

Annual Report on Israeli Violations in Jerusalem Governorate – 2024

The Jerusalem Governorate has released its annual report on the crimes and violations committed by the Israeli occupation in the occupied capital throughout the past year, 2024. The report underscores the relentless and ongoing nature of these transgressions, which permeate every aspect of life in the city, as part of a concerted effort to alter its demographic composition and erase its Palestinian Arab identity.

Martyrs

In 2024, 35 Palestinians were martyred in the Jerusalem Governorate, including seven from outside the governorate. Among them were 14 children—the youngest a girl of merely four years. In Gaza, the child Janan Abu Isneineh was martyred, as was the freed prisoner Zakaria Najeeb, who had been exiled to Gaza.

Settler Attacks

The frequency of attacks by settlers and Jewish extremists against Palestinians—especially the residents of Jerusalem—has escalated, exacerbated by the deliberate inaction of the occupation police, who not only fail to arrest the assailants but also provide them with cover for their criminal, racist practices.

In 2024 alone, the Jerusalem Governorate documented 159 settler attacks, including 19 cases of physical assault. Comparatively, there were 110

recorded attacks in 2021, 489 in 2022—of which 112 involved bodily harm—and 225 in 2023, with 50 cases of physical assault.

Recorded Injuries

Throughout 2024, the governorate recorded 168 injuries resulting from live ammunition, rubber-coated metal bullets, severe beatings, and tear gas asphyxiation.

In previous years, the number of injuries in Jerusalem exceeded 3,000 in 2021, while in 2022, the toll stood at 2,486. By 2023, the number had dropped to 543.

Crimes and Violations in al-Aqsa Mosque

In a flagrant violation of the sanctity of al-Aqsa Mosque, settler incursions persisted throughout 2024. A total of 60,792 settlers stormed the mosque compound, in addition to 41,001 others under the guise of “tourism”—a reality imposed by the occupation, with settlers engaging in religious rituals under heavy military protection. These acts included the performance of Talmudic prayers and rituals, prayers for Israeli prisoners and fallen soldiers, and even the wearing of costumes during the Jewish festival of Purim.

Some settlers donned religious prayer garments (tefillin), engaged in individual and collective public prayers, hoisted Israeli flags, and attempted to conduct ritual animal sacrifices. They also performed ritual dances, sang religious hymns, blew the shofar (ram’s horn), carried out “epic prostrations,” introduced plant-based offerings, and conducted the priestly blessing (Birkat Kohanim). Furthermore, they wore white “atonement robes” associated with the Temple priesthood, held additional collective prayers (Mussaf) in the eastern courtyards, and performed a ritual known as Nusach —mixing water from the Silwan spring, which they claim holds



religious significance. Some settlers entered the mosque clad in prayer shawls and carrying religious texts.

A particularly alarming development occurred in August, when the occupation sought to impose a new political reality through repeated incursions by Israeli ministers and Knesset members. Extremist politician Itamar Ben Gvir declared his intention to build a synagogue within the sacred compound and pursued policies that would grant Jews equal prayer rights inside al-Aqsa alongside Muslims. Ben Gvir personally stormed al-Aqsa four times in 2024.

Since August 13, coinciding with the anniversary of the so-called Destruction of the Temple, settler prayers—especially “epic prostrations”—have been conducted publicly and collectively at al-Aqsa on a daily basis, particularly in the eastern sector, just meters from Bab al-Rahma Prayer Hall, under the protection of occupation forces.

Moreover, 2,958 settlers stormed the mosque, joined by extremist Israeli officials, including National Security Minister Itamar Ben Gvir, Negev and Galilee Minister Yitzhak Wasserlauf, and Knesset member Amit Halevy. They participated in collective prayers, chanted *The People of Israel Live*, hoisted Israeli flags, and performed public religious rituals.

During Jewish holidays, the occupation authorities imposed severe restrictions on Muslim worshippers, preventing them—both men and women—from entering al-Aqsa at various times, allowing access only after settler incursions had concluded.

A grave incident occurred on Friday, October 4, when two settlers, dressed in Jewish religious garments (the tallit), infiltrated al-Aqsa through Bab al-Qattanin, one of the mosque’s western gates.

Siege and Restrictions on al-Aqsa

Throughout 2024, the occupation maintained its siege on al-Aqsa, a policy enforced since its war on Gaza. Muslim worshippers faced severe restrictions on access to the mosque, as occupation forces remained stationed at its gates, erecting iron barriers, halting worshippers, and frequently preventing their entry, particularly during prayer times. In parallel with these restrictions on Muslims, settler incursions continued unabated through Bab al-Maghariba.

Occupation Police Station Near al-Aqsa

In October, the Israeli police announced plans to construct a three-story station near Bab al-Hadid, one of al-Aqsa's gates, along al-Wad Street in the heart of occupied Jerusalem's Old City. This move was approved by the chairman of the so-called Israeli District Planning and Building Committee.

Restrictions During Ramadan

As Ramadan approached, the occupation authorities sought to tighten their grip on al-Aqsa by imposing age-based restrictions on worshippers from Jerusalem and the territories occupied in 1948. However, these measures ultimately failed. Nevertheless, the occupation deprived worshippers from the West Bank of their right to access the mosque except under stringent conditions. These included an age restriction—men over 55 and women over 50 were permitted entry—alongside a requirement for special prayer permits, which expired at 5:00 PM. This effectively allowed worshippers to attend only the midday (Dhuhr) and afternoon ('Asr) prayers, forcing them to leave Jerusalem before sunset, thereby preventing them from performing the Maghrib, Isha, and Tarawih prayers.

During the holy month of Ramadan, occupation forces relentlessly pursued worshippers in seclusion, raiding their tents on multiple occasions,

searching their belongings and personal identification, and conducting field interrogations. Several worshippers were arrested throughout the period of seclusion, including individuals from the West Bank, accused of unlawfully entering Jerusalem.

In the days leading up to Ramadan, the occupation authorities intensified their surveillance of al-Aqsa Mosque, installing additional security cameras around its perimeter. Among the most prominent were three cameras at Bab al-Asbat, covering the northern section of the mosque, a newly installed camera at Bab al-Mathara providing a clear view of those entering and exiting, and a towering structure near Bab al-Silsila's minaret, equipped with advanced surveillance technology.

A comparison with previous years reveals a sharp increase in settler incursions. In 2021, the number of settlers storming al-Aqsa stood at 39,344, rising to 60,089 in 2022 and 55,158 in 2023—an upward trend that continued into 2024.

Crimes Against Christian Holy Sites in Jerusalem

The occupation authorities and extremist settlers persist in their violations against Christian sanctities and the Christian community in occupied Jerusalem, with no genuine intervention to curb these assaults. This emboldens the perpetrators, allowing them to continue their aggression without consequence.

The past year saw numerous attacks targeting Christian sites and clergy. On February 3, settlers assaulted a German monk, Father Nikodemus Schnabel, head of the Benedictine Order in the Holy Land, spitting on him and hurling insults at Jesus Christ as he walked through the Old City of occupied Jerusalem.

In March, the occupation authorities barred thousands of Christians from entering Jerusalem to observe Easter, including Palm Sunday, the Way of the Cross procession, Good Friday, and Holy Saturday, restricting their participation in religious rituals. Palestinian Christians from the West Bank faced severe restrictions during Holy Fire Saturday celebrations, with military checkpoints and barricades limiting access to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Many participants were assaulted, and several were arrested in a brutal crackdown.

Eastern Orthodox Christians had earlier declared the cancellation of festivities, limiting observances to religious rituals in honor of Gaza's suffering and the bloodshed there. Jerusalem's scout troops marched in solemn silence through the city's alleys, while the traditional procession from the Christian Quarter to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre resonated with patriotic and religious chants.

In June, the occupation municipality issued legal notices to church leaders in Jerusalem, Jaffa, Nazareth, and Ramla, demanding payment of property taxes (Arnona), in direct violation of the historical status quo and international law. It is worth recalling that in 2018, the occupation authorities announced plans to impose taxes on churches and introduce legislation allowing the confiscation of church-owned properties. In protest, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre closed its doors for three days. Under mounting public pressure and international condemnation, the decision was temporarily suspended.

Targeting of National and Islamic Figures

Under the leadership of a far-right government dominated by settlers, the occupation authorities persist in their efforts to assert sovereignty over Jerusalem and its sacred sites, imposing new realities on the ground. This policy is reflected in the continued persecution of prominent Palestinian

figures, most notably the Governor of Jerusalem, Adnan Ghaith, who has been under indefinite house arrest since August 4, 2022, without a specified end date. Since his appointment in 2018, he has been subjected to five military orders restricting his movements.

The occupation also maintains its relentless campaign against Shadi al-Mutour, Secretary-General of the Fatah movement in occupied Jerusalem, subjecting him to military orders that have been renewed every six months for over five years.

In 2024, the occupation authorities escalated their harassment of Sheikh Ekrima Sabri, the preacher of al-Aqsa Mosque and head of the Islamic Supreme Council in Jerusalem.

In May, an Israeli court extended the administrative detention of former Minister of Jerusalem Affairs, Engineer Khaled Abu Arafa. He was released in June but remains stripped of his residency and forcibly displaced from occupied Jerusalem.

Additionally, the occupation authorities released former Jerusalemite MP Ahmad Attoun after holding him in administrative detention for a year. However, Attoun remains exiled from Jerusalem and has been forced to reside in Bethlehem for the past 13 years.

On May 31, occupation forces assaulted participants marking the 23rd anniversary of the passing of Faisal Husseini, the “Prince of Jerusalem.” Among those injured in the attack were Nasser Qaws, director of the Prisoners’ Club, and Ishaq al-Qawasmi, an employee of the Orient House.

Arrests in 2024

Throughout the year, occupation forces launched extensive arrest campaigns against Jerusalemites under false pretexts, with 1,287 documented arrests

across all areas of Jerusalem Governorate. Among those detained were 112 children and 65 women.

In addition, occupation forces arrested more than 6,000 workers from the West Bank, citing alleged illegal presence in Jerusalem, according to the Wadi Hilweh Information Center.

In recent years, the number of arrests has fluctuated. In 2021, a total of 2,879 individuals were detained. This figure rose to 3,504 in 2022 before declining slightly to 3,081 in 2023. The arrests recorded in 2024 were thus fewer than those in the previous three years.

Occupation Courts' Rulings Against Detainees

The courts of the occupation impose harsh and unjust rulings on detainees, ranging from actual prison sentences and house arrest to orders of expulsion and exorbitant fines. Some detainees are also subjected to travel bans, while others remain in detention for months—sometimes years—without formal charges being brought against them.

Prison Sentences

The report documented the issuance of 411 prison sentences by the occupation's discriminatory courts against Jerusalemite detainees, including 280 cases of administrative detention, whereby individuals are held without clear charges.

Compared to previous years, 2024 saw a notable increase in actual prison sentences, particularly administrative detentions. In 2021, the occupation issued 157 such sentences, including 43 administrative detentions. In 2022, this number rose to 276 sentences, with 96 administrative detentions. By 2023, it had reached 330, including 153 administrative detentions.

House Arrest

House arrest has become a noose tightening around the necks of Jerusalemites, as occupation courts impose rulings forcing individuals into prolonged, involuntary confinement within their own homes—turning their residences into prisons. This measure not only restricts the detainees themselves but also burdens their guarantors, creating a state of constant psychological and social strain. In 2024, 51 house arrest rulings were documented.

A comparison with previous years reveals a marked decrease in such rulings. In 2023, the occupation issued 316 house arrest orders, a sharp increase from 214 in 2022 and 176 in 2021.

Expulsion Orders

The occupation authorities employ expulsion orders as a tool to suppress Palestinian presence in al-Aqsa Mosque, the Old City, Bab al-Amoud, and other targeted areas. In 2024, they issued 102 expulsion orders, including 52 barring individuals from al-Aqsa Mosque.

The occupation also invokes security pretexts to prohibit Palestinians—especially Jerusalemites—from traveling. In 2024 alone, eight travel bans were documented.

Demolitions, Land Seizures, and Forced Displacement

The occupation pursues a systematic policy of demolishing Palestinian homes in occupied Jerusalem, a practice that serves as both a punitive measure and a means of forced displacement and ethnic cleansing. This strategy is part of a broader effort to Judaize the city and impose its full Israelization.

The occupation authorities justify the demolition of homes under the pretext that they were built without permits, despite the fact that approvals for Palestinian construction in Jerusalem are rarely granted.

In 2024, a total of 380 demolitions and land clearances were carried out across Jerusalem Governorate, including 92 forced self-demolitions, 259 demolitions executed by occupation machinery, and 29 land clearances.

It is worth noting that in 2004, the occupation municipality issued an order to demolish the al-Bustan neighborhood, but the decision was frozen for 16 years due to international pressure.

Targeting the Homes of Martyrs' Families

On January 9, occupation forces detonated the home of the family of martyrs Murad and Ibrahim Nimr in the town of Sur Baher, claiming they had carried out a shooting near the settlement of Ramot in late November. The detonation was preceded by a large-scale raid on the town, during which leaflets were distributed, warning residents to stay away from the area.

On April 16, occupation forces blew up part of the al-Muhtasib family home in Beit Hanina, sealing off another section with concrete.

On May 9, they demolished the home of martyr Fadi Jamjoum in the Shu'fat refugee camp, months after he was killed in February following a shooting near the city of Ramla in northern occupied Palestine.

In July, a large force of occupation troops stormed Qalandiya refugee camp, surrounded the home of martyr Mohammad Manasra, and detonated it.

A comparison with previous years reveals a surge in demolitions and land clearances in 2024. The total number of such operations stood at 315 in 2021, 306 in 2022, and 337 in 2023, marking a continued escalation in

destruction.

Demolition Orders, Forced Evictions, and Land Seizures

In 2024, occupation authorities issued over 130 demolition notices across Jerusalem Governorate, targeting areas including Bab al-Amoud, Silwan, al-Jib, Hizma, Anata, Jaba‘, Jabal al-Mukabbir, Kafr ‘Aqab, Shu‘fat refugee camp, and the Abu Nuwar community east of occupied Jerusalem. Notices were also delivered in the neighborhoods of al-Bustan, Yasul, Wadi al-Joz, al-Khanaydaq, and Ras al-Nadir in the town of Beit ‘Anan, northwest of the city.

In May, occupation forces ordered the demolition of dozens of commercial establishments along the road connecting the Jaba‘ and Qalandiya military checkpoints, north of Jerusalem, as well as a bridge linking the towns of Jaba‘ and al-Ram.

Forced Displacement

On April 15, the occupation court issued a ruling ordering the Diab families to vacate their homes in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood of occupied Jerusalem. The families were given until mid-July to comply, with the option to appeal the decision within two months. Three families, comprising 17 individuals, reside in these homes.

In May, the Shahada family in Silwan filed a petition with the occupation’s so-called “Supreme Court” to overturn an Israeli judge’s eviction order from their homes in the Batn al-Hawa neighborhood. The order was issued without consulting the legal advisor and without allowing the family’s lawyer to contest it.

It is worth noting that the eviction of the Shahada family would serve as a precedent for the displacement of 87 other families in Batn al-Hawa, who were issued eviction notices in 2015 by the Ataret Cohanim settler organization, in collaboration with the occupation's municipality, to make way for settlers.

On May 9, the occupation's so-called "Supreme Court" annulled eviction orders against the Hammad, Dajani, and Dahoudi families in Sheikh Jarrah. On July 11, the occupation court issued a ruling ordering the expulsion of 30 Jerusalemites from the Rajabi family in the Batn al-Hawa neighborhood of Silwan. The family has since appealed the decision.

It is worth noting that 187 homes in Batn al-Hawa are under threat of demolition.

On September 11, the occupation court issued another ruling to evacuate the home of the Salem Ghaith family in Batn al-Hawa, handing it over to settlers.

Seizure of Palestinian Land and Homes

On February 6, occupation authorities seized the land of "Souq al-Jum'a," located along the northeastern section of Jerusalem's Old City wall. They began excavation and bulldozing operations to construct a "park" as part of the "Gardens Around the Old City Wall" project. The 1,200-square-meter plot belongs to the 'Oweis, Hamad, and 'Atta Allah families.

At the end of February, occupation authorities announced the seizure of over 2,600 dunams of land in Abu Dis and al-'Eizariya, including vast Bedouin residential areas such as the Abu Nuwar community east of occupied Jerusalem.

On February 19, settlers—under the protection of occupation forces—took over land in Batn al-Hawa, Silwan.

The settler organization Ateret Cohanim seized two and a half dunams in Batn al-Hawa under military protection, claiming they were part of the Jewish Benvenisti endowment.

The residents of Silwan had long used the confiscated land as a shared parking area. It also housed a garage belonging to the Rajabi family and plots owned by the Silwadi and Abu Diab families. The Palestinian families possess documents proving their ownership for centuries. However, occupation forces forced them to vacate the land, demolishing structures and fencing off the area.

On May 10, Palestinian residents successfully reclaimed their land and property in the Bir al-Maskoub Bedouin community near Khan al-Ahmar, east of occupied Jerusalem. Settlers had seized it on May 7, preventing the residents from remaining there.

On June 27, settlers took over a home belonging to the Khalidi family near Bab al-Silsila in the Old City of occupied Jerusalem. They claimed to have purchased the house, forcibly breaking in and changing the locks. The house, a waqf property of the Khalidi family, spans 200 square meters, contains seven rooms, and overlooks the Western Wall. However, the Khalidi family managed to secure an occupation court ruling evicting the settlers and reclaiming their home.

Occupation authorities also carried out land registration procedures in Umm Tuba, south of occupied Jerusalem, without informing the Palestinian landowners. Citing the so-called “Israeli Land Settlement

Law,” they registered 63 dunams under the “Jewish National Fund.” This move threatens to displace 30 Palestinian families—comprising 139 individuals—placing them at imminent risk of forced eviction.

The land registration process was triggered when a local landowner applied for a construction permit, only to discover that his land had been registered under the Jewish National Fund. Palestinian families have since filed an appeal to halt the registration process.

Seizure of Palestinian Property

On July 16, settlers seized the home of Jerusalemite Jawad Abu Nab in Batn al-Hawa, south of al-Aqsa Mosque, exploiting its temporary vacancy.

On August 15, settlers stormed the Shihadeh family home in Batn al-Hawa, Silwan, and took control of it under military protection.

Occupation forces barred Jerusalemite Younis Shihadeh from entering his residential building, which consists of five apartments, while settlers took over the entire structure in Silwan.

On September 15, settlers seized an apartment in the town of At-Tur.

On October 9, under military protection, settlers took over a plot of land in Jabal al-Mukabbir and a home in the Baydoun neighborhood of Silwan.

On December 10, settlers—again backed by occupation forces—took control of a home belonging to the Ghaith family in Batn al-Hawa, Silwan.

Enactment of Racist Laws



In 2024, the Israeli Knesset passed a series of colonial and racist laws, continuing a legislative trajectory that escalated following the October 7, 2023, assault on Gaza.

On October 29, the Knesset amended the Basic Law on “Jerusalem—the Capital of Israel,” prohibiting the establishment of diplomatic missions in East Jerusalem that serve Palestinians.

On October 28, it passed two laws banning the operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) in areas under “Israeli sovereignty” and prohibiting engagement with the agency.

On November 5, the Knesset passed a final reading of a law allowing the dismissal of any Israeli education sector employee—and the defunding of any recognized educational institution—if they express support for what Israel defines as “terrorism,” a “terrorist organization,” or “terrorist acts.”

On November 7, the Knesset approved, in its second and third readings, a bill permitting the deportation of families of individuals accused of carrying out attacks—either to Gaza or to other locations “as determined by circumstances.” This law marks a severe escalation in the occupation’s policy of collective punishment against Palestinians.

The Knesset also passed temporary orders allowing for the imprisonment of children under the age of 14 if convicted of participating in resistance operations—an act that flagrantly violates international child rights conventions.

On November 12, Knesset member Yitzhak Kreuz of the Otzma Yehudit party proposed a bill aimed at restricting the activities of the Palestinian Authority, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and the Fatah

movement in East Jerusalem and surrounding areas, including towns and refugee camps. The bill seeks to dismantle any Palestinian political or administrative presence in the city, reinforcing Israel’s efforts to entrench its control and advance Judaization policies.

In December, occupation authorities enacted a measure allowing them to confiscate any land in Jerusalem whose owners cannot provide proof of ownership, classifying it under the so-called “Absentees’ Property Law” and barring Palestinians from obtaining construction permits on such lands.

The occupation began implementing this policy in Sheikh Jarrah and Jabal al-Mukabbir, specifically targeting properties in the Qanbar neighborhood and lands near the separation wall in Abu Dis.

Israel is expanding these measures throughout Jerusalem, with a particular focus on Silwan—especially in the neighborhoods of al-Bustan, Batn al-Hawa, and ‘Ain al-Louza.

The strike as a means for Jerusalemites to make their voices heard: Jerusalemites resort to strikes as a means of expression, solidarity, and resistance against the crimes and aggressions of the occupation. Throughout 2024, they staged eight strikes in protest against targeted assassinations and the relentless atrocities committed by the occupation against the people of Gaza and the West Bank.

Tightening the noose around Jerusalemites:

The occupation employs various methods to suffocate Jerusalem’s residents—imposing exorbitant fines, issuing threats, and enforcing collective punishment.

In April, occupation forces levied a staggering fine of 700,000 shekels on Abdullah Ghanem, a resident of Wadi Hilweh in Silwan, after he refused to sell his home to settler organizations.



The fines extended to five of his family members, including his two sons, his wife, and his daughter, who has been married for eight years. One such penalty targeted his son’s car, allegedly for being parked in an area settlers claim as an ancient cemetery—despite it being a shared parking space for neighborhood residents.

In defiance of repeated attempts by the occupation and its colonial arms to seize his property, Ghanem secured his home as an Islamic endowment, rendering it unsellable and non-transferable.

That same month, the occupation distributed and posted threatening notices in the Shuafat refugee camp and Anata, citing alleged stone-throwing and firecracker attacks. These warnings referenced the targeted killing of the martyr Rami al-Halhuli and the ensuing collective punishments, including the closure of checkpoints and the use of stun grenades.

On May 8, an occupation court sentenced two young Jerusalemites, Uday Adnan Ghaith and Amer Zaydani, to forced labor within Israeli institutions and ordered them to pay monetary compensation to settlers, under the pretext of a prior altercation.

On May 16, occupation forces raided the home of the Samreen family in Wadi Hilweh, Silwan, in search of four-year-old Aser Samreen, accusing him of “throwing a stone at a settler’s vehicle.”

On May 23, the occupation forced Jerusalemite Azmi Abu Ghanam to pay 5,000 shekels merely to file an appeal against fines totaling 70,000 shekels. His offense? Parking his vehicle in Wadi al-Rababa, an area settlers claim as a cemetery.

In June, the Israeli water company “Mekorot” continued to reduce water supply to the Jerusalem Water Undertaking’s service areas by over 50%, triggering a severe water crisis across the governorate.

Strangling Jerusalemites’ right to obtain building permits:

A report published by the organizations Ir Amim and Bimkom—titled *From One Hundred to Zero*—exposed a drastic shift in the issuance of building permits for Palestinians in East Jerusalem.

According to the report, every single permit application submitted in 2023 failed to meet the requirements of a new procedural system, resulting in the issuance of zero permits—an unprecedented figure compared to the past five years, which saw an average of 100 permits granted annually.

This decline stems from the abolition of the Mukhtar Procedure, which had previously facilitated the submission of applications, and the introduction of new, nearly impossible conditions, such as providing additional documents—including tax records from the Jordanian era before 1967.

Notably, these statistics pertain to building permits for unregistered or unzoned land in Jerusalem.

Suffocating the olive harvest season:

On October 5, settlers stole olive yields from Wadi al-Rababa in Silwan, Jerusalem, stripping 159 dunums of their harvest entirely.

On October 30, settlers raided lands in the same area and plundered the olive crops.

On October 26, occupation forces blocked Palestinian farmers from accessing their lands in Beit Hanina, north of occupied Jerusalem.

On November 3, occupation forces confiscated farming equipment and machinery from lands in the village of Beit Surik, northwest of Jerusalem, preventing Jerusalemites from using them or cultivating their land. This came despite the fact that the Beit al-Maqdis Cooperative Agricultural Society had rehabilitated the land for productive projects aimed at providing jobs for the local community.

Jerusalem Governorate is home to 18,500 farmers, with cultivated lands spanning 19,002 dunums. There are 16 agricultural gates in northwest Jerusalem, through which 1,821 farmers must coordinate their entry in

advance.

Violations against Jerusalemite detainees:

Throughout 2024, occupation authorities escalated their violations against detainees and former prisoners, particularly following the onset of the occupation's aggression against Gaza. Mounting concerns persist over the risk of mass deaths among detainees due to the occupation's inhumane policies.

Crimes and violations against Jerusalem's institutions and landmarks:

In its ongoing efforts to dismantle Palestinian presence in the occupied capital, the occupation continues to shut down institutions and suppress events that affirm the resilience of Jerusalemites in their city.

Among the most egregious violations in 2024 were:

- Targeting educational institutions and Palestinian students while waging war on the Palestinian curriculum.
- Assaulting religious sites and erasing their historical identity.
- Inciting hatred and fostering inflammatory rhetoric.
- Inciting against international institutions in Jerusalem, particularly UNRWA.
- Targeting journalists.
- Attacking media and medical institutions.
- Obliterating the city's landmarks.
- Cracking down on national events.

Colonial expansion projects:

In 2024, occupation authorities approved 19 new colonial projects, commenced construction on 12 previously sanctioned projects, and completed four others.