



STATE OF PALESTINE
JERUSALEM GOVERNORATE

Jerusalem

Five Years Of Systematic Crimes Against The Land, People, And Sacred Religious Sites



2025
2024
2023
2022
2021

Jerusalem Governorate Statistics 2025



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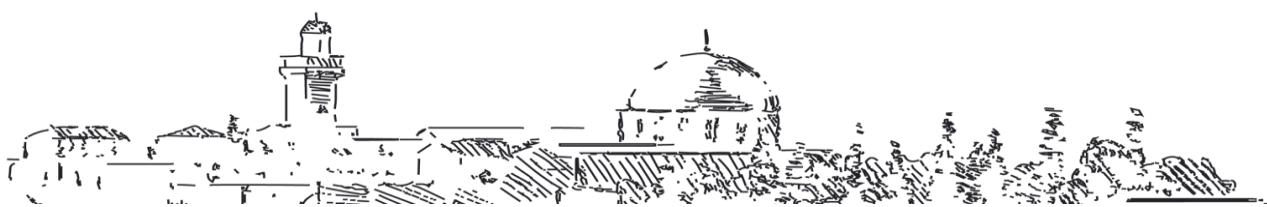
Jerusalem Governorate



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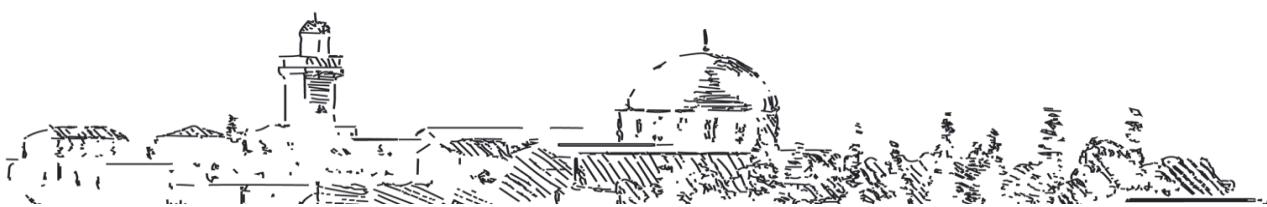


اعلام محافظة القدس

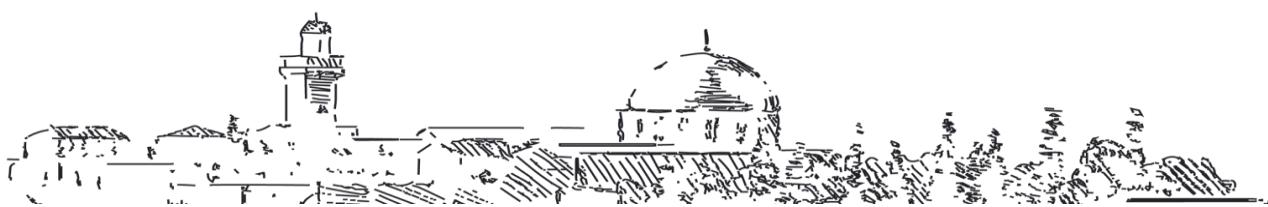


Index..

Introduction	5
Martyrs	6
The File of Martyrs Whose Bodies Are Withheld	10
Crimes and Violations at Al-Aqsa Mosque	12
Settler Attacks	18
Injuries	25
Arrest	30
Decisions of Occupation Courts Against Detainees	33
Prison Sentences	33
House arrest orders	38
Deportation decisions	41
Travel ban orders	45
Demolition and land leveling operations	46
Demolition, Forced Eviction, and Land Confiscation Orders	52
Colonial projects	56
Key Settlement Projects Deposited in Jerusalem During 2025	59
Key Settlement Plans Approved in Jerusalem During 2025	60
Tenders Announced in Jerusalem During 2025	61
Targeting of national and religious figures	62
Violations Against Jerusalem Prisoners	66
Crimes and Violations Against Jerusalem Institutions and Landmarks (2021–2025)	68
Banning UNRWA and Closing Its Schools	69
Checkpoints as a Tool of Judaization: Geographic Isolation and Pushing Toward Forced Migration	69
The Occupation Targets Christian Presence in Jerusalem (2025)	70
The Reality of Bedouin Communities in Jerusalem	71
The "E1" Settlement Project	74
Colonial Objectives of the E1 Project East of Occupied Jerusalem	75
The "Fabric of Life Road": Infrastructure Within the E1 Project	78
Deepening the Isolation of Northwest Jerusalem: "More Land, Fewer Arabs"	78
Israeli Tunnels in Jerusalem: A Judaization Project Threatening Al-Aqsa	78
The "Greater Jerusalem" Project	79
Demographic and Geographic Objectives of the "Greater Jerusalem" Project	80
The Components of the "Greater Jerusalem" Settlement Blocs	81
How Does Israel Seek to Achieve the "Greater Jerusalem" Vision?	83
First: The "Fabric of Life" Road Project	84
Second: Colonial Road No. 45	86

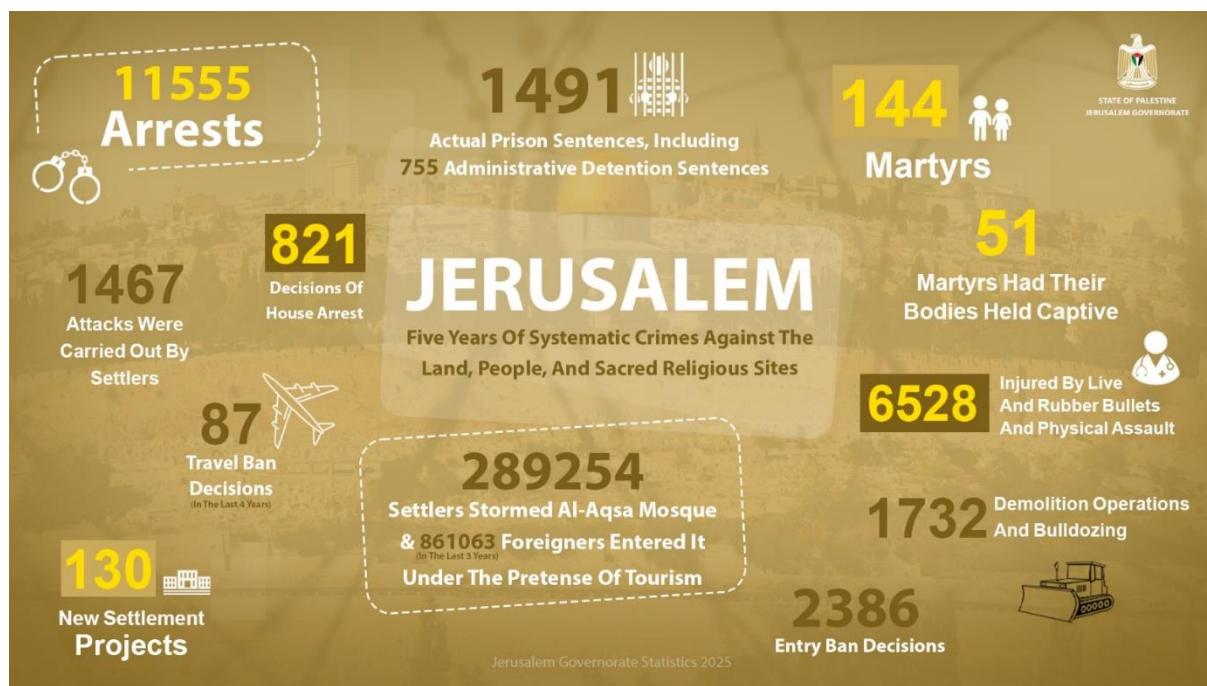


Third: Tunnels in Beit Jala Lands.....	86
Fourth: Settlement Construction on Jerusalem Airport Lands (Atarot).....	86
Fifth: Settlement Expansion in Southeast Gilo	87
Jerusalem Between International Law and Systematic Violations: A Comprehensive Legal Dossier	89
File on Martyrs and the Withholding of Bodies by the Occupation	89
Settler Attacks.....	90
Crimes Against Al-Aqsa Mosque.....	90
Administrative Detention	91
House Arrest.....	91
Forced Banishment	92
Travel Bans	92
Demolitions and Land Leveling.....	93
Demolition Orders, Forced Evictions, and Land Confiscation.....	93
Prisoners' File	94
Violations Against Jerusalemite Institutions and Landmarks.....	95
Targeting Jerusalemite Figures	95
Settler-Colonial Settlement Projects	95
Conclusion	97



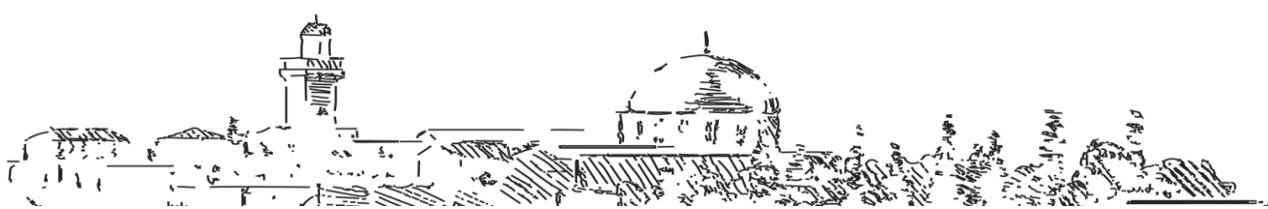
5 Years of Systematic Crimes Against Land, People and Holy Sites

(144) martyrs, (11,555) cases of arrest, and (1,732) demolition and land-leveling operations, and (289,254) settlers who stormed the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque during the period 2021–2025.



Crimes of the Occupation in Jerusalem During 2025

(23) martyrs, (804) cases of arrest, (397) demolition and land-leveling operations, and (73,871) settlers who stormed the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque during 2025.



INTRODUCTION

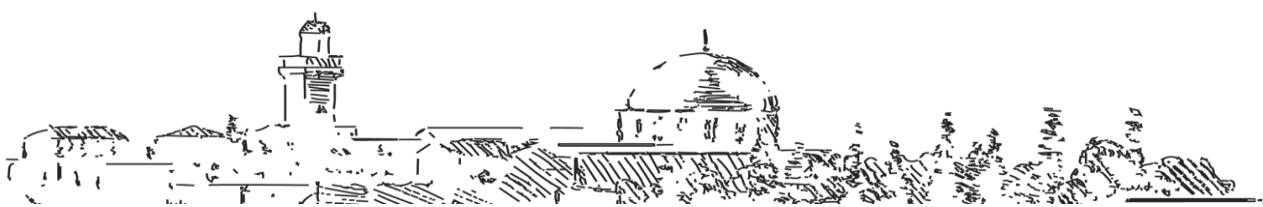
At the beginning of 2026, the Jerusalem Governorate issues this documentary and analytical report entitled *“Jerusalem: Five Years of Systematic Crimes Against Land, People, and Holy Sites,”* at a critical juncture in the history of the Holy City. Jerusalem is facing an unprecedented escalation in Israeli occupation policies aimed at imposing irreversible realities and altering the city’s legal, demographic, and religious character, in flagrant violation of international law and international legitimacy resolutions.

The report documents the scale and nature of violations committed against Jerusalem and its residents over the past five years, with particular focus on the period following **7 October 2023**, which witnessed a marked acceleration in the pace of crimes and a significant expansion in their scope. These include policies of forced displacement, house arrest, systematic demolition of homes and facilities, and the direct targeting of Islamic and Christian holy sites, alongside massive settlement projects aimed at entrenching the reality of a “unified Jerusalem” as the capital of the occupation through land confiscation, settlement expansion, and the imposition of a settlement belt that isolates the city from its Palestinian surroundings.

The report also documents ongoing violations of freedom of worship, restrictions on access to places of worship, and the transformation of the city into a closed space as a result of checkpoints and military measures. These practices have undermined daily life and deepened policies of isolation and apartheid.

Beyond documenting facts, the report provides an analytical reading of the colonial project aimed at undermining the possibility of establishing an independent and sovereign Palestinian state with East Jerusalem as its capital. It also constitutes a documented appeal to the international community to assume its legal and moral responsibilities, end policies of impunity, and work to protect Jerusalem as a global human, religious, and cultural heritage.

In this context, the report highlights the pivotal role played by the Public Relations and Media Unit at the Jerusalem Governorate, through its daily and field-based efforts in monitoring and documenting violations and issuing reliable bulletins and reports. This has strengthened the Governorate’s standing as a trusted source for media outlets and human rights and research institutions, and has contributed to reinforcing the Palestinian narrative and confronting attempts at distortion and marginalization.



144

People Were Killed In Jerusalem Governorate Within Five Years



Jerusalem Governorate Statistics 2025

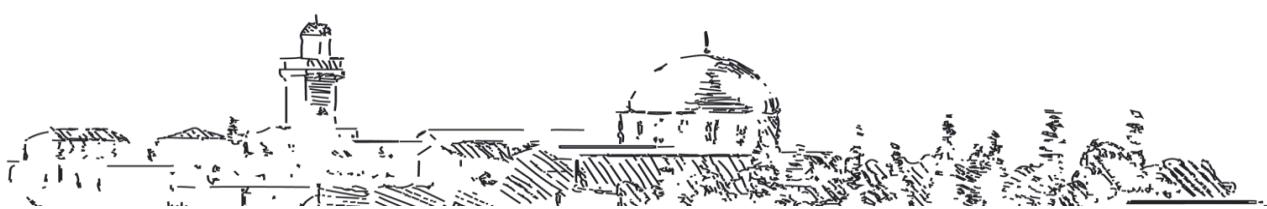
During the five-year period from **2021 to 2025**, a total of **144 martyrs** were killed in **Jerusalem Governorate**, reflecting a dangerous and systematic escalation in the policy of killing carried out by Israeli occupation forces against Palestinians in the occupied city and its surroundings.

In **2021**, 16 martyrs were killed in a context marked by direct field executions. In **2022**, 19 martyrs were killed as a result of expanded military incursions and the use of lethal force against civilians. In **2023**, 51 Jerusalemites were killed. During **2024**, 35 martyrs were killed amid continued systematic violence and excessive use of force, alongside entrenched impunity, reflecting a clear international failure to provide protection for Palestinian civilians.

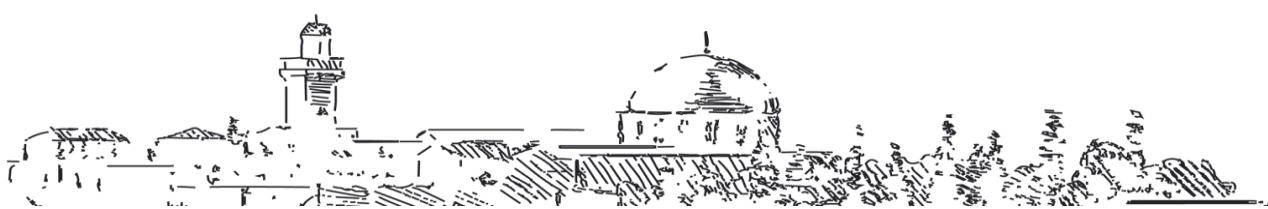
In **2025**, 23 martyrs were killed in Jerusalem Governorate, a grave indicator of the continuity of the same approach without any change. This confirms that policies of field execution and extrajudicial killing are neither incidental nor exceptional, but rather a fixed and ongoing policy constituting one of the main pillars of oppressive control over the city and its population.

Documentation of Martyrs in Jerusalem Governorate during 2025

- **26 January 2025:** The youth **Adam Sab Laban** (18) was martyred after being shot by Israeli occupation forces near the Qalandiya military checkpoint north of occupied Jerusalem, when soldiers opened fire on a group of Palestinian youths, critically wounding him. He was later pronounced dead.

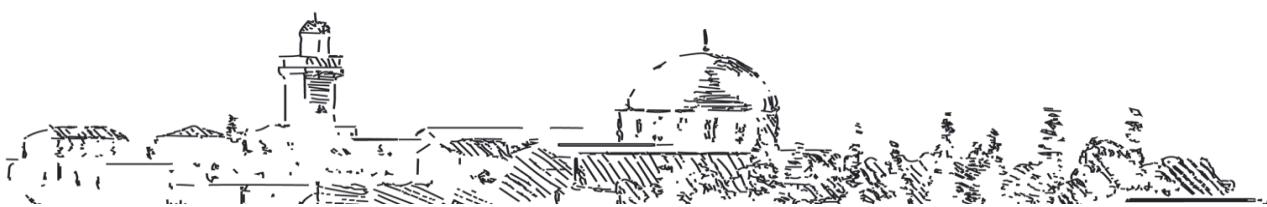


- **12 March 2025:** Worker **Ra'fat Abdel Aziz Abdullah Hamad** (35) was martyred after falling from the fifth floor while being chased by occupation forces inside a construction site in occupied Jerusalem. He was the father of three children and a resident of Al-Ram town north of Jerusalem. He was laid to rest in his hometown of Silwad, Ramallah District.
- **15 March 2025:** Worker **Maher Abdel Salam Sarsour** from the village of Sarta west of Salfit was martyred after being pursued by occupation soldiers while attempting to reach his workplace via the Separation Wall in Al-Ram town north of occupied Jerusalem.
- **18 March 2025:** Released prisoner **Kazem Zawahra** was martyred from wounds he had sustained on **22 February 2024**, after being shot by occupation forces on the Al-Zaim road east of Jerusalem. The occupation authorities detained him throughout his injury while he was in a coma, denied him proper medical treatment, and handed him over to his family in critical condition shortly before his death.
- **25 March 2025:** Citizen **Mohammad Hassan Husni Abu Hamad** (41) was martyred near the town of Al-Eizariya east of occupied Jerusalem after Israeli police opened fire on him. He was the father of seven children and worked in the stone industry, and had previously been arrested several times.
- **26 April 2025:** Worker **Arafat Qaddous** from the village of Iraq Burin south of Nablus was martyred after being chased by occupation forces near the Separation and Expansion Wall in Al-Ram town while attempting to reach his workplace inside the 1948 territories.
- **16 May 2025:** The youth **Mohammad Nidal Abu Labda** (17) from Beit Hanina north of occupied Jerusalem was martyred after being shot by occupation forces near Bab Al-Silsila in the Old City. He was left bleeding without medical aid until he died.
- **22 May 2025:** Young man **Fuad Mohammad Aliyan** (30) from Beit Safafa south of occupied Jerusalem was martyred as a result of a racist attack carried out by a group of settlers in the Qatamon neighborhood west of the city, where he was deliberately run over after being chased in a public park.
- **18 June 2025:** Young man **Moataz Al-Hajajleh** (21) from Al-Walaja town southwest of occupied Jerusalem was martyred after being shot by occupation forces during a raid on the town. His body was withheld.
- **25 June 2025:** Elderly woman **Zahiya Joudeh Al-Obeidi** (66) was martyred after being shot in the head by occupation soldiers during their incursion into Shuafat Refugee Camp north of occupied Jerusalem, a crime underscoring the disregard for civilian lives, including the elderly.
- **1 July 2025:** The minor **Amjad Nassar Awad Houshiya** (16) from Yatta, residing in Kafr Aqab north of Jerusalem, was martyred after being shot in the chest by an



occupation sniper at Al-Manara Roundabout in Ramallah, in a fully-fledged field execution.

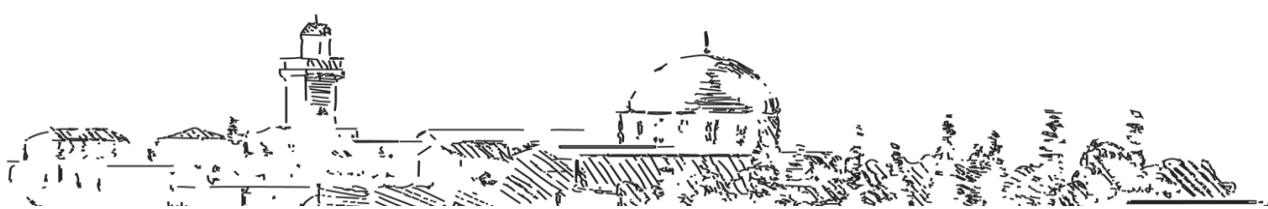
- **3 July 2025:** Israeli warplanes assassinated the released Jerusalemite prisoner **Bassam Ibrahim Abu Sunaina** (52) by directly bombing his home in the Gaza Strip. Born in Jerusalem in 1973, he was arrested in 2000, spent many years in Israeli prisons, and was forcibly deported to Gaza in a clear violation of international law.
- **8 July 2025:** Released Jerusalemite prisoner **Riyad Assila** was martyred as a result of an Israeli airstrike targeting tents of displaced persons in Al-Zawaida town in central Gaza, as part of a systematic policy of assassinating deported released Jerusalemite prisoners.
- **8 September 2025:** Jerusalemite youths **Muthanna Amro** from Al-Qubeiba village and **Mohammad Taha** from Qatanna village northwest of occupied Jerusalem were martyred after occupation forces opened fire on them and withheld their bodies.
- **15 September 2025:** Young man **Sanad Hantouli** from the town of Silat Al-Dahr south of Jenin was martyred after being shot by occupation forces near the Separation Wall adjacent to Qalandiya Refugee Camp north of Jerusalem during a violent pursuit targeting Palestinian workers.
- **15 October 2025:** Citizen **Salim Raji Hassan Abu Aisha** (57) from Jenin Governorate was martyred after succumbing to injuries sustained when occupation soldiers severely beat him on the head in Al-Ram town north of occupied Jerusalem.
- **6 November 2025:** The two minors **Mohammad Abdullah Atim** (16) and **Mohammad Rashad Fadl Qasem** (16) were martyred after being shot by occupation forces in Al-Jdeira town north of occupied Jerusalem, with their bodies deliberately withheld.
- **21 November 2025:** The two youths **Amro Khaled Al-Marbou'** (18) and **Sami Mashayekh** (16) were martyred during an occupation raid on Kafr Aqab town north of occupied Jerusalem, following heavy live fire directed at homes and civilians.
- **23 December 2025:** Young man **Yousef Omar Aql** from the town of Biddya west of Salfit Governorate was martyred after succumbing to injuries sustained several days earlier when occupation forces opened fire on a group of Palestinian workers near the Separation Wall in Al-Ram town while they were heading to their workplaces inside the 1948 territories.
- **28 December 2025:** **Jihad Omar Hassan Qazmar** (58) from Azbat Salman village south of Qalqilya was martyred after falling from the Separation Wall in Al-Ram town north of occupied Jerusalem. He sustained severe head injuries after striking the ground, leading to acute brain hemorrhage, while attempting to reach his workplace inside the 1948 territories.



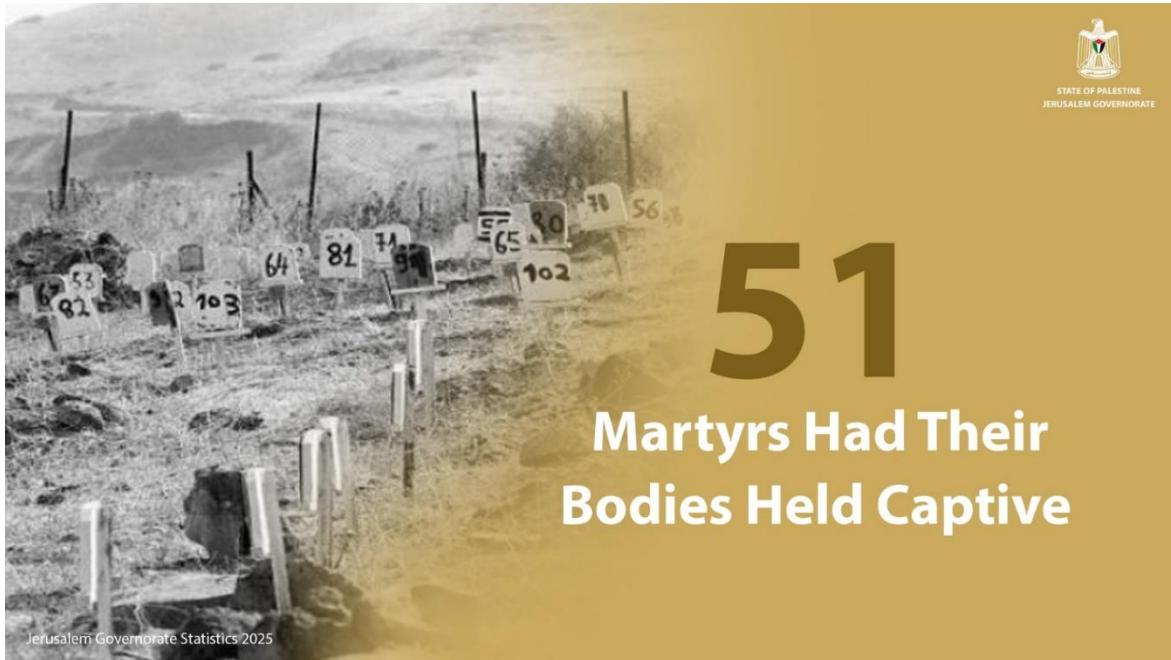
The Jerusalem Governorate affirms that the events of **2021–2025**, particularly the crimes documented during **2025**, constitute a systematic and entrenched pattern of deliberate killing and field execution practiced by the Israeli occupation authorities against Palestinians in occupied Jerusalem and its surroundings. This represents a flagrant violation of the right to life as guaranteed under international humanitarian law and international human rights law, particularly the **Geneva Conventions** and the **Rome Statute**.

The Governorate further asserts that the targeting of civilians, minors, the elderly, workers, and released prisoners, alongside the withholding of martyrs' bodies and denial of medical treatment to the wounded, constitutes compound crimes amounting to **war crimes and crimes against humanity**, and forms part of an official policy aimed at terrorizing Jerusalemites, breaking their steadfastness, and imposing coercive realities on the ground.

The Jerusalem Governorate holds the occupation fully responsible for these crimes and also holds the international community accountable for its silence and inaction. It calls for urgent and effective international action, including the opening of independent investigations, accountability for perpetrators, the provision of genuine international protection for the people of Jerusalem, and an end to the policy of impunity that enables the occupation to continue its crimes unchecked.



THE FILE OF MARTYRS WHOSE BODIES ARE WITHHELD



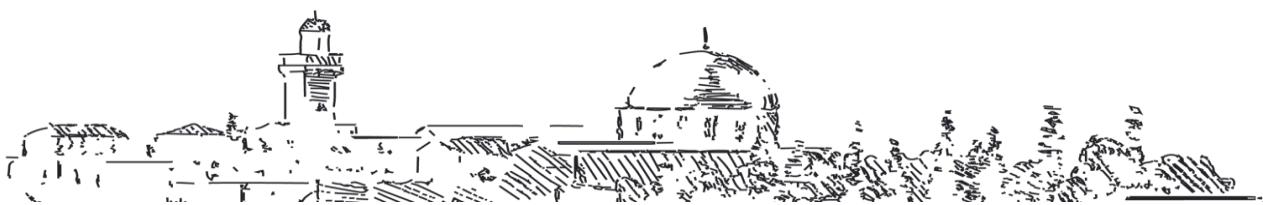
The period between 2021 and the end of 2025 witnessed a dramatic shift in the number of bodies withheld by the occupation, as Israeli authorities intensified this policy as a tool of deterrence and collective punishment.

While the number of Jerusalemites martyrs whose bodies were withheld stood at **23** by the end of **2022**, it rose sharply to **35** by the end of **2023**, then to **45** by the end of **2024**. With the continuation of killings and body confiscations throughout **2025**, the total number reached **51 Jerusalemites martyrs**, whose bodies remain concealed in morgues and the so-called “Cemeteries of Numbers.”

During **2025**, the Jerusalem Governorate documented a further escalation by the occupation authorities in the policy of “**abuse of the dead**.” In the first half of the year, the bodies of the martyrs **Mohammad Nidal Abu Labda**, **Moataz Al-Hajajleh**, and **Mohammad Abu Hamad** were withheld (the latter’s body was later released after three months). In the third quarter, the occupation withheld the bodies of the two martyrs **Muthanna Amro** and **Mohammad Taha** following their extrajudicial execution in September. In **November**, brutality reached its peak with the withholding of the bodies of the two children **Mohammad Abdullah Taym** and **Mohammad Rashad Qasem** (both 16 years old).

Thus, **2025** concluded with a list of **51 martyrs whose bodies remain withheld**, beginning with **Jaser Shtetat** (whose body has been held since **1968**) as the oldest case, and extending to the most recent child martyrs who were killed in the final months of the year.

The Jerusalem Governorate considers the withholding of martyrs’ bodies to be a “**compound crime**” and a racist punitive structure aimed at breaking the will of Jerusalemites and transforming the moment of loss into a prolonged state of psychological torment for families. The Governorate stresses that this policy constitutes a flagrant violation of international law



and humanitarian norms, which guarantee the right of the dead to dignified burial in accordance with their religious rites. It further affirms that the occupation uses these bodies as “**hostages**” and a despicable tool of political pressure, calling on the international community to intervene immediately to end this unethical practice. The Governorate emphasizes that the right of families to recover the bodies of their loved ones is a **sacred right** that does not expire with time and will not be subject to blackmail or coercion.

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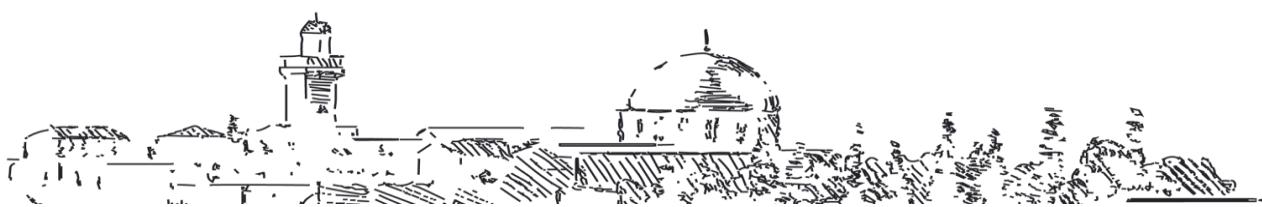
Martyrs Had Their Bodies Held Captive



STATE OF PALESTINE
JERUSALEM GOVERNORATE

									
Zuhdi Al-Tawil Jerusalem	Ahmed Erekat Jerusalem	Ibrahim Al-Halisa Jerusalem	Aziz Awaisat Jerusalem	Fadi Al-Qanbar Jerusalem	Misbah Abu Sbeih Jerusalem	Nabil Halabiya Jerusalem	Osama Bahr Jerusalem	Kamel Mazrou Jerusalem	Jaser Shatat Jerusalem
									
Barakat Awda Jerusalem	Habas Rayyan Jerusalem	Amer Halabieh Jerusalem	Uday Al-Tamimi Jerusalem	Karim Jamal Al-Qawasmi Jerusalem	Fadi Abu Shakhidem Jerusalem	Mahmoud Hamidan Jerusalem	Ahmed Zahran Jerusalem	Zakaria Badwan Jerusalem	Shaher Abu Khadija Jerusalem
									
Ali Al-Abassi Jerusalem	Abdul Rahman Faraj Jerusalem	Khaled Al-Muhtasib Jerusalem	Adam Abu Al-Hawa Jerusalem	Abdul Rahman Al-Amouri Jerusalem	Khaled Al-Za'arin Jerusalem	Muhammad Al-Mazra'a Jerusalem	Isaac Al-Ajlouni Jerusalem	Hussain Qaraqa Jerusalem	Khairi Alqam Jerusalem
									
Mohammed Manasra Jerusalem	Fadi Jamjour Jerusalem	Mohammed Abu Asneeh Jerusalem	Wadih Awaisat Jerusalem	Mohammed Abu Eid Jerusalem	Ahmad Aliyan Jerusalem	Nabil Halabiya Jerusalem	Mohammed Farroukh Jerusalem	Murad Nimir Jerusalem	Ibrahim Nimir Jerusalem
									
Mohammed Altim Jerusalem	Mohammed Toha Jerusalem	Muthanna Amr Jerusalem	Mu'taz Al-Hajaja Jerusalem	Mohammed Abu Labdeh Jerusalem	Omar Shweiki Jerusalem	Sami Amoudi Jerusalem	Shadi Shihha Jerusalem	Mohammed Shehab Jerusalem	Nour Shahabi Jerusalem
 Mohammed Qasim Jerusalem									

Jerusalem Governorate Statistics 2025



CRIMES AND VIOLATIONS AT AL-AQSA MOSQUE

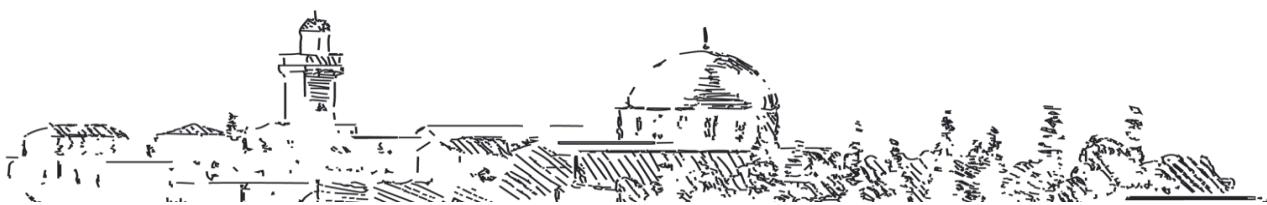


Between **2021 and 2025**, the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque was subjected to wide-scale and organized incursions carried out by **tens of thousands of Israeli settlers**, totaling **289,254**, all conducted under heavy protection by Israeli occupation forces. These incursions fall within a systematic policy aimed at imposing a new Judaization reality inside Al-Aqsa Mosque, through provocative tours and the public performance of Talmudic rituals in its courtyards—constituting a flagrant violation of its sanctity, its exclusively Islamic character, and international laws and conventions that guarantee the protection of places of worship in occupied territories.

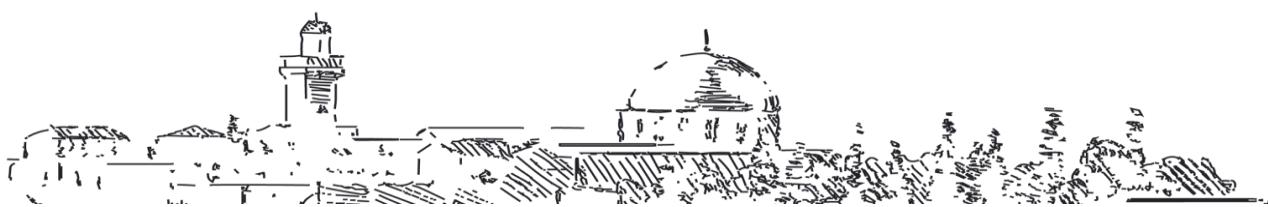
In **2025 alone**, **73,871** settlers stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque under the protection of occupation forces, in addition to **70,185 individuals** who entered under the pretext of so-called “tourism.” These incursions were accompanied by daily raids, provocative tours, and Talmudic rituals inside the mosque’s courtyards, signaling a dangerous escalation in the occupation’s policy aimed at altering the identity of Al-Aqsa Mosque and imposing a new reality that directly contradicts the historical and legal status quo and provokes the sentiments of Muslims in Jerusalem, Palestine, and the wider Islamic world.

Major Violations at the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque during 2025

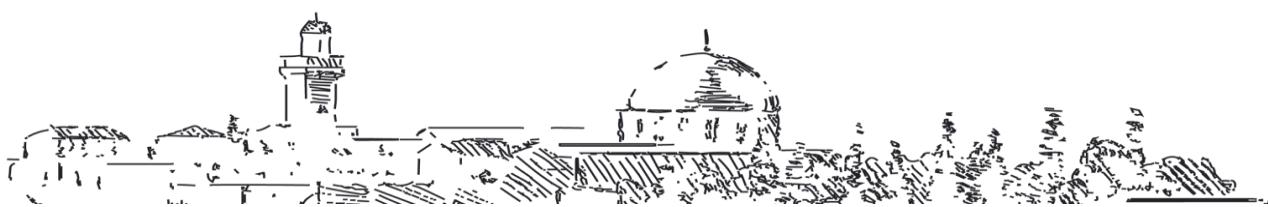
- **2 January 2025:** A settler performed Talmudic prayers while wearing *tefillin* during an incursion into Al-Aqsa Mosque on the occasion of the so-called Jewish “Hanukkah,” in a blatant violation of the sanctity of the site.



- **12 January 2025:** The “Western Wall Heritage Foundation” carried out expansion works in the Al-Buraq Plaza to facilitate greater settler influx and alter the site’s features, threatening the historical character of Al-Aqsa Mosque.
- **29 January 2025:** Settlers hung Hebrew guidance signs in Jerusalem streets directing settlers to Al-Aqsa Mosque under the name “Temple Mount,” in an attempt to impose the Judaization narrative.
- **10 February 2025:** Dozens of settlers stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque to mark the anniversary of the death of an Israeli soldier, performing religious rituals and delivering inciting speeches.
- **13 February 2025:** The mosque witnessed the incursion of **300 settlers**, accompanied by **200 others** under the guise of tourism, to celebrate the so-called “Tu Bishvat (Tree Festival).” They chanted the Israeli national anthem inside Al-Aqsa with the participation of extremist rabbi **Yehuda Glick**, in an attempt to impose a Judaized character on the site.
- **25 February 2025:** Thirty Israeli Border Police soldiers, accompanied by a Shin Bet officer, stormed the courtyards of Al-Aqsa Mosque and the plaza of the Dome of the Rock, marking a dangerous escalation of militarization within the Haram.
- **4 March 2025:** Settlers carried out a provocative collective prostration inside Al-Aqsa Mosque in an attempt to forcibly impose Talmudic rituals on worshippers.
- **15 March 2025:** A disguised settler performed Talmudic prayers at Bab Al-Qattanin, targeting areas surrounding Al-Aqsa Mosque.
- **16 March 2025:** Occupation forces stormed the Bab Al-Rahma prayer hall and confiscated loudspeakers in an attempt to silence the call to prayer and restrict freedom of worship inside Al-Aqsa.
- **5 April 2025:** Temple groups continued incitement to slaughter sacrifices and circulated an AI-generated image of Israeli National Security Minister Ben-Gvir holding a so-called “Passover sacrifice,” in a grave provocation of the mosque’s sanctity.
- **24 April 2025:** Settlers performed commemorative rituals and observed a minute of silence inside Al-Aqsa courtyards, coinciding with the sounding of sirens for the so-called “Holocaust Remembrance Day,” in a provocative act.
- **29 April 2025:** Settlers performed the “Priestly Blessing” prayer in front of the western arcade of the Dome of the Rock plaza while wearing the Jewish prayer shawl (*tallit*), marking a clear expansion of violations previously limited to the eastern area.
- **13–19 April 2025:** Al-Aqsa Mosque witnessed an unprecedented escalation during the so-called Jewish “Passover,” with **6,865 settlers** storming the mosque. Severe restrictions were imposed on Palestinians, IDs were confiscated, and strict military measures were enforced, turning the Old City into a military barracks.



- **1 May 2025:** A series of provocative incursions took place during the so-called “Independence Day,” during which settlers raised occupation flags, performed public rituals such as “epic prostration,” and gave the incursion a celebratory character.
- **12 May 2025:** Settlers attempted to bring an animal sacrifice through Bab Al-Ghawanimah before mosque guards intervened and stopped them—another violation of Al-Aqsa’s sanctity and a dangerous development in the series of colonial assaults.
- **26 May 2025: 2,118 settlers**, including ministers and Knesset members, stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque during the so-called “Jerusalem Day,” performing Talmudic rituals under heavy protection by occupation forces that prevented Palestinians from accessing the mosque.
- **2 June 2025:** Three settlers attempted to bring pieces of meat to offer as a sacrifice inside Al-Aqsa Mosque, but Dome of the Rock guards thwarted the attempt—another effort to desecrate the Haram.
- **11 June 2025:** Israeli National Security Minister **Itamar Ben-Gvir** stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque and publicly reprimanded police officers for preventing a group of settlers from performing provocative rituals, signaling official support for the Judaization plan.
- **12 June 2025:** Israeli Prime Minister **Benjamin Netanyahu** visited the Al-Buraq Wall accompanied by the President of Argentina and performed Talmudic rituals under heavy security, constituting a clear violation of the mosque’s sanctity and political exploitation of religious sites.
- **13–24 June 2025:** Occupation authorities completely closed Al-Aqsa Mosque following the Israeli attack on Iran. Days later, they allowed only **450 worshippers** to enter before each prayer and imposed strict restrictions on Palestinians.
- **30 June 2025:** Occupation authorities escalated violations by allowing a settlers’ wedding ceremony to be held inside Al-Aqsa courtyards.
- **1–3 July 2025:** The Israeli National Security Minister issued instructions permitting settlers to conduct singing and dancing rituals inside Al-Aqsa courtyards. Settlers performed the “Priestly Blessing” and “epic prostration” under police protection.
- **3–25 August 2025:** Al-Aqsa Mosque witnessed wide-scale incursions involving thousands of settlers, including raising occupation flags, blowing the *shofar*, performing rituals near Bab Al-Rahma prayer hall, and revelations of secret excavations beneath Al-Aqsa that threaten its historical landmarks.
- **1–16 October 2025:** The mosque witnessed incursions during Jewish holidays—Rosh Hashanah, Yom Kippur, Sukkot, and Simchat Torah—with thousands of settlers performing public Talmudic rituals and restrictions imposed on Palestinian entry.
- **10 and 15 October 2025:** The U.S. Middle East envoy **Witkoff**, accompanied by **Kushner**, stormed the Al-Buraq Wall and performed Talmudic rituals, while a settler



disguised in Arab clothing attempted to infiltrate Al-Aqsa Mosque through Bab Al-Ghawanimah.

- **21–23 October 2025:** Settlers performed public and collective prayers at the western arcade of Al-Aqsa Mosque, and Jewish groups published videos preparing a project to build the “alleged Temple” inside the mosque, posing a direct threat.
- **4–18 November 2025:** Settlers—including students and former Shin Bet officers—carried out organized incursions involving attempts to introduce animal sacrifices (thwarted by mosque guards), wedding rituals, and multiple provocative practices inside the courtyards.
- **1 December 2025:** Temple groups organized a “mixed” student incursion that included new Jewish rituals such as “baptism,” *Shema*, and epic prostration, with participation by non-religious individuals—another violation of the site’s sanctity.
- **21–22 December 2025:** Settlers performed collective prayers and read Torah texts during their incursion into Al-Aqsa Mosque and carried out group singing and dancing on the seventh and eighth days of the so-called “Hanukkah.”

The Jerusalem Governorate considers the continuous and escalating violations against the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque to be part of a **systematic plan** to impose Judaized control over the Haram Al-Sharif and the Old City and to undermine the historical and legal status quo. These organized incursions and provocative rituals are carried out with the participation of settlers, ministers, and official Israeli bodies, exploiting Jewish holidays and heightened security measures to impose a new reality inside Al-Aqsa Mosque. The Governorate affirms that settlers have carried out most Judaizing and Talmudic rituals inside Al-Aqsa Mosque with **official support from the occupation authorities**.

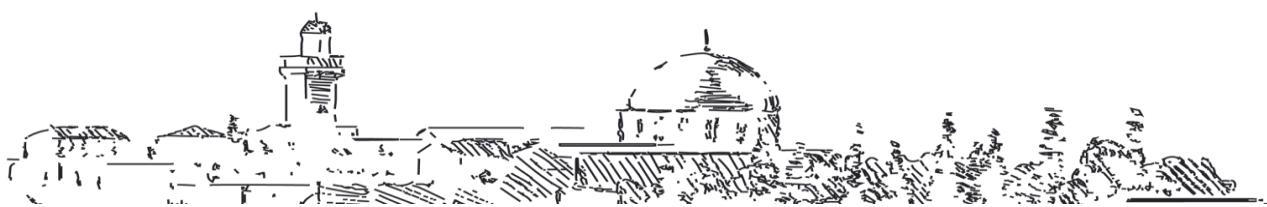


Table No. (1): Distribution of Al-Aqsa Mosque Incursions During 2025

Month	Number of Settlers	Number Entering Under the Pretext of “Tourism”
January	5,913 settlers	3,618
February	4,532 settlers	4,596
March	2,619 settlers	3,920
April	10,111 settlers	6,139
May	6,767 settlers	5,611
June	3,692 settlers	2,128
July	5,487 settlers	2,484
August	8,617 settlers	2,495
September	5,014 settlers	4,966
October	10,822 settlers	8,704
November	4,266 settlers	15,220
December	6,031 settlers	10,304
Total	73,871 settlers	70,185

This table illustrates the monthly distribution of settler incursions into the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque during **2025**, alongside the numbers of individuals who entered under the designation of so-called “tourism.”

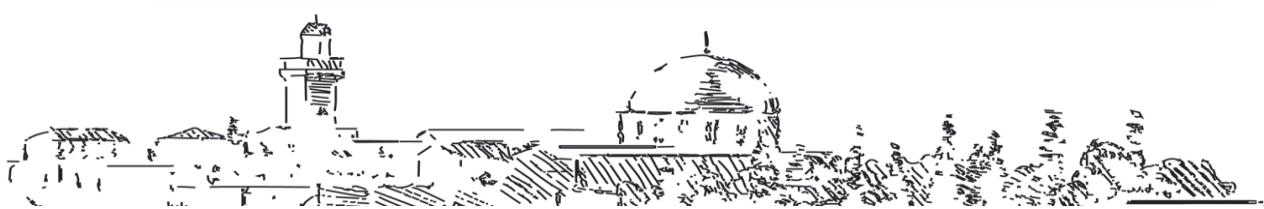
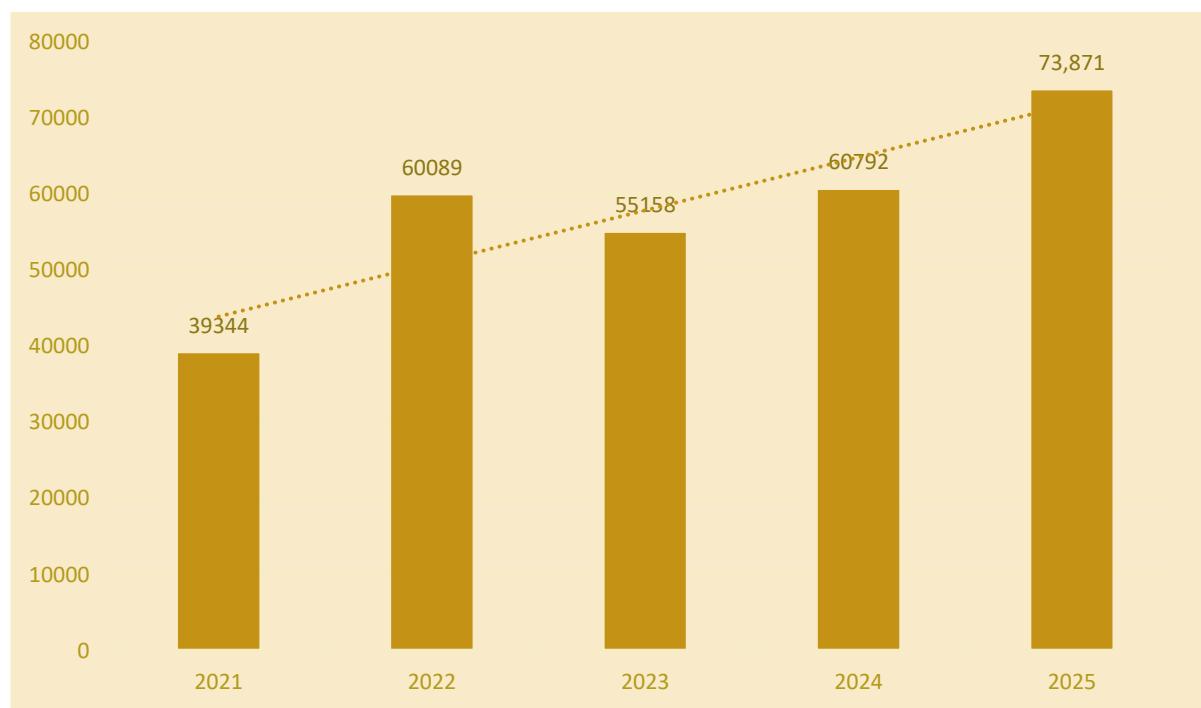


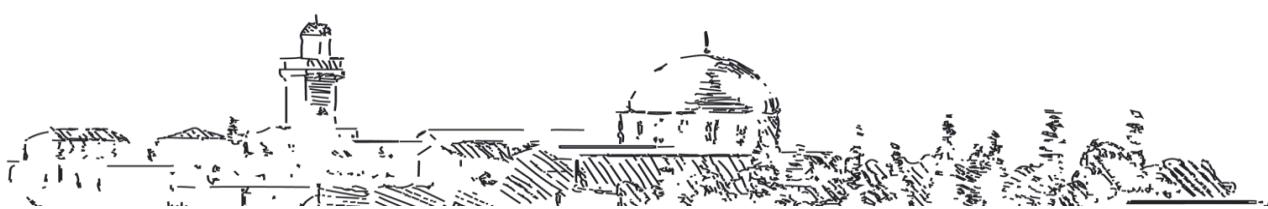
Table No. (2): Comparison of Settler Incursions During the Years (2021–2025)

Year	Number of Settlers
2021	39,344 settlers
2022	60,089 settlers
2023	55,158 settlers
2024	60,792 settlers
2025	73,871 settlers

This table shows the steady and alarming increase in the number of settler incursions into the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque over the period 2021–2025, culminating in the highest recorded figure in 2025.



In light of these facts, the Jerusalem Governorate stresses that **Islamic holy sites have become subject to daily violations by settler gangs**, operating under the cover of a right-wing government that is working relentlessly to seize control of our Islamic and Christian holy places through a **systematic and clearly defined plan**.



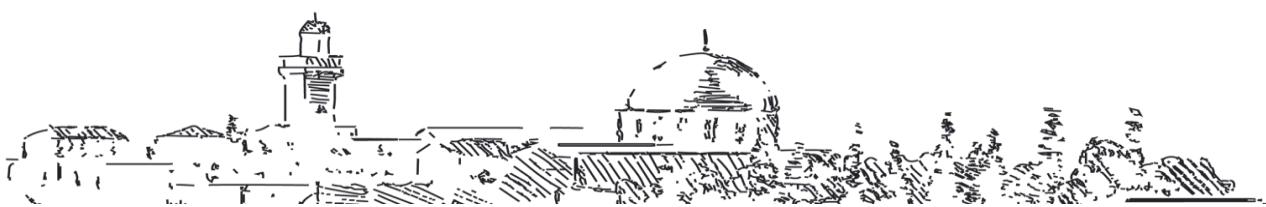
SETTLER ATTACKS



Between 2021 and 2025, the Jerusalem Governorate documented **1,467 settler attacks**, including **241 incidents involving physical assault**, reflecting a serious escalation in settler violence against Palestinian citizens, their property, and their holy sites—all carried out under the protection of Israeli occupation forces. These violations reflect a systematic policy aimed at imposing settler control over public space in the city of Jerusalem and enforcing a new reality intended to alter the city's identity and the character of its holy places.

During 2025 alone, the Governorate recorded **484 settler attacks**, including **60 incidents of physical assault**. These attacks included large-scale incursions into the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, the organization of provocative Judaization rituals, attempts to introduce animal sacrifices into the Haram, as well as overt racist attacks against Palestinian citizens and their property—an alarming indicator of the escalation of occupation and settler efforts to impose Judaization and demographic change.

The Jerusalem Governorate affirms that these attacks are **not random acts**, but rather part of an **official, systematic plan** supported by Israel's right-wing government, aimed at Judaizing the city and its holy sites and imposing a new reality on its indigenous population. The Governorate reiterates its firm rejection of all such violations and calls on the international community to assume its responsibilities in protecting Jerusalem and its holy places and in halting the Israeli colonial project.

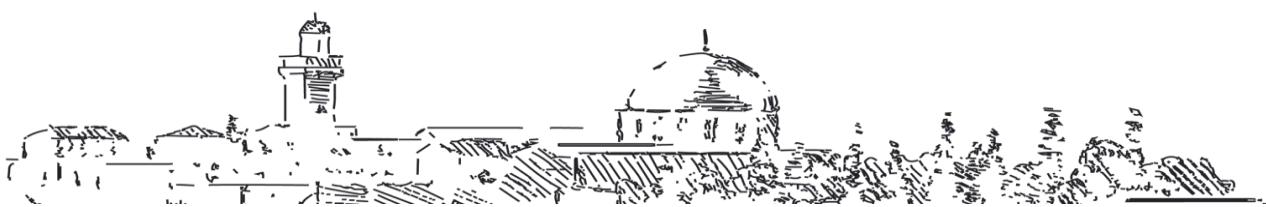


Major Settler Attacks During 2025

- **5 January 2025:** Settlers sprayed Judaization slogans and graffiti on the Jerusalem wall near Al-Yusufiya Cemetery.
- **29 January 2025:** Settlers hung signs in Jerusalem streets directing settlers to Al-Aqsa Mosque under the name “Temple Mount.”



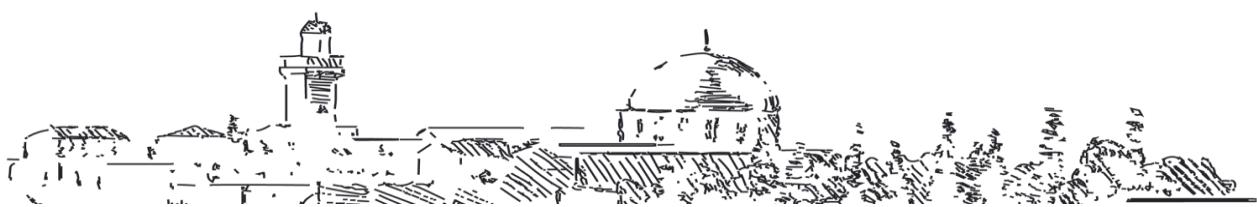
- **3 February 2025:** Settlers stormed the UNRWA headquarters in Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood and raised Israeli flags.
- **22 February 2025:** Settlers set fire to barracks and storage facilities in the plains of Jaba' town under the protection of occupation forces.
- **11 March 2025:** Settlers attacked Jerusalemite bus drivers using knives and fire extinguishers.
- **12 March 2025:** A settler shot the young man **Ahmad Saeed Najm** in the leg on Jaffa Street.
- **4 April 2025:** The occupation municipality organized a marathon in Jerusalem streets with the participation of thousands of settlers.
- **5 April 2025:** Temple groups continued incitement to slaughter animal sacrifices inside Al-Aqsa Mosque.
- **1 May 2025:** Settlers carried out provocative tours in Ras Al-Amoud neighborhood while raising occupation flags.
- **16 May 2025:** Settlers performed celebratory rituals in Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood and verbally assaulted residents.
- **1 June 2025:** Settlers attacked land belonging to the Salameh Shqairat family, destroying the fence and cutting down trees.
- **2 June 2025:** Three settlers attempted to bring pieces of meat to offer as a sacrifice inside Al-Aqsa Mosque.
- **1 July 2025:** The Israeli Minister of National Security issued instructions allowing settlers to perform singing and dancing rituals inside Al-Aqsa Mosque.



- **3 July 2025:** Settlers performed the “Priestly Blessing” and “epic prostration” rituals under the protection of occupation police.



- **3 August 2025:** Thousands of settlers stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque and raised occupation flags.
- **25 August 2025:** Secret excavations beneath Al-Aqsa Mosque were revealed, threatening its historical landmarks.
- **1 September 2025:** Settlers performed Talmudic rituals in Al-Aqsa courtyards and imposed restrictions on Palestinian access.
- **16 September 2025:** Settlers carried out provocative incursions in the Old City of Jerusalem and assaulted worshippers.



- **1 October 2025:** Settlers blew shofars on Muslim graves and hung signs labeled “Temple Mount.”
- **5 October 2025:** Settlers stole olive harvests and attacked the Khallat Al-Sidra Bedouin community in Mikhmas.
- **1 November 2025:** Two settlers assaulted merchants in the Old City, while occupation forces arrested four Palestinian traders.
- **6 November 2025:** Settlers demolished four residential barracks in the Al-Hathroura Bedouin community under occupation protection.
- **5 December 2025:** Settlers assaulted a Jerusalemite bus driver and a sanitation worker in the Ramot settlement, injuring the latter.
- **22 December 2025:** Three Palestinian citizens were injured by settler gunfire during an attack on the Arab Al-Nakheila Al-Ka’abneh community east of Anata.

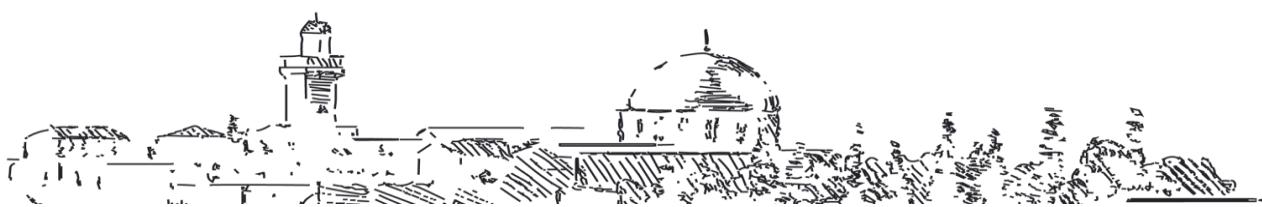
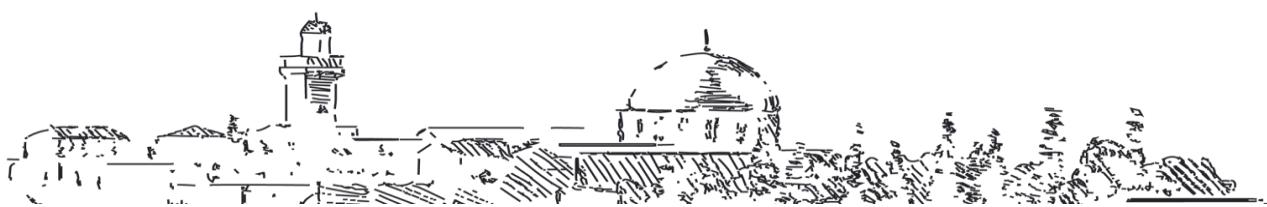


Table No. (3): Distribution of Settler Attacks During 2025

<i>Month</i>	<i>Number of Attacks</i>	<i>Attacks Involving Physical Assault</i>
<i>January</i>	15 attacks	1
<i>February</i>	5 attacks	—
<i>March</i>	13 attacks	1
<i>April</i>	31 attacks	2
<i>May</i>	46 attacks	7
<i>June</i>	33 attacks	15
<i>July</i>	33 attacks	5
<i>August</i>	59 attacks	7
<i>September</i>	54 attacks	1
<i>October</i>	68 attacks	2
<i>November</i>	60 attacks	13
<i>December</i>	67 attacks	6
<i>Total</i>	484 attacks	60 physical assaults

This table presents the monthly distribution of settler attacks documented during **2025**, highlighting incidents involving **physical assault** alongside the overall number of attacks.



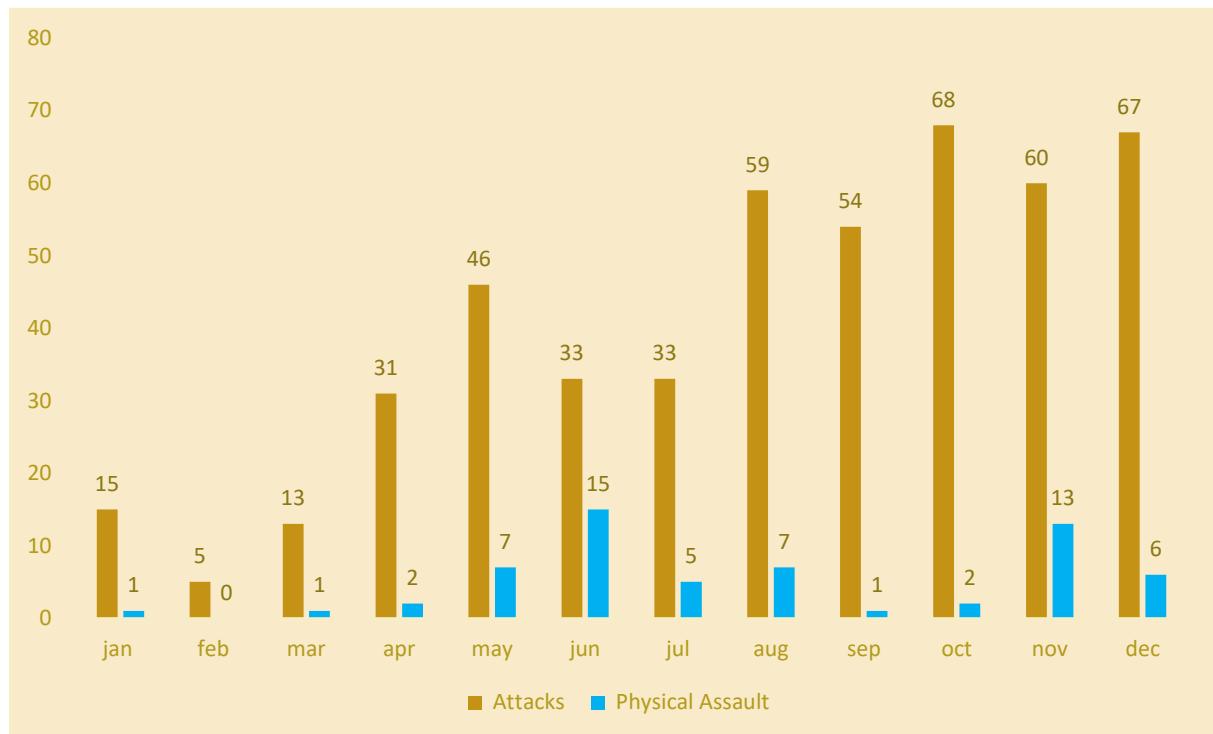
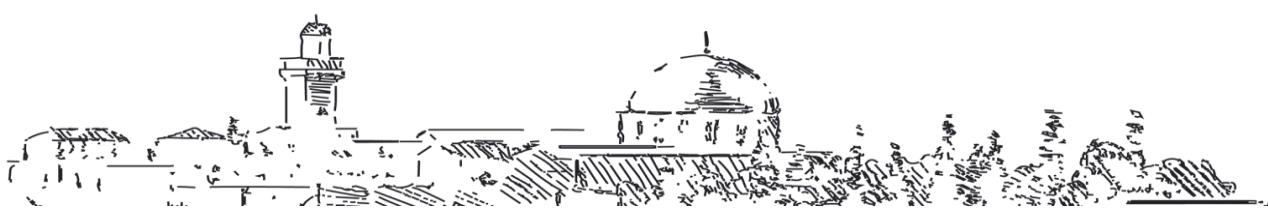
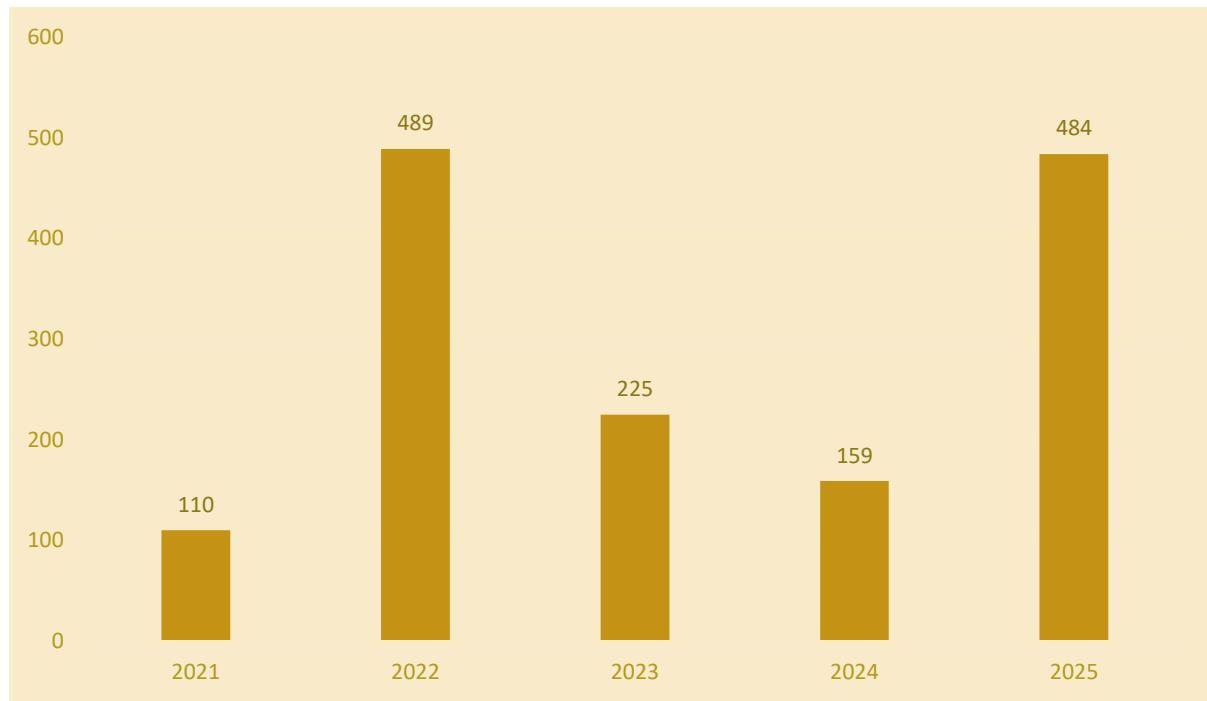


Table No. (4): Comparison of Settler Attacks During the Years (2021–2025)

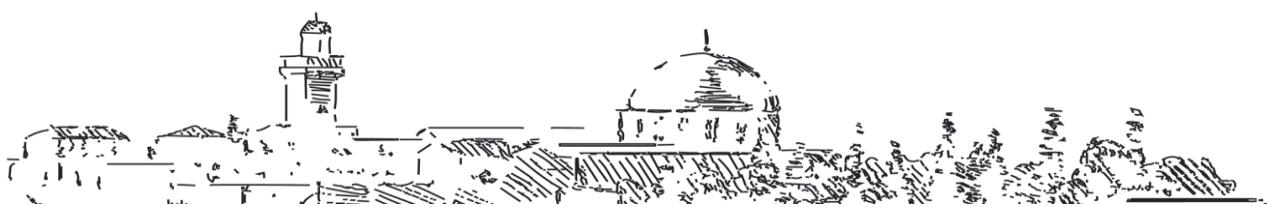
Year	Number of Attacks	Attacks Involving Physical Assault
2021	110 attacks	—
2022	489 attacks	112
2023	225 attacks	50
2024	159 attacks	19
2025	484 attacks	60

This table highlights the fluctuation and escalation in settler attacks over the period **2021–2025**, with **2022** and **2025** recording the highest levels of violence, particularly incidents involving **physical assault**.





These violations reflect a **dangerous escalation in settler attacks against the population and their property**, all carried out under the protection of Israeli occupation forces. The Governorate affirms that these attacks constitute a **flagrant violation of international law and civilian protection conventions**, and calls on the international community to assume its responsibilities in safeguarding Palestinian civilians. The Governorate also emphasizes the **right of the population to defend their lives, property, and holy sites** within the framework of international law.



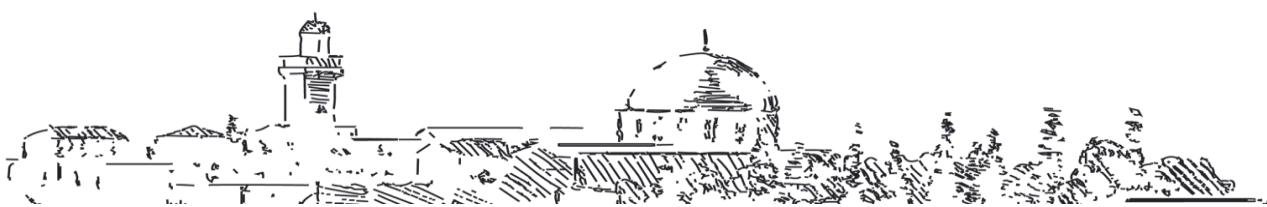
INJURIES



occupation forces and settlers. These injuries ranged from serious to moderate wounds and affected **children, students, workers, and drivers**, whether inside their homes, while commuting, or during repeated incursions into Jerusalem neighborhoods and towns. The injuries resulted from live and rubber-coated bullets, severe beatings, head injuries caused by gas and rubber bullets, tear gas inhalation, as well as settler assaults in and around the Old City and across the governorate.

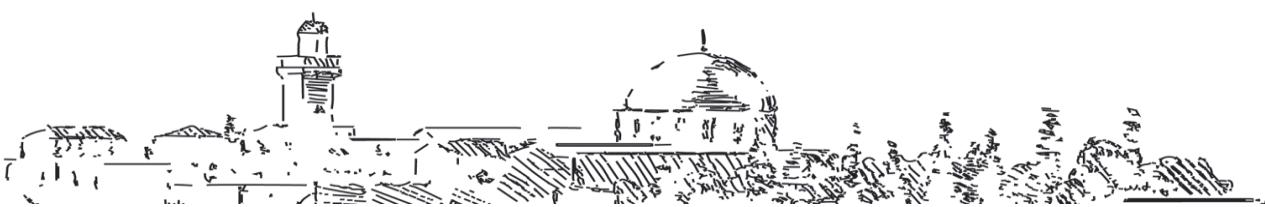
During **2025 alone**, **331** Jerusalemite citizens sustained direct physical injuries, including live and rubber bullet wounds, severe beatings, head injuries, and tear gas inhalation, in addition to physical assaults by settlers. Violations extended to **attempted killings**, the targeting of children, attacks on educational institutions, and harassment in streets and residential areas. These incidents reflect a **systematic pattern of excessive use of force**, particularly amid incursions into the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and settlers' Judaization rituals, indicating a clear escalation in occupation policies against the civilian population and their holy sites.

The Jerusalem Governorate stresses that these violations constitute a **flagrant breach of international humanitarian law**, particularly the **Fourth Geneva Convention**, which prohibits targeting civilians and places direct responsibility on the occupying power to protect the population and prevent attacks. The Governorate further affirms that repeated attacks against children, educational institutions, and holy sites, alongside attempted killings, amount to **grave violations** that may qualify as **war crimes** under the **Rome Statute**. It calls on the international community to intervene immediately to halt these violations and protect Palestinian civilians.



Major Recorded Injuries During 2025

- **1 January 2025:** A 30-year-old man was shot with live ammunition in the leg near the Al-Ram Wall north of occupied Jerusalem.
- **6 January 2025:** A young man was severely beaten by occupation forces using batons and rifle butts in Al-Wad Street in the Old City; Jerusalemite driver **Mohammad Abu Sara** was also injured.
- **13 February 2025:** A girl fainted due to tear gas inhalation during an occupation incursion into Hizma town northeast of Jerusalem.
- **9 March 2025:** Jerusalemite **Majd Mohammad Gharabli** sustained severe head injuries after being hit by a tear gas canister fired from a distance of 50 meters while working at a car showroom in Al-Dahiya area.
- **10 April 2025:** Child **Amir Al-Haddad** (12) was injured by a rubber-coated bullet to the head during an occupation incursion into Shuafat Refugee Camp; young man **Mustafa Shehab** was arrested after being beaten and sprayed with gas.
- **30 May 2025:** Jerusalemite drivers **Mohammad Siyaj** and **Ahmad Al-Qara'in** suffered bruises and scratches after being assaulted by extremist settlers while attempting to defend one another.
- **17 June 2025:** Two brothers (aged 20 and 12) were seriously injured by Israeli sniper fire in the Al-Tur neighborhood while eating dinner inside their vehicle.
- **7 July 2025:** Settlers assaulted an 18-year-old Jerusalemite youth on his way to work, throwing him to the ground and beating him severely.
- **1 August 2025:** A 21-year-old man was shot with live ammunition in the legs in Beit Duqqu town.
- **6 August 2025:** **Jaber Abu Subaib** was injured by a rubber-coated bullet to the head during an incursion into Al-Ram town.
- **11 September 2025:** **Uday Mahmoud Ghanimat** (34) was shot by occupation forces near the wall in Al-Ram; the brother of martyr **Mohammad Taha** was also injured during his arrest.
- **12 September 2025:** Two young men were shot with live ammunition during an incursion into Shuafat Refugee Camp, one of whom was critically injured.
- **1 October 2025:** Jerusalemite **Mohammad Abdel Ghafar Al-Ja'ba** (19) sustained thigh injuries after being shot by a settler near Beit Safafa village.
- **4 October 2025:** A young man was shot with live ammunition during an occupation incursion into Beit 'Anan town; another was injured near the Beit Iksa checkpoint and detained by occupation forces.
- **7 October 2025:** Two young men were injured by occupation gunfire during clashes in Kafr Aqab town north of Jerusalem.
- **12 October 2025:** A 67-year-old man was shot with live ammunition in both thighs near the Al-Ram Wall; his condition was described as serious.
- **15 October 2025:** Two citizens were injured by live ammunition near the Separation and Settlement Expansion Wall in Al-Ram and Qalandiya and were transferred to hospital.
- **19 October 2025:** Two young men were injured—one (37) shot in the thigh near Qalandiya checkpoint, and another near Al-'Isawiya town.
- **22 October 2025:** Three young men were injured during an occupation incursion near Qalandiya Refugee Camp due to live fire and tear gas, resulting in wounds and cases of suffocation.
- **28 October 2025:** Two young men were shot with live ammunition near the Separation Wall in Al-Ram while attempting to cross it—one in the knee and the other in the thigh.



- **5 November 2025:** A young man was injured by occupation gunfire near the Separation Wall in Al-Ram.
- **8 November 2025:** **Ahmad Abu Ta‘ah** was beaten in Beit Hanina; another minor injury from occupation gunfire occurred in Al-Ram; 14-year-old **Mohammad Wissam Hamoudeh** was arrested after being assaulted.
- **17 November 2025:** Two citizens were shot by occupation forces in Al-Ram, and driver **Anas Al-Abbasi** was injured following a settler assault.
- **22 December 2025:** Occupation forces and the municipality assaulted residents of Al-Wa‘d building in Wadi Qaddum neighborhood, Silwan, using beatings and stun grenades, and demolished part of the building.

Table No. (5): Distribution of Recorded Injuries During 2025

<i>Month</i>	<i>Number of Injuries</i>
<i>January</i>	13
<i>February</i>	11
<i>March</i>	9
<i>April</i>	45
<i>May</i>	17
<i>June</i>	33
<i>July</i>	15
<i>August</i>	25
<i>September</i>	23
<i>October</i>	40
<i>November</i>	35
<i>December</i>	65
<i>Total</i>	331

This table illustrates the monthly distribution of **recorded injuries during 2025**, highlighting a significant increase in the final quarter of the year, particularly in **December**, which recorded the highest number of injuries.

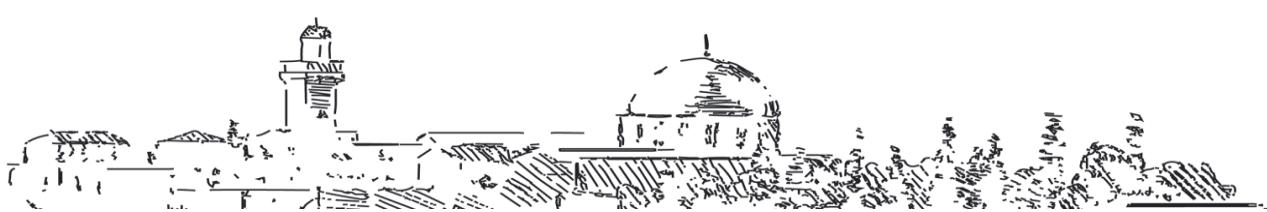
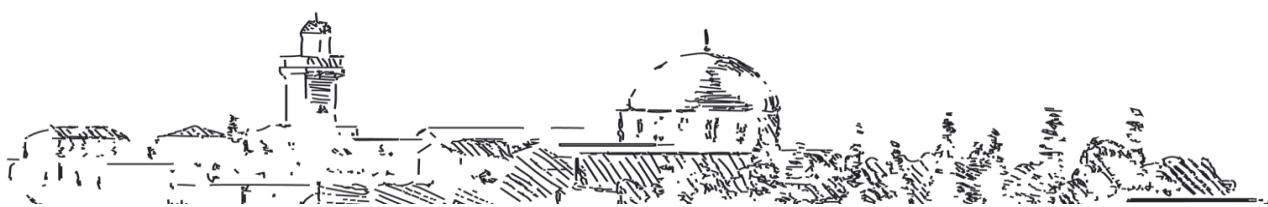


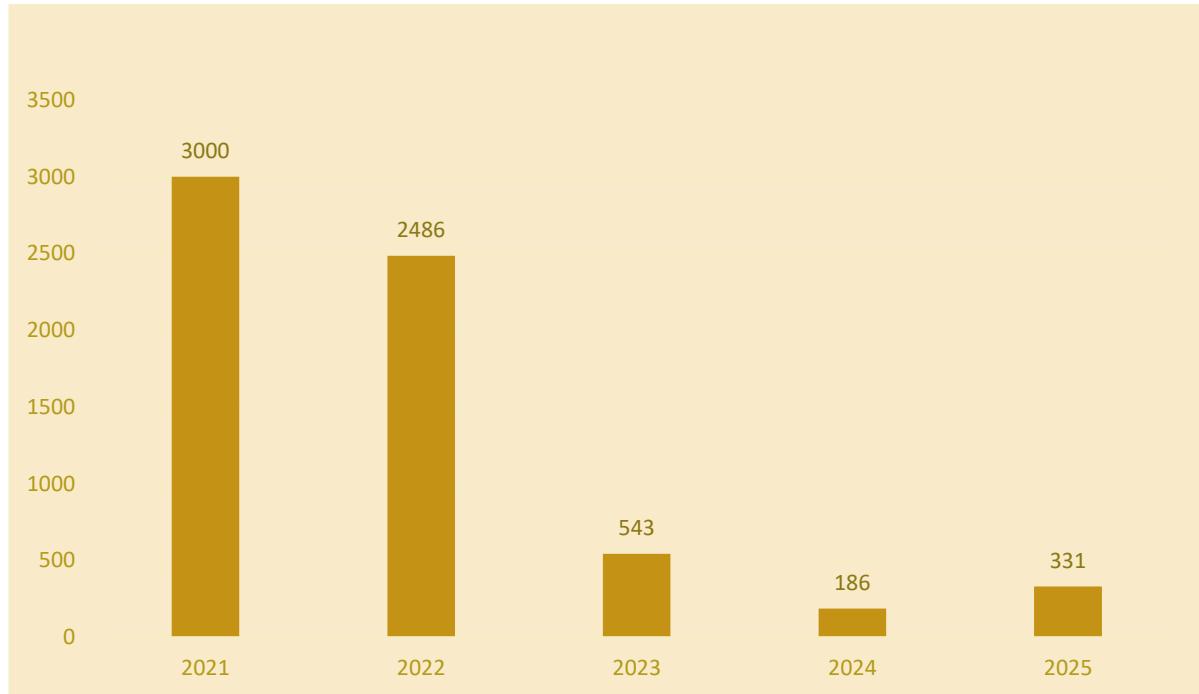


Table No. (6): Distribution of Recorded Injuries During the Years (2021–2025)

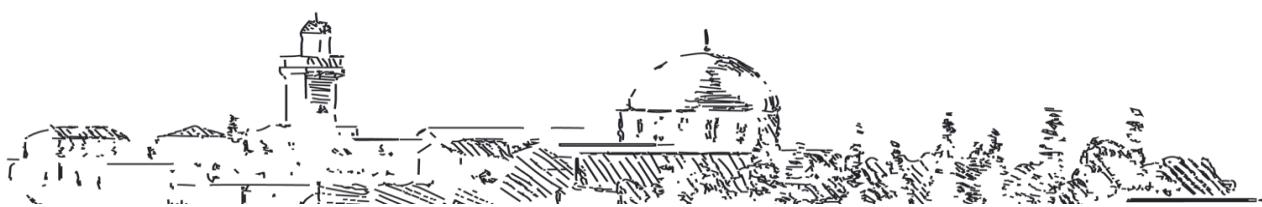
<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Injuries</i>
2021	3,000 injuries
2022	2,486 injuries
2023	543 injuries
2024	168 injuries
2025	331 injuries

This table presents the distribution of **recorded injuries** in Jerusalem Governorate over the period **2021–2025**, reflecting significant annual variations in the level and intensity of violations and attacks against the Palestinian population.





These data reflect a **grave reality of systematic violence** practiced by the Israeli occupation authorities in Jerusalem Governorate, within a calculated policy aimed at subjugating the Palestinian population and imposing coercive realities on the ground. The escalation in the number of injuries and the nature of the attacks confirms that what is taking place goes beyond isolated “security incidents,” constituting a **consistent approach based on the excessive use of force and the protection of settler violence.**



11555 Arrests

2879
20213504
20223081
20231287
2024804
2025

Jerusalem Governorate Statistics 2025

Between **2021** and **2025**, the Jerusalem Governorate documented **11,555 cases of arrest** targeting Jerusalemite citizens, as part of a systematic policy pursued by the Israeli occupation authorities to dismantle the social and national fabric of the city. These arrests targeted various segments of society, including **children, women, university students, journalists, released prisoners, and employees of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque**. Arrests were carried out through **nighttime home raids**, large-scale search and sweep campaigns, and **field arrests at military checkpoints** surrounding Jerusalem.

During **2025**, the Governorate recorded **804 arrests**, including **81 children** and **53 women**, among them pregnant women and prominent Jerusalemite figures, in addition to the targeting of local leaders and social activists. These arrests were accompanied by **physical assaults and harsh, degrading treatment**, in some cases escalating to killing, as exemplified by the martyrdom of the elderly woman **Zahiya Obeidiya** during the incursion into Shuafat Refugee Camp—highlighting the violent and dangerous nature of this policy.

The Jerusalem Governorate affirms that the policy of systematic arrests constitutes a **grave violation of international humanitarian law**, and stresses that targeting **children, women, and religious, media, and educational institutions** amounts to **war crimes under the Rome Statute**. The Governorate holds the occupation authorities **fully responsible** for these violations.

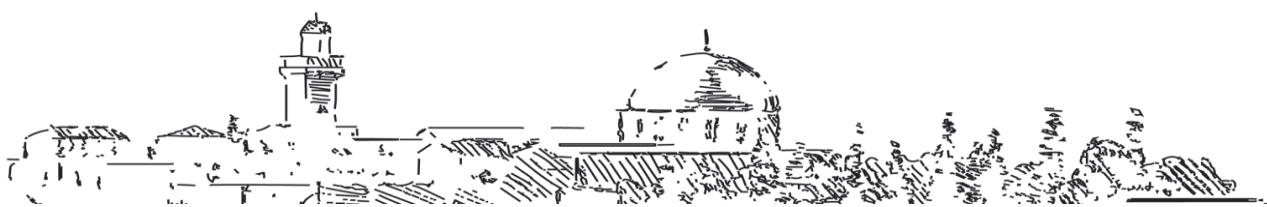
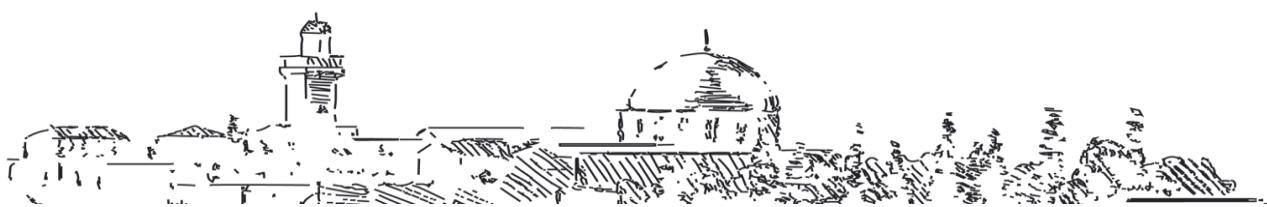


Table No. (7): Distribution of Arrest Cases Recorded During 2025

Month	Total Arrests	Children	Women
<i>January</i>	82	4	14
<i>February</i>	75	8	2
<i>March</i>	82	6	6
<i>April</i>	58	5	3
<i>May</i>	41	6	4
<i>June</i>	66	14	4
<i>July</i>	78	6	5
<i>August</i>	32	4	2
<i>September</i>	106	5	6
<i>October</i>	87	11	3
<i>November</i>	66	8	2
<i>December</i>	31	4	2
Total	804	81	53

This table outlines the **monthly distribution of arrest cases documented during 2025**, highlighting the number of **children and women** targeted by these arrests throughout the year.



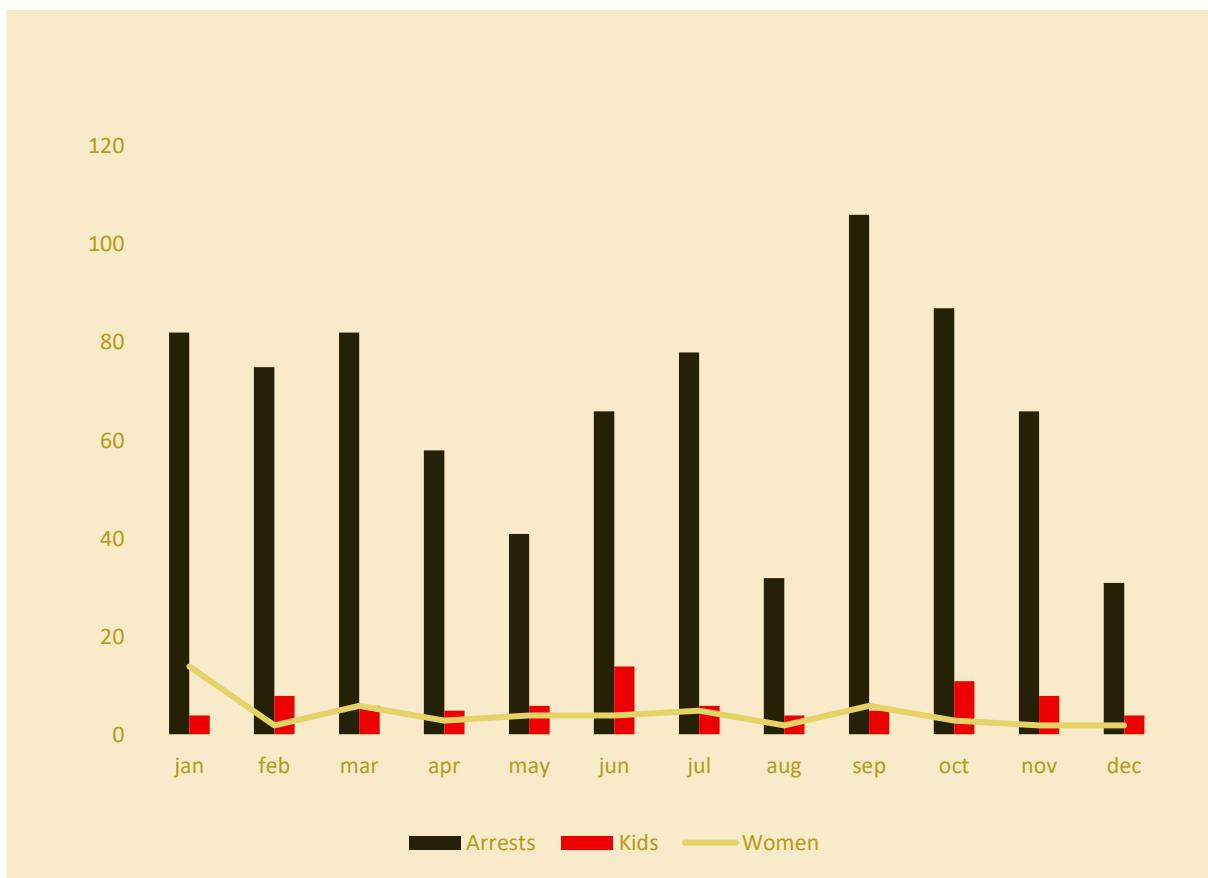
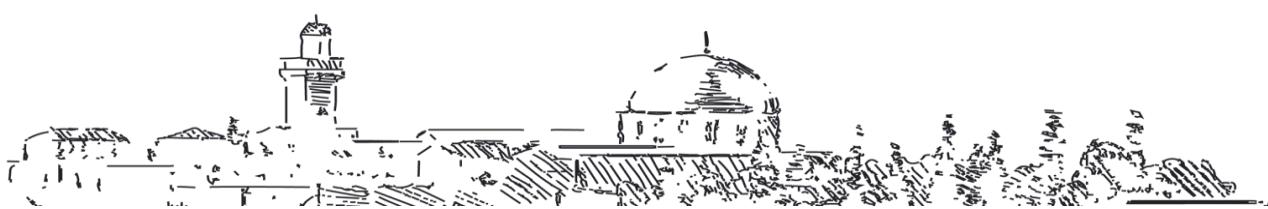
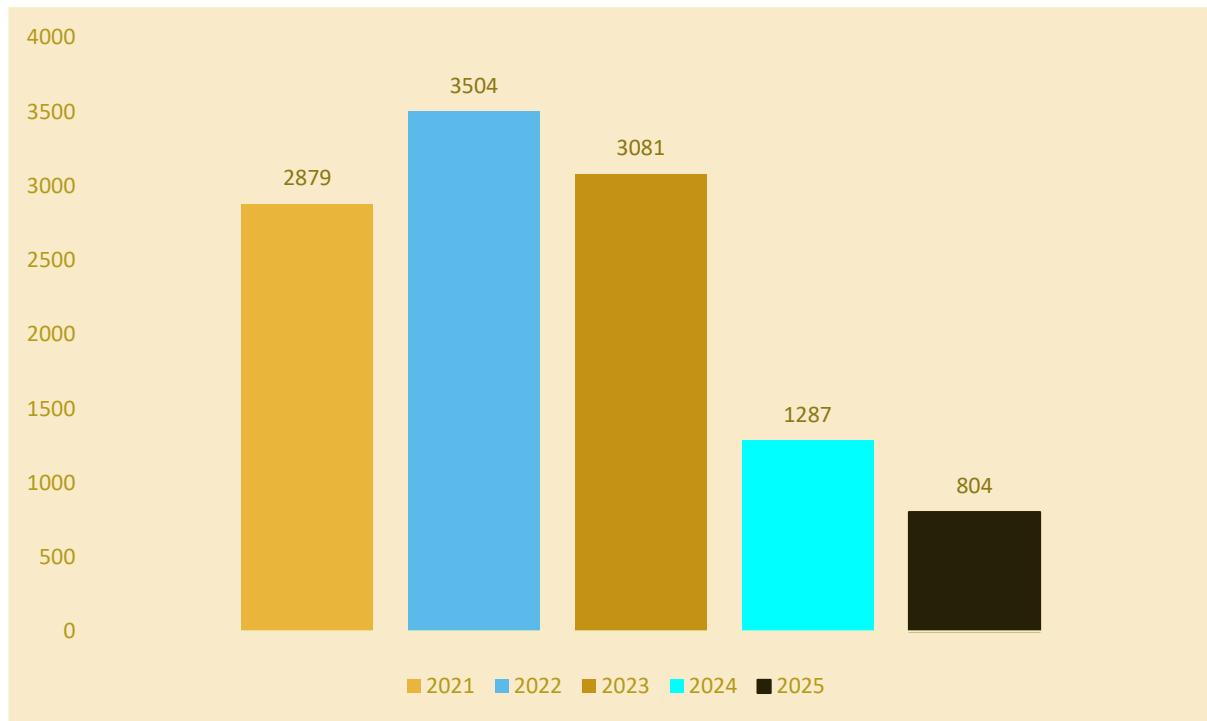


Table No. (8): Comparison of Arrest Cases Recorded During the Years (2021–2025)

Year	Number of Arrests	Notes
2021	2,879 arrests	—
2022	3,504 arrests	—
2023	3,081 arrests	—
2024	1,287 arrests	—
2025	804 arrests	Including 81 children and 53 women

This table presents a **comparative overview of arrest cases** documented in Jerusalem Governorate over the period **2021–2025**, illustrating fluctuations in arrest rates and the continued targeting of **children and women**, particularly during **2025**.





The targeting of children and women requires urgent intervention by international institutions to ensure the protection of civilians and to put an end to the policy of impunity. The international community must exert pressure on the occupation authorities to halt arbitrary arrests and to comply with international legal standards, reflecting a genuine commitment to the protection of the civilian population. The Jerusalem Governorate further stresses the necessity of pursuing these violations through **UN mechanisms** to ensure accountability and to impose measures that prevent the continuation of this colonial approach against the city's residents.

DECISIONS OF OCCUPATION COURTS AGAINST DETAINEES

Occupation courts continue to issue **unjust rulings** against detainees, ranging from custodial sentences and house arrest to deportation orders and heavy financial fines, in addition to repeatedly extending the detention of others for long periods—reaching years in some cases—**without filing specific charges**.

PRISON SENTENCES

Between **2021 and 2025**, Israeli occupation authorities pursued an escalating repressive course targeting Jerusalemit citizens. The Jerusalem Governorate documented a total of **1,491 prison sentences**, including **755 administrative detention orders**. This cumulative figure reflects a **systematic strategy** aimed at undermining the will of Jerusalemites, transforming judicial rulings into a tool to weaken the Palestinian presence in the city, and creating a state of social



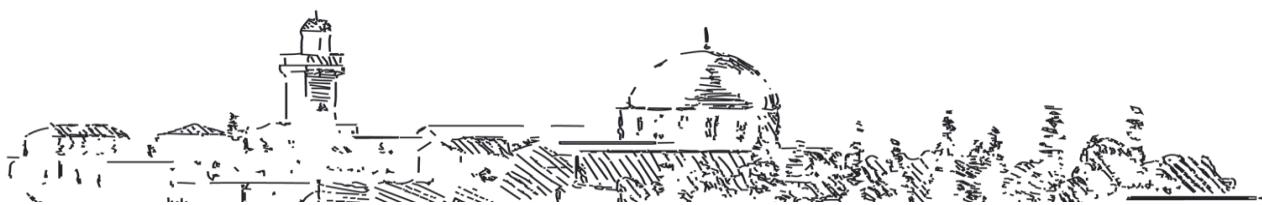
and financial exhaustion for families—serving the forcible imposition of occupation sovereignty through force and unjust laws.

In **2025 alone**, occupation courts issued **317 prison sentences**, including **183 administrative detention orders**, indicating a clear escalation in “**judicial repression**” and the targeting of Jerusalemites through mechanisms that fail to meet even the minimum legal standards. The high proportion of administrative detention—devoid of due process and legal justification—confirms that the occupation uses this measure as a **sword over Palestinians’ necks** without clear charges, intensifying family suffering and placing moral and legal responsibility on the international community to halt these policies.

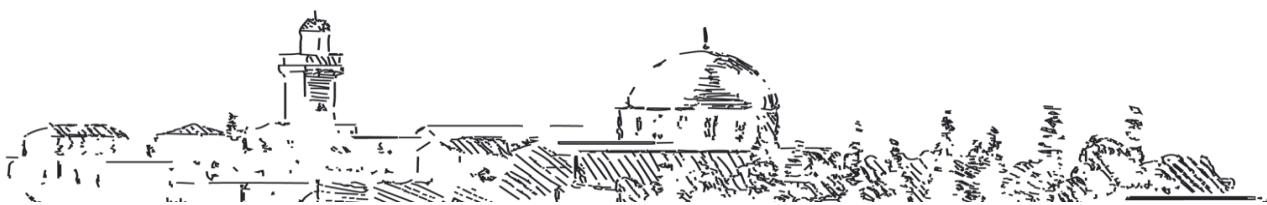


Notable Court Rulings Issued in 2025

- **10 September 2025:** Occupation authorities sentenced Jerusalemite youth **Ameer Al-Saydawi** to **48.5 years in prison**, with heavy financial compensation imposed in favor of seven settlers.
- **22 April 2025:** Jerusalemite minor **Basel Obeidiya** from Al-‘Issawiya was sentenced to **24 years in prison** and fined **125,000 shekels**.
- **7 April 2025:** Jerusalemite prisoner **Karam Al-Salaymeh** was sentenced to **13 years in prison**.
- **14 January 2025:** Jerusalemite youth **Jaafar Raed Mator** was sentenced to **12 years in prison**.
- **7 April 2025:** Jerusalemite prisoner **Mohammad Khalil Hamdan** was sentenced to **10 years in prison**.
- **10 July 2025:** Jerusalemite prisoners **Anas Abu Zneid** and **Ashham Al-‘Amleh** were each sentenced to **10 years in prison** and fined **7,000 shekels**.



- **7 April 2025:** Jerusalemite prisoner **Sohaib Nababteh** was sentenced to **9 years in prison**.
- **27 May 2025:** Jerusalemite youth **Mo‘ath Ali ‘Atoun** was sentenced to **8 years and 10 months in prison** and fined **10,000 shekels**.
- **1 December 2025:** Jerusalemite prisoner **Mohammad Al-Salaymeh** was sentenced to **8.5 years in prison**.
- **6 February 2025:** Jerusalemite youth **Omar Ahmad Mahmoud** from Al-‘Issawiya was sentenced to **8 years in prison**.
- **18 September 2025:** Jerusalemite prisoners **Yousef Taha** and **Sa‘d ‘Oweida** from Silwan were sentenced to **7.5 years in prison**.
- **1 December 2025:** Jerusalemite prisoner **Hamza Abu Dhab** from the Old City was sentenced to **7 years in prison**.
- **20 March 2025:** Jerusalemite prisoner **Uday Abdul Aliyan** from Al-‘Issawiya was sentenced to **5 years in prison** and fined **5,000 shekels**.
- **3 December 2025:** Jerusalemite prisoner **Amro Ashraf Al-Jayti** was sentenced to **5 years in prison** and fined **10,000 shekels**.
- **1 December 2025:** Jerusalemite prisoner **Hamad Abdullah Al-Natsheh** from Ras Al-Amoud (Silwan) was sentenced to **5 years in prison**.
- **11 September 2025:** Jerusalemite prisoner **Majd Mahmoud** was sentenced to **4 years and 9 months in prison**.
- **21 May 2025:** Jerusalemite youth **Mahmoud Gharib** from Al-‘Issawiya was sentenced to **48 months in prison**.
- **14 December 2025:** Jerusalemite prisoner **Mahmoud Al-Shaksheer** was sentenced to **4.5 years in prison**, in addition to **9 months suspended**.
- **23 March 2025:** Jerusalemite prisoner **Mohammad Obeido** was sentenced to **46 months in prison** and fined **4,000 shekels**.
- **8 October 2025:** Occupation authorities renewed the **administrative detention** of prisoner **Ahmad Al-Shawani** from the depopulated Jerusalemite village of Ashwa‘ and resident of Qalandiya Refugee Camp for an additional **six months**, for the **third consecutive time**.
- **28 May 2025:** Administrative detention of prisoner **Tamer Omar Hamouda** from Al-Qubeiba was renewed for an additional **six months**, for the **third consecutive time**.
- **15 October 2025:** Administrative detention of prisoner **Samed Raed Moteir** from Qalandiya Refugee Camp north of Jerusalem was renewed for an additional **six months**, for the **second consecutive time**.



- **5 October 2025:** Occupation authorities issued a **six-month administrative detention order** against Jerusalemite prisoner **Mustafa Nayfeh** from Abu Dis.

Table No. (9): Distribution of Prison Sentences Recorded During 2025

Month	Total Prison Sentences	Administrative Detention
January	31	9
February	30	18
March	12	5
April	27	11
May	26	19
June	40	37
July	44	25
August	17	12
September	17	5
October	16	13
November	28	18
December	29	11
Total	317	183

This table outlines the **monthly distribution of prison sentences issued during 2025**, highlighting the high proportion of **administrative detention orders**, which reflects the escalation of judicial repression against Jerusalemite detainees.

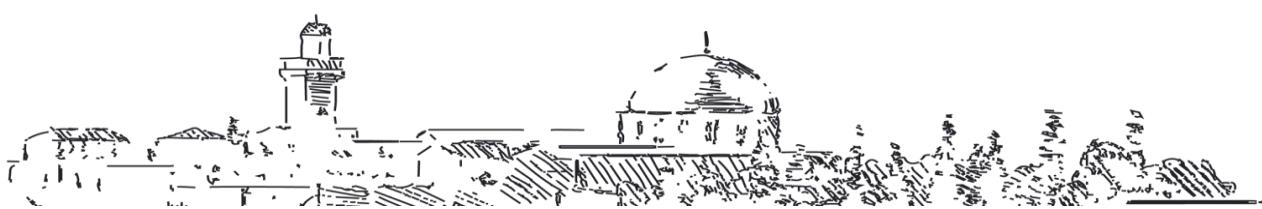
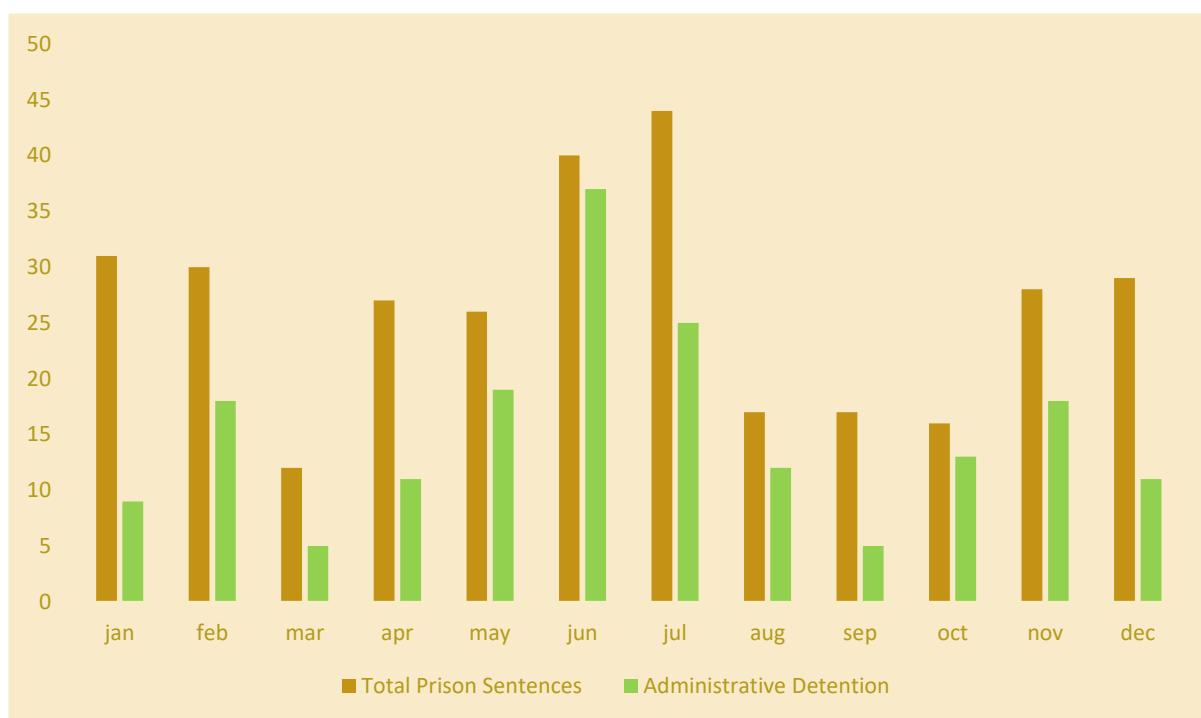
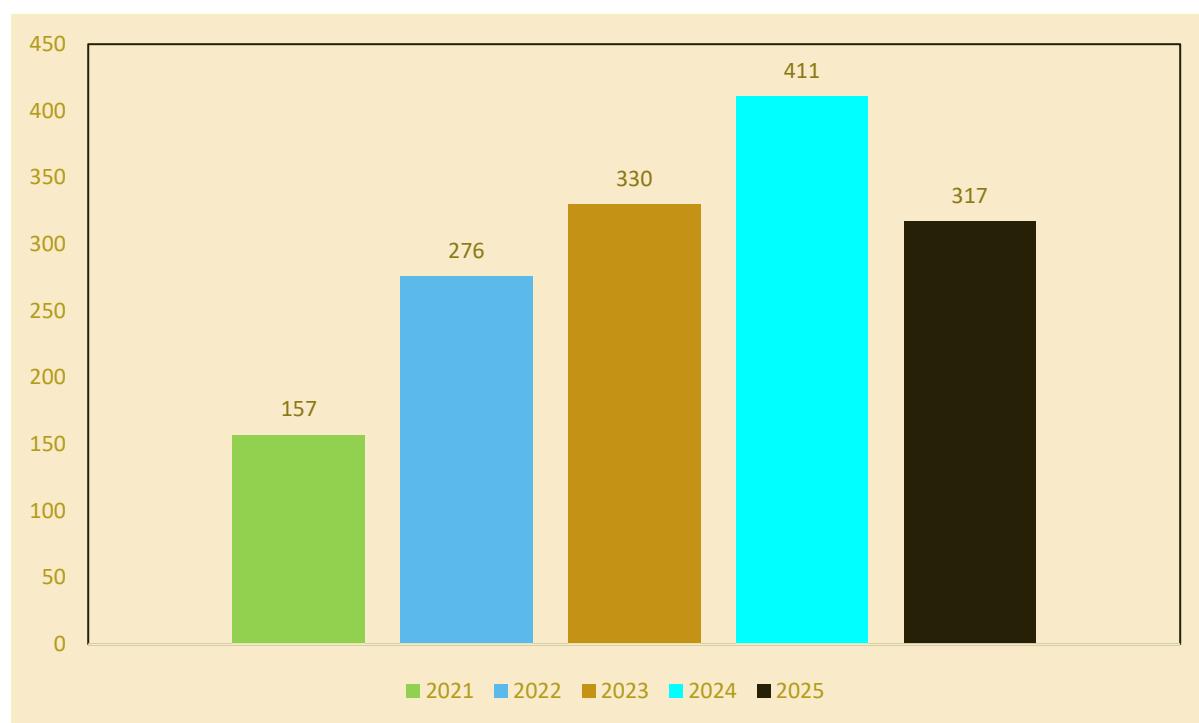


Table No. (10): Comparison of Prison Sentences Recorded During the Years (2021–2025)

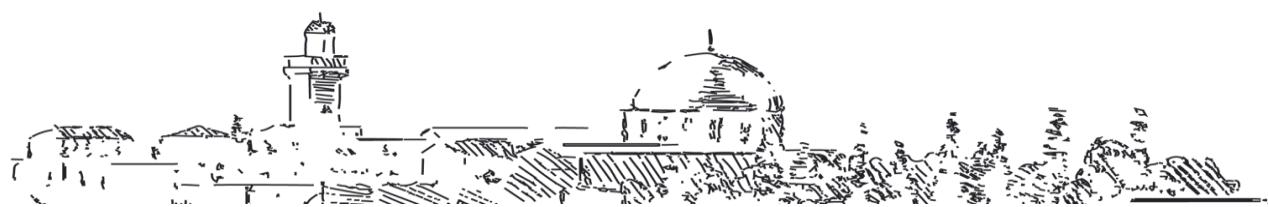
Year	Total Prison Sentences	Administrative Detention
2021	157	43
2022	276	96
2023	330	153
2024	411	280
2025	317	183

This table presents a **comparative overview of prison sentences** issued by occupation courts over the period 2021–2025, highlighting the **increasing reliance on administrative detention** as a punitive and coercive tool against Jerusalemite citizens.



The verified figures reveal a **qualitative leap in the doctrine of “judicial repression,”** as the total number of prison sentences more than doubled from 157 in 2021 to 411 in 2024, followed by a dangerous shift in 2025, in which **administrative detention became the rule rather than the exception** in dealing with Jerusalemites.

The issuance of **extraordinary sentences reaching up to 48 years**, coupled with the exhaustion of families through **fines amounting to hundreds of thousands of shekels**, confirms that occupation courts have effectively become an **instrument of demographic engineering**. This systematic targeting of **Qalandiya Refugee Camp, Al-‘Issawiya, and Silwan**, alongside the ease with which administrative detention is renewed for a **third**



consecutive term, reflects a deliberate political decision by the occupying power to transform imprisonment into a permanent tool for **emptying Jerusalem of its defenders and silencing its academic and national voice**.

HOUSE ARREST ORDERS

House arrest constitutes one of the most prominent repressive policies that the Israeli occupation authorities continue to impose on Palestinian residents of Jerusalem Governorate. Under this policy, detainees are forced to remain under compulsory confinement inside their own homes or the



homes of relatives for varying periods of time, subject to stringent conditions that include the imposition of heavy financial fines, exorbitant bail guarantees, restrictions on movement, and, in some cases, banishment from places of residence, work, or education. This practice effectively transforms house arrest into a form of collective punishment that impacts the entire Jerusalemite family.

Between 2021 and 2025, the Jerusalem Governorate documented the issuance of (821) house arrest orders, reflecting the escalation of this policy as a systematic measure that particularly targets children, minors, and young Jerusalemite men. This ongoing approach seeks to undermine social stability and impose additional constraints on the details of daily life, outside the framework of fair trials and in clear contradiction to the provisions of international humanitarian law.

In 2025, the Jerusalem Governorate recorded the continued issuance of house arrest orders against Jerusalemite residents by the occupation authorities, with (64) such orders documented during the year. This occurred within the context of a punitive approach aimed at tightening restrictions on citizens and turning their homes into sites of forced detention, constituting a grave violation of fundamental rights and freedoms guaranteed by international conventions and treaties.

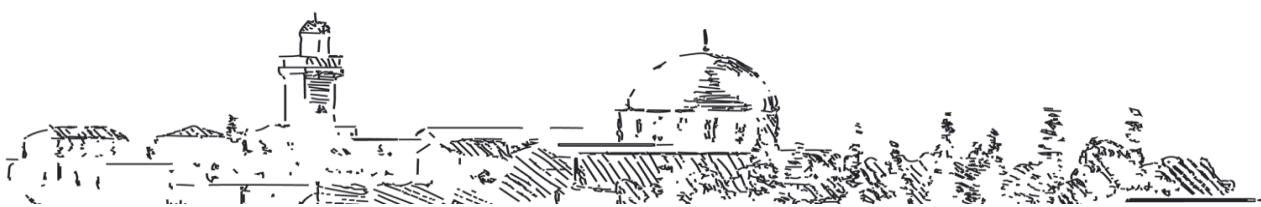


Table No. (11): House Arrest Orders Recorded During 2025

<i>Month</i>	<i>Number</i>
<i>January</i>	3 orders
<i>February</i>	19 orders
<i>March</i>	5 orders
<i>April</i>	4 orders
<i>May</i>	7 orders
<i>June</i>	7 orders
<i>July</i>	2 orders
<i>February</i>	3 orders
<i>September</i>	5 orders
<i>October</i>	1 order
<i>November</i>	7 orders
<i>December</i>	1 order
<i>Total</i>	64 orders

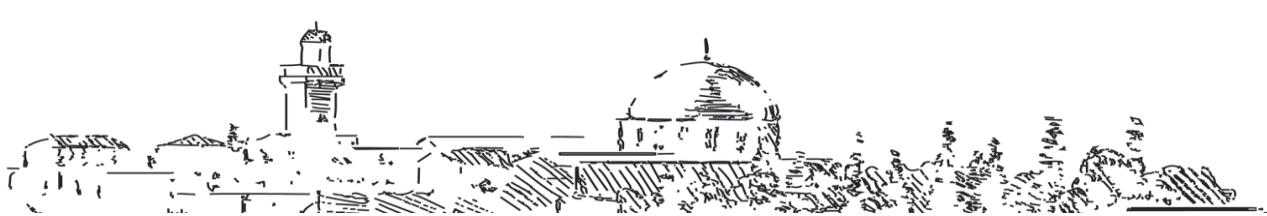
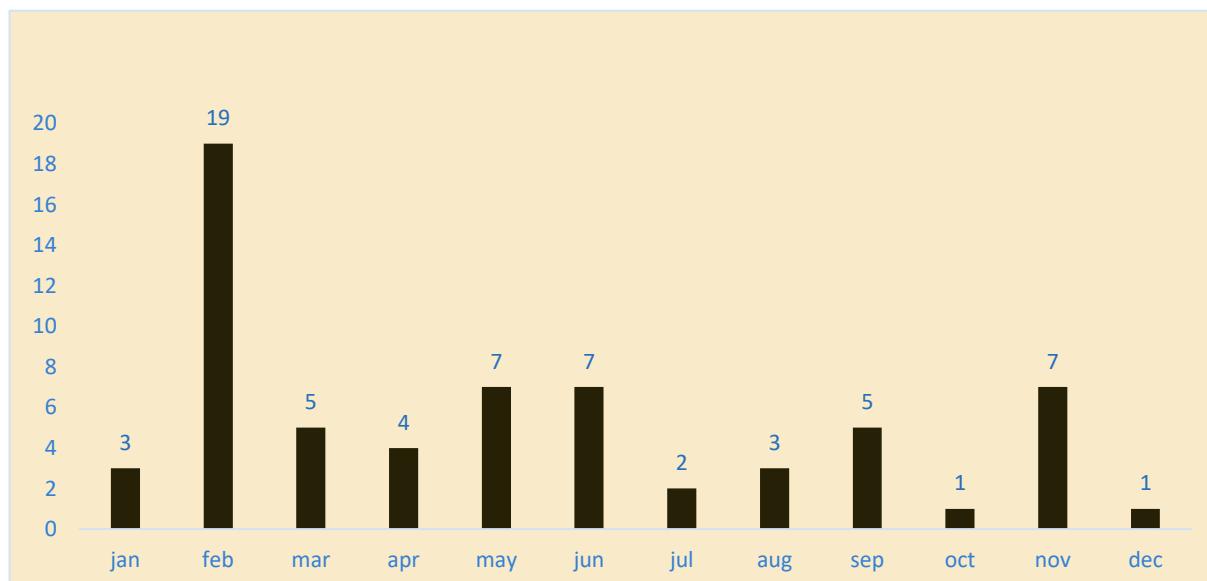


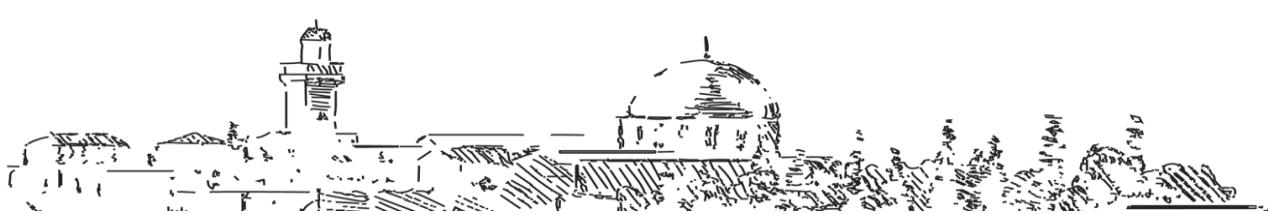
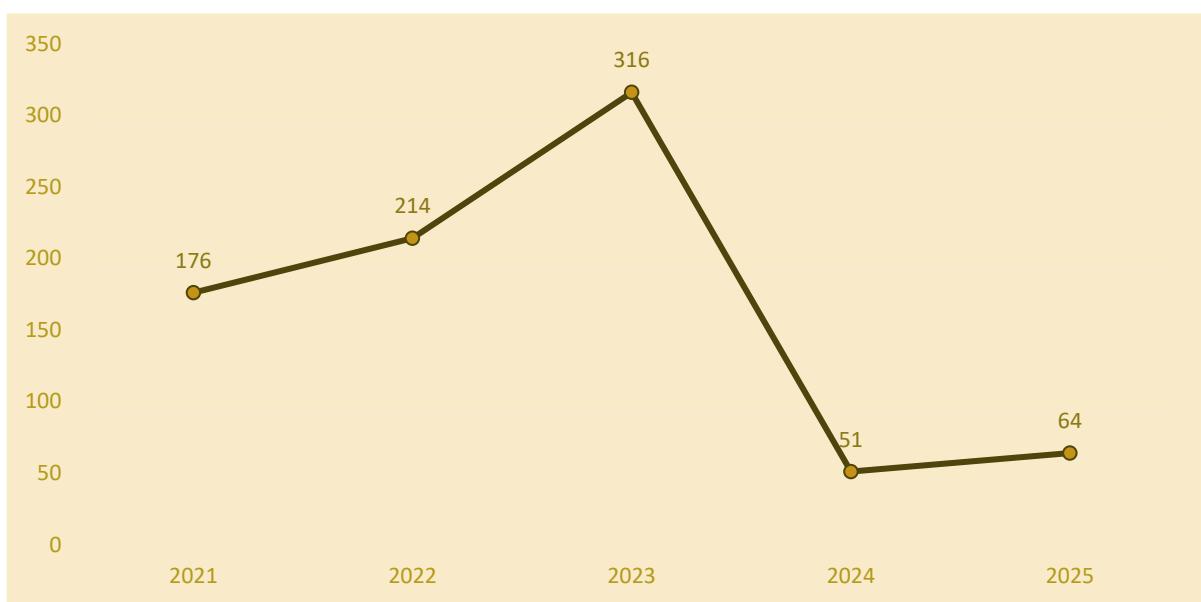
Table No. (12): Comparison of House Arrest Orders Recorded for the Years (2021–2025)

Year	Number
2021	176 orders
2022	214 orders
2023	316 orders
2024	51 orders
2025	64 orders
<i>Total</i>	821 orders

The data presented in Table No. (12) reveals a clear escalation in the use of house arrest orders against Jerusalemite residents between 2021 and 2023, peaking at 316 orders in 2023. This sharp increase reflects the entrenchment of house arrest as a systematic punitive tool employed by the Israeli occupation authorities, particularly against children, minors, and young adults, as an alternative to formal detention.

The notable decline recorded in 2024, with only 51 orders, does not indicate a reduction in repressive practices. Rather, it coincides with a broader shift toward harsher measures, including prolonged administrative detention, mass arrests, and the imposition of lengthy prison sentences, suggesting a reconfiguration of repression tools rather than their cessation.

In 2025, the number of house arrest orders rose again to 64, reaffirming the continued reliance on this measure as part of a cumulative punitive policy. Overall, the total of 821 house arrest orders documented over the five-year period underscores the systematic nature of this practice and its role in undermining social stability, violating the right to liberty and freedom of movement, and constituting a form of collective punishment prohibited under international humanitarian law and international human rights conventions.



DEPORTATION DECISIONS



The Israeli occupation authorities continue to employ the policy of deportation as one of the repressive tools used against Palestinians in Jerusalem Governorate, whether through banning individuals from Al-Aqsa Mosque, the Old City, or from Jerusalem and its surrounding areas. This policy is implemented within a systematic approach targeting activists, former prisoners, journalists, and *murabitun*, with the aim of emptying the city of its indigenous population and isolating them from their holy sites.

Between 2021 and 2025, the Jerusalem Governorate documented a notable escalation in deportation orders issued by the occupation authorities, with a total of (2,386) decisions recorded during this period. These included 1,499 orders banning Palestinians from Al-Aqsa Mosque, constituting a clear violation of freedom of worship, international humanitarian law, and the historical and legal status quo in the occupied city.

In 2025 alone, the Jerusalem Governorate recorded the issuance of (200) deportation orders against Palestinians, including (149) orders banning individuals from Al-Aqsa Mosque. These measures targeted a large number of former prisoners, journalists, and activists, in addition to cases of deportation outside Palestine, representing a dangerous escalation within a broader policy of collective punishment and spatial cleansing against Jerusalemitude Palestinians.

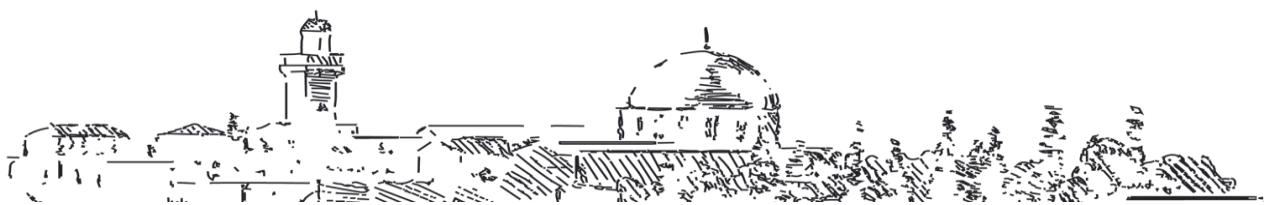
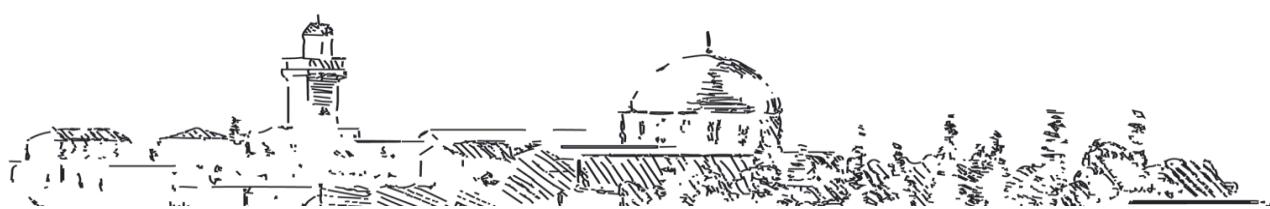
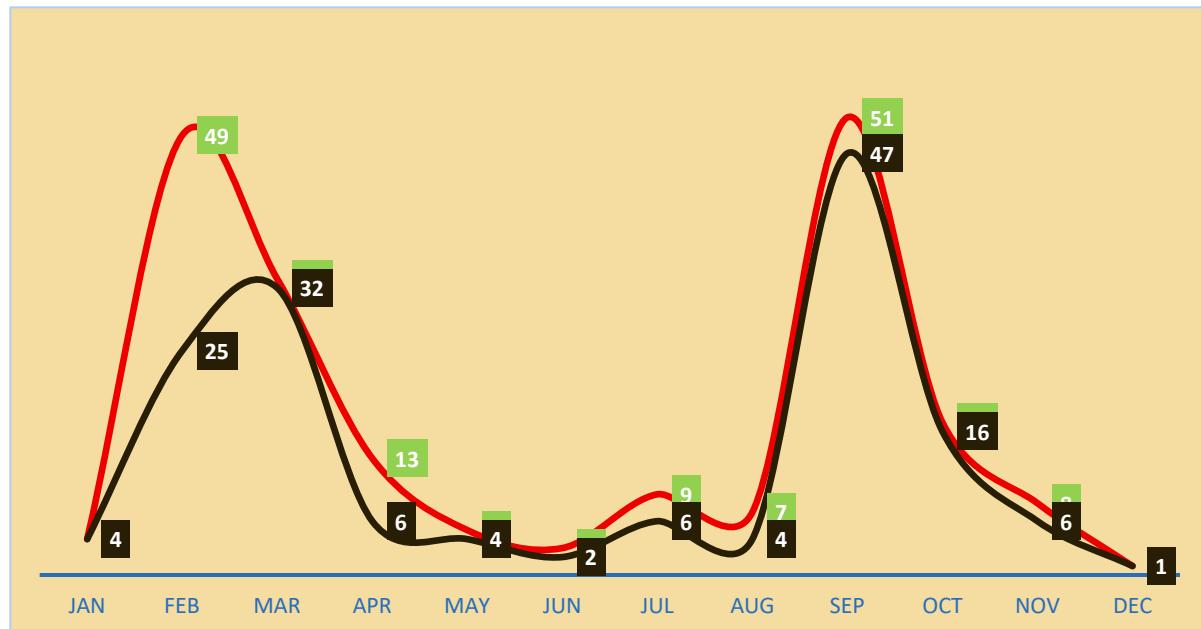


Table No. (13): Distribution of Deportation Orders Recorded in 2025

Month	Number
<i>January</i>	4 deportation orders from the Old City and Al-Aqsa Mosque
<i>February</i>	49 deportation orders, including 25 from Al-Aqsa Mosque
<i>March</i>	33 deportation orders, including 32 from Al-Aqsa Mosque
<i>April</i>	13 deportation orders, including 6 from Al-Aqsa Mosque
<i>May</i>	5 deportation orders, including 4 from Al-Aqsa Mosque
<i>June</i>	3 deportation orders, including 2 from Al-Aqsa Mosque
<i>July</i>	9 deportation orders, including 6 from Al-Aqsa Mosque
<i>August</i>	7 deportation orders, including 4 from Al-Aqsa Mosque
<i>September</i>	51 deportation orders, including 47 from Al-Aqsa Mosque
<i>October</i>	17 deportation orders, including 16 from Al-Aqsa Mosque
<i>November</i>	8 deportation orders, including 6 from Al-Aqsa Mosque
<i>December</i>	1 deportation order from Al-Aqsa Mosque
Total	200 deportation orders, including 149 from Al-Aqsa Mosque



The data presented in Table No. (13) illustrates the systematic and targeted use of deportation orders by the Israeli occupation authorities throughout 2025, with a pronounced focus on banning Palestinians from Al-Aqsa Mosque. Of the 200 deportation orders recorded during the year, 149—nearly three-quarters—were directly related to Al-Aqsa Mosque, underscoring the centrality of this measure within broader efforts to restrict Palestinian presence and access to the holy site.

Monthly distribution reveals notable peaks in February (49 orders) and September (51 orders), periods that often coincide with heightened political tensions, religious occasions, or intensified security measures imposed by the occupation authorities. In several months, such as March and September, the overwhelming majority of deportation orders targeted Al-Aqsa Mosque specifically, reflecting a deliberate policy aimed at limiting worshippers, activists, and *murabitun* from accessing the site.

Overall, the data confirms that deportation orders in 2025 were not isolated or exceptional measures, but rather part of a sustained and systematic policy of spatial control and collective punishment. This practice constitutes a serious violation of freedom of worship and freedom of movement, contravenes international humanitarian law and international human rights conventions, and represents a dangerous escalation in efforts to alter the historical and legal status quo in occupied Jerusalem.

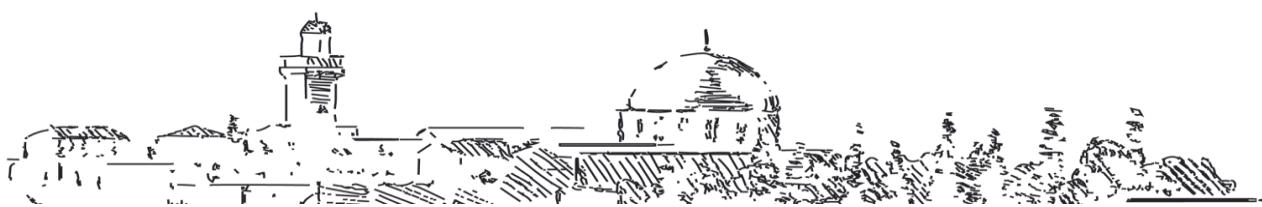
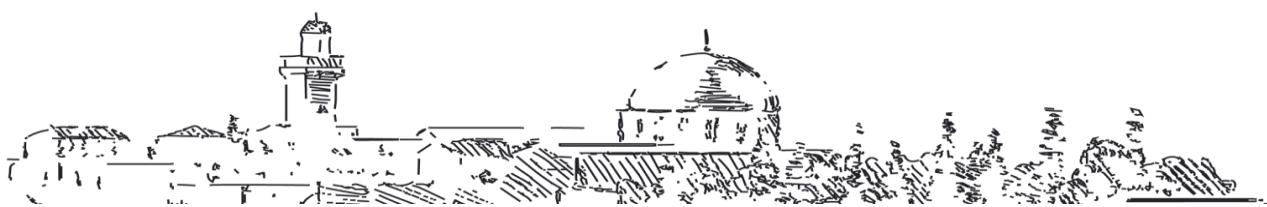
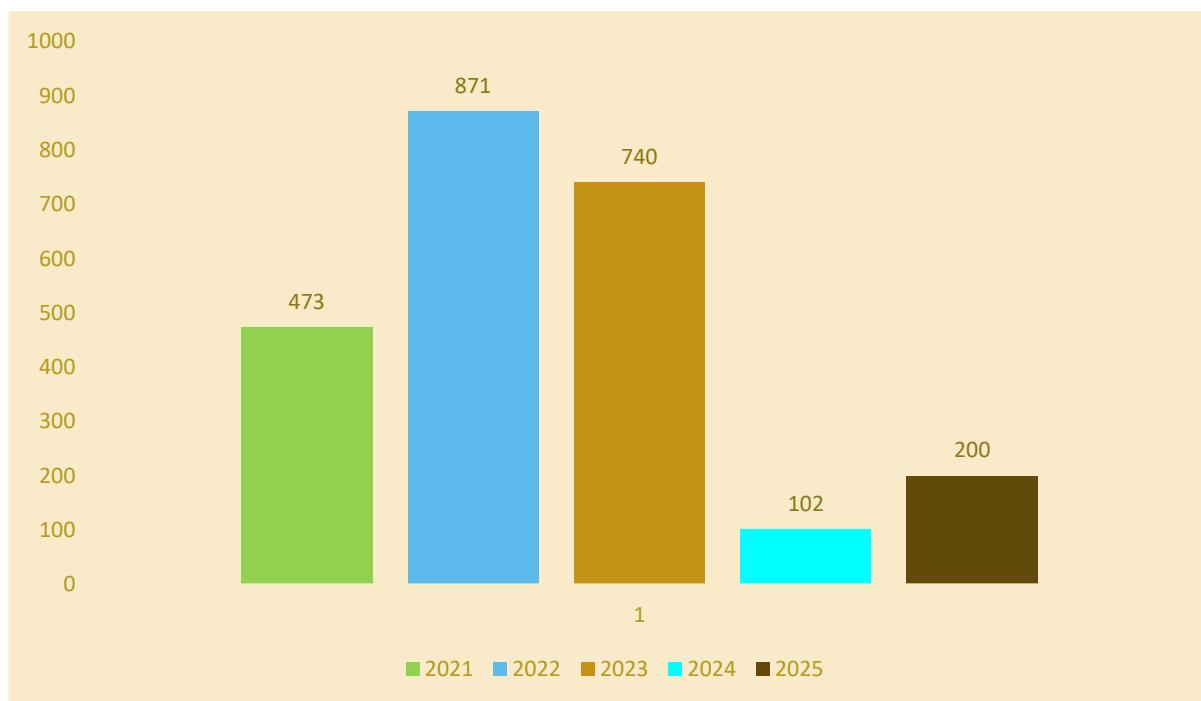


Table No. (14): Comparison of Deportation Orders Recorded During (2021–2025)

Year	Number
2021	473 deportation orders, including 310 from Al-Aqsa Mosque
2022	871 deportation orders, including 427 from Al-Aqsa Mosque
2023	740 deportation orders, including 561 from Al-Aqsa Mosque
2024	102 deportation orders, including 52 from Al-Aqsa Mosque
2025	200 deportation orders, including 149 from Al-Aqsa Mosque

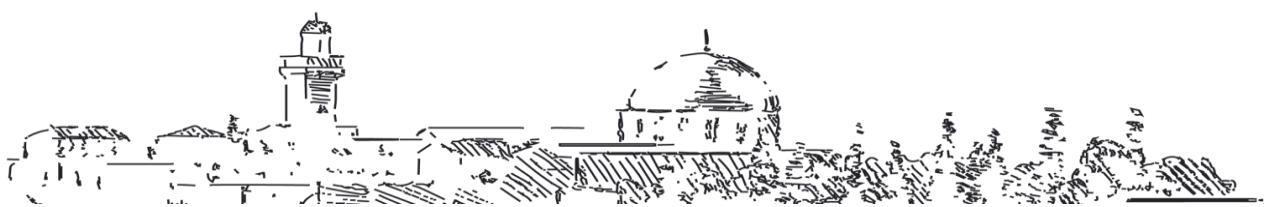


TRAVEL BAN ORDERS



The Jerusalem Governorate documented the issuance of 87 travel ban orders by the Israeli occupation authorities over the five-year period from 2021 to 2025, within the context of ongoing restrictions imposed on Palestinians in the city and the targeting of influential Jerusalemit figures, including activists and *murabitun*, in an attempt to further limit their movement and activities. In 2022, the occupation authorities issued 34 travel ban orders, followed by 38 orders in 2023. In 2024, 8 orders were recorded, while in 2025 the number declined to 7 orders.

On 6 February 2025, the occupation authorities issued a travel ban order against Jerusalemit *murabita* Hanan Halawani, prohibiting her from traveling abroad. On 13 February, the occupation authorities served Jerusalemit *murabita* Khadija Khweis with a one-month travel ban order, renewable, following her summons for interrogation. Subsequently, on 3 April, the occupation authorities issued Khweis with another decision imposing a travel ban, in addition to prohibiting her from contacting a number of individuals for a period of six months.



DEMOLITION AND LAND LEVELING OPERATIONS



1732

Demolition Operations And Bulldozing

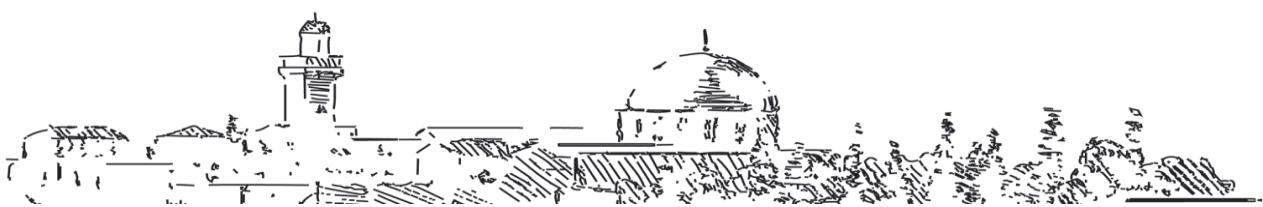
312 306 337 380 397
2021 2022 2023 2024 2025

Jerusalem Governorate Statistics 2025

The Israeli occupation authorities have continued to escalate their policy of systematic demolition in the occupied city of Jerusalem as part of a broader plan of forcible displacement and ethnic cleansing aimed at altering the demographic and geographic character of the holy city and entrenching settler-colonial control. Between 2021 and 2025, the Jerusalem Governorate documented the implementation of more than 1,732 demolition and land-leveling operations carried out by the occupation authorities. These included the demolition of homes, commercial and agricultural structures, and public facilities, in addition to extensive bulldozing operations, reflecting a persistent and systematic approach intended to empty the city of its Palestinian residents.

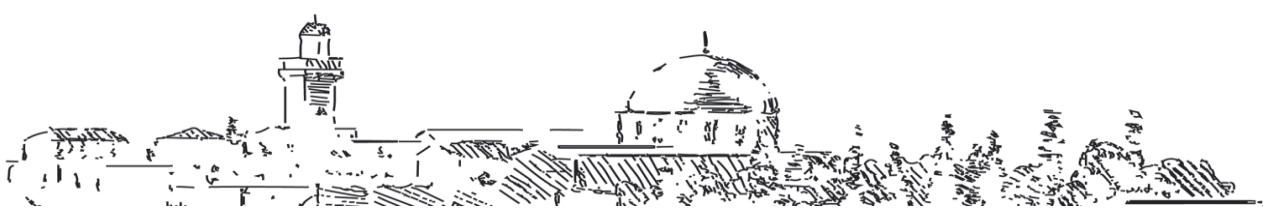
In 2025 alone, the Jerusalem Governorate recorded 397 demolition and bulldozing operations. These included 259 direct demolitions carried out by occupation machinery, 104 forced self-demolitions in which Jerusalemites were compelled to demolish their own homes or properties under the threat of heavy fines and imprisonment, as well as 34 excavation and land-leveling operations. Demolitions were not limited to residential homes, but also targeted commercial and agricultural facilities, walls, and public infrastructure across various areas of the city, including Silwan, Jabal al-Mukabber, Beit Hanina, Al-Issawiya, Al-Ram, and other surrounding localities.

This escalation demonstrates the absence of even minimal legal and human rights safeguards for Palestinians in Jerusalem, amid a discriminatory planning policy that systematically prevents them from building or expanding, while granting extensive facilitation to settlement and Judaization projects. In 2025, demolition operations also targeted places of worship, including the demolition of Al-Taqwa Mosque in Sur Baher.



Key Demolition and Bulldozing Operations in 2025:

- **5 January 2025:** Demolition of a residential building belonging to the Oweida family in Silwan, south of Al-Aqsa Mosque, comprising six apartments and resulting in the displacement of 43 individuals.
- **14 January 2025:** Occupation forces demolished six commercial structures in the town of Al-Jib, northwest of Jerusalem, on the pretext of lacking permits.
- **29 January 2025:** Demolition of Al-Taqwa Mosque in Sur Baher, along with other properties in Jabal al-Mukabber, under the pretext of unlicensed construction.
- **15 February 2025:** The occupation authorities forced Hani Oweida to carry out the self-demolition of his home in the Wadi Qaddum neighborhood of Silwan.
- **18 February 2025:** Demolition of the homes of four brothers from the Halsa family (Ali, Amin, Hamed, and Mohammad) in Jabal al-Mukabber.
- **25 February 2025:** Occupation forces demolished a house, two agricultural barracks, and two sheep pens in Al-Issawiya, and bulldozed land and trees.
- **3 March 2025:** Demolition of property belonging to citizen Ziad Mustafa in Rawabi Al-Issawiya, including a house, storage facilities, and stables, as part of the “Greater Jerusalem (E1)” project.
- **5 March 2025:** Occupation machinery demolished the home of wounded prisoner Hail Daifallah in the town of Rafat.
- **31 March 2025:** The occupation municipality forced Mohammad Ali Abu Swei in Silwan to carry out the self-demolition of his home after 14 years of residence, displacing a family of 12.
- **1 April 2025:** Demolition of a horse stable, a barracks, a mobile home, and the bulldozing of land fencing and the surroundings of a well in the town of Abu Dis.
- **22 April 2025:** Occupation forces blew up the home of the family of martyr Mohammad Shehab in Al-Ram and forcibly evacuated neighboring families.
- **7 May 2025:** Demolition of an agricultural facility and a mobile home belonging to the Abu Al-Hummus family in Al-Issawiya, and the forced self-demolition of Mohammad Al-Ubaidi’s home in Beit Hanina.
- **10 May 2025:** The occupation municipality forced Mohammad Odeh to demolish his office in Al-Bustan neighborhood, Silwan, following the imposition of a financial penalty.
- **21 May 2025:** Demolition of a car-wash facility owned by Jerusalemite Hisham Dari in Al-Issawiya, and the forced completion of the demolition of a home belonging to brothers Riyadh and Walid Abu Diab in Silwan.



- **28 May 2025:** Demolition of the home of Nour Tottah in Beit Hanina; bulldozing of land belonging to the Ghurab and Abu Suneina families in Al-Zaeem; and demolition of a barracks in Ein Al-Loza, Silwan.
- **2 June 2025:** The occupation municipality forced the Hshimeh family in Beit Hanina to demolish two homes housing 12 individuals.
- **1 July 2025:** Occupation forces forced Qusai Barqan to self-demolish his home in Wadi Qaddum, Silwan; demolished the home of Taysir Abu Najmeh; and removed structures in Bir Ayyub, Silwan.
- **8 July 2025:** Occupation bulldozers demolished a building under construction consisting of three floors, eight apartments, and 15 commercial shops in Al-Salam suburb, Anata.
- **4 August 2025:** Demolition of four structures in the town of Al-Jdeira, north of Jerusalem, including a two-story house, a recreational park, a hut, and surrounding walls.
- **22 December 2025:** The occupation municipality demolished “Al-Waed” building in Wadi Qaddum, Ras Al-Amoud, displacing 12 Jerusalemite families amid heavy military deployment.

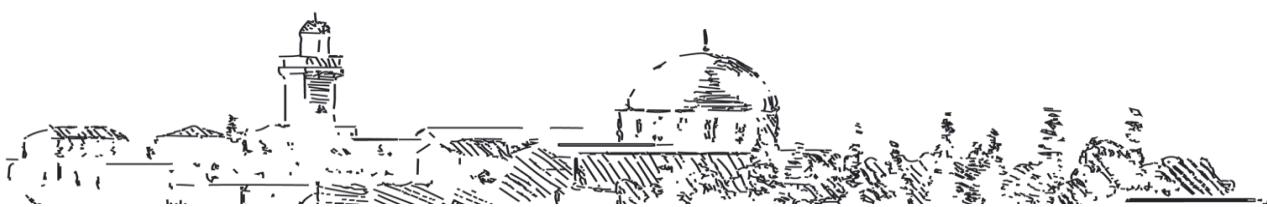


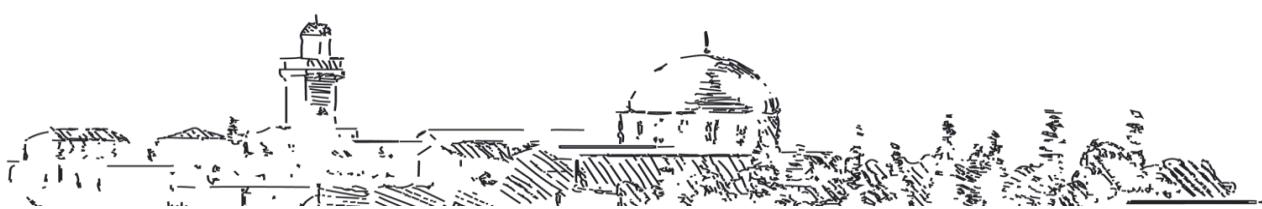
Table No. (15): Distribution of Demolition Operations Recorded in 2025

Month	Demolitions by Occupation Machinery	Forced Self-Demolitions	Excavation & Bulldozing	Total
January	21	14	4	39
February	18	6	7	31
March	14	6	1	21
April	25	5	4	34
May	22	15	5	42
June	8	8	3	19
July	50	14	—	64
August	16	12	2	30
September	11	9	2	22
October	7	5	3	15
November	21	5	1	27
December	46	5	2	53
<i>Total</i>	259	104	34	397

Table No. (15) demonstrates the sustained and intensive implementation of demolition and bulldozing policies by the Israeli occupation authorities throughout 2025, with a total of 397 operations recorded. Direct demolitions carried out by occupation machinery accounted for the majority of cases (259), underscoring the coercive and force-driven nature of these measures.

Forced self-demolitions totaled 104 cases, reflecting the systematic use of legal and financial pressure to compel Jerusalemitic families to demolish their own homes and properties under threat of heavy fines and imprisonment. This practice represents a particularly severe form of psychological and economic coercion, transferring the burden of enforcement onto the affected population.

Monthly data reveals notable peaks in July (64 operations) and December (53 operations), indicating periods of intensified enforcement. Excavation and bulldozing operations (34 cases) further highlight the broader objective of land clearance and spatial reengineering, extending beyond residential demolitions to include infrastructure and land preparation.



Overall, the data confirms that demolitions in 2025 were not isolated incidents but part of a systematic and cumulative policy aimed at restricting Palestinian urban growth, facilitating settlement expansion, and forcibly reshaping the demographic and geographic reality of occupied Jerusalem. Such practices constitute grave violations of international humanitarian law, particularly the prohibition on the destruction of property and forcible displacement of protected persons.

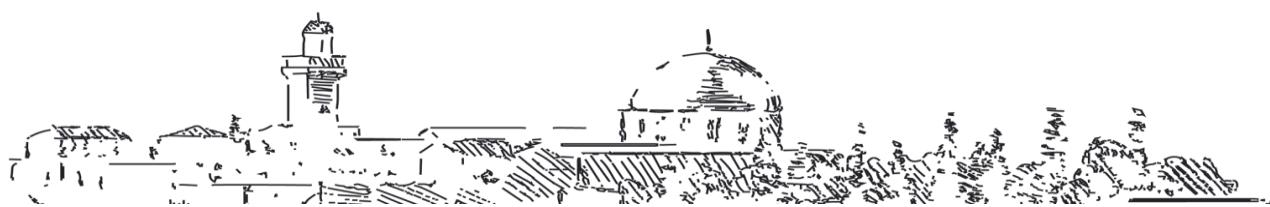
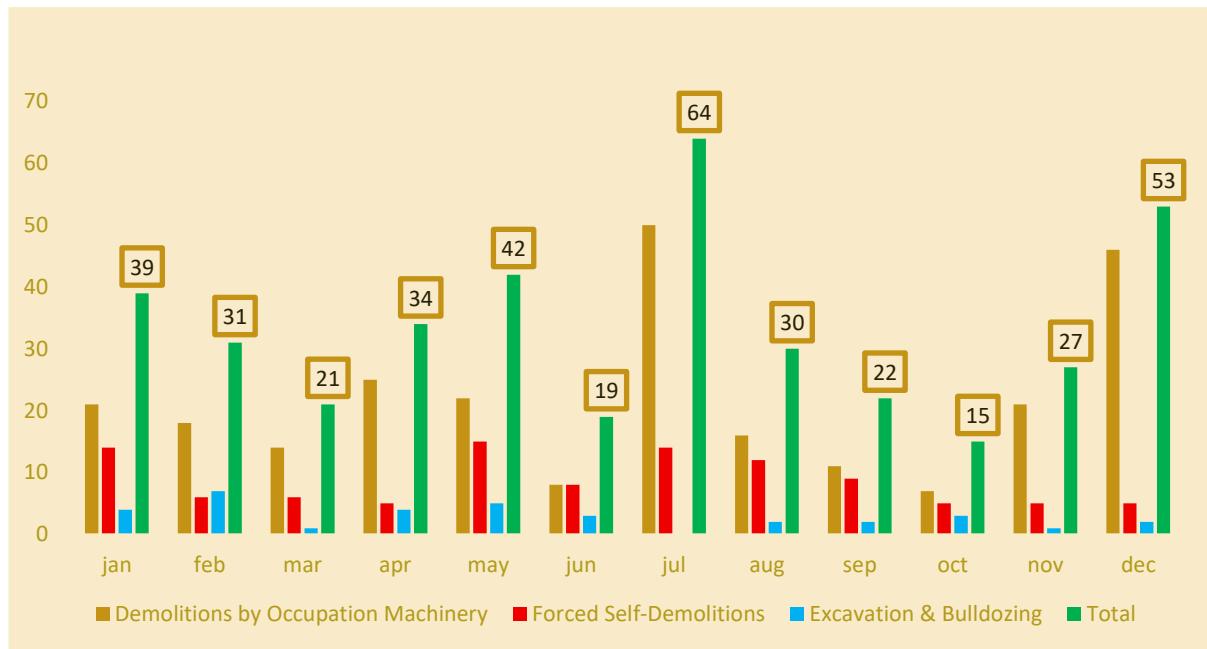
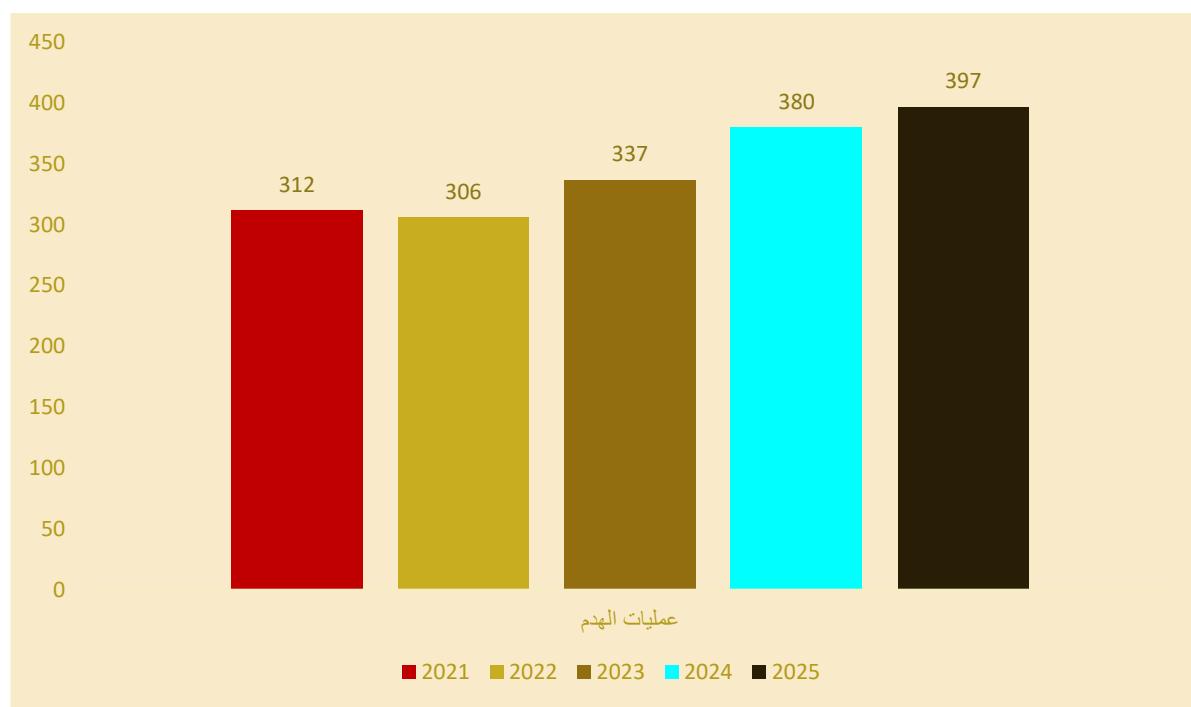


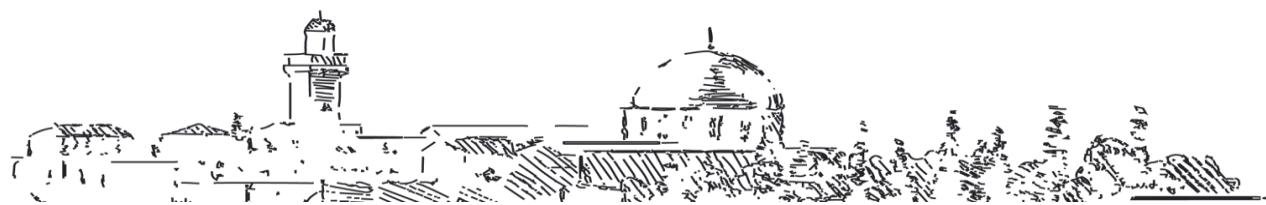
Table No. (16): Comparison of Demolition and Bulldozing Operations Recorded During the Years (2021–2025)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>
2021	312
2022	306
2023	337
2024	380
2025	397



The data presented in Table No. (16) reflects a steady and cumulative escalation in demolition and bulldozing operations carried out by the Israeli occupation authorities in Jerusalem Governorate over the five-year period from 2021 to 2025. While the figures for 2021 and 2022 show relatively similar levels of demolition activity, a clear upward trend emerges beginning in 2023, followed by a significant increase in 2024 and reaching its highest level in 2025 with 397 recorded operations.

This continuous rise indicates that demolition and land-leveling policies have become an entrenched and central instrument in the occupation's approach to reshaping the urban and demographic landscape of occupied Jerusalem. The sharp increase in 2024 and 2025, in



particular, reflects an intensification of forced displacement practices, including both direct demolitions by occupation machinery and forced self-demolitions imposed on Palestinian families under coercive legal and financial pressure.

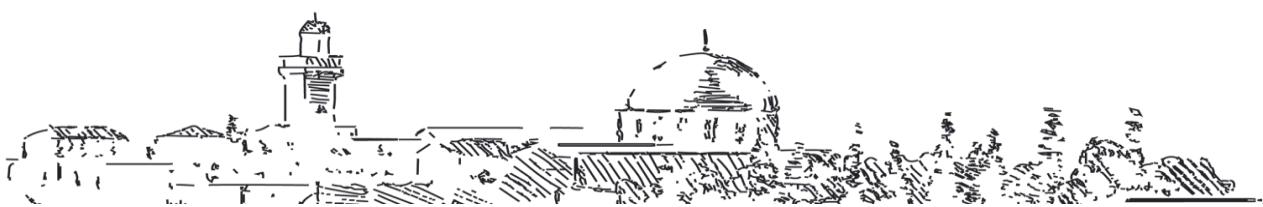
Overall, the data underscores the systematic and non-exceptional nature of demolition policies in Jerusalem, revealing a sustained pattern aimed at restricting Palestinian development, facilitating settlement expansion, and altering the demographic balance of the city. Such practices constitute serious violations of international humanitarian law, notably the prohibition on the destruction of property and the forcible transfer of protected persons under the Fourth Geneva Convention.

DEMOLITION, FORCED EVICTION, AND LAND CONFISCATION ORDERS

Over the past five years, the Jerusalem Governorate has documented a continuous escalation by the Israeli occupation authorities in the implementation of policies of forcible displacement and demographic segregation in East Jerusalem. Between 2021 and 2025, a total of 1,439 decisions and direct violations were recorded, including demolition and stop-work notices, land confiscation and seizure orders, as well as collective and individual forced eviction orders. These measures were distributed across the years as follows: 287 orders in 2021, 220 in 2022, 236 in 2023, 145 in 2024, and a sharp increase to 551 orders in 2025. The targeted areas included densely populated Palestinian neighborhoods and towns such as Silwan, Al-Issawiya, Sheikh Jarrah, Beit Hanina, and Al-Jib, clearly indicating the occupation's ongoing efforts to erase Palestinian presence and consolidate settler control.

At the beginning of the year, on 6 January, the occupation authorities issued a decision to seize 262 dunums of land belonging to the towns of Jaba', Al-Ram, Kafr 'Aqab, and Mikhmas, for the implementation of the settlement Road 45 project. On 23 January, an order was issued to forcibly evict 26 Jerusalemite families from their homes in Silwan in favor of settler organizations, including 21 homes belonging to the Rajabi family and five homes belonging to the Basbous family. Throughout February, demolition policies continued: on 3 February, five demolition and stop-work notices were distributed in Al-Issawiya, and on 4 February a plot of land was seized in the Al-Sawwana neighborhood under the pretext of establishing "gardening and landscaping works." On 17 February, citizen Bashar Abu Al-Aloul in Sheikh Jarrah was served with an eviction notice for his storage facility, following a previous notice issued against his shop.

In March, the occupation court issued a ruling on 3 March ordering the eviction of the Al-Basha family from their historic home on Al-Wad Street in the Old City, to be converted into a Jewish synagogue. On 10 March, demolition notices were distributed to homes in Al-Issawiya, and on 11 March occupation forces raided the home of Jerusalemite physician Amani Mousa Odeh in the Al-Bustan neighborhood of Silwan and served her with a final demolition order. In April, on 6 April, occupation authorities issued demolition notices against approximately 21 homes and a sheep pen in Anata, and on 28 April construction was halted on three homes and livestock caravans in the town of Al-Jib.



During May, the Jerusalem Governorate documented the issuance of 17 demolition orders in Silwan, most notably the demolition notice targeting Al-Wa'd Building in Wadi Qaddum, which consists of 12 apartments. This was accompanied by a declaration by the head of the occupation municipality designating Mamilla Pool as an “Israeli heritage site,” in a blatant violation of the city’s Islamic and historical landmarks. On 11 June, demolition notices were issued against 18 homes comprising 35 housing units in the town of Umm Tuba, targeting approximately 150 Palestinians. On 10 June, a new campaign targeted the village of Al-Nu‘man, where demolition notices were distributed to all homes alleged to be unlicensed, placing around 150 residents at risk of forcible displacement.

In July, occupation authorities continued to employ demolition and eviction policies as coercive tools. The Jerusalem Governorate documented 105 notices, including 79 demolition orders and 26 eviction orders, targeting Silwan, Al-Issawiya, Al-Eizariya, and the village of Al-Nu‘man. In mid-July, the Israeli Minister of Jerusalem and Heritage issued an order to evacuate Palestinian homes and shops along Bab Al-Silsila Road leading to Al-Aqsa Mosque, affecting between 15 and 20 properties, including the Al-Tashmariyya School and the headquarters of the Supreme Islamic Council. Notices also targeted more than 40 homes in Al-Nu‘man village and a 12-apartment building in Wadi Qaddum, Silwan.

In August, 93 notices were recorded, including 92 demolition orders and one land confiscation decision, targeting Silwan, Al-Issawiya, Al-Eizariya, Sur Baher, Umm Tuba, and Qalandiya, within the framework of settlement projects such as the “Fabric of Life” project and the E1 plan aimed at linking settlements and isolating Jerusalem from the West Bank. In September, another 93 notices were documented, including 58 demolition orders, 31 eviction orders, and four land confiscation decisions, targeting Khan Al-Ahmar, Nabi Samwil, Al-Khalayleh neighborhood, Beit Iksa, Al-Aqbat suburb in Al-Ram, Qatanna, Al-Qubeiba, Wadi Al-Hummus, and Silwan. These measures included eviction orders against dozens of apartments, in addition to land confiscation for settlement expansion.

In October, the Jerusalem Governorate documented 55 notices, including 45 demolition orders, seven eviction orders, and three land confiscation decisions, targeting Al-Tur, Silwan, Anata, Jaba‘, and Qalandiya, as well as the Al-Sa‘eedi Bedouin community east of the city. During the month, the occupation municipality issued demolition and eviction orders against Palestinian family homes under claims of unlicensed construction or “public benefit,” alongside land confiscation for settlement projects and increased control over Palestinian areas.

In November, 45 notices were recorded, including 43 demolition orders and one eviction notice, in addition to the confiscation of 77.608 dunums of land in eastern Al-Issawiya. Targeted areas included Al-Walaja, the Old City, Wadi Al-Hummus, Al-Issawiya, and Al-Za‘em. These measures involved demolition orders against homes and agricultural facilities, threats of forcible displacement, and large-scale settlement projects such as Settlement Road 45, as well as land seizures for military and settlement purposes.

In December, the Jerusalem Governorate documented 42 decisions and direct violations, including 17 demolition and stop-work notices, two land confiscation decisions, and 23 collective or individual forced eviction orders. These included raids and the distribution of notices in Al-Za‘em, Bir Al-Maskoub, Wadi Isneisel, Arab Al-Jahalin, Jabal



Al-Mukabber, Silwan, and the Batn Al-Hawa neighborhood. On 29 December, the occupation court issued a final ruling ordering the eviction of 13 housing units in Batn Al-Hawa in favor of a settler organization, representing the culmination of a systematic policy of organized forcible displacement against Palestinians in the heart of occupied Jerusalem.

These data demonstrate the continuation of a systematic policy to advance settlement projects and Judaize the city through the use of demolition, eviction, and land confiscation as coercive tools, in flagrant violation of international humanitarian law, particularly the Geneva Conventions, and in breach of fundamental human rights to housing, security, and dignity. Such measures form part of a comprehensive plan to impose colonial control over East Jerusalem and empty it of its Palestinian population, amid a legal duality that grants settlers rights to land and property while denying Palestinians any equivalent rights.

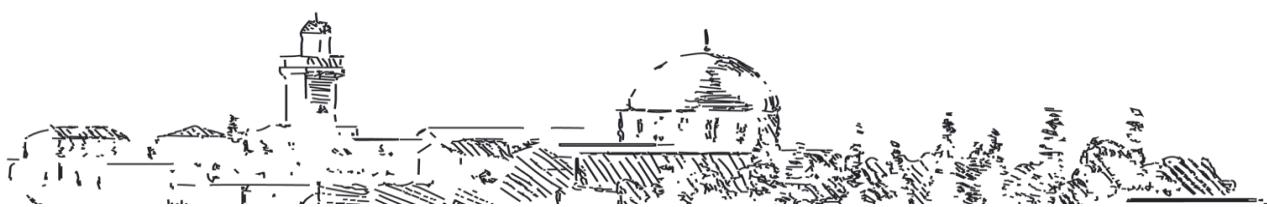
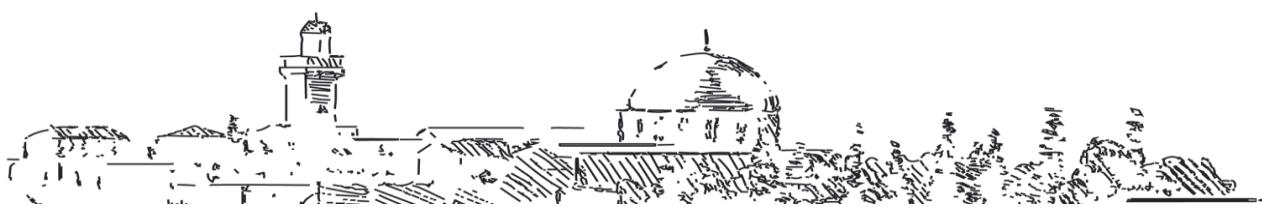
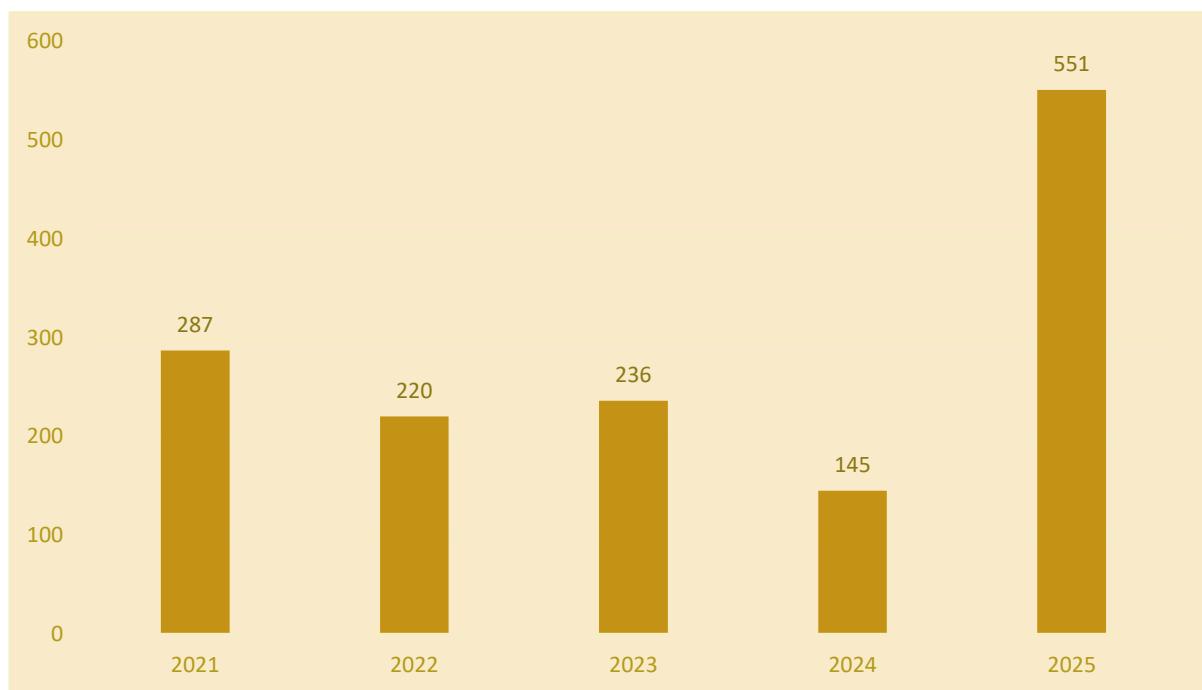


Table No. (17): Comparison of Demolition, Forced Eviction, Seizure, and Confiscation Orders Recorded During the Years (2021–2025)

Year	Number of Demolition, Eviction, Seizure, and Confiscation Orders
2021	287
2022	220
2023	236
2024	145
2025	551
Total	1,439





The Occupation Authorities Submitted 151 Projects For Discussion, Encompassing Approximately 35257 Settlement Units, While They Approved 130 Projects Officially, Covering A Total Of 28706 Settlement Units. Regarding Tenders That Pave The Way For Actual Construction, 51 Projects Were Issued, Including 8328 Settlement Units.

Jerusalem Governorate Statistics 2025

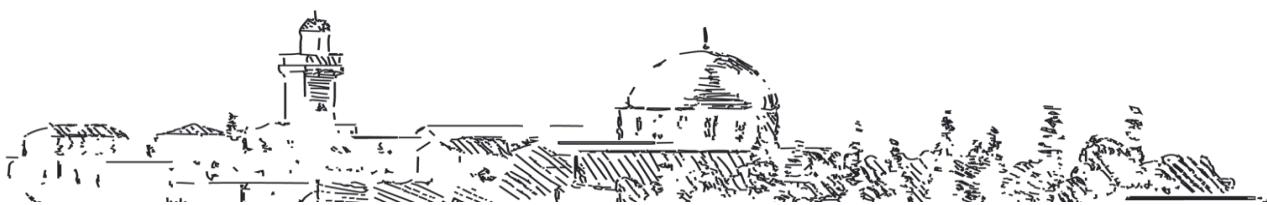
The Jerusalem Governorate, in cooperation with the Arab Studies Society – Orient House, documented over the five-year period from 2021 to 2025 an intensive and continuous policy of settlement expansion pursued by the Israeli occupation authorities in the Governorate. This expansion was implemented through three main stages: **deposit, approval, and tendering**. During this period, the occupation authorities deposited 151 settlement projects for discussion, comprising approximately 35,257 settlement units. They also approved 130 projects that were formally endorsed, encompassing a total of 28,706 settlement units. As for tenders that pave the way for actual construction, 51 projects were issued, including 8,328 settlement units.

Note: In addition to the settlement unit figures across the three stages, these projects are accompanied by service and infrastructure components designed to entrench the settlement reality, such as roads and tunnels, industrial and commercial zones, educational and religious institutions, public parks, and transportation facilities.

In 2021, settlement activity represented a preparatory phase for subsequent acceleration, with 14 deposit-stage projects recorded, including 2,157 units; eight approval-stage projects comprising 562 units; and 13 tenders covering 920 settlement units.

In 2022, the pace of settlement projects witnessed a notable surge, particularly at the initial announcement stage. The number of deposit-stage projects rose to 18 projects planning for 8,564 settlement units. Additionally, eight approval-stage projects were recorded, including 1,694 units, along with seven tenders for the construction of 497 units.

The year 2023 marked a peak in the number of announced projects, with 42 deposit-stage projects—the highest during the five-year period—comprising 6,698 units, and 27 approval-



stage projects—the highest as well—covering 4,151 units. In addition, 12 tenders were issued for the construction of 1,788 settlement units.

In 2024, settlement activity focused on planning large-scale residential projects. Units at the deposit stage reached their highest level, with 11,293 units across 34 projects. Meanwhile, 32 projects were approved, comprising 5,115 settlement units, and nine tenders were issued for the construction of 1,467 units.

Finally, in 2025, the upward trend in project approvals continued, with 55 approvals—the highest number recorded at this stage—covering 17,194 settlement units. Deposit-stage projects reached 43 projects planning for 6,545 units, while the number of tenders rose to 10, including 3,656 units, marking the highest number of tendered units for immediate construction during the reporting period.

These steadily increasing figures, year after year, reflect a systematic and accelerating intensification of policies aimed at altering the demographic and geographic character of occupied Jerusalem and creating new settlement realities on the ground that are difficult to reverse.

The data reveals that settlement expansion in Jerusalem is not sporadic or reactive, but rather a structured and multi-layered process advancing simultaneously across planning, approval, and implementation stages. The sharp rise in approved projects in 2025, alongside the record number of tendered units, indicates a deliberate shift toward translating long-term planning into immediate construction on the ground.

Moreover, the integration of settlement housing with infrastructure, transportation networks, and public institutions underscores a comprehensive settler-colonial strategy aimed at spatial consolidation and territorial contiguity, while fragmenting Palestinian urban space and severing Jerusalem from its Palestinian hinterland in the West Bank.

Overall, these settlement projects constitute a central pillar of demographic engineering and territorial reconfiguration in occupied East Jerusalem, in direct violation of international humanitarian law, including the prohibition on the transfer of the occupying power's civilian population into occupied territory, and represent a major obstacle to any just and lasting political solution.

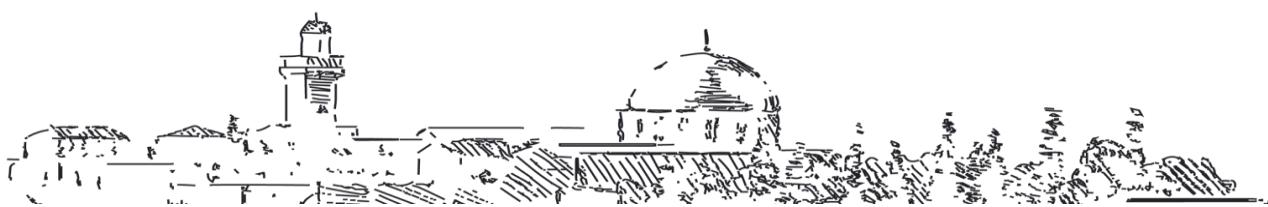


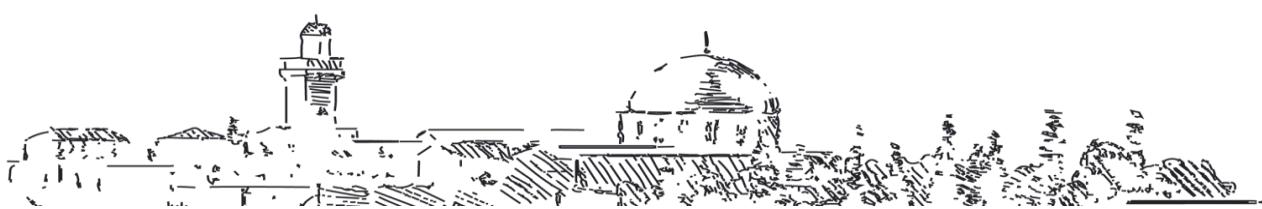
Table No. (18): Comparison of Settler-Colonial Projects Recorded During (2021–2025)

Year	Projects Deposited	Units Deposited	Projects Approved	Units Approved	Projects Tendered	Units Tendered
2021	14	2,157	8	562	13	920
2022	18	8,564	8	1,694	7	497
2023	42	6,698	27	4,151	12	1,788
2024	34	11,293	32	5,115	9	1,467
2025	43	6,545	55	17,194	10	3,656
Total	151	35,257	130	28,706	51	8,328



Table No. (18) highlights a sustained and accelerating trajectory of settler-colonial expansion in Jerusalem across all stages of the planning and implementation cycle. While earlier years reflect steady activity at the deposit stage, the period from 2023 onward shows a clear consolidation of projects moving into approval and tender phases.

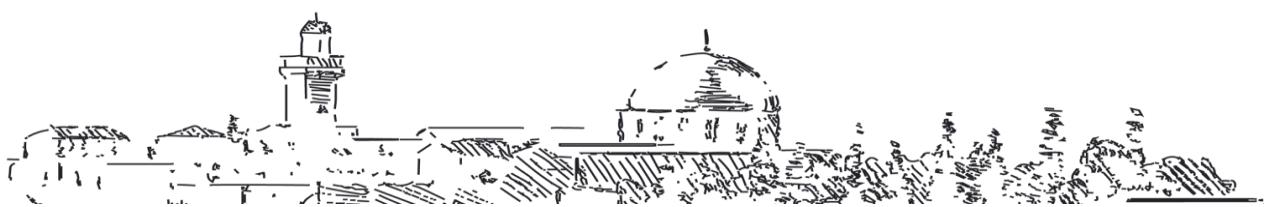
The sharp surge in approved projects and units in 2025—reaching 55 projects and 17,194 units—marks a qualitative shift toward institutionalizing long-planned schemes and fast-tracking them for execution. Simultaneously, the record number of tendered units in 2025 indicates a decisive move from planning to immediate construction on the ground.



Overall, the cumulative figures demonstrate that settlement expansion is not episodic but systematic, coordinated, and multi-phased, forming a central mechanism for demographic engineering and territorial reconfiguration in occupied East Jerusalem. This pattern underscores persistent violations of international humanitarian law, particularly the prohibition on transferring the occupying power's civilian population into occupied territory, and represents a major impediment to any just and lasting political resolution.

KEY SETTLEMENT PROJECTS DEPOSITED IN JERUSALEM DURING 2025

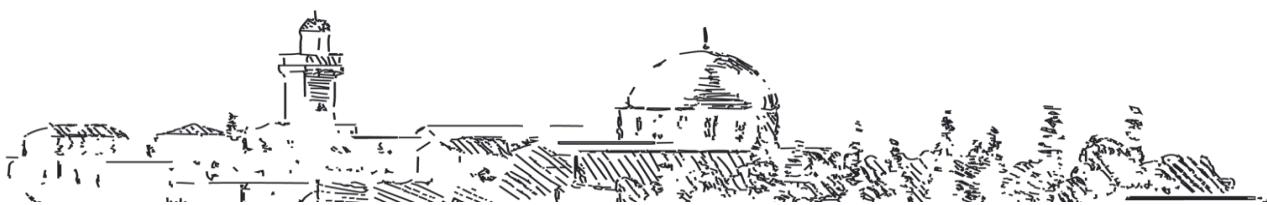
- **Plan No. 421/4 – “Kedar” settlement:**
 - Establishment of a new neighborhood comprising 330 settlement housing units, in addition to public buildings and open spaces, over an area of 195.464 dunums.
- **Plan No. 1233030/101 – “Gilo” settlement:**
 - Construction of settlement residential towers comprising 528 housing units, in addition to areas designated for employment, work, and commercial use, over an area of 15.69 dunums.
- **Plan No. 1320233/101 – “Givat Hamatos” settlement:**
 - Construction of 350 settlement housing units over an area of 31.436 dunums.
- **Plan No. 1252998/101 – “Givat Shaked” settlement:**
 - Expansion of the settlement to include 450 settlement housing units, in addition to commercial and employment areas, over an area of 11.437 dunums.
- **Plan No. 1225895/101 – “Ramat Eshkol” settlement:**
 - Construction of 181 settlement housing units, in addition to a commercial area and public buildings, over an area of 4.816 dunums.
- **Plan No. 1308501/101 – “Ramot” settlement:**
 - Demolition of existing structures and construction of three new buildings, each 11 stories high, containing 164 settlement housing units, over an area of 4.798 dunums.
- **Plan No. 1299254/101 – “Har Homa” settlement:**
 - Construction of 96 settlement housing units, in addition to commercial areas and public buildings, over an area of 1.628 dunums.
- **Plan No. 1190362/101 – “Gilo” settlement:**
 - Construction of two towers comprising 211 settlement housing units, in addition to public buildings and open spaces, over an area of 2.626 dunums.



- **Plan No. 1284660/101 – “Talpiot” settlement:**
- Demolition of existing buildings and construction of three towers comprising 470 settlement housing units, with a commercial frontage and public institutions, over an area of 12.537 dunums.
- **Plan No. 0921239/101 – “Ramot” settlement:**
- Establishment of a new residential complex comprising 642 settlement housing units, in addition to commercial areas, public institutions, and open public space, over an area of 32.254 dunums.

KEY SETTLEMENT PLANS APPROVED IN JERUSALEM DURING 2025

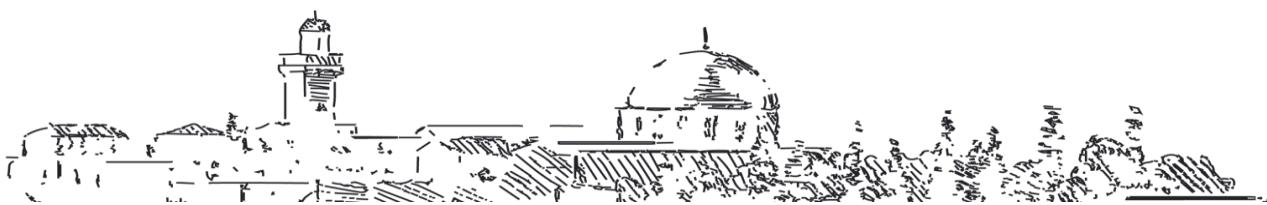
- **Plan No. 0657593/101 – “Givat Hamatos” settlement:**
- Expansion of the existing plan to establish 3,500 settlement housing units, in addition to commercial areas, institutions, and hotels, over an area of 119.304 dunums.
- **Plan No. 130/3/1/1 – “Ariel” settlement:**
- Establishment of a new settlement comprising 730 settlement housing units, in addition to public, commercial, and sports areas, over an area of 405.023 dunums.
- **Plan No. 242/2 – “Kokhav Ya’akov” settlement:**
- Expansion of the settlement and establishment of a new neighborhood comprising 627 settlement housing units, with commercial areas and public institutions, over an area of 253.91 dunums.
- **Plan No. 426/8/5 – “Beitar Illit” settlement:**
- Construction of 561 settlement housing units, in addition to commercial areas, institutions, engineering facilities, and open public space, over an area of 203.487 dunums.
- **Plan No. 1061902/101 – “Har Homa” settlement:**
- Establishment of public educational institutions over an area of 23.526 dunums.
- **Plan No. 1164433/101 – “Gilo” settlement:**
- Construction of a residential complex comprising 808 settlement housing units over an area of 22.218 dunums.
- **Plan No. 1025519/101 – “French Hill” settlement:**
- Construction of a new neighborhood comprising 628 settlement housing units over an area of 53.16 dunums.
- **Plan No. 1142249/101 – “Pisgat Ze’ev” settlement:**



- Construction of 520 settlement housing units over an area of 10.427 dunums.
- **Plan No. 0992032/101 – “Talpiot” settlement:**
- Urban renewal project involving the demolition of existing buildings and construction of new buildings comprising 332 settlement housing units and public institutions, over an area of 7.096 dunums.
- **Plan No. 0917138/101 – “Talpiot / Arnona neighborhood” settlement:**
- Construction of housing units for the U.S. Consulate, comprising 220 settlement housing units, over an area of 8.217 dunums.

TENDERS ANNOUNCED IN JERUSALEM DURING 2025

- **Tender No. 4/2025 – “Roads 437 and 60 (Hizma / Geva Binyamin section)” settlement area:**
- Road expansion works.
- **Tender No. 6/2025 – “Adam / Geva Binyamin” settlement:**
- Construction of a pumping and drainage station.
- **Tender No. 43/2025 – “Gilo” settlement:**
- Development of public spaces, a park, and swimming pools.
- **Tender No. 10/2025 – “Ramot” settlement:**
- Construction of a ritual bath (*mikveh*) and a Jewish synagogue.
- **Three tenders announced in August 2025 – “Ma’ale Adumim” settlement:**
- Construction of 3,300 settlement housing units under master plans 420/1/7/59/1, 420/1/7/59/2, and 420/1/7/59/3, representing some of the largest tenders issued during the year.
- **Tender No. 69/2025 – September 2025:**
- Infrastructure works for Road No. 45 (Al-Ram / Al-Kassarat section), connecting the Binyamin industrial zone with the Qalandiya checkpoint and passing through the Al-Kassarat area.
- **Tender No. 461/2025 – November 2025 – “Geva Binyamin / Adam” settlement:**
- Construction of 342 settlement housing units.
- **Tender No. 459/2025 – November 2025 – “Adam” settlement:**
- Construction of 14 detached housing units designated for reserve soldiers, with no additional land areas specified.



TARGETING OF NATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS FIGURES



Since assuming his duties in late August 2018, **Jerusalem Governor Adnan Ghaith** has been subjected to a continuous series of systematic Israeli violations, constituting one of the most prominent examples of targeting Jerusalem's national symbols. In 2021, the occupation authorities continued renewing the measures of **forced residence/house confinement** against him through **four consecutive military orders**. These included: banning him from entering the occupied West Bank; preventing him from reaching his workplace in **Al-Ram**; prohibiting him from contacting **(51) Palestinian figures**, foremost among them **President Mahmoud Abbas**, former Prime Minister **Mohammad Shtayyeh**, a number of members of Fatah's Central Committee, and other national and security leaders; in addition to an order restricting his movement and presence in occupied Jerusalem to his place of residence in **Silwan**; and a fourth order banning him from participating in any activities, events, or gatherings inside Jerusalem.

On **1 August 2022**, occupation forces raided his home in Silwan, arrested him, and extended his detention **three times** at the "Al-Moskobiya" interrogation center—raising the number of his arrests and detentions to **(35) times** since 2018—before releasing him on **4 August 2022** under an **open-ended house arrest** with no time limit, and imposing a fine of **25,000 NIS** on him and his guarantors, in a dangerous precedent paving the way for prosecution.

During **2023**, the occupation intensified raids on his home and renewed the ban on his entry to the West Bank following summons for interrogation. In **July 2023**, an occupation court held a hearing in which the prosecution demanded **eight months of actual imprisonment**, submitting an indictment containing **(17) counts** alleging violation of the West Bank entry ban. In **2024**, the occupation continued its policy of periodic renewal of his ban from the West Bank. He was served on **14 January** with a notice of intent to renew the order, which was effectively renewed



on **4 February** for the **fifth consecutive year**, and then renewed again in **May, September, and October**, alongside a court hearing on **13 October** that was postponed to **February 2025**. It is noted that the number of military orders imposed on him rose to **five**, the latest being **open-ended house arrest**.

In **2025**, the occupation continued renewing his ban from entering the West Bank. On **16 February**, he was served with a new **six-month** ban, and on **20 August 2025** the ban was renewed for the **seventh consecutive year**, within a systematic isolation policy aimed at obstructing his national and political role as the official representative of the Palestinian National Authority in Jerusalem Governorate.

Targeting the Minister of Jerusalem Affairs – Dr. Ashraf Al-A‘war (2025)

Throughout **2025**, the Israeli occupation authorities continued targeting **Minister of Jerusalem Affairs Dr. Ashraf Al-A‘war**, within a systematic policy aimed at isolating Palestinian officials and undermining the political and institutional role of the Palestinian National Authority in occupied Jerusalem, through deportation/ban orders and security summons.

On **21 April 2025**, Israeli intelligence summoned Dr. Al-A‘war for interrogation and served him, during questioning, with a **military order** banning him from the occupied West Bank for **six months**, under the pretext of carrying out “activities on behalf of the Palestinian National Authority,” without any indictment or fair judicial procedures.

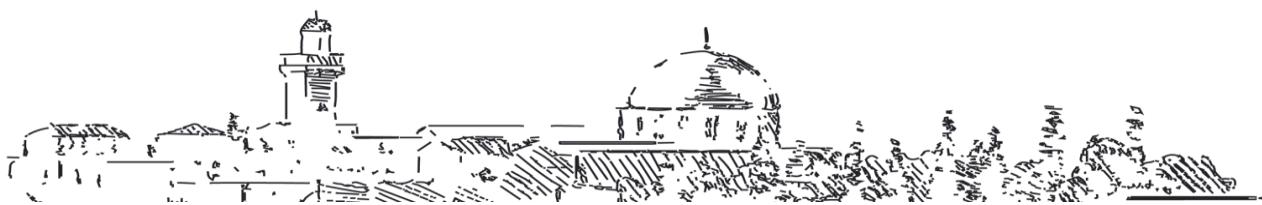
On **9 June 2025**, the ban entered into effect, preventing the minister from performing his official duties and restricting his movement and communication with Palestinian institutions. This step reflects the occupation’s drive to erode official Palestinian presence in Jerusalem and target political references working to consolidate the city’s national identity.

Targeting the Secretary of Fatah in Jerusalem – Shadi Mutour

In recent years, the occupation has continued targeting **Shadi Mutour**, Secretary of Fatah in Jerusalem, as part of a systematic policy to isolate Jerusalem’s organizational leadership and restrict its national role in the occupied capital through ongoing military orders and punitive measures.

In **2021**, the occupation imposed on him a ban from the occupied West Bank, later renewed multiple times under the pretext that he “poses a security risk,” without indictment or trial. In **2022**, the occupation continued renewing the ban every six months, while restricting his movement and prohibiting contact with Palestinian national figures.

On **11 January 2024**, he was summoned for interrogation and then re-summoned in **February 2024** to the “Al-Moskobiya” center, where he was served with a military order banning him from entering the West Bank, alleging activities on behalf of the Palestinian National Authority. In **June 2024**, the occupation issued a sentence of **20 days of actual imprisonment**,



imposed a fine of **1,500 NIS**, and transferred him to serve the sentence in **Negev Desert Prison**. On **12 August 2024**, his ban from the West Bank was renewed for an additional six months.

During **2023–2024**, the occupation escalated punitive measures against his family, including **revoking his wife's residency** and canceling the family's health insurance. In **January 2025** and on **21 February 2025**, the ban was renewed, before Israeli intelligence served him on **20 August 2025** with a new renewal order—continuing a targeting policy ongoing for more than five years.

Jerusalem Activist Nasser Abu Khdeir

On **22 January 2023**, occupation authorities served **Nasser Abu Khdeir** from Shu'fat in occupied Jerusalem with an order renewing restrictions on his movement within Jerusalem and prohibiting contact with Jerusalem figures for six months, as well as banning him from entering the West Bank for three months—his **fifth consecutive** such order. On **10 December 2025**, occupation forces raided his home in Shu'fat and arrested him, later releasing him under a **five-day house arrest** condition after interrogation, within the context of ongoing pursuit and restrictions over years.



Targeting Sheikh Ikrima Sabri

In recent years, the occupation has continued targeting **Sheikh Ikrima Sabri**, preacher of Al-Aqsa Mosque and Head of the Supreme Islamic Council in Jerusalem, within a systematic policy aimed at restricting his religious and national role and undermining his presence in the occupied city, through repeated arrests, deportation/ban orders, forced residence measures, demolition threats, and legal persecution.

In **2021**, occupation forces raided Sheikh Sabri's home several times and served him or his family with orders prohibiting contact with Palestinian figures, as part of an isolation policy. In **2022**, targeting continued through repeated arrests and bans from Al-Aqsa Mosque, renewing restrictions including **travel bans** and prohibitions on communicating with Palestinian media, under the pretext of his religious and national activities.

In the first half of **2023**, Sheikh Sabri was repeatedly summoned for interrogation, and judicial measures were issued against him alleging “incitement,” while court hearings were postponed repeatedly. He was also subjected to incitement campaigns in Hebrew media, alongside governmental attempts to revoke his Jerusalem residency and threats of deportation.



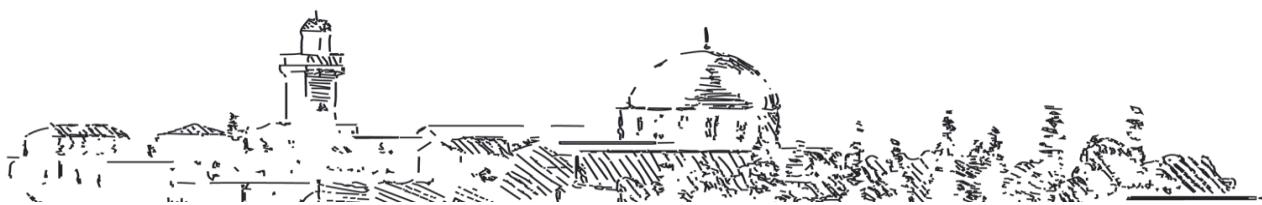
During **2024**, the occupation continued pursuing him by filing **two indictments**, threatening residency revocation, temporary detention, and ongoing media incitement and political pressure. In **2025**, targeting included demolition orders against his home in **Al-Sawwana** on alleged grounds, threatening the displacement of more than **140 Jerusalemites**, in addition to arrests, bans from Al-Aqsa, repeated interrogations, and restrictions on his sermons and religious/national discourse.

In **November 2025**, the occupation announced a trial date before the Jerusalem Magistrate's Court on allegations of "incitement," and the case was postponed to **6 January 2026**, within a continued targeting campaign based on fabricated accusations and direct political interference in investigative procedures. Defense lawyers asserted that the procedures involve falsification of evidence and distortion of Sheikh Sabri's statements, emphasizing that prayers for martyrs and eulogizing the deceased are integral to his religious duties, and that the occupation has no authority to interfere in such religious practices or prosecute him for his sermons.



Other Targeted Religious Figures

- **Sheikh Muhammad Hussein**, Mufti of Jerusalem and the Palestinian Territories, was arrested inside Al-Aqsa Mosque on **27 July 2025**. Occupation forces also raided his home in the Al-Sil'a neighborhood of Jabal al-Mukabber on **21 April 2025**, imposed temporary bans, and continued restricting his activities and sermons.
- **Sheikh Iyad Al-‘Abbas**, Al-Aqsa preacher and judge of the Jerusalem Shari‘a Court, was arrested on **1 August 2025** and threatened not to address the assault on Gaza in his sermons, before later being released—within an ongoing policy of pressuring preachers and imposing constraints on religious and national speech.
- **Sheikh Najeh Bkeirat**: In **February 2023**, occupation authorities banned the Deputy Director General of Jerusalem Awqaf, Sheikh Najeh Bkeirat, from Al-Aqsa Mosque for six months, as part of repeated bans that have targeted him around **thirty times**



since 2003. The same year, the occupation renewed his travel ban and deported him from Jerusalem to Bethlehem for six months, before arresting him in **December 2023** on allegations such as “membership in a terrorist organization and influencing Jerusalem society.”

- **Sheikh Muhammad Sarandah:** In **March 2023**, he was summoned for interrogation and served with a ban from Al-Aqsa Mosque. On **19 September 2025**, he was arrested after delivering the Friday sermon, taken via the Mughrabi Gate, and later released on condition of a **one-week** ban from Al-Aqsa and an obligation to appear for interrogation after one week to consider renewal of the ban.

Targeting Jerusalem Political Figures

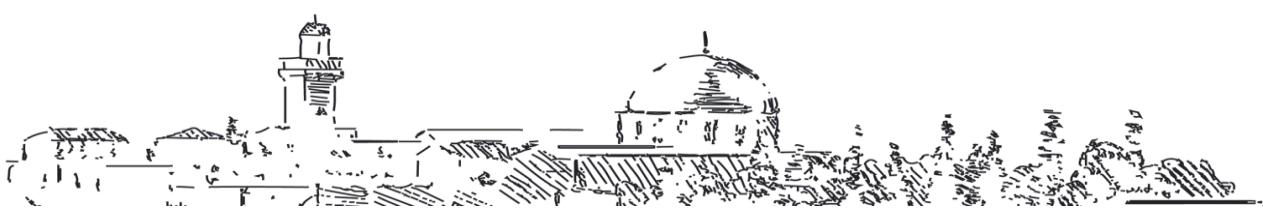
- **Engineer Khaled Abu ‘Arafa:** In **May 2024**, an occupation court renewed his administrative detention. In **June 2024**, he was released after his residency was revoked and he was deported from occupied Jerusalem.
- **MP Ahmad Atoun** has faced a sustained Israeli repression campaign for more than a decade including arrests, deportation, and repeated administrative detention. He was administratively detained in **2022** for eight months, then again in **May 2023**, renewed until **May 2024**. He was released while remaining deported from Jerusalem for more than **13 years**, as part of targeting Jerusalem MPs through systematic judicial and political persecution.

VIOLATIONS AGAINST JERUSALEM PRISONERS

Jerusalem prisoners in Israeli prisons have endured psychological and physical warfare no less severe than what occurs outside, as the prison administration continues abuse and assaults. The occupation applies deliberate medical neglect—often referred to as “slow killing”—through delaying treatment and examinations and denying adequate healthcare. In **2021**, prisoners faced extreme cold and the COVID-19 crisis without medical care, while family visits were prevented, deepening psychological and physical suffering.

Family visits were denied for long periods, and solitary confinement was used as punishment against several female prisoners under inhumane conditions—narrow, dark cells and poor food and services. Physical assaults were documented, including attacks on the Jerusalemit prisoner **Isra’ Gheitit** during transfer, and the assault by repression units on female prisoners in Damon prison, where one prisoner lost consciousness due to severe beating and some women’s headscarves were removed.

Prisoners have resorted to hunger strikes or refusal of medication as a pressure tool, such as prisoner **Amin Shweiki**, who boycotted diabetes medication after his administrative detention was extended, raising the slogan “either death or release.”



In 2022, medical neglect and visit bans continued, alongside solitary confinement (including the case of **Ahmad Manasra**, whose isolation was extended despite deteriorating health). Former prisoner **Fadwa Hamada** suffered a broken foot during transfer to Damon prison and was kept in unsafe conditions. Many prisoners carried out open hunger strikes, including **Raed Rayan** and **Samer Issawi**, and some were placed in solitary confinement as punishment.

In 2023, retaliatory measures intensified: harsher sanctions, restrictions on early release, arbitrary transfers, and the creation of a section to isolate female prisoners. Children in occupied Jerusalem were also targeted with imprisonment and arrests for anti-occupation activities. The occupation launched campaigns against prisoners and their families, including seizure of money and vehicles, heavy fines, raids and vandalism of homes in East Jerusalem and the Old City, and confiscation of jewelry and cash.

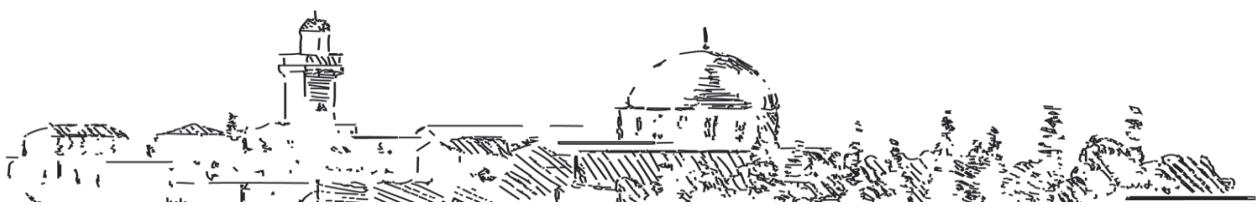
In 2024, violations against prisoners and former detainees continued. Former female prisoner **Fadwa Hamada** faced legal harassment and attacks; Jerusalemite prisoner **Ayman Al-Sharbaty** was brutally beaten and transferred to solitary confinement. Prisoners' health deteriorated due to medical neglect and lack of food, alongside continued policies restricting prayer and possession of Qur'ans. Some prisoners were released under strict conditions limiting gatherings and media and requiring financial guarantees, while former prisoners continued to face attacks and financial and legal harassment.

In 2025, the occupation continued grave and systematic violations against Jerusalem prisoners from the moment of arrest—using excessive force, abuse, home destruction, looting, and intimidation and humiliation of families. Inside prisons, prisoners faced torture, deliberate medical neglect, isolation, and starvation, while families faced pressure, arbitrary arrests, and property seizures. The Governorate also documented the deportation of a number of Jerusalem prisoners outside Palestine or to Gaza within ceasefire arrangements, alongside continued persecution of prisoners and their families even after release.

The violations in 2025 constitute serious breaches of international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions and the Convention Against Torture. They begin at arrest and continue after release, as part of a policy aimed at punishing prisoners and deterring Jerusalem society as a whole. The occupation's practices include field executions and brutal abuse during night raids by heavily armed special units, as well as collective punishment against families through home destruction and looting.

Within prisons, detention conditions are inhumane and include torture, deliberate medical neglect, systematic isolation and starvation, overcrowding, lack of clothing and blankets, absence of hygiene, and the spread of scabies among thousands of detainees. Some prisoners lost dozens of kilograms, amid shortages of basic items such as sugar, salt, tea, coffee, and medicines.

Among notable cases in 2025: the 15-year-old **Muhammad Yasser Darwish** (from Al-Issawiya) was brutally assaulted during his court appearance in September. Deportation orders also targeted released prisoners from Al-Aqsa Mosque, including **Ya'qub Abu 'Asab**, **Jamil Al-'Abbasi**, **Khalil Ghazawi**, and **Muhammad Mousa Al-'Abbasi** ("Ubeisan"), in addition to the re-arrest of a number of released detainees. The case of prisoner **Muhammad**



Shamasneh (56) in Hadarim prison—suffering scabies for over a year without treatment—was cited as an example of systematic medical neglect.

CRIMES AND VIOLATIONS AGAINST JERUSALEM INSTITUTIONS AND LANDMARKS (2021–2025)

Occupied Jerusalem witnessed a dangerous and systematic escalation of Israeli crimes and violations between 2021 and 2025, amounting to a comprehensive attack on all pillars of Palestinian presence in the capital. The assault targeted education, health, culture, media, sports, religious affairs, and social life, within an effort to Judaize the city geographically and demographically, impose full control over the urban and cultural landscape, and sever any link to Palestinian sovereignty.

The occupation has sought to undermine the Palestinian educational system by attempting to impose a distorted Israeli curriculum, withdrawing licenses from resisting schools, and confiscating textbooks containing the Palestinian flag or references to the Nakba and prisoners. Schools were closed or threatened, teachers pressured to resign, and humiliating searches imposed on students. These measures aimed at “Israelizing” education and producing a generation detached from its history and identity.

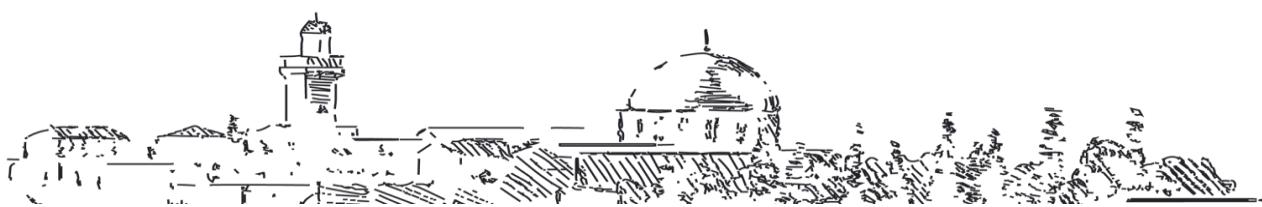
Parallel to the attack on education, the occupation worked to paralyze Palestinian civil institutions and empty the city of independent organizational structures by repeatedly renewing closures of cultural and social institutions such as Orient House, the Prisoners’ Club, and the Chamber of Commerce; closing offices of Palestinian official media; dissolving committees under claims such as “supporting terrorism”; and restricting professional and sports bodies through closures and threats of seizure.

Religious sanctities and historical landmarks were also targeted through provocative and racist practices: attacks on mosques, alteration of features, demolition of mosques, vandalism of Islamic cemeteries, and assaults against churches and clergy. Such violations form part of a wider effort to erase the Arab and Islamic character of the city and impose an alternative identity and narrative.

Media and health sectors were also targeted to suppress truth and ensure impunity: journalists were targeted with arrest and abuse, and strict restrictions were imposed on coverage. Hospitals were repeatedly raided; doctors and paramedics were arrested; and ambulance services disrupted—aimed at isolating the city and preventing documentation of residents’ suffering.

The Judaization project was starkly reflected in the campaign against **UNRWA**, including incitement, legislative measures labeling it a “terrorist organization,” demands to close its schools and headquarters, and attempts to confiscate its properties—an effort to undermine international support for refugees and weaken practical evidence of the right of return.

Overall, the violations of the past five years depict an integrated settler-colonial project that seeks not only military control but also control of space, time, and collective consciousness,



aiming to forcibly displace Palestinians by making life in the city unlivable, and to fully Judaize the city's civilizational landscape.

BANNING UNRWA AND CLOSING ITS SCHOOLS

On **30 January 2025**, two new laws passed by the Israeli Knesset entered into force, directly targeting UNRWA's operations in the occupied Palestinian territory. One law bans UNRWA activity in areas Israel claims are "under Israeli sovereignty," including closing representative offices and preventing services; the second law prohibits any contact between any Israeli entity and UNRWA. This represents a dangerous shift that threatens to deprive tens of thousands of refugees of essential services in education, healthcare, and relief.

These laws obstruct coordination needed for safe movement of UNRWA teams, complicate visa procedures for international staff, and disrupt UNRWA's dealings with Israeli banks, affecting transfers, salaries, and financial obligations. The ban constitutes a violation of the UN Charter and international law and contradicts UN General Assembly resolutions, foremost **Resolution 302 (1949)** establishing UNRWA.

In implementation, on **8 May 2025**, occupation forces raided UNRWA's six schools within the so-called municipal boundaries of the occupation, accompanied by municipal and Israeli Ministry of Education personnel, imposed closures by force, and caused severe distress among more than **550 students** aged 6–15. UNRWA evacuated the schools to protect students and staff, warning of catastrophic impacts on hundreds of students, especially as the school year was ongoing until **20 June 2025**.

On **26 May 2025**, settlers led by far-right figures, including Knesset member **Yulia Malinovsky**, stormed UNRWA's headquarters in Sheikh Jarrah, raised Israeli flags, and promoted turning the site into a new settlement outpost. On **8 December 2025**, UNRWA stated that large numbers of Israeli forces entered the headquarters in Sheikh Jarrah at dawn; trucks and cranes were seen entering; office contents were seized; and an Israeli flag was raised over the compound.

CHECKPOINTS AS A TOOL OF JUDAIZATION: GEOGRAPHIC ISOLATION AND PUSHING TOWARD FORCED MIGRATION

Jerusalem Governorate has been subjected to systematic suffocation due to a network of approximately **85** permanent and temporary military checkpoints and inspection points—most recently installed at the eastern entrance of Anata and the access points of Hizma in **June**—including iron gates, earth mounds, and wall openings. These checkpoints serve as tools to impose military control, isolate Jerusalem from its West Bank surroundings, and fragment geographic and demographic continuity.

Since **7 October 2023**, the occupation escalated closures, humiliating searches, and movement restrictions—especially during peak hours—leading to documented cases



where people spent the night in vehicles awaiting passage, particularly at Jaba‘ and the Container checkpoints. Beyond restricting movement, checkpoints serve Judaization aims: pushing Jerusalemites toward forced migration, controlling economic and social life, and facilitating settler movement and settlement connectivity.

Checkpoints are also used for arbitrary arrests, bodily searches, verbal abuse—including against women, children, and the elderly—and prolonged detention in degrading conditions, constituting a clear breach of freedom of movement protected under international humanitarian law.

THE OCCUPATION TARGETS CHRISTIAN PRESENCE IN JERUSALEM (2025)

In **2025**, occupied Jerusalem witnessed serious escalation in Israeli policies targeting the Palestinian Christian community through restrictions, assaults, and repressive measures affecting religious freedoms and holy occasions.

On **13 April 2025**, the occupation prevented thousands of Christians from the West Bank from reaching Jerusalem for Palm Sunday celebrations, issuing only a limited number of permits. On **19 April 2025** (Holy Saturday), a heavy military cordon was imposed on the Old City, preventing dozens of Palestinian families from reaching their homes and participating in ceremonies at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Worshippers and even Vatican representation faced impediments, and abuse was reported.

On **3 June 2025**, a far-right settler spat toward a church in the Armenian Quarter. On **13 June 2025**, occupation forces closed the Church of the Holy Sepulchre to worshippers and tourists for **12 days**, citing security conditions linked to regional escalation with Iran, paralyzing religious and tourism activities.

The occupation also imposed heavy economic pressure on the Orthodox Patriarchate through high taxes and threats to freeze bank accounts, potentially pushing it to relinquish historic properties. On **6 September 2025**, occupation police raided the “Gateway” cultural bookstore and café near Bab al-Jadid, confiscated books, and arrested its owner **Anton Sabella**—reflecting repression of Palestinian cultural spaces in the Old City.

Reports from the Council of Patriarchs and Heads of Churches in Jerusalem and international organizations indicate that 2025 saw systematic escalation in targeting and constraining the Palestinian Christian community, including restrictions on access to places of worship and institutional discrimination in building and renovation permits.

In conclusion, the violations against Christians in Jerusalem in 2025 are not isolated incidents but part of a systematic policy aimed at displacing the Christian community and weakening its cultural and religious identity. Protecting Christian presence in the city is a Palestinian national issue that requires strengthening community resilience and sustained international pressure to halt displacement and discrimination policies and ensure the right of all Jerusalem residents to live in dignity and freedom.



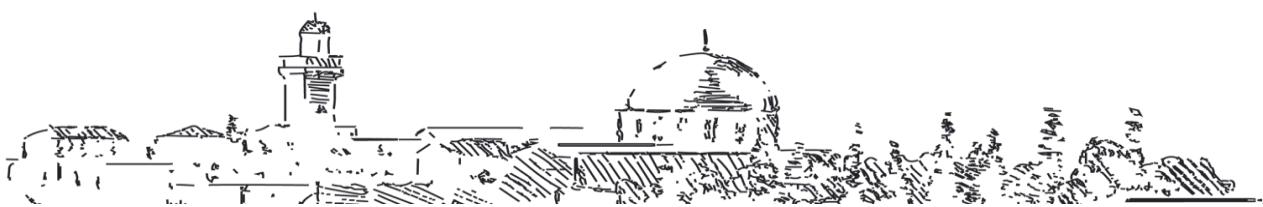
THE REALITY OF BEDOUIN COMMUNITIES IN JERUSALEM



The Jerusalem Governorate includes **33 Bedouin communities** inhabited by more than **7,000 Palestinian residents**. These communities constitute an integral component of the Palestinian social fabric and hold significant strategic importance due to their location in areas targeted by the so-called **“Greater Jerusalem” projects** and the **E1 Plan**, which threatens to fragment the West Bank and isolate Jerusalem from its eastern surroundings.

Israeli violations against Bedouin communities are concentrated across the Governorate, particularly along the axis extending from **Mikhmas in the north to Wadi al-Nar in the south**—areas all classified as facing direct and imminent risk. These violations are carried out within the framework of a **systematic policy aimed at weakening Palestinian presence and pushing residents toward forcible displacement**, and include:

- Repeated demolitions of homes, structures, and animal shelters, as well as the issuance of eviction and stop-work orders.
- Seizure of land and property, and the deprivation of communities of basic infrastructure and essential services.



- Continuous settler attacks, including assaults on communities, cutting off water supplies, theft of livestock, and destruction of agricultural crops such as wheat and barley.
- Harassment of shepherds and preventing them from accessing their natural grazing lands, with a marked escalation in recent periods.
- Closure of roads leading to the communities, increasing their isolation and exacerbating daily living hardships.
- Encirclement of Bedouin communities by **21 settler pastoral outposts** established in an unregulated manner in their vicinity.
- A severe water crisis, as residents of communities such as **Wadi Snesel** and **Al-Wad al-A'waj** are forced to pay up to **10 NIS per cubic meter**, double the price paid by the general population.

These violations have led to the **collapse of the communities' livelihoods**, leaving residents unable to meet basic needs amid heavy losses in livestock and crops, declining employment opportunities, and restrictions preventing them from working inside Israel.

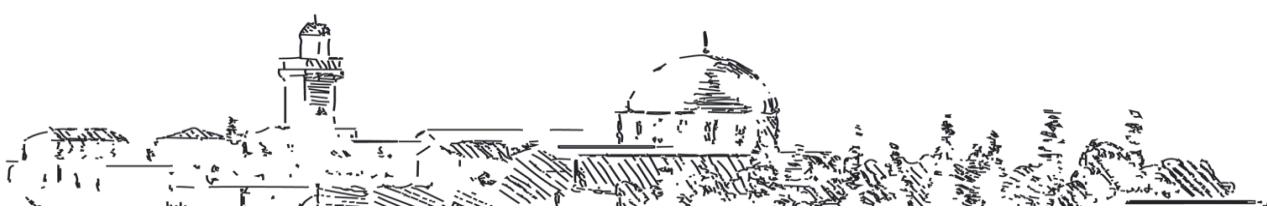
The Israeli occupation seeks to displace Bedouin communities through an integrated system of pressure and coercive measures aimed at:

- Emptying the areas surrounding Jerusalem of their indigenous population and creating a demographic vacuum to serve settlement expansion.
- Gaining full control over strategic corridors, particularly along the eastern axis, thereby tightening the settlement belt around Jerusalem and linking settlement blocs.
- Facilitating the implementation of the **E1 Plan**, which aims to eliminate Palestinian presence in the area, where approximately **3,000 Bedouins** live within and around the plan's boundaries.
- Imposing a new geographic reality that severs Palestinian territorial continuity between the northern and southern West Bank.
- Seizing land by creating an unlivable environment that forces residents into coerced departure.

These policies are not random but rather part of a **long-term settler-colonial plan** aimed at consolidating control over eastern Jerusalem and erasing the Palestinian Bedouin identity.

The occupation employs a strategy of “**slow attrition**”, whereby the cumulative impact of daily measures gradually suffocates life in the communities, including:

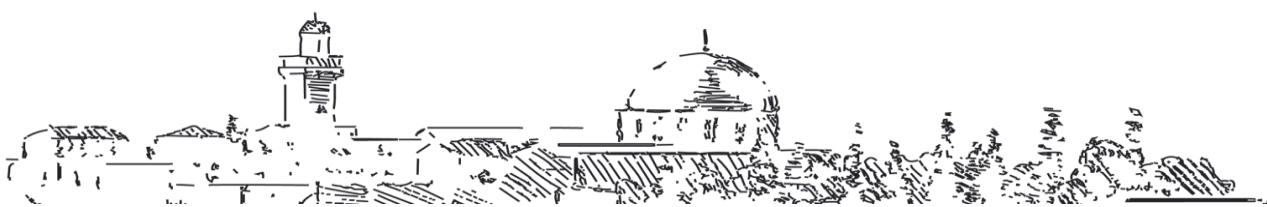
- Prohibiting construction and natural expansion of homes and animal shelters.
- Harassing shepherds, restricting livestock movement, and attacking herds.
- Protecting settler pastoral outposts that serve as the spearhead of attacks against residents.
- Exercising full control over water resources and imposing unaffordable prices.



- Supporting settlers in their assaults, thereby compounding pressure on the communities.
- Preventing any development or service projects by Palestinian or international institutions.

In light of these harsh conditions, the Bedouin communities require **urgent official and national intervention**, including:

- Supporting the agricultural sector and livestock, particularly in the context of drought and shrinking grazing areas.
- Providing fodder and emergency solutions for livestock subjected to confinement and harassment.
- Exempting communities from water debts and securing alternative water sources at fair prices.
- Establishing community protection committees to safeguard communities encircled by settler outposts, such as **Ma‘azi Jaba‘, Abu Ghaliya, Al-Kassarat, Al-Hathroura, Al-Tabna, and Khan al-Ahmar**.
- Creating employment opportunities for youth and graduates, and implementing previous commitments to integrate them into official institutions and schools.
- Organizing official and popular visits, as well as cultural and recreational activities, to strengthen national presence and break imposed isolation.
- Coordinating efforts among political factions, institutions, and residents to adopt a unified national strategy to protect the communities.
- Internationalizing the issue of Bedouin communities by engaging international institutions and highlighting the scale of violations, particularly in areas facing imminent uprooting.



THE "E1" SETTLEMENT PROJECT



Within the framework of Israel's ongoing efforts to impose the so-called "**Greater Jerusalem**" **project** as a fait accompli, the settlement construction plan in the **E1 area**, east of occupied Jerusalem, stands out as one of the most dangerous settler-colonial projects aimed at undermining Palestinian presence in the city and its surroundings. Since the early 1990s, Israeli occupation authorities have worked to pave the way for this massive settlement project, which extends over an estimated **12,000 dunums** of land belonging to the towns of **Al-Issawiya, At-Tur, Anata, and Al-'Eizariya**. The project aims to create direct geographic contiguity between the **Ma'ale Adumim** settlement and Jerusalem, as part of a broader plan to link settlement blocs around the city and sever territorial continuity between the northern and southern West Bank.

Despite longstanding international opposition—particularly from the United States—which delayed implementation for decades, Israel has never ceased attempts to revive the project. In **2012**, the plan was reintroduced following Benjamin Netanyahu's return to office, later becoming an electoral pressure tool ahead of the **2020 elections**, when approval for its deposit was officially announced. Today, under the current Israeli government and amid global preoccupation with the ongoing genocidal war against the Palestinian people, the E1 project has been brought back to the forefront, supported by a government budget estimated at **335 million NIS** to implement infrastructure facilitating construction.

The E1 project constitutes an integral component of the "**Greater Jerusalem**" **scheme**, aimed at consolidating Israeli control over the occupied city by forming the **eastern settlement ring** and preventing any possibility of Palestinian urban expansion eastward. It is also linked to the



“Eastern Gateway” plan, extending toward **Road No. 1** at the expense of lands in Shu‘fat and Anata, with the aim of establishing commercial centers, technological projects, and new settlement units—thereby deepening Jerusalem’s isolation from its Palestinian hinterland.

Accordingly, E1 is not viewed as mere settlement expansion, but rather as a **strategic axis** within a broader vision designed to empty Jerusalem of its Palestinian surroundings, fragment the West Bank, and eliminate any prospects for establishing an independent Palestinian state with **East Jerusalem as its capital**.

COLONIAL OBJECTIVES OF THE E1 PROJECT EAST OF OCCUPIED JERUSALEM

The E1 settlement project represents one of the most dangerous manifestations of Israel’s creeping annexation under the “Greater Jerusalem” framework. It clearly exposes Israel’s long-term strategic objectives, which go beyond physical construction to the **engineering of the geographic and demographic landscape**, serving the vision of full Israeli sovereignty over Jerusalem and eliminating the possibility of a geographically contiguous Palestinian state. These objectives can be summarized as follows:

First: Severing the Northern and Southern West Bank

The project aims to create a physical geographic divide between the **northern West Bank** (Ramallah, Nablus, Jenin) and the **southern West Bank** (Bethlehem, Hebron), transforming the West Bank into disconnected **cantons**. This effectively undermines any real foundation for a contiguous sovereign Palestinian state and dismantles the very basis of the **two-state solution**.

Second: Completing the Eastern Settlement Ring and Annexing Ma’ale Adumim

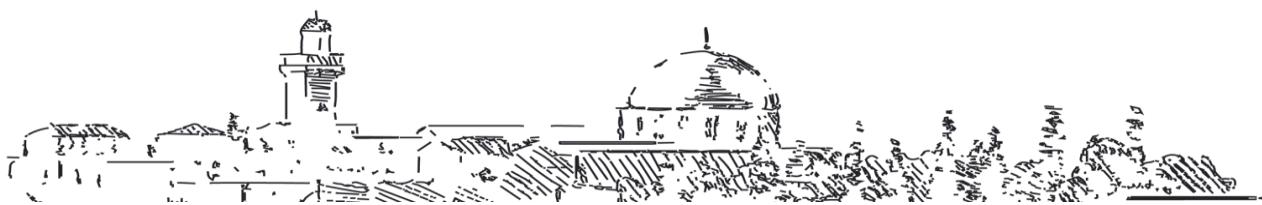
E1 serves as a mechanism to link the **Ma’ale Adumim** settlement bloc to West Jerusalem, completing the eastern ring of the “Greater Jerusalem” project. This paves the way for the de facto annexation of this major settlement bloc—whose area reaches approximately **35 km²**—into the Israeli-defined Jerusalem municipality, cutting off Palestinian urban expansion eastward.

Third: Encircling and Isolating Palestinian Towns East of Jerusalem

The project besieges the towns of **Al-Issawiya, At-Tur, Az-Za‘ayyem, Anata, and Abu Dis**, preventing their natural urban expansion and imposing demographic suffocation, while isolating them from Jerusalem’s urban center and their natural West Bank surroundings.

Fourth: Preventing the Development of East Jerusalem as a Palestinian Capital

By sealing off the eastern side of Jerusalem, the project eliminates any future possibility of developing East Jerusalem as the capital of a Palestinian state, in direct contradiction to



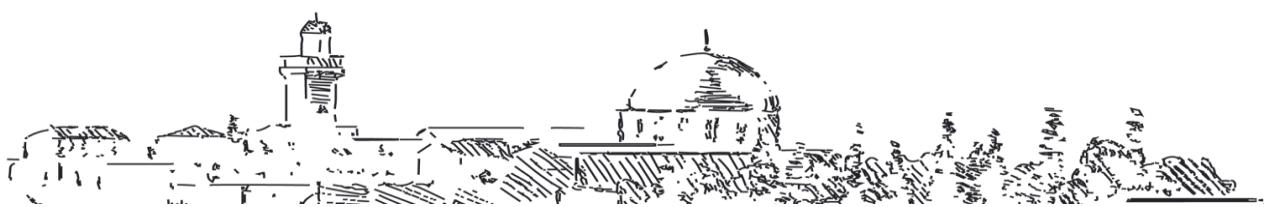
international legitimacy resolutions, foremost among them **UN Security Council Resolution 478 (1980)**.

Fifth: Entrenching the “Greater Jerusalem” Concept

The project embodies the practical implementation of the “Greater Jerusalem” concept, which seeks to impose a new municipal and demographic reality by annexing vast areas of the West Bank—estimated at **10% of its total area**—to Israeli Jerusalem, extending the city’s boundaries eastward toward the Jordan Valley under the **“Jerusalem 2050”** vision.

Sixth: Imposing Facts on the Ground Through Infrastructure

The project includes the construction of bypass roads, tunnels connecting settlements, and integrated infrastructure networks for water, electricity, and sewage—most notably the so-called **“Fabric of Life Road.”** This road, designated exclusively for Palestinians and routed beneath settlements, institutionalizes forced separation between indigenous Palestinians and settlers, reinforcing an **apartheid-like system** and creating a permanent reality serving the occupation.



Seventh: Forced Displacement of Bedouin Communities

The project threatens the existence of more than **30 Bedouin communities**, particularly around **Khan al-Ahmar**, placing residents before a stark choice: forced displacement or forcible eviction. Under international humanitarian law, this constitutes a **war crime** pursuant to **Article 8 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court**, and a grave violation of **Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949)**, which prohibits the forcible transfer or deportation of protected civilians.

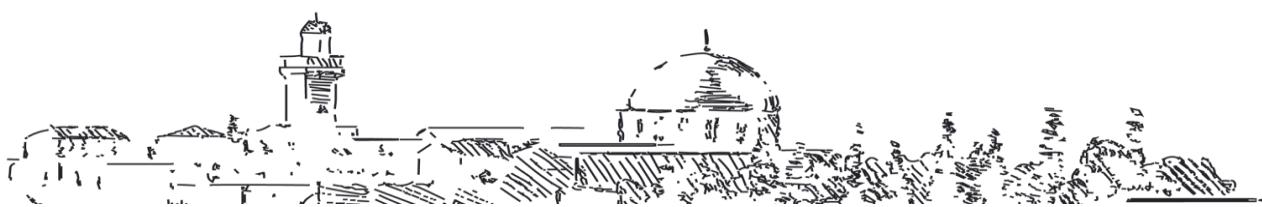


Eighth: Turning Palestinian Villages into Besieged Enclaves

By linking eastern settlements such as **Kedar, Nofei Prat, and Kfar Adumim** to one another and to Jerusalem, Palestinian towns located between them are transformed into isolated military-controlled enclaves, severely restricting



freedom of movement, access to work, education, and public services.



THE “FABRIC OF LIFE ROAD”: INFRASTRUCTURE WITHIN THE E1 PROJECT

The so-called “**Fabric of Life Road**” constitutes a core infrastructural component of the E1 settler-colonial project and is designed to entrench a system of apartheid. Its implementation represents the culmination of Israel’s efforts to execute the largest annexation operation since 1967, targeting areas east of Jerusalem—particularly the Greater Ma’ale Adumim bloc—and formally adding approximately **3% of the West Bank** to Israel by altering Jerusalem’s municipal boundaries.

The project involves digging a **north-south tunnel** east of Jerusalem, designated exclusively for Palestinians, permanently barring them from using **Road No. 1**, which connects Jerusalem to Jericho and passes through Palestinian neighborhoods and settlement entrances. Palestinians who once relied on segments of this road to travel between the northern and southern West Bank would be forced into a single underground corridor, emerging near **Al-‘Eizariya**, just south of Jerusalem.

In the short term, the project enforces complete segregation between Palestinians and settlers, while in the long term it renders Palestinian territorial continuity extremely fragile—easily severed by a single military checkpoint—thereby eliminating any realistic prospect of a viable Palestinian state.

DEEPENING THE ISOLATION OF NORTHWEST JERUSALEM: “MORE LAND, FEWER ARABS”

Israeli occupation authorities continue to impose systematic isolation policies on villages northwest of occupied Jerusalem—particularly **Beit Iksa, Nabi Samuel, and Al-Khalayleh**—by designating them as “seam zones” and forcing residents to obtain **magnetic ID cards and special permits** for movement.

Since **September 2025**, residents have been required to carry “seam zone permits” to cross military checkpoints, creating a reality of total isolation and subjecting daily life to Israeli security approval. These measures confine residents to shrinking areas, restrict construction, and pave the way for gradual forced displacement under the doctrine of **“more land, fewer Arabs.”**

ISRAELI TUNNELS IN JERUSALEM: A JUDAIZATION PROJECT THREATENING AL-AQSA

Israeli authorities continue excavating tunnels beneath **Al-Aqsa Mosque** and the Old City under the pretext of archaeological work, while in reality aiming to consolidate a Jewish narrative of Jerusalem. These excavations threaten structural stability, risk partial collapse of the mosque, and endanger historic Palestinian buildings.

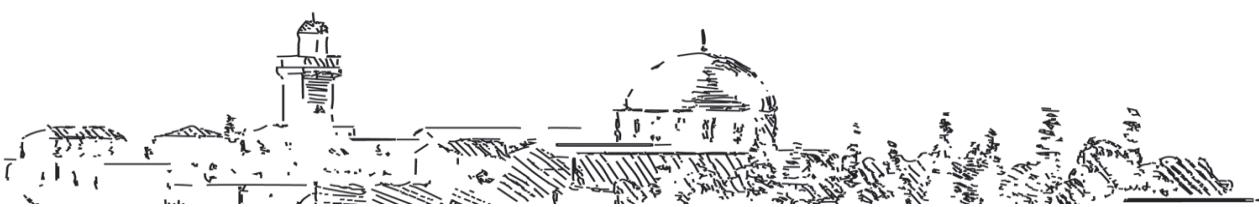
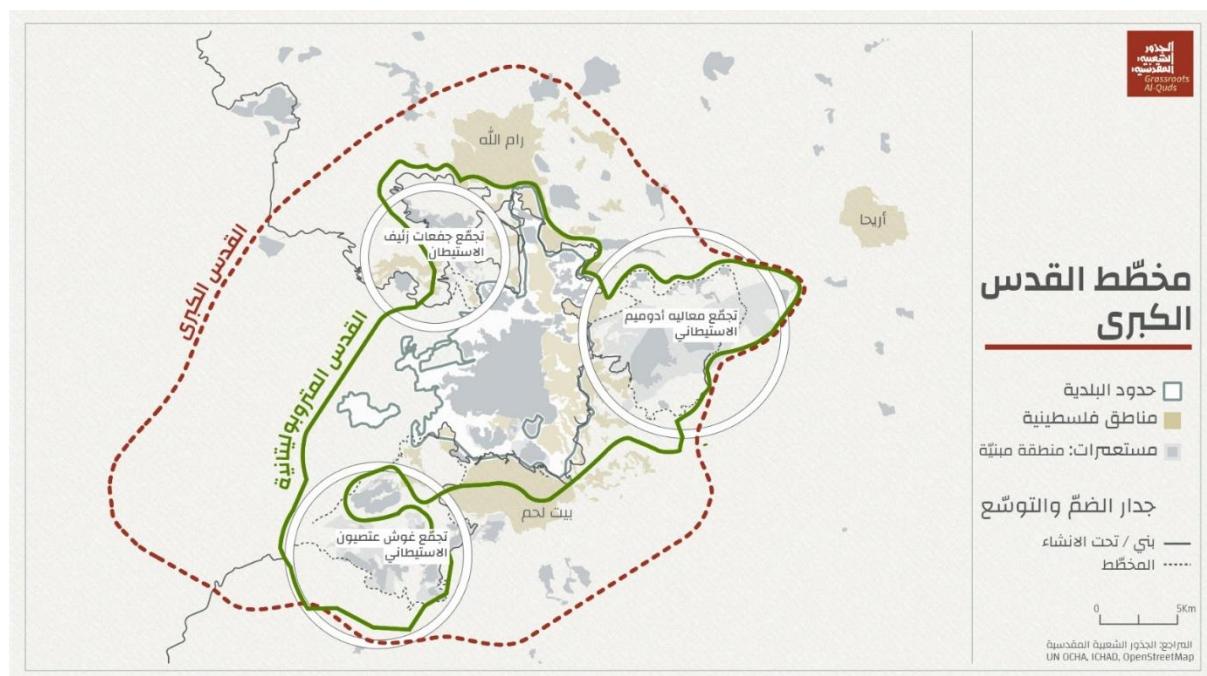


Funded by the Israeli government, these projects include tunnels such as the “**Pilgrims’ Road**” in Silwan (costing approximately **50 million NIS**), the **Hasmonean Tunnel**, the **Western Wall Tunnel**, and others extending beneath Islamic Quarter homes and heritage sites. Excavated at depths of **6–15 meters**, these tunnels represent a systematic effort to reshape the city’s demographic, architectural, and religious character and impose full Israeli control over Jerusalem’s holy sites.

THE “GREATER JERUSALEM” PROJECT

The “Greater Jerusalem” project is a strategic settlement vision aimed at transforming Jerusalem into the central core of the Israeli state. Since 1967, Israel has expanded settlements such as **Gush Etzion** and **Ma’ale Adumim**, supported by infrastructure, incentives, and municipal recognition.

Planning for this project formally began in **1993**, aiming to create Jewish geographic continuity, reduce Palestinian presence, and entrench Jerusalem as Israel’s “unified capital.” The eastern settlement bloc—Ma’ale Adumim, Kfar Adumim, Nofei Prat, Mishor Adumim, and Kedar—now stretches toward the Jordan Valley within the **Jerusalem 2050** framework.



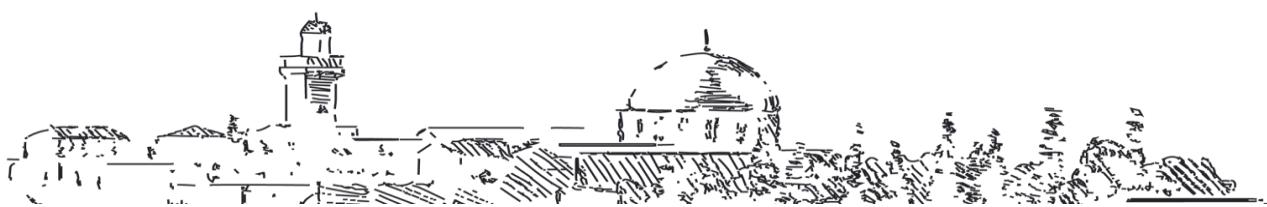
DEMOGRAPHIC AND GEOGRAPHIC OBJECTIVES OF THE “GREATER JERUSALEM” PROJECT

Demographic Objective

Israeli policy seeks to maintain a Jewish demographic majority in an expanded Jerusalem municipality. Despite efforts such as ID revocations, home demolitions, and land confiscation, Palestinians now constitute approximately **39%** of the city’s population, with projections reaching **55% by 2040**. In response, Israel accelerates annexation of settlement blocs while excluding Palestinian neighborhoods behind the Separation Wall.

Geographic Objective

The project aims to reposition Jerusalem as a strategic political and geographic hub linking the Mediterranean coast to the Jordan Valley, encircle it with major settlements, prevent any future division of the city, and permanently sever territorial continuity between the northern and southern West Bank.



THE COMPONENTS OF THE “GREATER JERUSALEM” SETTLEMENT BLOCS

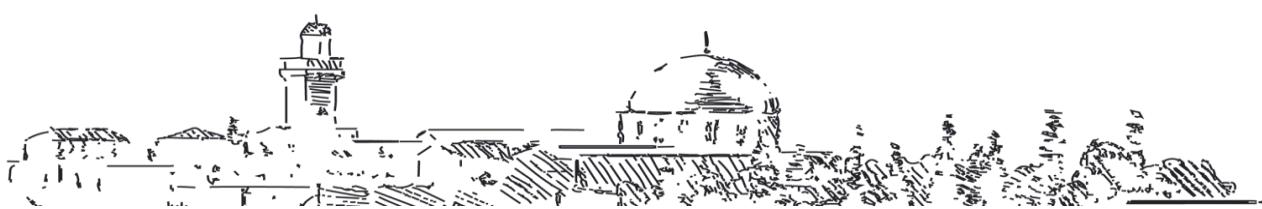
Settlement Blocs Constituting “Greater Jerusalem”

First Bloc: Ma’ale Adumim Bloc

Settlement Name	Area (Dunums)	Population
<i>Ma’ale Adumim</i>	35,000	37,000
<i>Mitzpe Yericho</i>	2,318	1,700
<i>Alon</i>	400	116
<i>Kfar Adumim</i>	934	360
<i>Nofei Prat</i>	2,000	—
<i>E1 Area</i>	12,000	—

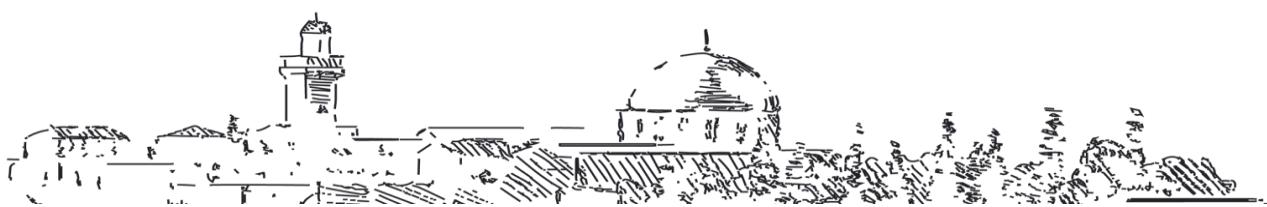
Second Bloc: Giv’at Ze’ev Bloc

Settlement Name	Area (Dunums)	Population
<i>Giv’at Ze’ev</i>	5,000	13,000
<i>Giv’on Hadasha</i>	100	1,000
<i>Giv’on</i>	50	—
<i>Har Adar</i>	1,000	3,622
<i>Neve Shmuel</i>	1,300	—

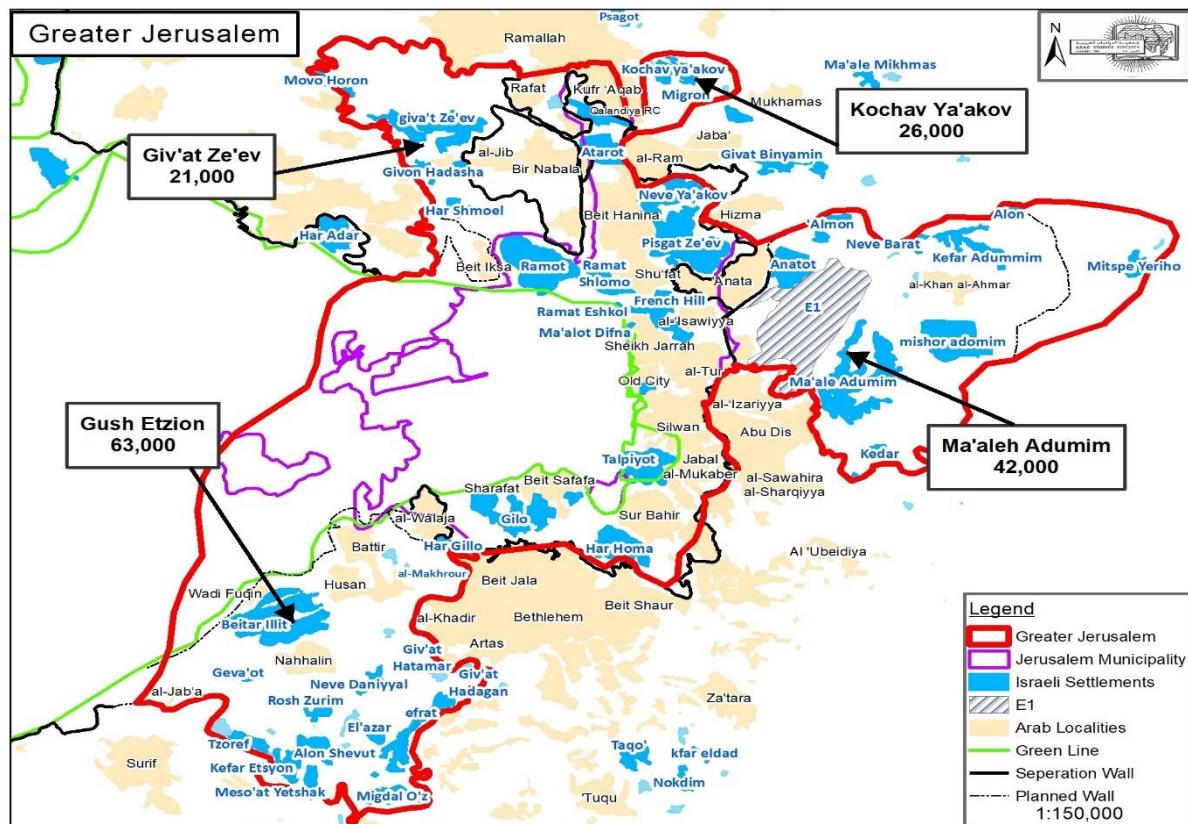


Third Bloc: Gush Etzion Settlements

Settlement Name	Area (Dunums)	Population
<i>Neve Daniel</i>	1,135	700
<i>Beit Ein</i>	894	906
<i>Efrat</i>	12,500	11,000
<i>Alon Shvut</i>	470	1,853
<i>Beitar Illit</i>	4,200	60,000
<i>Elazar</i>	350	2,350
<i>Kfar Etzion</i>	602	525
<i>Migdal Oz</i>	508	297
<i>Karmei Tzur</i>	163	567
<i>Rosh Tzurim</i>	—	263
<i>Gva'ot</i>	—	Proposed settlement
<i>Ma'ale Amos</i>	—	—
<i>Metzad</i>	300	—
<i>Har Gilo</i>	170	952
<i>Al-Makhrour (Wadi Hulas)</i>	600	Proposed



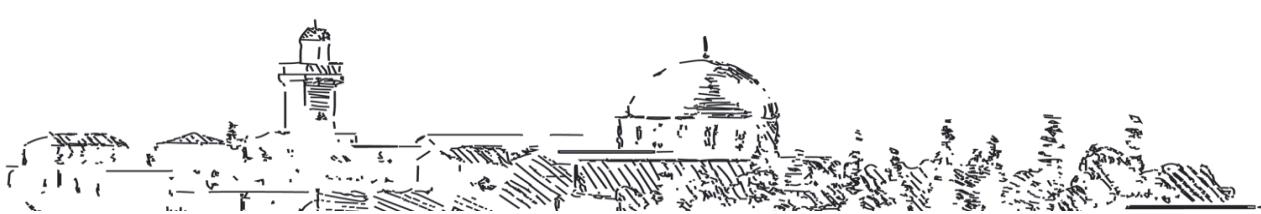
These settlement blocs form the **structural backbone of the “Greater Jerusalem” project**, extending Israeli control eastward, northward, and southward of occupied Jerusalem. Collectively, they aim to consolidate territorial contiguity between major settlement blocs, sever Palestinian geographic continuity, and impose irreversible demographic and spatial transformations that undermine the possibility of establishing a viable Palestinian state with East Jerusalem as its capital.



HOW DOES ISRAEL SEEK TO ACHIEVE THE “GREATER JERUSALEM” VISION?

Although the “Greater Jerusalem” City Law has not yet been formally enacted, the Israeli occupation has effectively laid—and continues to lay—its foundations on the ground through systematic demolition operations in areas whose lands were confiscated for the construction of roads and tunnels linking settlements to the center of Jerusalem. This policy also includes the demolition of Palestinian structures located near settlement roads, or the issuance of demolition orders against them.

Among the demolitions directly linked to this project is the one carried out on **3 March 2025** in the eastern part of the town of **Issawiya**, which targeted a livestock farm covering an area of **five dunums**. The farm is located within the **E1 settlement project area**, for which



approximately **12 square kilometers** have been confiscated, and which falls within the framework of “**Greater Jerusalem**.”

The **E1 project**, short for “**East One**,” is located along the borders of the Jerusalem localities of **Anata, Issawiya, Al-Zaim, Al-Eizariya, and Abu Dis**, all of which have been isolated from the city by the Separation Wall.

Israel has long been working to realize the “**Greater Jerusalem**” project by opening extensive tunnels beneath the city of **Beit Jala** to facilitate the annexation of the **Gush Etzion** settlement bloc. At the same time, it has opened several tunnels—and is constructing others—in the eastern Jerusalem area to connect the **Ma’ale Adumim** settlements directly to the city.

FIRST: THE “FABRIC OF LIFE” ROAD PROJECT

The commencement of what is known as the “**Fabric of Life Road**” in eastern Jerusalem represents the culmination of Israeli efforts to carry out the largest annexation operation since 1967, targeting areas east of Jerusalem’s municipal boundaries—most notably the major settlement bloc of **Ma’ale Adumim**. This involves redrawing the boundaries of the Israeli Jerusalem municipality to include an additional **3% of the West Bank**, thereby formally annexing it to Israel.

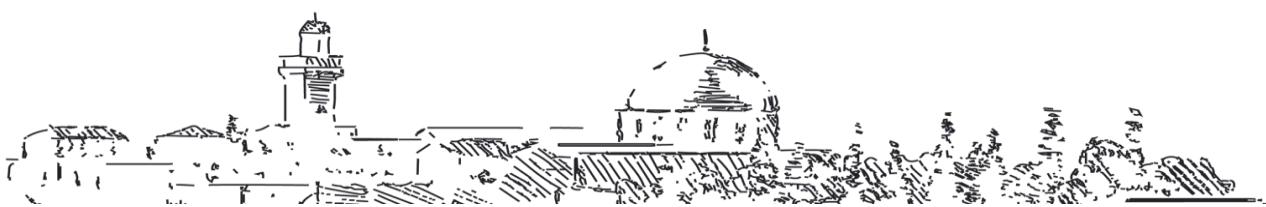
The project involves excavating a tunnel running from north to south beneath eastern Jerusalem and converting it into a road **designated exclusively for Palestinians**, while permanently barring them from using **Road No. 1**, which runs from central Jerusalem through Palestinian neighborhoods and past the entrances of the Ma’ale Adumim settlement on its way to Jericho. Palestinians previously relied on portions of this road to travel between the northern and southern West Bank, entering near **Anata** and exiting southward after passing Ma’ale Adumim to reach the **Ramallah–Bethlehem (Wadi al-Nar) Road**.

Israel now plans to excavate an underground tunnel linking the **Al-Zaim area** northeast of Jerusalem to the southern edge of **Al-Eizariya**, which is separated from the Old City only by the Mount of Olives.

The objective is to ensure full settlement continuity around Jerusalem—particularly in the east—in order to preserve what Israel defines as the city’s “Jewish character,” while besieging Palestinian areas in East Jerusalem and severing them from their natural social and geographic environment in the West Bank.

The ultimate goal is the creation of “**Greater Jerusalem**,” effectively splitting the West Bank into northern and southern parts that cannot be geographically connected in any meaningful way capable of sustaining a future Palestinian state.

In the short term, this project enforces complete **apartheid-style segregation** between Palestinians and settlers. Palestinians would be forced to use a single underground route between **Ramallah** and **Bethlehem**, while all major road networks in eastern Jerusalem would be reserved exclusively for settlers.

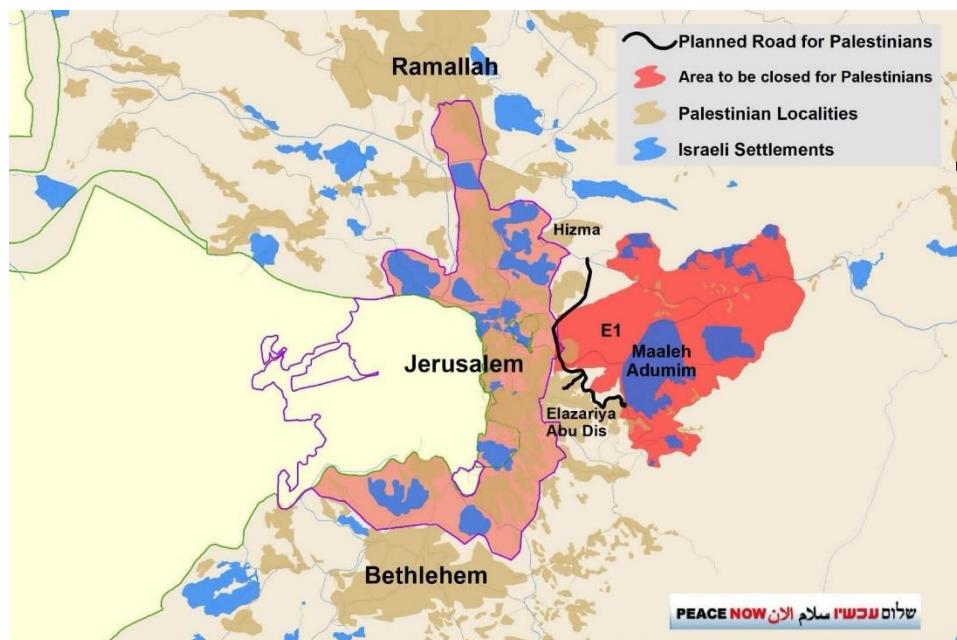


In the long term, the project does not enhance Palestinian connectivity but rather undermines it, as limiting movement between the two halves of the West Bank to a single tunnel allows Israel to sever this connection at any moment with a single military checkpoint.

This would render the establishment of a contiguous Palestinian entity impossible, facilitating Israel's ability to isolate and target West Bank areas individually, should it decide to pursue large-scale ethnic cleansing—mirroring the current fragmentation of the Gaza Strip.

The annexation of **Ma'ale Adumim** to Jerusalem would also entail annexing the **E1 area**, thereby encircling **Al-Eizariya** and **Abu Dis**, isolating them entirely from both Jerusalem and the West Bank in a ghetto-like configuration, swallowing nearly **3% of the West Bank's total area**.

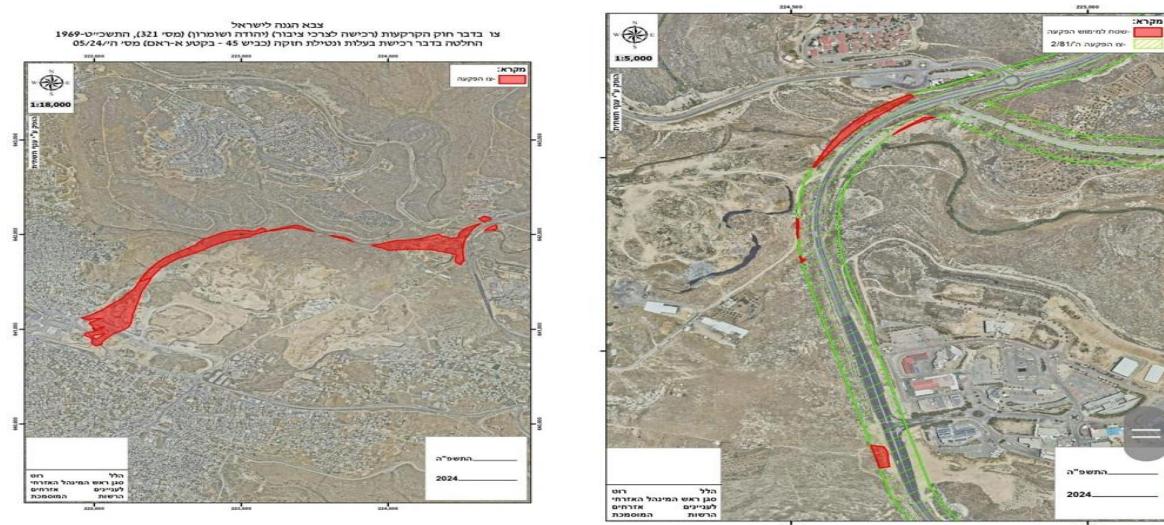
On **16 April 2025**, Israeli bulldozers affiliated with the “**Boaz**” settlement outpost began carving new settlement roads within the E1 project area on lands belonging to Issawiya, particularly in **Abu جورج Triangle, Bir al-Maskoub, and Wadi Sinaysel**, extending toward the “**Shai**” police station of Ma'ale Adumim to consolidate settlement contiguity.



SECOND: COLONIAL ROAD NO. 45

On 6 January 2025, Israeli authorities announced the expropriation of more than **262 dunums** of land from the villages of **Jaba'**, **Al-Ram**, **Kafr 'Aqab**, and **Mukhmas** north of Jerusalem, to implement a new settlement road project known as **Road 45**, extending from Mukhmas to a new tunnel beneath **Qalandiya Airport**.

The road is designated exclusively for settlers, facilitating their movement from West Bank settlements into Israel proper. Although originally proposed in the context of an Israel–Jordan peace framework as a link between Amman and Tel Aviv, the project has been entirely repurposed to connect settlements deep inside the West Bank to Israeli road networks (Routes 60 and 443) via a tunnel beneath Qalandiya.



THIRD: TUNNELS IN BEIT JALA LANDS

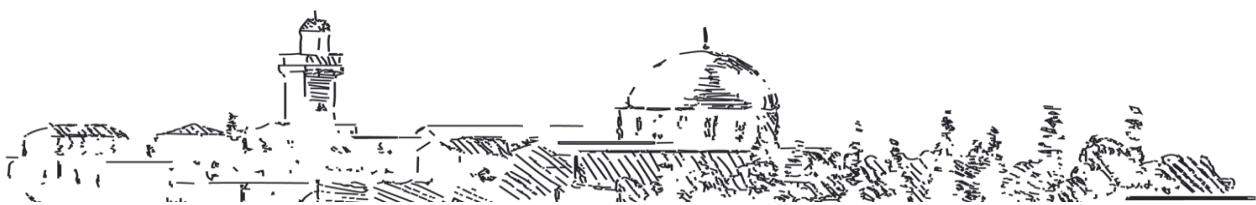
In late **2022**, the Israeli municipality inaugurated the northern section of the **Tunnel Road (Route 60) expansion project**, extending approximately **10.5 kilometers**, connecting Jerusalem to the **Gush Etzion** settlements south of the West Bank.

The project includes a **360-meter bridge**, a **270-meter tunnel**, additional traffic lanes in both directions, and a reversible public transportation lane. This infrastructure forms a core component of the **Greater Jerusalem** strategy, which began with tunneling beneath **Beit Jala** as early as **1990**, aimed at expanding the Gush Etzion settlement bloc.

FOURTH: SETTLEMENT CONSTRUCTION ON JERUSALEM AIRPORT LANDS (ATAROT)

The Israeli municipality is advancing plans to establish a massive settlement neighborhood on the lands of **Qalandiya Airport**, known as the **Atarot settlement**, comprising **7,000–9,000 housing units** primarily for ultra-Orthodox settlers.

The project spans **1,243 dunums**, with its first phase including **7,000 housing units**, hotels, commercial areas, public buildings, and open spaces. It aims to eliminate any possibility of

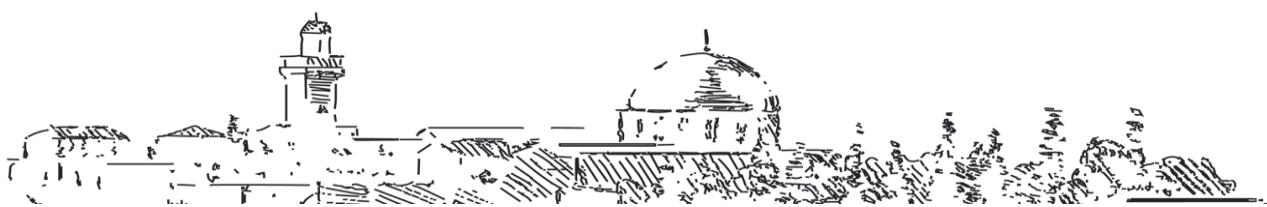


reopening Qalandiya Airport as a Palestinian national airport, enforce demographic separation, and integrate northern settlement blocs such as **Kokhav Ya'akov** and **Beit El** into the Greater Jerusalem framework.

FIFTH: SETTLEMENT EXPANSION IN SOUTHEAST GILO

On **23 April 2025**, the Israeli municipal planning committee discussed a new settlement expansion plan titled "**Southeast Gilo**", targeting **176 dunums** of land belonging to **Beit Jala**, including ancient olive groves, to construct **1,900 new settlement units**.

According to the Israeli NGO **Ir Amim**, much of the land is privately owned and was seized under the **Absentees' Property Law**. The project, first proposed in 2017, overlooks **Wadi Ahmed** opposite the **Cremisan Monastery**, further entrenching settlement expansion within the Greater Jerusalem project.





STATE OF PALESTINE
JERUSALEM GOVERNORATE

Israeli Occupation Crimes In Jerusalem And International Law Within Five Years



JERUSALEM BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL LAW AND SYSTEMATIC VIOLATIONS: A COMPREHENSIVE LEGAL DOSSIER

In every corner of Palestine, and in every stone of Jerusalem, there is a story of pain untold and a cry unheard. There is a mother mourning a home demolished over the dreams of her children, and a child carrying a schoolbag amid the rubble, searching for the meaning of safety.

In every moment our people live through, there is a blatant violation of human dignity—an international legal order trampled underfoot, and rights stripped away without shame. Palestinians do not need UN reports to prove their suffering; pain inhabits the details of daily life: at checkpoints, in demolished homes, in revoked residencies, and in the fear that fills children's eyes.

Israel, the occupying power, continues its policies without restraint, as though international law were merely ink on paper. Homes are demolished, identities revoked, residents displaced, and the Palestinian is treated as a stranger in his own homeland. All of this unfolds before the eyes of a world that too often settles for silence—or for statements of condemnation that neither stop a bulldozer, restore a home, nor protect a child.

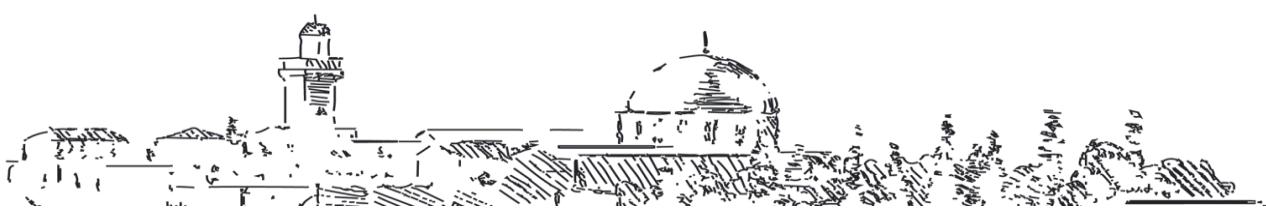
This legal annex was prepared in cooperation with the Human Rights Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

FILE ON MARTYRS AND THE WITHHOLDING OF BODIES BY THE OCCUPATION

The policy of withholding the bodies of Palestinian martyrs by the Israeli occupation authorities constitutes one of the most egregious violations of human dignity. It is practiced as a form of collective punishment against the martyrs' families and is exploited as a political and negotiating tool, in flagrant disregard of humanitarian and religious norms. This conduct deprives families of their natural right to mourn, bury their loved ones, and perform religious rites, exacerbating their psychological and social suffering.

Legally, this practice violates clear provisions of international humanitarian law, foremost among them the 1949 Geneva Conventions. **Article 17 of the First Geneva Convention** requires that the dead be buried respectfully and that their graves be respected, while **Article 130 of the Fourth Geneva Convention** affirms the obligation to record burial locations and inform the next of kin. Moreover, the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)**, in **Article 3**, guarantees everyone the right to life, liberty, and security of person—principles fundamentally undermined when bodies are treated as instruments of political coercion.

International humanitarian law obliges states to respect the dead in armed conflict and prohibits the use of human remains as a means of pressure or retaliation. The withholding of bodies without legal justification constitutes a grave breach of the Geneva Conventions and may amount to an offense against human dignity, warranting accountability before international forums, including the International Criminal Court.



SETTLER ATTACKS

The repeated attacks carried out by armed settlers against Palestinian civilians in the occupied territory constitute grave violations of international humanitarian law—particularly the **Fourth Geneva Convention (1949)**, which explicitly prohibits attacks against protected civilians and obliges the occupying power to prevent violence committed by armed groups or settlers. Israel's failure to prevent such attacks—coupled with the provision of military protection to perpetrators—amounts to official complicity that entrenches impunity and poses a direct threat to international peace and security.

According to international legal doctrine, armed groups are organized entities that bear arms and participate in armed conflict without representing a state, yet may control territory and populations. This definition includes militias, rebel groups, and armed settlers when they participate in organized hostile acts. Under **Common Article 3** of the Geneva Conventions, such groups are obliged to respect civilians, refrain from targeting them, prevent torture and cruel treatment, and respect the wounded and the dead. **Additional Protocol II (1977)** further emphasizes protections for children, medical facilities, and freedom of religion, even in non-international or internal conflicts.

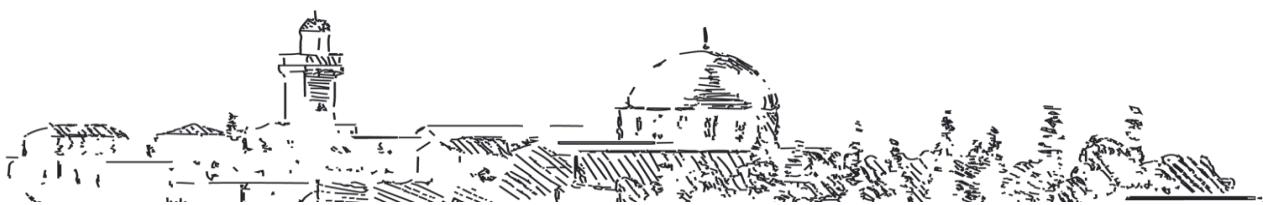
From the perspective of international criminal law, members of armed groups—including settlers who commit systematic attacks—may be held accountable before the International Criminal Court for war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide. The use of live ammunition against Palestinian civilians under the protection of the army is not merely a violation; it reflects a systematic complicity that undermines the foundations of international justice.

CRIMES AGAINST AL-AQSA MOSQUE

The repeated assaults on Al-Aqsa Mosque form part of a systematic policy pursued by Israeli occupation authorities against religious sites in Jerusalem, in blatant violation of international humanitarian law and relevant international treaties. These violations include storming mosques and churches, Judaizing Islamic landmarks, restricting access to places of worship, transforming religious sites into touristic or military facilities, imposing Jewish rituals inside Al-Aqsa Mosque, and providing protection to settlers while they carry out these assaults.

Legally, religious sites enjoy special protection under occupation. The **Fourth Geneva Convention (1949)**, Article 27, requires respect for protected persons and guarantees their freedom to practice religion. The **Hague Regulations (1907)**, Article 56, prohibit the destruction or willful damage of institutions dedicated to religion, recognizing them as private property that must be respected. The **1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property** reinforces this principle, requiring protection of religious and cultural sites during occupation and armed conflict. The **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)**, Article 18, guarantees freedom of religion and worship even under emergency conditions or occupation.

What is occurring at Al-Aqsa is not a series of isolated incidents; it may constitute systematic crimes that could rise to war crimes, particularly when carried out on a wide scale or in an



organized manner under official cover. These practices therefore require international legal accountability and urgent intervention by competent bodies.

ADMINISTRATIVE DETENTION

The Israeli occupation authorities extensively and systematically employ administrative detention, relying on military court decisions that lack even minimal fair-trial guarantees. While **Article 78 of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949)** allows security measures such as administrative detention, this is conditioned on genuine security necessity, ensuring the detainee's right to appeal and challenge the detention, and prohibiting arbitrary or mass detention. In practice, these measures are used as a political tool to suppress Palestinian activists and civilians rather than as lawful security measures, thereby stripping them of legal legitimacy.

Article 27 of the same convention requires humane treatment of protected persons at all times and safeguards them against violence or threats. Yet occupation authorities repeatedly violate these principles through torture, cruel or degrading treatment, detention without fair trial, the incarceration of children as leverage, and transferring detainees outside the occupied territory—constituting serious breaches of the Convention.

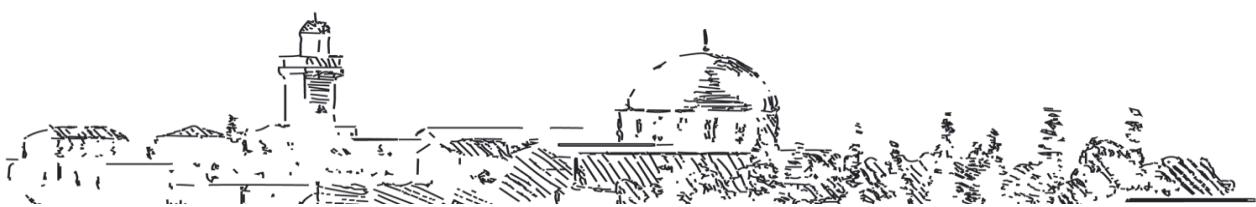
In this form, administrative detention amounts to a violation of human rights and constitutes internationally prohibited arbitrary detention. Detainees are held without clear reasons, deprived of defense rights and family contact, and often subjected to inhumane detention conditions, including inadequate food and medical care, deliberate medical neglect, and torture.

Accordingly, such violations may constitute war crimes under international law, exposing those responsible to accountability before the International Criminal Court. There is an urgent need to document all cases of administrative detention and accompanying violations, submit them to relevant international mechanisms, demand an end to this policy, and support human rights institutions defending detainees' rights.

HOUSE ARREST

House arrest imposed by the occupation authorities in occupied Jerusalem—especially against children and minors—is a coercive method used as an alternative to direct detention. It is often imposed on children under 14, or on Jerusalemite activists, and is accompanied by additional measures such as heavy fines or electronic monitoring bracelets. This punishment restricts liberty, disrupts daily life, and negatively affects the rights to education, work, movement, and social interaction.

Legally, house arrest constitutes a clear violation of the **Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)**, whose **Article 37** states that detention of a child shall be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period, and that children must be treated with dignity. This policy also contravenes the Geneva Conventions' prohibition of collective punishment and their obligation to respect the basic rights of civilians under occupation. When used arbitrarily or collectively—especially without fair trial or against children—house arrest amounts to a human rights violation and impacts the entire family.



Psychologically and socially, house arrest creates severe pressure within the family, forcing parents to monitor their children as though they were jailers, depriving children of schooling and normal life. It transforms the home from a place of safety into a forced prison, leading some children to prefer actual imprisonment over house arrest due to constant psychological strain.

FORCED BANISHMENT

Forced banishment is among the most dangerous tools of collective punishment used by Israeli occupation authorities in occupied Jerusalem. It targets those who serve and protect Islamic holy sites, children, activists, worshippers, and the city's indigenous residents. Although it is framed as an "security" measure, its real purpose is to empty the city of its people and impose Israeli dominance within a systematic Judaization project.

Under international law, banishment is defined as forcibly transferring a person from their place of residence to another location—within or outside the occupied territory—with consent or fair trial. This is prohibited under **Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949)**, which bans individual or mass forcible transfers of protected persons from occupied territory, and classifies such conduct as a war crime. It also violates the **ICCPR (1966)**, which guarantees freedom of movement and choice of residence, and prohibits arbitrary expulsion without due process.

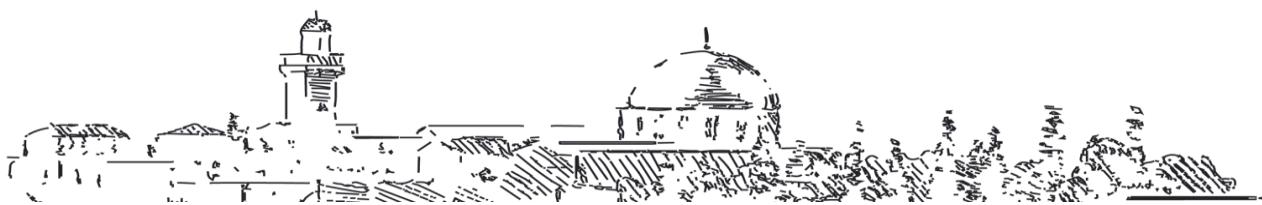
In the Palestinian context, banishment is used systematically against political activists, released prisoners, religious figures, and worshippers at Al-Aqsa, often to Gaza, remote areas in the West Bank, or even outside Palestine. These practices violate non-discrimination principles, the right to family life, and freedom of movement and residence, constituting internationally prohibited collective punishment.

Accordingly, urgent legal action is required: documenting all banishment orders, submitting them to international bodies, demanding an end to this policy as a war crime, supporting legal institutions defending Jerusalemite banished persons, and pressuring the international community to uphold its responsibilities in protecting civilians under occupation.

TRAVEL BANS

Travel-ban orders issued by the occupation authorities are used as a political tool to isolate influential figures in occupied Jerusalem from their local and international environments. These measures target human rights activists, caretakers of holy sites, religious and social figures, as well as released and banished prisoners. Such restrictions are often imposed without fair trial or clear legal justification, amounting to direct violations of fundamental rights under international law.

The **ICCPR (1966)** affirms the right to freedom of movement, including the right to leave any country, including one's own (**Article 12**), and guarantees freedom of expression and the ability to seek, receive, and impart information across borders (**Article 19**). Travel and communication restrictions therefore breach these principles, especially when imposed for political or retaliatory reasons, or to obstruct engagement with human rights and media institutions.



From an international humanitarian law perspective, using travel bans to isolate activists or restrict movement constitutes part of discriminatory policies that violate protections afforded to civilians under occupation and undermine civic participation, rights work, and religious activity—contributing to the systematic emptying of the city of its active voices.

DEMOLITIONS AND LAND LEVELING

Israeli occupation authorities carry out widespread demolition and land-leveling operations in Jerusalem and across the occupied Palestinian territory under the pretext of “unlicensed construction,” despite systematically preventing Palestinians from obtaining permits. This renders demolition a structured tool to depopulate land from its indigenous inhabitants in preparation for settlement expansion, as part of a Judaization policy aimed at altering the demographic and geographic character of the area.

Legally, these practices violate the **Fourth Geneva Convention (1949), Article 53**, which prohibits the destruction of private property unless absolutely required by military operations. The **Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (1998)** classifies extensive destruction of property not justified by military necessity as a war crime. Accordingly, demolishing homes and civilian structures without military necessity constitutes a grave breach of international humanitarian law.

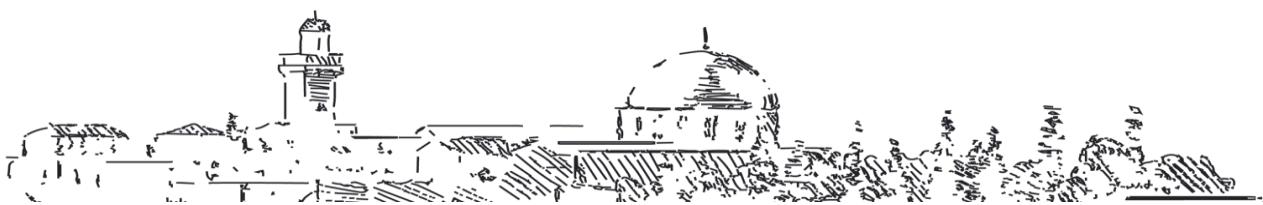
These violations extend beyond physical destruction to include leveling agricultural lands, violating rights to food and property, and forcibly displacing residents—acts that may amount to crimes against humanity. Forcing residents into “self-demolition” under threat of fines or imprisonment constitutes a form of humiliation and degrading treatment, violating the principle of human dignity.

In light of these violations, urgent legal action is required: launching independent international investigations into demolition and land-leveling crimes, holding perpetrators accountable before the ICC, halting any international funding that enables or legitimizes these policies, supporting civil society documentation efforts, and demanding that the international community fulfill its legal and moral duties to protect civilians under occupation—particularly in Jerusalem.

DEMOLITION ORDERS, FORCED EVICTIONS, AND LAND CONFISCATION

Israeli occupation authorities continue to implement policies of demolition, forced eviction, and land confiscation in Jerusalem and the occupied Palestinian territory within a systematic settlement project aimed at emptying the land of its indigenous population and expanding unlawful settlements. These measures are executed under security or administrative pretexts, lacking any legitimate legal basis, and constitute blatant violations of international humanitarian law.

Under the **Fourth Geneva Convention (1949), Article 49** prohibits forcible transfers of protected persons, while **Article 53** prohibits destruction of private property unless absolutely required by military operations. Therefore, demolition and forced eviction not justified by direct military necessity constitute war crimes. The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights



has also affirmed that forced eviction constitutes a serious human rights violation, particularly of rights to housing, education, health, and personal security.

Land confiscation from indigenous residents under occupation violates property rights and is used to expand settlements, alter demography, and Judaize Palestinian areas—especially Jerusalem. The United Nations has documented that dozens of Palestinian communities face risks of forcible transfer due to such policies.

The **Rome Statute** classifies forcible transfer, mass displacement, and extensive destruction of property as war crimes and crimes against humanity. Those responsible—political or military—may be prosecuted before the ICC for serious international crimes.

Accordingly, an independent international investigation is urgently needed into demolition, eviction, and confiscation crimes; those responsible must be held accountable; any international funding used to justify these violations must be halted; civil society documentation efforts must be supported; and the international community must be pressed to uphold its legal and ethical responsibilities to protect civilians under occupation, especially in Jerusalem.

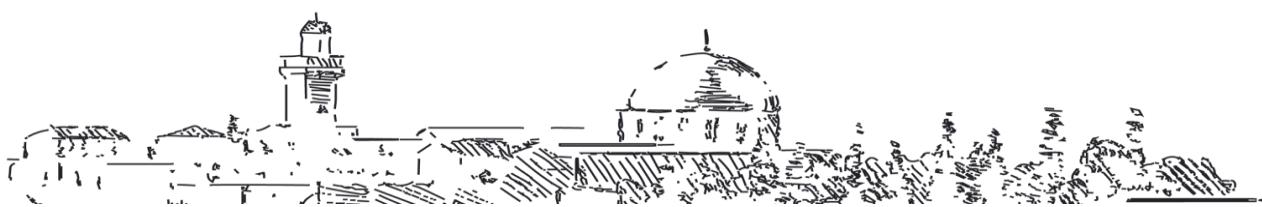
PRISONERS' FILE

Israeli occupation authorities commit systematic violations against Palestinian prisoners, in direct breach of international humanitarian law, foremost the **Third Geneva Convention (1949)**. Rather than recognizing them as lawful combatants or civilians detained for political reasons, Israel classifies them as criminals or “terrorists” and subjects them to repression including physical and psychological torture, solitary confinement, deprivation of medical care and education, deliberate medical neglect, and administrative detention without charge or trial.

Under the Third Geneva Convention, prisoners are granted a special legal status and must be treated humanely, protected from violence, provided with adequate food and healthcare, allowed family contact, and afforded fair trial guarantees. The **Additional Protocol I (1977)** emphasizes release of prisoners at the end of hostilities and affirms that captivity is a precautionary measure, not punishment. Forced transfer or banishment of detainees—within or outside the occupied territory—may constitute a war crime when carried out without legitimate necessity as part of a systematic policy.

In the Palestinian context, Jerusalemite prisoners and released detainees face recurring violations that breach not only the Geneva Conventions but also basic human rights principles. International legal experts have affirmed that Palestinian detainees are either civilians detained for political reasons or combatants belonging to a resistance organization; in both cases, they are entitled to full legal protection, and their banishment or mistreatment is prohibited.

Accordingly, there is an urgent need to document all violations against Palestinian prisoners, submit files to the ICC, demand international protection for detainees, and press the international community to fulfill its responsibilities to end violations in Israeli prisons and ensure compliance with legal and humanitarian standards.



VIOLATIONS AGAINST JERUSALEMITE INSTITUTIONS AND LANDMARKS

Civil, religious, educational, and health institutions in occupied Jerusalem face systematic violations by occupation authorities, including targeting hospitals and schools, restricting access to basic services, and turning vital facilities into security or military sites. These practices threaten the community's social fabric and undermine core rights protected by international humanitarian law.

Regarding health institutions, **Article 18 of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949)** requires respect and protection of civilian hospitals at all times and prohibits attacks on them under any circumstances. **Additional Protocol I (1977), Article 12**, further protects medical units and prohibits their use for military purposes. Thus, targeting hospitals or restricting access to them constitutes a grave breach of international law and may amount to a war crime.

Educational institutions receive special protection under **Article 50** of the Fourth Geneva Convention, guaranteeing education for children under 15. The **Safe Schools Declaration (2015)** reinforces this by condemning military use of schools and calling for their protection. Turning schools into security sites or targeting them constitutes a clear violation of these standards and infringes the child's right to education.

Where such violations are widespread or systematic, they may rise to crimes against humanity. Accordingly, there is a need to document all attacks against civil, religious, and educational institutions and submit files to the ICC and UNESCO, demand international protection for vital institutions in occupied Jerusalem, and support rights organizations defending access to education, health, and civic life.

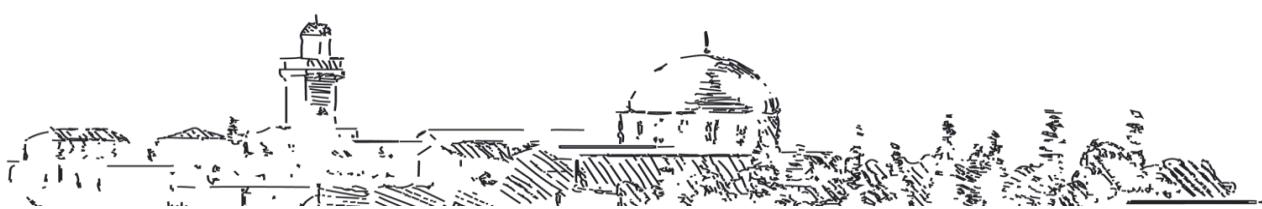
TARGETING JERUSALEMITE FIGURES

Israeli occupation authorities pursue a systematic policy targeting influential Jerusalemite political and religious figures to undermine their community role and isolate them from their local and national environments. Measures include travel bans, bans from Al-Aqsa, repeated security summons, and home raids without judicial warrants—aimed at silencing Palestinian voices and restricting political and religious activity in the city.

Legally, these practices violate the **ICCPR (1966)**, including **Article 12** (freedom of movement and residence), **Article 18** (freedom of religion), **Article 19** (freedom of expression and information). When imposed without fair trial or clear legal justification, they constitute blatant violations of internationally guaranteed rights and reflect discriminatory policies aimed at emptying the city of its national and religious symbols. If recurring and widespread, they may constitute politically motivated discriminatory crimes warranting international accountability.

SETTLER-COLONIAL SETTLEMENT PROJECTS

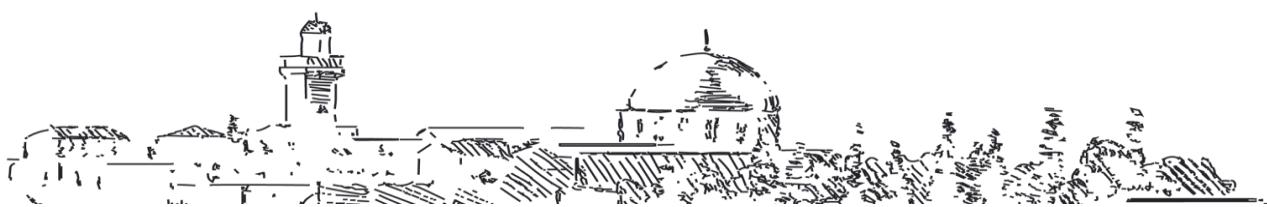
Israeli settlement projects in occupied Jerusalem form part of a long-term strategy to impose a new demographic and geographic reality that excludes Palestinians and entrenches Israeli control. These projects go beyond construction to include land confiscation, population



displacement, and altering the city's cultural and religious character, in an effort to erase Palestinian identity.

International law condemns these practices clearly. **UN General Assembly Resolution 1514 (1960)** affirms the necessity of ending colonialism in all its forms and prohibits depriving peoples of their right to self-determination. **Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949)** prohibits the transfer of the occupying power's civilian population into occupied territory, rendering settlement expansion a war crime. Settler-colonialism, as a systematic project of land seizure and replacement of the indigenous population, constitutes a fundamental breach of international norms concerning decolonization and self-determination.

Accordingly, there is a need to document all settlement projects, annexation and Judaization plans, submit files to the ICC as war crimes, and demand activation of UN resolutions on decolonization. Human rights institutions should be supported in exposing settler-colonial policies in Jerusalem and pressuring the international community to halt settlement expansion and protect the Palestinian people's national and historical rights.



CONCLUSION

What has been documented in this report is not merely a collection of isolated violations, but evidence of a systematic pattern of policies that breach international humanitarian law and undermine the fundamental rights guaranteed to civilians under occupation. From demolitions and banishment to arbitrary detention, travel bans, and attacks on institutions, a deeply alarming legal reality emerges—one that demands urgent action.

Under the Geneva Conventions, the ICCPR, and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, these practices may constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity, placing full legal responsibility on the occupying power.

Accordingly, we call upon the international community and its legal and human rights institutions to fulfill their moral and legal responsibilities: to stop these violations, hold perpetrators accountable, and provide international protection for Palestinian civilians—particularly in Jerusalem, which faces an unprecedented threat of Judaization and population displacement.

Justice is not a political demand; it is a legal and human right that does not lapse with time and cannot be met with silence.

