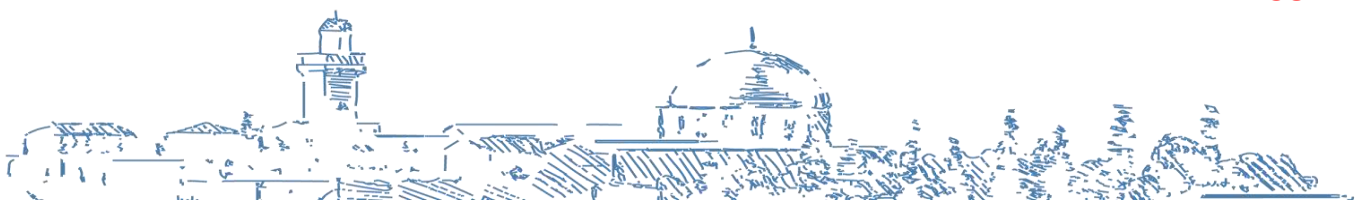
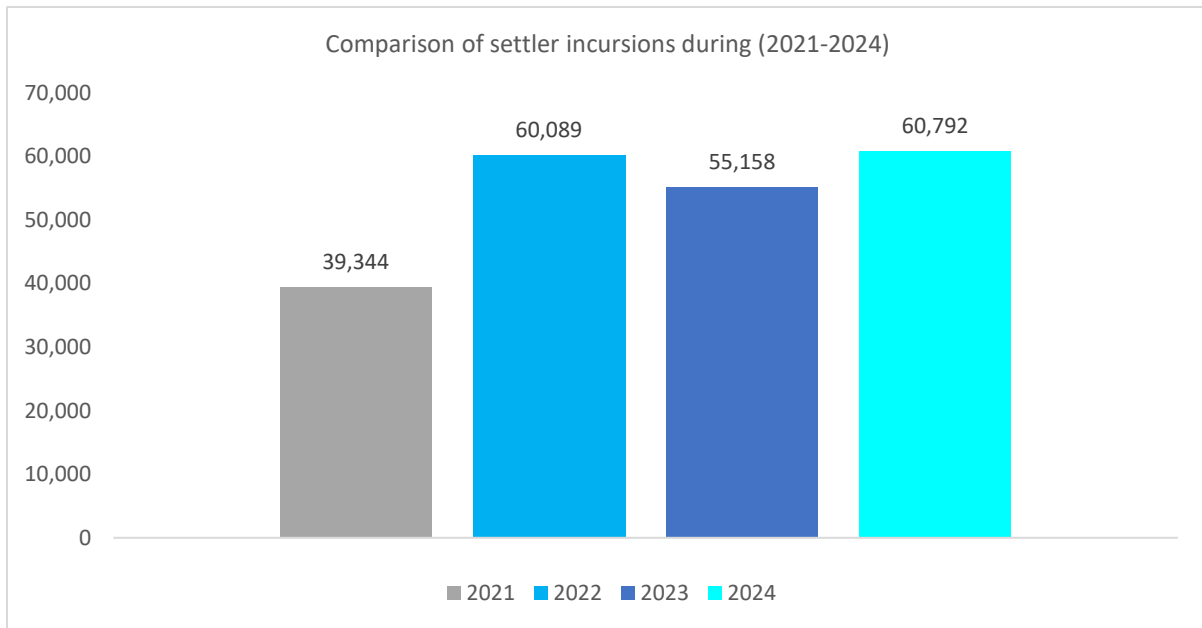


Table No. (6) Comparison of settler incursions during (2021-2024)

year	settler incursions
2021	39,344
2022	60,089
2023	55,158
2024	60,792

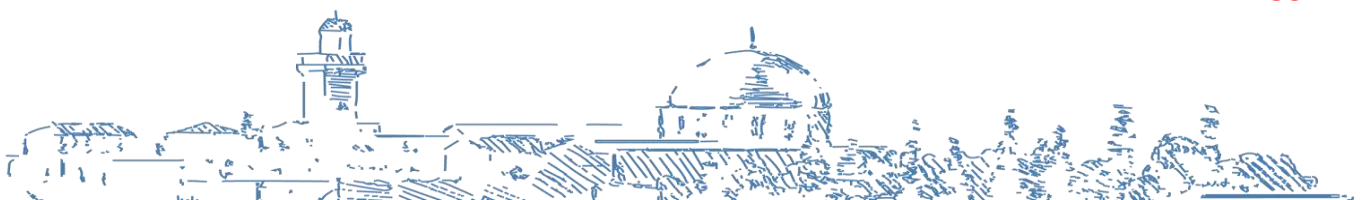




In comparison with previous years, the number of settlers who invaded during the year 2021 reached (39,344 settlers), while the number in the year 2022 reached (60,089 settlers), and in the year 2023 (55,158 settlers), indicating that the number of invaders increased during the year 2024.

Occupation crimes against Christian holy sites in Jerusalem

The violations of the occupation authorities and the attacks of settlers against Christian holy sites 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 2024, a number of attacks were monitored on Christian places, holy sites and clergy. On February 3, settlers attacked a German monk, the clergyman Father "Nicodemus Schnabel", the head of the Benedictine monks in the Holy Land, and assaulted him by spitting and cursing Jesus Christ, peace be upon him, while he was walking in the Old City of occupied Jerusalem. During March, the occupation prevented thousands of Christians this year from reaching Jerusalem to celebrate Easter - according to the Western calendar - and the "Palm Sunday" holiday, the Via Dolorosa procession, Good Friday, Holy Saturday, and participate in religious rituals. The occupation refused to issue entry permits to Jerusalem for Palestinian Christians from the West Bank except in limited numbers and under restrictive conditions. Every year, Christian sects used to celebrate in the heart of the city of Jerusalem, where Christians from all governorates of the homeland gather,



with the exception of Palestinian Christians in the Gaza Strip, whom the Palestinian occupation authorities prevent from reaching Jerusalem on all Christian holidays, despite the symbolism and importance of the city. On May 3, the occupation forces tightened their measures and installed iron barriers in order to restrict Christians who celebrate the "sad" Good Friday. On May 4, the occupation forces deployed their barriers on the roads and gates of the Old City in occupied Jerusalem to restrict Christian residents on the occasion of the celebration of "Holy Saturday" according to the Eastern calendar. The occupation forces also obstructed the access of Christian Jerusalemites to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and restricted them during their celebration of "Holy Saturday", and assaulted Christian residents around the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in occupied Jerusalem, and the occupation forces arrested the guard of the Greek Consul from inside the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in occupied Jerusalem.

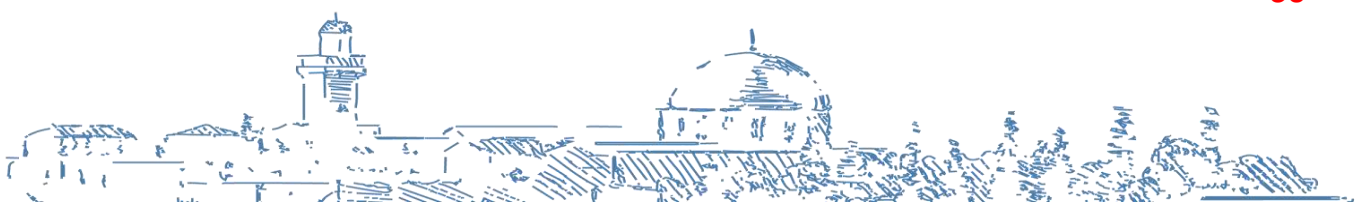
The occupation authorities restricted the access of thousands of Palestinians from the West Bank to participate in the "Holy Saturday" celebrations in Jerusalem, and set up barriers and iron barricades and limited the number of participants inside the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and assaulted the participants and arrested a number of them in a barbaric manner.

The Eastern Christians had announced the cancellation of the celebrations and limited them to religious rituals out of respect for Gaza and its bleeding blood, so the scouts roamed the neighborhoods of Jerusalem silently, while the "procession" ceremony was held from the Christian neighborhood to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre to the sound of national and religious chants. During June, the occupation municipality handed over a decision to the heads of churches in Jerusalem, Jaffa, Nazareth and Ramla, requiring the occupation municipality to take legal action against them for not paying real estate taxes (Arnona), in violation of the status quo agreement and international laws.

It is worth noting here that the occupation authorities had announced in 2018 their intention to impose taxes on churches and pass a law allowing the seizure of their properties. In protest against this decision, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in the Old City of occupied Jerusalem closed its doors for 3 days. In light of popular protests and international pressure, the occupation froze this decision at the time.

During November, the occupation stormed the Church of the Eleonora on the Mount of Olives and arrested two employees assigned to secure the visit that was scheduled to be made by the French Foreign Minister.

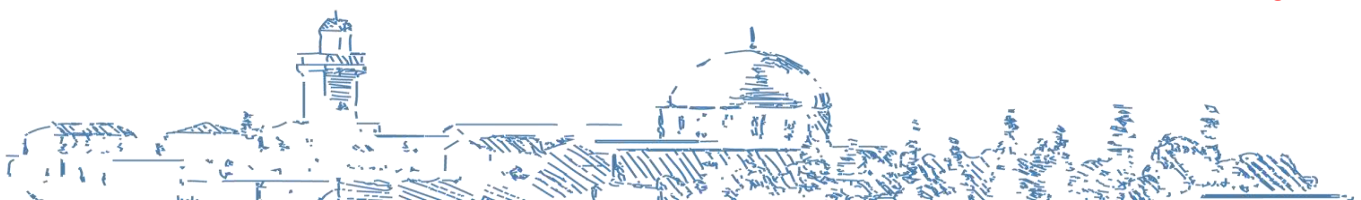
During December, groups of settlers attempted to reach Bab al-Jadeed and the Christian Quarter in the Old City of occupied Jerusalem, with the aim of destroying Christmas decorations, Christmas trees and crosses.



Targeting national and Islamic figures

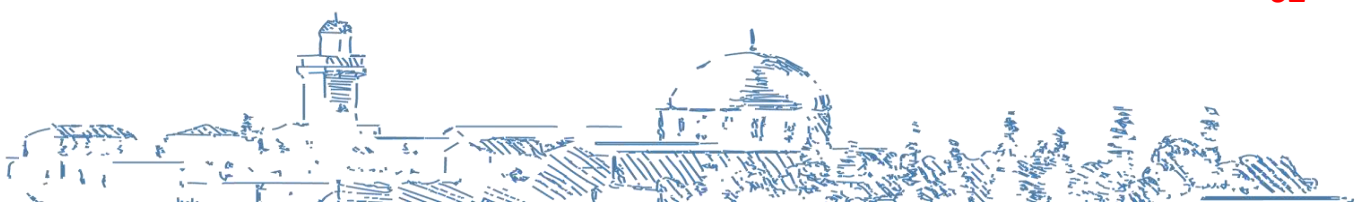


Under the far-right government led by herds of settlers, the occupation authorities continue their attempts to impose sovereignty over Jerusalem and its holy sites with the aim of imposing a new reality, and continue their racist policy against the national symbols of Jerusalem, headed by the Governor of Jerusalem, Adnan Ghaith, who has been subjected to an open-ended house arrest in his home by the occupation since August 4, 2022, without specifying a time period for the decision. On January 14, the occupation intelligence delivered Ghaith a decision stating the occupation government's intention to renew its previous decision to deport him from the West Bank. On February 4, the occupation authorities renewed the decision to prevent Governor Ghaith from entering the West Bank for the fifth year in a row, after summoning him for investigation. On May 20, the occupation intelligence summoned Governor Ghaith for investigation in what is known as Room 4 in the Al-Maskoubiya Center in occupied Jerusalem. The occupation delivered Ghaith a decision stating its intention to renew his deportation order from the West Bank for the sixth year in a row. On May 30, the occupation delivered Ghaith a decision to renew his deportation from the West Bank for a new period of 4 months until September 16. On September 22, the occupation authorities renewed the decision to ban Ghaith from entering the West Bank for four months, after summoning him for investigation. On October 13, the occupation Magistrate's Court in Jerusalem held a session to consider several accusations against Ghaith filed by the occupation prosecution. The occupation is pursuing Ghaith on charges related to his role in the city



of Jerusalem. The consideration of the accusations against Ghaith was postponed until February 16, 2025. It is worth noting that 5 military decisions have been issued against Governor Ghaith since he assumed his duties as Governor of Jerusalem in 2018; the first: prevents him from entering the West Bank and reaching his workplace in the town of Al-Ram. The second: prevents him from communicating with 51 Palestinian figures, headed by President Mahmoud Abbas, a number of members of the Central Committee of the Fatah movement, and Palestinian security and national leaders. Another decision prevents him from moving or being present in the city of Jerusalem except for his place of residence in the town of Silwan. A fourth decision prevents him from participating in any activities, events or gatherings inside the city of Jerusalem, and the last: open house arrest. The occupation continued to target the Secretary of the Fatah Movement in occupied Jerusalem, Shadi Al-Mutawwar. On January 11, the occupation authorities summoned Mutawwar for investigation. In February, the occupation authorities also summoned Mutawwar for investigation at the Al-Maskobiya Investigation Center and handed him a decision prohibiting entry to the West Bank. During June, the occupation authorities issued a decision to imprison Mutawwar for 20 days and fine him 1,500 shekels on charges of entering a hostile country. The occupation transferred Mutawwar to the Negev desert prison. On August 12, the occupation intelligence handed Mutawwar a decision to renew his ban from the West Bank for six more months. It is worth noting that the occupation has been imposing military decisions on Mutawwar for more than five years, and they are renewed periodically every six months. During 2024, the occupation continued to target the preacher of Al-Aqsa Mosque and head of the Islamic Authority in Jerusalem, Sheikh Akram Sabri. On January 17, the so-called occupation judicial authorities decided to “convict” Sheikh Sabri (on charges of incitement to terrorism), after a series of prosecutions and targeting of Sheikh Akram, but postponed his trial following a request from his lawyer. On January 22, the Israeli media returned to incite against Sheikh Dr. Akram Sabri following the occupation forces’ decision to postpone his trial. On June 26, the occupation court filed two indictments against Sheikh Akram Sabri, preacher of Al-Aqsa Mosque, on charges of incitement. During August, the so-called Minister of Interior of the occupation, Moshe Arbel, demanded that Sheikh Akram Sabri’s Jerusalem residency be revoked. The so-called Minister of National Security, Itamar Ben Gvir, also demanded that the occupation police investigate Sheikh Sabri after he mourned the martyr Ismail Haniyeh, the former Prime Minister, from the pulpit of Al-Aqsa Mosque. The occupation forces arrested His Eminence Sheikh Sabri and released him on condition that he be removed from Al-Aqsa Mosque. It is noteworthy that during the month of July, lawyer Khaled Zabarqa indicated that there was direct incitement to liquidate Sheikh Akram Sabri, and the occupation prosecution did not move a finger. During October, the settlers again incited against Sabri and called on the extremist Ben Gvir to demolish his house in the Al-Suwana neighborhood in Jerusalem and to displace him from Jerusalem.

During May, the occupation court renewed the administrative detention of the former Minister of Jerusalem Affairs, Engineer Khaled Abu Arafa, and during June, the

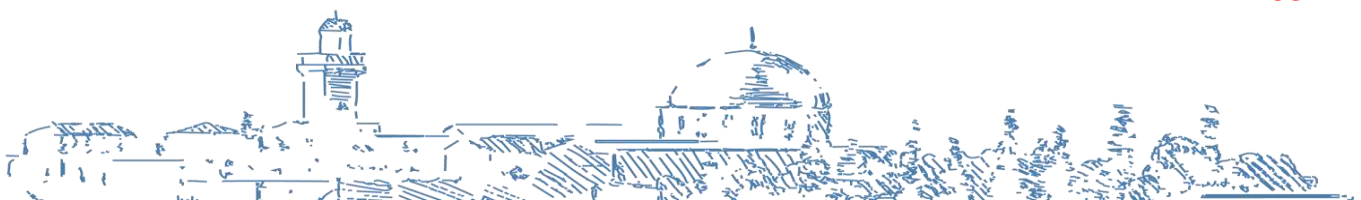


occupation released Abu Arafa, noting that his residency was revoked and he was deported from occupied Jerusalem.

The occupation authorities released the former Jerusalemite MP Ahmed Atoun after a year of administrative detention, noting that the occupation has been deporting Atoun from Jerusalem to Bethlehem for 13 years.

On May 31, the occupation forces assaulted the participants in the commemoration of the 23rd anniversary of the passing of the Emir of Jerusalem, Faisal Al-Husseini, by beating and pushing, which resulted in the injury of the director of the Prisoners Club, Nasser Qaws, and Ishaq Al-Qawasmi, an employee of Beit Al-Sharq. On January 17, the occupation issued a decision to administratively detain Sheikh Yousef Makharza for 6 months on charges of incitement and "calling on armies, scholars and media professionals to support Gaza", as he was a preacher in several mosques before his arrest. The occupation arrested Makharza on October 16, 2023. The Sheikh's family confirmed that he was subjected to torture and medical neglect in the occupation prisons, adding that he was severely beaten despite his old age and illness, and his face was covered in blood and he was not provided with any first aid or treatment. In August, the occupation released Sheikh Makharza after a 10-month detention. On July 6, the occupation forces arrested Yasser Darwish, a member of the Fatah Regional Leadership in Jerusalem, from his home in the town of Issawiya in occupied Jerusalem, as the occupation soldiers brutally assaulted him and his family during the raid. All of his family members were transferred for treatment to Al-Maqased Hospital, and he was later released on bail. On July 9, the occupation forces stormed Darwish's house, and on July 10, the occupation intelligence summoned Darwish for investigation in "Room 4" in occupied Jerusalem.

During November 2024, the occupation courts issued prison sentences against three imams and preachers of mosques in Jerusalem, for periods ranging between three years and one year and one month, on the basis of their conviction for incitement and support and solidarity with Gaza. They were arrested last year, where they were subjected to harsh investigations. The occupation authorities issued a three-year prison sentence against Sheikh Jamal Mustafa from the town of Issawiya, a one-year prison sentence against Sheikh Mahmoud Abu Khudair from the town of Shuafat, in addition to a one-and-a-half-year prison sentence against Sheikh Naim Odeh from the town of Silwan, south of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.



Arrests



During the year 2024, the occupation forces launched extensive arrest campaigns among Jerusalemites, under flimsy pretexts, and (1287) arrests were monitored in all areas of the Jerusalem Governorate, including (112) children and (65) women.

In addition, the occupation forces arrested more than 6,000 workers from the West Bank on the pretext of their illegal presence in the city of Jerusalem, according to the Wadi Hilweh Information Center.

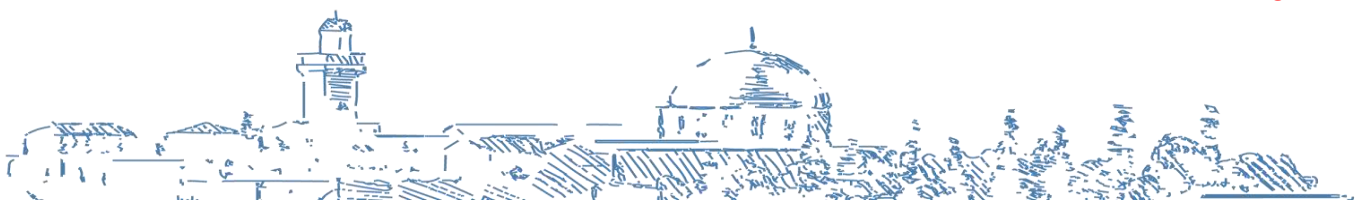
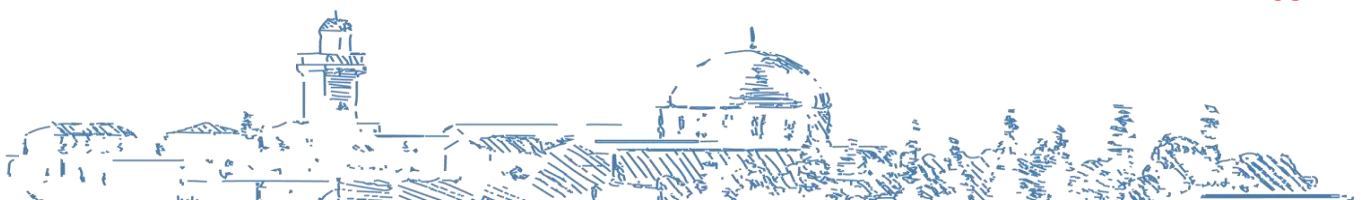


Table No. (7) shows the distribution of arrest cases monitored during the year 2024.

Month	distribution of arrest cases
January	163 arrests, including 14 children and 8 women
February	151 arrests, including 10 children and 9 women
March	147 arrests, including 10 children and 9 women
April	118 arrests, including 12 children and 8 women
May	69 arrests, including 15 children and 3 women
June	60 arrests, including 12 children
July	127 arrests, including 9 children and 7 women
August	78 arrests, including 7 children and 5 women
September	99 arrests, including 4 children and 4 women
October	143 arrests, including 3 children and 4 women
November	56 arrests, including 6 children and 5 women
December	76 arrests, including 10 children and 3 women
Total	1287 arrests, including 112 children and 65 women



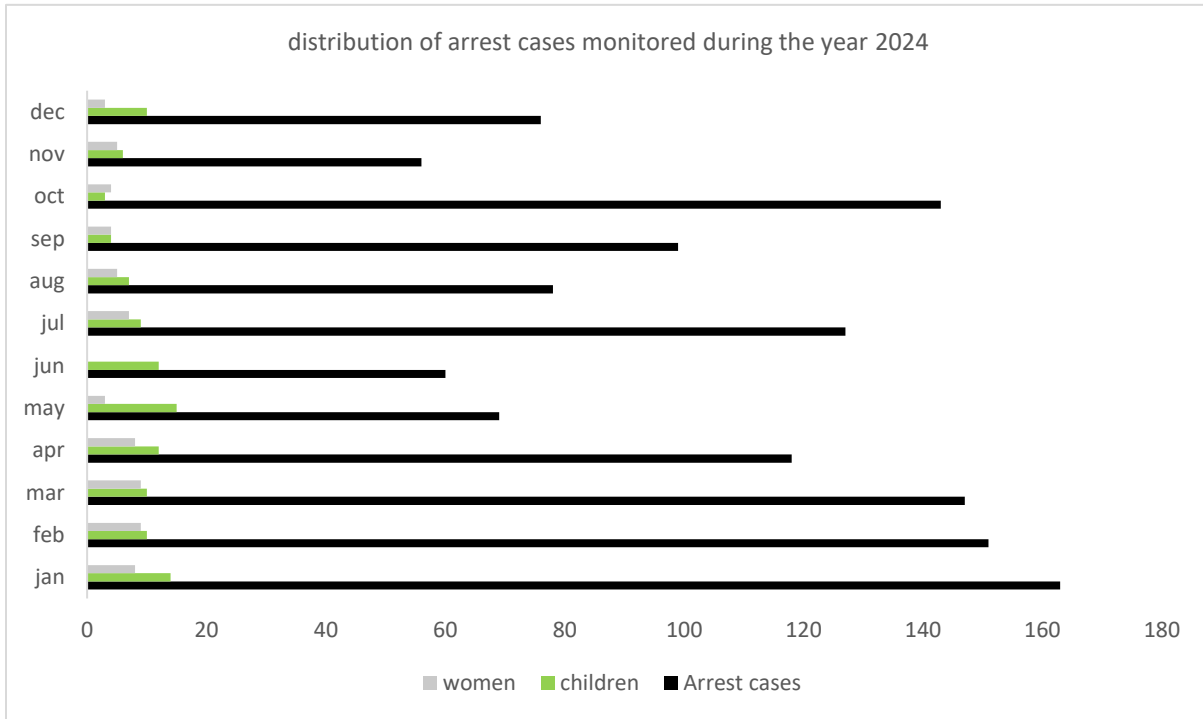
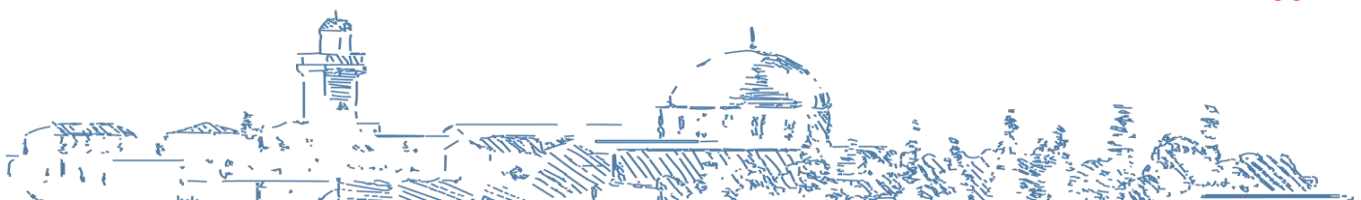
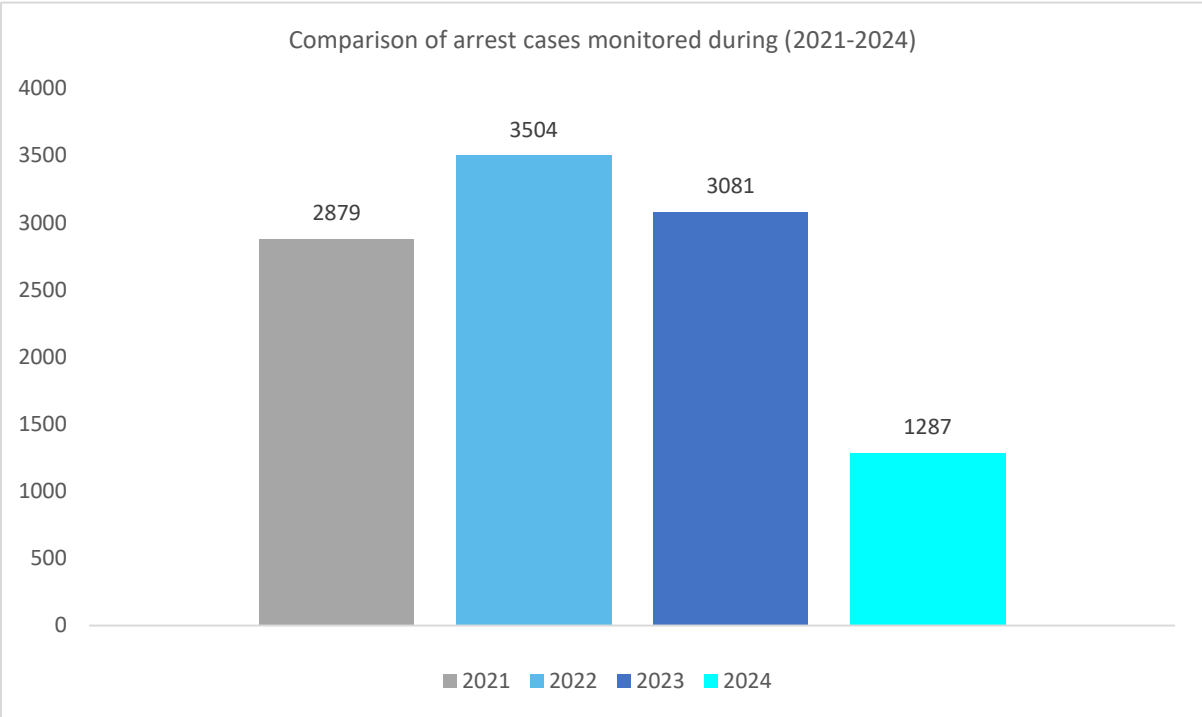


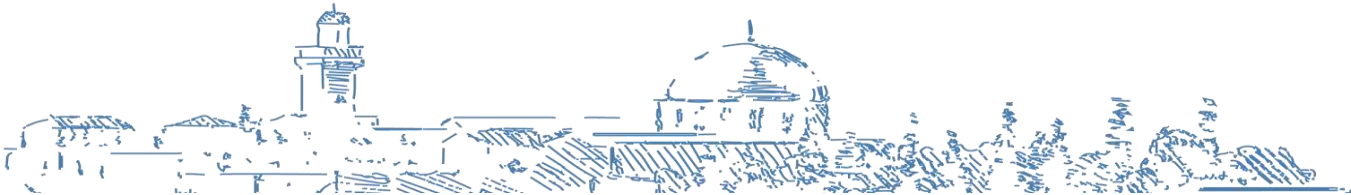
Table No. (8) Comparison of arrest cases monitored during (2021-2024)

year	Arrest
2021	2879
2022	3504
2023	3081
2024	1287





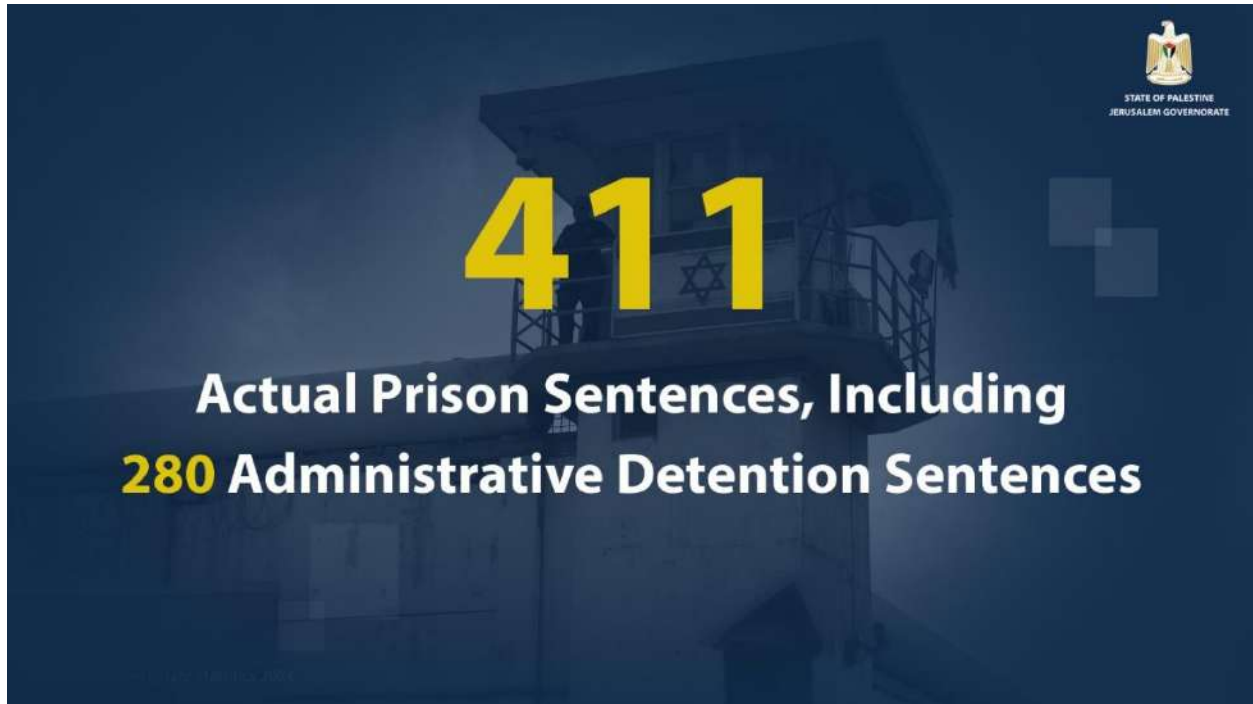
Looking at recent years, the number of arrests in 2021 was (2879 arrests), while in 2022, (3504 arrests) were monitored, and in 2023 the occupation arrested (3081) Jerusalemites, which means that the arrests monitored during 2024 are less than in the previous three years.



Decisions of the occupation courts against detainees

The occupation courts impose unfair decisions on detainees, ranging from issuing actual prison sentences, imposing house arrest, in addition to deportation decisions and heavy fines, and some of them have been issued travel bans by the occupation court, in addition to extending the detention of a large number of detainees for long months and perhaps years without bringing clear charges against them.

Actual prison sentences



The report monitored the racist occupation courts issuing (411) actual prison sentences against Jerusalemite prisoners, including (280) administrative detention sentences "i.e. without clearly specifying a charge against them."

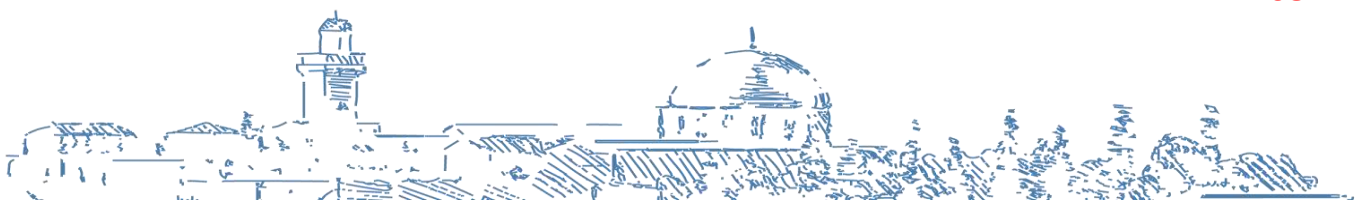
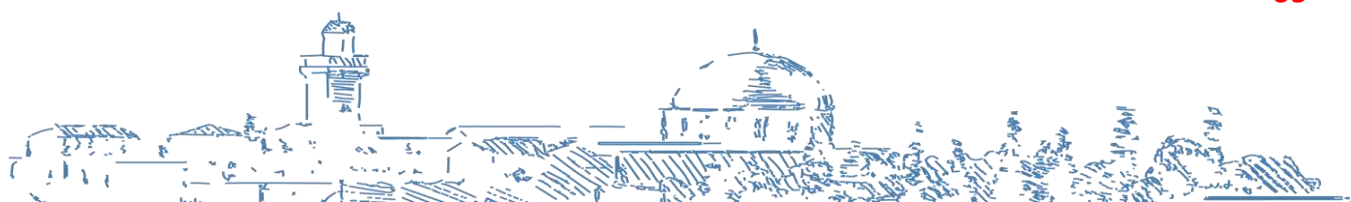


Table No. (9) shows the distribution of actual prison sentences monitored during 2024.

Month	Actual prison
January	39 rulings, including 31 administrative detention rulings
February	25 rulings, including 21 administrative detention rulings
March	13 rulings, including 6 administrative detention rulings
April	36 rulings, including 30 administrative detention rulings
May	46 rulings, including 26 administrative detention rulings
June	46 rulings, including 21 administrative detention rulings
July	41 rulings, including 16 administrative detention rulings
August	18 rulings, including 17 administrative detention rulings
September	29 rulings, including 21 administrative detention rulings
October	58 rulings, including 55 administrative detention rulings
November	31 rulings, including 14 administrative detention rulings
December	29 rulings, including 22 administrative detention rulings
Total	411 rulings, including 280 administrative detention rulings



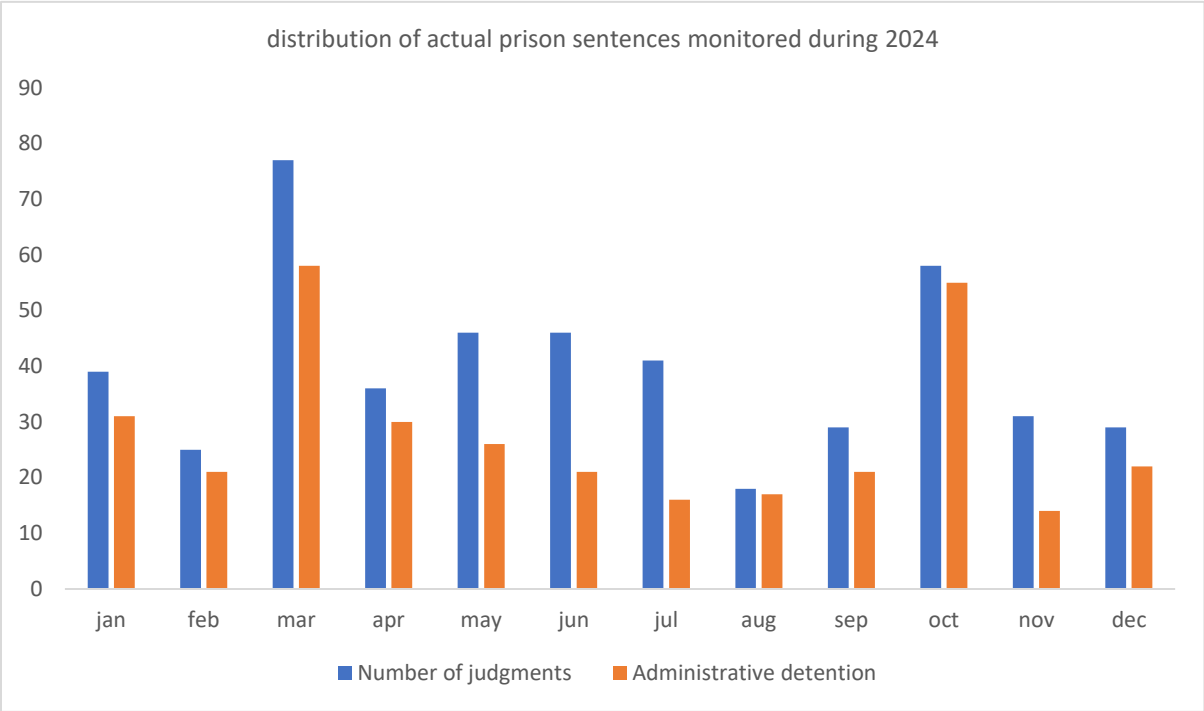
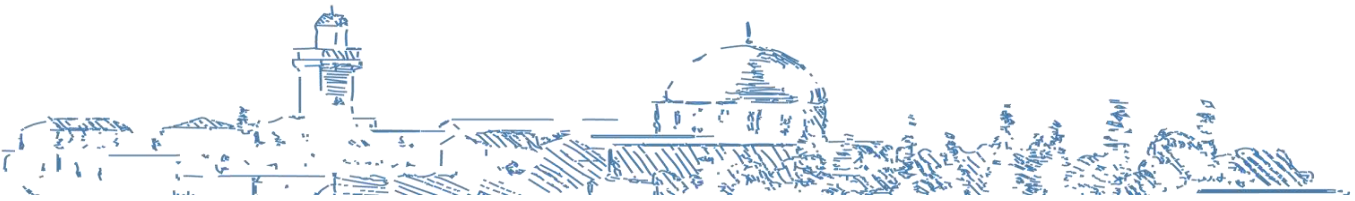
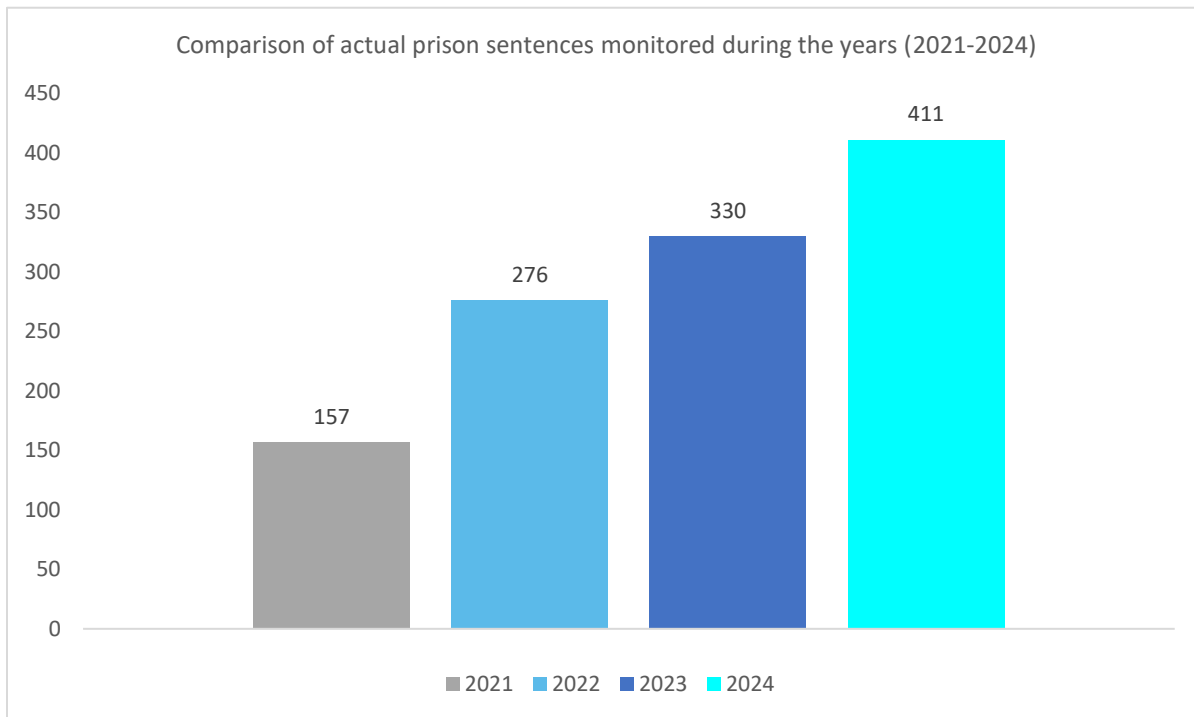


Table No. (10) Comparison of actual prison sentences monitored during (2021-2024)

year	Actual prison
2021	157 rulings, including 43 administrative detentions
2022	276 rulings, including 96 administrative detentions
2023	330 rulings, including 153 administrative detentions
2024	411 rulings, including 280 administrative detentions





Compared to previous years, we find that the occupation issued a higher number of actual prison sentences, especially administrative ones, during the year 2024. During the year 2021, the occupation issued (157 actual prison sentences, including 43 administrative detentions), and in the year 2022, the occupation issued (276 actual prison sentences, including 96 administrative detentions), and during the year 2023, the occupation issued (330 actual prison sentences, including 153 administrative detentions).

House Detention Decisions

House detention has become a sword hanging over the necks of Jerusalemites, which is represented by the imposition of rulings by the occupation court requiring the person to stay inside the house for specific periods in a forced manner, which has made the homes of Jerusalemites prisons for them, as it restricts the convict and his sponsors, and creates a state of permanent tension and pressure from a psychological and social perspective.



(51) house detention decisions were monitored by the occupation authorities during the year 2024.

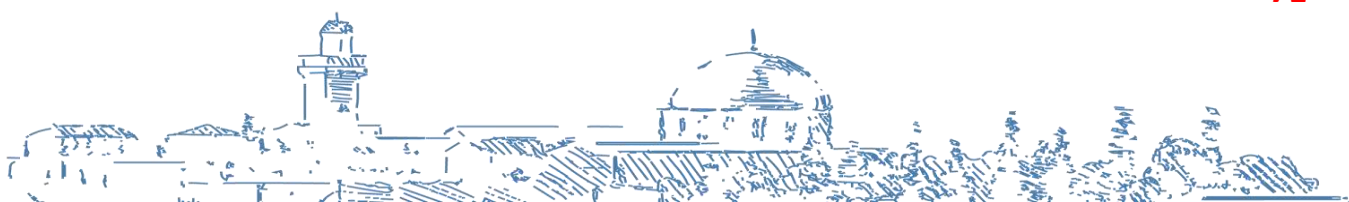
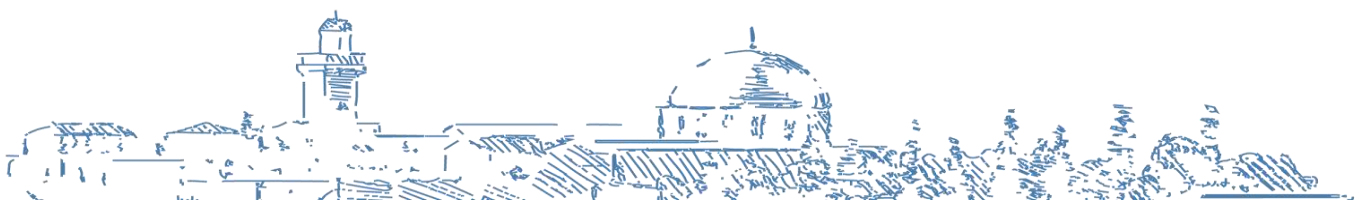


Table No. (11) shows the house detention decisions that were monitored during 2024

Month	House detention decisions
January	13 decisions
February	2 decisions
March	1 decision
April	5 decisions
May	3 decisions
June	4 decisions
July	3 decisions
August	3 decisions
September	2 decisions
October	5 decisions
November	2 decisions
December	8 decisions
Total	51 decisions



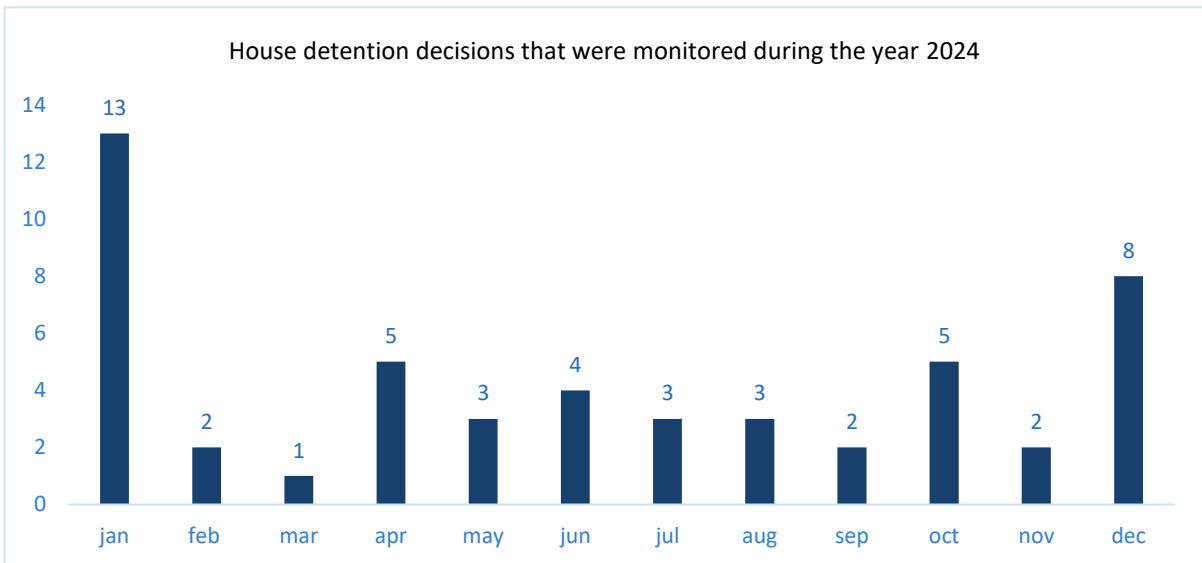
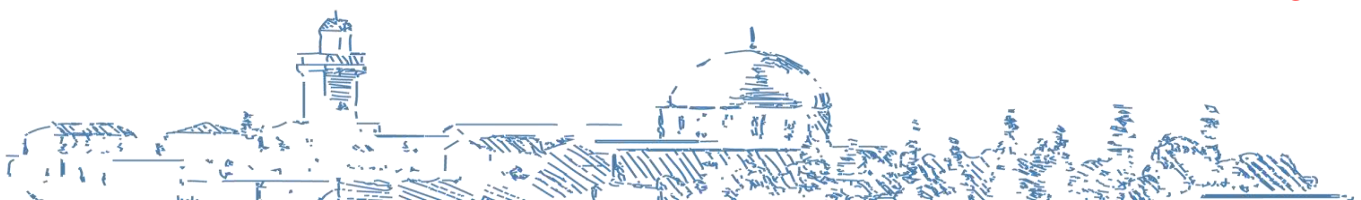
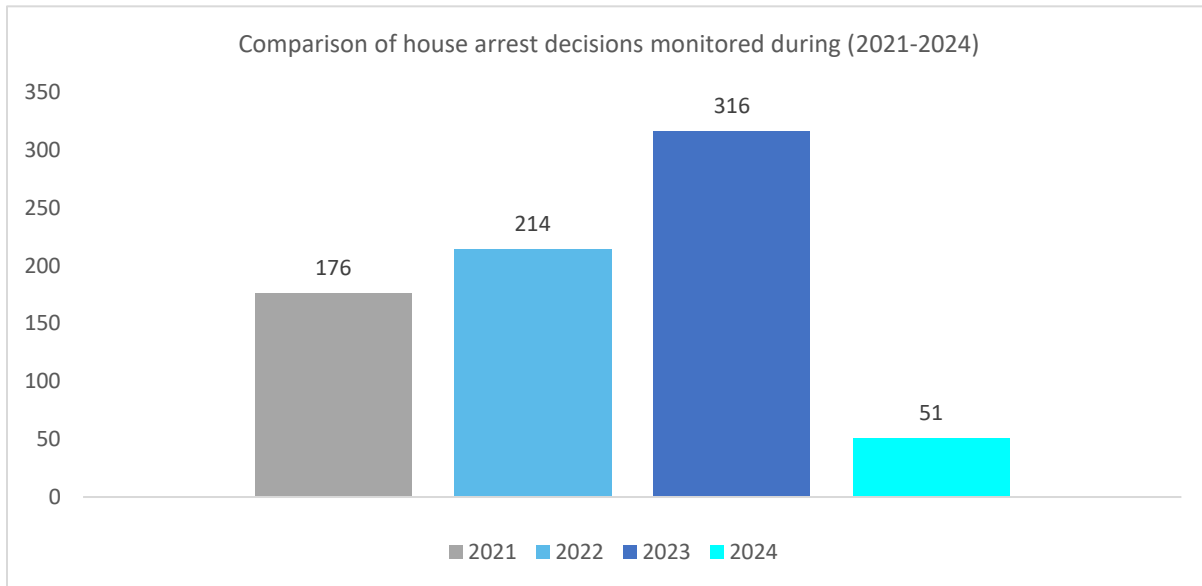


Table No. (12) Comparison of house arrest decisions monitored during (2021-2024)

year	Decisions
2021	176
2022	214
2023	316
2024	51





When comparing the number of house arrest decisions issued by the occupation in recent years, we find that the occupation issued fewer decisions during the year 2024. In 2023, the occupation issued (316 decisions), in 2022, the occupation issued (214 decisions), and in 2021, the occupation issued (176 decisions).

Deportation decisions

The occupation authorities use the deportation decisions they issue as a means to suppress the Palestinian presence in the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, the Old City, Bab al-Amoud, and other targeted neighborhoods. The occupation authorities issued 102 deportation decisions, 52 of which were deportation from Al-Aqsa Mosque during the year 2024.

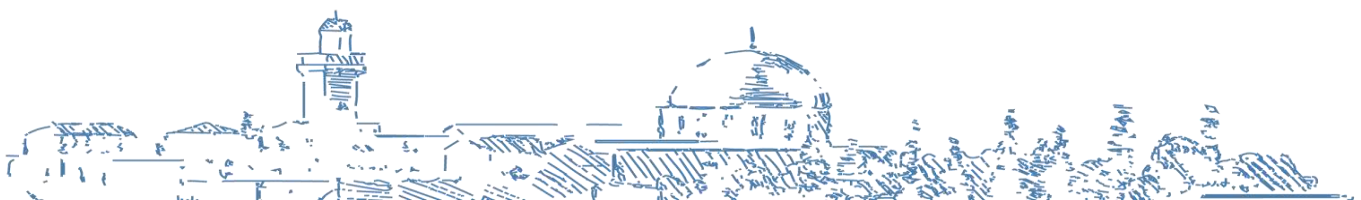
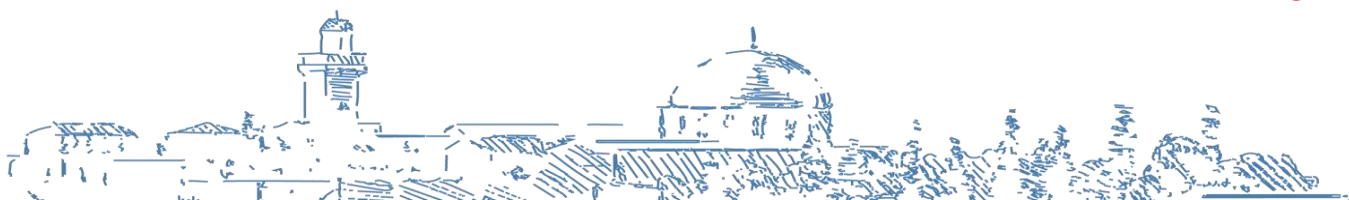


Table No. (13) shows the distribution of deportation decisions monitored during 2024

Month	Distribution of deportation decisions
January	6 Deportation Decisions
February	13 Deportation Decisions, 11 of which were from Al-Aqsa Mosque
March	20 Decisions, 13 of which were from Al-Aqsa Mosque
April	5 Deportation Decisions, 4 of which were from Al-Aqsa Mosque
May	6 Deportation Decisions, 2 of which were from Al-Aqsa Mosque
June	4 Deportation Decisions, 1 of which was from Al-Aqsa Mosque
July	3 Decisions, 1 of which was from Al-Aqsa Mosque
August	19 Decisions, 13 of which were from Al-Aqsa Mosque
September	8 Decisions, 2 of which were from Al-Aqsa Mosque
October	10 Decisions, 3 of which were from Al-Aqsa Mosque
November	4 Decisions, 1 of which was from Al-Aqsa Mosque
December	4 Decisions, 1 of which was from Al-Aqsa Mosque
Total	102 Decisions, 52 of which were from Al-Aqsa Mosque



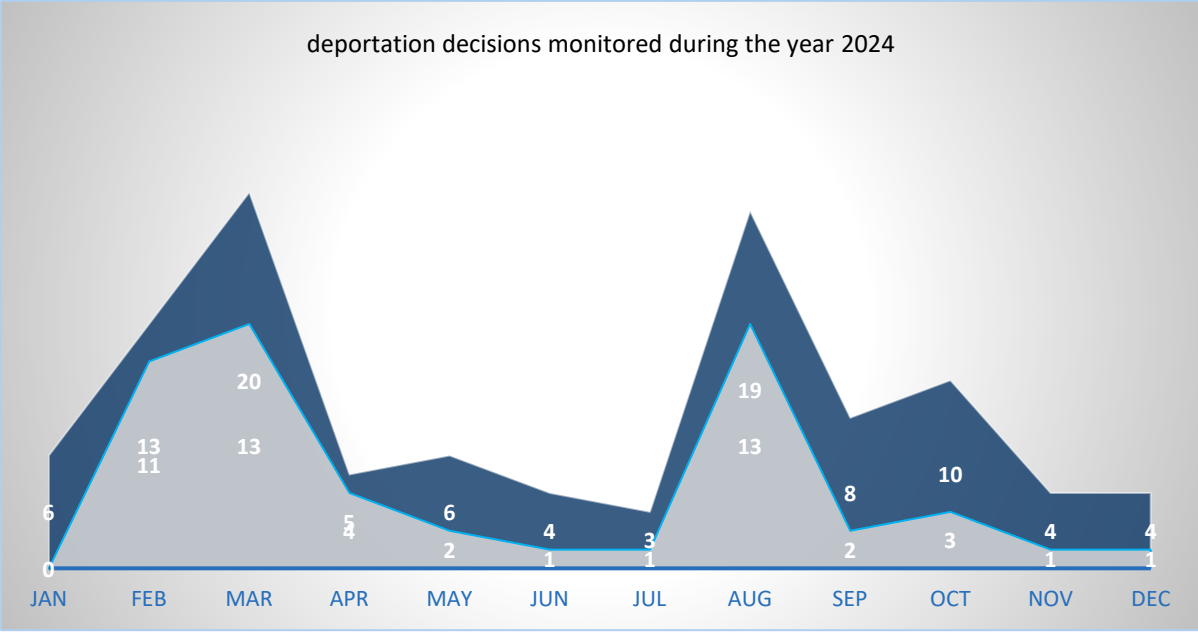
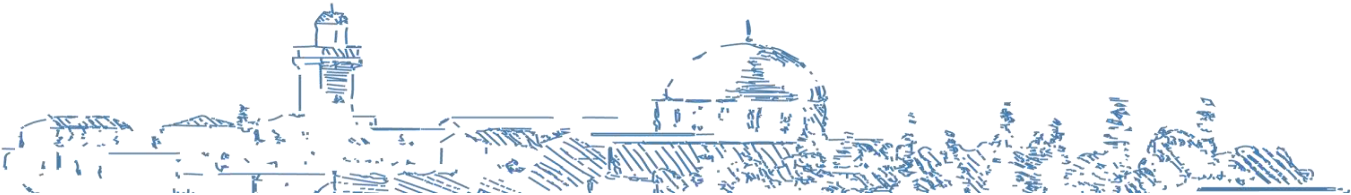
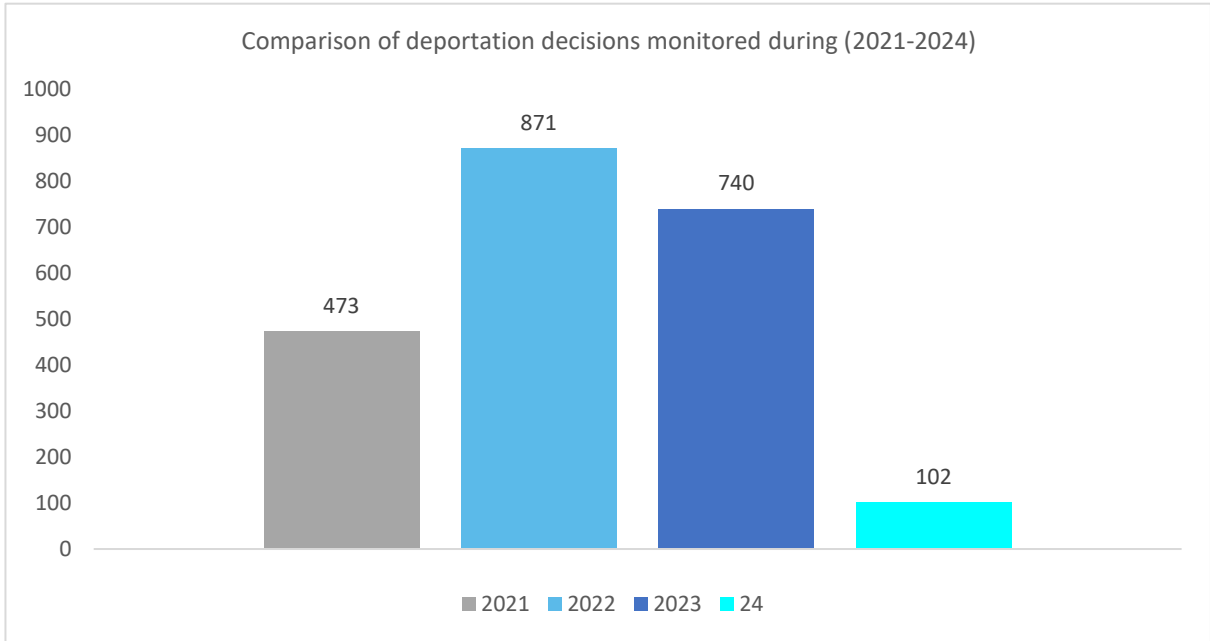


Table No. (14) Comparison of deportation decisions monitored during (2021-2024)

year	Deportation decisions
2021	473 decisions
2022	871 decisions, including 427 on Al-Aqsa Mosque
2023	740 decisions, including 561 on Al-Aqsa Mosque
2024	102 decisions, including 52 on Al-Aqsa Mosque

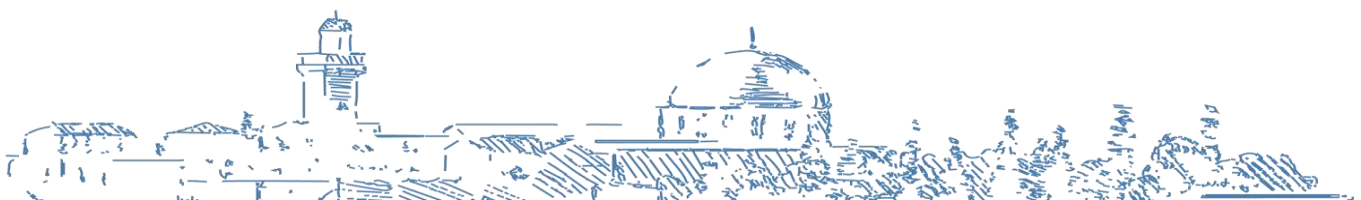




Compared to previous years, the number of deportation decisions issued by the occupation decreased during the year 2024.

Travel bans decisions

The occupation uses security reasons to prevent Palestinians from traveling, especially in occupied Jerusalem, and during the year 2024, 8 travel ban decisions were monitored.



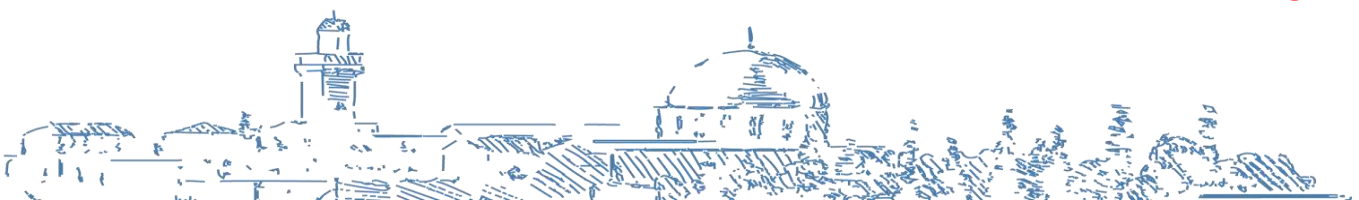
Demolitions, bulldozing and confiscation of property

The occupation authorities pursue a policy of demolishing citizens' homes in occupied Jerusalem, which comes within the context of punitive measures, forced displacement and ethnic cleansing of citizens, and Judaization and "Israelization" of the occupied city. The occupation authorities justify the demolition of homes in general on the pretext that they were built without a permit, despite the scarcity of approval for the necessary permits to build homes for Jerusalemites.



During the year 2024, the number of demolitions in the Jerusalem Governorate reached (380) demolitions and bulldozing operations, including: (92 forced self-demolitions) and (259 demolitions carried out by occupation mechanisms), in addition to 29 bulldozing operations.

During the year 2024, the occupation authorities began carrying out mass demolitions in the Jerusalem Governorate, as well as in the towns of Silwan, Anata, Hizma, Rafat, Biddu, and Nabi Samwil. During the year 2024, the occupation began implementing the decision to demolish the Al-Bustan neighborhood in the town of Silwan, south of Al-Aqsa Mosque, by demolishing the protest tent in the Al-Bustan neighborhood, which was set up in 2009 in rejection of the demolition and forced displacement decisions, as well as demolishing the Al-Bustan Center and homes of several families in the town.



It is worth noting that the occupation municipality issued a decision in 2004 to demolish the Al-Bustan neighborhood, but the demolition decision was frozen for the past 16 years after international pressure.

Targeting the homes of the families of the martyrs:

On January 9, the occupation forces blew up the home of the family of the two Jerusalemite martyrs Murad and Ibrahim Nimr in the town of Sur Baher, and the occupation claimed that they carried out the shooting operation near the "Ramot" settlement at the end of last November. The bombing was preceded by a large-scale raid on the town, and leaflets were distributed to citizens to stay away from the bombing area.

On April 16, the occupation forces blew up part of the Al-Muhtaseb family home in the town of Beit Hanina after closing another part with cement, which was the source of the shooting at the occupation police station in Jerusalem during October of last year.

On May 9, the occupation forces blew up the home of the martyr Fadi Jamjoum in the Shuafat camp in occupied Jerusalem. The martyr Jamjoum had been killed last February after a shooting near the city of Ramla in northern occupied Palestine.

During July, a large force of the occupation forces stormed the Qalandia camp, surrounded the home of the martyr Muhammad Manasra, and blew it up.

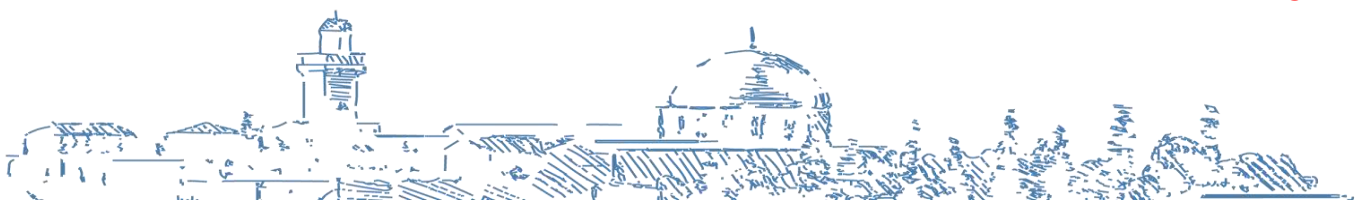
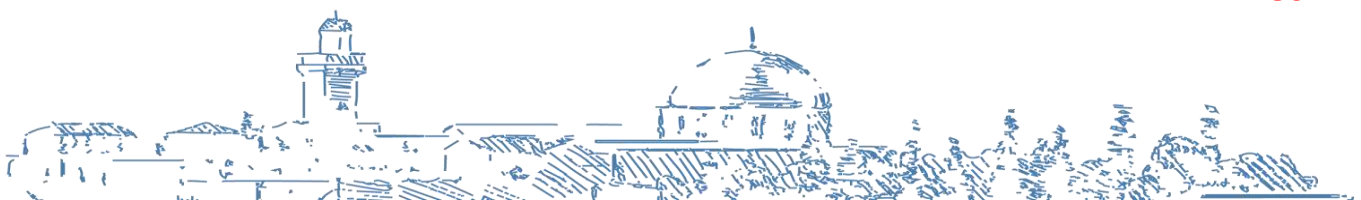


Table No. (15) shows the distribution of demolitions that were monitored during 2024

Month	Digging and excavation	self-imposed	by occupation machines	Total
January	2	8	12	22
February	5	9	19	33
March	1	8	4	13
April	2	1	6	9
May	1	9	20	30
June	1	7	12	20
July	4	10	62	76
August	5	6	33	44
September	3	8	23	34
October	2	9	4	15
November	1	7	28	36
December	2	10	36	48
Total	29	92	259	380



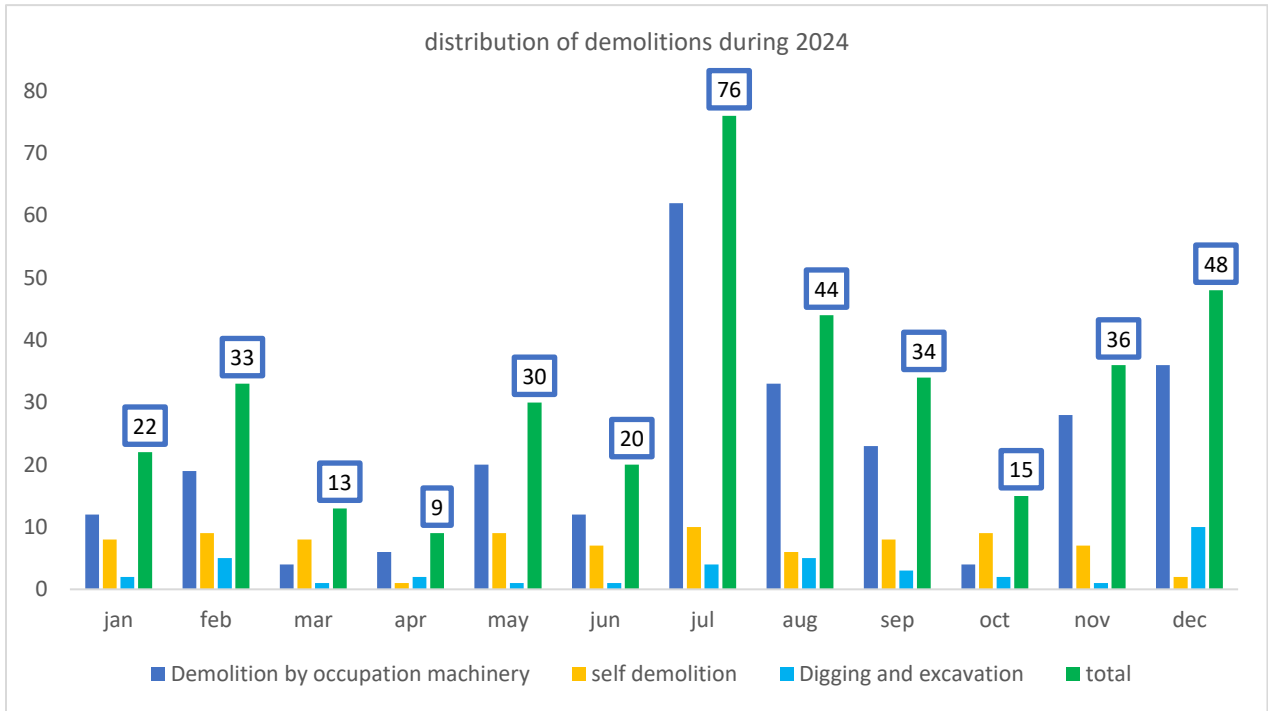
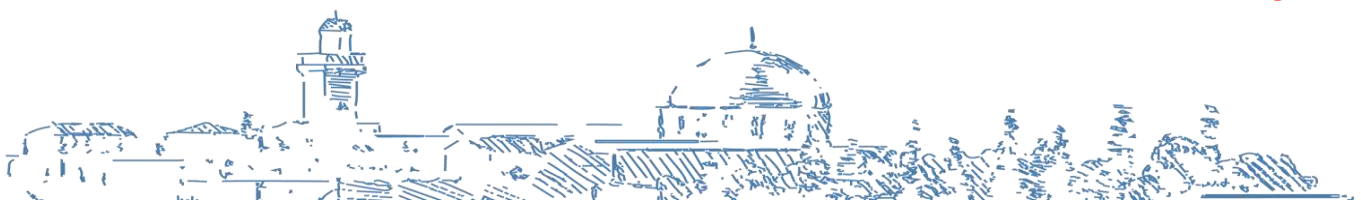
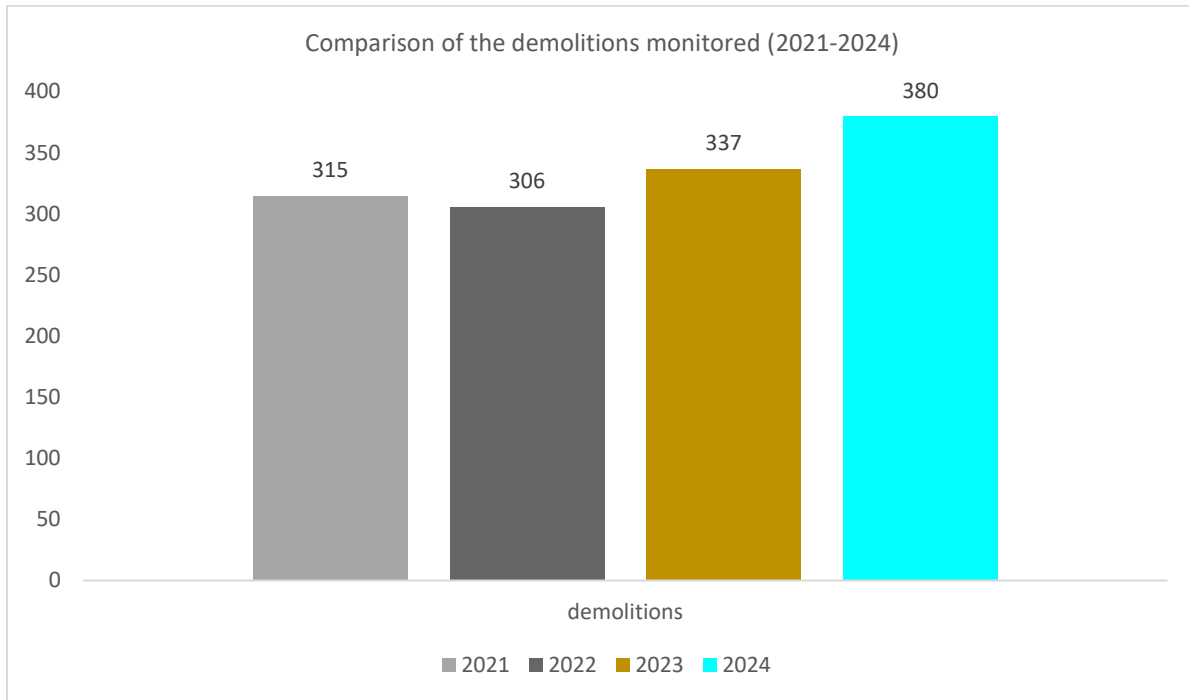


Table No. (16) Comparison of the demolitions monitored during the years (2021-2024)

year	Demolitions
2021	315
2022	306
2023	337
2024	380

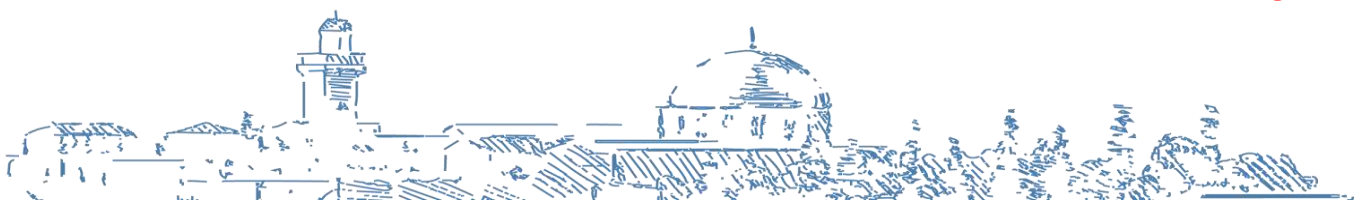




When comparing the number of demolitions carried out during the year 2024, we notice an increase in the rate of demolitions and bulldozing operations compared to previous years, as the number of demolitions and bulldozing operations during the year 2021 reached (315 demolitions and bulldozing operations), in the year 2022, (306 demolitions and bulldozing operations), and in the year 2023 (337 demolitions).

Demolition and forced eviction decisions and land confiscation

During the year 2024, the occupation authorities delivered more than 130 demolition notices in various parts of the Jerusalem Governorate, in the Bab al-Amud area, and the towns of Silwan, al-Jib, Hizma, Anata, Jaba, Jabal al-Mukaber, Kafr Aqab, and Shuafat camp, and in the Abu al-Nuwar community east of occupied Jerusalem, and the neighborhoods of al-Bustan, Yasul, and Wadi al-Joz, and the al-Khunaidiq and Ras al-Nader areas in the town of Beit Anan northwest of occupied Jerusalem.



In May, the occupation forces notified the demolition of dozens of shops along the road linking the Jaba and Qalandia military checkpoints north of occupied Jerusalem, and a bridge linking the towns of Jaba and Al-Ram.

Forced displacement

On April 15, the occupation court issued a decision to evict the Diab families from their homes in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood in occupied Jerusalem. The court gave the families until mid-July to implement the eviction decision, with the possibility of objecting to it within two months. Three families (17 individuals) live in the homes.

In May, the Shahada family in the town of Silwan in occupied Jerusalem filed a petition to the so-called Supreme Court of Justice of the occupation to cancel the decision of an Israeli judge to evict them from their homes in the Batn al-Hawa neighborhood, without waiting for the opinion of the legal advisor, and without allowing the family's lawyer to follow up on this procedure. Human rights organizations say that the decision of the so-called judge (Solberg) came after pressure from extremist colonialist associations, even though they have been living in their homes - in a residential building - since 1967. About 35 members of the Jerusalemite Shahada family have been living in fear and anxiety for years, especially after the so-called Central Court of the occupation rejected in 2022 the appeal they filed against the decision to evict them.

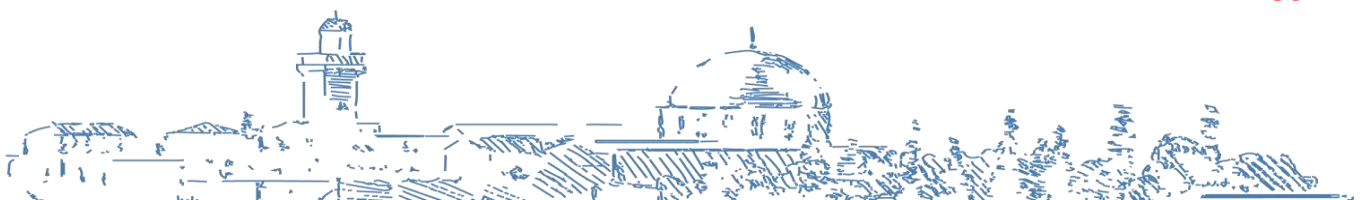
It is worth noting that the eviction of the Shahada family will be a prelude to the eviction of 87 other families in Batn al-Hawa, as the "Ateret Cohanim" colonial settlement association, in cooperation with the occupation municipality in 2015, delivered notices to evict them from their homes in favor of the settlers.

On May 9, the Supreme Court of the occupation issued a decision canceling the eviction orders against the "Hamad, Al-Dajani and Al-Dahoudi" families from the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood units in occupied Jerusalem. On July 11, the occupation court issued a decision to displace 30 Jerusalemites from the Al-Rajabi family in the Batn Al-Hawa neighborhood in the town of Silwan, and the family filed an appeal against the decision. It is noteworthy that 187 homes of the residents are threatened with demolition in the Batn Al-Hawa neighborhood.

On September 11, the occupation court issued a decision to evict the Salem Ghaith family home in favor of settlers in the Batn Al-Hawa neighborhood in the town of Silwan in occupied Jerusalem.

Confiscation and seizure of Jerusalemites' lands and homes:

On February 6, the occupation authorities confiscated the "Friday Market" land located along the northeastern side of the Jerusalem wall, and began excavation and bulldozing of the land, in preparation for the implementation of a "park", as part of the "Gardens



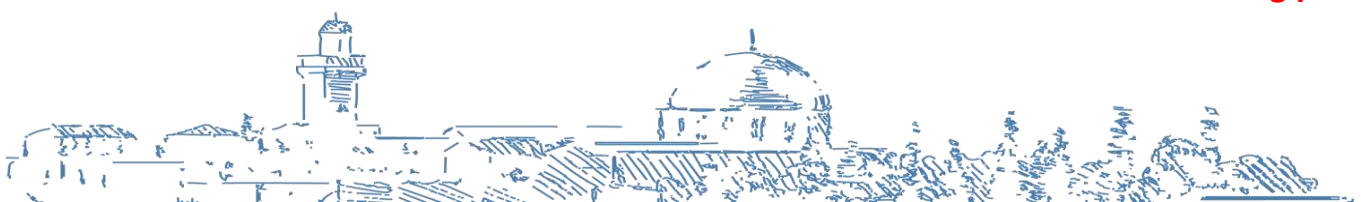
around the Old City Wall" project. The land, which is 1,200 square meters, is owned by the families of "Awis, Hamad, and Atallah." The so-called Central Court of the occupation rejected the request to "prevent temporary work" requested by the owning families, despite the existence of a request to "prevent permanent work on the land" that the court has not ruled on, in addition to a case in the Supreme Court of the occupation regarding the confiscation of the land, and a session was set for next April.

At the end of February, the occupation's civil administration crews announced the confiscation of more than 2,600 dunams of Abu Dis and Al-Eizariya lands, including large Bedouin residential communities, including the Abu Al-Nuwar community east of occupied Jerusalem.

On February 19, settlers, under the protection of the occupation forces, seized the lands of Jerusalemites in the Batn Al-Hawa neighborhood in the town of Silwan, south of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem. The "Ateret Cohanim" colonial association seized two and a half dunams of Batn Al-Hawa lands under the protection of the occupation forces, claiming that they are part of the Jewish "Ben Benishti" endowment. The residents of Silwan used the looted land as a shared parking lot for their vehicles, which also includes a garage for the Rajabi family, and two plots of land for the Silwadi and Abu Diab families. The Jerusalemite families have documents proving their ownership of the land for hundreds of years. The occupation forces forced the families to evacuate their vehicles and contents from the land, bulldozed the land and surrounded it with a wall. On May 10, the residents were able to reclaim their land and property that had been seized by settlers in the Bir al-Maskoub Bedouin community near Khan al-Ahmar, east of occupied Jerusalem. On May 7, settlers seized the residents' property and prevented them from being present in the Bir al-Maskoub community near Khan al-Ahmar, east of occupied Jerusalem. On June 27, settlers seized a house belonging to the Khalidi family near Bab al-Silsila in the Old City of occupied Jerusalem. The settlers claimed that they had purchased it, as they removed its door and changed its locks. The house (which is a waqf for the Khalidi family) is approximately 200 square meters, consists of 7 rooms and overlooks the Buraq Wall.

However, the Khalidi family managed to obtain a decision from the occupation court to evict the extremist settlers from their home and then reclaim their home.

The occupation authorities carried out land settlement work in the village of Umm Tuba, south of occupied Jerusalem, without informing the landowners, based on what is known as the "Israeli Land Settlement Law", where they registered about 63 dunams of the town's land in the name of the "Jewish National Fund". This measure threatens to evict about 30 Jerusalemite homes, in which 139 citizens live, putting them at risk of forced displacement.



The settlement work took place after a resident, a “landowner”, submitted a request to issue a building permit from the competent authorities, where he was surprised that the land on which he intended to build was registered in the name of the “Jewish National Fund”. The families submitted a petition to stop the settlement work.

Seizure of property:

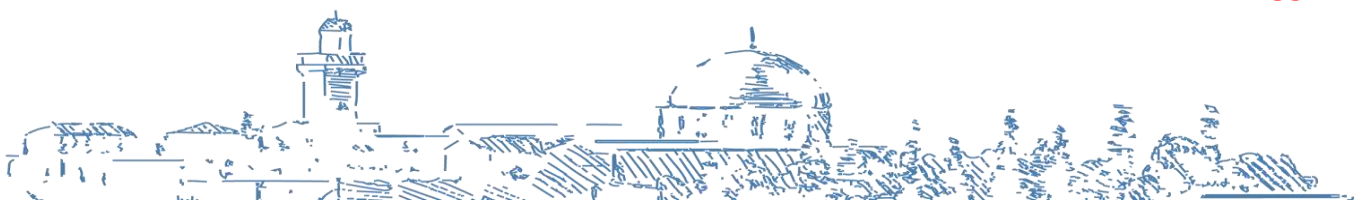
On July 16, settlers seized the home of Jerusalemite Jawad Abu Nab after storming it in the Batn al-Hawa neighborhood, south of Al-Aqsa Mosque, taking advantage of the fact that the house was empty of its owners.

On August 15, settlers stormed the home of the Shahada family in the Batn al-Hawa neighborhood in the town of Silwan, south of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, and seized it under the protection of the occupation forces. The occupation forces prevented Jerusalemite Younis Shahada from entering his residential building consisting of five apartments, coinciding with the settlers storming the building after seizing it in the town of Silwan in occupied Jerusalem.

On September 15, settlers seized a residential apartment in the town of At-Tur, east of occupied Jerusalem.

On October 9, settlers, under the protection of the occupation forces, seized a plot of land in the town of Jabal al-Mukaber and a house in the Baydoun neighborhood in the town of Silwan, south of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem.

On December 10, settlers, under the protection of the occupation forces, seized a house belonging to the Ghaith family in the Batn al-Hawa neighborhood in the town of Silwan in occupied Jerusalem.



Enacting racist laws

During the year 2024, the occupation Knesset passed a set of laws of a racist colonial nature, in continuation of a previous series of laws that it passed since the beginning of its aggression on the Gaza Strip on October 7, 2023.

On October 29, the occupation Knesset passed an amendment to the Basic Law “Jerusalem – Capital of Israel” to include a ban on opening diplomatic missions in East Jerusalem to provide services to Palestinians.

On October 28, the occupation Knesset passed two laws that prohibit the work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) in areas of “Israeli sovereignty” and prohibit dealing with it.

The occupation Knesset also passed in its final reading on November 5 a law that stipulates the dismissal of an employee in the Israeli education system and the withholding of budgets from a recognized educational institution if he expresses an expression in support of what Israel considers “terrorism,” a “terrorist organization,” or “terrorist operations.”

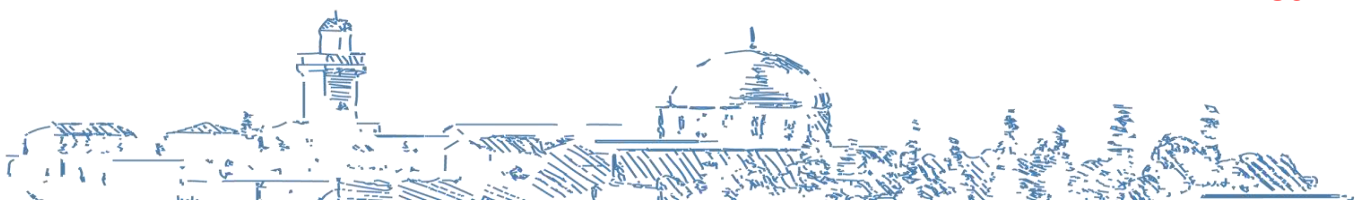
On November 7, the Israeli Knesset approved in the second and third readings a bill that allows the deportation of the families of “operation perpetrators” to Gaza or to other destinations determined “according to the circumstances.” This law represents a dangerous escalation in the policy of collective punishment pursued by the occupation authorities against the Palestinians.

The Knesset also approved temporary orders that allow the imprisonment of children under the age of 14 if they are convicted of participating in operations against the occupation, a measure that contravenes international standards for children’s rights.

On November 12, MK Yitzhak Kroes of the “Jewish Power” bloc submitted a bill that aims to restrict the activities of the Palestinian National Authority, the Palestine Liberation Organization, and the “Fatah” movement in East Jerusalem and its surrounding towns and camps. This bill aims to undermine any Palestinian political or administrative presence in the city, as part of the occupation’s efforts to consolidate its control and Judaize the area.

In December, the occupation authorities issued a decision to convert any land in Jerusalem whose owners are unable to prove ownership into what is known as “absentee property,” preventing its owners from obtaining building permits.

The occupation began implementing this measure in the Sheikh Jarrah and Jabal Mukaber areas, specifically in the Al-Qanbar neighborhood and the lands near the wall near Abu Dis. The occupation is working to expand the scope of these measures to include all parts of Jerusalem, with a special focus on the town of Silwan, especially in the neighborhoods of Al-Bustan, Batn Al-Hawa, and Ein Al-Lawza.



The strike is a way for Jerusalemites to make their voices heard

Jerusalemites use strikes as a means of expressing and showing solidarity with their issues and the issues of their people and their rejection of the crimes and attacks of the occupation against them. During 2024, Jerusalemites went on 8 strikes. On January 3, mourning and a comprehensive strike spread throughout the Jerusalem Governorate; in condemnation of the assassination of the Hamas leader Saleh Al-Arouri, and the ongoing crimes of the occupation against our people in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. The strike, which was called for by the national and Islamic forces, paralyzed all aspects of life.

On February 5, a general strike was declared in the town of Jabal Mukaber in occupied Jerusalem for three days following the martyrdom of the child Wadih Awisat. On February 10, the national and Islamic forces northwest of Jerusalem declared a general strike in protest against the occupation's execution of the young man Khaddour.

On February 16, the national and Islamic forces in Shuafat camp called for a general strike in mourning for the soul of the martyr Fadi Jamjoum from Jerusalem and in response to the call of the people in the Gaza Strip.

On March 1, a commercial strike spread to the town of Biddu northwest of occupied Jerusalem in mourning for the soul of the martyr Duha Abu Eid after the occupation handed over her body and buried it.

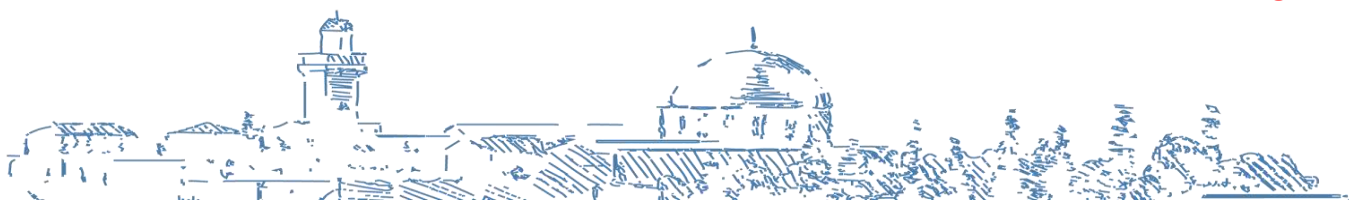
On March 4, the national forces declared a general strike in Qalandia camp and Kafr Aqab in mourning for the soul of the martyr Mustafa Abu Shalbak and in denunciation of the occupation's ongoing crimes against our defenseless people.

On March 13, a general strike was declared in Shuafat camp in occupied Jerusalem in mourning for the soul of the martyred child Rami Halhouli, and a strike was also declared in the town of Al-Jib northwest of occupied Jerusalem in mourning for the young man Zaid Khalifa and the child Abdullah Assaf.

On April 21, a general strike spread throughout the Jerusalem Governorate, mourning the souls of the martyrs in Nour Shams Camp in Tulkarm and denouncing the ongoing aggression of the occupation against our Palestinian people.

On July 24, a commercial strike spread in Qalandia Camp and Kafr Aqab in mourning for the martyr Ahmed Aslan, and on July 31, the national and Islamic forces declared a general and comprehensive strike; denouncing the assassination of the leader Ismail Haniyeh.

On September 18, a commercial strike spread throughout the Shuafat Camp in mourning for the soul of the child martyr Hani Al-Qari.



Tightening the noose on Jerusalemites

The occupation is trying to tighten the noose on Jerusalemites in various ways, such as imposing heavy fines and fines, and the method of threats and punishment. During April, the occupation forces imposed a huge financial fine on Jerusalemite Abdullah Ghanem from the Wadi Hilweh neighborhood in Silwan, amounting to "700" thousand shekels, after he refused to sell his house to colonial groups. The violations affected 5 members of the family, including his two sons, his wife, and his daughter who has been married for 8 years. The violations centered around his son's car, under the pretext that it was parked in a yard used by the neighborhood residents as a parking lot, while the occupation claims that it is a cemetery for settlers.

It is worth noting that Ghanem registered his house as an Islamic endowment that cannot be sold or disposed of, after attempts to seize his house by the occupation authorities and their colonial arms.

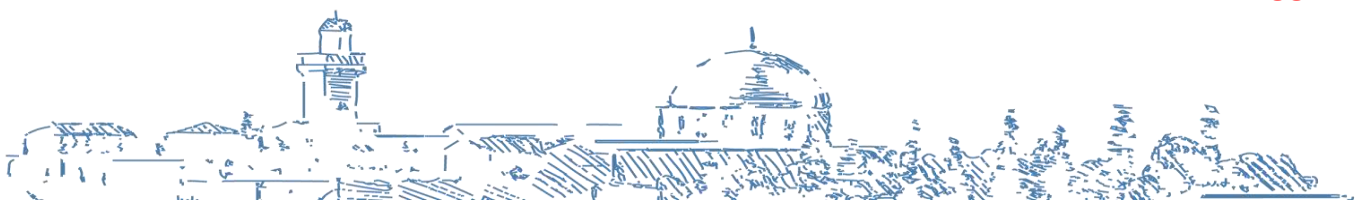
In April, the occupation also distributed and hung threatening leaflets in the Shuafat and Anata camps "under the pretext of throwing stones and firecrackers," in reference to the targeting of the martyred child Rami Al-Halhouli and the "punitive" measures against the residents, such as closing the checkpoint and throwing bombs.

On May 8, the occupation court issued its ruling against the two young Jerusalemites, Adi Adnan Ghaith and Amer Zaidani, with forced working hours in its institutions and paying sums of money to the settlers, on the pretext of assaulting them earlier.

On May 16, the occupation forces raided the Samreen family home in the Wadi Hilweh neighborhood in the town of Silwan to search for the child Aser Samreen (4 years old) under the pretext of "throwing a stone at a settlers' vehicle."

On May 23, the occupation forces forced Jerusalemite Azmi Abu Ghannam to pay 5,000 shekels to appeal the fines imposed on him in the amount of 70,000 shekels under the pretext of parking his vehicle in a parking lot on land that the occupation claims is a cemetery in the Wadi al-Rababa neighborhood in the town of Silwan, south of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem.

During June, the Israeli company "Mekorot" continued to reduce water to the concession areas of the Jerusalem Water Authority by more than 50%, which led to a crisis regarding the issue of water in various areas of the governorate. On June 12, the occupation forces imposed financial fines on the owners of stalls on Sultan Suleiman Street in occupied Jerusalem. The occupation also forced the owners of shops in the Qattanin Market to close their stores until 11 am; to secure the settlers' dances and prayers in the market overlooking the courtyards of the Al-Aqsa Mosque in celebration of the so-called "Feast of Weeks."



During July, the occupation municipality imposed a fine of 5,000 shekels on a bakery in the town of Issawiya for not putting up a sign reading "No Smoking".

On July 8, the occupation municipality crews issued fines of 7,000 shekels against residents of the Al-Thawri neighborhood in occupied Jerusalem.

On July 10, the occupation forces stormed the villages of Al-Qubeiba and Biddu, northwest of occupied Jerusalem, and hung a warning sticker on a veterinary clinic in the Al-Mashahed area in the village of Biddu, prohibiting the purchase or sale of "illegal" fertilizers. The storming and threat came as part of a broader campaign that included villages and cities in the West Bank, to confiscate fertilizers from shops, veterinary clinics and agricultural nurseries, for fear that they would be used in the manufacture of explosive devices.

During August, the occupation prevented the launch of a relief donation campaign from occupied Jerusalem to the Gaza Strip. On August 11, the occupation forces wrote the phrase "The people of Israel live" on the walls of homes during the storming of the village of Issawiya in occupied Jerusalem. On August 28, the occupation forces raided the home of Sabri Abu Diab in the Ein Al-Lawza neighborhood in the town of Silwan and handed them a fine of 475 shekels due to the falling of leaves from a tree belonging to the family in front of their home.

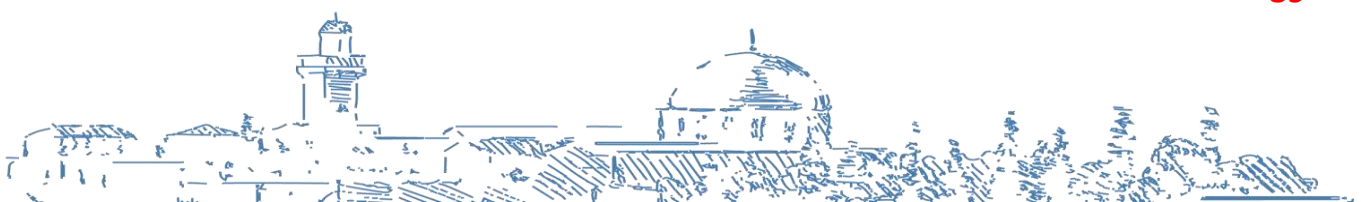
During September, the occupation authorities issued a decision to restrict Jerusalemites by preventing the entry of "two-wheeled" vehicles into the Old City of occupied Jerusalem. On September 12, the occupation imposed a fine of 55,000 shekels on the home of Jerusalemite Raed Darbas from the town of Issawiya.

On September 22, joint crews from the occupation tax and arnona tax, under the protection of the occupation forces, raided the home of the Rukun family in the town of Silwan and issued the family a fine of 730 shekels for sewage extensions, even though they belong to the occupation municipality.

On September 24, the occupation forces arrested a Jerusalemite pharmacist for wearing a ring bearing the name of the Prophet Muhammad, may God bless him and grant him peace.

During October, the occupation forces closed a café for a month in the town of Beit Safafa in occupied Jerusalem; under the pretext that it employs workers from the West Bank. Three commercial establishments were also closed in the town of At-Tur under the same pretext.

During October, the occupation municipality submitted a request to the so-called Ministry of the Interior to increase municipal taxes, or what is called "Arnona", on the residents of Jerusalem. If approved, the expected additional revenues will reach 54



million shekels for the treasury of the occupation municipality, in a move that will burden the Jerusalemite citizen who suffers from the taxes imposed by the occupation authorities against him.

During November, the occupation closed the "Kastro" café in the Musrara area under the pretext that the property belongs to the "Custodian of Absentee Property". The occupation police also began planning to install electronic gates at Bab al-Asbat, in an attempt to impede the access of worshipers and citizens to Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Old City.

On November 20, the occupation municipality imposed a fine of 50 thousand shekels on Jerusalemite Shadi Samreen and his wife, on the grounds that they parked their vehicle on land that the occupation claims is a Jewish cemetery in the Wadi al-Rababa neighborhood in the town of Silwan.

On November 21, the occupation forces imposed a fine of 5,000 shekels on a Jerusalemite driver in the At-Tur neighborhood for allegedly not placing a "no smoking" sticker on his vehicle.

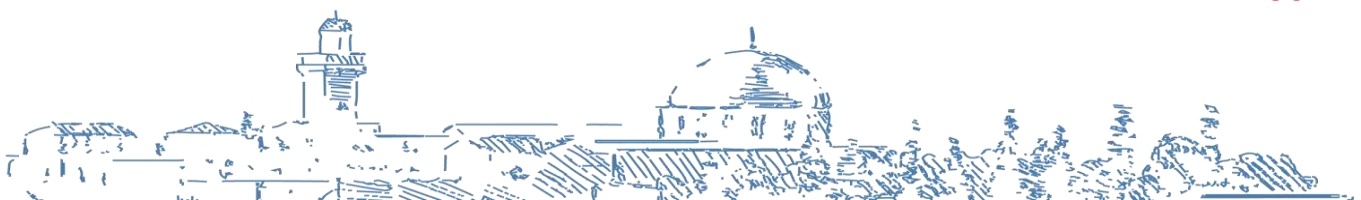
Fines ranging from 475 to 5,000 shekels were also imposed on a store owner from the Abu Teir family in Wadi al-Hummus, on the pretext that there were boxes and merchandise in front of the store and smoking inside.

On December 5, the occupation court issued a ruling to pay 10 million shekels to the family of the martyred Jerusalemite Muhammad Manasra, who carried out the "Eli" attack last February.

Tightening the noose on obtaining building permits

A report issued by the "Ir Amim" and "Bimkom" associations entitled (From One Hundred to Zero) revealed a dangerous turning point in granting building permits to Palestinians in East Jerusalem. According to the report, all licensing applications submitted during 2023 failed to meet the requirements of the new procedure, resulting in no building permits being issued, an unprecedented number compared to the past five years, when an average of 100 building permits were issued annually.

The main reason for this decrease is the cancellation of the "Mukhtar procedure" that was previously used to submit licensing applications, and the entry into force of a new procedure. It includes requirements that the report described as "impossible," such as submitting additional documents that were not previously required, such as tax proofs dating back to the Jordanian era before 1967. It is noteworthy that the number refers to building permits for unregistered or unorganized lands in Jerusalem.



Tightening the noose on the olive season

On October 5, settlers stole olives in Wadi al-Rababa in Silwan in occupied Jerusalem, and the settlers looted the olive trees on an area of 159 dunams completely. On October 30, settlers picked olives in the lands of the Wadi al-Rababa neighborhood in the town of Silwan in occupied Jerusalem.

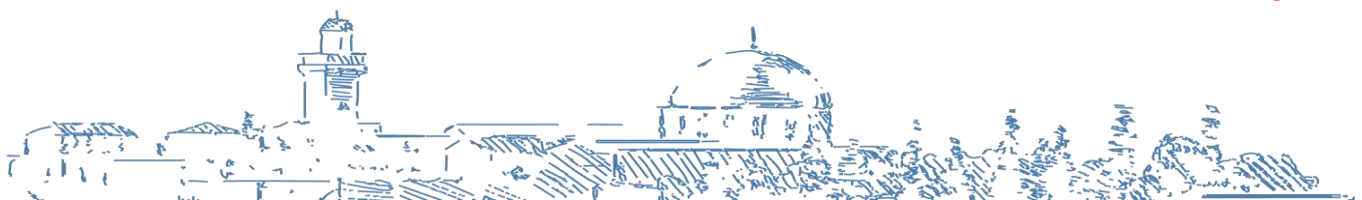
On October 26, the occupation forces isolated the residents from their olive trees and lands and prevented them from reaching them in the town of Beit Hanina, north of occupied Jerusalem.

On November 3, the occupation forces confiscated agricultural equipment and machinery from lands in the village of Beit Surik, northwest of Jerusalem. They prevented Jerusalemites from using or working on them, even though the "Beit Al-Maqdis Agricultural Cooperative" had reclaimed the land to establish productive projects that provide job opportunities for the local community.

The number of farmers in the Jerusalem Governorate is 18,500 farmers, and the cultivated area is estimated at 19,002 dunams. The number of agricultural gates is 16 gates in northwest Jerusalem, with 1,821 farmers entering through prior coordination.

Violations against Jerusalemite prisoners During 2024

The occupation authorities continued their violations against prisoners and released prisoners, which have increased in severity since the beginning of the Israeli occupation's aggression on the Gaza Strip. On January 10, the occupation's Magistrate's Court in Haifa summoned the released Jerusalemite prisoner "Fadwa Hamada" on the grounds that she had committed "violations against the prison administration and police during her captivity," ignoring the fact that she was released as part of an official exchange deal under international guarantees. The Commission of Prisoners' Affairs and Released Prisoners said that what happened was a clear legal breach against Hamada, calling for the occupation to be forced to abide by the terms of the deal and not to prosecute those released in it. On October 29, the Magistrate's Court in Haifa issued a two-year prison sentence against the released prisoner Hamada. On November 15, the occupation court froze the decision to re-arrest the released prisoner Hamada for two years, to end on January 16, 2025. On January 18, the occupation forces in the Nafha desert prison severely beat the Jerusalemite prisoner Ayman Al-Sharbaty after he protested and rejected the unjust and inhumane measures with which the prison administration treats the prisoners in Nafha prison. The prisoner Al-Sharbaty was transferred to the solitary confinement cells, after the severe beating. It is noteworthy that he has been detained since 1998, and the Al-Sharbaty family held the occupation responsible for his mental and physical health.



Regarding the occupation's crimes against prisoners since the beginning of its aggression on the Gaza Strip, fears of a mass death of prisoners are increasing "due to the occupation's measures against them, as lawyer Hassan Obaidi quoted the Jerusalemite prisoner Muhammad Alian (69 years old), the father of the martyr Baha Alian from the town of Jabal al-Mukaber, saying: "The least prisoner lost 10-15 kilos, few meals that do not satisfy at all (keep us alive), the pain of hunger, the diabetic eats 3 meager meals instead of 6 meals, stopping the rapid insulin, the situation is very bad, things are on a catastrophic path, and the fear of a mass death of prisoners." During the month of February, the occupation court finally approved the dismissal of the released Jerusalemite prisoner "Ramzi al-Abbasi" from his job as a physical therapist in special education schools in occupied Jerusalem, which was first issued in 2022. The occupation court claims that the reason for the dismissal is that al-Abbasi was convicted of "security" cases, and it is trying to bargain with him to deprive him of his financial fees in exchange for 13 years of work. It is noteworthy that the occupation arrested al-Abbasi last Ramadan and released him after 7 Months.

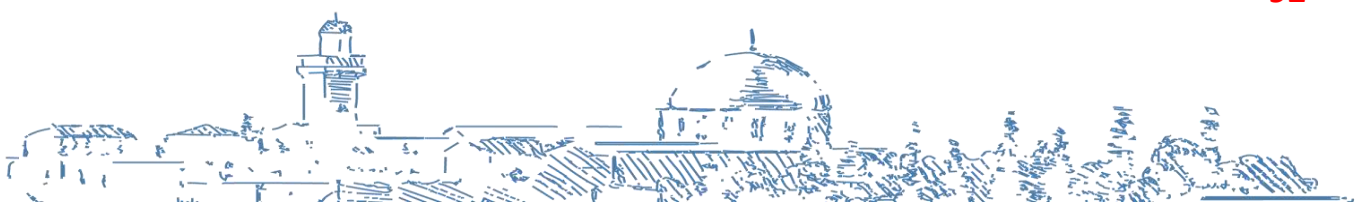
During March, media sources in Jerusalem documented the testimonies of many released prisoners, who were prevented from speaking to the media, that the occupation authorities had completely banned prayer throughout the war in the Negev prison, and considered prayer a crime punishable by severe beating. They also confiscated all the books of the Holy Quran, then allowed it again in the month of Ramadan under the name of "facilitations", and deprived the prisoners of their right to own a copy of the Quran, and allowed only one copy of the Quran in each room, while preventing reading the Quran out loud.

On July 22, the occupation released the Jerusalemite prisoner Amir Mahmoud from the town of Issawiya after 9 months of detention, and he was transferred directly to the hospital due to the poor health conditions inside the occupation prisons.

The mother of the Jerusalemite prisoner Mansour Al-Safadi demanded that the prisoners' institutions know his health condition, saying, "My son is being tortured and put under suspension, because he refused the prisoner's attempts to humiliate him in Rimon Prison, where he showed signs of fatigue and exhaustion during his trial."

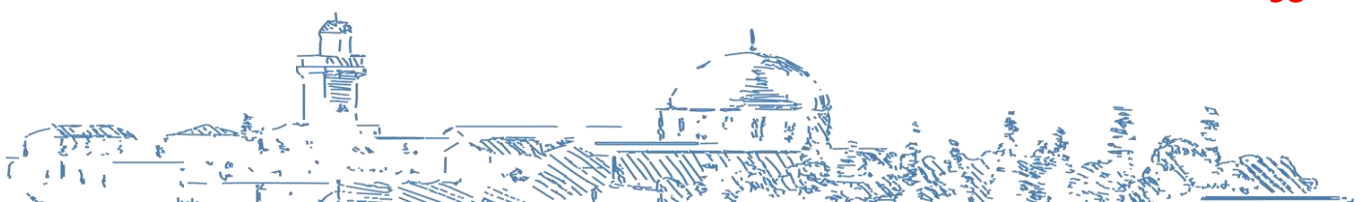
During the month of August, the Prisoners and Freed Prisoners Affairs Authority announced that Jerusalemite prisoner Jihad Burqan was at risk of losing his sight after being denied treatment for his diabetes, and the jailer told prisoner Burqan, "We will only provide you with treatment when you are on the verge of death."

On October 8, a lawsuit was filed before the occupation court against a freed Jerusalemite prisoner, "demanding from her, her family, and the Palestinian Authority" a fine "compensation to a colonist in the amount of 20 million shekels."



On October 15, the occupation authorities released the Jerusalemite boy, Iyad Ashraf Da'is, 13 years old, from Shuafat, under strict conditions, including his deportation from Jerusalem to Taybeh. The boy, Iyad, suffers from a skin disease that is eating away at his body, as a result of the policy of deliberate medical neglect by the occupation prison administration.

On November 18, the Prisoners and Ex-Prisoners Affairs Authority confirmed in a statement that detainee Hussam Zahdi Zahayqa "Shahin" (52 years old) from the town of Al-Sawahra in Jerusalem, suffered a serious deterioration in his health as a result of medical negligence, as he developed severe infections in his feet due to diabetes. Despite the pain, he was physically assaulted by the prison guards, who stepped on the infected areas with their military boots. As a result, he underwent surgery in the hospital after a long period of suffering without treatment. Hussam, who has been detained since January 28, 2004 and sentenced to 22 years in prison, is currently in Nafha prison, and describes the conditions of detention after the aggression as equivalent to decades of pain and suffering. On November 21, Jerusalemite prisoner Yousef Al-Rajabi was transferred to the hospital due to the deterioration of his health. Despite this, Al-Rajabi embraced freedom after spending 9 years in prison, amid increasing suffering for prisoners since the start of the aggression on Gaza. During December, the occupation forces, accompanied by the occupation intelligence, stormed the home of the released prisoner Omar Ma'touq in Shuafat in occupied Jerusalem and severely beat him in front of his family members, threatening him, and searched and vandalized the contents and rooms of the house completely. The licenses of the released prisoner's vehicle and his sister's vehicle were also revoked and fines were issued to them. It is noteworthy that Ma'touq was released from captivity at the beginning of 2024 after serving his sentence of 7 and a half years. In December, an extremist Israeli lawyer (Maurice Hirsch) incited against the Jerusalemite prisoner Ahmed Manasra from the town of Beit Hanina, north of occupied Jerusalem, as his release was approaching. He posted on his account on the (X) platform a picture of Manasra with his martyred cousin Hassan - dating back to October 2015 - and said, "Residents of Jerusalem, beware: In the coming months, the predatory terrorist monster Ahmed Manasra will be released. This despicable terrorist was convicted of complicity in a murder." It is noteworthy that the occupation arrested Ahmed and shot him when he was a child (13 years old), on October 12, 2015, then sentenced him to 9 and a half years in prison. On March 25, the occupation transferred prisoner Ahmed Manasra from solitary confinement to prison with prisoners after two years of solitary confinement. The isolation and medical neglect caused his mental illness to worsen and his health to deteriorate.



Crimes and violations against Jerusalem institutions

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

The most prominent of these attacks during 2024:

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 and continue to target Jerusalemite students. On January 9, the occupation forces prevented school students from reaching their homes after the end of their school day in Sur Baher. On January 16, the occupation forces fired tear gas bombs heavily in the Shuafat camp, coinciding with the students' leaving schools.

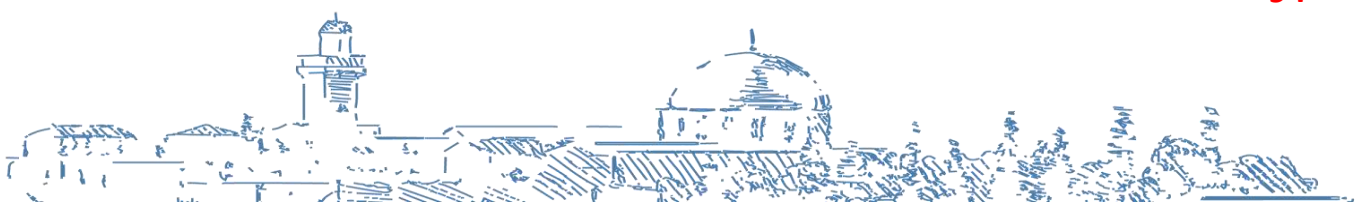
On January 28, the occupation forces stormed the Al-Aqsa Sharia School for Girls located inside the Al-Aqsa courtyards, and demanded that the police bring one of the students "to implement an arrest warrant issued against her", while threatening to storm the classroom. The occupation forces arrested the student on charges of removing the flag of the occupation state from a vehicle in Jerusalem and throwing it on the ground, and transferred her for investigation to the occupation police station on Salah al-Din Street. After the investigation, the occupation released her on condition of house arrest for 5 days, and banishment from the vicinity of Bab al-Sahira and Bab al-Amoud for a week.

On May 16 and 23, the occupation forces stormed the town of al-Ram, north of occupied Jerusalem, and fired tear gas and rubber bullets intensively at school students and residents.

On June 29, the occupation forces prevented high school students from taking their exams and detained them for a period at the Beit Iksa checkpoint, northwest of occupied Jerusalem.

The occupation prevented 20 Jerusalemite students from taking their high school exams this year, due to their detention in its prisons.

In September, the occupation forced the Jerusalemite educator Nader Abu Afifa to close his school, "Ahabab al-Rahman," which he founded in 1994 in the Shuafat camp, northeast of Jerusalem, due to the failure of the so-called Ministry of Education affiliated



with the occupation to renew its license, due to his refusal to teach the distorted curriculum.

The occupation authorities arrested a member of the Parents Committee in the schools of the town of Issawiya in Jerusalem, Moamen Muhaisen, and then released him on condition that he be kept away from his town for 4 days.

On September 11, the occupation forces fired tear gas bombs at school students during their raid on the Shuafat camp in occupied Jerusalem. On September 23, the occupation forces obstructed students from reaching their schools and tightened their measures at the Sheikh Saad checkpoint east of occupied Jerusalem.

October 1, the occupation forces assaulted school students during their raid on the vicinity of Al-Quds University in the town of Abu Dis east of occupied Jerusalem.

November 3, the occupation municipality announced its intention to recruit students from UNRWA schools in Jerusalem to its schools that teach the Israeli curriculum, following the decision to ban the agency from operating in occupied Palestine. The decision threatens the future of more than 1,800 Jerusalemite students, most of whom are from the Shuafat camp, followed by the Qalandia camp and the town of Silwan.

November 5: The occupation forces prevented school students from returning to their homes while demolishing the homes of the Al-Ruwaidi family and others in the Al-Bustan neighborhood in the town of Silwan.

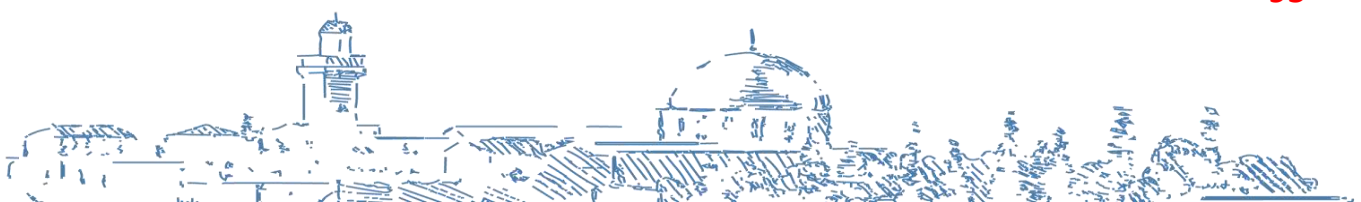
Attacks on religious sites and obliteration of their features

On February 10, settlers placed incitement posters on the martyrs' monument in the Yusufiya cemetery near the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.

On February 26, settlers destroyed some Islamic graves in the Okasha Mosque northwest of occupied Jerusalem, and restored one grave, claiming that it was the grave of "Benjamin", the brother of the Prophet Joseph, peace be upon him. Since November 7, the settlers had turned the mosque into a synagogue, placing chairs, religious bookcases, wooden screens, and candlesticks in it, and began performing prayers.

On March 9, settlers stormed the Bab al-Rahma cemetery adjacent to the eastern wall of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, and destroyed the headstones of some of the graves there. On June 1, the occupation forces stormed the Bab al-Rahma cemetery and searched the young men and the graves.

November 19, the occupation forces demolished the Al-Shiyah Mosque in Jabal al-Mukaber, which had been built for 20 years and served hundreds of residents of the neighborhood. The mosque was a center for prayer and Quran learning for children and youth, in addition to being an outlet for the neighborhood's children.



Incitement and hate speech

On January 24, the so-called deputy mayor of the occupation in occupied Jerusalem, the extremist (Arieh King), declared against the Jerusalemites, saying, "We must realize that the Arabs of Jerusalem are like the Arabs of Gaza, made up of extremist Islamists, a Christian minority, a silent majority that quietly supports terrorism, and a Muslim minority that opposes it. These cursed terrorists and their families must be expelled from Israel, so that everyone knows that there is no life for those who want to kill us." It is worth noting that the extremist (Arieh King) lives in a settlement in the heart of the Ras al-Amud neighborhood in occupied Jerusalem, and roams the streets of the city with his weapon. On February 20, the so-called Deputy Mayor of the occupation in Jerusalem (Arieh King) incited, as part of his election campaign, the call to prayer in the neighborhoods of occupied Jerusalem, claiming that it disturbs the settlers and their children!

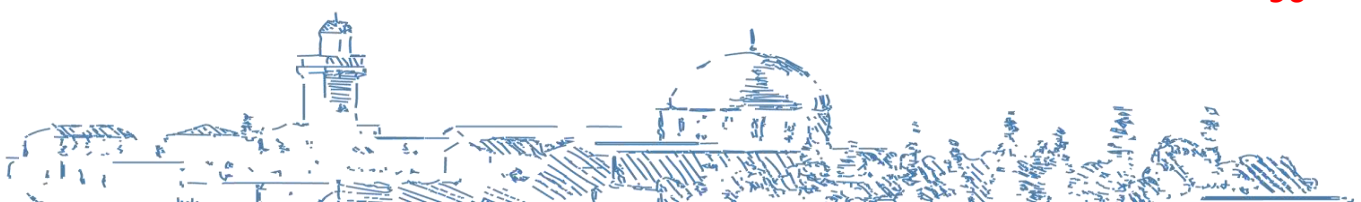
During December, the extremist Deputy Mayor of the occupation in Jerusalem (Arieh King) said, "It is time for the Israeli government to legally ban the use of advertisements for places in Arabic that refer to neighborhoods and places that have been officially approved by state institutions."

This statement came after an extremist Israeli website incited against an advertisement in Arabic published by the Dean of Students Office at the Hebrew University in occupied Jerusalem, because it contained a drawing of the Dome of the Rock, and the original Palestinian names of a mountain and a deserted village. The advertisement used the name of the deserted Sheikh Badr Hill to talk about the (Givat Ram) settlement west of Jerusalem, in addition to the name of Mount Scopus to talk about its Hebrew name (Har Hatzofim).

Incitement against international institutions in Jerusalem (UNRWA)

On January 15, the so-called extremist Deputy Mayor of the occupation in Jerusalem (Arieh King) incited against the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), specifically against its headquarters in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood in occupied Jerusalem. King sent an official letter on behalf of the occupation municipality to the so-called extremist Minister of Security of the occupation (Itamar Ben Gvir), demanding that he vacate the headquarters in Jerusalem, on the pretext that it is located within what he called "Israeli lands", and that many of its facilities in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood were built without a permit.

On January 28, the so-called "Israel Lands Authority" demanded that the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) vacate one of its properties in the town of Kafr Aqab, north of occupied Jerusalem - with an area of 85 dunams - and pay 17 million shekels. This came after incitement and an official request from the so-called Deputy Mayor of the occupation in Jerusalem (Arieh King) a few days ago,



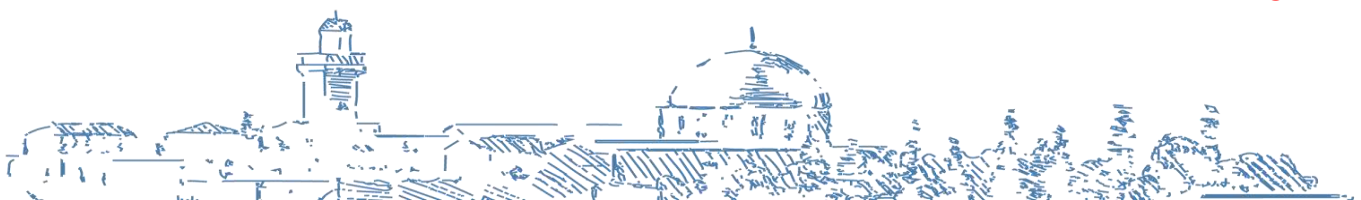
where he claimed that the land on which the property is located does not belong to UNRWA but to the occupation, and accordingly it must be vacated and its usage fees paid retroactively. It is noteworthy that the aforementioned land in Kafr Aqab was registered in the name of the Jordanian government before 1967, and UNRWA then established a school and a training center on it.

On January 31, extremist settlers called for organizing a stand in front of the headquarters of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood in occupied Jerusalem, on February 5, to demand the expulsion of the agency from Jerusalem.

During February, incitement against UNRWA continued. On February 7, settlers demanded the closure of UNRWA schools in occupied Jerusalem. On February 11, the so-called Constitution and Judiciary Committee in the occupation Knesset approved a draft law to stop UNRWA's work in occupied Jerusalem.

On February 13, the so-called "Minister of Construction and Housing" in the occupation government, "Yitzhak Goldknopf", demanded the termination of all land lease agreements for UNRWA in occupied Jerusalem, in continuation of the war on UNRWA.

The situation was no different in March, as the settlers continued their incitement against UNRWA. On March 18, settlers attacked the headquarters of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood of occupied Jerusalem, and placed incitement posters against the agency, demanding its closure and the expulsion of its employees. The settlers placed signs on the gate of the headquarters reading "A headquarters of terrorism is ahead," poured fake blood, and placed body bags in front of the entrance to obstruct and intimidate the employees. On March 20, settlers demonstrated in front of the headquarters of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) in Jerusalem, demanding the closure of its headquarters and the cessation of its work. On May 10, settlers set fire to the vicinity of the headquarters of UNRWA in Sheikh Jarrah in occupied Jerusalem. On May 29, the so-called "Knesset", or the occupation parliament, approved in a preliminary reading a bill declaring UNRWA a "terrorist organization," which was submitted by the occupation Knesset member Julia Milinovsky from the "Yisrael Beiteinu" party. The bill stipulates that the "Anti-Terrorism Law" will apply to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), and "all contacts and relations between Israel and its citizens and UNRWA will be halted, and the agency's offices in Israel will be closed." The UN agency will also be subject to the provisions of the Penal Code that apply to "terrorist organizations." In addition, the immunity and privileges of the agency, its employees, or anyone working on its behalf will be revoked by the so-called Minister of Foreign Affairs of the occupation by revoking the legal order that provides this immunity.



On May 30, the occupation authorities issued a decision to evacuate the main building of UNRWA in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood in occupied Jerusalem within 30 days of the decision's issuance, under the pretext of "using the land without the approval of the Israel Lands Authority." The so-called Lands Authority of the occupation also demanded that the agency pay 27 million, 125 thousand, and 280 shekels (7.2 million US dollars) in late rent, in addition to paying annual usage fees until actual use ceases, according to what was published on an Israeli website.

During September, the occupation demanded that the Qalandia Educational Institute affiliated with UNRWA pay occupancy fees of 17 million shekels. It is noteworthy that there are ongoing attempts by the occupation to confiscate the land on which the institute is located, which includes 270 Jerusalemite students.

On October 10, the occupation government decided to confiscate the area of the headquarters of UNRWA in Sheikh Jarrah in occupied Jerusalem, and to build 1,440 colonial units on it.

On October 28, the occupation Knesset finally approved the decision to ban UNRWA activities in areas under the control of the occupation.

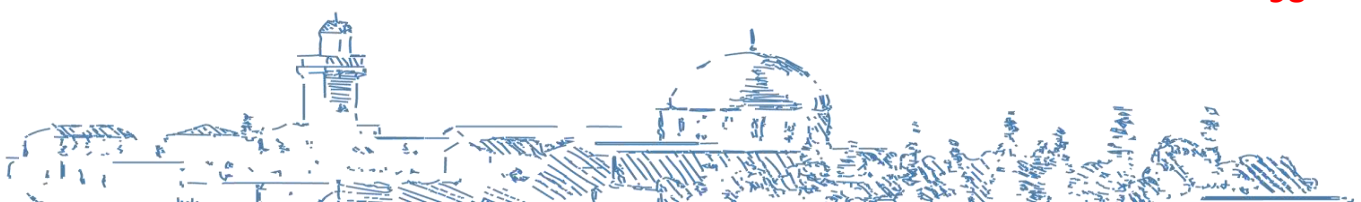
Since the beginning of the occupation's genocidal war in the Gaza Strip, UNRWA has been subjected to systematic targeting by the occupation, with the aim of preventing the establishment of a Palestinian state with East Jerusalem as its capital by merging the western and eastern parts of the city, in addition to liquidating the refugee issue and abolishing the right of return.

It is worth noting that this is not the first time that UNRWA has been subjected to an attack by the occupation, as it was subjected to another attack in 2019 when the so-called National Security Council of the occupation decided to approve a plan to close and expel the institutions run by UNRWA in the occupied city of Jerusalem.

Cultural institutions

On February 19, the occupation forces hung a demolition order at the entrance to the Issawiya Club building in occupied Jerusalem. On March 4, the occupation municipality in Jerusalem notified the demolition of the Silwan Sports Club in occupied Jerusalem. On March 14, the occupation forces raided the Qalandia Stadium under construction north of occupied Jerusalem, confiscated a vehicle and equipment, and photographed the stadium facilities. During June, settlers attacked football coaches at the Mount of Olives Stadium in the town of At-Tur, east of occupied Jerusalem, during a children's training session, and the occupation forces arrested a number of child players.

November 10, the occupation municipality closed the parking lots designated for the Turkish Cultural Center (Yunus Emre) on Al-Zahra Street in Jerusalem. This came after



continuous incitement from extremist settlers, who demanded the closure of the center completely.

December 18, the occupation forces stormed the Arab Studies Association "Beit Al-Sharq" and seized the IDs of its employees at the Al-Dahiya intersection in the town of Beit Hanina in occupied Jerusalem.

Attacks against journalists

As for the attacks on journalists during 2024, the occupation authorities continued to obstruct the work of journalists and prevent them from media coverage, especially on Fridays and covering prayers. On January 12, the occupation forces stipulated the removal of press crews to allow worshipers to enter Al-Aqsa Mosque.

On January 3, the occupation targeted journalists and residents in the vicinity of the Shakirat family home that the occupation demolished in the town of Jabal Al-Mukaber in occupied Jerusalem.

On January 19, the occupation forces suppressed press crews and removed them from the Wadi Al-Joz area in occupied Jerusalem.

On January 22, the occupation forces assaulted journalist Ahmad Jalajel while he was covering the storming of the town of Issawiya in occupied Jerusalem.

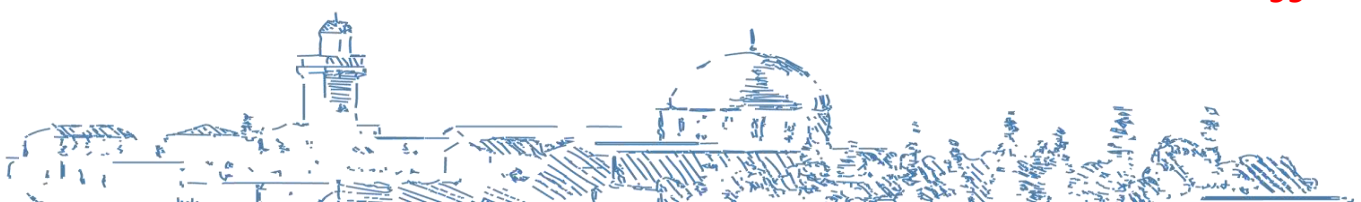
On January 29, the occupation forces arrested journalist Ahmad Rukun from occupied Jerusalem after assaulting him, his mother and his brother.

On February 8, the occupation forces arrested Jerusalemite photographer Muhammad Abu Sneineh from the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.

On February 12, the occupation forces assaulted a correspondent for the "Capital" page and obstructed his work while he was covering the storming of the town of Al-Ram in occupied Jerusalem.

On February 16, the occupation forces obstructed the work of journalists and prevented them from covering the media in the vicinity of the home of the martyr Fadi Jamjoum from Jerusalem in the Shuafat camp in occupied Jerusalem. Photographer Izzat Jamjoum was also injured by a rubber bullet in his finger while covering the clashes that erupted between the occupation forces and young men in the Shuafat camp, northeast of occupied Jerusalem.

On March 15, the occupation forces detained journalist Diala Juwayhan at Bab al-Asbat and tried to prevent her from reaching the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque. The occupation forces arrested photojournalist Mustafa Al-Kharouf from inside the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, and later released him. On March 17, the occupation authorities handed the



Jerusalemite journalist Basem Al-Zaidani a decision to ban him from the Old City and Al-Aqsa Mosque. On April 1, as part of the restrictions on the transmission of the truth, the occupation Knesset approved in the second and third readings what is known as the "Al Jazeera Law", which allows the closure of foreign media outlets and prevents them from broadcasting, under the pretext of harming "Israel's security.

On April 2, occupation soldiers targeted journalist crews and obstructed their work around the entrance to Qalandia camp, north of Jerusalem.

On April 24, the occupation police removed Jerusalemite journalist Saif al-Qawasmi from Al-Aqsa Mosque, arrested him, and prevented him from continuing his work in covering the raids on the second day of the Jewish Passover holiday. The occupation then released journalist al-Qawasmi after his arrest from Al-Aqsa Mosque, on the condition that he be kept away from Al-Aqsa for a week and return later to complete the investigation.

The occupation forces also restricted journalists in the Old City of occupied Jerusalem and prevented Jerusalemite journalist Nisreen Salem from being present at the site to cover the settlers' violations in Jerusalem during the Jewish Passover holiday.

On April 26, the occupation forces attacked journalist Ahmed Othman Jalajel and beat him with batons, causing bruises all over his body. They also obstructed his work and prevented him from covering the media.

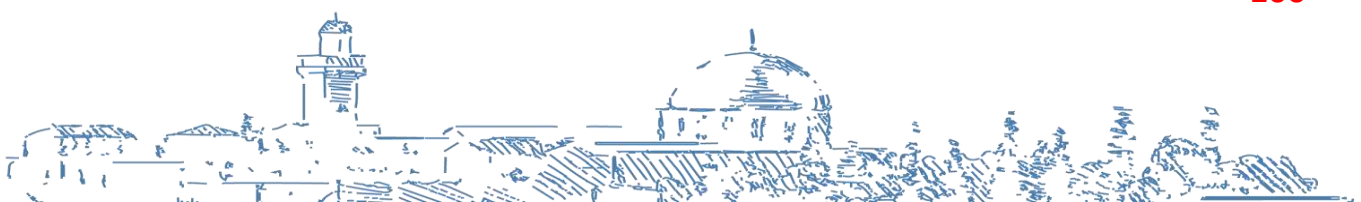
On April 27, the occupation forces detained Jerusalemite journalist Lama Ghosheh, freed prisoner Fayrouz Salama, and journalist Ramez Awad at the Atara military checkpoint.

On April 30, a settler pursued and provoked the Al Jazeera crew and obstructed their work in the vicinity of Bab al-Sahira in occupied Jerusalem while they were covering a stabbing attack in the area.

On May 17, the occupation forces obstructed the work of the press crews in the vicinity of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.

On May 27, the occupation forces attacked journalist "Ahmed Al-Safadi" while he was heading to the Al-Aqsa Mosque to participate in the funeral of the father of colleague journalist Khader Shaheen. The occupation forces also stopped journalist "Ahmed Jalajel" and prevented him from entering the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, claiming that he posed a threat to public security.

During June, a number of attacks were recorded against journalists, especially during their coverage of the hate march (Flag March), as the occupation forces attacked a number of journalists. The settlers deliberately provoked the journalists by raising their hands in front of their cameras, raising banners and obscene gestures, and obstructing



their journalistic coverage of the hate march. The settlers also attacked the Jerusalemite journalist Saif Al-Qawasmī in the Old City of occupied Jerusalem. The occupation forces and settlers assaulted a foreign journalist in the vicinity of Bab Al-Amoud in occupied Jerusalem. In addition, other attacks were recorded against journalists, namely: Ahmed Jaradat, Saeed Khair Al-Din, Nir Hassoun, Diyala Juwayhan, Layali Eid, Ghassan Abu Eid, and Malak Arouq.

During July, the occupation forces prevented journalists from being present in the vicinity of the Siyam family home, coinciding with the start of its demolition.

On July 6, the occupation forces arrested the photojournalist Abdul Rahman Al-Alami from the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque. On July 9, the occupation extended the detention of the photojournalist Saeed Al-Rukn until August 4.

On July 26, the occupation forces attacked the crew of the Turkish TRT channel in occupied Jerusalem and obstructed their work at Bab al-Asbat, one of the gates of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.

During the month of August, the occupation intelligence summoned journalists Ahmed Jalajel and Rose al-Zaro for investigation, and then released them after an investigation that lasted about two hours, on condition that they be banned from the Old City and the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque for a week, which can be extended.

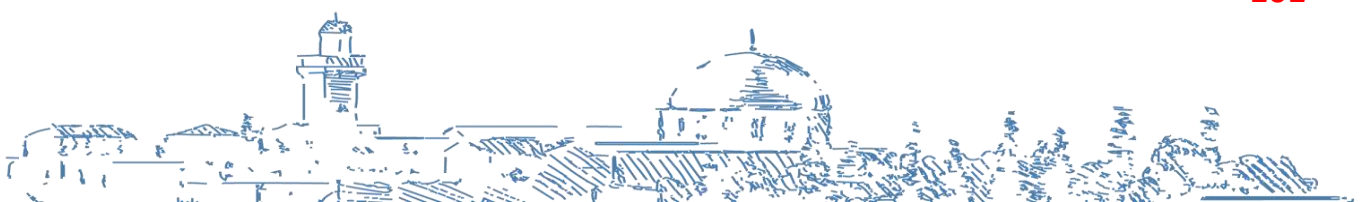
On September 18, the occupation forces arrested media activist Suhaib Masalma from the Shuafat camp in occupied Jerusalem.

On October 11, the occupation forces attacked the press crews and prevented them from covering the media at Bab al-Asbat, and photographed them and cursed them with obscene words.

On October 13, the occupation arrested photographers Muhammad al-Sharif and Amir Abd Rabbo from the Old City of occupied Jerusalem, and then released them on condition that they be banned from the Old City and Al-Aqsa Mosque for a week.

On October 20, settlers obstructed the work of the press crews by placing hats, books and plant offerings in front of their lenses in al-Ghazali Square in front of Bab al-Asbat.

During November, the occupation authorities sentenced photojournalist Saeed Rukn from Silwan to 13 months in prison, after his arrest last March, in a continuation of targeting journalists working to document Israeli violations.



Targeting media institutions

During August, the occupation government approved a proposal by the so-called Minister of Communications in the occupation government to ban Al-Mayadeen channel, confiscate its equipment, and block websites. After the decision, the Minister of Communications signed orders to confiscate the channel's equipment and block its websites.

Obliterating the city's landmarks

On May 12, the occupation municipality displayed the names of its soldiers killed in the Gaza Strip on the wall of occupied Jerusalem, specifically near Bab al-Khalil.

On May 29, the occupation municipality raised the gay flag in the streets of Jerusalem, in preparation for a central gay march, in a Judaization move that violates the sanctity of the city.

During August, the colonial settlement association "El'ad" launched a summer celebration in Wadi al-Rababa in the town of Silwan, south of Al-Aqsa Mosque, to attract settlers to Silwan and its occupied valley. The celebration provides settlers and their children with a rural atmosphere and activities to connect them to the land, including herding livestock, basket making, and learning about ancient crafts.

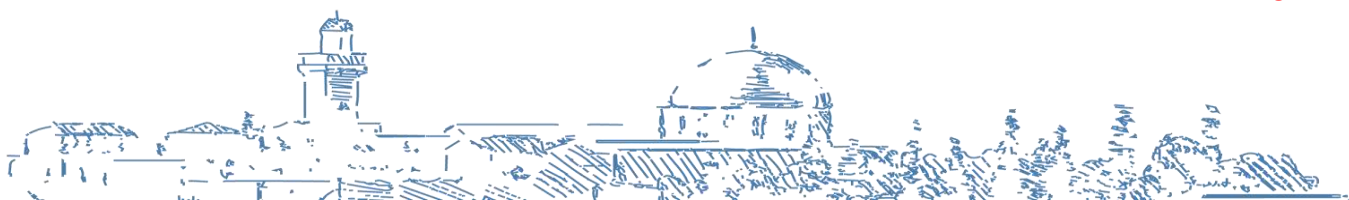
This celebration is one of the activities of the "Farm in the Valley" project, which was established by Elad under the auspices of the occupation municipality, northwest of Wadi al-Rababa, as an agricultural tourist settlement outpost.

In September, the Western Wall Heritage Foundation, which oversees the occupation of the Buraq Wall west of Al-Aqsa Mosque, began a campaign to clean and remove paper prayers that settlers had placed in the folds of the occupied wall over the past 6 months. The foundation claims that it will bury the scraps in a site designated for sacred texts, in order to make room for new ones during the upcoming holiday season.

The occupation municipality in Jerusalem also opened a memorial, west of the city, commemorating the names of the Zionist dead from the Jerusalem settlers who were killed since October 7. The memorial is an iron statue, on top of the occupied Sheikh Badr Hill, with a diameter of 14 meters and a height of 5 meters.

Assault on National Events

On April 1, the occupation police prevented members of the Higher Follow-up Committee for Arab Citizens in the Occupied Palestinian Territories from entering Al-Aqsa Mosque to meet with religious and national authorities in occupied Jerusalem.



On May 28, the occupation forces forcibly dispersed student demonstrators in solidarity with Gaza at the Hebrew University in occupied Jerusalem. On May 31, the occupation forces assaulted participants in the commemoration of the 23rd anniversary of the passing of the Emir of Jerusalem, Faisal al-Husseini, by beating and pushing, which resulted in the injury of Jerusalemites Nasser Qaws and Ishaq al-Qawasmi, employees of the Orient House.

During the month of July, the occupation forces prevented children from a summer camp from entering the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque. During the month of August, the occupation prevented two events in Jerusalem, the first of which was a screening of Palestinian films about the Gaza Strip, at the Yabous Cultural Center, as the occupation forces stormed the center and prevented the screening.

The occupation also prevented a tribute to Tawjihi students in the Safsaf Hall in the Wadi al-Hummus neighborhood in occupied Jerusalem, which was to be held by the "Wafaa for Women and Children" Association, as warnings and threats were issued to storm the hall if the event was held.

In September, the occupation intelligence stormed the Yabous Cultural Center on Al-Zahra Street in occupied Jerusalem, and prevented the screening of a film by the Gazan director Asmaa Bseiso, entitled "Seven Waves", which was scheduled to be screened at the center, as part of the 10th Jerusalem Arab Cinema Festival.

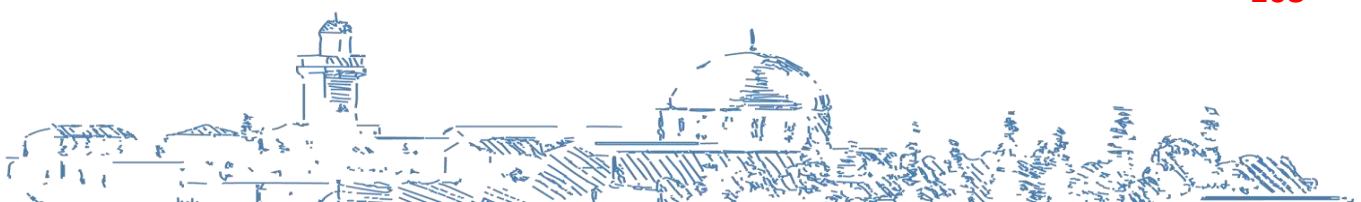
Targeting medical institutions

On August 2, the occupation forces stormed Al-Maqased Hospital in the town of At-Tur in occupied Jerusalem. On September 2, the occupation forces arrested a doctor after raiding a medical center in the Salam suburb in the town of Anata, northeast of occupied Jerusalem.

Attacks on Sports Institutions

On November 18, the occupation forces demolished two football fields belonging to the Aaydiya family in the village of Rafat, northwest of Jerusalem.

On November 22, the occupation municipality gave the Silwan Sports Club management a month to pay 950,000 shekels in debt to the "Arnona," and threatened to confiscate the headquarters and sell it in a public auction if payment was not made.



19 New Settlement Projects Announced By The Occupation Authorities In Jerusalem In Addition To completing Work On Previously Announced Projects

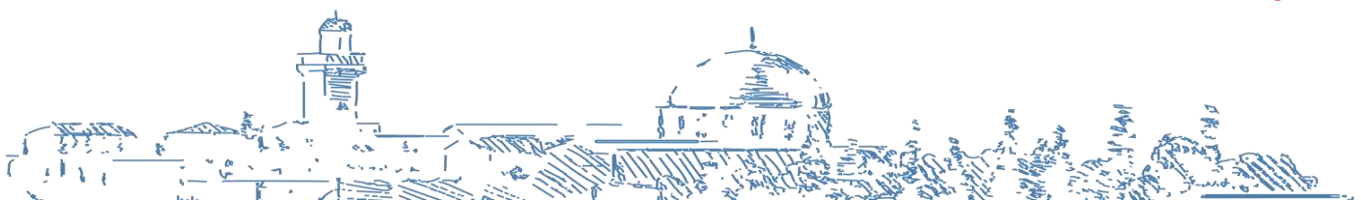
Jerusalem Governorate Statistics 2024

In its relentless and insanely accelerating efforts to impose a new reality on the occupied city of Jerusalem and Judaize it by implementing dangerous colonial settlement projects, and during the year 2024, the occupation authorities approved (19) new colonial projects, and began implementing (12) projects that had been previously approved, and completed work on (4) projects.

January

1. On January 2, the occupation bulldozers, accompanied by special forces, stormed the "Tabalia" area in Beit Safafa and began excavation work on the lands of the Alian family to implement the plan to expand the "Givat Hamatos" settlement and pave roads in the area. They arrested 4 members of the family for refusing the excavation and excavation work.

2. On January 7, the occupation municipality in Jerusalem approved the establishment of a waste dump on an area of 109 dunams in a valley near the homes of tens of thousands of Jerusalemites in Issawiya, Anata and Ras Shehadeh, east of occupied Jerusalem. The plan began in 2012 and the occupation municipality intended to establish the dump on an area of 520 dunams in the same place, but the Jerusalemites struggled legally for a whole decade to finally be able to reduce the area to a fifth. The area of the cube will be 350 thousand cubic meters, as it will cause environmental damage to the private lands of Jerusalemites, after the occupation demolished 70 residential and commercial facilities to implement this plan.



3. On January 7, the occupation municipality in Jerusalem announced its intention to begin implementing the Wadi al-Joz Judaization project known as the high-tech project, knowing that the occupation government approved this project more than two years ago and that it will begin implementation next month.

4. On January 10, the so-called District Planning and Building Committee in the occupation municipality in occupied Jerusalem approved a plan to establish the "Givat HaShaked" colonial neighborhood on the lands of the village of Beit Safafa, southeast of occupied Jerusalem. The new project will include about 700 housing units for settlers on an area of 40 dunams northwest of Beit Safafa.

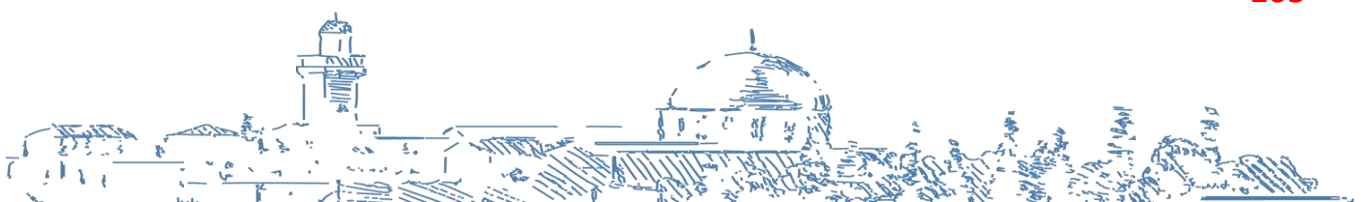
This plan is added to a previous plan to expand the (Givat Hamatos) colony on the land of Khirbet Tabalia in Beit Safafa, at a time when Jerusalemites lack space and building permits. It is noteworthy that the initiator of the "Givat HaShaked" plan is the office of the Custodian of Absentee Property in the so-called Ministry of Justice in the occupation.

5. On January 13, the so-called "Israel Land Authority" published a preliminary tender to build 550 housing units in the Givat Mashua settlement, located on the slopes of the abandoned village of Al-Maliha, southwest of occupied Jerusalem. The authority will open the submission of building plan proposals to Israeli companies until February 19, to expand the colonial settlement neighborhood built on the fertile green spaces occupied, which will lead to the uprooting of dozens of fruit trees.

6. During January, the occupation municipality crews were close to completing the conversion of Palestinian land in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood in occupied Jerusalem into a parking lot for settlers' vehicles. The occupation's Supreme Court had issued a decision to confiscate the land in November 2021, which had an area of 4,700 square meters, and belongs to Jerusalemites from the Obeidat, Odeh, Jadallah and Mansour families. During February:

1. February 4: The occupation municipality in Jerusalem began, weeks ago, a project to build student housing called "Safra Dormitories" in the (Givat Ram) settlement, built on Sheikh Badr Hill, south of the evacuated village of Lifta, west of occupied Jerusalem. The project will include 708 rooms at a cost of 400 million shekels, and will open in September 2026. It will also include the operation of an existing residential complex called (Lieberman Dormitory).

2. February 6: The occupation court issued a temporary decision to close the parking lot of the Friday Market land, near the northeastern corner of the Jerusalem wall, after the occupation municipality and the Nature Authority crews stormed the land. The land was bulldozed and closed, but the sons of the Awis, Hamad and Atallah families confronted the storming crews, noting that they have been engaged in a legal dispute to prove ownership of their land for years. The land is adjacent to the Yusufiyya Cemetery, part



of which was confiscated for the purpose of establishing a "national park", noting that it is adjacent to the wall of Jerusalem, and is adjacent to the Asbat and Sahara Gates.

3. February 11: The Planning and Building Committee in the occupation municipality approved a plan described as gigantic in the settlement of (Kiryat Menachem) that will include the construction of 1,709 housing units within 4 projects, on the lands of the displaced villages of Al-Maliha and Ein Karem, southwest of occupied Jerusalem. In January of last year, the occupation municipality approved a plan to establish two residential complexes in the colonial neighborhood of (Kiryat Menachem), which proposed demolishing 11 old settlement buildings and replacing them with about 800 new housing units in 4 towers, near the light rail, and among the green spaces from which the Jerusalemites were displaced. 4. The occupation authorities announced their intention to build a new colonial city in Jerusalem next to the town of Umm Tuba to the south. The colony will be called (Nove Rachel), in cooperation with right-wing extremists. In the first phase, it will include about 650 colonial units.

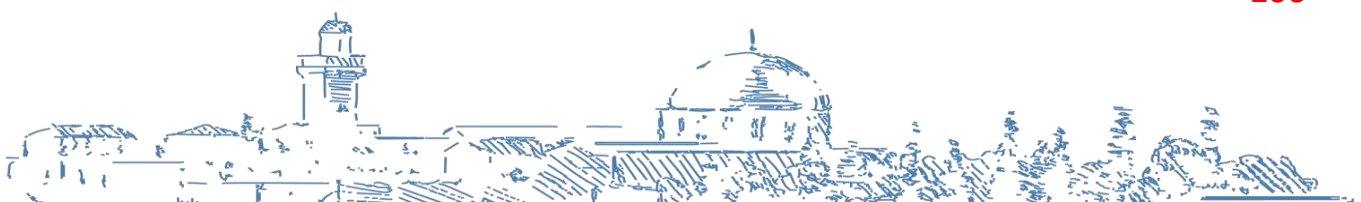
5. The occupation municipality in occupied Jerusalem signed an agreement with the "Jewish National Fund" called (KKL), stipulating the conversion of lands from the towns of Beit Hanina and Hizma into a colonial forest with an area of one thousand dunams. These lands were occupied with other lands in 1967, and the colonies of (Pisgat Ze'ev) and (Neve Yaakov) were established on them, and the rest of them were planted with foreign trees in 1982 and were named at the time the (Mir) Forest. In continuation of agricultural colonization on the lands of occupied Jerusalem, this forest will be converted into a "community" forest that serves the colonists; to join about 24 forests throughout occupied Palestine managed by (KKL).

6. February 19: Settlers, under the protection of the occupation forces, seized the lands of Jerusalemites in the Batn al-Hawa neighborhood in the town of Silwan, south of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem. The "Ateret Cohanim" colonial association seized the land under the protection of the occupation forces, claiming that it is part of the Jewish "Ben Benishti" endowment.

The residents of Silwan were using the looted land as a shared parking lot for their vehicles, which also includes - according to what was published - a garage for the Rajabi family, and two plots of land for the Silwadi and Abu Diab families, where the settlers, accompanied by the forces, began to evacuate, bulldoze and surround it with a wall.

March:

1. March 3: The occupation municipality finished converting Palestinian land in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood in occupied Jerusalem into a parking lot for settlers. Work on it began in January, and the area was 4,700 square meters, belonging to Jerusalemites from the Obeidat, Awda, Jadallah and Mansour families.



2. March 5: The occupation authorities continued excavation and bulldozing in the lands belonging to the town of Hizma in occupied Jerusalem, for the benefit of a settlement road construction project.

3. March 6: The occupation authorities approved the establishment of 3,500 colonial outposts in the West Bank, most of them in the "Ma'ale Adumim" settlement east of occupied Jerusalem. The so-called Supreme Planning Council in the occupation's civil administration approved the construction of about 3,000 housing units in the settlements east and south of occupied Jerusalem, specifically in Ma'ale Adumim, Efrat and Kedar.

According to the plan, the largest number will be built in Ma'ale Adumim, built on the lands of the towns of Abu Dis and Al-Eizariya, east of Jerusalem, with 2,052 units, then in the settlement of (Efrat) between Bethlehem and Hebron, south of Jerusalem, with 694 units, then in (Kedar), built on the lands of Al-Sawahra Al-Sharqiya, with 330 units.

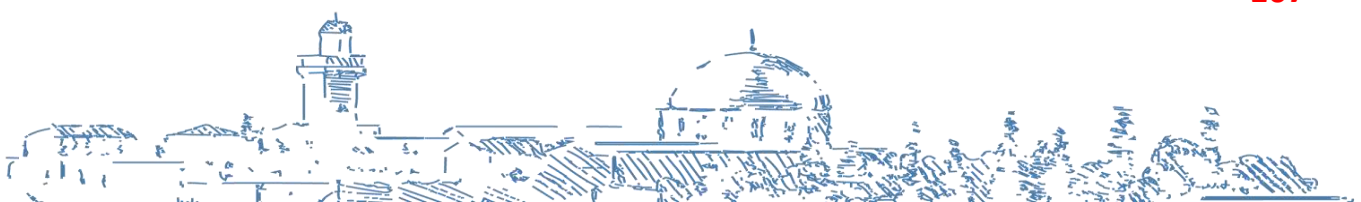
April:

The occupation authorities continued the work of paving a colonial road on the lands of the residents that they seized for the benefit of the settlers between the towns of Hizma and Jaba in occupied Jerusalem.

May:

1. 6 May, the occupation municipality crews closed the "Friday Market/Trench Land" on the northern side of the wall of the old municipality in occupied Jerusalem, to carry out excavation work inside it after preventing its owners from using it.

2. May 12 The so-called Central Court of the occupation in Jerusalem approved the construction of a police station (Oz) on top of Tel al-Turmus in occupied Jerusalem, overlooking the Al-Aqsa Mosque, near the High Commissioner's Palace. The occupation planning and construction committee approved two years ago a plan to build a police station on Tel al-Turmus, but the plan was delayed due to objections and petitions that were ultimately rejected. According to the plan, a police station will be built with an area of thousands of square meters, on top of the natural site where thousands of purple flowers grow, to exploit the strategic location and expand the Armon Hanatziv settlement built on the lands of the town of Jabal al-Mukaber. 3. May 26 The Israeli occupation forces notified the demolition of commercial stores on the road linking the Jaba and Qalandia military checkpoints north of occupied Jerusalem, and a bridge linking the towns of Jaba and al-Ram, in order to expand the colonial road. The demolition notices included the Jaba Bridge, which is located above the targeted street and connects the towns of Jaba and Al-Ram, to expand the street between the two aforementioned checkpoints to facilitate the passage of settlers from occupied Jerusalem to the settlements established in the West Bank, after the occupation completed the construction of a tunnel for vehicles under the Qalandia military



checkpoint to become a main colonial road linking Jerusalem to the West Bank used only by settlers, while the checkpoint remains in place to impede the passage of Jerusalemites.

4. On May 28, the occupation authorities opened a settlement outpost on the lands of the displaced village of Sar'a, west of occupied Jerusalem, which includes a memorial to one of the leaders of the occupation army who were killed in the Gaza Strip.

June:

June 7, the occupation municipality announced its intention to seize vast areas of land in the Wadi al-Joz neighborhood in occupied Jerusalem to establish Talmudic gardens there.

July:

7. The regional and local planning committees in the occupation municipality in Jerusalem approved a project to build a tall settlement tower, the tallest in Jerusalem ever, called the "Jerusalem Burj Khalifa" similar to the Burj Dubai.

The tower will be built in the colonial settlement neighborhood of Kiryat Yovel, on the lands of the displaced village of Ein Karem, west of Jerusalem, opposite the "military cemetery" and the "Yad Vashem" museum, which are considered one of the most important landmarks in Jerusalem for the settlers.

According to the developer, the height of the tower will reach 197 meters (56 floors), but the occupation municipality in Jerusalem wants to reduce the height to 170 meters (48 floors).

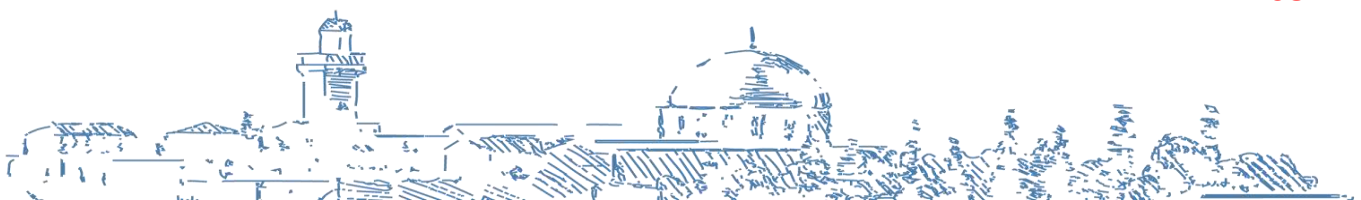
The project, which will be built on the ruins of displaced Jerusalemites, will be designed by the global architectural firm "Adrian Smith and Gordon Gill", responsible for designing the famous Burj Khalifa in Dubai, along with an Israeli architect.

It is worth noting that there has been a stormy debate in Jerusalem about that tower, as about 200 objections were submitted to the so-called Regional Planning and Building Committee of the occupation due to its location and expected height.

8. Settlers have established a new colonial settlement outpost in Wadi Salman, northwest of occupied Jerusalem, adjacent to a Palestinian Bedouin community.

August:

1. The occupation municipality in Jerusalem opened a large electric bus station on the occupied lands of Jerusalemites near the colonial settlement neighborhood of Ramot, north of occupied Jerusalem.



The opening was attended by the so-called extremist Minister of Transportation of the occupation (Miri Regev), and the mayor of the occupation municipality in Jerusalem (Moshe Leon), in addition to other figures, where the station was named "The Cedars".

The primary goal of the station is to facilitate the settlers' access to occupied Jerusalem, and reduce congestion on Road No. 1, noting that it was built on an area of 50 dunams (a dunam = a thousand square meters), and at a cost of half a billion shekels.

2. The mayor of the occupation municipality in Jerusalem (Moshe Leon) announced the opening of a park for the settlers of the French Hill, northeast of Al-Aqsa Mosque, with an area of 63 dunams, and it was named (Horesha).

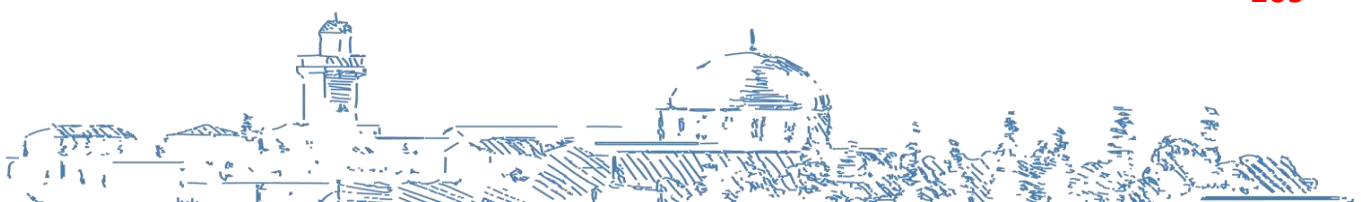
It is noteworthy that the occupation municipality opened 3 parks for settlers in Jerusalem last July, on the lands of the evacuated village of Al-Malha, and the towns of Beit Hanina and Jabal Mukaber. The mayor of the occupation says that his goal is to not have the parks more than 10 minutes away from the settlers' place of residence in Jerusalem! 3. Settlers established a colonial settlement outpost in the Khan al-Ahmar area in occupied Jerusalem near the Khan al-Ahmar mixed elementary school. The colonial outpost is only 130 meters away from the school and is adjacent to the road that half of the students take to and from. This outpost consists of several settlement tents surrounded by a metal fence, and many settlers reside there, roaming around the Bedouin community and around the school under the protection of the occupation forces and accompanied by their dogs. They make their way to and from these settlement tents from in front of the main entrance to the school, which poses a danger to the lives of students and faculty. During September:

1. The occupation continued excavation and Judaization work in the Umayyad Palaces area south of the Qibli Mosque and adjacent to the wall of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.

2. The occupation began laying foundations for the construction of an electric staircase between the Al-Sharaf neighborhood and the Buraq Wall in order to facilitate the movement of disabled settlers and their storming of Al-Aqsa Mosque.

3. The occupation completed the project to move the Al-Walaja military checkpoint southwest of Jerusalem, and it is expected to operate in the coming days, thus preventing the residents of the village of Al-Walaja from picking olives as the season approaches.

Last May 2023, the occupation municipality began moving the Al-Walaja checkpoint a distance of 2.5 kilometers to throw more of the village's lands (240 dunams) inside the racist separation wall.



he municipality allocated 3 million shekels for this project, and its danger lies in depriving Al-Walaja farmers (who have Palestinian IDs) from accessing their lands and water springs, most notably "Ain Al-Haniya".

The occupation justifies the transfer of the checkpoint for security reasons, but the irony here is that the occupation municipality in Jerusalem is the one supervising and funding the checkpoint, not the army, in addition to the fact that the transfer of the checkpoint came at the request of the so-called Ministry of Jerusalem Affairs, the occupation municipality.

In addition to stealing more land, the transfer of the checkpoint allows for the conversion of those lands into "national parks" to attract settlers, and turning them into an Israeli rural tourist resort.

4. The occupation municipality in Jerusalem announced that it plans to establish a commercial complex and build 3 towers and 3 large residential buildings on the lands of the town of Beit Hanina in occupied Jerusalem, near the future light rail line.

The occupation project will extend over an area of 34.6 dunams, where the commercial center will occupy an area of 32 thousand square meters, while the three towers will be 18 floors.

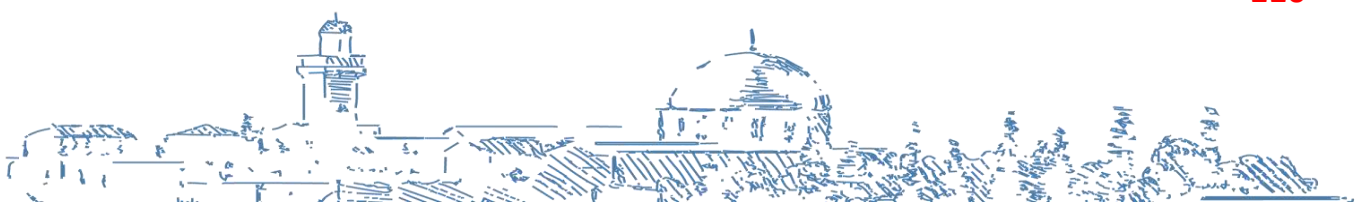
October:

1. The occupation government decided to confiscate the area of the headquarters of the "UNRWA" agency in Sheikh Jarrah in occupied Jerusalem, and build 1,440 colonial units on it.

2. The occupation authorities seized, by order of seizure for military and security purposes, an area of 26,499 dunams of citizens' land in Jaba' in the Jerusalem Governorate, with the aim of creating a buffer zone around the settlement of Geva Binyamin/Adam.

3. The occupation authorities approved a new settlement project on the ruins of the Jerusalemites in the displaced village of Deir Yassin, where the municipality decided to build two commercial towers on an area of 100 thousand square meters and with a height of up to 30 floors.

4. The occupation's machinery demolished a commercial facility "for selling and filling medical oxygen" in the Wadi al-Joz neighborhood in Jerusalem, owned by the Badriya family in the industrial zone in favor of implementing the "Silicon Valley" project, which threatens to demolish industrial and commercial facilities with the aim of building a technological zone "high-tech companies", hotels and commercial spaces, at the expense of the lives of citizens in the area.



November:

1. On November 17, the occupation municipality in Jerusalem approved colonial plans for West Jerusalem, which it described as “urban renewal,” which will include the construction of 750 housing units, in addition to public and commercial buildings. The plan will include lands in the abandoned village of Ein Karem and the Katamon neighborhood, where some old buildings will be replaced with new ones to accommodate new settlers.
2. On November 24, the so-called “Planning and Building Committee” in the occupation municipality in Jerusalem approved a colonial project to modernize a complex in the Rasko neighborhood in central Jerusalem, which is located on the borders of the Katamon neighborhood. The plan will include 292 housing units, underground parking lots, and public spaces.

December:

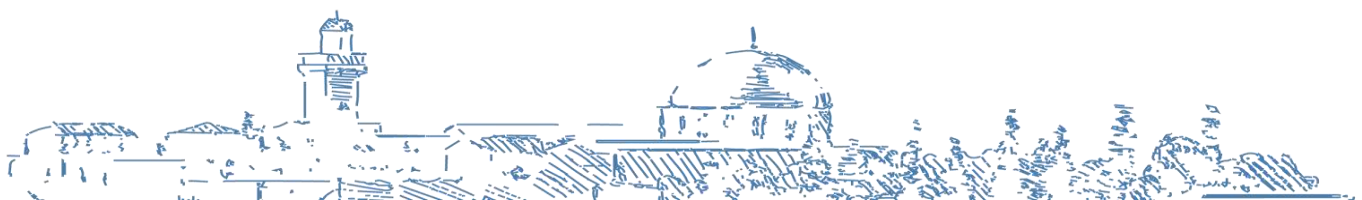
1. The local building committee in the occupation municipality in Jerusalem approved a new colonial project southwest of the city, called "Burger Towers", which will be launched in March 2025. The project includes the demolition of 95 old housing units and the construction of 392 new housing units distributed over three towers, in addition to a commercial facade with an area of 2,000 square meters. 100 housing units from the project have already been sold to American Zionist Jews, reflecting their growing interest in investing in settlement colonialism in Jerusalem.

The project will be built in a settlement neighborhood called "Fat", which is located between the Katamon neighborhood and the village of Beit Safafa, and was named after one of the leaders of the Zionist gangs (Haganah). The project's total sales are estimated at about 1.3 billion shekels (\$371.4 million)."

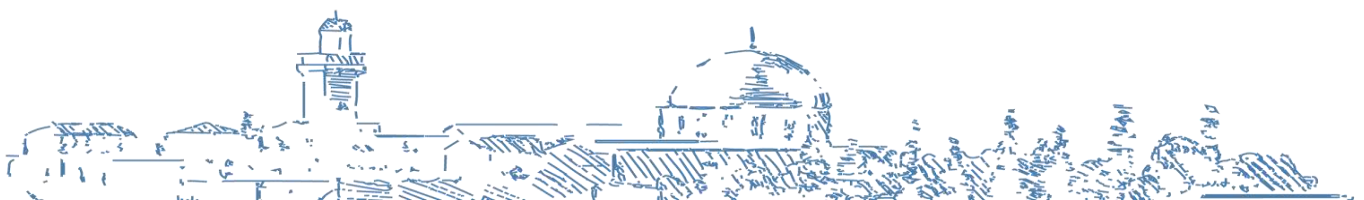
2. The head of the Binyamin Settlements Council announced that 35 million shekels (\$9.62 million) had been collected to complete the first phase of establishing a large medical center to serve the settlers in the Sha'ar Binyamin settlement, which was built on the lands of the occupied villages of Mikhmas and Jaba', north of Jerusalem.

According to the "Al-Quds Al-Boussola" network, these millions were collected during a large donation campaign organized in New York City, in the presence of prominent figures, such as the future US ambassador to the occupying state (Mike Huckabee). The project aims to improve health services for the residents of the settlements.

3. The Israeli occupation authorities issued a decision to convert any land in Jerusalem whose owners are unable to prove ownership into what is known as “absentee property,” preventing its owners from obtaining building permits. The occupation began implementing this measure in the Sheikh Jarrah and Jabal Mukaber areas, specifically



in the Al-Qanbar neighborhood and the lands near the wall near Abu Dis. The occupation is working to expand the scope of these measures to include all parts of Jerusalem, with a special focus on the town of Silwan, especially in the neighborhoods of Al-Bustan, Batn Al-Hawa, and Ein Al-Lawza.



Occupation crimes in Jerusalem during Last four years

The Crimes	2021	2022	2023	2024
Martyrs	16	19	51	35
Number of martyrs' bodies held	-	23	35	45
Recorded injuries	3000+	2486	543	168
Settler attacks	110	489	225	159
Settler incursions into the Al-Aqsa Mosque	39,344	60,089	55,158	60,792
Arrest cases	2879	3504	3081	1287
Sentences of actual imprisonment	157	276	330	411
House detention decisions	176	214	316	51
Deportation decisions	473	871	740	102
Travel ban decisions	-	34	38	8
Demolition and bulldozing operations	315	306	337	380

