



Palestinian Journalists under Occupation

Prepared by Thanaa Ismail
Edited by Muhammad Al-Badawi



FDHRD

January 2023



Palestinian Journalists under the Grip of Occupation "A Case Study of Violations Suffered by Palestinian Journalists in 2022"

Forum for Development and Human Rights Dialogue

A non-partisan non-profit organization established in 2005 with registration number 6337 in accordance with Law 84 of 2002 and it was reconciled as a central association in accordance with Law No. 149 of 2019 with registration number 1084 - non-partisan non-profit and it's subjected to Law No. 149 of 2019 on NGOs and private institutions.

Website <https://www.fdhrd.org/>



© ALL RIGHTS RESERVED– 2023

FDHRD



Introduction:-

Palestinian journalist has played a heroic role in defending his national cause and the rights of all his people, by performing his professional and national role in exposing and exposing the crimes of the Israeli occupation, and the extensive contributions to enhancing international awareness of the Palestinian cause, and worked to get these violations out of the narrow space represented by the Palestinian territories in which they are committed to the wide extent represented by the countries of the outside world and international institutions. In 2022, journalists witnessed a state of fear and terror due to deliberate killings, bullet injuries, tear gas firing, beatings, direct arrest, or being brought to trial by the occupation army that practices terrorism against them, especially the assassination of press icon Shereen Abu Akleh, correspondent of Al Jazeera TV channel that shook the world, the execution of the militant journalist "Ghufran and Rasaneh", and the arrest of dozens of reporters and photographers, whether in the West Bank or Jerusalem, the Israeli occupation has always violated all the laws of the land and usually practices behavior above the law, especially international laws that are supposed to constitute a protective fence and defender of journalists, and here the importance of solidarity with the Palestinian journalist and fairness of the right is emphasized. Despite the fact that journalists enjoy special immunity in international humanitarian law, they are still the target of bullets and arbitrary measures of the occupation forces and are subject to methods of repression, abuse and degrading treatment. Before learning about international laws to protect journalists, knowing the pivotal role of the press and its impact on society and public opinion, and then international laws that focused on the safety of journalists, especially during armed conflicts, in addition to United Nations resolutions and bodies, including knowing the motives of the occupation authorities for violating journalists, as several factors prevailed and a general climate made the occupation exploit this in favor of its terrorist acts, in addition to the strategy of the occupation forces, which contributed over decades to terrorism and deterrence of the press in general, in addition to To evidence of these violations in numbers and examples of the most prominent cases that have been subjected to these crimes that violate international laws and degrade humanity, and finally some recommendations that may be a means for decision-makers to focus on for the



safety of journalists, through that report some axes will be highlighted, namely:

- 1- The importance of the media.
- 2- International laws to protect journalists.
- 3- The reasons for the occupation authorities' violation of Palestinian journalists.
- 4- The systematic policy of occupation in violating the freedom of the Palestinian press.
- 5- Statistics on the violations suffered by the Palestinian journalist in 2022.
- 6- Examples of cases of violations against the Palestinian journalist in 2022.
7. Recommendations.
8. Conclusion.

The importance of the media:

The media plays a pivotal and influential role in people's lives and countries, its impact is growing day by day, especially with the continued development of the communication revolution that enabled the various media to access and transmit events without being restricted by the determinants of place and time, in addition to the well-known roles such as providing information that helps the public to make decisions, education and awareness, and contributing to the formation of public opinion on the public issues raised, and entertainment, its role has extended to the political and economic system and social relations within societies, and its role has become very influential in serving Human rights, democracy, fighting corruption, and promoting good governance, **the role of a free press can be described in several points as follows:**

- Raising issues related to the humanitarian situation, especially in areas of conflict and armed conflict, of which civilians are victims, and affect their lives and standard of living, the Palestinian territories were one of the testaments to the prominent role of the media in showing the extent of the suffering inflicted on civilians as a result of the siege, closure and attacks by other occupation forces.
- Exposing practices that constitute a violation of human rights, whether related to serious violations of the rules of international humanitarian law, such as premeditated killings, extrajudicial executions, arbitrary arrest,

torture, demolition and bulldozing of agricultural lands, and targeting private property and civilian facilities for destruction.

- A free press plays a role in disseminating knowledge, which contributes to creating a state of international solidarity with the victims of the repercussions of armed conflicts.
- Drawing the attention of decision-makers to practices that go beyond the law, discriminate among citizens, or rampant corruption in an institution, which constitutes a prelude to accountability and evaluation.
- Drawing the attention of the public, as well as decision-makers and legislators, to the need to draft legislation and laws or amend existing legislation so that it is more responsive to the needs of citizens.

Protection of journalists in accordance with international laws:

The journalist's task is one of the most difficult tasks, as he is surrounded by many dangers, and it is also a noble task, as the journalist is like a watchdog who monitors events and discovers facts to deliver them to public opinion without distortion, so he faces all the problems and risks that stand in his way in order to perform his role to the fullest, as the journalist performs many dangerous tasks, especially in the fields of armed conflicts, because covering the armed conflict sometimes forces the journalist to be present in areas of clash or occupation, which poses a danger to Therefore, international humanitarian law imposed rules to protect journalists and divided them into two types, including the state of peace and the state of war, which everyone, especially the parties to the conflict and all actors in the fields, must respect and apply.

a. Protection of journalists in peacetime:

The 1946 General Assembly resolution affirmed the protection of the press in general, stating that "**freedom of information is a fundamental human right and a touchstone of all freedoms to which the United Nations has pledged itself.**"

Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that "**Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek,**



receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers. "

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1966, states in article 19 that **"Everyone shall have the right to hold opinions without interference"**

"Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice"

B- Protection of journalists in time of war:

Under international humanitarian law, under the Hague Conventions of 1899 respecting the laws and customs of war on land, war correspondents remained the only category of journalists to be protected, as Article 13 stipulates that **" Individuals who follow an army without directly belonging to it, such as newspaper correspondents and reporters, sutlers and contractors, who fall into the enemy's hands and whom the latter thinks expedient to detain, are entitled to be treated as prisoners of war, provided they are in possession of a certificate from the military authorities of the army which they were accompanying."**

Article 79 of the First Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 1977 stipulates that **" Journalists engaged in dangerous professional missions in areas of armed conflict shall be considered as civilians within the meaning of Article 50, paragraph 1"**

" They shall be protected as such under the Conventions and this Protocol, provided that they take no action adversely affecting their status as civilians, and without prejudice to the right of war correspondents accredited to the armed forces to the status provided for in Article 4 A (4) of the Third Convention"

Despite the large number of international laws that called for the right of journalists and freedom of opinion and expression, news of crimes and violations of all kinds against journalists abounded day by day, so United Nations organizations and bodies adopted several resolutions aimed at the safety of journalists, including:



Human Rights Council resolution 12/21 on the safety of journalists in September 2012, the first resolution of the Human Rights Council on the safety of journalists calls on States to create a safe and enabling environment for journalists through legislative measures, awareness-raising, monitoring and reporting, and to devote resources to investigating and prosecuting attacks, encourages States to develop protection programs and calls for greater cooperation on the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the issue of Impunity.

Security Council resolution 2222 of December 2015; urges all parties involved in armed conflict to respect the professional independence and rights of journalists and media professionals, and to take steps to ensure accountability for crimes against journalists, and also emphasizes that UN peacekeeping operations should report specific acts of violence against journalists in situations of armed conflict.

Reasons for the occupation authorities' violation of journalists in Palestine:

The Israeli occupation considers that any attempt to uncover its violations represents a blow to its military, security and political system, and an exposure of its crimes against the Palestinian people, as journalists and media outlets worked to expose and highlight these crimes, and on the other hand, the occupation forces practiced many violations against the media sector, especially journalists, **due to several reasons, the most important of which are:**

- ☐ The main reason is that the occupation forces want to hide the daily crimes of arrest, torture and targeting committed against the Palestinian people from international public opinion.
- The impunity of the perpetrators of all Israeli crimes and violations against journalists and media outlets in Palestine, which in turn encourages the occupation to commit more of them.
- The occupation claims that the media seeks to distort its image and report false facts about the ongoing confrontations with the Palestinians, despite the fact that its repressive practices have the greatest impact in conveying this image.

- Israeli soldiers are venting their anger on the media covering the popular uprisings on television, newspapers and news websites, claiming that cameras provoke demonstrators and that the mere appearance of photographers pushes Palestinians into the streets.
- The absence of an international and Arab role in developing decisive mechanisms to deter the Israeli occupation from committing its crimes against the freedoms of journalists.
- The occupation forces took advantage of the world's preoccupation with the global crisis – the Russian-Ukrainian war – and adapted this to its terrorist goals, as soon as the crisis began on the international scene, the occupation began to carry out arrests, displacement and systematic repression of journalists.
- The occupation exploited internal tensions, including the postponement of Palestinian legislative and presidential elections, which in turn have a potential impact on strengthening the democratic process as well as internal divisions in Palestine.

The Occupation's Strategy in Dealing with the Press in Palestine:

The record of Israeli violations, which targeted journalists working in the occupied Palestinian territories during the previous years, especially in 2022, indicates the combination of various forms of attacks such as beatings, arrests, killings, shelling and destruction of media headquarters, and despite the apparent dissonance between these violations, they reveal the specificity of Israeli policy and a regulatory perspective for dealing with the media, as the evidence and cases documented by the reports of Palestinian centers and international organizations indicate to the trilogy of perspectives on which this policy is built, which includes: terrorism, intimidation and deterrence.

- There is no clearer evidence in the statement of the first pillar of "Israeli policy terrorism" against the media and journalists working in it from the killings and summary executions of journalists and media workers, as evidenced by the killing of the militant journalist "Shereen Abu Akleh", the journalist "Ghofran and Rasaneh", as well as cases of direct targeting leading to permanent disability during the performance of their activities and professional work.

- "Intimidation" is the second pillar in the trilogy of the Israeli perspective and its dealings with the media, as it tries by various means to also create a general psychological state among the press community dominated by fear, panic and panic, in an attempt to create a fragile and hesitant psychological state that disrupts the journalist's abilities to adapt to his reality and perform his professional activity, and there are many means adopted by Israeli policy in the formation and establishment of this psychological state, whether through prosecution, investigation, detention, arrest, breaking into journalists' homes, or confiscating and destroying property and equipment for journalists or threats of shooting and killing.
- Perhaps the most prominent feature of the deterrence policy was revealed by the Israeli occupation forces' bombing of Al-Shorouk Tower in May 2021, which included 6 media institutions, including Al-Aqsa TV, Al-Aqsa Radio, and Palestine Today TV.

Statistics of the occupation authorities' violation of journalists in Palestine in 2022:

The year 2022 witnessed a serious increase in the crimes and violations of the occupation against Palestinian journalists, reaching the point of assassinating journalists and targeting them directly, as the report documented 59 cases of Israeli violations of press freedom by the Israeli occupation, including crimes of violating the right to life and personal safety of journalists, and journalists were killed, arrested, targeted and other means of violence.

The report documented 30 cases of targeting, whether directly with live or rubber-coated bullets, beatings, causing harm and fractures throughout their bodies, humiliation and suffocation due to inhaling poison gas and pepper gas, and the destruction and destruction of their equipment.

Palestine ranked 170th according to the Press Freedom Index 2022, issued by Reporters Without Borders, as a result of the increase in attacks and violations committed by the occupation against Palestinian journalists, as well as the spread of misinformation and false news, especially with the breaking into Al-Aqsa Mosque by the occupation forces.

In turn, the head of the Palestinian Journalists Syndicate, Nasser Abu Bakr, said that 2022 is one of the most dangerous years for journalists, and the assassination of Abu Akleh was a shock to all journalists and the Palestinian people, and shook the international community, which confirms the need to hold criminals accountable...

Martyrdom	assaulted	arrested	Prevented from covering	Travel banned	detention	Breaking into and infiltrating media institutions	Total
2	30	7	7	3	5	5	59

The graph and table of cases of aggression by the occupation authorities on Palestinian journalists in 2022 indicate that 22 cases witnessed two deaths, namely the two activist journalists, "Shereen Abu Akleh" and "Ghufran and Warsana", in addition to three cases that the occupation authorities prevented from traveling, as stated in the report 7 cases and more prevented by the occupation from covering the events in order to hide the truth from public



opinion, as the occupation commits many crimes against civilians in the cities of Jenin, Nablus, Bethlehem, in addition to The demolition of homes and agricultural lands, as well as the storming of Al-Aqsa Mosque, in addition to cases of administrative detention, which are renewed without clear charge,



and finally the storming of Palestinian media institutions, which resulted in damage to dozens of media offices and the disappearance of important files.

Examples of violations suffered by Palestinian journalists in 2022:

There are many violations that the Palestinian journalist was subjected to from the occupation forces, including arrest, detention, targeting with bullets or gas, preventing the journalist from covering events, as well as storming homes, extending detention and threatening to kill, and Israel also has political coverage of those crimes it commits, as members of the Israeli Knesset encourage what is happening, as "Itmar Ben Ghafir", a member of the Knesset, supports shooting every journalist who obstructs the work of the Israeli forces, and even the Israeli judiciary, which has been called to demand a comprehensive investigation into the killing Shereen Abu Akleh, agreed to what his forces are doing.

A. Arrest:

Since the beginning of 2022, the occupation forces have issued arrest orders for more than 85 Palestinian journalists, including 22 cases of administrative detention, in clear violation of all international laws and norms that guarantee freedom of opinion and expression, as most of them were storming journalists' homes, confiscating their phones and identity cards and searching their belongings, and administrative detention is detention without charge or trial, based on a secret file and secret evidence that the detainee or his lawyer cannot see, and according to Israeli military orders, the administrative detention order can be renewed several times. Unlimited, where an administrative detention order is issued for a maximum period of six months, renewable, which is a political measure used by the Israeli occupation as collective punishment against Palestinians despite the fact that it is prohibited in international law, **and the following are the most prominent cases that were arrested in 2022:**

- The father of Palestine Times correspondent Omar Nasr Abu Al-Rub reported that on April 1, 2022, five soldiers of the occupation forces entered the house in a barbaric manner, arrested Omar after asking him to bring his ID card and mobile phone, confiscated them, and handcuffed him, and Omar remained in Atsion detention until he was presented to the

court on April 4, 2022, during which it was decided to transfer him to administrative detention for a period of six months.

- A force from the occupation army arrested the journalist at the "Quds Press" agency, "Amer Abdel Halim Abu Arafah" (37 years old) after raiding his house in the village of "Deir Samit" in Hebron governorate at dawn on Tuesday, July 19, and his brother Muhammad reported that a force of occupation army soldiers stormed the house and barbarically searched it for two hours, while they interrogated Amer in the field, the soldiers also confiscated an amount of 23 thousand shekels that the journalist Amer withdrew from the bank to pay in advance to buy a car, and withdrew from the place After Amer's arrest, a trial session was held for Amer a week after his arrest on July 26 at the Ofer Court, and the journalist was charged with incitement via Facebook through his media posts, while the Israeli Shin Bet demanded that he be transferred to administrative detention due to monitoring a set of reports and press interviews he conducted with leaders of different Palestinian factions, and the court was postponed to the first of August.
- The Israeli occupation authorities arrested the journalist "Lama Ghoshah" on September 4, who works for several local media outlets from her home in Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood in Jerusalem, after confiscating her computer and phone and taking her to "Hasharon" prison and then transferred to "Damon" prison, where she remained in solitary confinement throughout the period of detention, the day after the arrest, the occupation prosecution filed an indictment against her for her posts on social media, which she considered incitement to violence and support for organizations. After publishing a picture of the martyr Ibrahim Al-Nabulsi while carrying weapons, and during the period of detention, the occupation authorities extended the detention of journalist Ghoshah five times under the pretext of completing the investigation, and released her on September 13 after a detention of ten days on the condition of home detention, not using social media or the phone in general, and paying a fine of 50,000 shekels.
- On 21 March, a 28-year-old Palestinian journalist "Bushra Al-Taweel", who works with the Palestinian network of prisoners and detainees,

was suddenly confiscated for no reason at the Za'tara military checkpoint during her return to Ramallah, and on 11 December, the occupation authorities released the journalist after administrative detention. He lasted 9 months in Israeli occupation prisons.

- The Israeli occupation forces arrested the freelance journalist "Mahmoud Nazmi Abu Al-Hassan" (35 years old) from his home in Al-Faraa camp at dawn on August 3, and took him to an unknown destination, Haneen, the sister of the freelance journalist "Mahmoud Nazmi Abu Al-Hassan", reported that a force from the occupation army stormed their home in Al-Faraa camp, south of the city of Tubas, at dawn on Wednesday, August 3, and the soldiers searched the house and beat the journalist and arrested him, and since then the occupation authorities have postponed his trial continuously, and he is currently in "Al-Jalamh" detention center. Without obvious charge.
- The correspondent of the agency "J-Media" journalist Sabri Musa Jibril (31 years old) that large forces of the Israeli occupation army ,estimated by the journalist ,about four military jeeps raided his house in a barbaric manner at dawn on Monday, November 28, where he was knocked on the door of the house brutally, and when he came out and confirmed his identity they arrested him, during the hours of arrest he was interrogated about his journalistic work, where the officer accused him that what he is filming and publishing comes in the context of incitement to the occupation, and the journalist replied that he is transferring What is happening on the ground without any interference from him, the Israeli occupation forces released the journalist "Sabri Jibril" after a detention that lasted for about 12 hours after threatening not to practice his journalistic work "incitement" from their point of view, and handed him the press card and his mobile phone, which was confiscated by the same occupation officer on Thursday, November 24.
- The Israeli occupation forces arrested the journalist "Nidal Naim Abu Akar" (54 years old) on August 1, and a former presenter at Al-Whda Radio from his home in Dheshah camp, where a force of the occupation army stormed their house in "Dheshah" camp, and the soldiers pointed weapons at all family members and detained them in a separate room,

while the officer in charge came and arrested the journalist "Nidal" after he confiscated his mobile phone and identity card, and transferred him to administrative detention for a period of five months after two days of arrest. Before his current arrest, he spent 23 months in administrative detention, without clear charges or trial.

B. Assault:

- On September 23, the Israeli occupation police targeted freelance photographer "Ibrahim Al-Singlawi" with two gas canisters, which led to his suffocation while covering the clashes that erupted in the Mount of Olives and the town of Al-Tur in the occupied city of Jerusalem following the martyrdom of "Muhammad Abu Jumaa" from the town of Al-Tur, between citizens and the police in the town of Al-Tur in Jerusalem.
- On October 5, Palestine TV cameraman Loay al-Samhan was wounded by a metal bullet that penetrated his hand from the wrist and exited from the shoulder, and Mahmoud Fawzi, a cameraman working for Event Media, was wounded by a metal bullet in his right arm while covering the siege of a house in the village of Deir al-Hatab in Nablus to arrest one of the young men, which led to their transfer to the hospital for treatment.
- On 6 May, Israeli occupation forces assaulted journalist Ahmad Jalajel and obstructed his work and pushed him to the ground, causing bruises on his hand and left foot while covering the Israeli occupation forces' incursion into Al-Aqsa squares.
- On 1 March, photojournalists Abdel Mohsen Shalaldh and Musab Shawar were injured by rubber-coated metal bullets fired by the Israeli occupation forces at journalists while they were covering clashes between civilians and army soldiers during a solidarity event with the prisoners in Hebron, resulting in severe injuries to their feet and they were transferred to Hebron Governmental Hospital for field treatment.
- Journalist "Mohammed Thabet" was injured by a rubber-coated metal bullet in the elbow of his right hand, which led to severe bleeding, while covering the weekly demonstration in the town of Beit Dajan – Nablus on February 11 by the occupation forces, where the soldiers prevented journalists from staying in their position, and while they were moving to another place, they were targeted with sound bombs, gas and metal bullets,

while Palestine TV cameraman "Loay Al-Samhan" was severely suffocated during the suppression of the march, and received field treatment in the ambulance.

- On 27 February, the Israeli occupation forces attacked journalists by pushing and kicking, and injured photographer "Ashraf Abu Shawish" with a stun grenade in his leg, which then exploded, causing damage to his left knee, which led to severe tears in the ligaments that prevented him from walking for two days, while covering an event that prevented settlers from reaching the school for students of Al-Labban Al-Sharqiya School "south of Nablus".
- Rajaa Jabr, 49, was hit in the face by a metal bullet directly in the face by the Israeli authorities while covering clashes between civilians and Israeli soldiers on Jabal Sabih in Beita village, south of Nablus, causing damage to the jaw.
- Quds News Network correspondent Abdullah Bahsh (24) was targeted by two bullets in his right leg fired by Israeli soldiers while covering the clashes in Joseph's Tomb area in Nablus after settlers stormed it on March 15, the journalist fell to the ground for minutes and walked on one foot until he reached a civilian car that took him to the Amman Street area away from the events, then he was transferred by ambulance to Rafidia Hospital, where he received the necessary treatment for an hour.
- Karim Khamaysa, a correspondent of the "Sending Agency", was suffocated by gas, as a result of the Israeli occupation forces firing tear gas canisters in Qalandia camp, north of Jerusalem, to disperse the young demonstrators while covering the storming of the camp on March 22, where he inhaled the thick gas rising in the place, and due to the lack of ambulances, the journalist sat on the ground for ten minutes until he was able to regain consciousness.
- On July 8, Palestine TV cameraman Fadi Yassin suffered suffocation that led to field treatment for gas inhalation while covering the weekly anti-settlement event in the town of Beit Dajan, east of Nablus, where the journalist was taking pictures of the soldiers' assault on the participants in the event.

- Freelance journalist Abdul Majeed Adwan was injured by a rubber-coated metal bullet that caused burns to his head, and then received field treatment in an ambulance while covering the weekly march in the town of Kafr Qaddum, east of Qalqilya, on July 29 to protest the ongoing violations against the townspeople and to demand the opening of the main closed road leading to the village.
- The Israeli occupation police physically and verbally assaulted journalist "Manar Shweiki", who works for Media vision, detained her at the police station, searched her, obstructed her journalistic work, prevented her from filming at Al-Aqsa and threatened her with arrest if she entered Al-Aqsa again, this came after she filmed the settler raids as part of her press coverage inside the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque on the morning of Sunday, September 25.
- On 6 August, freelance journalist Mohammed Fouad Al-Mudallal sustained moderate injuries and burns to the feet resulting from shrapnel from rockets as a result of the Israeli occupation warplanes' bombardment of his house and the house next to him in the city of Rafah in the Gaza Strip during the aggression carried out by the occupation authorities against the Gaza Strip on 5 August, as a result of which he received treatment in the hospital in the city of Rafah.
- The Israeli occupation forces attacked a group of journalists by spraying pepper gas, and obstructed their work while covering an event against the settlements near the Tayasir military checkpoint, east of Tubas, on Monday afternoon, June 6, and Quds News Network correspondent Abdullah Tayseer Bahsh (24 years old) reported that he and a group of journalists (Reuters correspondent Raneen Sawafta, Reuters cameraman Adel Abu Nima, Palestine TV cameraman Amir Shaheen, Wall and Settlement Authority photographer Muhammad Hamdan, and J-Media cameraman Laith Jaar), during which the occupation forces prevented journalists from covering and obstructed their work, and tried to remove them from the place more than once, and one of the soldiers sprayed pepper gas in the face of all journalists present in the coverage, and although the journalists received the necessary treatment in the ambulance, but the same soldier continued to pursue the journalist

"Bahash" after he returned to cover again and continued to threaten him with pepper gas in his face if he did not leave the place.

- The Israeli occupation soldiers deliberately targeted the photographer of the European Agency "Abdel Hafeez Al-Hashlamoun" with a sound bomb directly in his head and from a distance of no more than ten meters, causing a large bruise and bruises to the head despite wearing a light helmet, while covering the clashes that erupted between the people of Tarqumia, west of Hebron, and the occupation soldiers at noon on June 12, which necessitated his transfer to the hospital, where he received the necessary treatment there, and the occupation forces beat and kicked, pushed and cursed both photographers and journalists. Those who were with him and were attacked (Sari Jaradat, correspondent of Quds News Network, Mammon Wzouz who works for several local and international agencies, Reuters photographers Yousry al-Jamal and Musa al-Qawasmi, Musab Shawar, correspondent of Hebron Radio and Sanabel Radio, and Azmi Banat, correspondent of Palestine TV), were prevented from covering as soldiers declared the area a closed military zone.
- The Israeli occupation forces fired tear gas canisters at Jerusalemite journalists on May 16, assaulted them with payment and prevented them from covering the funeral of the martyr Walid Al-Sharif in the Mujahideen cemetery in Salah Al-Din Street in the occupied city of Jerusalem, and the cameraman of Al-Mayadeen channel, "Muhammad Shukri Asho" (37 years old), reported that the harassment of the army and special forces to citizens in general and journalists in particular began from the moment the funeral began, as they were pushed and obstructed from the Lions Gate to the Watchful Gate. Citizens and journalists entered the cemetery and began firing tear gas canisters and rubber bullets at them, and when the occupation forces were in the middle of journalists and citizens, tear gas canisters were thrown heavily at journalists, which led to the exposure of both the correspondent of the Turkish Anadol Agency "Mustafa Al-Kharouf" and the photographer "Moaz Al-Khatib" to a state of fainting.
- Yousef Ayman Felfel, a photographer at Al-Manar studio, 23, reported that his house in Al-Shaaoth refugee camp, west of Rafah, was badly damaged after Israeli warplanes bombed the house next to him, which is only seven

meters away, on August 6, and the journalist's equipment was broken by the scattered stones of the neighboring house, which are (a camera, two lenses, a tripod and searchlights), and the photographer was subjected to minor scratches on different parts of his body.

- On the other hand, the occupation took advantage of the detained journalists in its prisons, to practice torture against them, as the occupation assaulted the media writer "Bassem Khandakji" inside his cell and confiscated his books and belongings, in "Nafha" prison in the Negev desert in the occupied Palestinian south on February 28.
- The administration of the Israeli Damon prison prevented giving medicine to the prisoner journalist "Dina Nayef Jaradat" (22 years old), during the period of her interrogation on September 2, despite the fact that she suffers from "hydrocephalus", and the occupation arrested her on August 7 after raiding her home in Al-Marah neighborhood in Jenin..
- The Israeli occupation forces violently assaulted the journalist of Palestine TV, "Yousef Mohammed Adi", 36 years old, on September 8 and prevented him from reporting, as the occupation soldiers beat him on the head, dragged him and pulled him by the hair, and hit his face with the ground and iron rods until he lost consciousness and suffered bruises, wounds and fractures, and continued to beat him, tied him up and arrested him, and then released him the next day on bail..
- The occupation continued its harassment of journalists imprisoned in the occupation prisons, as the occupation deprived the writer and sick prisoner "Walid Daqqa" from taking appropriate treatment for him, and the forces refused to present him to specialized doctors on December 22, especially since he suffers from cancer in the "marrow".

Preventing the journalist from covering events and obstructing his work:

- On the afternoon of Thursday, November 24, the Israeli occupation forces obstructed the work of journalist Sabri Jibril, correspondent of the agency "J-Media" (31 years old) in Bethlehem while covering the occupation storming of the village of "Harmla" east of Bethlehem, where the occupation forces stormed shops on the main street of the village, and the journalist began filming the storming, but the soldiers when they noticed



his presence prevented him from continuing filming, and the officer in charge of them came, and he dragged the journalist by force, and then he pulled his mobile phone from his hand by force and deleted the materials filmed on it, and confiscated His press card, and his justification was that what the journalist was doing was incitement against them.

- The Israeli occupation forces obstructed the work of the journalist "Mutasim Saqf Al-Hait" on June 3 and prevented him from covering the funeral of the child "Odeh Sadaqa" in the village of "Ni'lin", west of Ramallah, where the photographer of Quds News Network, "Mutasim Samir Saqf Al-Hait" (32 years old), reported that when the cars belonging to the funeral arrived, the occupation forces attacked them, the journalist "Mutasim" approached to cover this attack, but the army soldiers assaulted him with push, which led to injuries to his right hand, and prevented him from covering at gunpoint. They forced him to stay away.
- The Israeli occupation forces prevented the Palestine TV crew and the correspondent of Quds News Network from covering the march of settlers in the courtyards of the Ibrahimi Mosque and obstructed their work and forcibly removed them from inside the courtyards of the Ibrahimi Mosque on May 30, where Palestine TV correspondent "Oud Sami Masimi" (32 years old) indicated that she and her colleague photographer "Alaa Al-Haddad" and Quds News Network correspondent "Sari Sharif Jaradat" were present in the Ibrahimi Mosque yard to cover a march by settlers from in front of the settlement of "Kiryat Arba" to reach the Ibrahimi Mosque among other things. The occupation soldiers detained the crew for ten minutes, searched the camera and tried to erase the materials on it, but they did not allow them to do so and then forced them to get off the roof of the house, and while the crew was transmitting a message directly from in front of the gate outside the mosque yard, the occupation forces followed the journalists again and pushed them away from their place, and obstructed their work by trying to obfuscate the image, even They drove them out of the Old City of Hebron.
- Ashwaq Abdel Wahed, a journalist working for Al-Quds Press Center, was assaulted twice in a row in two days by Israeli police officers who threw her phone to the ground, broke it, and beat her, causing her to suffer severe



pain in her left shoulder for several days, preventing her from covering demonstrations between the Israeli occupation forces and Palestinian worshipers at Damascus Gate after the end of Taraweeh prayers on Thursday, April 7.

- The occupation army soldiers prevented journalists from covering the demolition of a house in the town of Silat Al-Harithia in the northern West Bank city of Jenin after they opened fire towards them on the evening of Monday, March 7, and the freelance journalist Mujahid Muhammad Al-Saadi (35 years old) reported that he was with his colleague Muhammad Abed from Quds Network at nine o'clock in the evening in Al-Zayt neighborhood overlooking the house that the occupation forces intend to demolish in Al-Jaradat neighborhood to cover the facts of the demolition of the house, after ten o'clock in the evening, the occupation snipers deployed At the scene, the journalists noticed that they were shining lasers at them, and when the journalists continued filming and did not pay attention to the laser beams, the soldiers fired at them to prevent them from filming, which prompted the journalists to stop covering the events for three hours of time, as the laser beams were repeatedly aimed at them to intimidate them.
- The Israeli occupation forces obstructed the work of Al-Qastal network photographer "Ahmed Abu Sbeih" and prevented him from covering and documenting the soldiers' attacks on Jerusalemites who were present in the Damascus Gate area of Jerusalem to celebrate the Isra and Mi'raj anniversary on Monday, February 28, where one of the soldiers beat him.
- Palestine Post correspondent Saja Shaker Alami (28 years old) reported that the Israeli occupation forces prevented journalists from covering a protest near the checkpoint at the entrance to the village of "Nabi Samwil" northwest of Jerusalem on September 2, at the invitation of the Committee to Resist the Wall and Settlements against the visit of Knesset member "Ben Gvir" to the village, and threw tear gas canisters at journalists, which led to the fainting of some of them, and obstructed their work from covering.

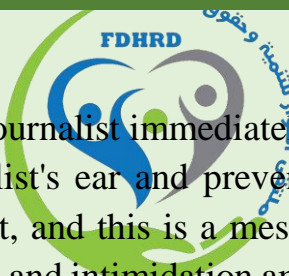


B- Preventing journalists from traveling:

- Ayman Faisal Qawariq, a 36-year-old journalist at Al-Qastal News Network, said that he went on Sunday morning, August 21, to Jordan through the Karama crossing, accompanying his sick father on a trip for treatment, and when he arrived on the Israeli side at about two o'clock in the afternoon, the occupation authorities informed him that he was banned from traveling, and asked him for medical reports proving his father's need for treatment and they photographed them, and he also showed them the detention paper in the doctor's office, and after waiting four hours, the occupation authorities returned him and his sick father traveled alone.
- On Monday, July 25, TRT Arabic correspondent Majdoleen Reda Hassouna went to the Karama crossing to travel to Turkey, where she arrived on the Israeli side at about 11:00 am and handed over her passport, and stayed waiting for two hours, after which one of the officers told her that she was banned from traveling, so she asked him to make more sure, to return and tell her after waiting two hours that the decision was confirmed and she should review the Israeli intelligence in her area.
- The freelance journalist "Mujahid Muhammad Al-Saadi" (35 years old) said that he went on Tuesday morning 25/7 through the Karama crossing to Jordan, and when the Israeli side arrived at nine in the morning, he handed over his passport, and waited about three hours, after which an intelligence officer came and interrogated him about the amount of money he had, where she works, where she will go and when, what is the period expected to stay in Jordan, when was she last arrested by the Israeli authorities, and how long was the detention?, after That stayed in wait two hours, and then his passport was returned to him and the soldiers told him that he was banned from traveling.

C. Assassination:

- On May 11, 2022, the Israeli occupation forces fired at the Palestinian journalist "Shireen Abu Aqleh", who was covering the events in "Jenin" camp, where armed clashes broke out in Jenin camp between a group of resistance fighters and the occupation forces, who stormed the city and the camp with more than 40 patrols reinforced by special units, which led to



the death of the militant journalist immediately, as the occupation shot hit the bottom of the journalist's ear and prevented ambulance crews from reaching her for treatment, and this is a message from the occupation to form A state of deterrence and intimidation among other journalists if they continue to expose the crimes of the occupation, and to prevent the occupation practices inside Jenin camp from reaching the international community.

- On Wednesday, June 1, 2022, the Palestinian media announced the martyrdom of the young Palestinian journalist "Ghufran Haroun Hamed and Rasaneh" (31 years old), by the Israeli occupation forces, at the entrance to "Al-Aroub" camp, north of Hebron, where "Warasna" was injured by a bullet that penetrated her chest from the left side and exited from the right side, and the Palestinian Red Crescent confirmed that the occupation forces impeded the arrival of ambulance crews to the injured young woman, for 20 minutes, and despite her transfer to Al-Ahli Hospital in Hebron, the medical teams were unable to save her life.

d. Detention:

- On 17 November, Israeli occupation forces detained journalist "Abdul Mohsen Shalaldeh" cameraman for "J-Media" and beat him while he was doing his work in "Tel Rumeida" in Hebron to prepare a press report on the place, and the journalist "Shalaldeh" remained detained in a very dark and narrow room, blindfolded and handcuffed, until he was released after four hours.
- On 8 September, the Israeli occupation forces detained three journalists from the crew of "Odeh" TV in the Old City of Hebron, where they were present to shoot a documentary film about the Cave of the Patriarchs for three hours in the sun.
- The Israeli occupation forces detained photojournalists "Mohammed Turkman" and "Youssef Shehadeh" at the entrance to "Ofar Camp" after they covered the clashes in the town of "Silwad" east of Ramallah at dawn on Thursday, August 25, and also detained their mobile phones and photographed the materials on them without deleting them, until they released them after two hours.



- According to the correspondent of the agency "J-Media" journalist "Fayha Ali Khanfar" (28 years old) that she and her colleague photographer Laith Bassem Jaar (25 years old) in Jenin camp to prepare press reports, and while they were returning to the city of Tulkarm at 3:40 pm and when they approached the "Dotan" military checkpoint located on the lands of the town of Ya'bad, they noticed the parking of cars by the soldiers, when the car of the agency's crew arrived and the soldiers stopped it, the soldiers searched the car twice - after they confiscated the key -, and confiscated the mobile phone of the photographer Laith and asked The soldier returned shortly after and returned the car key, Laith's phone and ID card, and released him and Fayhaa at 6:30 p.m. after about three hours of detention.
- On 19 August, the Israeli occupation forces detained Mohammed Turkman, correspondent and director of Palestine Times Network and Al-Jazeera cameraman, near the entrance to Balata refugee camp in Nablus, while he was documenting the Israeli occupation forces' incursion into Joseph's Tomb area for an hour and a half, and then released him.

C. Violations by the Media and Media Institutions in Palestine:

- Mohammad Nidal, the Agency's administrative and financial affairs officer, reported that the Israeli occupation forces hacked the Palestine Today Agency website through one of the Agency's employees and published many misleading political news on the Agency's website on August 7, and the penetration was processed by the Agency's electronic unit on the same day.
- The Israeli occupation forces targeted Sawt Al-Shabab radio station in Nablus by firing shots at it three times while the radio was documenting the assassination of the martyr "Al-Nabulsi" on the opposite side of the radio headquarters on Tuesday, August 9, which led to breaking the window glass of the radio building.
- The Israeli occupation forces targeted the fifth and sixth floors of the "Palestine Tower" on August 5 in the central Gaza Strip with rockets during their aggression on the Gaza Strip, which lasted for three consecutive days, and this shelling led to the damage of at least eight offices and media institutions, as the headquarters were partially destroyed,



and all services were cut off from electricity, water and Internet services, in addition to the displacement of citizens and workers in the media offices that were destroyed and no longer workable, which led to the movement of some workers in Information offices of other headquarters.

- Ma'an News Channel was exposed at dawn on Saturday, October 8, to electronic piracy by Israeli parties who tried to penetrate its screen and broadcast symbols and slogans representing the Israeli occupation, the responsible crews in the satellite tried to address these attempts and did not allow Israeli control over the broadcast, but despite the restoration of the channel, the hackers were able to clear the content of the devices of materials, programs and advertisements, and the hackers succeeded in changing the names of the harddisk to "We love Israel" and the password was changed on the main broadcast device to prevent the satellite from Regain control of things.
- Palestinian media reported on November 12 that the Israeli government acknowledged using the Shin Bet database of telecommunications companies to monitor journalists' work..

Recommendations:

The need for the Israeli occupation authorities to respect international human rights conventions related to freedom of opinion and expression while dealing with Palestinian journalists because of their work

- ✓ Activating efforts related to providing protection to the media and journalists, and ensuring their security and freedom,
- ✓ Raising journalists' awareness of their rights contained in international conventions and local laws to provide them with optimal legal protection, and knowing how to deal with cases of assault, summons and detention legally and completely correctly.
- ✓ Exerting real pressure on the occupation authorities to stop its violations against Palestinian journalists
- ✓ The need for Palestinian media and human rights institutions to work in a unified manner with specific mechanisms in order to demand the need to punish the occupation authorities for its violations against Palestinian journalists.

- 
- ✓ Release of all Palestinian journalists in occupation prisons
 - ✓ Open an investigation into all murders of Palestinian journalists, submit all those involved in these crimes to a fair trial, and announce the results of the investigations.

Conclusion:

Despite the continuous targeting of the Palestinian journalist by all means that violate international humanitarian laws, such as arrest, torture, assassination and infringement on freedoms, the Palestinian journalist is trying to make out of his voice an international cry that enables him to expose this occupation and reveal his true face, which requires international governmental and non-governmental organizations, and the authorities responsible for protecting the journalistic voice, and thus activating deterrent mechanisms and laws aimed at clarifying these violations at their limit and contributing to the statement of the truth that the occupation is trying to hide by all terrorist means.