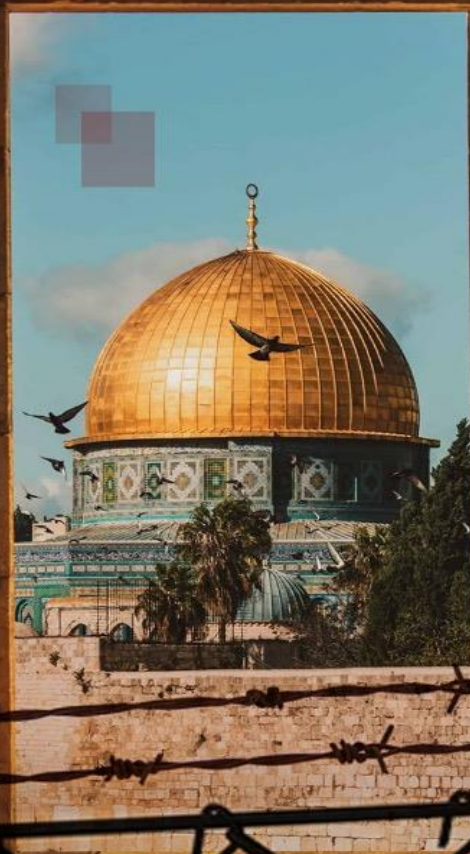




STATE OF PALESTINE  
JERUSALEM GOVERNORATE

# Report Of Israeli Occupation Crimes In Jerusalem Governorate

**Oct - 2023**





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Jerusalem Governorate



**www.jerusalemgov.ps**



**pr.unit@jergov.ps**



**00972562800774**



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**In conjunction with the criminal war on Gaza  
The blood of Jerusalemites is united with the  
blood of their Gazan brothers**

**15 Martyrs in Jerusalem Governorate**

**(12) Jerusalemite martyrs in the land of Gaza**

**(394) arrests and (19) demolitions**

**(8002) Settlers stormed the Al-Aqsa Mosque in**

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## War on Gaza for the sake of Jerusalem

Jerusalem Governorate witnessed many events throughout the days of October, especially following the criminal war on Gaza, where the blood of Jerusalemites united with the blood of their Gazan brothers in conjunction with the heinous crimes committed by the Zionist enemy forces in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

During this heinous and criminal war against our people, Jerusalem must present its share of the occupation's crimes and violations. The occupation's crimes against the Holy City, the arrogance of the settlers' herds, and their desecration of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque through their provocative and repeated incursions were the spark that lit the fuse of this war on the Gaza Strip and claimed its victim. As of the moment of writing this report, more than 9,000 Palestinian martyrs, most of them women and children, are sacrificed for Jerusalem, and this war is still continuing to this day.

Following the outbreak of the war, the severity of the occupation's crimes escalated in all governorates of the country at various levels. The occupation authorities gave the green light to their forces to kill, arrest, and demolish the homes of Palestinians and abuse them. In the Jerusalem Governorate, since October 7, the occupation forces have executed 15 citizens, 9 of whom are children and adolescents, which reflects the crime committed by the occupation forces against our Palestinian people. The number of martyrs in Jerusalem since the declaration of war on Gaza has exceeded the number in the Jerusalem Governorate during the past nine months, as the number of martyrs in the Jerusalem Governorate until the end of last September was 12 martyrs.

After the war on Gaza, the occupation authorities quickly imposed a siege on the Old City of occupied Jerusalem and the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque. The occupation authorities transformed the Old City into a military barracks, strengthened the presence of their forces



at the gates of Al-Aqsa and the streets and alleys of the Old City, and imposed a humiliating and humiliating racist search on young men and women and examined their identities during Walking them in the streets of the city, conducting field investigations with them, in addition to prohibiting them from sitting in Damascus Gate completely.

Since October 7, the occupation authorities have imposed a strict siege on Al-Aqsa Mosque, preventing young people from entering and praying in it, and imposing restrictions on the entry of the elderly, under the pretext that “entry is only for the elderly residents of the Old City.” Because of these restrictions, worshipers were unable to reach the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque on the Fridays that followed the war on Gaza. They prayed at the closest point they could reach. However, they were not spared from the brutality of the occupation soldiers, who suppressed prayers and attacked worshipers with sound bombs, gas bombs, and waste water, especially in... Wadi Al-Jouz neighborhood is one of the closest neighborhoods to the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.

The occupation tried to separate the towns and neighborhoods of Jerusalem from the heart of the city, so it placed cement cubes on the sidewalks and sides of the roads in a number of Jerusalem towns and neighborhoods, and among these neighborhoods were Ain al-Luza, al-Shiyah neighborhood, and the towns of al-Issawiya, Umm Tuba, Jabal al-Mukaber, Shuafat, and Sur Baher.

During the month of October, confrontations broke out in the towns and neighborhoods of the city of Jerusalem, in protest against the massacres committed by the occupation authorities against the Palestinians in the Gaza Strip. Perhaps the most severe of these confrontations was that which broke out after the occupation bombed the National Baptist Hospital in the Gaza Strip, which led to the martyrdom of 500 Palestinians, most of them Of children and women.

The comprehensive strike took place in various neighborhoods and towns of Jerusalem Governorate more than once, to mourn the souls of the Gaza martyrs who rose up since the beginning of the war on Gaza, and to denounce the massacre at the Baptist Hospital in Gaza. There was also a comprehensive strike and general mourning following the death of



the martyrs “Ali Al-Abbasi” and “Abdul Rahman Faraj” by bullets of the occupation forces.

Following the outbreak of the war on Gaza, the occupation forces forced detainees in more than one case to photograph them with the Israeli flag, searched their mobile phones, examined photos and social media accounts, and in some cases confiscated mobile phones.

Even the graves of the martyrs were not spared the crimes and arrogance of the occupation. The occupation soldiers stormed the cemetery of the village of Al-Issawiya in occupied Jerusalem and deliberately trampled on the graves of the martyrs “Laith Abu Murra” and “Muhammad Mustafa.”

Through this report, the Public Relations and Media Unit in the Jerusalem Governorate attempted to monitor the occupation’s attacks and crimes in the Jerusalem Governorate during the month of October, but with the increase in the frequency of the occupation’s crimes in the Jerusalem Governorate following the war on Gaza, it must be noted that there are attacks and crimes that we were unable to monitor. Monitoring and these numbers reflect part of the painful reality in the governorate following the outbreak of war.

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## Martyrs and The file of bodies detained by the occupation:



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Laith Abu Murrâh 16 years old - Jerusalem	Mohammed Mustafa 15 years old - Jerusalem	Khaled Mohtaseb 23 years old - Jerusalem	Ahmed Farrag 23 years old - Jerusalem	Ali Al-Abbasi 24 years old - Jerusalem
				
Abdul Rahman Diba 18 years old - Jerusalem	Mohammed Hamid 24 years old - Jerusalem	Yasser Al-Kasbah 17 years old - Jerusalem	Adam Al-Julani 16 years old - Jerusalem	Abdul Rahman Al-Amouri 22 years old - Jerusalem
				
Ahmed Mutair 17 years old - Jerusalem	Adam Abu Al-Hawa 19 years old - Jerusalem	Ayham Jabarin 17 years old - Hebron	Amjad Khudair 36 years old - Ramallah	Omar Al-Farra Gaza

**15 People Were Killed In Jerusalem Governorate During The October 2023**

Jerusalem Governorate Statistics 2023

During October 2023, (15) martyrs rose in the Jerusalem Governorate, including 7 children and boys, and they are the children Yasser Thaer Sami Al-Kasbah, (17 years old), Muhammad Ziyad Abdel Jalil Hamid (24 years old), Amjad Maher Alian Khudair (36 years old). years), the child Adam Amjad Fathi Al-Julani (16 years old), the martyr Ali Al-Abbasi (25 years old), the boy Abdul Rahman Faraj (18 years old), Omar Issa Al-Farra, Khaled Al-Muhtaseb (21 years old), the boy Ahmed Khaled Eid Farrag (18 years old) The child Muhammad Taher Mustafa (16 years old), the child Laith Abu Marra (17 years old), Abdul Rahman Ribhi Al-Amouri (22 years old), the child Ayham Iyad Issa Jabareen (17 years old), the child Ahmed Ghaleb Mutair (17 years old), the child Adam Nasser. Abu Al-Hawa (17 years old).

On October 8, the child martyr, Yasser Thaer Sami Al-Kasba, (17 years old), from the Qalandia camp in occupied Jerusalem, died after being hit by occupation bullets during



confrontations that broke out near the Qalandia military checkpoint, during which the occupation forces fired live bullets directly at the young men, leading to the martyrdom. Yasser and three others.

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

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

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

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

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

On October 12, the young man Khaled Al-Muhtaseb (21 years old) died as a martyr due to the occupation's bullets, allegedly by shooting at the occupation police station on Salah al-

Din Street in occupied Jerusalem. The occupation detained the body of the martyr Al-Muhtaseb.

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





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

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

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

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

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

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

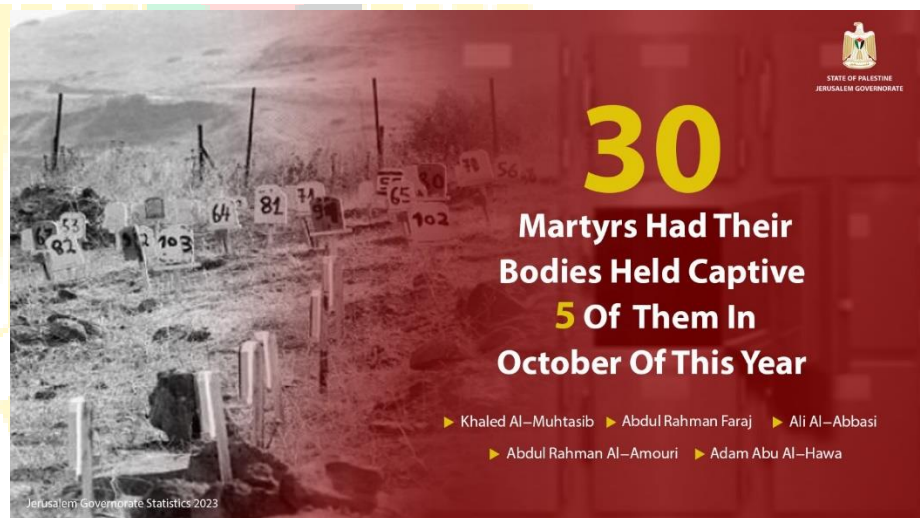
On October 25, the child martyr, Ahmed Ghaleb Mutair (17 years old), died after being shot with live bullets in the chest and head, as a result of the occupation forces targeting

him, during confrontations that broke out after the occupation forces stormed several neighborhoods in the Qalandia camp in occupied Jerusalem.

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

### File of detained martyrs’ bodies

During the month of October, the occupation detained the bodies of 5 martyrs: Ali Al-Abbasi, the child Abdul Rahman Faraj, Khaled Al-Muhtaseb, the child Adam Abu Al-Hawa, and Abdul Rahman Al-Amouri. Until the end of October 2023, the occupation authorities are still detaining the bodies of 30



Jerusalemite martyrs in the occupation’s refrigerators and cemeteries. They are the martyr (Ali Al-Abbasi), the martyr (the child Abdul Rahman Faraj), the martyr (Khaled Al-Muhtaseb), and the martyr (the child Adam Abu Al-Hawa). The martyr (Abdul Rahman Al-Amouri), the martyr (the child Khaled Al-Zaanin), the martyr (Muhannad Al-Mazraa), the martyr (Ishaq Al-Ajlouni), the martyr (Hussein Qaraq), and the martyr (Khairy Alqam), rose during the year 2023, and the martyr (Barakat Odeh), and the martyr (Habbas Rayan), the martyr (Amer Halabiya), the martyr (Uday Al-Tamimi), and the martyr (Karim Al-Qawasmi) rose during the year 2022, and the martyr (Fadi Abu Shkhaidam), the martyr (Mahmoud Humaidan), the martyr (Ahmed Zahran), the martyr (Zakaria Badwan), and the martyr (Shaher Abu Khadija and the martyr (the child Zuhdi al-Taweel) rose during the year 2021, the martyr (Ahmed Erekat) and the martyr (Ibrahim



Halsa) rose during the year 2020, the martyr (the prisoner Aziz Owaisat) rose in 2018, the martyr (Fadi Qanbar) rose in 2017, and the martyr (the prisoner Aziz Owaisat) rose in 2018. (Misbah Abu Sobeih) in 2016, the martyr (Nabil Halabiya) and the martyr (Osama Bahr) rose in 2001, the martyr (Kamel Mazrou) in 1986, and the martyr (Jasser Shatat) in 1968.

## Targeting National figures



During the month of October, the occupation authorities continued their violations against the Governor of Jerusalem, Sharif Adnan Ghaith. At the end of October, the occupation forces summoned Ghaith and handed him a decision preventing him from entering the West Bank.

It is noteworthy that the occupation has imposed on Governor Ghaith open house detention in his home in the town of Silwan, since August 4, 2022, and the occupation prosecution submitted an indictment against him that included (17) violations of the decision preventing him from entering the West Bank from the moment the decision was



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issued, and the occupation prosecution demands that he be transferred to an actual prison, in addition To four other previous military decisions issued against Governor Ghaith since he assumed his duties as Governor of Jerusalem in 2018, which have been renewed periodically for five years until now.

At the end of October, the occupation forces arrested the head of the Jerusalem Anti-Judaization Committee, Nasser Al-Hidmi, and released him after he was handed a deportation order to the West Bank. It is noteworthy that the occupation authorities imposed house arrest on Al-Hidmi at his place of residence in the Al-Suwanah neighborhood in Jerusalem. The occupation has also prevented Al-Hidmi from traveling for 4 years, and he has been banned from entering the Old City and Al-Aqsa for more than two years.

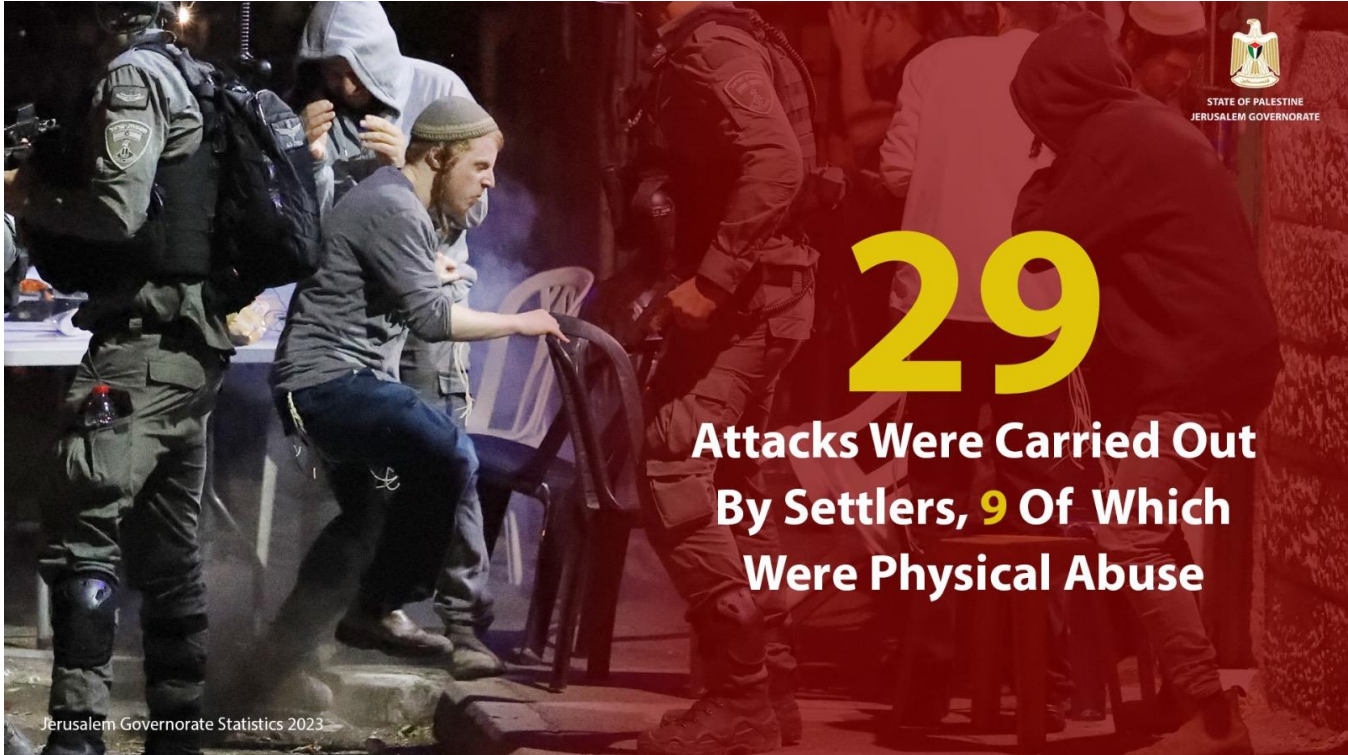
A website for Jewish extremists also published on the Telegram platform the locations of the homes of Jerusalemite activists via the Google Maps application, and the extremists were incited to reach and target them. Among them were known: the home of the martyr Khaled al-Muhtasib and the home of other martyrs, Rami al-Fakhouri, Mustafa Abu Zahra, Sheikh Ikrimah Sabri, Hamza al-Zughair, Nasser al-Hidmi, Samah Mhamid.

A group of settlers also published the names and pictures of: Hajj Tawfiq Abu Zahra, Amjad Abu Assab, Hanadi Al-Halawani, Nasser Al-Hidmi, Hamza Zaghir, Sheikh Raed Salah, and Sheikh Ikrimah Sabri on a site called Nazi Hunters.



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## Settler attacks



During October, the Jerusalem Governorate monitored about (29) attacks by settlers, including (6) physical assaults.

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

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

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

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

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

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

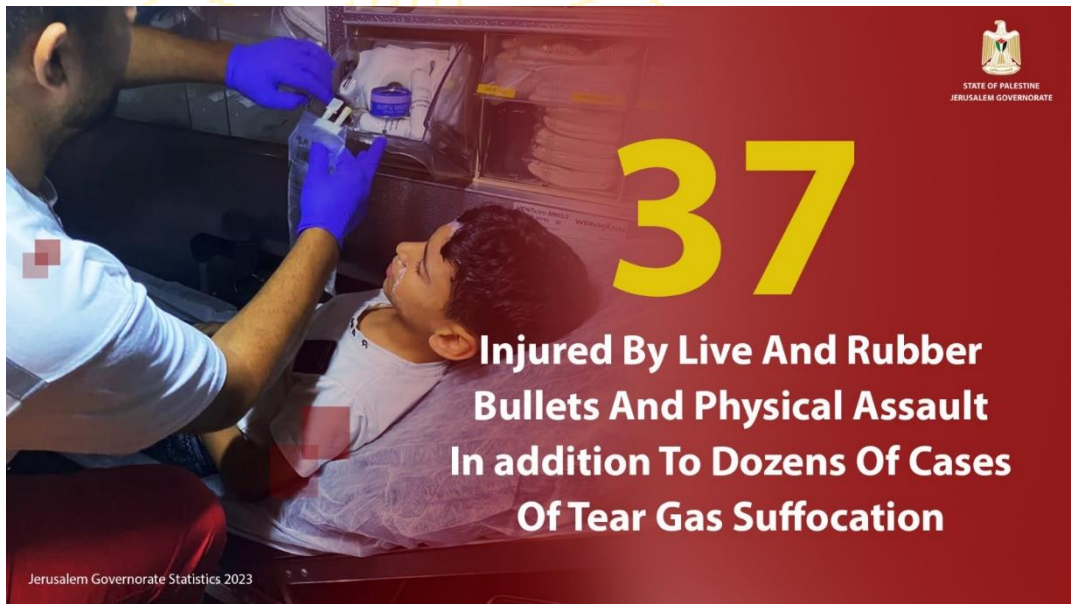
On October 21, the so-called “Temple groups” called for a massive storming of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, “to pray and supplicate” for the occupation soldiers in the war on Gaza.

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

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

## Recorded injuries

During October, the Jerusalem Governorate monitored injuries resulting from the occupation forces’ use of excessive force against Jerusalemites in various parts of the occupied



capital. (37) injuries were recorded as a result of live bullets, rubber-coated metal bullets, and severe beatings by the occupation forces, in addition to hundreds of cases of gas suffocation.

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



In October 2023, (8,006) settlers and (16,255) foreigners, under the pretext of tourism (through the Israeli Ministry of Tourism), stormed the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, with heavy protection from heavily armed special occupation forces. This is the highest number of break-ins during the current year. Thus, 49,168 settlers have stormed the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque from the beginning of 2023 until the end of October.

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



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

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

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

After that, the scene did not change much. Since the seventh of October, with the beginning of the war on Gaza, until today, the occupation authorities imposed a strict siege on Al-Aqsa Mosque, preventing young people from entering it and praying in it, and imposed restrictions on the entry of the elderly, under the pretext that entry for the elderly Only residents of the old town.

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

The occupation authorities tightened their procedures and restrictions in the streets of Jerusalem and the neighborhoods close to them to prevent worshipers from reaching the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque during the Fridays that fell on (October 13 and October 27), as only 5,000 worshipers were able to reach Al-Aqsa Mosque and pray in it every Friday.

From the aforementioned combination. The occupation forces prevented young people from reaching the Old City and Al-Aqsa Mosque, and tried to prevent prayers in the streets of occupied Jerusalem. They suppressed prayers more than once and attacked worshipers with sound bombs, gas bombs, and waste water.

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

On October 22, the occupation forces stormed the Bab al-Rahma prayer hall. The occupation forces broke the window glass and sabotaged the prayer hall's vacuum cleaner, in addition to cutting the wires of the loudspeakers, which meant isolating the prayer hall from the rest of Al-Aqsa Mosque. The occupation forces had stormed Bab al-Rahma Mosque since the eighth of last month and confiscated its contents. To date, the occupation has not returned any of the contents of the prayer hall. Rather, he increased his restrictions by preventing worshipers from reaching it, as part of the restrictions that Al-Aqsa Mosque has witnessed recently.

## Arrests

Following the war on Gaza, the occupation forces carried out daily arrest campaigns in most of the governorates of Palestine, including the Jerusalem Governorate. It is noteworthy that the arrests from homes were accompanied by extensive searches and vandalism of all the contents of the house, such as clothes, kitchens, cabinets, furniture, and electrical



appliances, and sabotaging the walls of houses through the use of demolition tools. house under the pretext of “inspection”.

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

During October 2023, about (394) cases of arrest of citizens were monitored in all areas of the Jerusalem Governorate, and among the detainees were 22 children and 27 women.

### Decisions of the occupation courts are right detainees: -

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

#### **1. Actual prison sentences**

During October 2023, the racist occupation courts issued (29) actual prison sentences against Jerusalemite prisoners, including (28) administrative detention sentences, “that is, without clearly specifying the charge against them,” in addition to imposing very heavy financial fines that increase the suffering of their families.



In the wake of the war on Gaza, the so-called military commander of the occupation army issued a military order for temporary amendments regarding administrative detention,

which are: increasing the period of detention of the detainee, examining the possibility of issuing an administrative detention order against him, from 72 hours to 6 days, and amending the detainee's presentation to the confirmation hearing. The first; Where it was previously 8 days, is now 12 days. The aim of this amendment is to implement more arrest campaigns, make it easier for the occupation forces to issue more administrative detention orders, and manage the large number of detainees, including those who are administratively detained.

## **2. Decisions on home detention**

During October, (44) house arrest decisions issued by the occupation authorities against Jerusalemite citizens were monitored.



## **3. Deportation decisions**

October 2023 witnessed the occupation authorities issuing deportation decisions from the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Old City, in an attempt to control Al-Aqsa Mosque and the places surrounding it. They issued about (23) deportation decisions, including (3) deportation decisions from the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.



#### **4. Travel ban decisions**

The occupation authorities issued two travel ban decisions in October of the year 2023. On October 5, the occupation renewed the travel ban against the freed prisoner of Jerusalem, Louay Fahmi Nasser al-Din, and on October 17, the occupation renewed the travel ban against the Jerusalemite, Yaqoub Abu Assab, until March 19. From next year, it is noteworthy that the occupation has prevented Abu Assab from traveling for two years.



#### **Demolition and bulldozing operations and confiscation of property**

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



During October 2023, the number of demolitions in the Jerusalem Governorate reached (19), of which (7) were forced self-demolitions and (12) were demolitions carried out by occupation mechanisms.

During October of this year, the occupation mechanisms and crews carried out 12 demolition operations, including Homes, offices, and commercial establishments (popular restaurants).

### Demolition decisions, forced evictions, and land confiscation

During the last week of October of the year, the occupation authorities handed over orders to immediately demolish a large number of homes in the Old City in the Bab Hatta area in occupied Jerusalem.

#### Forced eviction

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

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

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

## Violations against prisoners

After the war on Gaza, on October 23, the so-called military commander of the occupation army issued a military order for temporary amendments regarding administrative detention, which are: increasing the period of detention of the detainee, to examine the possibility of issuing an administrative detention order against him, from 72 hours, to 6 days, and amending the detainee's condition. On the first installation session; Where it was previously 8 days, it is now 12 days. The aim of this amendment is to implement more arrest campaigns, make it easier for the occupation forces to issue more administrative detention orders, and manage the large number of detainees, including those who are administratively detained.

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

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

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

The occupation forces stormed the female prisoners' section in (Damoun) prison, used gas, cut off their electricity, isolated the representative of Jerusalemite female prisoners, Marah Bakir, and transferred her to (Al-Jalama) prison. In light of this, the female prisoners

decided to take protest steps by returning their meals and rejecting the so-called “number” procedure.

On October 25, the occupation forces launched a campaign against the liberated prisoners. Joint crews from the occupation municipality and the occupation police stormed more than 10 homes of the liberated prisoners in the neighborhoods of Old Jerusalem and photographed the homes and took measurements without explaining the reasons.

On October 23, the occupation police stormed the family home of the Jerusalemite prisoner, the boy Mahmoud Aliwat, in Karm al-Sheikh in the town of Silwan, and issued a ticket worth 750 shekels, under the pretext of the presence of “grass” at the door of the house.

### Violations against institutions and events in Jerusalem

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

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

During the month of October, the occupation forces obstructed the access of Jerusalemite students to their schools due to the closure of military checkpoints and the isolation imposed by the occupation authorities on the city of Jerusalem following the outbreak of the Gaza War.

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

As for the restrictions on clergy and attacks on religious freedom, during the first week of October, coinciding with the Jewish Sukkot holiday, the settlers, while walking and praying in the alleys of the Old City, attacked Christians, pilgrims, and churches in the Old City, by spitting and directing insults, and this was repeated several times. .

Violations against journalists



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

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

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

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

محافظة القدس الشريف  
Jerusalem Governorate