



STATE OF PALESTINE
JERUSALEM GOVERNORATE

Report Of Israeli Occupation Crimes In Jerusalem Governorate The Third Quarter Of The Year 2023





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Report of the occupation crimes in Jerusalem Governorate

During the third quarter of 2023

**(3) martyrs, (464) arrests, (74) facilities
demolished and bulldozed, and (14,886)
settlers who stormed the blessed Al-Aqsa
Mosque during the third quarter of 2023.**

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Martyrs and the file of bodies detained by the occupation:



Muhannad Al-Mazraa
20 years old - Jerusalem

Ahmed Abu Sneina
33 years old - Jerusalem

Khaled Al-Zaanin
14 years old - Jerusalem

**Three People Were Killed In Jerusalem Governorate
During The Third Quarter Of The Year 2023**

Jerusalem Governorate Statistics 2023

During the third quarter of the year 2023, (3) martyrs rose in the Jerusalem Governorate, including a child, all of whom were martyred during the month of August. They are the young man Muhannad Muhammad Suleiman Al-Mazra'a (20 years old), Ahmed Abu Sneina (33 years old) affected by his injury, and the child Khaled Samer Al-Zaanin. (14 years old). This brings the number of martyrs in Jerusalem Governorate from the beginning of the year 2023 until the end of September to 12 martyrs, including 4 children.

On August 1, the young man Muhannad Muhammad Suleiman Al-Mazra'a (20 years old) was martyred by bullets from the Israeli occupation forces, near the town of Al-Eizariya, east of occupied Jerusalem, and the occupation detained the body of the martyr Mazra'a.



The occupation claimed that the young farmer, from the town of Al-Eizariya, opened fire on settlers at the entrance to the “Maale Adumim” settlement, which is built on citizens’ lands. The occupation forces stormed the home of the martyr’s family in the town of Al-Eizariya.

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

On the evening of August 30, the occupation executed the child Khaled Samer Al-Zaanen (14 years old) near Damascus Gate in the occupied city of Jerusalem. Members of the occupation police opened fire on the child Al-Zaanen, which led to his being seriously injured, and he was left bleeding without providing any first aid. A martyr. According to the sources, the child was attacked by settlers and “security personnel” on the light train, who summoned the occupation police, and one of its officers opened fire directly at the defenseless child and killed him in cold blood. Israeli media claimed that the child carried out a stabbing attack. The occupation police attacked a number of Palestinian journalists and removed them from the place to prevent them from covering the event.

The occupation forces stormed the home of the martyr's family in the town of Beit Hanina, searched it and tampered with its contents. They also worked to suppress the citizens who came to the place to support the martyr's family after the announcement of the death of their son Khaled, before arresting the martyr's father, mother, brother and sister. On August 31, the occupation forces stormed the funeral home for the martyr Al-Zaanin and beat the families present in the funeral home.

File of detained bodies

During September, the occupation decided to hand over the body of the Jerusalemite martyr Ishaq Al-Ajlouni, who has been detained since June 2023, without specifying a date or conditions for handover.

Until the end of September 2023, the occupation authorities are still

detaining the bodies of 25 Jerusalemite martyrs in the occupation's refrigerators and cemeteries. They are: the martyr (the child Khaled Al-Zaanin), the martyr (Muhannad Al-Mazraa), the martyr (Ishaq Al-Ajlouni), the martyr (Hussein Qaraqe), and the martyr (Khairy). Alqam) rose during the year 2023, and the martyr (Barakat Odeh), the martyr (Habbas Rayyan), the martyr (Amer Halabiya), the martyr (Uday Al-Tamimi), and the martyr (Karim Al-Qawasmi) rose during the year 2022, and the martyr (Fadi Abu Shkhidem), and the martyr (Mahmoud). Humaidan), the martyr (Ahmed Zahran), the martyr (Zakaria Badwan), the martyr (Shaher Abu Khadija), and the martyr (the child Zuhdi Al-Taweel) rose during the year 2021, the martyr (Ahmed Erekat) and the martyr (Ibrahim Halsa) rose during the year 2020, and the martyr (the prisoner Aziz Owaisat) rose. Who was promoted in 2018, the martyr (Fadi Qanbar) in 2017, the martyr (Misbah Abu Sobeih) in 2016, the martyr (Nabil Halabiya) and the martyr (Osama Bahr) were promoted during the year 2001, the martyr (Kamel Mazaro) in 1986, and the martyr (Jasser Shatat). 1968.





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Targeting National figures

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Islamic Endowments
Sheikh Najeh Bakirat

Jerusalemite Authority
Nasser Al-Hadmi

Imam Al-Aqsa Mosque
Sheikh Ikrima Sabry

Fatah movement
Shadi Mtour

Governor of Jerusalem
Adnan Ghaith

Parliament
Ahmed Attoun

Former Minister Of Jerusalem
Khaled Abu Arafa

Patriotic Activist
Nasser Abu Khudair

Targeting Jerusalemites Figures By Israeli Occupation

Jerusalem Governorate Statistics 2023

During the third quarter, the occupation authorities continued their violations against the Governor of Jerusalem. On September 14, the occupation authorities handed the Governor of Jerusalem, Adnan Ghaith, an order intending to renew the decision to prevent him from entering the West Bank after he was summoned for investigation, knowing that Ghaith has been subject to open house arrest since August 4, 2022. On August 20, Occupation intelligence stormed the home of Jerusalem Governor Adnan Ghaith. On July 13, the occupation court held a trial session for Ghaith, and the occupation public



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prosecutor demanded the actual imprisonment of the governor for eight months, based on two indictments previously issued against Governor Ghaith.

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

On September 5, the occupation renewed for the fifth time in a row the “house arrest” decision in the Al-Sawwaneh neighborhood in Jerusalem against the head of the Jerusalem Committee against Judaization, “Nasser Al-Hidmi.” It is noteworthy that the occupation has prevented Al-Hadmi from traveling for 4 years, and has also prevented him from entering the Old City and Al-Aqsa for more than two years. During July, the occupation renewed the travel ban against Al-Hidmi for a period of 6 months.

On August 30, the occupation extended the administrative detention of the former Minister of Jerusalem, Khaled Abu Arafa, and the Jerusalem MP, Ahmed Attoun, for an additional period of 4 months, a few days before the end of their administrative sentence.

During July, the occupation intelligence handed the secretary of the Fatah movement in Jerusalem, Shadi Mtour, a summons for investigation at the “Al-Maskobiyya” center affiliated with the occupation, and the occupation intelligence handed the secretary of the Fatah movement a decision to deport him from the West Bank for an additional 6 months.

The occupation forces also handed the Jerusalemite activist Nasser Abu Khudair a decision preventing him from entering the West Bank, restricting his movement and work inside occupied Jerusalem, in addition to preventing him from communicating with a number of Jerusalemite figures.

The Hebrew media continued its incitement against the preacher of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, Sheikh Ikrimah Sabri, and demanded his deportation from Jerusalem. Because of his call for solidarity with Jenin during the Friday sermon. On July 11, the occupation renewed his travel ban for a period of six months. Under the pretext that his travel poses a danger to the occupation.

On July 4, the Deputy Director of the Islamic Endowments Department in occupied Jerusalem, Sheikh Najeh Bkairat, was informed that his “travel ban” had been renewed for a period of 6 months. On July 12, the occupation authorities deported Bkairat from the city of Jerusalem to the city of Bethlehem for a period of 6 months.

Settler attacks

During the third quarter of this year, the Jerusalem Governorate monitored about (55) attacks by settlers, including (15) attacks with physical harm. During September, with the period of the Jewish holidays, settlers’ attacks and





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

On September 8, a settler assaulted the young Jerusalemite man, “Obadah Jamjoom,” and stabbed him while he was working, where he was receiving treatment in a hospital in West Jerusalem. On September 24, coinciding with the start of the “Hebrew Yom Kippur,” settlers attacked residents’ buses in the town of Umm Tuba in occupied Jerusalem.

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

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

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

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

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

Month	Total
July	15 assaults, including 5 assaults with physical abuse
August	14 assaults, including 8 physical abuses
September	26 assaults, including two assaults with physical abuse
Total	55 assaults, including 15 assaults with physical abuse

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

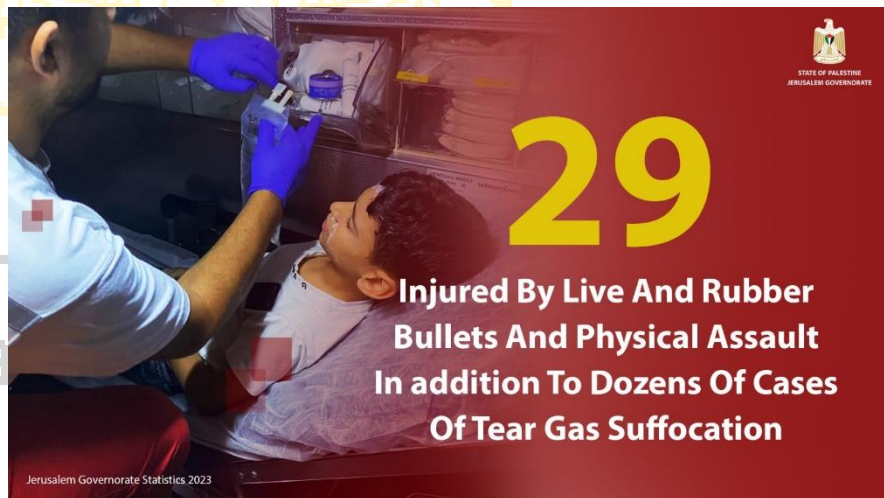
year	Total
During 2021	32 assaults
During 2022	127 assault; Of which assault with physical harm
During 2023	55 assaults, including 15 assaults with physical abuse

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

Recorded injuries

During the third quarter, the Jerusalem Governorate monitored injuries resulting from the occupation forces' use of excessive force against Jerusalemites in various parts of the occupied capital. (29) injuries were recorded as a result of live and rubber-coated metal bullets and severe beatings by the occupation forces, in addition to hundreds of cases of gas suffocation.

Among the most prominent injuries during the third quarter was the injury of Al-Maqdisi Ibrahim Atlaib from Qalandia Camp, with a bullet fired by occupation soldiers that hit him in the eye on the evening of September 28, which led to the loss of his



eye and its removal following confrontations that broke out with occupation soldiers in Qalandia Camp.

On September 17, Hajj Abu Bakr al-Shimi was injured in the head, and stationed Aida al-Sidawi and Nafisa Khwais suffered bruises. During August, the child Abdul Rahman Al-Zaghal was seriously injured as a result of the occupation forces targeting him with a bullet in his head, while he was walking in the street in the town of Silwan.

Among the casualties was also the young man, Muhammad Derbas, who was injured by occupation bullets during the month of July after he left his home in Issawiya, heading to a restaurant outside the town. During that time, he was surprised by an incursion into the town, firing live bullets, which led to his injury in the thigh area.

Month	Total
July	17 injuries, and hundreds of suffocation injuries
August	5 injuries, and dozens of suffocation injuries
September	7 injuries, and dozens of suffocation injuries
Total	29 injuries and hundreds of suffocation injuries

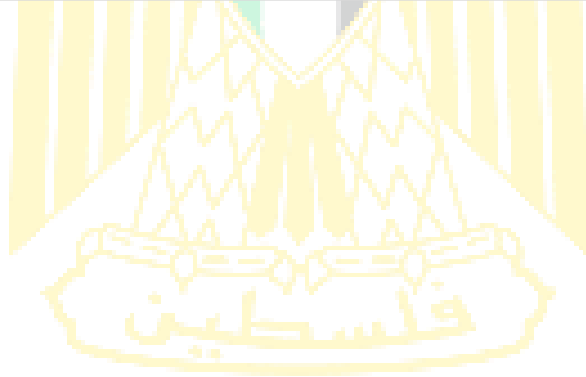
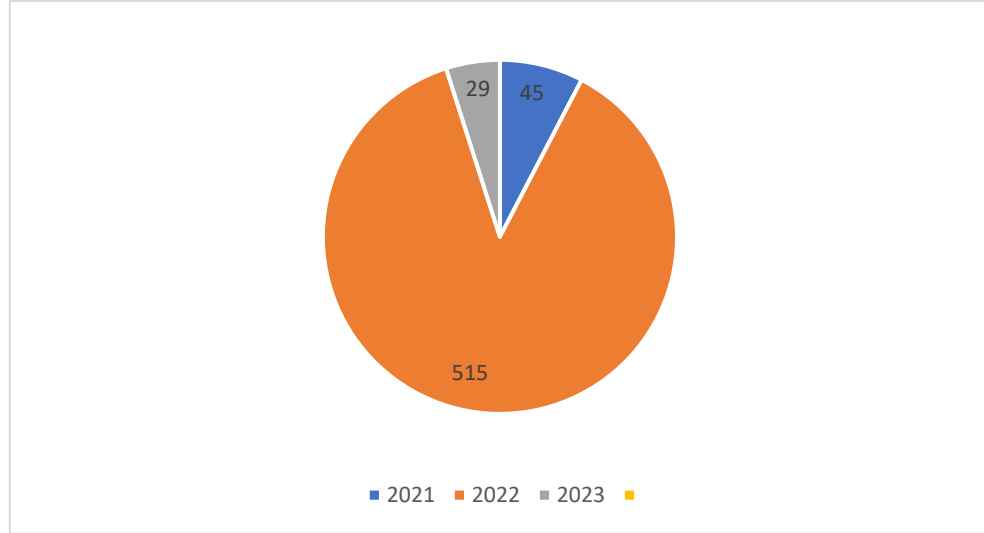
Table No. (3) shows the distribution of infections recorded during the third quarter of 2023

year	Total
2021	45 injuries
2022	515 injuries
2023	29 injuries

Table No. (4) Comparison of injuries recorded during the third quarter for the years (2021-2022-2023)



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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, restricting worshipers, searching them, and confiscating their personal identity cards, in conjunction with securing settlers’ incursions into Al-Aqsa Mosque. The Jerusalem Governorate monitored the incursions of extremist settlers into the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque during the third quarter, as (14,886) settlers and (249,439) foreigners, under the pretext of tourism (through the Israeli Ministry of Tourism), stormed the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque under heavy protection from heavily armed special occupation forces.

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

On July 27, 2180, the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque was stormed. The attackers were led by the Occupation Security Minister, Itamar Ben Gvir, and the Minister of Judaization of the

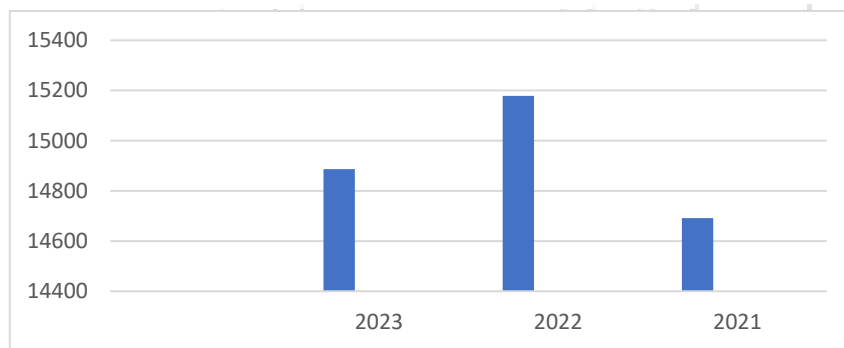
Negev and Galilee, Yitzhak Wasserlauf, in the “Otzma Yehudit” party, coinciding with the anniversary of the “Destruction of the Temple.”

Month	total
July	6542 Settlers and 90,497 under the name of tourism
August	3891 Settlers and 83,824 under the name of tourism
September	4453 settlers and 75,118 under the name “tourism”
Total	14,886 settlers and 249,439 under the name of tourism

Table No. (5) shows the distribution of incursions into Al-Aqsa during the third quarter of 2023

year	total
2021	14,692 settlers
2022	15,178 settlers
2023	14,886 settlers

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



Comparison of settler incursions during the third quarter of the years (2021–2022–2023)

Thus, 41,162 settlers have stormed the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque from the beginning of the year 2023 until the end of September.

Al-Aqsa Mosque restoration file:

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

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

On July 3, the occupation police completely prevented the employees of the Al-Aqsa Mosque Reconstruction Committee from working in all departments of the Al-Aqsa Reconstruction Committee, and threatened to arrest the employees if they did the work.

On July 4, the occupation forces arrested 3 employees of the Islamic Endowments Department from Al-Aqsa Mosque: “Hossam Sidr,” “Mohammed Al-Salhi,” and “Arafat Najib.”

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

Arrests

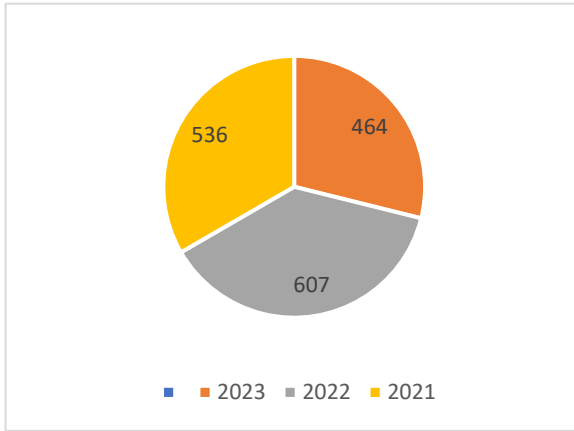
The unjust and racist arrests carried out brutally by the occupation forces against the people of the Jerusalem Governorate continue, as about (464) cases of arrest of citizens were monitored in all areas of the



Jerusalem Governorate during the third quarter of the year 2023, and among the detainees are 62 children and 32 women.

Month	Total
July	151 arrests, including 14 children and 4 women
August	132 arrests, including 10 children and 7 women
September	181 arrests, including 38 children and 21 women
Total	464 arrests, including 62 children and 32 women

Table No. (7) shows the distribution of arrest cases monitored during the third quarter of 2023



Year	Total
2021	536
2022	607
2023	464

**Table No. (8) Comparison of arrest cases monitored during the third quarter
For the years (2021–2022–2023)**

Decisions of the occupation courts against detainees:

Decisions of the occupation courts against detainees:

The occupation courts impose unfair decisions against detainees, ranging from issuing actual prison sentences to imposing 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 bringing charges. clear about their rights.

1. Actual prison sentences

During the third quarter of 2023, the racist occupation courts issued (69) actual prison sentences against Jerusalemite prisoners, including (20) administrative detention sentences, “that is, without clearly specifying the charge against



them,” in addition to imposing very heavy financial fines that increase the suffering of their families.

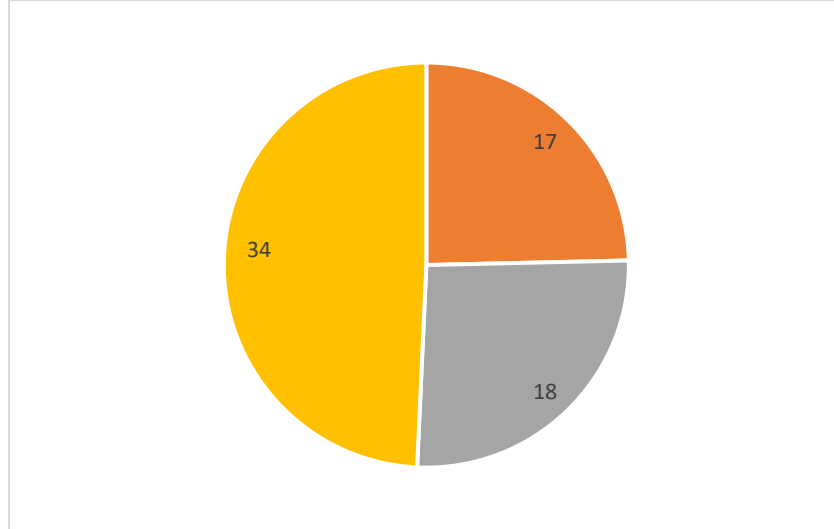
One of the highest sentences issued by the occupation authorities during the month of July was the sentence issued against the Jerusalemite prisoner Qusay Alyan (for 14 and a half years) from the town of Al-Issawiya in occupied Jerusalem.

Month	Total
July	34 rulings, including 8 administrative detentions
August	18 sentences, including 6 administrative detentions
September	17 sentences, including 6 administrative detentions
Total	69 sentences, including 20 administrative detentions

Table No. (9) shows the distribution of actual prison sentences observed during the third quarter of 2023

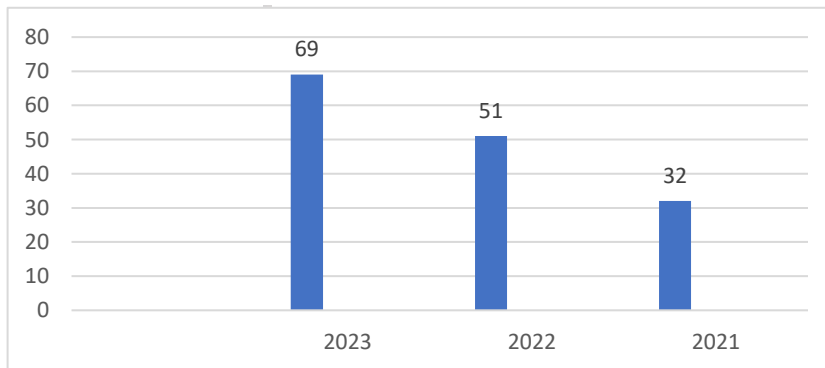


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Year	Total
2021	32
2022	51
2023	69

Table No. (10) Comparison of actual prison sentences monitored during the third quarter for the years (2021-2022-2023)



2. Decisions on home detention

During the third quarter, (54) house arrest decisions issued by the occupation authorities against Jerusalemite citizens, including children, were monitored.



Month	Total
July	20
August	17
September	17
Total	54

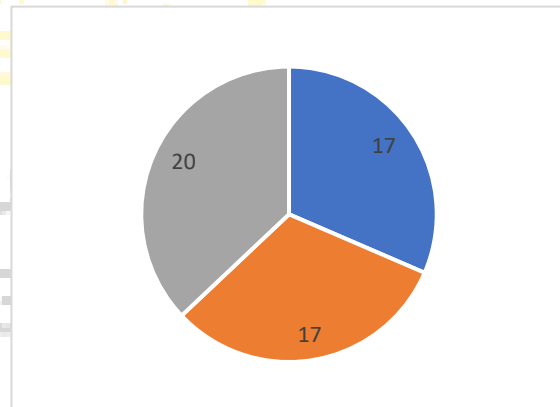
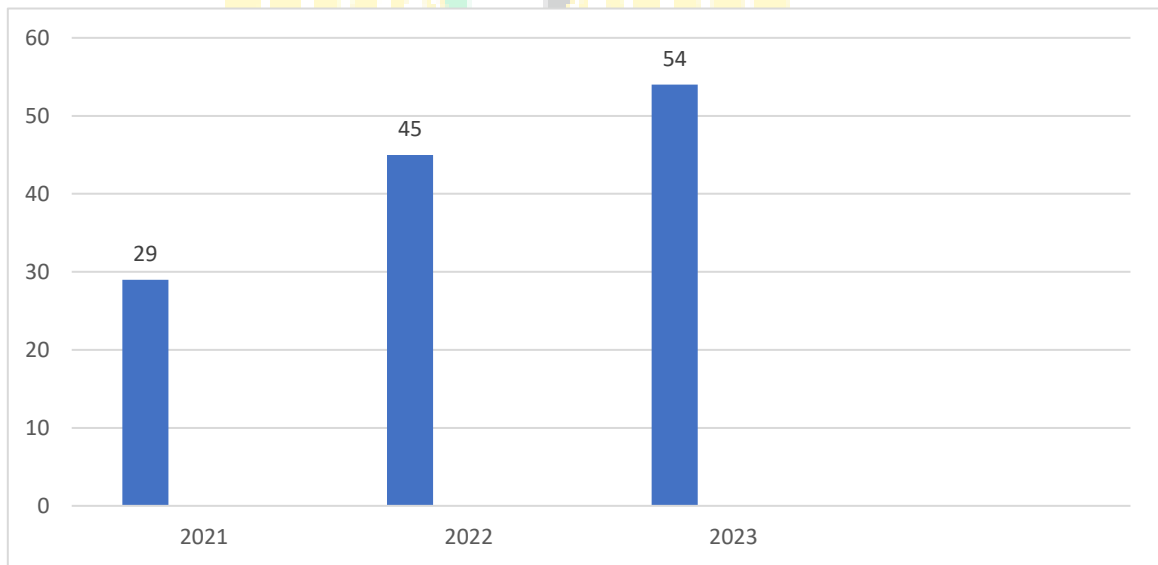


Table No. (11) shows the home detention decisions monitored during the third quarter of 2023

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Year	Total
2021	29
2022	45
2023	54

**Table No. (12) Comparison of home detention decisions monitored during the third quarter
for the years (2021–2022–2023)**



Jerusalem Governorate

3. Deportation decisions

The third quarter of the year 2023 witnessed the occupation authorities issuing deportation decisions from the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Old City, in an attempt to control Al-Aqsa Mosque and the places surrounding it. They issued about (80) deportation decisions, including (36) deportation decisions from the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.



During the month of August, the occupation authorities deported the two students, “Baraa Fuqaha” from Tulkarm, and the student in the Faculty of Medical Imaging, “Batoul Iyad Dar Assi” from Ramallah, from the Abu Dis area, east of occupied Jerusalem, and deprived them of access to their university to continue their studies.

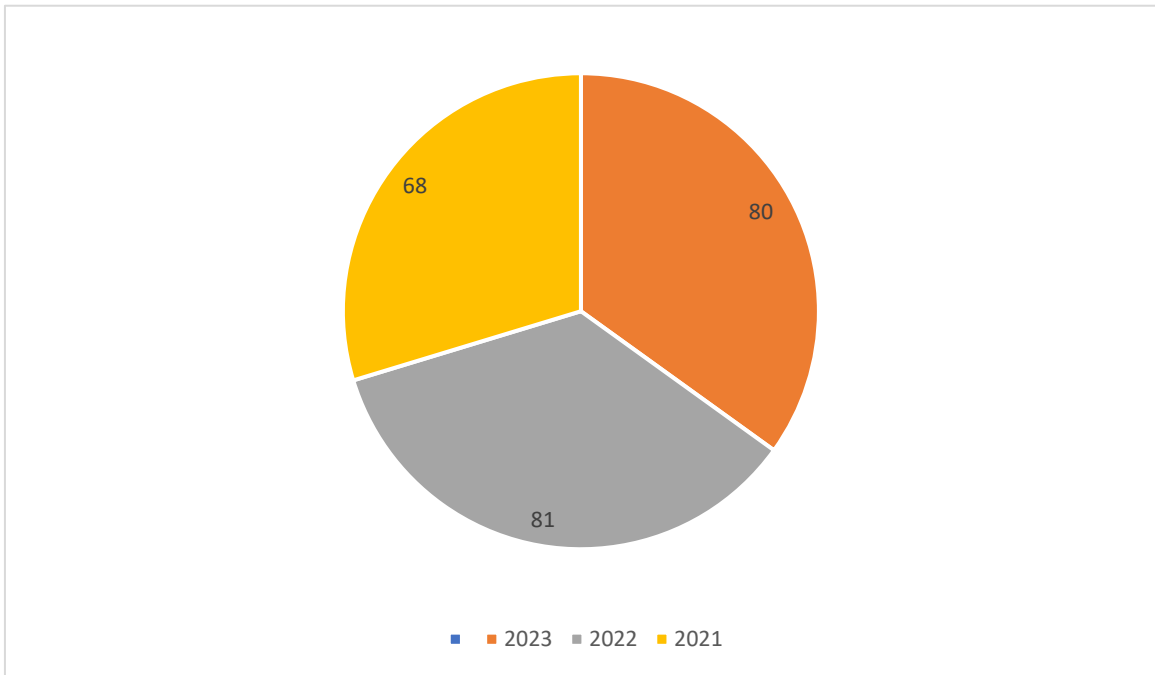
Month	Total
July	16 decisions, including 13 regarding Al-Aqsa Mosque
August	19 decisions, including 8 regarding Al-Aqsa Mosque
September	45 decisions, including 15 about Al-Aqsa Mosque
Total	80 decisions, including 36 about Al-Aqsa Mosque

Table No. (13) shows the distribution of deportation decisions monitored during the third quarter of 2023

Year	Total
2021	68
2022	81
2023	80

Table No. (14) Comparison of deportation decisions monitored during the third quarter for the years (2021-2022-2023)

Jerusalem Governorate



4. Travel ban decisions

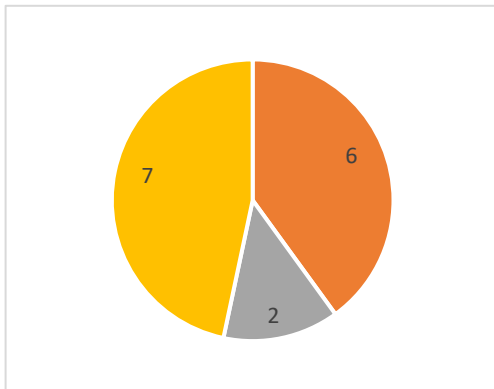
The occupation authorities issued 15 travel ban decisions during the third quarter of the year 2023. During September, the occupation prevented 6 Jerusalemites from traveling outside the Palestinian borders, and they are: Khadija Khwais, Yaqoub Abu Asab, Amir Zughayr, Hamza Zughair, Luay Nasser al-Din, and Youssef al-Rishq.



During August, the occupation authorities handed over the travel ban to the Jerusalem station, “Khadija Khwais,” after she was summoned for investigation, while they extended the travel ban against the Jerusalem station, “Hanadi Al-Halawani,” until January 22 of next year.

During the month of July, the occupation authorities issued 7 travel ban decisions. They renewed the ban on Jerusalemite station Hanadi Al-Halawani for a period of one month, renewable for 6 months, after banning her from traveling for two years. On July 11, the occupation renewed the ban on Al-Aqsa Mosque preacher Sheikh Ikrimah Sabri from traveling for a period of six months. Under the pretext that his travel poses a danger to the occupation.

On July 4, the Deputy Director of the Islamic Endowments Department in occupied Jerusalem, Sheikh Najeh Bakirat, was informed that his “travel ban” had been renewed for a period of 6 months. On July 3, the occupation renewed the travel ban against the head of the Jerusalem Committee against Judaization, Nasser al-Hidmi, for a period of 6 months. The occupation authorities also handed the young man from Jerusalem, Amir Obaid, from the town of Al-Issawiya, a decision to prevent him from traveling.



the number	the month
7	July
Two	August
6	September
15	Total

Table No. (15) shows the distribution of travel ban decisions During the three months



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Demolition and bulldozing operations and confiscation of property

The occupation authorities are pursuing a policy of demolishing citizens' homes in occupied Jerusalem, which comes in the context of punitive measures, forced displacement, ethnic cleansing of citizens, and the Judaization and "Israelization" of



the occupied city. The occupation authorities generally justify the demolition of homes under the pretext of erecting them without a license, despite the rare granting of approval for licenses. needed to build homes for Jerusalemites.

During the third quarter of 2023, the number of demolition and bulldozing operations in the Jerusalem Governorate reached (74) operations, including (17) forced self-demolition operations, (38) demolition operations carried out by occupation mechanisms, and (19) bulldozing operations.

During the third quarter of 2023, the occupation's mechanisms and crews carried out an operation that included: Commercial, animal and residential facilities, animal farm, brick factory, barracks, wooden columns, dwellings, agricultural facilities, water tanks, sheep pens, outdoor room, and retaining wall.

In July, the occupation forces confiscated 4 water tanks, livestock feeders, their fence, and two briquettes for sheep in the Wadi Abu Hindi area, and on July 16, the occupation authorities burned approximately 15 dunums of agricultural land along the apartheid wall in the town of Biddu, northwest of occupied Jerusalem.

Month	Drilling and dredging	Forced self-demolition	Demolition with occupation vehicles	Total
July	14	8	22	44
August	5	5	3	13
September	-	4	13	17
Total	19	17	38	74

Table No. (16) shows the distribution of demolitions observed during the third quarter of 2023

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Year	Total
2021	83 practical: (42) practical Demolition by occupation machinery (41) demolition operations forced
2022	been spotted (67) A demolition operation in the occupied Jerusalem Governorate, including (48) demolition operations by occupation vehicles, and (19) practical forced self-destruction, in addition to implementing (19) practical Scraping to lands.
2023	74 demolition and bulldozing operations, (38) by occupation mechanisms, (17) forced self-demolition operations, and (19) bulldozing operations.

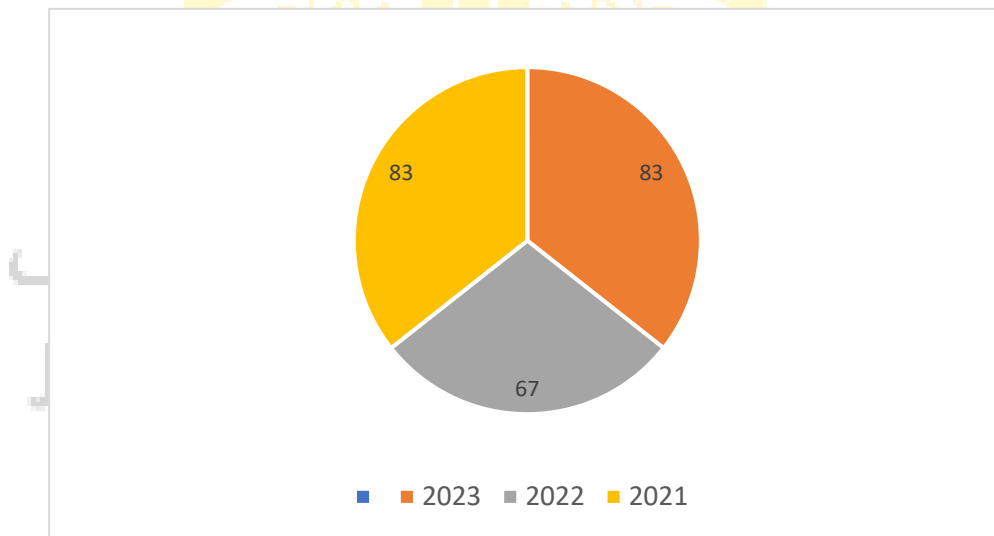


Table No. (17) Comparison of demolitions observed during the third quarter of the years (2021-2022-2023)

Demolition decisions, forced evictions, and land confiscation

During the third quarter of 2023, the occupation authorities delivered more than (84) demolition notices to a number of commercial establishments and homes in a number of neighborhoods and towns in the Jerusalem Governorate, including: Wadi Al-Joz, Wadi Hilweh, Al-Bustan, Al-Sawwanah, and Sahel Biddu.

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

Forced eviction

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

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

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

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

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

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

Violations against prisoners

During July, the Minister of Occupation Security approved the decision to prevent the early release of Palestinian prisoners, and this decision entered into force during the month of September. This decision comes as a new punitive measure



within a series of restrictions targeting prisoners recently. The Israeli decision is part of Ben Gvir's efforts to suppress detainees in occupation prisons, who in the past were eligible for early release due to the lack of space to house them.

Early release is a procedure under which the Israeli prison administration releases prisoners before the end of their sentences, ranging from days to months. It is activated at intervals, and includes prisoners with low sentences under 10 years, and excludes prisoners with high sentences and life sentences.

According to this procedure, 21 days are deducted from the sentence of a prisoner who has been sentenced to one year in prison, while two to three months are deducted from prisoners sentenced between two to four years.

On September 13, a court in Ramla prison postponed the session to consider again the matter of renewing the isolation of prisoner Ahmed Manasra until September 20, despite the seriousness of his health and psychological condition.

During the month of August, communication was cut off from the two Jerusalemite prisoners, Fadwa Hamada and Nawal Fateha, and the occupation prevented them from visiting, for nearly 4 months after the occupation administration transferred them in Damon Prison to a criminal prison in Tel Aviv.

The two female prisoners suffer from a deteriorating health and psychological condition inside the prisons, and this suffering worsened after they were transferred to a criminal prison. The prisoner, Fadwa Hamada, also suffers from the effects of a broken foot.

The occupation authorities continued to target the liberated prisoners. On July 5, the occupation forces confiscated the vehicle of the liberated Jerusalemite prisoner, "Muhammad Mustafa," from the town of Al-Issawiya, seized his money, and closed his bank account.

On July 6, the occupation prison administration isolated the Jerusalemite prisoner, Mustafa Ahmed Abu Al-Hawa, from the town of Al-Tur, in the cells of Nafha Desert Prison.

On July 12, the Prisoners' Affairs Authority stated in a statement that the isolated Jerusalemite prisoner Hossam Matar (38 years old) was suffering from a very difficult health condition in the occupation prisons, amid deliberate medical negligence, aimed at torturing him physically and psychologically. It is noteworthy that prisoner Matar began suffering from health problems since 2010, and his condition has worsened as a result of lack of early diagnosis, failure to receive appropriate treatment, and continued procrastination in conducting the required examinations and analyses.

On July 28, Jerusalem prisoner Ismail Halabiya (34 years old), from the town of Abu Dis, east of occupied Jerusalem, suspended his open hunger strike in protest against his administrative detention, after promises to end his detention. Halabiya began the strike after the occupation intelligence issued a new administrative detention order against him for a period of four months. Despite his obtaining a decision not to renew his administrative detention, the occupation claimed that there were new "secret materials" against him.

Violations against institutions and events in Jerusalem

Targeting the Palestinian curriculum and the Israelization of education in Jerusalem

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

With the beginning of the current school year, persecutions began against school administrations in Jerusalem on the one hand, and persecution and confiscation of the Palestinian curriculum on the other hand. According to what was issued by the Wadi Hilweh Information Center, the so-called Occupation Ministry of Education sent official letters to schools in the city of Jerusalem entitled "Receipt of educational books for an educational institution by the Jerusalem Municipality." The letter contained 3 items:

1. The so-called occupation Ministry of Education funds the distribution of educational books to educational institutions in East Jerusalem. The educational books are distributed by the occupation municipality, and the distributed books do not contain "inflammatory content against the State of Israel."

2. I sign to receive educational books that do not contain “inflammatory content against the State of Israel.”

3. A threat to cancel the educational institution’s license, which stated: The Ministry of Education has confirmed that if educational books are found in the educational institution containing inflammatory content, the Ministry will consider canceling the educational institution’s license.

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

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

It is noteworthy that the occupation forces stationed at the gates of Al-Aqsa have a list containing the names of books that will be confiscated from





Al-Aqsa school students, and it is forbidden to bring them into the schools located in Al-Aqsa.

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

It should be noted that the occupation's targeting of educational institutions and incitement against them led to the dropout of 700 male and female students from schools affiliated with the Palestinian Ministry of Education "Islamic Endowments" in occupied Jerusalem to the occupation municipality schools that teach the Israeli curriculum, at the beginning of the new academic year, and approximately 150 male and female teachers submitted their resignations in addition to open leave requests, while about 25 class sections in occupied Jerusalem schools were closed, according to the national and Islamic forces in Jerusalem. This heralds the emptying and closing of schools, and the spread of the cancer of the Israeli curriculum among Jerusalem students.

In addition to these restrictions, the Occupation Finance Minister, Bezalel Smotrich, decided on August 9 to freeze funds allocated to Palestinian education programs in Jerusalem, claiming that the budgets are being used to incite "terrorism" against the occupying state. Smotrich's decision to cancel the budget came after tensions he witnessed with the mayor of the occupation in Jerusalem, Moshe Leon, against the



backdrop of the policy of combating incitement in Jerusalem and in light of the competition for the municipal elections expected next October.

Smotrich and his "Religious Zionism" party are working to launch an open war against what they claim is Palestinian incitement in educational institutions in Jerusalem, by closing Jerusalem schools and encouraging students to transfer to "Israeli" educational institutions.

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

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

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

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



on Salah al-Din Street in occupied Jerusalem, as an expression of their rejection of this visit.

During the third quarter, the occupation forces stormed Al-Maqasid Hospital in occupied Jerusalem more than once.

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

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Settlement Projects



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

The occupation authorities seek to impose a new reality on the occupied city of Jerusalem by implementing dangerous settlement projects. During September, the occupation authorities discussed two plans to build 3,884 new settlement units in the city of Jerusalem. The first includes 384 settlement units in Ras al-Amud in the town of Silwan, and the second includes 3,500 settlement units. In the southern part of Jerusalem near the “Givat Hamatos” settlement.

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

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

“It was also stated that this is an important and exciting plan and a planning gift for the Pisgat Zeev neighborhood,” says Shira Talmi-Babai, head of the district’s Planning and

Building Committee. “The plan links nature and the city to create an urban quality of life for the benefit of residents in the northern neighborhoods.

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

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

As for August:

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



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

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

On August 28, joint crews from the occupation municipality and the so-called nature authority affiliated with the occupation hung banners in the eastern lands of the village of Al-Issawiya about the “National Park” project intended to be established within the people’s lands.

During July:

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

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

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

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



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

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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