



STATE OF PALESTINE
JERUSALEM GOVERNORATE

Report Of Israeli Occupation Crimes In Jerusalem Governorate May - 2023





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Jerusalem Governorate

Occupation crimes report in Jerusalem Governorate May 2023

**(143) arrests, (44) facilities demolished, and
(5951) settlers stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque
within May 2023**

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The file of the martyrs whose bodies are withheld by the occupation

On May 31, the occupation authorities handed over the body of the martyr Wadih Abu Ramoz (16 years old), after detaining him for 4 months under restrictive conditions, including: 25 people participating in the funeral, placing a “bracelet” on their hands, holding phones during the burial, receiving the body, preventing photography, and preventing Raising banners and flags during the funeral, preventing him from being washed and shrouded outside the cemetery, and paying 10,000 shekels to "ensure the implementation of the conditions."

Jerusalemite youths gathered in front of the Yusufiya cemetery in Jerusalem, in preparation for burying the body of the martyr, Abu Ramoz, but the occupation police prevented them from being present and assaulted them. The burial of the body of the martyr Abu Ramuz, in the presence of a small number of the family, took place in the Bab al-Asbat cemetery.

It is noteworthy that the Jerusalemite boy, Wadih Abu Ramoz, was martyred on the twenty-seventh of last January, after he was shot by the occupation during clashes that took place in the town of Silwan in occupied Jerusalem.

It is noteworthy that the continuous follow-up of the file of the occupation shooting the boy Abu Ramoz, and the approval of the Supreme Court of the occupation to hand over the body indicates that the occupation’s account of his participation in the confrontations in Silwan is weak, especially since one of the boys who was with him and was injured in the same incident, was released after several days .

Until the end of May, the occupation authorities are still holding the bodies of 23 Jerusalemites in refrigerators and graves of numbers, and they are: the martyr (Hussein Qaraqe), the martyr (Khairy Alqam) in 2023, the martyr (Karim Al-Qawasmi), the martyr (Muhammad Abu Jumaa), and the martyr (Uday Al-Tamimi). , and the martyr (Barakat Odeh), and the martyr (Habbas Rayan), and the martyr (Amer Halabiya) in 2022, the martyr (Fadi Abu Shakhidam), the martyr (Mahmoud Humaidan), the martyr (Ahmed Zahran), the martyr (Zakaria Badwan), the martyr



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(Shaher Abu Khadija) and the martyr (The child Zuhdi al-Taweel) in 2021, the martyr (Ahmed Erekat) and (Ibrahim Helsa) in 2020, the martyr (prisoner Aziz Owaisat) in 2018, the martyr (Fadi Qanbar) in 2017, the martyr (Misbah Abu Sbeih) in 2016, and the martyr (Nabil Halabiya).) and the martyr (Osama Bahr) in 2001, and the martyr (Kamel Mazrou) in 1986, and the martyr (Jasser Shatat) in 1968.

Targeting national figures

The occupation authorities continued their violations against the Governor of Al-Quds Al-Sharif. On the evening of May 30, the occupation authorities renewed the decision to prevent the Governor of Jerusalem, Adnan Ghaith, from entering the lands of the West Bank. The decision was issued after the occupation intelligence summoned Governor Ghaith to investigate the detention center known as the "Al-Maskubiya" in occupied Jerusalem.

It is noteworthy that four military decisions have been issued against Governor Ghaith since he assumed his duties as Governor of Jerusalem in 2018; The first: Preventing him from entering the West Bank and reaching his place of work in the town of Al-Ram. The second: Preventing him from communicating with 51 Palestinian personalities, headed by President Mahmoud Abbas, Prime Minister Muhammad Shtayyeh and a number of members of the Fatah Central Committee and Palestinian security and national leaders. And another decision that prevents him from moving or being in the city of Jerusalem, except for his place of residence in the town of Silwan. And a fourth decision that prevents him from participating in any activities, events, or gatherings inside the city of Jerusalem. Governor Ghaith is currently under an indefinite house arrest sentence since August of last year.

Also during the month of May, the occupation summoned the preacher of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, Sheikh Ikrima Sabri, for interrogation and released him after an interrogation that lasted for four hours. Media, namely: Al-Manar, Al-Aqsa and Al-Mayadeen. The occupation court had summoned Sheikh Sabri in the wake of pressures



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and incitements by extremist Jewish groups against Sheikh Sabri, against the backdrop of his statements, activities and sermons regarding the mosque, Jerusalem, and national and religious constants.

On May 18, activists from the Zionist lobby attacked the Jerusalemite lawyer, Salah al-Hamouri, who was deported to France, during two conferences on the Nakba and the prisoners in Toulouse and Paris.

Flags march

On May 18, what is known as the provocative settlement "flags' march" stormed the Damascus Gate area in occupied Jerusalem, with the participation of thousands of settlers, with the protection of the occupation police.

Ministers and members of the Knesset participated in the settlement march, headed by the so-called extremist Minister of "National Security of the Occupation", Itamar Ben Gvir, the Occupation's Finance Minister Bezalel Smotrich, the Occupation's Minister of Transportation Miri Regev, the Chairman of the Foreign and Security Affairs Committee in the "Knesset" Yuli Edelstein, and the Minister of the Negev and the Galilee Yitzhak Wasserlov, in addition to representatives in the Knesset from the "Likud", "Religious Zionism", and "Jewish Power" parties.

The settlers chanted racist slogans and others calling for death to the Arabs, and attacked a number of journalists who were present in the place, while the occupation forces deployed their snipers on the Damascus Gate wall, and deployed heavily in the area and the streets of Jerusalem and the alleys of the Old City, and turned it into a military barracks, under the pretext of securing the march.

Settlers, under the protection of the occupation police, attacked, in conjunction with the march, a number of citizens, and the occupation police arrested a number of Jerusalemites, claiming that they closed a street, to prevent settlers from reaching the starting point of the march, at Damascus Gate.



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The occupation police used a helicopter and a drone to follow up on field developments. The occupation police prevented the Palestinians from passing freely in the Old City, while providing protection to the settlers.

The settlers waved the flags of the occupying state and performed provocative dances in Damascus Gate Square, while Jerusalemites raised the Palestinian flag, in rejection of the march, as the occupation police assaulted, arrested and abused them.

The Israeli occupation police had announced the deployment of 3,200 of its members to secure the march, which usually chants "Death to the Arabs", and coincides with the 56th anniversary of the occupation of East Jerusalem in 1967, in addition to thousands of other secret security personnel in civilian clothes belonging to the occupation intelligence and what is known as the undercover.

Settler attacks

Settler crimes and provocations are increasing every month. During the month of May, settlers carried out a provocative flag march, which is one of the most prominent crimes against the Holy City and attempts to obliterate its Palestinian identity. Settlers also carried out (22) attacks against Jerusalemites, including (9) physical attacks.

On May 7, the herds of settlers established a new pastoral outpost, named "Sedeh Yonatan," near the town of Mikhmas, northeast of occupied Jerusalem.

On May 9, herds of settlers gathered in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood in occupied Jerusalem, and the occupation forces closed the neighborhood in front of the residents, and worked to secure their storming to celebrate what is called the Hebrew "Feast of the Flame". from the neighborhood.



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Recorded injuries

During the month of May, the Jerusalem Governorate monitored the casualties resulting from the use of excessive force against Jerusalemites throughout the occupied capital. About (33) injuries were documented as a result of live and rubber-coated metal bullets and severe beatings by the occupation forces, in addition to hundreds of gas suffocation cases.

The crimes of the occupation and its settlers against the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque

The occupation forces imposed restrictions on the gates of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, harassed the worshipers, searched them, and confiscated their personal identity cards, in conjunction with securing the settlers' incursions into Al-Aqsa Mosque. The Jerusalem governorate also monitored the extremist settlers' incursions into the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque during the month of May, as (5951) settlers and (116,892) foreigners under the pretext of tourism (through the Israeli Ministry of Tourism) stormed the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque under the strict protection of the heavily armed special occupation forces.

On the day of May 18, the occupation forces opened the Mughrabi Gate at seven in the morning to hundreds of settlers storming the Al-Aqsa Mosque, and tightened their procedures in Jerusalem, preventing young men from entering Al-Aqsa Mosque to perform the Fajr prayer. To record today the highest number of incursions, as (1286) settlers stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque in the form of successive groups, led by ministers in the occupation government and members of the Knesset.

Among the intruders was the Minister of the Negev and the Galilee in the occupation government, Itzhak Wasserlaf of the "Otzma Yehudit" party, and the wife of the Minister of National Security in the extremist occupation government, Itamar Ben Gvir, "Ayala".



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The intruders carried out provocative tours of its courtyards, received explanations about the alleged structure, and performed Talmudic rituals in the Bab al-Rahma area and in front of the Dome of the Rock before leaving the squares from the Chain Gate side.

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

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

Judaizing meeting under Al-Aqsa Mosque

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

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

Arrest cases

The unjust and racist arrests carried out by the occupation forces brutally against the people in Jerusalem governorate continue, as about (143) arrests of citizens were monitored in all areas of Jerusalem governorate during the month of May, and among the arrests were 33 children and 7 women.



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Decisions of the occupation courts against the detainees

The occupation courts impose unfair decisions against the detainees, which varied between the issuance of actual prison sentences and the imposition of house arrest, in addition to deportation decisions and heavy financial fines. The occupation court also issued travel bans against some of them, in addition to extending the detention of a large number of detainees for long months without charging clear to them.

1. Sentences of actual imprisonment

The racist occupation courts issued (42) actual prison sentences against Jerusalemite prisoners, including (14) administrative detention sentences, "that is, without specifying a clear charge against them," in addition to imposing very heavy financial fines that increase the suffering of their families.

Among the highest sentences issued by the occupation authorities during the month of May, was the sentence issued against the Jerusalemite boy, Muhammad Abu Qutaish (16 years), from the Al-Salam suburb of Anata, occupied east Jerusalem, on charges of stabbing a settler and causing him paralysis.

2. Decisions of house arrest

(31) house arrest decisions issued by the occupation authorities against Jerusalemites, including many children, were monitored. The duration of the issued house arrest decisions ranged from two days to 5 months.

3. Deportation decisions and travel bans

The month of May witnessed the issuance of deportation orders by the occupation authorities from the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Old City, in an attempt to control the Al-Aqsa Mosque and its surrounding places. They issued about (38) deportation decisions, including (14) deportation decisions from the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.

As for the travel ban, the occupation forces handed the Jerusalemite pilgrim Nihad Zagher a travel ban, stating that he was scheduled to travel to perform Hajj this year.



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The occupation prevented the Jerusalemite prisoner, "Izz al-Din Tahan," from traveling until next September, and paid a fine of 1,500 shekels. In addition, the occupation court extended the travel ban for a period of (6 additional months) for the freed Jerusalemite prisoner, "Amin Shweiki".

Demolition and dredging operations

During the month of May, (47) facilities were demolished and leveled in the occupied Jerusalem governorate, of which (8) facilities were forcibly self-demolished, in addition to carrying out (3) excavation and leveling operations for land owned by Jerusalemites.

During the month of May, the occupation vehicles and crews demolished (36) facilities, which included; Houses, shops, an agricultural nursery, a wall, and a restaurant, including a building consisting of 18 apartments, belonging to a Jerusalemite citizen from the town of Anata.

In the Wadi al-Jamal community, east of Al-Eizariya town in occupied Jerusalem, the occupation forces confiscated water tanks, pipes, and electricity cables used to provide residents with water and electricity, in addition to razing three dunums planted with 100 olive trees.

Demolition, forced eviction and land confiscation decisions

The occupation authorities delivered 6 demolition notices for a number of facilities and homes, in the town of Qalandia, northwest of occupied Jerusalem.

The crews of the so-called occupation municipality and the nature authority of the occupation handed the Jerusalemite citizen Khaled Al-Zeer 5 demolition orders for his facilities.



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The confiscation of land

During the month of May, the occupation authorities decided to confiscate 200 dunums of Jerusalem lands in the vicinity of the town of Hizma. To expand the "Bizgat Ze'ev" settlement, and to establish a central biblical garden.

Violations against prisoners

On the first of May, the occupation authorities transferred the Jerusalemite prisoner "Hussam Matar", who is 40 years old, from the isolation of the "Ashkelon" prison to the isolation of the "Ohali Kedar" prison, despite his difficult health condition, as he is serving a life sentence.

The Supreme Occupation Court increased the sentence of the prisoner, "Ibrahim Al-Zaatari" (14) months, to become his sentence (66) months, after the Central Occupation Court issued its actual prison sentence (52) months. While the Supreme Occupation Court rejected the appeal submitted against the sentence of the young prisoner "Adnan." Al-Harbawi" and kept his actual prison sentence for a period of (3) years.

Violations against Jerusalemite institutions and events

In continuous attempts to suppress the Jerusalemite presence and undermine any Jerusalemite efforts inside the city of Jerusalem, the occupation continues to target educational institutions and students. On May 9, the occupation forces arrested the child, "Omar Nidal al-Natsheh," while he was on his way to school.

The so-called occupation municipality is still procrastinating in the restoration of a crumbling wall in the yard of Silwan School in occupied Jerusalem, and it is reported that 250 students have been transferred to another school.



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With regard to the suppression of Jerusalemite activities, on May 31, the occupation forces assaulted the participants who stood in front of the Orient House Foundation to commemorate the 22nd anniversary of the death of the Jerusalemite national leader, Faisal Al-Husseini, and prevented the uploading of his pictures and confiscated them in Sheikh Jarrah in occupied Jerusalem.

In the framework of assaulting and restricting the work of the medical staff, the occupation forces arrested the medical staff of the Ministry of Health, who vaccinated school students in the occupied city of Jerusalem, among them: Sabreen Ayad, Faryal Zuwaid, Mahmoud Saad and Muhammad Dawood.

Attacks on journalists

As for the attack on journalists and during the Flags March, settlers attacked the journalists with stones while they were covering the march in occupied Jerusalem, which led to the injury of journalist Yahya Abu Zneid. The Jewish extremists also threw empty bottles at the press crews in the vicinity of Damascus Gate in occupied Jerusalem.

The occupation forces prevented journalists who hold the press card of the Palestinian Journalists Syndicate in Jerusalem, in addition to the international card, from being in the vicinity of Damascus Gate to cover the ongoing Judaization and the march of the so-called unification of Jerusalem. Settlers assaulted the journalist, Amir Poirat, during the flag march in occupied Jerusalem, and one of the settlers threatened them with "killing one by one" and uttered disgusting obscenities at them, as media cameras monitored all of this and posted it on social media.

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



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

The occupation police assaulted the photojournalist Ahmed Jalajel, while he was covering the arrest of a number of Fatah movement cadres in Jerusalem, namely (Ahed Al-Rishq, Iyad Bashir and Hashem Shuqairat). . Jalajel had gone to the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque to cover the news of the "Hajj lottery", which is honoring President Mahmoud Abbas for fifty seats for pilgrims from the Jerusalem governorate, and was surprised by the occupation police attack on him and preventing him from filming.

On May 31, the occupation arrested the photojournalist, Firas Hindawi, and handed him an investigation warrant in rooms 4 of the occupation.

Settlement projects

The occupation authorities seek to impose a new reality on the occupied city of Jerusalem through the implementation of dangerous settlement projects. In May, the occupation authorities continued to work on 7 settlement projects, the most prominent of which were:

1. The occupation government plans to implement two settlement projects, namely "Kedmat Zion", which was approved by the competent occupation authorities concerned with organizing and issuing licenses for the construction of settlement units, and "Nof Zahav" settlement on the lands of Jabal Mukaber, whose plan was approved by the occupation municipality. The settlement association, which planned to build settlements, is working to steal the lands and property of Jerusalemites in Jerusalem and the Old City and its environs, as it "obtained a license to build 384 settlement units; In order to build the Kedmat Zion settlement in the Ras al-Amud area, near the area that separates the town of Abu Dis from Jerusalem, the occupation municipality had previously confiscated 80 dunums from the Ras al-Amud area,



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claiming that it was Jewish-owned land. It also includes the occupation municipality's plan for the "Nof Zahav" settlement to include 100 settlement units and 275 hotel rooms, on the lands of Jabal Mukaber, southeast of occupied Jerusalem, which constitutes a major expansion of the "Nof Zion" settlement, which consists of 95 settlement units.

The occupation had examined the sites of the settlements of "Kedmat Zion" and "Nof Zahav", and carried out the necessary surveys and structural maps and approved the establishment of these huge settlement projects.

2. The occupation continued its construction of a Judaizing bridge that devoured the lands of the people in Wadi Al-Rababa neighborhood in Silwan, south of Al-Aqsa Mosque.
3. The occupation allocated a budget of 95 million shekels to encourage new immigrant settlers to live in the city of Jerusalem.
4. The occupation government approved adding about \$17 million to the budget for digging tunnels under the Al-Buraq Wall and the Old City of occupied Jerusalem.
5. The occupation authorities decided to confiscate 200 dunums of Jerusalem lands in the vicinity of the town of Hizma. To expand the "Bizgat Ze'ev" settlement, and to establish a central biblical garden.
6. The occupation approved the construction of a new settlement neighborhood (400 settler homes) in the town of Abu Dis, overlooking the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, as part of the ongoing Judaization policies against the Holy City.
7. The Elad Settlement Association approved the construction of thousands of new settlement units within a plan aimed at establishing 58,000 settlement units east of Jerusalem.

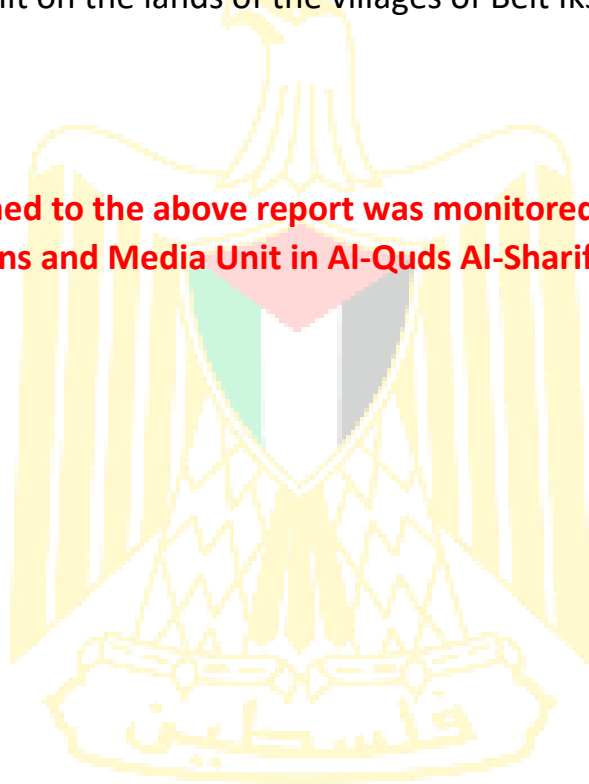
"The project aims to build 600 new settlement units in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood, and more than 615 units have been approved in the largest



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settlements of Jerusalem, Pisgat Ze'ev, built on the lands of the town of Beit Hanina." The settlement association also approved the construction of 1,700 units east of the "Ramot" settlement, built on the lands of the villages of Beit Iksa and Lifta.

The information attached to the above report was monitored on a daily basis by the Public Relations and Media Unit in Al-Quds Al-Sharif Governorate.



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